THE DAILY WORKER

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HANDS OFF CHINA! WITHDRAW TROOPS AND BATTLESHIPS!

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHES THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND THE PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A. (SECTION OF THE C. I.)

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

PRESIDENT MACHADO of Cuba is in Washington and Calvin Coolidge posed for a picture with Wall Street's Cuban overseer. Machado deserves good treatment and no doubt he will be entertained royally while visiting his paymasters. This great democracy of ours is certainly hanging up a fine record these days. Supporting this murderer of Cuban workers, encouraging bandits and assassins to make war on the Mexican government, tieing the hands of the Nicaraguan liberals while their enemies shoot them and helping to crush the Chinese revolution.

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THE capitalist system does not seem to be a decided success in Japan. The government has declared a moratorium on account of the financial panic. Yet despite this situation there are rumors that the new cabinet is contemplating a more aggressive policy in Japan. The deeper the capitalist system goes into the puddle the more desperate they become. Perhaps England may help out their former ally with a little cash tho John Bull is not as solvent as he used to be.

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WE hear little or nothing of financial stringency in the Soviet Union nowadays, from capitalist sources. The fact is that the Soviet Union is doing very well and that the living conditions of the masses are improving. The peace that prevails throughout that mighty country is not due to the presence of armed forces. It is due to the fact that the people know they have a government which is truly theirs and that it always considering ways and means of making life better for them. Tho the government is obliged to spend considerable money on defense it is increasingly able to appropriate large sums for developing industry.

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IT was rather disappointing for the British Daily Mail banquet team that James Ramsay MacDonald who was brought over from London at considerable expense to grace the boards on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the yellow sheet, could not appear owing to illness. However the assembled guests were assured by Mr. MacDonald's daughter that the British Labor Party is now quite popular and that the better "classes" can belong to it without having to fumigate their clothes after having attended a labor party meeting. It is no longer a class party, it is an all-class party.

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THE rift in the lutes of Aimee MacPherson's Angelus Temple orchestra have widened to such an extent that the lutes and their operators departed. Aimee deserves to be an unhappy in the selection of choir conductors as in her choice of radio operators. The choir leader left with his orchestra and organized another church. He is of the opinion that Aimee is not near enough to god to suit her ex-orchestra leader. We are afraid Aimee would have more unity among her assistants if she were as generous with her coin as she is with her prayers.

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THE Truth Seeker, a so-called "rationalist" weekly, is worried lest the general public becomes convinced that freethinker and Communist are synonymous terms. Because Communists are not accustomed to carrying around antique superstitions in their mental garrets, the impression is prevalent that all those who deny or doubt the existence of a personal deity are revolutionists. Nothing could be farther from the truth, insists the Truth Seeker, in the following language: "The freethinker is not concerned so much with the trifling governments of certain sections of the earth; he is rather chiefly concerned with the government of the universe. He may be a democrat, republican, socialist or even occasionally an anarchist or monarchist. In every case, if persistent, he upholds libertarian principles."

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THIS is very nice and comforting for the ruling classes, who do not mind in the least if skepticism and religious doubt pervade the social atmosphere in which the upper classes do their thinking such as it is. But it is a serious matter if free thought is unhitched from its marriage with pure atheism and used as an instrument to open the minds of the workers to the connection between organized religion and the capitalist system. A bourgeois atheist will tolerate a lot of superstition rather than jeopardize the interests of the best of all possible systems—for him.

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THE Earl of Athlone, governor-general of South Africa, accompanied by several titled ladies, is making a

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THOMPSON USES DEVER'S STRIKE BREAKING COPS

New Chicago Mayor Has Police at White Plant

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The new administration of Chicago under Mayor William Hale Thompson is handling the first labor dispute since its inauguration in the old strong-arm fashion. In the downtown block where the White Printing House has its plant 37 uniformed police on foot, 8 mounted police and an indeterminate number of plainclothes men are massed at noon and almost 100 at nite These city policemen are enforcing a federal injunction against 5 printing trades unions that are fighting a lockout.

Changed Its Name.

The White plant changed its name from the Regan Publishing House, extended the work week from 44 hours to 48 and went from union to open shop, practically overnight. It had been a union house for 30 years.

In granting his drastic injunction U. S. Judge James H. Wilkerson, a Harry Daugherty crony, recites that the company does a normal business of $1,900,000 a year employing 300 men and 50 women. He complains that instead of reporting to work on an open-shop basis when notices had been posted by the company "these employes did not return to their former employment" but formed a conspiracy, picketed the place and made it hot for strikebreakers. The company, the injunction order reads, "is suffering irreparable damage."

Anti-Labor Judge.

Wilkerson, who was the author of the knock-out injunction against the railroad shop crafts in the national strike of 1922, forbids in the present case (1) all picketing either about the premises or on the way to and from work; (2) all loitering; (3) all threats, menaces, calling of scab or assaults; (4) all offensive language; (5) all boycotts; (6) all display of signs branding the White products as unfair to labor; (7) all interference with the hiring of new men, and (8) all advice or encouragement to do any of the things thus prohibited.

The unions with their officers and members enjoined by Wilkerson are Typographical No. 16, Pressmen's 3 and 4, Bookbinders' 8 and 30. Several pickets have been arrested.

Imported Scabs.

The scabs are almost entirely imported from outside Chicago. A few local strikebreakers pulled out after the first night. The out-of-town men are being quartered for the most part in the building. Cots, a rooking stove and considerable quantities of food have been conveyed in. The health department is investigating the resulting unsanitary situation.

The company's output since April 18 when the lockout began has been slim and a number of publications have withdrawn their magazines, switching them to union houses. A hearing on the injuction is slated for April 28. The federal court took jurisdiction because the printing house, on reorganizing, cannily incorporated in Delaware.

Modify Dairy Embargo To Permit Ontario Milk

WASHINGTON, April 26—The embargo against milk and cream from Canadian territory within a radius of 200 miles of Montreal, established on March 26 by the Department of Agriculture because of a typhoid fever epidemic, was modified today.

The change in the embargo permits milk and cream produced in this section of Ontario to be brought into the country, but the embargo remains in force in all territory of the Province of Quebec included in the original embargo.

Sarwat Pasha, Premier Of British, Ruled Egypt

LONDON, April 26.—A new Egyptian cabinet has been formed with Sarwat Pasha as President, the Exchange Telegraph Cairo correspondent reports.

39 Miners Killed in Month.

SCRANTON, Pa., (FP) April 26.—Thirty-nine anthracite miners were killed last March, one to every 15,615 tons mined.

An Echo From Grave, Kerensky, Heard Again



Kerensky and Mother Jones, Both in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 26.—Two figures of the past have arrived in Chicago. One is still looking vigorously and hopefully to the future as she has always done. The other flitted across the world stage for a brief and turbulent moment 10 years ago and now is forgotten except as he forces himself upon grudging newspaper notice now and then. The first figure is the venerable Mother Jones, of the American coal miners, who said goodbye to Chicago friends on her way to live in California. She spoke with great relish of the old fighting days of the miners' union and predicted that its glory would return.

The other is the bedraggled Alex Kerensky, lawyer-premier of revolutionary Russia until the workers and peasants pushed him aside. He has not been in Russia since 1917 but he informs all and sundry that the Soviet government is still tottering. As a newspaper paragrapher remarked after the first few years of such predictions: "Soviet Russia has tottered over most of her enemies and is still tottering strong. If we ever see her tottering our way we'll take to the tyrolene relief."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cleanrrs and Dyers Win.

NEWARK, N. J., (FP) April 26.—A $3 weekly wage increase is won in a new agreement by 200 unionized cleaners and dyers.

Four Firemen Injured.

Trapped by a falling wall, four firemen were injured today in a blaze that destroyed a five story building of the Universal Feed and Milling Company, foot of Sixteenth Street in West New York. A second building suffered heavy damage.

Merchants Fight, Bath Die.

APPLETON, Wis., April 26.—Adam Oreck, 40, died today from a bullet wound inflicted by David Fleischner, a business competitor. Fleischner entered Oreck's store and after a brief argument fired two shots at Oreck, Fleischner then killed himself.

20 Cartoons by Bales, Becker, Ellis, Gropper. Bales and Vose—May 1

The Special May Day Number of The DAILY WORKER will be the most attrartive issue yet published. It is to be an anti-imperialist and Hands Off China issue. The cartoons alone make the May Day number something to delight the eye and stimulate thot. No less than 20 cartoons by Gellert, Gropper, Ellis, Becker, Bales and Vose will be published in the eight page supplement which augments the usual six-page issue for May Day.

Articles by Robert W. Dunn, Scott Nearing, William Z. Foster, H. M. Wicks, T. J. O'Flaherty, Jay Lovestone, William F. Dunne and other well known labor writers on various phases of the class struggle will be featured.

Wire in your order!

Coolidge Rattles the Saber

"We feel a moral responsibility for the countries north of Panama. WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO DISCOURAGE REVOLUTIONS. THIS TERRITORY IS RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES. We have large and peculiar interests there.

(—Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States, speaking to the banquet of newspaper editors in the Hotel Biltmore, Monday, April 25.)

With the above statement as his text President Coolidge, addressing representatives and owners of powerful capitalist organs, glorified the bloody and tyrannical deeds which Secretary of State Kellogg and other underlings have been encouraging and subsidizing in Mexico and Nicaragua.

Coolidge put forward and defended the theory wherever there is oil, for instance, or any other valuable natural resource, and a population to be robbed, American government's natural duty is to open up these profitable fields to American investors—no matter what the cost may be in the lives of workers and farmers—at home and in the occupied areas—whose duty in turn is to support every act of government abroad without criticism or complaint.

Toward the struggling Chinese workers and peasants Coolidge showed the same cold-blooded and businesslike hostility. He explained, with a cynical hypocrisy that only a New England Puritan training and ancestry can produce, that the bombardment of Nanking and the slaughter of unarmed Chinese was due to "a humanitarian desire for the universal reign of law."

Undoubtedly making a public justification of the attempt of the state department in relation to the Mexican question to debauch entirely the great press services—an incident which shocked even hardened capitalist journalists—Coolidge stated calmly that "it was natural that the press should represent the government under which it lives."

The utterances of Coolidge, taken in connection with the known contempt of his administration for the ordinary decencies of civilized intercourse when questioned as to foreign policy and the scandalous stream of lies and deceptions emanating constantly from the state department, can be interpreted as nothing else than defiance of every person in the United States who is against the warlike imperialist policy pursued in Latin-America and the Far East.

Coolidge is following a war policy. Naval and military mobilization would be proof enough but there are in addition the wreckages of popular governments in Nicaragua, the fomenting of bestial outrages like the recent one in Mexico and the mangled bodies of the Chinese population of Nanking.

Coolidge talks like a warlord. His utterances are reminiscent of those of Kaiser Wilheim and altho he carries no saber saber-rattling formed an undertone to his speech.

From the workers and farmers of the United States must come the answer to the Coolidge challenge.

Smash the war plots!

Get out of Latin-America!

Withdraw all armed forces from China!

Let Coolidge, if he is bent on becoming the hangman of liberation movements everywhere, enlist along with the fat-paunch bankers and industrial lords from whom he now takes his orde.s.

American workers will not become the executioners of their fellows in lands Wall Street has "peculiar" interests.

SOCIALISTS BAR CLEVELAND FROM SACCO MEETING

CLEVELAND, April 26.—The socialists of this city, who up to the present have refused to do anything for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti have suddenly discovered that they are facing the electric chair.

They called a conference that was a very exclusive affair; only socialist party branches (two of them), the State secretary, Mr. Willert, who represented his union, the metal polishers, and Workmen's circle branches were seated.

Everybody else was excluded; they were not "koshrr"—and Sacco and Vanzetti shall be saved only by the hands of the blessed.

Ban 30 Delegates.

The conference took place at the office of the Garment Workers' Union. There were 15 delegates from the above-named organization who were seated, while nearly 30 other delegates were told that the night air was fresh and inspiring.

Carl Hacker, secretary of the I. L. D., was given an opportunity to speak in the name of the International Labor Defense. He did not stop at the statement, but told them how criminal it was to divide the forces that should be united to carry on the fight. Nothing availed: the outcasts must go.

Chairman Kreindler was not abashed: "If you don't get out, I'll have the janitor put you out." The next thing he would have called the police.

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NO COMMISSION FOR SACCO CASE FULLER'S EDICT

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

BOSTON, April 26.—Governor Fuller will not appoint a formal commission to review the new evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, a Frderated Press correspondent was informed here today.

From sources rlose to the governor at the State House, this announcement was mode today, ending apparently all speculation as to the personnel of the board for whirh labor bodies repre-enting millions of workers had appealed. Members of the law faculties of Harvarri and Dartmouth and dozens of other noted legal experts have also asked Fuller to name a nommission to review all the evidence.

Not Formally Ordered

Governor Fuller, however, has not yet formally ratified the death sentence imposed on Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti by Judge Webster Thayer, whose virious partiality and prejudice have been repeatedly challenged by jurists. Instead he may ask the warden of Charlestown State Prison and the attorney general of Massachusetts to look into the case, and submit a report to him.

Another high light in the case is the decision of the governor in the requested reprieve of Celestino Madeiros, who has confessed he was in the bandit car at Soqh Braintree when two paymasters were robbed and killed. Madeiros, a member of the Morelli gang, has practically im-

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. GUNBOAT SHELLS CHINESE; PLANES AND SUBMARINES RUSHED

154 Imperialist Warships Ready for Attack on Nationalists; Browder Sends Appeal

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—American guns bombard Kiangyin. Chinese losses unknown.

2.—Twelve American military planes arrive at Shanghai; flotilla of submarines arrive at Hongkong; 154 imperialist warships ready for attack on Nationalist China.

3.—Right wing executes five Communists, including two girls, at Canton.

4.—American marines aid Chiang Kai Shek in war against Shanghai labor unions. Turn Nationalist soldiers loyal to workers over to Chiang.

5.—Earl Browder, now in Hankow, appeals to Labor for protest against administration's militant Chinese policy.

SHANGHAI, April 26.—American guns killed an unknown number of Chinese yesterday when the gunboat Penguin fired upon Nationalist troops with her main battery.

The attack was made after the Penguin was accidently hit by a few stray bullets, about eight miles below Kiangyin. The number of Chinese killed in the bombardment is unknown.

Airplanes and Submarines.

The steamship Gold Star arrived here today bringing twelve airplanes for use by the American forces. Two American submarine tenders and a flotilla of submarines is reported to have arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

154 Warships.

There are 154 imperialist warships in Chinese waters ready for an attack on Nationalist China. The fleet is composed of the following units:

Americans, 48; British, 64; Japanese, 29; French, 9; Italian, 3; Spanish, 1. Thirty-seven of these are anrhored at Hankow, with their guns trained on the Nationalist rapital.

Rights Execute Communists.

Reports from Canton state that the situation there is acute Five Communists, including two girls, are reported to have been executed. The right wing is retaining control of the city and continuing the ruthless suppression of labor unions.

Americans Aid Chiang.

American sailors and marines are helping Chiang Kai-shek crush the left wing labor movement in this city. Many of Chiang's soldiers, refusing to shoot down workers at Chiang's orders, are reported to have deserted his army and entered the city in disguise. American marines, who have discovered many of them wearing Nationalist uniforms under civilian clothes, have turned them over to Chiang's agents and to certain death.

Help Raise On Labor.

General Smedley D. Butler, in advising the marines here "not to knock out a Chinaman's teeth because he needs them to eat," congratulated the men "on not using force."

Browder Fears Bombardment.

Pointing out the danger of an imperialist bombardment of Hankow, Nationalist rapital, Earl Browder, Amerirran Communist member of the rommittee sent to China by the Red Trade Union International, has sent the following rable to William Pickens, rhairman of the Hands Off China Association of New York:

"The actions of the American diplomatic and armed forces in China, is making the Amerirran people jointly responsible for one of the great crimes in the history of the armed struggle of imperialism against the Chinese revolution.

"The Chinese people are demonstrating their ability for organization and leadership in crushing the militarists and rebuilding Chinese society on progressive lines.

Must Protest.

"This progress is threatened by imperialist intervention. Thirty-five warships are demonstrating at Hankow against the Nationalist government. Among them are 10 American warships, including the rruiser Cincinnati. This is an imminent threat of armed force against the Chinese people.

"The American people must protest emphatirally against this shameful assault and must demand the removal of all naval forces from Chinese territory and waters. The war against China threatens not only the Chinese revolution but also the peace of the entire world.

Prevent Disaster.

"I urge most strenuous action to acquaint the American people with the true facts and mobilize all forces of the friends of China and freedom to prevent such a disaster."

Anthracite Miners Want Checkoff; Call Lewis to Swear It Was Promised

PHILADELPHIA April 26 (FP)—Demand of the United Mine Workers for the rheckoff in the anthrarite region is the big issue at the meeting of the anthracite board of conrilliation. The onion asserts the rheckoff was verbally promised at the ronrlusion of the anthrarite strike of 1925-6, 14 months ago. John L. Lewis, president of the international organization, and other officers are appearing before the board to swear to the assurances given.

Congress Of Negro Workers Announces Unity With Miners

CHICAGO, April 26.—The American Negro Labor Congress, now in the second year of its existenre, as an organization of Negro workers that is striving to better the conditions of the millions of colored working people through teaching them the principles of unionism and the benefits to be derived therefrom, takes this opportunity to express its views of the present strike of miners in the bituminous coal fields of America.

Many Negro Miners.

There are large numbers of Negro miners in the mining industry. Many are in the unions but large numbers are among the unorganized workers in the mines.

The blow that the operators are striking just at this time will not only hit the Negro miner who is in the union, but it will also hit even harder the unorganized Negro miner who allows himself to be used by the operators to break the strike, because it is an evident fact that if the union miner's wage is forced further down if the strike is lost, surely the unorganized workers will get even less.

Unite Against Boss.

The American Negro Labor Congress is interested in social adjustment in this country, social adjustment through interracial fraternity between working class groups of all nationalities and colors. But we cannot have anything but hard feelings, anger, and strife between, working class people be they black or white, if they allow themselves to be thrown at one another's throats over wages. The workers fall out and fight and lose and the boss adds to his own pile out of what they lose.

The American Negro Labor Congress is with the striking coal miners in this their fight for life. We urge that every Negro bituminous coal miner at once join the union and refuse to work on a scab job. No Negro miners as mine haipers should allow themselves to be transported from other fields to the strike area to help the rich operators to break the strike of union miners who have been working at starvation wages.

There should be a united front of miners of all rolors, nationalities, in the coal fields at all times, but at this time especially. If there is solidarity of purpose and action on the part of the miners at this time, they will win the strike. we are with the striking miners.

Robt. W. Dunn Writes Brilliant Exposé of Civic Federationists

Robert W. Dunn, author of "American Foreign Investments," "Company Unionism" and co-author with Sidney Howard of "The Labor Spy," has written for The DAILY WORKER a series of articles revealing in a brilliant manner the connections between the National Civic Federation, "labor leaders" like Matthew Woll and the various organizations of labor-hating corporation owners, executives and patriotic plutocrats.

These articles will appear in The DAILY WORKER beginning Monday, May 2.

Order a bundle to distribute to your fellow workers. They will thank you for it.

JAPANESE PANIC EFFECT FELT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

The New York Stock Exchange, speculative center of the continent, was cautiously feeling its way yesterday following the sharp break in stock values the day before. Tens of millions of dollars in paper values were wiped out in a sudden break in the market while panicky sales exceeded 2,500,000.

Fifty leading stocks tumbled for an average of $2.81 as compared with $2.98 on October 16, 1926, the last bad break.

Financiers saw an intimate connection between the depression of the Exchange here and the financial panic in Japan. Recalling that the Japanese panic of 1920 preceded the American panic of that year by only a few months, they have been quietly consolidating their position during the last week. In the past two days their activities have been revealed by the sudden outburst of orders to "sell" with hardly any buying.

Ordinarily it will take at least three months for the full affect of the Japanese panic, with its failures and debt moratorium, to be felt in American trade and financial circles. The first flurries, as evidenced on the Stock Exchange, are the preliminary shudders of the financial elements.

Although building remains at high level, figures for the first quarter of 1927 show automobile production definitely at a much lower level than last year. March orders are 10 per cent below last year's. Retail sales, another good barometer, are 5 to 26 per cent below 1926. New York state employment is 5 per cent under last year.

The price level, reflecting in this case over-production, continues to sink slowly to the lowest level since 1921. Even coal prices are dropping steadily, despite the strike. There is no shortage of coal, in fact the Coal Age composite price shows it at $2.11 as against $2.15 the first week of April.

Can't Smoke Out Cal on Third Term Issue, Editor Finds

President Coolidge will "refuse to read" the letter to be published in the Forum, national magazine, demanding that he signify whether he is a candidate for re-election.

This information from the president's secretary at Washington followed the dispatch yesterday of the letter to him. The president also declined to answer 10 questions from a newspaper correspondent relating to the letter.

Henry Goddard Leach, editor of "The Forum", declares that the letter is "friendly and sympathetic in tone throughout, but mincas no words in emphasizing that the American tradition is against a third term."

Refers to Hoover Rebuff.

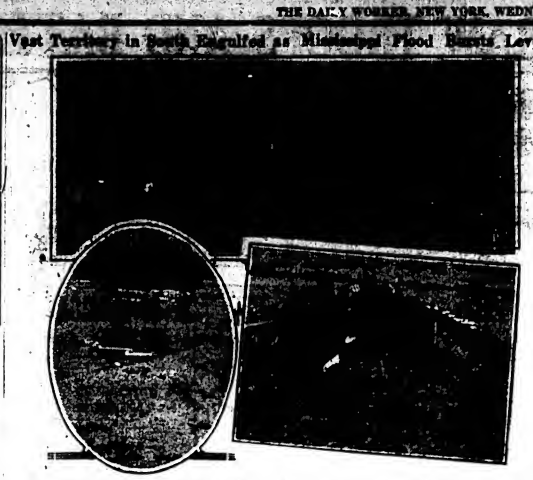
The letter also points out that President Coolidge's silence already has led to suspicion that he is willing to accept another nomination, if it has the force and aspect of a popular demand, adding, such were the methods of Grant in 1880 and of Roosevelt in 1912.

"Your support is indispensible to another man's success," the letter declares and says "your recent public rebuff of Herbert Hoover has been considered "as a rebuke to the indiscretions of those who support your secretary of commerce for the presidency."

It declares that former Governor Lowden is "asking your displeasure and a rift in the party by building up support for his candidacy among the farmers of the west, but will be powerless against your control of the southern delegations."

Vice-President Dawes, "whatever his ambitions," is compelled to maintain an attitude of quiescence, the letter states, and concludes "you have the power in your party and by silence you can both punish opposition to your leadership and expose to rebuke and failure any man who seeks to lead in your default."

Vast Territory in South Engulfed as Mississippi Flood Bursts Levees



In spite of efforts of thousands of men, waging chiefly under the direction of the United States army engineer department, the Mississippi's great levee system has been giving way under the tremendous strain of the stream's unprecedented flood. The top picture shows last-minute efforts to save with sand bags Reelfoot levee, three miles below Hickman, Ky. A short time after this photo was taken, wind and waves effected serious damage at the spot the picture was taken and warning was issued that the levee, protecting 90,000 acres in Kentucky and Tennessee probably would surrender to the Father of Waters any minute. Photo on lower left shows a house and shed, caught in swirling waters when a levee broke across the river from Hickman, at Dorena, Mo. The break, itself, is pictured in the photo on the lower right. Chickens, geese and furniture are seen piled on the last vestige of dry ground, awaiting a rescue boat. Numerous workers on the Mississippi levees have been reported swept to death. (Exclusive Central Press Photos.)

ASSOCIATED PRESS CONFAB TORN BY INTERNAL ROW OVER POLICIES

Bosses of Public Opinion Fight Over Old Guard Control of Reactionary News Agency

Frank admission that the Associated Press does not aim to serve the rank and file of workers in its handling of news was made by Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, at the annual meeting which about a thousand newspaper owners attended at the Waldorf hotel Monday and Tuesday.

Answering the declaration of the head of a competing news service that the point of view of the reporter is only the point of view of the paper and that newspapers may be grouped as having interests with the capitalists or with the rank and file and reflecting this in the news columns, Noyes insisted that the association of which he is president, the members of which are practically all newspaper owners and dependent upon national advertising, has "no point of view."

The policies of the Associated Press, generally acknowledged to be the most reactionary of the news services in this country, have resulted in "distinct dissent," even within its own ranks, Noyes admitted.

This "dissent" very nearly resulted in a terrific fight on the floor at the annual meeting and was avoided only by the railroading through of a resolution referring the controversy to a committee.

Charges had been made by Victor H. Polachek, an editor, that attempts to bring issues up for discussion at annual meetings had been regularly suppressed by rulings of the chair. He declared that the "Old Guard" which has controlled the Associated Press for many years was openly in opposition to a democratic reorganization.

Declaring the issue to be whether the association should be controlled by 25 or 30 bondholders, Polachek demanded:

"The right of franchise in the political world was once limited to property ownership. Long ago that relic of aristocracy was abandoned. Why should the directors of the Associated Press be so anxious to continue such an undemocratic policy in an organization that SHOULD BE the freest and most democratic in America—the Free Press of America?"

Former Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas declared that "geology has produced no substance more impervious to outside influence than members of the Associated Press."

Touching on the intelligence of newspaper men, he mentioned as typical of a considerable group, those editors who wanted "more news about the girl who dislocated her spinal cord dancing the Charleston; what do we care about the news from Nicaragua?"

New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

Foremen Are Used to Terrorize Men

The foremen of the United Fruit especially picked to terrorize the men into complete subjection to company rules and discipline of the workers in gangs and it is their duty to drive them into harder and more systematic efficiency of production thru the means of nagging, rotation, etc.

These man get a few cents more an hour for this work. The foremen however have a good many petty privileges and raise their social and working status for the purpose of drawing them closer to the company. This is only one of the schemes which is used to divide the men against themselves so that the efforts to maintain any sort of union control or solidarity will be broken up.

There are others as for instance the stirring up of the old and sneaky race and color prejudice scheme.

In this way they are able to get more production out of the men because when there is race or color prejudice raised amongst them they will not be making any efforts at solidarity against the tyranny of the foremen and the bosses.

Then there is the bucket and conveyor system of speed up and increase of driving. By this method the company is able to extract the last ounce of weary energy out of the man even at the very end of the terrible day's grind.

This is worked in the following manner: some of the men are sent below into the hold; here the bananas are stacked and then two men are placed on the hatch where the bananas emerge from the hold. The conveyor is then lowered at a terrific rate of speed into the hold endangering the lives of the men in the hold thru its speed of descent and the practical unawareness of its drop.

Pit of Stomach.

Many is the time that writer has felt a terrible emptiness about the pit of the stomach as the conveyor, its or weight descended at an almost unbelievable rate of speed and with absolutely very little warning of its approach so that escape from it was a matter of only a hair breath glance.

When this cargo is raised it is placed on an electrically driven conveyor. This in turn is carried out to the men who are waiting for the cargo outside of the conveyor. They then get this stuff in rotation.

Follow In Turn.

The horror of this system is that the men must follow in their turn no matter how weak or tired or sick they may be. You got to plug and plug until you're ready to drop in your tracks and then there is the ever hanntting fear the forman is around the dock or watching you while you are unawares. The minute that you stop or falter in your work you're fired, no consideration or regard ever being extended since practically a martial rule prevails.

Below Sea Level New Orleans Fears Mississippi Flood

NEW ORLEANS, April 26. "New Orleans fears flood," so the newspapers tell us. They might add that New Orleans always fears floods; the only difference is that now their fears seem about to be realized.

A dread of floods is part of the life of New Orleans, for the city is 15 feet below sea level and is only protected from the waters of the Mississippi by the great levees which now threaten to break under the terrific pressure of flood tides.

Town Sogg).

Whenever it rains hard in New Orleans, the streets are covered with several feet of water. Years ago this water remained until it gradually seeped away into the ground. Men and women caught in a storm would take off their shoes and stockings and wade home.

Recently a pumping system has been introduced. Under each street is a canal; and as fast as the pumps can operate the city is pumped out after every rain. No doubt this system will be relied upon if the levees break; but while pumps may be able to drain the city adequately after a few hours of rain, it is a question how much they will be able to accomplish against a roaring flood.

The Mississippi has no banks to be relied upon to hold its waters. It is a huge, ungainly, roving stream which would just as soon change its course and flow over the city of New Orleans as follow the path in which it has been forcibly confined by expert engineers for many years past.

Breaks Thru.

The levees which protect New Orleans are like walls fifteen or twenty feet thick, wide enough for a horse and wagon to travel on. But a river is a smashing thief, and even before it tries to swoop over the top, it will be slowly seeking some weak chink in the wall and trying to widen it and slip thru in that way.

Such a serious flood as the present one has not threatened New Orleans in many years.

Rescuers Quarrel.

Many new areas odside New Orleans were flooded today from tributaries of the Mississippi rising beyond their banks throughout the lower Mississippi valley. Louisiana was getting its first real touch of the flood disaster when breaks near Shreveport in the Red River levees were reported.

A crisis was expected today in a threatened split between the Red Cross and the Mississippi National Guard over the forceful evacuation of several small towns.

Under orders to move persons from the flooded towns by force if necessary, national guard troops were en route to these towns. These orders were sharply criticised by Red Cross officials in the field.

Flood Near Helena.

Helena, Ark., held its breath today as the levees showed signs of weakening. Helena to date is dry and protecting several thousand refugees, but is surrounded by water.

Cold, half-starved and half-naked refugees, marooned on house tops and in branches of trees in the flood area are being rescued by boats today and taken to Leland, Miss. Some are only semi-conscious from their exposure.

"BIG FOUR" STILL TAKES PREMIUMS THO RESERVE WOULD PAY POLICIES

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The following is the fifteenth of a series of thirty articles exposing the fraud of weekly payment (industrial) life insurance. Previous articles have pointed out that there are 40 million weekly payment insurers in the United States and Canada. Mr. Harrison has made specific charges of fraud, misrepresentation, subornation and misuse of public money. Banks, railroads and public utility companies are involved in the swindle. Names prominent in financial and government circles have appeared from time to time. Among these mentioned have been Charles M. Schwab, Haley Fiske, Albert H. Wiggin, Supt. of Insurance James A. Beha and many others.

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(By CHARLES YALE HARRISON)

ARTICLE XV.

The following demonstration is unassailable. I have made it before this time to various life insurance officials publicly and privately. The truth of the demonstration is self evident. It proves conclusively that the "Big Four" weekly-payment life insurance swindle is complete, callous and corrupt.

The admitted assets of the "Big Four" are $3,800,000,000 (over three and a half billion). (See N. Y. Insurance Report, 1925. The amount of insurance in force on December 31st 1925 with this combine was a little over $62,000,000,000 (twenty-two billion).

Just to Pay Debts.

According to the statements of various insurance authorities the assets are required "to meet the current insurance liability." That is to say, a reserve must be kept on hand sufficiently large enough to meet all claims, maturities and other payments to policyholders as they come due.

Last year the "Big Four" paid to their policyholders in claims, maturities and in other losses about 216 million dollars. The total amount of premium income from both departments, industrial and ordinary was 424 millions. This, of course, does not include income from rents, bonds, securities, etc. The total income from all sources is $1,026,640,478 (over one billion).

Don't Need More.

The assets of 3.8 billions of dollars invested at a compound interest at 4% for thirty years or at 6% for twenty years would exceed the 22 million dollar total insurance liability, assuming that every policy would be kept up.

What does this mean? Simply this: if every policyholder should die with his policy in full force and benefit for its face death amount, all policies could be paid in full without asking a dollar in future payment.

"Expectancy."

The present assets are great enough to meet all liabilities, for, policyholders do not die all on one and the same day. As pointed out in a previous article, the actuarial tables show that the flow of mortality flows evenly and in accordance to what the actuaries call "expectancy." The average "expectancy of life" is about 32 years after the date of insurance.

The following table shows the expectancy of life from age 20 to 50:

Age	Expectancy
20	42 years
25	39 years
30	35 years
35	31 years
40	29 years
50	25 years

The above figures are based on the American Table of Mortality, which is grossly inaccurate, being based on the mortality returns for the year 1865. It is being used by the "Big Four" in the computation of premium charges. It is more than 50% inaccurate. Its use is sanctioned and approved by the New York State Department of Insurance.

Not All Paid.

However, we know that all policies do not mature for their face values. Only about 15% are ever paid on at all. Last year, as has been repeatedly pointed out in this series, 75% of the terminated policies were lapses. Only 1% were paid as matured endowments and 9% were paid in claims. In the ordinary departments the percentages were higher. This is an attack on industrial insurance.

In effect this means that during the 32-year period of expectancy only a small fraction of the 22 billions now in force will be paid on. The rest will be forfeited at a terrific loss to the tens of millions of policyholders, who are now members of the "mutual" Big Four. Actually about 8 billions of dollars will be required to be paid from one to fifty years hence!

They Draw Interest.

Still these swindling companies have 3.8 billions of dollars on hand today to meet claims and losses which will never amount to more than 8 billions of dollars fifty years from now. These billions of dollars are required, so we are told, for "legal safety."

Apart from the fact that the interest return from these "mutual" assets are grossly inadequate to charges they are incurred. The "mutual" policyholders of the "Big Four" will pay during the 32-year period of expectancy $13,568,000,000 in premiums. This does not include interest.

With interest the following results:

at 3%	$22,896,000,000
at 4%	27,560,000,000
at 5%	33,496,000,000
at 6%	40,704,000,000

In view of the fact that the "Big Four" earn 6% (legally) on their money, the last row of figures are a correct estimate of what the insurance trust premium income will amount to during the 32-year period of expectancy.

They Still Collect.

Think of it! With their present assets disregarding any further premiums, these companies could pay every claim in full as they matured.

In spite of the fact that the present assets are great enough to take care of all future policy payments in perpetuity, the "Big Four" will mulct the American worker insuring public to the tune of Forty Billion Dollars.

And yet they tell us with a straight face that "the net premium is that part of the premium mathematically necessary to meet the present insurance liability" (Alexander).

It Is Good Business.

From the above fabulous figures can be readily seen why buccaneers like Charles M. Schwab, Albert H. Wiggin and their associated comrades in arms are so eager to serve as directors of the "Big Four." One can also understand why the Chase National Bank sees to it that many of its directors are also on the board of directors of the Metropolitan Life. It is quite understandable. It is a profitable business. There are billions of dollars to be invested. These men are interested in gigantic industrial enterprises which require loans and credit.

But what interest have the 40,000,000 workers in continuing a relationship with Wall Street high financiers which results in hundreds of millions of dollars being taken from them in overcharges, outright fraud and slick manipulation? The answer is hard to find.

Possibly some of our readers who are also quixx fiends might know.

Diogen of Nations to Postpone Disarmament Talk Until Next Fall

LONDON, April 26.—The league of nations preparatory disarmament conference will meet again in the autumn to await a report from President Coolidge's proposed tri-partite naval disarmament conference, it was stated in official circles today.

The British official view is that the Geneva conference has done valuable preparatory work and has not hindered the prospects of the proposed tri-partite conference.

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Argentina Rail Workers Demand Pardon

(Continued from Page One)

plicated the Morelli gangsters as the criminals. If he dies early Thursday, he will take to the grave with him the most vital evidence in the whole case. He has been reprieved twice and William Thompson, defense attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, has requested the third reprieve.

Two Refuse Pardon Plea

In the meantime Sacco and Vanzetti, sitting in Dedham jail, are offering the most serious objections to signing any application for a pardon. Attorney Thompson is devising some sort of an application for a review of their case which will not carry all the implications of a pardon plea.

Vanzetti has just asked that the widest publicity be given a statement that he was aiming at one "defense" attorney in the infamous Plymouth trial, for which he is now serving 15 years. In his eloquent statement before Judge Thayer the day he was sentenced to die in the electric chair, Vanzetti referred to a defense attorney who had practically been a member of the prosecution.

The Three Prosecutors

Fred Moore, Callahan, Hill, the McAnarney brothers and Thompson were praised by Vanzetti, who declared that Lawyer Vahey was the traitor. Vahey is a relative of former Prosecuting Attorney Katzmann, who handled the Plymouth case. Vahey, Katzmann and Thayer would gather at the Plymouth hotel in the evenings, going over the case centering and planning the strategy for the next day.

Forty-eight members of the faculty of Wisconsin State Normal school, Oshkosh, Wis., Dr. Calvert Magruder, assistant professor of law at Harvard, Rev. William E. Gardner of the Church of the Messiah, Back Bay and the Pittsfield, Mass., Brotherhood Temple are among the "higher minds" which appealed to Governor Fuller today for a review of the case.

The Railroad Workers Union of Argentina, 100,000 strong, have handed to the United States charge d'affaires at Buenos Aires a demand for a complete and absolute pardon for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Hewitt Must Die.

JEFFERSON, Ga., April 26.—Floyd Hewitt, 16 year old Comanut boy, and son of wealthy parents, today was found guilty of the murder of little Fred Brown, Jr., aged 5, at Comanut, last February 14.

A jury of eight men and four women brought in the verdict at 1:24 p. m. today after getting the case at 11:30 a. m. The verdict authomatically carries a penalty of death.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

HOW THE HANKOW PRINTERS STRUCK RAT NEWSPAPERS

Imperialist Sheet For Nationalist Cause

The following story from Hankow was written before the treachery of Chiang-Kai-Shek changed the face of the situation for the Nationalist revolution. This correspondence deals extensively with the printers' strike in Hankow which seems to have enraged the imperialists in China, as much as the strike on the Daily Mail angered the tory government of England on the evening of the General Strike. The growing class-consciousness of the Chinese workers is a guarantee that no matter what temporary setbacks the Revolution may suffer the mighty power of Chinese labor and the peasantry with their allies will bring it to triumph in the end.—Editor.

The walkout of the printers in the newspaper plants of the Hankow Herald and the Central China Post, is competing in news interest with the military situation.

This action occurred on Saturday, the nineteenth. Everything goes to show that it was as complete a surprise to officials here as it was to the newspaper proprietors. The first news brought to official sources concerning it was, in fact, brought by the newspaper editors themselves, protesting against it and asking for government action. The government officials, however, said they could not make the union men work if they did not wish to work.

It was at first believed that the Printers' Union proposed to make some demands on wages and conditions. This, however, did not prove the case. The Union on Monday issued a statement in which it declared that the reason for the walkout was the character of editorials and news articles being printed in the two papers. These articles, the statement declared, were against the best interests of the revolution and the Nationalist Government.

Fighting Against People

"Both of the papers are trying purposely to break the united force of the labor unions and the revolutionary people as a whole," the statement declares. "From what they have printed in their papers we know that they are being utilized by anti-revolutionists. For the sake of the revolution, therefore, we have decided to close these two papers. The printers' union of Wuhan is hereby notified and instructed to call a strike in the two plants at once."

Full responsibility for the strike lies with the General Labor Union of Hupeh, according to the Printers' Union statement. "The General Labor Union of Hupeh is wholly responsible for this action," the union declaration states. "During the period of strike the General Union will pay all the expenses of those who participate in the strike. After we received the order from the General Labor Union a meeting of the printers of the two papers was immediately called and we unanimously voted to obey the order. Strike is hereby declared and the help of all patriotic Chinese is called upon. Unless our end is attained we will not resume work."

Among the foreign population of the city this newspaper strike is looming larger in interest than the Nationalist victories. It is so to speak, the talk of the town.

Mimeographed Sheets

Both the Hankow Herald and the Central China Post are issuing mimeograph papers, on typewriter paper, five or six sheets, single-spaced. They are filled, for the most part, not with news of any kind but with heated articles against the government, which in some cases are childish. Of the two, Hankow Herald is the more truculent. Its editor, Mr. Bruno Schwariz, of six or seven years residence in Hankow, has declared frank and open battle.

The Herald, historically, has been a wavering publication taking on protective coloration with each change of administration here. Chinese of long residence in Hankow have told the writer that the paper's policy under Wu Pei-fu was distinctly pro-Wu Pei-fu. While the arena was still in control of the mid-line warlords and provincial mandarins, its editorial policy, these Chinese state, was strongly anti-Nationalist.

Veering With the Wind

As the Nationalists neared Hankow, however, its tone changed somewhat. During last December, after the Nationalist officials arrived, it was inclined to strike the sympathetic note in its occasional editorials. During the tryme days of January, however, it took the point of view of the British diehards. It again changed, during February, and became more than ever cordial toward the Nationalists.

For the two weeks preceding this strike, however, its tone completely changed. It assumed to speak for the "pure" Nationalist and spoke heatedly against the "radicals." It finally became openly abusive of individuals.

Its columns, always carefully watched by union officials, finally brought about the strike, which is still going on and, from the statements of the Printers' Union, seems unlikely to end very soon.

The Central China Post has been typically die-hard, but much more thinly and faintly than its exemplars, the P. and T. Times of Tientsin and the North China Daily News of Shanghai. It has, however, been consistently pro-British and anti-Nationalist, and has been also consistently abusive. Its entire local news columns have been one large sneer at everything Nationalist. The tiniest news item was not too small to reflect some phase of this grand sneer.

Must Be No Compromise

A series of interviews announcing labor and party leaders here indicates this point of view; in such stressful times as these, with the Nationalists fighting everywhere, seeking with all their might to master a difficult situation here and on the fighting front, there can be no compromise with open counter-revolutionary criticism. The line of the two English-language papers these leaders look upon as plainly counter-revolutionary. The fact that the papers are in a foreign language and are owned by foreign capital, instead of lessening the offense serves to heighten it. These leaders take the line that these editors are, in a sense, guests here. It is not their country, but the country of the Chinese. Chinese are in control of this territory and they are not ready to suffer open criticism from alien newspapers published in Chinese territory.

The printers, in refusing longer to handle counter-revolutionary and counter-trades union copy are merely following in the steps of the printers' union in England last year in refusing to set type for articles abusing the coal miners when the coal strike first opened. What the Printers' Union in Hankow has done here is simply what government agencies in all the warring countries did during the Great War. They have stopped the mouths of newspapers fighting against the great common effort of the warring peoples. This is the line taken by party and union leaders here, in explaining the action of the Printers' Union.

It became known today that, in the case of the Central China Post, the directors have decided that if the strike is not ended by the end of the week, they will try to hire a crew of foreign compositors in Shanghai, bring them to Hankow and get out the paper with their aid. The plan does not seem feasible, however, as while they might succeed in printing the paper it might be difficult for them to circulate it. Another alternative suggested at the directors' meeting was that the paper be issued in Shanghai and the copy supplied it by wireless from Hankow.

So far as is known by the writer, no such plans are being considered by the directors or editors of the Hankow Herald.

JAPAN'S LARGEST DIRIGIBLE



Set up under the supervision of General Umberto Nobile, of North Polar flight fame, a replica of the famous "Norge" has been completed at Kasumigaura Aerodrome, Tokyo, Japan. The dirigible is the latest and largest of Japan's lighter-than-air fleet.

CHILDREN BURNT ALIVE IN WHITE BALKAN TERROR

British Laborites Find Prisoners Tortured

(By Staff Correspondent)

VIENNA, April 26.—On their return journey to London the delegates of the English Labor Party, D. N. Pritt, M.P. and E. C. Wedlwood, received a member of the "Committee for Combating the White Terror in the Balkans and in other countries," and information of the objectives and impressions of their journey.

In the course of a long conversation they made the following statements:

Gallows For Speaking.

Originally they had intended to travel in the Balkans only, in order to rectify at close quarters the allegations of Vandervelde to the League of Nations, and of Wedgewood in the House of Commons, that the present English government was supporting and inciting the Terroristic governments in the Balkans. But as they had learned in Paris that in Hungary, the classic land of the white terror, men were being sent to the gallows whose only crime was the expression of their political opinions, the delegates decided to visit Budapest in order to inform the Hungarian reactionaries of English labor's opinion of their proceedings. Unfortunately they were able to do this only in the form of a protest lodged with the Ministry of Justice.

The first impression the delegates had of the Balkans was news of a meeting of the workers in Sofia which the government, without appealing to any legal grounds whatsoever had banned.

Fascists Terrorize Land.

Their second impression came from conversations with prominent persons of all shades of political opinion who were unanimous that the Fascist-Terrorist organizations, "Kubrat" and "Rodna Zastschita" were the real forces in the land and had unlimited power to carry on their misdeeds. Their high chief and protector is General Volkoff who made a name for himself thru slaughter during the Bulgarian civil war.

Immediately after the strike of June 9th, Zankoff unseated the elected mayor and substituted his own creatures. He also substituted his henchmen for the prefects and police authorities of the old regime. THESE PEOPLE WITH A FEW INSIGNIFICANT EXCEPTIONS ARE STILL AT THEIR POSTS, and hold the whole population in increasing terror.

Women Burned Alive.

Several months before the delegates said they had heard in London of the unspeakable case of the Plevna physician, Bekeroff, who had been burned alive together with his whole family. They told how some people had been unable to credit the truth of this information. Well then! In Bulgaria they were unfortunately able to verify that there was nothing exaggerated in the report. Doctor Beschoff, his wife Sonia, his four-year old daughter Dora, his fifteen-year old son Puju, and the maid-servant were burned alive under the eyes of the Fascist authorities. Only his daughter, Tatiana, escaped with severe injuries. The delegates said authorities advisedly, for the authorities were composed of Fascists and would not interfere.

Government Shuts Eyes.

The delegates had a two hour conversation with Minister-President Liapscheff, who declared that so far as his power extended, or the arm of his authority reached, there was no terror; he himself had never ordered it. According to Liapscheff there were only 380 political prisoners in the whole country. On questioning of the Delagates that there were 133 political prisoners in Sofia jails alone, he answered evasively. When he declared to the Delegates that no arrests were being made on account of political opinions, they brought his attention to the mothers who had been punished because they had given shelter to their persecuted sons, and of the sons who were rotting in prison because they had concealed their persecuted parents.

British Aid Terror.

"Why were young Communists arrested merely because of their political opinions?" the Delegates asked. "It is true that they were arrested," Liapscheff replied, "Only not for their own opinions but for the hostile Russian opinions being spread by them." So the propaganda of the English Conservatives had born fruit, even the Bulgarian authorities believe that Soviet Russia is to blame for the bad harvest, the bad weather, the bad prices, the economic crisis and the fall and rise of the leva.

The elections were coming soon, Liapscheff explained, and he hoped to manage the elections in such a way that victory would be assured to the government. In Bulgaria the elections are always managed by the government!

Prisoners Tortured.

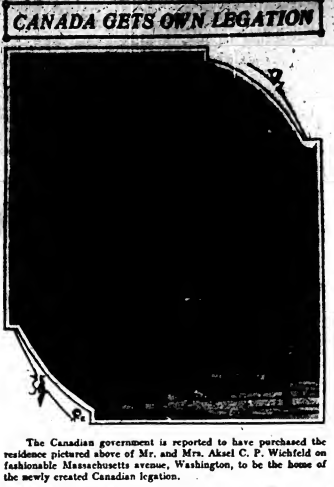
The delegates learned the following facts about the condition among the hunger-striking prisoners. Towards the end of the hunger-strike of the political prisoners fearful reprisals were made among them. The prisoners were crowded into narrow cells. The cells are about eight yards long, and in these holes four and five prisoners are herded so that they can scarcely move. The prisoners are allowed five minutes exercise daily; i.e. during the five minutes that their cells are being cleaned out they are allowed to bring the water for cleaning. Even at the end of the hunger-strike when the health of the prisoners was precarious they were systematically "rationed" by the even permitted the political prisoners prison authorities, and it was not to buy food from the prison canteen. Women, who at the end of the hunger-strike, had to nurse back their purposely injured, and were giving health with milk and sugar, were nothing but coarse maize-bread and the so-called bean soup. In order to prevent the succoring of the political prisoners with food or clothing from their relatives or friends, the central prison authorities try to distribute the prisoners in such a way that they are quartered where their relatives can not reach them.

Prevent Aid to Victims.

A group of prominent Bulgarian men and women, among them the chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Union, L. D. Ivanova, as well as the Bulgarian League for Human Rights, have sought thru national and international assistance time of the White Terror in Bulgaria. But the government thru its organ, the Demokratitscheski Sgovor, replied that:

"Any assistance given to those who have fought against us means the strengthening of the opponents of the State." With these words the Bulgarian government puts an end to whatever hopes of relief had again awakened among Bulgaria's thousands of White Terror victims.

CANADA GETS OWN LEGATION



The Canadian government is reported to have purchased the residence pictured above of Mr. and Mrs. Akael C. P. Wichfeld on fashionable Massachusetts avenue, Washington, to be the home of the newly created Canadian legation.

Paris Fliers Are Killed in Crash At Langley Field

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., April 26.—The proposed trans-Atlantic flight of Lt. Comdr. Noel Davis and Lt. Stanton H. Wooster came to a tragic end here today.

While on a final test before hopping off on a non-stop flight from New York to Paris to win a $25,000 prize, Davis and Wooster were killed when their plane crashed while making a forced landing in the water near here.

The plane, the "American Legion," which they were to use in the long flight, was wrecked.

The plane carried a capacity load of 29,000 pounds including the weight of the ship. Included in the load were 1,500 gallons of gasoline, of which 600 gallons were in the extra tanks.

The cause of the crash remains a mystery.

Fata Dogs Fliers.

Fate seems to shadow American trans-Atlantic flight aspirants.

Last autumn Captain Rene Fonck was all but ready to hop off for Paris in a giant Sikorsky when the plane tipped over while taxi-ing across the field and burst into flames, two of Fonck's companions being burned to death.

On Sunday while Bert Chamberlain was flying his trans-Atlantic Bellanca plane at Garden City he lost his landing gear and the great plane was brought to earth safely only by the very skilful flying of Chamberlain.

Ten days ago Commander Richard Byrd and the crew of the plane which he proposes to fly across the Atlantic were testing a collapsible life-boat in the New York harbor when they came within an ace of being run down by harbor boats.

Justice for Vanzetti And Sacco Asked for By the Valier Miners

(Continued from Page One)

VALIER, Ill., April 26. United Mine Workers of America, local 613 has passed the following resolution on Sacco-Vanzetti. "Whereas Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti, two champions of labor have again been denied a trial trial by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, thus automatically sentencing them to death in the electric chair, and

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, at the Cincinnati and El Paso conventions, branded their conviction as a "ghastly miscarriage of justice," therefore be it resolved that this meeting of Local Union 3613, United Mine Workers of America, representing 900 members, requests the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice in our two persecuted fellow workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by releasing them unconditionally from all penalties of this unjust conviction.

"Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Alvin T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., to Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., and to the labor press."

Pres. Chas. Green.
Sec. Jack Johnson.

* * *

Indiana Workers Have Their Say.

HAMMOND, Ind., April 26.—Carpenters' Local Union 599 with more than 800 members, at their last regular meeting concurred in a resolution utterly denouncing the action of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in upholding the action of Judge Webster Thayer in denying a new trial for these two persecuted champions of labor.

The resolution also calls upon the governor of Massachusetts, Senator Watson of Ind., and William Green, president of the A. F. of L. to exercise their influence in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Similar resolutions are being indorsed by the Central Labor Union of Lake Co., Ind., and other local unions and workers' fraternal societies, throughout the state.

WORKERS! PROTEST AGAINST DEATH OF SACCO and VANZETTI!

Alla Nazimova, noted Russian actress and screen star, signed "single" after the question "married or single?" when applying for her final citizenship papers at the U. S. Naturalization Bureau today.



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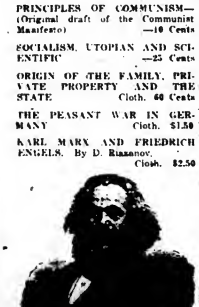
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Challenge the Dollar Patriots

The minions of American capitalism are daily bringing us nearer and nearer to another world slaughter. In China, in Nicaragua, in Latin America and in the Philippines, the agents of American imperialism are plotting to drown the American people in another welter of blood. The only American newspaper which is militantly fighting against these dastardly schemes of the exploiters, is The DAILY WORKER. The ruling class finds it necessary to attempt to crush The DAILY WORKER, because it openly exposes their nefarious plans and calls upon the workers to frustrate them. This is the real meaning of the case trumped up against The DAILY WORKER in the Essex Market Court in New York, by the Dollar Patriots of the United Patriots' Society, the Keymen of America and the American Legion.

The answer to this attack must be met with all the power of our movement, with all the understanding of its significance to the working class. We must answer blow for blow to the attempt to destroy our chief weapon, The DAILY WORKER. We must meet the challenge of the Dollar Patriots with all the strength at our command.

Money is a powerful weapon in the hands of our enemies. We must raise money to meet their attack. We must raise it quickly. We must exhaust every possible resource in order to save our paper from the onslaughts of the black forces of reaction. DON'T WAIT. ACT NOW.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

"good will" tour of South Africa. The object is to give the Boer farmers a good show and thus blunt the edges of the hatred that exists in South Africa for British imperialism since the country was crushed under the heel of British militarism. Earls, counts, lords, princes and other nincompoops, if good for nothing else, make good drummers for imperialism.

* * *

THE Daughters of the American Revolution are suffering from severe soul pains over the indignities heaped upon the historical head of George Washington by writers who have suggested that George fathered more than his country. The tradition of virtue that surrounded Washington, says the "Daughters", is one of the most priceless gems in the casket of American patriotism and to rob American people of this inheritance, as has been done by Woodward, Rupert Hughes and other writers, is a ghoulish act in the opinion of the old ladies. On the contrary we are of the opinion that the first president of our country will rise in the esteem of this gum-chewing, lip-sticky, moon-shine-guzzling generation when it becomes generally believed that George was a human being and not a reformed Elmer Gantry.

* * *

FOOTNOTES to a paragraph: The DAILY WORKER of last Monday appeared with an unforgivable mistake that transformed Maurine Watkins, author of the play "Chicago" into Maurice. As a rule we do not admit our typographical errors, time being almost as scarce as money. But we draw the line on giving the impression that this column can perform biological miracles. Furthermore Maurine Watkins is one of the nation's most prolific debunkers and we have rarely heard of a Maurice being good for anything but "hoofing", or serving noodle soup.

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LENIN SAID:

Not a single class in all history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it.

(Iskra, December, 1900—"The Urgent Tasks of Our Movement.")

Another Sample of Labor Rewarding Its "Friends"

Again the hoary fraud of labor "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" has turned out disastrously for the labor forces. This time it is the New Jersey Federation of Labor that makes the miserable apology to its membership that it has been "betrayed." The New Jersey labor body complains that it had been promised support for a compensation bill that would increase from $17 to $20 a week the maximum compensation for total disability in industrial accidents and would have increased the number of weeks during which payment is made.

In a resolution adopted at its recent meeting the Federation charges that it was "double-crossed" by the legislators and the manufacturers, who persuaded labor to withdraw its support of a more drastic measure on the promise that the modified bill would be passed without opposition. Instead of carrying out its promises the manufacturers' lobbyists and the legislators killed it in committee.

But even if the bill had passed it would be as impotent to aid those workers maimed and crippled in industry as is the New York State compensation bill which is so involved with legal technicalities that the lawyers and other leeches derive the principal benefits therefrom and the unfortunate worker frequently finds himself not only deprived of the benefits supposed to be due him, but also has to sacrifice his savings in a vain effort to get his compensation.

It is not the New Jersey Federation of Labor that has been betrayed by the old party politicians and the manufacturers, but the working class of New Jersey that has been betrayed by the shysters at the head of the Federation who endeavor to keep alive the myth that labor can obtain favorable legislation from the capitalist political parties and who fight against a class party of labor, because the creation of such a party would force the officials to sever their ties with the old parties or get out of the labor movement.

The Passaic campaign that is now being waged will go a long way toward bringing to an important section of the New Jersey working class the necessity for class political action as opposed to the disastrous policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" in the old parties.

In the Walls of the Kremlin.

The urn containing the ashes of the late leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, now reposes in the wall of the Kremlin at Moscow. The only other ashes thus far resting there are of Krassin, who died at his post in London. Before the wall lie the other leaders of the proletarian revolution in Russia, who have died since the rise to power of the workers and peasants of that vast country. The final resting places of Lenin, Frunze, Djerjinsky, Uritsky, Volodarsky are there. Millions of workers have in the past and countless numbers will continue to journey to that spot to pay revolutionary tribute to those who lived and fought that mankind throughout the world might throw off the fetters of capitalism—the last slave system that can ever exist.

With the exception of John Reed, who died in Russia, Comrade Ruthenberg is the only non-Russian revolutionist who has a place in that silent assemblage. But it is proper that he should be there because in his revolutionary activity in the United States he was the first of the older of the nationally prominent figures in the Socialist Party who drew the practical lessons from the Russian revolution; he became the leader of the young Communist movement, and remained the most consistent follower of the Communist International to the day of his untimely death.

From the time his remains reached European soil the journey from Hamburg to Moscow was marked by continuous working class demonstrations as the masses paid the respects to the dead leader of the proletarian vanguard in the world's mightiest citadel of imperialism. These demonstrations were of tremendous political significance as it brought home to the working class of Europe the fact that even here, the center of world reaction, there exists a Communist Party that challenges the power of "Uncle Shylock." Some of the leading European working class journals have printed full page illustrated features dealing with the life and achievements of Comrade Ruthenberg. In this way the Communist movement of this country is dramatized before the European proletariat and hearkens them to struggle more determinedly against the servile governments that do the bidding of Wall Street agents in Europe.

While the inscription on the stone in the wall of the Kremlin that conceals the remains of Comrade Ruthenberg marks his resting place, the monument that we must erect to his memory in this country is a powerful Party, many recruits of which we will gain from the Ruthenberg campaign that is now going on and will end with his birthday in July.

Reformist Union Chief Dodging Unity of Labor

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—Among the Amsterdam leaders, as is well known, there is a so-called left wing which supports the demand for an unconditional conference with "the Soviet Trade Unions." These Amsterdamites see no opportunity in condemning the right leaders of the International for rejecting this demand. What is the reason for this position of the lefts? Is there any real desire among them to achieve unity?

This question is excellently answered by two articles of the left Amsterdamers which appeared recently. We refer to the articles of Van-der-Lend which appeared in the Dutch Social-Democratic "Het Volk" of March 14, and the leader in the "Basels Workers' Gazette" of March 9—the organ of Social-Democracy in Switzerland and of the Trade Union Cartel in Basel.

Polite Amsterdamers.

Van-der-Lend's article is in answer to the article of Stenhuis. The latter wrote against an unconditional conference, reproaching the Englishmen for their "impolite" insistence on convening this conference, and calling the Russians disrupationists.

"In order to unmask the tactical game of the Russians,—writes Van-der-Len—the best method would be to convene this conference insisted upon by them. We have no reason to fear that the Russians will use it as a tribune to address the whole world. Have we then no people sufficiently skillful to unmask their game?"

. . . It is possible that unity will be achieved; if not, we shall be able to unmask the Russians and prove to the workers that the Russians are playing their game use the workers as puppets."

At all events Van-der-Lend is of the opinion that such a conference is necessary so that the work of affiliating certain trade union centres to Amsterdam will be moved ahead. Thus, for instance, the Mexican league, for this reason, has categorically stated that while unity is not reached it will not affiliate to the International.

Communists Hard To Kill.

Thus we see that the "left" Van-der-Lend desires only one thing: to unmask the tactical game of the Russians.

The attitude of the Switzerland social-democrats to this question is very interesting. The "Basel Workers' Gazette" in a leader entitled "Amsterdam and Moscow" writes:

"One way or the other, Communists continue to exist in the labor movement. The fact that they are in a different party, in a different organization makes them sufficiently important time after time to menace the aims of the labor movement. This same situation prevails in the Russian Unions. . By refusing to call an unconditional conference the Amsterdamers are only able to keep their opponents outside the International organization, but this does not mean that they disappear from the face of the earth; on the contrary, it is because of this that they develop still greater activity from the outside. This true, is not crowned with great success, but, nevertheless, has many evil effects. In this fashion the aim is lost."

The leader insists on an unconditional conference with the Soviet C. C. T. U. and continues:

"We support the point of view that it is far better to have the Russians inside the International organization, where it will be possible to influence them and where under threat of exclusion they will have to submit to the decisions adopted."

It appears therefore that the calling of a conference and the affiliation of the Soviet C. C. T. U. to Amsterdam is not a means to real unity for the Swiss social-democrats, but simply a manoeuvre—an attempt to make revolutionary propaganda less dangerous, hoping to force the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. to submit to reformist decisions.

They Ignore Facts.

Very characteristic of the authors of these two articles, as well as of many so-called lefts is the fact that the problem of unity ends with the question of mutual relations between the Soviet C. C. T. U. and the Amsterdam International. They completely ignore existing divisions in European countries, completely ignore the existence of parallel revolutionary and reformist trade union centres in France, in Czecho-Slovakia and in Holland, despite the fact that this question, is of central importance. .

The confessions and deliberations of those left Amsterdamers shed light on their true intentions and prove that they are in reality in no way distinguished from their right colleagues. They merely carry on a more astute policy of disruption.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

What's What in Washington

President Disliked by His Own Gang

WASHINGTON, April 26. — The President and his small clique of Massachusetts managers are visibly distressed. The enthusiasm with which the public has watched the Borah-Butler debate and the Smith-Marshall query and reply has been a subject of profound grief for them. They view the tendency with great alarm.

The idea of having to meet an issue squarely is one of deep chagrin to them. It is not the Coolidge way. He and they are where they are today because they have so far never been compelled to speak frankly.

To Quiz Coolidge.

It has now come to their attention that a small group of very good and unquestionably regular republicans of the highest rank are planning on giving Mr. Coolidge a heavy dose of the open letter idea. It is learned that there is under way a plan to call the President on the third term issue. It is proposed to have someone of national prominence, of unquestioned republicanism, challenge President Coolidge to bluntly declare himself on the third term controversy.

It will be demanded of him whether he believes in the tradition of a no-third-term, and if not why he does not and if he intends to be a candidate to succeed himself. The challenge will be put in such a manner that he will be compelled to reply straightforwardly. At least that is what is the intention of the group maneuvering the undertaking.

Mr. Coolidge is not above refusing to reply. It is entirely possible that he may retire on his dignity as President and decline to discuss the matter. But whether he answers or not the subject is going to be put up to him in as public and vigorous a manner as Marshall questioned Governor Smith on the catholic church issue.

Await Coolidge Action.

The purpose of course is to smoke Coolidge out on whether he intends to run or not. Presidential politics in the republican party is at a stalemate because of the uncertainty among republican leaders as to what Coolidge intends doing. If he don't intend running, which few of them believe, then they want to know it so they can get busy drumming up trade for themselves or their candidates. If he proposes being a candidate and they can be sure about it, some of them want to know it to be sure that they don't pass up any opportunities about throwing a monkey wrench in his plans.

The next session of congress is going to offer many opportunities for monkey wrench throwing. The President is going to have a hard time in it next congress under any circumstances—but if some of his good republican friends and associates such as Vice-President Dawes, Senator Moses of New Hampshire and others—are convinced that he intends running for re-election, he is going to have a far more difficult time of it.

Would Prefer Silence.

The Coolidge scheme is to maintain silence and to put a damper on third-term debate. Then if economic and commercial conditions remain unchanged, by applying the patronage screws, his managers will blow up a "demand" and he will graciously respond to the pressure to run again.

Fess Statement Untimely.

The plan of these good republicans, who on the face of things are loyal supporters of the President, is to protect just this. They propose keeping the third-term debate continually smoldering. The more statements from presidential friends, such as that issued last week by Senator Fess, ultra-reactionary from Ohio, hysterically insisting that Coolidge has every right to a third term, the better they like it. It can be said authoritatively that Senator Fess's statement did not meet with the President's approval. His idea of a third-term was airight, but the thing that Mr. Coolidge wants most of all right now is agitation on the third-term issue.

Borah Reply Deferred.

By keeping up a barrage on the third-term issue the plan is to arouse public interest in the matter, and then crack a strong challenge to Coolidge to make himself known on the controversy. When Fess let loose his blurb, full of historical inaccuracies despite the fact that he was once a college professor, Senator Borah informed the press that he would prepare a reply. But he was called off for the time being, and advised to let the Coolidge men do the talking for the present.

Fears Congress Action.

One of the proposals that it is intended to give Mr. Coolidge some thinking matter upon is a resolution similar to that adopted by the House of Representatives in 1875 disapproving of a third term for Grant. The vote had a good sized loom until the way that year for another term when the resolution was offered in the House and approved by an overwhelming vote, most of the republicans, among them Harrison, who later became president, voting for it. It ended Grant's plans.

The resolution was actually offered during the last session in the closing days, but it was lost in the jam. It is now planned on reintroducing it next session and forcing a vote on it.

Jealous of Hoover.

The Coolidge outbreak on Hoover last week has added its bit of hate of Coolidge among the Republican leaders. Hoover is Coolidge's most useful and trusted adviser and yet the President never hesitated to turn and snap at him. The way he did it was not only characteristic of Coolidge, but it showed his deep irritation. It is no secret in Washington that Coolidge, although he uses Hoover to the limit, is very jealous of him and his popularity. Recently, when a newspaperman wrote a story, cynically pointing out the absurdity of a political system which made a Coolidge a president and a Hoover his subordinate, the atmosphere about the White House was grouchy for a week.

Gang Dislikes Cal.

Throughout his career Coolidge has always failed his so-called political associates and supporters. He never lifted his hand for a republican last year, excepting Butler of Massachusetts, and he did that only under the greatest pressure and with manifest reluctance. That Massachusetts, his home state, brushed his endorsement aside, added no comfort to his hesitation. This characteristic has come in much secret and some open denunciation. His gratuitous lashing at Hoover fanned the fires anew and many bitter things were said about the Capital.

If Coolidge ever slips he is in for a fierce pummelling. There are many good republicans who hope eagerly for a chance to put in a blow. Mr. Coolidge is without question the most disliked republican president among republicans they have had for a long, long time.

Kenosha May Day Meet.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 26.—A May Day celebration, mass meeting, concert and dance has been arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party for Sunday, May 1, at Tatro Hall, 5148 6th Avenue. There will be speakers in English and in Russian. An interesting musical program, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Admission 35 cents.

May Day Celebration Arranged for Workers Of Cincinnati May First

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—A May Day meeting will be held here on May 1, at 8 p. m. at the Odd Fellows Temple, Seventh and Elm Streets, with T. Johnson and J. Wadl as the principal speakers. A musical program is also being arranged.

Lecture On China.

CHICAGO, April 26.—What are the U. S. marines doing in the Soviet embassy compound in Peking? Why is Chiang-Kai-Shek destroying the labor unions and executing the Communists? Why are the imperialists concentrating their naval forces at Hankow? These and other questions will be answered by M. A. Stoiar in another lecture on the Chinese revolution Friday, April 29, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon pictures of China. The Soviet embassy compound, the U. S. embassy, Comrade Borodin and his family, the leaders of the Kuomintang the most important cities, Shanghai, Peking, etc., will be shown. Beginning at 8 P. M. sharp. Admission is free. All who understand the Russian language are invited.

May Day Social.

On April 30, at 8 o'clock the Y. W. L. of Bath Beach St. Nucleus at 1840 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., will hold a social for comrades and their friends in celebration of May Day. All are invited.

Ask Me Another.

Visitor to the White House says that President Coolidge has the best shined shoes in America—News Item.

Now is there any reason why he should not be re-nominated and re-elected?—Bill Dodgers.

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Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party. What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will help build pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 25 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

Theatre Guild Plans for Next Season

A new production of Goethe's "Faust," heads the list of plays to be presented by the Theatre Guild next season. The Russian school of drama will be represented by Tolstoy and Turgenev. Shaw too will have a showing, with a revival of "The Doctor's Dilemma."

Of course the list is not definite, but the plays announced by the Theatre Guild from time to time will be chosen from the following: "Porgy," by Dorothy and Dubose Hayward; "All Our Yesterdays," C. K. Munro; "Faust," Goethe; "The Doctor's Dilemma," Shaw; "Much Ado About Nothing," Shakespeare; "The Sea Gull," Anton Tchekov; "The Genius and His Brother," Sil-Vara; "A Month in the Country," Turgenev; "The Camel Through the Needle's Eye," Francis Langer.

Broadway Briefs

Millicent Hasley has replaced Juliette Crosby in the role of "Velma," in "Chicago" at the Music Box Theatre.

The Fidelity Club of Van Nest, will give a theatre party at Wallack's Theatre for tonight's performance of "What Anne Brought Home."

"Six Women" will be presented by the Lepane Amusement Company, at the Frolic Theatre on May 9. "The Night Hawk," now enrrent at the Frolic, will be moved to Boston, opening May 2 at the New Park Theatre.

"A Night in Spain," the new musical revue will come to the 44th Street Theatre on Monday, May 2nd. The production contains groups of Gertrude Hoffmann Girls and Foster Girls in addition to a cast of thirty principals. "Cherry Blossoms," now at the 44th Street Theatre will be moved to the Cosmopolitan next Monday.

"Enchantment," a new play by J. Jefferson Fargeon opens at the Edyth Totten Theatre tonight.

"Spread Eagle," the drama by George S. Brooks and Walter B. Lister, at the Martin Beck Theatre, will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons in May.

Hope Hampton will be starred in a new operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Edward Sheldon, with music by Sigmund Romberg.

Oshrin and Grisman will produce, "The Girl from Childs." The book is by Archie Colby, lyrics by Phil Cook, and music by Tom Johnstone, and is due here about the middle of May.

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HAT BOSSES ARE BEATEN ON PLEA FOR INJUNCTION

Bolivia Company Bitterly Fights Its Workers

After a trial of hot workers lasting four days, Supreme Court Justice Valente has denied an injunction applied for by the Bolivia Panama Hat Company at 665 Broadway, who sought to restrain the officers and members of Local Unions 2 and 48, of the United Hatters of North America, from picketing its shop which is on strike.

The judge not only declared that peaceful picketing is perfectly permissible, but he also held that "the right of persuasion cannot be enjoined." This application for an injunction was particularly notable because the Bolivia Hat Company asked an injunction against the union, on the ground that the workers had not come out on strike voluntarily, but because they had been ordered to do so by the union.

Third Injunction Sought.

This is the third injunction asked from the courts, by this hat firm since the workers first struck on Monday, March 7. The week-workers came out on that day, in protest against the fact that they were forced to work 54 and 55 hours, instead of 52 as they were supposed to do; and that they had to work overtime on Saturdays, and on Sundays, without extra pay.

This original strike was settled on the very day it was called, the workers gaining a 48 hour week and full pay for overtime. It was agreed there should be no discrimination, for participation in this strike, but on Saturday March 12, one man who had struck was discharged.

Piece Workers Strike.

The following Monday, the piece workers came out on strike in protest against this discharge, and with the demand that their hours and wages also be improved. The week-workers joined in the demand for reinstatement of their fellow-worker—

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Plumbers Helpers Plan to Unionize The Entire City

The American Association of Plumbers Helpers who have been striking since April 1 in Brooklyn are planning to unionize the helpers in Manhattan and Queens.

So they will be able more effectively to carry on their work, the helpers sent a telegram last night to the national headquarters of the plumbers' union in Chicago inquiring what percentage of helpers should be admitted into the union.

It is hoped that a reply will be received in time for tonight's strike meeting to be held at the Church of All Nations, Second Ave. where active leaders of the union will speak.

Their Statement.

The helpers' association has issued a statement to all helpers in Greater New York in which they place the question of a lockout plainly before the workers. How they have been the only unorganized helpers in the building trades, and the necessity of all of them joining the union. The statement says that at present more than 3,000 helpers are members of the organization.

The helpers have a strike song that they are always singing. It is as follows:

We are the plumbers' helpers,
Too hear so much about.
Everybody talks of us,
Whenever we fight hard.

Chorus:

C the plumbers, the helpers,
The union is the thing,
Hey, hey, plumbers,
The union is what we sing.
We are all young workers,
Who fight like hell,
Whenever we go out on strike,
We are sure to win.
We started organizing,
We were only a few,
Organizing, Organizing.
Thousand times two.
We have an organizer,
Who's name is Jimmy Walsh.
He is a good fellow.
And he is true to us.

Woman Sues Judge Rosalsky, Enemy of Labor, for $100,000

Judge Otto Rosalsky, who became especially notorious for his savage sentences of cloakmakers involved in strikes recently, is being sued for $100,000 by Mrs. Mary A. Ledwith.

The suit is being brought against the judge because of his action in committing Thomas A. Ledwith, the husband of the plaintiff, to the psychopathic ward in the Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Ledwith charges that Rosalsky usurped authority in this matter with the result that her husband was confined in the hospital for three weeks before she succeeded in getting him freed on a writ of habeas corpus.

Supreme Court Justice Edward Riegelmann, in Brooklyn yesterday, reserved decision on the motion made in behalf of Rosalsky for a dismissal of the case.

Supreme Court Judge Rules That Jewelry Workers Can Strike

(By Federated Press)

To strike or not to strike, Supreme Court justice John Ford tell the International Jewelry Workers Union it has the right to strike, to picket and to persuade strikebreakers to join the union. This charter of labor's liberties comes shortly after another New York supreme court justice, Cropsey tells the Brooklyn painters they have no right to strike and that they must withdraw a strike order.

The Jewelry Workers Union was picketing the firm of Dinhofer Bros. when a lower court judge, Isadore Wasservogel enjoined the workers against picketing and enjoined the strikebreakers against joining the union. The case was appealed to Ford. Denying a permanent writ he laid down the following principle:

"Every American citizen," said Ford, "has a perfect right to spread his belief in labor unionism and to spread that doctrine among his fellow workers, especially wage earners, so long as he does it in a peaceful and orderly manner, as in this case."

Commenting on the decision, the president of the Jewelry Workers' district council of New York, said: "Let this case be an object lesson for injunction judges who grant injunctions without a trial upon the perjured testimony of employers and their bulldozed employes."

INJUNCTIONS ARE STRANGLING LABOR IN NEW JERSEY DESPITE NEW LAW

Picketing Measure Has Only Led to Greater Activities by Courts Against Trade Unions

NEWARK, April 26.—Ever since the legal picketing law went into effect last July the organized labor movement of New Jersey has been dealt one hammer blow after another on the part of union-hating judges and anti-labor courts. Last week when the Teamsters' Local 478 of Newark appealed in the Essex county court against making permanent the injunction issued against them, Vice Chancellor Backes made history for the courts.

The court outlined during what hours and the number of pickets permissable that could picket and where pickets, or "observers" as the court calls them, could be stationed. Injunctions and the courts in New Jersey are a strangle-hold against the unorganized and organized workers of this state. The open shoppers and the company unionists with the cooperation of the courts and judges are systematically attempting to break down the existing trade union movement. The teamstere and chauffers are suffering from injunctions against them in Bergen, essex and Hudson counties.

The workers' daily are beginning to see the class nature of the courts thru the issuance of injunctions. Within the past year dozens of injunctions have been issued against local unions in the building trades, cooks and waiters, textile workers and garment trades.

Whenever unorganized trades and workers attempt to unionize, the courts and tools of the bosses always have lawyers and judges ready to sign injunctions. Sooner or later the organized labor movement must take a stand and put up a strong fight against these injunctions and the fake legal picketing bill that went into affect last July. If they do not, the opportunities are slim for organizing the unorganized workers in New Jersey.

Cleaners Get Raise.

NEWARK, N. J.—Cleaners and Dyers' Local 17,800 of Newark has succeeded in gaining an increase of $3 per week in wages. The agreement signed with the bosses constitutes the 44 hour week. Over 200 members of the union are effected by the raise and include all those making less than $40 per week, Morris A. Klein, their business agent declared.

Plumbers Get $12.

PATERSON, N. J.—George M. Mitchell Jr. the chairman of a conference board of the local plumbers union in Paterson announced that the plumbers and their bosses, the master plumbers, signed their agreemnt to pay the journeymen $12 a day.

40 Years Old.

PASSAIC, N. J.—On Saturday evening the Bricklayers and Plasters' Local of Passaic celebrated their 40th anniversary. The membership totals over 400. Representatives from the Passaic trades and labor council, the international union and the state bricklayers and plasters addressed the audience during the banquet.

Firms Escape Heavy Taxes.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The tax hearing to determine the value of the land and property owned by the Singer Sewing Machine Co., was postponed. Only recently the Botany Consolidated Co. of Passaic lost its appeal in the supreme court to reduce its tax assessment.

The Public Service Corp. and nearly every large corporation in the state of New Jersey systematically seek to evade and reduce the taxes assessed them. These greedy companies make millions in profits, pay low wages and seek to reduce their taxes so that they can pile up more gold in their coffers.

STEEL TRUST MEETING SHOWS GARY, MORGAN'S MAN CLOTHED WITH POWERS OF AN EMPEROR

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

Power such as old time kings would have envied was embodied in Judge Gary when he opened the U. S. Steel Corporation annual meeting which ratified the decision of J. P. Morgan and his pals to cut a $260,000,000 melon. According to the Wall Street Journal, before the meeting was called to order the Gary management had in its hands more than the ⅔ vote of the common and preferred stock required under New Jersey law to put the 40 per cent stock dividend over.

"The proposal to increase the authorized common capital from 5,000,000 to 7,353,210 shares of $100 par," says the journal, "was passed by a heavy majority. At the start of the meeting the management had proxies for 4,047,883 shares, or 81.4 per cent of the outstanding common shares and 2,882,253 shares, or 74.6 per cent of the outstanding preferred. There were also represented in person or by proxy 3,435 common and 500 preferred shares."

Not Well Distributed.

This reveals the joker in all the propaganda about the wide distribution of stock ownership. U. S. Steel boasts upward of 90,000 individual stockholdere but the annual meetings have become nothing more than formalities at which the decisions of the dominant financiars are recorded. At this meeting the Morgan-Gary autocracy had 6,730,138 votes in contrast with 3,740 votes present independent of the management.

The concentration of ownership of steel trust common stock in the hands of New York financiers appears in the following list of 12 large holdings:

	No. of common shares
U. S. Steel stockholders	66,469
J. S. Bache & Co.	59,358
Waligarten & Co.	54,448
J. W. Davis and Co.	52,951
Geo. F. Baker and family	50,000
T. F. McGowan	47,850
Newborg & Co.	45,000
Gilbert Haldane	40,001
Myron C. Taylor	40,001
L. S. Phipps	30,000
Remick, Hodges & Co.	31,470
Pyne, Kendall & Woollster	28,276
T. F. Rothschild	22,840
Total	523,459

The Wall Street Journal list of some of the larger shareholdings contains 212 individual holdings of more than 1,000 shares of common each. Combined these holdings total 1,314,605 shares. Over 783,000 of these shares are in 32 blocks. These individuals also own thousands of shares of U. S. Steel preferred.

Dummy Stockholders.

Many of the names which appear on the list are masks behind which the big owners hide. This is especially true of the private banking houses and brokers. It is a well known fact that J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Rockefeller interests mask their colossal power by the use of such agents.

J. P. Morgan himself is listed as owning 901 shares of common. But George F. Baker, chairman of the Morgan First National Bank, controls 62,951 shares and Gilbert Haldane with 45,000 shares also represents the First National. Similarly Myron C. Taylor with 40,001 shares and Nathan Miller with 2450, both corporation lawyers, are undoubtedly Morgan men. There are also C. F. Anderson with 3500 shares and W. S. Craig with 1450 who give J. Morgan & Co. as their address.

These are merely hints, but they suggest that under cover of a large number of paid agents, who sell the use principally of their names, there exists a concentration of control which would startle the country if it could be uncovered.

40 Hurt When Wooden Trains Smash Up

Forty persons were injured and 400 were thrown into panic when a fire car local train south bound ran into a stalled express on the Third Avenue elevated yesterday afternoon near the Houston Street station.

The local was made up of wooden cars and when the first car crashed into the stalled express the entire forward portion of the car was demolished. The 400 passengers of the local were bowled over and were on the verge of a panic.

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TORY FUR CZAR SUSPENDS LOCAL IN NEW JERSEY

3 Leaders Also Banned By Reactionary Clique

Local 25 of the International Fur Workers' Union in Newark has received word that it has been suspended by the reactionary International officials for inability to pay a $5,000 debt which was contracted by the former corrupt administration of the local.

Threat of some such action was contained in a letter sent two weeks ago by former Secretary-Treasurer I. Wohl, demanding payment of this debt within 15 days or the local would be denied any representation at the coming International convention.

A committee from Local 25 waited upon President Schachtman to discuss this matter, and promised that since it was absolutely impossible for them to pay this sum all at once, regular payments would be made at the rate of $100 a week. President Schachtman promised to take up this proposition with the sub-committee.

The sub-committee's response was a notice that the local is suspended. This came in the same letter which acknowledged receipt of a check sent by the local last week.

Official Went South.

This debt of $5,000 is owed on account of dues which have already been paid in by the members but were never paid over to the International by the former manager of the local, Milton Corbett. This is the man, a vice president of the International, who was tried and suspended by the local for misappropriation of funds. When he was examined by the Executive Board of the International, he was "whitewashed," but they announced at the same time that he had been suspended as a vice president. His name appears, however, on the latest letterhead on which Schachtman is not only listed as president, but as secretary-treasurer in place of I. Wohl, who resigned.

It was following Corbett's exposure and suspension from Local 25, that a progressive administration was elected with M. Langer as manager. The reactionary International leaders immediately began an attack upon these chosen representatives of the workers, and took out an injunction which they were eventually forced to withdraw.

Repaid Part of Debt.

The local was left with a heavy load of debt when Corbett was forced out, and since then it has paid off thousands of dollars which would never have been owed had they had an efficient and honest administration. The reactionary International's method of helping in this work of housecleaning, and building up a strong, self-sustaining vigorous local is to first attempt to attack it thru the capitalist courts; and failing in that, to suspend it from the International.

The International has also suspended without any notice—three of the active members of Local 25, so the committee was informed when it called upon Schachtman to discuss the payment of the debt. M. Langer, the manager, L. Belfar, vice-president of the local; and J. Schulman, a member of the Executive Board, had been suspended, so Schachtman said.

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THREE SORRY INTERNATIONAL NABOBS OF FURRIERS BOOED FROM MARKET

Workers Cry "Scab, Scab" as Three Musketeers Try to Parade in Center of Industrial District

By HELEN BLACK.

Schachtman, Sorkin and Winnick, three heads of the reactionary International Fur Workers' Union, ventured bravely forth yesterday to the fur market in the city, Sixth to Seventh avenues, between 27th and 28th street.

Cloer Schachtman is president; H. Sorkin and I. Winnick are vice presidents of the International, but it is a long, long time since they saw any of the members of their union. They did not stand the ordeal very well.

"Scab, Scab."

Cries of "scab, scab" greeted them as soon as they were recognized. Hisses, boos, shouts of derision rose on all sides of them as the thousands of workers passed on their way to the shops; and hundreds of others, preceded to the picketing of their shops from which they had been locked out for refusing to register with the reactionary International's "ten-cent" union.

The workers heard Sorkin admonishing Schachtman to "be brave," "have courage." But it was useless. The two of them finally had to run down to the street, where Sorkin at last takes refuge in the hallway of 333 Seventh avenue. In this building are many of the largest shops of the industry, including B. Geller and A. Weckstein & Sons whose workers are picketing. The pickets marched back and forth, back and forth and poor Schachtman and Sorkin dared not come out of their hiding place for nearly an hour.

Sneak Back To Long Island.

Finally police and detectives came to their rescue, and completely surrounded by these representatives of the law, they left the building and went to a nearby restaurant. The pickets followed them and continued the demonstration first in front of the restaurant; then on the opposite side of the street. Schachtman and Sorkin were glad to sneak back to Long Island City later in the morning without further contact with the members of the unions.

Important plans for meeting the lockout of fur workers who have refused to register in the "ten cent union" of the International will be made public at a mass meeting of fur workers in Cooper Union on Thursday night after work.

The meeting will be in the nature of a demonstration against the imprisonment of the nine fur workers who were convicted on a framed-up charge of assault in Mineola, L. I., last week.

Ben Gold and Isadore Shapiro, union leaders who were freed by the jury of the same charges, will be speakers at the meeting.

Ten furriers and four dressmakers were arrested while picketing in the big demonstrations that took place early Monday morning before the shops where workers have been locked out. All were later dismissed by Magistrate Simpson, who declared in Jefferson Market Court that the workers had every right to picket their shops under the existing circumstances, and emphasized that picketing had been peaceful, so that no law had been violated.

Jersey Kills Bill for Raise in Compensation

NEWARK, N. J., (FP) April 26.—The New Jersey Federation of Labor tells why injured workmen will not get higher compensation payments this year. Legislators who had promised to support the bill raising maximum rates from $17 to $20 per week back down when the New Jersey Manufacturers' Association lobby ordered them to. The bill was killed in the senate; the judiciary committee and Chairman Stevens directed the dirty work.

Cops Get Booze.

In what was described as the largest raid of its kind on Long Island, federal prohibition agents and Nassau County detectives last night seized alcohol, mash, and distilling apparatus valued at $100,000 in a 2-story barn on the Woodbury road, 2 miles west of Hicksville.

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Long Live the Chinese Victorious Revolution of the Masses!
Long Live the Coming Revolution of India and of All the Oppressed Nations and the Enslaved of the World!
Long Live the Workers of All Countries!
Hail the Day of Freedom!

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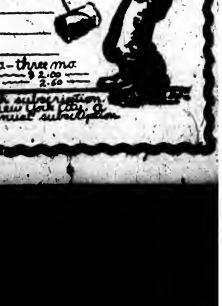
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...iners' Officials Called "Agitators", "Demagogues" By Capitalists in 1874

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

AT SEA, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, April 8 (By Mail from Plymouth, England).—This in an oil burning ship. There are no ever... shovels down in the bowels of the liner, shifting ... tons from the bunkers into hungry furnaces. Instead the liquid fuel flows easily and unceasingly to keep ... the fires beneath power-generating boilers.

That means that back in "The States" coal mines are ... idle by the ever diminishing demand for coal, thus ... the problem of over-production and under-... in this basic industry.

... this has never been the biggest problem of the ... miners. The greatest concern of the workers in the industry, since the desire for organization first entered the minds of the coal diggers, has been how to ... the union on a national scale, to function efficiently on a nation wide front, thus ensuring victory ... all their demands. The periods of greatest progress by the union have been characterized by national, centralized, disciplined action. Periods of setback have been featured by localization, separate action against the employers by district, sub-district and even local organizations, always leading to disintegration and decay, sometimes even to annihilation.

Thus the policies invoked by the regime of President John L. Lewis, in the present struggle, merely repeat the mistaken policies in the past when, on numerous occasions, the miners' union presented a broken, disorganized front to the employers.

There are big differences, however, between the present and the past, which constitute a black indictment against the Lewis regime. Some of these are as follows:

First:—The first national organization of the miners, for instance, The American Miners' Association, organized January 28, 1861, disappeared in 1868, largely as a result of the general depression following the Civil War. The Lewis administration has crippled the Miners' Union and made it well-nigh helpless in the years 1926-27, two of the most prosperous years in the whole history of American capitalism.

Second:—In 1868 industrialism in America was just beginning to find itself. Capitalism was only getting a foothold, with competition prevailing extensively, especially in the coal industry. The machine age was just beginning to throw its shadow over the land. Under these conditions the necessity of a national organization and national action could not have been as clear to the coal miners as it should be today, with industrialism at its highest stage of development anywhere in the world, with competition well-nigh eliminated among the employers, who are united in their Operators' (Owners) Associations.

* * *

It is only when these facts are rightly understood that the monstrous crime committed by President Lewis and his administration, in failing to prepare for the present struggle thru the adoption and carrying out of correct policies, can be clearly visualized.

It is such misleaders as John L. Lewis, Phil Murray, Van Bittner and others, not to mention the recently discredited Frank Farrington, that have made it difficult to build the miners' union and make its function as an effective organization of the mine workers. That such treason has existed in the past, as it exists today, has made it possible for Arthur E. Suffarn, in his book, "The Coal Miners' Struggle for Industrial Status," to say that.

"Altho the idea of extending organization coextensive with the areas needing control was conceived relatively early, the path of development to its realization up to the present time—JLE] is strewn with the wrecks of organizations to attain that end. Indeed the attainment of such an end remains to this day a major problem for organized labor in the coal industry."

This should be a warning, even if it does come from a non-working class source. There is no gift of god that will make it possible for the miners' union to live in spite of Lewis, Murray and Bittner. If the coal miners will look around in the other great industries, the steel, automobile, rubber, textile, shoe, metal mining and even the railroad industry, they cannot help but see how the narrow craft viewpoint, aided by the policy of local struggle as against nation-wide action, has wrought havoc with all attempts to build powerful unions in these industries.

* * *

At is of the period, 1860 to 1861 that Suffern writes: "Four years of Civil War, four years of severe business depression from 1866 to 1870, six years of acute depression from 1873 to 1879, a depression again in 1893-97, interspersed by two relatively brief but intense periods of prosperity in the early Seventies and the early Eighties; such was the general industrial setting in which the struggle for collective bargaining in the coal industry took place."

* * *

When the American Miners' Association was destroyed in 1868, the local union had to carry on their struggles individually. This they did, of course, as best they could, in both the bituminous and the anthracite fields, awaiting the building of another national organization. The weakness of the miners, that developed thru individual action, was the strength of the mine owners. The employers refused to recognize the union or negotiate wage scales. When the miners resorted to strikes they were faced by the imported strike-breakers and gunmen of the mine owners, blacklisted or forced to signed declarations of non-affiliation with the union.

The miners gradually thoroly realized their helpless condition and new efforts were made to extend the organization over larger areas. The Miners' and Laborers' Association organized in 1872 established branches among anthracite and bituminous miners in Pennsylvania and extended its activities to Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Michigan. About the same time the Miners' Benevolent and Protective Association was organized in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri.

In the following year, 1873, a number of prominent miners from Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania requested the local unions to send representatives to a convention on October 13th. The purpose of the convention was, (1) to consolidate the entire body of miners for self-protection; (2) to afford pecuniary and moral support to the district "forced to the alternative of a strike", and, (3) to devise such measures and advocate the passage of laws in the several states which would provide for the safety and welfare of the miners.

By 1874 there were 224 lodges with a membership of 24,000 represented in the convention, according to Evans' "History of the United Mine Workers of America."

Here was a movement in the right direction. It was not favored on by the employers and politicians, as Lewis and his officialdom are favored on today. Instead the capitalist press and capitalist spokesmen turned their most bitter attacks on the union and denounced the officials of the union as "agitators" and "demagogues."

* * *

The fact that no such bitter invective is today hurled at President Lewis and his fellow officials, should be food for thought for the coal miners.



A bust of Lenin by a Proletarian Sculptor.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

S. A. de Witt in this week's Leader speaks at those enthusiastic individuals who, fired by the Russian Revolution and disgusted with the Socialist Party, withdrew and joined the Communist Party. He deplores the activities of the latter, especially when they picture the S. P. as a group of renegades who are known to the world at large as socialists only because they kept their old label—the Socialist Party of America. Mr. de Witt phrases it differently—the attempt by the Communists to destroy the effectiveness of the laboring groups in this country. He admits the existence, in the S.P., of several officials who are in it, not for the good of the movement but for their own good. He goes on to say that to destroy a perfectly good radical organization in order to get rid of some "labor Benedicts" is absurd. And he is right. Just because there are Communists in Russia who are not really Communists is not a reason to condemn the system. The test is to see how the movement as a whole works. And that is why the S.P. must be condemned. Whereas, the Socialist Party, not content with permitting the saboteurs to remain within the organization, actually allows them to rule the movement, to dictate its policies, the Communist Party of Russia not only ejects these! but executes them. The Sigmans and Scha-tmans would not last long in that country.

It is well to remember that when a Socialist organization comes under the control of certain individuals it becomes not only worthless but dangerous, insofar as (1) it deludes the workers into joining their party instead of the one that honestly sets out to accomplish its purpose. (2) It sets out, as a defense mechanism to destroy the group that is sincere and (3) the party confronted by the Left Wing veers sharply to the Right carrying with it many who otherwise might have been won over to a policy of militancy. To these more could be added.

These men may be so entrenched in power that it is impossible to uproot them. And, in the meantime, they continue their mischief. In that case it is better that the purty suffer destruction than to permit it to remain as a cloak about these men. Those who stay within the party in an attempt to reform the leaders will end by being corrupted by the leaders. Mr. H. G. Wells who, after his first enthusiasm for the League of Nations said, it would be better for humanity if the League disappeared since its actuality causes many people to believe that the problem of how to end war has been solved and so lulls them into a false sense of security, causing them to withdraw from actual participation in the fight.

When we examine the names and peoples of the S.P. and its approaching ally, the A. F. of L., we see that here is one organization that ought to die. Their names: Sigman, O'Neal, Hillquit; those of there near-allies: Woll, Green, Frayne and Grady need no introduction and no comment. Their policies support of Chiang in China, of the Right Wing in the needle trades dispute, shows their nature clearly.

One other point: Mr. de Witt, sarcastically, points out the undoubted fact that many former fiery "lefts" have became reactionaries. Rinaldo Capellini is a case in point. But this is a phenomenon not peculiar to the Communistes—the Socialists a1so have their full share: John Spargo, Walling, Russell and others.

Those who live in glass houses should build protecting walls of granite.—Robert Julius Kasten.

Sends $77 to the DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrades:—Keplying to your telegram I am sending you a check for $77 which I collected among our members and sympathizers.

When I receive a telegram that The DAILY WORKER is in danger I work day and night to get money. We know that the reactionary forces try to crush The DAILY WORKER, but the day is coming when we are going to crush them.

The DAILY WORKER is our weapon and we are going defend it. Comradely yours, — D. Fedarok, Scranton, Pa..

My Country Tis of Thee

By NAT KAPLAN.

The New Leader.

The New Leader is a weekly newspaper "devoted to the interests of the socialist and labor movement." Of late its "exposure" of the Communist "use of gangsters" in the fur trades strongly recommends its editors and supporters for honorary membership in the secret service of the United States, the Key Men of America and similar patriotic organizations.

* * *

S. A. de Witt has a heluva good time functioning as an East Broadway Heywood Broun. A droll fellow, this de Witt. For instance, he refers to a mock debate and "Communist Party, English us she is gespoken." Like others who received training in art and life at the Rand School he probably calls Second avenue residents "kikes".

* * *

James Oneal, the paper's guiding genius, persistently "exposes" the left wing. On one page he raps force and sabotage as ardently as Martin Littleton addressing a reserve officers' association and on another ha boasts of having said in 1920 that "the American revolution was not a pink tea affair which followed a course prescribed by social etiquette."

For once in a long time the New Leader has something with which it can be safely militant—the Sacco-Vanzetti situation. In fact, it becomes as militant as the New York Times.

As an indication of the facilities of imagination of its editorial board note that the issues of April 16 said that "Ramsay MacDonald will arrive in New York on April 15." A timely sheet of inestimable value to the labor movement.

* * *

But lest you imagins that the New Leader is hopelessly out of accord with the best journalistic traditions of the day, remember that it suffers the loss of Ed Sullivan, now sports editor of the Graphic, and Ryan Walker, "art" editor of Mr. MacFadden's delightful home nowspaper.

Also observe that David P. Berenberg, eminent socialist historian and literateur, recently had an Easter poem in Walter Winchell's Graphic in the form.

* * *

We never get very far along with Shipley's dramatic notes before we become convinced that he is a one hundred per cent dramatic critic. He begins with the inevitable "with deft and rapid strokes" and throws "good theatre" here and there.

Even at the cost of boosting the New Leader's circulation Shipley's a heartfelt testimonial—I get as many laugha out of the New Leader as I do out of Life, Judge or both.

And I do hope that the editorial staff takes a good dose of spring tonic, Lydia Pinkham's preferred. I am rooting for the New Leader. I want to see it emerge from its infancy as a real, vital paper of the American socialist party, ohv hasbeens.

And, as a final suggestion, its board of directors could be of add to its prestige as an American newspaper by subscribing to the Graphic's feature syndicate.

SABOTAGE, SACCO AND VANZETTI DEFENSE IN PHILADELPHIA

By VERA BUSH.

PHILADELPHIA—Disruptive tactics of a right wing machine broke up what might have been a splendid demonstration of unity called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Labor Institute, Philadelphia, Wednesday evening. Credentials of delegates of invited organizations were refused seats by a credentials committee arbitrarily selected by the machine, the meeting was dragged out, obscene language hurled without provocation from the chair, a vote on the report of the credentials committee refused, questions from the floor ruthlessly silenced, policemen summoned, in short, whatever could be done to kill the efforts of sincere labor elements to unite in support of Sacco and Vanzetti was done by the Forward gang in control of this conference.

* * *

In response to a rather hasty call issued by the Amalgamated, three hundred workers, representative of labor, political defense and other organizations, packed a room at the Labor Institute.

The policy of the initiators of the conference was foreshadowed immediately in a lengthy canvas preceding the opening. The first words of Chairman Rudow of the Amalgamated left no doubt as to what the character of the gathering was to be. "This mob"—so he characterised the splendid representation—could not be expected to make arrangements. Eighteen delegates had appeared from the International Labor Defense. Was there one or eighteen I. L. D.'s in Philadelphia? Functioning, legitimate organizations only would be allowed to participate.

* * *

These insinuations, shamelessly made in the face of invitations for "organizations and branches" sent to the International Labor Defense as well as to other organizations, provoked a general stir of protest. Rudow nevertheless smugly continued. Only delegates representing trade bodies would be seated. The credentials committee would be as follows.

A spontaneous protest from the floor was ruthlessly quelled, and a delegate who had risen to question the procedure of the machine told to "either sit down and shut up and get the h— out of here."

Amid a storm of boos and hisses Rudow read off unblushingly the names of his committee. All questions from the floor he shoved aside.

Having thus insured the ruling out of all elements not to its liking, the machine then proceeded to drag out the work of the credentials committee until nearly eleven o'clock. Although the delegates were workers who had the prospect of getting up at five o'clock the next morning, not one of them left the hall. Still hoping to see some action taken to save the lives of their fellow workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, they hung on.

* * *

The report of the committee was as could be expected. Such "trade unions" as the Radical Library (let us hope the books represented were at least radical) and the Modern Home Association were permitted full representation. The International Labor Defense with its splendid record of aid to class struggle prisoners, was limited to two delegates only, and these not representative of its Central Committee. The Workers Party was accorded the same treatment.

By this time all of the elements of the conference not committed to support of the left wing in control had been aroused to indignation at this shameless flaunting of the purpose of the gathering. When Albert Walsbord, a delegate of the District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, protested against the disruptive tactics of the conference and the "severe setback" thereby given the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti, he was greeted by a spontaneous demonstration of several minutes which swept in nearly the whole hall.

* * *

The lateness of the hour was then taken as an excuse for adjourning the meeting without a single action having been taken to further the defense of the two Massachusetts workers who are in such desperate plight. Delegates whom it pleased the conference to accept would be notified of further meetings.

Finding it could neither clear the hall of delegates nor quell the outbursts of spontaneous indignation and protest the right wing finally bolted its own conference, filled out of the hall and put out the lights.

* * *

There is no denying that a splendid opportunity has been lost for a union of broad elements of labor in common struggle, and the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti given a blow in this city. However, the eyes of all sincere and honest workers attending this conference have been opened as to the true nature of the machine in control of the Amalgamated, the Jewish Daily Forward, and the socialist party, which organizations made a common front in this disgraceful smashing policy.

It seems these gentlemen not only expel Communists (present at their own invitation), they wish also to crush non-partisan, fighting class organizations such as the International Labor Defense. They do not hesitate to sacrifice the most vital interests of the working class, if they feel the slightest challenge to their own mechanical rule.

The honest labor elements of the city will not allow their efforts to be thwarted in this manner and will persist in the determined and united struggle which alone will save Sacco and Vanzetti from the deadly chair.

TO JOHN BULL, ET AL.

Plain Talk in Free Verse

By ADOLPH WOLF

Get the hell out of China
You blustering bullying bandits!
Clear out with your murder ships
Your gangsters in uniform
Your insolent meddlesome agents.
You have a god damned nerve
To hang around in another people's country
Armed to the teeth like pirates that you are.

Your sanctimonious mothings
About protecting life
Are nothing but a bloody fraud
That you may put over on your babbits.
You're not in China to protect life
But to destroy life
Your provocative presence
Is bound to result in wholesale murder.

Your one and only purpose
Is to prevent four hundred million people
From being lost as potential wage slaves.
To your rapacious capitalist system.

But you are doomed to fail
In spite of the trashers you have brought
These hand chopping "mechanics" of yours.

The peasants and workers of China
Are bound to triumph sooner or later
And the price of blood they have cost them
Will be on your bloody hands,
Your bloody christian hands!



THE HELPLESS ROBBER!

Imperialist to Chinese worker: Drop this dangerous weapon or I may have to take steps to defend myself.

The Blood Bath Is Being Prepared

TEN short years after Mr. Wilson led this country into the European slaughter to assure the reign of justice and humanity, every indication points to the fact that foul preparations are in full swing to drench Americans with another shower of blood.

The soreidiness of the Nanking people's government cannot be glossed over by diplomatic reports from American imperialistic consular agents intent on excusing the wanton slaughter of Nanking's civilian population. When all the facts of American naval participation in that wilful carnage are made known to the American people those responsible for it will pay dearly for their blood lust. In the light of Secretary of State Kellogg's miserable intrigues in Mexico and Nicaragua his representations of the Chinese situation fail to convince.

Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Nationalist Government states that the looting charged against the Southern army was done by the defeated northern soldiers. General Tsiang Kai-Shek, commander in chief of the Cantonese Armies declares that White Russians are responsible. "The Powers," continued Gen. Tsiang in his statement to the American correspondents in Shanghai, "cannot suppress the Chinese by means of warships, no matter how numerous."

Britain is again giving the lead to America's foreign policy. America's State Department and the British Foreign Office are dominated by the same interests. These international financiers fatten on foreign concessions.

The British Foreign Office has given America a free hand to do as it sees fit in Mexico, Central, and South America. And in return Mr. Kellogg and the Coolidge administration appear to be prepared to back Great Britain in its exploitation and oppression of China.

But it is the young men of this country, who have no reason to hate but every reason to support the Chinese masses in their struggle for freedom, who will be called upon to fight with arms for the right of their imperialistic masters to exploit the Chinese.

The blood bath is being prepared. Will America's young men be forced to take the plunge?

They Pray For "Splits."

Splits in the Kuo Min Tang Party in China are reported with great frequency in the daily press. We can say that these reports are inspired by the hopes of the imperialistic oppressors of China rather thun on actual facts. Those who have followed the great sweep of victories that have come to the Cantonese will have noted that the reports of "splits" have become more insistent and numerous as the Southern army drew close to Shanghai.

Certainly there are differences inside the ranks of the Kuo Min Tung. The Nationalist Movement has drawn into the scope of its influence all elements in Chinese life—merchants, workers, peasants and students. But the aspirations of some of these elements are satisfied early in the revolutionary struggle. The big merchants, for instance, are primarily concerned with the removal of imperialistic exploitation. The workers and peasants, however, are concerned with the abolition of all exploitation. And these various and sometimes opposing interests and aspirations express themselves in the struggle to dominate the policies of the Kuo Ming Tang.

As the Chinese masses are drawn into the struggle, and their aspirations become articulate, the Nationalist Movement naturally swings to the left. But this is the best guarantee that the revolution will not be betrayed. The Nationalist Movement becomes more and more a people's movement. The army becomes more and more a people's army. Its political education in their own greater importance that its prowess with arms. It becomes a revolutionary army that sweeps forward with a fervor forged in the heat of revolution. Its rank and file are not the mercenary hordes who go to make up the brigand forces of a Chang Tso Lin, but workers and peasants who lay down their tools and scythes to take up arms for the wiping out of exploitation.

Quite naturally the more moderate elements in the Kuo Min Tang attempt to split the movement and to isolate the more determined elements. But their attempts are bound to fail for the simple reason that the two and a half million organized workers and peasants, whose numbers are growing by the thousands daily, are strong enough to maintain the organization and to determine its policies. Leaders who cannot adjust themselves to this new situation are sloughed off. Since this article was written General Chang-Kai-Shek has split with the Nationalist movement and is now for the imperialists.

That this sort of thing has been taking place within the Kuo Min Tang is inevitable and necessary. But it gives small hope to the imperialists who pray for its destruction. The splitters merely find themselves stripped of their power to interfere with the sweep towards victory.

That Soviet Orientation.

More than forty years of intense revolutionary experience shaped the life of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. From 1896 to 1910 he took a leading part in ten unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and to set up a government patterned after the western democracies. Finally in 1911 the Manchus were overthrown and on January 1st, 1912, Dr. Sun was elected Provisional President of the Chinese Republic.

Here was the most numerous people in the world brought into the family of democratic nations. And the treatment accorded New China by the western democracies was, in the words of the late President Wilson, the "acid test," applied to their sincerity. And the "acid test" has proved the baseness of the "democratic metal."

"Democratic" pretensions masked the most inhuman examples of brigandage. England, France, Japan, the United States, and the other imperialistic powers, with "democratic" flags flying over their pirate ships have engaged in expeditions in China besides which the exploits of the buccaneers Kidd and Morgan appear as Sunday School picnics. Unequal treaties, extra-territoriality, forced concessions; Hongkong, Shanghai, Tien Tsin, Amoy, Nanking, Hankow, etc., "internationalized," that is, made the property of the imperialistic invaders; alien governments set up within the borders of China—these are merely some of the indignities heaped upon defenseless China by her sister "democracies."

British diplomacy failed to see that with the revolution it would have to change its methods or invite for itself a swift kick in its ample posterior.

It is notorious that Britain refused the assistance so necessary for the solution of Young China's problems. And it is further notorious that the British attitude dictated the policy of the United States.

The Russian Revolution introduced a new factor. Revolutionary Russia abolished the unequal treaties. Revolutionary Russia treated the Chinese as equals. All the concessions forced from China by the old Russia were returned. The "acid test" proved the metal of the New Russia to be pure and unalloyed. And basing his conclusions on these perfectly obvious facts Dr. Sun, just before he died, wrote to the Central Executive committee of the Soviet Union on March 11, 1925:

"... By the will of fate I must leave my work unfinished, and hand it over to those who, remaining faithful to the principles and teachings of the Party (Kuo Min Tang) will thereby be my true followers. . . .

"Taking leave of you, dear comrades, I want to express the hope that the day will soon come when the U. S. S. R. will welcome a friend and ally in a mighty free China and that in the struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world both these allies will go forward to victory hand in hand."

(From the Chinese Guide In America)

Read The Daily Worker

HANDS OFF CHINA! WITHDRAW TROOPS AND BATTLESHIPS!

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION SECTION ONE

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE president's speech at a United Press Association banquet was not in the least disappointing. Its literary style measured up to the high standard set by the late, lamented President Harding, the ideal of the tenants and guests of the "little green house on K. street." Five millions of people may have listened to it provided they had their ears to their radio sets, or did not go to sleep at their switches before the morpheon effort was over.

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MR. COOLIDGE assures us that the United States has no imperialistic ambitions. What nation has for that matter? Capitalist powers are always getting misunderstood. Take England for instance! So many charges of greed and grabbing have been levelled against her that large sections of the world's population have come to associate the British empire with oppression and exploitation. But any British cabinet minister—even our dear Ramsay MacDonald—will tell you that it is all a beastly conspiracy against the "policeman of the world."

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NO SIR, take it from "Cal" the United States is not hurling hot shot into crowded Chinese streets for any other purpose than to help the Chinese free their country from imperialism. Our marines are in Nicaragua because the Nicaraguans want them there. They are not interfering in the internal affairs of that country; they only insist that the rival parties only conduct war where nobody is liable to get hurt, least of all the reactionaries. Surely this is most worthy service for our marines to be engaged in.

• • •

WE have nothing but the most peaceful attitude towards Mexico. It is true that we threaten war against our southern neighbor occasionally and there is a strong suspicion that our secretary of state has issued instructions to his agents in Mexico to do everything in their power to foment uprisings against the Calles government, but perhaps this is a playful way the genial and jovial Coolidge has of showing the Mexicans that we are not tha stilted folk our Latin neighbors think we are; that we are a jolly bunch of handshakers, back-slappers and practical jokers who cannot refrain from horse-play even in diplomacy.

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THE president informs us that he has had assurances from the Mexican government that the property of the American oil, mining and land barons would not be confiscated. In which case the generous Wall Street administration would cease encouraging civil war in Mexico and might even hint to the pope that their united front is off for the time being. Perhaps the threats of war, of lifting the arms embargo and the financial measures taken by Wall Street had its effect and randers military measures unnecessary.

• • •

MR. COOLIDGE upbraided a section of the American press, which happens to be less under the thumb of big business than the rest, for criticising his administration's foreign policy. Listen to this gem: "Whenever any section of our press turns on America and on American institutions and assumed a foreign attitude every informed person knows that it has fallen from the high estate which is our common heritage, and becoming no longer worthy of regard, is destined to defeat and failure. No American can profit by selling his own country for foreign favor." There you are. Is it surprising that The DAILY WORKER should be constantly in need of funds?

• • •

THE mild criticisms made of Coolidge's policy by a section of the capitalist press was not in favor of powers that could render favors. It was in behalf of the weak countries that being ground into the dust by the armed forces of the American Empire. And speaking of selling one's country, this jibe comes with poor grace from an executive who crouched silently in the white house while a hurricane of indignation over the sale of a part of the national heritage by some of his cabinet colleagues swept the nation and called for the punishment of the guilty ones.

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COOLIDGE'S speech was no disappointment to those who know the ways of capitalist diplomacy. He has sympathy for China but he says it with bullets. He shows his friendship for Nicaragua by sending marines there. This is the difference between imperialism in words and imperialism in action. The policy of Ameri-

(Continued on Page Three)

RUSH CONVICTS FROM PRISONS TO BATTLE FLOODS



Unusual photo of convicts at Little Rock, Ark., vainly trying to stave off flood in the Arkansas river by packing sand bags in the gun soil.

"MOTHER JONES" ADVISES MINERS TAKE OFFENSIVE

"In Old Days We Kept Enemies on the Jump"

By CARL HAESSLER

CHICAGO, April 27.—Mother Jones sat comfortably in the rocker in her Chicago hotel room as she talked about the mining troubles and the American labor movement. Her white hair and fair skin, unflinching eyes and firm mouth made quite a picture for her uncompromising words.

"You're a labor newspaper man and I'm glad to see you," she said. "And I want to tell you as a newspaper man that the trade unions and the labor leaders aren't what they used to be. Your generation is not like the pioneers that formed the unions and fought the early battles. They weren't afraid of a fight."

Old Timers Fought.

Mother Jones has been in the forefront of countless strikes, chiefly of the coal miners but also in other industries. She has participated in many social movements, her most spectacular agitation having been that for child labor legislation a quarter century ago. At that time she took child workers who had been mutilated in the textile mills of Philadelphia and marched them through the towns between there and New York, opening a memorable battle against the New York police commissioner who wanted to keep these pitiful symbols of American industrialism out of the city.

"What's the matter with you people," she exclaimed. "In the old days we knew how to handle scab coal when it came into union markets. And when we wanted our rights from the government we marched to headquarters and got them there if they were to be had. We did not sit easy and let matters take their course. We kept the enemy on the jump. All that is needed is for labor to feel its power from one end of the country to the other."

Haiped Foster.

Her strike recollections include some fairly recent history. She recalled her cooperation with the American Federation of Labor committee for organizing the steel industry in 1919, when Wm. Z. Foster was its secretary. She urged Foster to detail her to Homestead near Pittsburg where she had helped steel workers fight the exploiter Carnegie over a score of years previous. Foster, she says, warned her she would land in jail. But she went just the same. Her two fellow organizers were arrested one after the other as they stood up in the auto to speak and she was nabbed when she began.

"That evening, however, there were 15,000 people massed outside the jail," she related. "The burgess, as they call the mayor, had sneaked away. The police looked out of the jail windows and turned white. They let us out on bond and I stood up in the auto again and spoke to the steel workers, urging them to go quietly to their homes and promising to return the next day to speak again.

Hopes For Better Days.

"We could have turned those thousands of men into a mob that would have torn down the jail and the steel works but we spoke to them about unionism instead. We showed the police that we had the power and so they let us speak when we came again.

"Well, things look bad now but they will get better again," she concluded. "The miners are up against it but they have been through worse things before."

Mother Jones is on her way to California where the climate is kindlr to her rheumatism than in the east. "I am 90 years old," she exclaimed vigorously, "and I have to begin to take care of myself."

Explosion Kills Four Coal Miners of Glen Alden Co.; More Hurt

SCRANTON, Pa., April 27.—Four miners were reported killed and several others injured in an explosion this afternoon in the Truesdale mine of the Glen Alden Coal Company at Nanticoke.

Weakening of union conditions during the drive against the soft coal miners, and the general breach of contract in the hard coal fields by operators there, is considered responsible for the recent great increase of coal mine accidents.

W. E. B. REFUSES RESOLUTION FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Green Controls Workers Educational Bureau

BOSTON, April 27.—The Workers Educational Bureau has passed still more under the control of the extreme right wing of the class collaborationist section of the American labor movement.

Reject Sacco. Vanzatti Resolution

Significant of its present attitude was the refusal of its fifth annual convention here to adopt a resolution protesting against the death sentence for Sacco and Vanzetti. The resolution was presented by Dr. Henry W. Dana. He was greeted with polite applause as he pleaded eloquently for a demonstration of solidarity on the part of labor that might save the lives of these two workers and gain them their freedom, but when it came to putting themselves on record for the resolution that might help to accomplish this, a majority of the delegates remembered that the coming executive connell of the A. F. L. had this matter before it, and they must not do anything that would tend to force the hands of members of the executive council. The resolution failed.

Maurer For New Order

Despite the retention of James Maurer as president, and despite the fact that Maurer, in his address to the convention tried to strike a keynote of social revolution, however peaceful, the machinery of control has been entirely turned over to President Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

At a sumptuous banquet given by the Boston Trade Union College, a message of greetings was read from President Green, A. F. of L. in which he commended the W. E. B. as the "educational arm of the American labor movement, whose help is essential in fact-finding, in research necessary to the elimination of waste, and for support of labor's case at the conference table."

Green Controls Board

Jim Maurer was reelected president, the W. E. B.; Spenser Miller, Jr., secretary, William Green, will be honorary president, a new office. Executive committee members are Thomas Kennedy, Fannia Cohn, Thomas of Burlk, A. J. Muste, Paul Fuller, Charles Reed—the last two being new members. Three more will be appointed by Green. In case he feels that he does not have sufficient power on the executive committee as constituted by the conference, he can remedy this situation by his appointments.

Jim Maurer's presidential speech was the principal contribution to the fifth annual convention of the Workers Education Bureau. The veteran chief of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor defined the purpose of the movement as follows:

Underlying the purpose of work-

(Continued on Page Two)

BUILD LEVEE AT NEW ORLEANS TO STEM BIG FLOOD

Death Toll Over 200; 200,000 Homeless

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The crest of the great Mississippi river flood slowly bore down upon New Orleans today, scattering dread before it and leaving desolation in its wake.

Flood conditions throughout the Mississippi valley are practically unchanged, but relief is pouring into the devastated area from all sections of the country. The death toll has passed 200, with the property loss estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. Only a careful check, after the angry waters have subsided, can fix the actual losses in lives and property.

The flood has covered nearly 9,000 square miles of territory, with millions of people in seven river states directly affected. The refugees already under the care of the Red Cross approximate 200,000, of whom 140,000 are in concentration camps.

Tens of thousands of refugees were reported marooned on the river's levees and in high spots throughout the flooded territory.

To Build Levee.

Governor O. H. Simpson issued a proclamation late today declaring that a levee protecting St. Bernard Parish will be built to save New Orleans from flood.

The governor declared an emergency exists which can only be averted by diverting the water of the Mississippi through a crevasse eighteen miles below New Orleans.

Both United States army and levee board engineers have agreed that the cutting of the levee will relieve the flood at New Orleans. Friday at noon is the time set for breaking the levee.

Desperate opposition to the move was made by residents of St. Bernards and adjoining parishes that will be flooded. Business men of New Orleans promised to reimburse the parish dwellers for all loss, estimated at not more than $6,000,000.

Break In Arkansas.

Another levee break was reported overnight. The dyke near Osceola broke, flooding the Arkansas towns of Kilso, Enmore, Dermot, Wilson and Tyler.

Flood waters north of Memphis were slowly receding and in northwest Tennessee, southeast Missouri and in Kentucky the farmers were planning to return to their homes.

Rush Vaccine.

The National Red Cross today centered its activities on co-ordinating public health activities in the flooded territory.

The first act taken to halt epidemics was the shipment of 25,000 typhoid and para-typhoid vaccines, 25,000 small-pox vaccines and 25,000 tubes of sodium hychloride from the seventh army corps to the State of Arkansas. The shipment was requested by the governor of Arkansas through the Red Cross station at Memphis.

Labor - Baiter, Thrown Over by Bosses, Kills Girl, Then Shoots Self

SACRAMENTO, Cal. April 27.—(FP).—Harry Hill, lobbyist for the Better American Federation and for years well known in Sacramento as an anti-labor lobbyist, shot and killed Miss Marybelle Wallace and himself in the state capitol, where the woman was employed. Hill had been out of a job for some time, his masters no longer considering him of use in the fight against labor legislation.

WARLORDS LAUNCH DRIVE ON HANKOW; POWERS MASS WARSHIPS; U. S. MAY RUSH PLANES FOR UNITED ATTACK ON THE NATIONALIST CAPITAL

Weisbord, Labor's Man For Passaic Office



Albert Weisbord, above, Harvard graduate and leader of the Passaic, N. J., mill strike, has attracted nation-wide attention by his campaign for election as one of the city commissioners of Passaic.

• • •

Weisbord Speaks at Large Meeting Held By Women's Council

PASSAIC, N. J., April 27.—Albert Weisbord spoke at a meeting called by the Working Women's Council at Maciade Hall last night.

Mrs. Gitlow, chairman, pointed out how the women have fought shoulder to shoulder with the men during the strike and how they must fight shoulder to shoulder with the men during the election campaign.

Mrs. Wexler from New York spoke in Hungarian. Emil Gardos stressed the necessity for a labor party, as did also Simon Bambach.

Abolish the Slums

Then Weisbord spoke. He pointed out how the women were doubly oppressed both as workers and as women.

He told of the slums of this city, the large number of criminals that have been produced as a result of poverty and how when he was held in the Hackensack jail he met many young men from Passaic who had become crooks due to their low wages.

Weisbord told the women that the labor candidates favor the city cleaning up the slums, that the municipality operate city laundries, restaurants, and other services, and in this way take some of the burden off the working women. He also spoke in favor of lunch being served at schools at cost, and for the unionization of the teachers.

It is believed that the Working Women's Council will gain many members and prestige as a result of this meeting.

Passaic Hosiery Workers Gaining Membership Fast

PASSAIC, N. J., April 27.—A gain of 100% in membership is reported by Carl Holderman, business representative in this city of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Holderman made public his annual report for the New Jersey-New York District Council of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and this showed, that the number of members has doubled during the past twelve months.

The report states that of the 1300 full-fashioned hosiery machines operated in the New York and New Jersey district, 1,100 are handled by union members.

Buy The Daily Worker Special May Day Issue

Communist International Issues May Day Call For World Protest on China War

Report Nationalist Move on Canton Right Wing; Oust Editor for Attack on U. S. Policy

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—Imperialists, through war lords, launch drive against Hankow; Americans may send twelve planes to Nationalist capital.

2.—Rumor Chiang alliance with war lords.

3.—Communist International issues May Day appeal, calling for world-wide protest against the imperialist war on China, pointing out danger of a new world war.

4.—Shanghai Chamber of Commerce ousts editor for criticism of United States militaristic policy.

5.—Report four Nationalist armies moving on Canton, where right wing is conducting a reign of terror.

6.—American military attache at Peking goes through Soviet papers seized in Chang Tso-lin's raid on Soviet embassy compound.

7.—British die-hards impatient. Clamor for open war against China.

• • •

SHANGHAI, April 27.—The imperialists, through the northern war lords, are launching a huge, hasty drive against the Nationalist Government at Hankow, it was learned here today. All available northern forces are being gathered by the war lords, who have left skeleton formations to defend their positions elsewhere.

Planes May Go To Hankow.

Close observers of the situation here point to the concentration of imperialist warships at Hankow and to the arrival of a flotilla of American submarines at Hongkong Monday as indications of an imperialist attack on Hankow. Twelve American military planes, which arrived at Shanghai yesterday, may be dispatched to the Nationalist capital, it is stated.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the northern forces from positions north of Nanking leads observers here to believe that Chiang Kai Shek is ready to ally himself with the war lords and the imperialist powers in a war against the Nationalist government.

Babbits Oust Editor.

The Chamber of Commerce here has ousted the "China Weekly Review" from membership because the magazine opposed the sending of troops and warships to China.

In a statement issued yesterday in defence of his position, J. P. Powell, of Hannibal, Mo., editor of the magazine said:

Scores U. S. Policy.

"The American people have no business to interfere in the internal affairs of the Chinese. The Chamber of Commerce apparently believes in involving America in complications in this part of the world, which, in my opinion, may have a far-reaching effect, even to the extent of another world war.

"I believe that the Chinese have the right to express their views as well as the English or Americans, or others, and so long as I am engaged in the publication of an American paper in Shanghai it is my intention to give them a square deal."

• • •

Move On Canton.

CANTON, April 27.—Hankow is reported to have sent four armies to Canton to crush the right wing terror in the city. The armies are said to be commanded by Generals Tan Yen-kai, Chu Peh-tak, Chen Chien and Chun Fat-kwai, and will move thru Honan Province attacking Canton by way of the East and North Rivers, utilizing the peasant and labor unions in the districts en route.

Execute Labor Leaders.

Secret wholesale executions of labor and left wing leaders are taking place here nightly. Tai Chukmen, well known left wing leader, was arrested today.

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Americans Search Soviet Papers.

PEKING, April 27.—A member of the American military attache's office was premitted to examine Soviet account books which were seized when the Soviet embassy compound was raided.

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Die-Hards Impatient.

LONDON, April 27.—The British cabinet met at 10 Downing street today to consider the Chinese situation.

The inability of the powers to agree on a reply to Eugene Chen's note regarding the Nanking affair has caused some uneasiness here and it is reported that one faction of the cabinet desires independent action. It seems probable, however, that the majority of the cabinet will be satisfied to delay matters until the situa-

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. Marines Land to Protect Captain Who Tried to Rape Woman

HANKOW, April 27.—American marines are guarding the Socony premises here, following an incident Thursday in which the Captain of the "Meifoo" (a steamer owned by the Standard Oil Company) was prevented from attacking a Chinese amah (nurse) by the intervention of a Chinese boy who heard the screams of the amah, according to a report given by the workers of the Socony premises to a Nationalist News Agency representative yesterday. The captain was drunk. Upon the interference of the boy, the captain beat him up, injuring him seriously.

The assault attracted a crowd of workers, but instead of arresting the captain, it was decided not to cause trouble and to report the affair to Duxbury, a Socony official. Duxbury apologized to the boy and the amah, it is stated, and gave them money.

But the workers, enraged, insisted that the captain be handed over to (Labor) union headquarters. Thereupon the company officials notified the American consul and 24 sailors were landed to free the captain. They remained on guard at the Socony premises. The captain has not stopped working. The stocks of the Socony company are being removed. Fifty marines are now on guard inside the premises, Chinese soldiers and picketa maintaining order at the entrance.

PLACE ASHES OF RUTHENBERG IN KREMLIN WALL

MOSCOW, April 27.—Ten thousand workers stood bareheaded in the Red Square yesterday afternoon as M. I. Bukharin, Russian Communist Party leader, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, reverently placed the ashes of Charles E. Ruthenberg, former Secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America in a niche in the Red Kremlin Wall.

Four companies of the Red Infantry stood at attention, the Red Guards played a Bolshevik funeral march, and a Red Army detachment fired three volleys from the top of the Kremlin wall as the ashes of the former American leader were placed by the side of John Reed, who had also given his life to the Revolution.

Assuring the Russian workers that the American (Communist) Party intended to carry on its fight against capitalism with all its strength, Engdahl declared:

"America is a country to which the

(Continued on Page Two)

Who Are Needle Trades Wreckers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

Morgan J. O'Brien (former Judge, New York Court of Appeals), N. Y.
Director American Safe Deposit Co.
Director, American Trust Company.
Director, Dunwell Brothers, Inc.
Trustee, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
Director, Intertype Corporation.
Director, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
The Director, Provident Loan Society of New York.
His son connected with same firm at 120 Broadway and
President and director of Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
International News Ticker Co., Director.
Director International News Ticker Co.
The Director of Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.
Director New York Title and Mortgage Co.
Director Code Quotation Telegraph Company.

C., of the firm of O'Brien, Boardman, Parker, Fox, 120 Broadway.

---

22 TAXI DRIVERS FRAMED UP FOR DEATH OF SCAB

Murder Laid to Guards In Cab Strike

A deliberate frame-up on a murder charge involving every striking member of the Taxi Drivers' Union in Weehawken and West New York, N. J., was arousing the protest yesterday of prominent leaders in union labor and legal circles in Hudson county.

Twenty strikers are held without bail in connection with the death of George H. Ewans, a strike-breaker. Four other workers, former employes of the struck Mac Taxi Service, have been arraigned on charges of conspiracy to murder and released under $500 bail. Edward Levy, business agent of the Hudson County Bus and Taxi Drivers' Union, is one of them.

The taxi drivers struck five weeks ago for recognition of the union and a wage increase. Three weeks ago the Weehawken police began furnishing protection to a horde of strike-breakers and gunmen imported from New York City.

Guarded By Gunmen.

Ewans was killed under mysterious circumstances. A plainclothes policeman was riding in his cab "protecting" him while another auto, filled with gunmen, followed his cab to furnish further protection.

Despite these guards, Ewans was body beaten up and died of his injuries. Immediately thereafter the entire membership of the union was arrested and thrown into jail without possibility of release under charges of murder. Unionists declare Ewans was beaten up by his guards in order to frame-up a case against the strikers.

Congressman Charles F. X. O'Brien impressed by the clear evidence of a frame-up, has taken charge of the case for the union men. He declares his rights as attorney have been trampled upon by the police and that the strikers are being held illegally while the detectives indulge on a "fishing expedition."

Brazilian Consul Fears American Imperialism

The United States should clearly emphasize its unwillingness to interfere not only with the political life of the Latin-American countries but also with their economic policies and the free development of their institutions," declared C. C. Manin, acting Brazilian Consul-General in New York in a statement issued yesterday.

The role played by the State Department in Latin-American business relations can "easily lead to misunderstanding," Senor Manin said.

Hungarian Fascists Riot in Budapest

BUDAPEST, April 27.—Hungarian Fascist students started a riot yesterday afternoon when they attempted to break up a meeting, under the chairmanship of Prince Karl Rohenlow, called for the purpose of forming a pan-European League.

The Fascist rowdies pelted speakers with rotten eggs until finally dispersed by the police.

Another Flyer Falls.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 27.—Cadet Grady Harley, flying student of Brooks Field here, was fatally injured when his airplane crashed near here today. The accident is believed to have occurred while the aviator was attempting to land in an artillery field near the airdrome.

Buy The Daily Worker Special May Day Issue

LABOR HATER IN PASSAIC MILL IS FORCED TO QUIT

Col. Johnson Resigns As Policy Fails

Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, head of the Botany Worsted Mill at Passaic, N. J., bitter opponent of the workers during their long strike, ardent advocate of company unionism and enemy of trade unionism, has resigned from his post.

Workers' Enemy.

He was vice-president and a director of the Botany Worsted Co. which owns the mill, and he acted as its representative during the year that the mill's workers were fighting for a living wage.

It was Col. Johnson that Gus Deak and his fellow-workers went in January, 1926, with their demands for abolition of the wage cut and for improved working conditions; and it was Col. Johnson's blunt refusal of these demands that precipitated the great strike of textile workers which became world-famous.

Bolster Company Union.

Within the past few weeks, a new attempt to foster a company union has developed in the Botany Mill. The women in charge of the employment office disclaims any knowledge of how it started. Members of the mill try to pretend it is a spontaneous expression of the will of certain workers. They do not explain how these underpaid workers managed to have the printing done for the cell which was issued. They are ignorant of the whole company union plan, so they state.

After Strike Economy.

With Col. Johnson, Carl Schlachter another vice-president and director, has also handed in his resignation. It is understood there are to be other changes made in the personnel of the managerial staff, and a rule of economy inaugurated. No doubt these changes result from the four million dollar deficit which the Botany Mill had last year, as contrasted with a surplus of over three hundred thousand the year before. The deficit was attributed to the strike.

Col. Johnson is to remain as a member of the board of the Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc., and has been elected one of its vice-presidents. This corporation is a holding company for both the Botany Mills and the Garfield Worsted Mills.

Ruthenberg Ashes Put In Kremlin Wall

(Continued from Page One)

workers of all nations emigrate to seek freedom, but soon learn that they must pass under the yoke of the world's most ruthless capitalist tyranny.

"America is not only attacking the little Nicaraguan Republic, but is also preparing to attack all Latin America. Our imperialists are seeking to destroy the workers' movement in Mexico and are taking part in the attack on Chinese workers and in the new imperialist war which is being launched against the Soviets.

Carry On Fight.

"We cry: 'Down with the American imperialists! Long live the American Soviet Republic! Long live the civil war of the American workers against their capitalists!'"

Special Drawings in the May Day Daily Worker

Spring Here Now, Alright.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 27.—The North Pacific can support season like officially started today. Malcolm Parnell, of Vancouver, reported that he and his brother had seen two sun cougars each 20 feet long in the Hope Island, off Gibsons Landing, 30 miles west of here.

Buy The Daily Worker Special May Day Issue

WIRE ... ILLINOIS ROSSES



Illinois, too, has come having a taste of horseless, killing and stalking. Above is the front end of what was a once an Cleveland, Ill., in the heart of the oil-land region.

WARLORDS LAUNCH DRIVE ON HANKOW; U. S. HELPS

(Continued from Page One)

tion in China becomes less obscure and the superiority of either the Nanking or Hankow government is established.

Ward Sends Protest.

Protesting against the bombardment of Chinese by American warships when British '(and not American) merchant ships on the Yangtze had been struck by stray bullets, Professor Harry F. Ward, of the Union Theological Seminary, has written to President Coolidge, asking him to set some definite limit on the activities of American military forces in China.

The letter in part says:

"Your spokesman and your state department repeatedly inform the American people that our naval forces are in China only for the protection of life and property. Yet in the last two weeks New York papers report two cases of American vessels replying with heavy guns to Chinese sniping while convoying American merchant vessels of the two great British firms, Jardine-Matheson and Butterfield-Swire. The readers naturally think, and in one case the newspaper headlines ignorantly intend them, that these were American merchant vessels.

U. S. Protects British Ships.

"A later dispatch from Shanghai states that American and British admirals have reached an agreement for joint action in convoying merchant vessels of both nationalities, yet American commerce is but a small part of that covered by this agreement. For at least three years now British merchant vessels on the Yangtze have been constantly aided at by various Chinese soldiers, but so far no foreigner has been killed.

Asks Evacuation of Hankow.

"Because of the protests consequences we ask you to inform the American people whether such use of our forces comes within your original intent and within the definition of their use which you have laid down as the controlling principle. We ask you to inform them by what consideration of international law or custom we are justified in convoying merchant ships of our own or any other nationality 600 miles into the interior and through the zone of civil war in China. We ask you whether such commerce in such conditions should not proceed at its own risk.

"We submit to you that it would be far cheaper for the United States, both in cash and in international consequences, to evacuate its sixty-eight citizens at Hankow."

* * *

Communist International Appeals.

MOSCOW, April 27.—The Communist International has issued a May Day statement appealing to workers and oppressed peoples thruout the world to fight against the imperialist war on China.

"The imperialists are gathering armies and navies to crush the Chinese revolution," say the resolution. "After cruel oppression of Syria, Morocco, Java, Sumatra, the combined forces of the industrial and financial oligarchies, are planning to blockade China, to turn their cannons against Chinese cities and to support native reactionary hangmen like Chang Tso-Lin and traitors like Chiang Kai Shek."

Chinese War On.

"The war in China is already on," the resolution continues. "Do not believe the professional betrayer who seeks to lull your vigilance into slumber. War is already here.

"War against the Chinese people is preparation for a gigantic new world war. Unheard of methods of provocation are being employed to goad the Soviet Union into war.

Imperialists Prepare War.

"The imperialists are concluding war alliances. They have arranged for the transportation of troops with Germany against the Workers' Republic. They are arming with terrific speed, land, sea, undersea, air and chemical war. Almost everywhere they raised to power such notorious working class foes as Pilsudski and other dictators.

Spur English Labor.

"In England the struggle of the masses should not be directed at the Chinese people but against die-hard government which has loosed or emboldened that it seeks to turn workers into slaves, by depriving them of the right to strike, by smashing unions, and seeking to set back the labor movement more than a century.

"The French bourgeoisie shackles its working class by military laws, Germany by taking away the eight-hour day. Italy Fascism strangles workers' organizations; while the "cultured democracy" of the United States goes plundering Central America, South America and China, executes innocent men, and throttles workers.

"But against the forces of counter-revolution rises the mighty army of united labor, tremendous masses of people awakened. The Soviet Union is growing stronger; despite the treason of the bourgeoisie the Chinese revolution is making strides forward. The class-conscious European proletariat is gaining strength. In England the stronghold of piracy, of world oppression and colonial horror; preparation for the world struggle are in progress."

Calls For Demonstration.

Closing with an appeal for a world demonstration against the imperialist war on China, the appeal declares:

"Down with the war against China and its imperialist instigators! Long live the Chinese revolution! Down with preparations for a new world war! Down with the league of nations! Long live the Soviet Union! Not a man, not a rifle against the Chinese people! Hail the international solidarity of toilers! Hail May first and review proletarian forces!"

Buy The Daily Worker Special May Day Issue

Globerman Campaign Drives Los Angeles Times to Hysterics

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 27.—The Los Angeles Times, anti-labor organ, in a leading article declares that "Labor Unions Are In Red Alliance With Socialism" because the Central Labor Council and other district councils have endorsed the candidacy of Sam Globerman, independent candidate for the Board of Education who is being supported by the Workers (Communist) Party.

Labor Fakirs Fought.

The Times fears that the unions are "becoming tools of the radicals" because of this act.

Every conceivable effort has been made to keep Globerman off the ballot; a Times reporter announced that he was not a citizen, and the officials of the Central Labor Council gladly took up the cry in the hope that they would not be forced to endorse a trade unionist running for office in the municipal elections, even to the extent of forming an alliance with the labor-hating Los Angeles Times.

When the Times carried the story of "Red Alliance," these same officials took up the cry of "red" and are seeking to attack Globerman on the grounds that he is a Communist, and there are rumors that an expulsion campaign will soon go into effect.

Rank and File Protest.

Even the bureaucracy feels the rank and file dissatisfaction with the present political policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." An editorial in the Citizen, official labor organ, declares, "The thing to do is to make labor's political power felt. If the method followed at present is wrong, if the policy followed is not satisfactory or effective, it can be changed whenever the unions comprising the central bodies and district councils vote so to do."

It is with this background that the Trade Union Political Conference is meeting in a few days to work out a political policy for labor. It is expected to go on record for independent political action.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Smith Appointee "Overlooks" $250,000 Bribe

RESUME OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its exposure of the "Big Four" Insurance Trust. The "Big Four" is composed of the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies. In previous articles Mr. Herrlong has adduced evidence proving misrepresentation, fraud, subornation and misuse of "mutual" funds. There are 40,000,000 American workers paying tribute to the "Big Four." Names prominent in government and financial circles have peppered the series thus far. Notably in this respect we find Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life and outstanding labor-baiter by virtue of his membership in the National Civic Federation, Albert H. Wiggin, Joseph P. Day, New York's super-realtor and many others.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

ARTICLE XVI.

The history of the rise of the "Big Four" reads like a series of exploits from the life of Captain Kidd, starting with a few paltry dollars, these corporations have amassed colossal wealth—many until today they are semi-billion dollar institutions thriving on the credulity and ignorance of the 40,000,000 workers who pay tribute to them.

In this article we deal with the two largest tentacles of this octopus; the Metropolitan and the Prudential Life Insurance Company. These two companies insure about $8,000,000,000 workers' lives for over 10,000,000,000 (ten billion) dollars!

The Metropolitan commenced business on January 1, 1867 as an "ordinary" company. That is to say, on its natal day it had no idea of selling that petty larceny form of protection" known as "industrial" insurance. The original investors chipped in $250,000 and for a while this was considered sufficient.

In 1868 this capitalization was deemed inadequate and the capital investment was increased $250,000, making a total of half a million dollars. At this stage and for some time thereafter the company was a purely commercial enterprise with nary a thought of "public service" and "social uplift." It was out to do the public good—and it did.

During its era of crass commercialism it had a most distinguished list of investors. Naturally the Wall Street clique came in on "the good thing," but notably in this respect we find the late Czar Nicholas II with a capital investment of $16,000,000 (sixteen million dollars) hob-nobbing with Messrs. Fiske, Schwab and Hegeman.

Things have not changed much, however, since the palmy days of the Metropolitan. In those days the American worker-insurer helped support the late lamented Nicky and today he is paying similar tole to the self-effacing Albert H. Wiggin et al.

To A Million Dollars.

Five years later, in 1891 the surplus grew and the capitalized making the total investment an even million dollars.

The next year, business still being abnormally good (the company is now doing weekly payment business for the past 10 years), another surplus distribution was declared jacking the capitalization up to the two million dollar mark.

In 1880 the Metropolitan first undertook its first flier into the weekly payment life insurance field. Five years previously the Prudential had introduced the plan from England and found the sales easy to make, the profits unusually high and the public, above all, extremely gullible.

During its first "industrial" year the Metropolitan wrote and placed on its books 5,143 weekly payment policies. During the following five years its business in this department increased as follows:

1882	110,193
1883	190,348
1884	335,789
1885	526,042
1886	1,064,875

And so on up until 1925 we find that the company had 30,883,984 policies for over five billion dollars of insurance. This is exclusive of "ordinary" or annual payment insurance which is as great again.

The Metropolitan's assets in 1880 (the year it first introduced weekly payment insurance) were $1,654,182. In 1925 the assets were over $1,854,000,000, one billion, eight hundred and fifty-four million.

The Prudential.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company was organized in 1877—fifty years ago—and capitalized for $15,5041 Small start, big ending.

From 1877 until 1886, nine years, it did weekly payment business exclusively. Its original policies were issued in amounts which ran from $250 to a top of $197. During this nine year period it had taken in in premiums and interest $5,052,931; had paid in death claims $1,331,111 (264 per cent of the premium income); had charged $2,661,004 for expenses (53 per cent of its premiums and 200 per cent of its death losses) and still managed to put away $1,040,816 in net assets with a membership of 442,871 (1886). Some growth for a newly born babe!

Fed On the Cash.

The stockholders of the Prudential were not wanting in dividends on their rash investment of $15,504. Not mentioning salaries paid to these stockholder-waitress, they began with modest dividends of 96 per cent per annum in 1886; then gradually vote themselves less modest, but more adequate dividends up to 1300 per cent per annum. Finally they slipped in an additional $400,000 just before "selling out to the policyholders"—and thus saving the company for "mutualization." After the chips were all in and counted the original investors made during the mutualization year 6900 per cent on the hazardous investment of $15,504.

"Mutualized" Dividends.

In 1915 there was an enormous surplus, and the stockholders were hungry for a juicy slice of the pie. The public was beginning to make enquiries about insurance generally and about weekly payment insurance specifically.

If the directors voted themselves more than a 10 per cent dividend on the $2,000,000 capitalization (18,333 per cent of the original investment of $15,504), an investigation would surely result.

So "mutualization" became the popular tune. The stockholders, officers familiar with the game knowing the trick of handling surpluses to advantage very generously "sold out" to the policyholders at $910 per share or $18,200,000, i.e., for every dollar originally invested they received $1,170.

This is the history of the two great branches of the "Big Four." Today the same clique of Wall Street financiers sit on top of the heap. They sold their stock but retained their grip on the directorates and policies of the companies.

Bought Their Way.

They bought their way out of the Armstrong Investigating Committee in 1905; they averted investigation in 1915 by instituting "mutuality." Since those cushy days nothing of interest to the defrauded policyholders has happened to palliate the evils of wealthy payment insurance.

Will 1928 be a turning point?

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39 Miners Killed in Month.

SCRANTON, Pa., (FP) April 27.—Thirty-nine anthracite miners were killed last March, one to every 15,618 tons mined.

W. E. B. Declines to Aid Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

ers' education is the desire for a better social order. Labor education aims at the elimination of the working masses. . . . Workers' education is distinctly not to be confused with the numerous existing forms of adult education. It is not the purpose of workers' education to help young students rise from one class into a higher one."

To Escape Hard Work

Several delegates expressed the contrary view. One of them said: "Shall we remain dubs all our life and remain in the hard-working group?"

The conference delegates each bought a fifty cent button for the United Textile Workers strike at Woonsocket.

* * *

Miners Demand Release

PITTSBURGH, April 27.—More and more appeals for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti are coming in daily from local unions of the United Mine Workers of America of West-ern Pennsylvania that are now on strike.

During the last week the following locals adopted resolutions demanding that the Governor of Massachusetts release the two labor leaders: Local 824 of Harwick, Pa.; Locals 1355 and 2831 of Avella, Pa.; local 1794, Cedar Grove, Pa.

A number of fraternal societies of Avella and vicinity also adopted Sacco and Vanzetti resolutions which were forwarded to Governor Fuller.

* * *

BUFFALO.—A Buffalo Sacco and Vanzetti Committee, organized to protest and arouse public opinion against the execution of these two Massachusetts labor organizers, was organized Tuesday night at 732 Brisbane Building.

Delegates representing various labor, church and other organizations and individuals were present. The following officers were elected: chairman, James C. Campbell, of the Mechanics' Union; vice-chairman, James Battisteri of the Socialist Party; Herbert Benjamin, of the Workers Party; William Shalnack of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Martin L. Sparling of the Marine Transport Workers; financial secretary, Frank-lin P. Brill of International Labor Defense; treasurer, Erastaus Reynolds, attorney; secretary, Rev. Herman J. Hahn, pastor of Salem Evangelical Church.

Plans were adopted calling for a large mass demonstration to be held Saturday afternoon, May 7th, the exact time, the place and speakers will be announced later.

Needle Trades Defense News

Local Scores.

The workers who are now in jail and facing trial on charges of picketing and other militant activities during the strike of the Needle Trades Workers, are being supported by the Needle Trades Workers Relief. Funds are being collected from the workers in the shops and from sympathizers in order to make collections for the defense against their grants. These little collections have totaled up to almost $7,000 already, and the workers call on their friends to keep up this good work.

* * *

News From a Philadelphia House Party.

A party given to celebrate his daughter's engagement at his home, 728 So. 6th Street, Philadelphia, by S. Grossman did not forget his fellow-workers in jail and made a collection which netted $21.00 for the defense.

* * *

House Parties at the United Workers Co-operative.

Meyer Kelles had a party at his home in the United Workers' Co-operative Building last Saturday night. He decided to make a collection and his guests contributed $14.00 to the defense.

Charles Strongwater in the same building the same night also had a party. He was a little more persistent, starting the collection with a five dollar bill of his own, netting $56.25 for the defense.

Another collection held in this building the same evening netted about $30.00.

* * *

The Certificate Drive.

The Honor Roll of the buyers of the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund Roll Call Certificate is growing rapidly but not fast enough. Hundreds of dollars are coming in daily but the thousands are missing. The office staff is overworked receiving money, but if necessary, longer hours will be arranged to accommodate the certificate buyers.

A new twist in the certificate situation is that originated by many workers, who are buying certificates in honor of their children. These are being framed and preserved for the future as a memory of the great struggle now going on in the unions. This is something that should not be overlooked by the mothers and fathers, who realize that the fathers of other children are now spending their time in jail. MAKE THE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR FUND GROW.

* * *

A Letter From Montreal, Canada.
1061 Henry Julien,
Montreal, Canada.

Please find enclosed $2.00 for your very worthy cause. Friends, carry on, we are with you and will do our very best to help you to a successful end. We have already sold several 3.0.00 books that was sent to Mr. Berger here, and we will do our utmost to sell the one which you sent to us. Please send receipt to the above address.

Yours sincerely,
W. ELBAUM.

Workers Party Branch In Paterson Explains Fascist Riot on Sunday

PATERSON, N. J. April 27.—The Paterson branch of the Workers (Communist) Party has passed a resolution about the Fascist riot there, as follows:

The Paterson Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party of America wishes to express its indignation at the treatment given by the police and by the courts of Paterson to the members of the anti-fascist league in the case of the riot which occurred in Paterson on Palm Sunday.

The Workers (Communist) Party knows that the fascists were provoked by the fascists; that the fascists were armed to the teeth; that the police protected the fascists and attacked the anti-fascists; that in the trial of the arrested Italian workers they were grossly discriminated against by the courts.

The Workers (Communist) Party knows what the fascists stand for. It knows that Mussolini destroyed the Italian trade unions; that he lengthened the working day of the Italian workers, and lowered the general standard of living for them. It feels that any spread of fascism in America means worse conditions for the workers of America.

"The Workers (Communist) Party therefore expresses its sympathy with the aims of the anti-fascist league, and with this resolution shows its solidarity with the Italian workers in America and in Italy, who are fighting against the vicious anti-labor movement so courageously.

Dempsey Frames for Chance at Million

Jack Dempsey, on the alert lookout for jack, informed Tex Rickard, the box fight capitalist yesterday that he is ready for another encounter with Gene Tunney. Dempsey is training in California and wants to tangle with the winner of the Mahoney-Sharkey match, but Tex thinks Paliso Heights would be the former champion's opponent.

Rickard, with a cool eye for the gate receipts, estimates Dempsey's return to the ring will drive a million dollars to the box office.

Buy The Daily Worker

CHICAGO
SUNDAY, MAY 1st, 2 P. M.
Manhattan Casino, Humboldt Park
Kedzie Blvd. and Division St.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

DETROIT
SUNDAY, MAY 1st, 2 P. M.
ARENA GARDENS
Woodward and Baltimore Ave.

Three Meetings to Celebrate Greatest Pleasure For Workers May 1

May Day, international labor holiday, will be celebrated in Manhattan with three great meetings and concerts at the Royal Palace, 29 Manhattan Ave., on the Avenue of the Two Sts., 11-13 Astor Place, and Manhattan Casino, 40 Manhattan Ave.

Interesting Programs.

A large group of speakers and an elaborate musical program has been arranged. Among those who will address the meetings at Royal Palace are B. Lifshitz, secretary of the Jewish section of the Workers (Communist) Party; A. Bimko, radical editor, P. Cosgrove, P. Martoraua, and M. Cowl.

At the Amalgamated Temple Ben Gitlow will be the principal speaker.

Ray Ragozin, B. Lifshitz, and A. Stone will be speakers at the Hopkinson Mansion meeting.

A large number of labor and fraternal organizations are participating in the arrangements, including the Workers Party, Section 6; Young Workers League, I. L. D., Lithuanian Workers Alliance, and many other groups. Members of these organizations are urged to call at 29 Graham Ave., and 46 Ten Eyck St., Thursday and Friday at 8 o'clock to assist in the distribution of May Day leaflets.

Pioneers of New York To Fight Propaganda Of Boss For May Day

May Day this year means much more than ever before. In every Public school the children are being forced to join some military organization such as the Boy Scouts or the R. O. T. C. The Young Pioneers are going to raise the question of military training and show the workers' child how they are being fooled by the capitalist class.

The Board of Health is issuing the slogan of "Health Day" for May 1. The Young Pioneers are going to point out to the workers' children that only the children of the rich can be healthy. We know that the conditions of the workers are so miserable that the workers can't afford to live in large airy rooms, have plenty of clothes and nourishing food.

Other problems that will be raised are: Better conditions in the schools, free meal to every school child, fight against child labor and other daily problems of the workers' child.

Comrades, send your children to the May Day celebration given by the Young Pioneers this Saturday afternoon at 525 E. 72nd St., 2 P. M.



APRIL 23

(1860)

The Birthday of our Leader

L

Choose this appropriate time to read what he has to say

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on the simplest, most necessary things in the revolutionary movement. This work teaches fundamental

I

problems. It includes all his speeches and writings

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Admiral Plunkett Has An Big Navy Bouquet; Laugh at Plan, He Says

"Go down to the Hudson River and laugh when the fleet comes in."

This was the advice given by Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett at a banquet of big navy fans which drew forth hooted denials yesterday from the gold-braided admiral himself.

Plunkett was talking in an intimate way to members of the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers, but his ridicule of the alleged fanfare of the American navy leaked out.

Quick reprisal against the admiral's rash statement was forthcoming yesterday when he received orders to take a three months' leave of absence. He will cool off in Europe.

Plunkett told the big navy people to get behind Coolidge and "work for the biggest navy in the world." "The Atlantic Fleet," he said, was "hopelessly inadequate."

Two May Day Meets Will Be Held Here Next Sunday at 1 p.m.

Two large May Day meetings will be held next Sunday, by the Workers (Communist) Party. They will be at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., and Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Boulevard, at 1 p. m.

The speakers who will address the meetings include Ben Gitlow, W. W. Weinstone, Charles Krumbein, Richard B. Moore, M. J. Olgin, William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks and Rebecca Grecht.

With American imperialism having marines on Chinese and Nicaraguan soil, it is of the utmost importance that the American working class rally in large numbers to show their opposition to the plans of American capitalism.

Pittsburgh Miners and Steel Workers Arrange May Day Celebration

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The miners of western Pennsylvania and the steel workers of western Pennsylvania will celebrate May Day at a number of mass meetings and entertainments arranged far Saturday evening, April 30th and Sunday May 1st. The meetings will be held in the following cities:

Saturday, April 30th, 7 p. m.—East Pittsburgh, Workers' Home, with Alexander Bittelman as main speaker.

Glassport, Pa.—Finnish Hall, D. E. Earley and George Papcun will speak.

Sunday, May 1st, 2 p. m.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street. Main speaker, Alexander Bittelman.

McDonald, Pa.—Dreamland Theatre, D. E. Earley will speak.

Daisytown, Pa.—Open air meeting. Speakers: A. Jakira, George Papcun and language speakers.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers' International Union 86, at McGeagh Bldg., Pittsburg. Speakers: Sarah Limbach and John Otis.

Saturday, May 7th, 8 p. m.—Strabane (Alexander) Speakers: D. E. Earley.

Foster and Kuomintang Speakers at Milwaukee May First Celebration

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—William Z. Foster will be the main speaker at the May Day celebration of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sunday, May 1, at 2:00 p. m. hours in Harmony Hall, First Ave., and Mineral St.

An attempt will be made to get a representative of the Kuomintang to speak, and the Freiheit Singing Society, Ukranian Singing Club, Peatuh, along with the South Slavic Singing Club, Budnocnost, will entertain. Admission 25 cents.

Waterbury, Conn. Holds May Day Meeting May 1

WATERBURY, Conn., April 27.—May Day will be celebrated here with a mass meeting on Sunday May 1, 7:30 p. m. at Venta Hall, 103 Green St. Sylvan A. Peck of The DAILY WORKER will be the speaker.

Yonkers Communists to Celebrate on Sunday

YONKERS. — Under the auspices of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League of Yonkers, a May Day celebration will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 20 Warburton Ave., Sunday evening, May 1, at 8 o'clock. There will be speakers, music and refreshments. Tickets, 25 cents.

Buy The Daily Worker

Detroit's May Day To Celebrate Ellen And Her Revolution

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—Detroit's greatest May Day celebration will ring with cheers for the great victories of the Communists and with cries of "End Of China" as the thousands of Detroit workers join the huge Arena Gardens.

Besides being a May Day celebration this huge gathering will express its stand on such outstanding struggles of the workers as the Sacco-Vanzetti defense, the defense of the farmers and clothmakers of New York, the organization of the automobile workers.

Besides having Ben Gitlow as the principal speaker, Earl Browder, who is now on his way back from China and several other prominent speakers, a first class musical and dramatic program has been arranged.

The celebration will take place at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Arena Gardens located on Woodward near Hendrie and will extend into the evening at the New Workers Home.

Workers Children of Detroit Will Have a Big May Day Meeting

DETROIT, April 27.—Working class children of Detroit will enjoy a real workingclass May Day celebration this year. Plans are complete for one of the largest children's demonstrations ever held here.

The Ukranian, Polish, Russian and Lithuanian children have all given their support to this huge affair. Several hundred children are expected to come together and make this a real workers' children's celebration.

This May Day celebration will be held Saturday afternoon, April 30th, 2 p. m., at Grayling Hall, 2376 Grayling, Hamtramck, Mich.

Union City Branch to Hold May Day Fete

UNION CITY, N. J., April 27.—A May Day celebration will be held next Sunday, 2:30 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 57th St., and Tyler Place, West New York, by the Union City Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party. Speakers in several languages will speak. There will also be a musical program. Admission is free.

"Breaking Chains" for New Haven, May First

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With a large mass meeting in the Central Opera May 1st, at 2 p. m. and an indoor meeting in the evening at 38 Howe St., at which the moving picture "Breaking Chains" will be shown, the working people will celebrate May Day, and demonstrate against American imperialism in China and Latin America.

Both of these meetings are under the joint auspices of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League.

COMMUNISTS OF NEW YORK SPONSOR TWO GREAT RALLIES FOR MAY DAY

The Workers (Communist) Party of America of District Two will hold two large May Day mass meetings Sunday afternoon, May 1, at 2 p. m. at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., and at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd.

The speakers at Central Opera House will be Benjamin Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, Charles Krumbein, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Richard B. Moore, John J. Ballam, a Chinese speaker and representatives from the Young Workers League and the Young Pioneers. Jack Stachel will preside.

Expect Large Crowds

At Hunts Point Palace the following will be the speakers. Wm. W. Walnstone, M. J. Olgin, William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks, Rebecca Grecht, Rose Wortis, Fannie Warshatsky, with Alexander Trachtenberg as chairman.

In view of the attack of the foreign imperialists upon the Chinese people; in view of the danger of a world war on the part of the great powers against the Chinese workers and peasants and against Soviet Russia, these demonstrations this year on May 1, International Labor Solidarity Day, will be of greater significance than ever.

The meetings will be the answer of all militant workers in New York City to the Imperialists who are enslaving the Chinese masses and threatening the living standards of the workers of the entire world. The meetings will demand—"Hands Off China," "Withdrawal of Battleships and Marines from China," "Abolition of the Unequal Treaties and of Extra-Territoriality." "China for the Chinese," "Against the Imperialist War on China and Soviet Russia," and will demonstrate the solidarity and unity of the workers of this city on these questions.

Jersey Meetings

Many meetings are being arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party of District 2 in New Jersey. The keynote of these meetings will be the same as those in New York—international labor solidarity, protest against the intervention in China and demonstration against the imperialist war against China and Soviet Russia. The following meetings are scheduled:

Passaic—May 1, 7 p. m., at 27 Dayton Avenue. Albert Weisbord and Lena Chernenko, speakers.

Newark—May 1, 3 p. m., at Montgomery Hall, Prince and Montgomery Streets. H. M. Wicks and Tom O'Flaherty, speakers.

Elizabeth—May 1, 2 p. m., at Lutwin Hall, 152 Front St., A. Markoff, George Powers and Otto Hulswood, speakers.

Jersey City—May 1, 2 p. m., at 166 Mercer St., Pat Devine and Ella Wolfe, speakers.

Perth Amboy—May 1, 8 p. m., at 308 Elm St. George Powers will speak.

West New York—May 1, 3 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 17 Tyler Place. George Siskind will speak.

Paterson—May 6, 8 p. m., at Carpenters Hall. Albert Weisbord and H. M. Wicks will speak.

There will also be a May Day Demonstration at Yonkers, N. Y., on May 1, 8 p. m., at 20 Warburton Ave. A. Markoff will be the principal speaker.

Nicaraguan Society Shows That Coolidge Lies About Country

That President Coolidge's references to Nicaragua in his speech here last Monday are at variance with the facts, is the position of the Central American Society which states that it is substantiated by state department archives and the congressional record.

The Society points out that "revolution was . . . started by the very group that has now been recognized by the United States in spite of existing treaties forbidding the recognition of governments born of fraud or revolution."

Salvador Is American Controlled.

The latter adds that the only Central American countries which have recognized the Diaz regime in addition to the United States are Honduras, the administration of which is tottering and continues only thru American support, and Salvador, whose administration is "virtually in the payroll of American interests."

Of Coolidge's statement that marines were sent to protect American lives and property and the right to construct a canal and naval base, the letter says:

"American lives and property never have been threatened in any Central American upheaval. The proof is that not once in the past fifty years has an outrage involving the loss of life been recorded against any American."

The letter points out that the Bryan-Chamorro treaty, which gave the United States the right to a canal has been declared null by the Central American Court of Justice. Further, the treaty violates the constitution of Nicaragua, the letter declares.

Shows Up Calvin.

"We are not making war on Nicaragua," said Mr. Coolidge, "any more than a policeman is making war on passerby."

"American-manned airships," retorts the letter, "bomb the 'rebel' ranks with American made guns and bombs. Marines have fired upon 'rebels' attacking the railroad, in which not a cent of American capital is invested. American credits have been opened to Diaz and United States Army and Navy supplies forwarded to Diaz."

Wanted: Trade Unions, Only Way to Freedom Drugs Dead From Shock

OLEAN, N. Y. April 27.—The shock of receiving a rooster of $12,000 from a thirty cent investment today killed Matthew W. Kerman, 65, of Ellicottville.

Kerman purchased a baseball pool ticket for thirty cents. When notified his ticket had won and paid $15,000, Kerman did not conceal his excitement. When he went to Salamanca to be identified and received the money, Kerman suffered a stroke of paralysis. He died within a few minutes.

CHINESE SLAVES ENDURE AWFUL FACTORY LIFE

Infants Sleep Under Noisy Machines

Some idea of the cause of widespread anti-foreign feeling and the hatred against foreign exploiters may be gained from reports of actual conditions in the foreign-owned factories that have been built upon the ghastly exploitation of women and children.

Donald Ross, writing from Hankow for the Nationalist News Agency depicting life in that city, depicting tired and worn women sitting over steaming tables in silk factories while their infant children sleep in piles of filthy rags on the factory floor. Legislation abolishing such conditions exist in other parts of the world, but in China the foreign-control of the former governments have prevented the abolition of such horrible conditions. The New York representative of the National News Agency releases the Day article, which, in part, is as follows:

Children Work Long Hours.

"The lives of the workingmen of China are the best explanation of the 'labor unrest.' It is true industries must not be strangled, but it is true also that without strangulation most of the industries of China could be reorganized in such a way that children of 7 and 8 years would not work for twelve hours a day in dark factories for a few paltry cents, and that tired, worn women would not sit all day over steaming tables in silk factories, while their babies cry from discomfort and hunger, or mercifully sleep, in baskets of rags under the machines.

"This afternoon the writer waggided rapidly through four mills. My impression at the end of it is that the industry of China is built up of the energy of pale-faced women and wistful-faced children.

No Labor Legislation.

"It is children and women, as well as men, who labor in China. Laws long since considered necessary for humanity's sake in the West have not yet been evolved in China. In other countries labor has fought for special laws for women. Other countries have fought against child labor. In China the time has not yet come when it is legally conceded that these things are crimes, and factories, belonging to both foreigners and Chinese, work their laborers twelve long hours and often more.

Miserable Wages.

"What in wages does this long day mean to the laborers? In a British-owned pure packing plant I visit today, where hundreds of women and children work sitting on stone floors, loosening cotton from cotton bales, breathing an air thick with cotton dust that the room seems in a perpetual fog, the average wage per day is 20 coppers.

"There is one room where there are more skilled laborers who work around the packing machine. One man in this room crouches down at intervals before one of the metal arms of a huge wheel, and straining every muscle, jars the wheel from a dead stop, and pushes it into place under the machine. Other men take care of other phases of the binding of the packages. Men in this room are the plutocrats of the factory. They get 130 coppers a day.

No Holidays.

"There is no provision for care of the laborers on the premises. There are no holidays with pay. If they take Sunday off, they lose a day's pay. If they take two hours off, they lose a fraction of the day.

"There were children in this factory, swarms of them, sitting off the floor, sorting out the cotton. These children spend the day in rooms filled with cotton dust. They do not have time out for their meals. And they get 20 coppers a day, or less."

Babies Sleep Under Machines.

"I saw three other mills. The worst was a Chinese silk mill. It was a horror. Babies huddled in baskets under the machines. Women and girls were in long lines in a badly lighted, badly ventilated room, with their hands in steaming water in which the cocoons are soaking. The air was thick with moisture and the smells bad. Everywhere were babies, and tiny children, too young to work.

Twelve Hours in Heat.

"The other factories we visited were weaving factories, one Japanese and the other Chinese. The Japanese factory was a model factory for Hankow. The rooms were light and the ceilings high. Wages are a little better here—40 cents a day, or $12 a month. But here, too, most of the workers were women and children and the day was twelve hours.

"The Chinese mill was poorly financed. Rooms here were dark, poorly ventilated. Hours are long. Work is hard and nerve-wrecking, and the pay is only 35 cents a day.

Work at "Home" Also.

"Four factories in an afternoon mean only the most hasty inspection.

Soviet Agrees to Peace Conference, But Nicaragua and United States Forces Attack

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 27.—Although the American legation was informed that the Nicaraguan "peace conference," ordered by the United States, is now in its preliminary stage, advices from the front today indicated that a battle is imminent between Liberals and Diaz forces in the Tres-tepe-Chontaha district.

Juan Sacasa, provisional president of the Liberal government, has promised personal representatives to the conference before the end of the week.

There was no time to stop and talk with workmen to find out what is back of tired faces, no chance to chat a little and find more about the lives to which these people return after twelve hours of labor. These are married women who have homes that must be cared for at night. These women do not have nurses to take care of their children while they go out to their jobs. They go home to cook rice and a few vegetables for their families and so to bed in the midst of squalor, only to get up at 5 o'clock the next morning, hurry through early morning duties and be on hand when the whistle blows and the sun rises at 6.

"This is factory life in Hankow."

Beyeridge Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—(INS)—Former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, 63, died at his home here today after an illness of two weeks, from heart trouble.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

can imperialism towards the Chinese American states is put quite plainly by the president in the following words: "Toward the governments of countries which we have recognized this side of the Panama Canal we feel a moral responsibility that does not attach to other nations. . . . We have undertaken to discourage revolutions within that zone and to encourage settlement of political differences by the peaceful method of elections."

* * *

In other words American imperialism will have governments that will do its bidding in every country between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal. This should satisfy William Randolph Hearst and the most intransigeant of the jingoes. Governments that refuse to do Wall Street's bidding will be crushed militarily or squeezed to death financially. They will have revolts on their hands. But once the tools of Wall Street get in power they are sure of prompt recognition even if they have not a corporal's guard in the country to support them.

* * *

STOCKS were sunk without warning on the New York Exchange last Monday and thousands who expected to get rich quick on margin buying are holding their receipts and wishing they had spent the money on Bourbon instead. Ambitious Americans were influenced by the quick rise of several stocks to plump their money on fortune. Now those stocks have slumped and nothing will happen until the sheep have grown another coat of wool. The big interests who own the stocks can jack them up or hammer them down at will. When they are down they buy and when they reach the top they sell. The suckers lose.



Stand Your Ground on May Day

We are on the front line trenches of the class struggle along with your fellow workers of the world. The Chinese workers and peasants are waging a terrific struggle against foreign imperialism. The Russian workers and peasants are fighting to build up Socialism, against the pressure of international capitalism. The toilers of Europe are in the midst of a fierce conflict against their own exploiters, and the bankers of the world. The workers of the colonial countries are beginning to rebel against the heavy yoke of foreign oppression. The workers of America, too, have joined the international army in their struggle against American intervention in China, against those who are seeking to destroy the labor movement, against the execution of Sacco-Vanzetti, and against the recent attack upon labor's militant organ, The DAILY WORKER. You are part of the steel chain of the world revolutionary movement.

The slightest break in this chain means a break in the entire line. You have your end to maintain. Here the capitalists are engaged in an attempt to suppress The DAILY WORKER, the American organ of the world revolutionary movement. You must do your part. You must stand your ground. Support the fight of The DAILY WORKER against the enemies of labor. Rush your defense contribution in at once.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars ..... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

THE DAILY WORKER

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A Labor Party Should Be the Reply to Supreme Court's Anti-Union Decision.

The Supreme court decision in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case, outlawing the ordinary activities of labor unions, has as the only good feature about it the fact that it has unmasked a labor officialdom which has been basing its policy upon a theory—which it may or may not believe—that there are no classes in the United States.

By its decision the Supreme court has shown to anyone willing to be convinced that it is an agency of American capitalism, it has kicked into the ashcan the whole worker-employer co-operation policy of labor officialdom.

The Greens, Wolls, and Lewises have been telling the organized workers to be good, to stop fighting with the boss, to interest themselves in increasing production, to turn their unions into efficiency organs and arbitration instruments.

The Supreme court comes along and tells the trade unions that they have no right to do anything that interferes with the profits of the capitalists. Apparently the Supreme court had not heard that under the leadership of Green, Woll and Lewis the unions were really working to increase the profits of the capitalists.

The usual formal protests and promises of great efforts to be made have emanated from official labor circles, but no serious proposal for united struggle against the decision and the forces which lie behind it have been made.

Nor will such proposals be made. There will be appeals of course to so-called progressive democrat and republican congressmen and senators and probably some legislation advocated. But labor officialdom will not do what was done in Great Britain when the Taff Vale decision outlawed labor unions—begin the organization of a political party of labor.

There are two ways of replying to the Supreme Court decision—by mass resistance to its provisions and by the establishment of a labor party allied with the farmers which will, first by the fact of its existence and second by its activity, draw the correct conclusions from the Bedford Company decision—that is, that the workers and farmers of America must fight as a class against the robbing and ruling class which the Supreme court represents.

Coolidge and Kellogg Are Making War on China—Stop It!

Joint bombardment of Chinese cities by American and British warships continues. The excuses given for these atrocities are of the most puerile character and, since there is firing across the Yangtse river by the Nationalist and the militarist armies, and British and American ships are in between, there are always stray bullets to be dodged by the fearless Yanks and Britons protected by the steel walls of their armored ships.

These war vessels have no more right to be in the Yangtse than a Chinese fleet has to sail up the Mississippi and fire indiscriminately into the cities on its banks.

—These aggressions are becoming more frequent. Step by step the United States is making war upon the Chinese liberation movement. It is making war without declaring its intention and this is evidence that Coolidge and Kellogg, and the imperialists who own and direct them, dare not make public their real plans.

Never in the history of the United States, not even at the time when Wilsonian phrases intoxicated millions with a mad blood lust, has there been a more hypocritical policy followed in American government.

In all the welter of civil war that has found the imperialists financing and encouraging the bandit chiefs and militarists who have burned, murdered and raped, one American has been killed.

Even the usual imperialist slogan of "protecting lives and property" has had no basis in fact since no American property has been confiscated.

But American warships cruise up and down the Yangtse, they have bombarded and murdered hundreds in Nanking and they are working hand in hand with the other powers.

Coolidge and Kellogg lie when they say that their attitude toward China is a friendly one. The roar of the guns in the Yangtse and the shells bursting over the cities, towns and villages along its shores give these two procurers of mass murder the lie.

The American workers and farmers must know that Coolidge and Kellogg are plotting war and making war.

From this knowledge will follow action. There is not a single worker or farmer in the United States who wants to aid in the slaughter of Chinese workers, peasants and students who fight against foreign domination.

There is not a single worker, member of a union or not, who wants to aid in smashing the Chinese trade unions so that native and foreign robbers can have easy pickings.

Yet these are exactly the things that Coolidge and Kellogg, by using the armed forces of the United States without authorization from any source that has legal standing, are doing in China.

They have the blood of Chinese workers and peasants on their hands already. They must be allowed to shed no more.

Let Coolidge and Kellogg know that William Green of the American Federation of Labor does not speak for the masses of American workers when he approves the Coolidge-Kellogg policy. Away with this state department—Civic Federation leadership of the American labor movement.

Send in from every local union, fraternal benefit society and co-operative the demand for immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from China. Let Washington know that we of the American working class have no quarrel with the Chinese masses and that we will not be a party to a conspiracy which, beginning with war on them, threatens to engulf the whole world in a bloody struggle to which the world war was child's play.

War is being waged against China.

Stop it.

Trotsky, Socialists and Hero Worship

[illegible] Trotsky [illegible] there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Unions
Labor Organizations
Trade Union Events

Jersey Textile Bosses Kill Compensation Bill

Bakeries Use Speed-Up Under Guise of Doing

Strike of Painters and Paperhangers Ties Up Labor and Industry

FUR CASE NOTES FOUND DOCTORED BY A. F. L. CLIQUE

1,000 Workers Jailed Refute Bribery Charge

SOVIET WANTS ELECTION HELD TO DECIDE ISSUE

Ben Gold Insists on Job Standards

COOLIDGE ADMITS U. S. IMPERIALISM; TELLS NEXT STEP

Millinery Workers Strike A. F. of L. Faction

Storm Moves East.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The weather bureau today ordered storm warnings displayed from Delaware breakwater to Eastport, Me., because of a disturbance over Lake Huron, which is increasing in intensity. It is moving eastward and will cause increasing south winds this afternoon, becoming strong tonight.

Buy The Daily Worker

NUCLEUS 101
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Greets
The DAILY WORKER

To the Workers of the World!

We Extend Greetings on this May Day. From all sides the tide of rebellion rises against the common oppressor. We declare on this International May Day our solidarity with the proletariat of the world.

UNITY OF THOUGHT, PURPOSE AND ACTION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE OPPRESSED OF ALL LANDS.

MT. VERNON NUCLEUS
WORKERS (COMMUNIST)
PARTY
Mt. Vernon, Wash.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

May The DAILY WORKER reach ever more of the exploited toilers of America!

Long live the only English Communist daily organ in America! Keep on spreading the teachings of Lenin!

With Revolutionary Greetings
YOUNG WORKERS'
COMMUNIST LEAGUE
DULUTH, MINN.

MAY DAY
GREETINGS
from
FINNISH
WORKERS'
CLUB
Canonsburg,
Penna.

Street Nucleus 5,
Section 3
Detroit

MAY DAY
GREETINGS
to
The DAILY WORKER

Large Sums of Money Paid to "Fixers" Here

That "fixers and chiselers" infest the federal court building with promises to fix any case that is being tried, has been revealed in a letter sent to Attorney General Sargent by C. D. Williams, formerly an assistant federal attorney here.

"When the case is dismissed as a matter of form," writes Williams, "the ignorant defendant usually will pay. Under these circumstances large sums of money can be extorted. . . ."

Three New Yorkers Take Lives by Gas

Life wasn't worth much to three New Yorkers. They were found dead from asphyxiation yesterday. They are: Mrs. Caroline Dinert, 56, 184 71st Ave., Flushing. Irving Dexter, 31, 1021 Central Ave., Far Rockaway. John Belber, 58, 222 Scranton Ave., Lynnbrook.

Dodge Dodges Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Horace E. Dodge, Jr., millionaire member of the Detroit automobile family, failed to appear in police court here today to answer charges of assault. Dodge is charged with striking a newspaperman and smashing a camera when he returned from Honolulu and sought to escape publicity.

Die-Hard Baldwin to Visit Canada Soon

LONDON, April 27.—Prime Minister Baldwin will visit Canada at the end of this Parliamentary session it was announced today.

Whether he and his die-hard cabinet will still be in office, however, by the end of the session is unknown. The virulent anti-strike bill, proposed by the Baldwin Government, is meeting with opposition throughout England.

President Machado Is Guarded by Hordes of Department of Justice Operatives

Thirty years ago New York City was in a frenzy of passion over the wanton cruelties of "Butcher" Weyler, Spanish general who was "pacifying" the Cuban insurrection. The furors aroused by the newspapers later permitted American imperialism to sweep through the island, kicking out the Spanish oppressors and substituting Yankees.

Yesterday "Butcher" Machado, president of Cuba—America's most important province, murderer of 200 workers and trade unionists, was the official guest of New York City while newspapers fawned upon him and the city's financial leaders congratulated him on his own "pacification" of the Cuban labor movement.

American steel kings and bankers gave Machado a royal welcome. Swished in all the luxuries of the Biltmore Hotel, the portly agent of the American sugar and railroad interests in Cuba was surrounded by dozens of uniformed policemen, plain-clothes men and agents of the department of justice.

The Military Trappings.

The Biltmore Hotel is decorated with flags of the U. S. and Cuba; soldiers and officers in neat, blue uniforms bustle through the corridors.

Scores of cops from the New York police department guard the puppet president of Cuba.

A dozen anonymous under-cover men from the department of justice follow Machado whenever he goes to the bankers' receptions.

The suite of rooms at the Biltmore is carefully guarded from the approach of "strange-looking individuals."

President Coolidge stopped at the Biltmore when he came to town Monday to address the United Press.

Gov. Smith stopped at the Biltmore yesterday. The president of Cuba was sight-seeing in the city. The governor left his card.

Entertained By Bankers.

Yesterday President Gerado Machado of Cuba was the guest at a luncheon given in his honor by the officers of the Chase National Bank.

Many leaders of financial thought in the United States made speeches. Among them were James A. Farrell, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation; William A. Woodin, chairman of the board of directors of the American Locomotive Works; Julius H. Barnes, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Frederick H. Ecker, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

"All Is Well In My Country."

"Cuba is a splendid example of peace and prosperity. . . . Aided by the people of the United States, it has developed its resources. . . . In President Machado are found the qualities of a statesman and a leader of men."

The American business men agreed that things are going on well in the "Republic" of Cuba.

Mutual genuflexions were exchanged.

The aide-de-camp of Machado at the Biltmore told a reporter for The DAILY WORKER that the president was asleep. "Tonight," he said, "will be a dinner in his honor here; it is being given by your mayor."

The president is a vigorous man, he confided, but one must rest.

"Labor troubles in Cuba? No, all that is exaggerated by the Bolshevik disturbers. There is no truth in such rumors."

* * *

Labor Crushed.

There are no genuine labor organizations, no labor press in Cuba. They have all been suppressed by Machado, the representative of the National City Bank. This bank controls directly the General Sugar Co. Its directors control the Consolidated Railways and the immense sugar holdings of the Cuba Co., as well as many other Cuban corporations.

Leaders of trade unions have been executed, many have been deported, some have been shot without hearing or trial.

Unionists Shot.

Enrique Varona, organizer for the Railway Brotherhood, was shot in the back and killed while leaving a theater.

Thomas Grant, the treasurer of the Railway Brotherhood was shot and killed by a policeman in broad daylight.

Baldomero Dumingo was shot at the behest of agents of the "liberal" Machado government.

Foreigners or naturalised citizens, active in the trade unions have been deported from the country, according to the program of dictatorship of Machado.

The Consolidated Railways are owned and controlled by American bankers.

The gunboat "Maximo Gomez," anchored in Havana Harbor, has become a floating prison for those active in the Cuban labor movement. Many are known to have been thrown into the sea.

Labor organizers disappear mysteriously in Cuba.

Not Mentioned In After-Dinner Speeches.

Yesterday President Machado of Cuba was the guest at a luncheon given in his honor by the officers of the Chase National Bank. None of these things were mentioned at the luncheon.

Mayor Walker, the directors of the important business houses—all agree that things are "fine in Cuba."

When the U. S. declared war on Spain in 1898, in order to free Cuba and several other persecuted republics from the domination of that decayed empire, American investments amounted to 50 million dollars. The bankers who greeted Machado were aware yesterday that American investments totalled $1,250 million.

Florist Workers Secure Wage Raise by Strike

CHICAGO, April 27.—A 5% wage increase and Saturday half-holidays in the summer were gained by a 1-day strike of the Gardeners & Florists union at the Poehlmann Bros. greenhouses in Chicago last week. The strike was shrewdly timed just before the Easter flower demand. The old scale of wages ranged from $26 a week to $40. Other greenhouse employes may follow suit in anticipation of the annual rush for Mother's Day, the bonanza time created by the florist associations to make mere business during the post-Easter slack.

Musicians of the unionized Chicago Symphony orchestra are negotiating for a $20 increase to bring their weekly wage to $100 for the 6-month season. The orchestra association pleads poverty though most of its guarantors are the recipients of huge annual incomes without rendering any service to society in return.

Jersey Textile Bosses Kill Compensation Bill

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—A bill providing for compensation to workers in the textile industry, which was introduced in the New Jersey legislature by the Federal Textile Company, a subsidiary of the Federal System of Companies, is dead as a result of opposition from the bosses in some of the large cities of the state.

The bill would have established a figure for the cost of operating this industry which includes the salaries of the employes, rent, light, heat, raw material, etc. If the cost of operation increased, the employers could add enough to this figure to cover the increase. The bill was killed in the senate; the judiciary committee, Sen. Chairman Stevens directed the dirty work.

Bakeries Use Speed-Up Under Guise of Doing

By Victor Bernstein.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A campaign to speed up workers in the bakeries of the city, ostensibly in the interest of "sanitation," is being carried on by the Federal Bakery, operating in this city. This is one of the many plants of the Federal System of Companies, a merger in some of the large cities of the country.

The campaign is on to secure a figure for the cost of operating this bakery which includes the salaries of the employes, rent, light, heat, raw material, etc. If the cost of operation increased, the employers could add enough to this figure to cover the increase. "As the employes have no knowledge of what the cost of operation is, they have to take the company's word for the amount of saving that is effected.

There is a grave danger that one or more of the bakeries may be laid off. It may be found that the foods can be cut down and the same work can be done with a smaller force.

It is understood that this bonus system has been installed in most of the shops of the Federal Bakeries System. It has attracted sufficient notice among employers of other lines so that it is being copied by them. It is reported that the General Motors Company has adopted it.

Strike of Painters and Paperhangers Ties Up Labor and Industry

FUR CASE NOTES FOUND DOCTORED BY A. F. L. CLIQUE

1,000 Workers Jailed Refute Bribery Charge

The statements about police graft alleged to have been made by members of the Furriers' Joint Board to Isidore Nagler, manager of the Furriers' Union, to the effect that the Joint Board was in control of the police and that the police would not interfere with the union and let the manufacturers decide whether they employed the left or the right wing, were denied to a committee of the shop chairmen and shop committee representatives of the workers on strike held at Webster Hall. It was held under the auspices of the Fur Joint Board, which is instructed to confer with Sorkin.

Workers are Bewildered.

Most of the shop chairmen and shop committee representatives opposed Sorkin's offer, being convinced that it is not sincere. However, when Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers Joint Board spoke in favor of negotiating, the motion was passed instructing the Joint Board to get in touch with Sorkin. Whether Sorkin is acting as an individual or represents the entire right group of the union is not known at the present time.

A report of the negotiations will be given Thursday evening at meeting-to be held at 6 p. m., at Webster Hall and Cooper Union. Ben Gold will be the principal speaker. Frank P. Walsh and the other attorneys for the union have been invited to speak.

It was also decided that if nothing should materialize from the negotiations, that an aggressive picketing campaign will be conducted under the personal chairmanship of Ben Gold assisted by Irving Potash.

Working Standards.

When the objection to conferring with Sorkin was given by the shop chairmen, Gold pointed out that if Sorkin and those he represents are willing to guarantee that the working standards will be maintained, the Joint Board is willing to end the strike.

Gold also reported on the general situation in the union, on the Mineola trial and the great hearings before Magistrate Corrigan.

Fight Among Themselves.

He told of the bosses and the right wing. Many of the bosses are now beginning to realize that it was a foolish move to meddle in union politics, as they cannot break the unity of the workers.

Gold stated that the joint board promises to fight until the end "Until we are sure the working conditions signed with the joint board are maintained.

"We are for the unity of the workers. For the strength of the workers to be expressed thru the union. We see the right wing already talking peace. No move on their part will be able to bluff us." When Gold finished speaking there was tremendous applause.

It was announced that many workers who registered with the International are coming to the joint board and asking for forgiveness, saying that they did so in a moment of weakness.

Webster Hall will be used as strike headquarters in the future. The hall committee consists of Esther Polansky, S. Schiller, Julius Fliess, M. Jonde and Max Spivak. It is proposed to add several active workers to this committee.

It has also been announced that in those buildings where two or more shops are on strike, to form building committees.

Florist Workers Secure Wage Raise by Strike

CHICAGO, April 27.—A 5% wage increase and Saturday half-holidays in the summer were gained by a 1-day strike of the Gardeners & Florists union at the Poehlmann Bros. greenhouses in Chicago last week. The strike was shrewdly timed just before the Easter flower demand. The old scale of wages ranged from $26 a week to $40. Other greenhouse employes may follow suit in anticipation of the annual rush for Mother's Day, the bonanza time created by the florist associations to make mere business during the post-Easter slack.

Musicians of the unionized Chicago Symphony orchestra are negotiating for a $20 increase to bring their weekly wage to $100 for the 6-month season. The orchestra association pleads poverty though most of its guarantors are the recipients of huge annual incomes without rendering any service to society in return.

SOVIET WANTS ELECTION HELD TO DECIDE ISSUE

Ben Gold Insists on Job Standards

The open move towards peace at the Furriers' Union by the appointment of a committee by the executive board of the manufacturers' association of the Furriers' Union to confer with Sorkin, chairman of the shop chairmen's committee, and the latter's refusal to confer with the manufacturers' committee, has created a new situation in the union and has put the responsibility for the continuation of the strike squarely upon the shoulders of the right wing.

It is expected to-day that the shop chairmen and shop committee representatives of the workers on strike will hold a meeting at Webster Hall. It was decided to confer on questions of the Joint Board, which is instructed to confer with Sorkin.

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COOLIDGE ADMITS U. S. IMPERIALISM; TELLS NEXT STEP

Free Hand to Exploit Latin America Is Aim

Will Aid Oil Barons.

"On his representation that he was going to protect life and property in Nicaragua, a force of marines (Coolidge said, and added that the government had sold arms and ammunition to Nicaragua as well as to Mexico. After saying that "American people who go abroad to develop new fields should be encouraged," he declared that the operations of the use of capitalists operating in foreign nations.

"We need a LOCAL responsibility in Latin countries north of the Panama," he declared. "We have undertaken to encourage revolutions. THIS [illegible] IS RICE IN NATURAL [illegible] interests there."

Applies the doctrine of "protecting lives and property" also to China, he said in reply to the murder of Chinese [illegible] and British consuls as the anti-foreign incident at Nanking.

Further steps on the part of this country will be called in the event that the Chinese reply to the American note "leaves the final disposition of the issue a matter of future consideration."

Summing up the rise of America to the position of the world's leading imperialist nation, Coolidge said:

"Recent history has brought America into a new position in the world. We must expect to be charged with imperialistic motives."

WORKERS! PROTEST AGAINST DEATH OF SACCO and VANZETTI!

Violin and Viola Lessons
Given by expert teacher.
For reasonable terms, write to
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6136 LARCHWOOD AVENUE.
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DETROIT'S GREATEST
"Hands Off China", May Day Celebration
SUNDAY, MAY 1st. 2 P. M.
ARENA GARDENS, WOODWARD NEAR HENDRIE
Revolutionary Musical and Dramatic Program.
BEN GITLOW AND OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS.
Admission 50 Cents.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE
May Day Evening—NEW WORKERS' HOME, 1842 E. Ferry Ave.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS

ATTENTION, BOSTON
A Good Time for Everybody at the FIRST ANNUAL
CARNIVAL BAZAAR
Of the International Labor Defense
APRIL 28, 29 and 30, 1927
New International Hall, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury
Useful Articles, Books, Handicraft, etc., for Sale.
Concert Program Every Nite. Dancing Saturday Nite.
Refreshments! ADMISSION FREE!
HOW TO GET THERE: Take any Warren Street Car at Dudley Street Terminal and get off at Wainwright Street.
Send your contributions to INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, 113 Dudley Street, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA
"Hands Off China!" "Save Sacco and Vanzetti!"
May Day Celebration
NEW TRAYMORE HALL
Franklin and Columbia Ave.
Saturday, April 30th, 7 P.M.
SPEAKERS:
Wm. F. Dunne Albert Weisbord
C. E. Miller
and Others.
APPROPRIATE MUSICAL PROGRAM.
Admission 25 cents.
Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY and YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE.

Three New Yorkers Take Lives by Gas

Life wasn't worth much to three New Yorkers. They were found dead from asphyxiation yesterday. They are: Mrs. Caroline Dinert, 56, 184 71st Ave., Flushing. Irving Dexter, 31, 1021 Central Ave., Far Rockaway. John Belber, 58, 222 Scranton Ave., Lynnbrook.

Dodge Dodges Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Horace E. Dodge, Jr., millionaire member of the Detroit automobile family, failed to appear in police court here today to answer charges of assault. Dodge is charged with striking a newspaperman and smashing a camera when he returned from Honolulu and sought to escape publicity.

Die-Hard Baldwin to Visit Canada Soon

LONDON, April 27.—Prime Minister Baldwin will visit Canada at the end of this Parliamentary session it was announced today.

Whether he and his die-hard cabinet will still be in office, however, by the end of the session is unknown. The virulent anti-strike bill, proposed by the Baldwin Government, is meeting with opposition throughout England.

President Machado Is Guarded by Hordes of Department of Justice Operatives

Thirty years ago New York City was in a frenzy of passion over the wanton cruelties of "Butcher" Weyler, Spanish general who was "pacifying" the Cuban insurrection. The furors aroused by the newspapers later permitted American imperialism to sweep through the island, kicking out the Spanish oppressors and substituting Yankees.

Yesterday "Butcher" Machado, president of Cuba—America's most important province, murderer of 200 workers and trade unionists, was the official guest of New York City while newspapers fawned upon him and the city's financial leaders congratulated him on his own "pacification" of the Cuban labor movement.

American steel kings and bankers gave Machado a royal welcome. Swished in all the luxuries of the Biltmore Hotel, the portly agent of the American sugar and railroad interests in Cuba was surrounded by dozens of uniformed policemen, plain-clothes men and agents of the department of justice.

The Military Trappings.

The Biltmore Hotel is decorated with flags of the U. S. and Cuba; soldiers and officers in neat, blue uniforms bustle through the corridors.

Scores of cops from the New York police department guard the puppet president of Cuba.

A dozen anonymous under-cover men from the department of justice follow Machado whenever he goes to the bankers' receptions.

The suite of rooms at the Biltmore is carefully guarded from the approach of "strange-looking individuals."

President Coolidge stopped at the Biltmore when he came to town Monday to address the United Press.

Gov. Smith stopped at the Biltmore yesterday. The president of Cuba was sight-seeing in the city. The governor left his card.

Entertained By Bankers.

Yesterday President Gerado Machado of Cuba was the guest at a luncheon given in his honor by the officers of the Chase National Bank.

Many leaders of financial thought in the United States made speeches. Among them were James A. Farrell, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation; William A. Woodin, chairman of the board of directors of the American Locomotive Works; Julius H. Barnes, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Frederick H. Ecker, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

"All Is Well In My Country."

"Cuba is a splendid example of peace and prosperity. . . . Aided by the people of the United States, it has developed its resources. . . . In President Machado are found the qualities of a statesman and a leader of men."

The American business men agreed that things are going on well in the "Republic" of Cuba.

Mutual genuflexions were exchanged.

The aide-de-camp of Machado at the Biltmore told a reporter for The DAILY WORKER that the president was asleep. "Tonight," he said, "will be a dinner in his honor here; it is being given by your mayor."

The president is a vigorous man, he confided, but one must rest.

"Labor troubles in Cuba? No, all that is exaggerated by the Bolshevik disturbers. There is no truth in such rumors."

* * *

Labor Crushed.

There are no genuine labor organizations, no labor press in Cuba. They have all been suppressed by Machado, the representative of the National City Bank. This bank controls directly the General Sugar Co. Its directors control the Consolidated Railways and the immense sugar holdings of the Cuba Co., as well as many other Cuban corporations.

Leaders of trade unions have been executed, many have been deported, some have been shot without hearing or trial.

Unionists Shot.

Enrique Varona, organizer for the Railway Brotherhood, was shot in the back and killed while leaving a theater.

Thomas Grant, the treasurer of the Railway Brotherhood was shot and killed by a policeman in broad daylight.

Baldomero Dumingo was shot at the behest of agents of the "liberal" Machado government.

Foreigners or naturalised citizens, active in the trade unions have been deported from the country, according to the program of dictatorship of Machado.

The Consolidated Railways are owned and controlled by American bankers.

The gunboat "Maximo Gomez," anchored in Havana Harbor, has become a floating prison for those active in the Cuban labor movement. Many are known to have been thrown into the sea.

Labor organizers disappear mysteriously in Cuba.

Not Mentioned In After-Dinner Speeches.

Yesterday President Machado of Cuba was the guest at a luncheon given in his honor by the officers of the Chase National Bank. None of these things were mentioned at the luncheon.

Mayor Walker, the directors of the important business houses—all agree that things are "fine in Cuba."

When the U. S. declared war on Spain in 1898, in order to free Cuba and several other persecuted republics from the domination of that decayed empire, American investments amounted to 50 million dollars. The bankers who greeted Machado were aware yesterday that American investments totalled $1,250 million.

e Coal Miners' Union Has l Leaders Who Dared to Fight the Goverment

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

AT SEA, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Sunday, April 10. (By Mail from Plymouth, England.)—Bank in "The Banker" the government will not admit that there are classes. The spread eagle orators of the established order always refer to "The people," boiling them all en masse.

But not here in the ocean, on this government-owned liner, the class distinctions are as rigid as any Hindu caste system. It is first class, second class and third class according to the dollars that you have, with the privileged aristocracy in its cabins on the top deck feeling quite secure from those herded in the steerage far beneath.

Those distinctions come to mind in retrospection over the new famous declaration of President John L. Lewis, during the 1922 strike of the coal miners, that:

"I cannot fight the government."

President Lewis made the same declaration later during the struggle of the Nova Scotia, Canada, coal miners, the government this time being that of his royal majesty, the king of England.

President Lewis does not say how else the working class shall become the ruling power, except to fight the existing social order. As a matter of fact he does not want the workers to become the rulers.

The whole history of the development of the miners' union has been one of continuous class struggle. It is well for the mine workers to know this, especially to get acquainted with those leaders and the files of the rank and file thru whose sacrifices the strength of the mine workers' organization has grown in the past. The officials of the early days of the union were of a different type than those now associated with Lewis in the present leadership of the organization.

In the early Seventies of the last century the union was also in affairs. Hardly had the Miners' National Association of America gotten under way than it began to feel the effects of the panic of 1873.

Wages were reduced as much as 30 percent in some cases and in other cases the miners were paid in "worthless paper or such as (they) had to dispose of at 20 percent discount." The leaders of local strikes were "victimized" (refused work) and those who had accepted their leadership were compelled to sign contracts abrogating their affiliation with the union as a condition of obtaining work. In some cases the strikers were displaced by Negroes, many of them only recently released from slavery, who were brought north to take the jobs of union men. This was a confession by the mine owners, to be sure, that the nationality and religious differences, that had been exploited to the limit by the mine owners, were no longer as great a source of dissension among the mine workers as previously.

It was under these conditions that the officials of the Miners' National Association advised the loyal members of the union to organize secretly and to sign the contracts imposed upon them in the same spirit that Galileo retracted before the inquisition when he exclaimed, "But it (the world) does move after all."

Of course, the upstanding American citizen, John L. Lewis, the present president of the United Mine Workers of America, would not deign to build the skeleton of an organization secretly in such states as West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and elsewhere that the miners' union now finds itself practically outlawed. That would be un-patriotic to his government and disloyal to his friends in Washington, altho it would be the basis of building the organization in the non-organized fields.

The president of the union in those days, John Siney, and Xingo Parks, national organizer, were tried in Pennsylvania under the common law of conspiracy as participants in a combination to raise wages.

In his "History of the United Mine Workers of America," Evans gives a summary of an extract from the address of the prosecuting attorney, declaring that, "the attempt was made to convict the national union, thru its officials, under the plea that the acts and speeches made by Siney and Parks (in connection with a local strike) together with the printed documents, constitutions and laws, represented the acts of the national union and made it equally guilty of a criminal violation of the law of conspiracy."

The government was fighting the union at that time. This was clearly shown by this attack. The difference at that time was that the union had officials who were not afraid to fight back.

Pennsylvania had passed a law in 1869 which permitted workmen to organize unions, but a proviso was inserted that the act should not apply to Clearfield and Center counties, the area in which the local strike had occurred. Whatever the reason for such a proviso, it left the law of conspiracy in full force in those counties.

Another statute in 1872 had definitely relieved workmen's associations from the law of conspiracy for refusing to work for wages or under conditions that were unsatisfactory, but it contained a proviso that the law should not prevent the prosecution and punishment of persons who hindered others who wished to work from so doing. This "joker" in the law enabled the prosecution to charge Siney and Parks with technical violation of the law against picketing and with inciting to riot.

In the trial, Siney was acquitted, but Parks and the local union officials were fined and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

By 1875 the Miners' National Association had reached its highest development. The 347 local unions, having a membership of 35,354, were scattered over Pennsylvania (20,840); Illinois (5,122); Ohio (4,734); Indiana (2,168); Missouri (647); Wyoming (544); Maryland (481); Iowa (272); Colorado (242); West Virginia (178); Tennessee (129); Kansas (123); and Indian Territory, now Oklahoma (67). It can thus be seen that the seeds of militant unionism in the mining industry were being widely sown.

The organization, however, soon came to grief during the severe business depression which followed the panic of 1873. Isolated unions sought, thru independent action, to prevent wage cuts locally. This greatly weakened the organization nationally and by the middle of 1876 the national officers were forced to give up their headquarters. The coal barons did not yet accept to stand up as a unit against the mine owners, even to the extent that they were organized, and the national organization, full of promise, melted away.

The miners' union was to emerge largely for the disorganized state of the industry.

OLD PLANES KILL CADETS



Planes of the type pictured above are used to train student fliers, on the theory perhaps that preparation for war includes getting used to danger. Many have fallen lately.

"The Skid Road" of Seattle, Washington

(By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.)

Have you ever heard men talk of the "Skid Road" and wondered what it was like? Let me tell you how I saw it last Sunday Eve. Such a background, it has the Pudget Sound with its great boats sailing to the far north, Alaska and Arctic ports; huge liners for China and Japan.—The men thronging the Skid Road could tell one all about these far off ports—seamen they are, transport workers, longshoremen, lumber workers, gathering here on the waterfront—some looking for jobs, some looking for old friends, and finding them. It's a friendly mob of travellers.

Here, on the Skid Road, we feel at home, especially in one corner a comrade from San Pedro called out, hello Mother, will you talk to us, another fellow-worker, whose bright intelligent face I had last seen in San Quentin, seemed so glad to see me—young comrades and old—waiting for the speakers who would give them the latest news from the battle-front of the Class War. Here Comrade O. Hanrahan speaks every night, and sells The DAILY WORKER—and I wish you could see him do it. Very often he takes a collection of a few dollars and with this buys The DAILY WORKER for distribution, to those who long to read the only daily that contains the truth about the great events in China,—the struggles of the workers in Hungary, Lithuania, and the news about their own fellow-workers. How many papers are sold on the Skid Road every day? One hundred and twenty-five actually sold. Saturday edition 150. There are other water-fronts in this country where the same thing could be done. One can easily judge the educational effect upon these men by listening to their questions and debates. When I had spoken to them of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and of Scanto and the 30 other Hungarian comrades in danger of death, they passed a resolution unanimously to be sent to the Hungarian Embassy at Washington. When I left to go to a meeting at the Labor College it seemed to me I had seen the real University of the Workers down there on the Skid Road—with The DAILY WORKER as their text-book. The students have travelling "scholarships" on boats bound to distant ports, have long months in the lumber camps; have places in stoke-holes. They will touch the lives of hundreds of other workers.

It is up to the sustainers of The DAILY WORKER, and to the writers of The DAILY WORKER to realize their great responsibility to the eager open-minded young workers everywhere on all the roads of the earth, and may they all be as earnest boosters for The DAILY WORKER as the migratory workers of the Skid Road of Seattle.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

The Fighters.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., April 20.—As I read your paper when I get a chance, I am interested in it.

I would like to write a few words to your letter-box department.

I read in some capitalist paper of Los Angeles, last Sunday that a man who produces by working, is called a "moron." Sure that is the right expression. But here in Southern California, you have more "morons" in the fishing industry than you can find in any other industry, anywhere else.

Talking about old Southern days, well that is nothing compared to the San Pedro fishermen. They are slaves to the man that owns the boat, and 90 per cent of the boat owners are slaves to the fishing cannery or corporation. The fishing corporation makes the fish prices, so the fishermen, with the boat owners, have to take their prices, or eat the fish themself.

Conditions are not worse anywhere else, in this line of industry. But what can you expect from such able-bodied men, when they don't know any better themselves.—John Jurjev.

Why He Left I. W. W.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

Fellow worker: There appeared in The DAILY WORKER an editorial why members of the I.W.W. do not support the Industrial Worker. You sure hit the nail on the head. In my case that was only one of the reasons why I left the organization and the other is that the I.W.W. has forsaken what Marxism they ever had.

The war has taught us and the Russian Revolution demonstrated it, that the workers must control industries as well as the administrations of legal and other functions. That is what The DAILY WORKER is teaching; so more power to your pen. Long Live The DAILY WORKER.—Mm. Beck, Ex-C. N. 183478.

"Sacco and Vanzetti Refused New Trial by Massachusetts Supreme Court"—Newspaper Item

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

O Justice, is it vain to call
In Massachusetts on thy name!
Must our two martyred comrades fall
To blazon to the world thy shame?

O Raped, Defiled, turn way thy face!
Is it not past for you to see;
Lust, judicial, thy disgrace,
They rend the Robe of Tyranny!

TAXATION

By JAMES ZUCHARY.

Tax the people, tax with care.
To help the multi-millionaire.
Tax the farmer, tax his fowl,
Tax the dog and tax his bowl.
Tax the hen and tax her egg.
And let the bloomin' mudsill beg.
Tax the pig and tax his squeal,
Tax his boots run down at the heel;
Tax his horse and tax his hands,
Tax the blisters on his hands.
Tax his plow and tax his clothes,
Tax the roof that wipes his nose;
Tax his house and tax his bed.
Tax the bald spot on his head.
Tax his "Henry," tax his gas,
Tax his shoes where he may pass.
And make him travel on the grass.
Tax his cow and tax his calf,
Tax him if he dares to laugh.
He is but a common man, so
Tax his labor, but be discreet,
Tax him for walking on the street.
Tax his bread and tax his meat,
Tax his shoes clear off his feet.
Tax his pay-roll, tax the sale,
Tax all his hard-earned paper kale;
Tax his pipe and tax his smoke,
Teach him government is no joke.
Tax their coffins, tax their shrouds,
Tax their souls beyond the clouds.
Tax all business, tax the shops,
Tax their incomes, tax their stocks;
Tax the living, tax the dead,
Tax the unborn before they are fed.
Tax the water, tax the air,
Tax the sunlight, if you dare.
Tax them all and tax them well,
Tax them to the very gates of hell!
Then watch the cash gravitate,
By the iron hand of fate,
In terms of millions now and near,
To storage vaults on Wall Street.
But close your eyes so you can't see,
The coupon clippers go TAX FREE.

Steel Trust Splits $45,000,000 Swag in First 1927 Quarter

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, at their monthly meeting yesterday, declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent for the common stock, payable on the next dividend date. The disbursement will be made on the stock after the distribution of the 40 per cent stock dividend.

Net earnings of the steel corporation in the first quarter of 1927 aggregated $46,584,735, against $53,509,825 in the previous quarter, and $45,061,285 in the same period last yo

A Hero's Reward

By JACK BLANK.

My friend, John Burton, was a jolly young man, of medium build, dark complexion and with brown eyes. He worked steadily, went out with girls and for a result got himself a beautiful girl.

When the U. S. entered the world war my friend was in the first draft call and he had to go to war to fight for Lady Democracy. His girl sweetheart kissed him and sang to him the famous patriotic song, "I Love You, You Know, But I Want You To Go."

Patted By Boss.

The boss patted him on the shoulder and promised that the job would be waiting for him. He went "over there," and fought like a real American, took part in many battles and his heroism was admired by the military staff.

When the war was over he returned full of hope and promise. The first thing he did as a practical man (realizing that business comes before pleasure) was to see the boss in the hope of getting his job back. The boss on seeing him was rather surprised, but he shook hands with him and asked him whether he participated in many battles and how many times he was on no-man's-land.

Tells of Experiances.

My friend told him all that he experienced with great enthusiasm. At the end of his enthusiastic outburst, he remained silent. Silence prevailed in the office for a few minutes. Than the boss rose from his chair, approached my friend and said: "Burton, I am very sorry, your job is taken. I was very busy during your absence, you know, the war-orders came in a rush and I had to take new help." The boss, however, promised him that he would see to it to get him another job.

Gets Cigar.

He gave him a cigar and shook hands again and told him that he had a very important appointment that afternoon at the Hotel Commodore with a Western buyer.

When my friend came downstairs he was in a state of exultation hearing a tune in his mouth, and the idea that he had just spoken to the boss about the thrills which he experienced in France made him forget what the boss told him about his job, and thus he proceeded straightway to see his "girl."

Was Married.

Coming to the apartment where the lady lived, he was met by total strangers. When he inquired about his fiancee he was told that she married a rich man, a foreman of some establishment. This gave him a rude shock, as he expected to marry her and spend his life with her. He sobered up recalling the conversation with the boss, namely the words that he was so busy during his absence that he had to take new help.

His spirit began to dampen, but the idea of seeing his brother and friends cheered him up anew. He went to the lodging house where roomed his brother. The janitor was the first one to see him, shook hands with him, and told him that he was proud of him, that he did his duty well. He saw his brother and for a few days he had a pleasant time visiting their friends and relatives.

Hunts For Job.

His brother, being a travelling salesman, soon left town promising him that he would send him fifty dollars to enable him to buy new clothes and give him leisure to look for a decent job. Meanwhile he did go about hunting the job, but it remained ever elusive. He blamed it on his appearance—but for factory work must one be dressed neatly? He questioned himself. He consoled himself that he would soon get the fifty dollars and could do as he will.

He visited the post office twice a day but the letter was not forthcoming. Days and weeks passed but the couldn't "land" a job. The few dollars which he had were gone.

Is Penniless.

Finding himself penniless he tried to live on cigarets which he borrowed from his friends, and he slept at the railroad station, but his stomach persisted to send him insistent calls for food. Days passed by time. The lack of food finally drove him to panhandle. The first quarter he received made him shudder, he felt ashamed of himself, his heart almost broke. He ran like a madman to the station in which he took part; and how he had saved on officer by carrying him three miles on his shoulders to the hospital.

The ceremony was to take place at the Plaza field, a military band would be on hand and distinguished guests were invited to attend the ceremony of rewarding the hero. When he had finished reading a feeling of dizziness arose in him from his empty stomach which had not digested food for more than three days. But he resolved to go.

Brightens Up.

Coming to the Plaza, he brightened up. Many flags were displayed, hundreds of automobiles surrounded the field and a band of music presented its chorus.

He approached the headquarters. The officers on seeing a shabby unshaven man were taken aback. They asked him for the letter. He produced the letter. They told him that had he come a little earlier they would have "fixed him up" a little bit, but the hour was late and they had to start the ceremonial rites.

They marched out upon the field, the band struck up "My Country 'Tis of Thee," during a speech was delivered praising the hero, and a resplendent medal was pinned onto his lapel. The officers placed my friend at the very front with two officers at each side. The band was signalled to play a military march and the procession started before the eager spectators.

As my friend was marching under the stimulus of music, trying to pose as a hero, his legs suddenly began to tremble and after taking a few more steps he collapsed to the ground.

When my friend awoke he found himself in the hospital.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

With the Young Worker

"Disarmament Now Rests With Public"—Lord Cecil

Disarmament has been proved practicable and it remains only for the enlightened public opinion to insist that this greatest of all reforms be carried out. So Viscount Cecil sums up the situation. What are all these myths called disarmament and peace? Can we at this time speak of peace and disarmament when workers are being shot down in China and Nicaragua, by those very phrase mongers' soldiers, for attempting to better their conditions of life? Why were the workers shot down in cold blood in Nanking? Why are all the allied forces massing their battleships in the Chinese waters especially at Hankow, the seat of the Nationalist Government? Can we talk of peace when we are at war—nonsense.

The League of Nations can call a thousand disarmament conference but each conference will only be a signal for further armament. The American youth is becoming more and more militarized, suffice it to mention the C.M.T.C. and the R.O.T.C. Are those signs of peace?

M. Sokol, delegate to a disarmament conference at Geneva, urges that the commission draw up a "normal balance sheet." Is this a solution to the problem of militarism? Our slogans to the young worker and student are, "Boycott the C.M.T.C."—"Fight Against Militarism"—"Learn the Truth About the Situation in China and Nicaragua."—John Post.

SPORT

DETROIT WORKERS SOCCER TEAM MAKING GREAT RECORD THIS SEASON.

By WALTER BURKE

DETROIT, Mich.—One of the best amateur soccer teams in Detroit is the Workers Athletic Club outfit. The team recently climaxed a most successful season by handing the Fay Mullers, an undefeated professional team, their first beating. The score of the game was 2 to 0, and both goals were netted thru the accurate toe work of G. Proudfast.

An outstanding feature of the "Workers" play is the remarkable team work which they have perfected. None of the players performed for the gallery.

The Workers Athletic Club is affiliated to the Detroit section of the Labor Sports Union.

LABOR PAPERS BEGINNING TO FEATURE MORE SPORTS NEWS.

Labor papers thruout the country are beginning to realize the value of featuring news of sporting events. What with the tremendous interest of the American workers in sports, it is only logical that the trade union papers should seek to satisfy this interest. In the past this news has dealt mostly with national and professional athletic events, but lately trade union sports activities, have been written up extensively.

To satisfy the demand for labor sports news, tha Labor Sports Press Service has been started in Chicago. This press service is sent out weekly to labor papers free of charge. Scores of labor papers thruout the country are availing themselves of this press service to add an attractive feature to their columns. The Labor Sports Press Service is issued by the Labor Sports Union at 453 North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TUNNEY EXPECTS TO GET $750,000 FOR NEXT FIGHT.

Old time scrappers who used to go to it for 15 rounds, or more, for an average of $2.50 a round, will read about the recent statement of heavyweight champion Gene Tunney that he expects to get 750 thousand bucks for his next fight, and wonder what the old world is coming to anyway. In the so-called good old days, such a fortune would have covered the net income for the entire boxing fraternity for a year.

But times have changed. And by the way, wasn't there a lot of talk at the time Tunney won the championship that he was going to be the "fighting champ"? Yes, it sure was a lot of talk!

Boy Student of Bible Arrested For Stealing

Cecil Snodgross, a Biblical student receives ten year sentence for stealing. Hersy—Our youth must be saved otherwise who knows what these reds might do.

What All Young Workers Say:



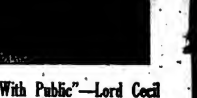
Stop crying and join the Young Workers League.

National Office: 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

N. Y. Office: 108 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

Special Drawings in the May Day Daily Worker

Line O'type or Two



Working Girls Wanted.

Cyrus H. McCormick of the International Harvester Co., proud possessor of the paltry sum of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) married a poor working girl employee. Who said there were no opportunities in life.

Seven Hundred Students On Strike.

Charles R. McClinn, Principal of New Albany High School and Miss Alice Funk teacher of botany are dismissed as they approached age for pension. Seven hundred students go out on strike as protest. This game has been played many a time and often.

ABOUT THE C. M. T. C.

By JIMMY.

(Sing this to the tune of Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys Are Marching.)

1.

If you guys will listen clear
'Bout a camp I'll tell you here
That has fooled so many workers
right along.
C. M. T. C. sure's the bunk
Beware of swallowing their junk—
'Cause if you do, I tell you now,
you're heading wrong.
CHORUS:
Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, they keep you tramping
Work you till you're blue and sora,
And when you feel weak in your feet
They give you rotten beans to eat—
Oh, catch me going back there any more!

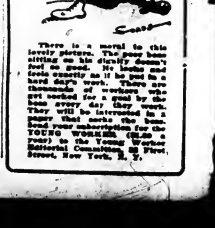
2.

They give you a vacation free,
A month in camp—that did fool me
I thought the boss was awful nice to let me go.
But after one week had gone by,
And I on hard beds had to lie—
I didn't wish him anything—oh no!
CHORUS:

3.

They give you lectures by the score
(I wonder what the hell they're for)
When most of us would rather take a nap—
And then those damn old drills all day
Till we're 'bout ready to fade away
Whoever goes there sure must be some sap!

SOCKED FOR A GOAL



There is a moral to this lovely picture. The fellow sitting on his dignity doesn't look so good. He is not in the game exactly as if he put a hand on the ball. There are thousands of workers who are socked for a goal by the boss every day of their lives. They will be interested in a paper that backs the fighting and real militant workers. Get a trial subscription for the DAILY WORKER. ($6.00 a year) to the Young Worker Publishing Association, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Stop the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg War on Chinese Liberation Movement

SUPPLEMENT PART II

THE DAILY WORKER

MAY DAY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Hands Off China!—Hands Off the Soviet Union!—Smash the Right Wing Drive Against Trade Unionism!—Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Be Freed;

The 1919 May Day Terror in Cleveland

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Victory Loan drive was sagging in Cleveland. The people who were sold a sordid war under the pretense that it was a fight for civilization and freedom for humanity were recovering from the spree and they hugged their dollars regretting that they had not hugged the sons they sent across the ocean to die or be maimed on the bloody fields of Flanders to protect the millions of the House of Morgan that were invested on the side of the allies. The patriotic bankers and business men and their political flunkeys were frantic. The Victory Loan must be put over. The voices of those who continued to tell the masses the truth must be stilled. It was in this atmosphere of contemplated violence that the Socialist Party of Cleveland, under the direction of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg organized a monster parade on that historic May Day, 1919.

THE Socialists of the city of Cleveland and sympathetic organizations gathered in their respective halls early on May Day and formed in line for the march downtown to the Public Square where they were supposed to arrive by noontime. The procession was orderly. As the parade got under way hoodlums of the American Legion, under the direction of the local business men began to attack the individual marchers who carried red flags. Crippled victims of the war in wheel hairs were used by the reactionaries to arouse the people against the socialists. These unfortunate victims of capitalism did not realize that their crippled bodies was their only gain from a war that raised a crop of American millionaries who were never within hearing of gunshot, and that the men and women they were incited to attack were their best friends whose advice if followed would have kept in the United States the millions of young men who risked life and limb in the bloody holocaust that the imperialist powers turned loose upon the human race.

A DESCRIPTION of the attack on the parade as reported in The Cleveland Press tells us that "trouble started simultaneously on each route as the paraders entered the downtown section." Everything pointed to a well-planned attack.

The Press, which is a member of the allegedly liberal United Press news syndicate, points exultingly to the patriotism shown by the office employes who showered confetti on the hoodlums, labelled "loyalists" as those "heroes" broke the heads of defenseless and "peaceful" workers. How this confetti appeared so suddenly is not explained by the capitalist press but furnishes more evidence in proof of the contention that the attack was planned and premeditated.

The police were supposed to protect the parade but the kind of protection that afforded was the clubbing of the heads of paraders and the killing of two of them.

CRIPPLED war victim James Stevens who was sitting in his wheel chair in front of the Olmstead Hotel deposes:

"The first thing I saw was the red flags. I wheeled my chair into the street as the heads of the column passed and I yelled. 'Get those red flags.'

"Some of the marchers laughed and jeered at me. But my comrades in uniform came running when I yelled, 'Get 'em boys'."

Oh loyal cripple! Oh most perfect soldier of capitalism! Crippled above and below!

Another hero of the day was Sergeant Raymond Williams, "whose arm was shattered at St. Mihiel, who like Stevens, is here for the Victory Loan was one of the first to get a red flag. . . ."

JOSEPH IVANY and Sam Pearlman were shot and killed by policemen. Death alone saved the murdered from being indicted on charges of shooting with intent to kill. The police were exonerated and hailed as heroes. The necessary hysteria for a successful Victory Loan campaign was being worked up. What did it matter if the lives of a few workingmen were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism and that hundreds should be smashed, jailed and separated from their families by deportation?

C. E. RUTHENBERG, then as always, was in the forefront of the fight. He led the parade to the Public Square and mounted the platform accompanied by a number of war veterans in uniform who carried red flags. Those soldiers learned what they had been fighting for and they wanted to show their hatred for the capitalists that sent them to the slaughter. No sooner had the speakers and the radical soldiers mounted the platform than hoodlums attacked them.

The Victory Loan quota for the city of Cleveland was $81,500,000. With only eight more days left the patriots had succeeded only in highjacking $31,000,000 out of the pockets of the public. The bankers did not like the idea of having to fork out the balance even tho they could dig their fists into the people's savings in the banks and claim credit for extra-patriotism.

THE arrests made by Friday numbered 134. Most of those were foreign born. "Almost every other man arraigned" the Cleveland Press reports "appeared with a bandaged head or body bruises. This was the result of blows from police maces or of clubs in the hands of loyalist crowds." Those were the days when habitual criminals accustomed to the rigorous treatment accorded them in United States jails became patriots for the moment by way of a change and got away with it until the war hysteria died down. Many of them are now back in their striped uniforms, numbered and tagged in prison cells.

NOT content with breaking up the parade the "gallant" hoodlums visited socialist party headquarters smashed the windows and destroyed pictures and books. More than 200 workers were injured in the struggle including 17 policemen. All the blows were not on one side. The workers defended themselves as best they could against the armed hoodlums.

In the middle of the second page of the Cleveland Press of May 2, and surrounded by stories and pictures of the riot was an appeal for contributions to the Victory Loan. Here is an example of the threatening language used by the chairman of the drive committee:

"It means a hair-trigger sprint from now on. A victory button is your only protection now. All instructions to wait for the canvassers to reach your homes are off." This meant that a worker without a victory button prominently displayed

(Continued on Page Three)

Sink the Electric Chair in a Flood of Protests!



From All Over the World They Come

The Smile That Makes Imperialism Frantic



Young China—Armed and Defiant

MAY DAY, 1927

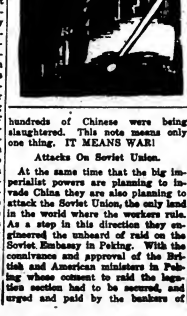
Declaration of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Com.) Party of America

May Day *is* International Labor Day—the day when the workers of the entire world demonstrate their solidarity and their determination to fight together in a common cause against common oppressors. There never was a May Day when international solidarity was more necessary than it is today on the first of May, 1927.

A NEW WORLD WAR.

First there is the war danger.

In China, where a nation of 400,000,000 is struggling to be free; where under the leadership of the Chinese labor movement supported by the entire Chinese people, a war of liberation is being waged against the chains of foreign imperialism and native tyranny, the battleships of the big imperialist nations of the earth are massing to throttle the Chinese People's Republic. Over 175 battleships of eight nations are riding in the harbor of Shanghai and far up the inland waters of the Yangtse river.



Under the arrogant leadership of British imperialism which had the biggest strangle-hold upon the economic life of the Chinese people, the great powers are cynically preparing their military intervention to attempt to stop the rising tide of the victorious Chinese revolution. Over thirty of our battleships and all our regiments of marines that are not otherwise occupied in the disgraceful business of invading Nicaragua, are in China. British imperialism which has the biggest stakes there has been trying to make our government and our marines take the lead in butchering Chinese workers. And already our marines have to their credit the invasion of Shanghai and the disgraceful massacre of Nanking. American and British battleships opened up with artillery fire on the civilian population of Nanking under the pretext of defending Socony Hill (Standard Oil Co.) and over 7,000 Chinese men, women and children were slaughtered. American battleships have become tankers for Socony. Now Wall Street and British imperialism have gotten our government to join with England, Japan, Italy, and France in insolent "identic" notes demanding reparations for the fact that one American was killed while hundreds of Chinese were being slaughtered. This note means only one thing. IT MEANS WAR!

Attacks On Soviet Union.

At the same time that the big imperialist powers are planning to invade China they are also planning to attack the Soviet Union, the only land in the world where the workers rule. As a step in this direction they engineered the unheard of raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking. With the connivance and approval of the British and American ministers in Peking whose consent to raid the legation section had to be secured, and urged and paid by the bankers of England, Japan and America, their hireling, Chang Tso Lin, made his unprovoked attack upon the Soviet Legation in hopes that Soviet Russia would declare war and thus give the other powers a pretext to invade China and attack Russia. But the only government in the world that is sincerely trying to avoid war is the government of the Workers and Peasants of the Soviet Union and in place of falling into the trap it withdrew its ambassador from the puppet government of Peking and warned the workers of the world of the new war plot.

"War To End All Wars."

Ten years ago our country entered into the bloody war which they told us was "to end all wars" and now Wall Street is planning to plunge our country into a bloodier war than the world has ever known. Such a war would be the most unrighteous war and also the most disastrous—a war to crush the rising Chinese republic, a war to crush the Soviet Union. And if those two should be successful then a new series of international wars with England and Japan for the division of the spoils, a war for the partition of China and the control of the Pacific.

We must not permit this new world war for which the nations are arming and the battle fleets gathering in the Pacific. This May Day let us demonstrate in every corner of our land along with the workers of Great Britain, of Japan, of China, of the Soviet struggle. Then Terrence V. Powderly, leader of the Knights of Labor who bore the buphonious title of Grand Master Workman, issued a secret letter in which he advised against being too active in the eight hour movement. At a convention held at Richmond a few months later he defended his traitorous course with the miserable plea that "the education which must always precede intelligent action had not been given to those most in need of it."

Powderly's agents added to his betrayal by taking advantage of the eight hour agitation to increase the membership of his own organization and was highly successful for the reason that the young Federation did not have funds with which to employ even one organizer. The new members in the Knights could not know of Powderly's secret treachery and were strongly behind the eight-hour agitation, which he capitalized only in order that he could more easily betray the movement.

The 1885 convention of the Federation reaffirmed its determination to launch the eight hour day on May First of the next year. In spite of Powderly's circular and the sabotage of his clique the units of the Knights of Labor in the most important centers were unanimously in favor of the movement.

March and April of 1886 saw the most intensive organization of labor groups that had ever occurred in the history of labor anywhere. As the decisive day approached the press serving the interests of the budding trusts began a campaign of vilification and incitement against labor that has had no equal even to this day. A Knights of Labor strike broke over the Gould railroad lines on March 1, over a question of a wage of $1.50 per day and because of discrimination against members who had participated in a strike against the road a year before. Powderly, during the course of the strike, had made the most disgraceful proposals to Jay Gould to "arbitrate" the strike as he wanted it terminated before the Federation's eight-hour struggle began, as by that time it was apparent that the demand was to meet the unanimous resistance of the employers. Gould disdainfully refused arbitration and the strike itself died out and was called off on May 3, two days after the date set for the beginning of the Eight Hour struggle —American Labor's First May Day!

WHEN May Day, 1886, arrived the long-awaited walk-out began but no one then knew the exact number involved. Subsequent statistics place the number at 190,000. More than 100,000 other workers were persuaded to refrain from striking by the promise of shorter hours—but not the eight hour day.

For four days the movement was rapidly spreading when on the evening of May 4, in Haymarket Square in Chicago, during the progress of a mass meeting someone, unquestionably a provocateur, hurled a bomb into a squad of policemen, killing a sergeant and wounding several others.

The wild provocation, the hysterical incitements in the columns of the press, the vapid ravings of the pulpit, the mobilization of all the forces in defense of "law and order," "the family," and "civilization," the riff-raff and hangers-on of capitalist society, need not here be described. Organized terror crippled the eight-hour movement and stopped the spread of the strike.

In spite of the frightfulness and ruthlessness of the enemy the labor movement made substantial gains from the struggle. What the outcome might have been under more

(Continued on Page Three)

Save the Miners' Union—Hands Off Nicaragua and Mexico!—Withdraw All Troops and Battleships From China!—Support the Chinese Trade Unions!

MAY DAY—Yesterday and Today

By H. M. WICKS.

THE May Day that the working class of the world celebrates is not that mystical, far-away festival of sacrifice to gods and goddesses of ancient Greece and the still more ancient Babylon; we do not celebrate it because the name of the month is derived from Maia, the mother of Mercury to whom the Romans offered up sacrifices on the first day of the month, nor because we do homage to the processions to the grotto of Egeria. Nor yet is our May Day derived from the Maypole celebrations in medeival and Tudor England; the gayety of which aroused the ire of the puritans who abolished it during the Cromwellian interregnum.

* * *

OUR May Day is International Labor Day, born of the struggle of the working class against its historical enemy, the capitalist class; born on American soil out of the great eight-hour agitation of the eighties of the last century. For years May First had come to be dreaded by the exploiters of labor in the United States in that era when the colossal trusts of today were young giants endeavoring to enslave the working class of a continent. It is the irony of history that the pressure of the masses of American labor and the preparations that were made for the resumption of the eight-hour struggle in 1899 impelled Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to request the International Labor Congress at Paris to arrange sympathetic demonstrations throughout Europe on May 1st, the day selected for the beginning of the American eight-hour day strike. It seems ironic today in view of the subsequent history of Gompers who not only repudiated International Labor Day for an innocuous national labor day, but who traduced with the most malevolent billingsgate those workers who even suggested sympathetic strikes in the United States, say nothing of international action.

* * *

THE American labor movement, or rather that portion of it that was organized under the banner of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, first set aside the First of May for the beginning of a "universal strike" at its convention that began in Chicago on October 7, 1884, when the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, By the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout this jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution by the time named."

But the struggle for the eight-hour-day required something more than a mere resolution directing its affiliated bodies to enforce it, as the new labor movement in America soon discovered as it passed through the blood baptism of the ensuing years.

At the time the resolution was adopted the Knights of Labor played a more important role as far as its influence upon the working class was concerned than did the new Federation which only had an affiliated membership of 50,000, so the convention instructed its "legislative committee" to extend an invitation to the Knights of Labor to cooperate "in the general movement to establish the eight-hour reform."

Few even of the unions affiliated with the Federation adopted the proposal to donate two per cent of their revenue to the fund for financing the struggle. Then Terrence V. Powderly, leader of the Knights of Labor who bore the buphonious title of Grand Master Workman, issued a secret letter in which he advised against being too active in the eight hour movement. At a convention held at Richmond a few months later he defended his traitorous course with the miserable plea that "the education which must always precede intelligent action had not been given to those most in need of it."

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(Continued on Page Three)

The May Day Hand Clasp



The Symb

LIFE AND LIBERTY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI!

May Day and the American Farmer

By ALFRED KNUDSON.

MAY Day, the international workers' holiday, should serve as an inspiration to the workers and farmers of America to fight more energetically against the capitalists who exploit them. May Day is created for them as well as the city workers, both the farmers and the workers have the same interests as proletarians of wealth and they have common exploiters, and must, therefore, solve their problems together. On May First they can well demonstrate together,

WHILE it is true that the city workers for various reasons, must take the leadership in the revolutionary struggles against the capitalists and their government, no successful revolution in America is possible without the support and cooperation of the American working farmer. The city worker must get a clearer notion about the significance of the support the workers on the land render him in the winning of these struggles. Through joint demonstrations of farmers and workers on May Day the worker will learn to appreciate the importance of the farmers and vice versa.

I WAS at Kief, the Soviet Union, on May 1st, 1925. Here the farmers and workers, over 400,000 of them demonstrated together, fully conscious of their solidarity. Children, workers, students, teachers, journalists, red army men, all workers, marched together, six abreast on both sides of the street. The parade lasted eight hours. From Minsk in the west to Vladivostock on the Pacific tens of millions of the new and free Soviet citizens are on the march on this May day.

These parades are educational and international and not nationalistic, serving immensly to steel the minds and the nerves of the farmers and workers to fight with greater vigor for their interests. They are a necessity.

TWO-THIRDS of the population of the world are farmers and peasants. These millions of land workers are being more and more tightly squeezed by the landowners and banks and the capitalist governments. Tens of millions of farmers in the advanced industrial countries in Europe and America are rapidly losing their land and groaning under a heavy burden of taxation and hundreds of millions of peasants in the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the East, Near East, Africa, Mexico and South America are in a condition of abject slavery, ground to dust under the blody and rapacious heel of capitalist imperialism. It is beginning to dawn on these workers, the vast majority of the

hundreds millions that there is no hope for them under capitalism, that they must make their freedom through their own efforts and new allies.

THE big landowners and capitalists are fighting desperately to hold the farmer as an ally in their schemes of exploitation. As long as they can keep the support of the farming masses they will always be in a strategic position to wield effective weapons of the rise of the power of the city workers. This is a great struggle for supremacy and farmers and workers everywhere must put full to study the situation closely. Too long have the capitalists divided the farmers and the workers, playing the one group of workers against the other. They must prevent these machinations of the capitalists by seeking one another as allies in the most determined fashion. May day demonstrations must serve as a practical means of bringing the farmers and workers world closer together.

THE people of the colonies are now rising with arms in hand against the tyranny of western capitalist imperialism. In the struggle that is now going on in China the Chinese farmers are playing a leading role. Tens of millions of them are following in the footsteps of the Russian farmers by demonstrating the right to occupy and use the land. In this fight against the feudal lords and capitalist imperialism the Chinese farmers need the support of the farmers and workers of the entire world. The Chinese farmers and workers must be supported on this May day in their demands for a free China against both the right-wing merchant elements of their own country as well as the murderous imperialist powers which are looting the Chinese masses.

Hands off the farmers and workers of China!

Down with the right wing and imperialism!

CLASS differentiations among the farmers must be accentuated. Not all the farmers who are on the land have the same interests. There are rich farmers and poor farmers. There are farm owners, tenant farmers and mortgaged farmers and farm workers. These do not belong in the same class. Their class interests are not the same.

THE task before us in the United States at the present time is to develop a left wing political movement among the farmers which can be done by organizing the exploited classes, i. e., the heavily mortgaged farmers, the tenants and the farm



farmers of the country, through the adoption and formulation of demands and slogans calling for "land for the users," "a farm credit system operated by working farmers," "nationalization of the railroads and the farm marketing system," "an alliance with the city workers," "a farmers' and workers' government," etc.

With the fiasco of the McNary-Haugen bill and the obvious inexpacity of congress to aid the working farmer, the opportunity for carrying such a movement successfully forward is better than ever.

WE must develop left wing fighters among the working farmers of America. This is the crying need of the hour. All talk about having the farmers form alliances with the bankers and businessmen, as Lowden and Dawes and the so-called progressives advocate must be set upon and enorgetic efforts made to drive the farmers away from the old parties and get them to join the farmer-labor movement, forming political and economic alliances with the city workers.

THE working farmers must do the job of getting farm relief in alliance with the city workers. This is true not only in America but in all countries. Joint May day demonstrations of farmers and workers in America, China, Mexico, Nicaragua and all other nations will make out of them better fighters and get them to realize that they must stand together in the fight against the capitalists who exploit them both.

Working Women and May Day

By MARGARET COWL.

MAY Day! The Workers International Holiday!

May Day, the day on which the workers more than ever, bare the sham of "democracy for all." The day on which the workers demonstrate that they are the prodigious of the world's wealth. The revolute cramping feet of the great army of workers is a defiance to the rule of the exploiting class. It is a day when the class note vibrates thru the universe.

WHAT message does this May Day bring to the working women?

To the awakened working women in the Soviet Union May Day symbolizes the fact that they are an integral part of the world revolutionary movement for the emancipation of the oppressed in every country. The women in the Soviet Union, together with the whole working class, have loosened their bonds. The old traditions binding women have been shattered and they stand on an equal social and economic level with the entire working class of the Soviet Union that is shaping the country in the interests of the workers. Women in Russia engaged actively in the fight for a Workers' government, and now they share in the victories.

TO the awakening women in China this May Day brings hope and inspiration to fight more actively against the yoke of imperialism which bears down more and more heavily on the backs of the doubly enslaved women.

On this May Day what do working women in the United States look forward to?

The capitalist press and capitalist agencies are carrying on a campaign of propaganda to the effect that workers in this country are growing rich, that the hours of labor are short. Foreign commissions ase coming to this conntry to find out the reasons for this "prosperity" of the American workers.

NOT only the church, school, press and the movies—a powerful influence in the hands of the anploying class to lash the minds of the workers—but also the labor bureaucracy helps to disseminate this propaganda.

WHAT is the real situation of the army of women in American industries?

Taking 100 as the index number for the cost of living and 100 for women's wages in 1914, we find that for the last quarter of 1925 the cost of living is 171 and women's wages are 128. The average working week for women is 54 hours and more.

The year 1926 did not bring improved conditions.

The unskilled, the socially and economically weakest—the women—will be hardest hit in the coming employers' drive.

THE labor bureaucracy, allied with the capitalists will bear down them. They will as in the past, plead charity from the capitalists and attempt to keep the workers from fighting for their demands.

Even now the official American labor leaders are preparing to sell out the workers to the bosses. They are throwing out from the trade unions the militant workers who expose their class-collaboration policies.

TO the millions of unorganized women, women bending under the weight of the speed-up system, to the millions of housewives, living a life of privation, slaving long hours at domestic work, this May Day is but another day of monotonous toil. Only the warm hand of comradeship can lift these millions of women out of their dejection. This task belongs to the awakened women.

Women Comrades! Are you ready to accept this task!

The eyes of women from other countries are upon us!

THE women in China expect our active support. What are we doing to arouse the American working women to fight against the sending of marines and battle ships into China? To fight the efforts of American imperialists who are attempting to crush the struggle of the Chinese workers for liberation?

The women of the Soviet Union are holding up to us the shining example of their liberation.

WOMEN Comrades! On this May Day let us pledge ourselves to the task of working more actively among the proletarian women.

We must go to the women with whom we work and get them to join the Workers (Communist) Party. We must convince them that The DAILY WORKER is their friend.

We must mobilize the masses of women for the defense of those workers who were railroaded to prison because they held the fort during the most trying days in the workers struggle for a better existence. We must bring the working women into the unions.

We must be the pioneers in the every-day struggles of the working women. Struggles, that for instance, are in the words of Comrade Clara Zetkin, streamlets, riverlets swelling into rivers that will eventually surge into the great ocean of proletarian revolution and ultimately free women together with the entire working class from capitalist exploitation and men and women will rise in their full stature and live a life free and glorious.

The Struggle Against Imperialism and Feudalism in China

CH'AO-TING CHI,
Member of Chinese Delegation to the Brussel's Congress against Imperialism.

TODAY is May First again! Looking back eight years ago I remember a group of enthusiastic Middle School students, most of them around fifteen years of age, busily engaged themselves in celebrating the May Day. The school was one of the most exclusivo and imperialist dominated (I prefer the term "imperialist dominated" than "foreign dominated") institutions in Peking, chiefly infested with sons of the best selected "bourgeois families" thruout China. It was not likely that such an institution would encourage the students to soil their hands by mixing themselves with sueb a heretic movement like May Day. But somehow or other, something told these innocent youngsters that the world of labor was rising and their efforts could not be spent in a nobler fashion than to work amidst, and for the interest of, their working brothers and sisters. With the scanty material which they gathered from a few radical magazines, they mimiographed a special May Day bulletin and distributed thom to the couple hundreds of school servants.

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I CAN still recall vividly the happy scenes over which wo rejoiced when we noticed that the school servants actually took some interest in the paper and that our first revolutionary labor was not entirely without effect.

IT was through little efforts like this here and there throughout China that the Chinese labor movement was built. Those students who neglected their studies more or less, devoted their time to this kind of work like martyrs, under the sneering and contemptuous criticism and prosecution of their conservative teachers and "sober" fellow students. Little did they realize that within a decade's time they could witness the almost unbelievable transformation of their humble efforts into a gigantic Labor movement. Of course their enemies had very graciously prepared the ground for them. Foreign imperialism and militarism had impoverished the workers to such an extent that a bare living was hardly possible. The Chinese labor movement was built upon such a background, a background full of revolutionary possibilities. It is accomplishing its historic mission by becoming the backbone of the Chinese Revolutionary movement. Those who sneered at the work when it was at its pioneer stage now acclaim the success of the revolution, evidently forgetting their "sober," "sane," and "common sense" predictions of the hopelessness of tho movement. There are still "cool-headed" skeptics now who doubted the possibilities of a world revolution!

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MAY Day and China! Yes. This is a most interesting moment to reflect upon the Chinese revolution. If newspaper reports are true, the "power-intoxicated" generalissimo of the Cantonese army, Chiang Kai-shek, has at last turned against the revolution. Success is dangerous, particularly when ono's enemy was bent upon exploiting the success. Nobody donbted that Chiang Kai-shek was successful up to his recent coup d'etat at Shanghai, but if any one, particularly Chiang Kai-Shek himself, should accredit the success mostly to the ability of ono man, he is at his wit's end. The revalation is fundamentally a mass movement, led by the working class and organized peasants. The clear class consciousness and deep-rooted revolutionary spirit of the Chinese masses are more than the world realizes. It takes supernatural effort, if there is such a thing, to turn the wheel of the revolution backward. Chiang Kai shek was but a tool, an employee of the mass to direct their military forces. Like an engineer he was but a technician of the enterprise, and engineers are seldom the masters of the work.

IT was by the realization of this fact, by following the will of the mass and by guarding the interest primarily of the workers and the peasants that Chiang Kai-shek accomplished what he has done up to the time of his backward move at Shanghai. He owed his success to his early adherence to the "left-wing" principles of Kuomintang which represents the logical and true interpretation of Sun-yet-senism. Now that he has shamelessly turned against the party and the principles that pushed him upward and forward, he is bound to fall downward and backward, deep into the fathomless bottom of failure sharing the same fate with his bourgeois supporters and imperialist manipulaters.

* * *

ALTHOUGH students did play a very important rolo in the early stage of Chinese labor movement and are still of considerable importance, it must not be that only students are leading the movement. Out of the struggle many capable leaders from the rank and file of the laboring class are developed. For instance, Comrade Chan Kuan, whom I met at Brussels, is a typical example of the courageous, intelligent, and tactful leaders of the rising ruling class of China. He represented one and a half million organized workers of China at the Brussels Congress. He is one of the leaders of the Chinese Seamens' Union which is the cementing force and directing spirit of the movement. He also represented the General Labor Unions and the Canton-Hongkong strike Committee. Ho was a very active leader in the famous Hongkong strike and I was told that he was badly hated by the British imperialists. From the boundless confidence and pride with which he talked of the Hongkong strike, you can build up a fairly accurate mental picture of the virtues, ability, and potential power of the Chinese working class! Without exaggeration one can correctly say that the foundation of the Chinese working class movement is well laid. It is strong enough to stand successfully against the bad weather conditions of treachery and temporary drawback. Before very long the world will witness a strong and unified socialist Chinese republic dominated by the workers and peasants and pleiging itself to fight for, and safeguarding, the interests of the workers and peasants of the whole world.

THE CHINESE MASSES ON GUARD



THE HEART OF IMPERIALISM



WORKERS! PROTEST AGAINST DEATH OF SACCO and VANZETTI!

Support the Chinese Workers and Peasants Against Wall Street

May Day Yesterday and Today

By H. M. WICKS.

(Continued from Page One)

conservative leadership can never be estimated.

Powderly at the head of the Knights of Labor had played the role of an agent of the employers from the beginning and at the first blast from the infuriated capitalist posse and pulpit. Compers ran up the white flag of disgrace and, instead of trying to rally labor's forces to defend the victims of America's first May Day, he cowardly disowned them in the following words:

"The effect of that bomb was that it not only killed the policemen, but it killed our eight-hour movement for that year and for a few years after, notwithstanding we had absolutely no connection with those people."

These were not the words of a fighting labor leader, but of a miserable poltroon. The loathsome Powderly lamented that "the bomb has set the labor movement back fifty years!"

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AT the American Federation of Labor Convention held at Baltimore in 1887 (the name had been changed the year previous) no mention was made of the eight-hour day in official proceedings, but the widespread unemployment due to intense industrial depression forced a resolution on shorter hours that concluded with the observation that "so long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it the hours of labor are too long."

But in 1888 at the St. Louis convention the eight-hour question again came up and the First of May, 1890 was set as the date for another attempt to enforce it. It was at this convention that the resolution was ordered sent to the International Conference at Paris in 1889.

The European workers responded to the call of the Internetional and on May 1 demonstrations were held in most of the cities of Europe as an expression of solidarity with the struggle to be initiated by the American labor movement.

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BUT again the miserable ineffectiveness of Gompersism, only then in the early stages of its malignancy, asserted itself. The carpenters' office went on strike. Plans had been made for the miners to follow them and then gradually to spread the movement to all industries. The carpenters succeeded in shortening their hours, but the miners were so poorly organized that they could not take up the fight.

Agitation to induce the miners to launch an eight-hour drive on the next May Day, 1891, was taken up, but still the miners could not respond. Next it was proposed that the executive council select another trade to make the attempt on May 1, 1892. Then at the Denver convention in 1894 a last attempt at a "universal (general) strike" was to be made on May 1, 1896. But at the New York convention the next year this was abandoned because, according to Gompers, it was "decided that the magnitude of the interests involved made unwise a demand for the eight hour day May 1, 1896, but affiliated unions should individually begin efforts to secure the shorter work day for the members."

Thus, ten years after America's first May Day, the official machine of the A. F. of L. surrendered for the last time all effort toward concerted action by all labor.

Under pressure of the membership a feeble attempt at revival of the agitation was made the next year, and May 1, 1896, was selected as a date on which a demand would be made for the enforcement of the eight-hour day, but the Spanish-American war furnished the excuse to abandon that half-hearted attempt.

The next action favoring inauguration of the eight-hour day was the endorsement by the Federation of the Typographical Union fight that began on January 1, 1906.

Meanwhile the Federation had officially endorsed its own Labor Day, a purely nationalist Labor Day, to be celebrated the first Monday in September.

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BUT the European workers have not abjured May First and to this day its approach strikes terror into the hearts of the capitalist class throughout every part of the world.

In spite of the fact that official labor in the United States does not recognize the day that was first set aside for its own youthful challenge to the master class, there are thousands upon thousands of workers who celebrate it and who meet and take invoice of the struggles of the past in order better to prepare for the conflicts that are coming.

The class conscious workers here celebrate with their comrades in other countries and the master class even here fears its approach. No one ever heard of frantic preparations being made by the coercive forces of the government because of anticipated outbreaks on the first Monday in September. But on every First of May in this stronghold of capitalism the defenders of property and order are always on the alert.

Who in the vanguard of the labor movement today in the United States can ever forget May Day, 1919, when the streets of a dozen cities in the country ran red with the blood of the working class as massed demonstrators faced the clubs, the guns and the armoured tanks of the gunmen of capitalism? The workers of Cleveland remember the bloody scenes on the Public Square when the late leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, rallied tens of thousands to celebrate International Labor Day by showing their solidarity with the victorious workers and peasants of Russia and the struggling workers of Continental Europe who were endeavoring to throw off the yoke of despotism that had made a shambles of that part of the world. In New York, Boston, Detroit, the Pacific coast cities and in many other places the terror raged against militant labor on that day.

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TO deplet the history of May Day in Europe is to review the history of the European working class for more than a quarter of a century. We can here only relate a few incidents that must suffice for this brief article.

One European May Day that will be remembered as long as there are inhabitants upon the earth to read the glorious pages of labors' struggles is May Day, 1916, when Karl Liebknecht stood in Potsdam Square in Berlin, in the uniform of a German reserve, and hurled defiance at the imperialist war-mongers of his own and every other country engaged in the world slaughter. The fight that should have been taken up by the official socialist parties at the very outbreak of the war was carried alone by Liebknacht, Luxemburg, Mehring and their small group of close co-workers during the darkest days of the holocaust. On that day the man characterized by Lenin as the foremost leader of the working class was thrown into the Kaiser's dungeon, from whence he was to emerge after the armistace only to be foully murdered by the contemptible scoundrels of irriftable apostacy, Schiedemann, Ebert and Noske, heroes of the Social Democracy and the Second International who went over to the camp of the imperialists at the first blast of the trumpets of war.

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THE events of a year ago today, in England, are now and for years to come must be the subject of careful study by the working class. In the heat of the class struggle a new era was forged. The lock-out of the British miners to enforce wage-cuts and accomplish reductions that occurred on May Day brought into action in the most dramatic manner within four days more than four million workers who stood ready to face with the organized power of the state and face to face with the great betrayal of May 12, on the part of the Thomases, Clynes, Macdonalds on the extreme right and exposed the miserable role of the "official left," (Purcell & Co.). The ensuing thirty weeks exposed to all the workers the true character of the right wing when they lined up with the Baldwin government in the conspiracy to starve into submission the wives and children of the miners who, through the capitulation of the General Council, were left to fight alone.

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AS May Day dawns this year in the United States we face a ruling class entrenched in the mightiest citadal of imperialism the world has ever seen. The official leaders of labor, at the head of the same organization that took the initiative in making May First the International Labor Day, are inextricably bound to carry out the anti-labor policies of the master class. Some 150,000 miners are on strike in various sections of the country, valiantly struggling against the steady encroachment of the non-union mines while John L. Lewis and his vicious machine refuse to extend and make effective the strike. In the needle trades in New York the socialist right wingers supported by the Green-Woll bureaucracy have shown that there is no depth of depravity to which they will not sink in forming alliances with the employers, the police and the courts in order to maintain themselves at the head of the unions they once dominated, so that they may continue as leeches upon and betrayers of the workers in that industry. They are proving by their actions that they have so little regard for the welfare of the labor movement that they will endeavor to wreck it just as pirates scuttle a ship they are compelled to abandon before permitting it to fall into the hands of those to whom it rightfully belongs.

The printing trades unions are in the hands of agents of the employers and in the oldest union of them all, the International Typographical Union, two sets of politicians—both equally reactionary, striving to foist themselves upon the membership in order that they may be able to hold their jobs as agents of the employers—have thrown the affairs of the union into state and federal courts, so that capitalist judges, and not the membership, control its destinies.

In practically all industries the unions stagnate under the blight of unprincipled scoundrels who have swindled or terrorized their way into office where they serve as labor lieutenants of capitalism.

Only the left wing, the militant section of the working class, and the revolutionists, the Communists, carry on a relentless struggle for the elementary demands of labor today. Experiences of the year have exposed to ever increasing masses of workers the real menace to the labor movement of the reactionary officials and in many, even of the most conservetive organizations, a determined opposition is crystallizing against the policy of treachery and inaction that has so vitiated the movement in the past.

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THE immediate major task of this May Day is one in which the Communists must take the lead—the struggle against the mad policy of American imperialism in China, in Nicaragua and in Mexico; the utter disregard for the lives of the millions of workers; the cynicism with which official Washington indulges in platitudes of peace while indulging in frantic preparations for war.

In Nicaragua American marines and native mercenaries, armed with instruments of destruction supplied by the United States, are crushing the duly constituted government while the state department issues hysterical diatribes against Bolshevist influence, in a puerile attempt to justify its own infamy. In Mexico agents of the United States are caught resorting to the old American game of bluff and buncombe by first permitting the Calles government to obtain possession of war department plans for military action in that country and then, when Calles instead of becoming terrorized into submission, exposes the military preparations, the doddering old imbecile in the state department tries to conceal his blundering by directing the ridiculous yarn that state documents have been stolen and tampered with in order to arouse antagonism against the sadly wronged, benevolent and innocent United States government.

But most infamous of all the imperialist ventures is the utterly debased acts of provocation on the part of this country against China and the Soviet Union. Americau warships on the Yengste river engage in shelling Chinese towns and murdering in cold blood uncounted Chinese men, women and children, under the shabby pretext that they are "defending" American residents who are there, in spite of the fact that these meddlesome Americans have no business there in the first place and in the second place they have had ample opportunity to get into safety zones and if they have not done so it is their own fault.

The forces of this country are in China only because of the fact that American capital is invested there and because that country is capable of absorbing a fabulous amount of investment capital that must be disposed of, for the simple reason that if new places of investment are not always open the surplus wealth produced by the workers will lie fallow, will stagnate and wreck the whole system of capitalist economy.

Against the sanguinary designs of American imperialism the vanguard of the working class must exert every ounce of its energy to awaken the workers to a realization of what the capitalist class has in store for them, and must endeavor to mobilize in a determined struggle against American imperialism the masses of workers and poor farmers of this nation. This May Day should be utilized for the purpose of ripping from the faces of the lackeys of imperialism at Washington their hypocritical pacifist mask and exposing them as monstrous criminals who are gambling with the lives of the youth and young manhood of the nation.

We must demand that this government withdraw its gunmen of imperialism from Nicaragua; that Kellogg get out of office and quit his preposterous buffonery about "forged documents" that his own agents are responsible for and which were exposed when Calles refused to be browbeaten by being threatened with the grandoise military preparations of the United States government against Mexico in the interests of the oil, mineral and land owners; that the government get its gunboats and soldiere out of China and keep them out.

We must in no uncertain terms insist that the Back Bay codfish aristocracy of Massachusetts and its puppet judge, Thayer, who have conspired to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, be prevented from murdering these two champions of the exploited textile slaves of that state.

Here in New York a mighty protest must ring forth against the unholy alliance of the A. F. of L. autocracy, the employers and the police, the prosecutors and the courts who have paved the way to send to the penitentiary the nine members of the Furriers' union convicted on perjured testimony of stool pigeons for the crime of leading a militant and successful strike against the bosses of that industry.

On every front, with every weapon at hand, the workers of the United States must struggle during the next year to clear the ground so that we can go forward to greater victories.

The Mighty Weapon of the Masses



Unity of Marine Transport Workers a May Day Slogan

By FRED HARRIS

TO link the First of May, the international labor day of the world's proletariat, with the marine industry is perhaps somewhat more difficult than with any other trade. This is a fact in the United States.

The two outstanding unions representing marine transportation are the International Seamans Union and the International Longshormens Association of America, both of whom are headed by an officialdom conservative at first but later becoming reactionary. Due to the peculiar character of continuous mobility of their trade, the progressive members in the union had verr little influence on the conservative policy of their leaders, since these men would never be long enough under such destructive leadership is obvious.

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AND yet, no trade is more in need of it than the seamen. Wages, working and living conditions are on par with those of twenty years ago. The difference being that at that time a strong organization was being builded, whereas at the present time only a shadow, a weak, vacilloting remnant of a fighting union remains. There is hope, however for a change; the spirit of revolt is growing, and the near future may show us a new, reorganized, industrial union of merine transport workers.

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SO much for the local situation. In other countries we find that the shipowners have been busy with their own open shop plans and are continuously encroaching upon the organization rights of the sailor. Vividly does this writer remember a labor day parade on May 1, 1914, in Melbourne, Australia, in which it was his good fortune to participate. Labor was out in full force with huge, picturesque floats and flying colors. No one wage worker, whose service was dispensable, failed to march in line. Policemen and other "law and order" elements were conspicuous by their absence. It was labor's own day, and labor took it and celebrated. However the workers of the antipodes were careless with their possession and didn't guard their treasury like they should have done, and so, during the war, that unbusiness fell victim to the patriotism for their country. It was a bad fall, and Australia's workers are now paying a price which will teach them to organize in the future on the basis of the class-struggle, and instead of dabbling with a lot of sentimentel ideals to build a class conscious proletariat which will know how to keep clear of capitalistic pitfalls.

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ENGLAND, the classic land of trade unions, is now going through the necessary ordeal of burying its dead. Havelock Wilson, president of the National Seamens Union of Great Britain, must go. He has committed the most unpardonable crimes, has become the intimate friend and protege of Sir Walter Runcilman, large shipowner and the greatest enemy of the British seamans union; he refused to obey the command of the general council of the trade union council to participate with his union in the general strike last year, and like his prototype, Thomas, even refused to attend the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth, to defeud his treachery before that body. The British seamen must not tolerate his leadership any longer. There is already an opposition union, led by Shinwell, former minister of mines in the MacDonald cabinet, which, the week end vacillatiga, has nevertheless already challenged Wilson and his traitorous leadership.

IN the meantime, half of the marine workers in Britain are still unorganized. It will be the task of the International Transport Workers' Union, sponsored by the Minority Movement, to organize the men into a powerful industrial union. This new union is already calling upon all workers to refuse work on any boat carrying troops, ammunition and other war material.

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IN Germeny and France the organization work, under the leadership of the Amsterdam International, is lacking. Seamen in these countries work under intolerable conditions. The wages of the Germen seamen were raised during January, yet with this new raise the wages amount to only 100 marks ($25) a month. A longshoremen's strike which was called in Hamburg in September, 1926, had to be called off after two weeks, because of utter futility. The conditions in France are just as bad.

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THE brightest spot is Soviet Russia. Here there has been real progress. The wages are nominally high and places a seaman within the same standard as men working on shore. Ship committees are elected to look after the affairs on the ship, such as to observe that the working rules are enforced, to look after provision regulations, cleanliness of the living quarters, and to arrange for an educational program of reading and speaking. Union meetings are held right on board of the ship during working hours. Each year, when the sailor is in the home port, he gets one month's vacation with pay, during which time he is treated on shore like a guest.

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IT is also of great significence to observe the building of a strong seamen's union in China, which country is now undergoing such tremendous historical change. It is noteworthy, that during the Chinese seamen's strike in 1923, the marine traffic was completely tied up, so much so, that some of the superior white races came to the rescue and scabbed on the Chinese seamen, thus setting our historical precedent as to the white man's ethical concept in his treatment of colored races.

Marine workers in capitalistic countries have therefore all reasons to look forward to a time when they also will be organized industrially and when, by the virtue of their economic strength, they will enjoy the working conditions of a free race, and when their status as working men will cause the respect of all those who now sneer at him. The First of May is a symbol of workers' solidarity, when the labor forces rally together and make their demands known.

Labor must celebrate the day of the proletariat, the first token of World Trade Union Unity.

The 1919 May Day Terror in Cleveland

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from Page One)

would be received by his boss with a fishy eye.

And: "Nail everyone in your territory. Pin him down to a subscription. Reach him at home, where he works or on the street. Sell him a bond."

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THE wages of sin is death according to those who make a living at the sin business. The wages of patriotism is either death and poverty or affluence. It all depends on whether the patriot is being run or running. The bonds that were puchased in 1919 are now safely deposited in the banks who have performed the difficult financial feat of having the loaf they had eaten. The patriotic purchasers retain only a memory.

The concerted attacks on the workers on May Day 1919 ushered in a reign of oppression of the left wing socialist movement in the United States (afterwards transformed into the Communist movement) and has continued ever since with more or less intensity. The efforts of the capitalists to crush this movement and put it out of existence has failed however. Despite the general apathy prevailing among the workers and the treachery of the trade union bureaucrats and their socialist allies the revolutionary movement is virile and hopeful. While in 1919 the Soviet Union was being attacked on all sides and reeling under the blows of world capitalism, today it is impregnable, conscious of the loyalty of its millions of workers and peasants, the strength of its proletarian armed forces and the love of the class-conscious workers of the world.

The existence of the Soviet Union is a perpetual challenge to the enemies of the workingclass and when they strike at the Communist movement in the various countries they have a vision of what is in store for the robber classes when the workers of all lands develop their strength to the point where they will be able to dot the globe with Soviet Republics.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Two Judases Applaud a Third



The Power Behind "Banditry"



SUPPORT THE MINERS' STRIKE; SAVE THE MINERS' UNION!

Wall Street Takes Nicaragua

By ROBERT W. DUNN

One of the "dependencies" included in the colonial empire of the United States is Nicaragua. It is slightly larger than Cuba but with only a fifth of Cuba's population.

Nicaragua is chiefly important to the American empire because through it lies the route for a second canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. The United States Empire needs such a canal. This explains "our" protectorate over Nicaragua and "our" military interventions in Nicaragua in 1899, 1907, 1910, 1912, 1925 and again in 1926-1927. It explains why a High Commission of three persons, one representing the State Department of the United States and one representing the American bondholders, the third a Nicaraguan, acts as a collection agency for American interests in that country. An American, appointed by the President of the United States, collects all the customs in Nicaragua.

Then Americans have investments in lumber, fruit and mining enterprises in that country. They exploit "cheap," "native" labor. The landing of marines is necessary, if for no other reasons, Calvin Coolidge contends, then to protect those interests. He puts it this way: "If the revolution continues" against Mr. Coolidge's and the bankers' pet president, Diaz "American investments and business interests will be very seriously affected, if not destroyed. . . . The proprietary rights of the United States in the Nicaragua Canal, . . . place us in a position of peculiar responsibility." Very peculiar.

So "we" are in Nicaragua with six thousand marines because we need a canal and American bankers and business men need more profits and Nicaragua is a good base from which to direct an attack on Mexico. The bankers are modest. They might even be satisfied with a 6 per cent. loan—that is with the proper security. The marines are that security.

This is, of course, not the first time the United States has played the marine game in Nicaragua. In 1912 the bankers' friend, Don Adolfo Diaz, a reactionary, became president. When a revolution broke out against him American marines were landed under the command of Major Smedley D. Butler, late of China and formerly of Philadelphia. Eight American warships and about 2,000 men did the trick. Diaz was restored, a number of marines were left on guard to see that he was kept in office. All revolutions were then kept down, just as previously they had been fomented by the Americans when it served the interests of Brown Brothers & Co., to start one under the proper reactionary auspices.

The marines placed in Nicaragua in 1912 stayed until 1925, having crushed several attempts at revolution by the Liberals of the country. A few months after they were withdrawn, in 1925, a general pulled off a coup d'etat, later resigning to permit brother Diaz to be "elected" by a handpicked congress from which all Liberals were excluded—as most of them were then in jail. Immediately upon his election the Wall Street government of Washington recognized Mr. Diaz. But the Liberals started a counter-movement threatening Diaz with force in an attempt to put in the already constitutionally elected President Sacasa, who had been forced to flee the country. Whereupon Washington rushed in the marines and proceeded to declare as "neutral" zones the important parts of the country held by the Liberals. "We" are still extending these "neutral" zones.

The situation is to be summarized in the words of Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota: "The present dictator of Nicaragua, Diaz, whose illegal usurpation of power provoked the existing trouble, is and always has been a mere pawn of the American banking interests, as was his associate and predecessor, Chamorro; and it is a curious coincidence to say the least, that for a long period of years the Department of State always has seen fit to invoke the might of the American marines to put down he Liberals . . . and never yet has deposed one of these dictators who have betrayed their country to the American banking interests."

There is nothing curious about this, however, when one remembers our "peculiar responsibility" and that Nicaragua is for sale over the Diaz counter to the American bankers. They might have to pay more for it if they bought it from some other party. A Diaz agent in search of a loan of $20,000,000 has agreed, "in return for the advantages accruing to Nicaragua from such a loan we are prepared to accept measures of control by an American financial advisor and receiver general which the American Government might consider proper."

So as American capital and its government work around toward the granting of the loan, the marines remain on the job, naval vessels patrol the harbors, the "neutral" zones are being established, the Diaz national guard is being trained by American military men, the customs continue to be collected by a man from Wall Street, the national bank is run by American directors and managers, Americans direct the national railroad, and Mr. Diaz, the American installed president, is sitting pretty.

If you would know the full story of American intervention you must not lose sight of Brown Brothers & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Baker Kellogg & Co., the J. G. White Engineering Co., The United Fruit Co., and Robert F. Loree, President of the Bank of Central and South America. These are some of the important firms and figures who have helped to determine events in that country. The Atlantic Fruit Co. and the Cuyamel Fruit Co., have also important interests as have a number of other commercial firms. Over 70 per cent of the foreign trade of the country is with the United States.

But chiefly one must remember the canal and the aims of the American Empire in the Caribbean. The United States is in Nicaragua to stay. The rights to this second canal must be protected. The usurper Diaz happens to serve best the imperialist interests of the United States and their designs on Mexico.

There is no danger of "war" with Nicaragua. It is our country now. Its military forces could scarcely cope with the police force of New York City. It is as completely a part of the American Empire as Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

RED GUARDS HOLDING THE PASS

(By GEORGE JARRBOE.)

Stand! It is the evil hour.
The road is blocked ahead, behind.
The toxic clouds above us sour,
And Death pours through the shrieking wind.
Home is far but trenchant steel
Holding in an unfaltering hand,
We smile. Despite the wounds we feel
We shall stand.

Steel we hold is unfaltering will
Working through the pliant hand.
Each soul a high, impregnable hill,
We shall stand. We shall stand.





MAKE WAY FOR THE UNION!



THE CLOSED DOOR OF THE OPEN SHOP

Make the Miners One Hundred Per Cent Strike!

ALL SUPPORT TO THE STRIKING MINERS!

FELLOW Workers and Brother Unionists:

The miners strike is already one month old. Over 150,000 miners have downed tools and gone on strike to prevent further cuts in wages and worsening of conditions of labor. The striking miners are waging a valiant struggle to protect themselves, their wives and children, from starvation and misery that the coal operators are determined to force upon them. They are fighting to save their union, the backbone of the American Federation of Labor, which is in danger of being destroyed by the combined efforts of the coal operators, the friendly cooperation of the government, and the criminal negligence of the reactionary Lewis administration.

THE miners are fighting for their very existence. The strike must be won if the miners are to retain even a semblance of a decent standard of living. The coal operators must be defeated if the miners' union is to be saved from destruction. The miners must be victorious in order to prevent a serious disaster to the entire American labor movement.

Broaden the Strike.

MINERS! Workers! Demand that all the efforts of the miners' union and of the entire labor movement be immediately concentrated upon bringing the unorganized miners out on strike. Demand that preparations be started forthwith to strike all the mines in the anthracite region. Demand that the maintenance men in the striking bituminous mines be immediately called out on strike. Demand that all the material and moral resources of the miners' union and of the whole labor movement be instantly mobilized in support of the miners strike. The strike of the miners must be won for the sake of the miners and for the sake of the entire working class of America.

Stop Sabotage of Strike.

THIS is a crucial moment in the life of the American labor movement. In the face of the indifference, sabotage and outright treason of the reactionary Lewis machine it becomes the particular duty of the rank and file, the left wing, and the honest progressive elements in the labor movement to exert all their efforts to insure the victory of the strike. No honest worker, regardless of his political opinions, can permit himself to be terrified by the coal operators, the government and the Lewis administration, into a state of passivity and inactivity.

It is the sacred duty of every honest worker, left winger and progressive to stand in the front line of the battle, to encourage, mobilize and lead the workers to struggle and victory.

Learn Through Struggle.

In this struggle the miners and workers generally will gain experience and a wider understanding of the class struggle. They are learning and will continue to learn the capitalist natura and strike-breaking role of the American government. They will gain a true insight into the intimate connection between their struggles here and similar struggles of the working masses throughout the world, as well as of the oppressed peoples of China and Latin America. The workers engaged in the struggle must and will learn the absolute need of independent class political action by the workers. This will extend and strengthen the movement for a labor party, it will give power and swing to the movement for the nationalization of the mines, and will generally raise the economic and political power of the workers.

Onward to Victory.

The strike must be won. All support to the miners' strike.

No wage cuts. Wage increases for the unorganized miners!

Concentrate upon bringing the unorganized miners out on strike!

Call out the maintenance men and prepare for striking the anthracite mines!

Demand a national strike and a national agreement!

Mobilize the whole labor movement for material and moral support of the strike!

Watch the Lewis administration and realst sabotage and betrayal!

Every honest worker, left winger and progressive must take his post and do his duty.

Demand that the government keep its hands off the miners and abstain from strike breaking activities!

Help win the miners' strike!

Central Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party of America.



Economic Notes for Workers

By SCOTT NEARING

Since Europe was divided into two parts by the Russian Revolution of 1917—Sovietism in the East and capitalist imperialism in the West, a balance sheet has been drawn up that looks something like this:

1. Capitalist Imperialism — Western Europe.

a. Land and tools privately owned.

b. Land and tool owners living parasitically, as a leisure class, on the labor of the workers.

c. Owners rich; workers poor.

d. Labor movement crippled or smashed.

e. Extensive preparations for the next world war.

f. Revolts of the exploited peoples in Morocco, Syria and China met with machine guns and shell fire.

g. Lowered wages; extensive unemployment.

2. Sovietism—Eastern Europe.

a. Land and tools socially owned.

b. All able bodied people doing productive or useful work.

c. Leisure and culture shared among the workers.

d. A labor movement that, in numbers and in organization, is the strongest in the world.

e. Successful efforts to bring the peoples of Asia into a bloc that stands for the co-operation of peoples in the advancement of their mutual interests.

f. Little peoples inside the Soviet Union given their cultural independence; encouragement for the oppressed peoples all over the world to establish their independent existence.

g. Steadily rising standards of productivity and of livelihood.

Glance over this balance sheet of European achievement. If you are a banker, you must conclude that the system of western imperialism is best suited to the advancement of your interests. If you are a worker you must see that the Soviet system means most to you and yours.

A May Day Resolution: "I will work for the economic system that offers the greatest advantages to me and to those dependent on me."

DOGS

Just yesterday
In Hankow,
Concession gates
Carried such signs as:
"Dogs and Chinamen,
Keep Out!"

And today
It seems
The tables are turned,
And signs
Will be put up, saying:
"Imperialists and Dogs,
Keep Out!"

The Drift of the Labor Bureaucracy to the Right

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

THE outstanding characteristic of the drift of the trade union bureaucracy to the right. This has been an almost unbroken process since the close of the war. Three great landmarks stand out in this frightful tendency of the trade union officialdom. These are the movements of the steel workers in 1919-19, of the railroad workers in 1920-22, and the coal miners in 1925-27. These are three key struggles and have exerted profound effects on the general course of the labor movement.

The Great Steel Strike.

THE organization of the steel workers represented the highest point ever reached by organized labor in this country in establishing unionism amongst the masses. The campaign of organization received little or no support from the upper bureaucrats. And when the steel workers were attacked by the steel companies those bureaucrats betrayed the movement outright. They abandoned the steel workers completely. The latter demanded cooperation from the miners and the railroad workers to tie up the steel mills, but their proposals went unanswered by the reactionary leadership of these organizations.

THE strike was lost. Had it been won, as it might easily have been with support from the related basic industries, it would have enormously strengthened the entire labor movement and fortified it for the bitter struggles ahead. But due to the treachery of the class collaborationist leadership it was lost. In consequence the union line-up of the workers was weakened and the employers were encouraged to redouble their attacks against the trade unions. The loss of the steel strike was followed by a decided drift to the right of the bureaucracy.

The Railroad Shopmen's Strike.

AT the close of the war the bloc of 16 railroad unions were the strongest and most progressive section of the labor movement. In 1921 the railroad companies opened their campaign aggressively to shatter these organizations. First they split the four brotherhoods from the rest of the unions by promises of concessions. Then they cut the wages of the shopmen and worsened their conditions so that they had to strike, in spite of the prevailing unemployment. Their great national strike in 1922, like the steel strike of but two years before, was shattered by the attacks of the employers and the treachery of the union leaders. The latter abandoned the railroad workers on strike even as they had the steel workers. The strike presented the real picture of nine unions standing at work while seven were on strike. Real solidarity by the 16 unions would have resulted in a magnificent victory.

THE loss of the shopmen's strike, coming at the end of unsuccessful struggles by the unions in the textile, building, printing, packing, and other industries, drove the timid leadership still further to the right. They concluded that the railroad corporations, fattened like the rest of American capitalism by the super profits of imperialism, were too strong for the unions to resist. Hence, instead of adopting the T. U. E. L. program of amalgamation, a labor party, the organization of the unorganized, and the development of a militant fight against the employers, they surrendered to the employers. This surrender takes the shape of the whole series of class collaboration movements, such as labor banking, the B. & O. plan, etc.

THE entire A. F. of L. bureaucracy also plunged into a retreat to the right in the years following this struggle. With their "new wage policy," and worker-employer cooperation schemes they have fallen in step with the program of the employers to company unionize the trade unions and to reduce them to mere auxiliaries of the exploiters to speed up production and to check class consciousness. An inevitable phase of this retreat to the right is the bitter war being carried on against the left wing, that has culminated in the unheard of persecution and autocracy being practiced now in the needle trades.

The Struggle of the Coal Miners.

WE come next to the vital strike of the bituminous miners, now taking place. This strike was preceded, as well as accompanied, by the rankest treachery on the part of the Lewis machine. For the past two years the employers have been literally cutting the Miners Union to pieces, smashing them in district after district. Yet Lewis has done nothing to prevent the destruction of the organization. During the anthracite strike of 1925 there was splendid opportunity to rehabilitate the organization by pulling out the bituminous miners. But Lewis refused to do this. He permitted the employers, under the flexible of the Jacksonville agreement, to undermine the organization, to the extent that where three years ago under bituminous miners were producing 70% of the bituminous coal and non-union miners 30%, the percentages, on the eve of the present strike, were almost exactly reversed. Lewis' policy brought the union in actual danger of destruction. The "Save the Union" slogan of the progressive bloc in the recent elections was based upon the realist of realities.

THE loss of the vital steel workers' and shopmen's strikes resulted in the bureaucracy of the labor movement going far to the right, with consequent neglect of the workers' interests and to the demoralization and weakening of the unions. Already the weakening of the Miners Union has had a reactionary effect upon the labor movement. And the fate of the present bituminous strike, which would shatter the U. M. W. A., backbone of the American labor movement, would also drive the bureaucracy still further to the right and inflict fresh disasters upon the trade unions as a whole. Hence the rallying of all possible support behind the striking miners looms as the major task confronting the labor movement at the present time. The miners' strike must be won in spite of Lewis' policy of betrayal.

The Road Ahead of Us.

THE present fight of the workers for a powerful and militant labor movement is a difficult one. The reactionary bureaucracy, who are set upon their policies of no fight against the employers, cling to the control of the unions by autocratic measures which outrage every tradition and practice of democracy in the unions. But the situation is much better than it appears upon the surface. There is widespread discontent among the masses of workers. This was evidenced in the recent miners' elections, when the opposition undoubtedly polled a majority of the votes cast. It is also manifest in the vast upheaval now taking place in the needle trades. In the Machinists' Union, which has also recently demonstrated, the workers are discontented with the reactionary leadership. Even in such organizations as the carpenters, the recent anti-Lewis office elections in Chicago and other cities are finding themselves in conflict with the reactionary officialdom.

IN the unions there are great numbers of militant workers with their leaders. The task is to unite these under progressive and left wing leadership. They lack organization and a definite program. It is not that the bureaucracy is so strong but that the opposition is so disunited. The T. U. E. L., with its chief aim to organize the unorganized within and without the existing unions, the amalgamation of the craft unions, the formation of a labor party, and the democratization of the unions, points the way to victory. What is needed is the development of a widespread united front of progressive and left wing elements to put these vital slogans into reality. This is the specific to stop the drift of the present leadership to the right. It is the way to a militant and successful trade union movement.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS—1927

Sacco and Vanzetti
No murderers are you.
But worse than mere assassins,
That judiciary crew,
Grim, black robed and stony
Just like their Plymouth rock
Killing guiltless workers
By electric shock.
These judges hang together
They ought to hang—by God!
These foul birds of a feather
Smell worse than putrid cod,
That is to say, the "justice,"
That in this case they've shown
There is no worse injustice
In legal records known.
Oh land of boasted freedom
Whence liberty has fled
It seems that even your justice
Is cock-eyed drunk or dead.

—ADOLF WOLFF.





May Day Declaration

(Continued from Page One)

Union and the entire world against the war plots. Let us make our power felt, that power which is in our numbers, and let us make our voices in one world-wide shout that no government will dare disobey:

WE DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT!

WE DEMAND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS AND MARINES!

WE DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION!

HANDS OFF CHINA! HANDS OFF SOVIET RUSSIA!

WE WILL NOT TOLERATE A NEW WORLD WAR!

Sacco and Vanzetti.

Then there is the cruel order of judicial murder decreed by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts against the two working class fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti. The international solidarity of the working class with mass demonstrations in every industrial center in the world has thus far saved Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair for over six years. But now the date has been set for their execution and only the working class of America and the rest of the world can save them. Let us make of May Day such a unanimous demonstration in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti that the executioners will not dare carry out the sentence. Let no worker be missing when in mass meetings in every corner of our land we gather together in one mighty demonstration to declare:

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST GO FREE!

FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT.

It is not enough to get Sacco and Vanzetti out of jail. It is not enough to stop the plot to plunge our country into a new world war. So long as the bosses control the courts, they will continue to frame up workers. So long as the bosses control the courts they will continue to issue injunctions against strikes and picketing. We must take the courts out of the hands of the bosses.

So long as Wall Street controls the government they will be sending our marines to Nicaragua and China. So long as Wall Street controls the government there is always danger of new war. We must take our government out of the hands of the bankers and corporations.

So long as the workers continue to support the bosses' political parties—the republican and democratic parties—the bosses will continue to control the government and frame-ups, anti-labor legislation, injunctions and imperialist adventures and war danger will continue. The workers must end their support of the republican and democratic parties. We must build a powerful labor party of our own to include all the workers' organizations, all the unions and all the political organizations of the workers. We must build an all-inclusive labor party. And supported by the poor farmers, we must take the machinery of our government out of the hands of the bosses, and into the hands of the workers and poor farmers. On May Day, International Labor Day, every worker must demonstrate against boss controlled government with its labor frame-ups, injunctions and war policy. FOR A LABOR PARTY AND FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA.

Finally, there are the problems of our labor movement at home.

The big corporations are attacking it with their company unions and their open-shop drives. The bosses' courts are attacking it with injunctions and frame-ups such as the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts and the frame-up of Ben Gold and the other furrier leaders in New York.

Must Fight For Unions.

The employers have succeeded in building up a united front of the courts, the police, reactionary labor leaders and the leaders of the Socialist Party to crush the left wing that is fighting for a policy of militant unionism. Our unions are weak, divided by crafts, include only a small part of the working class, are hamstrung by corrupt and reactionary leaders, and in the coal mines and needle trades industries are fighting at this moment for their very existance. Those who fight for the organization of the unorganized, the amalgamation of the weak craft unions into powerful industrial unions, the adoption of a fighting policy to defend our unions against destruction and to defend the interests of our class—these the bosses are trying to drive out of the unions and the trade union bureaucracy and right wing Socialist leaders are cooperating in this dirty task of cutting the fighting heart out of our unions. A united front of the coal operators and needle trades bosses and other employers, the courts and police, using the Wolls and Lewises and Sigmans as their tools—against this united front we must oppose a united front of all the workers of our country, organised and unorganised alike. Let no man fail to be at his post at the big May Day meetings. Fight for the existence of the unions. Fight for the organization of the unorganized. Fight for the amalgamation of the craft unions into powerful industrial unions. Fight against class collaboration betrayal. Fight for a fighting union policy. And fight for the right of the left wingers and Communists who are the champions of the organization of the unorganized, amalgamation and fighting unionism to be in the unions and for their correct policies to prevail.

Workers of America—such is the meaning of the May Day demonstrations this May Day. Every worker in the country must participate. Every worker in the land must show his solidarity with his class in these fateful moments of war and reaction. Every worker must raise his voice in one universal shout that will be heard thruout our land and thruout the world.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST BE FREE!

HANDS OFF CHINA!

HANDS OFF NICARAGUA AND MEXICO!

HANDS OFF THE SOVIET UNION!

NO NEW WAR!

SAVE AND STRENGTHEN THE UNIONS!

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED WORKERS!

MAINTAIN A FIGHTING UNION POLICY!

BUILD A LABOR PARTY!

TAKE THE GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE HANDS OF BANKERS AND WAR-MAKING IMPERIALISTS!

BUILD A WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA!



Red

He was a "red"
They said.
He did not fear
The leer
Of any king
Or thing.
He spoke the truth
To youth
And to old age.
A sage
They called him then.
Of men
He was a brother.
No other
Was meek as he.
To free
Man's mind he sought
And taught
Men love and peace.
To cease
Their wars and hates
Relates
The story told
Of old.
The priest and prince
Did wince
At what he said,
And dead
They wished this man
Whose plan
They greatly feared—
They reared
A cross and hung
Him young
Upon it high
To die!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

Workers School

"Training for the Class Struggle"
108 E. 14th St., New York City

I. MAY DAY GREETINGS!

OUR SLOGANS

Training for the Class Struggle.
Build the Working Class Movement.
Preparation of Leaders for the Workers' Struggles.
Without Class Education there Can Be No Effective Class Struggle by the Workers.

Since last May Day the Workers School has made great progress in the carrying out of these aims. Registration for the fall and spring terms was 2000, 80 per cent. of these union members. The Workers School helped the workers and strikers of New York City and vicinity thru furnishing speakers, research material, scholarships, etc.; furnished speakers to forums in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Jersey cities; offered courses in American Labor Problems, Labor Journalism, Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, New Tactics of Employers, American Economic and Political History, Decline of the British Empire, Marxism, Leninism, Fundamentals of Communism, Problems of the Communist Movement. Some instructors were Bertram D. Wolfe, Scott Nearing, William W. Weinstone, Robert Dunn, Alexander Trachtenberg, Arthur C. Calhoun, J Mindel. D. Benjamin, Art Shields, Harvey O'Connor. The growth of the School has shown itself in the enlargement of headquarters and the doubling of seating capacity, in addition to the building up of a library of over 100 volumes. The spirit, work, attendance and study of the students are sufficient proof that the Workers School is accomplishing its aims — Training for the Class Struggle; Build the Working Class Movement; Preparation of Leaders for the Workers' Struggles. Without Class Education There Can Be No Effective Class Struggle by the Workers.

II. SPRING COURSES - REGISTER NOW!

1. **FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNISM—8 sessions, begins Thurs., April 28, 6:45 to 8 P. M., Ella G. Wolfe, instructor, fee $2.50.**
2. **THE CHINESE REVOLUTION—4 sessions, begins Fri., May 13, 8 to 10 P. M., H. M. Wicks, instructor, fee $1.25.**
3. **DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN IDEOLOGY—3 sessions, begins, Fri., June 10, 8 to 10 P. M., Bertram D. Wolfe, instructor, fee $1.00.**
4. **FORUM—every Sunday night, 8 P. M., except May 1 and May May 22, speakers for month of May include Jay Lovestone and Joseph Freeman.**

III. NATIONAL SUMMER TRAINING COURSE!

1. This course will be similar to the one which was so successfully given in the summer of 1926. At that time 75 comrades attended, 40 of whom were from out of town and 35 from New York City. Some students came from as far distant points as San Francisco, Kansas City, Chicago and Canada. The course consisted of 5 one-hour sessions a day for 2 weeks together with 3 hours daily for study. The following courses were given: America Today, Marxism, Leninism, American Economic and Political History, History of the American Working Class, Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, History of the Communist Party, Communist Party Organization Problems, Youth Problems and Methods of Teaching. The instructors were Jay Lovestone, Bertram D. Wolfe, Alexander Trachtenberg, Anton Bimba, William F. Dunne, Wm. W. Weinstone, Jack Stachel, Sam Don and D. Benjamin.
2. The training course this summer will be held the last two weeks of July or the first two weeks in August.
3. Among the courses that will probably be given are: Marxism, Leninism, America Today, American Economic and Political History, Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, Problems of the Communist Movement, Communist Party Organization, Youth Problems and the Chinese Revolution.
4. Some instructors will be: Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, Bertram D. Wolfe, William F. Dunne, Max Bedacht, William W. Weinstone, H. M. Wicks and Jack Stachel.
5. Watch the Daily Worker for further details or write to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Workers School, 106-108 East 14th Street, New York City.

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKINGCLASS HOUSEWIVES on May 1st, 1927 greets their toiling sisters from the shops, factories and homes.

On this May 1st, the workingclass women in America can take with pride an account of their achievements for the past year. In the land of capitalist strongholds the workingclass women in America have fulfilled their task of organizing and educating great masses of workingclass women for the class struggle under great difficulties. The workingclass women in America have succeeded in uniting their struggles with the struggles of their brothers, the workers.

On, sisters, workingclass women, for the coming year with resolute determination for more achievements, deeper into the masses of workingclass women for more clarification in the class struggle.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives greets the workingclass women the world over.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives greets their awakened sisters, the workingclass women of China. May you come out victorious in your hard struggle for the liberation of Chinese workers.

To you liberated sisters of Soviet Russia, the United Council of Workingclass Housewives sends greetings. On we shall march to the goal, nearer and nearer until we here in America reach your standard.

Unitedly we will march on until the workingclass the world over will be liberated.
With solidarity!

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKINGCLASS HOUSEWIVES,

KATE GITLOW, Secretary.

Street Nucleus 8, Section 3
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DETROIT
Greets The DAILY WORKER
on
International May Day.

Greetings!
Bohemian Mining Room
50 E. 106th St., N. Y. C.

May Day
Greeting
SEC. 3
SUB. SEC. 3D S 5

Proletarian May Day Greetings!
FINNISH FRACTION,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
Norwood, Mass.

GREETINGS
from
CLOSE CAFETERIA
119 E. 14th Street
Stuy. 7996.

Detroit
Daily Worker Agents
GREET
The DAILY WORKER
on
INTERNATIONAL
MAY DAY
We pledge ourselves to fill our quota of subscriptions and help build The DAILY WORKER.

GREETINGS!
CHARLY KROEFFARD
NAK-NAK, BRISTOL BAY
ALASKA

Greetings from
STUYVESANT
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Tel.: Dry Dock 8675-1525
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MEETING ROOMS
Catering for all Occasions
140-42 SECOND AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

Council of Working Class Housewives
of Brownsville
Sends Its May Day Greetings
to
The DAILY WORKER
Long May It Continue Its Successful Activities in Behalf of the Working Class!

S S 2 A, F D 5
Greets May Day

Detroit
Street Nucleus 1
Section 1
Sends
MAY DAY
GREETINGS

WORKERS' CULTURE CLUB
63 Liberty Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
SENDS HEARTY MAY DAY GREETINGS
to
The DAILY WORKER
Success in Your Struggle for Complete Working Class Liberation.—M. BLOOM, Sec'y.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH 5, SECTION 5
Sends Its Greetings
to the
Revolutionary Proletariat
of the World
and
Pledges Its Solidarity and Devotion
to the
Revolutionary Cause
and to
Fight On Until Decisive Victory
Is Gained.
AIDA FLOMENBAUM, Sec'y.

STREET NUCLEUS NO. 1
(Section 7)
District 2, Workers Party
Sends May Day Greetings to all Party members and readers of The Daily Worker. It also hopes that comrades will work for our Daily and build the Party.

GREETINGS
from
JOHN'S RESTAURANT
302 E. 12th Street.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED
1872-1927

Membership about 47,000 Assets approximately $600,000

THIS is a society, independent of capitalists, whose aim is to replace for its members all household articles, ruined or damaged by fire.

Founded in 1872 by 44 workingmen, it has now grown to 47,000, with an insured value of $47,000,000.

During its existence it has paid over $300,000 in reimbursements for about 4,000 cases.

Originally it was planned for New York City, but in the course of time it spread over 52 cities, the last of which is Oakland, Cal.

For the past 55 years the average yearly assessment amounted to only 11c per $100 insurance, which covered all expenses for management and reimbursements for losses sustained through fire.

Upon admission the members are making a deposit of $1.00 per $100 insurance.

In the event of his withdrawal, this deposit is returned less 10 per cent, and the accrued assessments.

We paid the claims of our members who had suffered losses in such disasters as occurred in Paterson in 1902, in San Francisco in 1906 and Chelsea (Boston) in 1908, more promptly than any other Fire Insurance Company.

This society has a fraternal agreement with the Workingmen's Aid Association of Massachusetts, which is an organization with the same mission, operating in that state, and members moving there can be transferred, if they wish to, free of charge.

Workingmen and Workingwomen! Protect your home in case of fire! You will find it advantageous to join this society of your own class.

Information may be had through

MAIN BRANCH NEW YORK AND VICINITY,
227 East 84th Street, New York City
TEL. LENOX 3539

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MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
UUS ILM
Esthonian Weekly.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY
GREETINGS
SEC. 3, SUB. SEC. 3E, SHOP NUCLEUS 4
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Brooklyn Finnish Workers Association

764 — 40th STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Sends May Day Greetings to all the readers of The Daily Worker and to members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

It also hopes that next year when we celebrate our International Labor Day, The Daily Worker will be much stronger and have many more readers.

ONE INDUSTRY! ONE UNION!

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WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

F. D. 6, S. S. 2A, Dist. 2, New York

MAY DAY GREETINGS

To All Workers' and Workers' Organizations.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Local Kenosha

On This Great INTERNATIONAL Labor Day We Pledge Our Support to The DAILY WORKER and to Continue the Work of Comrades

LENIN and RUTHENBERG.

"LET'S FIGHT ON!"

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International Branch 2, 6b, Brooklyn-New York

S. NADLER, *Secretary.*

BERTHA TURCHINSKY, *Organizer.*

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Branch 1, Section 5, Dist. 2

SENDS FRATERNAL GREETINGS to The DAILY WORKER.

On April 9 we raised $50 in donations and loans for The DAILY WORKER, and will enroll every member in the Sustaining Fund.

We hope that May 1, 1926, will find The DAILY WORKER with a very large circulation and a surplus in its treasury.

MAY DAY GREETINGS from

Finnish Workers' Club of Milwaukee

to

All the Readers of The DAILY WORKER

Hail to the International Working Class

Sollins' Dining Room

222 E. 14th Street

Phone, Stuyvesant 7661

MAY DAY GREETINGS

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

SECTION 7

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Greetings—

Finnish Women's Section

Eureka, Cal.

GREETINGS TO OUR DAILY WORKER

Comrades of Branch 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, greet The DAILY WORKER's first May Day Issue published in New York.

Long Live America's Only English Communist Daily!

Long Live the Workers' Communist Party!

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from

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of the

Daily Worker

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Greeting!

SUB. SEC. 2 A

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Of America

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PROGRESSIVE workers of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union greet The DAILY WORKER, the only workingclass English daily in America, on its first May Day issue in New York City.

We hail The DAILY WORKER as a staunch champion of the needs of the workers in their struggles against all their enemies!

We hail The DAILY WORKER for exposing the reactionary officialdom for collaborating with the bosses and thereby betraying the workers.

We are fully conscious of the fact that in this present period of reaction in the American Labor movement, when all the dark forces are conspiring to suppress every vestige of class-consciousness and progressive action on the part of the rank and file, that an English labor daily has never been in greater need than now.

We urge every honest and sincere worker in our industry, as well as all other workers to buy, read and spread the only labor daily, The DAILY WORKER, and not to rely upon the capitalist and yellow press for their labor news.

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Meets every Friday night.

Long live The DAILY WORKER! Greetings to you on the First of May, the holiday of all the workers.

A. Gussakoff, Org. E. Mazze, Sec'y.

Leo Kling

The DAILY WORKER Builder

SECTION 5, INTERNATIONAL BRANCH 2

sends

HEARTY MAY DAY GREETINGS

GREETINGS TO OUR MARTYRS!

On the occasion of the Proletarian Holiday, the First of May, we send our heartiest and most sincere revolutionary greetings to you workers and peasants in prison.

We are on the battle front with you. We are with you when the savage hand of the oppressor grips you, and sends you to dark dungeons. Keep up your courage. We, who are outside, will continue the struggle till you are restored to our ranks to take up the work once more.

To you in the dark prison cells—to you who suffer under the harsh hand of the capitalist system, we send our greetings, and pledge ourselves to keep up the fight until all the proletarian class war prisoners are released, and the revolutionary working class has attained its aim.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
NEW YORK SECTION
ROSE BARON, Secretary.

GREETINGS
on
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY, MAY DAY
From
SECTION 1 AC, 4 F
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

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WORKERS
(COMMUNIST) PARTY
Greets
The DAILY WORKER
on
MAY FIRST
And Promises to Stand With It to the Last.

International May Day Greetings

from

The Chinese Workers Ailiance, Inc.

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to

The Daily Worker

Meet you at our Concert and Ball

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THE GRAPHIC PRESS

GREETS THE DAILY WORKER,
ITS READERS AND SYMPATHIZERS
ON THIS INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY

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READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

May Day Greetings

To the International Working Class!
To Organized Labor and Its Friends!

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May Day Greetings from the Lithuanian Communist Daily "Laisve"

The Lithuanian Communist Daily Laisve sends its May Day Greetings to the only English Communist daily in the world, The Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker serves as a great weapon in the hands of militant workers against the capitalists and their servants, the reactionary labor leaders.

Long Live the First of May!
Long Live The Daily Worker!
Long Live the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHES THE ONLY REPORTS OF THE CONDEMNATION OF THE EXECUTIONERS!
FOR SALE AT ALL NEWSSTANDS
PRICE 4 CENTS PER COPY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IN spring the thots of people often turn to revolution. There is something in the balmy air of this beautiful season that churns the blood and makes men and women hunger for things they haven't got. It is the season of revolt and rebellion. Even the staid membership of the church of England is in revolt and a violent civil war is raging in the ranks of that organization. The bone of contention between the two factions is the revised book of common prayer.

• • •

AT the 128th annual meeting of the Religious Tracts Society presided over by the archbishop of Canterbury, a man started the commotion by resolving that the king should be asked to reject the "popish prayer book." The din became so intense that the archbishop tried to stop it by calling on the loyal section of the audience to sing "All Hail The Power of Jesus" but Jesus was as powerless in the situation as a fly in a cyclone. Finally the archbishop had the interrupters thrown out on their ears and the meeting proceeded with its task.

• • •

SAMUEL GOMPERS is a dead prophet who is not without honor in his adopted country. The city of Calumet, Illinois, named one of its public schools after him. A large tablet bearing an inscription will be placed on the school. Here is part of the blurb—a quotation from a fourth of July oration delivered by the departed prince of labor fakers: "America is not merely a name. It is not merely a land. It is not merely a country. America is not a symbol; it is an ideal. The hope of all the world can be expressed in the ideal—America." And so do not think the peoples of Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines and China. It is not surprising that public schools should be called after this loyal servant of American imperialism.

• • •

IT is not yet certain that mayor Walker will reject the alleged offer to head a baseball league at a salary of $100,000 a year, provided it is offered to him. "Jimmy" is beginning to feel the sting of public criticism for his failure to observe regular hours of labor in city hall. The mayor is usually on the job when celebrities arrive to receive the keys of the city. But his known fondness for light entertainment does not sit lightly on the chests of the dignified and newly-respectable leaders of Tammany who want to give their hitherto odoriferous organization a thoro fumigating so that the voter from the Mafia regions can vote for "Tammany Al" for president without having to drop his ballot in the box with a sterilized pincers.

• • •

GOVERNOR SMITH is winning a well-deserved reputation for spontaneous wit and humor. Al Smith sayings are now competing for popularity in Pullman smoking cars with Chauncey Depew jokes. The governor called on Calvin Coolidge in the Biltmore Hotel and suggested that the president do anything he pleased in the city provided he took the precaution not to get caught. Al laughed at his own witticism and the president was not able to stop laughing until caught in the act by a camera.

• • •

IT is hard to predict what effect the grinning presidential countenance may have on the voters. Perhaps these was jesuit cunning behind Al's wise crack! Coolidge's serious followers may misunderstand the reason for the happy face after encountering such a nationally-known wet as Al Smith. "He's not the same old Cal any more" they will say. Those puritans resent the presence of a smile on their president's face as much as the stout-hearted lads from Hell's Kitchen would resent seeing their beloved Al pictured with a sober countenance.

• • •

PRESIDENT Machado of Cuba is receiving the kind of a welcome from our big business men that such a valuable servant of Wall Street is entitled to. Machado is glowingly praised in a New York Times editorial. It seems that Machado stated that he has "no friends and no relatives" meaning that he was not on the government payroll with members of his family and his poor relations. But the president must not have to bother. He gets those little amenities taken care of by others. A few days ago we commented on the appointment of Machado's son-in-law as Cuban representative of the Chase National Bank. Who owns Cuba anyhow? The Chase National Bank et al or the people of Cuba?

• • •

HERE is a funny yarn, not meant to excite hilarity. The fiction is be-

(Continued on Page Three)

CIVIC FEDERATIONIST FIGHTS PLUMBERS

FURRIERS PACK THREE HALLS IN LOYALTY RALLY

Ovations for Gold and Acquitted Members

Condemning the actions of the manufacturers as a violation of the union agreement, pledging the fullest confidence in the Furriers' Joint Board and whole-hearted support to its leaders, thousands of fur workers crowded Cooper Union, Manhattan Lyceum and Webster Hall last night to give a mass welcome to Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, who was freed last Friday from the Mineola jail.

It happened that the workers also had an opportunity to welcome A. Antonofsky, M. Rosenberg and A. Wortuna, three workers who were acquitted yesterday after a trial in the Bronx County Court on a charge of assaulting the right wing stool pigeon, Morris Katz.

An ovation greeted Gold when he arrived, and the cheering broke out over and over again as he stood silently watching the enthusiastic greeting of his fellow workers. Henry Uterhardt, one of the attorneys for the union during the Mineola trial, stood next to Gold and when he rose to speak he, too, was greeted with cheers and wild applause.

The mass meetings were called to discuss the rumors of peace in the

(Continued on Page Five)

12 KNOWN DEAD; 6 DYING, TOLL OF BRIGGS FIRE

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—One by one the flame-seared victims of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. explosion and fire are dying.

Five days after the wrecking by a double explosion of the "fire-proof" main building of the Harper Avenue plant, a total of 12 are known to be dead. Six more are dying by slow stages in hospitals. The recovery of an additional group of five is not certain.

Worst In Industry.

And only today's city and company officials began conducting the first systematic search of the ruins for the bodies of several workers who have been missing since the disaster, the worst in the history of the automotive industry. Brick and twisted steel in some places were heaped 30 feet deep when highly explosive materials in the huge paint shop blew up last Saturday morning. Th wreckage has remained too hot for easy removal until now.

Will Not Pay For Some.

The bodies of several workers may have been entirely consumed by the fire. Others may not be recognizable. The company will benefit from these circumstances, since they will affect the question of compensation. The company in this connection also will benefit from the leisurely pace of the official investigation into the cause of the fire, since publicity is always influential. The high-pressure daily papers, in their fickle fashion, are already tiring of the story.

Anyone who has worked long in Detroit or worked even for a short time in the automobile industry here knows of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. It is probably the most notorious of the low-wage plants. Conditions in the company's plants and the standard of living forced upon its employes by its wage level have been all but unbearable. Its product is automobile bodies.

The ventilation and entire general system in the paint shop was such that the making of an incandescent bulb or a tiny spark caused by some other accidental means might have set off the huge store of explosive material that was used on the floor. The air that the workers breathed was charged with explosive fumes. They worked in air that was dripping with the spray of a highly combustible lacquer. Heavy vapors of this kind clouded along the floor.

Two or three workers injured in the Briggs blast spoke afterward of having notice sparks shooting from a small overhead light. Then ran, shouting to others. Before they had

(Continued on Page Two)

'Big 4' Expose Brings Smith Reply

QUIZ INTO GRAFT OF INSURANCE IS NOW LOOKED FOR

Follows Wire of Editor of Daily Worker

Governor Smith, following the receipt of a telegram from William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER calling his attention to the abuses exposed in its articles on industrial insurance, replied as follows:

"My dear Mr. Dunne: The governor is in receipt of your telegram and he has directed me to refer it to the State Superintendent of Insurance, directing him to give immediate attention and consideration to it, and to write you regarding the subject mentioned. Signed George B. Graves."

Additional evidence tending to show that the articles by Charles Yale Harrison have stimulated action toward an investigation of the methods and the enormous illegal profits of the "Big Four" is seen in the visit of an operative of the State Department of Insurance to The DAILY WORKER.

Investigation Demanded.

The DAILY WORKER'S telegram to Governor Smith read as follows:

"We believe the facts so far disclosed in the articles by Charles Yale Harrison and now running serially in The DAILY WORKER and syndicated to five other labor papers with circulations of over 150,000 are prima facie evidence of and furnish the basis for the need for the most searching investigation of the so-called "Big Four" industrial life insurance companies.

"Over 150,000 citizens are readers of these articles which have created a sensation and something resembling a panic in insurance circles. We urge an immediate appointment of a competent committee to conduct such an investigation through public session, where policyholders may be heard, and the publication of its findings at the earliest possible moment.

"We are sure that the findings of such a committee will substantiate the charges made in the Harrison articles and form the basis for much needed corrective legislation in this field. Signed, William F. Dunne, editor, The DAILY WORKER."

CALL MILITIA TO HELP DROWN OUT LOUISIANA POOR

BULLETIN.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28. — The state militia is firing at all moving objects in the river tonight following a theory that trappers and farmers will try to prevent by force cutting of the levee. Secretary Hoover's guards claim that three shots were fired at them.

• • •

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28.—Flood stricken New Orleans and Louisiana returned to a war time basis today when John M. Parker, former governor, took up his duties as "dictator."

State engineers made final preparations today for the blasting of the Levee at Poydras, Le., ten miles below New Orleans. The crevasse is expected to carry off sufficient water to reduce the level at New Orleans at least thirty inches.

"Very material relief will be afforded by the Poydras opening to all points south of Baton Rouge and there is Poydras, practically no cause to fear trouble, below that point," Major Holcombe said after a careful study of river charts for the last 24 hours.

The Poor Flee.

But while wealthy, modern, business-like New Orleans, the port of second largest commerce in the United States, is cheerful over the prospect that it will not get its warehouses wet, nor the winter homes of

EIDLITZ, PAL OF MATTY WOLL IN CIVIC FEDERATION, DIRECTOR OF BOSSES' OUTFIT, BANKER, CLUBMAN

Who is Otto M. Eidlitz, pal of Matthew Woll in the fight against the New York Plumbers' Union?

A member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, Eidlitz is president and director of one of Manhattan's biggest building firms, Marc Eidlitz & Son, Inc., 4 East 42nd St.

Eidlitz, who is no small potato in financial circles either, is a trustee of the Bank for Savings, and director of the Commonwealth Bank, the Mutual Bank, and the Colonial Assurance Co.

Reaching out into other fields, Eidlitz is director of Bear Tractors, Inc., and the U. S. Mortar Supply Co.

Back in 1903-05 Eidlitz was chairman of the board of the Building Trades Employers' Association. He has also been president of the Mason Builders' Association of New York.

To round him off as a polished gentleman, Woll's partner in the Civic Federation has gone in for real leisure class decorations, including "fellow" of the Fine Arts Society and member of the Metropolitan Bureau and the American Museum of Natural History.

Eidlitz lives right up in swelldom, at 787 Fifth Ave. When he tires of his Fifth Ave. home, he can sink into the chairs of these clubs, to which he belongs:

Chelsea Plantation, South Carolina; Laurentian, Canada; Cornell, Aldine, Transportation, Liederkranz, New York Athletic, Engineers, Lotos and Delta Upsilon.

Such is the boon companion of Matthew Woll, acting president of Eidlitz Civic Federation.

IMPERIALISTS URGE CHANG RAID CHINESE-SOVIET UNION RAILWAY

Chiang Smashes Workers' Meeting; Kills 3; War In Field With Nationalist Forces

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—*Imperialists in effort to provoke U. S. S. R. to war, instigate confiscation of Chinese Eastern Railway, partly owned and controlled by the Soviet Union.*

2.—*Chang Tso-lin executes 24 captured in raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound.*

3.—*Resume business in the Japanese concession at Hankow after assurance from Eugene Chen.*

4.—*Nationalist troops and forces of Chiang Kai-shek clash near Kiukiang.*

5.—*Chiang smashes workers' demonstration at Kingwan, killing three.*

6.—*British guns sweep Chinese.*

7.—*If the United States refuses to join Great Britain in new note to Nationalists, France will do likewise, Foreign Office announces.*

• • •

PEKING, April 28.—Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, instigated it is believed by the imperialist powers, intends to take over complete control of the Chinese Eastern Railway on May 1st, it was learned today. The Chinese Eastern is a joint Sino-Russian enterprise.

Chang's move is regarded as an effort on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into war. The powers had previously instigated Chang's raids on the Soviet embassy compound.

Executes 24

The Chinese-Eastern's daily receipts have just reached the record figure of 261,000 gold rubles daily. That the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will retaliate by diverting traffic around the Amur route to Vladivostok is certain; what other action will be taken upon this latest outrage is unknown.

Chang Tso Lin has put to death by execution twenty-four Chinese Communists who were arrested in the U. S. S. R. embassy here a fortnight ago, according to a statement made by Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, who today had a conference with Chang Tso Lin.

Bids For Foreign Support

Senator Bingham, who is here as the guest of American Minister John Van A. MacMurray, has visited Chang Tso-lin. Chang, who is making a bid for an American subsidy, told Senator Bingham that he "intended to protect American property" in the region under his control as long as he was able to do.

Senator Bingham is examining the documents seized by Chang in his unprecedented raid on the Soivet embassy compound. It is believed Chang is making alterations and interpolations in the documents in order to secure foreign support on the basis of a "red scare."

• • •

Resume Business In Hankow

HANKOW, April 28.—Measures for the resumption of business in the Japanese concession were taken at a joint conference Saturday attended by the Japanese vice-consul, representatives of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, a delegate of the Hupeh Labor Union, a delegate of the Kuomingtang, a labor department delegate and a delegate from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was decided that the Japanese shops and factories would all resume business on April 27th. The Government and the General Labor Union are taking full responsibility for affording protection.

Chen Assures Foreigners

Forty-five imperialist gunboats remain in the harbor with their guns trained on the city, despite the small number of foreigners here and the pledges given by Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister. Chen has repeatedly requested foreign business men to talk over the situation, assuring that their lives and property are safe. A special police force, equipped with an armored car, has been formed to maintain order in the city, he said.

Purge Party

With the settlement of the party question, purging the party of all reactionary elements, the government now is turning its attention to the economic question, particularly its relations with labor. The government

(Continued on Page Three)

WOLL ASSOCIATE ON FIRING LINE IN LOCKOUT OF 10,000 UNIONISTS

Otto Eidlitz Backs Up Boss Norman of Building Trades Employers Association

Frank admission that the present lockout of over 5,000 plumbers is part of the campaign to break down labor organization in the entire building trades was made yesterday by C. G. Norman, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

"If we are successful in preventing the wages of plumbers in Brooklyn from being raised," Norman declared, "it will be the first serious check to increased building trades wages since before the war."

Backing Norman is Otto M. Eidlitz, a director of the Employers' Association and a prominent member of the National Civic Federation. Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L., and leaders of the sinister forces seeking to drive militant left wing workers from the trade union movement is acting president of the National Civic Federation. This group exists as a liaison body between reactionary labor officials and financial interests anxious to guide the labor movement into reactionary channels.

The plumbers' struggle, which is likely to throw ont of work 100,000 other workers in allied building trades, promises to be a hard fought one.

International Secretary Burke, of the plumbers, characterized the action of the bosses as "diabolical." "It is the first time that a general lockout of this nature has occurred in the building trades in New York."

Want 25 Cents More An Hour.

Refusal of the bosses even to discuss the situation was the result of the demand of Brooklyn plumbers for a $14 day, a $2 increase. According to the city-wide agreement, the $14 scale of wages would apply to all plumbers' locals within 90 days.

The courts were recruited in the aid of the boss plumbers yesterday morning when the effort of the union of Manhattan and the Bronx to avoid the lockout by suing for an injunction, resulted in postponement of the application until May 5.

The declaration of Norman, the head of the employers' association that 700,000 men in the building trades would be affected by the lockout was given the lie by union men, who stated that this number was unduly exaggerated in order to inflame public opinion against the plumbers. They asserted that the number could in the most extreme situation hardly reach more than 150,000.

Plumbers' Helpers Out.

"We are striking against the lockout of the plumbers; we are also striking against the miserable conditions in our own trade." This statement by C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, was followed by the declaration that prosperity in the building trades is all a fairy tale in so far as the helpers are concerned.

More than 5,000 plumbers' helpers in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens are now fortifying the battle of the plumbers. Their campaign of organization has become more intensive since the lockout order of the boss plumbers.

The most underpaid workers in the trade, the plumbers' helpers who have been receiving $4 a day are demanding recognition of their union, a 40-hour week, and a $9 a day wage rate.

Expectant Mother Joins Husband in Effort at Burglary

Her husband jobless, Mrs. Agnes Dalton, 20, joined him in burglary yesterday in order to get enough money to provide for an expected baby.

They were caught jimmying the door of an apartment at 396 Brook Ave., the Bronx, according to police who claim they admitted two recent robberies.

Both are held on charges of burglary.

After sleeping in subway stations for two nights from lack of funds, Blanche Speaker, 19, and Mildred George, 18, who came to New York to become Broadway stage stars, were held today for return to their homes in Mayfield, Pa.

System Breeds More Criminals Than Ever

A special cenans made of eleven institutions, including Sing Sing, under the state department of corrections, shows that there are altogether 9,967 inmates under supervision of the department.

This is the largest number ever assembled under the management in the state of New York, or in any other state in the country.

SAVE MADEIROS TO TESTIFY IN VANZETTI CASE

Workers Continue to Demand Freedom

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, April 28.—As a result of world wide protest and the advice of Frank A. Brooks, chairman of the state parole board, Governor Fuller has granted a third reprieve to Celestino Madeiros, payroll murderer, who has confessed that he participated in the job for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been condemned to die July 10. Madeiros' third reprieve expires on July 10.

Fuller held up action until the day before the Portuguese slayer was to go to the chair for the Wrentham bank robbery.

The governor's reliance on Brooks for counsel on the Madeiros reprieve strengthens the belief here that he will appoint Brooks special commissioner to report on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. According to a report sponsored by Federated Press several days ago, Fuller was said to have discarded the idea of naming a special commission to investigate the case. Instead, according to the labor news service, Fuller is to name Brooks as his special representative to go over the evidence and report to him.

Brooks is said to have been impressed with the confessions signed by Madeiros practically implicating the Morelli gang, of which he was a member, in the South Braintree job. Yesterday Brooks was closeted with the Portuguese slayer in his cell in the death house at Charlestown State Prison.

To date not a word has come from the American Federation of Labor requesting action of any sort for Sacco and Vanzetti. Although the governor's office has received thousands of communications from local unions in every section of the country, the high officials of the Federation have not yet designed to notice the case officially.

Sacco and Vanzetti are preparing a statement for Governor Fuller so that a formal appeal may be placed before him. They have objected strongly to attempts by their counsel, Attorney William G. Thompson, to have them sign a plea for pardon, with the implication it bears of guilt. A statement which asks simply for whatever justice Massachusetts may see fit to dispense is to be signed by the two workers.

Fuller's Statement.

Governor Fuller, in reprieving Madeiros, issued the following explanation:

"While as yet no formal petition has been presented to me asking executive consideration of the cases of Sacco and Vanzetti, I have reason to believe that at some time in the

(Continued on Page Two)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEE OKAYS PRUDENTIAL'S CROOKED ACCOUNTS

RESUME OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its exposure of the "Big Four" Insurance Trust. The "Big Four" is composed of the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies. In previous articles Mr. Harrison has adduced evidence proving misrepresentation, fraud, exhoneration and misuse of "mutual" funds. There are 40,000,000 American workers paying tribute to the "Big Four." Names prominent in government and financial circles have peppered the series thus far. Notably in this respect we find Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life and outstanding labor-baiter by virtue of his membership in the National Civic Federation, Albert H. Wiggin, Joseph P. Day, New York's super-realtor and many others.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Superintendent of Insurance is appointed by the governor. His term is three years and his salary, in addition to whatever he makes dispensing favors to the insurance trust, is $10,000 per year. Under the State Reorganization Plan it will be $15,000.

The present incumbent is one James A. Beha, he is Al Smith's personal appointee. He is the custodian of the insurance funds required under law to be deposited with the State of New York.

Supposed to Watch.

Once a year all companies operating in the State of New York must submit reports to him of their activities for the preceding year. It is his duty to make abstracts of these reports, Incorporate them into a document called the New York Insurance Report and submit it to the Legislature.

For due cause he may suspend any company from further operation.

Such due cause exists. It exists specifically in the case of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. This company, not satisfied with the usual procedure of operating on billion dollar "reserves," had deliberately falsified its report to the superintendent.

Let Prudential Steal.

On pages 490 and 491 of the 1925 N. Y. Insurance Report the Prudential admits that it subsidized the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the tune of $221,254.71.

This item was entered under the heading of "disbursements." On page 504 of the same report under the heading of "partial list of salaries, compensation and emoluments, etc." the Prudential actuary again lists payment to the Association; this time it is set down as $24,998.44.

Now either one of the two entrees is correct. Did Mr. Beha notice this obvious piece of thievery? Did his army of assistants observe this blatant fraud?

Or on the other hand did he accept the report of his future employers without checking it up and incorporate it in his report.

Legislators Too.

After Mr. Beha okayed this theft of some two hundred thousand dollars from the "mutual" Prudential policyholders, the report went to the Legislature. Again it was okayed.

If the item as reported under the partial list of emoluments is reported correctly then how does the Prudential account for the fact that the $221,254.71 balanced the entire account for 1925?

If, on the other hand, the $221,254.71 entry is correct, then the Superintendent of Insurance should immediately call for an examination of the company's books.

This is an old story now. The 1925 report was issued in September 1926. In his statement to the Legislature Mr. Beha said:

"The Superintendent of Insurance transmits herewith for your consideration Part II of his annual report, containing detailed information abstracted from audited statements of stock and mutual companies authorized to transact business in this State. . . ."

Who audited the Prudential statement? And how did this "error" get by the auditor?

All Got Jobs.

It is a well known fact that past insurance superintendents have been taken care of by the insurance trust. In this connection one remembers with a feeling of revulsion John A. McCall Jr., who played a most disgusting role prior to and during the late Armstrong Insurance Investigation.

By his failure to call the Prudential Insurance Company to task in the Association of Life Insurance Presidents' bribe, Mr. Beha has conclusively demonstrated his unfitness to hold the responsible position he does.

Beha Earning His?

By condoning and overlooking a swindle of such magnitude Mr. Beha has offered sufficient reason to believe that he has his eye on a soft job with the "Big Four" when his tenure of public office expires.

In harboring this ambition he does not differ materially with past superintendents.

Governor Smith appointed James A. Beha to his present lucrative position. Governor Smith is empowered to remove him.

We urge Governor Smith, if he nurtures any 1928 ambitions, to immediately remove Mr. Beha from office and clear up the whole weekly payment insurance swindle to the gratification of 40,000,000 American worker-insurers who now suffer from the fraudulent and illegal machinations of the "Big Four."

Twelve Known Dead in Automobile Shop Fire

(Continued from Page One)

gone many feet the explosion filled the room with flame. A second explosion followed in a few seconds. Brick walls crumbled. Sections of floor crashed to the floor below. One worker was blown out of a fourth-story window to the pavement. Bricks showered on the sidewalk across the street, in one instance breaking the windows of a restaurant. The clothing was burned from the bodies of several workers. How many were buried in the ruins no one knows. Twenty nine were taken to hospitals. Two died later the same day.

Indifferent to Safety.

The Briggs Manufacturing Co. has resisted every advance made in the safety code. A former Detroit commissioner of buildings and safety engineering has been quoted as saying as he resigned because of a controversy over one such in the Harper Avenue plant of the Briggs Company. His successor has denied this was the cause of the resignation but has admitted the files of the department show a controversy took place, with the Briggs Manufacturing Co. manifesting barbarous indifference to the safety of its thousands of men and women workers. The profits to be gained from such on enterprise in the open-shop stronghold of Detroit were very great. Walter O. Briggs, head of the company, was the millionaire backer of Gene Buck's extravagantly lavish shok; "Yours Truly."

More workers have lost their lives in a single disaster before. The Briggs fire was especially notable, however, because it occurred in a modern industry, conducted supposedly along scientific or enlightened safety lines. It took place in a modern building, built in 1922. The slaughter, nevertheless, would have been greater had it not occurred while only a comparatively small force was at work.

Hunger Drove Workers.

In asking for jobs there the worker who lost their lives in the fire had to choose between working at the Briggs plant and going hungry. They were aware daily of their danger. But they were tied to their jobs by needs as strong as the chains of ancient involuntary servitude. About 100,000 are out of work in the Detroit industrial district. For every job at the Briggs plant there were 100 applicants at the employment window.



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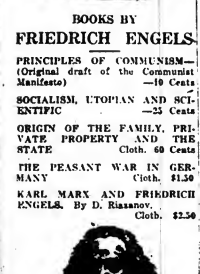
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Washington officials admit that the floods of the Mississippi could have merely direct them against the poorer sections of the country, by deliberately breaking the levee above New Orleans.

Call Militia to Help Flood Poorer Parishes

(Continued from Page One)

northern tourists, the old French residents of Saint Bernard and Blaquemine parishes do not feel so happy. Their homes, their crops, their lives too, unless they hasten, are to be flooded from that dynamited levee at Poydras.

Since Tuesday night the Poydras pike had been a stifling course of heavy dust, kicked up by the exodus of the fugitives. The neat homes are closed and shuttered. Not all of these home were deserted placidly. There is about Poydras and its neighborhood a charm and grace of antiquity which shows that many have lived, labored, loved, and died there.

And not far away are the red brick ruins of the old Versailles plantation home, which seem hardly less ancient than the water oaks and their festoons of gray moss. Poydras is old.

Some Would Fight.

And it was accordingly not easy to win the agreement of all persons in the settlement to desert their homes to the flood. Some of the most deeply rooted inhabitants in a flare of defiance refused to move. For the most part these have been won over through intercession by influential neighbors, but it is known that there are many old irreconcilables, particularly in the parts of St. Bernard parish away from the settlement.

"There has been some talk of danger of shooting when the engineers go to break the levee," said a prominent New Orleans civic leader. "We are hoping that everything has been worked out, and that with our assurances of ample indemnities, and of every possible means of relief, our friends in Poydras will be reconciled but we are not sure that this is completely so."

An immediate relief fund of $150,000 has been raised among 50 New Orleans bankers and business leaders. This matter of indemnity is necessarily unofficial at this stage, and it will be largely defrayed by private purses. There is no assurance that the old residents ever will be compensated.

Flood Preventible.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The disastrous Mississippi floods probably will result in the administration presenting to the new congress in December an ambitious and far-reaching system of flood prevention, it was forecast here today in official circles.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said he believed it would be possible to work out a program based upon prevention of spring floods and the development of hydro-electric power plants in the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri River Valleys that will be of inestimable value to the nation. No excuse has so far been offered as to why this has not been done already.

Passaic's Workers Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti

PASSAIC, N. J., April 28.—The workers of Passaic and vicinity gathered tonight in an open air meeting at Belmont Park, Garfield.

Among the speakers were: Albert Weisbord, former strike leader and at present one of the labor candidates in the race for city commissioners; Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Pat Devine, Carlo Tresco, Louis G. Quintiliano and Francesco Coco.

The following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED, That this meeting of workers and vicinity, is in favor of all workingclass organizations uniting their forces to free Sacco and Vanzetti whose persecution is a general attack on the freedom of expression so necessary to the workers:

"That we stand solidly behind the movement for a National Conference at which the question of national action could be discussed, and be it further resolved

"That we request the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to our two persecuted fellow workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by giving them their absolute and unconditional freedom."

Coast Workers Want Sacco and Vanzetti Set Free at Once

(Special To The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 28.—The workers of the coast are raising their voices in protest against the attempt of the New England capitalists to murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

At a well attended open air meeting held here at the Plaza, the assembled workers listened as speaker after speaker exposed one of the most shameful plots in the history of the labor movement. Many banners were displayed that told of the resentment of the workers towards those responsible for that state of things.

Speakers addressed the meeting in all languages. There were representatives of the American, Italian, Mexican and Negro workers on the speakers stand.

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San Francisco Holds Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—The largest working gathering held here in six years assembled in California Hall to join in the nation-wide protest of the Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

John D. Barry, feature writer in the Scripps Daily News, was chairman of the meeting. The other speakers were George Speed of the I. W. W., Edgar Owens, of the International Labor Defense; Jack McDonald of the San Francisco Labor College and E. Lewis of the Workers (Communist) Party.

A large collection to assist in the campaign was taken up.

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MADRID, Iowa, April 28.—Protesting against the attempt to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to death, United Mine Workers, local 6170, have passed a resolution calling upon Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to grant them a pardon.

Madeiros, Witness For Sacco-Vanzetti Saved

(Continued from Page One)

near future such a petition will be filed by either or both of those men, or by counsel in their behalf.

"Such a petition would naturally call for an investigation by the executive, and any such investigation would naturally include in its scope one Celestino Madeiros, who is now under sentance of death, which sentance is to be executed during the week beginning 12:01 A. M., Thursday, April 28, 1927. In order that any such investigation may not be hampered by the execution of Madeiros, I have decided to respite the execution of the said Madeiros on the recommendation of Attorney General Arthur Reading to and including Sunday, July 10, 1927."

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Special Drawings in the May Day Daily Worker

Los Angeles Labor Council Prepares To Exclude Lefts

LOS ANGELES, April 28.— Information has leaked out to the effect that reactionary officials of the Central Labor Council are going to begin a wholesale expulsion campaign against the left-wing and progressive delegates of the Council at its next meeting. They have been given documents by the police department's "Red Squad" and compiled a list of ten to fifteen delegates who are charged with being Communist sympathizers, and if precedents will be followed, there is no doubt that an attempt will be made to unseat these members in a red-baiting campaign.

Lead By Buzzell.

The first step in this direction was when Secretary Buzzell of the Central Labor Council, appeared before the Carpenters District Council, who had endorsed Sam Globerman's candidacy for the Board of Education, and demanded that the endorsement be withdrawn on the grounds that the candidate was a Communist. He claimed to have minutes and other documents, thru the stool-pigeons he is associated with, to prove that Globerman is secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

An investigation committee was elected, which did not even interview the accused man, but reported back recommending withdrawal of endorsement, which carried, (although a strong fight was put up against it), thru pressure of the reactionary machine.

Fear Globerman.

The fear of the influence of Globerman's candidacy, which has been officially endorsed even by the Central Labor Council itself, prompted the officials to take the next step to prevent their own defeat; expulsion of delegates. Another reason is Buzzel's desire to have the opposition elements in the Council, so-called "progressives" who are flirting with the left-wingers for their votes, branded as "reds" if they take the floor to defend the right of delegates to sit in the Council regardless of their political belief.

Will Work Carefully.

The left-wing will watch this group carefully, to see if they will have the courage to work hard against expulsion. There are two tendencies within this opposition group; one is led by a former Socialist, Fieder of the Electrical Workers Union, which is purely reactionary in character; the other is led by John Valentine, Secretary of Los Angeles County Building Trades Council, who is expected to run on the opposition slate against Buzzell for secretary of the Central Labor Council.

Valentine claims to be a "fearless progressive," and was secretary of the Labor Party in this city in 1923, at which time he was inore or less friendly to the T. U. E. L. group, at which time dozens of carpenters were expelled by the officials, following upon police raids on the headquarters of the T. U. E. L. It is only now that the T. U. E. L. is beginning to revive since that period.

Four Slates.

If this opposition group does not adopt a clear-cut progressive program, there will be four slates in the field in the June elections of the Central Labor Council; Buzzell, the present secretary; Horn, former secretary and friend of Buzzell, with whom he has had a falling out; the opposition group under Fieder of the Electrical Workers, Valentine of the Building Trades Council, Wright of the Carpenters, and Hassel, Labor Temple manager; there may be, then, the fourth slate of left-wing progressives if they are not expelled from the Central Labor Council very shortly, as is planned by the machine.

Die-Hards Fight to Smash British Labor By Anti-Strike Bill

LONDON, April 28.—Faced with important legislation, including the government's anti-strike bill, which is sure to provoke long and stormy debate, parliament assembled today after the Easter recess. In view of the Labor Party's attitude the anti-strike bill may prove one of the liveliest issues that parliament has dealt with in years.

Budget resolutions were scheduled for first consideration this afternoon, with commons taking up the proposed duties on tea, medicines and motor tires.

Sir John Simon, Liberal, representing West Riding, Yorkshire, had previously given notice he would oppose the proposed tariff on tires.

Who Is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

William D. Baldwin, Chairman of the Board, Otis Elevator Co.
Director, American Meter Body Co.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Director.
Member U. S. Branch Advisory Board of London, England, Limited.
Director, Hale and Kilburn Co.
Director, Home Insurance Company.
Director, Martin Rockwell Corporation.
The Director of Metropolitan Trust Company of the city of N. Y.
Director, National Surety Co.
President and Director of the Otis Building Company.
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Canada.
Director of Sondh Electric Co.
The Director of U. S. Life Insurance Co. in the city of N. Y.
Trustee, U. S. Savings Bank.
Director of What Cheer and Hopes Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Needle Trade Defense

The crying need of money to pay for defense has brought out a great response from the workers who find all sorts of ways to build the fund.

The two most favorite means are shop Collections and Collections at House Parties. Many such collections find their way daily to the office and the income from this amounts to large sums.

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We Hope So Too.

Joint Defense Committee,
Gentlemen,—"Enclosed find check of $16.00. Five Dollars was given to me by Mrs. M. Rosenzweig and $10.00 is from me.

"Hoping you will get a few thousand $18.00 checks, I remain,

"Respectfully yours,
—Ezekiel Mendelsohn."

A few thousand such checks would almost solve the problem of raising money to pay for the defense, but our trouble is that most workers cannot afford such amounts, while the manufacturers are with the union smashers.

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Women's Council Knows How.

Tillie Lttinsky of Women's Council No. 7, Brownsville, made a real collection. She made a visit among her friends with two Bezaar Honor Roll Lists and brought back $161.00.

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RAIC Shares.

Workmen's Circle Branch 715 of Brockton, Mass., sends in three shares of the Russian American Industrial Corporation with the following letter: "Worthy Friends of the Joint Defense Committee":

"We are in receipt of your appeal and send you three shares of the R.A.I.C. amounting to $30.00. One of the shares is the property of the branch and two are from individual members.

"We donate these to you. Fill in the necessary information and cash them for the defense.

"We wish you success in your work and remain,

"Fraternally yours,
Joseph Serin, Branch Secretary."

Miss Sonia Lehman also sent us a share of the R.A.I.C. and we are pleased to report that all four shares have been cashed for the benefit of the Defense fund. Send in the R.A.I.C. SHARES.

The workers of H. Birman's Shop delivered a small collection of $18.00 which was very welcome and they were followed by Anna and Louis Lazaar of 1328 Webster Ave., with a collection of $50.00 raised from their guests at a House Party. We urge friends to take as example and make collections at House Parties and the like.

Outside of New York, the Cloakmakers and Furriers Defense has obtained the best results from the city of Detroit. Not only has Detroit made a fine record in proceeding rapidly in fixing itself as second in the list of cities contributing to the Defense, also much good work is being done.

At a conference held last Sunday, representative of many working class organizations, it was decided to arrange for two tag days to be held on May 1st and 8th. The conference committee has issued a call to all workers in Detroit to assist with the work on these two tag days.

A mass meeting for the near future is being arranged.

It was decided to elect a committee to take a theatre and make other necessary arrangements for the running of the great moving picture "The Jungle" by Upton Sinclair for a date late in May.

The executive committee of the conference is to meet weekly.

Many organizations have already contributed to the defense, among them 3 locals of the Bakery Drivers Union.

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By A. BREDNIKOV and A. SVETLOV

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THE DAILY WORKER 33 FIRST ST. N. Y.

Red Leaders Out Misery Invasive Against U. S. In Nicaragua, China War

O'FALLEN, Ill., April 26.—The workers in this city, as well as many others in this state, have been protesting vigorously against the invasion of Nicaragua by the United States marines, and against the intervention in China. One result is the following resolution, regularly passed at a local union meeting here:

WHEREAS, The establishment of order in violation of the principles of self-determination of all peoples has cost the United States marines to support a dictator established by Wall Street in Nicaragua, against the wishes of the laboring people of that republic.

BE IT RESOLVED: That this local union No. 706 United Mine Workers of America, with a membership of over five hundred (500) members, declare our unalterable position in favor of the rights of self determination of all people, and pledge our brotherly support to the labor movement of Mexico and Nicaragua. Be it further resolved: That we protest emphatically against the invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico and intervention in China.

AND BE IT RESOLVED: That we demand the withdrawal of the United States troops from Nicaragua and China.

J. B. Brown, president; Chas. Mumholt, secretary.

DENVER, (FP) April 28.—In addition to the repeal of the state constabulary law, Colorado labor is celebrating the passage of the 8-hour law for cement and plaster plants and a restriction on sale of prison goods. This act forbids the sale of Colorado prison products in competition with firms in the state hiring free labor.



APRIL 23

(1860)

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L E N I N

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Sweden Feels Unemployment's Growing Pinch

STOCKHOLM, April 15. (By Mail).—Up to recent times Sweden has been the best off of all the Scandinavian countries as regards unemployment. The number of unemployed was not only relatively, but actually lower than in the other countries. But unemployment has assumed imposing proportions this year. According to official statistics of 250,000 workers 47,614 (or 19%) were unemployed on the 1st of January of this year. In other words every fifth worker in Sweden was unemployed in the beginning of 1927.

Conditions of existence for the unemployed are much worse in Sweden than in Norway and Denmark. There is no unemployed insurance in Sweden and all aid to the unemployed is on the voluntary principle. The unemployed only receive doles from trade union funds, consisting of nothing but membership fees. The bill for the introduction of the Ghent system of unemployment insurance, brought before the Riksdag, never saw the light, although it was considered during the whole of the term of office of the social democratic government.

Not Enough Work.

The unemployed got some help from the state and public departments through the agency of the so-called "unemployment commissions," who were authorized to get the unemployed into municipal compulsory work. This help was, however, in the first place inadequate, as only 10 to 13 per cent. of the unemployed could be used on compulsory municipal work (of 24,700 seeking municipal compulsory employment in December 1926 only 3,259 were given it, i. e., 13%), and in the second place, the unemployment commissions have recently undertaken the task of recruiting the unemployed as strike breakers to substitute workers on strike. The decision of the unemployment commissions to send unemployed to substitute strikers in the Strippe mine fields caused the resignation of the social democratic government in June 1926, the liberals and conservatives voting in the Riksdag for the unemployment commissions to function as recruiting bureaus for strike-breakers.

Organizes The Unemployed.

The growing acuteness of unemployment in the winter of 1926 confronted the masses, and especially those sections of the proletariat standing for the revolutionary class struggle, with the problem of organizing the unemployed. This was essential not only in the interests of the struggle of the unemployed for the improval of their position, but also to avert strike-breaking among the unemployed. The question of the relations between the unemployed and the trade union organizations, the unemployed often having reason to complain of the reluctance of the trade unions to organize them and look after their interests.

It was all this that caused the left elements in the labor movement to get busy in the end of 1926 over the preparation of a National unemployed conference. This conference was held from the 11th to 13th of March in Stockholm. It was attended by delegates from 24 unemployed organizations, 15 local trades councils and 8 trade union branches—106 delegates altogether, representing about 150,000 workers. Invitations to the conference were sent both to political and trade union working class organizations—to the social democratic party, the Swedish federation of trade unions, the Swedish Communist Party, the syndicalist T. U. centre, and the small group of supporters of the I. W. W. in Sweden.

Refused To Send Envoys.

The social democratic party and the Swedish federation of trade unions refused to attend the conference. According to the "social democrat," the Swedish federation of trade unions declared its unwillingness to send a representative. The social democratic executive informed the Initiators of the conference by letter that it "could not send a representative but hoped that the labors and decisions of the conference would be of use to the unemployed." This is extremely characteristic of the Swedish reformists and social-democrats. The social democratic party "hopes that the conference will be of use to the unemployed" and—has no desire to attend such a conference. The following questions stood on the agenda of the conference: 1—report of unemployed movement; 2—policy of government and public departments as regards the unemployed; 3.—compulsory municipal work; 4. unemployed organizations and their activities; 5.—the trade unions and unemployment; 6.—unemployment insurance; 7.—the problem of allotting land to unemployed agricultural laborers.

Dispute Between Employers and Trade Unions in Canton

ON THE second day after the Chinese new year celebrations, which are held at the end of January, many Canton merchants and industrialists dismissed over 4,000 workers without paying the usual and traditional compensation. Moreover, the majority of those dismissed were active workers in the trade unions. The Canton Council of Workers' delegates instructed their members to remain at work and informed the owners that it would not permit any violation of the union rules in dismissing workers. In reply, an urgent meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 26th of January. It called upon the Government of the Kwang-Tung Province to protect the traditional rights of the employers and threatening to declare a lockout in case of refusal. To bolster up their case about 20,000 merchants organized a grand demanstration outside the Government Building on the 30th of February. On the same day about 20,000 workers demonstrated, demanding that their interests be defended. There were no collisions between the demonstrators.

The New Strike Law

It should be mentioned here that in December, 1926, the Government of the Kwangtung Province adopted the law on strikes. This law provided for a payment of two months' wages in lieu of notice should workers be kicked theoughout of their own. The trade unions, therefore, had every right to regard the action of the employers as unlawful.

A special Arbitration Commission was appointed by the Government to settle the dispute. However, all its attempts to reach a settlement failed. The employers were implacable and after the fourth meeting of the Commission they recalled their representatives. Thus, the employers not only broke the law on strikes but violated the Government Decree of December last on Obligatory Arbitration.

Workers Boycotted Cato

It is important to note that the employers not only raised the question of the right to dismiss workers without compensation on the second day of the New Year, but even insisted upon a general revision of the existing Government rules and regulations on relations between workers and employers. Furthermore, the employers demanded that the percentage payment on business operations payable to the unions as well as the voluntary subscriptions organized by the latter should be suspended.

On all these questions the point of view of the workers was expressed in the proposals presented to the Arbitration Commission by the Canton Council of Workers' Delegates, Kwangtung General Labor Union, Kwangtung Union of Mechanics and the Canton Association of Revolutionary Workers. Although these proposals differ in detail, their general tone is practically the same. The following proposals made by the General Labor Union are the most typical: 1) the practice of dismissing workers on the second day after the New Year celebrations must be abolished; 2) dismissal of workers is permitted only when a month's notice has been given and on condition that three-months' wages be paid in lieu of notice; 3) during the course of one year after the conclusion of a strike workers cannot be dismissed; 4) neither can the employers during this period of time close down their enterprises; should the enterprise be sold, workers are to be paid off in accordance with point 2; 5) all agreements signed by the trade unions and employers remain in force.

Insisting On Rights

In putting up these demands the workers are only insisting on the recognition of those rights which had already been regulated in part by the Government.

The present dispute prompted the merchants in Canton, Hongkong and Macao to carry on a campaign against trade union interference in industrial disputes. The employers have organized themselves into special Employers' Association. According to communications published in "The Peking and Tientsin Times" on the 10th of March, the police and a few representatives of the Military Staff in Canton took the employers' side in the dispute and supported the idea of setting up a single Employers' Association to struggle with the trade unions. It was reported that certain members of the local organization of the Kwomingtang also favored the employers. On the 12th of March, however, the same paper reported that the employers were backing out and were ready to make concessions to the trade unions. Very interesting is the appreciation of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" March 8th) and their change of policy:

Workers' Technique Better

"Generally speaking the merchants appear quite helpless in the face of opposition. . . . The workers seem to know far more about organization than the merchants do. They have departments for secretarial service, picketing, propaganda, relief of sick and needy members, entertainments and social intercourse. The merchants have nothing but their guilds and their Chambers of Commerce and the members of these bodies do not necessarily know the other members. . . .

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" is especially disturbed by the fact that the merchants were unable to utilize the favorable support they received from the authorities, remaining totally inactive when the police and soldiers had removed the pickets from some of the enterprises. In any case, the employers have given way, and the dispute will evidently be settled in favor of the workers in the very near future.

IMPERIALISTS URGE CHANG TSO-LIN TO WAR ON UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

(Continued from Page One)

has been in consultation for the past few days with labor leaders, both local and national. The following plan is worked out with him: 1—the suspension of labor which has pledged to impose self discipline in order to bring the revolution to a successful close.

The government, it has been decided, will take up this question of the resumption of business by foreign firms either directly or thru the consuls. Where diplomatic recognition existed, the matter will be settled by agreement. Labor in full cooperation pledges itself to abide by agreement once such stated voluntarily strikes will occur except in cases where employers fail to keep the agreement.

In places not involving strikes but concerning the restoration of conditions under which business can more readily operate the matter will be taken care of by the government.

Labor Cooperates

The labor leaders have made it clear to the government that in cases where agreement reached by the government is violated such violation will be due to counter-revolutionary influences and for the trial and punishment of such cases a special tribunal will be set up. This will be a voluntary act of revolutionary discipline, the labor leaders state.

To carry out the agreement with the government the Hupeh General Labor Union has issued special regulations calling on workers to obey the government and the union, forbidding disturbances of any kind, especially those involving foreigners, and ordering strikes in foreign firms, banks, or factories unless an order is given by the union, announcing the establishment of a special court committee to take up violence of regulations.

Silver Embargo Temporary

The silver embargo is purely a temporary measure, it was stated in official circles here, involving no change in financial policy, and is designed purely to keep finances on a sound basis and to prevent the withdrawal of silver from the banks which might raise prices and bring illegal transfer of the metal abroad. This protective measure is similar to the world war financial measures, it is stated. Measures designed to facilitate foreign trade operations are being taken. The regulations will be announced tomorrow.

* * *

Nationalists and Chiang Clash

SHANGHAI, April 28.—Fighting between the right wing troops of Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists is reported to have taken place at Kinkiang. Nationalist troops are also reported to have clashed with Pengtien troops advancing towards the North River.

Chiang Kills 3 More

Chiang's troops smashed a strikers demonstration at Kinghwa, killing three workers and wounding many others, according to a police report. One hundred and fifty other demonstrators were arrested.

Martial law has been declared in Amoy in an attempt to break the labor and peasant unions which have been protesting against Chiang-Kai-shek's raids on unions and execution of left wing and labor leaders, according to a dispatch from Hongkong.

British Guns Again

The British gunboat Cockchafer swept the streets with machine guns when it had been accidentally struck by a few stray bullets. The number of Chinese killed by British fire is unknown.

Chiang Kai-shek is still unable to organize any sort of a government at Nanking. None of the Nationalist leaders are willing to ally themselves with Chiang, it is reported. That he will join himself to Sun Chuan-fang is predicted here.

More On Canton

The four Nationalist armies which left Hankow for a general advance against Canton will move through Hunan Province, it was learned today. Canton is at present in the hands of right wing elements who have conducted a ruthless campaign against workers' and peasants' unions.

* * *

France Follows U. S.

PARIS, April 28.—If the United States refuses to join the powers in the new note of protest to the Chinese Nationalists over the Nanking affair, France will refuse likewise, the foreign office announced today.

France is prepared to assume an attitude of watchful waiting it was stated.

* * *

Japan More Militant

TOKIO, April 28.—The Baron Tanaka, new Premier, may adopt a more militant Chinese policy than his predecessor appears likely.

In his statement issued last Thursday, which has just been translated, he said:

"The disturbances in China threaten to penetrate the zone of Japanese interests. Events in the South have damaged this country's prestige. Our national flag has been trampled on, and our nationals have undergone the utmost humiliation.

"In the face of these facts the Government continues to advocate non-intervention. (Baron Tanaka had previously described non-intervention as a mere expedient to shirk responsibility.) Especially do we fail to understand the Government's failure to protect Shanghai, where Japan has 20,000 residents and also vested interests.

"Red Waves"

"Regarding the Bolshevization of China, the Japanese Government thinks that this concerns China only and that Japan has nothing to do with it. Such an attitude is nonsense.

"The Red waves are encroaching on China. This is not the time to regard the troubles there as far on the other side of the river. The disturbances in China have gone beyond the limits of domestic disputes. They are endangering the Far East and threatening the peace of the world.

"Japan should take the initiative, if necessary, in cooperating with other powers for effective steps to cope with the situation. We believe such steps inevitable. If we continue to remain indifferent, professing non-intervention, it will mean that Japan will throw away her influence in the Orient. Japan should adopt improved policies for the protection of her interests and prestige."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

ing maintained that Cuba is a foreign country. So to nourish this fiction the Cuban Government conferred the Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit on Calvin Coolidge, but will not deliver it until after Coolidge leaves office, since an American president cannot accept a decoration from a "foreign country" while in office. This should squelch the rumors that Cuba is a satrapy of Wall Street and that the Cubans cannot even hold an election except with the consent and under the auspices of our General Crowder.

* * *

IT is becoming a popular outdoor sport nowadays to ask public officials pertinent questions. Al Smith, the Century magazine and the catholic church cashed in on a question put to the governor relative to his religion by a New York lawyer. The Forum magazine is now trying to smoke out Coolidge on his third term secret. If the Forum succeeds it will be worth one thousand dollars of advertising for it. But it is not likely that Cal will accomodate a curious public.

* * *

SHOULD Coolidge announce his declaion not to run for a third term it is believed that his present supporters in congress would figuratively thumb their nasal organs at him, and add more vigor to the kicks with which they project Calvin's proposed legislation thru the senate windows. If he tells the world that his hat is in tha ring his competitors will proceed to hire the services of expert grinders so that their axes may be sharpened for the business of chopping off a politicl head that has worn the presidential topper long enough to suit them.

Killed By Rolling Pin.

PITTSBURG, April 28.—Mrs. Roxie Mumford, 42, formerly of East Liverpool, O., was held without bail on a charge of murder here today by a coroner's jury investigating the death of her husband, April 17.

Mrs. Mumford is alleged to have struck Mumford on the head with a rolling pin during a quarrel.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Ruthenberg Lays Down Basis Building Of Workers Party

By D. BENJAMIN.

The loss of C. E. Ruthenberg is a blow severe blow to the workers of this country. It is all the more severe coming as it does at a time when the workers of this country are faced with the danger of a world war and by a brutal attack of the American capitalist class and the trade union bureaucrats upon the left wing workers. The American workers need such a leader now as he was—one who led in the formation of the left wing in the Socialist Party; one who had the understanding, devotion and courage to fight against the world war; one who was among the first to recognize the significance of the Russian revolution and rally to its support. As leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, he fought for the organization of the unorganized, for the protection of the foreign born, for the farmation of a Labor Party.

Many Difficult Tasks.

In these critical days, when the capitalist class is trying to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair; when the American government is preparing to plunge the American workers into a war against the Chinese people and against the Soviet Union; when on all sides the courts and police and bosses and trade union bureaucrats are trying their hardest to make it impossible for the workers to improve their condition and to organize—in these days, Comrade Ruthenberg is needed as he was never needed before.

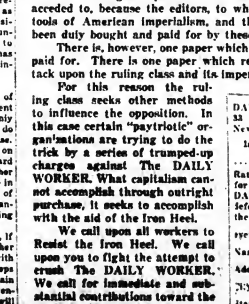
Must Strengthen Party.

There is only one way in which we can make up for his loss. That is by strengthening the party of which he was the leader, by increasing its membership, by intensifying its activities. This will enable the party not only to lead the workers against the present attacks and out of the present dangers, but also to a point where they will be able to more effectively fight for their rights and for emancipation from the present capitalist system which enslaves them.

You, as a reader of The DAILY WORKER, as one who has studied in one form or another about the wage-slave system in which we live, as one who has most probably directly participated in the workers' struggles of this country, or has been in close contact with them—you should be among the first to realize the importance of joining the ranks of the Workers Party, should be among the first to rally to the working class in its present hour of trial.

Do you want to take an active part in building up the working class movement? Do you want to take your place in leading the struggle against capitalism? Then join the Workers (Communist) Party. Fill out the application blank in this issue of The DAILY WORKER and send it to 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

Special Drawings in the May Day Daily Worker



Resist *the* Iron Heel

President Coolidge, speaking at the banquet of the United Press Association in the sumptuous ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, did not hesitate to call upon the representatives of the American press to uphold his imperialist policy. He felt that "it was natural that the press should represent the government under which it lives."

Mr. Coolidge is quite certain that his request will be acceded to, because the editors, to whom he spoke, are the tools of American imperialism, and their newspapers have been duly bought and paid for by these interests.

There is, however, one paper which cannot be bought and paid for. There is one paper which refuses to cease its attack upon the ruling class and its imperialist adventures.

For this reason the ruling class seeks other methods to influence the opposition. In this case certain "paytriotic" organizations are trying to do the trick by a series of trumped-up charges against The DAILY WORKER. What capitalism cannot accomplish through outright purchase, it seeks to accomplish with the aid of the Iron Heel.

We call upon all workers to Resist the Iron Heel. We call upon you to fight the attempt to crush The DAILY WORKER. We call for immediate and substantial contributions toward the defense of our case. Be on the job. Do your duty. Do it now.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Rathaenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly

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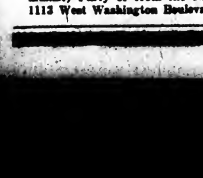
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Attach check or money order.

RAISE YOUR VOICE AGAINST WAR ON MAY DAY

Be one of the millions of American workers in demanding—



HANDS OFF CHINA!

ACTUAL SIZE.
Pennant in red, with gold lettering.

Wear one of the little red pennants, printed in gold, and induce other workers to do the same.

Bring this to the attention of all labor organizations. This is important. Do it now. Join the forces to prevent another bloody slaughter.

Single pennant 25c
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Order a supply at once and sell them or give them away free if you can.

Order from the nearest district office of the Workers (Communist) Party or from the National Office of the Party, 1113 West Washington Boulevard Chicago, Ill.

RAMSAY'S HOME FITTED OUT IN SPLENDID STYLE

Has Portrait of King, Walls Done in Biscuit

LONDON, April 15 (By Mail).—"Eve," a smart society women's journal, has handed an apple to the old Adam in the right hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, tempting him to display the wonders of his eighteenth century house at Hampstead for the amazement of the idle, luxury-loving public.

There are photographic embellishments which show a home expensively furnished and appointed. We are told that the hall has an "air of quiet dignity and spaciousness," and you can see, if you care, the doors leading to "the service quarters" where the common household work is done.

The study "simply glows with color." Its walls "are enamelled with gold." Chippendale furniture—gold brocade curtains—Persian rugs—pictures by famous artists—so runs the imposing inventory. The portrait is shown of a lady who, as Mr. MacDonald explains, "would have been the duchess of Bruce[illegible] had not her husband died before he could inherit the title."

Mac's Friend, "Bloody Ferdinand"

The whole place reeks of royalty and aristocracy. Books are displayed signed by "George R., Mary R.," and above all, "on the handsome Sheraton bureau . . . there stands an autographed photograph of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria," the old fox of the Balkans, who apparently tried his wiles on the "leader" of the Labor Party.

The "dignified charm" of one room is added to in that the walls are of "a soft biscuit tint," and no doubt this pleasing colour brings to Mr. MacDonald the grateful memory of Sir Alexander Grant's famous $150,000.

What a pity it is that the poor wives of the miners and unemployed do not read "Eve." For there they could see what it means to be a "Labor leader" who in policy and life believes in "continuity," and so is recognized, flattered, and pampered by society.

CHICAGO MEETINGS

May 7th - Y. W. L. Spring Festival, Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

May 15th—Ukrainian Educational Club, Drama Walshes Hall, Emma and Noble St., at 6.30 p. m.

May 15th—Freiheit Singing Concert at Orchestra Hall.

May 15th—Y. W. L. hike to Desplaines, Illinois—meets at 9 a. m., at 1239 S. Sawyer Ave.

Chicago Liberals Protest.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28.—A demonstration was held by the Liberal Club, University of Chicago, to protest against the action being taken towards Sacco and Vanzetti.

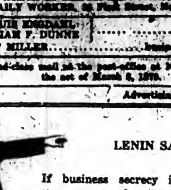
By mail (in New York only): $6.00 per year, $3.00 six months, $1.50 three months, $0.50 one month. By mail (outside of New York): $6.00 per year, $3.00 six months, $1.50 three months.

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 26 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

A. LOUIS ENGDAHL.....Editor
BERT MILLER.....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.



LENIN SAID:

If business secrecy is indispensable in petty economy, for the small peasants and artisans among whom production is not collective but scattered and separate, in the big capitalist economy the preservation of business secrecy means the maintenance of the privileges and profits of a handful of people against the interests of the whole people.

The Meaning of the Attack on Our Party and Its Press

The raid on the New York district headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party Tuesday, when 11 members of the "bomb squad" invaded the premises and searched the occupants, marks a continuation of the methods used in recent weeks to hamper the party and its official organ, The DAILY WORKER.

There can be no question but that the anti-imperialist campaign of our party, with its special emphasis of "Hands Off China" since the bloody aggression perpetrated there by American and British gunboats, the manner in which it has fought against the invasion of Nicaragua and the throttling of Mexico, has roused the ire of the state department and the various suppressive agencies with which it has contact.

That The DAILY WORKER is a thorn in the side of American imperialism and hated by the fat and bespatted "patriots" who thrive upon the loot it brings home cannot be doubted. It has already, even tho handicapped in the few years of its existence by a constant lack of finance, given a new understanding and militancy to the struggles of the American working class and made considerable progress in becoming, as Lenin said, a Communist paper must be, both a people's paper and a collective organizer of our party and the masses.

The DAILY WORKER editorial staff and the business manager are already held for trial on a complaint lodged by representatives of various "patriotic" societies. The raid on the New York headquarters, coming in the week before May Day, and during the joint offensive of the bosses and imperialist agents in the labor movement, is an indication that the American ruling class is conscious of the fact that our party plays a role in the United States far out of proportion to the size of its membership.

That our party will not escape these and other more serious persecutions is obvious. There is a rise of complete reaction in the imperialist nations, a new world war threatens and the rulers will do their best to muzzle and strangle the Communist parties and their supporters.

Our press must in this imperialist epoch acquire a new importance and secure more support. It must be able, in spite of all difficulties to continue to expose the bloody plans of imperialism and put forward the program of struggle against it.

Every attack on our party and its official organ should be answered by renewed support and a broadening of its influence and of all our activities.

"Impartiality" in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case.

The New York Herald-Tribune editorially regrets what it terms "biased arguments" in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Herald Tribune says that "by indicting the whole community where the crimes were committed and the whole judicial system of Massachusetts, they have produced a reaction in public sentiment which has made an impartial approach increasingly difficult."

Dean Wigmore of the Northwestern University law school is brought forward by the Herald Tribune to confound such "biased" persons as Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school.

The hope is expressed that Wigmore's statement, which cites as a major evidence of Frankfurter's "bias" that he fails to stress the "guilty actions" of Sacco and Vanzetti when arrested, will "still the eager sentimentalists and permit a review of the case under Governor Fuller's direction, undertaken calmly and with scrupulous fairness. . . ."

The sudden desire expressed by the Herald Tribune for an impartial inquiry is of course to be commended, but it was not the possessors of impartial minds who have kept Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair for six and one-half years when capitalist papers like the Herald Tribune were shrieking for their blood and denouncing the efforts to save them as part of a "Bolshevist plot" to wreck civilization.

Sacco and Vanzetti would have been murdered long ago had their fate been left in the hands of the Thayers, Wigmores and Herald Tribunes.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case bears a great lesson for the working class of America. It shows the power of mass protest and mass effort. Those agencies which speak now of the necessity for impartial inquiry—after the death sentence passed on two innocent workers has aroused another world-wide storm of protest—are trying merely to mend the veil of democracy and impartiality which covered American courts and which has been torn so badly by indignant millions.

Tyrants and their courtiers always become apostles of truth and justice when they are about to be repudiated by the masses.

Question for Hollywood religio-movie producers: Did the fact that H. B. Warner, the light comedian who made his greatest hit as the safe-cracker in the famous crook play "Alias Jimmy Valentine," have anything to do with his selection by Cecil B. DeMille to play the role of Jesus Christ in that monstrosity called "The King of Kings"?

Washington Wonders

COOLIDGE OPENS MOUTH AT LAST, AND PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT; SAYS MUST RULE LATINS

(By a Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The one item in President Coolidge's Monday night New York speech that aroused the greatest interest here was his intimation that a definite "Panama Canal policy" in relation to the countries lying between the American border and the waterway, International authorities declared, that for the first time in the history of the country, a president had openly enunciated the policy that in its relations with Central American countries, the United States would take a different attitude than that deemed appropriate in dealing with other lands.

Coolidge Talked.

As a matter of actual deed, Coolidge merely gave expression to what has been the American policy since Roosevelt's day. But it is of the greatest significance, that he and his financial managers and advisers, should permit themselves to make public avowal that the United States has an interest in the Caribbean area that gives it the right to conduct its affairs there differently than in other foreign lands.

Has Pet Governments.

The sum and substance of Coolidge's statement was that he proposed seeing that "safe" governments functioned in the countries to the south of the United States. This is what the administration is doing in keeping the illegally installed Diaz in power in regime, and what it has been accused of doing in trying to unseat Calles in Mexico. It means that the administration proposes to say who should or should not rule in the countries below our border.

Coolidge's specific reference to such a Panama Canal policy as it is being characterized in Washington, was as follows:

"Toward the government of countries which we have recognized this side of the Panama Canal we feel a moral responsibility that does not attach to other nations."

This is actually not a new policy, although as already said, it is the first time a president of the United States dared publicly to proclaim it.

To the great mass, who pays no attention to presidential addresses, it meant nothing, but to those who are interested in international problems, the fact that Coolidge, whose foreign policy is that of Big Wall Street and commercial advisers, had the courage to publicly announce such an attitude, is gravely ominous.

Announces Protectorate.

There can be but one inference from the president's statement, corroborated by his conduct toward Nicaragua and Mexico; that the proposes to establish what amounts to a suzerainty in Central America.

This may sound fantastic but an anecdote told the correspondent by a republican senator of international repute may make it seem less so. The informant declared that on one occasion, Harding while president told him that if he had the power for eight years he, proposed leaving known in history as the president who "reared the American flag from the Rio Grande to the Panama Canal."

Hall Compares Hanna.

"Senator," Harding is alleged to have said, "you may yet live to hear the president of the Senate say, 'I recognize the gentleman from Mexico,' or the 'gentleman from Nicaragua.'"

If Harding conceived himself in this "heroic" mold, who is there to gainsay that Coolidge, New England backyard politician, and a political accident, may not under the ministrations of a Dwight Morrow, Morgan's partner and Coolidge's intimate adviser, also, have similar ambitions. Certainly with a Kellogg as Secretary of State, a man who envisions a Bolshevik behind every door and every shrub, such a program will be ardently seconded.

"National Defense"

There is every indication to give cause for grave concern in Central American affairs. There is and has been for some time an active campaign on by military interests to enlarge the Panama Canal and to build another canal through Nicaragua. The United States has an option for a canal through the latter country for which it has paid $3,000,000. The cry of "national defense" has been raised by these well financed and influential interests. They want the financial penetration that Wall Street has perpetrated in these small Republics to materialize into actual management and control.

There can be no doubt but that the ultimate aim is "Cubanization of Central America." Coolidge's speech Monday night, a declaration that should shame every American, is clear evidence that he is a party to such a program. The New York Times in its edition of April 26, the day following the presidential address, made clear, if there could be any doubt, just what was in the wind. Said its Washington correspondent:

"In general the enunciation of the President was accepted by those experts whose opinion was sought as in line with the developing Caribbean policy of the United States, but marking an advance in the determination of this country to protect the Panama canal and its approaches as well as the political route of another Isthmian waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Nicaragua.

"The President's declaration was the immediate result of circumstances of the Nicaraguan revolution. Although officials looked upon it as the formal expression of a policy that has existed in fact for some time. They did not conceal their gratification that President Coolidge had had the 'courage' to make the statement."

"Courage" indeed. No doubt the way-cry will be, "Make the Caribbean safe for Caribbeans."

Numerous Leaflets Call Chicago Labor To May Day Meet

Thousands of leaflets are being distributed in the shops and factories of Chicago urging the workers to celebrate the International Workers' Holiday on May 1st, calling on them to unit against wage cuts, the speed-up system and long hours, calling upon them to fight for complete freedom of Sacco-Vanzetti, to unite against war and demand "Hands Off Workers' China." Workers' China also announce the May Day demonstration to be held by the Workers Party at the Ashland Auditorium, Sunday May 1st at 8 p. m.

While the origin of the International Labor Day that has grown out of the big strikes for the eight hour day in America in 1886 is being emphasized, the need of solidarity of the world's workers is being particularly stressed in view of the present invasion of American imperialism in China and the readiness to suppress the Chinese revolution. This phase will be dealt with by C. T. Chi, a member of the Kuomintang.

The many thousands of workers who were present at the Ruthenberg memorial meeting held in the Ashland Auditorium on March 6 will get an opportunity to see themselves in moving pictures since the film taken there which will be shown at the May Day meeting not only pictures the speakers, the many beautiful wreaths, but also pictured the huge audience present at that meeting. The admission to the May Day meeting will be 50 cents.

There will also be a musical program. The other speakers are Wm. Z. Foster, Max Schachtman, just returned from the Soviet Union and M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit.

For the first time the Young Pioneers are going to celebrate their own May Day affair which will be held this Saturday at 825 East 72nd St., New York at 2 p. m.

Comrades, do you want your child to learn all about the workingclass?

Detroit May Day Celebration Huge One; Opens Drive

This gigantic May Day celebration is being called by the Workers (Communist) Party in conjunction with the Young Workers (Communist) League. The May Day mass meeting is to serve five purposes:

1.—To celebrate May Day, the International Labor Day.

2.—To demand "Hands Off China."

3.—To protest against the cold-blooded murder of Sacco-Vanzetti.

4.—To launch the campaign for the organization of the auto workers into one big union.

5.—To officially open the Ruthenberg Membership Recruiting Drive.

We have arranged the best program possible for only 25c. The following is the program:

1.—Labor pantomine by the Young Pioneers.

2.—Symbolic May Day athletic exercises and exhibitions by the Finnish Workers' Athletic Club.

3.—Russian folk dancing by the Russian Workers' Dramatic Club.

4.—Ukrainian Workers Chorus in native costumes together with the Lithuanian Workers Chorus.

5.—The Finnish Workers' Band.

In addition to this extravaganza we shall have capable and appropriate speakers on the platform. The principal speaker is Comrade Earl Browder, editor of "Labor Unity," who has arrived a few days ago from a six months' visit to Canton, Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai and other revolutionary centers in Nationalist China. Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the N. Y. Workers School will also speak.

After the mass meeting there will be a May Day festival and dance in the New Workers Home, 1343 E. Ferry. Admission, 50c.

Do not forget this big May Day celebration to be held at the Arena Gardens, (seating capacity over 8,000) located on Woodward at Hendrie, Sunday, May 1st, at 2 p. m. Admission 25c. Bring your whole family, all your friends, fellow workers.

Buffalo United Front Demonstration Wants Hands Off China, May 1

BUFFALO, April 28.—The First of May in Buffalo will be the occasion of a united front demonstration against American intervention in China, Nicaragua and Mexico.

The demonstration will take place in Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia and Elmwood and will begin at 2.30 p. m. of May first.

Don Ki Kee a local member of the Kuomintang and Jesse Taylor of the local Negro Progressive Club are scheduled to speak along with Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party; John Abbott for the Young Workers League and Franklin P. Brill who has been active in the local struggles of the workers for many years.

The meeting is being arranged under joint auspices of a number of local unions, fraternal organizations and workers clubs, in cooperation with the Workers (Communist) Party.

Sacco, Vanzetti, Chief Issue Before May Day Celebration in Boston

BOSTON, Mass. — The May Day celebration here will be held at the Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Tremont St., Sunday, May 1, at 2.30 p. m. It is under the auspices of the United May Day Labor Conference, and has, besides a fine musical program, the following speakers scheduled: H. M. Wicks, Mary Donovan, Michael Flaherty, Nat Kay, Alfred Baker Lewis, Louis Rabinowitz and A. Ravutsky.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case will be the chief topic for discussion.

Buy by Labor

The workers (Communist) Party has May Day meetings and celebrations in the following cities:

GARY, Ind.—Labor Hall, 21st and Washington, April 30. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ashland Auditorium, May 7, 8 p. m. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Harmony Hall, First and Mitchell, May 1, 3 p. m. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

MADISON, Ill.—May 1, at 10 a. m. Speaker, Martin Abern.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—May 1. Speaker, Martin Abern.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Workers Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., May 1. Speaker, Wm. Simons.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—May 1. Speaker, Pat Toohey.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Humboldt Hall, Western and Humboldt, May 1. 1 p. m. Speaker, B. D. Wolfe.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, B. D. Wolfe.

DETROIT, Mich.—Arena Garden, May 1. Speaker, Max Bedacht.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, Herbert Zam.

BOSTON, Mass.—Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Tremont St., May 1, at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, H. M. Wicks.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—April 30. Speaker, A. Bittelman.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—May 1. Speaker, A. Bittleman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—April 30. Speakers, J. Lovestone and Albert Weisbord.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Brith Sholom Hall, 1012 E. Baltimore, May 1 at 2.30. Speaker, Albert Weisbord.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Elmwood Music Hall, May 1, at 2.30. Speakers, Campbell—Benjamin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speakers, Campbell—Benjamin.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — Central Trades Assembly, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. J. Ballam.

ALBANY, N. Y.—May 1, at 2.30. Speaker, J. J. Ballam.

UTICA, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, May 1, at 7 p. m. Speaker, S. Essman.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, F. P. Brill.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Lithuanian Hall, 259 Clinton St., May 1, at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, Randolph Katz.

N. TONAWANDA, May 1. 8 p. m. Speaker, James Campbell.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St., May 1 at 2 p. m. Speaker, James P. Cannon.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Odd Fellows Hall, 7th and Elan St. Speaker, T. Johnson.

WARREN, Ohio—Hippodrome Hall, High St., May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, N. Shaffer.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Workmen's Home, 369 E. Federal, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. P. Cannon.

AKRON, Ohio—Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main St., May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, I. Amter.

LORAIN, Ohio—Slovenian National Home, Pearl Ave., May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, J. Foley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Woodmen's Hall, 644 Main St., May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Scott Wilkins.

NEFFS, Ohio—Dernach Hall, May 1 at 1.30 p. m. Speakers Carl Hacker.

YORKVILLE, Ohio—Miners' Hall, May 1, at 7.30 p. m. Speaker, Carl Hacker.

CANTON, Ohio—Music Hall, 810 E. Tuscarawas, May 3, at 8 p. m. Speaker, I. Amter.

E. LIVERPOOL—Trades and Labor Hall, Fifth St., above Erlanger's Store, May 1. Speaker, E. Reich.

FAIRPORT, — Finnish Workers' Hall, Plum St., May 1 at 1.30 p. m. Speaker, J. Brahtin.

ASHTABULA—May 1, at 7 p. m. Speaker, J. Brahtin.

DRAMA

"Grand St. Follies" Due At Neighborhood Playhouse, May 17

The Bill of Lyric Drama which includes the Hungarian dances, a Commedia Dell 'Arte, and Tone Pictures by Charles T. Griffes, will close at the Neighborhood Playhouse this Sunday evening. The theatre will then remain dark until the opening of the "Grand Street Follies of 1927," Tuesday, May 17th. The Follies will play for two weeks only. Sunday evening, May 29th, will be the closing performance of the Neighborhood Playhouse company, which organization is suspending its activities at their playhouse on the East Side.

If however the new bill proves successful, the production may be moved to an uptown house. If this is done, another management will take over the management, or the players themselves may run the show cooperatively.

Broadway Briefs

The Theatre Guild School will give special performances of "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Garrick Theatre next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, and the following week "The Boomerang" will be presented on the same afternoons.

Hortense Alden is temporarily replacing Phyllis Connard in "Right You Are If You Think You Are" at the Garrick. Miss Connard, is confined to her home by illness.

"He Loved the Ladies" is the new title chosen for the new Herbert Hall Winslow play, which will open at the

MAYO METHOD



Has the leading feminine role in "What Anne Brought Home," now in its third month at Wallack's theatre.

Frolic Theatre May 9. The play was formerly called "Six Women."

Ed Wynn, who has been absent from the stage for over a year, will be starred next season by George White in his new musical show "Manhattan Mary." The musical comedy star has been appearing in pictures the past year.

"The Lady Screams," a new dramatic thriller, will be housed at the Selwyn theatre beginning Monday night. Everett Chantler is the author.

"A Night in Spain" will open at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre next Tuesday night instead of Monday, as previously announced.

AMUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Acting Company in
THE SECOND MAN
GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. 8.15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2.15
Next Week—Pygmalion

RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Next Week—St. Pius Passion Play

THE SILVER CORD
Joan Golden in a play by Sidney Howard
Mts. Thu. & Sat.; 2.15.
Next Week—McCabe's Daughter

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street.
Mats. Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat.
What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. & 8 Ave.
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JED HARRIS Presents a Drama
'SPREAD EAGLE'

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These Comrades Responded to the Call for Ruthenberg Sustaining and Defense Fund

G. A. Karr; Cleveland, Ohio	3.75
M. Meroff; Chicago, Ill.	10.00
N. Rabinowitz; N. Y. C.	.50
E. E. Ramsey; Pocatello, Idaho	2.00
L. Preston; Export, Pa.	40.00
J. McConnery; N. Y.	1.00
S. Vukos; Jeannette, Pa.	4.00
E. Tarkoff; Boulder, Colo.	1.00
J. Rachnegel; N. Y. C.	1.00
A. Petras; Cicero, Ill.	5.00
W. Hemig; Bklyn, N. Y.	4.00
Intl. Br. Sec. 5; Coney Is. N. Y.	11.75
G. Kamko; N. Y. C.	6.00
A. Kaplan; St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
R. Chikarain; Bklyn, N. Y.	3.00
M. Mazanock; N. Y. C.	5.00
A. Schneder; N. Y. C.	3.50
M. Borich; (1st Pub.) Wilkes Barre, Pa.	45.00
E. Alamen; Mass., Mich.	3.00
A. Singman; Bklyn, N. Y.	2.00
J. Bricker; Elwood City, Pa.	2.00
D. G. Israel; N. Y. C.	3.00
J. Stresson; Central Islip, N. Y.	2.00
S. Weinberg; Phila., Pa.	5.00
P. Peasmaan; Bklyn, N. Y.	5.00
G. Morphis; Rock Springs, Wyo.	1.00
E. Greathed; Oakland, Cal.	1.00
E. Kaufman; N. Y. C.	2.00
L. Rubin; N. Y. C.	2.00
W. H. Schimidt; Jersey City, N.J.	2.00
J. Ponce; N. Y. C.	2.00
J. Oswald (Sick & Benefit So.) N. Y. C.	9.25
J. Bulatkin; N. Y. C.	5.00
J. Feurer; N. Y. C.	2.00
P. Kranschik; Westbury, Conn.	4.00
M. Popovich; Warren, Ohio	2.00
J. Silverman; N. Y. C.	1.00
Eldorado Workers; N. Y. C.	17.50
N. Hectman; N. Y. C.	2.00
S. Peterson; Stratford, N. Y.	1.00
I. Jeppson; Bklyn, N. Y.	2.00
F. Kogan; Chicago, Ill.	3.00
J. Bulatkin; N. Y. C.	100.00
M. Nelleson; N. Y. C.	5.00
Z. Pesin; Bklyn, N. Y.	2.00
W. W. Weinstone; N. Y. C.	1.00
C. Safron; N. Y. C.	8.50
P. Beach; Bklyn, N. Y.	1.00
S. Dietroff; Boston, Mass.	5.00
M. Maichaleson; N. Y. C.	1.00
Exec. Com. Fraction Painters; Bklyn, N. Y.	20.00
I. H. Rasnick; Bronx, N. Y.	10.00
S. C. Burns; Lakeview; Ore.	9.00
The Siegel Family; Ontario, Can.	1.00
Pr. Mislig; N. Y. C.	5.00
M. Fishbein; Coney Island, N. Y.	10.00
C. Porschke; N. Y. C.	2.00
Mrs. S. Toorock; Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
M. Rosenberg; Bklyn, N. Y.	2.00
W. Kugerman; Phila., Pa.	1.00
Anonymous; N. Y. C.	50.00
S. Dubow; N. Y. C.	2.00
A. Knuton; Bismark; N. D.	1.00
Section 1A, W. P. (Nucleus 1). N. Y. C.	5.00
A. Fisherman (agt.); Seat., Wash.	24.50
J. Palegrimo; N. Y. C.	1.00
J. H. Hanulis; Seattle, Wash.	5.00
V. Cibulsky; N. Y. C.	1.00
F. Tomac; Crosby, Minn.	1.00
P. Sagmenter; Glasport, Pa.	2.00
G. Lang; Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
D. Federrich; Scranton, Pa.	77.00
E. Blank; Lima, Ohio.	2.00
E. Weiser; Passaic, N. J.	1.00
Section 1, W. P., N. Y. C.	47.07
F. Schlekatis; Scranton, Pa.	2.00
S. Victor; Detroit, Mich.	16.00
N. Borich; Wilkes Barre, Pa.	43.00
M. Heshtman; N. Y. C.	1.00
A. Omhalt; Williston, N. D.	2.50
J. Moskowitz; N. Y. C.	5.00
S. Nuchow; Bklyn, N. Y.	4.00
C. A. Whitney; Oakland, Cal.	1.00
R. Rasanski; Elizabeth, N. J.	4.00

MACHADO BENDS KNEE AT MORGAN WALL ST. SHRINE

Guest of T. W. Lamont at Bankers Luncheon

Escorted by heavy detachments of motorcycle policemen, plainclothes men and special operatives, President Machado of Cuba paid homage to the real capitals of Cuba yesterday when he toured Wall Street, visited the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and had lunch as the guest of Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner. The leading financial and industrial kings of the country attended the luncheon.

Earlier he had assured 700 businessmen at the Astor Hotel that American capital had "made" Cuba and that it would be guarded to the last drop of the last Cuban's blood. The president, who has the murder of 300 trade unionists on his credit in the eyes of Wall Street, visited yesterday morning the Sugar Exchange as the guest of Leopold S. Rache. It was for the Sugar Exchange and allied interests that most of the 200 were killed.

Morgan Firm There.

At the Lamont luncheon were: Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., Hernand Behn of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Soothenes Behn of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Edward J. Berwind of the Berwind White Coal Mine Company, James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., Herbert Case of the Federal Reserve Bank, Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co., William T. Dewart, president of The Sun; Martin Egan of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Elbert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., N. Dean Jay of Morgan & Co., Russel C. Leffingwell of J. P. Morgan & Co., A. W. Loasby of the Equitable Trust Company, Gates W. McGarrah of the Federal Reserve Bank, Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, S. Z. Mitchell of the Electric Bond & Share Company, Vernon Munroe of J. P. Morgan & Co., Alexander D. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Times.

Frank L. Polk of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed; Jackson E. Reynolds of the First National Bank, Manuel Rionda of the Czarnikow-Rionda Company, Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, Charles S. Sargent of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lloyd W. Smith of Harris, Forbes & Co., Frederick T. Snare of Frederick Snare Corporation, James Speyer of Speyer & Co.

Albert Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, Herbert B. Swope, executive editor of the World, Albert A. Tilney of the Bankers Trust Company, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation; George Whitney of J. P. Morgan & Co., Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, William H. Woodin of the American Car and Foundry Company, and William Woodward of the Hanover National Bank.

PASSAIC TORIES SCARED BY BIG WEISBORD FIGHT

PASSAIC, N. J., April 28.—The political campaign here is gaining strength as it goes down the stretch for the final two weeks.

A large campaign rally at Ukrainian Hall at 7:30 p. m. will be addressed by Albert Weisbord; Bert Miller, business manager of The DAILY WORKER; Sylvan A. Pollack of The DAILY WORKER staff and Emil Gardos.

Politicans Terrified.

That the old time politicans are becoming terrified at the support that the labor candidates are obtaining among the working class here can be seen in the desperate methods they are adopting to kill its effectiveness.

All of the large halls are barred to the labor group.

No Publicity.

Another significant point is that the local capitalist press is now completely ignoring the labor campaign. No news of the meetings where Weisbord or other labor candidates speak can be found in the Passaic Daily News or the Passaic Daily Herald.

Gaining Strength.

The entire radical and left wing movement is gaining strength as a result of the present campaign. Wednesday evening the International Labor Defense held a large rally for Sacco and Vanzetti at Castle Park, Garfield, which was addressed by Pat Devine, organizer of the International

New Student Suicide.

QUINCY, Mass., April 28.—Another name was added to the list of student suicides today when Arthur Hubbard, 21, Quincy art student, died at Quincy hospital after drinking a vial of poison.

His parents could give no reason for his act.

Short Taxi Strike In Hoboken Is Won; Levy Fined on Bail

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 28.—Thirty taxi drivers employed by the Hudson Taxi Co., here have gone back to work after a short and successful strike.

Bernard McFeeley, director of public safety, arbitrator in the dispute ruled that the men who had gone on strike after nine of their fellow-workers had been fired for not buying the company's caps should be reinstated. The men fired given an extra day in which to get the caps, the workers will be paid $4.14 each for last Monday night when they went on strike.

The strike was a result of the general organization drive among taxi workers now being conducted in Hudson county.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., April 28.—Edward Levy, business agent of the Hudson County Bus and Taxi Drivers' Union who was arrested charged with conspiracy in the recent death of George Evnan, a scab driver, has been released on $500 bail.

Stock Gambler Pays $190,000 for His Seat

Another record price for New York stock exchange membership was established yesterday when a seat was sold to Charles Sincere for $190,000. The previous price was $180,000.

Special May Day Issue



For the interest and delight of all workers

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The Special Anniversary Number of the

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Technical Men in Subways to Strike If Justice is Denied

The Union of Technical Men, transportation department, are just about through being polite.

Bandied about for months on their grievances, the members met last night at the 14th Street Labor Temple and decided that if the city does not give favorable reply to their demands, a strike is possible. A walkout would completely tie up all construction work on the Eighth Ave.-St. Nicholas Ave.-Washington Heights subway line.

Officers read the adverse report of Thomas C. Murray, examiner of the civil service commission and urged that the board of transportation be given one more chance before the May 12 meetings, which will decide on drastic action, if need be.

The subway engineers want a substantial increase over their $2,402 a year average wage and seek a minimum rate of $2,160 instead of $1,860. They are the only city employes denied sick leave.

The field men, who do the surveying above ground, have had an additional hour put on to their working day without any increase in pay. They want either the seven hour day or more money.

The union, only a year old, is amply strong enough already to protect its members' interests. Starting with 12 members, it now has nearly 1,400.

Next Week.

Several large meetings are arranged for next week. Saturday afternoon the Young Pioneers will hold a May Day celebration at the Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave, at which Albert Weisbord and others will speak.

The Young Workers League is arranging a youth meeting for next Tuesday evening.

New York Senator Gives Coolidge Hearty Praise For His Foreign Policy

Unqualified praise of President Coolidge's foreign policies, as expressed in his speech last Monday, was given yesterday by New York's democratic senator, Royal S. Copeland, when he made a personal call upon the president at the White House.

"We should have gone into Nicaragua to protect the Monroe Doctrine; we ought to help China, and "we ought to help all nations to help themselves," so the senator believes. "The president is exactly right."

Call New York Bakers To May Day Meeting to Denounce Imperialism

New York Bake Shop Workers are called to a big protest meeting to hear speeches on Yankee imperialism and to adopt resolutions to save Sacco and Vanzetti. They will also hear speakers discuss the terror in Hungary, and the bad conditions and low pay in New York.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Amalgamated Food Workers, at 9 a. m. sharp, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. Admission is free.

Flood and Japanese Panic Hurt Market

Industrial and southern railroad stocks, disturbed by the extensive Mississippi flood and the black financial prospects in Japan, weakened yesterday on the Stock Exchange. Speculators who were short in the roads in the flood country suffered heavy losses under a deluge of selling orders.

United States Steel and General Motors moved down 2 points as the big interests behind the exchange hammered down the market.

Savage Sentence For Young Worker To Be Appealed

Extreme savageness was shown yesterday morning in the 57th Street Magistrate's Court by Judge Wolf, when he sentenced Hyman Moskowitch, a member of the Young Workers League to six months in jail on the trumped up charge of disorderly conduct.

Moskowitch with Morris Kushner whose case comes up this morning, were arrested Wednesday at Union Square and 16th Street, where they were distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets. After being brutally beaten by the police they were taken to jail in the Tombs which was released on $100 bail. Bail was refused in the case of Kushner.

No Witnesses.

No witness appeared against Moskowitch yesterday while on trial before Judge Weil. The only evidence offered was the "Hands Off China" leaflet.

When the judge read it he frothed at the mouth and without further ado dealt out his inhuman sentence. Kushner's "trial" will take place this morning in the same court.

When informed of the sentence, Rose Barron, secretary of the International Labor Defense, which is defending the two young workers, said that "the sentence given to Moskowitch is outrageous. There was no evidence against him and no witnesses testified as to any violation of any law. Only when Judge Weil read the leaflet did he come to the conclusion of giving such an extreme sentence as six months. In many cases of a "serious" character 10 days is the most that is given.

Refusal of Bail.

"Another thing. The refusal to grant bail to Kushner is another violationof the most elementary rights of a defendant. The International Labor Defense will appeal the case and fight it to a finish."

Attorney Joseph, an associate of Joseph R. Brodsky appeared as Moskowitch's counsel.

FURRIERS SHOW JOINT BOARD LOYALTY IN THREE BIG RALLIES; GOLD CHEERED

(Continued from Page One)

international union, which has taken pleas for meeting the leaders of workers who refused to register.

But no pledges or resolutions were needed to prove that Gold was right in saying:

"There are 2,000 locked out workers who would rather lose their jobs than register with the rank traitors of the International." This was registered with the utmost enthusiasm, as was every mention of defying the bosses, the disrupting forces of the A. F. of L. and the reactionary leaders of the International. The workers pledged themselves to a "fight to the finish."

Gold told the workers that it is certain that "dissention had arisen within the ranks of the Reorganization Committee. The A. F. of L. officials do not understand the Jewish workers; they cannot understand their devotion to the Joint Board.

"Peace is no doubt we want peace," said Gold. "We want peace so that our members may have a chance to work without interference; so that union conditions may be enforced in the shops. But we will not have peace unless the traitors are cleared out of our union and it is freed from all outside interference and left to the workers to run for themselves."

Bosses Want Sorkin.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, who was one of the speakers, brought a laugh from the crowd by saying that the bosses, who are forcing workers to register with the International, are becoming such good union men that "we do not need a union."

"But they are afraid that with Gold they will not get July raises, so they want Sorkin." (One of the vice presidents.)

Henry Uterhardt, the union's lawyer, said he had never seen such an enthusiastic meeting; and in his brief speech he asserted:

"I have rarely had a case that has touched me like the one of the boys at Minola. It was because I dealt with men sincere, who believed in what they said and were ready to lay down their life and liberty for their comrades. We are going to leave no stone unturned until justice has been done to all of them."

Other speakers included I. Shapiro, I. Putash, S. Liebowitz, S. Biro.

Hearings Adjourned.

The hearings concerning alleged bribery of the police during the fur strike last year, which have been going on before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building, were yesterday adjourned to be resumed next Tuesday, May 3rd.

Assistant District Attorney Brodsky stated that he had certain matters to investigate further before proceeding with the hearings.

The trial of A. Antonofsky, M. Rosenberg and A. Wortuns which ended yesterday with their acquittal in the Bronx County Court, was enlivened by a description of the duties of a union's executive coupcil, as given by Morris Katz, the stool pigeon accused the workers of assault.

Katz has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Sigman's new Local 35, but the only account he could give the Joint Board's lawyer as to the duties of a member of the Executive Council was "that one went to meetings and one came away."

Katz' Record.

Katz is a worker in the Reisman, Rothman and Bieber shop where Antonofsky and Rosenberg were also employed. Workers were discharged from this shop for not registering, and the shop was declared on strike. During the month of February, Katz claimed that he had been attacked, and he accused Aaron Wortuns, a cloakmaker who had made a charge against two right wing gangsters.

Katz stated that two other men had also taken part in the attack, and two weeks later he had Antonofsky and Rosenberg arrested. He had worked with them for six months and it is inconceivable that he would not have recognized them immediately if they had taken any part in assaulting him.

At was on Katz' charge of assault that all three men were freed by a jury yesterday.

Third of Million for Dempsey in Fight Here

With $300,000 as his share of the gate receipts, Jack Dempsey, former champion pugilist, will swap a few punches with Paulino Uscudun at the Yankee Stadium on the night of July 1. Dempsey held out for several days for his price.

Five Day Week Bothers Bosses Of Plute Press

Because the 75,000 union printers of the United States and Canada refuse to agree to the employers' type of arbitration machinery, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has empowered its board of directors to name a "new committee" to deal with the International Typographical Union. Negotiations were concluded.

The union's demand for the five day week is bothering the publishers. Their objection is not so much to the shorter work week as to the increased pay necessary to fill out the week's wages.

Open shop sirens, led by Charles A. Webb of the Asheville, N. C., Citizen, chairman of the open shop committee, H. W. Flarg, manager of the open shop department of the association, Col. Robert Ewing of the New Orleans states and Leonard K. Nicholson of the New Orleans Times-Picayune attempted to show bigger profits and less difficulty with workers through licking out the union.

Publishers as a whole, however, showed no intention of courting a fight with the printing trades unions.

Coney Island Girls Hurt.

Two girls were injured, one perhaps fatally, today by the explosion of a boiler in the cellar of a bungalow at 176 Arnold Court, Coney Island.

Miss Shirley Harris, 17 was hurled 15 feet. Her left leg was cut off below the knee by a fragment of iron and she was injured internally. Rita Wasserman, 15, of 306 Brighton Beach Ave., was severely injured internally. Both are in the Coney Island hospital.

Frame Up Workers In African Gold Rush

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 28.—It is now definitely proven that the recent "gold rush" was a fake backed by the government for the purpose of getting the unemployed workers out of the big cities for a short time.

Taking their scant belongings with them they traveled on a wild goose chase and now are returning understanding that they were victims of a coarse frame-up.

May Day Dance in Harlem.

May Day will be celebrated Saturday evening by a dance at the Harlem Workers Center, 81 East 110th St. There will be plenty to eat for all. Admission is twenty-four cents.

Jimmy Walker Says Tammany to Protect Nickel Fare Forever

The perennial political farce enacted by Tammany Hall on the theme of the transit situation assumed high comic aspects yesterday with Mayor Jimmy Walker and Samuel Untermyer, special transit counsel, both solemnly backing the five cent fare.

Inasmuch as Tammany would fave political suicide if it did not back the jitney fare, the announcement came as no surprise. Claims that Untermyer's report will save the strap-hangers $40,000,000 were a surprise however.

The special counse for the transit commission, after a five month study of the problem, announced that the subways can be operated at a profit on a five-cent fare. He made no recommendation for increased wages for the traction workers.

Walker, Untermyer and members of the transit commission and the board of estimate heard Untermyer's report in a special closed session.

Special May Day Issue

Volunteers Wanted Articles Wanted

For The DAILY WORKER Booth at the Joint Defense Bazaar, May 12 to 16. Art objects of all kinds, especially antiques, pictures, statues, vases, curios, etc. Report at once to the Local Office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

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Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

May Day Celebration

TWO LARGE MASS MEETINGS
SUNDAY, MAY 1, at 1 P. M.

Central Opera House
67th Street & Third Avenue
SPEAKERS:
WM. W. WEINSTONE
BERTRAM D. WOLFE
CHARLES KRUMBEIN
JULIET S. POYNTZ
RICHARD B. MOORE
JOHN J. BALLAM
Also representative of Young Workers' League and the Young Pioneers.
Also Chinese speaker.
Chairman: JACK STACHEL.
Freiheit Gesangs Verein.

Hunts Point Palace
163rd St. & So. Blvd., Bronx
SPEAKERS:
M. J. OLGIN
WM. W. WEINSTONE
WM. F. DUNNE
HARRY M. WICKS
REBECCA GRECHT
ROSE WORTIS
FANNY WARSHAWSKY
Young Workers' League speaker.
Young Pioneer speaker.
Chinese speaker.
Chairman: A. TRACHTENBERG
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party, District New York.
Doors Open 12 M.

Woman Shoe Worker Killed by Fumes in Bay State Hell Hole

EVERETT, Mass., April 28.—Eleven blood transfusions failed to save the life of Edna McCumber, 20, Chelsea Shoe Factory worker who was infected by a deadly poison from breathing shoe cement fumes. She was buried this afternoon.

Her sweetheart, Daniel Ricci, her two sisters and eight other men and women gave their blood in an unsuccessful effort to save the stricken worker at Massachusetts General Hospital.

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(Auspices of The Bronx Free Fellowship)
at THE COMMUNITY CHURCH, 34th St. and Park Ave.
Tickets at 50 and 75 cents on sale at:
Workers Party and Workers School, 108 East 14th Street.
The Freiheit, 30 Union Square, Room 104 University Place.
Jamie Higgins Bookshop, 104 University Place.

Coal Miners Must Build The Union and Also Help Organize the Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

At Sea, Aboard the United States Liner President Roosevelt, Saturday, April 9.—(By Mail from Plymouth, England.)—There is no inducement anywhere on this ship that the men are organized, or that they have the least semblance of a union.

Andrew Furuseth, head of the International Seamen's Union, has great faith in the United States government. Instead of spending his time and energies organizing the seamen, however, he has been a perpetual lobbyist in Washington, trying to get favorable legislation from congress these many years.

Among the results have been that entirely satisfactory legislation has not been forthcoming and the union has been practically banished from the high seas, just as the Lake Seamen's Union has lost its hold on the Great Lakes, where it faced the giant Trust of the United States Steel Corporation. The fact that the United States Lines are government-owned hasn't helped Furuseth or the seamen.

* * *

Here is a warning to the coal miners, who, disgusted and discouraged thru the repeated betrayals of the administration of President John L. Lewis, may turn to legislative action alone as a forlorn hope, thus forgetting to rebuild and strengthen the union where it has been weakened. Thru long experience, however, the miners have learned that they must develop their political as well as their economic power, so that the danger is not so great here, as in other industries, that either will be neglected. The present crisis must be no exception.

* * *

The present period of struggle thru which the coal miners are passing cannot help but sharpen and develop the class consciousness of these workers. They see not only the employers, but many of their own officials as well, openly arrayed against them. Those officials who have been most loyal to them, like Alex Howat, in Kansas, they see outlawed by the Lewis administration.

Evans, in his "History of the United Mine Workers of America," writes of the early struggles of the coal miners that:

"The failure of the miners to gain recognition and the right to organize and bargain collectively furnished incentive for the growth of class consciousness. The miners were of the opinion that wealthy interests were fast becoming the dominating influence in the country, that large corporations were gaining ascendancy in the entire market, and that, when the price of coal rose, it was of very little advantage to independent (smaller) operators because the railroads took the lion's share by increasing freight rates."

This was especially true in the anthracite field where the so-called "Mmrgan Pool" united the big mine owners in the fight for their interests.

* * *

Thus, in the early history of the attempts at organization, when the miners found that their collective action was not sufficiently effective to gain them recognition and rectify the conditions of which they complained they turned to state legislatures for relief. Although the miners, in this manner, succeeded in getting the Pennsylvania legislature to pass an eight-hour law in 1868, its effectiveness was nullified by a clause inserted at the instigation of mine owners which made eight hours a legal workday where "there was no agreement to the contrary." Unless a union was powerful enough to gain recognition and collective bargaining there naturally would be an "agreement to the contrary." Nothing better illustrates the necessity of economic power to force and bulwark legislative gains.

Just as in the industrial struggle, however, where the reactionary officialdom continually cripples the class action of the workers, so in "politics" these same officials continue to function there the old parties, fighting every effort of the workere to build their own independent political action.

The present struggle will effectually expose this double treason of the union bureaucracy. Already the "Cossacks" (state constabulary) in Pennsylvania has been turned loose against the union pickets at the Gallatin mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Pennsylvania is in the grip of the republican party machine that President Lewis supports.

* * *

The statement of the Trade Union Educational League entitled, "Win the Miners' Strike!" truly says:

"The government is making preparations to enter into the strike in its traditional role of strikebreaker to crush the workers and help the employere. The miners must be fully conscious of the nature of the class struggle in which they are engaged and which must be prosecuted with the utmost determination and political consciousness in order to secure victory for the miners. This is a struggle which must heighten the political understanding of the workers, accelerate the movement for a Labor Party, and pave the way for an energetic struggle for the nationalization of the coal mines."

* * *

William Green, former international secretary of the Miners' Union, but now the Bolshevik-baiting head of the American Federation of Labor, was at one time a democratic state senator in Ohio, while over in Illinois, Frank Farrington, while president of the Illinois district, was always a cog in the republican party machine, being finally involved in the huge corruption fund raised to put Frank Smith in the United States senate.

President John L. Lewis, also from Illinois, has always been a petted child of the republican party, being mentioned as a vice-presidential candidate in 1924, and later as likely timber to succeed Secretary of Labor Davis in the president's cabinet. Yet miners need but survey the pathetic condition of their union today, with John L. Lewis as president, to know that John L. Lewis as vice-president or secretary of labor in the capitalist state, would be of no benefit, but instead only another handicap for them.

* * *

Miners' conventions have repeatedly gone on record in favor of independent political action, but the officialdom allied with the capitalist parties has continually sabotaged all steps in this direction. Efforts of the coal miners to act locally have been frowned upon.

Expensive lobbies have been maintained during the session of the various state legislatures, and in Washington, to watch and cajole the old party legislators rather than elect coal miners or workers from other industries as the spokesmen of a class Labor Party.

* * *

The continuous and vicious use of the police power of the state against striking coal miners, in all sections of the country, developed a strong socialist sentiment among the coal diggers in the pre-war days. This was effectually squelched during the war, but again raised its head when the militarist spirit had somewhat subsided. Labor, however, it again ran counter to the reactionary state power, which is one of the weapons used by the ruling class to keep itself in power.

AGGRESSIVE PAINTERS FIGHTING TO IMPROVE UNIONS IN NEW YORK

By L. MARGULIES.

A movement of great vitality and militancy is spreading among the membership of the Brotherhood of Painters in the city of New York. The rank and file is awakening; they are beginning to realize that their destiny lies in their own hands.

What is the cause of this awakening? What is prompting them to organize on a broad inter-local basis (Inter-local Clubs)? What is it that must drive the rank and file to change the conditions as they exist today?

The men in the trade are today subjects to an unbearable speed-up system. They work with the most poisonous material. All health rules are grossly violated. On the job the boss is the almighty ruler. There is no protection whatsoever. Men are fired anytime the boss feels like doing so. If a man does not produce as much as the boss wants him to, he is immediately fired.

The result is that the men, fearing to lose their jobs, are compelled to drive each other, drive the life out of each other in the unbearable, speed-up, sweat dance. This means ruin of their lives, ruin of their family, and less employment.

Those who are supposed to represent us in the district council, and whose duty it is to create good working conditions and improvement in the trade all around, in whose hands we have entrusted the destiny of many thousands of painters, these men do not represent us, the rank and file. They represent their own personal interest and the interest of a clique of corrupt politicians. They do not work for the interest of the organization. Facts prove this. They betray us at every occasion, they rob our treasury and spit us out to the bosses.

What is the rank and file going to do about it. We cannot and will not bear it any longer. The broad membership must begin to act. In the past the members have shown what they can' do. They have rid themselves from the grafters and betrayers, the Zaunners and Koenigs, but there is still a strong opposition in the District Council, who is blocking every progress, and who make it impossible for the newly elected progressive delegates to bring about better working conditions. The general membership must wake up to the facts, and must begin to take a more active part in their own work. We must make the the Inter-local Club. The club is the central body where members from every local union are represented. For this purpose a move has been started to concentrate and intensify organization work. This work is not carried on on a weak and sectarian basis, but on a broad scale, namely the Inter-local Club. The club is the central body where members from every local union are represented. By the inter-local membership of every local will be informed of the situation in the trade and of all the tasks with which we are confronted in the trade. The members will be instructed as to how to act and what proposition to defend and to fight for in their respective locals.

The Inter-local Club, joined and supported by all rank and file members, will be a paramount factor in the heroic effort for a clean and militant painters' union. All our support should go to the Inter-local Club of the Painters' Brotherhood in the City of New York.

Yellow Socialist Sheet Yelps for Aid from Dupes

The decrepit and discredited remnants of the yellow socialist party leadership is desperately striving to maintain its English language weekly publication, "The New Leader," edited by the lying "historian," James Oneal, and is sending out appeals to all the "faithful," but is meeting with but meagre response.

The honest proletarian elements that have remained in the socialist party are disgusted with the shameful alliance of the Jewish Daily Forward (the godfather of the New Leader), the Woll-Civic Federation, employers and police that is endeavoring to wreck the New York labor movement in order to maintain power against the will of the membership and are now deserting wholesale.

Faces "Immediate Suspension."

The revulsion of feeling against the traitorous role of the New Leader has been instantaneous. One of those upon whom the New Leader has heretofore depended in emergencies declares that he no longer will support it and has given The DAILY WORKER the following appeal that speaks for itself:

"April 22, 1927.

"Dear Comrade:

"THE NEW LEADER IS IN DANGER OF IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION!

"There, without mincing words, is the situation in which your paper finds itself today.

"A combination of circumstances beyond the control of any of the loyal comrades who have helped build the New Leader make it necessary to suspend publication at once unless—

"Unless you and the other readers of the New Leader respond immediately to this most urgent appeal.

"There is no need here to stress the service that the New Leader is rendering the socialist cause in this country. At a time when all forward looking movements are suffering financial distress, the New Leader has valiantly kept alive the fine spirit of idealistic revolt. By the enmities that it has made in capitalist ranks, and the following it has won among the workers, it has more than justified its existence.

"But we cannot go on without your help. We are facing a financial crisis where every dollar that you send will do yeoman's service. The next few issues of your paper may be the last you will receive, if at this time you do not answer our call to you for comradely aid. We know that you will not abandon us in the thick of the fight. But do not delay, send your check or money order today.

"Emergency Committee of the New Leader.
"S. A. De WITT.
"MEYER GILLIS.
"ADOLPH WARSHAW."

Completely Discredited.

In spite of its known record of treachery and betrayal of the working class into the hands of a combination of bosses and union wreckers masquerading as "labor leaders" that vile sheet still has the audacity to appeal for working class support because it has "valiantly kept alive the fine spirit of idealistic revolt." It probably refers to its aid to Woll, the Civic Federation, the stool pigeons and bosses in endeavoring to railroad to the penitentiary the leaders of the rank and file in the Furriers' Union. Its boast of enemies in the capitalist ranks is mere camouflage, as the capitalists themselves who are fighting militant unionism recognize it as their defender.

The worker who sent us the "appeal" from the New Leader suggests that they get their sustaining fund from those whom thay serve—the enemies of labor.

Passaic Prepares To Go To The Polls

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

In a little over a week Passaic goes to the polls. The election of five city commissioners will be in the hands of the citizens of that city which includes a substantial number of former textile strikers.

Practically without exception all the ex-strikers that are eligible will cast their ballot for the labor slate—Albert Weisbord, Simon Smelkinson and Sima Bambach, who are running in the non-partisan elections with the endorsement of the Passaic Branch of the Workere (Communist) Party.

In previous articles I have referred to the fact that the labor candidates have the old party men worried. And here is the important point that should not be overlooked.

The labor bloc is running with a definite labor program that calls for independent working class political action, a labor party and many immediate tasks that confront the workers.

After The Strike.

The strike is over. The textile workere have a union; the workers in the other trades who were interested in the strike and watched it so carefully and gave funds so it could continue are not organized as yet. But they have hopes of being unionized and until that time comes, they are listening to speeches by the workere who put fear into every boss in Passaic, Garfield, etc. And they are going to do more than that. They will vote for them in the local election that takes place on May 10.

Will Support Weisbord.

Yes. These workers are going to vote for Weisbord, Smelkinson and Bambach—Communists who have shown that they stand for the interests of labor. That they favor the unification of all workers who today are toiling long hours for low wages.

These workers know that Preskiel and his clique are not their candidates. The strike beare testimony to that. And then Judge Cabell who "supported" the strike. He is an employer of scab labor—an owner of an open shop. These men are not their candidates so they are rallying to the support of the labor candidates who have the only logical program for any working man or working woman in Passaic.

COLLEGE MAY PRINT PRICE FOR ATHLETES IN FRANK CATALOGUE

Frankly admitting that his institution had been "disgraced" in 1926 by having men on its football team who had violated the amateur code, President Hamilton Holt, of Rollins College, a member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, yesterday threatened to expose out and out professionalism in college athletics unless rival schools abandoned all "athletic hypocrisy."

"If it is impossible," says Holt, "to find enough colleges geographically proximate to play with under purely amateur conditions, I am ready to suggest that we abandon our pretense of amateurism and come out open and above board for professionalism. I would be perfectly willing to print in our catalogue just how much we pay our pitcher, our quarterback and high jumper.

A JOB-HUNTER'S LAMENT

Our Calvin says we're prosperous—
To doubt is most preposterous;
Kerensky says we're beau idcal—
Before such knowledge I must kneel.

But, woe is me! I'm ont of work;
I might as well been born a Turk
As either of the U. S. A.,
For all the wealth that comes my way.

The bosses say we must produce;
I offer help but it's no use:
With walking miles, my shoes are thin,
But still I'm out and can't get in.

I know that God is good and kind,
And Calvin says the doubter's blind;
I do not doubt, I only say
I'm out of work, alack-a-day!

The bible says we'll get the earth
If we are meek from day of birth;
I've aye been meek, but I am poor;
There must be some mistake I'm sure.

I know that up above the sky,
We'll live in mansions when we die;
It will be grand, but—oh dear, dear!
I'm living in a hovel here.

DONALD McKILLOP.

Get Your Raise in Wages— But Then Go After the Rest!



Bricklayer Shows He Is Great Athlete

Here is an athlete testing a machine designed to measure the energy expended by athletes. The experiments are being made on the entire Cornell University track team. The apparatus is the handiwork of Professor A. V. Hill, distinguished British scientist and winner of the Nobel prize in 1922.

BOOKS

THE "POLITICAL NEBULA" THAT IS CHINA.

China and the Powers, by Henry Kittredge Norton. The John Day Company. $4.

Mr. Norton, one time journalist in China, has contributed to that mass of superficial quackery that is accepted by capitalist publishers as information regarding that country. Having been away from China since long before the nationalist liberation movement developed to its present proportions, he knows nothing of what is happening there at this time, but the fact that he was once there was evidently considered by the publishers sufficient cause to publish his diatribe.

"The Chinese republic," says Mr. Norton, "is a political nebula." It has not the "slightest tendency in the direction of the establishment of a republic in which there is popular participation."

* * *

After this profound political observation the author devotes his talents to an apology for the rights of foreign investore in China. These imperialist plunderers have rights "upon which hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested, a vast commerce built up, and the lives of thousands of foreigners planned."

Of course, it is extremely rude, not to say ungrateful of the benighted Chinese masses to disturb the planful lives of these parasitic owners of investment capital by throwing them off their backs. Many of the Chinese are so backward that they cannot appreciate the irreparable injury they do their Christian benefactore by indulging in anti-imperialist struggles. Then, too, the Chinese revolutionists are too rude; they do not follow the peaceful, gradual, legal forms of civilized nationalist movements, but actually indulge in revolutionary activity. They should learn from the historico-political oracls, Mr. Norton, and only indulge in sweet persuasion.

* * *

Perhaps the nationalist movement was "nebulous" when Mr. Norton last rubbed shoulders with it. But while using astronomical terminology to describe a political movement, Mr. Norton ought to carry the analogy a bit farther. Emanuel Kant stated hypothetically and Laplace mathematically proved a number of facts about nebulous things, the most important for the present discussion being the fact that through motion—through condensation and rotation the gaseous substances crystallised and eventually formed new worlds and even solar systems. Even accepting Mr. Norton's estimation of the state of the movement at the time he was in China there is now unquestionably sufficient action to convince even the most skeptical that something solid will come of it—and it will require no astronomical age to solidify it either.

—H. M. WICKS.

AN AMERICAN UTOPIAN.

Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy. Vanguard Press, New York. 50 cents.

Had this book been written in 1927 instead of 1888 it would have been received with great bellows of enthusiasm by the optimistic liberal journals, the Nation and New Republic and Survey Graphic, and by such social foes of capitalism as Albert Jay Nock, Calvin Coolidge, James Oneal, William Green, and Henry Ford. It would have been reviewed as a very important scientific work and could have been found on the chaste shelves of all public libraries.

* * *

Briefly, the thesis propounded in this revived classic is that eventually, maybe a few quatrillions of years (Bellamy places the evolution one hundred years from 1888), man will see the error of his ways and reform, and we shall have a clearer, higger, happier world. If Edward Bellamy were alive today he would be in the campaign for unions and class collaboration schemes the fulfillment of his evolutional predictions. I have no quarrel with tha state ho outlines after the supposed social evolution would have taken place. The book is very valuable if only for this reason, that it paints a realistic picture of what the final state will be like. I have, however, a quarrel with his belief that this new society would be the culmination of a hundred years gradnal and peaceful evolution.

* * *

This is in effect, an attempt to make us believe that there is no class struggle, that strikes and picket lines are useless, and that the Rottenfelers, Morgans, Mellons, and Fords at present pull the strings that make puppet Cal and his henchmen in congress dance to the overture of clinking kale, would be visited by the divine spirit of God and made to see the light. To those of us who believe that the capitalistic system now passing in its painful throes to be soon nearly prostrate into evolution, this belief is rather naive. How did this evolution take place? Bellamy says "the popular sentiment toward the corporations and those identified with them had ceased to be one of bitterness (O worker—give up your unions!), and they came to realize their necessity as a link, a transition phase in the evolution of the true industrial system."

In spite of Bellamy's belief that there would be no bloodshed he previously stated that "the epoch of trusts had ended in the Great Trust. In a word, the people of the United States concluded to assume the conduct of their own business. Just as a hundred years before they had assumed the conduct of their own government, organizing now for industrial purposes on precisely the same grounds that they had then organized for political purposes." Mr. Bellamy, the son of a parson, and no doubt permeated with the philosophy of the Christ, conveniently forgot that when the people of the United States assumed the conduct of their own government it was not because King George III had been convinced of the error of his ways by the Holy Spirit. Unless I am greatly mistaken the people achieved their political liberty (*) by force.

Mr. Bellamy also naively believed that the "Reds" of 1888 were subsidized by the capitalists to discredit the labor movement. Mr. Bellamy had evidently paid too much attention to the capitalistic press of his day. Even today the Reds are charged with throwing bombs, undermining family and religious life. And even today the liberals fall for that bunk, as witness the Nation, when it deplored the use of violence in a certain frame-up in New York.

The social economics of the species propounded by Messrs. Kautsky, Nock. Bellamy, James Oneal, and the New Republic, generates the social movement from a parlor pastime on the same level with Mah Jong. When the people (and the proletariat have not yet evolved, apparently, to the status of people), that is, the middle class, are oppressed too ferociously by the big capitalists, these men, and these journals, will make a great hue and cry, calling on God to give them legislation, and investigation. May I ask what has legislation ever accomplished, especially legislation hampering the inalienable rights of capitalists to exploit the workere? What exactly, did the Teapot Dome investigation accomplish? Mr. Nock is ten times more passive than the evolutionists, as he doesn't believe in legislation, or even education, but does believe that to merely think the present social order is putrid is far more effective. And no doubt Mr. Nock (see his Anarchist's Progress in the March American Mercury) believes that the right-hour day and higher wages were accomplished by peaceful evolution.

* * *

One of the respectable red herrings still in good standing among historians and evolutional radicals is that not every revolution was effected by bloodshed. I have diligently examined histories and can find no mention of any such important revelation. What about the Colonial Revolution? The French Revolution? The Russian Revolution? The German revolutions? The present Chinese revolutions?

When capitalism develops to such an extent that it can no longer feed its slaves, we shall have a revolution.

Yes, say the evolutinnal radicals, you workers are getting a hell of a deal. But wait—Time and God will intervene in your behalf. In the meantime, work, starve, and go to church. Obey the laws, be peaceful (that is, don't strike) and venerate Cautious Cal. Blah. . . blah. . .

Because "Looking Backward" propounds such a philosophy is why most of the above named journals and gentlemen would have acclaimed it as the new Messiah had it been written today. It is a perfectly harmless theory, containing about as much T. N. T. as the belief that black is white. Capitalists should welcome the revival of this human document since it gives them potentialities of promulgating a future perfect social order.

* * *

But God help the worker who falls for this evolutional, company unionism, class collaboration, hunk!

JOSEPH KALAR.

Read The Daily Worker

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of three sections. Be sure to get them all.

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER AND FINANCIAL RECORD is considerably exercised because a representative, John Holland by name, introduced a bill in the legislature providing for the limitation of work in all state factories to eight hours a day and the imposition of a fine in the form of time and half for overtime on any employer working his help beyond the specified hour-limit. Should the employer flout the law and pay only straight time or nothing at all for the extra hours worked Mr. Holland would assess the refractory employer anything from $50 to $500 for each offense.

• • •

FAR be it from the indignant organ of big business to commiserate with the employer in his tribulation at the hands of this peculiar legislator. It is for the workman's liberty that the paper does battle. "This is a characteristic privation of liberty of the workingman, in whose alleged interest it is presented" says the "Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record." Suppose the worker chose to work his overtime for nothing. Any citizen may make a donation of his property to any one whom he chooses. Suppose he desired to make a donation of his labor. Under such a measure as Mr. Holland presents, he couldn't even have that liberty."

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NOW, I am sure you are all convinced that this man Holland is an undesirable citizen who would Bolshevise this country and reduce the workers thereof to a very low ethical and social level by robbing them of the god-given right to work for nothing if they saw fit. Let us suppose by way of illustration that the daughter of a manufacturer wanted to divorce a count so that she could marry a prince. She would need extra money to buy off the count in order to purchase the prince. And suppose her father's loyal slaves were aching to contribute a few extra hours gratis to the marital experiments of their employer's daughter. Holland's bill, if passed into law would be the means of leaving a useless count on a fair lady's arm and a lonely prince pining away in his garret or gazing thru restaurant windows at food he could not buy.

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THE American workers are more capitalistically-minded than is good for them. Too many of them believe that without capitalists there would be no work for them to do, no food for them to eat and no clothes for them to wear. They do not realize that the boss hires them in order to profit from their labor rather than to play the role of a humanitarian in business for the purpose of putting food in the mouths of the hungry. But we dare say that a canvass of the workingclass population of the United States would not subscribe to the indignation professed by "The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record" over the introduction of Holland's bill. They would exchange a lot of abstract freedom for a few hours out of the factory or time and half for extra hours inside of it.

• • •

HERE is a human interest story with a kick: William Keuntze of Hoboken finds $34.75 in his envelope on every pay day. Mrs. Keuntze puts her trade mark on $34.25 of that amount and she agreed that her reckless husband could hold on to the balance, provided he spent it on a daily lunch, a five cent cigar and a weekly package of chewing gum. Evidently William was saving his allowance, which made Mrs. Keuntze duly suspicious. "I believe he wanted to squander that fifty cents on other women," she told the judge. His honor being a man of the world could not see what a fellow could do nowadays in view of the high cost of living, with fifty cents, so he dismissed the case, returning Mr. Keuntz to the status quo, but the flea of suspicion still bites the jealous spouse, her theory being that what Mr. Keuntze saves by the week he spends by the month.

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THAT little kidnapping escapade a cost Aimee Semple MacPherson dearly. Confessions should now be in order. Her life since she returned from the desert, footsore and weary, but with her most priceless heritage intact, has been one disappointment after another. Her mother broke with her, her orchestra leader left her because she bobbed her hair, and worse still, organized a rival church. The unkindest cut of all comes from the attorney who defended her against the Devil et al, in a Los Angeles court. He is suing her for $3,500, the balance of his fee for saving a beautiful soul from Satan. Old Nick is a jolly good fighter. He never quits.

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CLIPPINGS come from friend and foe. A California citizen spied a

(Continued on Page Three)

ADMIT PLAN TO STOP ONLY LABOR DAILY

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL GIVES LIE TO CHANG TSO-LIN'S FAKE DOCUMENTS

Great Britain Reorganizes Wrangel's Army for War on Nationalist China

Chicago Kuomintang Wires Support Pledge to Hankow Government; Calls Chiang Traitor

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—*Britain organizing White Russian army under General Wrangel, for war against Nationalist China.*

2.—*Communist International brands Chang Tso-lin's statement that it is creating anti-foreign sentiment as a deliberate lie; charges Chang's "Soviet Documents" faked.*

3.—*Chicago Kuomintang cables support to Nationalist Government at Hankow; denounces Chiang Kai Shek as a traitor to the liberation movement.*

4.—*Mme. Borodin brought to Peking for "special trial."*

5.—*Nationalist troops repulse Chiang Kai Shek at Kiukiang.*

6.—*Chiang tries to forestall mass May Day demonstration in Shanghai.*

BELGRADE, April 29.—General Wrangel, White Russian, whose invasions of Soviet Russia backed by the imperialist powers, were completely crushed, is organizing an army of 20,000 for service in China. Great Britain is subsidizing Wrangel again, it is reported.

Wrangel is collecting troops from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

MOSCOW, April 29.—Documents alleged to have been found by Chang Tso-lin in his unprecedented raids on the Soviet embassy compound at Peking were declared to be counterfeits by Communist International.

In a statement made public today, the Communist International branded Chang's documents as spurious and declared that the connections that the Communist International is stirring up the Chinese masses against foreigners are political lies, fabricated by foreign espionage." The charges are too ridiculous to need repudiation, the statement declares.

Substantial Backing.

Chang has been making public documents alleged to have been taken in his raids on the Soviet embassy in the hope of securing even more substantial backing from the powers than he has been receiving.

That Chang has succeeded in convincing willing and credulous foreign diplomats of "Soviet plots" in China is indicated in dispatches received here. Senator Bingham of the United States is reported to have expressed sympathy for Chang Tso-lin after a perusal of the spurious documents.

M. Cherny, Soviet Chargé who had been recalled from Peking, has arrived here with his staff.

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CHICAGO, April 29. — The local branch of the Kuomintang has cabled the Nationalist government at Hankow pledging its support to the liberation movement and denouncing Chiang Kai-shek as a traitor.

The cable, signed by Chao Ting-chi, resident secretary in America of the Oriental Committee of the League Against Imperialism, recently formed at Brussels, follows:

Denounce Chiang.

"Chiang Kai-shek has turned traitor. He is aiding imperialism. Destroy him. All oppressed peoples are rallying to your support."

• • •

Nationalists Hold Position.

SHANGHAI, April 29.—The Nationalist troops are holding their own in their skirmishes with Chiang Kai-shek's troops at Kiukiang, according to reports received here.

In order to forestall a monster workers' demonstration on May 1st,

(Continued on Page Two)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

War Hero Badly Hurt When Cop Chases Him Off Roof in Brooklyn

Gregory Golemko, who is said to have been decorated for bravery while serving with the 147th Infantry in the World War, was seriously injured yesterday when he jumped from the roof of a three-story building at 63 Moore St., Williamsburg, while being pursued by Patrolman John Tanbrano, according to the police.

Golemko lay unconscious in the yard, back of the building until Ambulance Surgeon Donnelly took him to a hospital.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

HANKOW TROOPS WILL JOIN FENG IN PEKING DRIVE

German Vessel Arrives Without Mishap

(Special to the Daily Worker).

HANKOW, April 29.—The Nationalist army in this area, numbering 70,000 men, has been mobilized and is proceeding toward Honan today. It is reported that this body will cooperate with armies of Feng Hu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, the governor of Shansi, in a drive toward Peking.

Spectacular review of troops in connection with the inauguration of military council officials took place yesterday.

• • •

German Ship Not Hurt.

HANKOW, April 29.—The German freighter, Eldarwald, unarmed and unconvoyed, arrived here today unmolested by Chinese troops. It left Woosang, at the mouth of the Yangtze River three and one half days ago.

This is interpreted in Nationalist circles here as indicative that nations not despatching troops to China and not making threats of the use of force in China are regarded as friends by the Chinese people, and therefore do not have trouble.

• • •

Japanese Resume Business.

HANKOW, April 29. — Japanese shops, factories and river services are resuming today and a majority of their 10,000 Chinese employes are returning to work for the Japanese firms.

The local representative of the Nippon Kisen Kaisha have wired to Shanghai for additional passengers and freight ships to come up the river. Four boats are held here for unloading.

It is understood that cotton mills will resume operations shortly.

• • •

Labor Chiefs Meet.

HANKOW, April 29.—The labor conference called under the auspices of the new labor commission, including Eugene Chen, Chen Kung-cho, head of the labor department of the Central Kuomintang, and Su Shao-chen, labor minister, which has been formed to act in cases of labor questions involving foreigners, will meet today to consider steps to promote local business prosperity.

The conference will be attended by representatives of all important labor bodies. It will discuss the general policy of specific measures to bring labor into line with the government on measures to be taken to restore normality of business conditions and insure safety for lives and interests.

Imperialist Armada Anchors in the Hudson

On Friday, two days before May Day, there steamed into the mouth of the Hudson River the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the United States navy, fresh from their maneuvers in the Carribean, where they were parading mightily and majestically before the peoples of that part of the world in order to properly impress upon them the convincing means by which Wall Street is able to enforce its will against smaller nations.

In all there are 129 warships, the greatest concentration of naval force New York has ever seen, anchored in the Hudson and extending from 57th street in Manhattan to Yonkers. Battleships, destroyers, armoured cruisers, light cruisers, submarines, aircraft tenders, mine sweepers and all the other floating instruments of death and destruction that human ingenuity has yet devised comprise the combined fleets. Every battleship that is not occupied terrorizing the inhabitants of China, Nicaragua or some other country where Wall Street has heavy investments is now on exhibition in New York.

The bankers, the industrialists, the exploiters of labor, the despoilers of weaker peoples, may now sit in their exquisite automobiles as they traverse Riverside Drive and be assured that THEIR FLEET, fully armed and equipped, the mightiest on earth, stands at their disposal, ready at their command to repeat a hundred fold the massacres of helpless colonials as they massacred the Chinese on Socony Hill a few days ago. But for workers these majestic ships are ominous signs of impending disaster—of new and more devastating wars in which the death toll of humanity will mount to millions upon millions.

Also the very presence of this colossal assemblage of battleships at this time is significant for the working class. The master class knows that this May Day is set aside by the militant workers for a concentrated attack upon the forces of imperialist reaction that are now ravaging China, throttling the legally constituted government of Nicaragua because it will not become a lackey for Wall Street, striving, through ridiculous talk about "forged state documents" to conceal its foul designs upon Mexico, and endeavoring to murder Sacco and Vanzetti in order to strike terror into the hearts of the foreign-born workers in the slave pens of America. Knowing this, the presence of the fleet at this time was unquestionably deliberately timed by the master class in order to give the city a martial color during the period of the May Day demonstrations.

In spite of the presence of the gunmen of imperialism, the admirals, vice-admirals and the rest of the braided and epauletted officers who will strut before their masters in their gilded clubs and talk long and loudly about the glory of this government and lie about its pacific intentions, we will raise the standard of international solidarity of labor on this as on every other May Day and do all that we can to mobilize the workers against everything that the fleet stands for by demanding:

Hands Off China!
Hands Off Nicaragua and Mexico!
Stop the Imperialist War Maneuvers!
Life and Liberty for Sacco and Vanzetti!
Open the jail doors and free the imprisoned fighters against capitalism!

And in every way we will strive to direct the mass energy of the American working class into revolutionary channels so that the workers and farmers and not the Wall Street brigands will control this country.

13 Admirals Lead Fleet Up Hudson in Huge War Show

Uncle Sam's foreign policemen, 32,500 bluejackets, came into town yesterday. Like a circus parade, 122 men of war of the United States fleet came through the Narrows, steamed into New York harbor amid the clamorous welcome of metropolitan imperialists, and dropped anchor in the Hudson river.

Thirteen admirals and vice admirals, at the head of the fleet, were wined and dined by their capitalist bosses last night. A series of dinners and conferences are being arranged, to culminate in a dinner at the Hotel Astor on May 3, which will be attended by all the officers of the fleet. Rodman Wanamaker will be toastmaster.

The fleet is the largest aggregation of warships ever assembled in New York harbor. Even when the United States was mobilizing for the world war, yesterday's record was not approached.

No reasons for the parade could be secured from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night. Naval officials scouted the theory that the men of war were being prepared for a trip to China, but admitted that the mobilization was part of the administration's peace-time preparedness program.

Mayor Walker, late as usual, arrived at 11:45 a. m. to extend the city's official greetings to Admiral Hughes at the city hall. Hughes was kept waiting three quarters of an hour.

When Walker hove into sight surrounded by a cloud of photographers, the admiral impatiently asked, "doesn't the mayor ever go anywhere without his photographers."

The police department was given special instructions on how to handle the 30,000 gobs on shore leave. No clubs, and no rough stuff, the cops were warned. Sailors are better than ordinary workers.

MANY MAY DAY MEETINGS IN AND NEAR CITY

All Rally to Protest Against Tyranny

Labor's vanguard has completed arrangements for the celebration of May Day—International Labor Day—in innumerable meetings to be held in New York and vicinity. Every worker should come and demonstrate for "Hands Off China," for freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, for defense of the persecuted leaders of the masses in New York, or international labor solidarity. Attend your May Day meetings.

New York Meetings.

Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue, May 1; 1 p. m. Speakers: Gitlow, Staehel, Weinstone, Poyntz, Moore, Krumbein.

Hunts Point Palace 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx. Speakers: Dunne, Wicks, Weinstone, Trachtenberg, Grecht, Olgin, Wortis, Warshafsky.

(Continued on Page Three)

FURRIERS' RIGHT TO PICKET UPHELD 12 WORKERS FREE

Judge Throws Cases Out in Decision

The fur workers locked-out by the bosses for refusing to register with the reactionary right wing International, have a perfect right to picket their shops and to peacefully persuade other workers not to turn scab and fill their places.

This was the decision of Magistrate Simpson in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, when he dismissed seven fur workers who had been arrested in several parts of the fur market for picketing.

The workers brought to court were Lillian Winogradsky, Ester Polansky, Morris Wiener, Jack Kramer, Goldberg, Annie Feldman and M. Lenber. They had been picketing 150 West 20th St., 333 Seventh Ave., and one shop in West 32nd St. The court ruled that they have a perfect right to do this, and cannot be interfered with by the police.

Magistrate Gottlieb in Jefferson Market Court yesterday freed Ester Kushner, Annie Liebowitz and Anna Shapiro, three dressmakers who were arrested a couple of weeks ago for picketing one of the shops on West 36th St., where an injunction had been granted against the union.

Two other dressmakers also gained their freedom yesterday after serving a setence of 30 days imposed upon them for their strike activities last summer.

Gnasis and Clara Kimberg had been confined in Raymond Street Jail, after being convicted of attacking a scab who identified them only because she had been worked in the same shop.

The Kimbergs were met yesterday by a delegation of workers carrying flowers, and their release was celebrated by speeches and an enthusiastic welcome from the union. They were escorted to their home by the workers, and they will be guests at a banquet to be held on Sunday, International Labor Day.

HELPERS PLEDGE FULL SUPPORT TO PLUMBERS UNION

A thousand striking plumbers' helpers showed their solidarity with the striking and locked-out plumbers in a demonstration which was held yesterday in front of the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., where the registration office of the locked-out New York plumbers is located.

The helpers not only showed their support of the plumbers in this way, but, according to C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, they also "wanted to call the attention of the plumbers to the miserable conditions in which their helpers, with whom they work side by side on the job, find themselves."

Such slogan as "We are helping you, will you help us to win a union?" "You have a union, we want one too." "Four dollars a day is a dog's wage, not an American's" were seen on the banners carried by those taking part in the demonstration.

Confer With Burke.

Coincident with this rally of the helpers, a conference between their representatives and Thomas E. Burke secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, was being held at the Aberdeen Hotel. Burke firmly denied that he had stated the A. F. of L. was opposed to organization of the plumbers helpers, or to the American Association which is working for formation of a union.

"The problem of the helpers will have to be solved," he said. "The situation is very complicated and it must be taken up by the whole executive board at the annual meeting at Chicago." The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers was invited to send delegates to this meeting.

Mediators Refused.

According to Burke there was no change yesterday in the situation of the locked-out and striking plumbers, so far as the men were concerned. It is reported that representatives of

JAIL EDITORS AND SUPPRESS PAPER IS PLOT

Professional Patriots on Stand Confess Plan

Salaried professional patriots and the organizations for which they work have been plotting for eighteen months to "get" The DAILY WORKER staff, rob the paper of its mailing privileges and railroad the editors and business manager to prison, it was stated under oath yesterday morning in the Essex Market court with Magistrate Tolleris presiding, in the trial of William F. Dunne and Bert Miller.

During the searching examination of Conroy Joseph Brodsky, George L. Darte admitted that he is the paid "adjutant-general" of the Military Order of the World War, that the organization is incorporated, a corporation exclusively of ex-army officers, has its headquarters in Washington, D. C. and that he had personally notified the postmaster-general of the publication of the poem America on which the charge is based.

Read Daily For Year

He also testified that he had read The DAILY WORKER "religiously" for a year and a half and that this was the first time he had ever felt impelled to register a complaint with the postoffice and police authorities.

Darte spends the title of "captain" in addition to adjutant-general.

George Seitz, who described himself as "a research worker" for the Keymen of America, testified that his job was to furnish information—he would not say about what or to whom.

"What kind of an organization is this Keymen of America?", asked Attorney Brodsky. Seitz replied that he knew little about it.

"Is it a Communist organization?",

(Continued on Page Two)

INSURANCE MAN BEATS RETREAT AS PROBE NEARS

Tully Resigns as Daily Trails His Activities

William J. Tully, general solicitor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company resigned yesterday, following The DAILY WORKER'S exposure of the weekly payment frauds of the Big Four insurance companies.

Tully first reached fame in 1905 as a member of the Armstrong state senate committee. He was one of the reactionaries who blocked the move to have the "Big Four" investigated at that time.

Shortly afterward Tully was appointed solicitor with the Metropolitan with a yearly salary of $20,000, later raised to $30,000 He organized the law department in 1909 and has been its executive chief ever since.

Governor Smith's action indicating that there may be a legislative investigation of the industrial life insurance business is believed to have caused Tully's speedy withdrawal. He will travel in Europe and the Far East.

the department of labor, Thomas Williams and George Lilller, would continue their efforts to act as mediators but no results of their activities were announced yesterday.

The head of the Building Trades' Employers' Association, C. G. Norman, continues to refuse discussion of the lock-out until the striking Brooklyn plumbers return to work. The workers stand firm in their strike demands for $14 a day and a five-day week but are ready to discuss a peace settlement at any time on the basis of these terms.

They will be guests of honor at the Proletarian Banquet for "Unity," the weekly newspaper recently inaugurated by the two Joint Boards, which is to be held on May 1 after May Day celebrations in the Star Casino.

The other guests will be Ben Gold and Isadore Shapiro, who were acquitted in the "Mineola" case last week.

All workers are invited to attend the banquet in the Casino.

INSURANCE LAWS SMOKE SCREEN FOR THE "BIG FOUR" SWINDLE

RESUME OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its exposure of the "Big Four" Insurance Trust. The "Big Four" is composed of the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies. In previous articles Mr. Harrison has adduced evidence proving misrepresentation, fraud, misuse and misuse of "surplus" funds. There are 40,000,000 American workers paying tribute to the "Big Four." Names prominent in government and financial circles have peppered the series thus far. Notably in this respect we find Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life and outstanding labor-baiter by virtue of his membership in the National Civic Federation, Albert H. Wiggin, Joseph P. Day, New York's super-realtor and many others.

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By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If while reading this article some of the phrases used sound outlandish and meaningless to the reader it should cause him no alarm. He is in perfectly good company. The very officials and legislators who originated them don't know precisely what they mean.

Phrases like, "net premium"—"select and ultimate methods"—"terminal reserve value"—all these are verbal camouflage employed by the "Big Four" to obscure their fraudulent machinations and to create the impression abroad that the life insurance business is tinted with cabalistic and esoteric financial overtones.

Philadelphia Lasgaege Stuck.

A system has been built up which even the courts cannot penetrate, because the Insurance Law deals in vague and undefined phrases which are interpreted by the Superintendent of Insurance to suit the companies operating under the smoke screen.

Where there is smoke there is fire. Where there is vague and misleading terminology there is swindle and fraud.

The terms "net premium"—"select and ultimate methods" and other jumbles of nebulous phraseology are simply excuses for legalizing the terrific overcharging and fake "expense" entries in the annual reports to the Superintendent of Insurance.

Costs Money to Live.

The "Big Four" base their premium charges on a Table of Mortality which predicts two deaths for every funeral and the excessive charge, as always, is borne by your old friend and pee-pui; in this case 40 million American workers.

This insurance combine charges original premiums for protection assuming that every outstanding policy will become a claim or a maturity while public reports show that only 15 per cent of all policies now in force will ever be paid on.

Neither Ignorant Nor Innocent.

Every actuary knows this; an actuary is one who figures premium charges for an insurance company. These actuaries are not fools. They are dishonest.

The average instructor in mathematics in any decent university gets about $2,500 a year—and he's got to be good to get that much. But then he does not have to juggle figures which results in criminal insurance rates.

Listed below are some of the salaries paid to the actuaries in the employ of the "Big Four":

R. V. Carpenter	$21,000
J. D. Craig	20,000
John K. Gore	40,000
James F. Little	16,500
L. H. Howe	16,566

Why be a bookkeeper when being an actuary pays so well? Ask Gore & Co.

Too Much Premium.

These companies assume that their colossal reserve will earn only 3% whereas it is a well known fact that they earn over 24%.

This enormous ratio of profits is due to the losses sustained by lapsed policyholders. In their official reports these companies say that the interest return is less than 6%—but this is merely on the bond income and does not include forfeitures.

Net premiums are more than three times to large to pay death losses, claims, etc., and seven times too large for the actual benefits paid.

For example the "net premium" sanctioned by the New York State Legislature at age 40, whole life is $23.50 while the actual death loss cost is less than $5. No wonder an actuary receives $40,000 a year.

Hide the Loot.

Real profits made by the "Big Four" are fraudulently concealed, behind "net premiums" and expenses.

The officials of the "Big Four" must have been travelling salesmen with expense accounts in their early days. No other explanation can account for their expense-padding proficiency.

Let us take for example the list of Home Office salaries as submitted in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's report to the legislature. It reads in part:

Haley Riske	$150,000
Fred H. Ecker	125,000
D. E. Waid	113,000
F. O. Ayres	38,000
Robert I. Cox	38,000
Lee K. Frankel	35,000
J. E. Kavanaugh	37,500
H. I. Potter	33,840
Walter Stabler	30,000
Leroy Lincoln	35,000
William J. Tully	30,000

This is a very abridged list of inflated salaries. I have merely listed those over $30,000. Scores of fat jobs paying anywhere from ten thousand to $30,000 pepper the payroll. So much so that the total Metropolitan Home Office salaries for 1925 amounted to $5,725,784.30.

Clerks Underpaid.

However, the reader must not labor under the illusion that all Home Office employes are overpaid. Clerks and stenographers only receiver an average of about $15 per week and very often less. But then Mother Metropolitan serves free lunches, and provides the "free" use of umbrellas on wet days. Can kindness ever reach higher levels?

The Prudential Life Insurance Company, another limb of the "Big Four" submits this list for approval:

Edward Duffeild	$ 75,000
Cass Gilbert	177,000
Louis Kamm	100,000
John K. Gore	40,000
W. S. Johnson	35,000
G. W. Munsick	35,000
Fred A. Boyle	30,000
Ed. Gray	30,000
W. I. Hamilton	30,000
Alfred Hurrell	30,000
L. A. Wilkinson	39,000

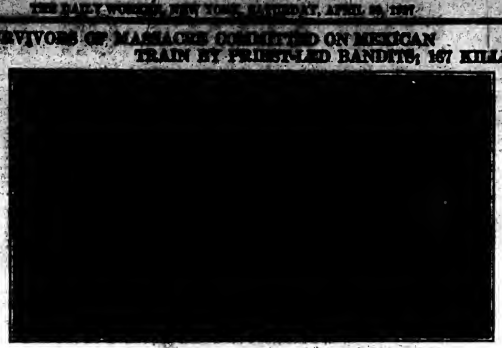
Total Prudential Home Office salaries and agency salaries came to $3,999,612.38 for 1926.

In this face of these criminally wasteful bloated salaries Haley Fiske of the Metrooplitan said: "It seems to us that the best thought of the age has fixed upon insurance as the solvent for most of the economic ills of society."

Quite true, Mr. Fiske, insurance seems to have solved a lot of your economic ills.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SURVIVORS OF MASSACRE COMMITTED ON MEXICAN TRAIN BY PRIESTLED BANDITS; 167 KILLED



Exclusive picture of arrival of survivors of looted Mexican train at Kempsine, Escobedo. The train, bound for Laredo, was stopped, attacked and the wooden cars burned, with loss of life.

Communist International Brands "Documents" False

(Continued from Page One)

Chiang Kai-shek's subordinates here have announced a mass meeting for that day.

Demonstrations against Chiang's ruthless suppression of labor unions may break out on a few of the numerous national holidays, which will be observed thruout May.

Workers' Holidays.

May Day will be observed by a complete suspension of work. On May 4th there will be another holiday to celebrate the anniversary of the students' strike in 1919; on May 5th, there will be another suspension to commemorate China's humiliation in accepting the twenty-one demands forced upon her by Japan; on May 30th, Shanghai workers will mourn the loss of students and workers shot down by British soldiers in 1925.

Remove Officers.

In addition to executing militant labor leaders and workers, Chiang Kai-shek is removing officers in his armies suspected of Nationalist sympathies. The commander of the First Division of Chiang's army was recently removed on direct orders from Chiang Kai-shek.

* * *

Detain Russians.

PEKING, April 29.—Russian citizens arrested in the raids upon the Soviet embassy here are still being detained.

Besides the twenty-four Chinese, executed yesterday as the result of these raids ,four others were given lengthy prison sentences.

Mme. Borodin, wife of the Russian adviser to the Hankow Nationalist government arrested by Chang's troops, is being brought to Peking for a special trial.

Packed Court.

The twenty-four left wing leaders executed by Chang Tso-lin yesterday were strangled after a secret trial in a court packed by Chang.

* * *

Pointing out the militant stand that the State Department has taken on the Chinese situation, twenty-eight American educators and missionaries who have recently been to China have addressed an open letter to President Coolidge urging the United States to act independently of the other powers and to accept the Nationalist request for an international investigation of the Nanking affair.

John Dewey, well-known philosopher and educator, Edward A. Hume, president of Yale in China, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who has lectured in China, Paul Monroe, director of the School of Education of Teachers' College, Columbia University, are among those who signed the appeal.

The letter says, "It appears to us that our present policy leads step by step automatically to intervention."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Needle Trades Defense

If one would like to know how the workers stand in the present struggle, he need only pay a visit to the office of the Joint Defense Committee at 41 Union Square.

As the great defense bazaar draws closer, the group of workers bringing in bundles of dollar bills on the $100,00 Fund Roll Call, or paying money on booklets, Bazaar Honor Roll Lists, Collections or Donations, are supplemented by more delegates of workers from the shops, bringing presents for the bazaar.

For the Bazaar.

Thirty workers of the Marcus Brothers Shop sent in a committee consisting of Charles Friend, shop chairman, Morris Bernstein, R. Bernstein, and Louis Moscovitz. The committee brought a present for the bazaar consisting of a half dozen newly made beautiful ladies' spring coats and a half dozen children's coats.

Morris Divin brought only a small package but it contained a half dozen pair of ladies' hose and several sets of delicate ladies' lingerie.

Lists and Tickets.

All Bazaar Honor Roll Lists must be turned in before the end of the present week so as to enable us to have the names published in the Special Bazaar number of "Unity." Bazaar tickets must be settled for by May 5th or they will be charged to person holding them.

Another Reply to Sigman.

Dear Sirs:

The letter sent us thru your information bureau, concerning Communist activities in the Jewish unions, was received by our last meeting and acted upon as it deserved.

We decided to answer your letter immediately by sending $36.00 for the defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. This is only a deposit on the fund being raised by our branch.

As to a lecturer, please send us someone who is willing to debate the question and we will be glad to receive him. If you are willing to send someone please notify us at once so that we may make the necessary preparations.

(Signed.) Abe Bleckman, Secretary, W. C. Branch 519.

Even Winnipeg Plute Paper Is Critical

WINNIPEG (FP).—Under the caption Civilized Cruelty, the conservative Winnipeg Tribune comments adversely on the handling of the Sacco-Vanzetti case by the state of Massachusetts.

"Dissatisfaction with the conduct of the case for the prosecution has lately become widespread in the United States," it remarks. "On questions of American law it is impossible for outsiders to form any opinion. But the fact that the case has dragged on for six years is legitimate ground for foreign comment."

Recover Tuition Fees From Fake School.

DETROIT (FP) April 29.—In Cooperation with the Detroit federation of labor many young workers are forcing the socalled Detroit school of trades to refund their tuition fees. This outfit advertises that it will teach a boy a trade in 6 weeks or refund the money. Fees of $90 have been paid and refunding was refused until the Detroit federation brought pressure.

Plan Anti-War Meet.

CLEVELAND, April 29. — The Cleveland Committee against Imperialism will hold a meeting against war on China at the Engineers Auditorium, St. Clair and Ontario Aves., on Tuesday, May 3 at 8 P. M. This is the second meeting that the Cleveland Committee has arranged, and promises it to be a big one.

Among the speakers scheduled are Judge Florence Allen of the Ohio State Supreme Court, Rev. Joel Hayden, Rev. Lupton, Max Hayes, Minister Zee, representing the Chinese government, Rabbi Brickner and A. F. Coyle.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Plotting for Year and Half to Get The Daily

(Continued from Page One)

asked Brodsky. "Absolutely not," said the information expert. "Then you do know something about it. Is it a spy organization?" The prosecutor objected and was sustained.

Spies Show Off

An interested crowd of policemen, detectives and court room attaches watched the introduction of telegrams from Bert Miller received by Darte and Seitz who, being regular subscribers, had received these appeals for aid in warding off the attack of professional patriots on the DAILY WORKER.

The two prosecution witnesses displayed these messages with considerable pride evidently regarding them as proof of their stool-pigeon capacities.

Brodsky's motion to dismiss the case was taken under advisement by Magistrate Tolleris and will be argued today at 10 a. m.

Clear Case of Conspiracy

That the Military Order and the Keymen, together with the representatives of some other "patriotic" who were present caned and spatted have entered into a conspiracy to railroad members of the DAILY WORKER staff to jail and deprive the paper of its mailing privileges was plainly brought out in cross-examination altho the two professional paid informers shied away from the word "conspiracy."

Copies of the issue containing the poem "America," the wrappers in which they were mailed, the address label and the aforementioned telegrams were introduced as direct evidence.

Long Record of Spying

The Military Order of the World War, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. seems to be taking the lead in the frame-up against The DAILY WORKER. Darte has a long record of spying and snooping as has the whole organization.

Early this year Darte, who also belongs to the National Flag Association, in a public statement declared that Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia ought to be "kicked out of the university bodily" for referring jocosely to patriotic organizations and symbols.

Darte Denounced Jane Addams

At another time Darte denounced Jane Addams of Hull House fame and Carrie Chapman Catt, the noted suffragist, as "radicals." He also charged the National Board of the Y.M.C.A., the W.C.T.U. and the American Association of University Women with having members in the "radical, pink or intelligentsia group."

In 1924 the Commander of the Buffalo branch of the Military Order made false and libelous charges against the National Council for Prevention of War.

The close connection and friendly relations existing between these professional patriots and the state's attorney's office was shown yesterday when "Captain" Darte openly took over the functions of the prosecutor and began to question the defendants. Attorney Brodsky's objection to this weird procedure was sustained, however.

The case may result in both a penitentiary sentence and a fine for the members of the staff in addition to prospective federal action against the staff and the loss of mailing privileges.

Methodist Churches Are Built by Scabs, Their Pastors Declare

Despite protestations of friendship to organized labor by the methodist church, many of the new church buildings are being erected by nonunion labor, it was charged on the floor of the New York East Conference yesterday.

Few pastors consider the building trades unions in awarding contracts, according to the social service department. Other pastors, echoing the demands of their wealthy member, declared that was the right policy and that all houses of the lord should be built by scabs.

A compromise resolution giving organized labor the preference, so long as there is "no infringement on the rights of unorganized labor," was finally passed.

New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

Families on N. Y. Coal Barges Lead A Miserable Life

The situation amongst the coal barge workers in the New York harbor and the adjoining rivers as far as employment is concerned is becoming more and more critical each day.

Along the waterfront there is an increasing string of barges and scows tied up and rendered useless by the existing slump in the buying of coal. This slump has already thrown over a thousand men and their families out of work, and it is predicted by union officials that shortly, that is, within the next few months this condition will not only double but also triple itself.

Many Idle Barges.

All along the upper North, East and Harlem Rivers the barges that usually are occupied in transporting the coal from the centers of shipment off the freight depots in New Jersey are lying idle. This means that the men and their families on these boats must starve thru the six or seven months on a miserable sustenance that necessitates living a hand to mouth existence.

Statistics and observation on and among these workers show that the great majority of them know no other trade than the manipulation and steering of these barges. The majority of these barge captains have their wives and children living with them on the barges.

Miserable Conditions.

At the best, existence on these barges is miserable. Due to the unsanitary conditions and inadequate space for living and cooking aboad them, especially the sea going barges are dangerous. The children on these barges rarely have even the opportunity to get even a primary school education. All must be above board to the profits and exploitation of the contractors and coal companies. This is so true that the board of education no longer even takes the trouble to send patrol officers after the delinquent or hooky-playing children.

Little Union Organization.

These conditions would not be so terrible if all of the workers were in the ranks of the union. Then the workers would not only be able to take action towards the improvement of the general living conditions for the men and their families, but would also, be able to regulate the periods of employment and slack so that there would be no reason crises attacking at the expenses of the highly exploited workers.

New Jersey Bosses Worried by Strikes In Building Trades

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 29.—Several hundred thousand dollars worth of construction work has been tied up in Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Neptune and Belmar sections as a result of the general strike called by building trades in Monmouth County in sympathy with the hod-carriers and cement mixers when the bosses refused to concede a raise in wages from $7 to $8 at the expiration of their agreement.

This country is the seat of the open shoppers and manufacturers association who are trying to establish the American Plan or open shop in the building trades in this state.

* * *

Carpenters Ask Boost

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—Representatives of the carpenters' locals and Master Builder Assn. have been negotiating for the past few months on an increase in wages for the journeymen from $11.20 to $12 a day. The agreement expires July first. Possibilities are there will be no strike and that the bosses will concede to the demands of the union.

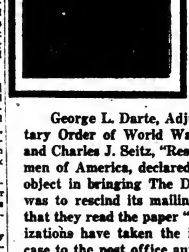
* * *

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—The agreement between the electricians local union of Newark and the Association of Electrical Contractors which expires May 1 will undoubtedly bring about a walkout of the 800 workers. The union men are asking for an increase in wages from $12 to $14 a day. The bosses stubbornly refused to grant the increase and a strike will result.

* * *

3 Trainmen Killed.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 29.—Three trainmen were killed and a fourth sustained serious injuries today when a Denver-bound Colorado and Southern passenger train collided with a light engine near Ure, 30 miles north of here. A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have caused the collision.



The Paytriots *vs.* The Daily Worker

George L. Darte, Adjutant General, of the Military Order of World War Veterans, Incorporated, and Charles J. Seitz, "Research" worker of the Keymen of America, declared in court today that their object in bringing The DAILY WORKER to trial, was to rescind its mailing privileges. They stated that they read the paper "religiously." These organizations have taken the initiative in reporting the case to the post office authorities.

The issue is clear. In open court these representatives of the business interests of the city, parading under a number of doubtful titles, have proclaimed their unflinching opposition to The DAILY WORKER and their determination to destroy it.

Shall they have their way? Shall they succeed in their nefarious plans? YOU must give the answer. The answer can be clearly given by your support of the fund which is being raised to defend The DAILY WORKER. Lawyers and legal expenses are a heavy drain upon our organization. Unless we can meet them we will not win our case and reaction will triumph.

Every comrade who reads The DAILY WORKER, who believes in it, who wants it to live and grow, must do his share. Act at once. Send in your contribution.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Signature or nom de plume .....

Lectures and Forums

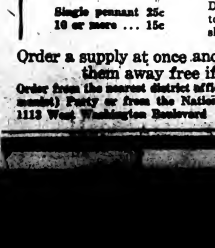
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THIS SUNDAY
5 P. M.—The Pioneers of the Race
DR. G. F. BECK
"The Seer of Modern India"
—Rabindra Nath Tagore
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
7:30 P. M.—
SPECIAL PROGRAM
SPEAKERS:
DR. WILL DURANT
DR. G. F. BECK
and Others.
ALL WELCOME.
ADMISSION FREE

INGERSOLL FORUM
anti-religious center of N. Y.
CHAMBER MUSIC HALL,
CARNEGIE HALL
SUNDAY EVENING, 8 P. M.
CHARLES A. WAGNER
will speak on
"Why Evolution Is Morally Necessary for Children"
Questions and Synopsis from Floor, Admission 75c. All Welcome.

RAISE YOUR VOICE AGAINST WAR ON MAY DAY

Be one of the millions of American workers in demanding—

HANDS OFF CHINA!



ACTUAL SIZE.
Pennant in red, with gold lettering.

Single pennant 25c
10 or more ... 15c

Wear one of the little red pennants, printed in gold, and induce other workers to do the same.

Bring this to the attention of all labor organizations. This is important. Do it now. Join the forces to prevent another bloody slaughter.

Order a supply at once and sell them or give them away free if you can.

Order from the nearest district office of the Workers (Communist) Party or from the National Office of the Party, 1113 West Washington Boulevard Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE — Demands Against War. — Second Bank Of Class. — Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. — HUNTS POINT PALACE

...th Street and Third Avenue — Hall St. and So. Blvd., Bronx

SPEAKERS:

Wm. W. Weinstone — Juliet S. Poyntz — R.T. Ellis — Harry M. Wicks

Bertram D. Wolfe — Richard R. Moore — Wm. W. Weinstone — Rebecca Grecht

Charles Krumbein — John J. Ballam — Pin. F. Dennis — Rose Wortis

Also representatives of Young Workers League and the Young Pioneers. Also Chinese speaker. — Young Workers' League speaker, Young Pioneer speaker, Chinese speaker.

Chairman: JACK STACHEL. — Chairman: A. TRACHTENBERG.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Two Large Mass Meetings — SUNDAY, MAY 1, at 1 P. M. — Two Large Mass Meetings

Freiheit Gesangs Verein. — Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party, District New York. — Admission 50c. — Doors Open 12 M. — Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.

Defend Kushner; Seek Appeal on Moskowitz Case

Argument by Attorney Joseph R. Brodsky, representing the two workers who were arrested Wednesday for distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets, resulted yesterday in having the plea of Morris Kushner changed to "not guilty," and his case set over for hearing until Thursday, May 9th.

Kushner, who was arrested with Herman Moskowitz, had entered a technical plea of "guilty" when he was not represented by counsel. For this reason, Magistrate Well, sitting in the 57th street court, was unwillingly forced to allow a withdrawal of the first plea and the entrance of a plea of "not guilty." Bail was fixed at $100, instead of $500 as the judge intimated was his intention.

It is this same magistrate who yesterday sentenced Herman Moskowitz to six months in the workhouse on a charge of disorderly conduct. His offense was the same as Kushner's; distributing leaflets. Attorney Brodsky has already started to appeal this extreme sentence, and to have Moskowitz released on bail immediately. Brodsky is acting in behalf of the International Labor Defense in looking after the cases of these workers.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

news item that told of a certain Feodor Volkov, who was recently sentenced to death by the Soviet Government for murdering 300 peasants to avenge himself for the confiscation of his property by the state. He was a big landholder under the Czar. "Fine. I'd kill a million of you dogs if you tried to take my property" comments this gentle soul, whose property in all probability is confined to whatever livestock manages to eke out a precarious existence on the inside of his rags.

* * *

OF better stuff is our Cleveland correspondent who forwarded a clipping from a local paper which recorded the death of a prohibition stool-pigeon. The fink is alleged to be a former radical who became an agent of the department of justice and was responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of many workers. There is a suspicion that the bootleggers got him. But the informer could not claim that they did not give him a fair warning. Some of them recently hung him by the heels out of an eight-story window with the hint that the next time he became over-zealous in the line of duty, he would hit the sidewalk. Those soft-hearted people who sympathize with stool-pigeons may now shed a tear over Dan Kuts.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Volunteers Wanted Articles Wanted

For The DAILY WORKER Booth at the Joint Defense Bazaar, May 12 to 16. Art objects of all kinds, especially antiques, pictures, statues, vases, curios, etc. Report at once to the Local Office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

British Union Heads in Conference Against No Strike Bill of Tories

LONDON, April 29.—Representatives of 4,000,000 British trade unionists met today in Kingsway Hall to complete plans for a campaign to fight the government's proposed bill for the control of trade unions.

Although George Hicks, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, announced that "labor forces will fight the bill to the bitter end," the convention indicated early in its session that it would take considered action.

Communists proposed a real strike to force the withdrawal of the bill.

Policemen Assault Workers Who Defy Fascist Murderer

Uniformed policemen and detectives last night again aided the notorious fascist propagandist, Francesco de Pinedo, who prostitutes his ability as an aviator in order to get a favorable hearing for his apologies for the bloody regime of Mussolini, by launching a savage assault upon some 2,000 or more anti-fascists who were demonstrating against the presence of de Pinedo.

The anti-fascisti workers were marching toward the Vietor Emanuel Post of the Italian Legion at 215 Second Ave., where de Pinedo was delivering one of his apologies for fascism. There was no disorder and the marchers intended merely to pass the place in order to prove that the vast majority of Italian workers in this country, as in Italy, are opposed to fascism.

As the workers marched toward the hall Patrolman Schoenfeld and three other policemen tried to head them off by assaulting them with clubs. In a few moments reserves from three police stations arrived and began beating the marchers. At the same time a handful of fascist hoodlums who were listening to the harrangue of de Pinedo rushed out of the hall and mixed in with the fracas. Since the anti-fascists were anxious to avoid such a disturbance as was provoked by the police and the fascists they withdrew.

Fascist Had Revolver.

A number of the fascists were armed and flourished weapons. One of them, Antonio Tumbarelli, was arrested because he continued to flourish a loaded revolver in a drug store. The fascist explained that he was a "self-appointed" defender of de Pinedo and that he was armed in order to protect his leader.

The anti-fascisti workmen who were interviewed charge that de Pinedo is militising his time here to encourage the fascist to arm themselves to avenge Mussolini against his political enemies in this country who criticise his murderous regime.

Four Four Flyers Dead.

Washington, April 29.—Four navy fliers are believed to have perished when the plane in which they were flying from Philadelphia to the naval station at Hampton Roads was struck by lightning off Matthews, Va. late this afternoon.

Scores of Big May Day Meets in New York

(Continued from Page One)

Brooklyn Meetings.

Amalgamated Temple, 11-17 Arion Place, May 1, 2 p. m. Speakers: Oklow, Minor, Grigetas.

Royal Palace, 18 Manhattan Ave., May 1, 2 p. m. Speakers: Bimbo, Cosgrove, Unione, Materno.

Hopkinson Manlion, 423 Hopkinson Avenue. Speakers: Litvakis, Cosgrove, Rapolis, A. Stone.

New Jersey Meetings.

Prasaic—27 Dayton Ave., May 1, 3 p. m. Speakers: O'Flaherty, Clarence Miller.

Elizabeth—Lutwin Hall, 152 Front Street, May 1, 2 p. m. Speakers: Markoff, Powers.

Perth Amboy—308 Elm St., May 1, 3 p. m. Speakers: Powers.

Newark—Montgomery Hall, Prince and Montgomery Sts., May 1, 3 p. m. Speakers: Devine, Rutzweed.

Jersey City—166 Mercer St., May 1, 2 p. m. Speakers: Ella Wolfe, Joe Freeman.

West N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 17 St. and Tyler Ave., May 1, 2 p. m.

Paterson—Carpenter Hall, Van Houten and Main Sts., May 6, 8 p. m. Speakers: Wicks, Weisbord.

St. April 30, 8 p. m. Speaker: Weisbord.

Yonkers, N. Y.

20 Warburton Avenue, May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker: A. Markoff.

Connecticut Meetings.

Hartford—Unity Hall, 64 Pratt St., April 30, 8 p. m. Speakers: Primoff.

Stamford—Workmen Circle Center, 49 Pacific St., May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker: Siskind.

New Haven—28 Howe St., May 1, 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.

A. C. W. Workers to Fight Piece System

A mass meeting to protest against the attempt of the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to institute the piece work system will be held at Manhattan Lyceum at 1 p. m. today.

Convinced that the establishment of the piece work method would eventually open the way for return to sweat-shop conditions, the "Rank and File Conference Committee" which is organizing the meeting will point out the dangers of the present policy of the Amalgamated officials.

At a meeting of Local 5 held Wednesday evening the workers pledged their opposition to the secret secret agreements and urged that a meeting be called where the membership can have an opportunity to vote on the question.

RATIONAL LIVING

A RADICAL HEALTH MONTHLY

H. LISER, Editor.

MAY ISSUE: The Role of Sympathy. 6 Pp. Schmalhausen—The Crimes of Dentistry. Dr. A. Argo—Anti-Pessimism. Opportunities in Care and Prevention of Senile. Mary Dudderidge—Scare of Disease—Letter from Italy (Futurism and Fascism)—Common Cause of Disease. How to Treat Them Rationally—Food—A Student's First Steps in Medicine—Illustrations: Sex Instruction, War Neurosis, Exercise, etc.

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Address: Rational Living, Box 5, Station M, New York.

UNIONS PERMEATED WITH CORRUPTION ASSERTS BECKERMAN AT COLUMBIA

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is insensitive to the "right hand left" fight occurring in the rest of the needle trades, so Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated, told members of the Social Problems Club of Columbia University at a meeting held yesterday afternoon.

The methods I have used in ridding the union of this problem have been severely criticized," Beckerman confessed, "but I have no apologies. They have succeeded.

"If someone sticks me in the ribs with a knife, I go one better and get a gun."

Admits Corruption.

Beckerman was announced to speak on the present controversy in the needle trades, but his talk was by no means of any issues at stake or any problems involved as a picture of wholesale corruption which he says exists in all labor unions thruout the country. His frank acceptance of these evils, without promise or hope for the future, was a revelation.

"I imagine it would be almost impossible to get an honest election in any trade union," said Beckerman.

"Books may be handed out promiscuously; they may be printed promiscuously and given to anyone who wants to use them. I imagine there are many crooks in the needle trades and the rest of the labor movement. Many of the leaders are lazy. But the people thrust our country are inclined to smile at corruption."

He seemed to feel that trade union members had the same attitude.

No Faith In Membership.

Beckerman discussed at length the "right and left" fight in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Furriers' Union. He attributed it to the rise of the Trade Union Educational League, and stated his belief that the only difference between the rights and lefts was the question of whether an outside body should control the union. He felt the matter would be settled by the members themselves, but he did not explain how. He definitely opposed the efforts of an election. He even had no faith in an election supervised by an impartial body, like the American Civil Liberties Union.

"I myself suspect that body. Two on three people do the active work for the others. For instance there was a meeting called to discuss problems of our union and I deliberately did not interfere, just to see what would happen. But the Civil Liberties appointed a committee to visit that meeting without even asking me whether I wanted it. They have lost whatever usefulness they had."

Fired For Attending Meeting.

One of the students asked about the Kulok shop, where a worker was taken off the job for attending a left wing meeting, and the whole shop came out on strike. Beckerman remembered that the man had been fined by the Executive Board for some infringement of union rules, but he could not remember what it was. He was taken off the job for failing to pay the fine.

According to Beckerman, members of the Amalgamated can be members of the T. U. E. L. but such members cannot run for office.

"But as a member of the union is he not entitled to all privileges of the union," someone asked.

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

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VITALITY FOOD & VIGOR FOOD
Our Specialties.
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Open Evenings. Mail Orders Filled.

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Envoy Houghton Dines—With Royalty While Insurance Quizz Pends

LONDON, April 29.—United States Ambassador and Mrs. Alanson B. Houghton will entertain King George and Queen Mary at dinner shortly according to the Daily Express.

In addition to his plenipotentiary activities Houghton acts in the capacity of director for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company whose business practices are threatened with an investigation due to pressure brought about by a series of articles now appearing in The DAILY WORKER.

Maj. Berry Opposes Five Day Week For Printing Trades Men

President George F. Berry of the International Pressmen's Union received the commendation of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in convention here yesterday when he declared that he is opposed to the five day week in the printing trades.

The publishers special standing committee on the five day week quoted with approval Berry's statement in his official journal, the American Pressman:

"The international Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America has very frankly declared that it does not consider the time propitious to even think about a further reduction in the work week."

The American Federation of Labor, in which Major Berry, whose title dates from quartermaster service during the war, is an important leader, has declared officially for the five day week. Berry has forced his union to buy several banks in Tennessee. He was formerly vice commander of the American Legion and tried hard to get the democratic vice presidential nomination in 1924.

Give Beckerman Air.

NEWARK, N. J., April 29. — Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union was chased out of a meeting of Local 24 that was held in this city last Tuesday evening, when the installation of new officers of the local was to be the order of business.

* * *

Three elections have been held in the local during the last month where two cliques have been struggling for the two paid jobs that are available. Last Tuesday Beckerman had more than 200 ballots stuffed in the ballot box and "elected" his two men.

BLAST LEVEE TO TURN BIG RIVER ON POOR FARMERS

Militia, Plague, Famine Add to Flood Horrors

POYDRAS, La., April 29.—The Poydras crevasse on the east bank of the Mississippi, twelve miles below New Orleans was blasted at 2:17 p. m. today in a supreme attempt to break the back of the valley's most devastating flood in history.

Guns and Deadline.

Virtual martial law prevailed from day-break today in the territory in which the levees line was to be ripped open with dynamite. State troops patrolled the highways and fast river boats with armed guardsmen aboard maintained a dead line across the river.

Airplanes flew over the doomed region to give final warning to scattered residents who were either unaware that the river was to be turned upon them, or unwilling to leave their possessions to the yellow torrent. Three hundred people were believed by state officials to be in the sacrificed territory at day-break.

Some strugglers still made their way to New Orleans. A few others apparently, were preparing to take their chances on high spots in the vicinity of their farms and gardens.

Ruins Two Parishes.

The Poydras dynamiting already has gone into history as the $2,000,000 blast, that being conservative official estimate of the property loss involved to St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes.

New Orleans for the most part went about her business quite as usual—almost nonchalantly—as she has during the entire period of the flood, apparently convinced that the man-made volcano at Poydras would remove the last menace to their city.

Union Meetings

Amalgamated Food Workers
BAKERS' LOCAL No. 1.
350 E. 85th St. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Meeting on announcement of Executive Board.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to
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LENIN SAID:

There is not a single political worker who has not experienced defeat at some period of his career, and if we desire to speak seriously about exercising influence upon the masses, about winning the "good will" of the masses, we must exert every effort to prevent these defeats from being concealed in the vitiated atmosphere of study-circle and groups; they must be submitted to the judgment of all. At first sight it would seem that this is not a proper thing to do and that it would give "offense" to this or that leader. But this false sense of propriety must be overcome; it is our duty to the party and to the working class. By this and this alone will we make it possible for the whole mass (and not a casually selected group or study-circle) of influential party workers to know their leaders AND TO PLACE EACH ONE OF THEM IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

("Lenin on Organization"—From a letter to the Iskra, November 25, 1903.)

Hankow and the Chinese Eastern Railway—
The Imperialist Front.

The two things that remain clear in the Chinese situation, that stand out thru all the confusion created by imperialist correspondents who do not know what is actually going on to begin with and who in the second place wish to create an intervention atmosphere, are:

1.) The attack of the imperialists is centering on Hankow, the stronghold of the labor movement, of the Kuomintang government and the important industrial district of China.

2.) The offensive against the Soviet Union is being developed by means of attempts to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway and eliminate the Soviet Union from the management committee organized jointly by them and the Chinese.

Battleships of the great powers numbering from forty-five to fifty (estimates vary) are anchored in front of Hankow "with their guns trained on the city," to quote the imperialist press. Wild rumors of disorders in Hankow, which would furnish an excuse for intervention, have been cabled to the American press ever since the treason of Chiang Kai Shek occurred. But to date nothing of the kind has happened and yesterday the news comes of a resumption of business by Japanese concerns by agreement with the labor unions and the Hankow government.

It seems that the "demoralization" of the labor unions and the left wing government, which the imperialist correspondents have been so industriously propagating, is pure fiction. Not only is the Hankow government consolidating its influence in the three great industrial cities of Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow but it is, according to the New York Times, whose correspondent is bitterly hostile to Hankow, sending four armies southward to Canton.

This certainly is evidence of strength and not weakness. On the other hand, Chiang Kai Shek has not even been able to organize a civilian government in spite of strenuous efforts in this direction but is still operating as a dictator with but little authority over subordinate commanders.

The concentration of imperialist naval and military forces at Hankow is in itself a refutation of the tales of the weakness of the anti-imperialist and labor government there. World imperialism knows that the Hankow government, with its base in the labor unions and peasant organizations, with millions of supporters in and around great centers of population such as Shanghai and Canton, is the only powerful force opposing it in China.

This is the secret of the huge fleet 600 miles up the Yangtze and the constant bombardments conducted jointly by British and American gunboats.

These two great imperialist nations, both of them seeing in the rise of the Soviet Union and the Chinese liberation movement the beginning of the end of their careers of robbery, and aided by Japan and France when necessary, are striking at the heart of the mass movement in China. Japan again is inciting Chang Tso Lin to aggression against the Soviet Union.

To end the war on the Chinese labor unions, the peasant organizations, the militant nationalist student organizations and those sections of the middle class which are honestly fighting against imperialism, is the task of the workers in the imperialist countries. We can be certain that if the present plans of the imperialists mature and the Chinese liberation movement is crushed temporarily (it cannot be destroyed) that there will be a new and more destructive wave of world reaction.

The Chinese masses hold the first line trenches. We must give all possible aid.

Every imperialist government must be exposed by the workers whom it oppresses at home.

The demand for Hands Off China can be made so powerful that imperialism cannot carry out its program for establishing anew the enslavement of the Chinese masses.

Nicaraguan Liberals Should Reject Stimson Plan

The combination of American marines and subsidized Diaz forces having thus far failed completely to subdue in the interest of imperialist policy the liberal forces supporting the legally selected government of Sacasa, the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg government has sent Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war under President Taft and one of the directors of the American Superpower Corporation, to utilize dirty diplomacy in an effort to disarm the liberal forces.

Stimson, under orders of the Coolidge administration, has proposed to the supporters of Sacasa that they disarm and permit the usurper Diaz to remain in office until December 31, 1928, with "guaranteed participation of the liberals in the conservative government," to be followed by elections "guaranteed by the United States if *both sides* request it."

This brazen attempt to disarm the opposition and establish Diaz as the undisputed dictator is too flimsy to escape detection by the liberals. Certainly the Diaz side will not request an election that might endanger their position, therefore no election will be held unless a reign of terror is established that will assure the disfranchising of the masses and a fake election that will cloak Diaz's dictatorship with legality.

The liberals should refuse to disarm and should continue the fight against Diaz, the Wall Street agent, as well as against Coolidge's gunmen of imperialism and the industrial magnate, Mr. Stimson, until the whole mess of them are driven from the country and the people permitted to choose their own form of government.

In their defiance of American imperialism they will have the support of all workers and farmers in the United States who are awakened to the menace of the administration's provocative policy in the South and Central American republics.

Official Labor Reaction Meets Political Defeat

(Big Capitalists and Their Agents Discipline Their Labor Leaders)

By WM. F. DUNNE

REACTION in the American labor movement has suffered a political defeat in the last thirty days.

If the left wing is able to drive home the lessons of this defeat to the workingclass and give organizational expression to the disillusionment and resentment which is bound to arise, it will be able to take the offensive again in the near future.

IT MUST be understood to begin with, in this article a distinction is made between reaction in the labor movement proper and the general wave of reaction which is sweeping the United States and which is bound up intimately with its predominant imperialist position. It is exactly the great depth of this general wave of reaction which is partially responsible for the impossible political position in which the Greens, Wolls, Lewises—the whole leading circle of the American Federation of Labor and its socialist allies—now find themselves.

IT IS hardly necessary here to give in detail the evidence (listed in many previous articles) which shows that the leadership of the American labor movement has adopted a program having as its central point the castration of the unions and the replacement of virility by organizations which are to be instruments for promoting increased production. This policy does not merely abandon the class struggle (theory) but does not even acknowledged the existence of the class struggle) but it repudiates the rank and file militancy, shown in strikes, boycotts and armed struggles which made the American labor movement as forceful as it is.

THIS policy, to be successful, must be based on a truce in the class struggle—agreement by the capitalists to abandon their aggressions against the workers' organizations, their wages and working conditions and all attempts to lower the political status of the workers and their organizations. The class struggle arises from the fact that the capitalist class never treats the working class as anything else then a subject class. (The reasons for this do not need to be explained here.)

THE official leadership of American labor has acted on the theory that in the United States there is no such thing as the class struggle —no class divided by the efficiency capitalism. In the American Federationist for June 1923 (about the time the present offensive against militant trade unionism was opened) we read that the American Federation of Labor is "squarely for the defense and maintenance of the existing order and for its development and improvement."

IN practice the above statement has expressed as "union-management cooperation"—the Baltimore and Ohio plan, the Watson-Parker bill, etc. Flowing out of this denial of the class struggle has come a flood of apologies for the discarding of the policy of struggle for obtaining demands made by the unions.

A WHOLE literature has developed whose sole purpose is to justify the embrace with American capitalism. Every two-hy-four "economist" has been prating about the "tremendous new developments in American industry," preaching against "waste in industry," lauding the "sane and constructive" policy of the Greens, Wolls and Lewises, forecasting a "new civilization," etc.

THE Workers Education Bureau, beginning as something of a revolt against the absolute lack of any educational activity in the A. F. of L. program, has rapidly become a propaganda instrument for efficiency unionism. Its principal function is to give as much theoretical justification as possible for the wrecking of the unions as weapons of the workers.

AGAINST the Communists and the organized left wing the principal arguments used by the efficiency union apologists have been 1) that they insisted on basing a policy on the class struggle when no such clash existed in democratic America and 2) that the strikes organized and led by the left wing were unnecessary when the capitalists were ready to come to an understanding, and further, that these strikes fosterfered with the sweet peace which enveloped worker and capitalist alike.

LABOR officialdom is for peace but American capitalism is for war and in the last months it has shown clearly that any disposition for a truce in the class struggle that may exist is solely in the breasts of labor officialdom.

How has this been shown?

By two important events and by a number of minor ones. Occurrence of a major character which show that American capitalism is on the offensive are:

1.—The closing of their mines by the coal barons rather than consider the wages and working conditions specified in the Jacksonville agreement.

2.—The decision of the United States supreme court handed down on April 11 in the Bedford Cut Stone case outlawing even the ordinary defensive activities of unions in so brazen a manner that Justice Brandeis in his dissenting opinion referred to it as "an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

These two blows at the labor movement cannot be understood in their full importance as complete and unanswerable refutations of the workers-employer cooperation doctrine unless they are seen in their relation to the recent history of the labor movement.

(To Be Continued.)

The First of May and the Working Woman

By RACHEL HOLTMAN.

Not long ago, the First of May was celebrated by just a small group in the big industrial centres. Then came the Russian revolution and the liberated workers and peasants took this day as the most cherished holiday. The class conscious workers followed them and soon there will not be a corner in the globe where this day will not be recognized as the most praised workers' holiday.

It is hard to believe that the reactionaries of the American Federation of Labor, the ones that now persecute workers, the ones that go hand in hand with the bosses—that this American Federation of Labor should have been the first over thirty years to propose at the International Congress in Paris, that the first of May be considered as the day of struggle for the eight hour day.

With that proposition' (it was accepted unanimously) the A. F. of L. put herself in the forefront as the vanguard to fight for better working conditions.

Now They Change.

Never before was it so plain as it is now that the leaders of the A. F. of L. are closely connected, are going hand in hand with the government courts, bourgeois press and the bosses. Never before were the class lines so sharply drawn as they are now. Never before were there such disruptions in the workers' movement as there is on this first of May.

The A. F. of L. has completely forgotten its ideals—the cause for which it stood. It is no longer celebrating the First of May, but instead has adopted the labor day which is so much being exhorted by the American bourgeoisie, namely, the first Monday in September.

Call It "Health Day."

Yet, the bourgeoisie is considering this great international holiday and the manner in which they are celebrating it is by taking an account of the great work they have done for society.

They are trying high and low to show how much they have done to bring up a healthy generation, healthy physically and morally.

The Child Welfare Association is organizing May 1, celebrations throughout the States, the attractions with which they hope to draw people are with May Day Parties, prizes for the best fed children, etc. Naturally —who are the best fed children? Certainly not the children of the great masses, who are compelled to go to work before they are physically developed, for a low unearthly wage that is not even enough to give them the mere necessities of existence.

Workers Look to Future.

May the 1st, when the workers gather to account for everything they have done and decide what should be done; it is also the duty of the working class woman to take stock of what she has done to enlighten the lives and better conditions of the working women, in the factory, and home. What is the situation now? For the last year into the class struggle were drawn in elements as were considered impossible to get hold of—i.e. the women.

Women Unionists.

The heroic fight in Passaic, where 80 per cent of the working women are now organized in unions shows clearly what a power women can be when organized. The excellent relief work during the strike showed clearly that the women have been able to achieve. For the last year, the women grew up and developed mentally. She is beginning to understand that the struggle of the workers is her struggle. This historic mass meeting of the 3000 women workers in Cooper Union is the best proof that the woman is on the right path and in the right place.

Give Relief.

For the last year the women have built up and developed their organization. They gave relief wherever and whenever it was necessary. They took part in picketing, in different protest meetings, bazaars and educational work.

With the best of hope and aspirations, the women may look towards the future and with enthusiasm continue the struggle.

On the day of May 1st the working women of America are sending to all the oppressed and enslaved the world over their comradely greetings.

Sisters, unite with the men workers in the fight for a better, more beautiful world.

I.L.D. Bazaar In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, Local Philadelphia, will be held at New Traymore Hall, Franklin St. and Columbia Ave., on Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening, May 6th and 7th.

Secretary Lyman claims that this bazaar will certainly measure up to the high standard set by their previous bazaars, and invites all who wish to help in the work of defense for political prisoners to participate.

Anyone wishing to contribute money or articles to the bazaar should send same to the local headquarters at 521 York Ave.

Young Pioneer League, May Day Celebration.

The Young Pioneer League will celebrate May Day on Saturday afternoon, one o'clock at 525 East 72nd Street. The program includes a play, "The Rose Bush" and a talk by Joe Freeman, who has just returned from Russia, on May Day in Sovnet Russia. He also brings greetings from the Russian Pioneers.

MEETING FOR WOMEN MEMBERS OF WORKERS PARTY

The Second Party Women's Industrial Conference will be held Friday, May 6th at 8 p. m., at 126 ast 16th Street, New York City.

All delegates at first conference plus the following comrades must attend:

1.—Representatives from shop nuclei in shops employing women.

2.—All Party industrial organizers.

3.—Individual comrades working in shops employing women.

4.—Section and sub-section organizers for women's work.

This conference will be of especial interest. Report on activities and new tasks will be taken up.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join It." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 First First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By ROBERT LYONS

FROM RAGS TO RICHES: A SUCCESS STORY.
By Jake, the Demon Reporter.

From rags to riches—that in brief is the story of Herbert Klotz, the multimillionaire rags dealer, a self-made man who attributes all his success to his mother. This reporter, being softhearted, wiped a tear as Mr. Klotz unfolded the stirring story of his career.

No man (since the last one we interviewed) has had so many obstacles to contend with before rising to his present pinnacle of wealth.

"You see, young feller,' Mr. Klotz said from the side of his mouth which was not occupied by a cigar, "it was this way. When I got to this here country I was just a kid, you know. And I was interested in a lot of nonsense. I liked music, for example—Bach and Mozart and Beethoven and the rest of the heavyweights. Get me?"

"Yeh," the reporter interjected.

"But my mother, God bless her memory," he continued, signing large checks for charity, perhaps a little sadly, "my mother she says, 'Herbie,' she says, 'y'gotta get over it. There aint no future in it. Money talks in this here country, see? Now look at Uncle Gerhart,' she says, 'just look at uncle Gerhart.' "

Mr. Klotz did. This uncle was born with a fine tenor voice. In the old country he had dreamed of becoming an opera star. But in America he decided to put his voice to better use. He became an old clothes collector. No one could resist his sweet resonant cries. Women rushed to sell their husbands' Sunday suits for next to nothing when his "Any ol' clo's . . ." echoed through the streets. And so Uncle Gerhard was established as a prosperous rags dealer, with a cellar all his own, then two cellars, and so on.

"I became apprenticed to my uncle," Klotz declared, absent-mindedly tearing up the checks he had signed, "but it was no dinch. Always at the wrong moment music would come into my head, and thoughts about birds and spring and that sort of stuff. But I thought of my poor old mother and her hopes for my future. I crushed those thoughts and got down to hard tacks. And after a while I got on quite nicely, thank you."

Then came a great day when he discovered that there was another kind of rags, a kind that his uncle knew nothing about. Klotz discovered that his great failing, music, could help him. He began to specialize in musical rags!

"Ragtime music was just going into style," he said, toying idly with $20 gold pieces. "That was my chance! I began to corner the market. At last my love of music was a Business Asset. I began to buy up bits of Bach and Beethoven and Mozart and the rest of the big boys; tag-ends, snatches, 'seconds' from all the masters; tunes torn out this place and that. . . . I had them all turned to good honest rags. Orders came faster than I could fill them and now I have a factory in Rutherford, New Jersey, another in Gary, Indiana, and a third—but let me show you."

He led the excited reporter to the show-room. Radios and victrolas and mechanical pianos were going full blast. Hundreds of uniformed composers were at work.

"You see," he said, "business is just humming."

"Humming' ain't the word for this racket," the reporter agreed and rushed off to beat the deadline.

The Battle of Banker Hill.

At the Battle of Bunker Hill
our men saw red
and stabbed
at those straps criss-crossed
on the chests of
lazy shiftless fellows
And Lost!

At the Battle of Banker Hill
(And other Socony Hills)
our men saw clouds
of red—red—red . . .
and sent speeding, sizzling
shell . . . shell . . . shell
and Won!

—SPULL.

God and Gunboats.

"Some mean people are saying," Norman Studer advises this department, "that the missionaries have forsaken God for Gunboats in China, but don't you believe them. To prove it, I am sending you a quotation from a letter written by a one of God's own salesmen, now stranded in Shanghai. The letter appears in full in the college newspaper of Chowan College, Murfreesboro, N. C. Here it is:

" 'We do crave the prayers of our friends at home. It is not for ourselves that we are concerned, but for the native Christians, the native pastors, the native evangelists and the native Bible women. They are having to undergo all kinds of persecutions at this time, and there is no one to protect them. . . . For our protection there are warships from America and Britain here in the harbor, and plans are laid by which we could be put on boats at short notice. . . .'

"In an exclusive spirit-world interview for this paper I have just discovered why the missionaries are right in praying for God to protect the native Christians while they rely on Gunboats. It seems that God is so busy protecting the native Believers from an awful fate at the hands of the enemy that it would be downright ingratitude to ask Him to bother with a mere handful of missionaries."

Literary Intervention.—A distinguished group of Jewish writers has published an open letter to the needle trades workers of New York. These literary gentlemen have been watching the internal struggle for a long time. They saw the bloodshed, the starvation, the threat against the very life of the unions involved. But they did not feel that they should interfere. Then, however, something worse happened. In the fervor of the fight the combatants forgot their manners. The Yiddish tongue was being defiled by gross invectives. That was more than they could stand, wherefore the public letter demanding peace.

Now it only remains to see how Messrs. Woll, McGrady, Frayne et al will meet this appeal to their literary conscience.

Further Suggestions For An All-Star Reporting Team.—Comrade Sam Levine volunteers the following recommendations for the all-star staff of reporters being mobilized by Footnotes:

History—Henry Ford.
Communism—Abraham Cahan.
Latest News From Russia—Alexander Kerensky.
Left Wing Trade Unionism—Matthew Woll.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Stop the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg War on Chinese Liberation Movement

SUPPLEMENT PART II

THE DAILY WORKER

MAY DAY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y. under the act of March 3, 1879.

Hands Off China!—Hands Off the Soviet Union!—Smash the Right Wing Drive Against Trade Unionism!—Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Be Freed;

The 1919 May Day Terror in Cleveland

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Victory Loan drive was sagging in Cleveland. The people who were sold a sordid war under the pretense that it was a fight for civilization and freedom for humanity were recovering from the spree and they begged their dollars regretting that they had not bagged the sons they sent across the ocean to die or be maimed on the bloody fields of Flanders to protect the millions of the House of Mean that were invested on the side of the allies. The patriotic bankers and business men and their political flunkeys were frantic. The Victory Loan must be put over. The voices of those who continued to tell the masses the truth must be stilled. It was in this atmosphere of contemplated violence that the Socialist Party of Cleveland, under the direction of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg organized a monster parade on that historic May Day, 1919.

THE Socialists of the city of Cleveland and sympathetic organizations gathered in their respective halls early on May Day and formed in line for the march downtown to the Public Square where they were supposed to arrive by noontime. The procession was orderly. As the parade got under way hoodlums of the American Legion, under the direction of the local business men began to attack the individual marchers who carried red flags. Crippled victims of the war in wheel hairs were used by the reactionaries to arouse the people against the socialists. These unfortunate victims of capitalism did not realise that their crippled bodies was their only gain from a war that raised a crop of American millionaires who were never within hearing of gunshot, and that the men and women they were incited to attack were their best friends whose advice if followed would have kept in the United States the millions of young men who risked life and limb in the bloody holocaust that the imperialist powers turned loose upon the human race.

A DESCRIPTION of the attack on the parade as reported in The Cleveland Press tells us that "trouble started simultaneously on each route as the paraders entered the downtown section." Everything pointed to a well-planned attack.

The Press, which is a member of the allegedly liberal United Press news syndicate, points exultingly to the patriotism shown by the office employes who showered confetti on the hoodlums, labelled "loyalists" as those "heroes" broke the heads of defenseless and peaceful workers. How this confetti appeared so suddenly is not explained by the capitalist press but furnishes more evidence in proof of the contention that the attack was planned and premeditated.

The police were supposed to protect the parade but the kind of protection that afforded was the clubbing of the heads of paraders and the killing of two of them.

CRIPPLED war victim James Stevens who was sitting in his wheel chair in front of the Olmstead Hotel deposes:

"The first thing I saw was the red flags. I wheeled my chair into the street as the heads of the column passed and I yelled. 'Get those red flags.'

"Some of the marchers laughed and jeered at me. But my comrades in uniform came running when I yelled, 'Get 'em boys'."

Oh, loyal cripple! Oh most perfect soldier of capitalism! Crippled above and below!

Another hero of the day was Sergeant Raymond Williams, "whose arm was shattered at St. Mihiel, who like Stevens, is here for the Victory Loan was one of the first to get a red flag. . ."

JOSEPH IVANY and Sam Pearlman were shot and killed by policemen. Death alone saved the murdered from being indicted on charges of shooting with intent to kill. The police were exonerated and hailed as heroes. The necessary hysteria for a successful Victory Loan campaign was being worked up. What did it matter if the lives of a few workingmen were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism and that hundreds should be smashed, jailed and separated from their families by deportation?

C. E. RUTHENBERG, then as always, was in the forefront of the fight. He led the parade to the Public Square and mounted the platform accompanied by a number of war veterans in uniform who carried red flags. Those soldiers learned what they had been fighting for and they wanted to show their hatred for the capitalists that sent them to the slaughter. No sooner had the speakers and the radical soldiers mounted the platform than hoodlums attacked them.

The Victory Loan quota for the city of Cleveland was $81,500,000. With only eight more days left the patriots had succeeded only in hijacking $31,000,000 out of the pockets of the public. The bankers did not like the idea of having to fork out the balance even tho they could dig their flats into the people's savings in the banks and claim credit for extra-patriotism.

THE arrests made by Friday numbered 134. Most of those were foreign born. "Almost every other man arraigned" the Cleveland Press reports "appeared with a bandaged head or body bound up. This was the result of blows from police mace or of clubs in the hands of loyalist crowds." Those were the days when habitual criminals accustomed to the rigorous treatment accorded them in United States jails became patriots for the moment by way of a change and got away with it until the war hysteria died down. Many of them are now back in their striped uniforms, numbered and tagged in prison cells.

NOT content with breaking up the parade the "gallant" hoodlums visited socialist party headquarters smashed the windows and destroyed pictures and books. More than 200 workers were injured in the struggle including 17 policemen. All the blows were not on one side. The workers defended themselves as best they could against the armed hoodlums.

In the middle of the second page of the Cleveland Press of May 2, and surrounded by stories and pictures of the riot was an appeal for contributions to the Victory Loan. Here is an example of the threatening language used by the chairman of the drive committee:

"It means a hair-trigger sprint from now on. A victory button is your only protection now. All instructions to wait for the canvassers to reach your homes are off." This meant that a worker without a victory button prominently displayed

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Sink the Electric Chair in a Flood of Protests!



From All Over the World They Come

The Smile That Makes Imperialism Frantic



Young China—Armed and Defiant

MAY DAY, 1927

Declaration of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Com.) Party of America

May Day is International Labor Day—the day when the workers of the entire world demonstrate their solidarity and their determination to fight together in a common cause against common oppressors. There never was a May Day when international solidarity was more necessary than it is today on the first of May, 1927.

A NEW WORLD WAR.

First there is the war danger.

In China, where a nation of 400,000,000 is struggling to be free; where under the leadership of the Chinese labor movement supported by the entire Chinese people, a war of liberation is being waged against the chains of foreign imperialism and native tyranny, the battleships of the big imperialist nations of the earth are massing to throttle the Chinese People's Republic. Over 175 battleships of eight nations are riding in the harbor of Shanghai and far up the inland waters of the Yangtse river.

Under the arrogant leadership of British imperialism which had the biggest strangle-hold upon the economic life of the Chinese people, the great powers are cynically preparing their military intervention to attempt to stop the rising tide of the victorious Chinese revolution. Over thirty of our battleships and all our regiments of marines that are not otherwise occupied in the disgraceful business of invading Nicaragua, are in China. British imperialism which has the biggest stakes there has been trying to make our government and our marines take the lead in butchering Chinese workers. And already our marines have to their credit the invasion of Shanghai and the disgraceful massacre of Nanking. American and British battleships opened up with artillery fire on the civilian population of Nanking under the pretext of defending Socony Hill (Standard Oil Co.) and over 7,000 Chinese men, women, and children were slaughtered. American battleships have become tankers for Socony. Now Wall Street and British imperialism have gotten our government to join with England, Japan, Italy, and France in insolent "identic" notes demanding reparations for the foul deed one American was killed while



hundreds of Chinese were being slaughtered. This note means only one thing. IT MEANS WAR!

Attacks On Soviet Union.

At the same time that the big imperialist powers are planning to invade China they are also planning to attack the Soviet Union, the only land in the world where the workers rule. As a step in this direction they engineered the unheard of raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking. With the connivance and approval of the British and American ministers in Peking where consent to raid the legation section had to be secured, and urged and paid by the bankers of England, Japan and America, their stooling, Chiang Tso Lin, made his unprovoked attack upon the Soviet Legation in hopes that Soviet Russia would declare war and thus give the other powers a pretext to invade China and attack Russia. But the only government in the world that is sincerely trying to avoid war is the government of the Workers and Peasants of the Soviet Union and in place of falling into the trap it withdrew its ambassador from the puppet government of Peking and warned the workers of the world of the new war plot.

"War To End All Wars."

Ten years ago our country entered into the bloody war which they told us was "to end all wars" and now Wall Street is planning to plunge our country into a bloodier war than the world has ever known. Such a war would be the most unrighteous war and the most disastrous—a war to crush the rising Chinese republic, a war to crush the Soviet Union. And if these two should be successful then a new series of international wars with England and Japan for the division of the spoils, a war for the partition of China and the control of the Pacific.

We must not permit this new world war for which the nations are arming and the battle fleets gathering in the Pacific. This May Day let us demonstrate in every corner of our land along with the workers of Great Britain, of Japan, of China, of the Soviet

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Save the Miners' Union—Hands Off Nicaragua and Mexico!—Withdraw All Troops and Battleships From China!—Support the Chinese Trade Unions!

MAY DAY—Yesterday and Today

By H. M. WICKS.

THE May Day that the working class of the world celebrates is not that mystical, far-away festival of sacrifice to gods and goddesses of ancient Greece and the still more ancient Babylon; we do not celebrate it because the name of the month is derived from Maia, the mother of Mercury to whom the Romans offered up sacrifices on the first day of the month, nor because we do homage to the processions to the grotto of Egeria. Nor yet is our May Day derived from the Maypole celebrations in medieval and Tudor England; the gayety of which aroused the ire of the puritans who abolished it during the Cromwellian interregnum.

* * *

OUR May Day is International Labor Day, born of the struggle of the working class against its historical enemy, the capitalist class; born on American soil out of the great eight-hour agitation of the eighties of the last century. For years May First had come to be dreaded by the exploiters of labor in the United States in that era when the colossal trusts of today were young giants endeavoring to enslave the working class of a continent. It is the irony of history that the pressure of the masses of American labor and the preparations that were made for the resumption of the eight-hour struggle in 1899 impelled Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to request the International Labor Congress at Paris to arrange sympathetic demonstrations throughout Europe on May 1st, the day selected for the beginning of the American eight-hour day strike. It seems ironic today in view of the subsequent history of Gompers who not only repudiated International Labor Day for an innocuous national labor day, but who traduced with the most malevolent billingsgate those workers who even suggested sympathetic strikes in the United States, say nothing of international action.

* * *

THE American labor movement, or rather that portion of it that was organized under the banner of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, first set aside the First of May for the beginning of a "universal strike" at its convention that began in Chicago on October 7, 1884, when the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, By the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout this jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution by the time named."

But the struggle for the eight-hour-day required something more than a mere resolution directing its affiliated bodies to enforce it, as the new labor movement in America soon discovered as it passed through the blood baptism of the ensuing years.

At the time the resolution was adopted the Knights of Labor played a more important role as far as its influence upon the working class was concerned than did the new Federation which only had an affiliated membership of 50,000, so the convention instructed its "legislative committee" to extend an invitation to the Knights of Labor to cooperate "in the general movement to establish the eight-hour reform."

Few even of the unions affiliated with the Federation adopted the proposal to donate two per cent of their revenue to the fund for financing the struggle. Then Terence V. Powderly, leader of the Knights of Labor who bore the capacious title of Grand Master Workman, issued a secret letter in which he advised against being too active in the eight hour movement. At a convention held at Richmond a few months later he defended his traitorous course with the miserable plea that "the education which must always precede intelligent action had not been given to those most in need of it."

Powderly's agents added to his betrayal by taking advantage of the eight hour agitation to increase the membership of his own organization and was highly successful for the reason that the young Federation did not have funds with which to employ even one organizer. The new members in the Knights could not know of Powderly's secret treachery and were strongly behind the eight-hour agitation, which he capitalized only in order that he could more easily betray the movement.

The 1885 convention of the Federation reaffirmed its determination to launch the eight hour day on May First of the next year. In spite of Powderly's circular and the sabotage of his clique the units of the Knights of Labor in the most important centers were unanimously in favor of the movement.

March and April of 1886 saw the most intensive organization of labor groups that had ever occurred in the history of labor anywhere. As the decisive day approached the press serving the interests of the budding trusts began a campaign of vilification and incitement against labor that has had no equal even to this day. A Knights of Labor strike broke over the Gould railroad lines on March 1, over a question of a wage of $1.50 per day and because of discrimination against members who had participated in a strike against the road a year before. Powderly, during the course of the strike, had made the most disgraceful proposals to Jay Gould to "arbitrate" the strike as he wanted it terminated before the Federation's eight-hour struggle began, as by that time it was apparent that the demand was to meet the unanimous resistance of the employers. Gould disdainfully refused arbitration and the strike itself died out and was called off on May 3, two days after the date set for the beginning of the Eight Hour struggle —American Labor's First May Day!

* * *

WHEN May Day, 1886, arrived the long-awaited walk-out began but no one then knew the exact number involved. Subsequent statistics place the number at 190,000. More than 100,000 other workers were persuaded to refrain from striking by the promise of shorter hours—but not the eight hour day.

For four days the movement was rapidly spreading when on the evening of May 4, in Haymarket Square in Chicago, during the progress of a mass meeting someone, unquestionably a provocateur, hurled a bomb into a squad of policemen, killing a sergeant and wounding several others.

The wild provocation, the hysterical incitements in the columns of the press, the vapid ravings of the pulpit, the mobilization of all the forces in defense of "law and order," "the family," and "civilization," the riff-raff and hangers-on of capitalist society, need not here be described. Organized terror crippled the eight-hour movement and stopped the spread of the strike.

In spite of the frightfulness and ruthlessness of the enemy the labor movement made substantial gain from the struggle. What the outcome might have been under more

(Continued on Page Three)

The May Day Hand Clasp



The Symbol of Workingclass Unity

SPECIAL MAY DAY SUPPLEMENT

LIFE AND LIBERTY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI!

May Day and the American Farmer

By ALFRED KNUDSON.

MAY Day, the international workers holiday, should serve as an inspiration to the working farmers of America to fight more energetically against the capitalists who exploit them. May Day is created for them as well as the city workers. Both the farmers and the workers have the same interests as producers of wealth and they have common exploiters, and must, therefore, solve their problems together. On May first they can well demonstrate together.

WHILE it is true that the city workers for various reasons, must take the leadership in the revolutionary struggles against the capitalists and their government, no successful revolution in America is possible without the support and cooperation of the American working farmer. The city worker must get a clearer notion about the significance of the support the workers on the land render him in the winning of these struggles. Through joint demonstrations of farmers and workers on May Day the worker will learn to appreciate the importance of the farmers and vice versa.

I WAS at Kief, the Soviet Union, on May 1st, 1925. Here the farmers and workers, over 400,000 of them demonstrated together, fully conscious of their solidarity. Children, workers, students, teachers, journalists, red army men, all workers, marched together, six abreast on both sides of the street. The parade lasted eight hours. From Minsk in the west to Vladivostock on the Pacific tens of millions of the new and free Soviet citizens are on the march on this May day.

These parades are educational and international and not nationalistic, serving immensly to steel the minds and the nerves of the farmers and workers to fight with greater vigor for their interests. They are a necessity.

TWO-THIRDS of the population of the world are farmers and peasants. These millions of land workers are being more and more tightly squeezed by the landowners and banks and the capitalist governments. Tens of millions of farmers in the advanced industrial countries in Europe and America are rapidly losing their land and groaning under a heavy burden of taxation and hundreds of millions of peasants in the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the East, Near East, Africa, Mexico and South America are in a condition of abject slavery, ground to dust under the bloody and rapacious heel of capitalist imperialism. It is beginning to dawn on these landless millions that there is no hope for them under the system of capitalist imperialism, but that they must seek their freedom through new alignments and new allies.

THE big landowners and capitalists are fighting desperately to hold the farmer as an ally in their defense of capitalism. As long as they can keep the support of the farming masses they will always be in a strategic position to ward off the growing menace of the rise of the power of the city workers. This is a great struggle for supremacy and farmers and workers everywhere must not fail to study the situation closely. Too long have the capitalists divided the farmers and the workers, playing the one group of workers against the other. They must prevent these combinations of the capitalists by seeking one another as allies in the most determined fashion. May day demonstrations must serve as a practical means of bringing the farmers and workers world closer together.

THE people of the colonies are now rising with arms in hand against the tyranny of western capitalist imperialism. In the struggle that is now going on in China the Chinese farmers are playing a leading role. Tens of millions of them are following in the footsteps of the Russian farmers by demonstrating the right to occupy and use the land. In this fight against the feudal lords and capitalist imperialism, the Chinese farmers need the support of the farmers and workers of the entire world. The Chinese farmers and workers must be supported on this May day in their demands for a free China against both the right-wing merchant elements of their own country as well as the murderous imperialist powers which are looting the Chinese masses.

Hands off the farmers and workers of China!

Down with the right wing and imperialism!

CLASS differentiations among the farmers must be accentuated. Not all the farmers who are on the land have the same interests. There are rich farmers and poor farmers. There are farm owners, tenant farmers and mortgaged farmers and farm workers. These do not belong in the same class. Their class interests are not the same.

THE task before us in the United States at the present time is to develop a left wing political movement among the farmers which can be done by organising the exploited classes, i. e., the heavily mortgaged farmers, the tenants and the farm workers, the vast majority of the farmers of the country, through the adoption and formulation of demands and slogans calling for "land for the users," "a farm credit system operated by working farmers," "nationalization of the railroads and the farm marketing system," "an alliance with the city workers," "a farmers' and workers' government," etc.

With the fiasco of the McNary-Haugen bill and the obvious incapacity of congress to aid the working farmer, the opportunity for carrying such a movement successfully forward is better than ever.

WE must develop left wing fighters among the working farmers of America. This is the crying need of the hour. All talk about having the farmers form alliances with the bankers and businessmen, as Lowden and Dawes and the so-called progressives advocate must be set upon and energetic efforts made to drive the farmers away from the old parties and get them to join the farmer-labor movement, forming political and economic alliances with the city workers.

THE working farmers must do the job of getting farm relief in alliance with the city workers. This is true not only in America but in all countries. Joint May day demonstrations of farmers and workers in America, China, Mexico, Nicaragua and all other nations will make it them better fighters and get them to realize that they must stand together in the fight against the capitalists who exploit them both.

THEY SHALL NOT PASS!



Working Women and May Day

By MARGARET COWL.

MAY Day! The Workers International Holiday!

May Day, the day on which the workers more than ever, bare the sham of "democracy for all." The day on which the workers demonstrate that they are the producers of the world's wealth. The resolute tramping feet of the great army of workers is a defiance to the rule of the employing class. It is a day when the class note vibrates thru the universe.

WHAT message does this May Day bring to the working women?

To the awakened working women in the Soviet Union May Day symbolizes the fact that they are an integral part of the world revolutionary movement for the emancipation of the oppressed in every country. The women in the Soviet Union, together with the whole working class, have loosened their bonds. The old traditions binding women have been shattered and they stand on an equal social and economic level with the entire working class of the Soviet Union that is shaping the country in the interests of the workers. Women in Russia engaged actively in the fight for a Workers' government, and now they share in the victories.

TO the awakening women in China this May Day brings hope and inspiration to fight more actively against the yoke of imperialism which bears down more and more heavily on the backs of the doubly enslaved women.

On this May Day what do working women in the United States look forward to?

The capitalist press and capitalist agencies are carrying on a campaign of propaganda to the effect that workers in this country are growing rich, that the hours of labor are short. Foreign commissions are coming to this country to find out the reasons for this "prosperity" of the American workers.

NOT only the church, school, press and the movies—a powerful influence in the hands of the employing class to lash the minds of the workers—but also the labor bureaucracy helps to disseminate this propaganda.

WHAT is the real situation of the army of women in American industries?

Taking 100 as the index number for the cost of living and 100 for women's wages in 1914, we find that for the last quarter of 1925 the cost of living is 171 and women's wages are 123. The average working week for women is 54 hours and more.

The year 1926 did not bring improved conditions.

The unskilled, the socially and economically weakest—the women—will be hardest hit in the coming stage of capitalist economics.

THE labor bureaucracy, allied with the capitalists will blur class issues. They will as in the past, plead charity from the capitalists and attempt to keep the workers from fighting for their demands.

Even now the official American labor leaders are preparing to sell out the workers to the bosses. They are throwing out from the trade unions the militant workers who expose their class-collaboration policies.

TO the millions of unorganized women, women bending under the weight of the speed-up system, to the millions of housewives, living a life of privation, slaving long hours at domestic work, this May Day is but another day of monotonous toil. Only the warm hand of comradeship can lift these millions of women out of their dejection. This task belongs to the awakened women.

Woman Comrades! Are you ready to accept this task!

The eyes of women from other countries are upon us!

THE women in China expect our active support. What are we doing to arouse the American working women to fight against the sending of marines and battle ships into China? To fight the efforts of American imperialists who are attempting to crush the struggle of the Chinese workers for liberation?

The women of the Soviet Union are holding up to us the shining example of their liberation.

WOMEN Comrades! On this May Day let us pledge ourselves to the task of working more actively among the proletarian women.

We must go to the women with whom we work and get them to join the Workers (Communist) Party. We must convince them that The DAILY WORKER is their friend.

We must mobilize the masses of women for the defense of those workers who were railroaded to prison because they held the fort during the most trying days in the workers struggle for a better existence. We must bring the working women into the unions.

We must be the pioneers in the every-day struggles of the working women. Struggles, that in substance, are in the words of Comrade Clara Zetkin, streamlets, riverlets swelling into rivers that will eventually surge into the great ocean of proletarian revolution and ultimately free women together with the entire working class from capitalist exploitation and men and women will rise to their full stature and live a life free and glorious.

The Struggle Against Imperialism and Feudalism in China

CH'AO-TING CHI.
Member of Chinese Delegation to the Brussel's Congress against imperialism.

TODAY is May First again! Looking back eight years ago I remember a group of enthusiastic Middle School students, most of them around fifteen years of age, busily engaged themselves in celebrating the May Day. The school was one of the most exclusive and imperialist dominated (I prefer the term "imperialist dominated" than "foreign dominated") institutions in Peking, chiefly infested with sons of the best selected "bourgeois families" thruout China. It was not likely that such an institution would encourage the students to soil their hands by mixing themselves with such a hersle movement like May Day. But somehow or other, something told these innocent youngsters that the world of labor was rising and their efforts conid not be spent in a nobler fashion than to work amidst, and for the interest of, their working brothers and sisters. With the scanty material which they gathered from a few radical magazines, they mimiographed a special May Day bulletin and distributed them to the people and distributed them to the people hundreds of school servants.

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I CAN still recall vividly the happy scenes over which we rejoiced when we noticed that the school servants actually took some interest in the paper and that one first revolutionary labor was not entirely without effect.

IT was through little efforts like this here and there throughout China that the Chinese labor movement was built. Those students who neglected their studies more or less, devoted their time to this kind of work like martyrs, under the sneering and contemptuous criticism and prosecution of their conservative teachers and "sober" fellow students. Little did they realize that within a decade's time they could witness the almost unbelievable transformation of their humble efforts into a gigantic Labor movement. Of course their enemies had very graciously prepared the ground for them. Foreign imperialism and militarism had impoverished the workers to such an extent that a bare living was hardly possible. The Chinese labor movement was built upon such a background, a background full of revolutionary possibilities. It is accomplishing its historic mission by becoming the backbone of the Chinese Revolutionary movement. Those who sneered at the work when it was at its pioneer stage now acclaim the success of the revolution, evidently forgetting their "sober," "sane," and "common sense" predictions of the hopelessness of the movement. There are still "cool-headed" skeptics now who donbted the possibilities of a world revolution!

* * *

MAY Day and China! Yes. This is a most interesting moment to reflect upon the Chinese revolution. If newspaper reports are true, the "power-intoxicated" generalissmo of the Cantonese army, Chiang Kai-shek, has at last turned against the revolution. Success is dangerous, particularly when one's enemy was bent upon exploiting the success. Nobody doubted that Chiang Kai-shek was successful up to his recent coup d'etat at Shanghai, but if any one, particularly Chiang Kai-Shek himself, should accredit the success mostly to the ability of one man, he is at his wit's end. The revolution is fundamentally a mass movement, led by the working class and organized peasants. The clear class consciousness and deep-rooted revolutionary spirit of the Chinese masses are more than the world realises. It takes supernatural effort, if there is such a thing, to turn the wheel of the revolution backward. Chiang Kai shek was but a tool, an employee of the mass to direct their military forces. Like an engineer he was but a technician of the enterprise, and engineers are seldom the masters of the work.

IT was by the realisation of this fact, by following the will of the mass and by guarding the interest primarily of the workers and the peasants that Chiang Kai-shek accomplished what he has done up to the time of his backward move at Shanghai. He owed his success to his early adherences to the "left-wing" principles of Kuomintang which represents the logical and true interpretation of San-yat-senism. Now [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ALTHOUGH students did play a very important role in the early stage of Chinese labor movement and are still of considerable importance, it must not be that only students are leading the movement. Out of the struggle many capable leaders from the rank and file of the laboring class are developed. For instance, Comrade Chan Kuan, whom I met at Brussels, is a typical example of the courageous, intelligent, and tactful leaders of the rising ruling class of China. He represented one and a half million organized workers of China at the Brussels Congress. He is one of the leaders of the Chinese Seamens' Union which is the cheering force and directing spirit of the movement. He also represented the General Labor Unions and the Canton-Hongkong strike Committee. He was a very active leader in the famous Hongkong strike and I was told that he was badly hated by the British imperialists. From the boundless confidence and pride with which he talked of the Hongkong strike, you can build up a fairly accurate mental picture that pushed him upward and forward, he is bound to fall downward and backward, deep into the fathomless bottom of failure sharing the same fate with his bourgeois supporters and imperialist manipulators.

* * *

THE CHINESE MASSES ON GUARD



THE HEART OF IMPERIALISM



of the virtues, ability, and potential power of the Chinese working class! Without exaggeration one can correctly say that the foundation of the Chinese working class movement is well laid. It is strong enough to stand successfully against the bad weather conditions of treachery and temporary drawback. Before very long the world will witness a strong and unified socialist Chinese republic dominated by the workers and peasants and pledging itself to fight for, and safeguarding, the interests of the workers and peasants of the whole world.

WORKERS! PROTEST AGAINST DEATH OF SACCO and VANZETTI!

Support the Chinese Workers and Peasants Against Wall Street!

May Day—Yesterday and Today

By H. M. WICKS.

(Continued from Page One)

courageous leadership can never be estimated.

Powderly at the head of the Knights of Labor had played the role of an agent of the employers from the beginning and at the first blast from the infuriated capitalist press and pulpit Gompers ran up the white flag of disgrace and, instead of trying to rally labor's forces to defend the victims of America's first May Day, he cowardly disowned them in the following words:

"The effect of that bomb was that it not only killed the policemen, but it killed our eight-hour movement for that year and for a few years after, notwithstanding we had absolutely no connection with those people."

These were not the words of a fighting labor leader, but of a miserable poltroon. The loathsome Powderly lamented that "the bomb has set the labor movement back fifty years!"

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AT the American Federation of Labor Convention held at Baltimore in 1887 (the name had been changed the year previous) no mention was made of the eight-hour day in official proceedings, but the widespread unemployment due to intense industrial depression forced a resolution on shorter hours that concluded with the observation that "so long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it the hours of labor are too long."

But in 1888 at the St. Louis convention the eight-hour question again came up and the First of May, 1890 was set as the date for another attempt to enforce it. It was at this convention that the resolution was ordered sent to the International Conference at Paris in 1889.

The European workers responded to the call of the International and on May 1 demonstrations were held in most of the cities of Europe as an expression of solidarity with the struggle to be initiated by the American labor movement.

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BUT again the miserable ineffectiveness of Gompersism, only then in the early stages of its malignancy, asserted itself. The carpenters only went on strike. Plans had been made for the miners to follow them and then gradually to spread the movement to all industries. The carpenters succeeded in shortening their hours, but the miners were so poorly organized that they could not take up the fight.

Agitation to induce the miners to launch an eight-hour drive on the next May Day, 1891, met with a response, but still the miners could not respond. Next it was proposed that the executive council select another trade to make the attempt on May 1, 1892. Then at the Denver convention in 1894 a last attempt at a "universal (general) strike" was to be made on May 1, 1895. But at the New York convention the next year this was abandoned because, according to Gompers, it was "decided that the magnitude of the interests involved made unwise a demand for the eight hour day May 1, 1896, but affiliated unions should individually begin efforts to secure the shorter work day for the members."

Thus, ten years after America's first May Day, the official machine of the A. F. of L. surrendered for the last time all efforts toward concerted action by all labor.

Under pressure of the membership feeble attempt at revival of the agitation was made the next year, and May 1, 1896, was selected as a date on which a demand would be made for the enforcement of the eight-hour day, but the Spanish-American war furnished the excuse to abandon that half-hearted attempt.

The next action favoring inauguration of the eight-hour day was the endorsement by the Federation of the Typographical Union fight that began on January 1, 1906.

Meanwhile the Federation had officially endorsed its own Labor Day, a purely nationalist Labor Day, to be celebrated the first Monday in September.

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BUT the European workers have not abjured May First and to this day its approach strikes terror into the hearts of the capitalist class throughout every part of the world.

In spite of the fact that official labor in the United States does not recognize the day that was first set aside for its own youthful challenge to the master class, there are thousands upon thousands of workers who celebrate it and who meet and take invoice of the struggles of the past in order better to prepare for the conflicts that are coming.

The class-conscious workers here celebrate with their comrades in other countries and the master class even here fears its approach. No one ever heard of frantic preparations being made by the coercive forces of the government because of anticipated outbreaks on the first Monday in September. But on every First of May in this stronghold of capitalism the defenders of property and order are always on the alert.

Who in the vanguard of the labor movement today in the United States can ever forget May Day, 1919, when the streets of a dozen cities in the country ran red with the blood of the working class as massed demonstrators faced the clubs, the guns and the armoured tanks of the gunmen of capitalism. The workers of Cleveland remember the bloody scenes on the Public Square when the late leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, rallied tens of thousands to celebrate International Labor Day by showing their solidarity with the victorious workers and peasants of Russia and the struggling workers of Continental Europe who were endeavoring to throw off the yoke of despotism that had made a shambles of that part of the world. In New York, Boston, Detroit, the Pacific coast cities and in many other places the terror raged against militant labor on that day.

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TO depict the history of May Day in Europe is to review the history of the European working class for more than a century and a century. We can here only relate a few incidents that must suffice for this brief article.

One European May Day that will be remembered as long as there are inhabitants upon the earth to read the glorious pages of labors' struggles is May Day, 1916, when Karl Liebknecht stood in Potsdam Square in Berlin, in the uniform of a German reserve, and hurled defiance at the imperialist war-mongers of his own and every other country engaged in the world slaughter. The fight that should have been taken up by the official socialist parties at the very outbreak of the war was carried alone by Liebknecht, Luxemburg, Mehring and their small group of close co-workers during the darkest days of the holocaust. On that day the man characterized by Lenin as the foremost leader of the working class was thrown into the Kaiser's dungeon, from whence he was to emerge after the armistace only to be foully murdered by the contemptible scoundrels of ineffable apostacy, Scheidemann, Ebert and Noske, heroes of the Social Democracy and the Second International who went over to the camp of the imperialists at the first blast of the trumpets of war.

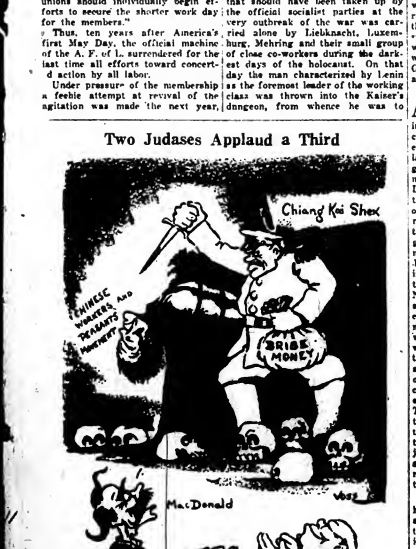
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THE events of a year ago today, in England, are now and for years to come, must be the subject of careful study by the working class. In the heat of the class struggle a new era was forged. The lock-out of the British miners to enforce wage-cuts and sectional agreements that occurred on May Day brought into action in the most dramatic manner within the space of more than four million workers who stood face to face with the organized power of the state—and face to face with the great betrayal of May 12, on the part of the Thomasses, Clynes, Macdonalds on the extreme right and exposed the miserable role of the "official left," (Purcell & Co.). The ensuing thirty weeks exposed to all the workers the true character of the right wing when they lined up with the Baldwin government in the contemptible attempt to starve into submission the wives and children of the miners who, through the capitulation of the General Council, were left to fight alone.

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AS May Day dawns this year in the United States we face a ruling class entrenched in the mightiest citadel of imperialism the world has ever seen. The official leaders of labor, at the head of the same organization that took the initiative in making May First the International Labor Day, are inextricably bound to carry out the anti-labor policies of the master class. Some 150,000 miners are on strike in various sections of the country, valiantly struggling against the steady encroachment of the non-union mines while John L. Lewis and his vicious machine refuse to extend and make effective the strike. In the needle trades in New York the socialist right wingers supported by the Green-Woll bureaucracy have shown that there is no depth of depravity to which they will not sink in forming alliances with the employers, the police and the courts in order to maintain themselves at the head of the unions they once dominated, so that they may continue to lay leaches upon the energies of the workers in that industry. They are proving by their actions that they have so little regard for the welfare of the labor movement that they will endeavor to wreck it, just as pirates scuttle a ship they are compelled to abandon before permitting it to fall into the hands of those to whom it rightfully belongs.

The printing trades unions are in hands of agents of the employers and in the oldest union of them all, the International Typographical Union, two sets of politicians—both equally reactionary, striving to foist themselves upon the membership in order that they may be able to hold their jobs as agents of the employ-



Two Judases Applaud a Third

The Mighty Weapon of the Masses



The 1919 May Day Terror in Cleveland

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from Page One)

would be received by his boss with a fishy eye.

And: "Nail everyone in your territory. Pin him down to a subscription. Reach him at home, where he works or on the street. Sell him a bond."

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THE wages of sin is death according to those who make a living at the sin business. The wages of patriotism is either death and poverty or affluence: It all depends on whether the patriot is being run or running. The bonds that were purchased in 1919 are now safely deposited in the banks who have performed the difficult financial feat of having the loaf they had eaten. The patriotic purchasers retain only a memory.

The concerted attacks on the workers on May Day 1919 ushered in a reign of oppression of the left wing socialist movement in the United States (afterwards transformed into the Communist movement) and has continued ever since with more or less intensity. The efforts of the capitalists to crush this movement and put it out of existence has failed however. Despite the general spirit prevailing among the workers and the treachery of the trade union bureaucrats and their socialist allies the revolutionary movement is virile and hopeful. While in 1919 the Soviet Union was being attacked on all sides and reeling under the blows of world capitalism, today it is impregnable, conscious of the loyalty of its millions of workers and peasants, the strength of its proletarian armed forces and the love of the class-conscious workers of the world.

The existence of the Soviet Union is a perpetual challenge to the enemies of the workingclass and when they strike at the Communist movement in the various countries they have a vision of what is in store for the robber classes when the workers of all lands develop their strength to the point where they will be able to dot the globe with Soviet Republics.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Unity of Marine Transport Workers a May Day Slogan

By FRED HARRIS

TO link the First of May, the international labor day of the world's proletariat, with the marine industry, is perhaps somewhat more difficult than with any other trade. This is a fact in the United States.

The two outstanding unions representing marine transportation are the International Seamans Union and the International Longshoremens Association of America, both of whom are headed by an officialdom conservative at first but later becoming reactionary. Due to the peculiar character of continuous mobility of their trade, the progressive members in the union had verr little influence on the conservative policy of their leaders, since these men would never be long enough in port to bring pressure on the officialdom. Thus the only outstanding historical event in the seamen's struggle against the shipowners which may be linked to the International Labor Day is the general seamen's strike of 1921, which was, by co-incident, called on May 1.

AND yet, by reason of the very fact, that the average seaman and longshoreman is a true internationalist, the First of May should be more applicable to him as a workers' holiday that among others. The reason that such is not the case may be traced therefore directly to the union leadership. It is an outstanding fact that between the leaders of these two major organizations of marine industry there has existed ever since the formation of these unions a continuous state of friction and hostility about jurisdiction of working rights, each claiming that the other was infringing upon his territory. Furuseth, president of the seamen's union would accuse the longshoremen that they were doing work belonging to the seamen, while T. V. O'Connor, former President of the I. L. A. would hurl back the charge that the seamen were scabbing against the longshoremen.

UNDER such condition of antagonism it was of course impossible to achieve any kind of industrial solidarity. When in 1919 the longshoremen's strike was lost, resulting in a partial breakdown of the union, Furuseth was a happy man.

That no class solidarity could grow under such destructive leadership is obvious.

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AND yet, no trade is more in need of it than the seamen. Wages, working and living conditions are on par with those of twenty years ago. The difference being that at that time a strong organization was being builded, whereas at the present time only a shadow, a weak, vacillating remnant of a fighting union remains. There is hope, however for a change; the spirit of revolt is growing, and the near future may show us a new, reorganized, industrial union of marine transport workers.

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SO much for the local situation. In other countries we find that the shipowners have been busy with their own open shop plans and are continuously encroaching upon the organization rights of the sailor. Vividly does this writer remember a labor day parade on May 1, 1914, in Melbourne, Australia, in which I, this good fortune to participate. Labor was out in full force with huge, picturesque floats and flying colors. No one was working, whose service was dispensable, failed to march in line. Policemen and other "law and order" elements were conspicuous by their absence. It was labor's own day, and labor took full advantage of it. However the workers of the antipodes were careless with their possession and didn't guard their treasury like they should have done, and so, during the war, this enthusiasm fell victim to the patriotism for their country. It was a bad fall, and Australia's workers are now paying a price which will teach them to organize in the future on the basis of the class-struggle, and instead of dabbling with a lot of sentimental rot, to build a class conscious proletariat which will know how to keep clear of capitalistic pitfalls.

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ENGLAND, the classic land of trade unions, is now going through the necessary ordeal of burying its dead. Havelock Wilson, president of the National Seamens Union of Great Britain, must go. He has committed the most unpardonable crimes, has become the intimate friend and protege of Sir Walter Runcilman, large shipowner and the greatest enemy of the British seamens union; he refused to obey the command of the general council of the trade union council to participate with his union in the general strike last year, and like his prototype, Thomas, even refused to attend the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth, to defend his treachery before that body. The British seamen must not tolerate his leadership any longer. There is already an opposition union, led by Shinwell, former minister of mines in the MacDonald cabinet, which, the weak and vacillating, has nevertheless already challenged Wilson and his traitorous leadership.

IN the meantime, half of the marine workers in Britain are still unorganized. It will be the task of the International Transport Workers Union, sponsored by the Minority Movement, to organize the men into a powerful industrial union. This new union is already calling upon all workers to refuse work on any boat carrying troops, ammunition and other war material.

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IN Germany and France the organization work, under the leadership of the Amsterdam International, is lacking. Seamen in these countries work under intolerable conditions. The wages of the German seamen were raised during January, yet with this new raise the wages amount to only 100 marks (82$) a month. A longshoremen's strike which was called in Hamburg in September, 1926, had to be called off after two weeks, because of utter futility. The conditions in France are just as bad.

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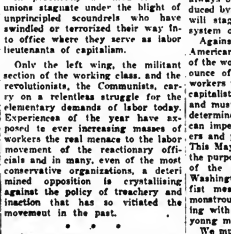
THE brightest spot is Soviet Russia. Here there has been real progress. The wages are nominally high and places a seaman within the same standard as men working on shore. Ship committees elected to look after the affairs on the ship, such as to observe that the working rules are enforced, to look after provision regulations, cleanliness of the living quarters, and to arrange for an educational program of reading and speaking. Union meetings are held right on board of the ship during working hours. Each port when the sailor is in the home port, he gets one month's vacation with pay, during which time he is treated on shore like a guest.

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IT is also of great significance to observe the building of a strong seamen's union in China, which country is now undergoing such tremendous historical change. It is noteworthy, that during the Chinese seamen's strike in 1925, the marine traffic was completely tied up, so much so that some of the superior white races came to the rescue and scabbed on the Chinese seamen, thus setting our historical precedent as to the white man's ethical concept in his treatment of colored races.

Marino workers in capitalistic countries have therefore all reasons to look forward to a time when they also will be organized industrially and when, by the virtue of their economic strength, they will enjoy the working conditions of a free race, and when their status as working men will cause the respect of all those who now sneer at him. The First of May is a symbol of workers' solidarity, when the labor forces rally together and make their demands known.

Labor must celebrate the day of the proletariat, the first token of World Trade Union Unity.



union into state and federal courts, so that capitalist judges, and not the membership, control its destinies.

In practically all industries the unions stagnate under the blight of unprincipled scoundrels who have swindled or terrorized their way into office where they serve as labor lieutenants of capitalism.

Only the left wing, the militant section of the working class, and the revolutionists, the Communists, carry on a relentless struggle for the elementary demands of labor today. Experiences of the year have exposed to ever increasing masses of workers the real menace to the labor movement of the reactionary officials and in many, even of the most conservative organizations, a determined opposition is crystallising against the policy of treachery and inaction that has so vitiated the movement in the past.

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THE immediate major task of the 1 May Day is one in which the Communists must take the lead—the struggle against the mad policy of American imperialism in China, in Nicaragua and in Mexico; the utter disregard for the lives of the millions of workers; the cynicism with which official Washington indulges in platitudes of peace while indulging in frantic preparations for war.

In Nicaragua American marines and native mercenaries, armed with instruments of destruction supplied by the United States, are crushing the only constituted government, while the state department issues hysterical diatribes against Bolshevist influence, in a puerile attempt to justify its own infamy. In Mexico agents of the United States are caught resorting to the old American game of bluff and buncombe by first permitting the Calles government to obtain possession of war department plans for military action in that country and then, when Calles, instead of becoming terrorized into submission, exposes the military preparations, the doddering old imbecile in the state department tries to conceal his blundering by circulating the ridiculous yarn that state documents have been stolen and tampered with in order to arouse antagonism against the sadly wronged, benevolent and innocent United States government.

But most infamous of all the imperialist ventures in the miserly federal note of protestation on the part of this country against China and the Soviet Union. American warships on the Yangste river engage in shelling Chinese towns and murdering in cold blood uncounted Chinese men, women and children, under the shabby pretext that they are "defending" American residents who are there, in spite of the fact that these meddlesome Americans have no business there in the first place and in the second place they have had ample opportunity to get into safety zones and if they have not done so it is their own fault.

The forces of this country are in China only because of the fact that American capital is invested there and because that country is capable of absorbing a fabulous amount of investment capital that must be disposed of, for the simple reason that if new places of investment are not always open the surplus wealth produced by the workers will lie fallow, will stagnate and wreck the whole system of capitalist economy.

Against the sanguinary designs of American imperialism the vanguard of the working class must exert every ounce of its energy to awaken the workers to a realization of what the capitalist class has in store for them, and must endeavor to mobilize in a determined struggle against American imperialism the masses of workers and poor farmers of this nation. This May Day should be utilized for the purpose of ripping from the faces of the lackeys of imperialism at Washington their hypocritical pacifist masks and exposing them as monstrous criminals who are gambling with the lives of the youth and young manhood of the nation.

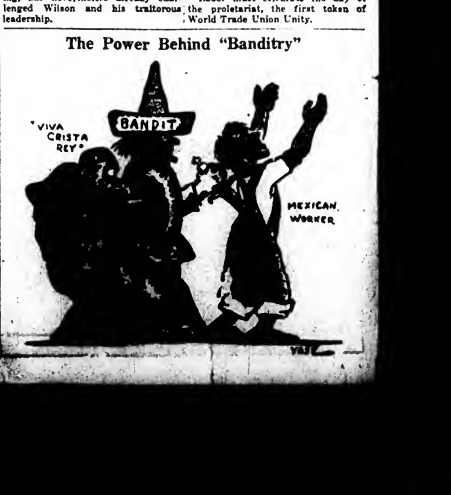
We must demand that this government withdraw its gunmen of imperialism from Nicaragua; that Kellogg get out of office and quit his preposterous buffonery about "forged documents" that his own agents are responsible for and which were exposed when Calles refused to be browbeaten by being threatened with the grandoise military preparations of the United States government against Mexico in the interests of the oil, mineral and land owners; that the government get its gunboats and soldiers out of China and keep them out.

We must in no uncertain terms insist that the Back Bay codfish aristocracy of Massachusetts and its puppet judge, Thayer, who have conspired to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, be prevented from murdering these two champions of the exploited textile slaves of that state.

Here in New York a mighty protest must ring forth against the unholy alliance of the A. F. of L. autocracy, the employers and the police, the prosecutors and the courts who have paved the way to send to the penitentiary the nine members of the Furriers' Union convicted on perjured testimony of stool pigeons for the crime of leading a militant and successful strike against the bosses of that industry.

On every front, with every weapon at hand, the workers of the United States must struggle during the next year to clear the ground so that we can go forward to complete victory

The Power Behind "Banditry"



SUPPORT THE MINERS' STRIKE; SAVE THE MINERS' UNION!

Wall Street Takes Nicaragua

By ROBERT W. DUNN

One of the "dependencies" included in the colonial empire of the United States is Nicaragua. It is slightly larger than Cuba but with only a fifth of Cuba's population.

Nicaragua is chiefly important in the American empire because through it lies the route for a second canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. The United States Empire needs such a canal. This explains "our" protectorate over Nicaragua and "our" military interventions in Nicaragua in 1899, 1907, 1910, 1912, 1926 and again in 1926-1927. It explains why a High Commission of three persons, one representing the State Department of the United States and one representing the American bondholders, the third a Nicaraguan, acts as a collection agency for American interests in that country. An American, appointed by the President of the United States, collects all the customs in Nicaragua.

Then Americans have investments in lumber, fruit and mining enterprises in that country. They exploit "cheap," "native" labor. The landing of marines is necessary, if for no other reasons, Calvin Coolidge contends, then to protect those interests. He puts it this way: "If the revolution continues" against Mr. Coolidge's and the bankers' pet president, Diaz "American investments and business interests will be very seriously affected, if not destroyed. . . . The proprietary rights of the United States in the Nicaragua Canal. . . . place us in a position of peculiar responsibility." Very peculiar.

So "we" are in Nicaragua with six thousand marines because we need a canal and American bankers and business men need more profits and Nicaragua is a good base from which to direct an attack on Mexico. The bankers are modest. They might even be satisfied with a 6 per cent. loan—that is with the proper security. The marines are that security.

This is, of course, not the first time the United States has played the marine game in Nicaragua. In 1912 the bankers' friend, Don Adolfo Diaz, a reactionary, became president. When a revolution broke out against him American marines were landed under the command of Major Smedley D. Butler, late of China and formerly of Philadelphia. Eight American warships and about 3,000 men did the trick. Diaz was restored, a number of marines were left on guard to see that he was kept in office. All revolutions were then kept down, just as previously they had been fomented by the Americans when it served the interests of Brown Brothers & Co., to start one under the proper reactionary auspices.

The marines placed in Nicaragua in 1912 stayed until 1925, having crushed several attempts at revolution by the Liberals of the country. A few months after they were withdrawn, in 1925, a general pulled off a coup d'etat, later resigning to permit brother Diaz to be "elected" by a hand-picked congress from which all Liberals were excluded—as most of them were then in jail. Immediately upon his election the Wall Street government of Washington recognized Mr. Diaz. But the Liberals started a counter-movement threatening Diaz with force in an attempt to put in the already constitutionally elected President Sacasa, who had been forced to flee the country. Whereupon Washington rushed in the marines and proceeded to declare as "neutral" zones the important parts of the country held by the Liberals. "We" are still extending these "neutral" zones.

The situation is to be summarized in the words of Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota: "The present dictator of Nicaragua, Diaz, whose illegal usurpation of power provoked the existing trouble, is and always has been a mere pawn of the American banking interests, as was his associate and predecessor, Chamorro; and it is a curious coincidence to say the least, that for a long period of years the Department of State always has seen fit to invoke the might of the American marines to put down the Liberals . . . and never yet has it put down one of these dictators who have betrayed their country to the American banking interests."

There is nothing curious about this, however, when one remembers our "peculiar responsibility" and that Nicaragua is for sale over the Diaz counter to the American bankers. They might have to pay more for it if they bought it from some other party. A Diaz agent in search of a loan of $20,000,000 has agreed, "in return for the advantages accruing to Nicaragua from such a loan we are prepared to accept any measures of control by an American financial advisor and receiver general which the American Government might consider proper."

So as American capital and its government work around toward the granting of the loan, the marines remain on the job, naval vessels patrol the harbors, the "neutral" zones are being extended, the Diaz national guard is being trained by American military men, the customs continue to be collected by a man from Wall Street, the national bank is run by American directors and managers, Americans direct the national railroad, and Mr. Diaz, the American installed president, is sitting pratty.

If you would know the full story of American intervention you must not lose sight of Brown Brothers & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Baker Kellogg & Co., the G. White Engineering Co., The United Fruit Co., and Robert F. Loree, President of the Bank of Central and South America. These are some of the important firms and figures who have helped to determine events in that country. The Atlantic Fruit Co. and the Cuyamel Fruit Co., have also important interests as have a number of other commercial firms. Over 70 per cent of the foreign trade of the country is with the United States.

But chiefly one must remember the canal and the aims of the American Empire in the Caribbean. The United States is in Nicaragua to stay. The rights to this second canal must be protected. The usurper Diaz happens to serve best the imperialist interests of the United States and their designs on Mexico.

There is no danger of "war" with Nicaragua. It is our country now. Its military forces could scarcely cope with the police force of New York City. It is completely a part of the American Empire as Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

RED GUARDS HOLDING THE PASS

(By GEORGE JARRBOE.)

Stand! It is the evil hour.
The road is blocked ahead, behind.
The toxic clouds above us sour,
And Death pours through the shrieking wind.
Home is far but trenchant steel
Holding in an unfaltering hand,
We amile. Despite the wounds we feel
We shall stand.

Steel we hold is unfaltering will
Working through the pliant hand,
Each soul a high, impregnable hill,
We shall stand. We shall stand.





MAKE WAY FOR THE UNION!



THE CLOSED DOOR OF THE OPEN SHOP

Make the Miners One Hundred Per Cent Strike!

ALL SUPPORT TO THE STRIKING MINERS!

FELLOW Workers and Brother Unionists:

The miners strike is already one month old. Over 150,000 miners have downed tools and gone on strike to prevent further cuts in wages and worsening of conditions of labor. The striking miners are waging a valiant struggle to protect themselves, their wives and children, from starvation and misery that the coal operators are determined to force upon them. They are fighting to save their union, the backbone of the American Federation of Labor, which is in danger of being destroyed by the combined efforts of the coal operators, the friendly cooperation of the government, and the criminal negligence of the reactionary Lewis administration.

THE miners are fighting for their very existence. The strike must be won if the miners are to retain even a semblance of a decent standard of living. The coal operators must be defeated if the miners' union is to be saved from destruction. The miners must be victorious in order to prevent a serious disaster to the entire American labor movement.

Broaden the Strike.

MINERS! Workers! Demand that all the efforts of the miners' union and of the entire labor movement be immediately concentrated upon bringing the unorganized miners out on strike. Demand that preparations be started forthwith to strike all the mines in the anthracite region. Demand that the maintenance men in the striking bituminous mines be immediately called out on strike. Demand that all the material and moral resources of the miners' union and of the whole labor movement be instantly mobilised in support of the miners strike. The strike of the miners must be won for the sake of the miners and for the sake of the entire working class of America.

Stop Sabotage of Strike.

THIS is a crucial moment in the life of the American labor movement. In the face of the indifference, sabotage and outright treason of the reactionary Lewis machine it becomes the particular duty of the rank and file, the left wing, and the honest progressive elements in the labor movement to exert all their efforts to insure the victory of the strike. No honest worker, regardless of his political opinions, can permit himself to be terrorized by the coal operators, the government and the Lewis administration, into a state of passivity and inactivity.

It is the sacred duty of every honest worker, left winger and progressive to stand in the front line of the battle, to encourage, mobilize and lead the workers to struggle and victory.

Learn Through Struggle.

In this struggle the miners and workers generally will gain experience and a wider understanding of the class struggle. They are learning and will continue to learn the capitalist nature and strike-breaking role of the American government. They will gain a true insight into the intimate connection between their struggles here and similar struggles of the working masses throughout the world, as well as of the oppressed peoples of China and Latin America. The workers engaged in the struggle must and will learn the absolute need of independent class political action by the workers. This will extend and strengthen the movement for a labor party, it will give power and swing to the movement for the nationalization of the mines, and will generally raise the economic and political power of the workers.

Onward to Victory.

The strike must be won. All support to the miners' strike.

No wage cuts. Wage increases for the unorganized miners!

Concentrate upon bringing the unorganized miners out on strike!

Call out the maintenance men and prepare for striking the anthracite mines!

Demand a national strike and a national agreement!

Mobilize the whole labor movement for material and moral support of the strike!

Watch the Lewis administration and resist sabotage and betrayal!

Every honest worker, left winger and progressive must take his post and do his duty.

Demand that the government keep its hands off the miners and abstain from strike breaking activities!

Help win the miners' strike!

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America.



Economic Notes for Workers

By SCOTT NEARING

Since Europe was divided into two parts by the Russian Revolution of 1917—Sovietism in the East and capitalist imperialism in the West, a balance sheet has been drawn up that looks something like this:

1. Capitalist Imperialism — Western Europe.

a. Land and tools privately owned.

b. Land and tool owners living parasitically, as a leisure class, on the labor of the workers.

c. Owners rich; workers poor.

d. Labor movement crippled or smashed.

e. Extensive preparations for the next world war.

f. Revolts of the exploited peoples in Morocco, Syria and China met with machine guns and shell fire.

g. Lowered wages; extensive unemployment.

2. Sovietism—Eastern Europe.

a. Land and tools socially owned.

b. All able bodied people doing productive or useful work.

c. Leisure and culture shared among the workers.

d. A labor movement that, in numbers and in organization, is the strongest in the world.

e. Successful efforts to bring the peoples of Asia into a bloc that stands for the co-operation of peoples in the advancement of their mutual interests.

f. Little peoples inside the Soviet Union given their cultural independence; encouragement for the oppressed peoples all over the world to establish their independent existence.

g. Steadily rising standards of productivity and of livelihood.

Glance over this balance sheet of European achievement. If you are a banker, you must conclude that the system of western imperialism is best suited to the advancement of your interests. If you are a worker you must see that the Soviet system means most to you and yours.

A May Day Resolution: "I will work for the economic system that offers the greatest advantages to me and to those dependent on me."

DOGS

Just yesterday.
In Hankow,
Concession gates
Carried such signs as:
"Dogs and Chinamen,
Keep Out!"

And today
It seems
The tables are turned,
And signs
Will be put up, saying:
"Imperialists and Dogs,
Keep Out!"

The Drift of the Labor Bureaucracy to the Right

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

THE outstanding characteristic of the American labor movement is the drift of the trade union bureaucracy to the right. This has been an almost unbroken process since the close of the war. Three great landmarks stand out in this rightward tendency of the trade union officialdom. These are the movements of the steel workers in 1918-19, of the railroad workers in 1920-22, and the coal miners in 1925-27. These are three key struggles and have exerted profound effects on the general course of the labor movement.

The Great Steel Strike.

THE organization of the steel workers represented the highest point ever reached by organised labor in this country in establishing unionism amongst the masses. The campaign of organization received little or no support from the upper bureaucrats. And when the steel workers were attacked by the steel companies those bureaucrats betrayed the movement outright. They abandoned the steel workers completely. The latter demanded co-operation from the miners and the railroad workers to tie up the steel mills, but their proposals went unanswered by the reactionary leadership of these organizations.

THE strike was lost. Had it been won, as it might easily have been with support from the related basic industries, it would have enormously strengthened the entire labor movement and fortified it for the bitter struggles ahead. But due to the treachery of the class collaborationist leadership it was lost. In consequence the union line-up of the workers was weakened and the employers were encouraged to redouble their attacks against the trade unions. The loss of the steel strike was followed by a decided drift to the right of the bureaucracy.

The Railroad Shopmen's Strike.

AT the close of the war the bloc of 16 railroad unions were the strongest and most progressive section of the labor movement. In 1921 the railroad companies opened their campaign aggressively to shatter these organizations. First they split the four brotherhoods from the rest of the unions by promises of concessions. Then they cut the wages of the shopmen and worsened their conditions so that they had to strike, in spite of the prevailing unemployment. Their great national strike in 1922, like the steel strike of but two years before, was shattered by the attacks of the employers and the treachery of the union leaders. The latter abandoned the railroad workers on strike even as they had the steel workers. The strike presented the sad picture of nine unions staying at work while seven were on strike. Real solidarity by the 16 unions would have resulted in a magnificient victory.

THE loss of the shopmen's strike, coming at the end of unsuccessful struggles by the unions in the textile, building, meat packing, and other industries, drove the timid leadership still further to the right. They concluded that the railroad corporations, fattened like the rest by American capitalism by the super-profits of imperialism, were too strong for the unions to resist. Hence, instead of adopting the T. U. E. L. program of organization, a labor party, the organization of the unorganized, and the development of a militant fight against the employers, they surrendered to the employers. This surrender takes the shape of the whole series of class collaboration movements, such as labor banking, the B. & O. plan, etc.

THE entire A. F. of L. bureaucracy also plunged into a retreat to the right in the years following this struggle. With their "new wage policy," and worker-employer co-operation schemes they have fallen in step with the program of the employers to company unionize the trade unions and to reduce them to mere auxiliaries of the exploiters to speed up production and to check class consciousness. An inevitable phase of this retreat to the right is the bitter war being carried on against the left wing, that has culminated in the unheard of persecution and autocracy being practiced now in the needle trades.

The Struggle of the Coal Miners.

WE come next to the vital strike of the bituminous miners, now taking place. This strike was precedeed, as well as accompanied, by the rankest treachery on the part of the Lewis machine. For the past three years the employers have been literally cutting the Miners Union to pieces, smashing them in district after district. Yet Lewis has done nothing to prevent the destruction of the organization. During the anthracite strike of 1925 there was a splendid opportunity to rehabilitate the organization by pulling out the bituminous miners. But Lewis refused to do this. He permitted the employers, under the fiction of the Jacksonville agreement, to undermine the organization, to the extent that where three years ago union bituminous miners were producing 70% of the bituminous coal and non-union miners 30%, the percentages, on the eve of the present strike, were almost exactly reversed. Lewis' policy brought the union in actual danger of destruction. The "Save the Union" slogan of the progressive bloc in the recent elections, was based upon the realist of realities.

THE loss of the vital steel workers' and shopmen's strikes resulted in the bureaucracy of the labor movement going far to the right, with consequent neglect of the workers' interests and to the demoralisation and weakening of the unions. Already the weakening of the Miners Union has had a reactionary effect upon the labor movement. And the loss of the present bituminous strike, which would shatter the U. M. W. A., backbone of the American labor movement, would also drive the bureaucracy still further to the right and inflict fresh disasters upon the trade unions as a whole. Hence the rallying of all possible support behind the striking miners looms as the major task confronting the labor movement at the present time. The miners' strike must be won in spite of Lewis' policy of betrayal.

The Road Ahead of Us.

THE present fight of the workers for a powerful and militant labor movement is a difficult one. The reactionary bureaucracy, who are set upon their policies of no fight against the employers, cling to the control of the unions by autocratic measures which outrage every tradition and practice of democracy in the unions. But the situation is much better than it appears upon the surface. There is widespread discontent among the masses of workers. This was evidenced in the recent miners' elections, when the opposition undoubtedly polled the majority of the votes cast. It is also manifest in the vast upheaval now taking place in the needle trades. In the Machinists' Union, which the recent election demonstrated, the workers are discontented with the reactionary leadership. Even in such organizations as the carpenters, the rank and file (witness the elections in Chicago and other cities) are finding themselves in conflict with the reactionary officialdom.

IN the unions there are great numbers of workers at odds with their leaders. The task is to unite these under progressive and left wing leadership. They lack organization and a definite program. It is not that the opposition is so strong but that the opposition is so disunited. The T. U. E. L., with its slogans of organize the unorganized within and without the existing unions, the amalgamation of the craft unions, the formation of a labor party, and the democratization of the unions, points the way to victory. What is needed is the development of a widespread united front of progressive and left wing elements to put these vital slogans into reality. This is the specific to stop the drift of the present leadership to the right. It is the way to a militant and successful trade union movement.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS—1927

Sacco and Vanzetti
No murderers are you.
But worse than mere assassins,
That judiciary crew,
Grim, black robed and stony
Just like their Plymouth rock
Killing guiltless workers
By electric shock.
These judges hang together
They ought to hangs—by God!
These foul birds of a feather
Smell worse than putrid cod,
That is to say, the "justice"
That in this case they've shown
There is no worse injustice
In legal records known.
Oh land of boasted freedom
Whence liberty has fled
It seems that even your justice
Is cock-eyed drunk or dead.

—ADOLF WOLFF.



A MIGHTY PAIR



May Day Declaration

(Continued from Page One)

Union and the entire world against the war plots. Let us make our power felt; the power which is in our numbers, and let us raise our voices in one world-wide shout that no government will dare disobey:

WE DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT!

WE DEMAND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS AND MARINES!

WE DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION!

HANDS OFF CHINA! HANDS OFF SOVIET RUSSIA!

WE WILL NOT TOLERATE A NEW WORLD WAR!

Sacco and Vanzetti.

Then there is the cruel order of judicial murder decreed by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts against the two working class fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti. The international solidarity of the working class with mass demonstrations in every industrial center in the world has thus far saved Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair for over six years. But now the date has been set for their execution and only the working class of America and the rest of the world can save them. Let us make of May Day such a unanimous demonstration in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti that the executioners will not dare carry out the sentence. Let no worker be missing when in mass meetings in every corner of our land we gather together in one mighty demonstration to declare:

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST GO FREE!

FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT.

It is not enough to get Sacco and Vanzetti out of jail. It is not enough to stop the plot to plunge our country into a new world war. So long as the bosses control the courts, they will continue to frame up workers. So long as the bosses control the courts they will continue to issue injunctions against strikes and picketing. We must take the courts out of the hands of the bosses.

So long as Wall Street controls the government they will be sending our marines to Nicaragua and China. So long as Wall Street controls the government there is always danger of a new war. We must take our government out of the hands of the bankers and corporations.

So long as the workers continue to support the bosses' political parties—the republican and democratic parties—the bosses will continue to control the government and frame-ups, anti-labor legislation, injunctions and imperialist advantures and war dangers will continue. The workers must end their support of the republican and democratic parties. We must build a powerful labor party of our own to include all the workers' organizations, all the unions and all the political organizations of the workers. We must build an all-inclusive labor party. And supported by the poor farmers, we must take the machinery of our government out of the hands of the bosses, and into the hands of the workers and poor farmers. On May Day, International Labor Day, every worker must demonstrate against boss controlled government with its labor frame-ups, injunctions and war policy. FOR A LABOR PARTY AND FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA.

Finally, there are the problems of our labor movement at home.

The big corporations are attacking it with their company unions and their open-shop drives. The bosses' courts are attacking it with injunctions and frame-ups such as the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts and the frame-up of Ben Gold and the other furrier leaders in New York.

Must Fight For Unions.

The employers have succeeded in building up a united front of the courts, the police, reactionary labor leaders and the leaders of the Socialist Party to crush the left wing that is fighting for a policy of militant unionism. Our unions are weak, divided by crafts, include only a small part of the working class, are hamstrung by corrupt and reactionary leaders, and in the coal mines and needle trades industries are fighting at this moment for their very existence. Those who fight for the organization of the unorganized, the amalgamation of the weak craft unions into powerful industrial unions, the adoption of a fighting policy to defend our unions against destruction and to defend the interests of our class—these the bosses are trying to drive out of the unions and the trade union bureaucracy and right wing Socialist leaders are cooperating in this dirty task of cutting the fighting heart out of our unions. A united front of the coal operators and needle trades bosses and other employers, the courts and police, using the Wolls and Lewises and Sigmans as their tools—against this united front we must oppose a united front of all the workers of our country, organized and unorganized alike. Let no man fail to be at his post at the big May Day meetings. Fight for the existence of the unions. Fight for the organization of the unorganized. Fight for the amalgamation of the craft unions into powerful industrial unions. Fight against class collaboration betrayal. Fight for a fighting union policy. And fight for the right of the left wingers and Communists who are the champions of the organization of the unorganized, amalgamation and fighting unionism to be in the unions and for their correct policies to prevail.

Workers of America—such is the meaning of the May Day demonstrations this May Day. Every worker in the country must participate. Every worker in the land must show his solidarity with his class in these fateful moments of war and reaction. Every worker must raise his voice in one universal shout that will be heard throuout our land and thruout the world.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST BE FREE!

HANDS OFF CHINA!

HANDS OFF NICARAGUA AND MEXICO!

HANDS OFF THE SOVIET UNION!

NO NEW WAR!

SAVE AND STRENGTHEN THE UNIONS!

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED WORKERS!

MAINTAIN A FIGHTING UNION POLICY!

BUILD A LABOR PARTY!

TAKE THE GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE HANDS OF BANKERS AND WAR-MAKING IMPERIALISTS!

BUILD A WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA!

EMBRACING THE BOSS



Red

He was a "red"
They said.
He did not fear
The leer
Of any king
Or thing.
He spoke the truth
To youth
And to old age.
A sage
They called him then.
Of men
He was a brother,
No other
Was meek as he,
To free
Man's mind he sought
And taught
Men love and peace,
To cease
Their wars and hates
Relates
The story told
Of old.
The priest and prince
Did wince
At what he said,
And dead
They wished this man
Whose plan
They greatly feared—
They reared
A cross and hung
Him young
Upon it high
To die!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

Workers School

"Training for the Class Struggle"
108 E. 14th St., New York City

1385

I. MAY DAY GREETINGS!

OUR SLOGANS

Training for the Class Struggle.
Build the Working Class Movement.
Preparation of Leaders for the Workers' Struggles.
Without Class Education there Can Be No Effective Class Struggle by the Workers.

Since last May Day the Workers School has made great progress in the carrying out of these aims. Registration for the fall and spring terms was 2000, 80 per cent. of these union members. The Workers School helped the workers and strikers of New York City and vicinity thru furnishing speakers, research material, scholarships, etc.; furnished speakers to forums in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Jersey cities; offered courses in American Labor Problems, Labor Journalism, Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, New Tactics of Employers, American Economic and Political History, Decline of the British Empire, Marxism, Leninism, Fundamentals of Communism, Problems of the Communist Movement. Some instructors were Bertram D. Wolfe, Scott Nearing, William W. Weinstone, Robert Dunn, Alexander Trachtenberg, Arthur C. Calhoun, J Mindel, D. Benjamin, Art Shields, Harvey O'Connor. The growth of the School has shown itself in the enlargement of headquarters and the doubling of seating capacity, in addition to the building up of a library of over 100 volumes. The spirit, work, attendance and study of the students are sufficient proof that the Workers School is accomplishing its aims — Training for the Class Struggle; Build the Working Class Movement; Preparation of Leaders for the Workers' Struggles. Without Class Education There Can Be No Effective Class Struggle by the Workers.

II. SPRING COURSES - REGISTER NOW!

1. **FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNISM—8 sessions, begins Thurs., April 28, 6:45 to 8 P. M., Ella G. Wolfe, instructor, fee $2.50.**
2. **THE CHINESE REVOLUTION—4 sessions, begins Fri., May 13, 8 to 10 P. M., H. M. Wicks, instructor, fee $1.25.**
3. **DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN IDEOLOGY—3 sessions, begins, Fri., June 10, 8 to 10 P. M., Bertram D. Wolfe, instructor, fee $1.00.**
4. **FORUM—every Sunday night, 8 P. M., except May 1 and May 22, speakers for month of May include Jay Lovestone and Joseph Freeman.**

III. NATIONAL SUMMER TRAINING COURSE!

1. This course will be similar to the one which was so successfully given in the summer of 1926. At that time 75 comrades attended, 40 of whom were from out of town and 35 from New York City. Some students came from as far distant points as San Francisco, Kansas City, Chicago and Canada. The course consisted of 5 one-hour sessions a day for 2 weeks together with 3 hours daily for study. The following courses were given: America Today, Marxism, Leninism, American Economic and Political History, History of the American Working Class, Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, History of the Communist Party, Communist Party Organization Problems, Youth Problems and Methods of Teaching. The instructors were Jay Lovestone, Bertram D. Wolfe, Alexander Trachtenberg, Anton Bimba, William F. Dunne, Wm. W. Weinstone, Jack Stachel, Sam Don and D. Benjamin.

2. The training course this summer will be held the last two weeks of July or the first two weeks in August.

3. Among the courses that will probably be given are: Marxism, Leninism, America Today, American Economic and Political History, Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, Problems of the Communist Movement, Communist Party Organization, Youth Problems and the Chinese Revolution.

4. Some instructors will be: Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, Bertram D. Wolfe, William F. Dunne, Max Bedacht, William W. Weinstone, H. M. Wicks and Jack Stachel.

5. Watch the Daily Worker for further details or write to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Workers School, 106-108 East 14th Street, New York City.

B 473

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKINGCLASS HOUSEWIVES on May 1st, 1927 greets their toiling sisters from the shops, factories and homes.

On this May 1st, the workingclass women in America can take with pride an account of their achievements for the past year. In the land of capitalist strongholds the workingclass women in America have fulfilled their task of organizing and educating great masses of workingclass women for the class struggle under great difficulties. The workingclass women in America have succeeded in uniting their struggles with the struggles of their brothers, the workers.

On, sisters, workingclass women, for the coming year with resolute determination for more achievements, deeper into the masses of workingclass women for more clarification in the class struggle.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives greets the workingclass women the world over.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives greets their awakened sisters, the workingclass women of China. May you come out victorious in your hard struggle for the liberation of Chinese workers.

To you liberated sisters of Soviet Russia, the United Council of Workingclass Housewives sends greetings. On we shall march to the goal, nearer and nearer until we here in America reach your standard.

Unitedly we will march on until the workingclass the world over will be liberated.
With solidarity!

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKINGCLASS HOUSEWIVES,

KATE GITLOW, Secretary.

Street Nucleus 6, Section 3
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DETROIT
Greets The DAILY WORKER
on
International May Day.

1382 *Greetings!*
Luther's Dining Room
26 E. 109th St., N. Y. C.

Proletarian May Day Greetings!
FINNISH FRACTION,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
Norwood, Mass.

GREETINGS
1380 from
GLOBE CAFETERIA
119 E. 14th Street
Stuy. 7996.

Detroit
Daily Worker Agents
GREET
The DAILY WORKER
on
INTERNATIONAL
MAY DAY.
We pledge ourselves to fill our quota of subscriptions and help build The DAILY WORKER.

GREETINGS!
CHARLY KROEFFARD
NAK-NAK, BRISTOL BAY
ALASKA

May Day Greeting
SEC. 3
SUB. SEC. 3D S 5

Council of Working Class Housewives
of Brownsville
Sends Its May Day Greetings
to
The DAILY WORKER
Long May It Continue Its Successful Activities in Behalf of the Working Class!

S S 2 A, F D 5
Greets May Day

Detroit
Street Nucleus 1
Section 1
Sends
MAY DAY
GREETINGS

WORKERS' CULTURE CLUB
63 Liberty Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
SENDS HEARTY MAY DAY GREETINGS
to
The DAILY WORKER
Success in Your Struggle for Complete Working Class Liberation.—M. BLOOM, *Sec'y.*

1373
Greetings from
STUYVESANT CASINO
Dinfur Leasing Co., Inc.
L. Dintenfass
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MEETING ROOMS
Catering for all Occasions
140-42 SECOND AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

B492
STREET NUCLEUS NO. 1
(Section 7)
District 2, Workers Party
Sends May Day Greetings to all Party members and readers of The Daily Worker. It also hopes that comrades will work for our Daily and build the Party.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH 5, SECTION 5
Sends Its Greetings
to the
Revolutionary Proletariat
of the World
and
Pledges Its Solidarity and Devotion
to the
Revolutionary Cause
and to
Fight On Until Decisive Victory
Is Gained.
AIDA FLOMENBAUM, Sec'y.

1376 *GREETINGS*
from
JOHN'S RESTAURANT
302 E. 12th Street.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED
1872-1927

Membership about 47,000 Assets approximately $600,000

THIS is a society, independent of capitalists, whose aim is to replace for its members all household articles, ruined or damaged by fire.

Founded in 1872 by 44 workingmen, it has now grown to 47,000, with an insured value of $47,000,000.

During its existence it has paid over $300,000 in reimbursements for about 4,000 cases.

Originally it was planned for New York City, but in the course of time it spread over 52 cities, the last of which is Oakland, Cal.

For the past 55 years the average yearly assessment amounted to only 11c per $100 insurance, which covered all expenses for management and reimbursements for losses sustained through fire.

Upon admission the members are making a deposit of $1.00 per $100 insurance.

In the event of his withdrawal, this deposit is returned less 10 per cent, and the accrued assessments.

We paid the claims of our members who had suffered losses in such disasters as occurred in Paterson in 1902, in San Francisco in 1906 and Chelsea (Boston) in 1908, more promptly than any other Fire Insurance Company.

This society has a fraternal agreement with the Workingmen's Aid Association of Massachusetts, which is an organization with the same mission, operating in that state, and members moving there can be transferred, if they wish to, free of charge.

Workingmen and Workingwomen! Protect your home in case of fire! You will find it advantageous to join this society of your own class.

Information may be had through

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227 East 84th Street, New York City
TEL. LENOX 3559

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Workingmen's Aid Association of Mass., verbunden durch Gegenseitigkeits-Vertrag.
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MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
UUS ILM
Esthonian Weekly.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY
GREETINGS
SEC. 3, SUB. SEC. 3E, SHOP NUCLEUS 4
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

B411

Brooklyn Finnish Workers Association

764 — 40th STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Sends May Day Greetings to all the readers of The Daily Worker and to members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

It also hopes that next year when we celebrate our International Labor Day, The Daily Worker will be much stronger and have many more readers.

ONE INDUSTRY! *ONE UNION!*

May Day Greetings To All Workers In The METAL AND MANUFACTURING Industry

All workers in the metal, machine, and manufacturing industry — skilled, semiskilled, unskilled — irrespective of sex, race or nationality — welcomed into our ranks.

DISTRICT NO. 1

Amalgamated Metal Workers of America

799 Broadway, New York City.

On This Great INTERNATIONAL Labor Day We Pledge Our Support to The DAILY WORKER and to Continue the Work of Comrades

LENIN and RUTHENBERG.

"LET'S FIGHT ON!"

1370

A. BRESLAW	B. MELNIKER
WM. HEINIG	M. GARBER
J. HOFFER	J. FRIEDMAN
L. NADLER	S. HOCH
D. TZELEPIS	A. STONE
N. DAGIS	J. MILLER
A. PODOLSKY	J. TURCHINSKY

International Branch 2; 6b, Brooklyn-New York

S. NADLER, *Secretary.*

BERTHA TURCHINSKY, *Organizer.*

MAY DAY GREETINGS

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

SECTION 7

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

GREETINGS from

STREET NUCLEUS 25 Chicago, Ill.

1383

Hail to the International Working Class

Sollins' Dining Room

222 E. 14th Street

Phone, Stuyvesant 7661

Greetings—

Finnish Women's Section Eureka, Cal.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

from

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

F. D. 6, S. S. 2A, Dist. 2, New York

MAY DAY GREETINGS

To All Workers and Workers' Organizations.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Local Kenosha

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Branch 1; Section 5, Dist. 2

SENDS FRATERNAL GREETINGS to The DAILY WORKER.

On April 9 we raised $50 in donations and loans for The DAILY WORKER, and will enroll every member in the Sustaining Fund.

We hope that May 1, 1928, will find The DAILY WORKER with a very large circulation and a surplus in its treasury.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

from

Finnish Workers' Club of Milwaukee

to

All the Readers of The DAILY WORKER

GREETINGS TO OUR DAILY WORKER

Comrades of Branch 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, greet The DAILY WORKER's first May Day Issue published in New York.

Long Live America's Only English Communist Daily!

Long Live the Workers' Communist Party!

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND

of the United States of America

Organized 1884

Main Office: 9 Seventh St., New York City

Number of Members December 31, 1926

58,491

348 BRANCHES

Total Assets—Dec. 31, 1926 ..... $2,728,652.73

BENEFITS PAID:

Death Benefit $3,691,437.82

Sick Benefit $8,986,056.61

Workingmen, Protect Your Families

in case of sickness, accident or death!

Death Benefit $250.

Sick Benefit $360 to $900 for 80 weeks.

For further information write to the Main Office or to the Branch Financial Secretary of your district.

GREETINGS

from

Supporters

of the

Daily Worker

Greeting!

SUB. SEC. 2 A

Workers' Party

Of America

UNITED FRONT OF ALL LABOR Against AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

Nucleus 2 E, Cleveland.

B493

PROGRESSIVE workers of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union greet The DAILY WORKER, the only workingclass English daily in America, on its first May Day issue in New York City.

We hail The DAILY WORKER as a staunch champion of the needs of the workers in their struggles against all their enemies!

We hail The DAILY WORKER for exposing the reactionary officialdom for collaborating with the bosses and thereby betraying the workers.

We are fully conscious of the fact that in this present period of reaction in the American Labor movement, when all the dark forces are conspiring to suppress every vestige of class-consciousness and progressive action on the part of the rank and file, that an English labor daily has never been in greater need than now.

We urge every honest and sincere worker in our industry, as well as all other workers to buy, read and spread the only labor daily, The DAILY WORKER, and not to rely upon the capitalist and yellow press for their labor news.

PROGRESSIVE WORKERS, INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION.

1378

GREETING!

Labor Temple

244 East 14th Street.

1377

Leo Kling

The DAILY WORKER Builder

GREETINGS
on
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY, MAY DAY
From
SECTION 1 AC, 4 F
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

1375

GREETINGS

Henington Hall

Two Large Halls for Balls, Weddings and Parties and Catering for All Occasions

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Elegant Steam Heated Meeting Rooms With Elevator Service

M. ROTHSTEIN, *Prop.*

UNIT 7F SS 1AC
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
Greets
The DAILY WORKER
on
MAY FIRST
And Promises to Stand With It to the Last.

May Day Greetings

To the International Working Class!
To Organized Labor and Its Friends!

WHENEVER patronizing restaurants, cafeterias, butcher shops, etc., see to it that members of the Amalgamated Food Workers are employed, and always see to it that wherever you buy or consume bakery goods—in bakeries, groceries, delicatessen stores, or restaurants—that the bread bears this

Union AFW CENTRAL UNION LABEL EMBLEM *Label*

BY DOING THIS, YOU CAN HELP THE FOOD WORKERS IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Amalgamated Food Workers of America

An Industrial Union for All the Workers in the Food Industry

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS:

799 BROADWAY Cor. of 11th Street NEW YORK CITY

AUG. BURKHARDT, General Sec'y, Treasurer.

Tel. Cathedral 4284-5071

1374

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Meets every Friday night.

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A. Gumnekoff, Org. E. Masse, Sec'y.

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On the occasion of the Proletarian Holiday, the First of May, we send our heartiest and most sincere revolutionary greetings to you workers and peasants in prison.

We are on the battle front with you. We are with you when the savage hand of the oppressor grips you, and sends you to dark dungeons. Keep up your courage. We, who are outside, will continue the struggle till you are restored to our ranks to take up the work once more.

To you in the dark prison cells—to you who suffer under the harsh hand of the capitalist system, we send our greetings, and pledge ourselves to keep up the fight until all the proletarian class war prisoners are released, and the revolutionary working class has attained its aim.

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NEW YORK SECTION
ROSE BARON, Secretary.

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TO THE DAILY WORKER
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OF AMERICA
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The DAILY WORKER
On This International Labor Holiday.

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The DAILY WORKER
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SUB SECTION B, SECTION 3

Greets

The DAILY WORKER

On This International Workers' Holiday.

On this holiday of the working class, we send greetings to all who are fighting against imperialism, and for the overthrow of capitalism.

1 AC, FD 6

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS

from

NUCLEUS 3F, SECTION 1, SUB D

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS

(COMMUNIST) PARTY!

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119-25 EAST 11th STREET

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from

The Young Workers (Communist) League

District No. 2

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Organize the Unorganized Young Workers!

Fight Against the Militarization of the Youth!

Withdraw the Marines From China and Nicaragua!

Long Live the Solidarity of All the Young Workers the World Over, in the Common Struggle Against Capitalism!

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from

Finnish Workers' Club

New Rochelle, N. Y.

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MAY DAY

GREETINGS

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Under the Auspices of

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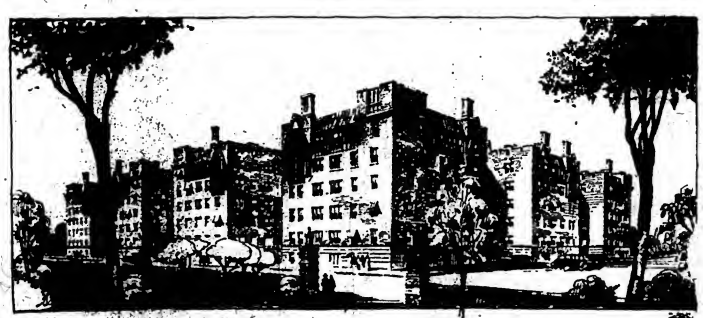
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Your Neighborhood
Your Meeting Hall

Write to:
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
743 Main Ave. — Room 14
PASSAIC, N. J.

978 Remember Passaic?

VICTIMS

of "New Jersey Justice" Need Labor's Strong Arm To Protect and Defend Them

Adolph Wisnefski—five to twenty years at hard labor; **Joseph Bellene**—three years; **Alex Kostamaha**—three years; **Paul Oznak**—three years; **Tony Pocino**—three years; **William Sikora**—three years. These five were held under bail ranging from $50,000 to $25,000 for more than four months without trial.

Paul Kovac—one to five years at hard labor; **Nicholas Schillaci**—one year; **Charles Current**—one year; **Tom Regan**—held in jail four months without trial; acquitted by jury; **Joseph Toth**—held in jail four months on $15,000 bail without trial; charge against him still pending out on $15,000 bail.

RELEASED ON BAIL (Partial List)

Albert Weisbord	$30,000	Jennie Persico	1,000	Steve Koppla	500
Jack Rubenstein	27,000	Joseph Puzzio	1,000	Sophia Barnise	500
Robert Dunn	10,000	John Lapatyo	1,000	John Bistritz	500
Clarence Miller	10,000	Charles Simchera	1,000	Frank Lasek	500
Norman Thomas	10,000	Agnes Simchesen	1,000	Elizabeth Mesako	500
David Weinstein	10,000	William Sroka	1,000	Josephine Rinsielle	500
Robert Wolf	5,000	Samuel Swala	1,000	Stanley Skrocki	500
John Perelick	5,000	Henry Tomack	1,000	Ambrosio Tamburina	500
Daniel Net	3,000	Jesus Correo	1,000	Rita Verrelli	500
Barbara Gracony	2,000	Simon Bamback	1,000	Michael Stezanick	500
Stephen Klarac	2,000	Stephen Flasik	1,000	Frank Seran	500
Sam Elam	2,000	John Vanyo	1,000	Margaret Saper	500
Maggie Pittocco	2,000	George Weiss	1,000	William Raynan	500
Esther Lowell	1,500	Thomas Winnik	1,000	Angelo Pivorotta	500
Andrew Trusty	1,500	Martin Winkler	500	Mike Hilsky	500
Francisco Llamas	1,500	Bertha Wilda	500	Samuel Lachuk	500
Steven Klesiz	1,500	Joseph Vanyo	500	Peter Kapachinsky	500
Mitro Mulick	1,500	Louis Tustka	500	Carolina Kachinsky	500
Anton Risdar	1,500	Edward Tambita	500	Joseph Bokosovitch	500
Salvatore Ribardo	1,500	Chester Grabinsky	500	Evelyn Come	500
Frances Ribardo	1,500	Mike Bab	500	John Bolt	500
Martin Rozward	1,500	Frank Casan	500	Margaret Bohatife	500
Julius Kovach	1,000	Andrew Bokowsky	500	Michael Elasic	500
Jacob Dudas	1,000	Andrew Baron	500	Lena Chernenko	500
John Plantak	1,000	Anna Kramer	700	John Karteez	500
Alsenio Columbo	1,000	Elizabeth Roma	700	Nicholas Krowetz	500
Henry Intruini	1,000	Frank Laborbera	700	Mary Lane	500
Lazaro Intruini	1,000	Pasáuale Giorando	700	Feliz Panarisi	500
Eli Kellar	1,000	Mary Santo	700	John Rogalni	500
Michael Lenchak	1,000	Salvatore Bigica	700	Andrew Toth	500
Eugenio Matteo	1,000	Gilippo Bongioranni	700	Joseph Chuddzy	250
Manuel Oco	1,000	Rosario Marchioni	700	Victoria Lebeda	250
Barbara Pados	1,000			Anna Valerino	250

FINES (Partial List)

Eugenio Matteo	$150	Josephine Busesky	50	Simon Bamback	25
Teckla Gubrinska	150	Jack Rubinstein	50	John Lapatyg	25
Jesus Correo	150	Anna Fieder	50	Anna Kostive	25
Barbara Gracony	150	John Cantanzare	30	Mary Wisner	25
Sam Elam	100	Philip Ribauda	27.50	Lizzi Wiederman	25
Stanley Skrocki	100	Frances Ribardo	27.50	John Kuher	25
Martin Kozwara	100	Antonio Sappa	27.50	John Sahaydak	25
Andrew Toth	100	Mrs. B. Jug	27.50	Mike Fabian	25
Steven Klesitz	79.50	Vincent Ali	27.50	Frank Vacaro	25
Anton Risdar	75	Katie Moll	27	Charles Simchera	25
John Perelick	50	Steven Chistak	27	William Sroka	25
Lena Noto	50	Louis Walesh	27.50	John Vanyo	25
Frances Ribardo	50	Maggie Pitocco	26.50	Paul Serafin	25
Salvatore Ribardo	50	Ricardo Cinto	26.50	Luck Alphanso	25
Francisco Llamas	50	Joseph Cinto	26.50	Mary Wasovska	25
Julius Kovach	50	Santo Damico	26.50	Sophie Bernise	25
John Plantus	50	Mike Marvika	26.80	Anna Schneider	25
Mrs. A. Buick	50	Anna Giovence	26.50	Mark Kubas	25
Nicholas Krowetz	50	Enrico Cinto	26.50	Theresa Studinger	25
Stephen Holchi	50	Salvatore Sarco	26.50	Frank Rambish	25

MINOR SENTENCES (Partial List)

Jack Rubenstein	90 days	Frank Lesoosky	30 days	Edward Tampitas	30 days
Frances Pellizzo	90 days	CarolineKachinsky	30 days	Sophie Bernise	30 days
Nancy Sandowsky	90 days	Sam Lachuk	30 days	Frank Cesara	30 days
Harry Tomach	90 days	Steven Klesitz	30 days	Patal Dangener	30 days
Joseph Vanyo	90 days	Lacy Alphanzo	30 days	Herman Ficker	30 days
Frances Pellizzo	90 days	John Kovics	30 days	Stanley Meriachip	15 days
Barbara Gracony	60 days	William Pupenka	30 days	Walter Pazzio	10 days
Salvatore Perrise	60 days	Frank Seppa	30 days	Anna Valerno	10 days
Agnes Simchesen	60 days	Gabriel Panarisi	30 days	John Zewesky	10 days
Mike Huba	60 days	Louis Tulesko	30 days	John Pelstar	10 days
Barbara Gracony	60 days	Angelo Piverette	30 days	Sophie Schultz	10 days
		Louis Tulesko	30 days		

American Workers Will Never Forget the Big Passaic Textile Strike!
(an historic struggle to organize the unorganized)

And American Labor Must Not Forget the Victims of the Textile Barons

GIVE!

Collect in Your Union.
Collect in Your Shop.
A Contribution From Your Organization.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
743 Main Avenue, Room 14
Passaic, New Jersey

THE JOINT DEFENSE & RELIEF COMMITTEE

1533

sends

May Day Greetings

on behalf of the

IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS

to the

AMERICAN WORKERS

SHOE WORKERS
CARPENTERS
PLUMBERS
FOOD WORKERS
AND OTHERS
WE NEED YOUR HELP!
OFFICE WORKERS
PAINTERS
MILLINERY WORKERS
METAL WORKERS

The Needle Trades Workers

fought for an improvement of the conditions of the entire American working class. They made the sacrifice to establish in this country the five-day, 40-hour week. Their strong unions under the guidance of loyal leadership won the demand after a struggle in which the furriers were on strike for 17 weeks, and the cloakmakers 25 weeks. Every effort was made to break their strikes and when their ranks held firm they were in each case exposed to treachery from within, in the person of the official leadership of the A. F. of L., in unison with the presidents of their International unions. In each case the traitorous bureaucracy failed. The strikes were won.

The bureaucracy believes in the principle of efficiency unionism, that is—greater production for the bosses rather than better working conditions for the workers. They guarantee plenty of highly skilled workers to the bosses, rather than plenty of good jobs to the workers. The needle workers were not in accord with their principle so they proclaimed that the unions were opposed to the A. F. of L. and must therefore be smashed.

Workers who led in resistance to their attempts at reorganization into boss-controlled unions have been torn from their wives and children and thrown into jail on all sorts of framed-up charges, based on their work as pickets during the strike. The leaders of the furriers, especially, have been exposed to frame-ups and held incommunicato while the bosses, taking advantage of the opportunity declared a lockout in an effort to drive the workers to register in the Woll, McGrady, Frayne, dual unions.

Family men whose reputations and records are of the best, are among the earliest victims, and it was only when the attack failed that the leaders were framed up. Although a jury in the Klan ridden town of Mineola could find no excuse, aside from the charges of a stoolpigeon and a scab, on which to base a decision of guilty, nine leading furriers were sent to jail while the case against Gold and Shapiro fell down so completely that the jury was compelled to declare them not guilty. Immediately they were rearrested on the same charge through a legal technicality, and on May 2nd they come to trial again.

The case of J. Goretzky, manager of Local 35, I. L. G. W. U., who is held on $25,000 bail comes up before the openly prejudiced Judge Rosalsky on May 9th.

Over fifty workers are in jail. Many more face serious charges. Their wives and children need relief. Their cases must be fought to a finish through the courts. To abandon them means a surrender to the bureaucracy which hopes to frighten the mass of the workers with the terrible example that has been made of these men.

Assisting the bureaucracy are the bosses, the Klan, the American Legion and the police. These elements furnish the money to carry on the fight against the unions. The unions can depend only on the workers.

The Cloakmakers and Furriers know this and they are giving the defense magnificent support. This is not enough. All other workers must help.

The defeat of the needle trades unions means the defeat of the entire American Labor Movement. Today they attack the needle trades, tomorrow it may be your own union. This will result in a setback that will require years to overcome. The victory in the five day, 40 hour week fight will be lost, and with it will be lost all hope of extending this gain to the rest of the workers.

THE FIGHT OF THE CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS IS THE FIGHT OF EVERY WORKER IN EVERY TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EVERY WORKER MUST HELP!

THE DEFENSE NEEDS YOU! READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY AND ACT!

COLLECT ARTICLES FOR THE BAZAAR
BRING IN YOUR BAZAAR HONOR ROLL
WITH PLENTY OF NAMES
SELL TICKETS FOR THE BAZAAR

We call on every worker to buy a dollar certificate at once in the $100,000 Fund Roll Call Drive.

Be sure your certificate is stamped with the official seal accompanied by the special certificate receipt.

DEFENSE BAZAAR

MERCHANDISE AT HALF PRICE

Everything for the Family

Thursday Saturday **MAY** Friday Sunday

12, 13, 14, 15

Summer and Winter Outfits

Men's New Style Straw Hats

A FINE RESTAURANT

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107th Street and Park Avenue

DANCING EVERY NIGHT — CONTINUOUS CONCERTS

JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS

41 Union Square, Room 714, New York, N. Y.

STAND BEHIND THE IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS & FURRIERS

Do you like to see the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers in Jail?

Do you like to see their families suffering and in want?

Do you like to see other active union members now under charges sentenced to long prison terms?

If not, fill out the Certificate printed in the advertisement of the Committee and mail it to the office with One Dollar.

This reply will encourage the mass of workers to keep up their fight for a clean union.

The necessity is so great that even if you have already given, we ask you to give again, and sign this Roll Call.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND SEND IT OR BRING IT IN WITH ONE DOLLAR

We call upon all Workers to support the 100,000 Dollar Drive of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers.

(Signed) BEN GOLD, LOUIS HYMAN.

$1

THE 100,000 ROLL CALL DOLLAR FUND

Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers
Room 714, 41 Union Square, New York City

I hereby contribute One Dollar to the need of freeing the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers, defending those under indictment and raising relief for their families.

Name _____

Address _____

$1

Joint Defense & Relief Committee, Furriers & Cloakmakers, 41 Union Sq., Room 714
Other stations at Local 22, 16 W. 21st St., or the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers and Furriers.
Be sure your Certificate is stamped with the official seal, accompanied by the special certificate receipt.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND SEND IT OR BRING IT IN WITH ONE DOLLAR

HELP TILL ALL THE IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS ARE FREE! SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY!

On The New Road

By S. SLOBODSKY

[illegible] the end of February the Fascist Press published [illegible] the expulsion [illegible] of the seven traitors of the Italian Confederation of Labour. Having [illegible] control of the C. C. L. these traitors [illegible] were quite the servile tools of the fascists. On the [illegible] 26th of February at one of the factories in Milan the most representatives of the G. C. L. held a conference, which proceeded to the world—and no less to America—that the G. C. L. was not dead, that the workingmen decided to take matters into their own hands. They proclaimed that the struggle against fascism and the bourgeoisie will not be suspended; on the contrary, under the leadership elected by the workingmen itself, it will be carried on more resolutely than ever.

This conference was illegally convened on the initiative of three left federations. It was attended by delegates of dozens of woodworkers, business employees and hotel and restaurant workers, metal workers, transport workers, printers, chemical workers, textile workers and food workers. Representatives of the Trade Councils of Milan, Turin, Trieste, Bologna, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Bergamo and Vicenza and from a number of local trade union bodies also participated. The conference received greetings and expressions of solidarity from the "Bolshevik" Debate, the Agricultural Workers' Union of Apulia and from a number of individuals. Besides the Communists, there were also reformist and unaffiliated delegates at the conference.

Decisions of the Conference.

The conference at which complete unanimity prevailed declared the liquidation of the G. C. L. intact and elected a provisional committee to direct the work of the confederation. Reformists, maximalists and Communists (who were in the majority), belong to the committee. A decision was taken to join the C. G. L., Amsterdam must be situated in Italy, and demanded that Amsterdam recognize the organization as the only one having the right to represent the Italian proletariat. It was decided to re-organize the trade unions along new lines, making the factory committee the basic trade union unit. Membership cards are shortly issued.

The provisional committee was charged to convene an All-Union Congress to work out a program of action for the trade union movement and to elect a permanent executive bureau.

A Reformist's Admission.

Very remarkable is the statement made at this conference by a well-known and responsible reformist worker in the executive committee of the G. C. L.:

"I came to the conference today," he said, "to make the following statement: You know that I always bitterly fought any attempt on your part (the Communists) to get control of the G. C. L.

"I always thought—although this proved an illusion—that the distinct division between the social-democrats and the Communists would guarantee personal and trade-union freedom, at all events for the social-democrats, and that the latter could continue their work of defending workingclass interests under a regime if only of comparative freedom. I repeat that this proved an illusion. After unsuccessful experiments we get to know better. Today, I belong to those workers—to those social-democrats, who confronted with the choice of two dictatorships prefer and choose the dictatorship of the proletariat. I, therefore, state that all my sympathies are with Communism, which I will understood as a world-outlook, but against which I was struggling, being one of the opposite camp. Today, I have finished with them. It is with these considerations that I appeal to social-democratic comrades: we must do everything to get the support of the masses for Communism. Once we are smashed by reactionary methods—methods incredibly reactionary, by a dictatorship which is considered such even from the capitalist point of view—for has not the masked constitutional forms also been discarded—all our efforts must be directed to get the workingmasses to join the Communist Party, which is theoretically and organizationally better prepared for the struggle with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

Reformist Methods

This statement of a reformist worker who for many years part was actively fighting the Communists is exceedingly symptomatic for it throws light on the feelings among the working masses of Italy. It exhibits the methods used by reformist leaders to control the working masses. It shows how reformist workers who could not otherwise but feel in complete sympathy with the USSR and the Russian proletariat, who on every occasion manifested their sympathy—permitted the exclusion of Communists from the trade unions and allowed the trade unions to be incapacitated in face of fascist reaction.

They believed the assertions of the opportunist leaders that in steering clear of the Communists, that by keeping "clean" of them, reformist unions would be able to continue their existence under the fascist regime. Their leaders assured them that with submission and loyalty the fascists could be persuaded to allow the legal existence of the unions. This is the justification for their opportunist and treacherous policy. Step by step the reformist leaders closed down the trade union organizations, day by day they capitulated to fascism for the sake of saving their "personal and trade union freedom." The results of this policy are now conspicuously clear and the anger and dismay of the workers are equalled only by their contempt for these traitors. What is more important in this statement is the fact that it was made not before the representatives of a victorious Communist Party, not in a moment of triumph or rise in the labor movement of Italy—but at an illegal meeting in the presence of thirty representatives of the workers, who risking their lives and their freedom has gathered at a time when fascist reaction was rampant and at its worst.

Shared Workers' Needs.

This clearly demonstrates that the foremost elements of the labor movement, the most honest and steady workers of the trade unions have maintained their connections with the rank and file, have shared their needs and hopes and despair and have learnt the bitter lessons of recent years They realize now that the road to victory is through national and international unity under the slogan of the Communist Party. The feeling among the Italian workers prompted the maximalist workers who at one time was in the leading organs of the Trades Council and in the Metal Workers' Union of Milan to participate also at this conference.

"My comrades," he declared, "in deciding to send me to the conference said: 'Go, but with conditions.' But I put up no conditions. My comrades are intellectuals. I am a worker. As my conscience dictates so will I act."

As indeed, the Milan conference is the expression of the revolutionary consciousness of the Italian proletariat. The impulse for unity, the incentive to take up the struggle, which for so many years had been held up by the leaders of the G. C. L. and socialist parties, is now once again crystallizing into concrete forms.

The Black Cities

By BERNARD COFFIN

I WONDER if the [illegible] suddenly in his face, a pe[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The COMRADE
Published by the Young
Struggle for Workers'

Young SECTION
Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

CELEBRATE MAY DAY

May 1 is known to millions and poor farmers and toilers all over the world as the day they gave their lives that we might celebrate May Day. It is the one day in the year that workers and poor farmers are united against their enemies and are willing to fight them until we have a workers' and poor farmers' government instead of a capitalist government.

May Day is a workers' holiday. It was started in America and has been celebrated through the world ever since. But it is not like this, as they gave us a holiday in September. But not mind Father May It on May 1.

The children of the working class should also celebrate May Day. When they are also a part of the class struggle. When they are interested in fighting for a workers' and farmers' government. They know that it is a workers' government, the Soviet Russia that is the only friend, and that is a worker's country. They will do as they always do. They would like a workers' government, provided with schools, books, music and all things that go to make strong, healthy and intelligent children.

They know they can get these things only in a workers' and Farmers' Government. That's why they are interested in May Day.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Comrades: My father obtained two lots from the collector of the Potash works. My father could not pay it so he went to the workers for my father's lots. He went to the workers and got the whole amount. It was very hard to collect the money. Though the workers are willing, they are unemployed and cannot help much. My father had to collect the money from the workers. Anyway we did collect the money.

Every night I see the dead men on the streetcar and on the streets. All workers should fight like that and those would be no more hunger.

MARY MAHAROKUS.

Back to School

Dear Comrades: I will not be in Sweden, this is Spain. Now I am in the fourth church empty and cold. Sometimes I feel I don't know what I am doing. I don't know why God let us suffer. I would like to know what you think you've learned in Spain. I think you learn to fight them. I think you have to go and that is where they are. You should think until your body is dead. We don't say anything. We don't know his comrades fight Franco.

Now the fascists are in all the world "strikes." Now they are in Spain. I will say here and tell the other children that they should think workers are people that don't want to work, and if they do, they are not people. I will close. Yrs. Now that's my letter. I hope that you have a place about three and a half feet high and quite handy enough money to buy food and clothes. Bye bye. "You may sit down."

My letter is not very long. Now I must go to my school to see something about "strikers" as maybe happens. I'll say b.—MARGARET YUHAS.

NOTICE!!!

Have you read the story in the Young Comrade? If not, why not? Don't fail to read it. Send in to the Young Comrade Corner, 35 East First Street, New York City, for a free sample copy of the Young Comrade.

FUNNY!

Johnny was a little late for school. When the day was over the girls and boys made Johnny stay that he and C. Thought that the teacher gave geography and not arithmetic. "Johnny, what is a sea?" Johnny replied, "Please, teacher, I don't see how I can find out from here." HARRY WINTER.

Answer to Picture Puzzle

By [illegible] KOSUL

The picture published in the Young Comrade of May 1st showed children [illegible] food [illegible] The workers are compelled to [illegible] the right to have food for their children. [illegible] because they have not work, or [illegible] because [illegible] strikes them in. [illegible] who do not have to work for their [illegible] children in luxury. This will continue [illegible] capitalists will rule the workers. [illegible] us to win our independence.

When America Will Be Like Russia

By EMMA FALL

The rich man child likes the fun,
He has these years,
But when America is like Russia
He won't be anything but tears.

2.

When America is another Russia,
We'll have the fun,
Of seeing the rich capitalists
Working until the day is done.

KNOCKING HIM OUT



(By Sam Silver)

The Chinese Workmen and Farmers are getting rid of the foreigners.

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued.)

At evening, tired, he would crawl into the hut, bury his head in the hide of the gray dog, cry, and dog would lick his salty face.

One evening, his back all bloody and his face swollen, Benjamin came home. The overseer had been in a bad temper, had beaten the little boy with a whip and hit him in the face with his fist.

"I could do it," cried Benjamin, while the dog softly and gently licked his wound. "I can't stand it any longer. My parents are gone, I am entirely alone, and everyone is unkind to me. Dog, dear dog, what shall I do?"

"Run away," replied the dog.

"Where to? They will catch me and beat me again."

The dog thought hard for a while.

"We must go north," said he at last. "There people are better than they are here. They do not want the Negroes to be slaves. We must run away there."

"I don't know the way," complained Benjamin.

"I will lead you. Morning and night, when everybody is asleep, we will go."

And so it happened. The moon was a small white sickle in the sky, the great trees leaned weird, black shadows on the earth, all was deathly quiet, only once in a while the leaves rustled sleepily. Benjamin and the dog ran swiftly on their tiptoes, out of the [illegible] and went toward the great river. All night they wandered along the side of the river, and when morning came the dog looked for a safe hiding place, for the short legs of little Benjamin had not carried him very far, and there was still the danger that the servants of the rich man might trace him.

(To Be Continued.)

THE LITTLE WORKER

By JULIA KRUGLEWICZ.

I am a little worker,
And my mother is too.
But my father is sick in bed,
So I work the whole day thru.

BE A BUILDER



LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 11 is: Young Comrade. The following have answered correctly:

Anna Cohen, Phila., Pa.; Dora Dale, Phila, Pa.; Sylvia Mazder, New York City; Vera Rosinsky, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 10

Helge Roos, Bklyn, N. Y.; Vera Rosinsky, New York City; Jannis Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Raymond Kozul, So. Chicago, Ill.; Esther De Hoyos, Endicott, N. Y.; Rudolph Bronesky, Chicago, Ill.; Sylvia Nusitak, Negaunee, Mich.; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Max Sonnenschein, Chicago, Ill.; Lee Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; Anna Tuhy, Chicago, Ill.; Leara Borin, New York City; Norman Heikin, Los Angeles, Calif.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 9

Liberto Vifarino, Inglewood, Calif.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 12

This week's puzzle is a new one. Fill in the missing letters and see what you get. Let's go.

Th— w—rke—s a— d ch—ldr—n a—l or —e t—r wor—d hop— th—t t—e Chi—ese pe—p—e w—ll g—t r—d of their oppr—ss—rs and e—tabl—sh a Sov—et Chi—a.

Send all your answers to Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 35 East First Street, New York City, stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

WHY WE HAVE STRIKES

By ANNA SHARUPSKA.

Why do we have strikes?

We have strikes because the rich boss does not pay the poor hard working men fair. The rich millionaire boss does not care, and makes the poor man work hard, so hard and pays so little that the workers cannot stand it.

The poor man goes and asks the boss if he would pay more, but pooh! He would laugh it off.

Take for instance, Henry Ford, he makes the worker work five days and eight hours a day. He says he pay six days work for five days. He does not. He makes the men work so hard and make him do so much and pays such low wages that the people do not buy automobiles because they cannot buy so much, so the man has to quit because there is no more work to do.

We children of the working family unite all together, knock these millionaires down and be divided equally and paid fair. Then when we work together and be paid fair we all would be happy and contented. Then would we need strikes? No! Because we all would be paid fair and all of us would work.

MAY DAY

Are you going to cerebrate May Day with the Young Pioneer? If you are, then we will meet you on Saturday, April 30 at 525 East 72nd Street, at 1.30 sharp. You will surely enjoy the program that we will have there. It will consist of recitations, a play, a dance and musical numbers. After the concert we will all leave the hall and hike to Central Park, where we will have lots of games, acrobatic stunts, etc. All working class children who live in the city should be down if they want to have a wonderful time.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

May Day is here. The workers and children all over the world, as well as in America, are going to celebrate this day as they have in previous years. They will come to many meetings and listen to many well-known speakers. But there is one well-known speaker who will not be there. He will not be there, because he is dead, and he sure will be missed. We children of the workingclass can help a little in making up for his loss, by getting subscriptions for the Young Comrade, the children's newspaper that spread Ruthenberg's ideas.

Send your subs to the Young Comrade Corner, 35 East First Street, New York City.

½ Year Sub 25c. 1 Year Sub 50c.

Name .....Age.....

Address .....

City .....State .....

Issued Every Month

May Day and the Soviet Union

By ALEX BITTELMAN

THE Soviet Union is undoubtedly the dearest possession of the international workingclass of today. Every hour of the existence of the Soviet Union strengthens the workers and weakens the capitalists. Every new achievement in the building of socialism in the Soviet Union marks a fresh step forward in the development of the world revolution. To celebrate May Day is to celebrate the victory of the masses over their oppressors in what was formerly the empire of the czars, landlords and capitalists, and re-dedicate ourselves to uncompromising struggle for the liberation of the toilers the world over.

May Day has become a symbol of international workingclass solidarity and struggle against capitalism. It has become a symbol of determined opposition and militant struggle against imperialism and imperialist war. It has become the day of concentration and mobilization of hundreds of thousands of workers to demonstrate readiness to fight for the abolition of capitalism and for the establishment of the rule of the workingclass.

What is symbolic in May Day has become actual, living reality in the Soviet Union. International workingclass solidarity, the consciousness and spirit that transcends the boundaries of state, language, race, color, creed and religion, the power that merges millions of exploited and oppressed throughout the world into an inspired and determined army of struggle against capitalism—these are the things that are incorporated in May Day, and these are the forces that brought about the downfall of czarism and capitalism in Russia. These are the forces that will inevitably bring about the downfall of capitalism all over the world.

The Unfolding of the World Revolution.

When capitalist politicians get into difficultion they invariably blame the so-called "machinations" of the Soviet government. This has become a regular practice with capitalist statesmen. It has almost reached the point of a new political science for the administration of capitalist affairs of state. Which is, of course, nothing else but a dishonest, demagogic trick of raising hostility to the Soviet Union and of covering up the failures of the capitalist governments.

It is sheer nonsense to believe, as Secretary Kellogg would like us to, that the Mexican government is dominated by Bolsheviks and that therefore it becomes the "sacred duty" of the American government to interfere in Mexican affairs. Of course, we do not expect Secretary Kellogg or any of his colleagues to speak the truth in the matter. For a truthful account of American policy in Mexico would disclose the well-known fact that it is the profits and the power of exploitation of American capitalists that the American government is defending in Mexico. Such an account would also disclose the fact that big American capital, particularly our oil and copper magnates, is wildly cherishing the ambition of destroying Mexico's national independence and to do with Mexico what American capital has done with the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Haiti, and what is now being accomplished in Nicaragua. War with Mexico to subdue and conquer it for the greater glory and profits of American big capital—that is what the rulers of America desire.

Is it to be expected that Secretary Kellogg would tell this story in so many words? Naturally, not. He would not be what he is, a big capitalist himself and a true servant of big capital generally, if he were to tell the truth about Mexico. So he does something else. While he is engaged in terrorizing and blackmailing the Mexican government and the Mexican people to submit to the exploitation of American imperialism, he at the same time sets up a smoke screen of "Bolshevist dangers" and "Soviet intrigues" to frighten the innocent and to confuse the traces of the real intrigues of American capitalists against the independence of Mexico.

The Soviet government is also made to blame for "our" troubles in Nicaragua which is even more ridiculous and brazen than the charge of Bolshevist "intrigues" in Mexico. In China, which is passing through the most heroic and epoch-making struggle for its liberation from the yoke of foreign imperialism, a struggle which is caused by the brutal rule of English, American, Japanese, French, etc. imperialists and which derives its strength from the spirit of rebellion against oppression inspiring millions of toilers in China, this tremendous social upheaval is also attributed to the "intrigues" of the Soviet government. Chamberlain, manager of the foreign affairs of British capitalism, is particularly skilfull in the game of "blame it on the Soviets." Foreign ministers of other capitalist governments are studiously copying these methods of Chamberlain.

But what is the truth? The world revolution is continuing to unfold itself with greater sweep and vigor. It travels now along two wide paths. The ever growing strength and socialist stabilization of the Soviet Union is one path along which the world revolution is unfolding itself, and the other path is the uprising of the oppressed colonial peoples, particularly the nationalist revolution in China. The two world revolutionary factors are steadily undermining the structure of world capitalism and bringing closer the day of its eventual collapse.

Capitalist statesmen watch these developments and understand their meaning. Capitalist governments are drawing conclusions from these developments and the result is the preparation for a large scale war on China, similar preparations for an attack on the Soviet Union, the opening up of the basic antagonisms between the big capitalist powers and the danger of a world imperialist war.

The so-called impatience of the British government with the Soviet government is to be explained not by some mysterious complexion of the former, but by the very real and substantial successes of the socialist development of the Soviet Union. The unity and nervousness of capitalist politicians over Russia is caused not by what they term "the red propaganda" but by the tremendous force of the inspiration that is emanating from the positive achievements of the toiling masses in the Soviet Union. It is the example of the success and rapidly upward development of socialism in the Soviet Union. It is the ever growing sympathy of the international workingclass for the Soviet Union and the revolutionizing effects of these developments upon the militant structure of the toiling masses of the world over, that is driving fear into the heart of world capitalism and is causing the imperialist preparation for an attack upon the Workers Republic.

The same is true with the developments in Soviet China. The success of the Chinese revolution spells the end of imperialist domination in China. It means the loss of a tremendously rich source of superprofits for the capitalists of Great Britain, America, Japan, etc., with which to maintain most favorable fully capitalist domination at home. In short, the success of the Chinese revolution means a death blow at world capitalism and imperialism.

It is through the socialist upbuilding of the Soviet Union and through the upward swing of the Chinese revolution that the world revolution is proceeding forward at the present time. And in the periods of the depression of capitalism such mass forces are becoming revolutionized. In the mad struggle are becoming revolutionized the oppressed nations in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. Thus the world revolution is unfolding itself with ever growing steadiness and consistency.

In the celebration of May Day this year we shall remember the historic significance of the epoch in which we live. We shall express by our demonstrations our realization of the fact that that the Soviet Union is the greatest achievement of the workingclass in the history of its struggles. And together with the slogan "Hands Off China" and "Down With Imperialist War," we shall also demand: "Hands Off the Soviet Union. Immediate Recognition and Resumption of Complete Trade Relations With the Soviet Union."

ELECTRICITY AND GOD

(Continued from Page 2)

in behalf of god, religion, the devil—and what not! Many of them are doing it. And this is why one can see lately frequent attempts to betrooth the still young science to the old decrepit god. Every new and then someone of the learned gentry solemnly announces that science not only does not disprove, but on the contrary, confirms the existence of god.

And herein is the substance and the purpose of Professor Pripin's "learned" effusion. Of course, he doesn't say that god created in six days everything out of nothing, that he made Adam from clay and Eve from Adam's rib, as this wouldn't be exactly scientific and in the spirit of our materialistic age.

Therefore Professor Pripin eliminates from his "theory" of the electro-divine creation of the world that mysterious biblical "nothing" and replaces it by the electrons and protons: "God employed the heavenly host of electronic workers to build the atoms, the molecules and the galaxies of burning stars," and everything else above, underneath and between the stars, among other things our own little planet and together with it our sinful race. Our worthy professor, of course, doesn't forget to emphasize the "mystery" of the origin of the tiny electron: "God created them and god only knows when, where and how."

So, everything springs from that tiny electron. In it is that "mysterious beginning of all beginnings."

The same old story, the same ecclesiastic bunk about the creation of the world disguised in a pseudo-scientific "theory."

Of course, Professor Pripin knows that it's all bunk. He knows that not so very long ago the atom Now we know that it isn't so, that the "indivisible" microorganism, the "beginning of all beginnings." Now we know that it isn't so that the "indivisible" atom is but a conglomeration of billions of electrons. Some nice day the electron will also lose its "indivisibility" and its "primogeniture." Then God will be compelled to recreate, with the kind assistance of the learned gentry, the entire vast universe from some other microorganism, still smaller than the electron.

However, the time is nearing when it will be unnecessary and impossible for the scientists to sell their knowledge, when they will unselfishly help humanity free itself of all its gods, all its primitive beliefs, superstitions and prejudices and build a better, sensible life.

It isn't inopportune to add that in the poor and "backward" Soviet Union electricity plays one of the most important roles in the building up of such a life (remember Lenin's words: "If Russia will be covered with a thick network of electric stations and powerful technical equipments, then our Communist economy shall serve as a model for the coming Socialist Europe and Asia).

So it is in the Soviet Union. But here, in the rich, "enlightened" and "civilized" America the scientists are trying, it appears, to employ electricity for the very opposite purpose.



Moral Inspiration at the C. M. T. C.

SILENCE.

Mine is a song that millions sing
Mine is a melody that flows
From a million hearts; a peasant knows
My tune far better than a king.

And though I seem to sing alone
I feel the throb in every breast
A throb divine yet unexpressed
A universal undertone.

My heart is hope whene'er I hark
The magic mumblings of the mass
The struggling symphonies that pass
Into my soul from out the dark.

From out the dark, from out the deep
A chorus of a silence rare
Murmuring ever "Rise and dare"
The world is still but not asleep.

—By ZING.

...NDS Off CHINA! STOP Attack ON THE SOVIET UNION!

FIRST SECTION

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER AND FINANCIAL RECORD is considerably exercised because a representative, John Holland by name, introduced a bill in the legislature providing for the limitation of work in all state factories to eight hours a day and the imposition of a fine in the form of time and half for overtime on any employer working his help beyond the specified hour-limit. Should the employer flout the law and pay only straight time or nothing at all for the extra hours worked Mr. Holland would assess the refractory employer anything from $50 to $500 for each offense.

* * *

FAR be it from the indignant organ of big business to commiserate with the employer in his tribulation at the hands of this peculiar legislator. It is for the worker's liberty that the paper does battle. "This is a characteristic privation of liberty of the workingman, in whose alleged interest it is presented" says the "Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record." Suppose the worker chose to work his overtime for nothing. Any citizen may make a donation of his property to anyone whom he chooses. Suppose he desired to make donations of his labor. Under such measure as Mr. Holland presents, he couldn't even have that liberty."

* * *

NOW, I am sure you are all convinced that this man Holland is an undesirable citizen who would Bolshevize this country and reduce the workers thereof to a very low ethical and social level by robbing them of the god-given right to work for nothing if they saw fit. Let us suppose by way of illustration that the daughter of a manufacturer wanted to divorce a count so that she could marry a prince. She would need extra money to buy off the count in order to purchase the prince. And suppose her father's loyal slaves were willing to contribute a few extra hours of labor to the marital experiments of their employer's daughter. Holland's bill, if passed into law would be the means of leaving a useless count on a fair lady's arm and a lonely prince pining away in his garret or gazing thru restaurant windows at food he could not buy.

* * *

THE American workers are more capitalistically-minded than is good for them. Too many of them believe that without capitalists there would be no work for them to do, no food for them to eat and no clothes for them to wear. They do not realize that the boss hires them in order to profit from their labor rather than to play the role of a humanitarian in business for the purpose of pitching food in the mouths of the hungry. But we dare say that a canvass of the workingclass population of the United States would not subscribe to the indignation professed by "The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record" over the introduction of Holland's bill. They would exchange a lot of abstract freedom for a few hours out of the factory or time and half for extra hours inside of it.

* * *

HERE is a human interest story with a kick: William Keuntze of Hoboken finds $34.75 in his envelope on every pay day. Mrs. Keuntze puts her trade mark on $34.25 of that amount and she agreed that her reckless husband could hold on to the balance, provided he spent it on a daily paper, a five cent cigar and a weekly package of chewing gum. Evidently William was saving his allowance, which made Mrs. Keuntze duly suspicious. "I believe he wanted to squander that fifty cents on other women," she told the judge. His honor being a man of the world could not see what a fellow could do nowadays in view of the high cost of living, with fifty cents, so he dismissed the case, returning Mr. Keuntze to the status quo, but the fire of suspicion still bites the jealous spouse, her theory being that what Mr. Keuntze saves by the week he spends by the month.

* * *

THAT little kidnapping escapade cost Aimee Semple MacPherson dearly. Confessions should now be in order. Her life since she strayed from the desert, footsore and weary, but with her most priceless heritage intact, has been one disappointment after another. Her method broke with her, her orchestra leader left her because she bobbed her hair, and worse still, organized a rival church. The unbleached rest of all comes from the attorney who defended her against the Devil et al. in a Los Angeles court. He is suing her for $2,000, the balance of his fee for saving a beautiful soul from Satan. Old Nick is a jolly good fighter. He never quits.

* * *

CLIPPINGS come from friend and foe. A California citizen spied a

(Continued on Page Three)

ADMIT PLAN TO STOP ONLY LABOR DAILY

PLOTTING A YEAR AND HALF TO GET THE DAILY WORKER

Professional Patriots Brag of Spying

Salaried professional patriots and the organizations for which they work have been plotting for eighteen months to "get" The DAILY WORKER staff, rob the paper of its mailing privileges and railroad the editors and business manager to prison, it was stated under oath yesterday morning in the Essex Market court with Magistrate Tolleris presiding in the trial of William F. Dunne and Bert Miller.

Under the searching examination of Attorney Joseph Brodsky, George L. Darte admitted that he is the paid "adjutant-general" of the Military Order of the World War, that the organization is incorporated, is composed exclusively of ex-army officers, has its headquarters in Washington, D. C. and that he had personally notified the postmaster-general of the publication of the poem America on which the charge is based.

Read Daily For Year

... also testified that he had ... The DAILY WORKER "religiously" for a year and a half and that this was the first time he had ever felt impelled to register a complaint with the postoffice and police authorities.

Darte parades the title of "captain" in addition to adjutant-general.

George Seitz, who described himself as "a research worker" for the Keymen of America, testified that his job was to furnish information—he would not say about what or to whom.

"What kind of an organization is this Keymen of America?", asked Attorney Brodsky. Seitz replied that he knew little about it.

"Is it a Communist organization?

(Continued on Page Two)

Labor's Candidates Continue to Attract Big Passaic Crowds

PASSAIC, N. J. April 29.—An enthusiastic campaign rally was held here tonight for the labor candidates at Ukranian Hall. It was jammed by workers eager to hear the workingclass speakers.

Weisbord Applauded.

Albert Weisbord, who led the 14 months textile strike was greeted by applause as he spoke on the local situation pointing out that only the working class itself is capable of solving its own problems. He referred to the need of providing work for the unemployed saying that the city should immediately start road construction work. The need of a labor party was also taken up.

Bert Miller Speaks.

Bert Miller, business manager of the DAILY WORKER, said that "Passaic has been the keynote for all the unorganized workers throughout the country. The slogan of 'organizing the unorganized' has been taken up by the workers all over this land."

Sylvan Pollack of The DAILY WORKER told the assembled workers that not only the questions of local interest should be discussed but they also should give attention to world wide politics.

A May Day celebration will be held Saturday at 2 p. m. at the Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. A large number of workers' children are expected to be present.

Addresses Two Large Meetings.

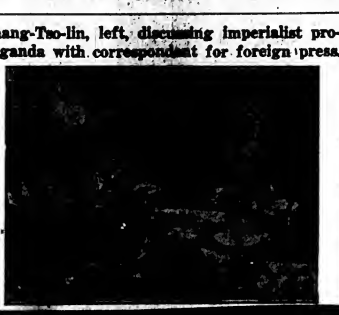
Weisbord spoke at two large meetings Thursday evening. At the Civic Forum conducted by the Italian-American Association he told the Italian workers, among the lowest paid and most exploited, how they have been kept in subjection and allowed to do only the most dirty work.

Sacco-Vanzetti.

He also pointed out that with the exception of the labor candidates the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been ignored. More than 200 were present at the meeting.

Weisbord received a fine reception at Public School 3 where he also spoke. More than 300 people were present.

Chang-Tso-lin, left, discussing imperialist propaganda with correspondent for foreign press.



Jersey Cossack Is Jailed As Robber; Active In Strike

PASSAIC, N. J., April 29.—Officer "Whitie" Adamchesky has been suspended and arrested on an alleged charge of implication with a robbery.

This copper sustained a great record during the textile strike as one of the most cruel cossacks that ever wore a uniform. His record for beating up and manhandling strikers has gone down in the history of Passaic and vicinity.

Elections are coming up in Garfield soon where Adamchesky was on the police force. The mayor and others representing the millowners are out for office as councilmen. The workers will have a labor ticket to represent the workers and not the millowners and their tools on the police force.

Freed, Claims False Arrest.

SEATTLE, April 29.—Freed by the jury trying him on charges of slaying a 14-year-old girl, Dr. Chester C. Dobbs, Kirkland dentist, planned a suit for false arrest against Sheriff Claude G. Bannick today.

Bannick, it was alleged, arrested the dentist without a warrant when the body of Letitia Whitehall, one of Dobb's patients, was found floating in a slough. An autopsy showed the young girl had been drugged and attacked.

Autoist Kills Woman; Flees.

Propped against the wall on Riverside Drive at 197th street, the body of a well-dressed woman about 32, apparently the victim of a hit-and-

Catholic Boss of Boston Gets Out Of Vanzetti's Way

BOSTON, April 29. — Cardinal O'Connell, political and religious boss of Boston, straddled the fence today on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue by refusing to intervene with the Massachusetts courts which have condemned them to burn, while giving permission to Governor Fuller to review the case if he wishes to.

O'Connell has maintained silence on the case the two innocent workers until now, although privately he has been known to be viciously prejudiced because Sacco and Vanzetti are atheists. Yielding to the pressure of labor in his own city, the cardinal admitted that he would not oppose the governor's review of the facts.

Eruption At Reunion Island.

PARIS, April 29.—Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have caused considerable damage in reunion island, the French colony in the Indian Ocean, according to dispatches received here.

Eruptions raised the river bed thirty yards resulting in floods, which carried away a factory, a theatre and a bridge at St. Benoist. One person was drowned.

Carpenter Killed.

Kenneth Dunn, 22, is dead today as the result of internal injuries and a compound fracture of the right leg suffered when he fell four stories to the ground while working with a gang of carpenters on an addition under construction at the plant of the National Sugar Refining Company in Yonkers.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL DECLARES CHANG'S "DOCUMENTS" ABOUT ITS CHINESE ACTIVITIES SPURIOUS; SECRET TRIAL FOR MADAME BORODIN

British Union Heads in Conference Against No Strike Bill of Tories

LONDON, April 29.—Representatives of 4,000,000 British trade unionists met today in Kingsway Hall to complete plans for a campaign to fight the government's proposed bill for the control of trade unions.

Although George Hicks, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, announced that "labor forces will fight the bill to the bitter end," the convention indicated early in its session that it would take considered action.

Communists proposed a real strike to force the withdrawal of the bill.

BLAST LEVEE TO TURN BIG RIVER ON POOR FARMERS

Militia, Plague, Famine Add to Flood Horrors

POYDRAS, La., April 29.—The Poydras crevasse on the east bank of the Mississippi, twelve miles below New Orleans was blasted at 2:17 p. m. today in a supreme attempt to break the back of the valley's most devastating flood in history.

Guns and Deadline.

Virtual martial law prevailed from day-break today in the territory in which the levee line was to be ripped open with dynamite. State troops patrolled the highways and fast river boats with armed guardsmen aboard maintained a dead line across the river.

Airplanes flew over the doomed region to give final warning to scattered residents who were either unaware that the river was to be turned upon them, or unwilling to leave their possessions to the yellow torrent. Three hundred people were believed by state officials to be in the sacrificed territory at day-break.

Some stragglers still made their way to New Orleans. A few others apparently, were preparing to take their chances on high spots in the vicinity of their farms and gardens.

Ruins Two Parishes.

The Poydras dynamiting already has gone into history as the $2,000,000 blast, that being conservative official estimate of the property loss involved to St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes.

New Orleans for the most part went about her business quite as usual—almost nonchalantly—as she has during the entire period of the flood, apparently convinced that the man-made volcano at Poydras would remove the last menace to their city. In the concentration camps in which the lowland refugees are being carefully housed, and in the relatively limited official areas in which final preparations were made for the grim ordeal of uncorking the Mississippi system, an atmosphere of tension prevailed.

* * *

Militia and Plague Visit Flood.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—With martial law impending over the Mississippi delta due to threatening epidemics Greenville, Miss., "The queen city of the delta," today ordered all Negroes to move from their homes onto the levee to bring about better sanitary conditions. Greenville has been under curfew law since Wednesday.

Flood Spreads.

Another thousand acres near Shreveport, La., was flooded last night by a break in the Louisiana Navigation Company embankment.

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Chang has been making public documents alleged to have been taken in his raids on the Soviet embassy in the hope of securing even more substantial backing from the powers that have been receiving.

That Chang has succeeded in convincing willing and credulous foreign diplomats of "Soviet plots" in China is indicated in dispatches received here. Senator Bingham of the United States is reported to have expressed sympathy for Chang Tso-lin after a perusal of the spurious documents.

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The cable, signed by Chao Ting-chi, resident secretary in America of the Oriental Committee of the League Against Imperialism, recently formed at Brussels, follows:

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"Chiang Kai-shek has turned traitor. He is aiding imperialism. Destroy him. All oppressed peoples are rallying to your support."

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Thirteen admirals and vice admirals, at the head of the fleet, were wined and dined by their capitalist bosses last night. A series of dinners and conferences are being arranged, to culminate in a dinner at the Hotel Astor on May 3, which will be attended by all the officers of the fleet. Rodman Wanamaker will be toastmaster.

The fleet is the largest aggregation of warships ever assembled in New York harbor. Even when the United States was mobilizing for the world war, yesterday's record was not approached.

No reasons for the parade could be secured from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night. Naval officials scouted the theory that the men of war were being prepared for a trip to China, but admitted that the mobilization was part of the administration's peace-time preparedness program.

Attack on Guards of U. S. S. R. Frontier?

BERLIN, April 29.—A battle is reported here from the town of Sergiejci on the border between Poland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Fighting between frontier guards involved the use of machine guns and hand grenades, the rumor says.

Envoy, Houghton Dines With Royalty While Insurance Quizz Peeds

LONDON, April 29.—United States Ambassador and Mrs. Alanson B. Houghton will entertain King George and uuen Mary at dinner shortly according to the Daily Express.

In addition to his plenepotentiary activities Houghton acts in the capacity of director for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company whose business practices are threatened with an investigation due to pressure brought about by a series of articles now appearing in The DAILY WORKER.

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

FIRST SECTION

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter [illegible] Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 92. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, $6.00 per year. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1927 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER AND FINANCIAL RECORD is considerably exercised because a representative, John Holland by name, introduced a bill in the legislature providing for the limitation of work in all state factories to eight hours a day and the imposition of a fine in the form of time and half for overtime or any employer working his help beyond the specified hour-limit. Should the employer flout the law and pay only straight time or nothing at all for the extra hours worked Mr. Holland would assess the refractory employer anything from $50 to $500 for each offense.

• • •

FAR be it from the indignant organ of big business to commiserate with the employer in his tribulation at the hands of this peculiar legislator. It is for the worker's liberty that the paper does battle. "This is a characteristic privation of liberty of the workingman, in whose alleged interest it is presented" says the "Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record." Suppose the worker chose to work his overtime for nothing. Any citizen may make a donation of his property to any one whom he chooses. Suppose he desired to make a donation of his labor. Under such measure as Mr. Holland presents, he couldn't even have that liberty."

• • •

NOW, I am sure you are all convinced that this man Holland is an undesirable citizen who would Bolshevise this country and reduce the workers thereof to a very low ethical and social level by robbing them of the god-given right to work for nothing if they saw fit. Let us suppose by way of illustration that the daughter of a manufacturer wanted to divorce a count so that she could marry a prince. She would need extra money to buy off the count in order to purchase the prince. And suppose her father's loyal slaves were willing to contribute a few extra hours of labor to the marital experiments of their employer's daughter, Holland's bill, if passed into law would be the means of leaving a useless count on a fair lady's arm and a lonely prince pining away in his garret or gazing thru restaurant windows at food he could not buy.

• • •

THE American workers are more capitalistically-minded than is good for them. Too many of them believe that without capitalists there would be no work for them to do, no food for them to eat and no clothes for them to wear. They do not realize that the boss hires them in order to profit from their labor rather than to play the role of a humanitarian in business for the purpose of putting food in the mouths of the hungry. But we dare say that a canvass of the workingclass population of the United States would not subscribe to the indignation professed by "The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record" over the introduction of Holland's bill. They would exchange a lot of abstract freedom for a few hours out of the factory or time and half for extra hours inside of it.

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HERE is a human interest story with a kick: William Keuntze of Hoboken finds $34.75 in his envelope on every pay day. Mrs. Keuntze puts her trade mark on $34.25 of that amount and she agreed that her reckless husband could hold on to the balance, provided he spent it on a daily lunch, a five cent cigar and a weekly package of chewing gum. Evidently William was saving his allowance, which made Mrs. Keuntze duly suspicious. "I believe he wanted to squander that fifty cents on other women," she told the judge. His honor being a man of the world could not see what a fellow could do nowadays in view of the high cost of living, with fifty cents, so he dismissed the case, returning Mr. Keuntz to the status quo, but the flea of suspicion still bites the jealous spouse, her theory being that what Mr. Keuntze saves by the week he spends by the month.

• • •

THAT little kidnapping escapade of Aimee Semple MacPherson's county. Confessions should now be in order. Her life since she returned from the desert, footsore and weary, but with her most priceless heritage intact, has been one disappointment after another. Her mother broke with her, her orchestra leader left her because she bobbed her hair, and worse still, organized a rival church. The undercurrent cat of all comes from the attorney who defended Satan against the Devil et al, in a Los Angeles court. He is suing her for $6,000, the balance of his fee for saving a beautiful soul from Satan. Old Nick is a jolly good fellow. He never quits.

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SPRINGS come from friend and foe. A California citizen opted a

(Continued on Page Three)

ADMIT PLAN TO STOP ONLY LABOR DAILY

PLOTTING A YEAR AND HALF TO GET THE DAILY WORKER

Professional Patriots Brag of Spying

Salaried professional patriots and the organizations for which they work have been plotting for eighteen months to "get" The DAILY WORKER staff, rob the paper of its mailing privileges and railroad the editors and business manager to prison, it was stated under oath yesterday morning in the Essex Market court with Magistrate Tolleris presiding in the trial of William F. Dunne and Bert Miller.

Under the searching examination of Attorney Joseph Brodsky, George L. Darte admitted that he is the paid "adjutant-general" of the Military Order of the World War, that the organization is incorporated, is composed exclusively of ex-army officers, has its headquarters in Washington D. C. and that he had personally notified the postmaster-general of the publication of the poem America of which the charge is based.

Read Daily For Year

also testified that he had read The DAILY WORKER "religiously" for a year and a half and that this was the first time he had ever felt impelled to register a complaint with the postoffice and police authorities.

Darte parades the title of "captain" in addition to adjutant-general.

George Seitz, who described himself as "a research worker" for the Keynsen of America, testified that his job was to furnish information—he would not say about what or to whom.

"What kind of an organization this Keynsen of America?", asked Attorney Brodsky. Seitz replied that he knew little about it.

"Is it a Communist organization?

(Continued on Page Two)

Labor's Candidates Continue to Attract Big Passaic Crowds

PASSAIC, N. J. April 29.—An enthusiastic campaign rally was held here tonight for the labor candidates at Ukranian Hall. It was jammed by workers eager to hear the workingclass speakers.

Weisbord Applauded.

Albert Weisbord, who led the 14 months textile strike was greeted by applause as he spoke on the local situation pointing out that only the working class itself is capable of solving its own problems. He referred to the need of providing work for the unemployed saying that the city should immediately start road construction work. The need of a labor party was also taken up.

Bert Miller Speaks.

Bert Miller, business manager of the DAILY WORKER, said that "Passaic has been the keynote for all the unorganized workers throughout the country. The slogan of 'organizing the unorganized' has been taken up by the workers all over the land."

Sydney Hollack of The DAILY WORKER told the assembled workers that not only the questions of local interest should be discussed but they also should give attention to world wide politics.

A May Day celebration will be held Saturday at 2 p. m. at the Workers' House, 27 Dayton Ave. A large number of workers' children are expected to be present.

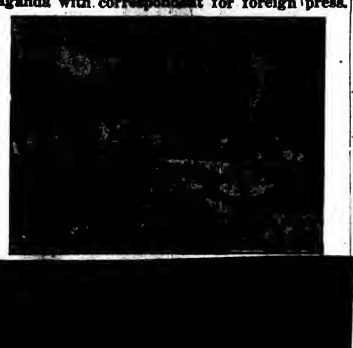
Addresses Two Large Meetings.

Weisbord spoke at two large meetings Thursday evening. At the Civic Forum conducted by the Italian-American Association he told the Italian workers, among the lowest paid and most exploited, how they have been kept in subjection and allowed to do only the most dirty work.

Zoom-Yamamiti.

He also pointed out that with the exception of the labor candidates the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti has been ignored. More than 200 were present at the meeting.

Weisbord received a fine reception at Public School 3 where he also spoke. More than 800 people were present.



Chang-Tso-lin, left, discussing imperialist propaganda with correspondent for foreign press.

Jersey Cossack Is Jailed As Robber; Active In Strike

PASSAIC, N. J., April 29.—Officer "Whitie" Adamcheasky has been suspended and arrested on an alleged charge of implication with a robbery.

This copper sustained a great record during the textile strike as one of the most cruel cossacks that ever wore a uniform. His record for beating up and manhandling strikers has gone down in the history of Passaic and vicinity.

Elections are coming up in Garfield soon where Adamcheasky was on the police force. The mayor and others representing the millowners are out for office as councilmen. The workers will have a labor ticket to represent the workers and not the millowners and their tools on the police force.

Freed, Claims False Arrest.

SEATTLE, April 29.—Freed by the jury trying him on charges of slaying a 14-year old girl, Dr. Chester C. Dobbs, Kirkland dentist, planned a suit for false arrest against Sheriff Claude G. Bannick today.

Bannick, it was alleged, arrested the dentist without a warrant when the body of Letitia Whitehall, one of Dobb's patients, was found floating in a slough. An autopsy showed the young girl had been drugged and attacked.

Arsonist Kills Woman; Flees.

Propped against the wall on Riverside Drive at 197th street, the body of a well-dressed woman about 22, apparently the victim of a hit-and-run [illegible] by

Catholic Boss of Boston Gets Out Of Vanzetti's Way

BOSTON, April 29. — Cardinal O'Connell, political and religious boss of Boston, straddled the fence today on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue by demanding "respect" for the Massachusetts courts which have condemned them to burn, while giving permission to Governor Fuller to review the case if he wishes to.

O'Connell has maintained silence on the case the two innocent workers until now, although privately he has been known to be viciously prejudiced because Sacco and Vanzetti are atheists. Yielding to the pressure of labor in his own city, the cardinal admitted that he would not oppose the governor's review of the facts.

Eruption At Reunion Island.

PARIS, April 29.—Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have caused considerable damage in reunion island, the French colony in the Indian Ocean, according to dispatches received here.

Eruptions raised the river bed thirty yards resulting in floods, which carried away a factory, a theatre and a bridge at St. Benoist. One person was drowned.

Carpenter Killed.

Kenneth Dunn, 22, is dead today as the result of internal injuries and a compound fracture of the right leg suffered when he fell four stories to the ground while working with a gang of carpenters on an addition under construction at the plant of the National Sugar Refining Company at Yonkers.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL DECLARES CHANG'S "DOCUMENTS" ABOUT ITS CHINESE ACTIVITIES SPURIOUS; SECRET TRIAL FOR MADAME BORODIN

British Union Heads in Conference Against No Strike Bill of Tories

LONDON, April 29.—Representatives of 4,000,000 British trade unionists met today in Kingsway Hall to complete plans for a campaign to fight the government's proposed bill for the control of trade unions.

Although George Hicks, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, announced that "labor forces will fight the bill to the bitter end," the convention indicated early in its session that it would take considered action.

Communists proposed a real strike to force the withdrawal of the bill.

BLAST LEVEE TO TURN BIG RIVER ON POOR FARMERS

Militia, Plague, Famine Add to Flood Horrors

POYDRAS, La., April 29.—The Poydras crevasse on the east bank of the Mississippi, twelve miles below New Orleans was blasted at 2:17 p. m. today in a supreme attempt to break the back of the valley's most devastating flood in history.

Guns and Deadline.

Virtual martial law prevailed from day-break today in the territory in which the levee line was to be ripped open with dynamite. State troops patrolled the highways and fast river boats with armed guardsmen aboard maintained a dead line across the river.

Airplanes flew over the doomed region to give final warning to scattered residents who were either unaware that the river was to be turned upon them, or unwilling to leave their possessions to the yellow torrent. Three hundred people were believed by state officials to be in the sacrificed territory at day-break.

Some stragglers still made their way to New Orleans. A few others apparently were preparing to take their chances on high spots in the vicinity of their farms and gardens.

Ruins Two Parishes.

The Poydras dynamiting already has gone into history as the $2,000,000 blast, that being conservative official estimate of the property loss involved to St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes.

New Orleans for the most part went about her business quite as usual—almost nonchalantly—as she has during the entire period of the flood, apparently convinced that the man-made volcano at Poydras would remove the last menace to their city. In the concentration camps in which the lowland refugees are being cared for, however, and in the relatively limited official areas in which final preparations were made for the grim ordeal of uncorking the Mississippi system, an atmosphere of tension prevailed.

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Militia and Plague Visit Flood.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—With martial law impending over the Mississippi delta due to threatening epidemics Greenville, Miss., "The queen city of the delta," today ordered all Negroes to move from their homes onto the levee to bring about better sanitary conditions. Greenville has been under curfew law since Wednesday.

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MAY DAY MEETINGS

Rathenberg Film To Feature May Day Chicago Meet

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—With 400,000,000 Chinese workers and farmers as one of the principal speakers, the Chicago local of the Workers (Communist) Party will celebrate May Day with a great demonstration in Ashland Auditorium which will have as a keynote the struggle of world labor and subject peoples against world imperialism.

C. T. Chi, a member of the Kuomintang Party will tell the story of the epochal struggle that is being waged by the oppressed masses of China against their own militarists and the imperialist powers.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League is headlined as the principal speaker in addition to Melach Epstein, editor of The Freiheit and Arne Swabeck, organizer of District 8 of The Workers (Communist) Party.

One of the attractions of the meeting will be the showing of a film of C. E. Rathenberg's funeral, a concert by the Freiheit Singing Society, and a symbolic hammer drill by the Finnish Gymnastic Society.

The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

The workers (Communist) Party announces May Day meetings and celebrations as follows:

GARY, Ind.—Labor Hall, 21st and Washington, April 30. Speaker, Wm J. White.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ashland Auditorium, May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker, Wm. Z Foster.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Labor Hall, First and Mitchell, May 1, 7 p. m. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

MADISON, Ill. May 1, at 10 a. m. Speaker, Martin Abern.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—May 1 Speaker Martin Abern.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Workers' Hall 517 Helmholz Ave., May 1. Speaker Wm. Simons.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—May 1 Speaker, Pat Toohey.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Humboldt Hall, Western and Humboldt, May 1 p. m. Speaker, B. D. Wolfe.

ST PAUL, Minn., May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker, B. D. Wolfe.

DETROIT, Mich.—Arena Garden, May 1. Speaker, May Bedacht.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, Herbert Zam.

MUSKEGON, Mich.—May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Herbert Zam.

BOSTON, Mass.—Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Tremont St., May 1, at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, H. M. Wicks.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—April 30, Sneaker, A. Bittelman.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—May 1 Speaker, A. Bittleman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—April 30. Speakers, J. Lovestone and Albert Weisbord.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Brith Sholom Hall, 1012 E. Baltimore, May 1 at 2.30. Speaker, Albert Weisbord.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Elmwood Music Hall, May 1, at 2.30. Speakers, Campbell—Benjamin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speakers, Campbell—Benjamin.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — Central Trades Assembly, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. J. Ballam.

ALBANY, N. Y.—May 1, at 2.30. Speaker, J. J. Ballam.

UTICA, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, May 1, at 7 p. m. Speaker, S. Kearan.

ERIE, Pa.—Finnish Hall, May 1, at 2.30. Speaker, F. P. Brill.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, F. P. Brill.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Lithuanian Hall, 259 Clinton St., May 1, at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, Randolph Katz.

N. TONAWANDA, May 1. 8 p. m. Speaker, James Campbell.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St., May 1 at 2 p. m. Speaker, James P. Cannon.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Odd Fellows Hall, 7th and Elm St. Speaker, T. Johnson.

WARREN, Ohio—Hippodrome Hall, High St., May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, N. Shaffer.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Workman's Home, 369 E. Federal, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. P. Cannon.

AKRON, Ohio—Liberty Hall, 603 S. Main St., May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, L. Amler.

LORAIN, Ohio—Slovenian National Home, Pearl Ave., May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, J. Filey.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Woodmen's Hall, 60 E. Main St., May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Scott Wilkins.

NEFFS, Ohio—Dernach Hall, May 1 at 1.30 p. m. Speakers Carl Hacker.

YORKVILLE, Ohio—Miners' Hall, May 1, at 7.30 p. m. Speaker, Carl Hacker.

CANTON, Ohio—Music Hall, 810 E. Tuscarawas, May 3, at 8 p. m. Speaker, L. Amler.

LIVERPOOL—Trades and Labor Hall, Fifth St., above Erlanger's Store, May 1. Speaker, E. Dolch.

FAIRPORT. — Finnish Workers' Hall, Plum St., May 1 at 1.30 p. m. Speaker, J. Rankin.

AMSTERDAM, May 1, at 7 p. m. Speaker, J. Rankin.

AT THE NEWSSTANDS
BUY THE DAILY WORKER

MAY DAY MEETINGS IN NEW ENGLAND

PROVIDENCE—8 P. M., A. C. A. Hall, 1758 Westminster St. Speakers: Al Bloch and Lovell Fort Whiteside.

MAYNARD—8 P. M., 48 Waltham St. Speaker: Lewis Merrick.

NORWOOD—8 P. M., Lithuanian Hall. Speaker; Jack McCarthy.

SPRINGFIELD — Sunday afternoon. Speakers: W. T. Murdock, S. Bloomfield.

HOLYOKE—Sunday evening Speakers: W. T. Murdock and S. Bloomfield.

GARDNER—1 o'clock, Holmes Park Highway, between Gardner and Fitchburg. Speakers: Bert Miller, and R. Sholan.

WORCHESTER—8 P. M. 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Harry Wicks, and Lerner.

BROCKTON—May 2nd, Eagles Hall, 8 o'clock. Speaks: Harry Wicks.

SOUTH BOSTON—8 P. M. Speaker: M. Brown.

W. CONCORD—1 o'clock. Speaker: A. Berkovits.

Celebrate May Day.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 29.—A May Day meeting will be held here Sunday 2 P. M., at Lutwin Hall, 69 South Park St. There will be speakers in several languages.

Technical Men in Subways to Strike If Justice is Denied

The Union of Technical Men, transportation department, are just about through being polite.

Bandied about for months on their grievances, the members met Thursday night at the 14th Street Labor Temple and decided that if the city does not give a favorable reply to their demands, a strike is possible. A walkout would completely tie up all construction work on the Eighth Ave.-St. Nicholas Ave.-Washington Heights subway line.

Officers read the adverse report of Thomas C. Murray, examiner of the civil service commission and urged that the board of transportation be given one more chance before the May 12 meetings, which will decide on drastic action, if need be.

The subway engineers want a substantial increase over their $2,402 a year average wage and seek a minimum rate of $2,160 instead of $1,560. They are the only city employes denied sick leave.

The field men, who do the surveying above ground, have had an additional hour put on to their working day without any increase in pay. They want either the seven hour day or more money.

The union, only a year old, is amply strong enough already to protect its members' interests. Starting with 12 members, it now has nearly 1,400.

Five Day Week Bothers Bosses Of Plute Press

Because the 75,000 union printers of the United States and Canada refuse to agree to the employers' type of arbitration machinery, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has empowered its board of directors to name a new committee to deal with the International Typographical Union. Negotiations will be continued.

The union's demand for the five day week is bothering the publishers. Their objection is not so much to the shorter work week as to the increased pay necessary to fill out the week's wages.

Open shop sirens, led by Charles A. Webb of the Asheville N. C., Citizen, chairman of the open shop committee, H. W. Flagg, manager of the open shop department of the association, Col. Robert Ewing of the New Orleans states and Leonard K. Nicholson of the New Orlean Times-Pacayuna attempted to show bigger profits and less difficulty with workers through kicking out the union.

Publishers as a whole, however, showed no intention of courting a fight with the printing trades unions.

Flood and Japanese Panic Hurt Market

Industrial and southern railroad stocks, disturbed by the extensive Mississippi flood and the black financial prospects in Japan, weakened yesterday on the Stock Exchange. Speculators who were short in the roads in the flood country suffered heavy losses under a deluge of selling orders.

United States Steel and General Motors moved down 2 points as the big interests behind the exchange

MANY MAY DAY MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

On Sunday, May 1, tens of thousands of workers in New York City and hundreds of thousands of workers all over the country will demonstrate their solidarity with the oppressed Chinese people, with the imprisoned militant workers Sacco and Vanzetti and with the exploited workers of the entire world.

Score of Meetings.

New York City itself will be the scene of meetings for this purpose, the principal ones of which will be held in Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3d Ave.; Harris Point Palace, 183rd St. and Southern Blvd., Bronx; Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Williamsburgh; Amalgamated Temple, 11-17 Arlon Place, Williamsburgh; Hopkinson Mansion, 428 Hopkinson Ave., Brownsville. Among the main speakers at these meetings will be Benjamin Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, Charles Krumbein, Moissaye J. Olgin, Alexander Trachtenberg, P. Cosgrove and others. The meetings are all being held at 2 p. m.

Hands Off China.

With 12,000 American marines and bluejackets in China, with over 27 American warships in Chinese waters, with a record of having helped to kill 5,000 Chinese in Nanking, with ultimatums and notes sent at the behest of Wall Street to the struggling Chinese Nationalist government, the American government has practically plunged the American nation into a war against the oppressed Chinese people.

Sacco and Vanzetti.

While the American government has so much money and lives to spend in China to protect the property of a few American banks and companies, it does not find the time to free Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italian workers whose only crime was that they were active on behalf of their class.

Retire Old Spirit.

Sunday, May 1, is the time for all militant workers in N. Y. C. to show the old spirit of the American workingclass, the spirit that originated the May Day movement in 1886 for the eight-hour day, the spirit that manifested itself in the Pullman strike of 1894, the Seattle General Strike of 1919, and to come out and demonstrate for Sacco and Vanzetti and for the Chinese workers and peasants.

Workers of Newark To Celebrate May Day With Meeting

Newark workers will celebrate May Day on Sunday at New Montgomery Hall, Prince street, corner Montgomery, at 1:00 p. m., under the auspices of the United May Day Committee of Newark. The main question to be discussed at the meeting will be China and among the speakers will be a Chinese from the Kuomintang party.

Among the other speakers are H. M. Wicks, for the Workers (Communist) Party, and T. J. O'Flaherty for the International Labor Defense.

A splendid musical program has also been arranged and admission to the meeting is free.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

news item that told of a certain Feodor Volkov, who was recently sentenced to death by the Soviet Government for murdering 300 peasants to avenge himself for the confiscation of his property by the state. He was a big landholder under the Czar. "Fine. I'd kill a million of you dogs if you tried to take my property" comments this gentle soul, whose property in all probability is confined to whatever livestock manages to eke out a precarious existence on the inside of his rags.

* * *

OF better stuff is our Cleveland correspondent who forwarded a clipping from a local paper which recorded the death of a prohibition stool-pigeon. The fink is alleged to be a former radical who became an agent of the department of justice and was responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of many workers. There is a suspicion that the bootleggers got him. But the informer could not claim that they did not give him a fair warning. Some of them recently hung him by the heels out of an eight-story window with the hint that the next time he became over-zealous in the line of duty, he would hit the sidewalk. Those soft-hearted people who sympathize with stool-pigeons may now shed a tear over Dan Kuta.

From Montana

PIENTYWOOD, Mont., April 29.—The Peoples Publishing Co. of Plentywood yesterday sent a telegram to Governor Fuller of Boston asking for the pardon of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The county officials will also send a protest to Governor Fuller.

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

FURRIERS PACK THREE HALLS IN LOYALTY RALLY

Condemning the actions of the manufacturers as a violation of the union agreement, pledging the fullest confidence in the Furriers' Joint Board and whole-hearted support to its leaders, thousands of fur workers crowded Cooper Union, Manhattan Lyceum and Webster Hall Thursday to give a mass welcome to Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, who was freed last Friday from the Mineola jail.

It happened that the workers also had an opportunity to welcome A. Antonofsky, M. Rosenberg and A. Wortuna, three workers who were acquitted the same day after a trial in the Bronx County Court on a charge of assaulting the right wing stool pigeon, Morris Katz.

An ovation greeted Gold when he arrived, and the cheering broke out over and over again as he stood silently watching the enthusiastic greeting of his fellow workers. Henry Utenhardt, one of the attorneys for the union during the Mineola trial, stood next to Gold and when he rose to speak he, too, was greeted with cheers and wild applause.

The mass meetings were called to discuss the rumors of peace in the internal union dispute, and to make plans for meeting the lockout of workers who refused to register.

But no pledges or resolutions were needed to prove that Gold was right in saying.

"There are 2,000 locked out workers who would rather lose their jobs than register with the scab union of the International." This was received with the utmost enthusiasm, every mention of defying the bosses, the disrupting forces of the A. F. of L. and the reactionary leaders of the International. The workers pledged themselves to a "fight to the finish."

Gold told the workers that it is certain that dissention had arisen within the ranks of the Reorganization Committee. The A. F. of L. officials do not understand the Jewish workers; they cannot understand their devotion to the Joint Board.

"There is no doubt we want peace," said Gold. "We want peace so that our members may have a chance to work without interference. Only if union conditions may be enforced in the shops. But we will not have peace unless the traitors are cleared out of the union and it is freed from all outside interference and left to the workers to run for themselves."

Bosses Want Sorkin.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, who was one of the speakers, brought a laugh from the crowd by saying that the bosses, who are forcing workers to register with the International, are becoming such good union men that "we do not need a union."

"But they are afraid that with Gold they will not get July raises, so they want Sorkin." (One of the vice presidents.)

Henry Utenhardt, the union's lawyer, said he had never seen such an enthusiastic meeting; and in his brief speech he asserted:

"I have rarely had a case that has touched me like the one of the boys at Mineola. It was because I dealt with men sincere, who believed in what they said and were ready to lay down their life and liberty for their comrades. We are going to leave no stone unturned until justice has been done to all of them."

Hearings Adjourned.

The hearings concerning alleged bribery of the police during the fur strike last year, which have been going on before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building, were yesterday adjourned to be resumed next Tuesday, May 3rd.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers stated that he had certain matters to investigate further before proceeding with the hearings.

* * *

The trial of A. Antonofsky, M. Rosenberg and A. Wortuns which ended yesterday with their acquittal in the Bronx County Court, was enlivened by a description of the duties of a union's executive council, as given by Morris Katz, the stool pigeon accused the workers of assault.

Katz has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Sigman's new set up, but the only account he could give the Joint Board's lawyer as to the duties of a member of the Executive Council was "that one went to meetings and one came away."

Katz' Record.

Katz is a worker in the Reisman, Rothman and Bieber shop where Antonofsky and Rosenberg were also employed. Workers were discharged from this shop for not registering, and the shop was declared on strike. During the month of February, Katz claimed that he had been attacked, and he accused Aaron Wortuns, a cloakmaker who had made a charge against two right wing gangsters.

Katz stated that two other men had also taken part in the attack, and two weeks later he had Antonofsky and Rosenberg arrested. He had worked with them for six months and it is inconceivable that he would not have recognized them immediately if they had taken any part in assaulting him.

New York Banker Gives Coolidge Hearty Praise For His Foreign Policy

Unqualified praise of President Coolidge's foreign policies, as expressed in his speech last Monday, was given Thursday by New York's democratic senator, Royal S. Copeland, when he made a personal call upon the president at the White House.

We should have gone into Nicaragua to protect the Monroe Doctrine; we ought to help China, and "we ought to help all nations to help themselves," so the senator believes. "The president is exactly right."

MACHADO BENDS KNEE AT MORGAN WALL ST. SHRINE

Guarded by heavy detachments of motorcycle policemen, plainclothes men and special operatives, President Machado of Cuba paid homage to the real capital of Cuba and U.S.A. when he toured Wall Street, visited the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and had lunch as the guest of Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner. The leading financial and industrial kings of the country attended the luncheon.

Earlier he had assured 500 business men at the Astor Hotel that American capital had "made" Cuba and that it would be guarded to the last drop of the last Cuban's blood. The president, who has the murder of 200 trade unionists to his credit in the eyes of Wall Street, visited yesterday afternoon the Sugar Exchange as the guest of Leopold S. Rothe. It was for the Sugar Exchange and allied interests the cost of the 200 were killed.

Morgan Firm There.

At the Lamont luncheon were: Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., Howard Bohn of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Scothenes Bohn of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Edward J. Berwind of the Berwind White Coal Mine Company, James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., J. Herbert Case of the Federal Reserve Bank, Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co., William T. Dewart, president of The Sun; Martin Egan of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Elbert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., N. Dean Jay of Morgan & Co., Russell C. Leffingwell of J. P. Morgan & Co., A. W. Loasby of the Equitable Trust Company, Gates W. McGarrah of the Federal Reserve Bank, Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, S. Z. Mitchell of the Electric Bond & Share Company, Vernon Munroe of J. P. Morgan & Co., Alexander D. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Times.

Frank L. Polk of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed; Jackson E. Reynolds of the First National Bank, Manuel Rionda of the Czarnikow-Rionda Company, Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, Charles S. Sargent of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lloyd W. Smith of Harris, Forbes & Co., Frederick T. Snare of Frederick Snare Corporation, James Speyer of Speyer & Co.

WOLL ASSOCIATE ON FINING LINE IN LOCKOUT OF 10,000 UNIONISTS

Frank' admission that the present lockout of over 5,000 plumbers is part of the campaign to break down labor organization in the entire building trades has been made Thursday by C. G. Norman, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

"If we are successful in preventing the wages of plumbers in Brooklyn from being raised," Norman declared, "it will be the first serious check to increased building trades wages since before the war."

Backing Norman is Otto M. Eidlitz, a director of the Employers' Association and a prominent member of the National Civic Federation. Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L., and leaders of the sinister forces seeking to drive militant left wing workers from the trade union movement is acting president of the National Civic Federation. This group exists as a liaison body between reactionary labor officials and financial interests anxious to guide the labor movement into reactionary channels.

The plumbers' struggle, which is likely to throw out of work 100,000 other workers in allied building trades, promises to be a hard fought one.

International Secretary Burke, of the plumbers, characterized the action of the bosses as "diabolical." "It is the first time that a general lockout of this nature has occurred in the building trades in New York."

Want 25 Cents More An Hour.

Refusal of the bosses even to discuss the situation was the result of the demand of Brooklyn plumbers for a $14 day, a $2 increase. According to the city-wide agreement, the $12 scale if won would apply to all plumbers' locals within 90 days.

The courts were recruited in the aid of the boss plumbers Thursday morning when the effort of the union of Manhattan and the Bronx to avoid the lockout by suing for an injunction resulted in postponement of the application until May 5.

The declaration of Norman, the head of the employers' association that 700,000 men in the building trades would be affected by the lockout was given the lie by union men, who stated that this number was unduly exaggerated in order to inflame public opinion against the plumbers. They asserted that the number could in the most extreme situation hardly reach more than 150,000.

Plumbers' Helpers Out.

"We are striking against the lockout of the plumbers; we are also striking against the miserable conditions in our own trade." This statement by C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, was followed by the declaration that prosperity in the building trades is all a fairy tale in so far as the helpers are concerned.

More than 5,000 plumbers' helpers in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens are now fortifying the battle of the plumbers. Their campaign of organization has become more intensive since the lockout order of the boss plumbers.

The most underpaid workers in the trade, the plumbers' helpers who have been receiving $4 a day are demanding recognition of their union, a 40-hour week, and a $9 a day wage rate.

Portland Labor Council.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 29.—The Central Labor Council Monday night adopted in resolution instructing the secretary to forward to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts the council's demand that "justice be given Sacco and Vanzetti."

Savage Sentence For Young Worker To Be Appealed

Extreme savageness was shown Thursday morning in the 57th Street Magistrate's Court by Judge Wall, when he sentenced Hyman Moskowitch, a member of the Young Workers League to six months in jail on the trumped up charge of disorderly conduct.

Moskowitch with Morris Kushner whose case comes up this morning, were arrested Wednesday at Union Square and 16th Street, where they were distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets. After being brutally beaten by the police they were taken to jail where Moskowitch was released on $100 bail. Bail was refused in the case of Kushner.

No Witnesses.

No witness appeared against Moskowitch yesterday while on trial before Judge Wall. The only evidence offered was the "Hands Off China" leaflet.

When the judge read it he frothed at the mouth and without further ado dealt out his inhuman sentence. Kushner's "trial" will take place this morning in the same court.

When informed of the sentence, Rose Barron, secretary of the International Labor Defense, which is defending the two young workers, said that the sentence given to Moskowitch is outrageous. There was no evidence against him and no witnesses testified as to any violation of any law. Only when Judge Wall read the leaflet did he come to the conclusion of giving such an extreme sentence as six months. In many cases of a "serious" character 10 days is the most that is given.

Refusal of Bail.

"Another thing. The refusal to grant bail to Kushner is another violation of the constitutional rights of a defendant. The International Labor Defense will appeal the case and fight it to a finish."

Attorney Joseph, an associate of Joseph R. Brodsky appeared as Moskowitch's counsel.

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JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS

41 Union Square, Room 714, New York, N. Y.

STAND BEHIND THE IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS & FURRIERS

Do you like to see the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers in Jail?

Do you like to see their families suffering and in want?

Do you like to see other active union members now under charges sentenced to long prison terms?

If not, fill out the Certificate printed in the advertisement of the Committee and mail it to the office with One Dollar.

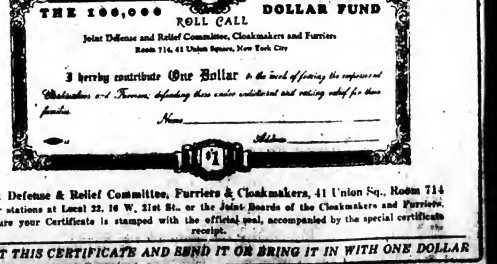
This reply will encourage the mass of workers to keep up their fight for a clean union.

The necessity is so great that even if you have already given, we ask you to give again, and sign this Roll Call.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND SEND IT OR BRING IT IN WITH ONE DOLLAR

We call upon all Workers to support the 100,000 Dollar Drive of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers.

(Signed) BEN GOLD, LOUIS HYMAN.



Joint Defense & Relief Committee, Furriers & Cloakmakers, 41 Union Sq., Room 714
Other stations at Local 22, 16 W. 21st St., or the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers and Furriers.
Be sure your Certificate is stamped with the official seal, accompanied by the special certificate receipt.

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LENIN SAID:

There is not a single political worker who has not experienced defeat at some period of his career, and if we desire to speak seriously about exercising influence upon the masses, about winning the "good will" of the masses, we must exert every effort to prevent these defeats from being concealed in the vitiated atmosphere of study-circle and groups; they must be submitted to the judgment of all. At first sight it would seem that this is not a proper thing to do and that it would give "offense" to this or that leader. But this false sense of propriety must be overcome; it is our duty to the party and to the working class. By this and this alone will we make it possible for the whole mass (and not a casually selected group or study-circle) of influential party workers to know their leaders AND TO PLACE EACH ONE OF THEM IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

("Lenin on Organization"—From a letter to the Iskra, November 25, 1903.)

Hankow and the Chinese Eastern Railway—The Imperialist Front.

The two things that remain clear in the Chinese situation, that stand out thru all the confusion created by imperialist correspondents who do not know what is actually going on to begin with and who in the second place wish to create an intervention atmosphere, are:

1.) The attack of the imperialists is centering on Hankow, the stronghold of the labor movement, of the Kuomintang government and the important industrial district of China.

2.) The offensive against the Soviet Union is being developed by means of attempts to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway and eliminate the Soviet Union from the management committee organized jointly by them and the Chinese.

Battleships of the great powers numbering from forty-five to fifty (estimates vary) are anchored in front of Hankow "with their guns trained on the city," to quote the imperialist press. Wild rumors of disorders in Hankow, which would furnish an excuse for intervention, have been cabled to the American press ever since the treason of Chiang Kai Shek occurred. But to date nothing of the kind has happened and yesterday the news comes of a resumption of business by Japanese concerns by agreement with the labor unions and the Hankow government.

It seems that the "demoralization" of the labor unions and the left wing government, which the imperialist correspondents have been so industriously propagating, is pure fiction. Not only is the Hankow government consolidating its influence in the three great industrial cities of Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow but it is, according to the New York Times, whose correspondent is bitterly hostile to Hankow, sending four armies southward to Canton.

This certainly is evidence of strength and not weakness. On the other hand, Chiang Kai Shek has not even been able to organize a civilian government in spite of strenuous efforts in this direction but is still operating as a dictator with but little authority over subordinate commanders.

The concentration of imperialist naval and military forces at Hankow is in itself a refutation of the tales of the weakness of the anti-imperialist and labor government there. World imperialism knows that the Hankow government, with its base in the labor unions and peasant organizations, with millions of supporters in and around great centers of population such as Shanghai and Canton, is the only powerful force opposing it in China.

This is the secret of the huge fleet 600 miles up the Yangtze and the constant bombardments conducted jointly by British and American gunboats.

These two great imperialist nations, both of them seeing in the rise of the Soviet Union and the Chinese liberation movement the beginning of the end of their careers of robbery, and aided by Japan and France when necessary, are striking at the heart of the mass movement in China. Japan again is inciting Chang Tso Lin to aggression against the Soviet Union.

To end the war on the Chinese labor unions, the peasant organizations, the militant nationalist student organizations and those sections of the middle class which are honestly fighting against imperialism, is the task of the workers in the imperialist countries. We can be certain that if the present plans of the imperialists mature and the Chinese liberation movement is crushed temporarily (it cannot be destroyed) that there will be a new and more destructive wave of world reaction.

The Chinese masses hold the first line trenches. We must give all possible aid.

Every imperialist government must be exposed by the workers whom it oppresses at home.

The demand for Hands Off China can be made so powerful that imperialism cannot carry out its program for establishing anew the enslavement of the Chinese masses.

Nicaraguan Liberals Should Reject Stimson Plan

The combination of American marines and subsidized Diaz forces having thus far failed completely to subdue in the interest of imperialist policy the liberal forces supporting the legally seated government of Sacasa, the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg combine has sent Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war under Taft and one of the directors of the American Superpower Corporation, to refine dirty diplomacy in an effort to disarm the liberal forces.

Stimson, under orders of the Coolidge administration, has arrived in the interior of Nicaragua and has had a conference with the supporters of Sacasa that they disarm and participate in the election to be held on November 21, 1928, with "guaranteed participation of the liberals in the conservative government," to be followed by elections "guaranteed by the United States *if both sides* request it."

The liberals should refuse to disarm and should continue the fight against Diaz, the Wall Street agent, as well as against Coolidge's gunmen of imperialism and the industrial magnate, Mr. Stimson, until the whole mess of them are driven from the country and the people permitted to choose their own form of government.

In their defiance of American imperialism they will have the support of all workers and farmers in the United States who are awakened to the menace of the administration's provocative policy in the South and Central American republics.

Official Labor Reaction Meets Political Defeat

(By Capitalists and Their Agents Disguise Their Labor Leaders)

By WM. Z. DUNNE

I.

REACTION in the American labor movement has suffered a political defeat in the last thirty days.

If this keeps up it will drive home the lessons of this defeat to the workingclass and give organizational expression to the disillusionment and resentment which is bound to arise, it will be able to take the offensive again in the near future.

IT MUST be understood to begin with, in this article a distinction is made between reaction in the labor movement proper and the general wave of reaction which is sweeping the United States and which is bound up intimately with its predominant imperialist position. It is exactly the great depth of this general wave of reaction which is partially responsible for the impossible political position in which the Greens, Wolls, Lewises—the whole leading circle of the American Federation of Labor and its socialist allies—now find themselves.

IT IS hardly necessary here to give in detail the evidence (listed in many previous articles) which shows that the leadership of the American labor movement has adopted a program having as its central point the castration of the unions and the replacement of virility by organizations which are to be instruments for promoting increased production. This policy does not mean to abandon the class struggle (these leaders have never acknowledged the existence of the class struggle) but it repudiates the rank and file militancy, shown in strikes, boycotts and armed struggles which made the American labor movement as forceful as it is.

THIS policy, to be successful, must be based on a truce in the class struggle—agreement by the capitalists to abandon their aggressions against the workers' organizations, their wages and working conditions and all attempts to lower the political status of the workers and their organizations. The class struggle arises from the fact that the capitalist class never treats the working class as anything else than a subject class. (The reasons for this do not need to be explained here.)

THE official leadership of American labor has acted on the theory that in the United States there is not such thing as the class struggle—no class division. It does not fight capitalism. In the American Federationist for June 1923 (about the time the present offensive against militant trade unionism got under way) we read that the American Federation of Labor is "squarely for the defense and maintenance of the existing order and for its development and improvement."

IN practice the above statement has expressed as "union-management cooperation"—the Baltimore plan, Ohio plan, the Watson-Parker bill, etc. Flowing out of this denial of the class struggle has come a flood of apologies for the discarding of the policy of struggle for obtaining demands made by the unions.

A WHOLE literature has developed whose sole purpose is to justify the embrace with American capitalism. Every two-by-four "economist" has been prating about the "tremendous new developments in American industry," preaching against "waste in industry," lauding the "sane and constructive" policy of the Greens, Wolls and Lewises, forecasting a "new civilization," etc.

THE Workers Education Bureau, beginning as something of a revolt against the absolute lack of any educational activity in the A. F. of L. program, has rapidly become a propaganda instrument for efficiency unionism. Its principal function is to give as much theoretical justification as possible for the wrecking of the unions as weapons of the workers.

AGAINST the Communists and the organized left wing the principal arguments used by the efficiency union apologists have been 1) that they insisted on basing a policy on the class struggle when no such clash existed in democratic America and 2) that the strikes organized and led by the left wing were unnecessary, when the capitalists were ready to come to an understanding, and further that these strikes interfered with the sweet peace which enveloped worker and capitalist alike.

LABOR officialdom is for peace but if American capitalism is for war and in the last month it has shown clearly that any disposition for a truce in the class struggle that may exist is solely in the breasts of labor officialdom.

How has this been shown?

By two important events and by a number of minor ones. Occurrences of a major character which show that American capitalism is on the offensive are:

1.—The closing of their mines by the coal barons rather than continue the wages and working conditions specified in the Jacksonville agreement.

2.—The decision of the United States supreme court handed down on April 11 in the Bedford Cut Stone case outlawing even the ordinary defensive activities of unions in a brazen decision that Justice Brandeis in his dissenting opinion referred to as "an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

These two blows at the labor movement cannot be understood in their full importance as complete and unanswerable refutations of the worker-employer cooperation doctrine unless they are seen in their relation to the recent history of the labor movement.

(To Be Continued.)

The First of May and the Working Woman

By RACHEL HOLTMAN.

Not long ago, the First of May was celebrated by just a small group in the big industrial centres. Then came the Russian revolution and the liberated workers and peasants took this day as the most cherished holiday. The class conscious workers followed them and soon there will not be a corner in the globe where this day will not be recognized as the most praised workers' holiday.

It is hard to believe that the reactionaries of the American Federation of Labor, the ones that now persecute workers, the ones that go hand in hand with the bosses—that this American Federation of Labor should have been the first over thirty years ago to propose at the International Congress in Paris, that the first of May be considered as the day of struggle for the right hour's day.

With that proposition (it was accepted unanimously) the A. F. of L. put herself in the forefront as the vanguard to fight for better working conditions.

Now They Change.

Never before was it so plain as it is now that the leaders of the A. F. of L. are closely connected, are going hand in hand with the government courts, bourgeois press and the bosses. Never before were the class lines so sharply drawn as they are now. Never before were there such disruptions in the workers' movement as there is on this first of May.

The A. F. of L. has completely forgotten its ideals—the cause for which it stood. It is no longer celebrating the First of May, but instead has adopted the labor day which is ardently being celebrated by the American bourgeoisie, namely, the first Monday in September.

Call It "Health Day."

Yet, the bourgeoisie is considering this great international holiday and the manner in which they are celebrating it is by taking an account of the great work they have done for society.

They are trying high and low to show how much they have done to bring up a healthy generation, healthy physically and morally.

The Child Welfare Association is organizing May 1. celebrations throughout the States, the attractions with which they hope to draw people are with May Day Parties, prizes for the best fed children, etc. Naturally —who are the best fed children? Certainly not the children of the great masses, who are compelled to go to work before they are physically developed, for a low unearthly wage that is not even enough to give them the mere necessities of existence.

Workers Look to Future.

May the 1st, when the workers gather to account for everything they have done and decide what should be done; it is also the duty of the working class woman to take stock of what she has done to enlighten the lives and better conditions of the working women, in the factory, and home. What is the situation now? For the last year into the class struggle were drawn in elements as were considered impossible to get hold of—i.e. the women.

Women Unionists.

The heroic fight in Passaic, where 90 per cent of the working women are now organized in unions shows clearly what a power women can be when organized. The excellent relief work during the strike showed clearly what the women have been able to achieve. For the last year, the woman grew up and developed mentally. The beginning to understand that the struggle of the workers is her struggle. This historic mass meeting of the 3000 women workers in Cooper Union is the best proof that the woman is on the right path and in the right place.

Give Relief.

For the last year the women have built up and developed their organization. They gave relief wherever and whenever it was necessary. They took part in picketing, in different protest meetings, bazaars and educational work.

With the best of hope and aspirations, the women may look towards the future and with enthusiasm continue the struggle.

On the day of May 1st the working women of America are sending to all the oppressed and enslaved the world over their comradely greetings.

Sisters, unite with the men workers in the fight for a better, more beautiful world.

MEETING FOR WOMEN MEMBERS OF WORKERS PARTY

The Second Party Women's Industrial Conference will be held Friday, May 6th at 8 p. m., at 126 ast 16th Street, New York City.

All delegates at first conference plus the following comrades must attend:

1.—Representatives from shop nuclei in shops employing women.

2.—All Party industrial organisers.

3.—Individual comrades working in shops employing women.

4.—Section and sub-section organisers for women's work.

This conference will be of especial interest. Report on activities and new tasks will be taken up.

I.L.D. Bazaar In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, Local Philadelphia, will be held at New Traymore Hall, Franklin St. and Columbia Ave., on Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening, May 6th and 7th.

Secretary Lyman claims that this bazaar will certainly measure up to the high standard set by their previous bazaars, and invites all who wish to help in the work of defense for political prisoners to participate.

Anyone wishing to contribute money or articles to the bazaar should send same to the local headquarters at 521 York Ave.

Young Pioneer League, May Day Celebration.

The Young Pioneer League will celebrate May Day on Saturday afternoon, one o'clock at 525 East 72nd Street. The program includes a play, "The Rose Bush" and a talk by Joe Freeman, who has just returned from Russia on May Day in Soviet Russia. He also brings greetings from the Russian Pioneers.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

FROM RAGS TO RICHES: A SUCCESS STORY.

By Jake, the Demon Reporter.

From rags to riches—that in brief is the story of Herbert Klotz, the multimillionaire rags dealer, a self-made man who attributes all his success to his mother. This reporter, being softhearted, wiped a tear as Mr. Klotz unfolded the stirring story of his career.

No man (since the last one we interviewed) has had so many obstacles to contend with before rising to his present pinnacle of wealth.

"You see, young feller,' Mr. Klotz said from the side of his mouth which was not occupied by a cigar, "it was this way. When I got to this here country I was just a kid, you know. And I was interested in a lot of nonsense. I liked music, for example—Bach and Mozart and Beethoven and the rest of the heavyweights. Get me?"

"Yeh," the reporter interjected.

"But my mother, God bless her memory," he continued, signing large checks for charity, perhaps a little sadly, "my mother she says, 'Herbie,' she says, 'y'gotta get over it. There aint no future in it. Money talks in this here country, see? Now look at Uncle Gerhart,' she says, 'just look at uncle Gerhart.' "

Mr. Klotz did. This uncle was born with a fine tenor voice. In the old country he had dreamed of becoming an opera star. But in America he decided to put his voice to better use. He became an old clothes collector. No one could resist his sweet resonant cries. Women rushed to sell their husbands' Sunday suits for next to nothing when his "Any ol' clo's . . ." echoed through the streets. And so Uncle Gerhard was established as a prosperous rags dealer, with a cellar all his own, then two cellars, and so on.

"I became apprenticed to my uncle," Klotz declared, absent-mindedly tearing up the checks he had signed, "but it was no-cinch. Always at the wrong moment music would come into my head, and thoughts about birds and spring and that sort of stuff. But I thought of my poor old mother and her hopes for my future. I crushed those thoughts and got down to hard tacks. And after a while I got on quite nicely, thank you."

Then came a great day when he discovered that there was another kind of rags, a kind that his uncle knew nothing about. Klotz discovered that his great failing, music, could help him. He began to specialize in musical rags!

"Ragtime music was just going into style," he said, toying idly with $20 gold pieces. "That was my chance! I began to corner the market. At last my love of music was a Business Asset. I began to buy up bits of Bach and Beethoven and Mozart and the rest of the big boys; tag-ends, snatches, 'seconds' from all the masters; tunes torn out this place and that. . . . I had them all turned to good honest rags. Orders came faster than I could fill them and now I have a factory in Rutherford, New Jersey, another in Gary, Indiana, and a third—but let me show you."

He led the excited reporter to the show-room. Radios and victrolas and mechanical pianos were going full blast. Hundreds of uniformed composers were at work.

"You see," he said, "business is just humming."

"Humming ain't the word for this racket," the reporter agreed and rushed off to beat the deadline.

The Battle of Banker Hill.

At the Battle of Bunker Hill
our men saw red
and stabbed
at those straps criss-crossed
on the chests of
lazy shiftless fellows
And Lost!

At the Battle of Banker Hill
(And other Socony Hills)
our men saw clouds
of red—red—red . . .
and sent speeding, sizzling
shell . . . shell . . . shell
and Won!

—SPULL.

God and Gunboats.

"Some mean people are saying," Norman Studer advises this department, "that the missionaries have forsaken God for Gunboats in China, but don't you believe them. To prove it, I am sending you a quotation from a letter written by a one of God's own salesman, now stranded in Shanghai. The letter appears in full in the college newspaper of Chowan College, Murfreesboro, N. C. Here it is:

" 'We do crave the prayers of our friends at home. It is not for ourselves that we are concerned, but for the native Christians, the native pastors, the native evangelists and the native Bible women. They are having to undergo all kinds of persecutions at this time, and there is no one to protect them. . . . For our protection there are warships from America and Britain here in the harbor, and plans are laid by which we could be put on boats at short notice. . . .'

"In an exclusive spirit-world interview for this paper I have just discovered why the missionaries are right in praying for God to protect the native Christians while they rely on Gunboats. It seems that God is so busy protecting the native Believers from an awful fate at the hands of the enemy that it would be downright ingratitude to ask Him to bother with a mere handful of missionaries."

Literary Intervention.—A distinguished group of Jewish writers has published an open letter to the needle trades workers of New York. These literary gentlemen have been watching the internal struggle for a long time. They saw the bloodshed, the starvation, the threat against the very life of the unions involved. But they did not feel that they should interfere. Then, however, something worse happened. In the fervor of the fight the contestants forgot their manners. The Yiddish tongue was being defiled by gross invectives." That was more than they could stand, wherefore the public letter demanding peace.

Now it only remains to see how Messrs. Woll, McGrady, Frayne et al will meet this appeal to their literary conscience.

Further Suggestions For An All-Star Reporting Team.—Comrade Sam Levine volunteers the following recommendations for the all-star staff of reporters being mobilized by Footnotes:

History—Henry Ford.
Communism—Abraham Cahan.
Latest News From Russia—Alexander Kerensky.
Left Wing Trade Unionism—Matthew Woll.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FREDERICK MOORE, the New York "Times" Shanghai correspondent contributes to the self-satisfaction of the bourgeois-minded newspaper readers by telling them that the Hankow nationalist government has decided to refrain from carrying on anti-foreign propaganda for the reason that it needs foreign assistance. Every person who is acquainted with the way news is made and who is honest would like to take Mr. Moore by the neck and tickle his apple, but since that is difficult the best we can do is prove that he is a liar and depend on our business manager to give our words the necessary circulation.

• • •

IN THE first place the Hankow government was never anti-foreign. It was and is anti-imperialist. It is not opposed to the idea of foreigners living and working in China. But it objects to either foreigners or natives fleecing the Chinese people. Until the Nationalist movement in China got as far as Hankow, Canton was blamed for all the ills that China was supposed to be heir to, but when the nationalist movement developed and went northwards our imperialist scribblers also went along.

• • •

YOU have read about Chiang-Kai-Shek. As the DAILY WORKER pointed out, Chiang sold out to the foreign imperialists. This is not a novelty. Many persons like Chiang have sold out under similar circumstances. In China, Chiang is now the favorite of the imperialists. But without some mass support Chiang would be as helpless as a flea in a whirlwind. So the imperialists tell Chiang to continue babbling about anti-foreignism in order that he may hold on to the mass following that he had before he betrayed the nationalist cause.

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FREDERICK MOORE would have us believe that the revolutionary nationalists in China are anti-foreign. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In fact there are many foreigners co-operating with the Nationalist revolutionists. What they are against are the foreign tools of the international plunderbund. The imperialist powers are not particularly concerned about shooting down Chinese revolutionists. They would just as soon shoot down American or British revolutionists fighting in China. But they will shoot down anybody who helps in the task of putting a kink in the policy of imperialism in China.

• • •

THE Hankow Government represents the Chinese movement that aims to unify China under one government. Because it has not sold out to the foreign imperialists the foreign correspondents unite in maligning it. They say it is anti-foreign. The object is, of course, to prejudice the average newspaper reader against Hankow. But our readers know enough to discount everything that appears as news in the capitalist press and to assume that every bit of Chinese news sent across by a capitalist scribbler is false until it is proven true by events.

• • •

ABOUT 120 American battleships are lying in the two rivers that gird Manhattan Island. Some 20,000 young fellows are tramping the city and having a good time according to their individual tastes. The papers have extended editorial greetings to the fleet. The city has practically turned over its keys to the bluejackets. Not so long ago certain theatres had a rule which prevented bluejackets from getting inside their portals. The idea was that only a waster would join the navy. This was before Wall Street started on its imperialist rampage. Now, there is no nobler cause than imperialism. So the bluejackets who were scorned a few years back are now the white-haired boys of our bourgeoisie.

Mob Forms at Church To Kill Accused Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2. — Following an all-night fruitless search of jails for Leonie Dixon, 16, Negro, who Sunday was forced to confess he criminally assaulted and murdered Vivian MacDonald, a mob of almost 1,000 people dispersed today.

Vowing that a lynching would follow [illegible] the whereabouts of Dixon was learned, the mob reassembled [illegible] First Presbyterian church [illegible] disbanded themselves to [illegible] scene as the Negro was [illegible] At early trial, with the death [illegible] demanded by the state, was [illegible]

FUR BOSSES SPLIT ON ALLIANCE WITH WOLL

CHIANG FEARS REVOLT AS TROOPS DESERT FOR HANKOW NATIONALISTS

Imperialist Powers Thru Chang Tso-lin to Court-Martial Thirty-six From U. S. S. R.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—*Large sections of Chiang Kai Shek's army deserting to Nationalists; Chiang calls in northern troops to prevent rebellion in Nanking.*

2.—*Split between Minister MacMurray in Peking and State Department; MacMurray wants immediate partition of China.*

3.—*Chiang Kai Shek prevents May Day demonstrations.*

4.—*Chang Tso-lin, inspired by imperialist powers, will court-martial 36 citizens of Soviet Union; denies American lawyer admission to court to defend them.*

5.—*Text of Communist International statement, branding Chang's documents as forgeries.*

• • •

SHANGHAI, May 2.—Large sections of Chiang Kai Shek's army are refusing to fight the Nationalist Government at Hankow and are deserting, according to reports received here

One report states that Chiang, fearing a rebellion, disarmed 7,000 men of his Sixth Army last Saturday and is moving several thousand men of his "loyal" Third Army into Nanking.

Old Troops Desert.

Chiang's strength, it is reported, lies with the counter-revolutionary northern troops who have been incorporated into his army. Chiang's old forces, who are educated in the principles of the Kuomintang, are rapidly leaving him.

In an effort to forestall a rebellion, Chiang has been sending officers suspected of left wing sympathies to the front against the northern war lords only to cut them off and leave them to capture and certain death at the hands of their enemies.

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Powers Agree on Note.

LONDON, May 2. — England, France, Italy and Japan are now in full accord as to the character of the new note to China demanding reparations for the Nanking affair, it was said at the foreign office tonight.

Hope is still maintained that the United States will join in the demands and the forwarding of the communication will await definite rejection or notice of agreement to participate from President Coolidge.

At the conclusion of today's meeting, the cabinet was understood to have been agreed to notify the Nationalist government that the British intend to reoccupy the Hankow concession. This move will be made independently of the joint action in demanding reparations.

• • •

MacMurray Wants War.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The differences between the state department and Minister John V. A. MacMurray at Peking are becoming more acute.

MacMurray has openly espoused the militarist policy of the British die-hard cabinet and is clamoring for open war on China. The state department, though it is responsible for a huge American armed force in China, is treading a little more cautiously.

Favors Partition.

MacMurray is understood to favor the British plan for the occupation of the entire Yangtse Valley and the

(Continued on Page Two)

Hold Off Sentence Of Furriers; Won't Retry Gold, Shapiro

Nine fur workers unjustly convicted on April 23 on charges growing out of the recent furriers' strike, were taken before Judge Smith at Mineola yesterday for sentence. On motion of Prosecutor Edwards, imposition of sentence was postponed pending an attempt to frame up more charges against them.

Ben Gold and Isidore Shapiro, chairman and president of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, probably will not be tried again following their recent acquittal of second degree assault charges. Without a shred of evidence against them Gold and Shapiro were fined and Edwards has little liking for another effort to railroad them.

Sentence will be imposed on the nine convicted men next Thursday.

LITTLE HOPE FOR MINERS ENTOMBED BY FATAL BLAST

Second Mine Takes Fire Near Fairmont

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 2.—Rescue crews today had penetrated less than half the distance into the blast-wrecked depths of the New England Fuel & Transportation Company's mine at Everyjarville, W. Va., near here, where 77 miners, entombed late Saturday afternoon, are still imprisoned.

Presence of gas in the mine is delaying the rescue attempts. Sixteen dead and seven injured have been brought to the surface.

Mounted police and a company of infantry have established a camp here to "protect the company's interest" and "keep order among the crowds." The relatives of the men below are roped away from the mine mouth.

Used To Danger.

Upon the success or failure of the rescue crews depends the fate of many families represented in that mournful group of relatives.

They did not weep for they are the wives and children of miners, who are taught from childhood to be prepared to meet such emergencies without faltering.

Bad Roads.

The mine is one of the largest in Monongahelia county. It is located four miles off the main road from Morgantown to Fairmont. The nearest railroad is two miles away and only one telephone, a party line serves the vicinity of the mine.

Explosion Twists Steel.

The fate of the entombed men was in doubt, according to reports here from the scene, but rescuers were said to be doubtful of the possibility of finding any great number of them alive, because of the evidences al-

(Continued on Page Two)

Hands Off China Meeting At Union Square Next Saturday; Huge Protest

New York will witness a mass protest demonstration against any attempt to declare war on China and to demand the withdrawal of the American marines and battleships from that country, next Saturday at 1 p. m.

It will be held at Union Square by the Hands Off China Committee and more than 40 speakers are expected to address the workers.

Among those who already have signified their willingness to speak are: William Pickens, Richard B. Moore, Joseph Freeman, Robert W. Dunn, Pat Devine, Carle Tresca, William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks, Pascal Cosgrove and Rebecca Grecht.

The Hands Off China Committee have opened new offices at 39 Union Square. Vivan Wilkinson is secretary and William Pickens, chairman of the executive committee.

HUMAN SACRIFICE—ANNO 1927



Big Four Control U. S. Bank, Insurance Expose Shows

PAST EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSÉ

Apr. 22.—William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, wires Gov. Smith demanding an investigation of the "Big Four", basing his demand on a series of articles by Charles Yale Harrison.

Apr. 28.—Governor Smith orders James A. Beha, Superintendent of Insurance to conduct an inquiry into the charges made in The DAILY WORKER exposure.

Apr. 29.—Ex-senator William J. Tully, one of the targets in the Harrison articles, announces his resignation from official position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—"to travel in the Far East."

Apr. 30.—James A. Beha, acting under orders from Governor Smith, writes to The DAILY WORKER asking for data on which to base his investigation. Facsimile of this letter appears in this edition.

Charges pressed against the editors of The DAILY WORKER for printing an alleged unpatriotic poem.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

ARTICLE XIX.

The "Big Four" assets, for the year ending December 31st 1925, in aggregate were $3,606,884,715, (over three and a half billion dollars). The figures for 1926, not yet available, will certainly be over the four billion dollar mark. The 1925 figures, however, are distributed as follows:

Metropolitan	$1,854,657,482
Prudential	1,373,110,038
Hancock	368,818,073
Colonial	10,229,122

In the United States and Canada there are over forty million workers insured by 62,222,702 weekly payment life insurance policies for a total of $11,052,748,627. More than eleven billions of dollars. This is distributed in the following manner:

NO. OF POLICIES.

Metropolitan	30,883,384
Prudential	26,158,302
John Hancock	4,075,631
Colonial	471,285

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE.

Metropolitan	$5,013,452,116
Prudential	4,988,647,816
John Hancock	975,371,776
Colonial	78,277,419

These statistics show the enormous "progress" made by the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies in recent years.

To this extent is the American worker interested in curbing the growing economic and political influence of the "Big Four." Directly and indirectly practically every person in the United States is interested in the machinations of this gigantic combine, because for every policy in force there are at least three members of the family affected as beneficiaries.

$4,000,000,000 Necessary?

How powerful this insurance combine is, may be shown best by the abnormally large assets held by these companies as "a necessary reserve,"

(Continued on Page Two)

Norwegian Labor to Back Sacco-Vanzetti

OSLO, Norway, May 2.—The Norwegian Federation of Labor will declare a boycott on American goods if Sacco and Vanzetti are electrocuted. This threat was delivered today to the American legation.

The federation members will refuse to transport or load any merchandise of American manufacture.

Nearing Protests.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—Eight hundred workers urged the withdrawal of American marines and warships from China at a mass meeting held at Liberty Theatre, Sunday evening.

Labor Injunction Fails to Relieve Plumber Lockout

An injunction has been issued by Justice May on behalf of that part of the 5,000 locked out union plumbers employed in Queens county, restraining the Building Trades Association from continuing its lockout.

Up to last night no effective results had been achieved by the injunction, since the employers have completely ignored it. The lockout has not been called off, nor have any of the men returned to work.

The injunction was issued to test the legality of the lockout, but it is obvious that no such test has to be made, since the bosses are the actual rulers who decide as to what is legal and what is not. A hearing is to be held tomorrow to take action on the injunction and to decide the continuation of it.

The lockout against the New York union plumbers was instituted by the bosses to counteract the plumbers strike in Brooklyn, now in its fifth week. The strikers demand a $14 wage scale and a five day work week. The plumbers' helpers, just recently organized, showed solidarity with the journeymen plumbers by coming out with them in a solid body. Their demands are recognition of their newly formed organization and a $9 daily wage.

A meeting was called last night at the Church of All Nations by Clarence Miller, president of the plumbers' helpers organization. A large crowd attended and it was decided to hold more special meetings in the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn. A unanimous demand was made to continue the strike at all cost, even if the journeymen plumbers should decide to return to work.

ROANOKE, Va., May 2.—Walter L. Bootte, the 13-year old youth who had been kept alive for ten days by artificial respiration, continued to amaze his physicians today by his tenacious hold on life.

TRIMMERS HURL DEFI AT GROUP TIED TO RIGHTS

Negotiating Settlement With Joint Board

An agreement between the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association seemed near yesterday as the result of a complete break in relations between the trimmers and the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc.

The association, which has been acting as the ally of Matthew Woll and reactionary labor officials in the A. F. of L. and the international furriers' union in attempting to break the Joint Board, was flatly told that it could not dictate the policies of the Trimmers in a lengthy letter authorized by the board of directors of the Fur Trimmers yesterday afternoon.

The association in its desire to dominate the fur industry of New York City, is plotting to destroy the Trimmers' Association, declared President Morris Steinig. He defied the association in its efforts to control the Trimmers' employment policies and declared that left wing workers would not be barred from Trimmers' shops.

Woll Issues Ukase.

The association, acting at the behest of Matthew Woll, demanded immediate discharge of all workers recognizing the Joint Board. A letter from Woll to the association presented the ultimatum that "all the members of the Fur Trimming Manu-

(Continued on Page Five)

ROCKEFELLER, JR. TOPS LOCAL LIST OF MONEY BARONS

He is Wealthiest Stock and Bond Man Here

The ten richest persons in New York City today include one woman, and are, in order of their wealth:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $850,000,000.

George F. Baker, $200,000,000.

Charles M. Schwab, $125,000,000.

Sidney Z. Mitchell, $125,000,000.

Edward S. Harkness, $100,000,000.

J. P. Morgan, $75,000,000.

Arthur Curtis James, $70,000,000.

Payne Whitney, $70,000,000.

These estimates assessed by each individual could only be estimated, because in some instances the exploiters themselve could not estimate the exact value of their holdings.

Of the ten stock and bond holders listed as topping the roster of the city's aristocracy of wealth, five were native-born in New York City. The others are men who came here after sharp business practices elsewhere had started them on the road to fortune.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., successor through inheritance to the title of the second richest man in America, is a native of Cleveland. The family fortune had been well established by his father when he attained his majority. George F. Baker, listed as the city's second wealthiest man, came here from Troy, N. Y., during early manhood, and Charles M. Schwab is a native of Williamsburg, Pa.

Edward S. Harkness, whose fortune is, like that of the Rockefellers, founded on Standard Oil, came from Cleveland, and Sidney Z. Mitchell, of the General Electric, of whom the average man has heard little, is from Dadesville, Ala.

New Yorkers Inherited Theirs.

Vincent Astor, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, J. P. Morgan, Arthur G. James and Payne Whitney were all born in New York and inherited large portions of their wealth.

The fortune of George F. Baker, much of which has already been turned over to his son, George F. Baker, Jr., was accumulated through the banking industry and through the handling of railroad and industrial stocks for which Baker, senior, has long been noted.

Charles M. Schwab, as the average person knows, "cleaned up" after the consolidation days of the steel industry and through careful investments in the days which followed.

INSURANCE TRUST FIGURES

[illegible] companies [illegible] of country [illegible]
[illegible] companies have a total capital of $1,370,101,000, the "Big Four" [illegible] companies [illegible] in U. S. [illegible] are only three [illegible] banks [illegible] deposits in U. S.
The people now in the hands of the "Big Four" is greater than the entire amount of currency in circulation in this country, which is $4,669,718,000.
The insurance companies now threaten to vest control of the entire economic life of the nation into fewer and more unscrupulous hands than ever before.

"BIG FOUR" CONTROL U. S. BANK, EXPOSÉ SHOWS

(Continued from Page One)

at this stage of their development about four billion dollars.

While the size of the assets are admittedly high, they do not give evidence of the power implied therein. The danger to the economic life of the nation lies in the character and condition under which these terrific sums are held.

The day is long past when banks obtained the greatest menace to the control of industry and production. Standing behind the banks are these colossal insurance combines with their billions of dollars of liquid capital.

Mobilized Menace.

Liquid capital—therein lies the menace. For whereas other anti-social combines such as the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust and the Automobile Trust control enormous amounts of capital, such capital, is of necessity, tied up in real estate, machinery and stock. This condition does not exist in the case of insurance assets.

Where the former are essentially borrowers of capital, the "Big Four" are lenders.

On November 31st 1925 these four public pawnbrokers had on deposit in their controlled banks throughout the country over $76,000,000.00 in cash. No one but a child will hesitate to say who controls the banks in which this enormous amount of ready cash is deposited.

During the month of November the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the largest of the "Big Four" had over $52,000,000.00 in cash deposited with the Metropolitan branch of the Chase National Bank in New York City.

Assets Negotiable.

Even the four billions of dollars in assets are more or less in liquid form. The vast majority of it being invested in negotiable bonds and securities.

Some idea of the enormity of these figures may be gained by calling to mind that the entire amount of currency in circulation in the United States is $4,669,000,000. This is less than the amounts of assets now held by the "Big Four."

The total number of savings bank depositors are 12,573,001, the number of weekly payment life insurance policyholders is over 40,000,000.

On December 21st 1925 there were 8,064 national banks doing business in the United States with an aggregate paid in capital of $1,379,101,000. Four weekly payment life insurance companies have $4,000,000,000 in assets.

The total government revenue for 1926 was $3,962,755,690; the "Big Four" assets are greater than the entire U. S. revenue for one solid year.

Great, Not Good.

The magnitude of these companies means absolutely nothing. They do not bespeak honesty, efficiency or fair dealing. Size, in insurance companies, indicates the energy with which the company has been prosecuting its business. A boppopotamus is not more intelligent than an ant.

The immensity of the "Big Four" is evidence of the gullibility of the insuring public and proof that the presence of Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, on the directorate of the Metropolitan Life has aided the insurance trust in getting lots of free favorable publicity.

For example the Metropolitan assets of over one and a half billion dollars and over twelve billions of insurance in force is no more proof of worth and business acumen than a 5 karet diamond ring on the finger of a prosperous pawnbroker is proof of his business integrity.

Success Measure.

The success of industrial life insurance will be proven not by pointing to the scores of millions of poor dupes that have fallen for the swindle but rather by the great amount of insurance which these companies can offer with absolute safety at the lowest possible cost. Previous articles have shown how exorbitant the weekly payment life insurance rates are in comparison with the risk and benefits expense involved.

"The Big Four" will be adjudged successful when they learn (sic) to operate at low ratio of expenses, a safe return on investment and when the present murderous lapse rate is considerably lowered.

For the year 1925, 75 out of every 100 weekly payment policies which terminated on these companies' books were total loss lapses. Only 1 per cent were matured endowments! This condition of lapses has existed for the past twenty years. Only an incurable optimist could imagine that these corrupt companies will ever remedy without the most drastic action on the part of the 40,000,000 policyholders who now suffer financial losses of the basest variety.

Big Overhead.

[illegible] able [illegible] to [illegible] operating [illegible] to pay [illegible] on the paid [illegible] the weekly payment insurance trust stands indicted as the most crooked gang of buccaneers that ever looted the public.

For every dollar which pours into the coffers of this heartless combine, about 40 cents is spent on management expense. If any other business was run upon the same principle it would be bankrupt in a months of an eye—unless it resorted to the merciless overcharging that the "Big Four" do.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company uses as its advertising slogan, "As Strong as the Rock of Gibraltar"—and then calmly proceeds to charge its "cooperative" policyholders nearly 40 cents for every dollar paid by them for "protection."

As strong as the Rock of Gibraltar—and as hard.

The figures used in this and preceding articles have been taken from the public reports of the "Big Four" as submitted by them to the Superintendant of Insurance at Albany, and from other official documents. It is common knowledge that the reports are doctored and "prepared" by $50,000 a year actuaries.

A French philosopher has said, that "Language was made to conceal thought."

Actuaries are made to conceal facts. Demand an investigation!

Needle Trade Defense

Men's Clothes.

"Men, buy your new straw hats and spring and summer suits and top coats at the Great Defense Bazaar at the Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., May 12 to 18."

This is the slogan of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who have taken in a complete line of the famous G. G. G. Brand of men's clothes for the Bazaar. All necessary alterations on suits or topcoats will be made right at the Bazaar.

• • •

"The Jungle"

is going to have a great run. This picture, based on Upton Sinclair's book, has been donated to the defense by Upton Sinclair, and already arrangements have been made and theatres hired in Philadelphia, for June 3rd and 4th, and in New Haven for May 23rd.

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Shop Collections.

Beckerman's white terror in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union prevents the publication of numerous reports from Amalgamated Shops. Nevertheless, acknowledgment is here made to the many shops and individuals who have contributed to the Defense Fund. Workers of the Rubinette Dress Company collected $13.50, Troy Cloak Company $6.00, Goodwell Dress Company $50.000. Many other shops will be acknowledged thru the Special Bazaar Number of "Unity," and in the language press.

• • •

Letters.

April 29, 1927.

To the Joint Board Defense Committee:

Although I am not a farrier but heard of the good work done by the Joint Board Defense Committee, I am enclosing a dollar for the relief of the imprisoned workmen. My profession is upholstering and I belong to Local 76 U. I. U.

Yours truly,
Morris Miller, Bklyn, N. Y.

• • •

Joint Defense Cloak Makers:

Dear Comrades: We are enclosing a check for $6.00 as a donation towards your defense fund. This amount was collected in one of our union shops, and we would ask you to send us a receipt as we would like to turn it over to the girls, and show them that this money was sent to the proper place.

Wishing you success, we are,

Comradely,

Millinery Hand Workers Union,
Local 43.

• • •

Dear Friend Landy:

At last my work in Buffalo is beginning to show results. I am enclosing a check for $50.00 as a start and I am organizing a defense committee which will meet next Monday to organize and decide on a Tag Day.

We will send out several hundred One Dollar Roll Call checks on which we expect a fine response. A committee of twenty women has already begun to collect articles for the Bazaar. Please send me a big supply of all sorts of literature. Expect to be able to come to New York in June as in Buffalo and will try to arrange a big tag day for the same day as in Buffalo.

S. Stoll.

WORKERS STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

GREAT HOPES OFF CHINA COMMITTEE ACTS IN CHICAGO

Darrow Heads List of Famous Speakers

CHICAGO, May 2.—Clarence Darrow, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Professor John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor and William A. Cunnea are among the prominent members of a "Hands Off China" Committee which will dispose a huge mass meeting will be held on May 6th, to protest against foreign intervention in China and to demand the withdrawal of United States armed forces.

Many On Program.

Clarence Darrow and Miss Jane Addams head an impressive list of speakers who will address the meeting in Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, on Friday at 8 P. m. Included in the list are Congressman Sabath, Rev. John A. Lapp, Director of the Catholic National Welfare Conference; Mr. Cunnea, several times Socialist candidate for mayor; Rev. Paul Hutchinson of the Christian Century; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press; Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, and Chao Ting Chi, representing the Chicago branch of the Kuomintang of China in America.

China For Chinese.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will send a special message to the meeting.

Standing firmly against any attempt to involve the United States in war with China, the committee supports the principle of China for the Chinese and demands the abolition of the unequal treaties imposed upon China by the foreign powers.

The meeting on Friday is intended to start a wave of protest in Chicago that will exert pressure toward the withdrewal of United States armed forces from China. The prominence of the speakers and the fact that they include widely divergent groups drawn from the labor, church, liberal, and anti-imperialist fields, make the meeting as important political event.

Union Heads Speak.

The committee supports the protest meeting includes besides most of the speakers listed above: Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Margaret Haley, secretary of the Teachers' Union; Prof. Ferdinand Schevill of the University of Chicago; Ella Boynton of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; William H. Holly 77 West Washington Street, is provisional secretary. Cooperating with the Americans on the committee will be three representatives of the Chinese Kuomintang: Chao Ting Chi, P. Wong, and J. Chin.

Soon at his office after the committee session, Mr. Holly expressed the attitude of himself and those associated with him, in the following words:

"Millions of Americans are thinking seriously about China for the first time. The United States, declaring friendship, nevertheless maintains large military and naval forces in Chinese territory, precisely as the British do. Preparations are being made to send still larger forces. Shall we slow them to be used to crush the great Nationalist movement that is ushering in the dawn of a new day in China?

"It is these considerations which, as I personally see it, have resulted in the formation of the "Hands Off China" Committee and which, as well as the personalities of the speakers, will give us a huge demonstration on May 6th. And these same considerations will make of the mass meeting the beginning of a sustained movement on behalf of the long-suffering Chinese people."

Open Trial of Mexican Worker of Chicago Who Is Victim of Frame-Up

CHICAGO, May 2.—The case of Agustin Morales, the Mexican who is being framed by the police as the murderer of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl of Melrose Park, Dec. 7th, will attract widespread attention because of the ugliness of the circumstances in which the Mexican colony at Melrose Park found themselves involved following a comedy in the darkness of which little is actually known. It is feared that much perjured testimony will be introduced to aid the state in its attempt to secure a death penalty for a Mexican who is obviously innocent.

Los Angeles Pioneers To Meet.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — On May 8th, the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles are holding a big anniversary concert and entertainment at the Co-operative Center. The main feature will be a 3-act comedy "The Revolt of the Orphans."

RADIO CENSORS ARE HAMMERED IN DEBATE HERE

WEAF Chief Assailed By Radio Liberals

By HARBOR ALLEN,
(Federated Press).

Questions on freedom of speech over the radio, which he could only evade on statement about, were hurled at Merlin N. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Co. station WEAF, at the radio dinner of the America Civil Liberties Union.

Aylesworth, in a bland tone, had just assured the guests that there was plenty of free speech on the air; that anybody who wanted to broadcast could do so—providing WEAF, owned by the Westinghouse and the Western Electric Companies, felt his remarks were "suited to radio," and that broadcasting was a losing proposition.

Morris L. Ernst, attorney for the Liberties Union, demanded to know why, if there was free speech on the radio, Norman Thomas, Senator Watson, De Valera, Hans Kaltenborn of the Brooklyn Eagle, and other critics of political administrations had their speeches censored, cut off, or denied the air. Ha also asked why, if broadcasting is a losing proposition, stations with practically no equipment are being traded at a premium of $200,000 to $300,000.

Ernst denounced the sale of "the mere signature of Secretary Hoover's name" for large sums of money. Labor had fought for two years before it was granted a license, he added, and some liberal groups in New York still find it impossible to get one.

Dr. James Yard, of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, asked whether WEAF would broadcast a plea for the removal of warships from China, and a "Hands Off China" policy. Aylesworth, stammering, presumed that "the speaker was serious," and said he had "thought of starting an open forum over the radio for all topics. Of course, that can't be overdone, as the public wants only to be entertained."

In reply to a question by Arthur Garfield Hayes, another Liberties Union attorney, Aylesworth listed among his "advisory board" William Green, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Julius Rosenwald and Owen D. Young. "Why don't you have a board composed of all shades of political opinion?" asked Mr. Hayes. "Your board would not pass anything the least bit radical."

"There can be no freedom of the air as long as broadcasting is commercial," declared J. Mahon, radio editor of the New York Evening Journal. "Stations must please their customers, and they are afraid to send out controversial subjects or anything that make people think. WEAF won't broadcast a talk on atheism or socialism, because they're in business and they hope to stay."

Little Hope for Men Trapped in Scab Mine

(Continued from Page One)

ready encountered of the terrific force of the gas explosion which swept the pit late Saturday.

The entombed men, it is believed, are imprisoned at a depth of 10,500 feet. Rescurers this morning, according to early reports, had succeeded in reaching the 4,000 foot level only, and were progressing but slowly, due to the presence of smoke and gas.

The dead are: Commodore Burton, Edward Allen, Thomas Daugherty, W. L. Davis, Virgil Straight and Orvel Leech, all white, Martin Stone, William Hunter, Irvin Mallory and Frank Goodwin, Negroes, and four unidentified Negroes in Morgantown Morgues.

The seven injured have been removed to the city hospital at Fairmont.

Another Mine Burns.

Fire broke out today in the Virginia and Pittsburg Coal Company mine at Kingmont, near Fairmont, according to word received here.

The mine is several miles off the nearest main highway and only meager information was received concerning the blaze.

A considerable number of workers are imperiled by the blaze, but it is thought that they may have all escaped.

This second fire, following closely on the heels of the disastrous explosion and fire at the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. mine here, is but another point in the indictment against non-union mine management which is taking form in the minds of all miners as a result of the great increase in the number fatal or dangerous accidents lately.

Non-union Dangers.

Miners see the prevalence of such conditions as inseparable from union contracts, made by organized workers who are able to effectively strike, if necessary, to establish safe conditions.

The attempts made in near-by Pennsylvania to extend the area of non-union fields, and turn large coal companies from union to non-union conditions, is taken by miners as a threat of increased menace to life and limb.

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation are:

JOHN MARKLE, 2 Rector St., New York City.
Director Industrial Finance Corporation of New York (also Pres.).
President and Director Jeddo-Highland Coal Co.
President and Director Jeddo Supply Co.
President and Director Jeddo Tunnel Co.
Director Mayfield Construction Co.
Vice Pres. and Director Morris Plan Co. of New York.

OGDEN L. MILLS, 15 Broad Street, New York City.
Director Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. Co.
Director Atlantic Coast Steamship Co.
Director Continental Paper Bag Co.
Director Morgenthaler Linotype Co.
Director New York Tribune, Incor.
The Trustee New York Trust Co.
Director Shredded Wheat Co.
Director York Haven Paper Co.

Chiang Fears Revolt As Troops See His Treason

(Continued from Page One)

eventual partition of the whole of China.

Rumors here indicate that the split may result in the recall of MacMurray.

• • •

Sends More Planes.

LONDON, May 2.—The foreign office is understood to be planning the dispatch of more bombing planes, guns and light craft to China.

What the next move of the foreign office will be in view opposition of New Zealand, Canada and Australia to British intervention in China is problematical.

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Enter The Marines.

SHANGHAI, May 2.—The Sixth Regiment of the United States marines arrived at Shanghai aboard the transport Henderson this afternoon.

No mass May Day demonstrations were held here yesterday because of the repressive measures taken by Chiang Kai Shek. Workers fearing another such wholesale massacre that have been the order of the day since Chiang joined the counter-revolution stayed in their homes.

• • •

Court-Martial.

PEKING, May 2.—The Soviet Union, it appears, will be prevented from taking any part of legal defense in behalf of the fifteen Russians captured in Chang Tso-lin's unprecedented raids on the Soviet embassy compound when they are court-martialed.

Deny Legal Defence.

Charles James Fox, American lawyer and editor of the North China Star, who has been retained by the Soviet Consul to defend them and twenty other Russians, including Mme. Borodin being held at Tsinanfu, said last night that his request to appear at the court martial in their behalf had received no reply.

It is believed that Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, acting for the imperialist powers, is trying to goad the Soviet Union into a war.

Documents Forged.

MOSCOW, May 2.—The statement issued by the Communist International several days ago branding as forgeries the documents alleged by Chang Tso-lin to have been captured in his unprecedented raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound follows:

"The Chinese press appearing in territory occupied by Chang Tso-lin publishes many forged documents alleged to have been seized by police during the last raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking.

The Red Herring.

"These 'materials' now reproduced by the bourgeois press of all countries contain the usual denunciations of the Communist International. All this news raised by imperialist circles about these fantastic documents clearly shows why police serving foreign capitals wanted to raid the Soviet embassy.

"This act was necessary for the dissembling system of fraud and forgery which British conservatives use in their anti-Soviet campaign and purpose, leading credibility to 'documents' false. Nothing more nor less than assistance to the plans of the imperialist hangmen is attributed to the Communist International. Furthermore, the same 'inspection' recommends for the 'fulfillment of this purpose (intervention) to rob and murder foreigners,' regardless of their class.

Statements Ridiculous.

"All this nonsense, which indicates the political ignorance of its authors and fabricators by the specialists of foreign intelligence departments is so absurd that it needs no denial.

"Only hopelessly naive persons or acknowledged rogues attempting to justify by such filthy means the [illegible] imperialist robbers can make use of such documents.

"Before the workers of the whole world the Communist International can only condemn these methods despicable in their intention and inefficient in their execution of the worst enemies of the Chinese revolution.

"Workers of all countries will estimate according to their value these attempts inspired by foreign capitalists for the purpose of strangling the great movement of workers and peasants of China. Their vile cause can use no other means than gross frauds and forgery."

• • •

Fine For Bound Feet.

HANKOW, May 2. — The women folks in this section of the country have decided to do away with bound feet at the completion if necessary. The local women's organizations have undertaken the registration of all bound-feeted women under thirty years of age who must immediately remove their paralyzing bandages. They claim that physical freedom is the first step toward the emancipation of womankind. Three months will be devoted for the purpose of registration. After that a fine will be imposed upon every woman under thirty years who has bound feet.

• • •

Mammoth Protest Meeting.

A mammoth mass meeting to protest against imperialist intervention in China will be held in the north side of Union Square this Saturday.

The withdrawal of American troops and warships from China and the immediate recognition of the Nationalist government at Hankow will be among the demands voiced at the meeting.

"Red Flag" Stockings On Market Next Year From Leningrad Plant

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Russian women will be wearing "The Red Flag" stockings next year following the opening of a huge hosiery factory of that name which is being erected in Leningrad.

Machinery has been ordered from abroad, and the factory will open in the autumn and turn out twice as many stockings as it has done in the past. Six thousand workers will be employed there, and the value of the product will be about eighty million roubles.

The cost of the new factory will be 18,774,000 roubles, of which 5,500,000 will be for equipment.

Blackshirts Armed With Stilettos to Guard Fascist Plane

Under heavy guard by black-shirted fascists, the airplane Santa Maria II was being primed yesterday for the flight back to Europe of Francesco de Pinedo, the Italian "air ambassador" of Mussolini. Armed in dramatic fashion with stilettos, the fascisti threatened newspaper cameramen with violence. On the voyage over from Italy, the plane was guarded by black shirts working in three watches of six men each while passengers were not allowed within 75 feet.

In honor of the fascisti, the captain and officers of the steamer Duilio and officials on the pier wore black neckties and black gloves yesterday.

McCormick and Stone Bash.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 2.—Cyrus McCormick and his bride, who was formerly his secretary, disembarked quietly from the S. S. Baltic here today. The McCormicks found an automobile awaiting them at the pier and drove off in the direction of Cork. It is believed they will take a honeymoon tour through Ireland.

Search For Bodies.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Fearing that sharks may have attacked Alfred Oliver, 16, and John Andrade, 20, who disappeared while wigging for clams, searchers scoured the coast near Moss Landing today in search of the bodies.

Passaic Sheriff Of Union Pickets On Way to Prison

(Special to Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, May 2.—Sheriff (Whitey) Adamsheisky, one of the most brutal policemen in the textile strike last year, is on his way to the penitentiary.

The slugger of pickets, both men and women, and the virulent foe of unionism, "Whitey" found himself yesterday in the same jail to which he had consigned so many brave fighters for labor. He has confessed to the robbery of the gasoline service station at 213 Passaic Ave., Garfield.

Adamscheisky was suspended from the force last Monday on conviction and after spending several hours in a cell—confessed to the crime. It is believed that other members of the police force are implicated.



APRIL 23

(1860)

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Mussolini Sues to Balkanize Rumania, Revealed By Paris Newspaper

PARIS, May 2.—A sensational allegation of proposals made by Premier Mussolini to King Boris to secure Bulgaria's support in the Italo-Jugo-Slavian dispute, is published today by L'Information, which states that its story is based upon a dispatch to the Belgrade Novosti Zagreb from its Sofia correspondent.

This dispatch alleges that Premier Mussolini has sent a special emissary to King Boris and Foreign Minister Bourov, proposing that if Bulgaria remains neutral in any Italo-Jugo-Slavian conflict that she will obtain several districts of Macedonia.

A further proposal is alleged to have been made that if Bulgaria enters an alliance with Italy a marriage will be arranged between Princess Giovanni and Boris.

Promises Hegemony.

Premier Mussolini is alleged to have promised to establish a Bulgarian hegemony over the Balkans and to restore to Bulgaria portions of Dobrudjae taken from Bulgaria by the Treaty of Bucharest.

Foreign Minister Bourov is said to have rejected the proposals and announced his intention of remaining strictly neutral and refusing to profit from difficulties of Bulgaria's neighbors.

Marconi After New Wife.

ROME, May 2.—Count Bezzilcall today announced the engagement of his daughter, Christine, to Guglielmo Marconi, famous wireless inventor and scientist. The marriage is expected to take place the middle of June. Signor Marconi's first marriage to the honorable Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the fourteenth Baron Inchiquin was recently dissolved by the "sacred rota" of the catholic church.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

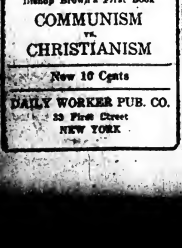
Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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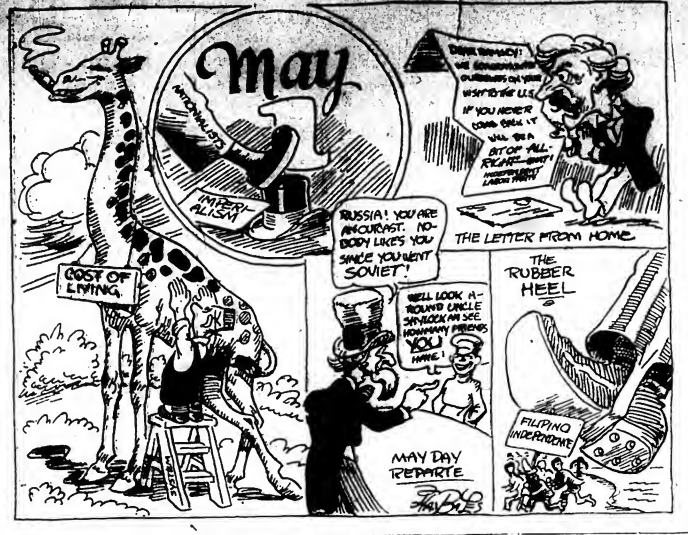
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Political Declaration of 8 Chinese Proletarian Organizations

IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.

The victorious northern expedition brings the revolutionary army face to face with the main forces of the enemies on the one hand, the marines and soldiers of the imperialists concentrated in Shanghai on the other hand, the soldiers of the northern militarists.

The defeat of Sun Chuan fang—though a heavy blow to the imperialists and militarists—is only the beginning of a final clash between the revolution and the counter-revolution. Because Sun was unable to prevent the revolutionary army from coming to Shanghai, the imperialists are constrained to play their last card: armed intervention. Consequently, a fight between the revolutionary army and international imperialism is becoming inevitable.

Furthermore, Chang Tso-lin is concentrating his forces against the revolutionary army; and hopes if possible, to push back the latter. It is clear that his hypocritical plan has the entire backing of the imperialists.

Duty of the Masses.

The first phase of the northern expedition being at its highest point, it is very necessary to have an decided and energetic fight to make it completely victorious.

At this urgent moment, all democratic and advanced forces must stand united behind the revolutionary army, in order to help it clear out all imperialist and militarist combined forces from the Yangtze region, and to reap the fruit of victory.

Up to the present, the people and the revolutionary army sincerely fulfilled their obligations. They deserve felicitation for the victory thus gotten under the leadership of the Kuomintang and the nationalist government. To defend that victory and the victory in the future, the leadership of the Kuomintang is more necessary than ever.

The strongest defense of the revolution remains in the disciplined organization of the revolutionary forces. Our forces, however, are being scattered over a large front of several hundred miles, in which modern communication is lacking. In such a situation, a supreme centralized power is necessary to realize the program of national revolution. This power must rest in the hands of the Kuomintang. Therefore, whatever act that may weaken the supreme power of the Kuomintang is a danger for the revolution. That will be intolerable, and will not be tolerated. We rally all the organized masses under the Kuomintang to make its power higher than any other organs: above also the nationalist government and the revolutionary army.

Comrade Wang Must Resume Office.

To develop the revolutionary movement to the highest point, to lead the revolutionary army to victory, to organize a democratic and revolutionary government, to consolidate the political power of the masses in the territories newly acquired—It is necessary to centralize the power of the party. To consolidate the party power, it is necessary to unite all revolutionary forces, without distinction. For this, comrade Wang Ching-wei is needed by the party. We hope comrade Wang shall resume office. We will rally all the organized masses to urge comrade Wang to return immediately.

Kuomintang Above All.

The Kuomintang must be defended above and before all else. Whoever mixes up with the organization and the power of the party must be condemned as dangerous for the revolution. We consider them as anti-party. If there are some in the party who commit such acts with the organized masses we urge the central executive committee to punish them, to deal with them according to party discipline.

Cooperation With Kuominchun.

In military affairs, the cooperation with the Kuominchun is of the highest importance. The united action of the revolutionary army and the Kuominchun will place the northern anti-revolutionary forces in a dangerous position. The nationalist government in Hankow must be the centre of all revolutionary cooperation. The revolutionary troops are the arms of the revolutionary government; and this latter is the foundation of mass democracy.

The masses have fought the Imperialists and their counter-revolutionary tools. The imperialists, either jointly or individually, are intervening at the front. We shall not be fooled by them. They are all enemies of the Chinese people. Our aim of fighting is against them all. Momentarily, we must concentrate our forces against this or that imperialism; but we shall not forget that our emancipation urges the overthrow of all imperialism.

French imperialism pretends to keep a so-called "neutrality". It is only hypocrisy. The French government not only secretly armed Yunan militarists, but openly supported the intervention policy of Britain. The "friendly" policy of America is but a false note. American imperialism always utilized or encouraged Chinese opportunist elements, in order to weaken the Chinese emancipation movement.

The "Tartufferie" of American imperialists was already unmasked by its proposal of neutralizing Shanghai. That proposal, aimed at transforming Shanghai into a property of imperialists so that they can legally use their armed forces against the revolutionary army if this latter attacks that city.

The policy of Japanese imperialism is clear. No Chinese can ever forget the humiliation of the 21 damands, the help given to Yuan Shi-kai before and to Chang Tso-lin at present —by Japan.

All imperialist purpose to come in relation with the revolutionary army and the nationalist government is intended to disperse our strength. Those who favor these hypocrites are enemies of the revolution, and must be dealt with accordingly.

Kuomintang Above All.

We need to weaken the imperialist forces by utilizing their own rivalry and antagonisms, in order to consolidate our own forces. But such tactics must be used only with the authorization of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government, after serious study. No army or government shall be allowed to come in relation with foreign government without the agreement and direction of the party and the nationalist government.

Recently there were rumors about the general headquarters of the revolutionary Army entering into treaty with Chang Tso-lin. We urge the people to heed these rumors, and to deny them energetically; they are unfounded. Chang Tso-lin and his followers pretend that they are fighting for the same aim as the revolutionary army. That is a lie. We are sure that never, never can the revolutionary army make peace with the leader of the reaction—Chang Tso-lin. Maybe Chang Tso-lin was obliged to ask for peace when his soldiers were in a perilous position, but the answer for his demand is: "NO!" One of the most important meanings of national revolution is to free China from reaction. Therefore, in whatever necessity, strategical or otherwise, the revolutionary army cannot act contrary to that principle.

Workers' and Peasants' Demands

All organizations of the people shall stand behind the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government, in order to shoulder the revolutionary soldiers up to victory. We must never compromise with Japanese imperialism and northern militarism, because this will be a sort of alliance with the enemies of the people. This will lead to the pitfall of international imperialism, to the submission of the revolution. Therefore, the people must back the Nationalist government to defend the victory, to avoid a chance of defeat.

To make the Nationalist government the centre of the revolution, the Kuomintang must rely upon the toiling masses. And for that, the Revolutionary government must carry out the labor and peasant program. Only by realizing the labor and peasant advanced program shall military crisis be avoided. The prosperity of the masses at the rear makes sure 50% the victory of the soldiers at the front. If the revolutionary soldiers can cure the miseries of the masses—such as heavy taxes, usury, banditism certainly the peasants will support the soldiers with all their heart and soul. If the revolutionary soldiers can abolish the oppression of the gentries, can give village autonomy and democracy to the peasants, these latter will surely help and welcome them.

Soldiers' Conscience

The soldiers are the most powerful instrument of the revolution. To measure the fighting strength, one must look at the degree of awakening of the army—from the command to the rank and file. Therefore, the Party must enlarge the work of the Political sections of the Army. Material betterment for the soldiers—such as payroll—is an important question, and must be the first thing to take care of in military budget.

With organization and enthusiasm of the people, the Revolution will be defended, and opportunism avoided. We make bold to appeal to the organized and enthusiastic masses to back the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government.

Down with imperialism, militarism, and opportunism!

All power to the Party of the People!

Signed: The All-China Labor Union, Canton Branch
The Enlarged CEC of Kwangtung PO.
The Hongkong-Shaweon Strike Committee.
The CEC of the Kwangtung Communist P.
The KWDC
The Hongkong General Labor Union
The All-China Railwaymen's Union.
The All-China Seamen's Union.

What's What in Washington

Hoover and Kellogg Intrigue For Power As Coolidge Wobbles

WASHINGTON, May 2 (FP)—President Coolidge's announcement that Secretary of Commerce Hoover would not be made secretary of state, even if Secretary Kellogg should resign, has been followed by a series of moves on the political chessboards in Washington that again raise the question as to which man has the greater influence on administration policy.

Hoover Has Machine.

Hoover, maintaining in all corners of the world a highly-paid and alert staff of commercial advisers, has been getting more credit than ever, since the Coolidge slap, for extension of American prestige and trade aboard. Kellogg has brought home from Europe a number of men especially qualified to deal with trade problems, and thereby to make the state department appear as the prime promotor of American foreign commerce.

Hoover Speaks Thru Cal.

Kellogg has lowered his tone toward Mexico, but the Coolidge New York speech, suggesting that the United States and Mexico can amicably settle their differences, is credited a Hoover line of influence. It was Hoover who pointed out privately to administration leaders that the fruits of conquest in Nicaragua and of bulldozing in Mexico were never going to match up to the losses that these offenses would bring to trade and investments in South America.

Now comes the Pan-American Commercial Conference, with speeches by Coolidge, Kellogg, Hoover and other hegnoters. There are future billions in it for American big business, if the South Americans are handled right.

Kellogg Cools Off.

Kellogg is reported to be cultivating a genial smile and soft words, while Henry Stimson, sent to Nicaragua to look over the grabbed territory, is suddenly converted into a peacemaker between the puppet Diaz and the liberal Sacasa government, which was supposed to be so completely wiped out as the free government of Haiti.

Hoover's play in this conference has yet to be disclosed. But his finnd is respected by the Kellogg adherents in a cruel article published in the Magazine of Wall Street, showing how the silk-hatted and caned and spatted snobs in the state department are costing the country billions in lost foreign trade. A photograph of J. Butler Wright, assistant secretary of state, now designate minister to Hungary, and one of the chief exhibits in the topper-and-spats brigade, is published with the article.

American Investments In Europe and Canada Reach Highest Stage

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The flow of American dollars abroad for foreign investment during April broke all records, the department of commerce announced today.

Loans to foreign governments and corporations during the month totaled $200,000,000, of which Europe and Canada received the biggest share.

Germany To Protest Allied Arms.

BERLIN, May 2.—The German government will make diplomatic moves tonight for a reduction of the army of occupation in the Rhineland, it was learned today.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY NOTES

Stop Anti-Strike Bill.

LONDON, May 2.—Resolutions denouncing the Infamous Trades Disputes and Trades Union Bill and declaring "Hands off China," and "Save Sacco-Vanzetti from the electric chair," were passed at thousands of May Day meetings thruout Great Britain yesterday. Hundreds of thousands of marching workers, men, women and children, with banners and floats, denounced the Baldwin government as the consistent enemy of the British working class and demanding its overthrow. The police and Fascists were everywhere but were not able to overawe the workers' demonstrations. Half of central London's population lined the way of march of the celebrating workers. Red flags waved in Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly. In Stepney Borough the Council in accord with resolutions passed last week raised the red flag over the four principle municipal buildings.

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May Day in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, May 2.—Hundreds of thousands of marchers, troops representing every division of the Red Army, delegations representing every labor union in the U. S. S. R., the Red Boy and Girl Scouts, and floats and motor trucks packed with hundreds of singing school children, took part in the May Day celebration on the Red Square in Moscow while the Communist and high government officials reviewed the monster parade and sixteen aeroplanes maneuvered overhead. The crowd carried banners or took part in floats depicting episodes in the revolution, showing the great forward strides the Soviets have made in production and electrification and declaring the Soviet Union's friendship for China.

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Down With Fascism."

BERLIN, May 2.—Berlin's entire police and fascist force was out to suppress the May Day celebration of the 300,000 Communists and workers in front of the former Imperial Palace. Proletarian songs were sung, and hannars were paraded reading: "Down with the fascists," but the police did not care to interfere.

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Wound Il Polish Workers.

WARSAW, May 2. — The police charged the May Day demonstration of 20,000 workers here today, wounding eleven Communists and making nearly 100 arrests. The Communists attempted to make a united front with the socialists to demonstrate against the White Terror and the murders of workers and Communists by the Pilsudski dictatorship. The socialists repulsed the Communists and called the police to their assistance.

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Arrest Communist Leader.

PARIS, May 2.—M. Monmousseau, Communist leader, was arrested during this May Day speech in Dunkirk yesterday. He was held on the charge of inciting the French troops sent to Chioa to fraternize with the proletarian armies of the Chinese Nationalist armies. There were parades, and speeches by well-known Communists here.

• • •

MEXICO CITY, May 2.—President Calles yesterday reviewed the May Day parade of 25,000 workers from all branches of industry. The marchers carried giant banners calling on the Mexican workers to boycott American and other foreign goods and buy home products. At noon the marchers observed a five minute silence in honor of the labor leaders who lost their lives in the disturbances in Chicago in 1886.

• • •

TOKIO, May 2.—Police today made many arrests in the huge labor demonstration, comprising thousands of workers and 1,500 women textile workers, carrying banners with resolutions demanding the eight-hour day, protection for the unemployed, abolition of unjust labor laws, and no intervention in China.

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VIENNA, May 2.—150,000 workers, Communists and socialists celebrated May Day with a gigantic demonstration. In Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Constantinople May Day demonstrations were prohibited by the governments. The police remained in control.

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Filipino Conference Calls Coolidge Bluff On U. S. Imperialism

CHICAGO, May 2 (FP).—Pres. Coolidge's declaration before the United Press Association in New York that "there is no shred of imperialism in the foreign policies of the United States" draws the following comment from the Conference for Filipino Independence:

"If Mr. Coolidge wishes to be taken at his word he must immediately reverse his policy with regard to the American empire. The Philippine Islands a nation of 11,500,000 people is demanding its freedom. The Conference for Filipino Independence, an American body, echoes the demand. Taking up the challenge of the president's speech we call upon his administration to grant immediate and absolute independence to the Philippine Islands. Independence was specifically promised in the Jones law of 1916."

Reduce Rubber Quota.

LONDON, May 2.—The colonial office announced that the rubber supply quota of Maylaya and Ceylon will be reduced for the next quota to sixty percent of production.

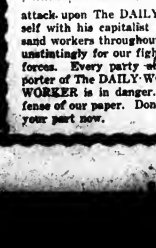
Police Break Up Sacco-Vanzetti May 1 Parade; Jail 28 in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—The Sacco-Vanzetti May Day parade here was broken up by the police. Twenty-eight machines filled with paraders were arrested, and the drivers of the cars were taken to jail and held until late in the day, when they were released in time to take part in the united front May Day demonstration and picnic.

All banners and placards calling for justice for Sacco and Vanzetti were confiscated by the police.

The picnic was a huge success, and a large crowd listened to speeches denouncing the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti by the courts of Massachusetts, and calling for a stop being put to American imperialism in Latin-America and China.

They Mean Business



WILLIAM F. DUNNE,
Editor and Bert Miller, Business Manager, of The DAILY WORKER, have both been called for Special Sessions in spite of the fact that neither one was in a position to be responsible for or aware of the publication of the matter for which the paper is being attacked.

Special representatives of the District Attorney's office have taken a leading hand in the case. Powerful pressure has been brought to bear upon the court to prevent the dismissal of any of the defendants. The situation is clear. The black forces of American capitalism intend to railroad our staff to jail and crush our DAILY WORKER.

But we mean business, too. We will fight to the last ditch to save our paper. For every professional patriot seeking by the attack upon The DAILY WORKER to ingratiate himself with his capitalist masters, we will show a thousand workers throughout the country ready to sacrifice unstintingly for our fighting organ. Let's mobilize our forces. Every party unit, every comrade, every supporter of The DAILY WORKER on the job. The DAILY WORKER is in danger. Money is needed for the defense of our paper. Don't wait for the next appeal. Do your part now.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars ..... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly

every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors

BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

FOR CHINESE WORKERS

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to add my little mite to assist the Chinese workers and farmers in their struggle against the imperialists that infest that great land. Being a member of the Communist Party, I have carefully studied the history of the Russian revolution, likewise all of the imperialist movements that have taken place in the last quarter century.

The Kaiser seeing that Russia was to continue the war made it possible for Lenin and all of the radicals to return to Russia. They, of course, were welcomed by the masses and put forth the workers' program, which is summed up as follows: Immediate peace, land to the peasants, industries to the wage workers. This program caused the army to leave the battlefield, whereupon Kerensky turned what was left of his army on the Bolsheviki. Needless to say the Kerensky government was soon replaced by the Bolsheviki, which in turn was attacked by the Kaiser's army. This, of course, met with the approval of the allied powers as they hated a workers' government more than they did the imperialism of the central powers. As proof of this fact we noticed that the allies laid low on the west front all the while the German army invaded Bolshevik territory. After the Kaiser forced the Bolsheviki to sign the treaty at Brest the allies again began their attack on the Kaiser's army. This continued until the uprising of the German workers led by Carl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg caused the Kaiser to abdicate. This brings us back to the above mentioned Fritz Ebert, who did not want to see the German masses launch the workers' republic. So he adopted the first plank of the Bolshevik program which was peace.

The situation in China is the same as that of Germany on the day the armistice was signed, and the renegade socialist was placed at the head of the government. The workers and peasants of China must never lay down their arms or listen to a peace slogan until the last profit monger is driven from their soil. The refusal to lay down their arms will of course give the foreign powers an excuse for armed intervention. In this event, every class conscious worker on the face of the earth must do all in his or her power to block any attack coming from the imperialist plunderbunds.

If they will not keep their hands off China and Russia, they will give the workers of other nations another chance to get what the people of Russia have. That is, a workers' republic.

A. C. Miller, Williston, N. D., April 20, 1927.

Rally to Daily Worker.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Inclosed is my contribution of $5.00 for the defense of The DAILY WORKER. I shall not be called the sentry who has slept at his post of duty.

We must do our utmost to support our paper, The DAILY WORKER. Without it we would be at a loss, especially at this moment when the reactionary forces are employing every means of destroying the revolutionary movement.

It is our duty to support and uphold the only English daily paper, which fights for the interests of the exploited masses.

Fraternally Yours,

Comrade MRS. F. MLADINICH.

215 Roxbury Rd., Garden City, L. I.

Cops Surprise This Worker.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have just read in The DAILY WORKER about the arrest of the members of the Young Workers League for distributing leaflets on Union Square.

Above all we, the people of America should see that the laws of our constitution should not be trampled by any petty judge or policeman, who, for money, or whatever has influence with politics.

The judges and policemen are here to serve us fair justice, humanity and liberty, and not to prosecute their fellowmen, and free born citizens. I am surprised that a policeman who professes and borders a human being would dare to act so animal-like to one who is like himself, a man.—BENJAMIN.

New York, 1927, 9 p. m.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PRINTERS' FIGHT HARD.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The strike of the printers who were locked out on April 16 by the White Printing Company here in Chicago, has been progressing very favorably.

The open-shoppers of the White Printing Company have fetched up scabs from all over the country, and brought them here to bring the strike together with the Thompson strike-breaking police and thugs, which are very numerous around the White plant. The company is unable to produce a third of the work it did before the lockout. The little work that is being produced, is done in such a way that the customers may have to accept it, because the inexperienced scabs are unable to do a printers' job.

To date the unions involved in the lockout have succeeded in transferring the printing of six publications from the open shop plant to union shops. It is believed that more will follow.

The open shoppers will long regret this onslaught they have made upon the Printers' Union, involving five of them. In the hearing on the injunction, the bosses-owned judge, Wilkerson delayed the action for another week.

Comradely greetings.

DAN POLLIN.

2659 Walton Street, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1927.

Canadian Legion Like American Legion.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read The DAILY WORKER very closely as regards the opinions of the American Legion in getting two teachers fired from jobs. It seems as though they believe in Empey's policy, "treat 'em rough" and that our country is not always wrong. Our Canadian Legion is not always right and uses very poor judgment in allowing some of its members to have too many privileges. Some of the Canteeners among the returned soldiers here had protested about the Japanese flag flying on a certain day over the National League. It was simply the anniversary of the formation of the league and was satisfactorily explained.

I wish we could send some Canadian Legionnaires with the American Legion to Paris so that all the drunkards could drink themselves to death.

Yours for emancipation,

THOMAS ASHTON.

Alberta, April 19th.

Don't Be Passive.

In "Evolution in the Light of Modern Knowledge," Geological section, professor William W. Watts, says:

"The development of armour has throughout geological history been a constant temptation and one highly dangerous to those that have taken this 'primrose path.' A few examples may be given; the heavily plated fishes of the Devonian Period, the development of granules, scales and spines by the dinosaurs, followed by groups more and more heavily plated, enclosed, and spired; the occurrence of horned, armoured, and plated forms in some of the Tertiary mammals . . . In the majority of cases where this method of passive resistance has been resorted to, the form adopting it have gone under in competition with those which have developed weapons of attack, teeth and claws, necessarily accompanied by activity, speed and movement, and attack."

I was struck with the wonderful neatness of this passage as applied to the pacifist of our day. Further comment seems to be superfluous.

(Emphasis mine) A. J. P.

Los Angeles.

Brooklyn Bag Makers Also.

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the membership of the Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, Local 107 in meeting assembled, declare our deep-rooted conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are guiltless of the crime charged against them and that their execution would constitute the most unjustified, cold-blooded and brutal case of judicial murder on record, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we demand a new and immediate trial and the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we urge a National Conference in order to help free Sacco and Vanzetti, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of Massachusetts and to the press.

M. Gordon, Secy.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI



The Murderous Machado Government

By J. NEVAREZ.

In Cuba, one of the West Indian provinces of the American Dollar Empire, there now exists a reign of terror against the working masses of that island, which in its horribleness and in its bloodiness can rival the white terror of Zankov against the Bulgarian workers. The list of outrages perpetrated against workers in Cuba is too long for the space allowed; it is enough to say that Chester M. Wright of the Pan A. F. of L., who recently returned from that island reports that 200 of the outstanding trade union leaders of the Island have been treacherously and most brutally murdered, hundreds of militant workers linger in prisons or on prison ships where they are subject to the most unhuman treatment.

Wall Street Reaction.

Prior to the introduction of the present reign of white terror, the labor movement of Cuba was making rapid strides in development towards militancy; the trade union movement, particularly among the railroad and tobacco workers, grew rapidly, and promised to give expression to the anti-imperialist consciousness of the Cuban masses. This was topped by the formation of the Communist Party of Cuba, and the growth of a strong anti-imperialist political movement among all elements of the native population. The development of a strong anti imperialist labor movement in Cuba could not be tolerated for one moment by the American imperialist rulers, at a time when the Wall Street empire intends not only to retain what it already has in its clutches, but plans further aggression and subjection to the will of the rest of Latin America.

The militant labor movement of Cuba had to be crushed, it is a forerunner to the submission of Nicaragua and the plans of attack upon other Latin American republics.

Erect Despotic Government.

To facilitate the crushing of Cuban labor, Wall Street had to have a native government completely submissive to its will; and under the auspices of one of its military men, General Crowder as "ambassador" thru fraudulent methods imposed on the Island of Cuba, a government headed by a General Machado, who upon ascending the Presidency of the government gave his oath to the American bankers that he will "be a better Platt amendment that the Platt amendment itself." The first blow struck by the Machado Government, naturally, was against the Communist Party, with the imprisoning of its leaders, including Julio Mella, and their later assassination or expulsion from the country, then followed, to "present day, a period of systematic terror in which terms for labor, dictated by the superintendents of the centrals.

The following is a picture of the make up of the Machado-Crowder government.

Machado acts as the President of the clique of which he is in reality nothing but a mouthpiece, and whose real but silent director is the American General Crowder. Machado, under the direction of Crowder, contrives the crimes to be perpetrated against workers and citizens of Cuba, but these criminal schemes, such as later result in such assassinations as of Enrique Varona, organizer of railroad workers or of Thomas Grant, official of Railroad Brotherhood, are given form and carried into execution by the so-called "Minister of Justice" one Dr. Jesus Maria Barraque, a Cuban of Catasinian origin, a reactionary of the blackest type, one who in other times would have made a slave owner. Following this brigand we face next the Secretary of Public Order and the Secretary of War and Marine, the first heading the police and the second the army.

The first of these last two is Rogerio uyas Bazen, an ignorant impetuous individual but a long time supporter of Machado. And the second one, the army commander, is Rafael Iturralde, an imbecilic character, less person who is an easy tool for the clique.

Aside from his cabinet, Machado has to aid the legislative body, who unquestionably approve all decrees submitted by Machado. Should any legislator dare to question in the slightest any act of Machado, then he is ruthlessly persecuted and threatened to be deprived of 1000 dollar monthly bribe awarded to all members of the legislature. This money comes from the heavy revenues derived from the Machado sanctioned lotteries and all forms of gambling.

General Machado, thus, with the aid of these legislators, issued a decree (decree No. 1100), which practically abolishes civil rule, by handing supreme power to the military tribunals with whose dealings no civil functionaries can interfere. These military tribunals are responsible for the executiou of numerous workers in the sugar growing regions, and at the present moment the workers are compelled to labor under whatever conditions imposed upon them, with a military guard in every sugar mill and plantation.

If a worker or peasant suddenly disappears or is found to "have committed suicide," crimes which are easily traced to the police Hoodlums or to agents of the Dept. of Public Order, there comes on the scene the expert on crime concealing, of the Machado clique, the chief inquisitor, Barranque, or his underlings, Eguilior. They "investigate" and instruct the judges and magistrates how to "hush up." These gentlemen obey without question. So the grim acts of Machado's henchmen are veiled, and silenced.

The towns of the interior, and around the sugar centrals, countless men in rags and half starved wander about jobless. This army of unemployed will soou be many times increased by the termination of the grinding season. The sufferings of the workers who depend upon the sugar industry for their existeuce has been further augmented this year by the restriction, per order of Machado, of the sugar output so as to retain or raise the prevailing sugar profit and thus assure the bulky profits of the sugar corporations.

The graft and corruption pervading the high government officials, reflects on the sanitation and health conditions of the country. The housing conditions of the workers and their surroundings are almost beyond description in their rottenness. Streets are unpaved, not cleaned, particularly in towns in the region of Cameguey, with mosquitos and other vermin breeding freely. Such conditions in the tropics kuan for the workers malaria, typhus, hookworm, and even occasionally yellow fever, and the death of thousands of workers' babies. Such is the lot of the Cuban workers under Machado, who is now being entertained and feted at Hotel Biltmore, by the New York bankers.

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In this space, EVERY DAY, will appear a notice of books being offered at unusually low prices. These prices are made on books and pamphlets left in small lots—or on books we have been able to purchase at especially favorable terms. Stocks of books offered will be limited. Orders will be filled in turn as received. Cash remittance must be made. No discounts allowed. Watch this space daily and rush your orders to secure the unusual advantages offered.

DRAMA

Drama - Bath, Shave and Haircut

"Mr. Pim Passes By" Turns Radicalism Over to the Upper Classes

Reviewed By HARBOR ALLEN

Socialism gets a bath, a shave, and a haircut in the Theatre Guild's latest production, "Mr. Pim Passes By," by A. A. Milne, revived at the Garrick, is devoted to proving that you can be a Socialist—in the old sense, hence a radical—and still be a gentleman.

By the time the play is over the dapper ypung Socialist is much less of a Socialist; and the smug conservative a little less smug. They become good friends and marry the right women. A comedy made to order for English liberals: hence American liberals will love it.

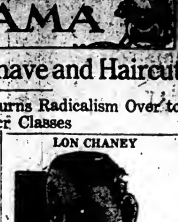
A "Civilized" Play.

This does not imply that "Mr. Pim Passes By," is without merit—if you like that kind of play. It's a gentle, playful satire on English morality, on English knuckling to church and state and fear of publicity. It says, politely, that George Marden, J. P., with his set ideas on art, his old English home, his preference for talking about pigs, and his termagant female relatives—George Marden may be a cad and a coward and a rag in the wind of public opinion; but after all, don't you know, he's a pretty fine fellow. To succeed thus in tight-roping the top of the fence, in saying something and yet saying nothing, in "kidding 'em along" and yet offending nobody is what the critics call writting a "civilized" play. Nobody could be more civilized than Mr. Milne.

"Mr. Pim Passes By" shows what happens to radicalism when the upper classes get hold of it. They bowdierize it, dress it in white pants and tennis shoes, lean it against a baby grand piano, and wreathe epigrams in its hair. Naturally it losses virility; but then, it gains in gracefulness. Gracefulness is Mr. Milne's forte; he has a touch of Shaw and a barrel of Barrie.

English Pastry.

I can see that there must be room in the theatre for English pastry. Personally, I'm fed up on pastry. I'm tired of polite laughter on the stage. The theatre is to me a place where you should be moved, made furious, made told and hot and ecstatic. A good play is to me a torrent of emotion, a swift pattern of action, feeling set free, ideas without bottom on the end so prevent their getting under your skin. Shakespeare knew how to write a play; so did Schiller, Lope de Vega, Calderon, Moliere. Most of them were afraid of horseplay, a roughhousing, of swat and bang and coarse language. The man who wants to write for a Nordic audience would do well to study them. He would do well to ignore the Barries and the Milnes.



In "Flesh and Blood" the film feature at the Cameo theatre.

The Theatre Guild serves Mr. Milne's pastry on the best silver ware: Lauru Hopes Crews, Erskine Sanford, and Dudley Digges are pure sterling. From a Broadway producer such a performance would be altogether praiseworthy. The Guild claims to be more radical, more experimental, more advanced, more daring. Yet to produce "Spread Eagle," "Pinwheel," "Rapid Transit," "Loud Speaker," "Earth," "In Abraham's Bosom," took more courage, and in some instances more discrimination than is shown in anything I have seen by the Guild this year.

The Guild gets sore if you say this bluntly. They have cut off my review tickets because I have said so bluntly. I'm glad to find Mr. Woolcott of the World saying the same thing—more politely. I'm sure he'll still get tickets; and maybe his remarks will affect the Guild's future policy. It's a pity to see an organization that started out so brave, go flabby.

If you're tired, if you want to be amused lightly, if you feel it's spring and you're tired of heavy stuff—"Mr. Pim Passes By," may be worth your $2.20.

Broadway Briefs

Louise Carter and Lyons Wickland have been added to the cast of "He Loved the Ladies" the Herbert Hall Winslow play which opens at the Frolic Theatre May 9.

"The 19th Hole" is the title selected for Frank Cravan's new play. Rehearsing will begin immediately under the direction of Sam Forrest, and the first performance will be given in Atlantic City, May 30, prior to the Broadway showing.

AMUSEMENTS

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Incl. among 10,000 Marvels: PAWAH SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT
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Theatre Guild Acting Company in PYGMALION
GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. 8.15 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2.15 Next Week—The Second Man

MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Next Week—Night Must Fall

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
John Golden Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.30
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DORSHA presents the THEATRE of the DANCE
Featuring three new ballets
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Evenings 8.30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30.
Phone, Spring 1092.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Young Workers League Training School Gets Down to Spring Course

Saturday night, April 23, at 8:00 P. M., the Young Workers League Training School on Organizational Policy opened its first course at 62 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass.

Fourteen students were present, eager to get started. These students were selected from various units in the League who are active in their work.

This semester is divided into seven sessions with a period of an hour and a half for each session. Beginning with May 1st, the course will start at 10:30 in the morning, ending at 12 noon. Then the class, after the lunch hour, will either go on hikes, outings, picnics, or any other form of recreation. The director of the school, Nat Kay, is also the instructor of this course.

To date, students have elected a Student Council composed of Bessie Leafland, Elizabeth Aser, Reynold Rihonen, Al G. Stone, and Sam Oser. This Council, in turn, elected Al G. Stone, secretary, who also officiates as the secretary of the school. The students plan to publish a school bulletin, having elected an editorial committee.

Philadelphia Youth To Hear H. M. Wicks

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—H. M. Wicks will lecture on "Present Day China," Sunday, May 8, at 8 p. m. at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St.

This meeting, arranged by the Young Workers' League, will assure all those who attend of a clear cut analysis of all the forces at play in all the Chinese revolutionary arena, and of an explanation of all the latest developments. Admission is free.

May Dance and Festival.

The Lower Downtown I.L.D. Branch is arranging a "May Dance and Festival" for Saturday, May 21, at the Downtown Workers' Club Rooms, 35 East 2nd Street.

CIGAR MAKERS IN ONE OF RIGHTS AT CONVENTION

Left Wing Delegates Unseated by Clique

The building decorated inside and outside with scores of huge American flags, the 16th Convention of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union opened yesterday morning at Rothstein Hall, Fifth St., near Second Ave.

On the first test vote of the convention held at 9 a. m. yesterday right wing candidate for permanent chairman, Max Pastinsky was elected, receiving 52 votes to 51 for I. Feinfeld, the left wing nominee. Eighteen delegates were absent from voting.

Wyatt Sent Sorts.

A. Sorin of Omaha was not seated, the convention referring his matter back to the credentials committee with a recommendation that he be seated as a fraternal delegate. The reason given by the right wing steam roller was that he was sent from a local he is not a member of.

Sorin is the Pacific coast organizer of the union and a member of Local 83, San Francisco. That local not being in a financial condition to elect a delegate he was selected by Local 48, Los Angeles.

Twice In Past.

On two occasions in the past, left wing delegates told The DAILY WORKER conventions have seated delegates who have represented locals other than their own. They point to Percy Ginsberg who was seated as a delegate at the 1921 convention, altho he was not representing his own local. Ginsberg, a staunch supporter of the ruling clique and a former vice-president, is now a labor manager for one of the largest manufacturers in Chicago.

"Forwards' Boy."

Left wingers also point out that Zaritsky, selected as chairman yesterday, was elected president of the union by the 1925 convention. Shortly after taking office he resigned because it meant that he would have to lead an aggressive struggle against the bosses. He then became an insurance agent and latter was on the payroll of the Jewish Daily Forward. Now he is brot back by the ruling clique to preside at their convention.

The convention will reconvene this morning at 10 a. m.

Tammany Police Boss Names Four Helpers

Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren yesterday announced that four of the five positions in his "cabinet" have been definitely filled.

Appointment of a fourth deputy commissioner has not been decided upon but the Tammany boss cop said he was awaiting the decision of "a friend of nine years standing" who has been offered the job.

Members of the new commission are: Phillip D. Hoyt, first deputy; Felix Muldoon, second; John A. Leach, third and Joseph Boog, fifth.

Commissioner Boog is the only one of the new cabinet retained in the capacity he occupied under the regime of former Commissioner McLaughlin who resigned to accept a $75,000 a year job with the Postal Telegraph and Cable Co.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Tom Clement's Motto Is: "Union Label Shirtsleeves to Combat with Plan"

C. O. Wermuth, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association, and Tom Clement, president of the 250,000 union plumbers, issue a joint statement which is a challenge to the open shop movement.

Gompers was in Madison's office. The building then offered a slight to them, saying sarcastically:

"I don't know whether the boy with the cigar outside is half a union label or not, Mr. Gompers."

"Oh, that's all right," he replied, "I don't carry my policies into friendly company."

Gompers was one of the founders of the Cigar Makers Union and held his A. F. of L. job for forty years on the basis of his card in that union.

FUR TRIMMERS REFUSE TO WORK; CONFER WITH JOINT BOARD

(Continued from Page One)

Gutknecht Assn. soon outlines the arrangements of the workers to work on a non-union basis. The Joint Board will then call a strike of the Fur Workers' Union and will have proper and authentic evidence of such membership.

Negotiations have been pending between the Joint Board and the Fur Trimmers, leading to the panic on Wall's part and the demand for immediate discharge of local united Workers' Conference yesterday afternoon brought officials of the board and the Trimmers nearer an agreement.

The refusal of the Trimmers to knuckle down to the association will encourage scores of dissatisfied member of the association to break away. Afraid to defy the central association as individuals, they will willingly follow the lead of the Trimmers.

The futility of trying to run an industry in which the best workers refuse to work under any agreement except one signed by their own union is causing big employers died up with the association's leak and threaten for a settlement of their problems. Having demonstrated that the loyalty of the Joint Board furriers cannot be reserved by any amount of pressure, they are following eagerly the Fur Trimmers negotiations and may be expected to climb on the band wagon as soon as an agreement is reached.

Steinig's letter, authorized by the board of the Fur Trimmers, reads:

May 2nd, 1927.

Samuel N. Samuels, Esq., President,
Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc.,
224 West 30th Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28th, demanding that the membership of this association employ workers in good standing of the International Fur Workers' Union only. Appreciating the tone and significance of your letter and in order not to delay your reply to the American Federation of Labor, a meeting of the board of directors of this association was held today.

The mandatory spirit of your letter makes necessary a resume of the history of the relations between our respective organizations.

Act In Good Faith.

Shortly after our organization was formed, it status was declared in February, 1926. In a choice between independent action and the delegation to you of the trust to act on our behalf, and upon your earnest solicitation, and spirited avowal of a good faith representation of our interests, we reposed our trust in you in the interests of a united front, having faith in your declarations and being desirous of serving the industry first.

You promised that we would be consulted as to the final terms of settlement and that we would be a party to the agreement as an independent unit in the trade.

How far were your promises fulfilled?

You did not consult us before concluding the final agreement.

You did not keep your promise that we be a signatory to the agreement as one of the units in the trade.

Usurp Position.

Instead of that, you signed an agreement making a manufacturer's association an equal party to trade agreement with the organization of workers.

We submit the contentment of past conditions, pertaining our membership to work with strict observance of the agreement, the open shop conditions prevailed by you against the members of our organization between union and open shop conditions and asking unemployment between us relative to the establishment of the protection you had promised. We offered to contribute to the cost of maintaining the impartial labor machinery, but after very careful thought and preparation, you presented to us a proposal designed to establish such protection.

That astounding proposal required all our members desiring the benefit of protection under the labor agreement to make application for membership in a special labor department of your association, upon your own application forms, with dues payable directly to you. In short, that proposal meant absolute abdication of our autonomy and independence. The honor of that proposal betrayed a bold attempt on your part to legislate us out of existence by capitalizing the situation you had placed us in by your abuse of our trust.

Trimmers Ignored.

You then concluded an agreement with the special representatives of the American Federation of Labor, under which arrangement you guarded against the distribution of peaceful conditions in the factories of your own members only. You ignored us both in the adoption and in the consequences of that arrangement.

We conferred with officials of the American Federation of Labor. We explained the necessity for protecting our membership by a separate labor agreement. They promised to confer with you in an effort to conciliate our differences. But the letter of which you enclose a copy, sent to you by Mr. Woll some two weeks after our conference with him, demanding that we employ members of his group only, manifests an arbitrary rather than an arbitrative spirit and ignores the fundamental problem which he knew existed.

Your present ultimatum asserting that we are violating an agreement which you so studiedly withheld from us and the price for which you returned the virtual destruction of our organization comes as a fitting conclusion to a course of action indicating the studied objective before referred to.

This association was organized to promote the welfare of the trimming manufacturers and of the fur industry as a whole. We intend to carry forward these aims and to serve the constituents of that industry. Under the circumstances, we believe these results can be best accomplished by independent action. We therefore wish to inform you that with regard to the subject of your letter and other vital matters which concern us, we intend to solve our own problems in our own way.

Very truly yours,—Fur Trimming Manufacturers Assn. Inc.—Pres. M. L. Steinig.

DIE-HARD STRIKE BILL UNDER FIRE; HOWL DOWN HOGG

Left Wing Favors New General Strike

LONDON, May 2. — A storm of boos, catcalls and hisses greeted Sir Douglas Hogg, attorney-general in the die-hard cabinet, when he moved the second reading of the labor-smashing anti-strike measure in the house of commons this afternoon.

Calls Hogg Liar.

Jack Jones, of Silverton, was ejected for a violent attack on the bill, while five other laborites were threatened with a similar fate. William Thorne, laborite from West Ham, was reprimanded by the speaker for calling Sir Douglas Hogg a liar.

Hogg's reading of the vicious measure was interrupted by continual stream of criticism from the labor benches, particularly from representatives of the militant minority in the labor party. John Robert Clynes opened the debate for the opposition in the absence of J. Ramsay MacDonald and moved that the bill be tabled for reflection and consideration.

Favor General Strike.

The cabinet's bill would not merely outlaw general and sympathetic strikes and the boycott, but makes picketing virtually impossible.

Although the labor party is solid in its opposition to the measure, some of its more far-sighted and militant members see the futility of parliamentary action alone on this question, and have been advocating a general strike as a defense against the measure. The anti-strike bill would rob the British labor movement of the victories that it has gained in the last hundred years, labor leaders say.

Dirigible Over Hudson.

The naval dirigible Los Angeles arrived over New York yesterday morning from her hangar in Lakehurst, and sailed up the Hudson. Flying very low, the Los Angeles passed over the long line of fighting craft anchored in the river.

Boston Labor Union To Investigate Lax Enforcement of Law

BOSTON, May 2.—The Central Labor Union yesterday directed a thorough probe of the enforcement of labor legislation by the state labor department. Julia O'Connor Parker, of the Telephone Operators' Union, heads the special committee which will probe the department's unwarranted discharge of Mary Donovan for her sympathy with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The Central Labor Union and the Women's Trade Union League will co-operate in the investigation of the department, which is under the supervision of General Sweetser, who commanded the state militia during the lawrence textile strike.

Two Workers School Classes Are Called Off for This Evening

As the instructers are out of town William W. Weinstone's class in the Problems of the Communist Movement and John J. Ballam's class in Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism will not be held tonight at the Workers' School 108 East 14th St.

Youth Dance This Saturday.

The Brownsville section of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold a May Dance Saturday evening, May 7th at 81 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn. A real jazz hand-will perform. Admission is 35 cents.

Bosses Ask Three More Injunctions Against Painters

Three applications to subpoe officials of the Brooklyn District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators guilty of contempt of court were made yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Mitchel May in Brooklyn.

The applications were made by Ernest F. Seelman on behalf of three bosses. Seelman charged violation of Justice Callaghan's recent injunction restraining the District Council from calling a strike in an effort to force the master painters to pay union members a wage of $14 a day instead of $12.

One application was made in behalf of the Eisenberg Decorating Company against A. Aziant, president and acting business agent of Local 917. It was charged that on April 20 Aziant directed 24 men to leave a job which was being done by the Eisenberg Company and go to the union offices to register. The men never returned to work, Seelman contended.

Deserter Found Dead From Job, Arrested By Signors Outfit

The activities of Signors new "Organization Committee" from his unorganized Local 26 were clearly defined on Monday morning, when its "committee" appeared at the shop of Finkelstein Brothers, at 26 West 27th St., to attempt to obtain the discharge of Henry Turk, an Executive Board member of the real Local 26.

From their actions on Monday it appears that the new "Organization Committee will devote its time to persuading the bosses to discharge loyal union members, rather than in organizing non-union shops. The "Committee" attempted to intimidate Turk, and failing in this, argued with his employer to agreed to send him down. They then called the police and had Turk arrested, declaring that he was making a disturbance in the shop, although he had been quietly at work.

Barred From Job.

In Jefferson Market Court, Turk was released on a suspended sentence, with the adjurnation not to attempt to go back to his shop for work.

Anna Lanfer, a dressmaker, who protested against the arrest of Turk, was also arrested, and was released on the payment of a $5 fine.

A large mass demonstration of pickets befors the shop which have locked out furriers who have refused to register with the "ten cent union," was held without any disturbance, early Monday morning.

Anthony Zulds, a furrier, was arrested in the market later in the day on the charge of "threatening to attack"—the favorite charge of the reactionaries for frame-nps against the workers loyal to the Joint Board. He was released on payment of a $10 fine.

Probe Seamanship of Navy in Beaching of U.S.S. Colorado Here

All the ponderous machinery of naval investigation was turned on the latest navy disaster yesterday as the super-dreadnought Colorado swung at anchor in the North River off Cortlandt St. For 35 hours the huge hell-belcher was hung on Diamond Reef between the Battery and Governors Island. Only an unusually high tide enabled tugs to remove her.

Capt. F. D. Karns, the brilliant navigator who managed to find Diamond Reef although he had all New York Bay to sail around in may face a court martial. The Colorado was following the Maryland, but veered out of course and managed to locate one of the few bad spots in the harbor.

Had Record of Wrecks.

The cost to the government will be at least $60,000 although for a time it looked as though the entire $21,000,000 investment in imperialism might be lost as a score of tugs puffed away in vain.

Two years ago the West Virginia found the beach near Hampton Roads. The naval collier Orion recently bumped so badly off the Virginia Capes, due to poor navigation, that she was sent to the scrap heap but the outstanding record of the navy departments own brand of seamanship was the smashing of a whole flotilla of destroyers on the rocky California coast a few years ago. One followed another until all but one vessel had been hopelessly wrecked.

Trenton Workers Ask Retrial in Sacco Case

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Groups representing thousands of New Jersey workers met here yesterday in May Day celebration at Arcada Hall and demanded a just retrial of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Branch 77 of the Independent Workmen's Circle, the Ukrainian Workers Club, the International Labor Defense, the Workers Culture Club, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Anti-Fascist League joined in the protest.

WORKERS: STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

SACCO, VANZETTI JUSTICE IS ASKED IN 500 MEETINGS

Workers in Every Nook of Country Protest

BOSTON, May 2.—The desk of Governor Fuller was heaped higher today than at any time in the past month with protests from every section of the country against the electrocution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti July 10.

The holding of May Day meetings in every city of any size in the United States and Canada was immediately responsible for the extraordinary deluge of telegrams. Particularly noticeable were the yellow telegram sheets from sections of the International Labor Defense.

More than 500 May Day meetings were held under International Labor Defense auspices, Rose Barron, in charge of the New York office, estimated yesterday. Each section adopted resolutions demanding a complete review of the case with the end of absolute and unconditional freedom for the two Italian workers.

Mexican Workers Speak Up

Five communications addressed to President Coolidge asking that Sacco and Vanzetti be set free were received yesterday by Gov. Fuller from Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state. Translations of the communications were enclosed by Kellogg.

The letters were sent by Jesus Ramos, Monterrey, Mexico, representing Filomino Rodriquez, Guererro, Mexico: J. Aguilar, and Pedro Tapia, both of Monterrey, Mexico: and from the middle Rhine division of the Red Aid of Germany.

H. M. Wicks Compares The Vanzetti Frame-up With Haymarket Case

BOSTON, May 2.—Workers here in a united May Day mass meeting, demonstrated yesterday against the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up. Meeting in the capital of Massachusetts, the workers rallied cold turkey with Governor Fuller as resident of the same city.

Harry M. Wicks of the Workers (Communist) Party, compared the Sacco-Vanzetti case with the Haymarket case of 1886 and declared the frame-up had its origin in the red raids of the post-war days. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry W. L. Dana, Mary Donovan of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Michael Flaherty of Painters' Local 11, Matt Kay of the Young Workers' League, Albert Baker Lewis of the socialist party, Louis Rahinowitz of the Young People's Socialist League and Charles Cline, recently released from the Texas penitentiary, spoke.

The meeting cabled May Day greetings to the Chinese Nationalist government at Hankow.

Boston Postal Clerks Ask Wage Increase

BOSTON, May 2.—Increases in wages for postal clerks in the Boston district are sought in a bill introduced in congress by Representative Peter F. Tague, democrat, Massachusetts, it was announced today.

The bill would increase the salaries of clerks in the Boston district $200 a year.

Boston Labor Leaders Speak at Rally in Celebration

Dear Daily Worker Comrades:

"Long shines the sun over May Day fields!" Every orator in the Boston Labor Lyceum last night, Haldeed every hour of our Workers' union is a powerful and effective weapon on all fronts of the living class.

With such militant leadership, the revolutionary elements should launch with redoubled energy a fighting offensive against the brutal tyranny and bloody intrigues of American capitalist imperialism.

All hands to the support of The DAILY WORKER!—Here's another ten dollars to the sustaining fund.

—J. M. A. SPENCE.

Chicago.

A Tag Day in Detroit.

The Workers of Detroit have organized a conference for defense. At their first meeting it was decided to have a Tag Day to be held on May 1st, and May 8th.

Union Meetings

Amalgamated Food Workers

BAKERS' LOCAL No. 1.

350 E. 85th St. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Meeting on announcement of Executive Board.

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Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER
Advertising Dept.
33 First St., New York City.

NOTICE to All New York DAILY WORKER Agents

There will be a meeting of all DAILY WORKER Agents on Tuesday, May 3, at 8 P. M., at 108 East 14th Street. Every unit organizer and every section and sub-section organiser is urged to be personally responsible for the presence of DAILY WORKER Agents. It is necessary that every unit be represented at this important meeting, in order that our plans may be properly executed.

Mr. Pim Passes By

But on His Way That Kindly 'Old Man Is Going to Help The DAILY WORKER if You Give Him a Chance

May 16 to May 21

is again a DAILY WORKER WEEK at the Theatre Guild. "Mr. Pim Passes By" is a delightful comedy in three acts with an all-star cast. Buy your tickets immediately. You will get better seats and your paper really benefits.

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Are Seat Others Who Remain on the Outside

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

[illegible] Aboard United States Lines Steamer [illegible], Tuesday, April 12 (By Mail from Cherbourg, France).—My table steward shakes his head at the mention of trade unionism aboard ship. It is impossible to get the cooks together, he says. When they want to get the cooks together, they simply send out the word, "Supper," and the cooks come out of the kitchen. Naturally that favored places are reserved for the few, while the many continue to suffer the same as ever. This is his viewpoint.

• • •

To be sure, the conditions might be better, he admits. The food is good, but the quarters are so cramped that the men are compelled to stand up while eating. Sleeping quarters are also crowded.

The worst conditions are on the run to Jamaica, and other ports of the West Indies, on which the stewards, who act as waiters, used the dining room as their eating place also, when the passengers were thru with their meals.

• • •

This steward little realised that he was confessing to the weakness of all labor organizations, which is not limited so much in those who join the union, as in those who do not join for some reason or other. It is the lack of desire for organization among some of the workers in an industry, totalling into the mass, that makes effective organization impossible.

• • •

Thus Arthur E. Suffern in his book, "The Coal Miners' Struggle For Industrial Status," is only partially correct, which is sometimes the same as being entirely wrong, when he gives as the first difficulty in making and enforcing the agreements of the Joint Conference of miners and mine owners, the failure to include enough miners and operators in the agreement to make it effective.

Suffern could more correctly have said that the first difficulty was the failure of the miners to realize the strength that comes to them thru acting as a unit, thru presenting a united front to the mine owners. When the mine workers well organized, the mine owners will quickly get together to protect their own property interests. As long as the workers remain unorganized, the owners have little need of organization, altho the development of capitalism gradually concentrates ownership in fewer and fewer hands, which is one form of the organization of the exploiters, which goes on thruout industry even where workers have little or no organization, as in the steel, automobile and other highly monopolised industries.

• • •

If the coal miners of the nation were today thoroly organized under the banners of the United Mine Workers of America, the mine owners would be compelled to meet with their representatives in joint conference. The capitalist government at Washington would also take a keen interest in the situation, instead of adopting the fatuous fairy attitude that it assumes towards this and other industrial struggles. The burden of improving their conditions, therefore, is upon the miners themselves. Experience has always shown this to be true. The Joint Conferences has functioned well, and agreements then in have been reached, when the Miners' Union has been strong. It has failed to function when the Miners' Union is in a weak condition, as at the present time, a condition growing out of the disintegrating policies pursued by the administration of President John L. Lewis. The mine owners are quick to take advantage of this weakness.

• • •

Thus the Northern Illinois mine owners, who attended the joint conference of 1887, complained of the severe competition from Central and Southern Illinois and demanded the enforcement of the wage scale in those districts. They demanded this of the Miners' Union. As a result the scale agreed to was made a conditional one. The miners ware to receive an advance of five cents per ton from May 1, 1887, to Nov. 1. 1887, and five cents more from Nov. 1, 1887, to May 1, 1888, on condition that the miners were able to enforce the scale in the non-union districts. The Interstate Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was delegated to decide whether the scale was being enforced. Failure to enforce the scale would relieve the mine owners who had signed the agreement from their obligation to pay the scale.

• • •

The same line of reasoning is being used today to explain the breaking of the Jacksonville agreement of 1924, that expired on the last day of March, with no new agreement to take its place.

William A. McGarry writes in the Magazine of Wall Street that "one perfect illustration" of this shifting struggle is to be found in the present situation. Giving words to the philosophy of this organ of finance capital, McGarry says that the present situation is "based on the victory won by the miners in 1922 and clinched for three years in the 1924 agreement of the union operators in the central competitive field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania) to pay $7.50 a day as a base rate."

McGarry then goes on to say that, "John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was hailed by his admirers as one of the greatest union leaders for this achievement. At the time it was made the union mines controlled somewhere between 65 and 80 per cent of the total bituminous tonnage, and with that balance of power it appears to be a simple matter to drive the open shops into line and unionize the entire industry."

• • •

The capitalist view of what happened is outlined by Wall Street's spokesman as follows:

"Less than 30 days after the agreement was made, however, the union operators began to discover that they could not sell their coal at the prices necessitated by the higher wages. Then began the most rapid and colossal shift of an industry in the history of the world. Non-union mines closed and the non-union fields opened. Output [illegible] more coal was being turned out of the non-union fields than could possibly be accounted for by the union and tabulated number of non-union miners. The union men, in other words, finding no work at $7.50 in the union fields, followed the doctrine of economic necessity and moved over to the open shop mines at $5 per day or whatever they could get.

"Still later the now familiar controversy between Lewis and the union operators over breach of contract developed. It was charged and admitted that mine owners [illegible] had signed the contract were working their mines at less than the contract wage rate, altho this practice had not been accepted by the United Mine Workers. Such mines became known as 'scabbing' mines, the union meant that the open shop miner was undermining the basis of the coal.

"This wage victory, therefore, (the Jacksonville agreement of 1924), which was to stabilize the mining industry [illegible] instead of [illegible] a closed iron of territory and prestige. The number of workers employed in

(Continued on Page Six, Column 6)

Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By [illegible] KUHN.

ARTICLE II.

Labor Baiting.

Labor baiting is the favorite pastime of professional patriots, which has been growing lately among the big business and navy elements in the country generally at large, as well as among certain civilian bunghodies.

He suffers from willful failure to discriminate between organizations devoted to peace and those which are out for all they can get. They all look alike to him and they all look as red as Moscow—not only the out-and-out bolsheviks but the socialists ("pinks"), anarchists, (philosophical and otherwise), Fabians, church peace societies, liberals, pacifists, mild progressives, advocates of child labor amendments, women's peace societies, plumb planners, open forumites, farm relief proponents, municipal ownership defenders, cooperationists, British Labor Party members, peace councils of women, fellowships of reconciliation, conferences to reduce armaments, non-partisan leagues, non-resistants, women's trade union leagues, christian endeavor societies that discuss the ethics of capitalism, economics professors who have read Karl Marx—all are the same lot of "Reds" in the eyes of Easley.

And as for the Quakers, Mr. Easley just can't control himself. "If I had my way, I'd run every damn Quaker out of the country." It is apparent from the gentlemen's ravings that he would heartily like to run every soul out of this land, etc. who happens to be equal him in his prodigious intolerance for ideas. This noisy, foolish, self-acclaimed red-sniffer would like nothing better than to get all the persons who favor minimum wage legislation and old age pensions put into another Buford and deported to outer darkness—as a Soviet Russia.

Labor's Slant On Easley.

What the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America think of Mr. Easley as a "conciliator" of labor and capital is reflected in the following, quotation from their constitution:

"Mine managers, top foremen, operators' commissioners, persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors and members of the Civic Federations shall not be eligible to membership."

And the attitude of another A. F. of L., international union may be gathered from the resolution adopted under left wing pressure in the convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers of America at their Philadelphia convention in 1925:

"WHEREAS, the National Civic Federation is an organization tending to perpetuate the slavery of the working class and its spirit is therefore contrary to that of our International Union and of all progressive labor unions, and

"WHEREAS, some of the worst enemies of labor in the United States are members of said National Civic Federation and have great influence in its deliberation, and

"WHEREAS, we consider it inconsistent for labor men to belong to said organization and to give thereby prestige to our enemies, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, that we instruct our delegates to all future annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and vote for a resolution that all officers of the American Federation of Labor who are at present connected with the National Civic Federation should severe all affiliations with that Body."

These instructions were of course not carried out. Imagine Mr. Sigman introducing such a resolution!

The machinists and other unions have taken similar action and forbidden their officers to have anything to do with the business, fascisti, and open shop elements represented by the Civic Federation. Why they do it is evident from Easley's record, as well as from what even the most conservative economists say about him in their works.

Dr. Clarence E. Bonnett, Professor of Economics at Tulane University of Louisiana, in his book on "Employers Associations in the United States," writes:

"The Federation has always had among its members a large number of the leading financiers of the world—there can hardly be a question that any other employers' association in the country is so intimately connected with 'Wall Street.'"

No wonder intelligent labor unions instruct their officials to stay clear of contamination from this federation.

Financial Backers.

As for Mr. Easley's supporters, one needs but to glance over the list of the "capital" and "public" members of his N. C. F. committees. As Will Irwin har pointed out the roll reads like a Directory of Directors of large corporations, most of them, incidentally, openly anti-labor in their policies. Consider, for example, such names as Nicholas F. Brady, Coleman DuPont, Elon H. Hooker, Ogden Mills, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Hammond, all of them executives in corporations that have waged smashing campaigns against organized labor with the use of spies, armed guards, the police, thugs and strikebreakers. Mr. Easley also numbers among his heaviest contributors Mr. Finley J. Shepherd and his wife, the former Helen Gould, as V. Everett Macy of the Central Union Trust Co. One man on the executive committee of the Federation Infersoll, Jr., Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Finley J. Shepherd, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Harold McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. Edward Harkness, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Robert Gerry, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Henry Pomeroy Davison, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Charles Hayden, Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. Henry Sloane Coffin, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Robert Walton Goelet, Mrs. Robert Shaw Minturn, Mrs. Robert Shaw Minturn, Jr., Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, Jr., Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 3rd, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 4th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 5th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 6th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 7th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 8th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 9th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 10th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 11th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 12th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 13th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 14th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 15th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 16th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 17th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 18th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 19th, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, 20th, 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HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER PORTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FREDERICK MOORE, the New York "Times" Shanghai correspondent contributes to the self-satisfaction of the bourgeois-minded newspaper readers by telling them that the Hankow nationalist government has decided to refrain from carrying on anti-foreign propaganda for the reason that it needs foreign assistance. Every person who is acquainted with the way news is made and who is honest would like to take Mr. Moore by the neck and tickle his apple, but since that is difficult the best we can do is prove that he is a liar and depend on our business manager to give our words the necessary circulation.

• • •

IN THE first place the Hankow government was never anti-foreign. It was and is anti-imperialist. It is not opposed to the idea of foreigners living and working in China. But it objects to either foreigncrs or natives fleecing the Chinese people. Until the Nationalist movement in China got as far as Hankow, Canton was blamed for all the ills that China was supposed to be heir to, but when the nationalist movement developed and went northwards our imperialist scribblers also went along.

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YOU have read about Chiang-Kai-Shek. As the DAILY WORKER pointed out, Chiang sold out to the foreign imperialists. This is not a novelty. Many persons like Chiang have sold out under similar circumstances. In China, Chiang is now the favorite of the imperialists. But without some mass support Chiang would be as helpless as a flea in a whirlwind. So the imperialists tell Chiang to continne babbling about anti-foreignism in order that he may hold on to the mass following that he had before he betrayed the nationalist cause.

• • •

FREDERICK MOORE would have us believe that the revolutionary nationalists in China are anti-foreign. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In fact there are many foreigners co-operating with the Nationalist revolutionists. What they are against are the foreign tools of the international plunderband. The imperialist powers are not particularly concerned about shooting down Chinese revolutionists. They would just as soon shoot down American or British revolutionists figlting in China. But they will shoot down anybody who helps in the task of putting a kink in the policy of imperialism in China.

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THE Hankow Government represents the Chinese movement that aims to unify China under one government. Because it has not sold out to the foreign Imperialists the foreign correspondents unite in maligning it. They say it is anti-foreign. The object is, of course, to prejudice the average newspaper reader against Hankow. But our readers know enough to discount everything that appears as news in the capitalist press and to assume that every bit of Chinese news sent across by a capitalist scribbler is false until it is proven true by events.

• • •

ABOUT 120 American battleships are lying in the two rivers that gird Manhattan Island. Some 20,000 young fellows are tramping the city and having a good time according to their individual tastes. The papers have extended editorial greetings to the fleet. The city has practically turned over its keys to the blnejackets. Not to do long certain theatres had a rule which prevented bluejackets from getting inside their portals. The idea was that only a waster would join the navy. This was before Wall Street started on its imperialist rampage. Now, there is no nobler cause than imperialism. So the blnejackets who were scorned a few years back are now the white-halired boys of our bourgeoisie.

Mob Forms at Church To Kill Accused Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2. — Following an all-night futile search of jails for Lonnie Dixon, 16, Negro, the mob was formed to lynch the fiend who criminally assaulted and murdered Phoilis McDonald, a moh of almost 4,000 people dispersed today.

Vowing that a lynching would follow as soon as the whereabouts of the Negro was learned, the mob returned to the First Presbyterian Church and pledged themselves to come again as soon as the Negro was located. An early trial, with the death penalty demanded by the state, was ordered by officials.

SACCO, VANZETTI JUSTICE ASKED IN 500 MEETINGS

Workers in Every Nook of Country Protest

BOSTON, May 2.—The desk of Governor Fuller was heaped higher today than at any time in the past month with protests from every section of the country against the electrocution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti July 10.

The holding of May Day meetings in every city of any size in the United States and Canada was immediately responsible for the extraordinary deluge of telegrams. Particularly noticeable were the yellow telegram sheets from sections of the International Labor Defense.

More than 500 May Day meetings were held under International Labor Defense auspices, Rose Baron, in charge of the New York office, estimated yesterday. Each section adopted resolutions demanding a complete review of the case with the end of absolute and unconditional freedom for the two Italian workers.

Mexican Workers Speak Up

Five communications addressed to President Coolidge asking that Sacco and Vanzetti be set free were received yesterday by Gov. Fuller from Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state. Translations of the communications were enclosed by Kellogg.

The letters were sent by Jesus Ramos, Monterrey, Mexico, representing unions of bakers and other workmen: Florentino Rodriques, Guerrero, Mexico: J. Aguilar, and Pedro Tapia, both of Monterrey, Mexico: and from the middle Rhine division of the Red Aid of Germany.

RAILROADING OF RUBINSTEIN HIT BY CANDIDATES

The crass exhibition of Jersey justice by which Jack Rubinstein was sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine for being beaten up by a jailer brought forth a heated denunciation yesterday from the three labor candidates for city commissioners in Passaic.

Simon Bambach, Simon Smelkenson and Albert Weisbord in a joint statement declared the sentence is a direct consequence of the textile workers' heroic struggle for union last year and pledged the candidates, if elected, to build a labor party to insure justice for workers in New Jersey.

Their statement reads:

If anybody is still unconvinced that the textile strike of 1925 is not a great issue in the present campaign, if anyone still thinks that the mill owners are not going to take full revenge on everyone who dared to fight that the workers of this city should get a better wage and a union, then what took place Thursday in Hackensack certainly should make him change his mind.

Jack Rubinstein, one of the outstanding leaders in the fight of the textile workers for the right to live was sentenced to jail for 6 months, and given a $500 fine. The charge was that Jack Rubinstein attacked a keeper while in jail facing trial on another count arising from his activities during the strike.

The charge is a most brazen frame up. Again and again Officer "Whitey," Adam Chesky, the same man who is now in jail as an alleged common thief tried to "get" Jack Rubinstein on similar charges outside of jail. This proving impossible it was decided to "frame" Jack while inside jail where only witnesses of the underworld would be present to see what was going on.

Mooney and Billings cases before, Sacco and Vanzetti cases recently, now the Rubinstein case all show clearly how the agents of the government are controlled by the capitalists of the country. Against this bosses' government the labor candidates declare for a workers' government, a government that will not punish trade unionists but will build the trade unions and secure to the workers the full product of their toil.

We emphatically protest this outrageous decision against Jack Rubinstein and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to build a labor party in New Jersey that will clean out the enemies of the workers.

(Signed) Simon E. Bambach.
Simon Smelkenson.
Albert Weisbord.

Labor Candidates on a Labor Platform

The Daily Worker Every Day

HUMAN SACRIFICE—ANNO 1927



Big Four Control U. S. Bank, Insurance Expose Shows

PAST EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSÉ

Apr. 22.—William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, wires Gov. Smith demanding an investigation of the "Big Four", basing his demand on a series of articles by Charles Yale Harrison.

Apr. 28.—Governor Smith orders James A. Beha, Superintendent of Insurance to conduct an inquiry into the charges made in The DAILY WORKER exposure.

Apr. 29.—Ex-senator William J. Tully, one of the targets in the Harrison articles, announces his resignation from official position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—"to travel in the Far East."

Apr. 30.—James A. Beha, acting under orders from Governor Smith, writes to The DAILY WORKER asking for data on which to base his investigation. Facsimile of this letter appears in this edition.

Charges pressed against the editors of The DAILY WORKER for printing an alleged unpatriotic poem.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

ARTICLE XIX.

The "Big Four" assets, for the year ending December 31st 1925, in aggregate were $3,606,854,715, (over three and a half billion dollars). The figures for 1926, not yet available, will certainly be over the four billion dollar mark. The 1925 figures, however, are distributed as follows:

Metropolitan	$1,854,657,482
Prudential	1,373,110,038
Hancock	368,818,073
Colonial	10,229,122

In the United States and Canada there are over forty million workers insured by 62,222,702 weekly payment life insurance policies for a total of $11,052,748,627. More than eleven billions of dollars. This is distributed in the following manner:

NO. OF POLICIES.

Metropolitan	30,883,984
Prudential	26,188,802
John Hancock	4,679,631
Colonial	471,285

AMOUNT. OF INSURANCE

Metropolitan	$5,013,452,116
Prudential	4,988,847,216
John Hancock	975,371,776
Colonial	75,277,419

These statistics show the enormous "progress" made by the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies in recent years.

To this extent is the American worker interested in curbing the growing economic and political influence of the "Big Four." Directly and indirectly practically every person in the United States is interested in the machinations of this gigantic combine, because for every policy it forms there are at least three members of the family affected as beneficiaries.

$4,000,000,000 Necessary?

How powerful this insurance combine is, may be shown best by the abnormally large assets held by these companies as "a necessary reserve,"

(Continued on Page Two)

East Ohio Miners Turn Down Coal Company Plea To Resume at 1917 Rate

CLEVELAND, May 2. — The Lorain Coal & Dock Co., and the Sanday Creek Coal Co., operating mines in Eastern Ohio, have offered to reopen their mines on the 1917 basis. These companies are said to employ several thousand miners, but their offer has been turned down. Although at the offices of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., the offer was alleged to be untrue. C. J. Albasin, commissioner for the East Ohio Operators' Association, confirmed its correctness.

The union men are standing firm in the East Ohio district, which is known for the courageous stand that the miners have taken in all struggles. Although the miners in this part of the country were without work for months prior to April 1, and some of them worked only a few days a week, there have been no breaks in their ranks—and there are likely to be none. East Ohio stands by the Jacksonville agreement and will stay out till it is agreed to by the operators.

LITTLE HOPE FOR MINERS ENTOMBED BY FATAL BLAST

Second Mine Takes Fire Near Fairmont

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 2. —Rescue crews today had penetrated less than half the distance into the blast-wrecked depths of the New England Fuel & Transportation Company's mine at Everettsville, W. Va., near here, where 77 miners, entombed late Saturday afternoon, are still imprisoned.

Presence of gas in the mine is delaying the rescue attempts. Sixteen dead and seven injured have been brought to the surface.

Mounted police and a company of infantry have established a camp here to "protect the company's interests" and "keep order among the crowds." The relatives of the men below are roped away from the mine mouth.

Used To Danger.

Upon the success or failure of the rescue crews depends the fate of many families represented in that mournful group of relatives.

They did not weep for they are the wives and children of miners, who are taught from childhood to be prepared to meet such emergencies without falteriog.

Bad Roads.

The mine is one of the largest in Monongahelia county. It is located four miles off the main road from Morgantown to Fairmont. The nearest railroad is two miles away and only one telephone, a party line serves the vicinity of the mine.

Rescuers found considerable difficulty in trekking over the muddy, winding mountain roads with tile, cement and timber with which to erect barricades as they force their way back into the inner workings of the mine. Coal companies contribnte little to the upkeep of the county roads.

Explosion Twists Steel.

The fate of the entombed men was in donbt, according to reports here from the scene, but rescuers were said to be doubtful of the possibility of finding any great number of them alive, because of the evidences al-

(Continued on Page Two)

CHIANG FEARS REVOLT AS TROOPS DESERT FOR HANKOW NATIONALISTS

Imperialist Powers Thru Chang Tso-lin to Court-Martial Thirty-six From U. S. S. R.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—Large sections of Chiang Kai Shek's army deserting to Nationalists; Chiang calls in northern troops to prevent rebellion in Nanking.

2.—Split between Minister MacMurray in Peking and State Department; MacMurray wants immediate partition of China.

3.—Chiang Kai Shek prevents May Day demonstrations.

4.—Chang Tso-lin, inspired by imperialist powers, will court-martial 36 citizens of Soviet Union; denies American lawyer admission to court to defend them.

5.—Text of Communist International statement, branding Chang's documents as forgeries.

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SHANGHAI, May 2.—Large sections of Chiang Kai Shek's army are refusing to fight the Nationalist Government at Hankow and are deserting, according to reports received here

One report states that Chiang, fearing a rebellion, disarmed 7,000 men of his Sixth Army last Saturday and is moving several thousand men of his "loyal" Third Army into Nanking.

Old Troops Desert.

Chiang's strength, it is reported, lies with the counter-revolutionary northern troops who have been incorporated into his army. Chiang's old forces, who are educated in the principles of the Kuomintang, are rapidly leaving him.

In an effort to forestall a rebellion, Chiang has been sending officers suspected of left wing sympathies to the front against the northern war lords only to cut them off and leave them to capture and certain death at the hands of their enemies.

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MacMurray Wants War.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The differences between the state department and Minister John V. A. MacMurray at Peking are becoming more acute.

MacMurray has openly espoused the militarist policy of the British die-hard cabinet and is clamoring for open war on China. The state department, though it is responsible for a huge American army in China, is treading a little more cautiously.

Favors Partition.

MacMurray is understood to favor the British plan for the occupation of the entire Yangtse Valley and the

(Continued on Page Two)

INADEQUATE AID FOR VICTIMS OF SOUTHERN FLOOD

WASHINGTON, May 2. — The American Red Cross announced this morning that total contributions thus far received are $5,040,400.

It is likely, however, that this enormous sum will prove inadequate, and that another appeal will soon be issued setting $10,000,000 as the minimum necessary to grapple with the gigantic relief problem.

President Coolidge has announced that the government will stick to his economy policy and will donate nothing to the relief of flood victims. The Coolidge "economy policy" has seldom been relaxed for anything except war preparations and increased salaries of higher officials.

Hoover Didn't Get Wet.

"Conditions down there are terrible."

This was Herbert Hoover's description of the lower Mississippi Valley flood situation when he arrived here this morning to report to President Coolidge on the results of his week's observation and investigation.

Hoover said as soon as he "had a bath" and made his report he was returning to the flood area, probably Wednesday.

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Thousands Face Death

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 2.—A fleet of several hundred boats fought frantically today to save the lives of thousands of persons in the immediate path of flood waters from breaks in levees on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, near here.

Thirty thousand persons in a 3,100 square mile area are in the path where the raging Mississippi soon may spread ruin.

Thirty million dollars worth of property is doomed to destruction.

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BATON ROUGE, La., May 2. — While Northern and Central Louisiana on the east bank and Southern Mississippi on the west banks of the river became the most critical area today, relief was afforded New Orleans.

The river guage at New Orleans fell one tenth of a foot over Sunday. Blasting continued throughout last night at Poydras, while a thousand foot crevasse in prospect before Monday night.

The city is crowded with refugees. Stories of breaks farteiir up the river, inundating thousands of acres of land seldom before flooded continne.

DIE-HARD STRIKE BILL UNDER FIRE; HOWL DOWN HOGG

Left Wing Favors New General Strike

LONDON, May 2. — A storm of boos, catcalls and hisses greeted Sir Douglas Hogg, attorney-general in the die-hard cabinet, when he moved the second reading of the labor-smashing anti-strike measure in the house of commons this afternoon.

Calls Hogg Liar.

Jack Jones, of Silverton, was ejected for a violent attack on the bill, while five other laborites were threatened with a similar fate. William Thorne, laborite from West Ham, was reprimanded by the speaker for calling Sir Douglas Hogg a liar.

Hogg's reading of the vicious measure was interrupted by continual stream of criticism from the labor benches, particularly from representatives of the militant minority in the labor party. John Robert Clynes opened the debate for the opposition in the absence of J. Ramsay MacDonald and moved that the bill be tabled for reflection and consideration.

Favor General Strike.

The cabinet's bill would not merely outlaw general and sympathetic strikes and the boycott, but makes picketing virtually impossible.

Although the labor party is solid in its opposition to the measure, some of its more far-sighted and militant members see the futility of parliamentary action alone on this question, and have been advocating a general strike as a defense against the measure. The anti-strike bill would rob the British labor movement of the victories that it has gained in the last hundred years, labor leaders say.

Sam Gompers Didn't Let Union Label Interfere In Confabs With Plutes

C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association and leader of the lockout of the 5,000 union plumbers, knew Sam. Gompers, former president of the A. F. of L. Norman has a good story about Gompers, which he tells to visiting newspapermen.

Gompers was in Norman's office. The building boss offered a cigar to Sam, saying apologetically:

"I don't know whether the box this cigar came in had a union label or not, Mr. Gompers."

"Oh, that's all right," he replied, "I don't carry my policies into friendly company."

Gompers was one of the founders of the Cigar Makers Union and held his A. F. of L. job for forty years on the basis of his card in that union.

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1927

INSURANCE TRUSTS SECURES

The U.S. Steel Corporation, capitalized at $1,402,846,100, has 168,132 stockholders.

1,264 individuals hold here a total capital of $1,370,184,600, the "Big Four" have four billion.

There are over 40,000,000 weekly payment policyholders in U. S. There are over 20,000,000 industrial policyholders in U. S.

The assets now in the hands of the "Big Four" is greater than the entire amount of currency in circulation in this country, which is $4,669,775,000.

The insurance companies now threaten to rest control of the entire economic life of the nation into fewer and more unscrupulous hands than ever before.

"BIG FOUR" CONTROL U. S. BANK, EXPOSE SHOWS

(Continued from Page One)

at this stage of their development about four billion dollars.

While the size of the assets are by itself big, they do not give evidence of the power implied therein. The danger to the economic life of the nation lies in the character and condition under which these terrific sums are held.

The day is long past when banks constituted the greatest menace to the control of industry and production. Standing behind the banks are these colossal insurance combines with their billions of dollars of liquid capital.

Mobilized Menace.

Liquid capital—therein lies the menace. For whereas other anti-social combines such as the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust and the Automobile Trust control enormous amounts of capital, such capital, is of necessity, tied up in real estate, machinery and stock. This condition does not exist in the case of insurance assets.

Where the former are essentially borrowers of capital, the "Big Four" are lenders.

On November 31st 1925 these four public plunderers had on deposit in their controlled banks throughout the country $16,000,000.86 in cash. No one but a child will hesitate to say who controls the banks in which this enormous amount of ready cash is deposited.

During the month of November the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the largest of the "Big Four" had over $33,000,000.00 in cash deposited with the Metropolitan branch of the Chase National Bank in New York City.

Assets Negotiable.

Even the four billions of dollars in assets are more or less in liquid form. The vast majority of it being invested in negotiable bonds and securities.

Some of the enormity of these figures may be gained by calling to mind that the entire amount of currency in circulation in the United States is $4,359,500,000. This is less than the amounts of assets now held by the "Big Four."

The total number of savings bank depositors are 12,573,001, the number of weekly payment life insurance policyholders is over 40,000,000.

On December 31st 1925 there were 9,054 national banks doing business in the United States with an aggregate paid in capital of $1,379,101,000. Four weekly payment life insurance companies have $4,000,000,000 in assets.

The total government revenue for 1926 was $3,962,755,690; the "Big Four" assets are greater than the entire U. S. revenue for one solid year.

Great, Not Good.

The magnitude of these companies means absolutely nothing. They do not bespeak honesty, efficiency or fair dealing. Size, in insurance companies, indicates the energy with which the company has been prosecuting its business. A boppopotamus is not more intelligent than an ant.

The immensity of the "Big Four" is evidence of the gullibility of the insuring public and proof that the presence of Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, on the directorate of the Metropolitan Life has aided the insurance trust in getting lots of free favorable publicity.

For example the Metropolitan assets of over one and a half billion dollars and over twelve billions of insurance in force is no more proof of worth and business acumen than a 5 karat diamond ring on the finger of a prosperous pawnbroker is proof of his business integrity.

Success Measure.

The success of industrial life insurance will be proven not by pointing to the scores of millions of poor dupes that have fallen for the swindle but rather by the great amount of insurance which these companies can offer with absolute safety at the lowest possible cost. Previous articles have shown how exorbitant the weekly payment life insurance rates are in comparison with the risk and honest weekly premium rate is considerably lowered.

For the year 1925, 75 out of every 100 weekly payment policies which terminated on these companies' books were total loss lapses. Only 1 per cent were matured endowments! This condition of lapses existed for the past twenty years. Only an incurable optimist could imagine that these corrupt companies will ever reform without the most drastic action on the part of the 40,000,000 policyholders who now suffer financial abuse of the basest variety.

Big Overhead.

The ratio of expense to income is positively appalling, about 23 per cent. On this point alone the weekly payment insurance trust stands indicted as the most crooked gang of businessers that ever looted the public.

For every dollar which passes into the coffers of this heartless combine, about 40 cents is spent on management expense. If any other business was run upon the same principle it would be bankrupt in a twinkle of an eye—unless it resorted to the merciless overcharging that the "Big Four" do.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company uses as its advertising slogan, "As Strong as the Rock of Gibraltar"—and then calmly proceeds to charge its "cooperative" policyholders nearly 40 cents for every dollar paid by them for "protection."

As strong as the Rock of Gibraltar—and as hard.

The figures used in this and preceding articles have been taken from the public reports of the "Big Four" as submitted by them to the Superintendant of Insurance at Albany, and from other official documents. It is common knowledge that the reports are doctored and "prepared" by $30,000 a year actuaries.

A French philosopher has said, that "Language was made to conceal thought."

Actuaries are made to conceal facts. Demand an investigation!

Needle Trade Defense

Mea's Clothes.

"Men, buy your new straw hats and spring and summer suits and top coats at the Great Defense Bazaar at the Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., May 12 to 15."

This is the slogan of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who have taken in a complete line of the famous G. G. G. Brand of men's clothes for the Bazaar. All necessary alterations on the suits or topcoats will be made right at the Bazaar.

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"The Jungle"

is going to have a great run. This picture, based on his famous book, has been donated by Upton Sinclair, and already arrangements have been made and theatres hired in Philadelphia, for June 3rd and 4th, and in New Haven for May 23rd.

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Shop Collections.

Beckerman's reign of terror in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union prevents the publication of numerous reports from Amalgamated Shops. Nevertheless, acknowledgement is here made to the many shops and individuals who have contributed to the Defense Fund. Workers of the Rubinstein Dress Company collected $18.50, Troy Cloak Company $6.00, Goodwell Dress Company $50.000. Many other shops will be acknowledged later the Special Bazaar Number of "Unity," and in the language press.

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Letters.

April 29, 1927.

To the Joint Board Defense Committee:

Although I am not a furrier but heard of the good work done by the Joint Board Defense Committee, I am enclosing a dollar for the relief of the imprisoned workmen. My profession is upholstering and I belong to Local 76 U. I. U.

Yours truly,
Morris Miller, Bklyn, N. Y.

• • •

Joint Defense Cloak Makers:

Dear Comrades: We are enclosing check for $5.00 as a donation towards your defense fund. This amount was collected in one of our union shops, and we would ask you to send us a receipt as we would like to turn it over to the girls, and show them that this *money* was sent to the proper place.

Wishing you success, we are,
Comradely,
Millinery Hand Workers Union,
Local 43.

• • •

Dear Friend Landy:

At last my work in Buffalo is beginning to show results. I am organizing a check for $50.00 as a start and I am organizing a defense committee which will meet next Monday to organize and decide on a Tag Day. "

We will send out several hundred One Dollar Roll Call checks on which we expect a fine response. A committee of twenty women has already begun to collect articles for the Bazaar. Please send me a big supply of all sorts of literature. Expect to be able to organize on the same lines as in Buffalo and will try to arrange a big tag day for the same day as in Buffalo.

S. Stoll.

WORKERS! SHOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

GREAT NAMES OFF CHINA COMMITTEE ACTS IN CHICAGO

Darrow Heads List of Famous Speakers

CHICAGO, May 1.—Clarence Darrow, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Presidential John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor and William A. Gomez are among the prominent members of a "Hands Off China" Committee under whose auspices a huge mass meeting will be held on May 6th, to protest against foreign intervention in China and to demand the withdrawal of United States armed forces.

Many On Program.

Clarence Darrow and Miss Jane Addams head an impressive list of speakers who will address the meeting in Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, on Friday at 8 p. m. Included in the list are Congressman Sabath, Rev. John A. Lapp, Director of the Catholic National Welfare Conference; Mr. Cannes, several times Socialist candidate for mayor; Rev. Paul Hutchinson of the Christian Century; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press; Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, and Chae Ting Chi, representing the Chicago branch of the Kuomintang of China in America.

China For Chinese.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will send a special message to the meeting.

Standing firmly against any attempt to involve the United States in war with China, the committee supports the principle of China for the Chinese and demands the abolition of the unequal treaties imposed upon China by the foreign powers.

The meeting on Friday is intended to start a wave of protest in Chicago that will exert pressure toward the withdrawal of United States armed forces from China. The prominence of the speakers and the fact that they include widely divergent groups drawn from the labor, church, liberal, and anti-imperialist fields, make the meeting an important political event.

Union Heads Speak.

The committee sponsoring the protest meeting includes a number of the speakers listed above: Edward Rockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Margaret Haley, secretary of the Teachers' Union; Prof. Ferdinand Schevill of the University of Chicago; Ella Boynton of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; William H. Holly '?? West Washington Street, provisional secretary. Cooperating with the Americans on the committee will be three representatives of the Chinese Kuomintang: Chao Ting Chi, P. Wong, and J. Chin.

Seen at his office after the committee session, Mr. Holly expressed the attitude of himself and those associated with him, in the following words:

"Millions of Americans are thinking seriously about China for the first time. The United States, declaring friendship, nevertheless maintains large military and naval forces in Chinese territory, precisely as the British do. Preparations are being made to send still larger forces. Shall we allow them to be used to crush the great Nationalist movement that is ushering in the dawn of a new day in China?

"It is these considerations which, as I personally see it, have resulted in the formation of the "Hands Off China" Committee and which, as well as the personalities of the speakers, will give us a huge demonstration on May 6th. And these same considerations will make of the mass meeting the beginning of a sustained movement on behalf of the long-suffering Chinese people."

Open Trial of Mexican Worker of Chicago Who Is Victim of Frame-Up

CHICAGO, May 2.—The case of Agapito Morales, the Mexican who is being framed by the police as the murderer of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl of Melrose Park, Dec. 7th, will come to trial before Judge Harry B. Miller, today. The trial will probably last a week or longer.

Senator Eleazar del Valle of Mexico recently called upon Mary Bello Spencer, Morales' attorney, and expressed a willingness to do anything possible for the defense. The case is attracting widespread attention because of the ugliness of the circumstances in which the Mexican colony at Melrose Park found themselves involved following a tragedy in the darkness, of which little is known. It is feared that much perjured testimony will be introduced to aid the state in its attempt to secure a death penalty for a Mexican who is obviously innocent.

Los Angeles Pioneers To Meet.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — On May 8th, the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles are holding a big anniversary concert and entertainment at the Co-operative Center. The main feature will be a 3-act comedy "The Revolt of the Orphans."

RADIO CENSORS ARE HAMMERED IN DEBATE HERE

WEAF Chief Assailed By Radio Liberals

By HARBOR ALLEN.
(Federated Press).

Questions on freedom of speech over the radio, which he could only evade by clumsy silence, were hurled at Martin N. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Co., station WEAF, at the radio dinner of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Aylesworth, in a bland tone, had just assured the guests that there was plenty of free speech on the air; that anybody who wanted to broadcast could do so—providing WEAF, owned by the Westinghouse and the Western Electric Companies, felt his remarks were "adapted to radio," and that broadcasting was a losing proposition.

Morris L. Ernst, attorney for the Liberties Union, demanded to know why, if there was free speech on the radio, Norman Thomas, Senator Watson, De Valera, Hans Kaltenborn of the Brooklyn Eagle, and other critics of political administrations had their speeches censored, cut out, or denied the air. He also asked why, if broadcasting is a losing proposition, stations with practically no equipment are being traded at a premium of $200,000 to $300,000.

Ernst denounced the sale of "the mere signature of Secretary Hoover's name" for large sums of money. Labor had fought for two years before it was granted a license, he added, and some liberal groups in New York still find it impossible to get one.

Dr. James Yard, of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, asked whether WEAF would broadcast a plea for the removal of warships from China, and a "Hands Off China" policy. Aylesworth, stammering, presumed that "the speaker was serious," and said he had "thought of starting an open forum over the radio for all topics. Of course, that can't be overdone, as the public wants only to be entertained."

In reply to a question by Arthur Garfield Hayes, another Liberties Union attorney, Aylesworth listed among his "advisory board" William Green, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Julius Rosenwald and Owen D. Young. "Why don't you have a board composed of all shades of political opinion?" asked Mr. Hayes.

"Your board would not pass anything the least bit radical."

"There can be no freedom of the air as long as broadcasting is commercial," declared J. Maher, radio editor of the New York Evening Journal. "Stations must please their customers and they are afraid to send out controversial subjects or anything that makes people think. WEAF won't broadcast a talk on militarism or socialism, because they're in business and they hope to stay."

Little Hope for Men Trapped in Scab Mine

(Continued from Page One)

ready encountered of the terrific force of the gas explosion which swept the pit late Saturday.

The entombed men, it is believed, are imprisoned at a depth of 10,500 feet. Rescuers this morning, according to early reports, had succeeded in reaching the 4,000 foot level only, and were progressing but slowly, due to the presence of smoke and gas.

The dead are: Commodore Burton, Edward Allen, Thomas Daugherty, W. L. Davis, Virgil Straight and Orvel Leech, all white, Martin Stone, William Hunter, Irvin Mallory and Frank Goodwin, Negroes, and four unidentified Negroes in Morgantown Morgues.

The seven injured have been removed to the city hospital at Fairmont.

Another Mine Burns.

Fire broke out today in the Virginia and Pittsburg Coal Company mine at Kingmont, near Fairmont, according to word received here.

The mine is several miles off the nearest main highway and only meager information was received concerning the blaze.

A considerable number of workers are imperiled by the blaze, but it is thought that they may have all escaped.

This second fire, following closely on the heels of the disastrous explosion and fire at the Woodward Fuel and Transportation Co. mine here, is but another point in the indictment against non-union mine management which is taking form in the minds of all miners as a result of the great increase in the number fatal or dangerous accidents lately.

Non-union Dangers.

Miners see the prevalence of such conditions as inseparable from union contracts, made by organized workmen who are able to effectively strike, if necessary, to establish safe conditions.

The attempts made in near-by Pennsylvania to extend the area of non-union fields, and turn large coal companies from union to non-union conditions, is taken by miners as a threat of increased menace to life and limb.

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation are:

JOHN MARKLE, 2 Rector St., New York City.
Director Industrial Finance Corporation of New York (also Pres.).
President and Director Jeddo-Highland Coal Co.
President and Director Jeddo Supply Co.
President and Director Jeddo Tunnel Co.
Director Mayfield Construction Co.
Vice Pres. and Director Morris Plan Co. of New York.

OGDEN L. MILLS, 15 Broad Street, New York City.
Director Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. Co.
Director Atlantic Coast Steamship Co.
Director Continental Paper Bag Co.
Director Morgenthaler Linotype Co.
Director New York Tribune, Incor.
The Trustee New York Trust Co.
Director Shredded Wheat Co.
Director York Haven Paper Co.

Chiang Fears Revolt As Troops See His Treason

(Continued from Page One)

eventual partition of the whole of China.

Rumors here indicate that the split may result in the recall of MacMurray.

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Sends More Planes.

LONDON, May 2.—The foreign office is understood to be planning the dispatch of more bombing planes, guns and light craft to China.

What the next move of the foreign office will be in view opposition of New Zealand, Canada and Australia to British intervention in China is problematical.

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Enter The Marines.

SHANGHAI, May 2.—The Sixth Regiment of the United States marines arrived at Shanghai aboard the transport Henderson this afternoon.

No mass May Day demonstrations were held here yesterday because of the repressive measures taken by Chiang Kai Shek. Workers fearing another of the wholesale massacres that have been the order of the day since Chiang joined the counter-revolution stayed in their homes.

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Court-Martial.

PEKING, May 2.—The Soviet Union, it appears, will be prevented from putting up any sort of legal defense in behalf of the fifteen Russians captured in Chang Tso-lin's unprecedented raids on the Soviet embassy compound when they are court-martialled.

Deny Legal Defence.

Charles James Fox, American lawyer and editor of the North China Star, who has been retained by the Soviet Consul to defend them and twenty other Russians, including Mme. Borodin being held at Tsinanfu, said last night that his request to appear at the court martial in their behalf had received no reply.

It is believed that Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, acting for the imperialist powers, is trying to goad the Soviet Union into a war.

Documents Forged.

MOSCOW, May 2.—The statement issued by the Communist International several days ago branding as forgeries the documents alleged by Chang Tso-lin to have been captured in his unprecedented raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound follows:

"The Chinese press appearing in territory occupied by Chang Tso-lin publishes many forged documents alleged to have been seized by police during the last raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking.

The Red Herring.

"These 'materials' now reproduced by the bourgeois press of all countries contains the usual denunciations of the Communist International. All this news raised by imperialist circles about these fantastic documents clearly shows why police serving foreign powers wanted to raid the Soviet embassy.

"This act was necessary for the dissembling system of fraud and forgery which British conservatives use in their anti-Soviet campaign and purpose, lending credibility to 'documents' false from beginning to end.

Hide Imperialist Hangmen.

"These documents printed by the press controlled by Chang Tso-lin affirm that the Communist International has been trying to 'incite' the masses against foreigners for the purpose of provoking intervention in China.

"Thus nothing more nor less than assistance to the plans of the imperialist hangmen is attributed to the Communist International. Furthermore, the same 'instruction' recommends for the 'fulfillment of this purpose (intervention) to rob and murder foreigners,' regardless of their class.

Statements Ridiculous.

"All this nonsense, which indicates the political ignorance of its authors and fabricated by the specialists of foreign intelligence departments is so absurd that it needs no denial.

"Only hopelessly naive persons or acknowledged rascals attempting to justify by such filthy means the imperialist robbers can make use of such nonsense.

"Before the workers of the whole world the Communist International can only condemn these methods despicable in their intention and inefficient in their execution of the worst enemies of the Chinese revolution.

"Workers of all countries will estimate according to their value these attempts inspired by foreign capitalists for the purpose of strangling the great movement of workers and peasants of China. Their vile cause can use no other means than gross frauds and forgery."

• • •

Fine For Bound Feet.

HANKOW, May 2. — The women folks in this section of the country have decided to do away with bound feet by compulsion if necessary. The local women's organizations have undertaken the registration of all bound-footed women under thirty years of age who must immediately remove their paralyzing bandages. They claim that physical freedom is the first step toward the emancipation of womankind. Three months will be devoted for the purpose of registration. After that a fine will be imposed upon every woman under thirty years who has bound feet.

• • •

Mammoth Protest Meeting.

A mammoth mass meeting to protest against imperialist intervention in China will be held in the north side of Union Square this Saturday.

The withdrawal of American troops and warships from China and the immediate recognition of the Nationalist government at Hankow will be among the demands voiced at the meeting.

Blackshirts Armed With Stilettos to Guard Fascist Plane

Under heavy guard by black-shirted fascists, the airplane Santa Maria II was being primed yesterday for the flight back to Europe of Francesco de Pinedo, the Italian "air ambassador" of Mussolini. Armed in dramatic fashion with stilettos, the fascisti threatened newspaper cameramen with violence. On the voyage over from Italy, the plane was guarded by black shirts working in three watches of six men each while passengers were not allowed within 75 feet.

In honor of the fascisti, the captain and officers of the steamer Dulle here today. The McCormicks found an automobile awaiting them at the pier and drove off in the direction of Cork. It is believed they will take a honeymoon tour through Ireland.

Search For Bones.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Fearing that sharks may have attacked Alfred Oliver, 16, and John Andrade, 29, who disappeared while wigging for clams, searchers scoured the coast near Mesa Landing today in search of the bodies.

"Red Flag" Stockings On Market Next Year From Leningrad Plant

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Russian women will be wearing "The Red Flag" stockings next year following the opening of a huge hosiery factory of that name which is being erected in Leningrad.

Machinery has been ordered from abroad, and the factory will open in the autumn and turn out twice as many stockings as it has done in the past. Six thousand workers will be employed there, and the value of the product will be about eighty million roubles.

The cost of the new factory will be 18,774,000 roubles, of which 5,500,000 will be for equipment.

Passaic Slugger Of Union Pickets On Way to Prison

(Special to Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, May 2. Stephen (Whitey) Adamachesky, one of the most brutal policemen in the textile strike last year, is on his way to the penitentiary.

The slugger of pickets, both men and women, and the virulent foe of unionism, "Whitey" found himself yesterday in the same jail to which he had consigned so many brave fighters for labor. He has confessed to the robbery of the gasoline service station at 213 Passaic Ave., Garfield.

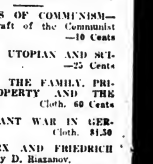
Adamachesky was suspended from the force last Monday on suspicion and after spending several hours in a cell confessed to the crime. It is believed that other members of the police force are implicated.



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Barnes Armed Band Kills Two Miners

Coal Operator Leads Gunmen in Attack on Union Men

By ART SHIELDS.

HARLAN, Ky., May 2.—Two miners were killed and three wounded when a band of gunmen led by Jim Barnes, coal operator, attacked a group of miners who were holding a meeting in the Cumberland Mountains near Evarts, Ky., on Saturday night.

The miners were holding a meeting in the home of Bill Jones, when the gunmen opened fire on the house. Jones and Ben Unthank were killed and Jones' wife and two children were wounded.

Barnes is a coal operator who has been active in the anti-union campaign in Harlan county. He has been indicted for murder in connection with the killing of Harry Simms, union miner, during the strike last year.

Offer to Bulgaria Revealed By Paris Newspaper

PARIS, May 2.—A sensational exposition of Italian intrigue by Premier Mussolini to King Boris, to secure Bulgaria's support in the Italo-Jugo-Slavian dispute, is published today by L'Information, which states that its story is based upon a dispatch to the Belgrade Novosti Zagreb from its Sofia correspondent.

This dispatch alleges that Premier Mussolini has sent a special emissary to King Boris and Foreign Minister Bourov, proposing that if Bulgaria remains neutral in any Italo-Jugo-Slavian conflict that she will obtain several districts of Macedonia.

A further proposal is alleged to have been made that if Bulgaria enters an alliance with Italy a marriage will be arranged between Princess Giovanni and Boris.

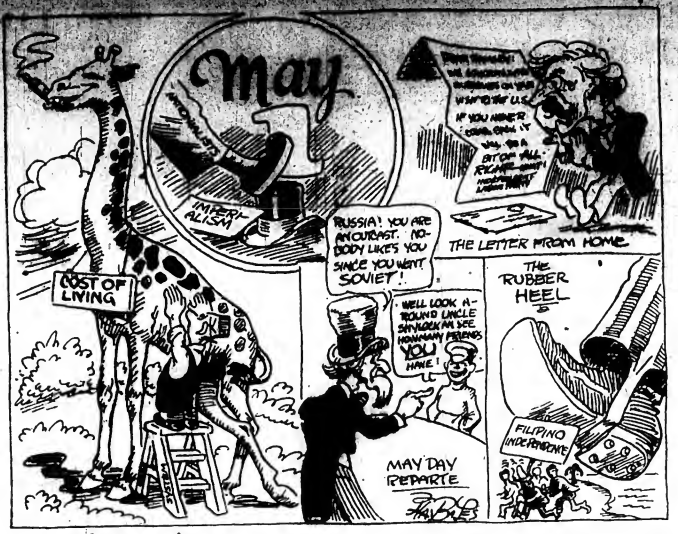
Premises Hegemony.

Premier Mussolini is alleged to have promised to establish a Bulgarian hegemony over the Balkans and to restore to Bulgaria portions of Dobrunjlae taken from Bulgaria by the Treaty of Bucharest.

Foreign Minister Bourov is said to have rejected the proposals and announced his intention of remaining strictly neutral and refusing to profit from difficulties of Bulgaria's neighbors.

Marconi After New Wife.

ROME, May 2.—Count Beninicali today announced the engagement of his daughter, Christine, to Guglielmo Marconi, famous wireless inventor and scientist. The marriage is expected to take place the middle of June. Signor Marconi's first marriage to the honorable Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the fourteenth Baron Inchiquin was recently dissolved by the "sacred rota" of the catholic church.



Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

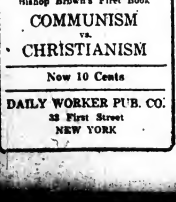
Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Political Declaration of 8 Chinese Proletarian Organizations

IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.

The victorious northern expedition brings the revolutionary army face to face with the main forces of the enemies on the one hand, the marines and soldiers of the imperialists concentrated in Shanghai; on the other hand, the soldiers of the northern militarists.

The defeat of Sun Chuan fang—though a heavy blow to the imperialists and militarists—is only the beginning of a final clash between the revolution and the counter-revolution. Because Sun was unable to prevent the revolutionary army from coming to Shanghai, the imperialists are constrained to play their last card: armed intervention. Consequently, a fight between the revolutionary army and international imperialism is becoming inevitable.

Furthermore, Chang Tso-lin is concentrating his forces against the revolutionary army; and hopes if possible, to push back the latter. It is clear that his hyperitical plan has the entire backing of the imperialists.

Duty of the Masses.

The first phase of the northern expedition being at its highest point, it is very necessary to have an decided and energetic fight to make it completely victorious.

At this urgent moment, all democratic and advanced forces must stand united behind the revolutionary army, in order to help it clear out all imperialist and militarist combined forces from the Yangtse region, and to reap the fruit of victory.

Up to the present, the people and the revolutionary army sincerely fulfilled their obligations. They deserve felicitation for the victory thus gotten under the leadership of the Kuomintang and the nationalist government. To defend that victory and the victory in the future, the leadership of the Kuomintang is more necessary than ever.

The strongest defense of the revolution remains in the disciplined organization of the revolutionary forces. Our forces, however, are being scattered over a large front of several hundred miles, in which modern communication is lacking. In such a situation, a supreme centralized power is necessary to realize the program of national revolution. This power must rest in the hands of the Kuomintang. Therefore, whatever act that may weaken the supreme power of the Kuomintang is a danger for the revolution. That will be intolerable, and will not be tolerated. We rally all the organized masses under the Kuomintang to make its power higher than any other organs above also the nationalist government and the revolutionary army.

Comrade Wang Must Resume Office.

To develop the revolutionary movement to the highest point, to lead the revolutionary army to victory, to organise a democratic and revolutionary government, to consolidate the political power of the masses in the territories newly acquired—it is necessary to centralize the power of the party. To consolidate the party power, it is necessary to unite all revolutionary forces, without distinction. For this, comrade Wang Ching-wei is needed by the party. We hope comrade Wang shall resume office. We will rally all the organized masses to urge comrade Wang to return immediately.

Kuomintang Above All.

The Kuomintang must be defended above and before all else. Whoever mixes up with the organization and the power of the party must be condemned as dangerous for the revolution. We consider them as anti-party. If there are some in the party who commit such acts with the organized masses we urge the central executive committee to punish them, to deal with them according to party discipline.

Cooperation With Kuominchun.

In military affaire, the cooperation with the Kuominchun is of the highest importance. The united action of the revolutionary army and the Kuominchun will place the northern anti-revolutionary forces in a dangerous position. The nationalist government in Hankow must be the centre of all revolutionary cooperation. The revolutionary troops are the arms of the revolutionary government; and this latter is the foundation of mass democracy.

The masses have fought the imperialists and their counter-revolutionary tools. The imperialists, either jointly or individually, are intervening at the front. We shall not be fooled by them. They are all enemies of the Chinese people. Our aim of fighting is against them all. Momentarily, we must concentrate our forces against this or that imperialism; but we shall not forget that our emancipation urges the overthrow of all imperialism.

French imperialism pretends to keep a so-called "neutrality". It is only hypocrisy. The French government not only secretly armed Yunan militarists, but openly supported the intervention policy of Britain. The "friendly" policy of America is but a false note. American imperialism always utilized or encouraged Chinese opportunist elements, in order to weaken the Chinese emancipation movement. The "Tartuffere" of American imperialists was already unmasked by its proposal of neutralizing Shanghai. That proposal, aimed at transforming Shanghai into a property of imperialists so that they can legally use their armed forces against the revolutionary army if this latter attacks that city.

The policy of Japanese imperialism is clear. No Chinese can ever forget the humiliation of the 21 demands, the help given to Yuan Shi-kai before and to Chang Tso-lin at present by Japan.

All imperialist purpose to come in relation with the revolutionary army and the nationalist government is intended to disperse our strength. Those who favor these hypocrites are enemies of the revolution, and must be dealt with accordingly.

Kuomingtang Above All.

We intend to weaken the imperialist forces by utilising their own rivalry and antagonisms, in order to consolidate our own forces. But such tactics must be used only with the authorization of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government, after serious study. No army or government shall be allowed to come in relation with foreign government without the agreement and direction of the party and the nationalist government.

Recently there were rumors about the general headquarters of the revolutionary army entering into treaty with Chang Tso-lin. We urge the people to heed these rumors, and to deny them energetically; they are unfounded. Chang Tso-lin and his followers pretend that they are fighting for the same aim as the revolutionary army. That is a lie. We are sure that never, never can the revolutionary army make peace with the leader of the reaction—Chang Tso-lin. Maybe Chang Tso-lin was obliged to ask for peace when his soldiers were in a perilous position, but the answer for his demand is: "NO!" One of the most important meanings of national revolution is to free China from reaction. Therefore, in whatever necessity, strategical or otherwise, the revolutionary army cannot act contrary to that principle.

Workers' and Peasants' Demands.

All organizations of the people shall stand behind the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government, in order to shoulder the revolutionary soldiers up to victory. We must never compromise with Japanese imperialism and northern militarism, because this will be a sort of alliance with the enemies of the people. This will lead to the pitfall of international imperialism, to the submission of the revolution. Therefore, the people must back the Nationalist government to defend the victory, to avoid a chance of defeat.

To make the Nationalist government the centre of the revolution, the Kuomintang must rely upon the toiling masses. And for that, the Revolutionary government must carry out the labor and peasant program. Only by realizing the labor and peasant advanced program shall military crisis be avoided. The prosperity of the masses at the rear makes sure 50% the victory of the soldiers at the front. If the revolutionary soldiers can cure the miseries of the masses—such as heavy taxes, usury, bandtism overtaking the peasants will support the soldiers with all their heart and soul. If the revolutionary soldiers can abolish the oppression of the gentries, can give village autonomy and democracy to the peasants, these latter will surely help and welcome them.

Soldiers' Conscience

The soldiers are the most powerful instrument of the revolution. To measure the fighting strength, one must look at the degree of awakening of the army—from the command to the rank and file. Therefore, the Party must enlarge the work of the Political sections of the Army. Material betterment for the soldiers—such as payroll—is an important question, and must be the first thing to take care of in military budget.

With organization and enthusiasm of the people, the Revolution will be defended, and opportunism avoided. We make bold to appeal to the organized and enthusiatic masses to back the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government.

Down with imperialism, militarism, and opportunism!

All power to the Party of the People!

Signed: The All-China Labor Union, Canton Branch
The Enlarged CEC of Kwangtung PO.
The Hongkong-Shaneen Strike Committee.
The CEC of the Kwangtung Communist P.
The KWDC
The Hongkong General Labor Union
The All-China Railwaymen's Union.
The All-China Seamen's Union.

What's What in Washington

Hoover and Kellogg Intrigue For Power As Coolidge Wobbles

WASHINGTON, May 2 (FP)—President Coolidge's announcement that Secretary of Commerce Hoover would not be made secretary of state, even if Secretary Kellogg should resign, has been followed by a series of moves on the political chessboards in Washington that again raise the question as to which man has the greater influence on administration policy.

Hoover Has Machine.

Hoover, maintaining in all corners of the world a highly-paid and alert staff of commercial advisers, has been getting more credit than ever, since the Coolidge slap, for extension of American prestige and trade aboard. Kellogg has brought home from Europe a number of men especially qualified to deal with trade problems, and thereby to make the state department appear as the prime promoter of American foreign commerce.

Hoover Speaks Thru Cal.

Kellogg has lowered his tone toward Mexico, but the Coolidge New York speech, suggesting that the United States and Mexico can amicably settle their differences, is credited a Hoover line of influence. It was Hoover who pointed out privately to administration leaders that the fruits of conquest in Nicaragua and of bulldosing in Mexico were never going to match up to the losses that these offenses would bring to trade and investments in South America.

Now comes the Pan-American Commercial Conference, with speeches by Coolidge, Kellogg, Hoover and other luminaries. There are future billions in it for American big business, it is clear, the South Americans are handled right.

Kellogg Cools Off.

Kellogg is reported to be cultivating a genial smile and soft words, while Henry Stimson, sent to Nicaragua to look over the grabbed territory, is suddenly converted into a peacemaker between the puppet Diaz and the liberal Sacasa government, which was supposed to be as completely wiped out as the free government of Haiti.

Hoover's play in this conference has yet to be disclosed. But his fine hand is suspected by the Kellogg adherents in a cruel article published in the Magazine of Wall Street, showing how the silk-hatted and cuffed and spatted snobs in the state department are costing the country billions in lost foreign trade. A photograph of J. Butler Wright, assistant secretary of state, now designate minister to Hungary, and one of the chief exhibits in the tapper-and-spats brigade, is published with the article.

American Investments In Europe and Canada Reach Highest Stage

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The flow of American dollars abroad for foreign investment during April broke all records, the department of commerce announced today.

Loans to foreign governments and corporations during the month totaled $200,000,000, of which Europe and Canada received the biggest share.

Germany To Protest Allied Arms.

BERLIN, May 2.—The German government will make diplomatic moves tonight for a reduction of the army of occupation in the Rhineland, it was learned today.

International MAY DAY Notes

Strong Demonstration in London.

LONDON, May 2.—Resolutions denouncing the infamous Trades Disputes and Trades Union Bill and demanding the release of Tom Mann, Harry Pollitt, Tom Bell and Arthur Field, were passed at thousands of May Day meetings throughout Great Britain yesterday. Hundreds of thousands of speakers, workers, men, women and children, with banners and floats, denounced the Baldwin government as the combatant enemy of the British working class and demanding its overthrow. The police and Fascists were everywhere but were not able to oversaw the workers' demonstrations. Half of central London's population lined the way of march of the celebrating workers. Red flags waved in Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly. In Stepney Borough the Council in accord with resolutions passed last week raised the red flag over the four principle municipal buildings.

• • •

May Day in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, May 2.—Hundreds of thousands of marchers, troops representing every division of the Red Army, delegations representing every labor union in the U. S. S. R., the Red Boy and Girl Scouts, and floats and motor trucks packed with hundreds of singing school children, took part in the May Day celebration on the Red Square in Moscow while the Commissars and high government officials reviewed the monster parade and sixteen aeroplanes maneuvered overhead. The crowd carried banners or took part in floats depicting episodes in the revolution, showing the great forward strides the Soviets have made in production and electrification and declaring the Soviet Union's friendship for China.

• • •

"Down With Fascism."

BERLIN, May 2.—Berlin's entire police and fascist force was out to suppress the May Day celebration of the 300,000 Communists and workers in front of the former Imperial Palace. Proletarian songs were sung, and banners were paraded reading: "Down with the fascists," but the police did not care to interfere.

• • •

Wound 11 Polish Workers.

WARSAW, May 2. — The police charged the May Day demonstration of 20,000 workers here today, wounding eleven Communists and making nearly 100 arrests. The Communists attempted to make a united front with the socialists to demonstrate against the White Terror and the murdere of workers and Communists by the Pilsudski dictatorship. The socialists repulsed the Communists and called the police to their assistance.

• • •

Arrest Communist Leader.

PARIS, May 2.—M. Monmousseau, Communist leader, was arrested during his May Day speech in Dunkirk yesterday. He was held on the charge of inciting the French troops sent to China to fraternize with the workers and peasants of the Chinese Nationalist armies. There were parades, and speeches by well-known Communists here.

• • •

MEXICO CITY, May 2.—President Calles yesterday reviewed the May Day parade of 25,000 workers from all branches of industry. The marchers carried giant banners calling on the Mexican workers to boycott American and other foreign goods and buy home products. At noon the marchers observed a five minute silence in honor of the labor leaders who lost their lives in the disturbances in Chicago in 1886.

• • •

TOKIO, May 2.—Police today made many arrests in the huge labor demonstration, comprising thousands of workers and 1,500 women taxtile workers, carrying banners with resolutions demanding the eight-hour day, protection for the unemployed, abolition of unjust labor laws, and no intervention in China.

• • •

VIENNA, May 2.—150,000 workers, Communists and socialists celebrated May Day with a gigantic demonstration. In Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Constantinople May Day demonstrations were prohibited by the governments. The police remained in control.

Police Break Up Sacco-Vanzetti May. 1 Parade; Jail 28 in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—The Sacco-Vanzetti May Day parade here was broken up by the police. Twenty-eight machines filled with paraders were arrested, and the drivers of the cars were taken to jail and held until late in the day, when they were released in time to take part in the united front May Day demonstration and picnic.

All banners and placards calling for justice for Sacco and Vanzetti were confiscated by the police.

The picnic was a huge success, and a large crowd listened to speeches denouncing the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti by the courts of Massachusetts, and calling for a stop being put to American imperialism in Latin-America and China.

Filipino Conference Calls Coolidge Bluff On U. S. Imperialism

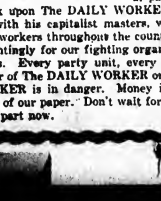
CHICAGO, May 2 (FP).—Pres. Coolidge's declaration before the United Press Association in New York that "there is no shred of imperialism in the foreign policies of the United States" draws the following comment from the Conference for Filipino Independence:

"If Mr. Coolidge wishes to be taken at his word he must immediately reverse his policy with regard to the American empire. In the Philippine Islands a nation of 11,500,000 people is demanding its freedom. The Conference for Filipino Independence, an American body, echoes the demand. Taking up the challenge of the president's speech we call upon his administration to grant immediate and absolute independence to the Philippine Islands. Independence was specifically promised in the Jones law of 1916."

Rednce Rubber Quota.

LONDON, May 2.—The colonial office announced that the rubber supply quota of Maylaya and Ceylon will be reduced for the next quota to sixty percent of production.

They Mean Business



WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor and Bert Miller, Business Manager, of The DAILY WORKER, have both been held for Special Sessions in spite of the fact that neither one was in a position to be responsible for or aware of the publication of the matter for which the paper is being attacked.

Special representatives of the District Attorney's office have taken a leading hand in the case. Powerful pressure has been brought to bear upon the court to prevent the dismissal of any of the defendants. The situation is clear. The black forces of American capitalism intend to railroad our staff to jail and crush our DAILY WORKER.

But we mean business, too. We will fight to the last ditch to save our paper. For every professional patriot seeking by the attack upon The DAILY WORKER to ingratiate himself with his capitalist masters, we will show a thousand workers throughout the country ready to sacrifice unstintingly for our fighting organ. Let's mobilise our forces. Every party unit, every comrade, every supporter of The DAILY WORKER on the job. The DAILY WORKER is in danger. Money is needed for the defense of our paper. Don't wait for the next appeal. Do your part now.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editor
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

AID FOR CHINESE WORKERS
Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to add my little mite to assist the Chinese workers and farmers in their struggle against the imperialists that infest that great land. Being a member of the Communist Party, I have carefully studied the history of the Russian revolution, likewise all of the imperialist movements that have taken place in the last quarter century.

The Kaiser seeing that Russia was to continue the war made it possible for Lenin and all of the radicals to return to Russia. They, of course, were welcomed by the masses and put forth the workers' program, which is summed up as follows: Immediate peace, land to the peasants, industries to the wage workers. This program caused the army to leave the battle-field, whereupon Kerensky turned what was left of his army on the Bolsheviki. Needless to say the Kerensky government was soon replaced by the Bolsheviki, which in turn was attacked by the Kaiser's army. This, of course, met with the approval of the allied powers as they hated a workers' government more than they did the imperialism of the central powers. As proof of this fact we noticed that the allies laid low on the west front all the while the German army invaded Bolshevik territory. After the Kaiser forced the Bolsheviki to sign the treaty at Brest the allies again began their attack on the Kaiser's army. This continued until the uprising of the German workers led by Carl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemberg caused the Kaiser to abdicate. This brings us back to the above mentioned Fritz Ebert, who did not want to see the German masses ignored in workers' republic. So he adopted the first plank of the Bolshevik program which was peace.

The situation in China is the same as that of Germany on the day the armistice was signed, and the renegade socialist was placed at the head of the government. The workers and peasants of China must never lay down their arms or listen to a peace slogan until the last profit monger is driven from their soil. The refusal to lay down their arms will of course give the foreign powers an excuse for armed intervention. In this event every class conscious worker on the face of the earth must do all in his or her power to block any attack coming from the imperialist plunderbonds.

If they will not keep their hands off China and Russia, they will give the workers of other nations another chance to get what the people of Russia have. That is, a workers' republic.

A. C. Miller, Williston, N. D., April 20, 1927.

Rally to Daily Worker.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Inclosed is my contribution of $5.00 for the defense of The DAILY WORKER. I shall not be called the sentry who has slept at his post of duty.

We must do our utmost to support our paper, The DAILY WORKER. Without it we would be at a loss, especially at this moment when the reactionary forces are employing every means of destroying the revolutionary movement.

It is our duty to support and uphold the only English daily paper, which fights for the interests of the exploited masses.

Fraternally Yours,
Comrade MRS. F. MLADINICH.
315 Roxbury Rd., Garden City, L. I.

Cops Surprise This Worker.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I have just read in The DAILY WORKER about the arrest of the members of the Young Workers League for distributing leaflets on Union Square.

Once for all we, the people of America should see that the laws of our constitution should not be trampled on by any petty judge or policeman, and, not once, but we prosecute their crimes, and free born citizens. I am surprised that a policeman who has not had hardly a human being in him, but is an animal-like to whom is like himself, a man.—

BENJAMIN.

April 20, 1927, 9 p. m.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PRINTERS FIGHT HARD.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The strike of the printers who were locked out on April 16 by the White Printing Company here in Chicago, has been progressing very favorably.

The open-shoppers of the White Printing Company have fetched up scabs from all over the country, and brought them here to help the strike-breaking police and thugs, which are very numerous around the White plant. The company is unable to produce a third of the work it did before the lockout. The little work that is being produced, is done in such a way that the customers have to refuse to accept it, because the inexperienced scabs are unable to do a printers' job.

To date the unions involved in the lockout have succeeded in transferring the printing of six publications from the open shop plant to union shops. It is believed that more will follow.

The open shoppers will long regret this onslaught they have made upon the Printers' Union, involving five of them. In the hearing on the injunction, the bosses-owned Judge, Wilkerson delayed the action for another week.

Comradely greetings.
DAN POLLIN.
2659 Walton Street, Chicago, Ill.
April 28, 1927.

Canadian Legion Like American Legion.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I read The DAILY WORKER very closely as regards opinions of the Americans Legion in getting two teachers fired from joba. It seems as thought they believe in Empey's policy, "treat 'em rough" and that our country le not always wrong. Our Canadian Legion is not always right and nses very poor judgment in allowing one of the members to have too many privileges. Some of the Canteeners among the returned soldiers here had protested about the Canteen not being open for certain day over the National League. It was simply the anniversary of the formation of the league and was satisfactorily explained.

I wish we could send some Canadian Legionnaires with the American Legion to Paris so that all the drunkards could drink themselves to death.

Yours for emancipation,
THOMAS ASHTON.
Alberta, April 19th.

Don't Be Passive.

In "Evolution in the Light of Modern Knowledge," Geological section, professor William W. Watts, says:

"The development of armour has throughout geological history been a constant temptation and one highly dangerous to those that have taken this 'primrose path.' A few examples may be given; the heavily plated fishes of the Devonian Period, the development of granules, scales and spines by the dinosaurs, followed by groups more nearly plate, encased, and spired; the occurrence of horned, armoured, and plated forms in some of the Tertiary mammals . . . In the majority of cases this method of passive resistance has been resorted to, tho form adopting it have gone under in competition with those which have developed weapons of attack, teeth and claws, necessarily accompanied by activity, speed and movement, and attack."

I was struck with the wonderful neatness of this passage as applied to the pacifist of our day. Further comment seems to be superfluous.

(Emphasis mine.)
Los Angeles.

Brooklyn Bag Makers Also.

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the membership of the Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, Local 107 in meeting assembled, declare our deep-rooted conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are guiltless of the crime charged against them and that their execution would constitute the most unjustified, cold-blooded and brutal case of judicial murder on record, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we demand a new and immediate trial and the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we urge a National Conference in order to help free Sacco and Vanzetti, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of Massachusetts and to the press.

M. Gardon, Secy.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI


NAVAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
LUNCH
LUNCH
LUNCH

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment; Education, Labor and Government; Trade Union Politics

Coast Political Body Wants Joint Workers Campaign

(By Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 2—Last Monday night, the Trade Union Political Conference was organized as a permanent body pledged to work for "Independent Political Action for Labor."

J. L. Weber, of the Painters District Council, was elected as chairman; J. S. Simmons, National Organiser of the United Brotherhood of Optical Workers, was elected secretary; Edward Russell, Machinists Local 311, was elected Vice-Chairman; and Wm. Schneiderman, Office Employes Local 15,251, is treasurer.

Sam Globerman, candidate for Board of Education, reported that the committee who had called the conference had received endorsements for his candidacy from 11 local unions, 4 district councils, and the Central Labor Council.

For Joint Campaign.

The plan of the Political Conference is to approach any trade union candidates who survive the May 3rd primaries, and ask them to run jointly on a Labor platform in the June 6th elections. Following this, the conference will approach all unions who had been affiliated with the former Labor Party, to commit themselves to independent political action and enlarge the conference with delegates.

To Follow Suit.

The next step would be a general appeal to all local unions and district councils in the city to follow suit. It is pointed out that, the Painters District Council has already gone on record for a Labor Party, and the Building Trades Council is on record for a United Labor Ticket, which presents a favorable situation for the conference.

So far the conference has endorsed only one candidate, Sam Globerman for Board of Education, and is waiting to see the attitude of other trade union candidates after the primaries as to a Labor platform.

For Labor Party.

To forestall any moves in the direction of a Labor Party, the Central Labor Council may call a political conference of their own, with delegates from each local union, to decide their political policy, instead of thru a Joint Executive Board of the various councils as at present.

Altho such a move is favored by some of the officials, they fear that it may repeat the events of 1923, when such a political committee of Labor was turned into the Los Angeles Labor Party, new defunct.

The next meeting of the Trade Union Political Conference will be held May 11th.

Injunction Doesn't Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).—Business Agent Shinns of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 450, has been served lately with several writs of injunction but they do not slow him up. Four hundred and fifty members were taken into his local at the last meeting.

A New Pamphlet

THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Conspiracy Against the Trade Unions



By WM. F. DUNNE

15 cents

Further Witnesses "Assault Charge" Inspired by Rights

Declaring that he had been "fooled" by International officials who promised him a job and persuaded him to cause the arrest of I. Winick, M. Bjarni, and M. Kovalic, workers loyal to the Joint Board, on the charge of "threatening to attack" Herman Packman today withdrew his charges against the men. They were dismissed by Magistrate Gottlieb in Jefferson Market Court today.

The charge of "threatening to assault" is one of the favorite forms of frame-up used by the right wing against innocent workers. Oscar Miloff, a loyal Joint Board adherent, is now serving a sentence of six months in the work house on charges of having "threatened to attack" Solomon Wiener, who is himself charged with attacking and severely wounding two furriers on April 5.

Used By Right Wing.

When young Packman noticed three men walking in the same block with him, and mentioned it to International officials they advised him to make the same charge against them, and offered to find him a job if he would do so, he declared today. "They just fooled me. I didn't intend to send workers to prison, and now that I know what they were trying to get me to do, I have withdrawn all the charges so that the men can be freed," he said. He also declared that he was "not in the newspapers had reported, for I did not take the job the right wing promised me, and have never been scabbing."

Threat By Winick.

I. Schwartz, one of the men freed by Packman's declaration, declared at the time of his arrest that I. Winick, a vice-president of the International, had threatened "to put you in jail all right," and had followed him to the 30th street police station after his arrest. Kovalis and Djarus were said to have been marked by Winick for arrest, also. The three men were going to lunch at the time that Packman thought he was "being followed."

Kenosha City Council Decides to Fine All "Disloyal" to Govt.

(By Worker Correspondent)

KENOSHA, Wis., May 2.—Besides the numerous issues worked out by the City Council of Kenosha, such as the paving of streets, the issuing of permits to hackmen under the game of the right to sell or manufacture non-intoxicating liquors containing alcohol, (until the police catch them), and the awarding of contracts to contractors for the construction of various projects, the City Council at a recent meeting has passed an ordinance in which they have made provisions for "the peace of the community."

The second half of Section One of an ordinance punishing "offenses against public order and morals," and "punishing disloyalty," reads: Any person who shall be guilty of any remarks disloyal to the government or tending to excite sympathy or aid for the government edemies at war or indicate any desire to assist in any way the government enemies of war, or indicating a desire or intention to hinder the government in the prosecution of the war in such a way as to give aid or comfort to the enemy, but being less in degree than treason as mentioned in the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and the Constitution of the United States shall forfeit a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than One hundred dollars, and in default in the payment thereof, together with the cost of prosecution, shall be imprisoned in the common jail of Kenosha County for a period of not less than ten days, nor more than six months."

This provision is made, say the Councellors at an appropriate time, as it is difficult to tell just what the outcome of the entanglements of United States in China, Nicaragua, and Mexico will be.

Payroll Padding in The National Guard

CLEVELAND, May 2.—A scandal that may develop national proportions is being uncovered in the national guard of this city. It has been found that ten officers have engaged in this profitable work and they have been arrested. Washington is investigating and it is believed that the scandal will reveal that similar work has been done elsewhere.

The method employed has been to register men not in the guard, and to draw for them. Probably public grafting which is carried on by all "respectable" people, has infected men in the guard, who are doing likewise.

Newark Carpenters Gain.

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).Carpenters of Newark and other Essex county towns go on a $12 a day scale July 1. $11.20 was formerly paid. Electricians are demanding an increase from $12 to $14.

Left Wing Needle Trades in Chi. to Publish New Paper

While reactionary labor bureaucrats generally are organizing their forces upon a national scale the fight against all progressive unionism and especially that section expressed by the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party, the left wing and progressives are also extending and developing their forces. The DAILY WORKER welcomes the announcement which we print in full below of the launching of a new local left wing paper by the Chicago Needle Trades Section of the TUEL and urges all militants in the Chicago district to give full support to this paper.

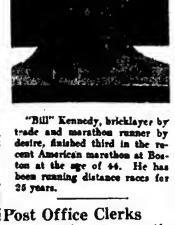
The Chicago Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League announces the publication of the Chicago Needle Worker—a monthly paper of eight pages. The first issue of the Chicago Needle Worker will appear June 1st, 1927.

The appearance of the Chicago Needle Worker on June 1st in the needle market will be the realization of the dream of the progressive and left wing workers who are either directly affiliated with or work in united front campaigns with the Chicago Needle Trades Section of the TUEL.

While the Chicago Needle Worker will be the voice of the organized left wing of the Chicago needle workers its columns will be wide open to all progressive and militant workers in the trade. The committee in charge is composed of workers from all trades in the Chicago needle industry. The committee urges and requests all progressive workers to send in articles and stories of their shops and unions. The committee will take every precaution in not publishing the names of the writers if so requested.

The subscription and sustaining fund campaign is now under way. Many workers have already subscribed and contributed to the Chicago Needle Worker.

The subscription price is 50c per year. Send all subscriptions, contributions and articles to the Chicago Needle Worker, 106 N. La Salle St., Room 37, Chicago, Ill.



"Bill" Kennedy, bricklayer by trade and marathon runner by desire, finished third in the recent American marathon at Boston at the age of 44. He has been running distance races for 26 years.

Post Office Clerks Advertize Convention

WASHINGTON, (FP). — Because the Indianapolis local of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks sent out a postcard 24 by 36 inches—the legal limit in size, and bearing $1 in stamps—to advertise the coming of their national convention to Indianapolis on Sept. 5-9, that convention will be one of the most-widely press-agented affairs ever held in the United States by organized labor.

The big postcards were addressed to various locals in the larger cities, and when received were photographed, usually in the presence of the city postmaster and a local committee of the union. These photos were printed in papers from coast to coast, some of them in Sunday rotogravures.

In preparation for the convention, the Postoffice Clerk's Organization is now completing a membership drive which has brought the total enrollment to the highest point ever reached—about 41,000. Recently the national office in Washington issued Local Charter 1,500, that number being the total, thus far, of local branches in offices of the first and second class.

Strike In Jersey Beach Towns.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (FP).—A general strike by the Monmouth county building trades council tied up hundreds of thousands of dollars of construction in Asbury Park, Bradley Beach and other neighboring shore communities. The strike was called in support of the bed-carriers and cement finishers whose demands for an increase from $7 to $8 a day were refused.

$17 a Week, 12 Hour Day in Scab Textile Mill in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2. — In Cleveland there is a textile mill employing over 2,000 workers who have been admittedly doubling on Passaic for the last several months, viz. the Cleveland Worsted Mills. This place is notorious in Cleveland as a slave pen, and the conditions there are rotten.

In the rooms where machine work is done, in the different buildings of the plant, light is very poor. The machine work is hard, and the workers leave the plant completely knocked out. In most cases workers eat in the work-rooms during the half-hour, for the company cafeteria is some distance away, and to travel there and back is too much waste of precious rest-time.

12-Hour Day.

They work the women to the limit—nine hours a day, but for the men there are 10, 11, 12-hour shifts, and one worker stated that on one Saturday they were forced to remain for 15 hours, standing at machines. The wages run on an average of $17 for all—that is, during steady work periods. However, many workers—these are young girls and old women especially—get two dollars a day. Some kinds of machine work, and labor, carting, etc. get all of 30 and 35 cents an hour. For the last year there has been no steady work. We have worked four or five days a week, sometimes ¾ or 1 day a week, and in many cases laid off for 7 to 12 days at a time. Figure for yourself the amount of wages drawn in the last year, by the individual workers, and by the whole plant.

The cafeteria is a prize one. The first day I went in, and reached up to the top of a pile of trays to take one, I saw a great roach sauntering up the pile. Since then I've heard that some were even found in the food. The food is rotten—meat tough as the devil, coffee like mud, with almost no sugar, sloppy, cheap deserts, and bread without butter. Of course, the unspoken apology for all this is that the Cleveland Worsted Mills Co. is losing money. One of the reasons is that the vice-president draws $100,000 per. Maybe if the workers would realize that this is a problem, not alone for the little stockholders, but for the workers of the mill, something else would happen.

Last week there were distributed at the gate some little shop papers, issued by the Young Workers Communist League of Cleveland, which dealt with shop conditions, with the possibilities of war, and called upon the workers in the textile mills to organise. The leaflets certainly created a stir. The workers were delighted with them, for every word in them was true, and nothing like them had ever been seen before. Even the foreman got very excited, and branded them, along with some announcements for hands off China—May Day celebration, as damned Bolshevistic stuff. Every one of the workers is hoping that more of these little papers will soon appear, for they have already brought home to the workers many lessons, the biggest and most important one of which is that of organization.

Cleveland Builders Fail to Unite For Parley With Bosses

CLEVELAND, May 2.—The agreements of some of the building trades unions with the contractors expired March 1, others on May 1.

Each union has been entering into separate negotiations with the employers, but few have settled. The plumbers settled on the basis of the "yellow dog" contract, but the international rejected the agreement. According to the agreement that was adopted by the local union, union plumbers would be compelled to work with non-union men of any other trade that the employer saw fit to put on the job.

Carpenters are facing the same issue, since the contractors are stubborn on this point. The men are demanding an increase of wages, but the breaking point is the "yellow dog" contract.

Nine trades are still waiting for settlement, and all of them will not settle till the carpenters have come to an agreement with the contractors.

It is reported that the banks are not granting credit to the contractors, and are determined to continue this position until the agreements are closed.

WORKERS! PROTEST THE DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

SEAMEN ENTER INDICTIES FOR LACK OF UNION

Crew Starved, Robbed At Master's Whim

The stiff sentences meted out to seamen before the courts for violation of the navigation laws for supposedly "mutinous" conduct, and the refusal of the judges and the courts, in nearly every case, to accept the following experiences of a trip to San Pedro, Cal.

I signed on the Haiti tanker of the Atlantic Refining Co., of Philadelphia on December the eleventh. After we had been out some time and were already within two days of San Pedro, the musty flour was found to be full of insects and the margarine too rancid for further consumption. When the attention of the shipper was turned to the green and rotten conditions of the supplies, by the steward he made an excuse that the food was good enough without his knowledge or supervision.

Despite this, no fresh supply or provisions was taken on in San Pedro, before we left with oil for Mentanzas, Cuba. From January 10 to 19 there was no bread or butter or any substitute served aboard the ship. The crew also soon discovered the fact that there were no sea biscuits in the life boats.

Play Off Races.

When the crew complained to the captain again, he brusklly answered them that it was not his fault that the company did not supply enough food. He told the men that he could not make the food at sea and that they would have to damned well do without it.

He also blamed the steward's inefficiency for the discomforts which the men were suffering. These stewards were Filipinos and the crew was a bone-headed Yankee bunch. The captain knew this and he took advantage of the resultant feud between the Yanks and Filipinos to cover the rumblings and protest of the crew as a whole. This feud lasted for a few days and then died down.

When we arrived in the Port of Mentanzas there was unity among the crew once more. We asked the captain that he take on stores immediately upon our arrival there. He refused this in direct contradiction to his attitude which until now had been that the company and not he was responsible for the food. He got all excited and angry, telling us that our only recourse was to sign off the boat after she got north of Hatteras.

Now he started to get real sneaky in his tactics, he blamed the entire trouble of the crew while coming over on the Filipinos and reversed the stunt the Filipinos and reversed the stunt by playing the same kind of dirt on the Americans.

Calls On Soldiers.

The crew happened to have a few hot headed southerners in its make up and these they their ignorance fell for the pretense of the captain and started a fight with the Filipinos. The upshot of the whole mess, I hear was that the Filipino steward stabbed an American sailor, not seriously.

The captain by this time had gone down to the police and had made a charge against the crew on the basis of rioting and mutiny.

The police with a contingent of soldiery came aboard. The captain then formally ordered the arrest of the crew including the stewards. The arrested men were taken to the jail.

The rest of the crew who had been taken aback by the fighting then demanded of the captain one half of their pay to which they were legally entitled in order that they might go ashore and see the American consul and complain of the intolerable conditions in which they had to work.

The captain refused telling them to go wherever they pleased so they went to the consul despite this and complained about the food and treatment.

The consul promised to send new provisions and food aboard, this was never done however.

Men Are Released.

The next day the men that had been arrested were tried in court. It was a typical kangaroo procedure. All the material witnesses in favor of the defense were jumped and the only members of the crew that were allowed to testify were the ship's officers, most of whom backed up the captain.

The consul however ordered all hands back on ship proving that the men were justified and not the captain, since he had prejudiced the crew against one another in brief to cover the deficiencies of the company.

Well all didn't flow so smoothly until we got to Philly. But a distinct point in favor of the men was the fact that they no longer quarrelled between themselves.

Balls Go Aboard.

When the ship arrived in port, the gangway was lowered, and no sooner did this happen than six uniformed bulls came aboard.

The captain had wired ahead preparing the company officials for trouble and they were ready with the worthy protectors of safety and humanity—the police. Then three plain clothes bulls, two immigration officers and fourteen company officials also came on board. They all proceeded to the pay-off table and sat down in an inquisitional circle around it.

Then the deputy commissioner proceeded to pay the men off one at a time. When they asked that they be given the privilege of paying off at once and that they be allowed to voice their complaints collectively they were refused.

The captain then imposed fines for disipline and took off the cost of police rides for himself and his officers from the pay of the men.

He also swore that the ship had been fully equipped with provisions all the time. He said that as we then left the port he had one of their regular inspections of it.

The chief mate, the chief engineer, and the first assistant backed him up in these falsehoods.

Despite the division caused by the company in separating the galleys of the men, each man demanded immediate penalties as per maritime law because and for substance while in Mentalnas. They also demanded discharging.

Reshed Two Days' Pay.

They were logged two days for pay and had various fines and bad records of character imposed upon them. This logging was done in spite of the legal right of the men not to work while in port unless commanded to do so by the captain, who had never done anything of the kind either in San Pedro or in Mentanzas.

No Recourse Left.

The men protested this before the chief commissioner, but as yet no action has been forthcoming.

This story is indicative of the evils to the men caused by the capitalist shipping and transport companies. If the men were organized into a strong seaman's union that could enable them to stick together such incidents would, never come to pass. In fact, upon the failure of a ship's complying with the elementary rights of the workers that man her she could be tied up in port by a general strike of the men who could then refuse to move her until such union conditions as were demanded would be complied with by the company.

Only thru the strong organization of the seamen into a single union able to fight for and gain the basic demands of the men, will they ever see any justice either thru the capitalist courts or in any other wise.

Will the Boys Ever Learn?

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., May 1.—An ex-soldier, slightly disabled, applied for work at the A. O. Smith Corporation.

They told him they couldn't use him.

He said, "You know I fought for my country in the World War."

The manager said, "Maybe you did fight for your country, but the A. O. Smith corporation doesn't need any fighters now."

A Tag Day in Detroit.

The Workers of Detroit have organised a conference for defense. At their first meeting it was decided to have a Tag Day to be held on May 1st, and May 8th.

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1926

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1927

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Make cash, check or money order with subscription and mail to DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City. A copy of RED CARTOONS of 1927 free with each annual subscription.

Trade Unions Are Weak Because of Workers Who Remain on the Outside

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

ABOARD, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Tuesday, April 23 (By Mail from Cherbourg, France).—My cabin steward shakes his head at the mention of trade unionism aboard ship. It is impossible to get the men together, he says. When they have a grievance "somebody always gets something out of it," meaning that favored places are reserved for the few, while the many continue to suffer the same as ever. This is his viewpoint.

• • •

To be sure, the conditions might be better, he admits. The food is good, but the quarters are so cramped that the men are compelled to stand up while eating. The sleeping quarters are also crowded.

Similar conditions are known to exist on the ships of the French Line, the Royal Dutch Line, the Holland-American Line, the Panama Pacific Line, the Munson Line, the Clyde Line, the Mallory Line, the Ward Line, the Red D Line, the Lamport & Holt Line, the Booth Line, the Lloyd Royal Belge Line, the Canadian Pacific Line, the Canadian National Line, the Furness Line, the Cunard Line, the White Star Line, the Red Star Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the Leyland Line, the Anchor Line, the Anchor-Donaldson Line, the Cunard-Anchor Line, the Fabre Line, the Italian Line, the Greek Line, the Polish Line, the Scandinavian-American Line, the Swedish-American Line, the Norwegian-American Line, the Danish-American Line, the Finnish-American Line, the Russian-American Line, the Japanese-American Line, the Chinese-American Line, the Filipino-American Line, the Mexican-American Line, the Cuban-American Line, the Haitian-American Line, the Dominican-American Line, the Puerto Rican-American Line, the Virgin Islands-American Line, the Panama-American Line, the Costa Rican-American Line, the Nicaraguan-American Line, the Honduran-American Line, the Guatemalan-American Line, the Salvadoran-American Line, the Belizean-American Line, the British Honduran-American Line, the Jamaican-American Line, the Trinidadian-American Line, the Barbadian-American Line, the Grenadian-American Line, the St. Lucian-American Line, the St. Vincentian-American Line, the Grenadinian-American Line, the Antiguan-American Line, the Montserratian-American Line, the Guadeloupian-American Line, the Martinican-American Line, the Dominican-American Line, the Haitian-American Line, the Cuban

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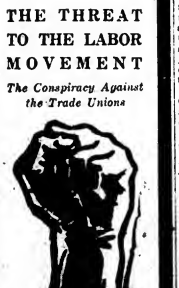
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15 cents

Furrier Withdraws "Assault Charge" Inspired by Rights

Declaring that he had been "fooled" by International adherents who promised him a job and money if he'd cause the arrest of I. Schwartz, M. Bjarus, and M. Kovalis, furriers loyal to the Joint Board, on the charge of "threatening to assault," Herman Packman today withdrew his charges against the men. They were dismissed by Magistrate Gottlieb in Jefferson Market Court today.

The case charging "threatening to assault" is one of the favorite forms of frame-up used by the right wing against innocent workers. Oscar Miseroff, a loyal Joint Board adherent, is now serving a sentence of six months in the work house on charges of having "threatened to attack" Solomon Wiener, who is himself charged with attacking and severely wounding two furriers on April 5.

Used By Right Wing.

When young Packman walked three men walking in the same block with him, and mentioned it to International officials they advised him to make the same charges against them, and offered to find him a job if he would do so, he declared today. "They just fooled me. I didn't intend to send workers to prison, and now that I know what they were trying to get me to do, I have withdrawn all the charges so that the men can be freed," he said. He also declared that he was "not a scab as the newspapers had reported, for I did not take the job the right wing promised me, and have never been scabbing."

Threat By Winnick.

I. Schwartz, one of the men freed by Packman's declaration, declared at the time of his arrest that I. Winnick, a vice-president of the International, had threatened "to put you in jail all right," and had followed him to the 30th street police station after his arrest. Bjarus and Djarus were said to have been marked by Winnick for arrest, also. The three men were going to lunch at the time that Packman thought he was "being followed."

Left Wing Needle Trades in Chi. to Publish New Paper

While reactionary labor bureaucrats generally are organizing their forces upon a national scale the fight against the progressive unionism and especially that section expressed by the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party, the left wing and progressives are also extending and developing their forces. The DAILY WORKER welcomes the announcement which we print in full below of the launching of a new local left wing paper by the Chicago Needle Trades Section of the TUEL and urges all militants in the Chicago district to give full support to this paper.

The Chicago Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League announces the publication of the Chicago Needle Worker—a monthly paper of eight pages. The first issue of the Chicago Needle Worker will appear June 1st, 1927.

The appearance of the Chicago Needle Worker on June 1st in the needle market will be the realization of the dream of the progressive and left wing workers who are either directly affiliated with or work in united front campaigns with the Chicago Needle Trades Section of the TUEL.

While the Chicago Needle Worker will be the voice of the organized left wing of the Chicago needle workers its columns will be wide open to all progressive and militant workers in the trade. The committee in charge is composed of workers in all trades in the Chicago needle industry. The committee urges and requests all progressive workers to send in articles and stories of their struggles and unions. The committee will take every precaution in not publishing the names of the writers if so requested.

The subscription and sustaining fund campaign is now under way. Many workers have already subscribed and contributed to the Chicago Needle Worker.

The subscription price is 50c per year. Send all subscriptions, contributions and articles to the Chicago Needle Worker, 106 N. La Salle St., Room 37, Chicago, Ill.

Kenosha City Council Decides to Fine All "Disloyal" to Govt.

(By Worker Correspondent)

KENOSHA, Wis., May 2.—Besides the numerous lashes worked out by the City Council of Kenosha, such as the paying of a fee for the issuing of permits to bootleggers under the game of the right to sell or manufacture non-intoxicating liquors containing alcohol, (until the police catch them), and the awarding of contracts to contractors for the construction of various projects, the City Council at a recent meeting has passed an ordinance in which they have made provisions for "the peace of the community."

The second half of Section One of an ordinance punishing "offenses against public order and morals," and "punishing disloyalty," reads: Any person who shall be guilty of any remarks disloyal to the government or tending to excite sympathy or aid for the government ofemies at war or indicate any desire to assist in any way the government enemies of war, or indicating a desire or intention to hinder the government in the prosecution of the war in such a way as to give aid or comfort to the enemy, but being less in degree than treason as mentioned in the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and the Constitution of the United States shall forfeit a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than One hundred dollars, and in default in the payment thereof, together with the cost of prosecution, shall be imprisoned in the common jail of Kenosha County for a period of not less than ten days, nor more than six months."

This provision is made, say the Councellors at an appropriate time, as it is difficult to tell just what the outcome of the entanglements of United States in China, Nicaragua, and Mexico will be.

Payroll Padding in The National Guard

CLEVELAND, May 2.—A scandal that may develop national proportions is being uncovered in the national guard of this city. It has been found that ten officers have engaged in this profitable work and they have been arrested. Washington is investigating and it is believed that the scandal will reveal that similar work has been done elsewhere.

The method employed has been to register men not in the guard, and to draw for them. Probably public grafting which is carried on by all "respectable" people, has infected men in the guard, who are doing likewise.

Newark Carpenters Gain.

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).Carpenters of Newark and other Essex county towns go on a $12 a day scale July 1. $11.20 was formerly paid. Electricians are demanding an increase from $12 to $14.



"Bill" Kennedy, bricklayer by trade and marathon runner by desire, finished third in the recent American marathon at Boston at the age of 44. He has been running distance races for 28 years.

Post Office Clerks Advertize Convention

WASHINGTON, (FP). — Because the Indianapolis local of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks sent out a postcard 24 by 36 inches—the legal limit in size, and bearing $1 in stamps—to advertise the coming of their national convention to Indianapolis on Sept. 5-9, that convention will be one of the most widely press-agented affairs ever held in the United States by organized labor.

The big postcards were addressed to various locals in the larger cities, and when received were photographed, usually in the presence of the city postmaster and a local committee of the union. These photos were printed in papers from coast to coast, some of them in Sunday rotogravures.

In preparation for the convention, the Postoffice Clerk's Organization is now completing a membership drive which has brought the total enrollment to the highest point ever reached—about 41,000. Recently the national office in Washington issued Local Charter 1,300, that number being the total, thus far, of local branches in offices of the first and second class.

Strike In Jersey Beach Towns.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (FP).—A general strike by the Monmouth county building trades council tied up hundreds of thousands of dollars of construction in Asbury Park, Bradley Beach and other neighboring shore communities. The strike was called in support of the hod-carriers and cement finishers whose demands for an increase from $7 to $8 a day were refused.

$17 a Week, 12 Hour Day in Scab Textile Mill in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2. — In Cleveland there is a textile mill employing over 2,000 workers who have been admittedly doubling on Passaic for the last several months, viz. the Cleveland Worsted Mills. This place is notorious in Cleveland as a slave pen, and the conditions there are rotten.

In the rooms where machine work is done, in the different buildings of this plant, the light is very poor. The machine work is hard, and the workers leave the plant completely knocked out. In most cases workers eat in the work-rooms during the lunch half-hour, for the company cafeteria is some-distance away, and to travel there and back is too much waste of precious rest-time.

12-Hour Day.

They work the women to the limit —nine hours a day, but for the men there are 10, 11, 12-hour shifts, and one worker stated that on one Saturday they were forced to remain for 15 hours, standing at machines. The wages run on an average of $17 for all—that is, during steady work periods. However, many workers—these are young girls and old women especially—get two dollars a day. Some kinds of machine work, and labor, carting, etc. get all of 30 and 35 cents an hour. For the last year there has been no steady work. We have worked four or five days a week, sometimes ½ or 1 day a week, and in many cases laid off for 7 to 12 days at a time. Figure for yourself the amount of wages drawn in the last year, by the individual workers, and by the whole plant.

The cafeteria is a prize one. The first day I went in, and reached up to the top of a pile of trays to take one, I saw a great roach sauntering up the pile. Since then I've heard that some were even found in the food. The food is rotten—meat tough as the devil, coffee like mud, with almost no sugar, sloppy, cheap deserts, and bread without butter. Of course, the unspoken apology for all this is that the Cleveland Worsted Mills Co. is losing money. One of the reasons is that the vice-president draws $100,000 per. Maybe if the workers would realize that this is a problem, not alone for the little stockholders, but for the workers of the mill, something else would happen.

Last week there were distributed at the gate some little shop papers, issued by the Young Workers Communist League of Cleveland, which dealt with shop conditions, with the possibilities of war, and called upon the workers in the textile mills to organize. The leaflets certainly created a stir. The workers were delighted with them, for every word in them was true, and nothing like them had ever been seen before. Even the foreman got very excited, and branded them, along with some announcements for bands off China—May Day celebration, as damned Bolsheviatic stuff. Every one of the workers is hoping that more of these little papers will soon appear, for they have already brought home to the workers many lessons, the biggest and most important one of which is that of organization.

Cleveland Builders Fail to Unite For Parley With Bosses

CLEVELAND, May 2.—The agreements of some of the building trades unions with the contractors expired on March 1, others on May 1.

Each union has been entering into separate negotiations with the employers, but few have settled. The plumbers settled on the basis of the "yellow dog" contract, but the international rejected the agreement. According to the agreement that was adopted by the local union, union plumbers would be compelled to work with non-union men of any other trade that the employer saw fit to put on the job.

Carpenters are facing the same issue, since the contractors are stubborn on this point. The men are demanding an increase of wages, but the breaking point is the "yellow dog" contract.

Nine trades are still waiting for settlement, and all of them will not settle till the carpenters have come to an agreement with the contractors.

It is reported that the banks are not granting credit to the contractors, and are determined to continue this position until the agreements are closed.

WORKERS! PROTEST THE DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Seized Keeper Indignities For Lack of Union

Crew Starved, Robbed At Master's Whim

The stiff discipline that the unorganized seamen have was continued last night when Captain Peters and the courts, as usually lacked from the following experience of a trip to San Pedro, Cal.

Ignored on the high seas of the Atlantic Refining Co., of Philadelphia on December the eleventh. After we had been out some time and were already within two days of San Pedro, the musty flour was found to be full of insects and the margarine too rancid for further consumption. When the attention of the shipper was turned to the green and rotten conditions of the supplies, by the steward he made no excuse that the food was put on without his knowledge or supervision.

Despite this, no fresh supply of provisions was taken on in San Pedro, before we left with oil for Mentanas, Cuba. From January 10 to 19 there was no bread or butter or any substitute served aboard the ship. The crew also soon discovered the fact that there were no sea biscuits in the life boats.

Play Off Races.

When the crew complained to the captain again, he brusk1y answered them that it was not his fault that the company did not supply enough food. He told the men that he could not make the food at sea and that they would have to damned well do without it.

He also blamed the steward's inefficiency for the discomforts which the men were suffering. These stewards were Filipinos and the crew was a bone-headed Yankee bunch. The captain knew this and he took advantage of the resultant feud between the Yanks and Filipinos to cover the rumblings and protest of the crew as a whole. This feud lasted for a few days and then died down.

When we arrived in the Port of Mentansas there was unity among the crew once more. We asked the captain that he take on stores immediately upon our arrival there. He refused this in direct contradiction to his attitude which until now had been that the company and not he was responsible for the food. He got all excited and angry, telling us that our only recourse was to sign off the boat after she got north of Hatteras.

Now he started to get real sneaky in his tactics, he blamed the entire trouble of the crew while coming over on the Filipinos and reversed the stunt the Filipinos and reversed the stunt by playing the same kind of dirt on the Americans.

Calls On Soldiers.

The crew happened to have a few hot headed southerners in its make up and these thru their ignorance fell for the policies of the captain and started a battle with the Filipinos. The result was a total mess, and was that the Filipino steward stabbed an American sailor, not seriously.

The captain by this time had gone down to the gather and had made a charge against the crew on the basis of rioting and mutiny.

The police with a contingent of soldiers came aboard. The captain then formally ordered the arrest of the crew including the stewards. The arrested men were taken to the jail.

The rest of the crew who had not been taken put up no fighting. Then demanded of the captain one half of their pay to which they were legally entitled in order that they might go ashore and see the American consul and complain of the intolerable conditions in which they had to work.

The captain refused telling them to go wherever they pleased so they went to the consul despite this and complained about the food and treatment.

The consul promised to send new provisions and food aboard, this was never done however.

Men Are Released.

The next day the men that had been arrested were tried in court. It was a typical kangaroo procedure. All the material witnesses in favor of the defense were jumped and the only members of the crew that were allowed to testify were the ship's officers, most of whom backed up the captain.

The consul however ordered all hands back on ship proving that the men were justified and not the captain, since he had prejudiced the crew against one another in order to cover the deficiencies of the company.

Well all didn't flow so smoothly until we got to Philly. But a distinct point in favor of the men was the fact that they no longer querrelled between themselves.

Bulls Go Aboard.

When the ship arrived in port, the gangway was lowered, and no sooner did this happen than six uniformed bulls came aboard.

The captain had wired ahead preparing the company officials for trouble and they were ready with the worthy protectors of safety and humanity—the police. Then three plain clothes bulls, two immigration officers and fourteen company officials also came on board. They all proceeded to the pay-off table and sat down in an inquisitional circle around it.

Then the deputy commissioner proceeded to pay the men off one at a time. When they asked that they be all given the privilege of paying off at once and that they be allowed to voice their complaints collectively they were refused.

The captain then imposed fines for discipline and took off the cost of police rides for himself and his officers from the pay of the men.

He also swore that the ship had been fully equipped with provisions all the time. He said that at no time did the ship run out of their regular supplies, which is not.

The chief mate, the chief engineer, and the first assistant backed him up in these falsehoods.

Despite the division caused by the company in separating the patriots of the men, each man demanded compensations as per maritime law for losses and for subsistence while in Mentafasa. They also demanded logging.

Docked Two Days' Pay.

They were logged two days for pay and had various fines and bad records of character imposed on them. This logging was done in spite of the legal right of the men not to work while in port unless commanded to do so by the captain, who had never done anything of the kind either in San Pedro or in Mentafasa.

No Recourse Left.

The men protested this before the chief commissioner, but as yet no action has been forthcoming.

This story is indicative of the evils to the men caused by the capitalist, shipping and transport companies. If the men were organized into a strong seaman's union that could enable them to stick together such incidents would never come to pass. In fact upon the failure of a ship's complying with the elementary rights of the workers that man her she could be tied up in port by a general strike of the men, who could then refuse to move her until such union conditions as were demanded would be complied with by the company.

Only thru the strong organization of the seamen into a single union able to fight for and gain the basic demands of the men, will they ever see any justice either thru the capitalist courts or in any other wise.

Will the Boys Ever Learn?

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., May 1.—An ex-soldier, slightly disabled, applied for work at the A. O. Smith Corporation.

They told him they couldn't use him.

He said, "You know I fought for my country in the World War."

The manager said, "Maybe you did fight for your country, but the A. O. Smith corporation doesn't need any fighters now."

A Tag Day in Detroit.

The Workers of Detroit have organized a conference for defense. At their first meeting it was decided to have a Tag Day to be held on May 1st, and May 8th.

New York's Water Front

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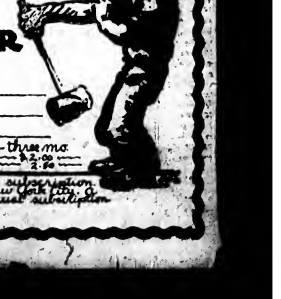
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HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP THE ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER

THE DAILY WORKER PRINTS FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE EXPLOITED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

FINAL CITY EDITION

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COOLIDGE QUARRELS WITH BRITISH OVER CHINA

"BIG FOUR" LIFE INSURANCE OFFICIALS RETREAT UNDER CHARGES OF WORKER

Metropolitan Chief Hides Behind Cloak of Silence When Queried on Exposé of Frauds

Past Events of Insurance Expose

On April 11th The DAILY WORKER commenced its expose of the evils of the weekly payment life insurance business. The chief offenders are the "Big Four," i. e., the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

On April 21st, William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, wired Governor Smith calling his attention to the charges made in the Harrison articles which charged fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, interlocking directorates and gross overcharging.

On April 27th Governor Smith replied saying that he had instructed Supt. of Insurance Beha to make inquiries into The WORKER charges.

On April 29th Mr. Beha wrote to The DAILY WORKER asking for copies of the articles, although marked copies of the articles had been sent to him since the beginning of the series.

The matter now rests in the hands of Mr. Beha. The indications are that Mr. Beha will "pass the buck" to the Governor by recommending a legislative investigation.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

I am informed that reporters who have tried to get the officials of the "Big Four" to comment on Governor Smith's inquiry action were met with the cowardly, "we have nothing to say."

In particular, I am told, that when Robert Lynn Cox, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was approached by a press correspondent he said who asked him if he had any statement to make on the governor's action, replied, "no—no, I have nothing to say."

Won't Answer.

In the face of the specific charges which the WORKER has made about the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance business in general and about Mr. Cox in particular, Mr. Cox can think of nothing more manly than to take cover in silence.

The following excerpts are taken from charges laid to Mr. Cox or his associated comrade in arms:

"Tha day before the "industrial" life insurance companies were to come up before the insurance investigating committee (Armstrong Insurance Investigation—1905) . . . Assemblyman Robert Lynn Cox, at that time a member of the committee, was instrumental in moving that the committee adjourn to draft its report, "Industrial" insurance was never investigated.

"Shortly afterwards Mr. Cox was appointed manager and general counsel of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at a salary of $20,000 per year. He is now vice president of the Metropolitan Life with an annual salary of $38,000. This is considerably more than $1,500 he received as assemblyman . . . If he was not corrupted that would make interesting news."

In this series of articles evidence was adduced proving that the "Big Four", i. e., the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies are guilty of misuse of "mutual" funds, that rates are employed which are outrageously high, that the directors of the "Big Four" are also directors in the banks and railroads in whose securities billions of "mutual" funds are invested.

Banker Also Director.

It was further proven that Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, the president of the Chase National Bank, (which always has an average of $20,000,000 in Metropolitan life funds on deposit) is also a director of the "Big Four."

We have shown that "Big Four" officials and executives draw enormously inflated salaries running into hundreds of thousands of dollars per year per man, while on the other hand, the clerical workers employed by this combine are the lowest paid office workers in the c[illegible]

We have charged the "Big Four" with making their policy conditions so harsh and unfair that of all terminated policies only 1⅞ are endowments and only 9% are paid in death claims. We have shown that 75% of all terminations are total loss lapses.

All of these things we have charged—and many more. Yet all that Mr. Cox can do is shake his head and say, "we have nothing to say."

Governor Smith has ordered Supt. of Insurance James A. Beha to make

(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER [illegible]

Faint Hope for 57 Miners Left In Blasted Mine

EVERETTSVILLE, W. Va., May 3.—Only a faint hope that 57 remaining entombed miners in the Federal No. 8 mine of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., may have escaped the deadly gas which swept through the mine after the terrific explosion Saturday was revived here today when veteran miners suggested that a group might have taken refuge in an airway about a mile and a half from the mine mouth.

Everettsville was an armed camp today, companies of West Virginia national guards having pitched camp near the mine.

Gas Is Thick.

Gas is so prevalent throughout the mine, despite the efforts of the owners to avert explosions through the use of rock dust, that mine officials fear further blasts momentarily.

Coroner Martin M. Moore, of Monongalia county has impaneled a jury to probe the cause of the blast, but the inquest will be delayed until all bodies have been recovered and the mines had been cleared.

Find More Dead.

Shortly after noon today six bodies were found far back in the main heading. The bodies were not removed from the heading which is about 5,000 feet back from the entrance of the mine.

Rescue crews early today came upon the body of an unidentified man off the main heading. The body was not immediately removed from the mine. The death of Tom Daugherty, a tipple man who succumbed in the Fairmont hospital swelled the toll to twenty-four.

* * *

Second Mine Still Burns.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 3.—One of the worst mine fires on record in West Virginia was raging today in the Virginia and Pittsburg Coal and Coke Co., mine at Kinomont near here.

Although 250 men normally are

(Continued on Page Two)

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Beha Leaves Town To Draft Report Ordered by Smith

Superintendent of Insurance Beha, who was recently ordered by Governor Smith to look into the complaints embodied in the insurance expose articles being published in The DAILY WORKER, left for Richmond, Va., in order to give his undivided attention to the investigation.

A police secretary informed all and sundry that the superintendent will be back in New York on Monday.

Sacco-Vanzetti Editorial In Boston Newspaper Wins the Pulitzer Prize

The editorial in the Boston Herald, October 26, reversing that paper's stand on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, was selected yesterday as the year's outstanding editorial by the Pulitzer Prize Committee.

The Herald, a conservative Boston morning newspaper which had consistently joined the rabid redbaiting against the two Italian workers since their arrest in May, 1920, suffered a change of heart last fall after the pounding of millions of workers on the doors of Dedham jail. The workers' protest arousing intellectuals and jurists to the significance of the case, the Boston Herald tardily swung around to advocacy of a new trial. Usually considered the best newspaper in the city, the Herald's stand created a wide impression.

JOINT BOARD OF FURRIERS SIGNS WITH TRIMMERS

Webster Hall Meeting Ratifies Pact

Enthusiastic approval of the agreement signed by the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union with the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc., was given yesterday afternoon by over 1,500 fur workers, who have been locked out of their shops for refusal to register with the scab union of the International.

The workers gathered in Webster Hall about 1.30 p. m. after holding a great picket demonstration in the fur market during the noon hour. A picket demonstration was also held before work in the morning, and on both occasions thousands of workers joined in this display of solidarity with the Joint Board.

The Webster Hall meeting heard Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, explain the new agreement with the trimming association. This differs from the agreement made at the close of the strike with the Associated Fur Manufacturers, only in the fact that it allows 10 hours of overtime per week during the busy season, with time and a half in payment.

Shops Signing Up.

"Not only will this agreement affect the shops of members of the trimming association," Gold told the workers, "but there are already a large number of individual shops who have made application to join with the trimming association and thus avoid being drawn into the internal union fight.

"The officials of the Associated Fur Manufacturers chose to cooperate with Matthew Woll and the other right wing, reactionary A. F. of L. leaders in the attempt to smash the furriers' union. They deliberately plunged the fur shops into turmoil in their efforts to force the workers to register. Those employers who were interested primarily in production and not in union affairs have resented this, and have decided to sign a contract with the Joint Board which will insure peace so long as its terms are obeyed."

All phases of the right wing attack upon the furriers' union were discussed at length by the workers at yesterday's meeting. After some opposition by a few workers, it was decided to elect a committee of 50 to visit the International's Snb-Committee last night and acquaint them with the wishes and demands of the union members.

Smoke Out Officials.

This step was decided upon as the best means of clarifying the present situation in view of the many peace rumors which have been current, and to determine whether or not such talk on the part of certain International officials had any meaning or not.

The Committee of 50 wa delegated to demand that the International officials either issue a call at once for the convention which should have been held this week according to the union's constitution; or that these officers, who are now maintaining their positions illegally shall withdraw at once

(Continued on Page Five)

FLOOD DICTATOR THINKS 172,000 TO DROWN OUT

Main Refuge Camps "For Whites Only"

BATON ROUGE, La., May 3.—With residents evacuating at least fifteen towns and villages in Northeastern Louisiana, former governor John M. Parker, federal relief dictator for the state, stated today that the rising Mississippi waters threatened an area with a population of 172,000 in half a dozen parishes bordering the west bank of the river north of Baton Rouge.

Parker is the "Flood Dictator" appointed by Secretary Hoover after his investigation here, during which the sacrifice of the residents of Lonisiana living below Poydras levee was decided upon.

It is expected that Parker will carry on Hoover's policy of diverting the river flood damage onto the poorer residents, and saving the richer taxpayers at their expense.

Northern Louisiana Flooding.

Flood waters which have been coursing through Arkansas for ten days have passed over the Louisiana boundary, inundating large sections of East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula and Morehouse parishes. Concordia parish had been gradually flooding since the opening of the Glasscock break last Saturday. Evacuation orders have been issued for a score of towns in Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes, which are threatened by a break in the Bayou De Glaise levee at Big Bend.

The greatest peace time mobilization of relief forces the state ever has known is functioning today in an effort to avert further disaster.

Militia Patrol.

Fourteen National Guard units are patrolling the levees at threatened points, sending hourly reports of river conditions to general headquarters here. When danger is imminet at any point, militia engineers in the office of Adjutant General L. A. Toombs, joining the staff of Governor Parker, plot the probable course of the overflow waters on contonr maps. From

(Continued on Page Two)

SORMENTI CASE ARGUED BEFORE HIGH OFFICIALS

Whether Enea Sormenti will be condemned to death by the United States government through the expedient of deporting him to Italy will be decided by the board of review of the labor department within 10 days.

The case of the noted Italian editor, who fled Italy to escape death at the hands of Mussolini's fascists, was presented to the board of review by Clarence Darrow, the noted Chicago criminal lawyer, Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civic Liberties Union and Albert Shorr.

They argued that the department of labor has no right to deport a man to a foreign nation where he is in danger of being killed. Chairman A. E. Cook of the board was told of Sormenti's sufferings in Italy, of Mussolini's numerous attempts to silence him through imprisonment, how he was beaten and left for dead by the blackshirts and how he escaped to America.

Stay of 60 Days Asked.

A stay in the deportation order for 60 days is asked, so that Sormenti in case the order is not revoked, may have an opportunity to make arrangements to go to some other land than Italy where certain death faces him.

The board promised to make a further examination into the case. If its decision is favorable, a precedent will be created of great importance in shielding workers from the furies of anti-labor governments.

The International Labor Defense, through Rose Baron, appealed for workers and all people interested in the fight against fascism to join in the fight to save Sormenti from deportation.

Saturday Union Square Meeting to Hear Truth About Nanking Outrage

Horace Robeson, American missionary who has just returned from China, will be one of the main speakers at the mass protest demonstration for Hands Off China that will be held at Union Square on Saturday at 12 noon.

Robeson, who was present, when Nanking was bombarded and shelled by the battleships of the imperialist powers, will tell the truth about that famous incident.

The "Hands Off China" committee that is issuing the call represents over 85 labor, liberal and anti-imperialist organizations. On its executive committee are:

Harry Ward, professor in Union Theological Seminary.

Timothy Healy, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Louis Budenz, Editor of the Labor Age.

William Pickens, field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Scott Nearing, Lecturer and author of "Dollar Diplomacy."

H. Linson, president of the Chinese Students Club, Columbia University.

Lewis Gannett, Associate Editor of The Nation.

James P. Yard, American missionary, just returned from China.

SACCO CAREFUL IN SCRUTINIZING REVIEW LETTER

Lawyer Presses for His Signature on Document

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

BOSTON, May 3.—Nicola Sacco is standing adamant against signing any document for a review of his case which implies admittance of guilt. His comrade in Dedham jail, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, is said to have written a letter to Governor Fuller telling of the frame-up and simply asking for a review of the case.

Sacco has conferred several times with William G. Thompson, chief defense counsel, over the possibility of any part of the letter being construed as an admittance that he had any part in the South Braintree payroll murder seven years ago. Petitions for pardon invariably carry the confession of guilt with a plea for mercy, and Sacco on past occasions has fought clear of all such petitions.

Several people who have known Sacco closely are being used by Thompson to persuade him to sign the document which the attorney wants to present to the governor as soon as possible.

Won't Open Files

The Department of Justice will refuse to open its files on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Attorney General Sargent has informed Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. Walsh informed the defense committee today that his efforts to persuade Sargent that the files should be opened because of the department's activity in assisting in the frame-up were unavailing.

The senator was informed however that the department holds nearly 500 communications protesting against the electrocution of the two Italian workers on Jul· 10.

Baltimore Joins In Sacco Review Appeal

BALTIMORE, May 3 (FP).—Five hundred persons attended a Sacco-Vanzetti labor mass meeting in Baltimore on May Day. Albert Weisbord, organizer of the Passaic textile workers' strike, was the chief speaker. Resolutions were adopted demanding freedom for the two prisoners.

In response to an appeal by V. F. Calverton, of the Hands Off China Conference, more than 60 persons volunteered to picket the British consulate in Friday as a protest against British and other foreign imperialism in China. Resolutions opposing foreign coercion of China, Mexico and Nicaragua were adopted.

CABINET SPLIT ON TORY COOPERATION MacMURRAY SHOUTS FOR ULTIMATUM

Fake Trial for Mme. Borodin and Four Envoys; Communist International Scores Murder

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—Report split in cabinet over China; Coolidge, under pressure from financial interests, scores British propaganda.

2.—British plan to send more planes to China.

3.—Mme. Borodin and four Soviet Union diplomatic couriers arrive at Peking for "trial" on trumped-up charges of disseminating propaganda; report Chang's action new attempt on part of imperialist powers to provoke Soviet Union.

4.—Asiatic Petroleum Company resumes business in Changsha; Chen assures American business men that the Nationalist Government at Hankow welcomes foreign trade.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The split in the cabinet over the Chinese policy is reported to be growing wider and wider.

Although certain die-hard members of the cabinet favor a joint ultimatum on the part of the imperialist powers, and look with favor upon the British proposal for the occupation of the Yangtze Valley and the eventual partition of the whole China, other members of the cabinet favor a more cautious policy.

Kellogg-Hoover Battle.

Observers here point to the revival of the Hoover-Kellogg battle before the Pan-American Congress as one indication of the differences over foreign policy within the cabinet.

The uncertain policy of the administration is also indicated by a statement made by President Coolidge today, advising Americans to regard with suspicion any stories purporting to state the government's attitude toward China that originate outside of Washington. Although President Coolidge mentioned no names, it was obvious that his threat was directed at the British, who have been endeavoring for some weeks to drag the United States into joining them in a stiff ultimatum to the Nationalist government.

Cal Cautious, Not Friendly.

This reversal in the policy of the administration is not interpreted as an indication that Coolidge regards the Nationalist government at Hankow with any greater friendliness than he has before. It has long been suspected that powerful financial interests have been exerting their influence against rash action, and Coolidge's statement is regarded as the proof of their success. The Chinese trade and rivalry with Britain are their reasons.

The British press has been filled for several weeks with acrid criticism of the American government's Chinese policy. British newspapers have carried such headlines as "America Deserts Allies." The British imperialists have expressed in no uncertain terms their chagrin at their failure to drag the United States into an open war against China.

MacMurray Wants War.

Coolidge's statement indicates that Minister John V. A. MacMurray's views differ considerably with the views of a majority of the cabinet. MacMurray and a large portion of the consular service would push the United States into an imperialist war against Nationalist China.

* * *

British to Send Planes.

LONDON, May 3.—Plans for sending a large air force to China were mapped out yesterday at a special meeting of the cabinet, it was learned today. The meeting was attended by Earl Beatty, Sir George Milne, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Sir High Trenchard, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

* * *

To "Try" Mme. Borodin.

PEKING, May 3.—Mme. Borodin, wife of the Russian adviser to the Hankow government, who formerly lived in Chicago, arrived here tonight together with four Soviet Russian diplomatic couriers, to face trial on trumped-up charges of disseminating propaganda in China.

Mme. Borodin has been in jail in Tsinan for two months awaiting trial and her attorney has as yet not been permitted to see her.

The trial is regarded as another attempt on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into a war.

* * *

Foreigners Reopen Business.

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

HANKOW, May 3.—The Asiatic Petroleum Company (the great British oil company) station at Changsha has reopened business to relieve the oil shortage. A German firm is handling its business until the Han-

(Continued on Page Two)

Seven Years Ago Sacco Vanzetti Case Began In Murder of Salsedo Here

Seven years ago today Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti learned that on the previous day their friend, A. Salsedo, had been found dead on the sidewalk in front of the Park Row Building. He had been held incommunicado for some time in the New York offices of the department of justice on the fourteenth floor of this building, following the notorious Palmer red raids of 1920.

The New York American, seven years ago today, stated that Salsedo had been murdered. The mystery of his death was never solved.

Because of his mysterious death, Italian radicals all over the country expected and feared further persecution. As a result of this, Sacco and Vanzetti with two other Italians made an attempt to hide the literature they had been distributing in protest against the red raids. Their efforts brought about their arrest as "suspicious characters," and several days after the arrest they were charged with the South Braintree payroll robbery and murder, for which they were convicted and sentenced to die.

Commonwealth Wires To Governor Fuller

Faculty and students at the Commonwealth Labor College at Mena, Arkansas, have added their voices to the appeal to Governor Fuller to review the Sacco-Vanzetti case with the end of freeing the two framed-up workers.

Commonwealth is a part-work, part-study labor school in the Ozark mountains with a student body drawn from all sections of the country. William Zeuch is director.

Charge Bankers in Booze Deal

Romolo D'Aloia, and his brother, Vincent D'Aloia, bankers and brokers of 261 New Main street, Yonkers, were arraigned before United States Commissioner O'Neill in federal court here yesterday charged with possessing and manufacturing liquor and held in $1,000 bail each for hearing on May 84.

German Comrades Guard Ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BREMERHAVEN, Germany, (By Mail).—"In the name of the Communist Party of Germany, I take over the ashes of our dead comrade, the leader of our American Communist Party, for their safe conveyance over the soil of Germany."

As Wilhelm Kasper, member of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party, and one of its representatives in the Prussian Landtag, finished speaking these words, the throng of workers gathered in the great open plaza before the Wasermunde-Bremerhaven Railroad Station, broke into the singing of "The International."

The German Communist Party, next to the Communist Party of the

(Continued on Page Three)

WORKER TELLS OF RAILROADING TO TOMBS JAIL

Young Worker Accuses His Trial Judge

Matthew Kushner, thrown into jail for the crime of distributing Hands Off China leaflets, has written a graphic account of his arrest and imprisonment in Tombs prison.

Kushner, a member of the Young Workers' League, was seized near Union Square last week and brutally hustled off to jail, being held without bail. The International Labor Defense is handling his case. His letter reads:

"I have been in the Tombs now for three days, placed in the worst cell imaginable with unbelievable lack of regard for decent sanitary conditions. The food is rotten. You will be interested to know how I was arrested.

I was distributing Hands Off China leaflets at the "Americanization" meetings (you see how I was given a dose of Americanization) when one of the fat bellied parasites came over and began to shove me ont of the crowd and tryed to seize my leaflets.

He could not drive me away for the crowd sympathized with me, and so he called over a policeman. The cop violently shoved me out of the crowd, but it followed asking for more leaflets.

Seeing that this only attracted the attention and sympathies of the people, he arrested me and took me to the police station, Precinct 8. As he walked me from Union Square to Irving Place, hundreds of workers followed us protesting.

In court I was told that I was charged with disorderly conduct. I pleaded guilty, thinking that I would get off with a fine but the judge showed his venom by snatching the leaflet and reading it avidly. Heatedly he asked me whether I approved of everything in it.

Drags In State Department.

On my response, the judge shouted, "You are a Bolshevik and a menace to this country. He added that the state department would handle this case. He ordered fingerprinting and sent me to the Tombs.

I protested that I was being tried not for disorderly conduct but for membership in the Communist Party. At the jail they threatened physical mistreatment.

Please send me something to read, especially The DAILY WORKER.

Comradely yours,
MATTHEW KUSHNER.

LABOR PARTY BIG ISSUE IN UNIONS OF LOS ANGELES

Opposition in Council Fears to Touch It

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 3.—Opposition forces within the Central Labor Council have formed an election alliance in the coming June elections for officers, and have formulated a "progressive ticket and platform," it is understood. It is announced that John Valentine, secretary of the L. A. County Building Trades Council, and secretary of the former labor party of this city, will be the candidate for secretary against Burzel, the administration candidate and incumbent, and Johnston, anti-administration reactionary who is supported by John Horn, anti-red labor leader in this city.

The program includes: Organization of the unorganized; a campaign to promote the union label; freedom of expression and opinion; educational activities on matters affecting labor; and assistance to unions in strikes and emergencies.

Political policies have been left open to be thrashed out later, as around the question of a labor party there may develop considerable differences of opinion between the conservatives and the progressive wings of this opposition group. It is quite possible that these differences will run their own state, unless a satisfactory political policy can be agreed upon in this program.

With the reactionary machine split wide open, it is likely that this opposition ticket will carry the Central Labor Council elections if the progressives support it.

In a straw ballot, conducted by the Los Angelee Daily News, Sam Globerman, Communist candidate for board of education supported by organized labor, has forged ahead from eighth to sixth place, still leading the socialist candidates in the field by a large margin. Ten out of the eighteen candidates have to pince in the May 3rd primaries, and five in the general elections June 6th.

War Veteran On Trial

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 3.—The state rested its case today against Ralph Seeger, World War veteran of Homer, N. Y. Accused of first degree murder in connection with the "love-bomb" death of his former sweetheart, Mrs. Arlene Cuttis, a Syracuse nurse.

Chinese Spies To China Spies on Nobles

(Continued from Page One)

how Chinese Nationalist representative, now on board, arrived at Changsha.

Five Spies Change

Over a thousand members of the Kuomintang have arrived here from Shanghai, refugees from Chiang Kai Shek's oppression. Chiang Tso-min, chief of the Federal Police Department, and General Chang Chen are among the arrivals.

The May Day celebration included more than one thousand trade unions. Factories and schools were closed the whole day, business offices a half day, public utilities stopped for one hour.

Celebrate May Day.

Three meetings were held simultaneously at noon in Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow and were followed by processions of workers. Arrangements were made so that the demonstrations did not enter the foreign concessions.

* * *

Chen Assures Americans.

HANKOW, May 3.—Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister, in conversation with a deputation of Chicago manufacturers who visited him, categorically denied the suggestion that the policy of the Nationalist government either now or at any time strove to destroy foreign trade in China.

Chen emphasized that the Nationalist government was in its economic policy following Sun Yat-sen's principle regarding the necessity of attracting foreign capital for the successful development of China.

Brutal Execution.

MOSCOW, May 3.—Branding the brutal execution of the Chinese Communists several days ago as the work of British imperialism, the Communist International issued the following statement:

"Twenty of the best members of the heroic Chinese Communist Party were murdered by slow strangulation. This execution preceded by a judiciary comedy—the rapidity with which the sentence was passed recalls the horrors of the court martials of Tzarist Russia.

Imperialists Consent.

"Only with the diplomatic body's consent could Chang Tso-lin's cutthroats penetrate the foreign quarter, the Chinese Communists be hanged, and this cruel act of class vengeance be accomplished.

"The blood of the strangled Communists falls on the heads of the international band of assassins—the bourgeois governments of all Imperialist countries. The immunity of the legation quarter serves as a refuge for all of the enemies of the Chinese revolution—the monarchists, reactionaries, Anglophiles, Japanophiles, the Manchurian dynasty overthrown in 1911 and the Anfuist of 1920. Refuge has been granted to all but revolutionaries and Communists.

Aid Counter-Revolution.

This is not the first time that the imperialists have been guilty of such an infamous act. The British authorities raided the local committee of the Kuomintang and gave up fourteen of its principle adherents to Chang Tso-lin. This act unmasks the British policy and shows the undisguised participation of the British government in the civil war on the Manchurian bandit, Chang Tso-lin.

British Hangmen.

"The British government, proud of the refuge given to political refugees, systematically hands Chinese revolutionaries over to the Mukden reactionary clique, well-knowing that they will be hung or executed.

"After the bloody massacre and bombardment of Wanhsien and Nanking and aggression against the Soviet Union, which alone maintains a favorable attitude towards the Chinese revolution, the imperialists decided to again bleed the Chinese working class, which appears as the guide of the Nationalist revolution.

Renounce Chiang.

"The disarmament and the massacre of the Chiang Kai Shek ares links in the same chain forged by international imperialism.

Call For Protest.

"British workers protest against the trangling of the members of the proletarian vanguard. Workers, peasants of all countries in the name of international solidarity launch a powerful protest against the new acts of violence of the imperialist henchmen who are murdering the working class and preparing for a new world war.

"Protest everywhere against these monstrous acts, prevent military preparations. Let the string which strangled the twenty Communists be used some day for strangling Chang Tso-lin and the international bandits who bless his infamous acts.

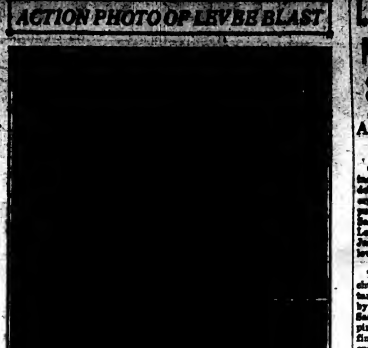
"Let Chang Tso-lin, who presents the world bourgeoisie with the heads of the twenty Communists rejoice today. But no one will be able to drown in blood the immortal Chinese revolution.

"Heroic workers and peasants of China, Communists, friends of the Kuomintang, raise higher the red flag of labor. Hard trials fall upon your young revolutionary parties; but remember that you are not alone. Comrades, the toilers of all countries are with you.

"Hail fallen heroes. Long live the brotherhood of the workers of the world. Long live the Chinese Communist Party, the Kuomintang and the world revolution."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ACTION PHOTO OF LEVEE BLAST



The Poydras Levee was cut with dynamite to release the pressure on New Orleans and turn the flood waters of the Mississippi into two Louisiana parishes where only poor people, without political influence, had their homes. The government does not promise any recompense to them.

METROPOLITAN HOME OFFICE THROWN INTO PANIC WHEN LABOR REPORTER APPEARS

(Continued from Page One)

Inquiries into The DAILY WORKER charges.

Investigate!

Nothing short of a legislative investigation, honestly conducted, will drive these legalized looters into the open.

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, in a recent editorial said: "The exposure of the methods by which the "Big Four" companies . . . plunder millions of worker policyholders thru 'industrial' insurance schemes which enables their owners to control other gigantic profit making enterprises, is the first attack on these leeches in 20 years."

"This series of stories are not being published merely to make public the startling facts which compose it. The DAILY WORKER believes that with the co-operation of its readers a government investigation of these companies can be forced which will disclose still more abuses."

At all costs the "Big Four" officials have decided to remain silent in the face of an attack which charges them with more offences, legal and ethical, than could fill an entire newspaper. This silence is an admission of guilt.

They hope that Governor Smith's call for action will die down and be forgotten as it lies buried an entagling mass of red tape.

The hundreds of thousands of readers who are following this series of articles in this and our associated papers will arouse a wave of resentment which will force a definite sequel to the governor's first move in the right direction.

Flood Dictator Thinks 172,000 Must Flee

(Continued from Page One)

these the evacuation warnings are shown.

The latest order called for the exodus today from Bunkie, a town of 8,000 and Marksville, the parish seat of Avoyelles parish.

Six feet of water was reported today at Bardell, Richland parish. Royville, the parish seat was closely watched by militia officers who feared the city too might have to be evacuated.

"Camps For Whites Only."

Preparations are complete, even to the tentative assignment of lumber requisitions, for the opening of two huge refugee camps here which would be ready for flood sufferers upon a few hours' notice. The main camp, for whites only, is plotted on the old University Campus, two miles from the heart of the city.

The city of Baton Rouge with a mean elevation some sixty feet above the highest predicted water level, is in no danger, but miles of surrounding country on the east bank, both north and south of the city, would be inundated by a break in the east line dikes at any one of the several danger points to the north.

An unforeseen problem had developed, however, in the direction taked by the shunted waters, whereas it had been calculated the new channel would be formed southward, from the spillway, and eastward to Lake Bergne, great quantities of the released waters were backing up north and west toward the city.

"Big Four" Officials Meet Worker Attack By Scared Silence

Frightened by the threatened investigation, high officials of the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies hid yesterday behind studied refusals to comment on The DAILY WORKER charges of alleged fraud and corruption.

Robert Lynn Cox, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Ave., when approached by a reporter threw his hands up in despair and said, "I have nothing to say."

When reminded that Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha, on Saturday, to look into the charges made in the WORKER articles, said, "No, no, I have nothing to say."

Efforts to induce other "Big Four" officials to talk were equally abortive. From all sources, word has been passed down the line that a policy of silence would be most effective in meeting The WORKER attack.

Labor reporters particularly were persona non grata at the home offices of the companies involved in the exposure.

Much Deadly Gas In West Virginia Mine

(Continued from Page One)

employed in the mine, all escaped unhurt. Only the fact that the mine is not of the gaseous type, prevented a serious explosion, Robert M. Lamble, chief state mine inspector, who is here to direct rescue work at the Everettsville mine, said.

Official Talks "Incendiarism."

Smarting under the plain evidence of two different explosions and fires in the gaseous, dusty, non-union mines of the Fairmont region, the state mine inspector, put in office by the coal operators has begun to cast out hints of "incendiary fires." His official report on the Kinomont disaster states that, "authorities are investigating" and that the fire was "not caused by wiring or spontaneous combustion" of the admittedly dangerous gases.

It is considered possible here that this is the beginning of an attempt to frame-up some pro-union miners here. The West Virginia mines are non-union.

The state mine inspector has carefully avoided mentioning in his report that the U. S. bureau of mines is authority for the statement that gas and dust explosions are practically avoidable, if proper dusting and ventilation is resorted to, and that the necessity for operating dangerous mines is lacking, anyway, because there is at present an over-supply of mines—too many for the market they supply.

The superintendent also omits to point out that the worst and most numerous explosions of this sort occur in non-union territory, as the mines, where strongly organized and active, insists on precautions.

L. L. A. WARNS OF NEW MENACE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Analyses Attempts to Disrupt Campaign

CHICAGO, May 3.—In response to inquiries from several cities where delegates from a number of workers' organizations were denied the right to participate in conferences called for Sacco and Vanzetti, the International Labor Defense, through its secretary, James P. Cannon, has issued the following statement:

I. L. D. Statement

The day is fast drawing near for Massachusetts' day of revenge against militant labor represented and symbolized by the two heroic Italian workmen, Sacco and Vanzetti. Events are transpiring with cyclonic speed which are finally deciding the issue. Do these events forecast the doom or the triumphant liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti? Let us examine them and draw our conclusions from the facts. The main outstanding developments since Judge Thayer pronounced the sentence are as follows:

1. An outburst of indignation and protest from the laboring masses, resolutions, protest meetings, talk of strikes, etc. This is on the side of Sacco and Vanzetti. The protest and faith of the masses are their strength and protection.

Organized Form

2. The protest movement begins to take organized form. Delegate conferences are called in the principal cities to unify and coordinate local activities. The idea of a great national conference, similar to the famous "Mooney Congress" is discussed with approbation. This development is another weight in the scale for Sacco and Vanzetti.

3. The counter-campaign. The capitalist forces begin to organize against Sacco and Vanzetti. Manufacturers Associations throughout the country pass resolutions supporting the death sentence. "Patriotic" Societies demand their blood. The Massachusetts Bar Association finds the verdict perfectly legal and backs up Judge Thayer. The capitalist papers which first ventured a mild protest are being hushed up. The counter-campaign is under way.

Labor Reactionaries Disrupt

4. The pressure of the capitalist interests who want the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti as a lesson and warning to militant labor is being reflected in the labor movement. Green, Woll and other leaders of the A. F. of L. are preserving an ominous silence, while other labor and socialist leaders who have hitherto been inactive in the case, are now attempting to disrupt the protest movement.

In several cities recently, delegates from the I.L.D. and other workers' organizations have been denied the right to participate in conferences for Sacco and Vanzetti. The controversies of the labor and radical movements are being brought into the Sacco-Vanzetti conference and the attention diverted from the main issue of the movement. Their aim is to isolate the militants and then sabotage the movement. The attempt to disrupt and demoralize the protest movement reinforces the counter-campaign of the capitalist interests for the execution of the death sentence.

What To Do

How shall the militants, the honest workers, proceed to overcome this double danger to the cause? The most energetic work and, at the same time, the most careful tactics are necessary, because we are dealing with powerful and shrewd enemies. The I.L.D. recommends to all its members and friends in the movement the following line of action:

1. A ten-fold increase of agitational activity. Plaster the town with leaflets and stickers. Systematically canvass all organizations for the passing of resolutions and signing of petitions. Organize conferences and demonstrations, etc. Let nothing interfere with or stop the work of agitation. AGITATION IS THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE MOVEMENT.

Proclaim Solidarity

2. Advocate everywhere and under all circumstances complete unity and solidarity of all labor forces. Avoid all provocations. Present no special or partisan demands. Make it clear to every honest worker that we are demanding nothing but unified action for Sacco and Vanzotti on the basis of the class struggle.

3. Where divisions occur in spite of all our efforts for unity, we must energetically proceed with the agitation work to the best of our ability and with all means at our disposal without engaging in any controversy or conflict with other bodies and continually approach them with proposals for unity and cooperation. Keep the issue of unity clear before every worker. THE UNITY OF THE MOVEMENT IS A PRE-REQUISITE FOR SUCCESS IN THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE LIVES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI.

The Unity and Solidarity of labor alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti. Without it they will burn in the electric chair to the everlasting disgrace of those who, for selfish or partisan reasons, prevent that Unity.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

DANIEL WILLARD, president of Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 2 Wall Street and Baltimore, O.
Director, Akron and Barberton Belt R. R. Co. (V. Pres. and Dir.)
President and Director, Baltimore and New York Railway Co.
President and Director, Baltimore and O. Chicago Terminal R. R. Co.
President and Director, Baltimore and O. Southwestern R. R. Co.
President and Director, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Co.
President and Director, Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.
President and Director, Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
President and Director, New York Transit and Terminal Co.
Director, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.
President and Director, Pittsburgh and Western R. R. Co.
Director, Reading Co.
Director, Richmond-Washington Co.
President and Director, Sharpville, R. R. Co.
The President and Director, Staten Island Railway Co.
The President and Director, Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co.
President and Director, Toledo and Cincinnati R. R. Co.
President and Director, Valley R. R. Co.
Director, Washington Southern R. R. Co.
President and Director, Washington Terminal Co.
President and Director, West Virginia and Pittsburgh R. R. Co.

Federals Hurt By Still

Caught unawares when a confiscated 500-gallon still exploded in a house at 9735 Seventy-seventh street, Woodhaven, Queens, three federal agents were nursing painful burns and other injuries today.

Needle Trade Defense

A Few Bazaar Notices

All Bazaar tickets outstanding must be settled for before the end of this week or they will be charged to the holders.

Bring in the Bazaar Honor Rolls at once. All names must be in, to be printed in the special Bazaar number of "Unity."

Some of the organizations who will have booths at the Bazaar are the Mutual Aid Association, the City Committee of the International Labor Defense, The DAILY WORKER Art Booth, Workers Downtown Club, Workmen's Circle Branch 548, Six Councils of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, representing the Bronx, Furriers and Cloakmakers Joint Defense Committee of Boston, and many others are still to be reported.

Many new arrangements are being made that this affair is sure to receive the name of "The Bazaar of a Thousand Surprises."

* * *

Vegetarians Tonight

All members of the Vegetarians Workers Club, are requested to attend a meeting tonight (Wednesday) at 81 E. 110th St. At the last meeting it was decided that the club take over the Vegetarian section of the Restaurant at the Defense Bazaar. A number of the Vegetarian Restaurants have already promised to donate food, and final plans for the arrangements of the work will be made at the meeting tonight, at which a representative of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee will be present. All vegetarians interested in this work are requested to get in touch at any time, with J. Ghneberg, organizer of the Club.

* * *

Food Workers Attention!

A special meeting of all volunteers who are going to help out in the main section of the restaurant, has been arranged to be held at the headquarters of Local 22, 16 W. 21st St., next Tuesday night. The restaurant is always one of the greatest sources of income at a Bazaar, and its success depends upon the volunteers. It is therefore urgently necessary that all those who intend to participate should be present at this meeting without fail.

* * *

Wide Support

A new feature of the defense campaign is the donations being received from all sorts of organizations which have been neither circularized nor solicited.

Morris Levine and Frank Perkel from the International Social Club, brought in $12.00, the proceeds of a collection at a package party of the club held May 1st, at their rooms, 350 Grand street. Ten dollars was received as a donation from the First Zigiffer Podoger Verein. Ten Dollars from a Paterson attorney. The Progressive Young Men and Ladies' Workmen's Circle, Br. 556, sent $35.00 from its treasury. Workmen's Circle, Br. 33 sent $18.00 collect at a May Day Vetcherivka, and so on.

* * *

A Letter From Cleveland

Dear Friends:—Enclosed please find a money order for $38.00 on account of defense books. Please send us 50 copies of the special Bazaar Number of "Unity."

If we are still in time, please insert our greetings, in the name of the Cleveland Progressive Needle Workers. We are enclosing $5.00 for same.

(Signed) Esther Schwettzer.

* * *

A Letter From South Bend

Dear Brothers:—When I read your appeal for help in The DAILY WORKER, I felt as though I had to do something. I was myself in the Shopmen's Strike so I know what it means, and I know what kind of rulers we get-in free America today, and what poor leaders we have in the labor movement. I just wish I could send more, but maybe later I can.—Karl J. Malmstrom, South Bend, Ind.



For the interest and delight of all workers

READY

The Special Anniversary Number of the

NEW MASSES

MAY DAY ISSUE

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Joseph Freeman
Floyd Dell
Paxton Hibben.
V. F. Calverton
Louis Untermeyer
Genevieve Taggart
and others

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Hugo Gellert
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Klein
Soglow
and others

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What's What in Washington

INSURGENTS HOLD BALANCE OF POWER BUT THEY HAVEN'T AN IDEA WHAT TO DO WITH IT

(By A Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The so-called insurgents or farmer-Laborites who in 1924 instituted the La Follette-Wheeler presidential race and who after its collapse lapsed into innocuous office-holding program to "fight" Coolidge's re-election "within the party."

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who from his father's secretary at a nice fat salary, became his successor when the elder died in 1925, recently informed press inquirers that he "believed" it was the plan of the "progressives" to fight Coolidge within the party ranks. What he meant was simply, that cosened and well-salaried he and the rest of this group of impotent liberals in Congress intended playing the old political game that his father was such a master at.

Will Make A Noise.

They will go to the conventions, demand certain progressive "planks" and grab off much publicity. They will then return to their States and amid much righteous indignation denounce their reactionary party bedfellows and run for re-election on liberal "platforms." Those of them who are not up for re-election will go off vacationing in choice summer spots.

Next Congress these progressives will be the balance of power in the Senate. As a matter of fact they can pretty nearly control legislation in the two Houses. But outside of a little lasidasical chatter about "getting together" and "formulating a program," they have taken no steps or done nothing to use this power that will be theirs if they had the courage, the fight, the capacity to use it.

Not One Worker.

There will be eight so-called progressive senators and 12 similarly progressive representatives in the next Congress.* Not one, with the exception of Senator Norris who has announced that he is fed up with what he designated as the hopelessness of the situation and will retire to his State, Nebraska, at the end of his term, have any capacity for leadership, or a consciousness of the great class struggle that is going on. Not one has a worker's antecedents. Most of them are life-long politicians, men who have lived long and well from the public trough.

Rans With Wealthy.

Take the senators. La Follette was reared in the Washington atmosphere. He is sleek, well groomed, and socially acceptable. His stooge associates are the sons and daughters of the wealthy and the powerful. Recently when he went off for a vacation he went to that playground of the social elite, Raleigh, North Carolina. The papers carried pictures of him attired in the most fashionable riding clothes consorting with lily-scented belles of the best families.

Let Workers Wait.

Last winter when textile delegations from Passaic came to Washington to urge him and his progressive colleagues to have a federal inquiry into the textile industry, he let them cool their heels. The reason was simple. The A. F. of L. bosses, who are his political advisers, demanded that he lay off, and he did.

The correspondent recalls one occasion when the reporters asked him point blank why he and Senator Wheeler, member of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, did not go over the committee's head and call upon the Senate to take action.

He was non-committal, beyond saying that Senator Phipps, ultra-reactionary from Colorado against whom charges of excessive campaign expenditures are even now pending before the Senate campaign fund committee, was fighting the idea very bitterly. Of course he was fighting it, and so was Senator Butler from Massachusetts, a big textile operator and President Coolidge's best friend.

Never Did Anything.

Senator La Follette never did anything on the Passaic matter. The strikers and their attorney, Frank P. Walsh, finally turned to Senator Borah, who likewise did nothing, although he did make an effort to bring the workers and employers together, privately. La Follette is a politician, without consciousness of a fundamental economic program or a fundamental economic idea, other than keeping his berth.

He has a ready mouth for the customary liberal blah and gushes readily. He has already informed friends that if Coolidge vacations in Wisconsin this year he will make a few "hot speeches for his benefit." This is the limit of his resistance. All last session when the progressives were running rampant, neither he nor one of his brother progressives lifted their voices, seriously, to stem the looting.

Blaine, Demagogue.

Besides La Follette, there is Blaine, who defeated Lenroot and will take his seat in the next Senate. Blaine has a bad labor record. He was bitterly denounced by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. He is a blatant windjammer and a demagogue. He is a political opportunist and a man without even a glimmering of what the class struggle is all about.

He will undoubtedly eventually break with what manager progressive ties he now has and will become another Lenroot, whom he was able to defeat only by a 25,000 vote margin, in spite of Lenroot's hundred-per cent bad record.

Powerless Frazier.

Of the other senators there are Frazier, former Nonpartisan League governor from North Dakota, stolid and impotent; Nye, a young editor of a backwoods North Dakota weekly and also a Nonpartisan Leaguer, not quite as ponderous as Frazier, but a man who is as unconscious of what is going on and what to do about it as the former; Dill, from Washington, who reputedly married $5,000,000 to the Coy feminist champion Rosalie Jones; Wheeler of Montana, an easy going growler who after he has lat ont a few barks lets it go at that; Howall, of Nebraska, a graduate of the navy college, Annapolis, a well trained engineer and of a sincerity that is on a par with his colleague Norris, much above the others, but far from a radical; Borah, Reed of Missouri, constitutionalists and legalists, who play their own games and who really make no effort to be being liberals; Brookhart, a mouthing ass who has curbed to heel and will continue to do so; Shipstead of Minnesota, the so-called Farmer-Labor Party senator, who is probably the biggest fake of all.

Shipstead of the 400.

Shipstead plays the social game in Washington and no one can do that here and escaped unscathed. His wife particularly is a social fan. She chases after the big numbers in the social-political field and apes their foibles. Shipstead is a complete dud. He lets out a little hurray now and then, but more than that in the five years of his service in the Senate, he has done nothing.

Fundamentalist Nelson.

That completes the list in the Senate. In the House the line-up is even more pitiful. Nelson, a reactionist almost entirely of the Wisconsin delegation. The leaders in this group are Representatives Nelson, Frear and Lampert.

The first was national chairman of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign. He is an unadulterated babbitt with a fundamentalist slant. He views everything from the standpoint of whether it is politically expedient. He goes in heavily for religion "of the good old bible kind," and until recently, when he became alarmed at rumors of strong opposition against him in his district, was engaged in spending most of his time and that of his clerks on the government payroll in gathering material for a book to prove that fundamentalism was "scientific." He is now preparing himself to go back to the hustings to convince the suckers that he is carrying on the banner of progress.

They Play Politics.

Nelson has been in Congress for twenty-two years. Frear and Lampert are pretty close to the Nelson type. Outside of that and the well-filled purses they have and the property holdings they possess, they have nothing to show for their service. They are politicians whose sole purpose is re-election. They have no more consciousness of a class-struggle than if it did not exist. Evolution evinces them the creeps. They are as vigorous in their denunciation of the idea as their reactionary associates.

They Drift.

This then is the line-up which will hold the balance of power in the coming session. They will meet this opportunity without leadership, without any of them having the capacity for leadership, without a program, or ideas for a program, other than to continue in office. Anything they do will be forced on them—but it is highly improbable that they will do anything. The elder La Follette, for all his short-comings was a ready and aggressive fighter. He commanded and the others jumped.

They Shy Away.

Now without a ring master, the impotence and sham of this crew is readily visible. They will no doubt remouth the old words, thump their desks, decry to empty walls—but to galvinize into action, to get underway an effort of fundamental issues and problems, they will shy-off. It is not for them, they are constitutional liberals, avoltdinary progressivas.

Vose Will Illustrate Calverton's Series on Negro Life, Struggles

A series of articles on "The New Negro," by V. F. Calverton, illustrated by Vose, one of our popular cartoonists, will appear soon in The DAILY WORKER. These articles will deal with various phases of the life and struggles of the American Negro masses and are intended to stimulate interest in this important problem of the American labor and revolutionary movement.

Watch for them!

Seize Liquor Laden Boat.

Coast guard officials yesterday seized the British trawler Cabriella with 30,000 tons of grain alcohol aboard off Staten Island after she had attempted to slip past quarantine.

Breaking Up Home Peacefully



Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, the former Virginia Fair, daughter of the late Senator Fair of Nevada, wealthy mine owner, has filed suit for divorce in Paris, France, against her husband, William K. Vanderbilt II. And he has surprised by filing a counter suit in Paris.

BRON WILL HEAD AMTORG TRADING CORP. NEXT YEAR

Expansion in Trade Is Foreseen by Manager

Saul G. Bron, who has held various important executive positions in the trading organizations of the Soviet Union, has been elected chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, the principal organization in American-Russian trade. He succeeds Alex V. Prigarin, who retires for pressing personal reasons. Bron recently arrived from Moscow. Amtorg, a New York corporation, represents the principal industrial and trading organizations of the Soviet Union and has a business turn-over of close to $50,000,000 a year. The change was announced yesterday.

Bron issued the following statement at his office:

"Because of American unrivalled machine production, trade with America is considered of great importance in the Soviet Union. It was a common practice in pre-war days to transact trade between the two countries through European middlemen. Soviet policy now aims to carry on the trade directly to the fullest extent. This policy will be of benefit to both the American exporter and importer and the Soviet consumer and exporter.

Retain Engineers.

"Industrial leaders in the Soviet Union are fully awake to the value of utilizing American technical and industrial skill to assist in developing the rich natural resources of the country and promoting its industrialization. A number of pre-eminent American engineers have already been retained by the Soviet authorities, among them Col. Hugh L. Cooper, who is now in the Soviet Union in connection with the Dnieper River hydro-electric development which will feed power to the whole southern mining district.

"Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union during the past Soviet fiscal year aggregated nearly $80,000,000, of which imports from the United States constituted $53,000,000, over 50 per cent greater than the pre-war figures.

Expect Expansion.

"Further development of trade between the two countries depends to a large extent on the credit terms which American manufacturers are willing to give on purchases for the Soviet Union. I am sure that in view of the plans prepared by Soviet industrial organizations, further expansion of American-Russian trade can be expected."

Bron was born in the Ukraine and is 40 years of age. He spent a good part of his early years in Germany, France and Switzerland, taking his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Universities of Zurich and Kiev. While abroad he studied the grain trade and worked in this field after his return to Russia.

After 1917 Bron held for four years the post of Minister for Foreign Trade of the Ukraine and served on the Supreme Economic Council. During the past two years he has been president of "Exportkhleb," the federal grain export organization of the Soviet Union, besides serving as a member of the Collegium of the Soviet Commissariat for Trade and a director of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 410 new members in March.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die! OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

GERMAN COMRADES GUARD RUTHENBERG'S ASHES

(Continued from Page One)

Soviet Union, the delegation to the Communist International had specifically requested the ashes of Ruthenberg, returning yesterday, April 16th, from the heroic mission that had carried him into the eyes of the world's rival from New York City the day before.

As the singing of "The International" ceased, the magnificent Red Banners carried by the workers, the banners of the local party, the trade unions and Red Front Fighters' organizations, were slightly lowered. They were raised again as I responded to Kasper. Then Herman Osterlohr, the party secretary for Northwest Germany, also spoke.

It was a day made memorable for the workers of this small seaport town, where labor also toils in its vast shipyards. There had been the great honor of receiving the ashes of Ruthenberg and giving them in turn to the national party.

Kasper came on during the day from Berlin. He was accompanied by Osterlohr from Bremen. They had found the urn containing the ashes in view at the Party Headquarters. A Guard of Honor made up of members of the Red Front Fighters of Bremerhaven was continually on duty under the direction of their leader, Ludwig Ehrler. Red banners flanked the crimson covered dais on which the Urn rested. Thousands of workers filed past during the day.

Toward sundown the march to the Railroad Station began. With the roll of drums, of the Red Front Fighters' Drum and Fife Corps, sounding the funeral march, with the banners waving defiantly, with the Ashes' Urn carried by four Red Front Fighters and accompanied by an Honor Guard of Twenty, the representatives of the local and national party, we proceeded thru the working class districts to an assembling place on the waterfront called "Rote Sand" (Red Sand). Here the procession was joined by the main body of the Red Front Fighters, the "Rote Marine" (Red Marines), the Rote Madchen and Frauen Bund, and hosts of workers. From here the procession continued to the railroad station located in Wesarmunde, neighboring city of Bremerhaven. In fact, the two touch so that anyone walking down the street would not notice where one left off and the other started.

The Police Are Busy.

We were accompanied on our march by members of the various kinds of German police. There are the green and the blue, also the black police, the Schupo, the Kripo police, to mention a few. In addition there was the an auto truck load of additional gendarmerie who always hovered in the neighborhood thru which we proceeded. They all wear short swords and carry revolvers in full view. Even the government officials who came aboard ship to view our passports and landing cards, carried long swords and wore brilliantly colored military uniforms. The whole system smacks of the militarism of the kaiserdom that is supposed to have been deposed. Thus, under the watchful eye of the German capitalist republic, we carried the ashes of Ruthenberg to the station from which we were to depart for Bremen.

Unlike railroad stations in the United States, those in Germany usually have a large open plaza in front of them. It was here that we ended the march, where large numbers of additional other workers were waiting for the procession.

Comrade Kaspar, spokesman for the German party, is a brilliant speaker. As he spoke of Ruthenberg, one could feel the power of his words, the voice of the martyrdom of the German working class, of the blood that has been sacrificed in its struggle for victory. Only such working class defiance as Kaspar uttered could come in a land where there are 2,000,000 of unemployed, where 1,500 political prisoners still languish in the capitalist bastilles, where hunger and misery grip great masses of the people, where revolutionary struggles have continuously raged since Karl Liebknecht raised the cry of "War Against the War!" while the kaiser's armies were still in the trenches.

Kaspar reviewed the story of Ruthenberg's life and of his continuous struggle for 20 years in the revolutionary movement in America. His told of Ruthenberg being sent to prison during the war, of the part he played as a founder of the American Communist Party, of his being sent to prison a second time, and of the ten year sentence to prison that hovered over his head when death responded and snatched him down. This brief biography seemed to reveal to the German workers, more than anything else possibly could, the real nature of the American capitalist republic. It showed that American "democracy" was of the same brand of tyranny that ruled in Germany under the kaiser. I responded in part as follows.

"I bring to you, workers of Bremerhaven, the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg. They are during the solidarity and the unity of the workers of the United States and Germany. And as I bring them to their final resting place in the Red Wall of the Kremlin at Moscow, they become a symbol of the unity and solidarity of the workers thruout the entire world.

"Ruthenberg was a member of the presidium of the Communist International. He was our foremost standard bearer in the social revolution.

"Ruthenberg was our Karl Liebknecht. When the Wall Street imperialists joined in the world slaughter, Ruthenberg, before masses of workers gathered in the public square at Cleveland, Ohio, declared, 'Not one penny to help pay for the imperialist war! Not one man, not one drop of workers' blood, to help fight the imperialist war.'

"For this he was put in prison. Following the war when he raised the standards of the newly organized Communist International in the United States he was again imprisoned.

"Ruthenberg was a Leninist and a Marxist. He knew how to lead, he was our best leader in the revolutionary struggle in America."

Then Osterlohr spoke briefly reviewing the significance of the fact that the ashes of a leader in the American revolutionary movement were being brought across the Atlantic Ocean and over Europe to be buried in the free soil of the Soviet Union. The speeches had to be cut short since train time was rapidly approaching.

Headed by the Red Front Fighters carrying our crimson banners, and with Comrade Kaspar carrying the Urn, and all carrying "The International," we proceeded thru the huge waiting room of the station. The procession did not halt until it drew up alongside the train waiting to carry us to Bremen. Thus the journey overland to Moscow continued, after it had spanned the more than 3,000 miles of the Atlantic's width.

During the day arrangements had been made to go to Berlin by way of Bremen and Hamburg. It was in the latter city that the Young Communist League of Germany, with 10,000 delegates present, was holding its annual congress over the Easter Holidays. But first to Bremen.

DARROW, ADDAMS TO ADDRESS CHI. CHINA MEETING

CHICAGO (FP) May 3.—A mighty gathering of many progressive forces, rarely attained in Chicago in recent years, is announced for the Hands-Off-China mass meeting to be held in the Ashland auditorium May 8. Among the speakers will be Jane Addams, Clarence Darrow, Paul Hutchinson of the Christian Century, congressman J. J. Sabath, John A. Lapp of the Natl. Catholic Welfare conference, Manual Gomez of the All-America Anti Imperialist league, Atty. Wm. A. Cunnea of the Socialist party and several Chinese of the Kuomintang.

The committee includes, besides these speakers, John Fitzpatrick and E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Margaret Haley of the Chicago Teachers federation, Prof. Ferdinand Schevill, Ella Boynton of the Women's Intl. league for Peace and Freedom, Carl Iiesseler and Atty. Wm. H. Holly as secretary.

The Chicago Kuomintang has cabled to the Chinese Nationalist government of Hankow, repudiating Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek as a traitor who must be destroyed and pledging its support to Hankow, as opposed to the seceding Nanking government. Indications are growing that the American Kuomintang is swinging toward the Hankow government after several weeks of hesitation in which it waited for Chiang to reveal himself in his true colors as a militarist.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Form Organization To Boost the Flag; Headed by Coolidge

A new method of boosting patriotism is the recently formed United States Flag Association. It has been organized with Coolidge as honorary president and the following founders: Cardinal O'Connell, Rabbi Abram Simon, Bishop James E. Freeman, Samuel Gompers, Owen D. Underwood, Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, Curtis D. Wilbur, Governor Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Mr. Samuel Gompers (in memoriam) Dr. Robert R. Moton, Hon. Thomas R. Marshall (in Memoriam).

The money subscribed is to be held in a permanent trust fund, the interest only of which will be used to "foster reverence for the flag of U. S." and combat all influences, conditions and forces hostile to the ideals, traditions, principles and institutions of which the flag stands.

One dollar is all you subscribe to become a permanent part of the living flag. You must state whether you wish to be a star or a stripe.

Norway Opens Legal Sale of Strong Drink

OSLO, Norway, May 3.—Legal sale of liquor has been in progress for two days following more than 10 years of prohibition, but there has been no increase noticeable in drunkenness, according to reports gathered here and elsewhere throughout Norway today.

Hundreds of spectators during the past two days have watched the police shepherding the crowds of thirsty into the legalized liquor stores. Only four persons were allowed to enter at a time. The crowds good naturedly encouraged the hard worked waiters "to be patient."

CAL CALLS RADIO CONFAB, BUT BARS U.S.S.R. AND CHINA

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In October of this year the representatives of practically every government in the world will meet in Washington to revise the international laws governing the use and operation of radio broadcasting. Russia and China, the two most populous countries in the world, will not be represented.

The State Department, under the presiding genius of Secretary Kellogg, known to his associates as "Nervous Nelly," has called the international conclave, but China and Russia are classed by it with such lands as Liberia, the little oppressed Negro Republic in Africa, who will not be represented.

Mr. Kellogg's explanation as to why Russia has not been invited is simple. "We have not recognized the Soviet Republic of Russia," he coughed in his characteristically apologetic manner, "and we have nothing to do with them."

Which raised the interesting question of what about the economic conference at Geneva to which Soviet Russia is sending delegates. American representatives will also participate in this meet. Of course, it is not being held under American auspices or in the United States, but the fact that Americans officially representing the United States meet on diplomatic grounds with Russians officially representing Soviet Russia is certainly a change in conditions. Some months ago Mr. Kellogg was asked by newspaper men about this fact, but he brushed it aside by pointing out that Russia refused to attend any conferences in Geneva. Recently, with Switzerland backing up and apologizing for the murder incident as well as making reparations, this pitiful alibi has been taken from Kellogg and soon the world will see the extent of the sham about American recognition of Soviet Russia.

Yaquis Rise Again.

NOGALES, Ariz., May 3.—Twenty to thirty Mexican soldiers, including General Arsenio, were dead today and forty others were wounded as the result of a hot engagement between Yaqui Indians and federal troops seven miles southwest of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

The battle raged for five hours, according to word received here. It is estimated that a band of 250 Yaqui warriors took part in the attack.

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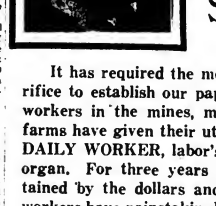
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The Conflict Between the Imperialists.

The state department at Washington has officially announced that the American government will not participate with the other powers in a new note to China, in reply to the note of Eugene Chen requesting an investigation of the Nanking incident. This decision is as deeply resented by Americans in China, according to press dispatches, as by the British imperialist agents themselves.

American residents in China have been rudely awakened to the fact that the government is not back of their demands and they cannot understand why their opinions are swept aside as of no moment. They imagine the government, which has always been so loyal to American investments, ought to take its orders from them. They do not understand the fact that the government is not the defender of their own immediate and, by comparison with Wall Street, petty interests. The government is the agent of the great bankers and industrialists, as a class, and its policy in China is determined by the interests of that class.

The American colony praises the British policy of frightfulness because it knows that the triumph of Britain will enable them to operate their sla-ve pens in China today. The immediate opening of the industries in China through imperialist "pacification" of the country would serve their purposes and the aggressiveness of Britain promises them that. But at the same time it would establish Great Britain as the dominant power in China.

The rise to power of the Tanaka cabinet in Japan is a victory for British policy inasmuch as Baron Tanaka is an avowed advocate of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which was maintained for years against the United States. Against the aims of Britain and Japan the United States clings to its old policy of the "open door," which in reality is a demand for a free hand in China in competition with all the other imperialist powers. Considering the position of the United States as the banker of the world it is absolutely imperative that this government pursue a policy separate from and opposed to England.

If Britain and Japan can extend their "spheres of influence" in China it means the shutting out of American investment capital in those territories under their control. And if Wall Street does not maintain the "open door" in China so that it can dispose of its surplus in the form of investment capital it will face stagnation, because a gold supply that cannot be turned into capital will speedily bring about the collapse of the gold standard. It is true that American investments are much smaller than British investments. But it is not the present investments that determine American imperialist policy in China, but the fact that China is capable of absorbing fabulous amounts of investment capital in the future.

Britain, by pursuing its policy of ruthlessness, has aroused so much hatred among the Chinese that it dare not turn back, but must continue on the road it has mapped out for itself. It cannot reverse its policy without admitting defeat. And defeat in China means the beginning of the end of the British empire because the natives of India, Egypt and the other colonials and semi-colonials would rise against her domination. This explains the unrestrained savagery with which Britain and her agents are trying to defeat the nationalist movement. And the simple-minded American minister to China, MacMurray, played right into the hands of Britain by permitting Armiral Williams' petty officials to aid in the shelling of Nanking.

The imperialist conflict between America and Britain that rages throughout the world, in one form or another, is now becoming quite clear in China—is assuming definite forms.

While in its refusal to participate with the other powers in a new note to China the American government objectively aids the Chinese nationalist movement by preventing a united imperialist front, it must always be borne in mind that this action is in pursuit of its own imperialist policies which are equally as malignant as that of Britain. And all defenders of the Nationalist liberation movement in China will continue to demand that this country get its warships and marines and missionaries out of China and keep them out.

In view of the conflict with Britain and Japan the demand for Hands Off China should be incessantly made because the present situation carries with it dangers of another world war. China is today a powder magazine and the slightest spark may explode it with a detonation that will rock the whole world and start a conflagration in which untold millions of workers will be called upon to lay down their lives to decide whether America or Britain shall have the privilege of exploiting the rest of the peoples of the earth.

Outlawing the Revolution.

Just one year after the great general strike in England the working class celebrated International Labor Day by denouncing in unmeasured terms the "trade disputes and trade union bill," calculated to outlaw general and sympathetic strikes. Each section of the leadership of the working class clearly revealed its character in its manner of approach to the question. The reactionary leadership, the Thomases and their ilk, deeply deplored the short-sightedness of the Baldwin government and tried to persuade the Tories that the same results could be accomplished by more liberal methods. They endeavored to scare the ruling class by telling them that such legislation "played into the hands of the extremists." By extremists they mean, of course, the Communists and the Minority Movement.

Other elements urged that the only reply to the threat to outlaw the general strike is another general strike. The Communists fight with every weapon at hand against the proposed law, but they are under no illusions regarding the action of the government in face of another general strike. They know that the government will use its full power against another strike the same as they did last year. And hundreds of thousands of workers learned, in the general strike, that such a mobilization of workers will always meet with the fiercest resistance on the part of the capitalist government and therefore, from the beginning it must decisively challenge the power of the capitalist class and openly proclaim to the workers that it is the first step on the road to revolution.

The ruling class have also learned this lesson and when they outlaw the general strike they know they are outlawing the revolution. But when was revolution anything other than outlaw from the standpoint of the class that is about to be overthrown?

The British Communists fight against the bill in order to expose further to the workers the true character of the government, in order to make them despise the government as the instrument of oppression in the hands of their enemies. They do not fight because they believe that the absence of such a law will make the final struggle any easier.

And, as for the ruling class, the passage of the bill will only reveal its futility, because the insurgent workers, being ground down by the mechanism of imperialism, will rise and fight against their oppressors.

To try to outlaw a general strike in an imperialist country is as sensible as adopting legislation against the sunrise.

Official Labor Reaction Meets Political Defeat

The Supreme Court Translates the Fair Words of the Civic Federationists Into Plain English.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ARTICLE III.

WHILE the coal barons were putting John L. Lewis thru his paces and proving up to the hilt the contention of the Communists and the left wing that unions and labor movements must fight to live and fulfill their functions, the Supreme Court was getting ready a little demonstration of its own.

For years the ears of American militants have been assailed by the proud boasts of labor officialdom whenever it secured some mild and more or less meaningless legislative reform. This was the case with the passage of the Clayton Act which was supposed to free labor and labor unions from the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

SAMUEL GOMPERS indulged in panegyrics. He hailed the Clayton Act as "the Magna Charta of Labor" and all the lower strata of union officialdom, without knowing what the Magna Charta was, were greatly impressed.

President Wilson presented Gompers with the pen he used in signing the Clayton Act and Gompers was overjoyed. He said:

"This pen with which the President signed the Clayton Bill has been added to the collection of famous pens at the A. F. of L. headquarters —trophies of humanitarian legislation secured by the workers of America. This last pen will be given the place of greatest honor—it is symbolic of the most comprehensive and most fundamental legislation in behalf of human liberties that has been enacted anywhere in the world."

ON April 11, 1927, the Supreme Court, by handing down the decision in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case which outlawed the Stone Cutters Union because its members refused to use stone quarried and cut by strikebreakers. This decision becomes the law of the land and it means simply that a union is deprived of the possibility of declaring any product unfair even for its own members.

JUSTICE Brandeis, in his dissenting opinion characterized this phase of the question as follows:

"Members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association could not work anywhere on stone which has been cut at the quarries by "scabs" without aiding and abetting the enemy. Otherwise by reason of a member of the provision of their constitution which forbids such action, was essential to his own self-protection. It was demanded of each by loyalty to the organization and to his fellows. If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

THE Greens, Wolls, Lewises, etc., are of course greatly shocked by this manifestation of reaction. For them it is indeed unfortunate. Here they have making war on the "reds" and making great capital out of what they have claimed was "a new era." The labor leaders got out and helped the bosses with a right good will. At chamber of commerce banquets, at rotary club luncheons and at conventions they have been whooping it up for efficiency and abolition of waste in industry. If the bosses will just give the unions a chance like good old Dan Willard has on the B. and O. they said, the unions (under able official direction, of course,) will show that they appreciate it by turning out two or three times as much work as ever before.

No more fighting, just good feeling and lots of work. The Supreme Court felt the same way—hence the Bedford Cut Stone Company decision.

BUT what becomes of the theory of peace and democracy in industry? What becomes of the kindred theory that by supporting capitalist party candidates the bosses' government will reciprocate by not being too rough?

It has gone the way of all such miserable excuses for inaction and it is certain that many union men and women are wondering why it has been necessary for Green, Woll, Lewis, etc., to denounce, expel and try to jail Communists and left wingers who predicted that the coal barons and government agencies, such as the supreme court, would fight the labor movement just the same—whether reds were in the trade unions or not.

SUMMARIZED, it means that the four-year war on the militant elements in the unions has placated the capitalists to the extent that they are trying with might and main to destroy the backbone of the labor movement—the UMWA—and have handed out a supreme court decision which makes illegal the most elementary activities of unions.

Surely this is a political defeat of major proportions for the efficiency unionism and class peace policy. In addition to these two smashing blows at the labor movement there are such things as the defeat of the carpenters union in San Francisco, the lockout of the plumbers union in New York, the open shop offensive begun by the Regan Printing company against the typographical union in Chicago.

THE attempt to railroad Ben Gold, A. Shapiro and eight other militant Furriers to prison, attempts in which the leadership of the American Federation of Labor took part openly, has also left a bad taste in the mouths even of many who supported the right wing as against the left wing. The whole affair, a disgraceful revelation of the depths to which leading union officials have sunk, has drawn a sharp line between thousands of union members and officialdom.

THERE is no hope for the leadership of the A. F. of L. but the membership will learn from the events dealt with in these three articles. As the New Republic said in commenting on the Supreme court decision:

"Labor has now for long been subdued by the siren propaganda of "prosperity." A severe jolt was needed to awaken the more innocent even of the trade unionists from the illusions of the Civic Federation, of dinners with the mighty, of all the prattle of "identity of interest."

The spectacle of the United Mine Workers faced with defeat, and with the fact of the arrogant attitude of American capitalist government as shown by the Bedford decision after labor officialdom has crawled on its cellied belly to the capitalists, means the beginning of a revolt against the worker-employer-cooperation policy.

The left wing must and will show that these attacks of capitalists can be answered only by great organizing campaigns, but a labor party and by repudiation of the class peace theory.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

STATEMENT ON SENTENCE OF TWO YOUNG WORKERS ISSUE BY DISTRICT 2, WORKERS PARTY

The Workers (Communist) Party, District 2, has issued the following statement:

"The sentencing of Herman Moskowitz to six months imprisonment by Justice Weil in the Fourth Jewish Magistrate's Court is an act of gross disregard for the rights of freedom of expression which is afforded the American people by our constitution.

For Mentioning China.

"The action of Justice Weil has been sponsored not for the violation of any city ordinance but is prompted by the fact that this leaflet called for "Hands Off China" and for stopping the murder of unarmed and defenseless Chinese peasants.

"This sentence reminds one of the days of the actions of the courts and police authorities in the last war, and is a forerunner of what steps these authorities will take in silencing opposition to the imperialist plans of Wall Street.

Continue Agitation.

"These actions will not for a single moment deter the Workers (Communist) Party from continuing the agitation for hands off China and for preventing another great imperialist catastrophe in which the American workers will give their lives for the interests of the big bankers. We will take every step to defend our rights of freedom of speech and will support Herman Moskowitz and Matthew Kushnir, whose cases have been taken up by the International Labor Defense.

"Workers (Communist) Party, District 2. W. W. Weinstone, General Secretary."

HOW THE AMALGAMATED CELEBRATED INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ON MAY DAY

By BENJAMIN GITLOW.

Local 51, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, held a May Day celebration at the Amalgamated Temple in Brooklyn, New York.

When the committee of Local 54, in charge of the May Day celebration, appeared before the manager of the hall, Greenberg, on the matter of hiring the hall for their celebration, Greenberg informed them that the Amalgamated would not rent them the hall if they had any Workers Party speakers speaking at their May Day celebration. The committee, however, did arrange to hold the meeting with the Workers (Communist) Party speaker, Bert Wolfe, being obtained as the English speaker.

He Might Criticize.

Before May Day, Bert Wolfe was called out of town and I was designated to substitute in his place. I was informed that when the Amalgamated officialdom in charge of the hall discovered that I was to speak at the celebration of Local 54, they took the matter up with the Joint Board office.

There it was reported that the Joint Board under no circumstances would tolerate my speaking on May Day for Local 54 at the Amalgamated Temple. First, because I was expelled from the Amalgamated and second, because I might criticize the Amalgamated.

Gangsters Mobilize

Steps were then taken to prevent my speaking. Before the meeting started the committee in charge of the hall and the meeting, was given to understand that if Gitlow was permitted to speak the meeting would be broken up. Strong-arm forces were mobilized at the meeting for this purpose.

The comrades in charge of the meeting were of the opinion that it was highly inadvisable for the meeting to be broken up and the impression be given that a riot took place, giving an opportunity to the police to interfere. The comrades in charge of the meeting declared that they would strongly protest this action on the part of the Amalgamated officialdom and the Joint Board.

This is another proof of the kind of free speech that Sidney Hillman, Joseph Schlossberg and their lackey, Salutsky, believe in. If Local 54 had invited the psalm-singer exploiter of labor, Nash, to speak, Hillman would have hailed it as a great victory for workingclass unity.

What About Civil Liberties?

It is well also that the American Civil Liberties Union should know this act on the part of the Amalgamated, because Hillman and Company have strongly protested to the American Civil Liberties Union and have recently reiterated that under no circumstance have they been guilty of denying freedom of speech. The May Day incident of Local 54 is only proof of the fact that the full-doting fascist braggadacio of Beckerman, the present manager of the Amalgamated, is the prevailing mode of the Amalgamated.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join," This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

National Theatre to House English Players

The National theatre on Houston Street will house an English company beginning May 9, when the Yiddish players go on tour. Among the English players that will appear under the direction of Charles D. Pitt are Mildred Leaf, Charles Ellis and Morris Strassberg. The Broadway players will open with "Welcome Stranger," the Aaron Hoffman comedy, which is to be followed by "White Cargo," "Is Zat So," "The Gorilla," "The Fall Guy," "Potash & Perlmutter," "We Americans" and others.

Broadway Briefs

"Talk About Girls" a new musical comedy based on a play by John Hunter Booth, called "Like a King," will be brought to New York in June by Harry H. Oshrin and Sam Grisman. William Carey Duncan adapted the book. Harold Orlob and Stephen Jones wrote the music and Irving Caesar the lyrics. The cast will include Andrew Tombes, Russell Mack, William Frawley, Jane Taylor and Frances Upton.

Robert Milton is planning to produce in September a new play called "All the King's Horses," by Fulton Oursler, co-author of "The Spider." Oursler will also have another play produced next season, "Behold This Dreamer," a dramatization of his novel of the same name.

Richard Herndon is planning to present his new revue on May 30.

Net Receipts of May Day Celebration Sent

BALTIMORE. — Dear Comrades: Inclosed find check for $50.55 which was collected from our May Day celebration. By a decision of the conference, the collection, after all expenses are paid, is to be turned over to The DAILY WORKER.—Wm. Wilkins.

Sends Check for $15.50 To Ruthenberg Fund

LUZERNE, Pa. — Dear Comrade Editor: I am sending you a check for $15.50 for the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER sustaining fund. It was collected here.—Secy. S. N. No. 1.



MARY ASTOR

In "Rough Riders" at Geo. M. Theatre.

Screen Notes

'Anna Karenina," Tolstoi's famous novel which is now being filmed will have many prominent stars in the cast. Greta Garbo will star, with Ricardo Cortez, Lionel Barrymore, Helene Chadwick, Dorothy Sebastian and Zasu Pitts as her support.

Sidney Howard's play, "Lucky Sam McCarver," will be the next starring vehicle for Thomas Meighan. "We're All Gamblers," will be the screen title.

Heading the long list of Columbia's schedule of releases for the coming season, will be "The Blood Ship," adapted from Norman Springer's novel and to feature Hobart Bosworth. This will be one of a number of specials, others of which will be "Alias the Lone Wolf," from Louis Joseph Vance's novel; "The College Hero," by Willard Mack, "By Whose Hand?" by Channing Pollock, "The Sporting Age" and "The Way of the Strong."

Will Hays, the Czar of movieland, has, it seems, approved "The Green Hat," for the films. Fox will produce Michael Arlen's story, with Virginia Valli playing the role of Iris March.

Edward Peple's successful stage farce, "A Pair of Sixes," will be filmed shortly with Johnny Hines in the star role.

AMUSEMENTS

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RINGLING BROS. and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
Incl. among 10,000 Marvels PAWAII SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT
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Theatre Guild Acting Company in PYGMALION
GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. $.50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. $.50
Next Week—The Second Man

MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 35 St. Evs. $.50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Next Week—Right You Are

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
Jean Golden Th. St. East Hy Circle Mats Thu. & Sat. 2.30
Next Week—The Silver Cord

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Eves. 50c-$2.

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

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Thea., W. 42 St. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
with James Kenaie & Chester Morris

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WALDORF, 58th St., East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

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DORSHA presents the THEATRE of the DANCE
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This week only (May 2 to May 7), Evenings 8.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30
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Edited by Luise Kautsky.

One of the most brilliant of Europe's revolutionists, who fell in the early days of the German revolt, is intimately revealed in all her personal and revolutionary activities in these letters to her closest friends.

This book should prove of interest to all workers and especially the youth. In a cloth-bound attractive edition for your library. Formerly selling at $2.50.

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DELEGATES IN [illegible] APPLAUSE FOR SOVIET RUSSIA

Convention Goes Thru Routine Matters

The second day of the convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union passed yesterday without touching upon any of the important problems which must be faced by the delegates who are meeting daily at Beethoven Hall, 205 East 5th Street.

A telegram was received from Local 9 of San Francisco denying the statement made in the convention on Sunday regarding any friction between the local and B. Sorin whose expenses were paid by Local 46 of Los Angeles, and urging that Sorin be given a seat in the convention. This was declared to be legally impossible in view of the fact that this was a request from the local's executive committee and not a vote of the membership. Sorkin was made a guest of the convention, with the privelege of attending the banquet.

Applaud Soviet Union.

During the reading of many resolutions, and the adoption of several of them, the only one which drew applause was one demanding recognition of the Soviet Union. This will be voted upon later in the convention. Other resolutions referred to committee included one on the raising of the union's initiation fee; one condemning the Citizens Military Training Camps; one to allow representation on the executive board for all branches of the industry, no branch to have more than two delegates; and a resolution calling for a forty hour week for the millinery trade.

The convention yesterday passed unanimously a demand that Sacco and Vanzetti be released unconditionally. It also passed resolutions voting support of the Jewish workers of Palestine, and support of Jewish agencies helping in the settlement of Jews in foreign lands. In this resolution the American Jewish Immigration quota was condemned as working great hardship.

Zaritzky Like Czar

Max Zaritzky, permanent chairman of the convention, showed his ability to suppress left wing expressions yesterday when he denied the floor to I. Feingold who wished to speak on one of the resolutions. Zaritzky, a former president of the International union, is rumored to be a candidate for the position again this year. This question has not yet come before the convention.

In behalf of Pioneer Youth, Norman Thomas appealed to the convention for funds yesterday. Algernon Lee made a similar appeal for the Research Department of the Rand School.

Tammany Profits By Big Shake-up In Police Bureau

An overwhelming shake-up of the police department executive staff, due to the conflict between the policies of former commissioner McLaughlin and the present commissioner, Joseph A. Warren, is expected about May 15, it was learned at police headquarters yesterday.

Using as a pretext a pretended opposition to members of the uniformed force holding deputy commissionerships, Commissioner Warren is forcing the resignations of John Daly, second deputy, and Edward D. Kelly, fourth deputy. An attempt will be made to raise the pay of the deputies by reducing the number from five to four.

The sugar plum of the first deputyship, which will be taken away from the present incumbent, John A. Leach, will be awarded to Philip D. Hoyt, former newspaperman and now the commissioner's secretary, for faithful service in the interests of Tammany Hall. His salary will be raised from $5,000 to $6,500. Leach will be demoted to the fourth deputyship.

Felix Muldoon, now third deputy, will fill the place made vacant by the departure of Daly, the second deputyship, and Joseph A. Boag, fifth deputy, will become the third. A reorganization of the license bureau, with a uniformed inspector in charge, will follow the resignation of Commissioner Daly, whose successor will, however, "supervise" the bureau.

The resignment of the commissioner's cabinet, old-timers at headquarters said, is reminiscent of the administrations of old line Tammany democrats, in which the executives of the department were appointed for their faithfulness to the organization machine and their ability to aid in running a strictly "Tammany" administration, fostering patronage and corruption.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Mrs. Mokhtz Denied Bail by Judges in China Leaflet Case

The Court of Special Sessions refused to release on bail Herman Moskowitz, Young Workers' League member who was sentenced to six months in jail last week by Judge Weil in the Yorkville police court.

The three judges denied Attorney Charles M. Joseph's plea of "reasonable doubt" claiming that they could not act on the case until they have read the minutes of the police court. Meanwhile Moskowitz is in the workhouse where he was taken immediately after being sentenced by Judge Weil last Friday morning.

Kushner Trial.

Matthew Kushner, arrested at the same time as Moskowitz, will be tried in the Yorkville court this morning. Josephs will appear as attorney.

Moskowitz and Kushner were arrested last Wednesday at Union Square and 16th St. where they were distributing Hands Off China leaflets. After being brutally beaten by the police they were arraigned, bail at first being refused to either of them.



MR. PIM PASSES BY

"So full of dramatic repose—

So neatly written—

So frolicsome—

Don't let Mr. Pim pass you by!"

Says a critic of this delightful comedy

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(FIESTA TICKETS WILL BE EXCHANGED.)

FACT IS FURTHER PROOF OF I. L. EFFORT TO FORCE FURRIERS INTO DUAL UNION

Ben Gold, secretary of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, yesterday issued the following statement on the new agreement between the Joint Board and the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association. Instead of with his statement is the text of the agreement:

The Joint Board considers this agreement as an outstanding victory in its struggle against the splitting on the part of the American Federation of Labor's special organization committee, together with the Board of Directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., to force the fur workers against their will, to register with the International dual union.

This Agreement is an indication that the fur manufacturers are beginning to realize that the Joint Board is the only body that enjoys the confidence and support of the mass of fur workers in New York, and is therefore the only body that can be responsible for the maintenance of contractual relations between the fur workers and fur manufacturers of New York City.

The Joint Board is convinced that this victory will be followed by the realization of the manufacturers belonging to the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., that full recognition of the New York Joint Board and its bona fide representatives is their only assurance for peaceful and normal production.

Text of Agreement.

AGREEMENT made this 2nd day of May, 1927, by and between the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and the N. Y. Joint Board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, and its authorized representative hereinafter referred to as the Union.

WHEREAS the contracting parties are desirous of entering into an agreement respecting labor conditions in the fur industry with the view of promoting peace and harmony therein.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual obligations herein contained, the parties hereto have agreed and do hereby agree as follows:

First: The parties hereby assume and agree to become bound by all the terms, conditions and provisions set forth in the agreement dated February 1, 1924, heretofore entered into between the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., and the Union, and in the additional agreement between the same parties dated June 11, 1926, copies of which agreements are hereto annexed, with the same force and effect as if the words "Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc.," appeared therein in place of the words "Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc." with the exception, however, of the following modifications thereof:

(a) Overtime Prohibited.

(a) Additional overtime work shall be permitted during the months of August, September, October and November in each year, except that during the month of August no overtime on Saturdays or Sundays shall be permitted, overtime work during said months shall not exceed two (2) hours in any five days in the week, at the rate of time and a half.

(b) The Impartial Chairman and the Secretary of the Conference Committee shall be chosen by mutual decision of the parties hereto.

Closed Shop.

(c) The status quo existing in the shops of members of the Association shall not be disturbed by the Union except that hereafter all new workers employed therein shall be members in good standing of the Joint Board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, only.

(d) No agreement shall be made by the Union with any other organization or individuals during the term of this agreement upon any terms more beneficial to such association or individuals than are contained herein.

In witness whereof the Association has caused these presents to be executed by its president and duly authorized representatives, and the Union has likewise executed these presents by its committee and lawfully authorized representatives.

(Signed)

FUR TRIMMING MFRS. ASSN. Inc.
By Maurice L. Steinig, Pres.
Samuel Weisinger
Emanuel M. Cohen
Beni. Goldschmidt
Michael Kaufman

N. Y. JOINT BOARD FURRIERS UNION, LOCALS 1, 5, 10 and 15.
By Ben Gold
Aaron Gross
Samuel Liebowitz

Witnessed by
Emil K. Ellis,
Herman Dollinger.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Furriers Joint Board Signs With Trimmers

(Continued from Page One)

and cease their campaign of disruption in the union.

The workers went prepared to call to the attention of the anti-committee the fact that according to the constitution, no convention can be postponed without a referendum vote of the membership; and no such referendum having been held, and yet no convention called, the present officers have illegally overstayed their elected term. Yet these men are colaborating with the reactionary forces in the American Federation of Labor to thwart further the will of the membership and drive out the leaders of the Joint Board whom they have chosen to represent them.

* * *

Newark Condemns International.

In no uncertain terms, the traitorous officials of the International Fur Workers' Union were condemned Monday night by members of Local 23 of Newark, who met in Montgomery Hall, Newark, to protest against their suspension.

Morris Langer, manager of the local, who presided, declared that there was absolutely no legal justification for this suspension on the grounds of failure to pay dues. This charge was only used as an excuse, he declared, because the International had been unsuccessful in its effort to gain control of the local by the injunction applied for several months ago.

Resolutions denouncing the International's action were passed unanimously by the workers at the meeting.

* * *

The hearings on the charges of alleged bribery of the police during the fur strike last year were again postponed yesterday, to be resumed this morning before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building at 10.30 a. m.

Dancing Feiss Axed Kicked Off Air as Bad Taste; Jazz Substituted

Civil liberties on the air got another jolt yesterday when Mrs. Mary F. Ford was cut off the microphone in the midst of a sentence supplementing Denmark as a country which kept out of the world war.

She was speaking over WGL at a dinner given in honor of Mlle Gade Gorson, the English Channel swimmer at the Hotel Majestic.

"We are proud that Mrs. Corson is a women," Mrs. Ford began, "proud that she comes from Denmark, that country which upholds an ideal of peace, that country which, said to the enemy, 'if you must cut through, cut women and children—

Right then Charles Isaacson, studio manager, switched Mrs. Ford off the air and substituted a jass band. He explained later that the argument for peace was "in bad taste."

The National Security League swung into action immediately in approval of Isaacson's action. The American Civil Liberties Union, through Director Forrest Bailey, will investigate the incident. The Union is conducting a campaign for free speech on the air.

Republican Ladies Demand Their Beer

Lady politicians of republican stripe want their booze back. That's what the Women's National Republican Club has found out as a result of a national questionnaire rent to its 3,000 members. Only 1,000 answered and 88 per cent of them want the Volstead Act amended so they can have their beer and wine.

* * *

A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting will be held Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 81 E. 110th St. under the auspices of the Workers Vegetarian Club. Aid for the Cloakmakers Bazaar will also be discussed. Speakers will include H. Mourovitch, M. Mutt, Pat Devine and J. Ginsburg.

* * *

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives Local 11, of the Workers Cooperative House at 2700 Bronx Park East is giving a concert and dance on Saturday evening. The proceeds will go into the emergency fund for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Freiheit Singing Society will participate.

* * *

$12 was collected at a farewell party by W. Levitt of 495 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Dr. John H. Heindel of the English Lutheran church of the redeemer will an unidentified working women at Bergen and Jewett Aves., Jersey City yesterday. The holy divine was charged with manslaughter.

TALK FAKE PEACE AS DIAZ TOWN IS TAKEN BY SACASA

Kellogg Admits Loan To Crush Revolution

BULLETIN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 3.—A forty-eight hour truce between the Diaz government troops and the Liberal forces under Dr. Juan Sacasa was signed here today. Fighting ceased at noon.

* * *

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 3.—While peace negotiations are in progress here, there is stiff fighting in the field.

The liberals attacked and captured the city of Magarote.

Representatives of Dr. Sacasa, liberal leader, have agreed with Henry L. Stimson on peace proposals and today these proposals were sent to General Moncada, liberal military leader, for his decision. Two United States marine officers and an escort of fifty marines took the proposals to General Moncada.

The capture of Magarote comes as a shock to those who have believed the official statements of American marine officers and the American-controlled Diaz government, that "the rebels have been suppressed."

* * *

Kellogg Admits Loan.

WASHINGTON, May 3. — Secretary of State Kellogg has openly admitted that he had sanctioned a million dollar loan by New York bankers to Diaz to smash the liberal revolution in Nicaragua.

The admission came as the result of the conflic. between Secretary Hoover and the secretary of state.

Scores Kellogg Policy.

Scoring by implication the Kellogg policy of sanctioning loans to Latin-American dictators friendly to American imperialists for the purpose of suppressing revolutions, in a speech before the Pan-American Commercial Congress yesterday, Secretary Hoover said. "No nation should itself or should permit its citizens to borrow money from foreign countries unless this money is to be devoted to productive purposes."

In response to a direct question, Secretary Kellogg admitted that he had sanctioned the million dollar loan to Diaz.

One Billion Tribute.

Reviewing American investments in foreign countries, Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, a speaker at the congress, admitted that debtor countries paid American capitalists an annual tribute of one billion dollars.

Yonkers Workers to Hear About Frame-up

YONKERS, N. Y., May 3. — A Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting will be held here Sunday, 2 p. m., at Columbus Hall. Speakers in English, Italian and other languages will address the meeting.

Young Workers Will Rally For Welsbord, Bambach, Smelkinson

(Special To The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 3.—One week from today the election of the five city commissioners will take place here with the energetic campaign put up by the three labor candidates during the last month as the most significant feature.

The Young Workers (Communist) League held a large mass meeting last night at Hodcarriers Hall, Oak St., where Albert Welsbord, one of the labor candidates for city commissioner spoke. The meeting was also addressed by several speakers representing the league.

Role of the Youth.

Welsbord pointed out the importance of the youth in the working class struggle, their role in the 4 month textile strike, and how in the future they must enroll and fight in the front ranks of labor. Many copies of the Young Worker and The DAILY WORKER were sold.

In addition to Welsbord the other labor candidates are Simon Smelkinson and Simon Bambach. They are running in the "non-partisan" election with the endorsement of the Passaic Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, the organization of which the three candidates are members.

Hold Open Air Meetings.

A series of open air meetings will be held Wednesday evening that will be addressed by the candidates and other speakers including Sylvan A. Pollack of The DAILY WORKER and Emil Gardos, Workers Party organizer.

Arrangements are being made to distribute 10,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER on Saturday as the climax of the campaign.

Return Lists.

All those who have campaign lists are urged to return them at once to 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic N. J., so enough money will be on hand for the last days of the campaign. Without money the work will be greatly hampered.

Central Committee I. L. D. Meets Thursday.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Central Committee of the International Labor Defense will be held Thursday evening, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street. All delegates are urged to be on time.

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THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO., 33 FIRST ST., N. Y.

The Solidarity of Labor Is Developed Thru Wiping Out All Nationality Lines

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

AT SEA, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Wednesday, April 15. (By Mail from Cherbourg, France.)—This morning at two o'clock the ship dropped anchor in Plymouth Harbor, Plymouth, England. But it was not until a curiously shaped boat came alongside out of the night—a mail tender—built to carry thousands of sacks of mail od its flat top, that one fully realised the shores of a foreign land had finally been reached after a week of nothing but water.

This realization came thru the medium of the faces and voices of a different people—the Englishmen. There were fully two score of them, under the direction of British postal officials, at the receiving end of long chutes that led up to the main deck of our ship. They grabbed the huge sacks of mail, placing them in designated piles to aid in forwarding them to their separate destinations. They were jovial and boisterous for the most part at their work, these Englishmen.

• • •

Up on our main deck two score members of our largely German crew revolved in a huge, human wheel, almost silently, not morose but ominous, touching the chutes at the boat's railing on the side, dumping its load and then returning to reload from the mountains of filled mail sacks piled in the deck's center.

No greeting did I see or hear, between these German and English workers. Altho the sides of the two boats touched, these Germans and English workers might as well have moved in two separate, far-removed worlds.

• • •

The newsboy came aboard from another tender that came alongside to take off the passengers bound for London and other points in the British Isles. American money was as good as if I had merely crossed the border into Canada, from Detroit or Niagara Falls.

I got a copy of the London Daily Mail and found that the Prince of Wales had only yesterday pressed the button that had set in motion the 42 printing press units in its new home in Northcliffe House. It was all thoroly covered in pictures.

• • •

But the item that should interest workers in the United States, especially the coal miners, told of the thousands of would-be emigrants from Scotland to the United States who have applied for visas in the Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee consular areas. It was stated that these consulates have a waiting list of 60,000 applicants, more than 50,000 of whom live in South Western Scotland. Scotland's share of the British quota will this year be not more than 15,000.

But this migration is on the move and must be assimilated by the working class in the United States, largely by the coal miners because into this industry much of the immigration flows. This is something for the coal miners to think about, and to steel them to greater efforts in the struggle now raging.

Thousands of these Scotchmen are coal miners who will want jobs in American pits. Their funds are practically depleted. They will not have much more than passage money. They are doubtless in the same circumstances as the large number of Irish who came to the United States on its last trip westward across the Atlantic. A steward told me they were all practically down to their last cent. They will work. They want jobs.

The stand-offish attitude of the Germans on this government-owned United States Linar, President Roosevelt, and the Englishmen on the mail tender, "Sir Francis Drake," or even support of capitalist class immigration laws of the United States will not help. The solidarity of labor will.

• • •

In this series of articles on the coal miners' struggle, I cite the favorable position enjoyed by the antiracite mine owners, in 1888, when they managed to crush the strike of that year largely because of a "superabundance of labor thruout the anthracite regions. By this time the southern European workers were coming in at a rate which made their competition formidable for the miners of north European extraction who had come before them. Differences in language and customs made their assimilation difficult, and their lower standards of living and willingness to work for lower wages tended to displace "native" workers. Yet these same "immigrants" have later become some of the best members, and fighters of the United Mine Workers of America.

In this respect the problem of the anthracite is also that of the bituminous fields. In fact, the development of the struggle in the two wings of the industry have been very similar.

It may, therefore, not be out of place to recount some of the other features of this anthracite struggle in 1888, that may be duplicated at any time in the present bituminous conflict.

At first the Lehigh operators had refused to consider the demands of the workers for remedying the evils of the industry. As a result 10,000 men went out on strike. The Reading Company agreed to an increase of wages for its men. While working the Reading miners contributed money to the support of the Lehigh strikers. But the Reading miners soon discovered that the Reading company was supplying the Lehigh selling agencies with coal. The effect of this would ultimately be to starve the Lehigh strikers into submission, in spite of the support they were getting, when the Reading company in its turn would reduce the wages of its miners. This is an excellent example of the working out of the Lewis policies in the present warfare between miners and owners.

• • •

Refusal on the part of the railroad workers to load coal and to switch cars designated for Lehigh agencies led to the discharge of those who refused and brought on a crisis with both the miners and the railroad workers of the Reading Company. The trouble was temporarily smoothed out, but because of a delay in sending the telegrams which ordered the men to return to work, many failed to report. The company had stipulated that those who did not return to work at the agreed time would be discharged, and as a result 6,000 railroad men were let out. On Jan. 1, 1888, no agreement having been reached, 22,000 Reading miners went on strike.

• • •

The ensuing bitter struggle brought on a congressional investigation. The committee of investigators concluded that the Reading Company had delayed the telegrams in order to precipitate a strike. Also that the so-called "Shamandoah Riot" was intentionally provoked "by the company for the purpose of placing the strikers in the position of offenders, and of thus influencing public opinion in favor of the company."

It was declared that the committee believed the company had decided that the union was getting too strong and that the time had come to crush it.

The committee was confirmed in its opinion by the evidence which it collected relevant to the general industrial situation in the anthracite field. The company had mined its full quota of coal as established by the "Hor-

(Continued on fourth column)

Nagging de Niggah

By WILLIAM MELVILLE SUTTON,
ARTICLE V.

Somewhere below Cincinnati—probably not many miles from that dreamy city—the serene, stellike body of Mason and Dixon's line ceases. Out of Cincinnati, bound for all points in the South, run palatial trains, all-Pullmans, designed for millionaires, nouveau-riche and Northern Salesmen. What Demand Comfort. Out of this same port run cheaper accomodations—combinations of Pullmans and coaches—and "niggah" coaches.

Crossing the Dead Line.

The Northerner may know little about geography—he may not know just where the Mason and Dixon line divides North from South, much vaunted, but fictitious liberalism from paraded bigotry, half-hearted, wordy tolerance from complete intolerance. Yet, however weak his powers of discernment, let him cross the Mason and Dixon line and he knows. How does he know? The Negro of Negroes lives in slightly emboldened by the absence of kicks in the North and as employe of the Pullman or the railway company, courteously, but firmly and impressively, furthered the chamber business of his or her employers, now become, veritably, a shrinking, fawning slave.

The white man—the homing Southerner and the sojourning Northerner with a superiority complex—who accepted the black man's service a little timidly, a little fearfully perhaps, yet in the spirit in which it was proffered, now is the self-assertive master, curt, abrupt, peremptory, blustering.

The Negro knows ha is in the South; the Northerner knows ha is in the South. Both forget or ignore the existence of the Emancipation Proclamation or the Constitutional Amendment that seeks to make all men free and equal in this good old U. S. A. For the Southerner it is merely the return of the master of his domain. The spirit of the South, to speak of the Negro and his Northern "friend," pervades them both. He who doubts that a Northerner can become a Southerner in a few minutes need but ride across the smug imaginary line that separates the apparently free Negro from the obviously enslaved. Just to cross the line on an American train is sufficient introduction to the nature of the South.

Give a Liberal Power!

The usual Northerner, however boisterous he is in asserting his liberalism, is always ready to try out his power on the black in the South. Often, being of the same mental and social calibre as the Southerner, he smarts of a too equal rating of Negro with white; often, he smarts for no reason at all. Whatever his emotions, he becomes an experimenting psychologist among the Negroes. Figuratively, ha likes to kick one and hear him squeal and see him run, and with the positive assurance that no white black has the audacity or the courage to return tho kick, for always in the offing, with hands itching to slip a shackle upon his head and to arrest him up to the nearest tree, stands the white man's mob—symbol of the white man's justice in the South—ready to act as if out of nowhere in less than it takes to say "Jack Robinson" or, for that matter, than it takes to kick a niggah. To the Southerner, born and bred to superiority and mastery, asserting his royal rights is a boring process. He would rather kick a dog—there is much more fun in that for him.

They Do Lynch.

This matter of lynchings and mob-rule: I, in common with other Northerners who had never been in the South, had always been inclined to doubt the number of hangings of Negroes and to ascribe the fact I was willing to admit were perpetrated to a gang of irresponsible, uprighteous defenders of virginity, who, envious because a black and not they, was courageous enough to take it from a woman, reimbursed their lean souls by wrecking vengeance upon him.

Unreported Lynchings.

But during my stay among the corn and watermelon, the cotton and the rice, my doubts were knocked on the head. I found that lesser crimes gave rise to mob rule and lynchings, that a mere theft—for which a white man might be sentenced to 90 days in the county jail—would bring swift death to a black, that the mere presence of a Negro in the neighborhood of a crime would make him and a rope the center of a huge and thirsty celebration, and news of which would ever penetrate to the North.

The festivities would be entered in with a great show of spirit, zest, gayety and enjoyment by every worshipful Baptist, Methodist, Kinkster and other fleshish morons in the vicinity who could be gathered in 15 minutes or so, and these sadists would be supplemented as the celebration continued by others to whom the glorious news had spread. After it was all over, nothing would be said. There would be a deadly sinister calm. No one would know anything about it. The participants would not even recognize each other. Perfunctory investigations, resulting in nothing, of course, would be made by the authorities, many of whom, I would venture to say, were among the merry throng, if not among the masked masters of ceremonies, that watched like a scientific group the writhings and meanings of a Negro depended from rope and tree.

It was while I was in Memphis that I heard the story of such an affair—the inside story, not the one given to the press, which represented the Negro victim as a fiend who had committed an unspeakable crime. Memphis is the center of the world's greatest and biggest inland cotton market—a story involving a young Negro whose life and death took place in a little village in the Ozark Mountains. Originally the black, who was 19 years old, had been accused of stealing corn from another black, but that was inconsequential. Then he was accused of stealing furs and animals from a silver fox ranch, owned by a white man. Although the situation then took on serious proportions, since a white man was involved, the rancher could not stir up enough wrath to bring about a lynching and he could not produce sufficient evidence, even in the South, to cause the Negro's arrest.

Then he succeeded in fastening a reputation easily slain—that of a Negro. Thus, when a white girl, aged nine, disappeared from the hills, young Tom—I call him that, as I cannot recall his real name—was charged with raping and then killing the child. Without much ado, without questioning, without efforts having been made to ascertain the facts, without trial, Tom was torn from his cabin, around which grew the corn he was raising for his livelihood, was dragged through the hills, over rocks and stones, and hanged, a torn figure, to the pole. And when the district attorney of the county was asked what he was going to do about it, he replied, naively, yet with finality:

"No-Account, Enyways."

"They ain't much we kin do." We don't lose no fathers wus'n on the lynchin,' an' besides, he wuz a no-account niggah, enyways."

And illustrating the effect on the Negro: A young Southern lady, full of the Southerner's pride of the South, and a worker for the astimable Red Cross of Memphis, who accepted my card and myself during our atheistic and Northern views, finding in us a new sort of audience to her fund of Negro stories which she was so fond of telling because they illustrated her humane and social scientific activities, and thereby her rare ability, retailed this one—not privy to the fact that it was an arraignment of her and her kind.

One day, a much harassed and fearful Negro entered the Red Cross office and pleaded that the workers charity help him out of a dilemma, which involved a debt, a white farmer and a threat of jail for the black. Our young lady promised to help him, to negotiate with the white man and to obtain more time for his paying of the debt. This entailed a trip to a suburb of Memphis, where the farmer reigned liege lord over the descendants of his ancestors' slaves and exslaves. In her Ford, the Red Cross worker took the black to the suburb, offering to ask his fellow-men company. It was a day after a severe rain storm, the first in many weeks of dreuth, and the dried dirt of the highways was an unsafe and slippery foundation. Especially was it slippery and dangerous on a steep hill that they had to traverse in order to reach their destination. An accident did occur, had to get out of the automobile and walk.

A few feet from the top of the hill, the Red Cross lady found that her French heels and her automobile legs were not equal to the task before them—the mud was too menacing, tha hill too steep. There was the danger of a twisted ankle or a broken collar-bone or worse.

"Hey, niggah," she called to the black walking a few paces behind her, in approved Negro-to-white attitude, "give me a hand, and help me down the hill."

The Lesson of Fear.

"Lawdy, lawdy, leddy" cried the Negro in alarm, "If ah was to give y'all a hand and y'all was to slip whoah would ah be? Ah'd jest natch'ly be lynched an' no questions asked."

She remonstrated with him.

"No, no, leddy, ah's 'fraid. They ain't no white folks 'round heah naow, nohow, but jest y'all let 'em see a white leddy git hurt in a niggah's comp'ny an' den dey'd 'pear fum nowhah."

And all the way down the hill, as the leddy clumsily and fearfully made slow descent, he importuned her not to slip, looked about nervously in panic, hoped that she would not fall.

"Y'all's got mah life in yoh hands, leddy. Y'all see, don'cha, dat ef y'all was to fall an' ah was to stoh to help y'all—does white men simply wouldn' understan' an' think ah was—wal, ah was tryin'—y'all see, don'cha. Ah suah would be lynched."

Thus, has the Negro learned his lesson of fear.

Free Publicity for Navy

Publicity experts for the navy got in some good cracks yesterday evening as the populace watched the serial illumination of the city by the searchlights of 47 men of war, part of the imperialist armada anchored in the Hudson River. Ships from Staten Island to Yonkers joined in the display.

Mlle. Gade Corson, channel swimmer, was employed to ride the entire length of the fleet on water skis while amateur pictorial beats' loaded with camera followed.

The whole business is expected to boost the law rate of enlistment in the navy, and the marines for service against the workers and peasants of China, Nicaragua and other countries against whom the United States is now making war.

Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By ROBERT DUNN.

(Continued From Last Issue.)

There are other reasons why labor should stay away from Mr. Easley than the fact that he is a link between Mr. Easley and Mr. Burns, late of the Department of Justice, were very intimate. Some reports have it that Easley claims the credit for the appointment of Burns as head of the Bureau of Investigation. It is known also that Mr. Easley raised a moderate amount of the cash used by Mr. Burns in his Michigan prosecutions against the Communists in 1923. Certainly he gave Burns a more than friendly boost in broadcasting that gentleman's assaults on liberals, pacifists and "reds."

In addition to his relations to Mr. Burns, other channels to the federal authorities were open to Mr. Easley that would be denied the average citizen. Personal friendships mean a lot. Common aims and interests also count. Members of one's executive committee who have held public office also help. It is not, therefore, an exaggeration to say that Easley's access to the nation's red-baiting government departments, such as those presided over by Messrs. Daugherty and Denby, was more or less one hundred percent. As Gen. Amos B. Parker, former president of the N. C. F. hinted, as much when, in speaking of the "radical menace," he said: "Through the expenditure of large sums of money and the use of all the machinery of the federal and some of the state governments a tremendous amount of authoritative and invaluable material has been gathered which is available to all citizens seeking the truth." The N. C. F. undoubtedly had access to this pondarous information and apparently assisted in its distribution.

Again in one of Easley's leaflets describing proposed skirmishes with the "Reds" we find this sentence:

"Also in so far as is compatible with public interest, the department will facilitate in every way the co-operation of governmental agencies in Washington."

Burns' unusual intimacy with the professional patriotic societies, notably Easley's, may be contrasted with his reply to the secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War who had requested permission to inspect the files of the Bureau of Investigation for the incriminating evidence Burns stated he had on the peace advocates:

"I must advise you that it has long been the practice of the Bureau to hold its files confidential and available for confidential use only and I regret that, under this rule, it would be impossible for me to answer your inquiry."

But Burns made a practice of breaking that rule for the benefit of Easley and his fellow business patriots!

Secret Reds.

There is no room here to recount the Easlian reaction to Russia except to remark that no subject is better calculated to throw Ralph—as well as his pal Matthew Woll—into a spasm. Socialism has always been an abomination to him but Soviet Russia and its program is the abomination of abominations. Anyone visiting Russia and returning with anything but horror and atrocity stories is the immediate object of our business patriot's rage and indignation. Senators and congressmen have not been spared. Relief workers have come in for particularly intense specimens of his wrath. Take, as the latest case in point, Dr. Louis Hatch Allen on the Russian Famine Fund. Easley charged that the Russia Famine Fund had some 60 prenounced Bolshevik sympathizers out of 84 on its National Committee which included Governor Alfred E. Smith, Nicholas Murray Butler, Bliss, Jr., Charles R. Crane, Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, Hon. David R. Francis, former Ambassador to Russia, Robert Herrick, Cyrus H. McCormick and Samuel Untermyer. Said Mr. Easley, writing to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Russia Famine Fund: "If tha people who are contributing to the Russian Famine Fund understood that their money is being used by Lenin and Trotsky, contributions would soon cease." George W. Wickersham and Henry W. Taft and Herbert Parsons and Julius Rosenwald, also members of the Fund did not understand so! They did not resign. But super-patriot Ralph was in earnest and threatened to give the matter a more serious press and stated that he had "turned it over to the Department of Justice for investigation."

In his white against the Russia Famine Fund and the Quakers, through whom they are distributing its supplies, Mr. Easley developed a frenzied line of reasoning which is characteristic. Ha held that Pref. Jerome Davis of the Yale Divinity School was a hardened Bolshevik because he had written an article for the New Republic describing in sympathetic terms the milk distribution work in Moscow of a certain English Quaker named Watts. But Watts in turn praised the Soviet authorities for their co-operation in milk distribution and in general for their educational activities in the face of famine. So, reasoned Easley, Watts is obviously a hardened Bolshevik. But Watts is also a Quaker. Therefore the Quakers are all hardened Bolos. Since the Russian Famine Fund distributes through the Quakers it, too, must be Boishevik. And since Davis praised Watts who praises the Soviet, he too is a double-dyed follower of Lenin.

The whole episode—and pages like it are available—is of value only to show another case of Easley's complex against Communists in general and any organization which can, by his singular logic, be even distantly connected with them. And in this case he was involved with an organization including on its committee even the name of his trusted friend, Samuel Gompers himself!

(To Be Continued.)

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(Continued from first column)

gan Pool" of 1886. This pool had estimated the output needed for the year, fixed a penalty of 50 cents per ton for exceeding tonnage, raised the price of coal 25 cents per ton, and appointed a committee to fix allotments.

• • •

The congressional committee found that inter-related interests controlled all the railroad lines which penetrated the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions except the Pennsylvania Railroad; that competition in freight rates was eliminated; that production was restricted and prices were controlled; that so-called independent operators surrendered as freight charges 36 percent of the price which their coal brought; and that wages were arbitrarily fixed. The committee concluded that "it (was) difficult to imagine how the common carrier could commit greater depredations upon national commerce, more flagrant violations of the law, of greater abuses of individual and public rights."

But these were "mere words" from capitalist parliamentarians. The miners lost the strike and went to work at the terms dictated by the mine owners. The policies of John L. Lewis failed in 1888. They cannot help but fail these two-score years later with an even greater consolidation of ownership of railroads, coal lands and coal companies.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

Sailors' Chanty

I throw out my chest,
And I boast and I brag;
Oh, great is my country,
And proud is its flag;
Its power is dreaded
Wherever men speak;
It gives me a job
For eleven a week.

Our navy's the best,
Our air fleet's supreme;
Lands quake when they see
Our bayonets gleam;
My country is honored
By Turk and by Greek;
It gives me a job
For eleven a week.

It's true there are holes
In the shoes on my feet;
And once in a while
I have nothing to eat;
But still I rejoice
(Though I can't pay my rent)
That the "national wealth"
Has increased ten per cent.

—JOSEPH FREEMAN.

Society Notes—There la no cause for pessimism in regard to British labor. It is making steady progress socially. Already its leaders mix in the best circles. MacDonald was allowed to chat with Coolidge. More significant still, an authority on style has attested publicly that British labor leaders—whatever one might say about their views—are at least correct in their clothes. The wedding of Peggy Thomas, daughter of the labor chief, J. H. Thomas, served as a crucial test. Society circles were all agog. Would the occasion measure up to social standards? Would labor be equal to its new dignity as lackey of the aristocrats?

Labor stood the test. The New York Times from London reports that "the British Labor Party has been tried by a style expert and found not wanting." This expert (none other than the editor of "Tailor and Cutter") is quoted as saying: "There was a pleasant surprise in store. Labor has grown up, has assumed responsibility and gone to a good tailor. Not only relatively but positively is labor to be congratuinted on its appearance at the wedding. There were leading Conservatives and Liberals present with lords and men of great possessions, but labor held its own in the cut of its morning coat and the tilt and gloss of its top hat. Mr. Thomas was well dressed and wore a vest, spats and a boutonniere to brighten up his formal suit. Ma. Henderson, although not the glass of fashion and the mold of form of Thomas, because he lacks the figure and air, offered no room for criticism."

From private sources we are able to supplement this account. It is reported that eighteen members of the British Labor Party will be expelled because of serious deviations in etiquette. One of them, it appears, wore a white cravat instead of the yellow one prescribed, as everyone knows, for conservative labor leaders. Another is accused of a red stripe in his underwear; in defense he has submitted affidavits by his laundryman to the effect that the red was quite accidental. All candidates for office on the labor ticket hereafter must show a diploma from an accredited finishing school. They will be required to take oath on some standard work on etiquette never to shame their constituencies by any lapse in good manners.

HINTS TO HOMICIDES

What follows may have no practical value for Mrs. Snyder or her boy friend. They have chosen their strategy of defense and will have to abide by it. But we offer the comment anyhow. It may be of service to future murderers. Somewhere and somehow our advice may strike fertile soil, like an oat sown casually, etc. We feel very strongly that Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray and their respective attorneys have blundered. Their defense has shown an astounding failure to understand the psychology of the suburbs.

One of the strongest tenets of American middle-class faith is that "love is blind." It is perhaps the cornerstone of the whole structure of popular beliefs. Not merely is love blind, but it is somehow made more beautiful by its blindness. In real estate and bridge and politics we must have sanity, clear vision, etc. But in love—the more cock-eyed and imbecile the better. In fact, when a man and a woman retain their common sense, look normal, talk without twittering, avoid frenzies and otherwise run counter to literary and movie specifications for lovers—their love is obviously a fake.

That was the great chance for Ruth and her boy friend. They had it in their power to make of themselves symbols of love at its blindest and most imbecile. They might have twined their names and their pictures in numberless chromos of Romantic Love, Devastating Passion, Great Primal Instincts, The Passion That Dares, Love That Recks Not. They might have tapped the great reservoirs of American sentimentality and made them to gush and to gurgle. Imagine Ruth and Judd sitting in the court room, gazing love lornly into one another's eyes, seizing every chance for touching hands. Imagine them each insisting that the other was blameless; that he—or she—alone did this thing blindly, driven by an overwhelming love.

"I hardly knew what I was doing, gentlemen. It was something stronger than myself—something that gripped me and made me its slave." How can I explain it, when I do not know myself? I suppose it was love, gentlemen, love—you know."

And we wager that no jury could be found to disturb such a pretty picture by shoving an electric chair on the scene. Such insane passion seems somehow a part of Glorious American Institutions, the Constitution, Dr. Frank Crane, the National Security League.

But instead the two defendants chose to accuse one another, to glare across the table. Any scenario writer could have put them wise.

TO JUDGE THAYER

Tyrant, you, who sit there on the throne,
Leering down on those who dare to moan
At your cruel passion.

Sadist, taking joy in others' pains!
You, we say, sha'n't always hold the reins
In this bold fashion!

For soon a day will come when o'er the land,
A marching throng of men hand in hand;
Shall make you cower!

And taking what is theirs by right and deed,
Shall oust you and the rest who live on greed—
When they take power.

—PUNCHINO.

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED; FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK; FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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ILLINOIS MINERS CONVENTION MAY GET MORE ACTION

Militants Would Extend Efforts Over South

By DAN V. GRANT

PEORIA, Ill., May 4. — Thirty-First Consgcutive and Sixth Biennial Convention of the Illinois mine workers assembles here, when the union has already entered into its fifth week of the coal strike and all the forces of organized capital are being utilized, all the powers of the public opinion and capitalist press, in order that a condition may be created that will result in a reduction of wages as against those paid in the mines of this country and also in order to smash the union.

Pres. Fishwick of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America has already announced thru the capitalist press that only internal affairs of the organization will be transacted at the convention. The progressive delegates will fight against this. The strike is the paramount thing to all the men back on strike. They will bring the strike on the floor of the convention and demand a 100% strike to save the miners' union and better the conditions of the miners, 100% strike to include the unorganized bituminous miners and the anthracite miners.

Victorious Slogans.

The slogans of the Pioneers of the miners' union as well as the progressives of today are, "An injury to one is an injury to all." "Strike one, strike all." This is the spirit that organized and built the miners' union. Lewis-Fishwick's policy of local and district agreements is a drowning man's policy, and will only weaken and cause demoralization among the miners.

The question of strike relief is of vital importance and should become a big issue at the convention, because of the severe suffering among a large number of miners, their wives and children, that will soon exist among the striking miners.

"Save The Union."

Brophy's "Save the Union" program, the progressive delegates will fight for militantly. Such issues as the labor party, nationalization of the mines, organize the unorganized, etc., will come up in the convention and the right kind of action will produce results that count. The Illinois miners must step forward.

The Illinois mine workers with 72,000 dues paying members occupies a key, or strategic position in the central competitive field. Therefore, the proceedings of this convention will be watched with great interest by both the striking miners and the operators.

Try To Smash Union.

Since the war, the Illinois miners have had to go thru three big strikes. The bosses have used all the power in the economic struggle in order to smash the union and compel them to accept lower wages and worse working conditions. Today the Illinois boasses are making preparations to strangle the union and in all probability to operate on a non-union basis.

For instance, the big mine of the Peabody Coal Co., at Taylorville has built a stockade around its property, a six foot fence of closely woven wire strung on iron posts, set in concrete and surrounded by four strands of barbed wire. The same procedure has been followed in several of the mining camps of southern Illinois and similar measures are reported to be in contemplation for Peabody's No. 7 and No. 8 mines near Taylorville.

Two Enemies.

The Illinois miners have not only had to meet these attacks and threatened attacks of their bosses; they have also had to fight the treachery of the reactionary Lewis-Fishwick and Farrington machine which stands in the way of the miners making a militant fight in their own interests. When Judge Anderson issued his famous injunction during the 1919 strike ordering Lewis to order the miners back to work against their will and in violation of the constitution, Mr. Lewis obeyed and said, "I cannot fight the government." Now Lewis expels those who have best fought the bosses.

Frank Is Gone.

The Illinois miners for the first time in many years will be without the services of Frank Farrington, who has been exposed as a Peabody Coal Co., stool-pigeon. But the coal miners of Illinois know that Harry Fishwick and Lewis and the whole bureaucratic district machine are tarred with the same Peabody brush and that Fishwick in particular was Farrington's loyal lieutenant.

Shielding the Higher-ups Through Dismissal of Oil Co. Indictments

Indictments against the Century Consolidated Oil Company, and numerous other defendants, charging a conspiracy to defraud investors through the sale of worthless stock were ordered dismissed yesterday by United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle.

According to the true bills scores of investors were defrauded of large sums of money through purchase of stock in the corporation, which was represented as a $10,000,000 concern.

A sensational phase of the early investigation was the allegation that the defendants had represented to investors that the late Charles B. Manville, formerly head of the Johns-Manville Asbestos Company, was owner of the Century Company, and that W. H. Sage of the Iowa State Insurance Company was its secretary.

Simpson reported that the death of Manville would retard investigation. The indictment was quashed, despite the efforts of victims to regain their losses said to run into thousands of dollars.

RESCUE WORK IN COAL MINE SLOW; STATE IN CHARGE

EVERETTSVILLE, W. Va., May 4. —Rescue work proceeds ever more slowly, in the fire swept, explosion wrecked, gas filled mine No. 3. of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. here.

If the crews under the direction of R. M. Lambie, state mine bureau chief, are really being used to save lives, and not just stop the fire and protect reserves of coal property, they are going about it in a round about way.

Possibly Alive.

There are still fifty miners, buried in the depths of the mine, and possibly alive, the official statements hold out little hope. The mine bureau chief has ordered a number of brick walls built, cutting off the burning portion of the mine, and says that after this is done, the rescue crews will try to work along into the deeper parts of the mine.

Then Will "Rush."

Lambie says that rescue crews will be "rushed" to entry number seven, northwest, where seventeen miners were believed to have been at work when the explosion shook the mine last Saturday.

If those men are dead, there is no chance that the others in the mine will come out alive, according to Lambie, twenty-four dead have been accounted for, and the name of another miner, William Jackson, was added today to the list of men entombed.

Another Victim.

A check-up of miners' homes revealed that Jackson entered the mine Saturday and did not come out. If the company estimate is correct the toll of the blast will be ninety-four lives, assuming that the entombed men cannot now be rescued as the mine experts believe.

The body of Harvey McKay, the latest victim removed from the mine, was sent to Elizabeth, Pa., to his relatives.

Checking the position of two mine trains, which were wrecked near where six bodies were found late yesterday, mine experts said the trains were too far apart to have caused the explosion through a collision, as at first believed. It had been the belief of rescuers that the trains speeding to the mine mouth, might have crashed at an intersection, the force of the impact compressing mine gas and causing it to explode.

Two More Navy Fliers Killed; Probe Starts

NORFOLK, Va., May 4.—A board of inquiry started today an investigation into the fatal crash of a naval seaplane in which Commander Hardy S. Page and Lieut. R. V. Pollard were killed. Their deaths marked the tenth fatality in two weeks along naval flyers here, and has resulted in talk of a sweeping investigation that will cover more than this one crash.

Check Jersey Fires

With thirty-six miles of wooded lands in Atlantic County, New Jersey, reduced to a charred and blackened waste, the forest and brush fires which have raged since Sunday night, were reported completely under control yesterday.

VANZETTI CASE NOW FORMALLY BEFORE FULLER

2 Workers Ask Liberty Or Death

BOSTON, May 4.—Governor Fuller at last is formally launched into a full review of the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case.

He received today the petition from Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti which he has demanded before taking up their case with a view to investigating fully the frame-up by which the two Italian workers are scheduled to be electrocuted at Charlestown State Prison on July 10.

The petition to Fuller does not plead for mercy, it spurns any implication of guilt and demands no pardon. Sacco and Vanzetti ask simply for liberty or for death.

The petition, an eloquent document of 16 closely typewritten pages and rivalling Vanzetti's great speech before the cowering Judge Thayer in Dedham court at the pronouncing of the death sentence, was penned laboriously by Vanzetti himself over a period of weeks. Long conferences with Sacco resulted in minor changes while William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel, has revised the petition to conform with certain legal requirements.

Hope for Review

Members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, including Aldino Felicani, Joseph Rossi, Gardner Jackson, Emilco Fabbri and Emilio Coda

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GENEVA CONFAB TO PATCH PLUTE ECONOMY OPENS

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 4. — The International Economic Conference, whose object is the stabilization of tottering capitalist economy, opened today, with 1,500 delegates, representing forty-six nations present.

Interest at the first session of the parley was centered less on the opening address of former Premier Theunis of Belgium, president of the conference, than the arrival of the Russian delegation from Baste. The Soviet Union has steadily refused to participate in Geneva conferences since the Swiss government freed the assassin of Vorovsky, Soviet Union delegate to the Lausanne conference.

Fear European Competition.

That the conflicting interests of European and American industrialists will give rise to a number of heated battles was indicated at the opening session at which American representatives expressed the fear that "European combines would compel Americans to accept fixed monopolistic prices on goods." The truth of the matter is that American industrialists, particularly the steel magnates, fear the competition of the new powerful European cartels.

Another point of conflict will probably be the control that European capitalist countries exercise over the export of raw materials—particularly rubber—from their colonies; while the question of war debts is another that will arouse heated controversy at the parley.

Confab Futile.

In his opening address M. Theunis said, "We have to conduct a general inquiry and a broad survey into the main aspects of the world economic situation and the causes of the present unstable conditions."

The futility of the conference is seen even by the capitalist press. "There is complete harmony only about one point in Geneva," says the Berliner Tageblatt. "This is the extreme skeptical appraisal of the spirit of compromise and conciliation prevailing in all delegations. Geneva has certainly witnessed greater enthusiasm at other occasions."

Soviet Delegation.

The Soviet delegation at the conference consists of Ostinski, Sokolnikoff, Kinchuk, head of the press department, and Stein, head of the German department of the Soviet Foreign Office. Ossinski is head of the statistical bureau, while Sokolnikoff is former finance minister.

Passaic Meetings This Week.

Meetings arranged this week are a Jewish meeting Friday night at Cantors' Hall, Monroe St.; an Italian rally Sunday at Hod Carriers' Hall, Oak St., and a meeting for the Negro workers on Monday.

Treasury Aide Denies Churchill Debt Statement



In support of Secretary Mellon's much disputed statement in regard to the uses to which Britain put American loans, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, G. B. Winston (above) has made public figures which show marked discrepancies between the figures quoted by Winston Churchill (below) British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and those on the American financial books. Mr. Churchill, for instance, said that Britain spent three billions of her own money here, whereas the figures show only three quarters of a billion so spent.

CHURCHILL'S NOTE PROTESTS MELLON COLLECTION IDEA

"Much at Variance" Say Uncle Shylock's Men

LONDON, May 4.—The British government has sent a new note to the United States, setting forth its position with regard to war debts.

The note was drafted by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and is in reply to recent observations by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon on the debt question.

The note will be published here tomorrow.

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Mellon Got The Kick.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A communication from the British government, setting forth certain views on the international war debt question that are at variance with those recently expressed by Secretary of the Trensury Mellon, has been received at the state department, it was learned today.

The British note has been the subject of a conference between President Coolidge, Secretary Mellon and state department officials, but all refused to discuss it in any way.

Making Answer.

Secretary Mellon, it was learned at the state department, is now preparing a reply to the British communication.

It is understood Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, disputes Mr. Mellon at many points as set forth in Mellon's recent letter to President Hibben of Princeton.

Welfare Island Jailer Peddled Dope, Charge

Jeremiah O'Connor, a temporary keeper on Welfare Island was arrested yesterday on a charge of smuggling drugs to addicts under treatment there. Supervising Warden Henry O. Schleth stated that he found heroin and a hypodermic needle in O'Conner's possession.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

HANKOW NATIONALIST TROOPS ROUT CHANG TSO LIN IN SOUTHERN HONAN; SOVIET UNION SENDS A NOTE PROTESTING ILLEGAL TRIAL OF CITIZENS

Police Swarm Around The Scab White Printing Company; Unionist Hurt

CHICAGO (FP)—The second week of the White Printing House lockout finds a union man in the hospital, the strikebreakers bunking inside the plant and the police swarming on the outside. Over 200 members of the Typographical No. 16, Pressmen 3 and 4, Bookbinders 8 and Bindery Workers 30 were locked out when the establishment, formerly the Regan Printing House, went non-union overnight. A federal injunction against picketing and other usual strike activities was extended when bearings to make it permanent were postponed.

The shop has lost a considerable part of its business due to switching of magazines to union houses.

RED FIGHTERS PAY HOMAGE TO RUTHENBERG

Ship Builders Guard Ashes of Leader

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BREMEN, Germany (By Mail).—Three times it sounded:

"Rote Front!
"Rote Front!
"Rote Front!"

It was the parting salute of the Guard of Honor of the Red Front Fighters of Bremen, drawn up in martial array on the railroad station platform. Then the train started. We were on our way, carrying the ashes of Ruthenberg to Hamburg, our next stop.

It was early Sunday (Easter) morning, seven o'clock. As the order was given for the train to depart, the Red Front leader called the comrades to "Attention!" and gave the command for the parting salute. This consists of the leader saying, with considerable snap, "Rote!" (Red) in one syllable. The Red Front Fighters then reply in unison, "Front!" This is repeated twice. The German enunciation is deep and strong, so that when many partake in the salute, it has an

(Continued on Page Three)

MacMURRAY IS REPUDIATED BY ADMINISTRATION

Drafted Threatening Note to China

(By A Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Coolidge, thru his famed alter ego, "The White House Spokesman," informed the press that he knew of no threatening note that the Great Powers had drafted in reply to the answer of the Cantonese to the original complaint of the powers. In a vague, uncertain manner, he added, that the representatives of these powers in Peking may have formulated such a comunication, but that he knew nothing of it.

Exactly three hours later, from an unimpeachable source, it was ascertained that the state department had been in possession of the note for several weeks, and that it was President Coolidge's and Secretary Kellogg's timidity about joining in this drastic action it urged that had halted its presentation to the Cantonese. The informant, an internationally known member of Congress, declared that he had read the note and had been shocked by its harshness. He was shown the document by Secretary of State Kellogg, as well as a letter discussing the project, written by the American minister to China, MacMurray.

Minister Drafted Note.

From this source it was also learned that MacMurray and the British representative were responsible for the drafting of the threatening

(Continued on Page Two)

Fear for Lives of Captured Envoys; Powers Would Goad Soviet Union Into War

British Bombard Chinese at Nanking, Kiangyin, When Hit by Stray Rifle Bullet

HANKOW, May 4.—The invading army of Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, suffered a severe reverse at the hands of Hankow Nationalist troops under the command of General Tang Chen-tse in southern Honan.

The Nationalist troops captured eighteen of the thirty-six field guns belonging to the northern war lords as well as a quantity of military supplies.

The Hankow Nationalist troops have also defeated an army of Chiang Kai-shek's at Kiukiang.

• • •

U. S. S. R. Sends Protest.

PEKING, May 4.—The Soviet Union has sent a note to the Peking government announcing that it will "take suitable steps" if prisoners, citizens of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, taken in the embassy raids, are tried and condemned by the same courts which tried and condemned the Chinese Communists captured in these raids.

Fear For Prisoners.

Fears are felt in some circles today far the safety of the fifteen of the embassy staff who were arrested during the raids on the Soviet Union embassy.

Packages of linen sent to the prisoners have been returned, leading to the belief that they may have been executed or perhaps secretly deported.

The imperialist powers, particularly Great Britain, are willing to go to any lengths to provoke the Soviet Union into a war, it is believed.

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Appeal To Foreign Soldiers.

HANKOW, May 4.—Handbills signed by the General Federation of Trade Unions petition foreign troops stationed here not to shoot their Chinese fellow-workers. The handbills read: "You sailors on the warships come from the working class and should join us in our common demands. Although your warships threaten the lives of our people, we workers and peasants greet you as our class brothers. Would you kill us?"

• • •

British Bombard Chinese.

SHANGHAI, May 4.—The British gunboat Cockchafer fired at Chinese troops stationed near Nanking today. The British destroyer Wanderer fired upon Chinese at Kiangyin. Both ships had been accidentally hit by stray rifle bullets. The number of Chinese killed by British fire is unknown.

OPEN AIR MEETS IN PASSAIC ARE WELL ATTENDED

Weisbord Speaks to Big Crowds

PASSAIC, N. J., May 4.—A series of open air meetings were held here tonight for the labor candidates Albert Weisbord, Simon Smelkinson and Simon Bambach. In the workingclass centers of the city hundreds listened eagerly as the message of labor was being delivered.

In addition to the candidates the speakers included Sylvan A. Pollack of The DAILY WORKER; Emil Gardos, Workers Party Organizer; Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographers' Union, New York, and Herman Gordon and Max Maraish of the Young Workers League.

The labor campaign committee announced today that the labor candidates will be the first three names on the ballot at next Monday's election. Workers when they go to the polls should place crosses next to these three names only, as they are the only nominees who represent the workingclass interests.

Hold Youth Meeting.

Weisbord spoke at a meeting arranged by the Young Workers League held at Hod Carriers Hall, Oak St., on Tuesday evening. Several hundred young workers listened to addresses by Weisbord, Clarence Miller and other speakers.

Arrangements are being made to distribute 10,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER as the climax of the campaign.

Return Lists.

All those who have campaign lists are urged to return them at once to 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J., so enough money will be on hand for the last days of the compaign. Without money the work will be greatly hampered.

$50,000,000 Profits Not Reported by Mutual Directors

Past Events of Insurance Expose.

On April 11th The DAILY WORKER commenced its exposé of the evils of the weekly payment life insurance business. The chief offenders are the "Big Four," i. e., the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

On April 21st, William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, wired Governor Smith calling his attention to the charges made in the Harrison articles which charged fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, interlocking directorates and gross overcharging.

On April 27th Governor Smith replied, saying that he had instructed Supt. of Insurance Beha to make inquiries into The WORKER charges.

On April 29th Mr. Beha wrote to The DAILY WORKER asking for copies of the articles, although marked copies of the articles had been sent to him since the beginning of the series.

The matter now rests in the hands of Mr. Beha. The indications are that Mr. Beha will "pass the buck" to the Governor by recommending a legislative investigation.

BY CHARLES YALE HARRISON

Where the "Big Four" differ from banks is that banking institutions have rather limited control over their deposits. These deposits may be withdrawn at the will of the depositor and the law makes provision for 25% of all deposits to be held in reserve. Practically all bank deposits are subject to check. This privilege of the depositor to call for his money restrains somewhat, the use which bank officials may make of funds entrusted to their care.

Cash Is Power

This happy condition does not exist with the funds held by the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies.

As we have said before on November 31, 1925, the "Big Four" had on deposit over $70,000,000 in their various banks and trust companies.

Such tremendous accumulation of ready cash makes it possible for these Napoleons of finance to exercise a control over American banking houses which they consolidate by the use of interlocked directorates.

For example, the Chase National Bank is the most prominent depository for the funds of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1925 the

(Continued on Page Two)

JAIL THOUSANDS FOR FREE SPEECH

Baldwin Finds No Civil Liberty in England

BERLIN, May 4.—"The Tory Government is increasing its repression on all sections of the movement," says Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, describing civil liberties in England in a circular letter.

Baldwin was permitted to enter England for two weeks only after he had promised the Home Office to "abstain from all political activity."

"Free speech as it was so long practiced in England is gone,—though the Hyde Park forums still run Sundays without interference," he says. "But whenever any serious industrial or political situation rises the lid is clamped on agitation through prosecution under 'emergency regulations' or old libel and peace laws.

Arrested For Meeting

During the coal strike from May to December, 1926, 7316 prosecutions were brought, chiefly for speeches, distributing literature and holding meetings. 910 workers were sent to prison. 23 men are still in prison,—ten of them for one to eight years. 2970 strike cases are still pending in the courts.

The court contests and the relief of prisoners has been carried on almost wholly by the Class War Prisoners' Aid, which has the support of many local unions and the left wing of the Labor Party. The Labor Party has had helped only in cases of a few prominent members. Quite the most active group in London is the insurgent left of the Party, many of them former Communists, a strong, vigorous intellectuals and trade unionists with an international outlook. Lansbury, the only old man among them, expresses their policies and makes the contact between the Communist wing and the progressive forces. One of them put the situation graphically by saying that in England now "There is plenty of petrol lying around, but no matches; while in France there are plenty of matches but no petrol." And a German friend here adds that in Germany there are neither.

Communists In Vanguard

The work in England for prisoners on the continent is also entirely due to the efforts of the Class War Prisoners' Aid, which organized the expeditions of parliamentary delegations of Labor members to Bulgaria in 1925 and to Poland a few months ago. The relief work for Bulgarian prisoners and families which followed was independently organized and produced the amazing total of nearly $5000 in small gifts from workers who were themselves in distress. Much publicity has resulted and many meetings have been held in London for these victims of persecution on the continent, but with no such spirit and effect as the great demonstrations in Paris. The Labor Party makes a great gesture of sympathy now and then,—but its foreign affairs department is so anti-Communist that it will not cooperate in any way with efforts in which Communists participate. It takes the lead of the Socialist International, which emphasizes the Russian political prisoners and attacks the Int'l. Red Aid.

Refuse Military Service

In Holland, where I spent a week, there are two situations of interest to us,—one, the prisoners serving for refusal of military service, and the other, the agitation against repression of native movements for independence in the Dutch East Indies. The only political prisoners in Holland are the anti-militarists. Of all European countries Holland alone has a long history of struggle against compulsory military service.

Over 1500 youths have gone to prison in the last 25 years,—most of them from the small towns and country districts of the north and east where the old tradition of freedom among a sea-faring people is strong. Sectarianism and individualism mark Dutch life. Most of the present-day prisoners are anarchists,—not non-resistant pacifists by any means,—with a considerable number of religious pacifists. The morning I visited the prisoners at Scheveningen, where the 25 boys of 19 now serving time are kept together in one section, a Baptist was just leaving after his 10 months' of it. Ten months is the usual sentence by the court-martial. The period of military service is six months.

Colonists, Executed

The situation in the Dutch East Indies, where 50 million natives furnish the basis for the profits by which 7 million Hollanders maintain a rich industrial life, is too complicated to say more than a few words here. As a result of uprisings against oppression last year, 10 native leaders have been condemned to death, 500 exiled to barren New Guinea, and some 1500 are in prison, most of them without trial. The Indonesian students in Holland carry on agitation in their behalf, and an amnesty committee of prominent liberals has been recently formed to intercede with the government. Most of the prisoners had nothing to do with the armed violence. Even the Colonial Secretary stated to me that hundreds were arrested in a time of excitement who were innocent of crime, but who had expressed nationalist sympathies.

WAITING ON NARROW LEDGE FOR RESCUE BOAT



Snapshot of refugees huddled on a high point of the Stag's Landing levee, Mississippi — among which the flooded Mississippi cut a great gap, flooding Greenville and a dozen other towns. These particular refugees, lined up on the narrow ledge with the waters roaring all around them and their homes lost to sight, are from Shaw, Miss., and are awaiting rescue steamers from Vicksburg, Miss., amid mercy aced by the flood.

Beckerman Speaks Hypocritically of Trade Union Unity

By H. H.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—A resolution, adopted by approximately 700 workers assembled in a May Day meeting under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America calls upon Governor Fuller to release Sacco and Vanzetti.

Ironically, the union smashing gangster Beckerman of New York City graced the platform as the principal speaker of the day.

Wolf in Sheepskins.

Using the vague promise of a forty hour week and an eloquent appeal in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti as a smoke screen behind which to conceal his treachery to the workers in the needle trades industry, this Judas appealed to the membership of the union for "unity." While at the very moment he spoke the leaders in the furriers' union were being railroaded to jail with the able assistance of "brother" Beckerman and his ilk.

Circus Methods Used.

Apparently sensing the hostile attitude of the audience towards the speaker, the local machine forces made ample preparations to meet the occasion.

Upon introducing Beckerman, the band struck the strains of the "International," whereupon the audience rose. This was apparently done to create the impression that the audience rose to honor Beckerman.

To prevent a possible anti-Beckerman demonstration the committee in charge forbade the distribution of literature of any description in the hall. In spite of this several hundred leaflets, condemning Beckerman, found their way to the audience.

That the clothing workers of this city do not approve of the brand of "unity" which Mr. Beckerman peddles was evidenced by the fact that out of a total membership of over 12,000 in this city scarcely 700 attended the May Day meeting.

The following is a copy of the anti-Beckerman literature above referred to:

* * *

DOWN WITH BECKERMAN.

May Day is the day that International Labor has consecrated to the cause of justice and righteousness, to the abolition of all forms of oppression.

Only those who believe and champion these ideals can express Labor's hopes.

How can A. Beckerman, the man who has joined the bandwagon of the most reactionary wing of the labor movement, the gang that at all times has denounced and expelled radicals of all shades, the man who can also be the jailing of workers who dare to resist these betrayals, HOW CAN HE BE THE MAIN SPEAKER AT OUR MAY DAY CELEBRATION?

How can Beckerman, the sponsor of expulsion and intimidation against the active and militant workers of our union, Beckerman the despot and gangster, HOW CAN HE EXPRESS LABOR'S HOPES?

His presence at a May First Celebration is an insult to all class-conscious workers. To have him as a speaker is a distortion of the high ideals to which this day has been consecrated.

First of May is NOT the day of the Mussolinis, but the day of the hoping oppressed.

Down with Beckermanism. Long live May Day, International Labor Day!

Fight in Shopping District.

A duel in the heart of New York's shopping district yesterday between Charles Picopalli and Stefano Avanzalo, attracted hundreds of men and women, and resulted in the former being taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull.

Chaplin Would Stop Charges.

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—Attorneys for Charles Chaplin, the comedian, prepared today to file in Superior Court a motion to strike out certain startling changes in Lita Grey's divorce complaint. Conferences to bring about elimination of the objectionable accusations failed.

MacMurray Repudiated By Administration

(Continued from Page One)

note. France, Japan and Italy had agreed, or rather their representatives had agreed to go in on the proposition, but it was understood that the work was that of MacMurray and the Englishman, and that France and Japan expressed the greatest reluctance about the deal. Italy is playing Great Britain's game.

For the time being Coolidge and Kellogg are fighting MacMurray and the British in their demand for taking a vigorous attitude toward the Chinese. How long they will persist in this view is uncertain. There is tremendous pressure being brought to bear on the administration that it back up the blood-and-intervention policy of the British. In China, the traders and suppliers are crying into the skies demanding armed intervention.

Policy Is Uncertain.

The fact that so far Kellogg and Coolidge have not made public the note is a matter for concern. It denotes that they are uncertain as to their policy. If they were fixed in their determination to keep out of China it would be extremely favorable to their cause to publish the document, point out its dangers, and in an accompanying statement announce their intention of maintaining friendly relations with the embattled Chinese. The fact that they have not done so, that Mr. Coolidge saw fit to give the press the impression that there was no note, is subject to but one interpretation—that for the time being they are temporizing and that they may change their position and want to be free to reverse themselves with the least possible trouble if for any reason or the other they decide to do so.

MacMurray Resignation Expected.

For several days there has been a rumor current that MacMurray refuses to be downed, that MacMurray has resigned. The state department and the White House have denied it, but the rumor still is likely to turn out to be true. So far this has been what has happened to international affairs here. The state department and White House deny and invariably it turns out to be exactly the opposite.

Minister Is "Career Man."

There is no doubt but that at present MacMurray is very much at loggerheads with the administration over the conduct of Chinese matters. MacMurray is one of the bureaucratic clique of so-called "career men" in the state department, an arch imperialist and snob. He is said to be a man of capacity and very much English in his manners and way of viewing things. He was ordered returned when the Cantonese began their drive northward last year, but things developed very rapidly and he was told to remain—which was a tough break for the Chinese.

Ambassador MacVey, who has just returned from Japan to take care of personal business matters, has given the president and Kellogg some first-hand information on the Japanese position. It is understood that he has told the president and Kellogg that the wisest policy is one of caution and coolness and strongly urged against hasty decisions.

Note Is Impudent.

Whatever the cause and counsel, for the time being the administration is proceeding carefully and deliberately and by doing so has thrown askew the hot-headed mailed-fist schemes of the interventionists and militarists. There can be no doubt but that Washington's refusal to play in on the threatening note prevented its presentation. The note was declared to have informed Chen, the foreign minister of the Cantonese, that not only make a liar, but that the Cantonese were not to be trusted and fixed a time limit for the offering of "satisfaction." It was in sum and substance a threat and a challenge, in brutal, ferocious language.

The policy of the administration may change. The fact that it is attempting to keep the note a secret is evidence that there is some uncertainty as to what it proposes doing. In the meantime Washington is awaiting MacMurray's withdrawal. It is said that if he gets ont that Admiral Bristol, who has represented the country in Constantinople for a number of years, will succeed him.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

DIE-HARD BALDWIN HISSED ON STRIKE BILL; CALLED LIAR

Suspend Laborite for Five Days

LONDON, May 4.—Hisses, groans and catcalls greeted Prime Minister Baldwin this afternoon when he arose to defend the labor-smashing anti-strike bill introduced by his die-hard cabinet.

"Liar," shouted John Beckett, Gateshead member, when the prime minister launched into a vicious denunciation of the trade unions. A roar followed from the die-hards on the government benches.

Polite Laborites Shocked.

When David Kirkwood, member from Clydeside, leaped up and challenged the speaker to suspend Beckett, Winston Churchill moved the suspension of Beckett for five days. The vote of 32 to 88 in favor of the motion indicated that Beckett's and Kirkwood's tactics had displeased some of the polite gentlemen sitting on the labor benches.

Vicious Attack On Labor.

The prime minister again launched into his denunciation of British labor affairs after Churchill's motion had been passed.

The government's bill would outlaw general and sympathetic strikes as well as boycotts and would place severe restrictions on picketing.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Is Formally Before Fuller

(Continued from Page One)

accompanied defense counsel to Dedham jail for a last conference yesterday afternoon before the actual signing of the petition. It was scheduled to be delivered to Governor Fuller today. He has indicated that he will name one or two special representatives, probably the chairman of the state parole board, to report to him on all aspects of the case, including the outrageous Bridgewater case.

President Lowell of Harvard University, visited Fuller yesterday for an hour's conference. Although he would not comment on his visit, it was generally understood that he was closeted with the chief executive over the Sacco-Vanzetti case, probably backing up the arguments of his law department and of his relative, Blakey Lawrence of the Massachusetts Episcopal church in appeals for a complete review.

Outstanding among the appeals received yesterday for a commission was that from the San Francisco branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. It was signed exclusively by people whose names are in Who's Who, including Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University, Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, Judge Jackson, H. Ralston, the labor attorney and 47 other distinguished scientists, educators, lawyers, writers and artists.

226 students of Bryn Mawr College and 28 students at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. added their protests to the impending legal murder of the two workers. The Clark students declared, in part:

Strong Statement

"The literary secession of Boston from Massachusetts seems eminently probable of emulation in the judicial secession of Massachusetts from the Union should you fail to intervene in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. It is up to you whether you will see justice done or whether you will allow a fish peddler and shoemaker to hang and so hang your judiciary in the eyes of all intelligent people. It is possible that you have learned of what the foreman of the jury replied to a friend who had said he did not believe the men were guilty of the crime charged: 'Damn them. They ought to hang anyway.'

"That makes the issue plain enough for you to take immediate action. That makes it plain that the men were tried not for murder, but for not loving the United States, for draft dodging, for circulating radical literature and for speaking disrespectfully of Harvard College. That makes it plain that the men were convicted for being intelligent."

RIVER CURRENTS SWEEP ON INTO NORTH LOUISIANA

Ruin Big Cotton Fields; Thousands Homeless

TALLULAH, La., May 4. — The Mississippi today won northeastern Louisiana from its defenders. Defeated in a two-state struggle with the raging flood, residents of the northeast quarter of the state gave up their fight with the devouring river today to flee for their lives.

From a point 80 miles north of the Arkansas border, the river has become an inland sea, at many points fifty miles wide. Water pours in on nine parishes from three directions. Rail traffic is prostrated and communications are failing rapidly. Thousands of refugees are scattering over the fertile countryside in a wild dash for high ground. Approximately five thousand square miles of the richest agricultural land in the state is laid waste.

Everything Swept Away.

Houses are being swept away, livestock and crops devoured, and hundreds of towns and villages are being evacuated with new hordes taking to the roads southeast and west as the waters rise today.

High Water.

Waters from the Milliken bend overflow reached the edge of Tallulah, the first seat of Madison parish before daybreak. Six to twenty feet of water was anticipated over vast areas of Madison's 650 square miles before noon. To the north, back waters from Arkansas swept down through Morehouse, West Carroll, East Carroll and Richland parishes to join with the Milliken Bend flood in a sweep south through Tensas, Catahoula and Concordia. At Concordia parish the third inflow from the Glasscock break which has been widening hourly since Saturday augments the back levee river in its sweep south along the red crumbling levees threaten to extend the sea into Avoyelles Rapides and St. Landry parishes.

Negroes Victimized.

Vicksburg had more than 7,000 refugees in camp at dayhreak with new throngs arriving hourly. Some pulled across the black and treacherous river through the night in rowboats, others trekked over the bridge from the Louisiana side. Hundreds came in the fleet of rescue boats which was turned into the territory immediately after the Milliken Bend break yesterday afternoon.

Madisen parish, in which the latest break occurred is one of the richest in the state. Cotton is the principal product of Madison's 400,000 acres of normally productive land. There are 18 cotton gins in the parish. Tallulah has a population of approximately 12,000. Tallulah has a population of 3,500. In Tensas parish, which has a population of approximately 12,500, Negroes outnumber whites by three or four to one. The refugee camps are for the whites, the Negro flood victims shift for themselves.

Open New Channel.

Five days dynamiting at Peydras crevasse has opened a spillway 1,600 feet wide into St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes affording a third channel to the gulf, ever the hopes of the former residents of these parishes.

Argentine Menaces Yankee Exploiters With Tariff Battle

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A thorny threat was projected today among the verbal roses that have marked the speeches at the third Pan-American Commercial Congress here.

On the heels of President Coolidge's renewed expression of political and commercial co-operation with the countries of Pan-America, Luis Duhau, president of the Argentine Rural Society, definitely hinted today at a boycott of American manufacturers to batter down the American tariff wall against Argentine agricultural products.

U. S. Discriminates.

In a speech to the congress today, Duhau declared that Argentine farmers intended to proceed on the principle, "buy from those who buy from us."

Argentina's own tariff, he pointed out, is directed principally at manufactured goods, and "is fiscal rather than protectionist, but almost all the 1,000 duties falling on Argentine products are wholly protective."

He pointed out that in beef alone, Argentine's production is gratting the British market, while the American market is closed because of the tariff wall.

Duhau's declaration of war on the American tariff was the high spot of today's session.

Confiscate Distillery

BAY SHORE, L. I., May 4.—Confiscated by one unarmed state trooper working single-handed, the contents of what police declare to be the largest distillery ever seized on Long Island, were being held for the federal authorities today.

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

E. K. HALL, Vice President Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y. City, 195 Broadway.
The Director Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
Director Bell Telephone Securities Co.
Director Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
Director Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Director Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Director Electric Bond and Share Co.
Director Electric Utilities Corporation.
Director Lehigh Power Securities Corporation.
Director Michigan State Telephone Co.
Director Mercantile Essex Trust Co.
Director New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Director Ohio Bell Telephone Co.
Director Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Director Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.
Director Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Director Southern New England Telephone Co.
Director Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
Director Utah Power Securities Corporation.

FIFTY MILLION PROFIT NOT REPORTED BY MUTUAL LIFE DIRECTORS' RING

(Continued from Page One)

Metropolitan balance averaged $20,000,000.

Charles M. Schwab, Henry Ollesheimer, Albert M. Wiggin and Frederick H. Ecker all directors or officials of the Metropolitan are also directors of the Chase National.

The Prudential Life, another member of the "Big Four," employs the same system of interlocking directors.

Among its important depositories are the Seaboard National Bank, First National Bank and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. On the directorates of these banks we find Howard Bayne, Chellis A. Austin, George M. Lamonte and David F. Houston.

The assets of the "Big Four" are absolutely in the hands of the officials of these companies.

The "Big Four" are supposedly mutual companies, that is to say, they are operated, presumably, in the interests of the 40,000,000 worker-insurers who compose its membership. In theory its machinations are "co-operative."

Actually we find that Haley Fiske, $150,000 a year president is interested in the following multi-million corporations:

Chatham & Phenix National Bank
National Surety Co.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Pittsburg & W. Va. RR
West Side Belt RR

We find that Frederick H. Ecker, $125,000 a year vice president of the Metropolitan Life, is interested as director of the following chain of gigantic corporations:

Chase National Bank
Chicago, Eastern RR
Denver & Rio Grande
Interboro Rapid Transit
Wheeling and Lake Erie RR
Conn. & Western RR.

One could go on like this indefinitely showing that the officials of these enormous "mutual" life insurance companies have holdings in the very corporations in which the so-called mutual funds are invested.

Very Excessive Group

At this stage of their elephantine development, the "Big Four" have combined assets of about four billion dollars, ever which a small, but select group of financiers exercise dictatorial power.

In defense of retaining these colossal assets, which are called the "reserve," rates are arranged in such a manner that these assets continually keep accumulating. It is claimed that these tremendous trust funds are necessary for the payment of future claims.

The industrial life insurance business is based upon the following theory. While the duration of life of any individual is uncertain and various, the average duration of the lives of a great number is certain.

You cannot tell how long any one man will live, but you can say with absolute certainty that the average age of any 1,000 men, age 35, will attain is 66.8 years, and, that on an average they will live 4 years longer than another 1,000 men who are 40 years old.

In technical language this is termed "expectancy of life." These figures used by the "Big Four," while grossly inaccurate will serve to show that the use of Mortality Tables enables the prediction of death losses to a mathematical certainty.

Make More

If each of these 1,000 men wanted $1,000 of insurance payable at death, the premium for each (overlooking management expense for the moment) is that amount, which invested and compounded at the rate which it is assumed the investment will pay will aggregate $1,000. At the present time, these corporations assume that their investment yield will be 3 or 3½%, whereas in their public reports it is much nearer 6%.

Among these 1,000 persons the number of deaths increase each year. But under the level premium system practiced by these companies, the premium charge is always the same. That is, in the earlier years the insured pays not only a premium large enough to cover his risk, but something over to take care of the future increased risk.

Young Pay Twice

For instance, a man 25 years of age pays twice as much as that which represents the risk of his dying in that year.

Now, weekly payment life insurance policies are forfeited unless full premiums are paid for three years. No cash may be realized on them until they have been in force for ten full years.

Forfeited policies are termed "lapsed" policies. The lapse of a policy means a total loss of his deposits to the insured.

The experience of the "Big Four" shows that the rate at which policies die is greater than the rate at which the insured dies.

The life of a straight life insurance policy is great not because life is short but because the terms are harsh, the rates high and the general policy conditions such that if the policyholder was aware of them at the time of insuring his life, he would not have signed his application.

People who take out fire insurance generally continue it, because fire insurance may be dropped without the insured losing anything.

But in life insurance where large premiums are paid in early years on account of a greater risk in later years, the policyholder who drops his policy not only loses the actual cost of the risk, but money paid for the risk which was never assumed by the company.

During 1923 of all policy terminations only 9% were paid as death claims, 13% as matured endowments and 73% were total loss lapses.

What is the explanation for this terrific lapse rate? It can only be this: Men are induced to take out insurance by misrepresentation or by promises which statistics show can never be realized.

Extravagant management expenses renders the cost of insurance so high that the defrauded policyholders cannot afford to carry it for any length of time. It is assumed that the average duration of weekly payment life insurance is less than three years.

In this respect it is estimated that last year the "Big Four" made over $50,000,000 in profits—profits which the present insurance laws do not compel these corporations to declare to their "mutual" policyholders.

Needle Trade Defense

The Progressive Bakers Club has decided to work for the Bazaar and to help the defense in every way possible. As an immediate measure it was decided that the club should donate all the bread needed in the Restaurant.

Many of the members bought dollar certificates, 50 Bazaar tickets were taken and 25 defense coupon books were taken to be sold by the members.

* * *

Letter From Workers.

Dear Friends:

The Joint Executive Board of our organization acted upon your letter of April 19th and voted to donate neckwear for your Bazaar on May 12th to 18th, and to have a booth at which neckwear will be sold.

Please reserve a booth for us and give us further details if necessary.

Fraternally yours,

—Associated Silk Workers.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

RED FRONT FIGHTERS OF GERMANY PAY HOMAGE TO RUTHENBERG'S ASHES; SHIP BUILDERS GUARD

(Continued from Page One)

impressive effect, long to be remembered by those coming from foreign lands where no Red Army in the making has as yet manifested itself.

Power of C. P. of Germany.

The "Free City of Bremen," thru its workers, did itself proud in greeting the ashes of our comrade, Ruthenberg. Bremen was one of the cities that belonged to the Hanseatic League in the centuries gone when commerce and trade were in battle with the feudal barons. Today it has a population of about 300,000, is one of the principal seaports of Germany, as well as one of the centers of its metal industry and shipbuilding.

Nine Communists sit in its municipal council. They were elected with the ballots of 27,000 workers. It compares in size with such American cities as Columbus, Ohio; Jersey City, New Jersey; Los Angeles, Calif.; Providence, R. I.; St. Paul, Minn.; or Toledo, Ohio, cities in which our American Communist movement is as yet weak. A comparison with Bremen gives an idea of the power of the German Communist Party. Bremen is the home of one of the 34 Communist dailies in Germany, the Arbeiter-Zeitung, that serves northwest Germany.

Paper Self-Sustaining.

The Bremen Arbeiter-Zeitung is self-sustaining. In fact, practically all the Communist dailies in Germany are self-sustaining.

It was into Bremen that we came from Bremerhaven, after ten o'clock on the night of Saturday (the Eve of Easter Sunday), April 16th.

Wilhelm Kaspar and Herman Osterlohr, representing the German Communist Party, Otto Lindau, one of the editors of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, and I had made the trip together. We had brought along the huge wreaths of laurel and evergreen, with their wide and long crimson ribbons, all carrying some defiant slogan of the revolution. One of these was, "Ich war, Ich Biu, Ich Werde Sein-Revolution," meaning, "I Was, I am, I Will Be—Revolution." The wreath of the Communist Party in Northwest Germany carried the wording, "Last Greeting to the Revolutionists—Ruthenberg."

Red Front Guard.

The Guard of Honor of the Red Front Fighters of Hamburg was waiting and ready as the train came to a standstill in Bremen. Immediately took the Ashes' Urn in charge, the wreaths were assigned to Red Front comrades who followed the urn, that we who had crossed before them. The remainder of the Red Guard fell in behind. Down the station platform and up thru the station and out upon the open plaza we marched. There an impressive multitude of the revolutionary workers of Bremen, men and women, were drawn up, in two long lines. We marched between them. We were greeted by Paul Taube, political secretary of the Party in Bremen, speaking on behalf of the Communists of Bremen. Wilhelm Kaspar also spoke.

At Bremerhaven, I had had a translator, a young German comrade who had spent three years in the United States, who had translated my remarks. In Bremen I had no translator. I met the situation by making my first address in German, utilizing what German I knew. I said in part:

Ruthenberg Speaks.

"You say that you, the workers of Bremen and of all Germany are the slaves of the Dawes Plan, that the German Republic is a Dawes Republic. Yet we, the workers in the United States, we also know that we are the slaves of the Dawes Plan, since the Dawes Plan is only a part of the capitalist system, a part of the Dollar Imperialism.

"Ruthenberg was our best fighter against the American capitalists, against the Dawesen, the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Fords and the Garys. He was an agitator, an organizer and educator of the working class, building the struggle for the abolition of capitalists. He was our leader in the struggle for a Soviet America. Ruthenberg is dead. But his spirit lives on. It lives in the growing revolutionary movement of America and of the world."

Then the procession started for the Partei-Haus (The Party Home). The Party has a band of 70 pieces in Bremen. But there is a police regulation that no music is permitted on the streets after ten o'clock at night, except the beating of drums by the police themselves as the occasion demands. So our march was silent, broken only by the regular rhythm of many proletarian footsteps on hard cobblestones. Even at this hour there were many workers who stood on the curb and doffed their caps as we passed.

The Assembly Hall at the Party Home had already been prepared awaiting our arrival. One end of it was entirely set off with red hunting. A beautiful bronze bust of Lenin stood upon a high pedestal, behind it was a flag with the crossed sickle and hammer upon its crimson field. At the foot of the pedestal containing Lenin's hust was a raised dais on which the Ashes' Urn was placed.

Many wreaths filled the space about the dais. There was one from the shipyards workers, who are ouilding the Bremen and the Deutschland, two of the largest passenger ships in the world. They built the Vaterland, the Ilamburg and the Columbus. Usually 20,000 workers are employed at this shipyard. Due to unemployment the number is now only 8,000. Contributions for the purchase of the huge wreath had come from social-democratic workers as well as Communists. The wreath contained the wording: "A Last Greeting to an International Communist." The wreath of the Bremen Red Front Fighters said: "The Spirit of Lenin Spans Both Land and Sea."

Workers Pill Hall.

With the Guard of Honor in place, the hall filled with workers and many wailing outside, there was another short program of speaking. Hubert Serve spoke for the party in the Bremen district. He is also the labor editor of the party organ in Bremen. Serve spoke of the meaning of this occasion and reviewed the life and death of Ruthenberg. Kaspar spoke declaring that it is most significant that, "The banner can stand when its bearer falls. Our banner stands. Millions follow it. Ours will be the victory in spite of everything."

In responding, and again speaking in German, I said in part:

"It is my greatest wish that all the members of our American Communist Party could be present with you here tonight, to witness the great honor that you bestow upon the memory of our dead leader. But even so the knowledge of this occasion will reach even to America and give new spirit and new courage to our American Communist movement, to help us build stronger the Red Fighting Front of our American Communist Party against the enemies of the working class."

Then the Red Guard of Honor watched thru the night. Early in the morning we went on to Hamburg.



Army-Navy Scrap On Colorado Grounding

The army and the navy were engaged in a free-for-all yesterday over the grounding of the hell-belcher Colorado on Diamond Reef in the harbor recently. The navy goldbraids say army engineers failed to show the rock and its depth correctly while the army retorts that the navy needs a few capable navigators for its $27,000,000 ships.

A court martial against Captain Karns and the pilot may result.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Hands Off China Meeting at Union Square Saturday

Array of Prominent Speakers

On Saturday, May 7, at 12 noon, Union Square, there will be a mass protest demonstration for Hands Off China. This meeting, called by the "Hands Off China" Committee, will demand a stop to the war on China and to the mobilization of imperialist troops in the Pacific for another war.

Many Labor Speakers.

Leaders of the labor and liberal movement will address the meeting. Approximately forty have already accepted invitations to address the meeting, among them being Scott Nearing, H. M. Wicks, Robert W. Duuu, Beu Gold, Louis Hyman, William Pickens, Albert Weisbord, Pat Devine, Richard Moore, James Walsh, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, P. Pascal Cosgrove, Carlo Tresca and Louis Budenz.

Response ta Cable.

This meeting has been called in response to the special cable from Hankow, the capitol and center of the Chinese Nationalist Government, to the "Hands Off China" Committee, which follows:

"The actions of the American diplomatic and armed forces in China, is making the American people jointly responsible for one of the great crimes in the history of the armed struggle of imperialism against the Chinese revolution.

"The American people must protest emphatically against this shameful assault and must demand the removal of all armed forces from Chinese territory and waters. The war against China threatens not only the Chinese revolution but also the peace of the entire world."

The presence of 48 American battleships in Chinese waters, 10,000 marines and sailors, 12 airplanes and a flotilla of submarines demonstrate that the American Government is not only threatening war but actually waging war against the Chinese people. The only way to call a halt to such procedure on the part of the American Government is for the American people to raise such a protest that the American Government will be compelled to obey.

All workers, therefore, forward to the Union Square "Hands Off China" demonstration, Saturday, May 7, 12 noon.

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

Kick in With a Sub.

Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

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WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Chinese Labor Not So Docile Anymore

By RONALD ROSS

HANKOW, April 15. (By Mail)—Where christianity and curiosity have brought a hundred foreigners into China, the cheapness of labor has brought thousands.

The men who came because labor was cheap have brought a new era into China, the industrial era. China has changed in many ways since the first foreigner, seeking cheap labor, arrived in the country, but through all the changes wages have remained low. A man could be hired to do for ten cents a day in China what a man would not do for a dollar a day in the West. And it was easy labor to handle, ignorant, docile, subservient.

Now Want Something.

Today, decades later, wages are still low, but labor is not so docile as it has been. There is a tendency to ask for a very few of the amenities of existence, a holiday a week, security of job, wages and hours that make possible bite a little nearer the human, a little less the dog.

We hear a great deal these days from employers of labor, both foreigners and Chinese, of the unreasonableness of labor demands. Glaring examples are cited. Wage increases which amount to a hundred per cent. Reduction in hours that, it is claimed, would materially handicap business. A voice in the control of industry. A check on dismissal, holidays, bonuses, sick leave, union leave, and others. Employers have been appalled.

Managers Feel Loss.

Two views can be taken of the labor situation that is developing in China. The first is to look at it from the standpoint of the manager, the man who sees labor as one factor on a ledger which must show a substantial balance on the credit side at the end of the year.

This manager shows how the new demands of labor affect his industry, how they cripple him, how they make it impossible for him to declare the enormous dividends which apparently are necessary to keep his stockholders satisfied, how, unless these labor demands are moderated, he must close his plant. What, he asks, would happen to labor then?

To Make Ends Meet.

This is one way of looking at the situation. The other is the way of the laborer. The laborer is not looking at a ledger that shows profits at the end of the year. He is looking at a ledger, which never shows a copper on the credit side, which, at best, can be made to balance, and whose items are, on the whole, the hard realities of enough rice to keep alive, enough cotton to cover his back, enough silver pieces to pay a landlord so he can keep the roof of a hovel over his head. On the other side of his sheet, he puts his wages—ten cents, twenty cents, thirty, forty, fifty cents a day. Scarcely ever it is as much as a dollar.

He is in the position of a man who is trapped, who has been caught in the rollers of a machine and who is asked to bear the pain because if the tension on the machine is relaxed, the machine will stop, and if the machine stops, he will starve. The man in such a position, aware only of enormous suffering, cannot look calmly at the consequences of the stopping of the machine. He cries out against his pain, fights madly to be free.

Master or Servant.

In these two ways, the situation of the laboring man in China can be viewed. We can look at it from the point of view of the man in the ricksha, neatly dressed, comfortable, well-fed, just up from a good night's sleep in a good bed and just having finished a satisfying breakfast, or we can look at it from the point of view of the shabby, dirty wretch in the shafts, half-fed, shivering in his rags in the winter time, with no warm shelter at night, and panting in the summer under the hot blasts of the sun, always miserable, always just half-alive.

In viewing this situation from either angle in the past, there has been a tendency to speak in general terms, on the one hand of per cent, profits, dividends, wage scales and cost of labor, and on the other of union rights, union rules, strong organization.

Causes of Unrest.

There may, however, be given pictures instead of terms. Tha lives of the workers in China will be explained. Those lives are the best explanation of the so-called "labor unrest." It is true, industries must not be strangled, but it is true also that without strangulation most of the industries of China could be reorganized in such a way that children under ten and eight would not work for twelve hours a day in dark factories for a few paltry cents, and that tired, worn women would not sit all day over steaming tables in silk factories, while their babies cry from discomfort and hunger, or mercifully sleep, in baskets of rags, under the machines.

If to ask for a reorganization which would eliminate these evils is to be dangerous, subversive to the interests of investors in China, then the Nationalist movement as a whole, is a dangerous agent.

But by the foreigners, if not by the foreign employers of labor, such a condemnation cannot be made without some sense of guilt, for every foreigner in China knows that such conditions as exist in the mills of China are unthinkable in his homeland. He knows that, at home, the existence of similar conditions, a little over a century ago, is a lost upon the memories of his grandfathers. His homeland may still be far from a heaven for tha workingmen, but it is no longer quite such a hell, as he and his Chinese imitators, have made of China.

This afternoon, in four hours, the writer was guided rapidly through four mills. My impression at the end of it is that the industry of China is built up of the energy of pale-faced women and wistful-faced children.

Twelve hours a day is a long way. It means rising at dawn, and laboring till twilight. There is no sun. Or else it means entering an electric-lighted factory at twilight and working till dawn.

In other countries, labor has fought for years against the twelve hour day, and in most of the world it is now legally conceded that twelve hours a day is a crime.

Women and Children Toil.

It is children and women, as well as men, who labor in China. Laws that have long since been considered necessary for humanity's sake in the West have not yet been passed in China. In other countries labor has fought for special laws for women, and it is now legally conceded in men, twelve hours a day is even more of a crime than to work the men.

Other countries have fought against child labor, and it is now legally conceded that to make tiny children labor at machines, to keep them out of the sunlight and out of schools, to stunt their bodies and warp their souls in dark, unventilated factories or in mines is the worst crime of humanity.

In China the time has not yet come when it is legally conceded that these things are crimes, and factories, belonging both to foreigners and Chinese, work their laborers, men, women and children, twelve long hours a day, and often more.

How Much For It?

What in wages does this long day of labor mean to the laborers? It varies. In a British-owned press packing plant I visited today, where hundreds of women and children work twelve hours a day sitting on stone floors loosening cotton from cotton bales, breathing air that is so thick with cotton dust that the room seems in a perpetual fog, the average wage per day is twenty coppers.

There is one room where there is more skilled labor, men laborers, who work around the packing machine. One man in this room crouches down at regular intervals before one of the great metal arms of a huge wheel, and, straining every muscle, jars the great wheel from a dead stop, and pushes it into place under the machine. Other men take care of other phases of the actual binding of the packages. The men in this room are the plutocrats of the factory. They get 130 coppers a day.

Disease Prevails.

The atmosphere in the rooms of the factory is deadly. There is much coughing, many wan faces with high spots of color in the cheeks. It is a place where death lurks in the air. But the factory never loses a cent when a workmen is sick. There is no provision for care of the laborers on the premises. There are no holidays with pay. If they take Sundays off, they lose a day's pay. If they take two hours off, they lose a fraction of the day. Labor in this mill is a figure, a factor, an item on an expense sheet; it is not viewed in terms of human lives.

Children Swarm.

There were children in this factory, swarms of them, sitting on the floor, sorting out the cotton. Several of them let me take their picture. The picture is reproduced here. These small children are the workers in a British press packing company here. They spend twelve hours a day in rooms filled with cotton dust. They have little time out for their meals. And they get twenty coppers a day, or less.

When the Nationalist forces came to Hankow last fall, there was a strike at this factory. The workers asked for better conditions and better pay. Very little was gained and the workers had to go back to their jobs. The union says that the strike was poorly organized.

Very Low Pay.

It is to this factory that the men come who are seen on the Bund carrying enormous bales of cotton from the river docks. These bales weight 290 catties. They are dumped in rooms on the ground floor of the building. They must be carried up three flights of stairs. A man gets 13 coppers for carrying a big cotton bale to the top of the building. The workmen say that it wouldn't be such wretched pay but for the fact that there are more men than bales and they have to wait their turn.

Chinese Mill Worse.

I saw three other mills this afternoon. The worst of the four was a Chinese silk mill. The best was a Japanese weaving mill. In all the mills, the day was twelve hours long, and women and children did most of the work.

The silk factory was a horror. Babies huddled in baskets under the machines. Women and girls in long lines in a badly lighted, badly ventilated room, with their hands in steaming water in which the cocoons are soaking. The air thick with moisture and the smell is bad. Everywhere babies, and tiny children, too young to work.

Better Under Nationalists.

For the workers in this wretched factory, the coming of the Nationalist Government has meant a little relief. They received a twenty per cent increase in wage, and a day's holiday in each week. The wages now are sixty coppers a day for children and thirty-five cents a dny for women. So these women now get about $10 a month for feeding spindles twelve hours from the water-soaked cocoons.

Anyone who lives in Hankow knows what $10 a month means—the poorest food, clothes little better than rags, a hovel to live in—and for these women the deadly wearing, with these women the machines all day, lying in neats of rags, and families to take care of and feed in the evening after the day's work is done. The women are thin and pale in this silk factory. They never see the sun.

Same Long Hours.

The two other factories was visited were weaving factories, one a Japanese factory, one a Chinese factory. The Japanese factory was a model factory for Hankow. That means that the rooms were light and the ceilings high. Wages are a little better here also,—forty cents a day or $12 a month. But here, too, most of the workers are women and children and the day is twelve hours. Here we find also the deadly strain in the faces of women and children who all day long tend a whirring machine in a room with hundreds of other machines so that the noise is deafening.

The coming of the Nationalists has meant an increase of wages to these workers—an increase to forty cents a day. But forty cents a day means only $12 a month. And the day is still twelve long hours. Here, as in all the other factories, one hears about the union that is fighting for better wages, better conditions. The union in this particular factory has succeeded in securing medical care for the workers, and a tiny hospital room.

The Japanese weaving mill is far better than the Chinese mill I visited. The reason given is that the Chinese mill is poorly financed. Rooms here are dark, poorly ventilated. Hours are long, work hard and nerve-wrecking, pay only thirty-five cents a day.

Work at Home Also.

Four factories in an afternoon means only the most hasty inspection. There is no time to stop and talk with workmen to find out what is back of these tired faces, no chance to chat a little and find more about the lives that these people return to after twelve hours of labor.

But these are married women who have homes, no matter how poor, that must be cared for at night. These women do not have nurses to take care of their children while they go out to their jobs—and they do have children They go home to cook rice and a few vegetables for their families and go to bed in the midst of squalor; to get up at five o'clock the next morning, to hurry through early morning duties and to be on hand when the whistle blows and the sun rises at 6.

This is factory life in Hankow. Talking to union leaders later, I was told, yes, these factories were organized; they were doing their best to get all the increases possible, to get shorter hours, regular holidays, decent working conditions. I mentioned to these leaders that to the managers of the factories, this union movement was viewed as a menace, dangerous, threatening, unreasonable.

At the mention of the word unreasonable, the union leaders smiled. They were mill workers themselves. All their lives they have been wondering about "reasonableness." They asked me about it. All their lives, they said, they had been looking for some "reason" for their existence. So far, unless to starve that others might be clothed and fed, they had found none. Where, they asked, was the reason in this?

It was a hard question to answer.



We Will NOT Be Silenced

It has required the most heroic self sacrifice to establish our paper. Thousands of workers in the mines, mills, factories, and farms have given their utmost to found The DAILY WORKER, labor's militant fighting organ. For three years it has been maintained by the dollars and dimes which the workers have painstakingly eked out of their meager pittance.

Shall we now allow our paper to be silenced by organized reaction? Shall the dollar patriots triumph? Shall the voice of labor be crushed?

No! A thousand times—no! We have shown marvels of proletarian initiative and courage in the creation of The DAILY WORKER. We will show still more in the defense of our paper against attack.

Forward all! To work! Every comrade! Every party unit! Every red-blooded, fighting worker! Stand by our paper now. Speed your contributions to the defense fund. Let your dollars be your answer to the attack upon The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of
..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....
Attach check or money order.

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BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Get MacMurray Out of China.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the state department is in possession of a draft of a reply to Eugene Chen's note requesting an investigation of the Nanking incident which not only insults the Cantonese government by calling them liars, declaring that the nationalists cannot be trusted and fixing a time limit for "satisfaction." The note is claimed by congressmen close to the administration to have been drafted by the cheap adventurer and interventionist, MacMurray, who is American minister to China.

The fact that the government turned it down only confirms our conviction that the imperialist policy of this country is in sharp conflict with the policy of Britain. But the refusal of the administration, in order better to serve its own imperialist aims, to approve the MacMurray proposal, does not by any means clarify the situation in China. As long as MacMurray, who has been used as the pliant tool in the British game of frightfulness against the nationalist liberation movement, remains in China, there is danger of American participation in other "Nanking incidents" in defense of the policy of Britain. Rumors in Washington are persistent that MacMurray has resigned because his policy has been repudiated. If he has not resigned he should be kicked out.

This clash of imperialist interests in China should be welcomed by all friends of the liberation movement, because the wider the breech becomes between the predatory powers the better chance there is for the early triumph of the nationalist forces.

MacMurray, the apostle of a policy of wholesale murder of the Chinese, is responsible for American participation in the shelling of Nanking and hence he fights against the suggestion of Chen that the whole affair be investigated so that all the world may know the fact regarding his own role in that monstrous unprovoked massacre of defenseless inhabitants of that unfortunate city. This cowardly butcher should be removed from his post, not as a means of breaking off relations with China, but because of the facts at hand that prove MacMurray to be deliberately plotting joint intervention with Britain against the Chinese liberation movement. Whoever succeeds him will also be an imperialist agent, but one who carries out a policy of awaiting developments, rather than plunging madly into joint intervention, the effect of which can aid only British imperialist policy.

Of course, in carrying out its own policy, the United States government hopes that Britain will, in the meantime, break her neck in China, which will enable Wall Street to dominate the situation. It is a long-distance policy that has other potentialities not anticipated by the Coolidge administration.

With the bloody clutches of Britain withdrawn from the throat of China, the Nationalist movement will be able to consolidate itself, so that it can in due time give battle even to the machinations of American imperialism.

We fight against the domination of Britain in China, not because we intend in any manner to aid American imperialism, but in pursuit of a policy that we are convinced will enable China to take advantage of the antagonism between the imperialist powers to drive out all the imperialists—American as well as British.

Manufacturers' Political Platform.

John E. Edgerton, president of the national association of manufacturers, announces that a "platform of American industry" is to be presented by his association to the two old parties to incorporate in their 1928 platforms; the platform is to be "non-partisan, non-religious, non-sectional and non-doctrinarian." He ought to have added "non-union," the manufacturers' euphemism for "scab."

Many of the planks of the platform he will advocate are already incorporated in the programs of the old parties. Whether they are incorporated therein or not is of slight consequence, because, after all, old party platforms are only vote-catching devices; not programs of action. Just why the manufacturers should want their demands incorporated in a platform is puzzling, for the reason that they usually get what they want anyway. The only times they fail to realize their demands is when they conflict with those of a more powerful economic group that dominates a certain administration, as in the case of the Wilson administration serving the House of Morgan to the detriment of certain industrialist groups in the Middle West.

What the manufacturers really want is anti-union and anti-strike legislation and they want the two old parties to declare for it. In that respect they are short-sighted, for such planks would alienate the votes of workers, votes that are needed in election campaigns. Furthermore such planks would make it impossible for the very good friends and faithful servants of capitalism, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the grand chiefs of the railroad Brotherhoods, to "reward their friends" by approving candidates selected by these old parties.

Surely the national association of manufacturers does not want to deprive Mr. Green, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Woll and the other betrayers of labor of their opportunity to serve them in the election campaigns!

Workers Party Women's Industrial Conference Friday

The Second Party Women's Industrial Conference will be held Friday, May 4th at 8 p. m., at 126 East 16th Street, New York City.

All delegates at first conference plus the following comrades must attend:

1.—Representatives from shop nuclei in shops employing women.

2.—All Party industrial organizers.

3.—Individual comrades working in shops employing women.

4.—Section and sub-section organizers for women's work.

This conference will be of especial interest. Report on activities and new tasks will be taken up.

Read The Daily Worker

The Birthday of Marx

So vitally significant is the present world position, with the period of the decline of capitalism and the proletarian revolution in the ascendancy, that the life and works of Karl Marx take on a new image. Today that man was born one hundred and nine years ago, just after the close of the Napoleonic wars.

When we consider other historical figures of that time they seem to belong to the dim past, while Marx is of today. Others who played their roles upon the stage of history in his time recede further and further into the past.

But Marx looms ever larger and his impress upon the world grows deeper and deeper.

Participating in the revolutionary struggles of his day he formulated the theory of historical analysis that enabled him to see beyond those struggles. In the light of the revolutionary periods of 1830, of 1848, he re-examined the history of the past and discovered that the development of civilization can be explained only by analyzing the struggles between various classes; that each class as it appears upon the scene of action develops its own ideology which is a reflex of its economic condition in society. The real test of any historical theory is its ability to explain its own origin and development. Marxism has stood that test. By applying the Marxian theory itself we can explain Marx and his work. There may have been, before the period in which Marx lived, men as capable as he of analyzing social forces, but without the environment in which Marx lived they could not have made the contribution that he made. Only in a period of intense class conflicts, such as the first half of the past century, could the motive force in history become clear. Man Marx perceived that the history of his day was a history of class struggles, he proceeded to take inventory of all past history from the days of the tribal patriarchy and discovered the law of history.

But he was not content merely with discovering laws for explaining past history. He proceeded to formulate methods of making history, which impelled him to endeavor to discover in the society in which he lived the class that would next rise to power, the class that must be the carrier of the future development of society. That class, as Marx proved, must be the proletariat—the workingclass.

He declared it to be the dismal destiny of the capitalist class to sink into the grave prepared for it by the workingclass. To then set about studying the methods by which this could be brought about. In every revolution he sought the protolarian thread that ran through it, proving that it was the workingclass that always bore the brunt of the fighting even in the capitalist revolutions against feudalism. In the Paris Commune of 1871 Marx saw the proletariat for the first time emerge as a ruling class and he drew therefrom the revolutionary lessons that served, long after his death, to guide the revolutionists in Russia in 1905 and again in 1917 when they had to construct a new revolutionary form of state. The germ of the Soviet form of government was found by Marx in the combined legislative and executive system developed during the short life of the Commune. Marx was the first to perceive, upon the basis of that experience, that the workingclass cannot use the old cumbersome state apparatus for revolutionary purposes.

In studying revolutions of his day and the revolutions of the past he also developed the theory of revolutionary uprising by recognizing the fact that insurrection is an art, something that must be studied in all its intricacies. This part of his work was utilized by Lenin and the leaders of the Russian revolution in all the conflicts with the enemy before and after the 1917 revolution. And a special institute exists in Russia for the purpose of gathering every scrap of the writings and correspondence of Karl Marx and his great co-worker, Frederick Engels, as a guide to workingclass leaders in their struggles against the master class.

Marx is the only figure of his time who influences society to this day because he worked for the triumph of the workingclass and it is the triumph of the workingclass in Russia that vindicated the theoretical works of Marx and created, for the workers and peasants' government in Russia, a monument that testifies to the utter bankruptcy of all the capitalist class economists and historians who have tried on hundreds of occasions to refute the Marxian conclusions.

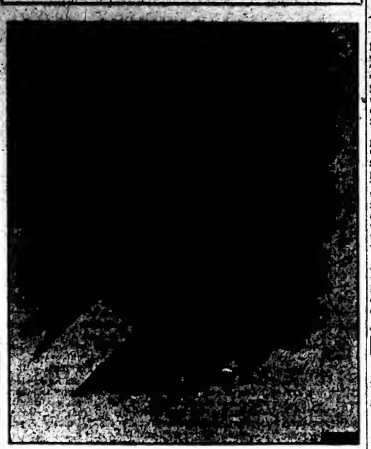
One-sixth of the entire world is dominated by the class that achieved power by following a leadership trained in the Marxian school and as time goes on millions of other workers are coming to recognise this leadership.

Though dead more than forty years the influence of Marx, the mighty thinker and determined revolutionist, is constantly growing and will continue to grow until the society that he predicted is established in every spot on earth.

A Defense Party.

The Neutral Workers Youth Center of Brownsville, ran a little affair at their headquarters which resulted in a net income of $80.00. They promise to improve on this sum at their next defense party if they can get a good speaker with whom to attract a larger crowd.

HIS BIRTHDAY.



May 5, 1818—March 14, 1883

Greetings to the Workers of the World



The following workers "shake the Hand of World Labor" with comradely Greetings on the International Holiday of Revolutionary Labor. We send fraternal greetings and a comradely handclasp.

Akerson, Bror, Little Falls, Minn.
Anonymous, Wilmington, Del.
Antonovich, New York City.
Abek, New York City.

Belkin, Sam, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bimba, A., New York City.
Budrewitz, New York City.
Benus, Louis, Long Island City.
Bakatich, J., Chicago, Ill.
Buckenberger, P. N., New York City
Bartoff, J., Cloveland, Ohio.
Boehm, Alex N., New York City.
Boehm, Alex N., New York City.
Bozvary, John, Schenectady, N. Y.
Benus, Louis, New York City.
Brisk, S., New York City.
Berich, J., Chicago, Ill.
Buiatkin, J., New York City.

Chilopis, New York City.
Coogler, New York City.
Cherin, Herman, Chicago, Ill.

Duchan, E. A., Cleveland, Ohio.
Dorosal, P., New York City.
D'Rossi, Peter, New York City.
Extz, New York City.
Elges, Pauline, Detroit, Mich.
Epstein, Sophie, New York City.

Field, Edward K., Detroit, Mich.

Gudzin, A., Schenectady, N. Y.
Greyer, Sylvia, New York City.
Gego, John M., Chicago, Ill.
Glick, New York City.
Gordon, P., New York City.
Gordon, M., New York City.
Greenberg, J., New York City.
Goldsmith, Sonya, New York City.
Gross, S., New York City.
Gottheif, E. B., Cleveland, Ohio.

Hilderbrant, Chas., Schenectady, N.Y.
Heyden, William, New York City.
Heinrich, New York City.
Holland, Anne, Norwaik, Ohio.
Holmberg, J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hyrkas, Regina R., New York City.

Jensen, Jens, Bridgeport, Conn.
Juraleff, Steve, Detroit, Mich.

Korn, Rudolf, Schenectady, N. Y.
Kosma, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kovacevich, G., Chicago, Ill.
Khehen, John, New York City.
Keppel, New York City.
Katrovich, New York City.
Kazirovich, New York City.
Koenig, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Krotofil, Anton, Norwalk, Ohio.
Krotofil, Katharine, Norwalk, Ohio.

Klukka, Paul, New York City.
Lapsky, John, New York City.
Lomos, Sam, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lupelka, J., Cleveland, Ohio.

Maselka, J. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
Mitrovic, A., Chicago, Ill.
Milior, P., New York City.
Medoia, New York City.
Mizara, R., New York City.

Nevin, Rose, New York City.
Nadler, New York City.
Nelson, C., Cleveland, Ohio.

Perechodkie, A., Cleveland, Ohio.
Pabalis, J., Cleveland, Ohio.
Flanin, Ilelen, New York City.
Petersön, E., New York City.
Prtenjaca, Luka, Chicago, Ill.
Padolsky, New York City.
Persson, Harry, Hicksville, L. I.
Persson, Fritz, Hicksville, L. I.

Rady, Joe, New York City.
Ruderman, I., New York City.
Robins, Bele, New York City.
Robkov, Jure, Chicago, Ill.
Rudich, S., Chicago, Ill.
Rade, Joe, New York City.
Ragozin, R., New York City.

Soininen, Jack, Schenectady, N. Y.
Shapiro, Sam, New York City.
Schlossberg, David, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sholom, Norman, New York City.
Shafberger, N., New York City.
Savitzky, New York City.
Surba, New York City.
Sewie, New York City.
Simon, Dr. W., New York City.
Stone, New York City.
Seidel, New York City.
Sherry, New York City.
Sockol, Arthur A., Stamford, Conn.
Sockol, Samuel, Stamford, Conn.

Telcich, R., Chicago, Ill.
Turkin, New York City.
Tamkus, K., Cleveland, Ohio.

Verhagen, Anth., Schenectady, N. Y.
Verinn, A., Chicago, Ill.

Weiner, New York City.
Werontsov, New York City.
Waeckel, Maurice, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wright, Willis L., Great Falls, Mont.

Yankelson, B., Cleveland, Ohio.

Zimik, New York City.
Zaslawsky, T., New York City.
Z. V., Passaic, N. J.

DRAMA

"In Abraham's Bosom" Awarded Pulitzer Prize

"Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom" was awarded the winner of the 1926 Pulitzer prize for "the most original American play." The drama, which deals with Negro life, was produced by the Provincetown Players at their little theatre on MacDougal Street, and later transferred to the larger Garrick Theatre.

The author is an instructor in philosophy at the University of North Carolina. He has turned out some forty one-act plays, which have been presented from time to time by Little Theatre groups throughout the country. "In Abraham's Bosom" was the first of his plays to be presented by a professional company. The production is being revived by the Provincetown Playhouse this Sunday night with the original cast.

"The Field God," Paul Green's other play, which is now playing at the Greenwich Village Theatre, will be moved to an uptown theatre Monday night. The playhouse is not decided upon as yet.

Broadway Briefs

"What Anne Brought Home" Larry E. Johnson's comedy now current at Wallack's, will celebrate the 100th performance tomorrow night.

"Triple Crossed," a new mystery play by F. G. Martin opens tonight at the Morosco theatre. Patricia Barrow, Robert Toms, Vera Maxwell and Frank Morton are in the cast.

"Grand Street Follies of 1927" which opens at the Neighborhood Playhouse Tuesday evening, May 17th, is now being rehearsed by Agnes Morgan. Max Ewing who composed much of the music for the Follies of 1925 has written several numbers of the current edition.

Ian Maclaren for several years has been a member of the permanent company of the Neighborhood Playhouse is going to California to play Christus in the Pilgrimage Play, "The Life of Christ" which is presented this summer in Hollywood.

Earl Carroll Vanities will join hands in donating their service in a special benefit performance tomorrow afternoon for the relief of the Mississippi Valley Flood sufferers.

Early next season Brook Pember-

LAURA HOPE CREWS



Gives a delightful and charming performance in "Mr. Pim Passes By." Milne's amusing comedy at the Garrick theatre.

Rosalip Lea, titled, "Colonels' Ladies." Rosalip lea, titled, "Colonels' Ladies." Miss Lea is a writer of short stories. This is her first play.

Proceeds of Russian Picture at Trenton to Go to N.Y. Cloakmakers

TRENTON, May 4.—For the first time in the city of Trenton the people will have the opportunity to see the new life of Russia before them on the screen this Saturday evening May 7, 8 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, corner Clinton and State Sts.

In New York City, "Breaking Chains" made a tremendous success, it appeared several times at the Waldorf Astoria Theatre, corner 50th St. and Broadway, and at the present time this film is being shown throughout the United States.

The proceeds of the shows will go to defend the arrested cloakmakers and furriers under the newly organized Joint Defense Committee of Trenton. So far Trenton has raised about $5000.00 for needle trade workers.

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MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 35 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Next Week—Right You Are

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
John Golden Th. 58 E. of B'way. Little Mts. Thu. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week—The Silver Cord

Sam H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:40
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(A total of 70 cents)

ALL FOR 50 CENTS

NOTE. Books offered in this column on hand to a limited quantities. All orders rush and filled in item as received.

Organized Labor — Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

Sacco-Vanzetti Appeal Ended But Air is Red Trade Just Substituted

Civil liberties on the air got another jolt Tuesday when Mrs. Mary F. Ford was cut off the microphone in the midst of a nationwide broadcasting Democracy in a country which kept out of the world war.

She was speaking over WGN, at a dinner given in honor of Mlle Gade Corman, the English Channel swimmer at the Hotel Majestic.

"We are proud that Mrs. Corson is a woman," Mrs. Ford began, "proud that she comes from Denmark, that country which upholds an ideal of peace, that country which said to the enemy, 'If you must cut through our women and children—'

Right then Charles Isaacson, studio manager, switched Mrs. Ford off the air and substituted a jazz band. He explained later that the argument for peace was "in bad taste."

The National Security League swung into action immediately in approval of Isaacson's action. The American Civil Liberties Union, through Director Forrest Bailey, will investigate the incident. The Union is conducting a campaign for free speech on the air.

Tammany Profits By Big Shake-up In Police Bureau

An overwhelming shake-up of the police department executive staff, due to the conflict between the policies of former commissioner McLaughlin and the present commissioner, Joseph A. Warren, is expected about May 15, it was learned at police headquarters yesterday.

Using as a pretext a pretended opposition to members of the uniformed force holding deputy commissionerships, Commissioner Warren is forcing the resignations of John Daly, second deputy, and Edward D. Kelly, fourth deputy. An attempt will be made to raise the pay of the deputies by reducing the number from five to four.

The sugar plum of the first deputyship, which will be taken away from the present incumbent, John A. Leach, will be awarded to Philip D. Hoyt, former newspapermau and now the commissioner's secretary, for faithful service in the interests of Tammany Hall. His salary will be raised from $5,000 to $6,500. Leach will be demoted to the fourth deputyship.

Felix Muldoon, now third deputy, will fill the place made vacant by the departure of Daly, the second deputyship, and Joseph A. Boag, fifth deputy, will become tha third. A reorganization of the license bureau, with a uniformed inspector in charge, will follow the resignation of Commissioner Daly, whose successor will, however, "supervise" the bureau.

The readjustment of the commissioner's cabinet, old-timers at headquarters said, is reminiscent of the administrations of old line Tammany democrats in which the executives of the department were appointed for their faithfulness to the organization machine and their ability to aid in running a strictly "Tammany" administration, fostering patronage and corruption.

Polish Priest Bars Labor Candidate but Welcomes Opponent

PASSAIC, May 4.—Albert Weisbord, candidate on the labor party ticket for commissioner, may be nationally sought after as a speaker but he is not wanted at the Holy Rosary Auditorium. The very Reverend Canon Stanislaus J. Kruszek told him so the other day.

Weisbord, who has been reaching audiences in every possible hall in Passaic during the political campaign, was barred from the church auditorium, where political rallies are frequently held by Krucsek.

"I will not permit you to preach the teachings of Russia to the people here," the holy father said.

But the preachings of Wall Street were welcome. Denis A. G. Lyons, a candidate on the anti-labor ticket, was welcomed into the Holy Rosary hall by the priest himself. Backed by a delegation of Knights of Columbus worthies, he was enthusiastically applauded by Krucsek.

Catholic mill workers who have attended Krucsek's church are wondering what's wrong with the church that bars the labor candidate while welcoming effusively the anti-labor politician.

Two Workers Killed In Deep Excavation

DETROIT, May 4.—Two laborers were overcome by gas and are believed to have been drowned today at the bottom of a 126-foot shaft which was being dug in connection with the construction of the New Penobscot building.

They are: George Skill and V. Jorginero.

JOINT BOARD OF FURRIERS SIGNS WITH TRIMMERS

Webster Hall Meeting Ratifies Pact

Enthusiastic approval of the agreement signed by the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union with the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc., was given Tuesday afternoon by over 1,500 fur workers, who have been locked out of their shops for refusal to register with the scab union of the International.

The workers gathered in Webster Hall about 1.30 p. m. after holding a great picket demonstration in the fur market during the noon hour. A picket demonstration was also held before work in the morning, and on both occasions thousands of workers joined in this display of solidarity with the Joint Board.

The Webster Hall meeting heard Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, explain the new agreement with the trimming association. This differs from the agreement made at the close of the strike with the Associated Fur Manufacturers, only in the fact that it allows 10 hours of overtime per week during the busy season, with time and a half in payment.

Shops Signing Up.

"Not only will this agreement affect the shops of members of the trimming association," Gold told the workers, "but there are already a large number of individual shops who have made application to join with the trimming association and thus avoid being drawn into the internal union fight.

"The officials of the Associated Fur Manufacturers chose to cooperate with Matthew Woll and the other right wing, reactionary A. F. of L. leaders in the attempt to smash the furriers' union. They deliberately plunged the fur shops into turmoil in their efforts to force the workers to register. Those employers who were interested primarily in production and not in union affairs have resented this, and have chosen to sign a contract with the Joint Board which will insure peace so long as its terms are obeyed."

All phases of the right wing attack upon the furriers' union were discussed at length. After some opposition by a few workers, it was decided to elect a committee of five to visit the International's Sub-Committee last night and acquaint them with the wishes and demands of the union members.

Smoke Out Officials.

This step was decided upon as the best means of clarifying the present situation in view of the many false rumors which have been current, and to determine whether or not such talk on the part of certain International officials had any meaning or not.

The Committee of 50 was delegated to demand that the International officials either issue a call at once for the convention which should have been held this week according to the union's constitution; or that these officers, who are now maintaining their positions illegally shall withdraw at once and cease their campaign of disruption in the union.

The workers went prepared to call to the attention of the committee the fact that according to the constitution, no convention can be postponed without a referendum vote of the membership; and no vote of the kind having been held, and yet no convention called, the present officers have illegally overstayed their elected term. Yet these men are colaborating with the reactionary forces in the American Federation of Labor to thwart further the will of the membership and drive out the leaders of the Joint Board whom they have chosen to represent them.

Newark Condemns International.

In no uncertain terms, the traiterous officials of the International Fur Workers' Union were condemned Monday night by members of Local 125 of Newark, who met in Montgomery Hall, Newark, to protest against their suspension.

Morris Langer, manager of the local, who presided, declared that there was absolutely no legal justification for this suspension on the grounds of failure to pay dues. This charge was only used as an excuse, he declared, because the International had been unsuccessful in its effort to gain control of the local by the injunction applied for several months ago.

Resolutions denouncing the International's action were passed unanimously by the workers at the meeting.

The hearings on the charges of alleged bribery of the police during the fur strike last year were again postponed yesterday, to be resumed this morning before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building at 10.30 a. m.

PACT IS VICTORY OVER A. F. L. EFFORT TO FORCE FURRIERS INTO DUAL UNION

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, yesterday issued the following statement on the new agreement between the Joint Board and the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association. Included with his statement is the text of the agreement:

"The Joint Board considers this agreement as an outstanding victory in its struggle against the attempt on the part of the American Federation of Labor's special reorganization committee, together with the Board of Directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., to force the fur workers against their will, to register with the International dual union.

"This agreement is an indication that the fur manufacturers are beginning to realize that the Joint Board is the only body that enjoys the confidence and support of the mass of fur workers in New York, and is therefore the only body that can be responsible for the maintenance of contractual relations between the fur workers and fur manufacturers of New York City.

"The Joint Board is convinced that this victory will be followed by the realization of the manufacturers belonging to the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., that full recognition of the New York Joint Board and its bona fide representatives is their only assurance for peaceful and normal production.

Text of Agreement.

AGREEMENT made this 2nd day of May, 1927, by and between the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and the N. Y. Joint Board of Locals 1, 2, 10 and 15 of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, and its authorized representative hereinafter referred to as the Union.

WHEREAS the contracting parties are desirous of entering into an agreement respecting labor conditions in the fur industry with the view of promoting peace and harmony therein,

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual obligations herein contained, the parties hereto have agreed and do hereby agree as follows:

First: The parties hereby assume and agree to become bound by all the terms, conditions and provisions set forth in the agreement dated February 1, 1924, heretofore entered into between the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., and the Union, and in the additional agreement between the same parties dated June 11, 1926, copies of which agreements are hereto annexed, with the same force and effect as if the words "Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc.," appeared therein in place of the word "Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc." with the exception, however, of the following modifications thereof:

Overtime Provision.

(a) Additional overtime work shall be permitted during the months of August, September, October and November each year, except that during the month of August no overtime on Saturdays or Sundays shall be permitted, overtime work during said months shall not exceed two (2) hours daily, five days in the week, at the rate of time and a half.

(b) The Impartial Chairman and the Secretary of the Conference Committee shall be chosen by mutual decision of the parties hereto.

Closed Shop.

(c) The status quo existing in the shops of members of the Association shall not be disturbed by the Union except that hereafter all new workers employed therein shall be members in good standing of the Joint Board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, only.

(d) No agreement shall be made by the Union with any other organization or individuals during the term of this agreement upon any terms more beneficial to such association or individuals than are contained herein.

In witness whereof the Association has caused these presents to be executed by its president and duly authorized representatives, and the Union has likewise executed those presents by its committee and lawfully authorized representatives.

(Signed)

FUR TRIMMING MFRS. ASSN. Inc.
By Maurice L. Steinig, Pres.
Samuel Weisinger
Emanuel M. Cohen
Benj. Goldschmidt
Michael Kaufman

N. Y. JOINT BOARD FURRIERS UNION, LOCALS 1, 5, 10 and 15.
By Ben Gold
Aaron Grass
Samuel Lisbowitz

Witnessed by
Emil K. Ellis.
Herman Dellinger.

Poverty Causes Sick Children — U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Typical investigations of the extent of malnutrition among children indicate that one-fourth to one-third of the children in the United State are definitely malnourished and that the number of children of family which is nutrition is small, according to a report which has just been published by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor under the title, "What is Malnutrition?"

Written by Lydia J. Roberts, this bulletin was published first in 1919. Since then, however, much material has been made available by research on various aspects of the problem of nutrition of children. The bureau has revised its bu.letin in the light of these later studies, in an effort to assist parents, teachers, social workers, and others responsihla for the welfare of children in recognizing and combating a condition which is so widespread that it is declared by the report to be "scarcely recognized as an abnormal condition."

Why are there so many children below par? Evidently they wers not "just born that way," for the studies of malnourished children show that in the gres majority of cases they started life in normal physical condition. Given this start they should have developed into healthy, robust children. That they failed to do so indicates that something was wrong with their diet and mode of living.

Improper or inadequate diet, lack of sleep, too little out-door play, fresh air, and sunshine, overexertion due to too much work or too strenuous play, and physical defects such as bad teeth, tonsils, or adenoids are listed among the causes of malnutrition. But this gives raise to another question: Why are children improperly fed? Why do they have too little sleep? Why with bad tonsils, teeth, or adenoids not attended to? The answer, according to the report, seems to be that ignorance, lack of parental control and poverty, singly or together, are the causes underlying these bad conditions.

Aviator Would Risk It

PERNAMBUCO, May 4.—Captain St. Roman, French aviator, who is attempting a flight across the South Atlantic, has been ordered to discontinue the flight unless he restores the floats to his saroplane, according to a report received here today from St. Louis, Senegal.

Captain St. Roman removed the floats from his hydroplane in order to lighten the plane and the French government is reported as considering an attempt under these conditions too dangerous.

FIREMEN WANT UNITED FRONT OF RAILROAD UNIONS

Tri-State Convention Asks Amalgamation

EL PASO, Tex., May 4.—A Stirring appeal for amalgamation of the railroad unions into one mighty organization has been issued by the Tri-State Union Meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, representing 60 lodges in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Representing the sentiments of thousands of firemen in the Southwest, the resolution has great significance in the move to form a closer fighting front of workers against the powerful railroad employing interests. The text of the resolution reads:

Amalgamation or Annihilation!

We recognize the fact that American capitalism is passing from the policies and practices of competition to the methods of cooperation which change is evidenced by the great and growing trusts and combines in all heavy industry;

We recognize that these gigantic combinations of capital are becoming so powarful that they constitute a serious menace to the welfare of the workers whom they employ;

Craft Unions Inadequate.

We recognize that the present union organizations of the workers are no longer adequate to cope successfully with the growing power of these mighty corporations, and thus the workers find themselves defenseless in a large measure and exposed to the attacks of the capitalists who are organized in more efficient and modern fashion;

Therefore, we urgently request the Thirty-First Convention to give consideration to this grave situation and to issue a call to each of the other transportation organizations to join with us in an effort to effect the amalgamation of the transportation brotherhoods into one compact organization with a common policy and a fighting leadership, to the end that the workers might present a more united front to the railroad capitalists and thus stand in better position to defend and promote the economic interests and general welfare of the workers in the transportation industry.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

CAPMAKERS IN APPLAUSE FOR SOVIET RUSSIA

Convention Goes Thru Routine Matters

The second day of the convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union passed away without touching upon any of the important questions which must be faced by the delegates who are meeting daily at Beethoven Hall, 205 East 5th Street.

A telegram was received from Local 9 of San Francisco denying the statement made in the convention on Sunday regarding any friction between the local and Jo Sorin whose expenses were paid by Local 48 of Los Angeles, and urging that Sorin ha given a seat in the convention. This was declared to be legally impossible in view of the fact that this was a request from the local's executive committee and not a vote of the membership. Sorkin was made a guest of the convention, with the privilege of attending the banquet.

Applaud Soviet Union.

During the reading of many resolutions, and the adoption of several of them, the only one which drew applause was one demanding recognition of the Soviet Union. This will be voted upon later in the convention. Other resolutions referred to committee included one on the raising of the union's initiation fee; one condemning the Citizens Military Training Camps; one to allow representation on the executive board for all branches of the industry, no branch to have more than two delegates; and a resolution calling for a forty hour week for the millinery trade.

The convention yesterday passed unanimously a demand that Sacco and Vanzetti be released unconditionally. It also passed resolutions voting support of the Jewish workers of Palestine, and support of Jewish agencies helping in the settlement of Jews in foreign lands. In this resolution the American Jewish immigration quota was condemned as working great hardship.

Zaritzky Like Czar

Max Zaritzky, permanent chairman of the convention, showed his ability to suppress free expressions yesterday when he denied the floor to I. Feingold who wished to speak on one of the resolutions. Zaritzky, a former president of the International Union, is rumored to be a candidate for the position again this year. This question has not yet come before the convention.

In behalf of Pioneer Youth, Norman Thomas appealed to the convention for funds yesterday. Algernon Lee made a similar appeal for the Rand School Department of the Rand School.

Moskowitz Denied Bail by Judges in China Leaflet Case

The Court of Special Sessions refused to release on bail Herman Moskowitz, Young Workers' League member who was sentenced to six months in jail this week by Judge Weil in the Yorkville police court.

The three judges denied Attorney Charles M. Joseph's plea of "reasonable doubt" claiming that they could not act on the case until they have read the minutes of the police court. Meanwhile Moskowitz is in the workhouse where he was taken immediately after being sentenced by Judge Weil last Friday morning.

Kushner Trial.

Matthew Kushner, arrested at the same time as Moskowitz, will be tried in the Yorkville court this morning. Josephs will appear as attorney.

Moskowitz and Kushner were arrested last Wednesday at Union Square and 16th St. where they were distributing Hands Off China leaflets. After being brutally beaten by the police they were arrested, bail at first being refused to either of them.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Dies

LONDON, May 4.—Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president emeritus of the University of California, is dead in Vienna, according to a dispatch from that city today. Prof. Wheeler was in his 73rd year.

He was always a successful moneyraiser for the second largest institution of learning in the United States, and was a reactionary of the deepest dye. He paid special attention to the University cadet corps, even before the war, and was instrumental in providing that only the rich "student leaders" should become officers in it.

Vanzetti Case Placed In Hands of Soviets Here

Seven years ago Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti learned that on the previous day their friend, A. Salsedo, had been found dead on the sidewalk in front of the New York Bureau of Investigation, where he had been held incommunicado for some time in the New York offices of the department of justice on the fourteenth floor of this building, following the notorious Palmer red raids of 1920.

The New York American, seven years ago today, stated that Salsedo had been murdered. The daytery of his death was never solved.

Because of his mysterious death, Italian radicals all over the country expected and feared further persecution. As a result of this, Sacco and Vanzetti with two other Italians made an attempt to hide the literature they had been distributing in protest against the red raids. Their efforts brought about their arrest as "suspicious characters," and several days after the arrest they were charged with the South Braintree payroll robbery and murder for which they were convicted and sentenced to die.

Even Supreme Court Amazed at Tyranny Of U. S. in Manila

WASHINGTON, May 4.—(FP).—Questions asked by justices of the federal supreme court during argument of the appeal of the city of Manila against the latest autocratic action of Ben F. Wright, the American auditor of the Philippines, indicated that the justices were astonished at the lengths to which American official coercion had gone. Auditor Wright is the agent through whom Gen. Leonard Wood is trying to take self-government from the Filipino people.

This appeal to the federal supreme court was made by Wright from an order by the Philippine supreme court directing him to cease confiscating the share of internal revenue collections of the Philippine Islands which by law belong to the city of Manila. That share is 30 percent. Wright was taking this money and handing it over to the Metropolitan water district, a public utility which had a dispute with the city government.

Wright Manila Autocrat.

The city had refused to pay to the water district for water used by the city, on the ground that the water system was, in fact a city property. The question was one for settlement by the Philippine courts. But Auditor Wright, to whom the water district managers appealed, ruled that the city must pay.

Having thus usurped the functions of the courts, he refused to sign any more warrants for payment of internal revenue collections into the city treasury, but instead handed these collections over to the water district.

It was this high-handed conduct, in disregard of law, that brought the justices of the highest federal court to sit up and ask questions indicating their ill opinion of Gen. Wood's agent's methods.

"Duke" in Jail Here

Gerhard T. Jurgon, who achieved distinction in the Hollywood movie colony as the "Duke of Hanover," has been brought back from the West Coast and is being held in $1,000 bail each in Long Island City, on charges of abandoning his wives and children. He pleaded not guilty.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE ARGUED BEFORE HIGH OFFICIALS

Whether Enea Sormenti will be condemned to death by the United States government through the rejection of deporting him to Italy will be decided by the board of review of the labor department within 10 days.

The case of the noted Italian editor, who fled Italy to escape death at the hands of Mussolini's fascists, was presented to the board of review by Clarence Darrow, the noted Chicago criminal lawyer, Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civic Liberties Union and Albert Shorr.

They argued that the department of labor has no right to deport a man to a foreign nation where he is in danger of being killed. Chairman A. E. Cook of the board was told of Sormenti's sufferings in Italy, of Mussolini's numerous attempts to silence him through imprisonment, how he was beaten and left for dead by the blackshirts and how he escaped to America.

Stay of 60 Days Asked.

A stay in the deportation order for 60 days is asked, so that Sormenti, in case the order is not revoked, may have an opportunity to make arrangements to go to some other land than Italy where certain death faces him.

The board promised to make a further examination into the case. If its decision is favorable, a precedent will be created of great importance in shielding workers from the furies of anti-labor governments.

The International Labor Defense, through Rose Baron, appealed for workers and all people interested in the fight against fascism to join in the fight to save Sormenti from deportation.

Add More Water to Standard Oil Stock

Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will be asked to approve an increase in capital stock from $625,000,000 to $750,000,000 at the annual meeting to be held June 7.

In recommending this increase, the directors of the company stated today that no new financing was contemplated at the present time. No new plan is under consideration involving the sale of additional capital stock, other than the small amount currently sold to the workers of the company, for which authority has already been granted.

Jobs Scarce When Plants Close Down

KENOSHA, Wis., May 4.—Unemployment is very acute in Kenosha and surrounding towns in Wisconsin. Workers by the hundreds are walking the streets jobless.

The C. M. Hall Lamp Company and the N. R. A. Allen Tanning have moved their factories out of the city, leaving a great number of workers out of a job. More than half of the 5,000 workers of the Nash Motors Company are either laid off indefinitely or are working a few hours a day.

The city is supporting approximately 100 families, while the local charity organizations are kept busy relieving the extreme needy.

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JOHN WEINROTH
6136 LARCHWOOD AVENUE,
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ATTENTION, CHICAGO!

Big Protest Meeting

AGAINST WAR, FOR HANDS OFF CHINA

Friday, May 6, 8 P. M.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

SPEAKERS:

Congressman Sabath
Clarence Darrow
William Cunnea
Jane Addams
Fred Moore
Reverend Hutchinson
Reverend Lapp
C. T. Chi
Manuel Gomez
Carl Haessler

Special message from John Fitzpatrick, President Chicago Federation of Labor.

Auspices: HANDS OFF CHINA COMMITTEE.

Additional May Day Greetings—Too Late for May Day Edition

Greetings From

DISTRICT ONE

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

District Office
36 CAUSEWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASS

W. CHERNOV	Boston
H. ROSEN	Worcester
SAM OZER	Boston
FRANK DUBENKO	Boston
A. KOLOS	Boston
L. ZION	Boston
A. CULLEN	Boston
MR. and MRS. COHEN	Boston
M. NANKIS	Boston
K. BONDAR	Boston
JACOB KRANTZ	Boston
DAVID SCHWARTZ	Boston
GEORGE KRASKA	Boston
E. OZER	Boston
SOL REINSTEIN	Chelsea
NATALIE RUBIN	Boston
BERTHA LIEB	Cambridge
J. ROLL	Mattapan
W. GREGORSON	Boston
ADAMSON	Boston
K. ZIHRULO	Boston
N. FRED	Boston
S. DIAMOND	Chelsea
ELSIE PULTUR	Boston
DAVID HEINO	Worcester

N. JACOBSON	Boston
SONIA DINOFF	Boston
S. ZEITCHIK	Chelsea
L. HURWITZ	Boston
S. D. LEVINE	Boston
V. ANMAHIAN	Chelsea
WM. EXTINE	Boston
ROBERT OSOLIN	Boston
A. CERS	Boston
J. ESHENWALD	Boston
W. Y. YING	Boston
A. ROSENBERG	Roxbury
H. M. UKERTZ	Boston
A FRIEND	Boston
S. DOBOL	Boston
ALBERTO	Roxbury
A. SUGAR	Boston
GOOBER	Boston
G. S. SHKLAR	Boston
M. S. MARTIN	Boston
P. ANSTON	Boston
E. EIDA	Boston
E. TUPETAY	Boston
SPELMAN	Roxbury
JOHN LERCH	Dedham

The Workers Book Shop
32 LEVERETT ST.
Boston

BOOKS ON SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, SCIENCE, POLITICS

BOOKS FROM RUSSIA, GERMANY, ENGLAND

Members of Executive Committee

Mothers League of New England

GOLDING — Boston	AISSEN — Boston	KALIS — Boston	GOLDMAN — Boston
GOLUB — Boston	RUBIN — Boston	EYLIN — Boston	ZALL — Lynn

GREETINGS
from
STREET NUCLEUS No. 30
Chicago, Ill.
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday.
Watch for announcement of outdoor affair to be given by our nucleus soon.
Part of the proceeds for
The DAILY WORKER

COMRADES:

The Joint Board Furriers' Union, Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 send greetings to the Labor Movement on this 1st day of May.

The first of May, Labor's holiday, first originated in America. In 1886, at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, this day was set aside as Labor Day.

Today the fur workers lay down their tools and rally to the labor movement in its expression of solidarity with the workers all over the world.

Today the fur workers review their victories and with ever more determination rally behind the Joint Board in its struggle to maintain a class conscious labor union.

Today the fur workers are more determined to fight for the freedom of its imprisoned workers.

Furriers, close the ranks! Show your solidarity to the working class!

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION
LOCALS 1, 5, 10 & 15
B. Gold, Manager.

May Day Greetings
Phone Tremont 4267.
L. BROWNDORFF
Chiropractor
1795 Clinton Ave.,
Bronx, N. Y.

Greetings from
Dr. B. Goldman
DENTIST
2501 W. Division St.
Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS!
ST. NUCLEUS 6, SEC. 3
CHICAGO, ILL.

GREETINGS
from
The Daily Worker Agency
Philadelphia
Leo P. Lemley Fred Vigman

GREETINGS!
STREET NUCLEUS 14
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hail the Solidarity of Labor and The DAILY WORKER
Sub Section 2A, Unit 4.

Greetings
to
The Daily Worker
from
City Executive Com.
and
Fractions
Jersey City, N. J.

Greetings from
Hotel and Restaurant Workers
Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers
133 West 51st St., New York.

GREETING
GLAZIERS' UNION
Local 1087

Bronx Comrades of Br. 4, Section 5, W. P. of A.

send Communist greetings to the toilers of the world on the glorious international holiday—the 1st of May.

The imperialistic rulers of the world are waging war against the revolutionary proletariat. And of late their infamous crusade has even gained momentum. But the workers' solidarity girdles the globe. The fact that on May day the hearts of the workers from Shanghai to San Francisco and from Oslo to Sydney beat in unison with resoluteness of struggle is the surest guaranty of the early triumph of the revolutionary cause of labor.

WITH THE 1ST OF MAY, COMRADES, FELLOW WORKERS! ON WITH THE STRUGGLE!

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
A GROUP OF INSIDE IRON WORKERS
7 East 15th Street,
New York City.

A. Rosenfeld — Alexander Korn
Geo. E. Powers — S. Becker
A. Elkin

MAY DAY GREETINGS
GREEK FRACTION
DISTRICT 6.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE
FUR WORKERS' UNION
Local 53, Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
District 3

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Philadelphia Local
sends
FRATERNAL MAY DAY GREETINGS

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE
DISTRICT 3
sends
MAY DAY GREETINGS
to
The DAILY WORKER.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
District 2
Branch 6, Section 7

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!
LONG LIVE THE WORKERS
(COMMUNIST) PARTY!

GREETINGS
TO THE WORKERS
OF ALL LANDS:

UNITE AGAINST THE COMMON FOE,
CAPITALISM!

Business and Editorial Staffs
of
The DAILY WORKER.

International May Day Greetings!

WORKERS' CLUB
706 45th Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY DAY
GREETINGS
from
1F SUB SECTION 2B

May Day Greetings
to
The DAILY WORKER
The National Labor Daily
Branch 2, Section 5.

Greetings!
JAMAICA INT'L BRANCH
Workers
(Communist) Party

May Day Greetings
Street Nucleus 5
Chicago, Ill.

The Jewish Fraction
Workers (Communist) Party
sends
May Day Greetings
to
The DAILY WORKER

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
Street Nucleus 2, Section 2
DETROIT, MICH.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS
to
The DAILY WORKER
from
UNIT 3 F, SECTION 3 D

Greetings from
Street Nucleus 29
CHICAGO, ILL.

May Day Greetings
from
Workers (Communist) Party
Paterson, N. J.

GREETINGS
from
ROYAL PALACE
16 Manhattan Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

May Day Greetings
from
Vera and William Beck.

NUCLEUS 204
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
sends
MAY DAY
GREETINGS

MAY DAY
GREETINGS

RED STAR
SPORT CLUB

29 Graham Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREETINGS
Section 7,
International Br. 5
Coney Island

MAY DAY
GREETINGS!
SUB SECTION 3C,
UNIT 3 F.

MAY DAY
GREETINGS
SUB SECTION E,
F. D. 5.

THE JEWISH WORKERS'
CENTRE OF HARLEM

Sends Its Greeting to the American Workers and the Workers of the Whole World on the occasion of the May Day Celebration.

LONG LIVE THE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKERS!

LONG LIVE THE FIEST OF MAY!

GREETINGS
NUCLEUS 32,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Berkshire 7149
Dr. T. D. SARGOOD
SPECIALIST
Catarrh, Nose, Throat, Lungs
Lung Disease
859 42nd St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Ninth Avenue)
CONSULTATION
1 to 2 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.
AND BY APPOINTMENT

Because I believe literally in Free Speech, I wish to greet The DAILY WORKER and to wish that it will keep contending for the things in which it believes.
WM. PICKENS.

Greetings from
S. Feldman, Musician
2361 Valentine Ave.,
Bronx, N. Y.

Greetings!
Dr. S. Glouberman
1292 Washington Ave.,
New York City.

Greeting from
WORKERS (COMMUNIST)
PARTY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

May Day Greetings!
SHOP NUCLEUS NO. 2
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Choppy Waves Thru Lack of Unity Have Little Power And Do Not Arouse Fear

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

On the English Channel, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Thursday, April 14 (By Mail from Bremerhaven, Germany).—Unity of action breeds power. This is clearly seen, for instance, in the workings of the waters in the ocean. On the most quiet days, even when the sea seems almost calm, the great ship rolls and some passengers continue seasick and stick to their berths. At other times the huge waves need show but little temper to force the greatest liners to pitch and toss. The big wave has power.

It is a little different here in the English Channel. The waves are choppy and lots of them. They send a peculiar shiver thru the ship, but that is all. The ocean liner keeps straight and sure along its course, not bothered to any great extent by the little waves.

* * *

This may be a rather homely way of continuing the discussion of the development of the miners' union in the United States. But I think it is a fairly good illustration of a point that I have been continually trying to stress in these articles.

With the organization of the United Mine Workers of America in 1890, new efforts were made by the miners to develop their "choppy sea" union, with its local and separatist tendencies, into an organization having the power of the heaving ocean. This was not an easy task, as has already been shown. It is a task that has not yet been completed, clearly revealed by the "choppy sea" policies of President John L. Lewis today, in dealing with the mine owners, permitting disastrous seperate district and local agreements instead of developing a unified movement to enforce the national agreement on the coal profiteers.

* * *

The failure of the Joint Conference of 1880 to agree and the disastrous results of local strikes in the spring and summer of that year furnished the occasion for calling an interstate convention of miners in December to consider ways and means of dealing with competitive conditions in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The miners were invited to attend irrespective of union affiliation (the National Progressive Union and the National Trades Assembly No. 135, of the Knights of Labor, were still in existence) and to represent these districts.

The convention was asked to formulate a policy regarding reduction in the hours of work, limitation of daily production, general suspension of work at stated periods, the time and methods for the introduction of strikes, and the creation of a defense fund to support strikers.

Because of the over-development of the industry, even at that time, it was recognized that to shorten the working day to eight hours would probably not reduce the aggregate tonnage produced. But it was thought that it would distribute the production in a way to necessitate the operation of the idle mines, increase the number of working days, absorb the surplus labor, and add to the health and comfort of the mingrs.

* * *

It was generally conceded, back there in 1890, that experience had proved that local strikes, and strikes during the spring and summer were generally ineffective. Local strikes placed a disproportionate burden on the few who fought the battle to maintain the wage rate while the other districts went on prodncing.

"A GENERAL STRIKE WAS THOUGHT TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN ESTABLISHING UNIFORMITIES AND RAISING THE LEVEL OF WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES."

The deliberation over such matters came as the result of the bitter experiences under ruthless competition.

IT WAS AGREED THAT NO ONE OF THE MEASURES CONSIDERED COULD BE MADE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT CONSOLIDATING THE MINERS' UNIONS AND INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP.

* * *

In developing the new movement, for the consolidation of power, the national organization of the United Mine Workers of America, in 1891, sought to bring about the reestablishment of the Interstate Joint Conference. But the Ohio and the Western Pennsylvania mine owners were the only ones to respond to the miners' invitation.

The miners asked for an increase of 10 cents per ton and an eight-hour day. They argued that the industrial outlook warranted the increase. It was easy to demonstrate from the figures of production that the miners could produce all the coal needed under a shorter working day and more regular employment. They pressed their demand for the eight-hour day as a matter of greater importance than an increase in wages.

As no contracts were in existence which would hamper their efforts to make the eight-hour day universal in the central competitive field, they believed the time was particularly opportune.

Yet the mine owners refused to grant more than the wage rates of the previous year, and expressed surprise that the miners expected to use the joint conference as a means for settling anything but wage rates. They took the initiative in moving that the conference adjourn.

* * *

It was decided to call a strike for May 1, 1891, to enforce the demand for the eight hour day and a wage increase.

However, it was discovered that there were still a lot of "choppy waves" in the organization, that militated against united action. A district convention in West Virginia declared itself opposed to a strike, and the Straitsville district of Ohio made an agreement to work at the old rates and hours.

Upon consulting with the presidents of the district unions, the national executive board concluded that it would be unwise to go on with the strike because of the disaffection of certain districts, the number of unorganized miners and the inadequate funds in the national treasury. The strike order was rescinded, and the miners in the various districts continued to work under the rates and the conditions of their last agreements.

* * *

There was no doubt considerable dispute as to whether the was the best that could have been done at the time. At least an effort to secure unified action was put forth, altho it remained practically a mere gesture. It was the first general eight-hour movement.

The movement to unify the policies of the various districts during this period of depression was greatly handicapped. Of the 300,000 miners in the industry in 1891 only 32,000 were members of the union, and by 1892 the membership had fallen to 20,000.

The mine owners' policy of "divide and rule" was having its effect then as now. Only in 1891 the miners' officials dom offered some resistance to this policy of the mine owners. Today the Lewis administration in the United Mine Workers of America falls in line with this union-wrecking strategy of the employers and adopts it as its own.

What's What in Washington

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCES TIGHTER GRIP ON INVESTMENT MARKET OF THE WORLD

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A striking commentary on the stupendous world-wide financial grasp of Wall Street is afforded in an unheralded monthly statement gotten out by the Finance and Investment Division of the Department of Commerce.

According to this report during the last month, April, $307,000,000 in foreign loans was placed by Wall Street in the United States; a sum that exceeds that of any other month in the whole history of foreign financing in the United States. In April, 1926, foreign loans amounted to $141,000,000.

* * *

Loaned to Everybody.

The loans not only went to governments, national and municipal, but to industry and business. Europe was the heaviest borrower, with Latin-America second.

European borrowing in this market during April took the lead over Latin-America, which held the lead during the past two quarters. Canadian loans during April also exceeded the Latin-American total. The European total of about $92,000,000 was composed mostly of the large governmental loans of $30,000,000 each to the city of Milan and to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the $12,000,000 of the State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia and the $2,750,000 of the city of Trondjem, Norway. The balance of the European loans went to various corporate enterprises.

Less to Canada.

For some time past the amount of Canadian borrowing in the American market has been falling off. A survey of the April total, however, indicates that Canadian offerings are still being made in the money market of this country. The total par value of Canadian securities floated during the month was $58,000,000; of this total but $23,000,000 went to governments, and municipalities and about $35,000,000 to corporations. In all there were 15 Canadian issues, while the total of all other issues for the month was only 19.

Mostly to Governments.

The predominance of government loans over corporate, which characterized foreign financing in the United States in the fourth quarter of 1926, and the first quarter of 1927 continued in April when the value of government issues amounted to about 2¼ times that of corporate issues.

It was pointed out in the department's survey of foreign financing in this country during the first quarter of the current year that January, 1927, witnessed the greatest monthly amount of such financing during the period and probably the largest amount ever recorded in this country. The April total, however, surpassed the January takings by about $31,000,000.

Hoover vs. Kellogg.

Of interest and significance equal to that of these statistics is the attitude of Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover on these loans. Hoover, talking before the third Pan-American commercial conference now being held in Washington, the delegates are business men and financiers from Latin-American countries, declared that private American loans to foreign countries should be permitted only for "reproductive purposes."

Hoover is a highly skilled engineer. Every now and then, when he lays aside for a moment his political mask, he delivers himself of some intelligible reasoning. The engineer in him predominates and he talks efficiency and reason. In his address before the conference in discussing foreign loans he indulged himself in one of these lapses.

Loans to foreign countries, Hoover said, for such purposes as balancing the budget or buying arms operate to lower the standards of living of the countries so accommodated. He took the position that American loans should be limited to those to be used for developing commerce and industry.

An hour or so later, at his press conference, the matter was put up to Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Hoover's viewpoint was conveyed and Mr. Kellogg was asked what the state department's position was. Of course there was no doubt about how Mr. Kellogg felt. He has approved loans for any purpose, arms, budget juggling, revolution, such as in Nicaragua if it's the state department behind it, of a revolt, upholding the hand of Italian fascism. But the reporters asked him for his policy, and Mr. Kellogg in his choleric manner explained it to them.

Scolds Hoover.

Mr. Hoover's ideas are not used by the state department. Mr. Kellogg petulantly declared, throwing a little side-light on the reason for the recent public rebuke of Hoover by Coolidge. The state department under Mr. Kellogg is willing to permit the reporters to quote him, advising them that in writing about the subject they should resort to the subterfuge of declaring that "it was learned at the state department."

For Crushing Liberty.

Under this beneficent management, Mr. Kellogg can see no reason why the Guaranty Trust Company and the J. & W. Seligman & Company of Wall Street, New York, should not loan the illegally installed and United States marine-maintained President Diaz of Nicaragua, $1,000,000 to put down the revolt of the masses against him. President Diaz pledged the credit of Nicaragua for the $1,000,000 and spent the sum buying machine guns, bullets and rifles in the United States, some from the American government itself.

It might be said in passing that the loan was bitterly attacked by Horace G. Knowles, former American minister to Nicaragua.

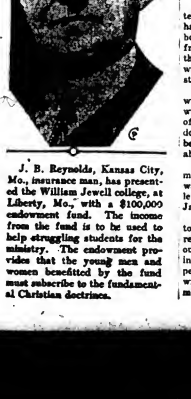
Money to Mr. Kellogg is money, and if those who want it are satisfactory to Mr. Kellogg, the purpose for which they want to use the money are of no concern to him. He has every confidence that they will use the money to good purpose, such as putting down radicalism or buying the means to crush expected revolts.

Foreman of Jury



George Young, selected foreman of the jury to pass judgment on Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, on trial at Long Island City, N. Y., for the murder of Mrs. Snyder's husband, Albert Gray.

Fundamentalist Feels Need of More Recruits



J. B. Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo., insurance man, has presented the William Jewell college, at Liberty, Mo., with a $100,000 endowment fund. The income from the fund is to be used to help struggling students for the ministry. The endowment provides that the young men and women benefited by the fund must subscribe to the fundamental Christian doctrines.

Injury to Worker Brings Curse From Lips of the Boss

(From the Note Book of a Carpenter)

If brother Jay were better acquainted with the rotteness of our Woodhaven frame building constructions, he would know that some ceilings are framed from 2x3 without boards on the garret to serve as a floor. He would know that he has to watch his step.

As soon as brother Jay stepped up with his tools on the garret to fit the windows, there was a thunder-noise of broken-down ceiling, and fallen-down tools and brother Jay was lying below uttering oh, oh, oh, ah, ah, ah, (through the agony of his pains).

We were all on the spot. A policeman stepped in. Soon an ambulance was on the place and with swollen legs, more dead than alive, brother Jay was taken to the hospital.

We went back to our tools but were too much depressed to do any thing real. At the place of the accident our boss, Mr. Alfred remained walking restlessly and muttering repeatedly—"Ah what a mess, there will be mess job here. Ah what a mess, what a mess, God Damn!"

Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By ROBERT DUNN.

(Continued From Yesterday.)

At the same time it must be remembered that one of Easley's closest associates during the days when the "Bolshevist Menace" was in its heyday, and the Lusk Report was being written, was Mr. Boris Brasol, a former head of the Russian Black Hundred, and reported to be the "brains" of the Russian monarchist movement on this side. Brasol is also a vigorous anti-Semite. Lieutenant Brasol contributed frequently to Mr. Easley's Civic Federation Review, his outstanding article bearing the title "Recognize the Omsk Government" of Admiral Kolchak. He also contributed his knowledge of red movements to the Lusk Committee and inspired Mr. Easley's recurrent attacks of Russiaphobia by writing his "Bolshevism of Russia" and "Socialism vs. Civilization," both highly entertaining bits of romance. With Mr. Easley in the back of our minds we cannot help remembering the report in the New York World, December 1924, under the heading "Three Hundred Russians Hail Grand Duchess as Reigning Czarina—Royalists of All Classes Join in Singing Anthems, Kissing Her Hand and Sending Up Cheer—Hotel Plaza Reception Like Royal Court Levee," and this paragraph:

"... An all-Russian, all-Royalist audience filled the small salon with eager conversation. Then Boris Brasol, Grand Duke Cyril's representative in America, announced:

"The Czarina is ascending in the elevator."

Boris Brasol was only one of a number of dilapidated dukes and broken down counts who fled from Russia into Mr. Easley's drawing room to sip his cocktails and to provide him with juicy tales concerning the "Red Terror," the "Protocols of Zion," and the world-wide conspiracy of the Communists and the international Jewish bankers to overthrow all governments! And we are told Mr. Easley believed them all. Just as Matthew Woll, his "Acting President" pretends to believe them all.

Mr. Easley's organization has been particularly vigilant against the upholders of free speech and those who advocated amnesty for political prisoners. Its "Committees on the Limitations of Free Speech" headed by the wealthy and notorious Lusk Report attorney, Archibald E. Stevenson, declared that the political prisoners had not been jailed for opinions but for bald disloyalty; and Easley's Department on Anti-Revolutionary Movements expressed the same opinion. "Free Speech a Nuisance" was the title of a report published by his Industrial Economics Department some years ago.

Like Edward McGrady, Matthew Woll and the others who are now fighting the left wing workers, Mr. Easley grows particularly vehement when the name of the American Civil Liberties Union is mentioned. In one of his letters to Ivy Lee he refers to Dr. Harry F. Ward, Roger N. Baldwin and others as belonging to this "bunch of free speech fakers," and in an earlier communication, refusing to appear on the same platform with Messrs. Gannet and Villard of the Nation, he speaks of the Union as "that most virulent and notoriously radical organization."

This revulsion against free speech is not to be wondered at in an admitted admirer of Mussolini, and in one who advocates fascist treatment for American liberals and Passaic strikers.

Some Comments.

Mr. Easley continues to rant—now about Passaic, now about Russian recognition, now about church pacifists, now about Communists, and the more he rants, the more he hangs himself in the public forum. Considering the origin and objects of his Federation it is a sinister fact that his policy should now be dictated by such a factious, rancorous, arrogant and unreasoning spirit."

Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor under Taft, after withdrawing from Easley's federation, describes it as one of those "societies that organize in the East with twelve contining members from these dear United States and then proceed to dictate patriotism to the 'innocents of the interior.' "

Robert D. Kohn, famous New York architect, and former president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, replied to a letter asking why he had severed connection with Easley's group:

"As for my present opinion of the so-called 'patriotic' performance of the N. C. F. during the last two years, I can only say that my opinion is not fit for publication. It would reflect not on their merits or, demerits but rather with pity as to their sanity."

A certain United States Senator from Pennsylvania privately ventured the opinion that "The National Civic Federation does not stand very high with anybody who thinks," and referred to it as "a controversial organization with its own private game to play." Morris Hillquit, well known socialist and attorney, wrote some years ago:

"The game played by the N. C. F. is the shrewdest yet devised by the employers of the country. To the organized labor movement the policy of the Civic Federation is the most subtle and insidious poison. It robs it of its independence, virility and militant enthusiasm; it hypnotizes or corrupts its leaders, weakens its ranks, and demoralizes its fights."

Question: Does Mr. Hillquit still have the same opinion of Easley and Woll?

Frank P. Walsh, noted labor attorney, says, "I believe the influence of the organization, if it has any, would be of a most anti-social and baneful character."

Those who resigned from the Civic Federation had their own reasons—President Taft because Easley went after the peace societies too indiscriminately, William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, because of his asinine attacks on the Youth Movement, Mrs. Belmont of the National Woman's Party because of Easley's complex for controversy on the peace problem. Mrs. Belmont even threatened to sue Easley for keeping her name on the letterhead after he withdrawal, while Warren Stone and Timothy Healy left the "wage earner" section of the N. C. F. Executive Committee because Easley insisted on denouncing the British Labor Party.

What Is a Patriot?

A certain society lady of Seattle was recently invited to hear an address on world peace at the home of a fellow club member. This righteous lady drew herself up haughtily and replied, "I am a patriot."

This lady, I suspect, was a member of the Women's Department of the Civic Federation and had probably read one of Ralph's tracts "exposing" the peace organizations. But after all the kindest thing you can say about the Easley brand of Professional patriotism is that, as Captain Howard wrote, "it springs from prejudice and class interest."

It is well for the labor movement to get this point straight and keep it straight. Mr. Easley's motives, interests and prejudices represent those of the owning, ruling and robbing class in American industrial society. Mr. Easley is a 100% owning-class patriot. . . . And Matthew Woll is his "Acting President."

With the Young Worker

THE WAR TOM-TOMS BEAT AGAIN



THIS GAME OF WAR

Millions of dollars invested by Morgan and Company, the Chase National City Bank and other great financial monarchs, in Central America, Asia, Africa, are in danger. The masses of workers and peasants in these colonial countries are sick of giving Uncle Shylock his pound of flesh, and now they are showing him the Open Door—flying outwards.

So Morgan wants soldiers in China, soldiers and more soldiers; nice husky, straight-shooting marines. At home Morgan has whispered the magic word into the ears of the various directors of public opinion, and is waiting for the wave of hysteria to rise. A thousand teachers, preachers, speakers and editors are beating the tom-tome of war, all shrieking at the top of their hraas lungs for protection for our property, nationals and virgins.

* * *

The official propaganda machine of the War Department is lying itself into convulsions in its frantic efforts to get more and more bullet-stoppers for the protection of Morgan's bonds. To the end of getting young workers into the steel trap of the army machine, they put out alluring prospectuses that would put a Miami real-estate catalogue to shame. They put pictures in their bulletins that would make a kosher Jewish boarding-house keeper, schooled in the tricks of John advertising, eat pig. And the way in which their leaflets play on the economic status of the young worker is nothing short of diabolic in its hypocrisy.

Cast your eyes over "some of the advantages of being a soldier," as pointed out by a U. S. army leaflet:

1. The soldier's paymaster never fails in business, or fails to pay the wages of his employees.

2. The factory does not shut down and lay off its employees.

3. He never has to quit work and go "on strike."

4. He doesn't have to worry about "getting a job."

5. He doesn't worry about the cost of clothing or of beefsteaks or of rents.

And so on the bait goes, declaring that the soldier doesn't have to "worry about doctors' bills," a charitable "Uncle Sam pays them"; that he will have the opportunity to "see the world"; that he will learn a trade, became strong and become a useful citizen. And, the leaflet goes on, if the young worker wishes to, he may stay in the army and become a commissioned Cossack, for "the service offers exceptional facilities for advancement."

Another propaganda bulletin of the U. S. Army, distributable along the Bowery or Whitehall Street—where there are many unemployed, young and old—boldly asks one:

"What Do You Say, Fellow?

Free Home, Eats, Clothes, Movies, Athletics, and Pay Besides—If You Enlist in the Famous Seventh Infantry."

The war-dogs are loose again and they must have their meat. Young workers are being lured to the mouths of cannons by tales of a comfort which they cannot have in civil life, by guarantees of the bare necessities of existence.

Young workers, must we stake our lives for the bare necessities of existence? Must our lives be the forfeit for the pleasures of travel and knowledge?

No! We must struggle! We must join that organization that fights for the economic demands of the youth, that battles against imperialistic militarism—we must join the Young Workers League of America.

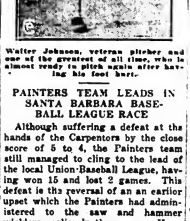
* * *

The Young Workers League has a strong League, also. The Postal Workers, the Laundry Drivers, Milk Wagon Drivers, and Printers also sponsor and support baseball leagues. There is talk of staging city series to determine the union championship of Chicago, sometime this fall.

SPORT

(Issued by the Labor Sports Union)

Another Season!



Walter Johnson, veteran pitcher and one of the greatest of all time, who is almost ready to pitch again after having his foot hurt.

PAINTERS TEAM LEADS IN SANTA BARBARA BASE-BALL LEAGUE RACE

Although suffering a defeat at the hands of the Carpenters by the close score of 5 to 4, the Painters team still managed to cling to the lead of the local Union Baseball League, having won 15 and lost 2 games. This defeat is the reversal of an an earlier upset which the Painters had administered to the saw and hammer wielders earlier in the season. However in this game, the carpenters threw away their tools and grabbed their gloves and bats with a do or die spirit. They did!

The Santa Barbara League has 11 teams registered, each having played at least 16 games.

CHICAGO MACHINISTS LOCALS ORGANIZE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The Chicago Machinists District No. 8 has launched a baseball loop composed of 8 teams, representative of various locals. 'Play is scheduled to start May 7th, and a complete schedule has been worked out. The locals are very enthusiastic about the League and there is keen competition among the younger members to see who makes the various teams.

In organizing their League the Machinists have added another union baseball loop to the rather long list that already is in existence. The Street Car Workers have a powerful league with more than a score of teams. The Postal Workers have a

LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE WANTS UNION SPORTS NEWS.



Unionists who wish to boost the sports activity of their teams will find an easy and effective way of doing so by sending in news and writeups to the LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE at 43d South Ave., Chicago.

THE LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE issues a weekly sports news release to labor papers thruout the country. Scores of leading union papers are availing themselves of this service to add a very attractive feature to their columns. With the baseball season in full swing, there are hundreds of union ball teams in action, and the labor movement generally wants to hear about them. Unionists active in sports are urged to send in the news of what's going on.

Special Service



We haven't a newsboy in every block like the country to deliver the paper. Not yet—altho we will have some day! Right now we have a special service. We put the papers on a train and from there a mailman brings them right to your door. Subscribe for the Young Worker. It's only $1 a year. Send your cash to Young Worker Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York City.



HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 5-DAY WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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JAPAN PROMISES WAR ON CHINA WILL CEASE

ENGDAHL SPEAKS AT MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION

50,000 Assemble at Hamburg, Germany

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

HAMBURG, Germany (By Mail)—This correspondence, written while rapidly crossing Europe to the eastwards, can neither be carefully prepared nor complete. Especially in view of the brief moments available between traveling, participating in the huge demonstrations the workers of Germany have prepared and are carrying out in conveying the ashes of our comrade, Ruthenberg, to Moscow, and greeting the comrades of whom we all read but few have the opportunity to meet.

Monster Demonstration.

In haste, however, I must write a few words of the most imposing and magnificent revolutionary demonstration in which I have ever joined. Such demonstrations are not yet known to the United States, nor even to England as yet, according to the British delegate, Massel, to the German Youth Congress, with whom I spoke.

In 1910, I was a delegate to the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, the last congress of the Second (Socialist) International before the world war. The workers of Copenhagen turned out in great numbers to greet the congress. But there was no comparison with Red Hamburg, on Easter Sunday, 1927.

In 1910, I also came down into Germany from Denmark and attended the Congress that year of the German Social-Democratic Party at Magdeburg. The congress opened with a demonstration with Karl Liebknecht as one of the principal speakers. The latter had just declared, once more, that he ruled with divine power, an incident of which Liebknecht took full advantage in his speech, with the police present to take down his speech verbatim. This gave some spirit to the gathering but it had no comparison to the revolutionary fervor that swept thru the masses of Hamburg gathered this Sunday.

First of all it was Germany's Communist Youth Day. Then the Communist International had just issued a manifesto calling on workers everywhere to demonstrate not only against the blood bath of the imperialists in the East, but also against the right wing betrayers of the revolution in China.

There were 10,000 delegates in the city for the Youth Congress. The Hamburg Communists number 9,000. Hamburg has a powerful Young Communist League. It is proud of its Red Front Fighters' Organization, (Its Rote Frontkampfer Bund, Rote Jung Front, Rote Frauen und Madchen Bund). Here was the red heart of proletarian Hamburg.

A Live Paper.

The Hamburger Volkszeitung, the party organ, had appeared on Saturday as a special edition. The first page displayed the manifesto of the Communist International under the heading, "Rally Against the Imperialist Hangmen of China!" also the latest news from the Far East under the heading, "Defeat the Hangmen and Their Allies!" There was also an illustration showing a young worker planting the banner of the Young Communist International on the top of a huge structure with the Hamburg Harbor showing in the background. It carried the captain, "The Young Guard of the Revolution in Hamburg." The issue was filled w articles and illustrations on the situation in China and the problems confronting the Communist Youth.

The Gathering Demonstration.

This was the appeal that drew the mighty battalions of labor in Hamburg to the assembling place—Lübecker Torfeld. I arrived there with Comrade Otto Lindau, editor of the Bremen Arbeiter-Zeitung about 1:30 o'clock. Many had already arrived. More came however, until three o'clock, the thousands come singly, or in great hosts. The thunder of drums; of music of great bands, the singing, could be heard continuously from up the streets in every direction to the red multitudes assembled. Before the delegation, more than a thousand of the Youth Congress, with its

(Continued on Page Three)

Banker Indicted



Walter Cravens, president of the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank, has been indicted by a federal grand jury at Kansas City, Mo., on 61 counts, charging fake entries, conspiracy to defraud, and manipulation between the Bank and other finance companies. Five associates also were indicted.

District 5, Miners' Union Officials at Home on May First

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 5.—While the bitter struggle is taking place between the coal miners and the operators of District Five, May Day passed through quietly, with the exception of the mass meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party and a number of other labor organizations.

No mass meetings were held by the United Mine Workers' of America officially. Since the strike began, the union has been holding meetings throughout the district every Sunday and in many cases on week days.

Investigation disclosed the fact that the district officials of District 5, U. M. W. of A. have decided not to hold meetings on May Day because May Day is an accepted holiday by "radical labor" so the district officials of District 5, U. M. W. of A. celebrated May Day in their own way by staying home while the workers throughout the world and throughout this country were celebrating in hundreds of thousands.

Successful meetings were held in Daisytown, which was arranged by a United Front Committee and which attracted more than 700 workers, and in Pittsburgh, East Pittsburgh and Glassport.

Rain Added Misery To Flood Refugees; Waters Still Rise

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 5. — With the waters continuing to rise to unprecedented heights from here to Vicksburg, engineers today fought valiantly to hold the levee line ending eighty miles west of Old River.

Practically the whole of northern Louisiana between the Mississippi River and the Red River was an inland sea today from which long lines of bedraggled refugees were making their way to camps of mercy reserved for whites, tho the Negro population is the largest.

The Red River and the Wachita River were from two to four feet higher than ever before in their history. The Mississippi was adding to their volume by sending tons of water crashing through reserved breaks in the Concordia and Tensas levee lines.

Blinding rains through the area to the flood peril and increased the terror and tragic plight of the victims. It was estimated that 200,000 are homeless and many millions of property damage is reported. The fate of the hundreds of thousands living in the lower delta will rest on developments within the next ten days.

MATTHEW WOLL RUSHES TO HELP OF "BIG FOUR" INSURANCE SWINDLERS

Civic Federation, Watch Dogs for Bosses; Buy Daily Worker to Keep Clients Wised

PAST EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The series of insurance expose articles which The DAILY WORKER has been running has resulted in forcing action on the part of Governor Smith. On April 27th the Governor ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make immediate inquiries into the charges made in the Harrison articles. Mr. Beha is now in Virginia and will return to New York on Monday at which time he will take action based on The DAILY WORKER expose.

The National Civic Federation, the publicity machine for Big Business, is the odious subject of today's article.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Perched atop the Metropolitan Tower are the headquarters of the National Civic Federation, America's guardians of sweetness and light and official watchdogs of the "Big Four."

The acting president of the Federation is one Matthew Woll, vice head of the A. F. of L., a thorogoing bahbit; a man, let it be understood, who makes good regardless of cost; a man who is determined to be "successful" even if it means the betrayal of the class that spawned him.

The Watch Dogs.

The Civic Federation is a collection of avowedly disinterested public spirited citizens who desire to put the American worker "right" on such involved questions as why our marines are in Nicaragua, why American 6-inch shells poured in a bloody carnival into the teeming streets of Nanking; in short, to prove that, much as radicals may rave, these things are done to keep the Old Glory waving and for the peace and security of the world.

Incidentally, of course, the Civic Federation looks with a kindly paternal eye on the company union and other evidences of 100 per cent Americanism. The Federation naturally does not frown upon the attempted smashing of a genninely militant labor union.

But the ultimate purpose of the National Civic Federation is to see that attacks on the powers-that-be are rendered impotent.

Woll Leads The Pack.

Mr. Woll, in his capacity of acting president of this labor-baiting organization, must keep his newly-found classy associates an conrant.

Members of the executive committee of the Federation are as follows:

Haley Fiske, President, Metropolitan Life; Morgan J. O'Brien, director Metropolitan Life; Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia New York Life; William R. Wilcox, director U. S. Life Ins. Co.

In addition to these insurance magnates there are the usual crowd of presidents and directors of the companies in which the insurance combine invests its "mutual" funds.

At the corner of 4th avenue and 23rd street stands Mrs. Ellen Bort. Mrs. Bort is a widow who is compelled to run a newsstand from early in the morning until late at night.

A few months ago Mrs. Bort used to sell two dozen DAILY WORKERS every day. Now Mrs. Bort sells more than the news agency can supply to her.

Buys Daily Worker.

Every day at two o'clock a trusted employee of the Civic Federation comes down from his nest in the Metropolitan Tower and buys 200 copies of The DAILY WORKER. Mrs. Bort is pleased.

The nattily dressed employee goes up to the offices of the Federation; there the papers are doss into packages of two and three and sent down to corporations which come under the fire of The DAILY WORKER insurance attack.

Thus the Federation serves the purpose of being the watch-dog of Big Business.

Such A Labor Leader.

Think of it! Matthew Woll, a so-called labor leader, using his efforts in keeping his bosses informed of a genuine effort to expose the fraud of weekly payment life insurance by means of which 40,000,000 American workers are defrauded of their life savings. What a picture it is to see Matthew Woll cringing and bulging to Wall Street in an effort to show how loyal he is to system which pauperizes the class which he is pleased to say he represents. (A little soda and rhubarb, please.)

There is a move afoot to crush The DAILY WORKER because of its militant stand against the corruption of the "Big Four" and the American Federation of Labor. A so-called unpatriotic poem is the pretext this time.

Mr. Woll is the president of the Union Life Insurance Company. We warn Mr. Woll, labor leader and life insurance president, that The DAILY WORKER attack on the insurance trust is successful and the day is not far distant when he and his toney associates will be standing in the courts defending their swindling practices.

SACCO CASE AT CLIMAX; FULLER WILL ACT SOON

(Special to Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 5. — The world-famous Sacco-Vanzetti case reached its climax today on the seventh anniversary of the arrest of the two workers.

The great defense plea, written by Bartolomeo Vanzetti on behalf of Nicola Sacco and himself, lay upon Governor Fuller's desk today, backed by five affidavits and one statement proving Judge Thayer's venomous bias against them.

Back of the overwhelming swing of public opinion to the side of the two humble Italians, who seven years ago were practically friendless and wholly unknown, is the greatest demonstration on the part of world labor against upper class justice since the days of the Moone case in 1916-20.

With every body of American labor from the aggressive Workers (Communist) Party to the conservative A. F. of L. lined up in united front behind Sacco and Vanzetti, with the Red International of Trade Unions and the Amsterdam international, somewhat tardily, on record for their freedom, and with powerful labor groups in every nation on the globe battling fiercely for seven years against the legal murder of their fellow-workers, Sacco and Vanzetti at last seemed near a hope for some poor excuse of delayed justice.

Labor Responsible.

It took labor six years to make the upper classes in Massachusetts and America sit up and take notice. When the Boston Herald switched from opposition to defense last October, the great tide of public opinion began flowing definitely toward the framed.

(Continued on Page Two)

Rush Poison Gas Bombs To Compel Convicts To Work Fifty-five Hours

CALEDONIA PRISON FARM, NEAR TILLERY, N. C., May 5.—Four hundred muthnous white prisoners here were held at bay by prison guards this afternoon, while a new outbreak was feared momentarily.

No fatalities have occurred, but one hundred tear gas bombs have been ordered from the war department at Washington, Pou said. The mutiny was caused, Pou said, because the prisoners objected to working 55 hours a week.

Detroit Preachers Lay Resolution Against War On China on the Table

By W. B. Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, May 5.—A resolution protesting against the presence of United States troops and war ships in China, was passed at a meeting of the Detroit Association of Congregational Churches yesterday afternoon.

Evidently the master class of Detroit, a big patronizer of the congregational churches, must have reminded the sky-pilots on what side their bread is buttered, for in the evening the resolution was reconsidered and laid on the table by a vote of 16-14.

By this action the sky-pilots remove their holy cloak of pacifism and showed themselves the willing supporters of imperialism.

KIDNAP PLOT ON WEISBORD IS REVEALED

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 5.—Sensational disclosures of how the mill owners during the recent strike gave orders for the kidnaping and beating up of Albert Weisbord, strike leader and now labor candidate for city commissioner, has been disclosed by Captain Ben Turner, chief of detectives, who is also a candidate for commissioner.

Turner told Weisbord Wednesday evening after he refused to allow him to speak at a Negro campaign rally on Chestnut St. that "you should be grateful for what I done for you." Turner is now delivering his heaviest political blows against Abram Prestkiel, commissioner of public safety,

(Continued on Page Two)

FIVE YEAR TERM FOR NINE FURRIERS FROM L. I. JUDGE

Eight furriers unjustly convicted in connection with an alleged attack on Jack and Michael Barnett in their fur shop in Rockville Center on April 19, 1926, were sentenced yesterday by County Judge Lewis E. Smith here to serve from two and one-half to five years each at hard labor in Sing Sing prison.

The workers are:

Leo Franklin, 2765 Reservoir Ave, the Bronx.

Morris Malkin, 2098 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

Samuel Mencher, 1966 Honeywell Avenue, the Bronx.

Jack Schneider, 1890 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx.

Martin Rosenberg, 1215 Wheeler Avenue, the Bronx.

Oscar Miller, of 831 Kelly Street, the Bronx.

Joseph Katz, 806 East Sixth Street, Manhattan.

George Weiss, 823 Kelly Street, the Bronx.

A ninth worker Philip Lenhart, 19, 569 Fifth Avenue, Long Island City, was sentenced to serve an indefinite term in Elmira reformatory on account of his age.

Trial Ended April 22.

The nine workers were found guilty on April 22 last. Benjamin Gold, manager, and Isidore Shaptro, president of the Furriers' Joint Board who were also indicted, were acquitted.

Stay is Granted.

George A. Medalie, counsel for the furriers was granted by Judge Smith today a stay of ten days in order that Medalie might apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the supreme court, Brooklyn. The workers were remanded to the county jail pending application for the certificate.

The court room was crowded with people, among them relatives and friends of the furriers. They were brought in under heavy guard. The imposition of sentence was brief. There was no demonstration and after the men were sentenced, a dozen women, relatives of the men, wept as they left the court room.

PREMIER FEARS BOYCOTT; CHIANG OFFERS POST TO 'IMPERIALIST DOG'

Fear for Lives of Soviet Union Officials Captured By Chang Tso Lin

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—Japan, her finance shaky and fearing another disastrous boycott, adopts more conciliatory Chinese policy.

2.—Chiang Kai Shek offers Ministry of Foreign Affairs to C. C. Wu, former mayor of Canton, deposed for pro-imperialist sympathies.

3.—Fear for lives of Mme. Borodin and officials of Soviet Union captured by Chang Tso-lin.

4.—Chang Tso-lin censors student publications in Peking; police report 10,000 Kuomintang members in Peking universities.

5.—Hankow Nationalists take towns near Canton; four armies move thru Hunan Province against Canton.

* * *

TOKYO, May 5.—That the British die-hard cabinet has failed—for the time being—in forcing the imperialist powers into a joint war against Nationalist China was indicated this afternoon in a conciliatory address by Premier Giichi Tanaka before the Japanese Diet.

"Reports of the outrages in China are exaggerated," the premier told members of the Diet. "Japanese women have not been insulted in China."

British Workers Protest

This announcement coming on the heels of President Coolidge's declaration that the United States would not join forces with Britain in a stiff ultimatum to China means the virtual isolation of the British die-hards. That Great Britain may be forced to modify her policy in view of these facts and the stubborn opposition of British workers to a war on Nationalist China is likely.

Japan Cautious, Not Friendly

Observers here point out that the position of the Japanese cabinet is not due to its love for the Chinese Nationalist movement. Japan needs Chinese markets and Chinese raw materials; and Japanese business men fear that militant action against China may lead to another disastrous anti-Japanese boycott. Japanese industry and finance are tottering and another boycott, those in touch with the situation point out, would be ruinous.

The Winning Horse

Japan, observers say, wishes to bet on the winning horse; and though Premier Tanaka, may wish that Chang Tso-lin will come out on top, he must reckon with the growing power of the Nationalists.

The recent defeats suffered by Chang Tso-lin at the hands of the Hankow Nationalist troops is said to have influenced Tanaka's policy.

* * *

Chiang Pro-Imperialist

SHANGHAI, May 5.—Dr. C. C. Wu, "running dog of the imperialists" who has been offered the foreign ministry, in the government that Chiang Kai-shek is attempting to form, will leave for Nanking within a few days.

Dr. Wu was driven out from his position as Mayor of Canton last year because of his noticeable friendliness for the imperialist powers.

Negotiates With Sun

It has been definitely learned that Wu has already accepted a position on Chiang's Central Control Committee. Whether or not he will accept the ministry of foreign affairs is uncertain.

Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be carrying on negotiations with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, northern warlord.

* * *

Fear Execution

PEKING, May 5.—Citizens of U. S. S. R. here fear that the Soviet Union officials captured by Chiang Tso-lin in his raids on the Soviet embassy compound may be secretly executed, James Fox, American lawyer, who has been retained to defend them, has again been refused permission to see the prisoners.

Fear is expressed that Great Britain, which is backing Chiang, may go to any lengths to provoke a war with the Soviet Union.

Students Are Nationalist

An indication of the wide-spread sympathy here for the Nationalist movement is indicated in a police report recently issued which estimates that there are ten thousand Kuomintang members and several hundred Communists among Peking university students.

(Continued on Page Two)

The police have demanded that the colleges deliver up students named in

NONE COULD LIVE IN BLASTED MINE, SAY GAS EXPERTS

Operators Kept Running In Spite of After Damp

EVERETTSVILLE, W. Va., May 5.—Mine experts directing operations at the Federal No. 3, mine of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., here where 94 miners are believed to have been killed in an explosion, today sent for four more rescue crews.

There is such a high percentage of carbon monoxide in the mine that it was deemed advisable to re-examine each member of the rescue parties which have been working in relays since the blast occurred last Saturday, for possible ill effects of the gas.

Leave Bodies Below.

No more bodies have been located and the last six found are still in the mine. Directors of rescue work expressed grave concern over their inability to clear the mine of gas. Samples of gas taken from the mine this morning were analyzed by U. S. Bureau of Mines chemists, who said the miners could have lived no longer than five minutes after breathing it.

There must have been a dangerous accumulation of gas in the mine for days before the fatal explosion, the tests revealed.

Light Failed.

Wade Wilson, car dispatcher, was in telephone conversation with outside offices when the explosion at the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., here snuffed out his life and those of 93 other miners, it was revealed today by John Spiker, pit boss.

The Explosion.

Spiker's office is located at the pitmouth. It is connected by a system of signal lights with each dispatcher's shanty inside the mine. A few minutes before the blast Spiker said the light at Wilson's station, 4,000 feet from the entry, went out.

The pit boss rang Wilson's phone and the dispatcher answered "just a minute until I see what's the matter," Wilson told Spiker when the pit boss told him the light was out. These were the last words Wilson spoke. His body is believed to be one of the last five of twenty-nine which have been located.

Vose Will Illustrate Calverton's Series on Negro Life Struggles

A series of articles on "The New Negro," by V. F. Calverton, illustrated by Vose, one of our popular cartoonists, will appear soon in The DAILY WORKER. These articles will deal with various phases of the life and struggles of the American Negro masses and are intended to stimulate interest in this important problem of the American labor and revolutionary movement.

Watch for them!

SHOOTS UP TOWN, PAY AND SHOT UP

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—Armed troops patrolled the streets here today to prevent a race riot following the lynching of the one Negro, one burning and threatened lynching of a second and the wounding of a white boy by mobs that took control of Little Rock last night.

John Carter, 35, a Negro, was lynched and his body thrown on a funeral pyre in the Negro section, and a second Negro was found to be armed and was severely beaten and only to be saved by white men who pleaded with the mob to let him put him in jail.

Reckless Firing

Robert Lowe, 18, white youth, was accidently shot by the mob while parading through the Negro section firing indiscriminately.

Found hiding in a tree, Carter was tortured by the mob until he confessed that he had earlier in the day attacked Mrs. R. E. Stewart and her daughter as they drove into Little Rock.

Mrs. Stewart was taken from the hospital by the mob and stood thirty feet away while he was hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets.

Dragged and Burned

The Negro's body was tied behind an automobile and dragged through the main section of the city and then through the Negro district. The automobile was followed by more than a thousand members of the mob.

In the heart of the Negro section, the body was placed on a bonfire and burned to a crisp.

Negroes fled as the mobs marched through the streets for hours. It is suspected other Negroes were killed by the general rioting.

Japanese Premier Says Will Not Attack China

(Continued from Page One)

lists drawn up by Chiang's agents. The police are exercising a rigid censorship over all university publications.

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Nationalists Take Towns

CANTON, May 5.—Sympathizers of the Hankow Nationalist government have taken control of a number of towns and villages in outlying districts. The right wing wuich has seized control in the city sent troops in an attempt to suppress them.

The four Nationalist armies recently ordered by the Hankow Nationalists against Canton are moving rapidly through Human Province, according to reports received here.

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A Red Army Does Not Travel on Its Stomach

Food for the stomach is not enough, Napoleon's army was finally defeated

The Red Army Of Russia

Travels on its knowledge as well. In the Red Army there are 1,500 permanent libraries and 5,500 traveling libraries. The Red Army soldier reads and studies to become a better fighter for his class.

READ

ON TRADE UNIONS

Labor Lieutenants of American Imperialism. 10c
Jay Lovestone .....
The Threat to the Labor Movement.
Wm. F. Dunne 15c
Defie Strategy.
Wm. Z. Foster 25c
Labor Unionism.
D. J. Saposs $1.50
Woman Worker and the Trade Unions.
Theresa Wolfson $1.75

ON RUSSIA

Russia Turns East.
Scott Nearing 10c
Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926.
Wm. Z. Foster 25c
Russia Today. (Paper) $1.00
Cloth $1.75
Broken Earth.
Maurice Hindus $2.00

HISTORY

Peasant War in Germany.
Friedrich Engels $1.50
Social Forces in American History.
A. M. Simons $1.00
Thos. Mooney and His Uncle.
Karl Kautsky $2.50
England on the Eve of Industrial Revolution.
L. W. Moffitt $2.50

LONDON, May 5.—The matter of the coal controversy was raised in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Colonel Howard Bury asked Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill whether he was aware that Secretary Mellon had repudiated the statement that Great Britain is receiving more from the allies than she is paying America.

Churchill was asked whether the British note had been given wide publicity in the United States and he stated that it had.

Churchill refused to adopt the suggestion that the government should take an early opportunity to draw the attention of the United States and its people to the civil war debt of some southern states which is still due some English bond-holders.

Kellogg Insulting.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Coolidge administration informed the world today that the matter of international war debts is a closed book so far as Washington is concerned.

This is the practical effect of Secretary of State Kellogg's curt note to the British government, answering a formal communication from London which sought to make a controversy out of an exchange of letters between Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, and John Grieg Hibben, president of Princeton.

"The government of the United States regards the correspondence between Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hibben as a purely domestic discussion, and does not desire to engage in any formal diplomatic exchanges on the subject," said Kellogg's note.

The Creditor's Argument.

For brevity and bluntness, this government's key rejoinder to the British communication is almost unprecedented in diplomatic exchanges between London and Washington. It, in effect, a timely disguised rebuke to the British foreign office for taking up something that was not addressed to the British in the first place.

It constitutes, as well, the second diplomatic slap that Washington has handed London this week, the other occuring being President's Coolidge's advice to the American people to disregard much of the British-colored news that is now emanating from London and the Far East concerning America's Chinese policy.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case at Climax Now

(Continued from Page One)

up anarchists. Now that tide has drenched Governor Fuller and his State House with a nearly unanimous protest against the burning to death of the two men on July 10 in the dark walls of Charlestown State Prison.

Only employers' associations, professional patriots and narrow legalists intent on upholding the courts, whether right or wrong, have opposed the mighty demand for justice. Vanzetti's own appeal for justice, not mercy, crests that tide of public opinion and makes it imperative on Governor Fuller that he formally review the case.

Freedom Not Assured.

It was regarded as certain today that Fuller will act, either through appointing a commission or some trusted individual, to investigate all details of the case. While liberals may rest on their oars after this happens, the real battle to save Sacco and Vanzetti will only have started, and workers must guard carefully to prevent the commission's report being an excuse for the electrocution of the workers.

Nicola Sacco is not insane. Thoroughly disillusioned by his seven years' fight for freedom and the absolute class bias which has kept him in jail during that time, he has given up, as hopeless any effort to avert the burning on July 10 for which the professional patriots are clamoring.

Flexibility Lost.

"I would not say that Sacco was on the border line of insanity," said Abraham Myerson, alienist, who examined Sacco in his cell in Dedham jail. "But his mind has lost the flexibility which enables a man to adjust normally to situations."

Flexibility indeed! It would seem that Sacco has adjusted his mind perfectly to capitalist justice!

"There is no question the seven years of his incarceration madly without employment and entirely pre-occupied by his situation have helped bring about an abnormal state in which his fanaticism has been intensified to an obsession," said the alienist.

Attorney Explains

William G. Thompson, counsel for the defense, explained that Sacco has frequently stated that he was completely discouraged: that he had no more hope in any efforts that might be made in his behalf: that he felt sure that every department of the government was determined upon his death; and that he believed that if he were dead and out of the way it might relieve the suffering of his wife.

Every speech with every statement in his petition to the governor of the state of Massachusetts, Nicola Sacco is not insane.

Marquis Francesco de Pinedo, the fascist flier, who has been making a spectacle for the curious by flying from city to city in South and North America and reviewing blackshirt militia organized there, has been sent another airplane by Mussolini to take the place of the one he lost in an Arizona irrigation lake. It is called the "Santa Maria II."

Tell of Plot to Kidnap Weisbord

(Continued from Page One)

who directed the terrorism against the strikers.

Turner disclosed how the plans were laid to kidnap Weisbord, have him brutally beaten, hoping in that manner to disorganise the workers' forces. Turner made a plea of his "being fair" to Weisbord.

After the meeting Weisbord issued the following statement

Statement by Weisbord

"Last evening at a Negro rally held on Chestnut street, Captain Turner made a very important statement.

"He declared openly that during the strike I was supposed to have been kidnaped and he implied I was also to have been severely beaten.

"I believe at this time when Captain Turner and others who may have known or even been involved in this plot are running for political office, that these facts be made public.

"The people of this city want to know now and not after election from Captain Turner:

Puts Five Questions

"1. What does he know about this outrageous plot? Who were involved in it? Was Mr. Van Yeck in it? Was Mr. Preisker? Was Cabell? Was Chief Zober? Was the Chamber of Commerce or the American Legion?

"2. Who was to furnish the funds and the men for this dirty job?

"3. When Captain Turner ordered my arrest and the union papers seized without any legal warrant or right whatever, did Captain Turner do this on his own initiative or was he ordered by Mr. Preisker?

"4. Was Captain Turner ever ordered to place a gun in my pocket, cause my arrest and thus break the strike?

Why Was He Quiet?

"5. Why did not Captain Turner, if he is as honest and fearless as he is represented, speak up before and tell the public about these crimes which were being hatched with his knowledge?

"Let the newspapers of this city raise their voices also and demand Captain Turner tell us the whole truth.

"Albert Weisbord."

On Top of Ballot

According to a ruling by the New Jersey courts, the names of Albert Weisbord, Simon Bambach and Simon Smolkinson will top the list on the ballots May 10. The judge said that as the three labor men were running with common slogans their names should be bracketed together, and as Bambach is the first name alphabetically, Weisbord and Smelkinson follow.

Hold 6 Meetings

Tonight six open air meetings were held in the working class sections of the city. They were addressed by the candidates and by Emil Gadros, Workers Party organizer, Sylvan A. Pollack of The DAILY WORKER and other speakers. Open air meetings will also be held Saturday evening when 5,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER will be distributed.

Indoor meetings arranged for this week include a Jewish meeting Friday night at Kantor Hall and an Italian meeting Sunday at Hod Carriers Hall.

All campaign workers are urged to report at 27 Dayton Ave., Saturday, 4 p. m. A conference will be held and arrangements for distributing the DAILY WORKER will be acted upon.

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Return Lists At Once.

The campaign committee urged all those having contribution lists to return them at once with all money collected to date to 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J.

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Watchman in River Six Months.

DETROIT, May 5.—The body of a man, bound with rope around the neck, taken from the Rouge River, was identified today as Abraham Deavold, a night watchman for the Ranna Furnace Company. Deavold disappeared December 4. The body had been in the water nearly six months.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

petition being written by Vanzetti—but held that as it was not addressed to "the people" (the working class) and that therefore he would not be consistent with his philosophical views if he signed it. Both Sacco and Vanzetti declared that they are innocent of the crime of murder.

U.S.S.R. DELEGATES KEPT PRISONERS AT PLUTE CONFAB

Protest Against Swiss Police Measures

GENEVA, May 5.—The delegation of the Soviet Union to the World Economic Conference, has thru Valerian Osinski, lodged a strong protest against the "excessive and unwanted" police protection given it by the Swiss authorities.

Under the guise of protecting the delegation from attack, the Swiss police have virtually kept the Soviet Union delegates prisoners. Accompanied by several of his comrades, M. Ossinsky told Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the league of nations, that the police measures were ridiculous, an annoying and unacceptable restriction of their liberty.

The Japanese delegate, T. Shicashi, addressing the conference, indirectly referred to the American exclusion of Japanese.

"The post-war protective policies by different nations, monopolistic control of raw materials and natural resources and inequitable distribution of population are undoubtedly the three outstanding and unfortunate tendencies of the world today, liable to effect the peace of the world," said Shicashi. "We emphasize the absolute necessity for countries to study these three problems and search for fundamental solutions. The deferential laws of customs and discriminatory treatment of persons and goods offer no small obstacles to commerce."

Justice for Sacco And Vanzetti Asked By Richmond Labor

RICHMOND, Va., May 5.—Further proof of the widespread nature of the revulsion against the intended legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti was given when the local Central Trades and Labor Council, at its last meeting, passed a strong resolution, reasserting its belief in the innocence of the two Italian workers—protesting against the "justice" given them, and requesting the governor of Massachusetts to grant a pardon.

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NORWOOD, Mich., May 5.—The Finnish Workingmen's Society with International Labor Defense held a meeting in the Finnish Hall. The following resolution was adopted; it reads in part as follows:

Resolved, that this meeting of Finnish Workingmen's Association of Norwood, representing 150 members, request the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to our two persecuted fellow workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by releasing them unconditionally from all penalties of this unjust conviction. Be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass. to Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., and to the press.

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Millionaire Florist Killed

RENSSELAER, N. Y., May 5.—Kryakos Psikoyius, 62, vice-president and director of the New York Florist Supply Company, of 103 West 28th street, New York City, was instantly killed near here today when his automobile turned turtle.

His daughter, whose stage name is Alice Roberts, was badly bruised. Theodore Zikos, of New York, friend of Miss Roberts was in a serious condition in St. Peter's Hospital in Albany with a possible fractured skull.

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Bride Killed in Bus.

DETROIT, May 5.—Mrs. Ida Glazer, 19, of Cleveland, who was found shot to death in bed was murdered, Cleveland authorities declared today after they had applied in the girl's body at Forest Lawn Cemetery here and performed a searching autopsy.

Soviet Union Unless Say State Labor Offices In Russia Control

By PHYLLIS FENIGSTON.

BOSTON, May 5.—The Central Labor Union of Boston had appointed a committee of five to investigate the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts. The evidence brought out in the public hearing of the case of Mary Donovan, they felt, showed clearly that one of the reasons for dismissing this factory inspector from her job was a conscientious attempt to protect the workers of the State by seeing that employers observed the labor laws.

Much Evidence.

When these facts were presented at the Central Labor Union, many delegates rose, to give their evidence of the methods employed by the Massachusetts Department of Labor. They charged the Department with an attitude of partiality toward employers, and hostility toward workers in all strikes and labor disputes.

Officers of the Department, it was stated, take every opportunity to use technicalities to protect employers from living up to labor laws, instead of protecting and, safeguarding the workers.

Connivance.

One delegate told how the State Attorney meets the attorney of the employers before their cases come up in Court; whereupon the cases of violation of labor laws are nolle prossed or disposed of with significant fines even below the minimum demanded by law.

Incapable inspectors are retained who gloss over violations and take their reports from employers instead of getting information from the workers who suffer under unsanitary conditions, without proper safeguards from machinery, or beyond the hours permitted by statute. Nearly every union represented in the Central Labor Union has cases of such violations to report.

Committee Appointed.

A Committee of five was appointed with full authority to investigate these charges, to ask for public hearings, and to take whatever action they deem necessary.

Needle Trade Defense

The Bazaar is growing by leaps and bounds. Philadelphia sends word that it will want a booth. Cleveland sent word that goods are being shipped for the Bazaar. Many of the letters we have received will speak for themselves. It is becoming evident that this affair will be one of the greatest events of the year.

Additional organizations having booths are The Unity House, The Millinery Workers, Progressive group of Local 38, The fancy Leather Goods Workers. There will be a dress dept., a Men's Straw Hat Dept., a Fur Dept., and a Men's Clothing Dept.

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Letter From Milwaukee.

Dear Friends:

Herewith is a Bazaar Honor Roll and a check for $10.00 from a group of friends from Milwaukee. We greet the brave cloakmakers and furriers in their struggle against the union bureaucracy and their allies. We feel that this sum is very small, but we will make this good by collecting articles for the Bazaar. We hope to collect $150.00 worth of merchandise and forward it to you.

I wish you all success in the work, and remain for the group, Mr. Berson, Milwaukee, Wisc.

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Camp Nitgedaigt.

Dear Friends:

I have collected $87.00 on the Bazaar Honor Roll List at the camp for which I send you a check. Please acknowledge this in the press and send me some more Honor Rolls so that I may make another collection next week. With best wishes,

(Signed) Yetta Shaffer.

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A Surprise.

Although many of the leading office workers were lately expelled from the union for daring to think, which is contrary to the policy of Big Bill Bright, they nevertheless have maintained themselves as a unit and sent $20.00 to the defense to show that they mean to build an Office Workers Union in spite of Bright, Pruchtor and Company.

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A Shop Collection.

We the girl workers of N. Azeis Fur Shop, 333 Seventh Avenue, contribute $30.00 to the defense fund to help free the prisoners in Minsola and Bridgeport, who were imprisoned as a result of the frame-ups of the officers of the International and the A. F. of L.

We pledge our loyalty to the Joint Board and Imprisoned workers.

Lena Braverman, for the committee.

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A Letter From Canada.

Editor, The Freiheit:

Anything may be expected from American Justice so I send you a cheque for $10 for defense book No. 7982 for the cloakmakers and furriers defence. As I am alone in the city and was unable to sell the coupons, I decided to send you this as my own contribution. I feel that I have done very little, but I expect to do much better in the near future.

Who Is Behind the Persecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

NICHOLAS F. BRADY, President, New York Edison Co., 80 Broadway.
Director, Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Co.
Director, Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
The Director, Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co.
Director, Atlantic and Gulf Petroleum Co.
Director, Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation.
Director, Bronx Gas and Electric Co.
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Edison Co., Inc.
Director, Branch Electric Illuminating Co. of New York.
Director, Central New York Power Co.
Director, Chattanooga Estates Co.
Director Chili Copper Co.
Director, Chili Exploration Co.
Director, Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Director, Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Co.
The Director, East River Gas Co. of Long Island City.
Director, Edison Light and Power Installation Co.
Director, Electrical Storage Battery Co.
Director, Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc.
Trustee, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
Director, General Rubber Company.
Director, General Rubber Company of Brazil.
Director Helderberg Cement Co.
Director, Meyers Rubber Co.
Director, Morristown Trust Co.
Director and President of Municipal Gas Co.
The Director, National City Bank of N. Y.
Director, National City Company.
Director, National City Safe Deposit Co.
Director, National Surety Co.
Director, New Amsterdam Gas Light Co.
Director, New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co.
Director, New York and Queens Gas Co.
Director, New York Carbide and Acetyline Co.
Director, New York Edison Co. (and President)
Director, New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
Director, Northern Union Gas Co.
Director, Northern Westchester Lighting Co.
Director, Peekskill Lighting and Railroad Co.
Director, Prudential Oil Corporation.
Director, Rubber Regenerating Co.
Director, Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co. of Yonkers.
Director, Union Carbide and Carbon Co.
President and Director, United Electric Light and Power Co.
Director, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.
Director, U. S. Rubber Co.
Director, U. S. Rubber Export Co., Inc.
Director, U. S. Rubber Plantations, Inc.
Director, U. S. Tire Co.
Director United Timber Corporation.
Director Westchester Lighting Co.
Director, Yonkers Electric Light and Power Co.

Broad Demand For Complete Review of Vanzetti Frame-Up

BOSTON, May 5.—Typical of the great sheaf of mail placed on the governor's desk every day asking a review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case is the list of organizations and individuals tabulated herewith.

From all kinds and conditions of people come the letters, telegrams and cables, from ladies on Beacon Hill and from cigar workers in Tampa, from bronzed Montana farmers and lily-handed professors in leading colleges. Here's the list for one day:

Coruna Cigar Co.'s 300 workers, Tampa, Fla.; M. Valle & Co. 240 workers, Tampa; Several maiden ladies with Beacon St. addresses here. Gary Workers Cooperative Society, Lynn Lasters Union of the Boot and Shoe Workers. 381 students of Mt. Holyoke College. John M. Maguire, law faculty, Harvard University. Workers School of Springfield, Mass. Providence, R. I. tils and marble workers. New York Brewers Local 1. Haverhill, Mass. Shoe Workers Protective Local 8. Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Public Forum. San Francisco Central Labor Council. Slovak Workingmen's Society of Ballaire, O. Epworth, Wash. Central Labor Council. Detroit Machinists Local 82. Regenburg Cigar Co.'s 700 workers, West Tampa, Fla. Libertarian Alliance of Argentina. Liberal Club of the University of Chicago. Farmers and workers of Plentywood, Mont. Garcia & Gegas cigar workers, Tampa, Fla. Amago y Arango cigar workers, Tampa, Fla. Guerra Diaz cigar workers, Tampa, Fla. La Tradicacion, Tampa, Fla. daily. La Integridad cigar factory, 200 workers, Tampa, Fla. Santaella cigar factory, 850 workers, Tampa, Fla. Toulon, France, Central Labor Council. Belgian Federation of Labor. Park Ave. Congregational Church pastor. Labor Sports Union of Detroit. Boston Carpenters' Local 107.

Asbury Park Suppresses Lewis.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 5.—Following in the foot steps of Boston, Asbury Park has barred Sinclair Lewis' novel "Elmer Gantry" from the shelves of the Public Library, Miss Eleanore Porter, librarian, announced today.

The decision, Miss Porter said, was reached by the directors of the Library on the grounds that the book "might be harmful to young readers." Miss Porter said that the library had received many requests against the book. The book previously banned is a caustic type of Protestant minister.

Scab Miller Shoe Concern Discharges Wood-Heel Chairman

The scab concern of I. Miller, manufacturers of ladies' shoes, agitated, fights against organized labor by maintaining a so-called shop organization controlled by chairmen of various departments who do the bidding of the company and play the part of stool pigeons against any worker who dares to talk for real unionism.

The chairman of the wood-heeling department, Joseph Berg, was discharged from the I. Miller concern last week because he was held responsible for unanimous sentiment in that department against a three-year agreement that the concern proposed to the men.

As soon as the three year contract was proposed, carrying with it, of course, the yellow dog provisions maintained by such firms, the "chairmen" of the departments got busy and terrorized the men in their departments to accept the thing.

Berg, in the wood-heeling department, employing 80 men, agitated against the thing and exposed the scab character of the shop organization and the trick behind the three-year contract, which was designed to prevent the men organising into a real union for three years. The men in his department voted unanimously against accepting the firm's proposal.

Called Into Office

Because of the fight Berg put up against the agreement, the men elected him chairman of the department. When this happened he was called into the office and one of the partners of the concern, Mike Miller, who handled the "industrial" end of the business, demanded that another vote be taken. The general shop chairman was also present and backed up the arguments of the boss, because he is merely the chief pigeon stool for the firm.

At a second meeting of the department the vote again was against the agreement. Then the following morning the superintendent of the plant met Berg as he came to work and informed him that he was discharged, that his tools were locked and that he could not even enter the shop. The bosses feared he would tell the workers in the department about his treatment, which would result in a walkout.

So, in spite of the fact that Berg was chairman of his department, he was kicked out without even a chance to inform the men that they should select another one in his place.

The only remedy for this sort of thing is organization in a real labor union.

Speech Delivered by Sun Yat-sen

AT A MEETING OF CHINESE WORKERS MAY 1, 1924

Comrades, we meet here today to celebrate the first of May as the other workers in other countries celebrate it. Why do the workers of the whole world celebrate the 1st of May? Because 38 years ago the American workers organized themselves, made a demonstration, and demanded the eight-hour day from the employers: 8 hours to work, 8 hours rest, and 8 hours for education. This led to the abolition of slave labor. Therefore, the American workers celebrate this anniversary. As result of this the May day celebration spread to Europe, and the European workers began to make the same demands as the American workers. The European workers, like the American, have been victorious in this struggle. The May day celebration has become customary among the European workers, and has spread all over the world. This May day celebration is a victory won by the working class over the capitalists, and therefore we must welcome it.

The Chinese Workers.

When the workers of China celebrate this anniversary, they must remember the position of the Chinese workers. If we are to understand the position of the Chinese workers, we must first understand the position of China at the present time. China is today the poorest and weakest of countries, and is under the yoke of the imperialist powers. The position of China is much worse than that of many colonial countries. Thus, for instance, Korea is a colony of Japan, Indochina a colony of France. Korea and Indochina play no role of importance among the peoples of the world. But since Korea and Indochina are each the enslaved countries of one power, then each is subject to the yoke of that one power only. China, on the other hand, has been made the slave of many countries by the unequal treaties forced by the Manchu dynasty. These unequal treaties have reduced the Chinese people of many grades, and differ in methods from former rule over the rule of slaves.

Thirteen years ago we overthrew the Manchu dynasty, and freed ourselves in one sense, but we did not succeed in abolishing the unequal treaties, and therefore we have remained slaves as before. At one time we were under double yoke; now it is a single yoke, but still we have many masters to serve, and therefore our position is much worse than that of Korea or Indochina. You must remember that it is more difficult to serve many masters than one. There is a Chinese proverb which says: If you satisfy your mother-in-law, but you have not yet satisfied your wife. China is in this position, and has much more to suffer than Korea or Indochina. As a result of this position of China other nations despise the Chinese people.

Must Organize.

Comrades, if we are to celebrate the 1st of May as it should be celebrated, we must be organized. The other civilized countries have their labor organizations. The Chinese workers have taken over the strike from other countries, and again we take this May Day celebration from the workers of other lands. What is the position of the workers in the different countries?

In the civilized countries the workers have their organizations. What is the object of these labor organizations? The workers organize to fight against the capitalists because of the injustice suffered by the workers in this world. The capitalists of the civilized countries treat their workers with increasing cruelty, and therefore the workers of these countries are fighting against the capitalists, and to change these conditions. Such conditions obtained in all countries, and therefore the workers of all countries are uniting in a common fight against the capitalists.

The Industrial Revolution.

The character of capitalism has been changed by the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution changed the methods of production, and developed industry from handicraft production. Factory production has accelerated the speed of production by the introduction of machinery, and the owners of the machinery have become capitalists. The capitalists utilize their wealth for the exploitation of the workers, and extend their power to other countries. The difference between the foreign and the Chinese workers consists of the fact that the workers of other countries are under the yoke of their own capitalists, and are in such special circumstances that their governments issue laws regulating the exploitation of labor.

The workers of other countries, therefore, though exploited by their capitalists, enjoy a certain measure of protection from their governments. In China industry is not much developed. In China there are no great native capitalists as in other countries. Production by machinery is the foundation of the capitalist exploitation of the working masses. The Chinese workers are not subject to exploitation at the hands of Chinese capitalists, as there are no great capitalists in China. By whom is the Chinese worker then exploited, under what yoke is he crushed? In other countries the workers are exploited by their own capitalists, but the Chinese are exploited by foreign capitalists. That is the difference between the position of the Chinese workers and that of foreign workers.

Chinese Must Learn.

How are the Chinese workers exploited by foreign capitalists? The Chinese worker has no clear conception of this exploitation, and therefore he cannot realise the difficulty of the position. What are the means employed by the foreign capitalists in the exploitation of the Chinese workers? They accomplish this by means of the import of foreign goods under the protection of the Chinese government. The aid given by the Chinese government to foreign capitalists is shown in the custom duties. The Chinese government grants many privileges to the foreign capitalists, and the unequal treaties of which we have spoken enable the Chinese tariff system, in the hands of foreign capitalists, to be an efficient means of exploitation. All the export and import duties are collected by foreigners, and what they collect they keep. The tariffs of other countries impose duties on imported goods, but not on exported goods. This enables the price of foreign goods to be raised so that native goods can be sold cheaper. This arrangement protects native goods against the competition of foreign goods. The immediate protection afforded to home products by a high protective tariff for foreign products signifies an indirect protection of the interests of the workers of the country concerned.

Foreign Competition.

We have lost our protective tariffs, and with them the means of protecting our industry. The absence of protective duties enables foreign goods to penetrate into China. The population buys the foreign goods for they are cheap, and the local industries of China perish. In this way the Chinese workers suffer indirectly. Since the European powers forced their way into China, China has been transformed into a colony, exploited by capitalism and handicrafts, but since China has been opened up to foreign commerce, the competition of foreign goods has made the Chinese people poor. The Chinese masses to earn their living. In China there are foreign notes in circulation, and these reduce the value of the Chinese dollar. China is not, therefore, an independent country, but in reality it is a colony, oppressed by economic dependence; therefore the Chinese workers are under a double yoke to gain the means of existence.

Trade consists of the exchange of goods required by the various countries. China imports industrial products and exports raw materials. Its trade balance is however adverse to the amount of 500 million dollars which means that China loses to the amount of 500 millions dollars yearly. Formerly the Chinese workers did not suffer from foreign oppression, but now the adverse trade balance presses upon the workers more than these troops. China's trade balance was not always so adverse. Ten years ago the deficit was 200 million dollars; now it is 500 million, and if it continues to increase at this rate, it will have reached a milliard ten years hence. A trade balance adverse to the amount of 500 millions is a heavy disadvantage to us; what will be our situation when the deficit is doubled? Our greatest difficulties lie still before us. How can we fight against them? The workers of other countries are oppressed by their capitalists, the Chinese workers by foreign capitalists. Remember the difference between the Chinese and the foreign workers. The foreign capitalists suppress the Chinese intellectuals, the peasantry, and the trades people.

Look To Russia

Comrades, how can we combat this economic slavery, and attain a position equal to that of the foreign workers? Foreign workers find protection with the governments of their countries, and have therefore not so much to fear the prospect of an economic situation so difficult as ours. The foreign workers have made use of their liberties, and have organised labor unions. In Russia the organised workers have overthrown the autocracy and established the dictatorship of the proletariat, under which all power is in the hands of the workers. Just imagine the position of the Russian workers at the present time. In this manner the position of the workers in the different countries improves gradually, and they can better solve the difficult problems by which they are faced.

End Exploitation

If the Chinese workers want to pursue the same course as the workers of other countries, to solve their difficult problems, and to prevent the rise of Chinese capitalism, that is not so difficult; but we must go still further, we must save the 500 million dollars lost by the adverse trade balance.

The Chinese capitalists are not strong enough to exploit the Chinese workers. The Chinese workers are exploited by foreign capitalists. Once the workers here gathered together must seek for means of protection against foreign capitalist oppression. The Chinese workers' fail to observe the yoke of foreign capital and which oppresses the Chinese capitalists also. The abolition of the Chinese capitalists is no solution of the problem. The Chinese workers must free themselves from all economic exploitation.

Capitalism Is Foreign

What prevents them from emancipating themselves immediately from economic exploitation? The fact that the exploitation is being exercised, not by Chinese, but by foreign imperialists. If the adverse trade balance is to be swept away, we must have the Chinese customs in our hands. The unequal treaties which have been made permit the customs revenue to be collected by foreign powers, and therefore we must endeavor to annul these treaties. Can the workers help in this matter? If we are to be victorious, the workers must organize. The workers and students are organised. The trades people are not organised to the same extent, and the peasantry are not organised at all. Here it is the workers and students who must fight for the annulment of the unjust treaties. Comrades, all of you present at this meeting are workers, and represent a part of the nation. A heavy responsibility rests with the Chinese workers, and if you prove worthy of this responsibility, China will become a great nation and her workers a mighty power. Therefore we must free ourselves from foreign oppression, and declare war against the foreign capitalists. The goal aimed at by the Chinese workers is that the workers of other countries is the same, and Chinese and foreign workers must join their forces. To be victorious, we must have the same revolutionary courage as that shown by the revolutionists in 1911. With such a heroic courage we can free ourselves from foreign imperialism and from the unequal treaties. If we pursue this line of action, China will be raised to the same stage of development as other countries. The inequality of China's position has arisen owing to the rule of international capitalism in China. It is not difficult for the workers to free themselves from such a yoke. The workers of Russia and of Great Britain set us a good example. If you take responsibility on yourselves as the Russian and British workers have done, you must follow my three principles and five rules.

Follow Three Principles

Comrades, if you follow the three principles which I have laid down, you will attain the same position as that reached by the workers of Russia and England.

The economic struggle for shorter working hours and higher wages is not the only problem confronting you; there are other much more important political tasks. In the pursuance of your political aims you must follow my three principles, and support the revolution. If you come to the aid of the revolution, and follow my three principles, then the meeting of today will achieve good results.



SUN YAT SEN—FOUNDER OF THE KUOMINTANG.

Fascists in Bonn Rioting as Police Shield Them

BERLIN, May 5.—The working class quarters are seething with scorn for the fascist "Steel Helmet" society, which is staging a demonstration Sunday; under complete police protection, for the overthrow of the Hindenburg republic and the establishment of a frankly blackshirt regime, similar to Mussolini's in Italy.

The reactionary "Steel Helmet," the nominally composed, of daredevils, and theoretically anti-governmental, has to have the entire police force of Berlin at its disposal to save it from the wrath of the workers.

All meetings of Communists or trade unions are forbidden by the city government on the day of the fascist "outbreak." A cordon of police are to be thrown completely around the meeting places of the reactionary conspirators, not to prevent them from doing the government any harm, but to keep them safe from the wrath of the workers.

Wave The Beer Stein.

While these precautions are being taken, the fascist organization indulged in a typical "disorder" of its own last night, understood to have been occasioned by discovery of a Nationalist newspaper reporter and an evangelist at one of their meetings. The fascists called this meeting for the purpose of planning raids on non-fascist newspapermen. When the Nationalist reporter and the evangelist were discovered there was a general uproar and the two were beaten into unconsciousness with beer steins. The police were called out and a general melee followed.

Meyer Has Banker Put in Charge of Farm Loan Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Coolidge has decided to name Eugene Meyer, Jr., a Democrat, as executive head of the reorganized Federal Farm Loan Bureau, it was learned today.

The appointment will be announced at the White House within a few days. Meyer was endorsed for the post by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who represents particularly the bankers in Coolidge's cabinet.

Meyer, who served a decade as managing director of the War Finance Corporation, will succeed Robert A. Cooper as executive commissioner of the Farm Loan Bureau, whose resignation was requested by the president.

As the farmers of the United States are heavily mortgaged and there is necessity, from the bankers' point of view of not doing anything that will interfere with the immensely profitable business of private farm loans, the banking interests have been placed in charge of the government loan organization thru Meyer, Mellon's man.

Floatless Airplane Near.

RIO JANEIRO, May 5.—Captain St. Roman, intrepid French aviator who is making an attempted flight across the Atlantic today without floats on his plane, sent a cable to the French Consul at Pernambuco prior to his departure from St. Louis, Senegal, announcing that he expected to arrive in Pernambuco at midnight tonight.

Arrangements have been made to keep flares alight to aid St. Roman in landing. No ships have reported sighting St. Roman as yet.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

ENGDAHL SPEAKS AT DEMONSTRATION OF 50,000 WORKERS IN HAMBURG, GERMANY

(Continued from Page One)

own band and a host of banners, attracted much attention. The Youth Delegation from Saxony carried a banner declaring: "We Come From Red Saxony!" The Wedding Communists were conspicuous as were those from Cologne. Always the music and the singing kept growing in volume. The party leaders came, among them Ernst Thalmann, the leader of the German Party, who showed intense interest in the Chinese situation and declared the utmost must be done to meet successfully the crisis growing out of the betrayal by the right wing Kuomintang leaders.

Thalmann was the party candidate against Von Hiffdenburg in the last national election. He appears younger than his early forties. He was greeted enthusiastically everywhere he went.

Here were delegates and delegations from foreign countries, the young comrades from Denmark especially making themselves heard and seen.

At three o'clock the order to march came. The bicycle corps was in the lead opening the way and keeping order, for huge throngs filled the sidewalks, on both sides of the street, from curb to building front, as we passed. Behind the bicycle corps was a Red Front Guard, then the Party and Youth Leaders, then a drum and fife corps, then a brass band, then the main body of the procession.

Red Flags Line Streets.

The march of an hour and a half, to the outskirts of the city, mostly thru working class districts, thru "The Streets of the Proletariat," as huge banners flung across the avenue declared, challenges words to describe. Thousands of crimson flags waved from the windows of workers' homes. Germany's cities are closely built, workers, as we marched, did I see individual homes such as one finds in American cities. It was more like passing thru the canyons of New York's East Side, with the buildings three, four and five stories high, with every window a point of vantage to view the procession.

50,000 In Demonstration.

Thus we came to the Stadtplatz, a great park with a tremendous open field. The Party and Youth leaders, with the representatives from foreign countries entered the reviewing stand and witnessed the hosts as they passed, which took another full hour and a half. It was estimated that at least 20,000 were in the line of march, while at least 30,000 more had been drawn to this Stadplats for the demonstration—50,000 in all, not including the numerous tens of thousands who had viewed the procession.

An open place before the speakers' stand, a great space in itself, had been reserved for the marchers. This was rapidly filled. The great red banners were assembled at a place apart. As the procession continued to arrive the number of banners grew into a veritable forest of crimson flags. By actual count there were more than 300 of these inspiring standards of the revolutionary struggle, every one of them having a separate and interesting story of its own.

I might cite for example that at [illegible], one of the banners carried in our procession there was a working class standard carried in Germany's revolutionary struggle of 1848 which, although unsuccessful, marked a great effort on the part of the German working class.

Finally the procession had entirely arrived. We were marshalled together and proceeded to a place set apart from which the parade of banners was to proceed to the praetidium. With a lane thru the throng made by Red Front Fighters, we proceeded, first a Red Front Guard, then a band of music playing, then the Party and Youth leaders and visiting delegates, then the banners, up to the speakers' platform, about which the banners made a huge red circle.

Many Speakers Present.

Again, the program of speaking and the presentation of new banners, for which was given to the British Youth Delegate, Massei, to take with him back home to England, constitutes another epic story. The leader of the German Youth opened. The representative of the Young Communist International spoke. I was called to speak for America. Massei spoke for England. A telegram was read from France. A Czecho-Slovak delegate spoke. A Chinese spokesman of the Kuomintang was given a tremendous ovation. Then came Ernst Thalmann, addressing the youth on behalf of the German Communist Party, reviewing the tasks of Germany's revolutionary workers in the present world crisis and calling for even greater efforts.

Torch-Light Parade.

Then there was a period of rest, for an hour. The night hed come on. It was after eight o'clock when the return march to the city began. Thousands of torches appeared, carried by the marchers, who made the streets echo with their songs, songs that are rich and numerous in the German revolutionary movement.

Thus Red Sunday passed in Hamburg. All day today, Easter Monday, the hosts have been marching to the great Haupthahnhof (Railroad Station) to return to their homes, for greater struggles, in all parts of Germany, fresh with new vigor and new spirit.

It is past midnight, as I write. For a moment, however, I must go to the window of my room in the "Heimstatte" (Homestead), the hotel of the Hamburg trade unions, conducted in connection with the Gewerkschaftshause (The Home of the Trade Unions).

Depart For Berlin.

The thunder of a brass band is heard down the street. Another procession is coming. The marchers are singing. They sweep past, every Red Soldier in step, every marcher in his place, on the way to the railroad station—the Berlin Delegation going back to the Capital City of the German Capitalist Republic. They sing the song that, next to "The International" seems the most popular, the song about Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg.

Comrade Wilhelm Kaspar has arranged that on the morning, we too, go to Berlin with the ashes of C. B. Rothenberg.

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A Few Facts the President Did Not Tell the Latin-Americans

For the second time in less than two weeks President Coolidge has publicly discussed Latin-American relations. On Tuesday evening he addressed the Pan-American commercial conference at Washington and stressed the economic dependence of the Southern republics upon the United States. He particularly emphasized the fact that this country takes from Latin-America more than it gives, that their exports to the United States far overbalance their imports.

With flimsy sophistry Coolidge informed the delegates that the balance of trade is in their favor. He did not, however, inform them that the principal beneficiaries of this favorable balance of trade are not the inhabitants of their countries, but precisely those Wall Street magnates whose heavy investments in Latin-America enable them to realize extraordinary profits off their exploitation. Neither did he tell them that much of the imports to the United States from those countries consist of raw material for industries in this country, thereby stifling the development of native industry.

Since his speech was prepared in advance, a set speech, with no opportunity for questions, the delegates remained silent. But if they are anything else than plain tools of imperialism they must have thought a great deal about the close connection between the economic supremacy of the United States about which Coolidge boasted and the political depredations that are being carried out in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and about the recent Kellogg attempt to terrorise the Calles government in Mexico into yielding to the demands of the oil, mineral and land bandits of this country.

Regardless of the thoughts upon American imperialism that might have passed through the minds of his hearers at the Pan-American congress, we are sure there are thousands of workers in those countries that perceive an apparent contradiction in the attitude of this country toward the southern countries and its attitude toward China. In China the United States has to maneuver for supremacy against the intrigues of Great Britain and Japan, hence a long-distance policy is pursued that has as its aim the gaining of advantages over its formidable imperialist rival on the battlefield of world history. There is no such menace to its supremacy in the southern republics, so the policy is one of open terror and bloody intervention—as in the case of Nicaragua—in order forcibly to throttle any vestige of self-government.

Again, the Chinese masses may see in the present American attitude toward its weaker neighbors to the south, a picture of their own future, if American policy triumphs in China.

It is to be hoped that in their fight against British imperialism the Chinese masses will generate sufficient force to be able also to smash the sinister power of American imperialism that is only waiting an opportunity to repeat in that part of the world the atrocities it now inflicts upon its unfortunate neighbors in the Pan-American union in order to establish and maintain governments that do the bidding of the banking and industrial magnates whose aim is to exploit the whole world.

Instead of a Pan-American union subservient to the United States the peoples of Latin-America should create a union of southern nations AGAINST American imperialism, an anti-imperialist bloc that will drive from their shores the invading hordes of the gunmen of Wall Street and all its other political agents.

United Against the Farmers

President Coolidge has appointed as executive head of the reorganized federal farm loan bureau Eugene Meyer, Jr., a democrat. The appointment was made at the suggestion of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. Thus republicans and democrats are united in manipulating the machinery designed to impose still greater burdens upon the already heavily mortgaged farmers of the country. The farm loan bureau aids the small bankers, subsidiaries of the great banking combines, to enmesh in their web the farmers of the country.

The farm loan bureau is the medium through which the banking oligarchy enslaves the farmers so that they will toil only for the enrichment of the parasitic Wall Street gang. The government places money for loans at the disposal of the banks in the agricultural territories and enables the bankers to obtain a much higher rate of interest through various shady devices without risking a cent of their own capital.

The spectacle of democrats and republicans working hand in hand in a conspiracy to fleece them ought to impel the exploited farmers toward a class party of labor that will defend also their interests.

Any special farmer political movement will sink into the futilities of agrarianism, but as a part of a great labor party the farmers can fight against their progressive degradation that has been proceeding uninterruptedly since the close of the world war.

Woll's Slogan—Rule or Ruin!

Matthew Woll, field general for the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, who has been conducting the union-wrecking campaign against the representatives of the rank and file of the Furriers' and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions, now threatens with expulsion the whole International Fur Workers' Union because the pressure of the rank and file seems to be forcing them to talk peace with the left wing leadership.

If persistent rumors of peace conferences conducted "unofficially" are correct it is indicative of some semblance of responsibility to the membership on the part even of the right wing bureaucratic officialdom of the Furriers' Union. It was undoubtedly the low trickery of Woll that caused the fight of the left wing to be launched after a successful strike in the demands of the rank and file were realized under left leadership. Now that Ben Gold and his associates in the Joint Board have succeeded in breaking away from the association of employers the trimming manufacturers and signing an agreement with them the bureaucratic officialdom of the International knows that Woll has failed to carry out his promises to exterminate the left wing. Therefore they are probably in the mood to listen to overtures for peace. But peace in the unions will discredit Woll. His game as agent of the Civic Federation, labor haters and apostles of the scab shop will be up. He prefers to wreck the unions rather than permit them to be dominated by a leadership that will put up a militant fight against the employers. His slogan is "rule or ruin."

If the International officials want to atone in some degree for their shameful conduct against the membership and their support of the Woll-Frayne-McGrady wrecking crew they will speedily make peace with the left wing and then expose to the whole membership of the organization and to the general labor movement the real character of the unprincipled swindler and liar who created a united front with the Civic Federation, the bosses, the police and underworld elements in order to railroad to the penitentiary the militant leadership of the Joint Board of the Furriers, who committed the unpardonable sin of winning a strike instead of bludgeoning the workers, in approved Woll fashion, into accepting the terms of the bosses.

SACCO-VANZETTI'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE
FEARLESS DEFENSE OF PRINCIPLES

Described by all readers as "one of the most amazing documents which has ever figured in a criminal case in Massachusetts," the 7,000-word petition of Bartolomeo Vanzetti for justice or for death is on Governor Fuller's desk today. In a fearless plea in which the principles of anarchism held by them are not only admitted but expounded, Vanzetti deliberately warns the governor that Sacco and he do not ask mercy or pardon, but full justice.

"Governor Alvan T. Fuller," concludes the eloquent document, "we have been in prison seven years, charged with a crime we did not commit, awaiting a fate that every day came nearer and nearer. Perhaps you can imagine what that has meant to us.

"And do you realize what that has meant to Sacco's wife and children, and to Vanzetti's father and mother and family at home in Italy? . . .

"And yet we ask neither for mercy but for justice. We do not impose their sufferings of our own upon you. You cannot justly consider their suffering or ours as a ground for your official action, except that suffering may seem to you a reason for giving the most careful and unprejudiced consideration to the two grounds of our prayer—that we are innocent and that our trial was unfair."

The text of the petition, abridged in part, follows:

"We, Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, confined in the jail at Dedham under sentence of death after conviction of the crime of murder in the first degree, hereby pray you to exercise the power conferred upon you by the constitution of Massachusetts publicly to investigate all the facts of our cases and set us free from that sentence, if the findings will so dictate to your understanding and conscience. We deem the faculty of compassion to be one of the highest of the human attributes, but here we are asking not for mercy but for justice, and this is the reason why we have not used the printed form provided for petitions of this nature. It contains the word 'pardon,' which we are unwilling to use, although our counsel has assured us that it does not necessarily mean forgiveness or convey the idea of a confession of guilt. But we wish the utmost possible clearness and precision on this point and are unwilling to risk being misunderstood.

Fearless of Prejudice. .

"Our counsel has warned us that what we have to say may deepen the prejudice against us; but we are foremostly concerned to save what no human power except ourselves can deprive us of, our faith and our dignity, since we have already been deprived of almost all of what men can deprive men.

"We have been told that Your Excellency stands and has always stood for honesty in public and private life as you understand it, that you have a mind free and not in legalistic bonds. So, since the nature of each human being is common with the fundamental nature of mankind, and consequently the sentiment of justice is fundamentally common to all men, we can safely speak to you as man to man, notwithstanding the other differences of opinion which divide us.

"Our present request is made first and foremost on the ground of our innocence. We are not guilty, and have to do with the South Braintree crime. Our instincts make us abhor and our principles condemn such a crime."

Outlines Family History.

The statement then tells briefly the family history of the two men. Both could have lived comfortably in Italy, it says, but they were drawn to America by the love of freedom. It points out that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti, after the South Braintree crime, conducted themselves like criminals, but lived normal lives in the three weeks preceding their arrest.

The first discussion of the trial itself concerns the identification testimony. There is reference to the discrepancies in the reputations of Goodridge and Lola Andrews, two of those who identified Sacco.

Then follows a discussion of the affidavit of Capt. William H. Proctor of the state police, with quotations from the record and from Judge Thayer's charge.

"We mention this," the statement explains, "to show the great cleverness of the district-attorney in turning a hostile witness into a favorable witness in such a way that we and our counsel would not see what he was doing."

The district-attorney is also accused of misleading the jury in discussing the evidence pertaining to the cap found at the scene of the crime, which the prosecution contended belonged to Sacco. All this evidence broke down in the government's case, leaving only "consciousness of guilt."

Conscious of Being Radicals

"The only guilt we were conscious of was the guilt of being radicals in danger of arrest, detention and torture, or death, as had happened to our friend Salsedo, and other friends at the hands of Mitchell Palmer's agents," is the summing up of the first declaration of innocence.

The statement then takes up at length the contention that the trial was unfair, "certainly unworthy of the tradition of even-handed justice which your race and your country profess to respect."

Continuing, the statement says:

"No argument, no explanation, no excuse, can ever blot out the facts that the testimony of Capt. Proctor, who believed us innocent, was deliberately perverted by the prosecuting officer; or that our cross-examination, and especially the cross-examination of Sacco, as to radical views, friends, and publication, was designed to excite the utmost prejudice and hostility against us at a time when the public mind was most abnormally excited against such men as we are, or that it was admitted by the judge on the false ground stated by the district-attorney that he desired to ascertain whether we were really sincere radicals, or only pretending to be radicals. Proof has been furnished and never contradicted that at the very time when the district-attorney was offering this reason to justify the cross-examination, he had received full information from agents of the federal department of justice about our views and associates, and that, we were on the list of men to be watched as radicals.

In overruling the objections made by our counsel to this cross-examination the judge made statements in the presence of the jury which were calculated to prejudice that had occurred, and must have operated to deepen the prejudice against us. It seems to us little short of mockery to suggest that the effect of such occurrences could have been removed by mere general admonitions to the jury to treat us fairly.

The Governor is asked to consider the "suppression by the district-attorney of the testimony of important eye-witnesses," and the use by the prosecution of an interpreter named Ross, who subsequently was sent to the house of correction for attempting to sell his influence with judges. Ross, distorted translations to aid the prosecution, and also drove Judge Thayer to and from Boston in his automobile during the trial.

"Much has been said in praise of the fairness of the judge who tried us," says the statement, getting down to the accusations against Judge Thayer, "but we have learned to our sorrow that professions of fairness do not necessarily mean real fairness and may cover an intention to use the great judicial power to secure a conviction which under the forms of law will stand. We understand that this power is called discretion, and that the judge who uses his discretion to convict is beyond the reach of any other tribunal unless it can be proved that he was corrupt or irrational. We do not intend to enter here a criticism of your system of law. We simply point out what it means to men of our hated class when brought before one of your tribunals.

Sample Instances of Discretion

"These are but few samples of the discretion exercised by the judge. Among the worst is the manner and substance of his decision on our last motion, in which he betrays his real animosity toward us; makes numerous statements of fact agreed by the district-attorney himself to be true; confines attention to the confession of Madeiros, which was but the starting point in the proof of our counsel offered that the crime was committed by the Morelli gang, and passes over in silence almost all of the 60 affidavits which corroborate Madeiros, including a finding of fact against us which, since it could not be shown to be corrupt or irrational, was final. And yet we are informed that the leader of the Morellis, a robber by profession, easily obtained his parole, and now roams the countryside in an expensive automobile with a private chauffeur."

The statement then calls the Governor's attention to the Sibley, Bernkopf, Benehley, Beffel and Rantoul affidavits, the public confession, adding that "if all those who know the facts were brave enough to disclose them, the number of such affidavits could be multiplied indefinitely."

Again discussing "consciousness of guilt," the statement justifies the carrying of weapons by the two men, on the ground that they had a right to protect themselves from the "private violence and cruelty of federal agents."

"It is true," the appeal continues, "that the foreman of our jury in a discussion of the case with one of his friends who believed us innocent, said before the trial, 'Damn them, they ought to hang anyway,' yet we wonder if he would have succeeded in convincing all of the other eleven jurors to convict us were it not that we were armed."

"Lies Told at Brockton".

The Governor is asked to analyze the evidence as to the lies told at Brockton on the night of arrest, and is assured that these lies had no relation to the South Braintree crime, but were told to shield friends in the radical movements. Sacco and Vanzetti had been warned, they now assert, to clear their homes of radical literature at the moment on the point of doing so when arrested.

"It was these facts and these fears that we were compelled to disclose as the only way of explaining the evidence of suspicious conduct introduced by the prosecutor," they say. "It was this that opened the door to our fatal cross-examination. Our guilt was the guilt of thinking and not of doing, of opinions and not of acts. This is the guilt for which in this free country our lives are to be taken."

The Plymouth trial is analyzed at some length. One of the witnesses against him, Vanzetti says, was a halfwitted woman. Other witnesses declared the testimony between the preliminary hearing and the trial, all this constituting "an aggravation of the unfairness shown us." The prosecution is accused of bringing the robbery charge to trial first to make more certain their subsequent conviction for murder.

Express Political Views.

The last six pages of the appeal are an expression of the political views held by the two men. They declare that they are not opposed to every theory of authoritarian Communism and socialism; for they would rivet more or less firmly the chains of coercion on human spirit, just as we are opposed to the present system, which is based upon coercion."

They do not deny that their fellow-anarchists, in other parts of the world, have committed acts of violence, but they justify such acts on the ground that "violence of tyranny has provoked the violence of the oppressed for self-defense."

"For this cause," they continue, "we are willing to suffer and to die, but not for the low and sordid South Braintree crime."

They ask the Governor, in conclusion, to make his investigations in public, and not to accept the stories of those who are only willing to give them behind closed doors.

Appeal for Justice.

The final paragraphs are:

"For these reasons, and because we realize how much time and labor will be required to deal adequately with the matters to which we have called your attention, we respectfully urge you, if you doubt our statements, to cause a preliminary public investigation of our case to be made by able and disinterested men. The result cannot be convincing unless the investigation is public so that all may know what is said against us. But in saying this we would not have you believe that we ourselves Libertarians, which means briefly that we believe that the perfectibility is to be obtained by the largest amount of freedom, and not by coercion, and that the bad in human nature and conduct we can only be eliminated by the elimination of its causes, and not by coercion or imposition, which cause greater evil by adding bad to bad.

"We are not so foolish as to believe or to advocate that human institutions be changed in a day. The change must be gradual. But we do believe that there ought to be a change, and that it should be in the direction of more freedom and not more coercion. That is why we are opposed to the present system, which is based upon coercion."

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COMMUNISTS TO BACK CALLES IN FIGHT ON TORIES

Party Convention Calls For Arming Workers

(Cable to the Daily Worker).

MEXICO CITY, May 5.—Support for the Calles government against the forces of domestic reaction and Yankee imperialism was urged upon the workers and peasants today in a manifesto drawn up by the convention of the Communist Party of Mexico.

Characterizing the Calles regime as petty bourgeois, and vacillating between the native reactionary groups, foreign capital and the workers and peasants, the Communist Party nevertheless declared that the danger of a counter-revolutionary effort demanded support for the government.

The government is menaced by the military, reactionary and counter-revolutionary elements in Mexico, continues the manifesto, while certain American oil interests are trying to establish a reactionary dictatorship which will destroy the workers and peasants movement.

Morones Attacks Unions.

While the government vacillates, the party points out, the Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM) under the leadership of Luis Morones, is permitted to carry on brutal attacks against the autonomous unions. This action on the part of the CROM may even force many elements to support the reaction in the attempt to overthrow Calles.

"The Communist Party of Mexico," the manifesto concludes, "calls upon the workers and peasants to form defense committees in factories, in the unions and in the towns, and calls upon the workers and peasants to arm to defend the government. It appeals for a postponement of the election until the reactionary forces have been defeated."

Eighteen delegates representing nine states compose the convention, which opened April 30 and may continue until May 10. Rafael Carrillo is secretary.

Hindoos Win Back Rights as Citizens After Stiff Fight

(By Federated Press).

A preliminary victory has been won by the India Freedom Foundation in its fight for the restoration of citizenship rights to Hindoos residing in the United States. The department of justice has just notified the attorney that the Hindoos whose citizenship papers have been cancelled would be restored to full rights and proceedings against others would be dropped.

This ruling affects the 69 Hindoos who had citizenship papers prior to 1923 when Supreme Court Justice Sutherlind ruled that the people of this race were not "whites" in the popular sense of the word and therefore were ineligible to citizenship. They formerly were admitted as members of the Aryan race.

The two or three thousand remaining Hindoos in this country are still ineligible to citizenship. The India Freedom Foundation is supporting Senator Copeland's bill annulling the Sutherland decision and opening citizenship doors to all Hindoos in this country—though not changing the immigration laws now barring newcomers.

Saliendra Ghose, secretary of the India Freedom Foundation, says his people have been intimidated and grafted upon by local authorities since the Sutherland ruling.

Expect Suckers to Bite on Big Loan For Polish Régime

While Wall Street is torn between two desires, the proposed $80,000,000 loan to Poland looms nearer and nearer.

Recognizing Poland's perilous position, surrounded on all sides by states against which she has pursued shameless aggression, the bankers of the Bankers Trust Co. and Blair & Co., who are negotiating the loan, have run up against big obstacles. The public is expected to fight shy of any loan to such an unstable country as the Polish government, with its quarrels with the Soviet Union, Lithuania and Germany.

To counteract this lack of confidence, the American bankers are insisting on American representatives on the control board which is to decide to what uses the $80,000,000 is to be put. These representatives would have practical veto power, by which the Polish fascists object bitterly. They are expected however to swallow their pride and take the eighty millions.

The American bankers will get a fat rake-off on such a speculative loan, but will pass the risk on to the bankers out in the provinces who believe the Polish government will be able to pay interest and principal. As to whether the suckers will bite or shy off as they did on the Italian loan recently, is yet to be seen.

Organized Labor Activities

News and Opinions of Labor Education — Labor and Government — Trade Union Progress

A. F. L. BOSS PARTY IS PEACE TALK BY INTERNATIONAL AS BOMBER GOES ON

Persons and Programs — The Trade Union Press — Industrial Notes — Labor and Immigration

SIGMAN FORCING SACRIFICE SALE OF STRUCTURES

Would Sell Joint Board Bank Stock Too

That the Sigman clique is ready to destroy the value of the union building, belonging to the new membership, in its efforts to gain control of the union was pointed out by Julius Portnoy, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, in a statement commenting upon the foreclosure proceedings begun against the Joint Board and local building by mortgagees.

"The Sigman clique is now attempting to take possession of the Joint Board and local building that were built by the hard earned money of the rank and file," he said. "When the cloak strike began in July, 1926, the Joint Board and the locals borrowed money from the International Union Bank. It gave as collateral the stock of the buildings, which it deposited through Hilliquit, with his clerk, Frederick F. Umbey. At the same time Hilliquit gave the Joint Board a letter in which he promised that the collateral would be returned at any time it was demanded.

"After the beginning of the general of the strike, the International Union Bank threw all its resources at the disposal of the Sigman clique. Sigman attempted to raise a loan of $85,000 on the Joint Board building, and when we stopped this we found that all of the papers concerning the buildings had been transferred to Umbey's name, in violation of our agreement with Hilliquit. Hilliquit then sued the Joint Board for $106,000. He demanded judgment against the Joint Board building proposing, with the help of the courts, to take possession of it for Sigman. So far the courts have not granted him a judgment.

"Although Umbey has transferred the ownership of the building to his name, he has failed to make the mortgage payments when they fell due, thereby forcing the mortgagees to foreclose. The Sigman clique knows that if the buildings are sold in auction, they will lose at least half of their present value. The equity which the International Union Bank has in the buildings will be reduced by half. But Sigman, of course, does not care if the bank suffers as long as he can destroy union property, just as he destroyed union conditions in the shops.

Sell Joint Board of Bank Stock.

"Sigman is now making another effort to crush the Joint Board by his double dealing. They informed us last Saturday that they are preparing to sell 75 shares of stock in the International Union Bank which the Joint Board owns as well as stock which the locals own. The purpose of this maneuver is clear. At present the Joint Board controls the majority of the stock in the International Union Bank, and Sigman seeks to remedy this situation by getting possession of the stock, which is also in the hands of Umbey."

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has begun foreclosure proceedings against Local 2, alleging non-payment of taxes amounting to $1,501.05. The Bowery Savings Bank, holder of the first mortgage on the Local 9, has begun foreclosure proceedings alleging non-payment of $500 due on the principal.

Supreme Court Justice Aaron Levy has appointed a receiver for the Joint Board Building upon request of the estate of Sophie Benjamin, holder of the second mortgage. The receiver is Max Herbst.

Charge Davis Frame-up With Detroit Bosses

DETROIT, May 5.—That Secretary of Labor James. G. Davis has made a "gentlemen's agreement" with the Detroit Chamber of Commerce to nullify this country's labor laws is the charge levelled by organized labor of Detroit.

Detroit unions complain that Davis is permitting alien workers to enter the United States in violation of the immigration laws.

"Mother Machree" Composer Dies.

SANTA ANA, Cal., May 5.—Ernest R. Ball, noted composer and well-known to vaudeville audiences, was dead here today.

Ball was the composer of such popular songs as "Mother Machree," "When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold," "Irish Eyes Are Smiling," and many others. He was about 50 years old.

A. F. L. Leaders Fear Investigation of Their Union

A threat of expulsion of the white International Fur Workers' Union from the American Federation of Labor has been made by Matthew Woll, head of the special Executive Committee of the Furriers' Union whom the board that a committee of fifty workers had been elected to investigate the unofficial reunion of peace.

Judging by Woll's attitude, the fear of reds is more than mere gossip. He openly denounced the possibility of the right wing officials of the A. F. of L. "National" making peace with the Joint Board leaders and giving up the attempt to smash the union. Woll's warning is, "If you do this, the whole bunch of you will be thrown out of the A. F. of L."

Just how authentic the rumors of peace may be was not determined by the committee of workers on Friday night. Because of the big committees, whom they were to visit, postponed its meeting until Friday. No doubt Matthew Woll's temper was not only tried by this peace talk—in spite of all his efforts to dissolve, expel, smash, and exterminate the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union—but he was angered (to say the least) about the agreement signed by the trimming manufacturers with the Joint Board. In his attempt to minimize the tremendous importance of this break in the ranks of the manufacturers, Woll characterized the pact as a sign of weakness on the part of the Joint Board. No one knows better than he what a sign of strength it actually is.

Employers Notified.

Formal notification of the new agreement was received Wednesday by members of the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, and a membership meeting is to be called within a short time. The new agreement provides that any additional workers engaged in the trimming shops shall be workers affiliated with the Joint Board. There shall be no discrimination against right wing workers who are at present employed in the shops.

Matthew Woll was once again a witness at the hearing on alleged bribery of the police during the fur strike. This was resumed before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building, and Woll, Edward F. McGrady, Hugh Frayne and Henrietta Tolden, stenographer to Frayne, were brought back to testify in reply to the accusations of a frame-up which were made by the members of the Joint Board.

Woll declared that all these charges of frame-up were entirely untrue. "What reason was there for a frame-up? Why, they were all the best of friends. There had been a disagreement during the strike, but it had been straightened out and the International Furriers' Union, the American Federation of Labor and Sigman were working "in entirely good accord'," so Woll claimed. This state of peace and harmony Woll emphasized over and over again. How could there possibly be any bribery?

When questioned as to why he had asked witnesses "What do you know about payments to the police?" Woll said Saturday that they were merely rumors of payments to the police and to reporters from the newspapers.

"Name one person who told you these rumors."

"Well, Mr. Schachtman (president of the International) told me the police were bribed."

Woll did Schachtman also suggested the reporters were bribed, and it was in an effort to clear the reporters that various witnesses were questioned. Schachtman, the instigator of this story of alleged bribery of the police, told members of the committee—so Woll said—that he heard Abraham Goodman, attorney for the firm, say he would pay money to the police. When Schachtman testified during these bribe hearings, he absolutely denied that Goodman had made any such statement.

Give Lie To Schachtman.

Schachtman was also accused of making a "misstatement" in testifying that the officials of the Joint Board had been based on the report of the A. F. of L. investigating committee. This was Schachtman's contention when he was on the stand. Yesterday, the holy trio. Woll, McGrady and Frayne, said this was not true.

Hugh Frayne, after several minutes' questioning on this point, refused to answer "yes" or "no," as to whether the report was the basis of the expulsion.

"The Joint Board was expelled according to the constitution of the union," said Frayne. "It would have happened anyway."

McGrady informed the court that the real reason for the expulsion was that the Joint Board owed the International forty thousand dollars (sic) in back per capita tax; and also because they issued counterfeit dues stamps.

Never Issued Stamps.

This showed McGrady a little better prepared with explanations than the others; but it showed him ignorant of the facts, for the Joint Board never issued any stamps at all. When the International refused to supply the regular dues stamps, the Joint Board printed special books marked "Temporary Dues Book"—"To be exchanged for regular book of the International Fur Workers' Union." Apparently it was for this that the Joint Board was expelled.

"Why did you not charge bribery of the police? Why did you not charge misappropriation of funds?" Attorney Frayne S. Weiss asked each witness as he was permitted a short period of cross-examination. And this one made various excuses for this, saying "It was not my business to make charges"; "I deemed it unimportant; I did not believe they had bribed the police."

During questioning of Miss Holden, Frayne's stenographer for eighteen years, it was brought out by Walsh that she had not transcribed her notes for several days after each hearing; and that frequently she had not filled in figures for many weeks after the time they were given. She then got the figures from the report of the mediator auditors. She acknowledged that the figures said to have been given by Isadore Shapiro, chairman of the Joint Board in his testimony, had been filled in weeks afterward from the auditors' incomplete report.

Both Frayne and Woll declared had not given to the press the stories of the charges of bribery of the police. They had made every effort to keep this part of the report secret, because they "knew it would be misinterpreted as an attack on the police".

"At the time you made this report, had a single person given you the name of any police official, high or low, who had received money?" asked Frank Welsh.

"No," was the answer of both Frayne and Woll.

Woll tried to contend that the committee never made any charges against the police, but Walsh brought forth a copy of the report and read from it the committee's own words that they "were convinced" money had been paid by the Joint Board to the police during the fur strike.

Not only did Woll deny that he had promised to show members of the Joint Board the minutes of the investigation committee's proceedings, but he declared the Joint Board members had never asked to see them. Yet every member of the Joint Board who testified told how Woll had promised to show them their testimony and then had never kept his promise.

Wolls Lines Statement.

At the close of his testimony, Woll gave a long account of the formation of both the International and the Joint Board and how it had operated. He declared its sessions had not be made public, as requested by the Joint Board, because he feared the matters to be discussed would bring discredit on the American Federation of Labor and the Furriers' Union. He claimed that both the International and the Joint Board had been allowed to have their members present and at the close of the hearing "all were satisfied it had been fair and impartial."

Woll declared that John P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council "is in full agreement with our report. He was present when it was made". Yet Ryan testified that he had heard no charges of graft made against the police.

As the hearing closed Frank Walsh said to Woll:

"My clients say you framed this thing up."

"Your clients are lying", replied Woll.

"Well, they say the same thing about you", said Walsh.

Indefinitely Adjourned.

The hearing adjourned indefinitely yesterday morning. It will not be resumed until some time after May 23rd.

Wall Street Toasts Fascist De Pinedo

Fascists toneked glasses with Wall Street in the banquet tendered Francesco de Pinedo by the Italy-American Society at the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday.

The toast was spoken by Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. The fascist "air ambassador" whose flight throughout the Americas has been the subject of endless reams of Mussolini propaganda as well as demonstrations by Italians here who are fighting fascism, will be ready Monday to fly his new plane, the Santa Maria II.

New Yaquis Battles Seen.

NOGALES, Ariz., May 5.—New skirmishes between Yaqui Indians and Mexican troops seemed likely today as 300 federals, divided into small groups, tried to find a roving band of 250 warriors. Heavy casualties were reported in two previous clashes.

RIGHT WING IN CAP UNION HITS REAL CHINA AID

Resolution But No Action to Help Revolution

Because there are Communist members on the "Hands Off China Committee," the reactionaries in control of the Cloth Cap, Hat and Millinery Workers Union at Wednesday's session of its convention, absolutely refused to affiliate with the committee and help fight the imperialist attack on the workers of China.

They passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Chinese liberation movement, but they resolved to join only a "movement that is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor that has for its purpose the freeing of the Chinese people and workers".

One of the delegates, Anna David, demanded action and not "sympathy"; other delegates pointed out that Chinese workers wanted help, and they did not care whether it came from the A. F. of L. or Communists. I. Feigold, who had introduced the resolution proposing affiliation with the "Hands Off China" Committee, spoke at length on the sudden reactionary stand of this union which has always been one of the few progressive units in the American Federation of Labor.

"For years," said Feingold, "the capmakers and millinery always differed with the A. F. of L. in principle. The union was class conscious; the A. F. of L. never was. Now all of a sudden, our union thinks that only what the A. F. of L. endorses is good and right. Why this change? It must be because we have lost our class consciousness."

A number of the workers pointed out that if they waited for the A. F. of L. to start any movement in behalf of China they would wait forever. Yet the capmakers chose to wait, rather than affiliate with an existing organization working for China's workers.

"What did the A. F. of L. ever do for the workers of Nicaragua, for Mexico, for Mexico, against American imperialism? What did they do for Sacco and Vanzetti until years of agitation had been carried on by the progressive workers?

As an illustration of the fact that the capmakers and milliners had in the past followed policies of their own, regardless of the stand of the A. F. of L., Feinberg pointed out that the union had favored a Labor Party, yet the A. F. of L. has opposed this. Another delegate asked, "Was the A. F. of L. acting in the interest of us workers when it suspended our union for several years during the jurisdictional fight with the United Hatters?"

All Right to Kill Flier.

LOS ANGELES, May 5.—Immigration inspectors who shot and killed Arthur J. Daugherty, student flier of Somerset, Ohio, were exonerated of blame today. A coroners' jury decided that the slaying of Daugherty, who was shot as a smuggler, was "justifiable homicide."

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CARLO TRESCA RETRACES ORIGIN OF CASE IN ARREST OF SALSEDO, ELIA

Reign of Terror by Department of Justice Was Responsible For World-Famous Frame-up

By ART SHIELDS (Federated Press).

Why is the department of justice so desperately hostile to Sacco and Vanzetti?

Seven years after their arrest Attorney General Sargent shows his bitter attitude in an insulting letter to Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, a friend of the defense.

Carlo Tresca knows the story, an ugly story of murder during the Palmer "Red Raids." On the seventh anniversary of the jailing of Sacco and Vanzetti he told the story of how Elia D. of J. hatched its plot against the two radicals. Sitting in the office of his paper, Il Martello, he went back to the ghastly winter and spring of 1920.

"Those were the days when Italian radicals were being arrested, beaten and murdered by Palmer's agents," he said. "They were after me then too, as they have been since."

Visited By Vanzetti.

"Vanzetti came to see me a few days before his arrest. We were both working for the release of two of his friends who were being given the "third degree" in the office of the department at 21 Park Row.

"An Italian spy named Luigi Ravarino plotted the conspiracy. He had been assigned by the department of justice to work among his countrymen. First he visited Boston in the winter—long before the South Braintree murder—and got acquainted with Vanzetti and a circle of workers that had formerly published a paper called Cronaca Sovversiva. Ravarino urged them to start the paper again, and promised money for it.

Palmer Looking For Victims.

"Palmer's agent provocateur then came to New York. He was trying to implicate Italian radicals in the mysterious explosion in front of Attorney Mitchell Palmer's residence June 2, 1919. As you remember a man was supposed to have blown himself up in the explosion but no part of him was ever produced for identification except a pair of bloody shoes and some other articles of clothing—and a few copies of a leaflet called 'Plain Words'.

"Vanzetti and his friends knew nothing of the affair so the stool-pigeon next ferretted about in Harlem where two anarchist boys were running a propaganda paper called Il Refrattario, at 211 East 106th St.

"Announcing himself as a very violent person who committed holdups and burglaries to obtain the money for anarchist propaganda, Ravarino attempted to gain the confidence of the Harlem anarchists and to find out what they knew of the Palmer bomb. They knew nothing about it. But the detective continued to agitate, and sent their printing plant.

In the effort to find out whether they had any type corresponding to that used in the 'Plain Words' leaflet, Ravarino used to give them orders for different kinds of circulars.

Ravarino Exposed.

"At that time I was active in the defense of men arrested in the red raids. I became suspicious of Ravarino and wrote to Italy for information. I found that the friends of Enrico Malatesta and other Italian radicals knew all about him and I subsequently exposed him in Il Martello and the New York Call.

"I am giving this stool pigeon's story in detail because he is the agent who is responsible for starting this famous case the world has been talking of for seven years.

"Getting no information in Herlem he shifted again, to Brooklyn, where two anarchist printers, Andreas Salsedo and Robert Elia, were publishing "Il Domani."

Salsedo Asks Help.

"One day Salsedo entered my office, saying, 'Cerlo, you must help us. Elia has been arrested by the department of justice. They didn't recognize me and I escaped.'

"I had just gotten the erblence on Ravarino. 'That's his work,' I exclaimed.

"I advised Salsedo to employ Harry Weinberger, a radical attorney of New York, on the case, before something tragic happened to Elia. But three days later—when we were just about to formally engage Weinberger —Salsedo came in to say that they had employed an Italian lawyer, named Leigi Donato.

Lawyer An Arrest.

"'Beware of that fellow,' I said. 'I doubt if he is to be trusted.'

"Donato turned out to be another department of justice spy. His offices were on the fourteenth floor of the Park Row building, just below the department on the fifteenth.

"Not knowing that the man who had employed him was Salsedo himself, Donato cunningly asked him if he knew where Salsedo could be found.

Salsedo Arrested.

"'I am he,' said the printer.

"'Give me your home address so I can get you when I want you,' said Donato.

"That night Salsedo was arrested.

Torture Two Anarchists.

"For two months Salsedo and Elia were tortured there in the Park Row building.

"They were kept separate at first. Elia did not know what was happening to his friend till one day when he was being taken along the corridor and through an open door he saw eight men with their coats off working on Salsedo.

"This is the story that Elia afterwards told me and Attorney Walter Nelles of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Steadfast To Principle.

"The two printers refused to tell what was expected. By threats and blows the agents of Palmer tried to make them confess that they had printed the circular There Words, one to implicate other anarchists.

"One day in the office of William Flynn, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation, Elia met his old comrade. Salsedo's face was badly bruised, with traces of blood.

"Screams came from Salsedo's room from time to time. For awhile the two men were kept in the same room. Salsedo complained to me on the point of losing his mind. He vomited continually and coughed. He could not sleep at night.

"All this while the stoolpigeon lawyer was assuring Salsedo that all would be well and the department agents were telling her that he would soon be out if she would keep her mouth shut.

"I met Vanzetti April 26. He had come to New York from Boston to see what could be done to free his friend. Salsedo and Elia. He came to my office.

"I had become convinced that some thing terrible was happening, though I had not yet learned the facts. We had gotten an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union interested.

"Vanzetti went back to Boston to raise some money. He sent down $50."

Here Tresca paused.

Only $50.

"Fifty dollars is a lot of money for poor workingmen to raise in a hurry but they had to learn the facts. Sixtree bandits, with a payroll of $15,000, do you think they would have had only $50 for a friend who was being murdered. It is ridiculous.

"Ravarino," he continued, "knew Vanzetti and his group. The department made good when they saw an effort was being made to free Salsedo and Elia.

Night of Terror.

"May 2 was the fateful night. Salsedo was taken into another room by a man who entered in the dark. Elia said that he ley terrified in the bed. He heard someone enter his own room. What was about to happen to him he knew not but at that moment there was a crash.

"Next morning a guard said, 'Your friend is dead.'

"As he was being taken to dinner at noon he saw the newspaper headline 'Salsedo commits suicide.'"

"Was it a suicide, do you believe?" I asked Tresca.

"Elia does not think so," Tresca replied, "and he believes they pitched him out of the window."

Elia Deported. Dies.

Elia told his story to Tresca as Elia's friend. Before the days of justice was rushing him out of the country, a deportee. Their failure to charge him officially with the bombing they had been accusing him of told how baseless was the accusation.

He died in Italy a few months later a broken man. His nerves shattered, he could not sleep, he wrote Tresca.

Vanzetti Arrested On May 5.

Always he seemed to be feeling the blows of the detectives, and hearing their hatchet and threats.

The aftermath of the story is well known. Vanzetti and Sacco were arrested on a street car in Brockton, May 5, two days after Salsedo's death, as they were preparing for a mass meeting of protest.

PHILADELPHIA
ANNUAL BAZAAR
DANCE and CONCERT
of the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6th
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, MAY 7th
NEW TRAYMORE HALL
Franklin and Columbia Ave.
Tickets for both days, 50c. Single admission, 35c.
(Including Wardrobe.)

CHIANG KAI-SHEK

By M. P. PUSH.

Commercial forces of civilization in the service of groups remain forever indifferent upon the question of whether only a handful of people or the majority of a certain race or the whole of mankind is enslaved. From a certain point of view, the history of development of Chinese capitalism generally speaking bears this character. Everyone that contributed towards the victory of this revolution will be counted among the army of immortal pioneers who helped to raise the level of human development not only in China but that of the whole world.

Those creatures in human form who happen to be carried along upon the crest of the revolutionary wave, but who desert their comrades in the midst of the most sanguinary crisis, are recorded in history as venomous reptiles that curl up beneath the underbrush and treacherously strike at their immediate victims, when the latter least suspect it. Chiang Kai Shek is one of these creatures. He was entirely unknown to the world at large until the liberation movement in China commenced its victorious march a few months ago. This movement lifted him up to the pinnacle of world fame; but as soon as he reached this lofty height he showed his true color to be that of another bloody militarist of the Wu Pei-fu type. Not only did he use his position as generalissimo of the Nationalist armies to advance his own fortune, but as soon as he embarked on this road he did not stop at accepting bribes from his worthwhile enemies, the imperialists, and turned traitor to China's struggle for freedom.

This betrayal places Chiang in the same category of bandit robbers, of the exploited masses of China, with the notorious Anfu Club, Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-lin and others of this type of scoundrel. And just like the latter group, excepting Chang Tso-lin whose turn is still to come, has been swept away and thrown down into the dark recesses of oblivion so will Chiang be dragged in his disgrace and be flung overboard to take his rightful place alongside of the other bandits who helped keep China in misery.

It would not be worth the while to spend much paper and print in order to mention the fact that another traitor to the cause of the working masses has been added to the already long list, if there were no lessons to be learned therefrom. Now what are these lessons.

First, that every friend and foe of the emancipation movement of the proletariat must distinctly understand that the vast store of rich and invaluable lessons of October, 1917, will stand as the most powerful bulwark against defeat of the oppressed in the struggle for freedom. Our Chinese comrades are taking advantage of the lessons of the Russian revolution, they will therefore, in due course of time reach their goal notwithstanding the traitors in their ranks and the imperialist hordes within their gates. The Hankow government is sincerely desirous of bringing about (1) the expulsion of the imperialist robbers, (2) the abolition of the remnants of feudalism, (3) the unification of all of China into one united nation under one centralized government, (4) and the placing of this government in the hands of representatives of the producing classes. Anyone who finds himself in disagreement with this program will eventually find himself by the wayside.

That since Lenin, the greatest of all engineers of construction of proletarian power thru organization has taught the workers the technique of organizing, the usurpation of a movement of many by an inspiring Napoleon and using it for his own ends has well nigh become impossible as far as the revolutionary class struggle is concerned. Lenin demonstrated to the workers of the world that the leadership of the revolutionary struggle must be in the hands of "revolutionary cadres." That means that "professional revolutionists" who have no other interest outside the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat, and whose lives are devoted to this cause alone and not the furtherance of individual ends can successfully organize and lead the producing masses to victory.

This means, first, devotion to the cause and self-sacrifice for it, second, it means team work, group action and direction so that no individual of the group may usurp dictatorial power. The enlarged session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party adopted this form of organization:

(1) The re-establishment of the military council whose powers Chiang usurped, (2) that a military commissary be established to supply all needs of the army, (3) that all foreign affairs be centralized in the hands of a foreign ministry, (4) that a finance ministry be established that will control all finances, instead of the way Chiang was plundering the treasury and did not give an accounting of same, (5) that all membership (which at times means dictators) be abolished and presidiums of 3 or 5 should control important committees.

(6) That all these divisions shall work under the direction and supervision of the supreme body, the CEC of the party.

Chiang Kai Shek gave lip service to it. He even issued a manifesto to the Chinese people in which he stated that he accepts the decisions of the Central Executive Committee. But while the Chinese masses were reading this manifesto Chiang Kai Shek was treacherously conspiring against them. And like Wu Pei-fu, who three years ago on entering into Hankow ordered his lieutenants to cut off the heads of the leaders of the Railwaymen's Union, so he, Chiang, ordered the executions of the leaders of the Shanghai trade union movement and those of other cities.

This betrayal has added to the burden of the Chinese struggling for freedom. It is therefore the duty of the workers of the whole world to redouble their efforts in behalf of China. To demand the withdrawing of the imperialist forces and leave the Chinese to work out their own salvation, which will be in the best interest of the workers of the whole world.

In the City of Mills

By MARY B. TRASK.

ARTICLE I.

The first impression one received was of extreme neatness. Having passed through the dishevelled alley, having opened the creaking door, we were met by a positive wave of cleanliness. Bright red and white checkered linoleum—a stove shining black and giving a welcome warmth.

It was not until she had found chairs for us and had offered hospitality to her unexpected callers that we began to notice curious things about her tiny house. Two rooms there were: two rooms and nothing more. In the corner stood a pail of water and a dishpan—testimony that running water was as remote from her life as electricity or steam.

Warm On Charity.

"Yes, my house sure and warm today." There was pride in her voice. "They send me coal this morning." She motioned toward the sack which stood in the corner. Already it was beginning to sag ominously—I wondered how "nice and warm" the house had been the day before, would be toward the end of the week. Two bushels of coal seemed suddenly a pitifully minute quantity.

"You got your food alright from the Relief store this week?"

Slim Rations.

"They don't have much—just the potatoes and milk I get. This week when I come in no more coffee. I have beans from last time so I no take—maybe another striker would want."

It was just matter of fact—not a trace of complaint in the voice.

With us was one from the office who was an old friend. They talked together; bits of conversation came to me, the outsider.

"No, they tell me nothing doing yet. Maybe next week. I think I must wait long time—they not want me become of the accident."

I knew about that. The "accident" was that ten years ago something had gone wrong with her back as a result of the position in which she was forced to stand at her machine. The doctor had told her that she must get other work—she was transferred to another part of the mill, at wages one quarter less than she had been receiving. Five dollars made a lot of difference, but when she ventured to complain they had told her to keep quiet or quit. As there were two children dependent on her, she had decided to keep quiet.

Now they would not re-employ her. Though she was a Botany worker, and the Botany strike had ended in December, she was still out of a job.

What use had they for this bent little old woman, who would so soon become of no value?

"You worked in the mill a long time?" I asked.

"A long time? Thirty-five year."

Only the Slavs can, by gesture, make a remark seem so utterly commonplace and unimportant.

"Not thirty-five years without stopping? You must have had a vacation!"

"Oh yes, it was one time I was sick. For four days I do not work."

I could understand the words. I could not comprehend their meaning. "For four days I do not work." "Thirty-five years." It was not quite possible.

She was talking again about the possibility of re-employment. "They say I am too old. I am not old—fifty-one."

A woman of only fifty could not look like that. She must at least be seventy. Yet when I asked them at the Office they even went so far as to look up her record to prove that she had not lied.

I was dumbly miserable. Despite her obvious pleasure at receiving callers, I could not but feel that to come into her home was an intrusion. To sit there on the stool which she had so carefully brushed off, and listen to her as she talked of these incredible things—I was glad when we rose to leave.

"Your youngsters getting along alright?"

"Sure, they get on fine. Mary does not feel so good this week, but she be alright soon. She want a lot of food!"

A lot of food! At best the family was only entitled to five dollars' worth.

"Well, you must keep her strong and healthy. She'll have to take care of you, someday."

"Yes, three years more—she thirteen now."

For what was sixteen the age limit? Her next remark told me, quite clearly.

"Three year, and then she go to work. I think she go Forstman Huffman—I no like the Botany so well."

Daddy Still Paying.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. May 5.—Counsel for Mrs. Frances "Peaches" Browning today applied to Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins here for an order entering a judgment against Edward West Browning for $2,500.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE BEST COTTON LAND FLOODED



NON-UNION MINE, WHERE NINETY-FOUR WERE KILLED



Mine No. 3, of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., at Everettsville, West Virginia, where a preventible explosion killed 94 miners.

FAKE AUTO WORKERS' UNION IN RICHMOND

(By IDA SYLVANEN.)

Twilight is stealing, creeping deathly slow over the valley, up the hillside and finally enveloping the little shack in its softly enfolding embrace. All around is silence; only the faint sighing of the wind in the near by trees is neard, and from the shack comes the dull monotony of a priest's praying voice, broken by the occasional groan of a dying man.

On the steps, a gaunt silent female is sitting, clasping a rifle across her knee. Her bloodshot eyes are trying to pierce the darkness and her ears are strained to catch the faintest sound. Above the sighing of the wind and the moaning and groaning, the faint bark of a dog is heard. She grips her gun tighter, and harder become the lines that once were lips; her eyes become mere slits and from their depths come gleams of deadly hate.

The baying grows louder and louder, the woman tightens her grip on the gun until her knarled hands are numb with pain. Inside the groans have become fainter and the praying more intense. . . .

Many times she had sat thus—alway waiting—

Long years ago—how many—she hardly knew, she had migrated to the fabled land of plenty, where one picked gold in the streets. But that illusion had been destroyed by years of unremitting toil and hardships and poverty. . . .

Nature had not been very lavish in bestowing gifts upon her, so love and beauty had passed her by—until one day, he came. So life became one sweet dream for her with no thot of awakening . . . but . . . one day, he came no more . . .

Long evenings of waiting at their trysting place, staring with burning tearful eyes up the darkening trail until the night hid it from view. But he came not.

All that winter she waited and in the spring the baby came. Then her marriage to the town drunkard to save her "honor" and again long years of waiting. Waiting and listening for his drunken footsteps. Waiting and dreaming for her son to grow into wonderful manhood. How she planned for him!

One day the husband ordered the boy to shift for himself and showed him the door. . . . More and longer years of waiting; lonely, long evenings of sitting on the doorstep and waiting—always waiting—and then the agonized cry, "mother"; a rush into her arms. "Don't let them get me, mother, they're after me . . . I . . . I . . ." the blood-choked utterance grew a little calmer now. "I was penniless, no work, was beating my way home . . . when they got me and sent me to the camp . . . I got away . . . they're after me . . . I—I'm dying . . . the swamp . . . the fever . . . mother . . .

A hasty ride for the priest—

The baying of the hounds is growing fainter and fainter and finally is heard no more . . . the dying man's groans have ceased. Only the wind in the trees is sighing and the priest's dull voice is monotonously praying in the shack.

Waiting

By THOMAS H. STONE.

THE labor movement has produced many queer freaks but surely none more so than the Richmond, Va., Brotherhood of Automobile Mechanics. This body was definitely formed about two or three weeks ago. According to a written statement of a member of the "Brotherhood," the following is the nature of the thing: "The Brotherhood is organizing and classifying all those who are so-called automobilo mechanics. A person, in order to be classified as a mechanic in the brotherhood, must have had as a prerequisite three years' experience in automobile repairing." Now listen to this gem: The applicant must be recommended by "two members or by dealers for whom he has worked." "This classification is then submitted to a committee, of five, three of whom must be foremen in reputable garages, the other two may be either mechanics or representatives of the dealers."

Following this beautiful line, the article proceeds: "Frequently the small shopowner was formerly a skilled mechanic and would easily qualify for membership in the brotherhood, and, if so, could make this a good advertisement for drawing business."

Is it necessary to go further with this nauseating mixture of stupidity and scab unionism?

What is the explanation of the formation of such a "union"? No doubt, either the bosses or some self-seeking fakers are playing a part in this game. But, this is not a full explanation. Up to the present this important work of organizing the auto workers has been neglected by the old line unions and such a farce as this "Brotherhood" is the result.

TO remedy this condition two steps must be taken:

1. The A. F. of L. unions, and especially the machinists in this town must start a real organization drive in the auto industry, linking it up with a national drive and eliminating the petty jurisdictional fights that have been the death of other drives in the past.

2. The honest members of the "Brotherhood of Automobile Mechanics" must realize the danger of their present course, leave this scab union, which can only function in the interests of their employers and join the local lodge of the International Assn. of Machinists, forming therein a solid block for the prosecution of a real organizing campaign. They should also try to eliminate from their midst an insidious spirit of race prejudice which expressed itself in restricting their membership to "Caucasians." Such suicidal stupidity should also be combatted in the I. A. of M.

Since this article was started, I have received information that the I. A. of M. is sending an organiser to line up the auto workers here. This is good, but the maximum results cannot be achieved unless rank and file organizing committees are formed by the active union members to assist him.

(N. B. A letter of commendation for the "Brotherhood" (!?) appears, in one of the local capitalist rags, from Williamsburg, Va., the seat of an insane asylum. Further comment is unnecessary.)



BOOKS

PREPARATIONS FOR THE IMPENDING IMPERIALIST WAR IN THE PACIFIC

China in Revolt. By Stalin, Tan-Ping-Shan, Manuilsky and Bucharin. Daily Worker Publishing Co. 15 cents.

This pamphlet on China should be in the hands of every worker who wants to understand the driving forces of the great upheaval in China. It is a symposium, comprising speeches and articles by the outstanding leaders of the world revolutionary movement and by one Chinese.

Stalin, in his speech delivered to the Chinese Commission of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, dealt with the peculiarities of the Chinese revolution; pointing out those characteristics that distinguished that elementary insurrectionary movement from previous revolutions, particularly the 1905 revolution in Russia. With true Leninist analysis he depicts the role of the revolutionary armies in China and the important role of the peasantry in the struggle against imperialism. Most important for the study of the art of insurrection, particularly as it applies to countries predominantly peasant, is that part of Stalin's contribution regarding the conduct to be followed by the revolutionary troops after they establish themselves among the peasants. One quotation is worth far more than the price of the pamphlet and should be studied by all sincere revolutionists:

"It is said that the revolutionary army in China is welcomed with open arms, but that later, after it has established itself, there is certain disillusionment. The same thing happened with us in the Soviet Union during the civil war. This is explained by the fact that the army, after it has liberated new provinces and established itself in them, is compelled to maintain itself in some way or another at the expense of the district. We, the Soviet revolutionaries, usually succeeded in making up for these disadvantages by endeavoring to help the peasants against the landowners by means of the army. It is essential that the Chinese revolutionaries should also learn to make up for these disadvantages by carrying out a correct peasant policy with the help of the army."

Under the influence of the Communists who are the dynamic force in the revolutionary movement in China this advice is being put into practice, much to the amazement and chagrin of the imperialist military "experts," who cannot comprehend that a revolutionary army has reserves that no predatory army can ever hope for.

In military theory, an army, from the day it enters the field becomes weaker, regardless of whether it is winning victories or not, for the simple reason that its very existence depletes its forces. That applies to imperialist armies. Its only recruits come from new forces being thrown into the breech. But a revolutionary army, pursuing a correct policy in occupied territory wins to its support the population and the most virile elements of that population invariably rallies to the support of the revolution, with the result that the army constantly gains in numbers and power.

Many more valuable contributions to revolutionary strategy appear in Stalin's article in the pamphlet; too many, in fact, to be described in the short space alloted for our review.

* * *

Tan-Ping Shan emphasizes the steps necessary to complete the nationalist revolution in China, while Manuilsky deals with the Pacific problem as a whole, especially emphasizing the dangers of another world conflict by laying bare the antagonistic roles of the United States, England and Japan. Regarding America Manuilsky warns:

"America is already arming now for the war in the Pacific; there is already an extensive litérature which discusses this question in detail; and even the very time (1931-33) is set; plans for operations are described; in brief the picture which we had several years before the war in Europe is beginning to resurrect itself. At that time, prior to the world war, one could find in military literature detailed drafts of the German attack upon Belgium, which were later, on the first days of August, 1914, carried into effect with photographic fidelity.

"The whole development of American imperialism in the last 25 years testifies that this approaching struggle on the Pacific is in no sense a creation of fantasy."

Manuilsky's analysis is valuable today, inasmuch as it lays the foundation for an understanding of the strained relations between America and England that have come openly to the surface in the attitude of the Coolidge administration in refusing to participate in a second note to Eugene Chen, nationalist foreign minister of China, and are accentuated by the remarks of Ambassador Houghton in London to the effect that the United States would not follow British policy in the Pacific.

The policies of the three imperialist powers—the United States, Great Britain and Japan—are dealt with in simple and striking sentences that drive home to workers the monstrous threat of another world war that will eclipse in magnitude the last world war. Manuilsky concludes with emphasizing the role of the proletariat as the guardian of the peace of the world.

* * *

Bucharin analyzes the conditions in China that are favorable to the growth of the revolution and points out the dangers that would inevitably follow from a wrong policy of applying the united front against imperialism. He points out that a struggle for national liberation against imperialism must be combined with sweeping land reforms in order to win the solid support of the peasantry and that those petty bourgeoise elements not connected with foreign capital must remain in the ranks of the nationalist movement.

Finally Bucharin emphasizes the fact that the Chinese revolution will awaken a "mighty echo" in neighboring colonial countries. No matter what other literature one may have upon China, there is nothing that can take the place of this valuable pamphlet.

THE NEW MASSES

Whether or not China is ready for a proletarian state is open to question. That it is not seems to be the dominent opinion in the Communist International.

But there is all the difference in the world between that view and the cockeyed mystical notion that the "Chinese are not fitted constitutionally to become reds." Yet that is the theory that is advanced by Dorothy Wong in a leading article in the New Masses.

* * *

The theory of innate redness is not at all new. It has been applied by myopic liberals to revolutions and proletarian movements in every country. For English liberals, Bolshevism is all right in Russia, but Englishmen aren't constitutionally fitted for it; for German liberals, Bolshevism works all right in Russia, but Sovietism isn't in harmony with the German spirit; for American liberals Sovietism is all right for Russians (they're a little bugs anyway) but Americans ain't built like that.

The New Masses should lead with a very poorly-written article subscribing to that thesis is a little surprising. The only explanations that I can think of are that the article was written by a Chinese, and that the New Masses editors were hard up for stuff on China.

* * *

Of the two other long articles, one, Bukharin's attack on the Yessenin cult, is interesting. The other, "Economics and Education" is a very dull and erudite attempt by V. F. Calverton to establish the "causal relationship between educational theory and economic evolution." Calverton's preliminary apologies do not make his thesis less trite.

This is the way in which Bukharin punctures the Yessenin cult. "Is Yessenin talented? Of course he is. Who would dispute that. Nevertheless Yessenianism as a whole, is a disgusting, vulgarly painted and powdered Russian obscenity. It is saturated with alcoholic tears. A monstrous mixture of 'male dogs,' ikons, 'glaring candles,' birches, the moon, bitches, gods, necrophelia, a lot of drunken tears, and 'tragic' drunken hiccoughs; religion and hooliganism, 'love' for animals and a barbaric attitude towards men and especially women, impotent longings for 'wide open spaces' (while sitting within four narrow walls of a common cabaret), decadence raised to the height of principle,—and so on—all this under the cloak of a wild quasi-folk nationalism constitutes Yessenianism."

* * *

The most interesting thing in the magazine are a series of red hot Chinese atrocities created by Bill Gropper for the benefit of Minister MacMurray, who is hankering for a nice little war against Nationalist China; and a drawing by Hugo Gellert of John L. Lewis, "high-salaried strategist of the embattled miners," who regrets that he has but "one Union to sacrifice for his country."

* * *

Say the editors of the New Masses in the current issue, "Paragraph writers on The DAILY WORKER unload columns of sarcasm against our discussion of such human problems as for example, art and sex."

Personally, I'd prefer that the New Masses devote itself even less to strictly political questions than it does. I should like to see it deal with art, religion, the lives of dirt farmers,—even sex; but deal with them from a live radical and politically sane point of view.

I much prefer, for instance, that the New Masses print stuff like Bukharin's analysis of Yessenin than political slop like Dorothy Wong's.

—HARRY FREEMAN.

"HANDS OFF CHINA" DEMONSTRATION—UNION SQUARE, SATURDAY NOON

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections Be sure to get them all.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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"BIG FOUR" OFFICERS CRIMINALLY LIABLE FOR FAKE REPORT TO STATE

Amazing Discrepancy in Statement Made to Insurance Department Blamed on Poor Clerk

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

As a result of a series of articles exposing the swindle of weekly payment life insurance Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to conduct an inquiry based on the charges made in The DAILY WORKER.

Mr. Beha wrote to The DAILY WORKER calling for specific charges which were submitted to him on April 30th. His reply is awaited daily.

The charges contained in today's articles were not included in the letter to Mr. Beha and constitute additional evidence which the superintendent will have to cope with.

* * *

The gods are kind to the "Big Four." They have made it possible for legislature to be bought, they have blessed the land with forty million unfortunate people who are not too sharp at figures—and above all they have given the insurance business a most obliging Department of Insurance.

This department exists as a go-between for the Insurance companies and the "public." Its duties are to see that these gigantic corporations do not conduct their business other than on an honest and equitable basis.

All reports as to business done and the financial condition of the companies involved are to be carefully scrutinized by the examinere of the department.

On February 6th of this year The Prudential Life Insurance of America submitted a report to Mr. James A. Beha, superintendent of insurance, which among many other things contained the following deliberate and false statement:

Under the main heading of "disbursements" and particularly under the sub-heading of Ordinary miscellaneous expenditures the following items appear:

Annual Audit	$ 7,800.00
Examinations	20,843.11
Sundry & General	96,388.91
Investment Expense	531,058.30
Legislative Expense	1,598.15
Field Employees	115,092.20
Dining Room	181,222.75
Welfare Work	7,299.87
Premiums	23,303.50
Conferences	88,430.63
Election of Director	1,895.76
Premium of Stock	60.48

Simple Mathematics.

Now, anyone who ever got beyond the fourth grade in public school (let alone an expert accountant) is acquainted with simple addition by exercising such elementary knowledge one would find that the correct and true total to the above tabulation is $1,074,632.66. In the Prudential Life Insurance Company's annual report as submitted to the Department of Insurance the total is $1,029,026.66. How does the State Department of Insurance account for the discrepancy of $46,606.00?

I visited the offices of the Insurance Department yesterday and verified this error by examining the original statement as submitted by the Prudential.

Blames Clerk.

When questioned about the error, Mr. Hadley one of the state examiners said, "Oh a clerk must have made the mistake. You can't hold the Prudential officials for perjury." No mention was made of perjury previous to Hadley's remark.

Daniel F. Gordon, deputy superintendent when informed of the error said, "I can't see how the officials of the Prudential could have made such a simple mistake."

False—Fraudulent.

It is hereby contended that the report referred to is false and fraudulent and is in violation of Section 665 of the Penal Law of the State of New York in that it is a statement showing the pecuniary condition of a corporation which contains a material statement that is false.

The report was signed by Edward D. Duffield, president, Willard I. Hamilton, secretary, John K. Gore, actuary and Fredric A. Boyle, treasurer; all officers of the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

This is clearly a case for the district attorney.

Machinists' Balloting Closed

WASHINGTON. (FP).—Balloting by lodges of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, in their biennial general election, has closed, and counting of the votes has begun. Arthur O. Wharton, president, and Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' Journal, were unopposed. The main contest is for membership on the executive council and the delegation to the American Federation of Labor conventions.

Wharton, returned from an organizing trip around the eastern territory, reports that 1,300 new members have been enrolled during April.

J. N. Beffel Swears Judge Thayer Was Bitterly Hostile

One of the strongest affidavits showing prejudice by Judge Thayer against the defendants in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial at Dedham in 1921 was sworn to by John Nicholas Beffel, who covered the trial for Federated Press. Beffel is now employed on a local newspaper.

His deposition, in part, reads:

On or about the fourth morning of the trial, Marquis A. Ferrante, Italian consul at Boston, was present in court as a spectator. At the close of that session, I went over to where the consul was seated and talked with him. He asked me to take down a brief statement which he wished to give out to the press, and requested me to pass it on to all the reporters at the trial. The statement was this:

Italy Deeply Interested.

"The Italian authorities are deeply interested in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and this trial will be closely followed by them. They have complete confidence that the trial will be conducted solely as a criminal proceeding, without reference to the political or social beliefs of anyone involved."

Immediately afterward I typed this statement, making several carbon copies. Then I walked down to the Dedham Inn, and entered the private dining-room in which Judge Webster Thayer and the reporters usually ate their lunches. I sat down with several of the other newspapermen and gave them copies of the consul's utterance. Judge Thayer was sitting in another corner of the room, at his own table.

When the judge got up to leave the room Jack English of the Boston American showed him Marquis Ferrante's statement and asked him what he thought of it. Judge Thayer made a gesture of anger.

Testy About Consul.

"Why," he said, "that fellow came clear out to my home in Worcester and assured me that the Italian government had no interest in this case."

This was uttered in the presence of several newspapermen including Jack English, Frank P. Sibley of the Bos-

(Continued on Page Two)

327,000 Flooded Out Refugees Living in Mississippi Camps

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6.—There are now 327,827 persons depending on charity for food and shelter, according to Henry M. Baker, disaster director of the Red Cross, who declared today that $10,000,000 must be considered a minimum to care for refugees in flood-tossed areas of the Mississippi valley.

This number of refugees is steadily increasing daily, Baker explained, as thousands are marooned in Louisiana or already enroute to camps and floods are continuing to sweep over more territory.

The official tabulation of refugees being cared for is as follows:

Arkansas 114,873; Mississippi 160,814; Illinois 6,000; Missouri 11,821; Kentucky 5,082; Tennessee 4,333; Louisiana 23,745.

GUARDED RUTHENBERG URN



Hamburg Red Front Fighters who guarded the remains of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg at the Communist Party headquarters over Easter Sunday and Monday, before Comrade Engdahl and representatives of the Communist Party of Germany departed for Berlin.

Hamburg Red Front Fighters Guard Urn Of C. E. Ruthenberg

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

HAMBURG, Germany. (By Mail)—This famous seaport of Germany, center of many courageous battles of revolutionary workers in the class struggle, is truly crimson with Communist soldiers this Easter Sunday. Ten thousand delegates from all Germany to the German Youth Congress have practically seized the city and claimed it as their own. Everywhere on the streets are to be seen the Red Front Fighters, with their red arm bands, marching, singing, discussing.

They came in hosts, these young German workers, with the party comrades, to the great Hauptbahnhof, to greet our coming with the ashes of our dead comrade, Ruthenberg, who had struggled so hard, against great difficulties, to organize the working

(Continued on Page Three)

U. S. Marines Take Field to Destroy Nicaragua Liberals

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 6.—Abandoning all hope that the mercenary troops of "President" Diaz, Wall Street's man in Nicaraguan politics will ever be able to defeat the liberal forces of President Sacasa, the United States marines have forced themselves between the two contending armies, and will hereafter fight in the open field against constitutional President Sacasa's army.

General Moncada, liberal commander, has issued a statement to his troops asking them to take a vote as to whether they will surrender their arms and accept amnesty from Diaz, or continue the fight against the United States puppet, and from now on, against the whole power of the American exploiters.

Moncada advises surrender on account of the military resources of the United States.

LABOR VIGILANCE IN VANZETTI CASE URGENTLY NEEDED

BOSTON, May 6.—Governor Fuller is expected to name Frank A. Brooks, chairman of the state parole board and Attorney General Arthur K. Reading to investigate the Sacco-Vanzetti case, as exclusively predicted in the DAILY WORKER and Federated Press a week ago. A semi-official announcement to this effect circulated in State House quarters today.

While it is declared that Brooks is not too prejudiced against the two workers, the attitude of the attorney general is expected to be generally "hard-boiled."

The need for energetic working class protest to continue within the next two months before the scheduled burning of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti is as urgent as ever. The danger as seen now by friends of the condemned Italians is that labor will have a false sense of security after Fuller appoints his investigators.

Wisconsin Speaks Out

A petition signed by 66 members and the presiding officers of both houses in the Wisconsin legislature asking for an early and impartial investigation of the case was received by Fuller today.

Henry A. Huber, lieutenant governor, John W. Eber, speaker of the assembly, seven senators and 59 assemblymen signed the petition.

The petition from Wisconsin, one of the thousands received by the Governor, the first to come from members of an America legislative body.

Swedish Labor Protests

Paul Loebe, president of the German Reichstag, has cabled a plea for amnesty. The Massachusetts branch of the A. F. of L., a group of prominent Baltimoreans, including faculty members at Johns Hopkins University and prominent churchmen, and the 500,000 members of the Swedish Federation of Labor joined today in the world-wide protest against the scheduled electrocution.

A "nut" letter from Chicago, threatening murder of Fuller and his family, was given wide publicity in the local press. Although conceded to be the outpouring of an unbalanced mind, the document was nevertheless featured where Vanzetti's statement and the five affidavits impeaching Judge Thayer.

LONG SERIES OF MINERS' BODIES BORES EMPLOYER

EVERETTSVILLE, W. Va., May 6.—A second explosion in Federal Mine No. 3 of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., rivalling in destructive force the blast of last Saturday that snuffed out the lives of 94 miners, loomed dangerously in the foreground today.

Methane gas was present in alarming quantities as shown in air tests taken hourly by the U. S. Bureau of Mines chemists.

Thirty-Second Body.

The thirty-second body recovered was found today by George Riggs of the U. S. Bureau of Mines from Pittsburgh. It has not been identified. Three more bodies previously reported were removed from the mine to the temporary morgue at the pitmouth.

This tiny mudlocked village is deserted, save for groups of rescue men camped near the pitmouth. Grief-stricken families now resigned to the improbability of ever seeing their relatives alive, as no longer in evidence. The National Guardsmen and Salvation Army have departed too.

Wearisome to Boss.

Company officials and state officers present to direct the "rescue" work complain of monotony—a monotony which is only broken when an occasional fire-scorched body is brought to the surface, wrapped in burlap and hurried away.

The New England Fuel and Coal Co., big non-union concern, is not worried about these bodies. This territory is not under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers' of America; the operatore own the state, there will be nothing to pay, or very little, to the families of the workers killed in an admittedly gas-filled mine.

An unestimated number of miners bodies are being consumed slowly by fire raging within the mine, others are sealed in gas pockets, while many more will be brought to the surface, but the hillsides no longer are dotted with spectators. Everettsville is alone with its sorrow.

In nearby Fairmont flags flutter at half-staff while plans to erect a monument over ove of the unidentified bodies to the "unknown miner."

HANKOW NATIONALISTS THROW 100,000 TROOPS INTO HONAN DRIVE; SCORE VICTORY OVER CHANG WHILE FENG PREPARES FOR ATTACK ON PEKING

Bolivian Soldiers Fire Into Crowd of Student Strikers; Kill and Wound

WASHINGTON, May 6. — One student was killed and six wounded in La Paz, Bolivia, when soldiers fired into a crowd of 2,000 students, according to reports here today.

President Bilea has declared martial law in the republic as a result of a strike by students. Students said they were protesting because the teachers have not been paid for four months.

Bilea reported that the strike was instigated by leaders of the revolutionary party.

Litvinoff Brands Chang's "Documents" Frauds Drawn Up by White Russians

Eugene Chen Nails British Lie; Announces Payment For Chiankiang "Damages"

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—*Hankow Nationalists score victory over Chang Tso-lin in southern Honan; 100,000 troops in Nationalist drive northwards. Feng prepares for attack on Peking.*

2.—*Litvinoff brands Chang's "documents," alleged to have been captured in raids on Soviet Union embassy compound, as forgeries.*

3.—*Eugene Chen nails British lie; announces payment for damages done at Chinkiang.*

4.—*Japanese labor pledges support to Nationalist movement.*

* * *

HANKOW, May 6.—Hankow Nationalist troops are making rapid progress in their northern drive against Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord.

The expedition into Honan scored a complete victory over Chang's troops at Chu Mai-tien. The Hankow Nationalists surrounded the northerners and disarmed them, capturing ten thousand rifles.

100,000 Troops

General Tang Shen-tse is directing the drive above Yengchow and a major engagement with Chang Tso-lin's troops is expected there soon. More than 100,00 Nationalist troops are engaged in the Honan expedition it is stated.

General Feng Yu-hiang is making preparations for a drive against Peking, while General Yeng Shi-san in Shansi is expected to join the drive against the northerners.

* * *

Chang's Documents Forged

MOSCOW, May 6.—Documents alleged by Chang Tso-lin to have been captured in his raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound at Peking were branded as forgeries by M. M. Litvinoff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"We are here facing a wide-spread plot to compromise the Soviet's accredited representatives in China and to spoil the Soviet's relations with other countries, for instance, Japan," said the assistant commissioner of foreign afaire.

Work of White Russians

The only "document" of which a photograph has been published so far is dated by an old process which has not been used in the Soviet Union since the 1917 revolution, and was probably executed by clumsy White Russians, M. Litvinoff says.

* * *

Chen Paid Indemnity

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, May 6.—The attention of Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister has been called to a statement by Rodney Gilbert in the North China News of April 27th, stating: "The check for $40,000 paid by the Nationalists for damages done at Chinkiang has been dishonored.

Eugene Chen said the statement was a lie.

Support of Japanese Labor

Japanese labor is solidly behind the Hankow Nationalist Government and is demanding of the Japanese Government the recognition of Nationalist China, according to E. N. Ishida, Japanese delegate to the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference.

He stated that ill-feeling which had been separating the Chinese and the Japanese had been due to aggressive Japanese and other imperialists.

Victims of Capitalism

Japanese workers, he said, realize that they are the victims of capitalism as much as the Chinese.

Shore leave has been granted by the British naval authorities to British sailors and marines and they have gone ashore in the foreign concession. They have not been allowed to enter the Chinese city.

Hold Northern Generals

Generals Liu Yu-chen and Chen Thiao-mao, northern generals who were captured at Wuchang and charged with mistreating the populace, who were reported executed, are held there imprisoned awaiting Liu's recovery from a tubercular attack. The trial has been delayed and the prisoners, despite reports to the contrary, have not yet been sentenced.

The Nationalist expedition into Honan scored a complete victory over the troops of Chang Tso-lin, Northern war lord, at Chu Mai-tien. The Hankow , Nationalists surrounded the northerners and disarmed them, capturing ten thousand rifles.

ILL. MINERS ASK HOWAT TO SPEAK; BOO LEWIS NAME

Scores Czar of Miners' Union

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

PEORIA, Ill., May 6.—Six hundred delegates of Illinois miners at convention yesterday by overwhelming vote invited Alex Howatt to speak at convention after repudiating president Lewis' recent acts of persecution of Howat.

Lewis expected to speak the same day with Howat.

Hindmarsh started the attack on Lewis when he said "It is high time that the Miners' Union run their own affairs.

"We have been the slaves too long of those whom we pay. We should let them know we are the bosses and not they. We have had too much autocratic rule under Farrington and should go on record as not intending to stand any more czarlike actions."

International board member Dobbins and George Hunt, an appointee, tried to defend Lewis but the delegates booed them. James Walker, brother of J. H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, also launched into an attack on Lewis with what he called "The Iron Rule of President Lewis."

John Hindmarsh is the progressive elected to the presidency of Springfield sub-district of the Illinois Mine Workers, District 12 of the United Mine Workers' of America. With him the entire progressive state was elected—and the district officials calmly ruled them out of office on technicalities. Such a storm was raised that they had to reconsider on part of the candidates, but the minere of Illinois have found them out.

Fishwick Has Old Machine.

Harry Fishwick the present district president inherited the old Frank Farrington political machine in District 12, having been vice-president to Farrington. The latter was president until the miners discovered last year that he was drawing side money in the shape of a $25,000 a year bribe from the Peabody Coal Co. Fishwick at the last International convention of the United Mine Workers, held in January in Indianapolis, lined up completely with John L. Lewis.

The revolt of the District 12 convention against Lewis, and the prominence of Hindmarch in it, therefore signifies a bad situation for the reactionary Fishwick regime of the district.

Distict 12 comprises all of Illinois, and is much the largest district of the union.

Takes Two Days to Get Jury to Try Mexican in Murder Case Frame-up

CHICAGO, May 6.—Two days were consumed in securing a jury to try Augustin Morales, the young Mexican worker framed by the police as the murderer of Policeman Stahl of Melrose Park, Dec. 7. A surprisingly large number of jurors had, to be excused because of their opposition to the death penalty. At one time, 10 of the 12 in the box were thrown out for that reason.

The witnesses for the defense include about 30 Mexicans, believed to be the largest number ever subpoenaed in a criminal case.

British Foreign Office Intimates It Won Debt Controversy With U. S.

LONDON, May 6.—Great Britain has received the brief, brusque note of Secretary of State Kellogg stating that the Princeton and Columbia war debt statements were matters of domestic concern, and the foreign office stated today that the controversy will not be carried forther.

Officials however stated somewhat cryptically that Great Britain is "glad that the United States government has admitted the main error in Secretary Mellon's statement and is glad to have shown that Great Britain is not breaking the principles of the Balfour note."

BIG BUSINESS OF U. S. AND EUROPE FIGHT AT GENEVA

Chinese Score Unequal Tariff Treaties

GENEVA, May 6.—The conflict between American and European capitalism is clearly reflected in the World Economic Conference, the object of which is the stabilization of the tottering capitalist world.

The acutenss of the struggle between American industrialists and their European competitors, who are combining in huge international trusts was clearly indicated this afternoon when Henry M. Robinson, speaking for the American delegation launched into an attack on the European cartels.

Score Unequal Treaty

The demands of awakening China, voiced at the Conference by Chuan Chao, introduced another subject for discord at the Conference. Chuan Chao protested against the unilateral, unequal and non-reciprocal tariff obligations imposed on China by the foreign powers. He protested against the "avidity of groups of foreign interests in China."

Justifies Big Business

Attempting to justify the unbridled power of big business in America, Mr. Robinson declared that the "American people are opposed to direct government interference in private business."

Russian delegates to the Conference headed by M. Osalnski, have little faith in the Conference. Members of the Russian delegation regard the conference as a futile attempt at the stabilization of capitalist economy.

ose Will Illustrate Calverton's Series on Negro Life Struggles

A series of articles on "The New Negro," by V. F. Calverton, illustrated by Vose, one of our popular cartoonists, will appear soon in The DAILY WORKER. These articles will deal with various phases of the life and struggles of the American Negro masses and are intended to stimulate interest in this important problem of the American labor and revolutionary movement.

Watch for them!

SOVIET UNION WORKERS CELEBRATE MAY 1 AS THEIR FACTORIES GROW

MOSCOW, May 6.—The first of May was celebrated in all towns of the U.S.S.R. with quite exceptional enthusiasm. In Moscow the Trade Union of Soviet Chemists' Day Festival with quite exceptional enthusiasm. In many towns there were unusually large mass demonstrations followed by carnivals, torch light processions, and all kinds of popular galeties.

Peasant University.

The first Peasant University of the Soviet Union was solemnly inaugurated at the White Russian agricultural academy.

The foundation was laid of the Novorossiisk regional electrical station, to generate twenty-two thousand kilowatts of power. Reports were received from Kharkov, Smolensk, Tiflis, and other towns of the opening of new factories, electrical plants, cloths, hospitals, ambulance stations, schools, and of the laying of the corner stones of all sorts of industrial buildings.

Great Spinning Mill.

At Ivanovovoznesensk there was laid the foundation of a spinning mill to use a hundred and twenty thousand spindles. The mill will cost eleven and a half million roubles to build, and will embody the latest in textile technique, and have the latest machinery. There are now over four million members of worker sports organisations in the U.S.S.R. During the last two years sport teams from the Soviet Union took part in sixty-three competitions abroad. This year Soviet Union athletes are invited to participate in sport competitions in Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Turkey, and other countries.

Industry Progressing.

MOSCOW, April 21.—(By Mail)—Comrade Kuibichev, the chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Union declared in his speech at the Soviet congress that the industry of the Soviet Union represented 108 per cent as compared with pre-war. In the economic year 1926-27 the total production of the state industry was reckoned to be worth approximately 5 thousand million gold roubles, that is to say an increase of 20 per cent as compared with the economic year 1925-26.

In the current year engineering would represent 34 per cent more than the period prior to the war. Coal production would approximate 35,700,000 tons, that is to say, 14 per cent more than before the war, this fact would make it possible to give up the import of foreign anthracite. The oil production for the current year was reckoned to be 6,700,000 tons or 114 per cent as compared with before the war.

Many Power Stations.

The total power of the new power stations opened during the current year was 18,000 kilowatts. Together with the normal power available the total power production would be 106,000 kilowatts. Further, work has begun in many parts of the Soviet Union, for instance Dniepropetrovsk, upon still further power stations. The total number of power stations in the countryside will reach 446 during the course of the current year having a total capacity of 7,000 kilowatts, as compared with 78 power stations before the war with a total capacity of 1,260 kilowatt.

1,100,000,000 gold roubles have been set aside as capital investments for the current year, of this, $75,000,000 will be invested in heavy industry, $42,000,000 in the finishing industries and 148,000,000 roubles for electrification.

The erection of three engineering works is planned for the current year, in Siberia, the Urals and the Ukraine, respectively, at a total cost of 250,000,000 roubles. Further it has been decided to build a great tractor factory in Stalingrad.

Support Norway Workers.

A joint session of the Central-Council of Soviet Labor Unions with the central committees of the unions listened to the report of the delegation of the Norwegian Trade Union Council which requested support on behalf of the locked-out Norwegian workers.

A sum of one million Norwegian crowns has been granted from the funds of the Soviet Labor Unions for the support of the locked-out Norwegian workers. Of this sum, 200,000 crowns was given freely as an expression of solidarity by the Russian workers, the remaining 800,000 crowns were granted as long term loan without interest. Responsible authorities in the Soviet labor unions informed press representatives that the Central Council of Soviet labor unions had set no date for the repayment of the loan. In the opinion of the Central council the Norwegian Trade Union Council should itself fix the date for repayment in accordance with its financial situation and according to the length of time it takes the Norwegian unions to recover from the effects of the lock-out.

Woonsocket, Danbiock, Smallagan, Have Large Meetings

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—Textile workers filled Eastern Hall here tonight at a campaign rally arranged for the labor candidates for city commissioner—Albert Weisbord, Simon Barnhash and Simon Smallzimer.

Last night's open air meetings where five large gatherings were held in the working class districts of the city were unusually successful.

Reach 8000 Workers

More than 5,000 workers heard the message delivered by the Communist orators and received it with great enthusiasm. Albert, Weisbord, one of the labor nominees, was the principal speaker at all the meetings. As soon as he appeared upon the scene the assembled workers burst into volleys of applause. Among the other speakers were Emil Gardos, Workers Party sub district organizer; Sylvan A. Pollack of the DAILY WORKER and Herman Ehrlich of the Young Workers League. F. Panariel, G. Razukieff, S. Gede, G. Rnako, and others.

Turner is Excited

Captain Ben Turner, who on Wednesday disclosed that during the strike he was supposed to have kidnaped and then beaten up Weisbord, yesterday tried to repudiate his statement, as he realized that it had started to send his chances of being elected down the tobaggon of defeat.

Big Business Won't Pay For Monuments To Dead War Heroes

(By a Staff Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, May 6. — This city of the nation, in its six year effort to raise sufficient funds to erect a memorial to its World War dead, offers a most significant commentary on the value that politicians place on what they so piously proclaim as patriotism.

Not A Cent For A Tribute.

Five hundred and thirty-five Washington men and women lost their lives in the war. Soon after the close of the war a movement was gotten underway to erect a suitable monument to their memory.

A competition for plans for such a memorial was instituted and a choice made. Then the local patriotism bosses, the newspapers and so-called patriotic societies started a campaign to raise the $500,000 desired. Since 1920 the drive has been underway and a so-called final effort is in preparation.

There is still to be raised about $150,000. The leaders in the movement have loudly called upon the government clerks and underlings to come across. They gave that you might enjoy," and other similar blurbs are to placard the city.

But the politicians, the senators, the representatives, the lobbyists, the Chamber of Commerce, who were responsible for the deaths of these and 50,000 others, they only nod assent. Apparently they haven't given very much, because if they had all contributed only a few dollars apiece there are enough of them here to have paid for the memorial several times over.

So the drive is on again, and once more the clerklings and the $1,200 a year boys and girls will be called on to do their bit in recognition of those "who gave that they might enjoy."

Banker Heads U. S. C. C.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Lewis E. Pierson, New York banker, was elected president of the United States Chamber of Commerce at the closing session of the fifteenth annual meeting here, succeeding John W. O'Leary of Chicago.

The new board of directors consists of Judge E. B. Parker, Texas, chairman; A. J. Brosseau, New York; Robert R. Ellis, Memphis; William M. Butterworth, Moline, Ill., and Paul Shoup of San Francisco.

Award Building Contracts

The general contract for construction of Mt. Vernon's city hall, to start in the next ten days, was awarded by the Board of Estimate to Johnson and Miller, Yonkers contractors. Their bid was $488,160. Subcontracts for heating, plumbing and electricity were awarded three local firms.

Auto Victim Dies

Frank Acinipura, 24, a violinist, of 6223 Tenth Ave., Brooklyn, who suffered a fractured skull Monday when his automobile skidded and overturned on the Cross Bay Boulevard near Howard Beach, Queens, died. last night in Rockaway Beach Hospital.

Crafts Organize Baseball Leagues

CHICAGO, (FP). — Machinists, street car men, laundry drivers, milk-wagon drivers, printers and postoffice workers in Chicago have full-fledged baseball leagues, some of them with over 20 teams. A city series in the fall to settle the union labor championship is contemplated by the Labor Sports Union as a possibility.

Laundry Workers In Vigorous Fight For Pay Increase

Forty-three workers of the North American Laundry who have been on strike since April 25 are continuing their struggle with marked success. The 23 inside workers are affiliated with Local 290 of the Steam and Laundry Workers' Union while the 20 drivers belong to Laundry Drivers' Union, Local 810.

Most of the inside workers are Negroes who were receiving $15 to $17 a week. They demand a two dollar a week increase in pay and extra pay for overtime.

Since the strike started seven workers have been arrested, five being out on $1,000 bail and two on $50 bail. The boss refuses to arbitrate the differences.

Hudson Maxim Near Death

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., May 6.—The condition of Hudson Maxim, noted inventor of smokeless powder, has grown steadily worse, and is now very grave, it was learned this afternoon. Barring an unexpected rally, little hope is held out for his life. Maxim, who is 74, is suffering from general anaemia, aggravated by a stomach ulcer.

Lectures and Forums

TOMORROW NIGHT, 8 P. M.
Joseph Freeman
will speak on
"CULTURAL CHANGES IN SOVIET RUSSIA"
A brilliant proletarian journalist, who has just returned from a year's stay in the Soviet Union, tells of advances made in culture and art in the first Workers' State.
At the
WORKERS' SCHOOL FORUM
108 East 14th Street.
Next Sunday: BERTRAM D. WOLFE will speak on "The Changing American Working Class."
ADMISSION 25c.

INGERSOLL FORUM
anti-religious center of N.Y.
CHAMBER MUSIC HALL,
CARNEGIE HALL
SUNDAY EVENING, 8 P. M.
MEYER APPLEBAUM
will speak on
"IS THE BIBLE A SAFE MORAL GUIDE"
LECTURES AND FORUMS
Questions and Speeches from floor.
Admission free. All welcome.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES
THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
Decisions and Resolutions of the First (1921), *Second* (1922) *and Third* (1924) *Congresses Held in Moscow.*
For every worker—and for the trade unionist especially—these booklets give a ready source of invaluable information. Separately each of these sell for 15 cents. Together with
STRIKE STRATEGY—By Wm. Z. Foster (25 cents)—a book that should be read by every militant worker.
(A total of 70 cents)
ALL FOR 50 CENTS
NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Bertel Swears Judge Thayer Very Hostile

(Continued from Page One)

ing Todd Hardwick, Jr., Col. Atwater Frost, and I think Charles Fickett of the Boston Herald.

"Other questions were then asked by Mr. Ehrlich, but I declined to do so with Fred H. Moore, of counsel for the defense. Mention of Moore's name showed signs of hostility from Judge Thayer. (This was on the day when the prospective list of 175 extra talesmen had been gathered in, and all morning the defense had strenuously opposed the use of any of those talesmen as jurors, on the ground that they had been summoned not from the highways and byways as required by law, but from special places such as Memorial building.)

Thayer Indignant.

Referring to Attorney Moore's objections to this special venire, Judge Thayer said: "And what do you suppose that fellow wanted me to ask those veniremen? 'Are you a member of a labor union? Are you opposed to union labor? Are you a member of a secret society?'"

The judge made another gesture of anger, and went on, addressing the newspapermen in general: "Did you ever see a case in which so many leaflet and circulars have been spread broadcast saying that people couldn't get a fair trial in the State of Massachusetts?

There was no mistaking that Judge Thayer was thoroughly angry. His remarks were uttered in a high voice and his face was flushed.

He was now near the doorway leading out in the hall of the court. At this point I stepped forward and tried to explain to him that I had given the other reporters Consul Ferrante's statement as the consul's express request. But the judge would not listen to my explanation. He brushed me aside, and as he turned to leave the room he shook his fist and said to the other newspapermen: "You wait till I give my charge to the jury. I'll shew 'em!"

Suppress Story.

Immediately after Judge Thayer left, there was a consultation among the newspapermen as to what they ought to write about the incident. This discussion lasted until we were all back in the courtroom. Harding of the Associated Press looked upon the occurrence as controversial matter, quite apart from the issues involved in the trial, and the policy of his organization was to keep clear of controversies. Sibley of the Boston Globe was of like opinion, and said: "Let's all agree that we won't say anything about it." This was agreed to, and none of the newspapers nor press associations mentioned the incident. It has never yet been made public.

On July 17, 1924, the day preceding that on which Judge Thayer was to deliver his charge to the jury, he gave out two advance copies of that charge—one to Jack Harding of the Associated Press and one to a Boston Transcript reporter. At the court's request, Harding agreed to make a typed clear chance and to give out copies of the digest to all the other newspaperman.

Changes His Address.

But the court's charge as delivered to the jury differed from the advance copy given to the newspapermen in that several paragraphs were omitted. One of the omitted passages called upon the jurors to "seek counsel in your deliberations such as was typified by the American soldier boy as he fought and gave up his life on the battlefields of France." The other omitted paragraphs were kindred in substance.

Both the Boston Evening Globe of July 14, 1921, and the New York Times of the following day (3-star section, page 6, column 2) include in their dispatches outlining Judge Thayer's charge the above admonition concerning the American soldier boy in France.

Many times during the selection of jurors in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, I heard Judge Thayer address the talesmen with regard to "the courage of the American soldiers in France." He exhorted them to "render this service here . . . with the same spirit of patriotism, courage and devotion to duty as was exhibited by our soldier boys across the sea." And frequently, in my hearing, he reminded the talesmen of "the blessings of government," and urged them to be loyal to their government.

Charge Graft; No Arrests

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 6.—Secret indictments charging Arthur W. Phinney, city clerk, and William J. O'Brien, former city clerk, with embezzlement of municipal funds were made known today by Thomas D. Lull, clerk of Hillsboro County Superior Court.

Phinney is specifically charged with embezzling and fraudulently converting to his own use $5,237.20 on Jan. 27, 1923. O'Brien is charged with converting to his own use $2,233.46 on Jan. 18, 1922.

Think French Flier In Sea

PERMABUCO, May 6.—Convinced that Captain St. Roman has been forced down in his attempted flight across the Atlantic, French residents here today sent an urgent appeal to the French Government to re-consider its attitude towards the St. Roman flight and to order ships out to search for him.

The French Government had refused St. Roman permission to attempt the flight as he had removed the floats from his plans.

PASSAIC CRAFT ON WORKERS IS RELATED BY COP

Corruption Rampant in Textile Town

By HOLLACE HANDBELL.

Federated Press.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—(FP)—Workers in the textile district are learning much from the political campaign for the election of city officials May 10th.

Coming so soon after the settlement of the strike when the struggle is still fresh in the minds of all, the campaign affords opportunity—in the scandals thrown up by the political opponents—for the workers to get the "low down" on the trickery, the snide thief methods used by the little crook politicians to cheat and rob them and to discriminate against them when they were in office. In their zeal to run down opponents, candidates have let a number of unpleasant looking cats out of the bag.

One of the exposures which has been getting headlines recently in the Passaic press has to do with a certain "overlord of the cells," as he was called by the Daily News. During the course of the campaign mudslinging, a story was uncovered which came near to exposing this grafter in the very midst of the city. But the exposé stopped short when it came to giving his name.

Chief Detective Saltches.

Benjamin Turner, Captain of the Detective Force of Passaic, told part of the story, which was reported by the News. Captain Turner is running for city commissioner along with eleven others.

A young Italian woman whose husband was arrested last November went to Albion Deane, now campaign manager for Thomas L. Raze, also running for city commissioner, to ask for help in getting her husband out of jail. In the words of Captain Turner, she told Deane that "when she was in the police court trying to see if she could get her husband out, a gray-haired policeman came to her and said to her: 'What do you want?' She said she told him she wanted to get her husband out of jail.

"This gray-haired policeman then took her to ——— who told her she must give her $200 to get her husband out of jail, as he would have to see Judge Davidson, and whatever he said to the Judge he would have to do for him. The woman then told ——— that she did not have any money and ——— told her he could not do anything for her."

Rob Poor People.

"That's just the way they do things here," Captain Turner was quoted later as saying. "They get from $15,000 to $20,000 a year out of the poor people of this city in that way."

Another part of the same story told by Captain Turner touches on the strike and shows the habit of the police in the employ of the strikers. The Italian husband in question, a tile-setter, went to Clifton just before his arrest to collect some money due him on a job. As Captain Turner relates it, he took a few drinks of wine there which went to his head.

"He went on a bus to come to Passaic, and got into an argument with someone and the jitney bus stopped in front of the Botany mill gate, and an officer came out and arrested him. The officer thought he was mixed up with the strike. He was taken into the Botany gate office and held there for several hours."

Poormaster Involved.

James Donnelly, Poormaster of Passaic, was also brought into the affair according to the account of Deane who zealously started out on a plot to expose the "overlord of the cells" who extorted $15,000 to $20,000 a year out of the poor, but abandoned his plot after a talk with Donnelly's campaigning at the present time for John McGuire, mayor of Passaic.

At a political meeting several days ago, Deane told of conferring with Donnelly about the arrested Italian. "Jim said he knew the case and then I began to realize why the man was in jail. Jim explained that this young man had been arrested in front of the Botany Mills and was one of those wire guys" (strikers).

Fung, Biedenkapp, to Speak in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA May 6.—Despite an impression circulated in this town that the speech of Fung Sing Quong and F. G. Biedenkapp have been forbidden by the police, the committee in charge announces that Quong will speak on Hands Off Revolutionary China, and Biedenkapp will talk on "Hands Off Soviet Russia," as announced. The lectures are in Labor Institute Hall, 802 to 810 Locust St., Sunday, May 8th, at 2 p. m.

Child Killed By Poisoning.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 6.—One child was dead and three other persons were in a critical condition at the Holyoke hospital today as the result of gas poisoning. The dead is Blossom Jacobson, one year old, her mother, Mrs. Aurelia Jacobson another daughter Fay, 5, and a maid in the Jacobson home, Miss Beatrice Normandin, are all in the hospital.

Needle Trade Defense

The office of the Joint Defense Committee is overwhelmed by groups of workers bringing protests for the Bazaar. The storerooms have already been filled with goods. Reports from cities are staggering, and Lundy, who thinks of everything, is commencing to wonder how so much goods can be sold in four days. "Walk for May 12-13-14-15, at the Star Casino," may say one day.

However, carpenters, electricians and sign painters are needed. Work must begin early next Wednesday morning. The fifty booths must be up by Wednesday noon to allow the placing of goods. All together on the last big drive!

* * *

A Few More Bazaar Booths.

The Raincoat Makers' Progressive Group will have a regular rubber goods store. More booths by the Independent Workmen's Circle Schools, Harlem Workers' Center, Polish Branch of the I. L. D., Coney Island Workers' Club, with Women's Council No. 5, and more to follow.

* * *

The End is Near.

There is a new spirit entering into the defense work. Reports that the treasurercy is weakening and beginning to talk about a compromise together with the surrender of the fur trimming manufacturers, indicate the fight is rapidly coming to a finish and that the needle trades unions will be saved if the great defense fight is not showed up. Money is needed. All must help. Let the fight be over and the prisoners will not be long in jail.

* * *

Progressive Grocery Clerks.

Friends of the Joint Defense Committee:

Herewith we send you $53.00 which is the first proceeds of a standing tax on our members until the time when you have gained the release of the imprisoned workers.

H. Silver, Secretary.

Here's How.

Workmen's Circle Branch 84, Plainfield, N. J., sends $40.84, proceeds of a collection at a May celebration. Workmen's Circle Branch 673 sends in $10.00 donation. A Bazaar list with $13.00 is received from Dorchester, Mass. The Ladies' Coat Makers Association of Boston sends $25.00. Five dollars comes from Memphis, Tenn. Worcester, Mass., sends a long letter with $26.00 and greetings to the prisoners. Lenin Branch Workmen's Circle $25 forwards a check for $20.50 with compliments to the prisoners. This isn't the half, but ten times more is needed.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—Local electricians who walked out on strike May 2 are still out and are demanding an increase of wages from $12 to $14 per day. The bosses are beginning to advertise in the local press in an attempt to prove that the demands of the journeymen are unjust. All their arguments and propaganda are bound to fail as the men are sticking together and are determined to win their increase.

All electricians and helpers are urged to stay away from Newark where the strike is on. If you get a job here or answer any of the advertisements you will merely help on your fellow-worker who is attempting to maintain decent standards in the trade.

Coat Cutts Union.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 6.—Theodore M. Brandle, president of the New Jersey Building Trades Council of New Jersey, prominent in Hudson County labor circles and vice president of the International of the Iron Workers has resigned as an official of his organization. Many rumors are afloat as to the motives of his resignation but nothing official has come from his office. Brandle is as he was known among the labor and trade union workers was considered one of the most influential and powerful men in the State of New Jersey.

Truck Drivers on Strike

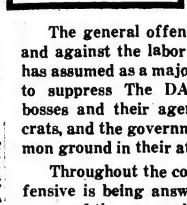
HIGH BRIDGE, N. J. May 6.—Thirteen men, all truck drivers, went out on strike against the long working day they were getting in for the state highway commission. They were working Route No. 9 on the Lebanon-Clinton section. Some of the men who went out on strike to protest have been working on the job for many years. Meanwhile the job is temporary held up.

200 Lose Jobs in Fire.

HOBOKEN, N. J. May 6.—A two alarm fire in the factory district of Hoboken resulted in damages estimated at $10,000 and forcing 200 employes to lose their jobs all of them girls. The fire broke out at Tenth and Clinton Sts. in the floor occupied by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.

Hear Thomas Parley

PASSAIC, N. J. May 6.—On Sunday afternoon at Belmont Park, Garfield, the District Council of the United Textile Workers of Passaic and vicinity have called a mass meeting for the purpose of solving the great unemployment problem that confronts the workers in this area. The militant labor speakers will speak.



Hold the Fort!

The general offensive against the Party and against the labor movement as a whole has assumed as a major objective the attempt to suppress The DAILY WORKER. The bosses and their agents, the labor bureaucrats, and the government have found a common ground in their attack upon our paper.

Throughout the country the capitalist offensive is being answered by the organized power of the masses behind the Communists and the left wing. In solid ranks they are rallying to the growing army of contributors to The DAILY WORKER Defense Fund. The existence of our paper in the face of the present attack depends upon the mass support given to this fund. The same self sacrifice and devotion which the workers have shown again and again on the picket line, will have to be shown now in the effort to raise money with which to carry on the fight for the defense of The DAILY WORKER. No party member is carrying out his full responsibilities unless he has mobilized his fellow workers behind the defense of labor's militant organ.

Let us hold the fort!

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly

every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS BAND WITH BIG BUSINESS, LABOR REACTIONARIES

New Book by Famous Publicist Traces Alliance of Civic Federation With Detective

"The National Civic Federation, though it carries a few labor officials on its letterhead and swears allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, is clearly a big business organization and has been so since Ralph Easley, its chairman, learned which side could write cashable checks.

"The organization is supported wholly by the contribution of the more than well-to-do. No labor organization ever voted it a nickle. Many like the United Mine Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers have openly condemned it and forbidden their members to join it.

"This, however, did not affect Mr. Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, who was for years a vice-president of the Civic Federation and one of its most active supporters. Nor does it affect the activities of Mr. Matthew Woll, who is now Mr. Easley's 'acting president.'"

With this paragraph, "Professional Patriots," a book edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley, scorches "this practical alliance between big business, organized labor, and the government secret service" as "unparalleled in the history of the labor movement here or in any other country."

The book was placed on the market today by Albert and Charles Boni, New York publishers. It professes to be "an exposure of the personalities, methods, and objectives in the organized effort to exploit patriotic impulses in the United States."

Intimate With Burns.

"Mr. Easley made common cause with the czarist opponents of the Soviet government and was on intimate terms with William J. Burns, while he was head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice," states the book. "Although the American Federation of Labor is bitterly opposed to private detective agencies and to Dr. Burns' lifetime activity against organized labor, Mr. Easley furnished a link between Mr. Gompers on the one hand and Mr. Burns on the other. Each of the three had precisely the same interest in attacking Communism and Soviet Russia.

"Glance at the Who's Who of the National Civic Federation and you will find from the day of August Belmont, the former president, down, the names of a goodly assortment of 'herd-boiled' employers. Belmont, himself, it will be remembered, testified before the Industrial Relations Commission that the majority of the companies he represented opposed the right to organize and maintained spy systems.'

"The list of present executive committee members, both from the employer and the public group, includes directors of dozens of open shop enterprises that have made no effort to cultivate the collective bargaining with the American Federation of Labor which Mr. Easley professes to approve.

"Indeed, many of them are ruthless anti-labor concerns permitting no union organizations in their plants and employing spies and stoolpigeons to rout every attempt at unionization. Nicholas F. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company, Elon H. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, Ogden L. Mills of the New York Trust Company, and T. Coleman Du Pont of the DuPont Powder Company are among those who held large interests in and direct the policies of corporations whose treatment of organized labor has been anything but conciliatory."

Whitewashes Child Labor.

The book accuses the Civic Federation of turning in a "whitewash report" on child labor in southern mills following an "investigation" by a committee including the wives of two southern cotton mill presidents and the president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Labor was not represented. Mr. Easley is charged with anti-labor activities, including spying on the Interchurch investigators of the 1919 steel strike.

"Mr. Easley admitted sending certain espionage documents to Judge Gary," says the book, "explaining that, of course, that he did it as an individual and not as the secretary of the Civic Federation. The Federation has shown similar affection for the Standard Oil Company and its industrial relations, notoriously anti-union."

During his lifetime, the presence of Samuel Gompers on the Federation Committee identified the American Federation of Labor with it in the public mind. The book, however, points out that many unions were bitterly opposed to this alliance with employers. Several union members of the Federation committee resigned because "they were unable to stomach Mr. Easley's attacks on progressive labor measures and congressmen and on the British labor movement," according to the authors.

Federation Line-up.

"Mr. Easley claims that his federation committees give 'equal representation' to capital and labor," the book continues, "yet an analysis reveals the line-up as follows: 33 men of obviously anti-labor convictions, five persons who depend for their livelihood on the 33, and 43 who may be called labor men, making the proportion about three to one against labor. And the results are even more disheartening if we take any one of the special committees of the federation. For example, one appointed in 1922 to consider increasing the army and navy, shows 25 from business and professional associations, 10 from military organizations, 16 from miscellaneous bodies, and only two representing labor.

"In the active woman's department under the devoted Mrs. Easley no names of working women are to be found. Instead we read Guggenheim, Van Rensselaer, Wood (Wise), Morgan, Dodge and Bacon. On the various special committees and departments labor is invariably treated to a loan representation. Note as typical the Department on Current Economic and Political Movements—four labor members to fifteen non-labor members.

Detroit is Planning Big Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting on Saturday

DETROIT, Mich., May 6. — The largest assemblage ever gathered here to demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, the two framed-up labor men is expected Saturday evening. This meeting is being arranged by the Detroit Federation of Labor, Sacco and Vanzetti Committee, which has been enlarged to include other interested organizations. The International Labor Defense is one of the organizations represented in this committee.

The meeting will be held in the large auditorium of the Cass Technical High School, Second Boulevard and High Street. President Martel of the Detroit Federation of Labor, Judges Edward J. Jafferies and Frank Murphy of the Recorders Court, and very likely also Clarence Darrow, the famous lawyer will be the speakers.

The Detroit Federation of Labor has sent a letter to all unions, fraternal and other workingclass organizations calling upon them to turn out to this meeting in large numbers, to send resolutions and telegrams to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, and to sign the special petitions.

Molders' Secretary Raps Imperialism in China; Praises USSR

(By W. A. LITTLE)

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 6.—The importance of the Chinese situation and the significance of May Day were pointed out by James Campbell, secretary of the Molders' Union of Buffalo, in an address at Hercules Hall last evening.

He explained that the situation in China might involve workers and farmers of America in another imperialistic war, unless they organized and protested against imperialism.

Praise for the wisdom and patience of the Soviet Union in the face of the attempt to provoke her into a war was given by the speaker.

The audience of Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair was scored by the speaker.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

New Agreement Signed By Slipper Workers

Slipper Workers' Local 55 of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union signed up the Melrose Novelty Co. yesterday, according to Chester W. Bixby, business agent.

The new agreement extends the one expiring in September for an entire year. Anxious to avoid any possible tie-up in the busy season this fall, the Melrose Co. signed early. The company employs about 50 shoe workers now, is planning extensions.

Bixby reports the union is carrying on a successful organization campaign with workers being lined up in nearly all the non-union shops.

Harvester Boss in London With Steno

LONDON, May 6.—Cyrus M. McCormick, Sr., of Chicago, multi-millionaire chairman of the board of the International Harvester Co., and his stenographer to whom he was secretly married just before their departure from New York, arrived from Ireland today and began the English part of their honeymoon with quiet life in a furnished "service" apartment in Hanover Square.

Abe Baroff Quits Job As I. L. G. W. Secretary; Says Cash Running Low

Abe Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has quit cold.

With cash in the treasury running low, Abe has handed in his resignation to President Sigman and left the union definitely.

"I won't work for love," he is reported to have told Sigman when funds ran low.

The two reactionaries, who have had a kindling hand in the effort to wreck the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers in New York City, got together and arranged to have enough checks signed to last the reactionary International for a couple months, and then Baroff shook the union dust off his feet.

Baroff has not yet announced which cloak and suit employer he will hook up with.

Need Four Stitches In Girl's Head As Thugs Sweep Down

Henry Turk, executive board member of Local 35, Ladies Garment Workers, was fired recently from the Fishelberg Brothers shop at 222 W. 27th street, at the behest of the reactionary international officials.

The workers there struck, obtaining his reinstatement on May 3. The international then brought more pressure to bear, resulting in his second discharge, and the second walkout of Fishelberg workers.

Thursday morning the "organization committee" of Sigman's fake "Local 35" swooped down on the picket line at Fishelberg's and attacked pickets, resulting in a general fight in which several workers were badly injured.

300 in Confusion.

More than thre hundred workers were thrown into confusion when the Right Wing adherents swooped down on the picket line. Police and detectives added to the general confusion by charging the crowd with drawn revolvers.

G. Goldberg, of local 2, one of the passersby, received dangerous head wounds when a detective struck him. The indignation of the crowd, at this brutal act, resulted in rough handling for the detective, who finally drew his gun and threatened the workers who surrounded him. Meissner was treated for, several wounds and shock.

When attacked by members of the "Organization Committee" Nancy Israelsone, of Local 35, received a cut in her forehead which required four stitches to close. Many other workers received minor injuries.

Ch. Meisner of Local 35, was arrested but was released upon payment of a $2 fine by Magistrate Corrigan.

Hyman Denounces Act.

"The special malice of the Sigman clique against all members of Local 35 who are loyal to the Joint Board has been apparent before this incident", Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, pointed out. "This is President Sigman's own local which he formerly dominated by gangster rule. He is determined to use any tactics to regain the control, which he lost when the membership revolted against the corruption and gangsterism that were rife during his reign in that local."

Chilean Mussolini to Make Himself President With Aid of U.S. Plutes

SANTIAGO, Chili, May 6.—General Carlos Ibanez, Chilean Mussolini, who has established a dictatorship in Chile with the aid of the Guggenheim and DuPont nitrato interests, will probably succeed Emiliano Figueroa-Larrain, as president of Chile.

The ex-president's resignation was forced by the General Ibanez, it is stated here, despite the fact that the technical reason for the resignation was "illness".

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Fire Fighters Fight For Eight-Hour Day

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(FP)—Headquarters of the International Association of Fire Fighters, in Washington, has been notified that the locals in Montana are preparing to ask the Montana legislature, next winter, for a law granting them the eight-hour service day. A similar bill is before the Municipal Assembly in New York City.

A referendum at Great Falls, Mont., on the 8-hour day and a raise in pay from $145 to $150 a month was defeated, after the men refused to accept as a compromise a wage of $162.50.

Charleston, W. Va., has taken steps to organize a local, following the union's effort to secure a state law requiring at least two platoons of daily service in city fire departments.

DEFEAT UNITY AT HEADGEAR UNION'S CONVENTION HERE

Rights Beat Measures For Amalgamation

Further commendation of the policies of the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor was given Thursday at the convention of the Cloth Cap, Hat & Millinery Workers' International Union which has been in session all week at Beethoven Hall, 1st 5th Street.

The convention voted down a resolution proposing to spur the A. F. of L. into more action on trade union amalgamation, and it went on record as feeling satisfied that the Federation was progressing just as fast as is possible and advisable along this line.

Altho the A. F. of L. at its 1912 convention voted to adopt a policy of amalgamation of the trade unions in various industries, nothing has ever been done in the matter. A resolution was introduced at the caps makers' convention calling upon the A. F. of L. to take the necessary steps to effect this amalgamation program, and urging as a first step the calling of a conference of various international unions. This resolution was voted down, and the convention declared its belief that the A. F. of L. was "doing its best."

World Unity Real Issue.

Heated discussion among the delegates also followed the report of the resolutions committee on a resolution proposing "that this convention endorse the efforts of the General Council of the British and Russian Union to establish world-wide trade union unity, and instruct our General Executive Board to fully participate in and encourage all such efforts."

The Thursday Delegate Bulletin, who is chairman of this committee, stated that they reported against this resolution because they did not want to have anything to do with "anything that smacks or smalls of the Third International. The Red Trade Union International is part of the Third International. We do not want to give anyone a chance to say we are connected with or have any part in the Third International."

For this reason, they recommended omitting all the workers of Russia from any program of world trade union unity. They voted finally to urge the A. F. of L. to cooperate with the workers of all other lands, and to join the Amsterdam International as a means of bringing about unity. But the trade unions of that country where there is a government of workers, Soviet Russia, the capmakers' convention fears and will not join hands with.

At yesterday afternoon's session, a resolution was introduced proposing to abolish the union paper, "The Headgear Worker," in order to use this money for organization purposes, to the resolution stated. There was vigorous objection to this proposal, and it was finally voted down by a large majority.

The speakers at the convention included Dr. Paul Abelson, impartial chairman of the fur industry, who talked of "making hasts slowly," which is always the admonition of President William Green and other A. F. of L. officials in talking to unions which have progressive ideas.

A. J. Muste, head af Brookwood Labor College, made a plea for support; and Dr. L. Gheleraw spoke representing the executive committee of the Socialist Federation of Roumania.

Member Beaten Up.

As the convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, one of the spectators, Sam Stern, who is a member of Local 40, was drawn into a room by the superintendent of the hall—who is supposed to be on hand to keep order—and he and two strongarm members of the union attacked Stern and beat him severely. His face is covered with bruises, as are many parts of his body. Workers who rescued Stern heard A. Dolinke, a business agent, and member of Local 1, remark:

"It is good he got it. He deserved it for a long time."

The "crime" for which Stern "deserved" this outrageous beating is the fact that he is an able organizer and has been in the habit of discussing union conditions with the workers as they gathered on the street at noon time. He had not carried on any argument yesterday, or made any sort of comment or disturbance in the convention.

This method of dealing with progressive workers is well known to the union members in the other needle trades unions and some of the leaders, and rank and file members who have taken active in such struggles for many months will be speakers tonight at the proletarian banquet arranged by the progressive capmakers and milliners at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue. Louis Hyman, Rose Wortis, Ben Gold, C. S. Zimmerman and many others will be present.

Delegates Invited.

All progressive delegates to the capmakers and millinars' convention are invited to attend the banquet. The committee has made arrangements to accommodate as many progressive workers as want to attend. If you want to spend an evening with the progressive workers in the other needle trades, come tonight at 8 o'clock. The price is $1.25.

Million and Half Words Wired From Gray-Snyder Murder Trial Courtroom

The noisome Snyder-Gray murder case is due to go to the jury late Monday.

Princess Rospigliosi, the former Miss Laura Stalle of Cincinnati, was a spectator at the trial yesterday afternoon.

The prisoner, who husband is of the Italian nobility, was escorted by a police lieutenant.

"It was thrilling," she said after listening to Judd Gray's cross-examination.

Approximately 1,500,000 words have been sent out by newspaper correspondents over the 19 Western Union wires in the basement of the Long Island City court house. The average has been about 100,000 words a day.

Twenty-four newspapers in 18 cities have special correspondents, in addition to the regular corps covering the murder trial for the three press associations. The capitalist New York papers have been averaging about 25,000 words a day.

Moskowitz Case Up In Special Sessions; I. L. D. Leads Fight

The case of Matthew Kushner, charged with disorderly conduct for distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets two weeks ago, was again postponed yesterday when it came up for hearing. It will be heard next Tuesday, May 10.

The case of Herman Moskowitz, arrested with Kushner and sentenced to six months in the workhouse on a disorderly conduct charge, will probably come up in Special Sessions this morning for consideration of an appeal. When the case last came up, the judges said they would take no action without seeing the minutes of the police court. The attorneys for the International Labor Defense hoped to procure these late yesterday afternoon and be able to present them in court this morning. If an appeal is granted, Moskowitz can be taken out of Welfare Island prison on bail.

The injustice of this heavy sentence is shown by the case of I. Steinberg, who was arrested with Moskowitz on the same charge —disorderly conduct for distributing the same "Hands Off China" leaflets. He was fined $5 and immediately released. Every effort will be made to keep Moskowitz from serving the santence which was imposed upon him by an evidently prejudiced court.

Travel Dear Untermyer Says on Return to City

Samuel Untermyer, prominent lawyer, is back in New York after a trip around the world. He expressed himself in disgust with the evidence he found of American domination of foreign markets and "disgusted" at the scornful treatment accorded American travelers, particularly in France. He attributed hostility to "jealousy of the prosperity of the United States."

Returning from his travels, Untermyer reports that due to a "vicious trust system" which exists in Cairo, Egypt and other cities, he had to pay sums ranging from $50 to $425 for a sitting room alone. This, the famous attorney said, didn't include additional charges for sleeping quarters.

Untermyer arrived upon his arrival that he is all set for a continuation of the hearings on reorganization and unification of the transit lines of the city. Responsible political observers explain that Untermyer's trip fitted conveniently into the Tammany plan of stalling on the transit hearings during the present critical internal situation in the democratic party.

Airplane Photos Improves.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—During a heavy electrical storm, William P. MacCracken, Jr., air secretary of the commerce department, using the telephone on his desk, talked today with an airplane flying 3,000 feet above Washington.

The radio-telephone experiment was entirely successful. Dr. J. H. Bellinger, chief of the radio section of the Bureau of Standards, was a passenger in the plane.

Technical Workers In Convention

WASHINGTON, (FP).—C. L. Rossmund was re-elected as president of the Intl. Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, in the 10th annual convention of that organization, held in Washington. The vice-presidents are Jas. Gilboy of Chicago, B. G. Barnes of Boston and N. P. Sparer of New York City.

Plans for organizing in new territory were adopted by the convention.

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JOHN WEINBOTH
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Red Front Fighters Guard Ruthenberg Urn

(Continued from Page One)

cious youth in America. There were 100 youth delegates from Bremen, with us on the train, coming to represent the various trade unions of that city.

Through Crowded Streets.

The procession was drawn up for several blocks in front of the station as the Red Front Fighters took over the Ashes' Urn. With drum and fife corps playing we marched thru the center of the city and then over into the working class district where the Hamburg Communist Party has its home and where it publishes its daily, the Volkszeitung. From afar, as we approached, could be seen the giant Red Flag displayed in front of the building. The street was jammed with humanity. It was impossible for that many to be accommodated inside. So we spoke from the steps of the building, presenting to these workers of Hamburg the view of the American class struggle as it was reflected in the life and death of Ruthenberg.

John Schorr, organization secretary of the Hamburg Communist Party, received the Ashes for the Hamburg Party. He emphasized the honor thus bestowed upon the Communist Party in this city. Wilhelm Kasper also spoke, reviewing the life's struggles of Ruthenberg, elting his proletarian origin, his entrance while still very young into the Socialist Party, and then the part that he played as the founder of the Communist Party in the United States.

I then followed, putting emphasis upon the effort to build the working Class Youth Movement in the United States and the role that Ruthenberg had taken in this effort.

Ruthenberg and the Youth.

"In America there are a million children in industry," I said. "Everywhere the youth is being drawn into capitalist industry. In the coal mines, in the textile, the automobile, the rubber, the oil industry, the youth are to be found in large numbers.

"Our Party in America, with Ruthenberg as its leader, gave every possible aid to our Young Communist League, to spread our message among the young workers. Some progress has been made in the coal industry. The youth were prominent in the Passaic textile strike, the story of which has surely reached Germany. On this Communist Yonth Day in Hamburg, I pledge our American Communist Party to increase its struggle to win the youth for the revolutionary movement of the working class."

The Red Front Salute.

Then the procession passed into the building. As we walked thru long corridors and stairways, we were flanked on both sides by rigid rows of Red Front Fighters, standing shoulder to shoulder, right fists raised to their right shoulders in Red Front salute, as we passed with the Ashes.

The walls of the room in which the Urn was placed upon a high pedestal were covered with flowers and crimson bunting. On the wall back of the Urn was a magnificent likeness of Lenin. On one side was a picture of Karl Liebknecht while from the other wall Rosa Luxemburg, calm and serene, looked down upon this scene of the tribute paid by her comrades of Germany to the fallen Red Soldier of another land.

In addressing the Guard of Honor of the Red Front Fighters, Comrade Wehcer said:

"I surrender the ashes of our Comrade Ruthenberg, to your care while they remain in our city. Perform your task, stand on guard, as true soldiers of the revolution."

Then Burnett, German Communist Youth Day (Easter Sunday) over Easter Monday, until we left for Berlin early on Tuesday morning, the Guard of Honor kept its watch, and thousands came to view the Urn that held the Ashes of that American Comrade.

One of the impressive events of the Youth Congress was the placing of a wreath on the graves of Hamburg's revolutionary dead and the holding of an appropriate memorial. This took place at noon on Easter Monday.

Attention! Harlem and Bronx.

Harlem and Bronx sections of the Y.W.L. have arranged a hike for the coming Sunday, May 8th.

The main feature of the hike is a baseball game between these two sections. A musical program and field games are also scheduled. All sympathisers are invited.

Meet us at 81 E. 110th Street or 1947 Boston Road, at 9 A. M. sharp.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

THAYER BRANDED UTTERLY UNFAIR AS TRIAL JUDGE

Defendants "Bastards" He Said in Trial

BOSTON, May 6.—Fire Affidavits and one statement were submitted to Governor Fuller with the petition of Sacco and Vanzetti for justice and a review of their case. They impeach the impartiality of Judge Webster Thayer, the trial judge, and show him to have violently prejudiced against the two workers. The affiants are:

John Nicholas Beffel, well known newspaperman, formerly of Federated Press.

Robert Benchley, dramatic editor of Life.

Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

Frank P. Sibley, of the Bostan Globe.

Mrs. Elizabeth BernLopf, reporter. Sibley covered the Dedham trial for his newspaper. He recounts numerous expressions of prejudice by Thayer against the defendants Sacco and Vanzetti, including "those dama fools" and "long-haired anarchists from California." In another instance, during consultation of counsel and judge, Thayer told the court stenographer to "get the hell out of here."

Would Throttle Press.

Thayer tried to throttle Sibley and other reporters by denying statements attributed to him in the press and by dictating news polley.

Benchley tells of conversations with Loring Coes, a Worcester, Mass. babbitt who was a pal of "Web" Thayer. Coes reported to Benchley in great hilarity that "Web" had been telling what he intended to do with "those bastards down there," referring to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"I'll Hang 'Em"

Coes told him that Thayer was excited about "that bunch of parlor radicals trying to get these guys off and trying to bring pressure on the bench" and that he "would show them and would get those guy hanged."

"No Bolshevikl can intimidate me," Thayer is quoted as saying while thumping his chest.

Coes denied today that he had made these remarks to Benchley, but there is the affidavit of the dramatic editor of life against the mere statement of a Worcester business man who is a pal of "Web."

Hopelessly Biased.

Mrs. Lois Rantoul declares that Judge Thayer twice discussed the case with her while it was in progress, and that he was prejudiced defendants and witnesses, showing an absolute lack of judicial fairness. It Judge Thayer twice discussed the was hopelessly biased throughout the trial.

Beffel recounts how Thayer gave an Associated Press man a copy of his charge to the jury, but afterward omitted important sections when he actually read it. The prepared copy however was widely quoted in the press, with allusion to "our boys over there" in the A.E.F. and to Flagwaving. Mrs. Bernkopf's affidavit is much like Mrs. Rantoul's, swearing to Thayer's unrestrained prejudice in intimate discussions of the case.

George U. Crocker, former city treasurer of Boston is a member of the Union Club and a staunch conservative. He declares he is firm in his conviction Sacco and Vanzetti did not have a fair trial. This he bases on numerous and intimate contacts with Thayer at the University Club in Boston while the trial was in progress.

Although Thayer did not know Crocker, he approached him and voluntarily began a discussion of the case with an utter stranger. In these conversations he showed bias, prejudice and an utter lack of propriety for a judge.

TRURO, Mass., May 6. — Fire which for three days has been burning over a four mile area was brought under control this afternoon, but not until it had swept clear across the neck of Cape Cod from the shores of Massachusetts bay to the Atlantic ocean.

One building, a home which was under construction, was destroyed by the fire in its march, which laid waste acres of timberland and much scrubland.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

PHILADELPHIA

Funk Sing Quong
Member of the Kuomintang
will speak on
"Hands Off Revolutionary China"

F. G. Biedenkapp
Nat. Sec. of I. W. A.
will speak on
"Hands Off Soviet Russia"

LABOR INSTITUTE, 8th and Locust Street
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 8th, at 2 P. M.
Learn the Truth About China.—Help the Suffering Chinese Workers.
Auspices of the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, in co-operation with the KUOMINTANG.
Admission Free. Everybody Welcome.

THE DAILY WORKER

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BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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More Contemptible Secret Diplomacy.

Following close upon the statement of Coolidge to the Pan-American Congress that the government would pursue a policy of "non-intervention beyond protecting American citizens and their property" and that he "would lend every encouragement we can to the restoration of peace," comes the report of the bullying tactics of the Coolidge appointee, Henry L. Stimson in Nicaragua.

After a conference with Stimson, General Jose Maria Moncada, commander of the liberal forces, made the announcement that:

"The view seems certain that the United States is prepared to take the field against us if fighting continues and I am prepared to order my troops to lay down their arms, turning them over to the United States troops. As continuation of Diaz (as president) is essential to the United States program, we are unable to resist, but we are not signing any peace agreement bearing such a provision."

Washington, as usual, remains silent when its duplicity is exposed. But the delegates from the southern republics must be pondering in their own minds the contemptible trickery of a government whose president talks peace to them, while his agent in Nicaragua is threatening with military reprisals the liberal army commander in order to force him to disarm in favor of Diaz, the Wall Street president who is maintained in office by American marines.

General Moncada is quite plainly a liberal and not a revolutionist. If he were a revolutionist, he would not yield to the threats of Stimson, but would take advantage of the situation to expose to all Central and South America the unprincipled character of the Coolidge government and endeavor to get aid from other nations to exterminate from that part of the world the Wall Street agents and their gunmen.

Certainly there is no more brazen example of the United States imperialist policy in Central and South America than the overthrow of the Sacasa liberal government and the "recognition" of the Diaz regime Even if Sacasa and Moncada do not act there is another possibility for action against Coolidge. If the delegates to the Pan-American congress at Washington have any political intelligence and serve the interests of their own populations instead of the Wall Street imperialists they could jointly serve notice on Coolidge and his gang that he must release from his bloody clutches every Southern nation that groans under the tyrannical rule of Uncle Sam or face a fight that will expose this government to all the world as the beast of prey that it is.

Britain Discusses Debts for Home Consumption to Detract From Anti-Strike Bill

Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill of the Baldwin tory government raises the question of British debts to the United States by way of replying to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's correspondence with President Hibben of Princeton University on interallied debts. A careful reading of the British note convinces one that the thing was written primarily for home consumption as it is a specious plea for the taxpayers of England, obviously intended to appeal to the small and middle capitalists.

A second mptive was to state England's case before its own debtors who have been told that they would not be expected to pay to the British government an amount greater than Britain pays to the United States. Melion, in his reply to Hibben had charged that Britain was really profiting from the European debt arrangements. This Churchili refuted with proof that, in spite of its diplomatic language, proves Mellon to be a falsifier of figures—a liar.

But the main reason for bringing up the debt question at this time is undoubtedly an effort to detract public attention from the infamous bill to outlaw general and sympathetic strikes. The tory government thinks it can sidetrack the small bourgeois elements by raising the debt question which affects their tax.

The anti-strike bill has already passed the second reading. There were some disturbances in parliament from the Clydesiders, who called the tory spokesman a liar. For this one of the laborites was ejected from the house, while the right wing gang on the opposition benches remained silent—probably deeply chagrined that one of their uncouth members should display disrespect for the niceties of parliamentary procedure. If they had really been working class representatives instead of sychophants of capitalism they would have arose as one man and walked out and proceeded to organize nation-wide demonstrations against the bill, thereby arousing the working class and driving forward to another general strike in defiance of the government.

But, although the parliamentary labor group accepts docilely the impudent attacks of the government, the great mass of British labor, sinking ever lower in the social scale, will be driven to revolt by the very desperation of its condition. With the Communist Party as the one dynamic force in the labor movement and the mass minority movement gaining adherents every day the discontent of the working class can be directed into revolutionary channels against the Tory government and its allies, the Thomases and MacDonalds.

Y. M. C. A. Dollar Patriots Launch Panhandling Campaign

A campaign has been launched in New York by the Young Men's Christian Association to raise some millions of dollars for new buildings. This hypocritical, pitty thieving outfit probably imagines that we are far enough removed from the world war to have forgotten the disgusting role they played by begging for donations for the "boys over there," and then selling tobacco and other commodities to the boys in the trenches at exhorbitant rates. Certainly no ex-soldier who saw service in France will contribute one penny to that outfit.

From the general labor point of view the Y. M. C. A. is an institution that consistently advocates the vicious anti-labor policy of the National Association of Manufacturers and in many parts of the country it functions as an active strike-breaking agency by telling the unemployed workers who ask for a night's lodging that they should go to work on scab jobs. This is a characteristic of most religious organizations of a similar nature, including the Salvation Army, which is also conducting a panhandling campaign to maintain its staff of loafers who talk pie in the sky to the workers and promise them "pay checks on the bank of heaven"—to use the trite observation of Paul LaFargue—in place of the cages they are entitled to here upon earth.

Son of Chiang Kai-Shek Calls Father Traitor

MOSCOW, May 6.—The last issue of the Moscow Youth paper, the "Molodi Leninzia (The Young Leninist) published an interesting interview with Chiang Kai-Shek's son who is a student of the Sun Yat Sen University. He said:

Chiang Kai-Shek's betrayal was not a surprise to me. I knew and said that Chiang Kai-Shek is not sincere, that he is scheming. But others disputed with me, maintaining that Chiang Kai-Shek will not betray the revolution.

I proved to be right. It could not have been otherwise.

Leader of Bourgeoisie.

The Chinese bourgeoisie turned against the Revolution when they realised that the national liberation struggle has gone too far, and that the masses of workers and peasants have been drawn into it. Chiang Kai-Shek became the leader of the bourgeoisie. He spoke eloquently about the revolution, but at the same time he was gradually betraying the revolution.

In his letters to me he was just as hypocritical and called himself a true disciple of Sun Yat-Sen. He was scheming and deceiving and in his heart he always looked forward to a compromise with Chang Tso-Lin and Sun Chuan-Fang.

Blood Bath.

We have heard recently about the blood bath in Nanking caused by the imperialists. Today we read about the blood-bath of Shanghai. The shooting in Shanghai was perpetrated by the national armies and therefore it is more disgusting than the Nanking blood-bath.

The shooting of Shanghai was committed by the national army, that army which hitherto fought for the revolutionary slogans.

Protest Shanghai Shootings.

The proletariat of all countries must now come out in protest against the shooting in Shanghai just as it protested against the Nanking slaughter.

What are the future prospects for the development of the Chinese Revolution?

I think that Chiang Kai-Shek will not continue the war against the militarists. His revolutionary career is ended. As a revolutionary he is dead. He is reborn as a counter-revolutionary—an enemy of the toiling people of China.

Alliance With War Lords.

Chiang Kai-Shek will come to an agreement with Chiang Tso-Lin and Sun Chuan-Fang—there can be no doubt about it.

We must join issue with the Manifesto of the Comintern published in today's press. We add to it one more slogan, namely: "Down with the right wing of the Kuomintang! Long live the left wing of the Kuomintang!"

The proletariat of Shanghai received nothing after the capture of their town by the National Armies. The Shanghai proletariat represents the most heroic section of the Chinese Workers. The armed Shanghai proletariat banished the militarists from Shanghai.

The victories of the workers have been destroyed. Chiang Kai-Shek, behind the back of General Bai Tsin-Shi, the Commander of Shanghai, started to act just as soon as he captured the town.

In an interview with the Japanese correspondent, Chiang Kai-Shek declared: "The session of the Kuomintang Plenum in Hankow was illegal. I will not submit to the resolutions adopted by the Plenum.

At the same time, Chiang Kai-Shek who was present at the Plenum, published his declaration concerning his absolute submission to the resolutions and the Kuomintang.

Such is the shrewdness and hypocrisy of General Chiang Kai-Shek.

Shoots Lefts.

Chiang Kai-Shek delivered a speech recently in Nanchang. In that speech he declared: "If the Right Wing of the Kmomintang will take any action against the Left Wing, I will shoot down the Rights. Should the Lefts come out against the Rights, I will shoot down the Lefts!"

Such were the "revolutionary" phrases of Chiang Kai-Shek. He wanted to demonstrate his determination and firmness. Actually he never took any action against the Rights. On the contrary, he always acted hand in hand with the Rights.

"Chiang Kai-Shek was favorably inclined toward Tai Tshi-Tao, the leader of the Right Wing of the Kuomintang.

Helped Right Wing.

I remember how I once got hold of a pamphlet written by Tao-Tshi-Tao against the Communists. Chiang Kai-Shek told me: Read this, it is very interesting and gives a correct elucidation of the vulous problems.

Chiang Kai-Shek sent Tao Tshi-tao to Japan. He helped him in every way. And this alone gives a true characteristic of Chiang Kai-Shek.

When an orator advanced a slogan against Chiang Kai-Shek in Nanchang, his soldiers shot down the demonstration. The same happened in Wuchang. Women and children present at the demonstration were shot only because the demonstration advanced a slogan against Chiang Kai-Shek.

Father A Hypocrite.

I wrote to Chiang Kai-Shek and endeavored to prove to him that he was wrong. Recently I received a reply from him in which he said:

"You are absolutely right"—said he in his letter—"I recognize the revolution and am ready to die for it. On questions of principle I have no differences whatever with the Communist Party. If there are people who think that I am not certain on this question, they are mistaken.

Such uncertainty would be detrimental to the Chinese revolution—"

This is how hypocritial and false Chiang Kai-Shek was in his letters. Now we know what kind of "revolution" he was fighting for. Everything is clear now.

I, as a revolutionary, declare that Chiang Kai-Shek was my father and revolutionary comrade. Now he has gone over to the enemy camp—he is my enemy.

My slogan: Down with Chiang Kai-Shek.

Long live the victorious revolution of China.

Joe Freeman Will Lecture Again at Forum on Russia

Joe Freeman's lecture at the Workers' School forum on Sunday, April 24, was so successful that he has been obtained again for next Sunday, at 8 p. m., to speak on the topic "Cultural Changes in Soviet Russia." Freeman, co-editor with Scott Nearing of "Dollar Diplomacy" was formerly editor of the Liberator and the New Masses, and has just returned from a year's stay in Russia.

He will discuss culture in Soviet Russia, changes that have taken place in education, press, art, stage and literature. As many were turned away from his last lecture, the hall being crowded to its capacity by 8:15 p. m., all are urged to come early to 108 East 14th St., top floor of the headquarters of the Workers' School.

Questions and discussions will follow the lecture.

On May 15, Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, will speak on "The Changing American Working Class."

Brownsville Youth Backing Cloakmakers

A big affair arranged by the Brownsville Yonth Club will be held at 63 Liberty Ave., Brookiyn next Sunday Evening. This affair is arranged for the purpose of assisting in the work to free the arrested cloakmakers and furriers.

A literary and musical program is arranged. A special feature of the evening will be the addresses by L. Hyman, J. Borochowitz and S. Liptzin who will speak on the present situation in the needle trades.

Young and old are invited to attend this affair and are assured of a pleasant evening.

Lower Bronx Dance Tonight.

No stone has been left unturned, no effort has been spared towards making tonight's concert and dance, which will be held at 542 East 145th Street, headquarters of the Lower Bronx Section of the Workers Party, a huge success.

The Lettish Club entertainers will be on hand to dispel gloom and gladden the hearts and minds of all those present. A chorus of 30 voices has been specially trained for this occasion. Dancing will follow the entertainment. Tickets will be 35c for each person. Come and dance "the light fantastic toe" with the lower Bronxites. You'll never forget or regret it. Benefit DAILY WORKER.

May Dance On the 21st.

The Downtown Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a spring dance May 21st at the Downtown Workers' Club, 35 East 2nd St.

Protests Thruout Country.

CHICAGO, MAY 6.—The campaign on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to the International Labor Defense, which has been noteworthy in its activity for their release, is gaining wide response among the masses of the workers.

Noticee of meetings to be held have already come in from cities throughout the United States. A monster protest demonstration, attended by more than 20,000 workers at Union Square, New York, on April 16, protested the attempt at official murder of the two framed-up Italian workers. A huge demonstration is being held today in San Francisco; there will be protest meetings in Newark, N. J., on May 6; Chicago, Gary, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Detroit and numerous other cities are arranging for mass demonstrations in quick succession.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its stanchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. .

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the best pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member so sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Westchester in New York.

The oft-repeated suggestion that Westchester county ought to be part of New York City was heard again.

Join Workers Party To Fight for End of Capitalist Injustice

The capitalist class of this country fights bitterly against its enemy. When any worker dares to do something for his class, the bosses and their government will go to any length to "get him." That is why the Massachusetts courts have sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. Sacco and Vanzetti were active in organizing the underpaid and enslaved textile workers of Massachusetts. The bosses hated them for this. They determined to "murder" them, to get rid of these two militant fighters for the working class in order to "cow" and intimidate other workers.

Evidence after evidence is disregarded; technicality after technicality is resorted to—the rulers demand their price. They have the power in their hands and they will use it. That is the only language they understand. We workers must realize that. Only strength on our part will move them, will get them to change their decision. That is the only thing the bosses fear—organization on the part of the workers, understanding in their ranks and determined resistance and fight against capitalist rule and exploitation.

The duty of every class-conscious worker is therefore clear. The building up of the Workers (Communist) Party is the best guarantee for the carrying out of those tasks, for the strengthening of the working class.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party and carry on the fight against capitalist injustice. Become a member of the Workers (Commnnist) Party and help it in its fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

Fill out the application blank for membership in this issue of the paper and mail it to 108 East 14th Street.

All Nationalities at Gary May Day Meet

GARY, Ind., May 6.—Workers here are still talking of the successful May Day celebration, held in Hod Carriers' Hall, and attended by representatives of all races and nationalities.

Speakers for the Workers (Communist) Party laid its aims and the needs of the DAILY WORKER before the audience, and the audience approved.

Comrade White, a veteran steel worker from Youngstown, was the principal speaker. Manuel A. Lopez, an old timer in the Mexican labor movement, but still a flaming orator, spoke in Spanish. Comrade Lourie spoke for the Young Pioneers. The entire program was excellent, and the audience was responsive.

WASHINGTON, May 6. (FP).—Its annual session at Washington headquarters has been concluded by the Intl. Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Felix J. Belair, general secretary, reported trade conditions good. Of the 14,000 members, about 75% are protected by union agreements. Men get an average wage of $43 for 44 hours per week; bindery women average $22 for 44 hours. Men in the trade are about 75% organized, and women about 25% organized. Centres of unionism are chiefly in the larger eastern cities.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

Evasions.—1. Ramsay MacDonald refuses to comment on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, because it is "purely an American affair" in which he is too polite to interfere.

2. The Department of Justice ignores the Sacco-Vanzetti protests, pouring in upon it from all over the world because it is "purely a Massachusetts affair" in which it has no right to intervene. (Although admittedly it intervened to help convict them.)

3. The Massachusetts Supreme Court can do nothing about the new evidence because it is matter purely within the jurisdiction of the presiding judge of the lower courts, namely Thayer.

4. Judge Thayer can do nothing because the jury decided that the two goddam radicals ought to go to the chair anyhow.

A ROVING WRECKER'S CHANTEY

I've had my fill of wrecking,
Tearing up the bricks,
Scraping up the mortar,
Loading up the sticks:

I've had my fill of wrecking
In spite of all the pay,
A julcy three and fifty
For a nine-hour day:

I've had my fill of wrecking,
The boss and I, you see,
That gol-derned guiness foreman
And I could not agree:

For I was there to sun myself
So jolly and so free,
And not to break my fragile back
For the Symons' Company.

—ART SHIELDS.

Diplomatic Dope.—For frank, straight-from-the-shoulder dope on an international situation, the following from The World takes the cake. Please note how clear, definite and to-the-point every word is—

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Machado of Cuba is authoritatively understood to have advised Secretary of State Kellogg during his recent visit to Washington that the Platt amendment, under which the United States has the right to intervene in Cuba, is objectionable and is causing friction between the two countries.

Secretary Kellogg is believed to have made no promises to President Machado regarding the removal of the amendment, but to have given assurances that steps would be taken at the next session of Congress to modify the parcel post regulation by which the United States prohibits shipment of cigars from Cuba in quantities of less than 3,000.

Further Indications of the Alarming Spread of the Suicide Wave.—The prison matron reports that since her arrest on a charge of murdering her husband, Mrs. Ruth Snyder has received 168 marriage proposals from all parts of the country.

For God's Sake.—The effects of religious training are clearly evident in Gray's pious exclamation as he slugged Snyder with the sashweight. We quote from his testimony:

"He was apparently full of fight. He got me by the necktie and a struggle ensued, in which I was getting the worse, because I was being choked. I hollered 'Mommie, Mommie, for God's sake help me.' I had dropped the weight. She came over, she took the weight and she hit him on the head."

Current Journalism.—Editing a newspaper while some such an epoch-making trial as the Snyder-Gray affair is on must be a cinch. From two to five pages are given up to verbatim testimony. All you do is get the court record, cut out the "unprintables" and stack in columns. After a while the chief functionaries on a newspaper will be stenographers and censors.

Fair Play.—News story: Prominent bankers give a luncheon to 100 workmen, because by working overtime, etc., they finished putting up the bank building in record time. After the luncheon, the bankers kept the building and the 100 workmen went out job-hunting.

The Lion and the Eagle: More Fact Than Fable

Yonder, where the Yangtse flows,
Where wakened China restless grows,
The Yankee eagle stoops to trail
Behind the British lion's tail;
The lion shows his bloody paws,
The eagle lifts his pointed claws.

Two worthy partners bent on prey,
Despite what their sleek spokesmen say.

The spectacle must give the chill
To the glorious ghosts of Bunker Hill
Who once did win eternal glories
By thrashing all the British tories;
Now their descendants, to their shame,
Play tricky Britain's bloody game.

Shall we, the self-styled brave and free,
The butchers of new China be?

—ADOLF WOLFF.

Faint Praise for the Jewish Writers.—A. B. Magil writes:

"It's about your note last Saturday on the open letter of the Jewish writers concerning the internal struggles in the needle trades. I agree with your general feeling in regard to the letter, but I think you do a number of these writers an injustice when you say they were moved to write the letter because of the rough language that is being used in the fight.

"This is, no doubt, true of the great body of 'impartial' Jewish writers whose snooty attitude throughout these long bitter weeks has been contemptible in the highest degree. But don't forget that among those who signed the letter were a large number whose sympathies lie with the left wing and who are genuinely interested in protecting the workers and saving the unions from complete disruption. Moreover, the letter was signed by several writers who are actively associated with the 'Freiheit,' among them being Abraham Raisin, H. Leivick, M. L. Halpern, Menachem Bareisha and Manl Leib.

"The chief objection to the letter is that it is so namby-pamby and takes no definite stand. It ends with: 'A solution must be found,' to which one is tempted to reply, 'You don't say!' or 'So's your old man.' It offers no suggestions and makes no specific criticism. I suspect that the desire to be all-conciliatory and to step on no one's toes produced a vehement zero.

"Incidentally, the mildness of the letter didn't save it from attacks from three different sources: the 'Forward,' the daintily impartial 'Day,' and the 'Freie Arbeiter Stimme,' Yiddish anarchist weekly."

Still, we repeat, the appeal to the literary conscience of Woll, Frayne, McGrady, etc.—who are really running the show for the right wing—is very nearly the limit of the absurd, whatever the good intentions behind it.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

DRAMA

Feeble Apology for Big Business

"Wall Street." a play in three acts and a prologue, presented at the Hudson Theatre.

EUGENE O'NEILL



The noted dramatist will have his latest opus "Marco Millions" presented by the Theatre Guild early next season.

THIS miserable apology for a play is a fine echo of the first decade of this century when fourth rate journalists were busy turning out stuff about the great self-made men of the rich; extolling their great responsibilities and trying to prove that beneath the elegant finery of the life, luxurious and disolute of the idle rich, the souls of the four hundred there beat hearts of "purest gold." The last atrocity of this sort that we can recall was entitled "The Rich" and had a beefy comedian as the hero.

Wall Street in the story of a New England farmer who dreamed of getting the stock exchange and kept his dream secret from much to the chagrin of his loving wife. The New England scene contained all the trappings of the old time Yankee, a cranky old uncle, the Yankee lingo, a cradle with a mischievous infant in it, etc. Arthur Hohl and Margaret Douglas, enacting the roles of John H. and Anne Parry failed to make life in the packing house district of Boston real. The atmosphere of the shabby exhibited many of the shabby exhibits of the shabbiness of yokeldom. The characterization fell flat.

But when we thought the thing might prove to be a burlesque so we could enjoy it, if somewhat impatiently, it somewhat improved.

The next scene was a crippled attempt to show a broker's office in Wall Street. Stenographers, board boys, customers and a tycoon, John H. Parry himself having started to work in a cracker factory for the firm of Potter, Gray & Gould. By some sort of miracle Parry becomes a partner of Potter, assisting Marshfield. The two depart with great pomp to Nelson, the big factory town, taking the new head with her. Parry marries the daughter of Potter.

After years the son turns up to succeed his mother, he tries to double-cross his father, but the old man is a match for any of the Wall Street sharks or knows can put anything over on him. He outwits, and nearly, but not quite, ruins his son, but without need as such, John H. Parry.

The thing kept getting worse, but said we thought SOMETHING would eventually happen. But nothing happened. It went haltingly on to its dismal end. Absolutely pointless, poorly written, acted in the manner of the ten-twenty and thirty cent stock companies of pre-war days, the thing came to a close with the Wall Street magnate defeating all his scheming enemies and winning, at last, his beloved son—who incidentally won a wife.

The thing is obviously a crude attempt to grovel before the much-abused Wall Street gang by trying to picture one of its members as a human being, deserving of sympathy because of his great responsibilities.—H. M. W.

"An American Tragedy" will be presented by Horace Liveright at the Bronx Opera House for one week commencing Monday. Morgan Farley, Katherine Wilson, Janet McLeay, Walker Walker, Albert Phillips and Grace Griswold are in the cast.

Rosalie Stewart will revive "The Torchbearers" before the close of this season. This was the first of George Kelly's series of successful comedies.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"OSCAR WILDE'S," a musical play based on Oscar Wilde's farce, "The Importance of Being Earnest," will open at the Royale Theatre Monday evening, presented by F. T. Rossiter. Francis DeWitt wrote the book and lyrics, Robert Hood Bowers the music. In the cast are Ethel Intropidi, Marjorie Gateson, Hal Forde, Dorothy Dilley, Betty McDonough, Ralph Riggs, Katharine Witchie, Flavia Arcaro and Reuben Newberry.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYERS, INC., at the PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE opens the second week of their season Monday night, presenting four plays during the week. The program: Monday and Friday nights, "The Cradle Song," Tuesday, "Angelo Maria," a drama, both by Martinez Sierra; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "The Royal Pescock," by Guy Bolton; Saturday matinee and evening, "Pygmalion," by Bernard Shaw.

"JULIUS," by Cosmo White, will be presented by Homeric Productions at the Lyceum theatre Monday night with Alison Skipworth, Arnold Daly, Betty Pierce, Alexander Clark Jr. and Frederick Tidmarsh in the cast.

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD," by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, will be revived Monday night at the Fulton theatre by Stanley Phillips. The Nugents—Ruth, Elliott and J. C. will be in the cast.

"MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY," a comedy by Willie Maxwell Goodhue, comes to Daly's 63rd Street Theatre Monday night, presented by Edward Whitehead and J. J. Levinson. Juliette Day and Romney Bent head the cast.

TUESDAY

"HOW'S THE LADDER?" a comedy by Herbert Hall Winslow, opens at the Frazee Garrick Tuesday night. The principal players are Ernest Glendinning, Louise Carter, John Carmody, Mildred Morris and Gertrude Forster.

WEDNESDAY

"HOW FOR ALL," a comedy by Ernest and Louise Cortis, will open at the Princess Theatre Wednesday night. The cast includes Madeline Delmar, Ethel Jackson, Jessie A. Eustace, Phillip Dunning, who collaborated with George Abbott in the writing of "Broadway," has a new one, a comedy of back-stage life, titled "The Understudy." Jack Donahue is collaborating this time.

Harry L. Cort and Clark Ross will produce a new play called "The Brigand," by Paul Fox and George Tilton, early next season. This will be followed with a musical comedy by Cort called "The Radio Girl."

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in
ALL NEXT WEEK
"The Second Man"
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evgs at 8.30 Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.
Week of May 16th—PYGMALION
Week of May 23rd—THE SECOND MAN

PIRANDELLO'S
RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30.
Week of May 16th—MR. PIM PASSES BY
Week of May 23rd—RIGHT YOU ARE

ALL NEXT WEEK
"The Silver Cord"
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. | CIRCLE 8079
Week of May 16th—MRS. McCORD'S DAUGHTER
Week of May 23rd—THE SILVER CORD

$500 AWARD
for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder". Contest for fifth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play.
"THE LADDER" WALDORF THEATRE
50th St. E. of B'way—Mats. Wed. & Sat

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, WEST 42d STREET. Evgs. 8.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
THIRD MONTH
A. H. WOODS presents
CRIME
By Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer
"A vivid, gripping and absorbing melodrama. I confess that I enjoyed it as I haven't enjoyed a melodrama in seasons." —Alan Dale, American.

PROLETARIAN ART THEATRE
presents
"The Awakening of China"
A Dramatic Recitation With
N. MALKIN and MARY GINSBURG, at
THE LABOR TEMPLE, 14th and 2nd Ave.
SATURDAY EVE., MAY 7th
Mr. STANLEY DAY at the organ.
Mr. JOHN PICORRI, Scenic Director.
H. M. WICKS will speak on the Chinese Revolution.
B. LUMET A. VINOGRADOF
R. VANDROF S. LIPZIN
TICKETS 50c, to be had at the Freiheit and at the Defense Office, 41 Union Sq. All money to go for the Cloak, Dress, and Furriers Prisoners—victims of the right wing Mineola treason.

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Incl. among 10,000 Marvels PAWAH SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT
TICKETS at GARDEN BOX OFFICES 8th Ave. and 49th St., and Gimbel Bros.

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THE NEW MAGAZINE
Section of The DAILY WORKER
SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

Editor's Note

By ALEX BITTELMAN

IT would seem from recent developments that the imperialists of the United States are not altogether ready to play in China the game of Great Britain or to follow there fully the same tactics as British imperialism does. There seems to be a tendency in the ruling circles of big American capital in favor of the American government playing its own game in China, and with its own policies and tactics. Which, of course, will not make American policy in China any less imperialist, but only different from British policy.

How strong this tendency is remains to be seen. One must not overlook the fact that on several occasions in recent months the American government had acted jointly with the British in open attacks upon the Chinese Nationalist revolution. Suffice it to mention only two of the most outstanding incidents of this character: the joint bombardment of Nanking by British and American warships and the five-power protest note to the Chinese government in which participated also the United States. These, along with several more incidents of a similar nature, would indicate quite clearly that there has been and still is serious danger of the American government joining hands with the British for common military action against China. The demand of No Alliance With British Imperialism Against China must continue to be pressed with the greatest vigor and determination if such an eventuality is to be prevented.

* * *

AMERICAN imperialism has its own interests in China to look after. And these interests do not always coincide with those of the other imperialist powers, least of all with the interests of British and Japanese imperialism. In fact, the larger imperialist ambitions of American capitalism in the Far East and in the world generally run almost exactly contrary to the imperialist policies of both Great Britain and Japan. Hence, the concentration of American naval and military forces in China constitutes preparation for war not only against the Chinese revolution but also for the eventuality of armed conflict with the imperialist opponents of the United States such as Great Britain and Japan. The struggle for imperialist domination in China and for the mastery of the Pacific is, of course, the chief objective in the diplomatic maneuvers and military preparations of the big imperialist powers that is taking place before our very eyes. It is precisely here that we find the greatest danger of a new world imperialist war. And among the forces which are working and preparing for it are the imperialists of the United States.

* * *

THE defection of Chiang Kai-shek and his attacks upon the revolutionary block of the Chinese workers and peasants, has had a good deal to do with the so-called "pacific" turn in American policy in China, strengthening those elements among the American imperialists who favor a more independent (of Great Britain) policy in China. This turn is quite in accord with the traditional, "open-door," but nevertheless imperialist, American policy in China. Due to the fact that the American imperialists are comparative newcomers in China, they are less entrenched there than the British in an economic, political and military way. Consequently, the present day interests of American imperialism do not run so irrevocably and uncompromisingly in opposition to the interests of nearly all classes and groups in China, as is the case with British imperialism which finds itself able to co-operate almost exclusively with one or the other of the reactionary Chinese generals representing portions of the feudalistic cliques. British imperialism is fighting almost the whole of China, whereas American imperialism could afford to "pacify" at least the big native commercial and industrial bourgeoisie, in order to fight more effectively the workers and peasants of China which are the real backbone of the revolution.

Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution reflects a readiness on the part of the big Chinese merchants, industrialists and landlords to reach an understanding with the foreign imperialists at the expense of the Chinese masses. And the "pacific" turn in American imperialist policy in China reflects the orientation of American capitalism towards an alliance with these big merchants, industrialists and landlords for a common struggle against the Chinese workers and peasants and for the joint exploitation of these masses. One of the chief inducements for the native Chinese capitalists to accept such an alliance with American imperialism against the Chinese Nationalist revolution is undoubtedly the ability of American imperialism to "finance" and promote the development of industry for large scale exploitation and profit-making in which the Chinese capitalists would have their proper share.

Despite therefore the so-called "pacific" appearance of the American imperialist policy in China, the maneuvers of the American government constitute a life danger to the Chinese revolution. This is particularly so because the American attack is directed chiefly against the Chinese revolutionary bloc, the workers and peasants, which is the backbone and mainstay of the revolution. To offer real support to the Chinese Nationalist revolution means to exert all possible effort to compel the American imperialists to keep their hands off China.

* * *

THE question of farm relief and farm relief legislation has not been settled by President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. Not even the middle and rich farmers are willing or able to accept Coolidge's veto as something final and conclusive. While the poor and working farmers, whose lot would have improved little if any even with the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill, have not yet really begun to move. The voice of the masses of poor and working farmers is yet to be heard, and when this happens it will hardly sound like the McNary-Haugen bill.

What will actually happen with the farming masses, which have been most seriously affected by the critical conditions of wheat and cotton farming, will depend in a large measure upon the initiative, aggressiveness and foresight of those organizations that are qualified to speak for the poor and working farmers. Above all will developments depend upon the militancy of the farming masses themselves. It is high time that the poor and working farmers begin to consolidate their forces, clarify their program, and organize for struggle to demand actual relief.

Particularly becomes this urgent because the classes and groups hostile to the poor and working farmers are far from being passive in the situation. The big capitalists, whose political affairs are now managed by the republican administration, are actively engaged in breaking up the opposition of the farmers by first dividing their ranks. It is an open secret that President Coolidge is desperately trying to fix up an understanding with the spokesman of the middle and rich farmers which would give little to the middle farmer and nothing at all to the poor and working farmers. In doing so, President Coolidge is working not only for his own renomination as against possible fake agrarian contenders like Lowden, but also for big capital as against the farming masses. This united front of the big financial, industrial and commercial capitalists on the one hand with the rich farmers on the other hand constitutes a hostile and dangerous move against the poor and working farmers. The latter cannot afford to remain passive or indifferent to this condition. They must wake up to the dangers confronting them and begin to mobilise their own united front with a basic program of agrarian relief of their own. And in addition, they must also take measures towards closer relations with labor which is the only real ally of the poor and working farmers against the oppression of big capital.

Contrary to the comparative passivity of the poor and working farmers are the active efforts of the rich farmers to secure relief legislation in their interests. The spokesmen of this group, organized in the executive committee of 22 headed by George N. Peek of Chicago, held a meeting in that city a week ago to review the situation following the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill and to "lay plans for the fight" at the next session of congress. It is understood that this meeting was preparatory to conferences soon to be held with Senator McNary and Congressman Haugen.

The statement issued at the close of the meeting says that the sentiment in different sections of the south and middle west for effective farm relief legislation is stronger than ever, and "that there is a no sentiment among those represented here today in favor of a legislative program which falls short of these aims or which attempts to compromise these principles." Which is all very well, of course, showing first that the well-to-do farmers are alive to their interests and, second, that they are preparing to put up a stiff fight to get the best of the bargain which Coolidge is trying to negotiate with them. But where do the poor and working farmers come in on this deal? Nowhere. It would be sheer folly to expect anything beneficial to the farming masses from the bargaining between Coolidge and the spokesmen of the rich farmers. To repeat what was said above, the poor and working farmers must begin to concentrate and mobilize their forces, in alliance with the workers, and prepare for struggle on a basic agrarian program.



STRIKE
Drawing by Maurice Becker

* * *

MAY DAY celebrations this year bore all the signs of the beginning of a real awakening of the workers to the dangers of imperialism and imperialist war. Even in the stronghold and citadel of the steel trust—Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh district—the spirit and temper of the masses participating in our meetings was frankly and openly demonstrated against the war machinations of world imperialism, against the war on China and the contemplated attack upon the Soviet Union. Neither the terror nor the systematic persecutions of the workers by the steel trust and its agents could prevent the masses from expressing their loyalty to international working class solidarity.

An especially gladdening picture was presented by the May Day celebration in East Pittsburgh. The strenuous efforts of our comrades and their indefatigable preparations were well compensated by the splendid outpouring of the workers, their wives and children; the perfect organization and real militant spirit that prevailed at the celebration in East Pittsburgh. The slaves of the Westinghouse Company, which dominates the town, came to the celebration in large numbers. Adults and youth, boys, girls and children—all came to celebrate the workers' holiday. The celebration continued till far after midnight.

The writer of these lines cannot abstain from expressing his hearty admiration at the role played by the pioneers at the East Pittsburgh celebration. They sang and played, recited, cheered and demonstrated with such force, beauty and enthusiasm that the faces of the grown-ups became virtually transformed and the whole gathering imbued with courage, hope and pride in our movement and in our cause. Three cheers for the East Pittsburgh Pioneers. They have given us a vivid and beautiful image of the militant generation of working class fighters that is growing up now in the United States. These will not only carry on our struggles of today but will see them through to the very end and bring to a final conclusion the defeat of capitalism in the United States and the victory of the working class.

Murder and Love—By Proxy

Curtain up on the Great American Drama. A cross section of American life—as is. The walls are down and the wriggling mass of putrescence is exposed. Thugs—gunmen—newspaperman—politicians — prostitutes — workers — stenographers — Mutt and Jeff—columnists—tabloid editors—abortionists—A. F. of L. labor leaders—fixers—blackmailers—song and dance men—newsies—movie magnates—yessers—all, all are here!

Remember, Mr. Director, our characters are so much alike—good Americans all. You are mainly subtle in this act. They will say and do many things and it is well that you know why.

At heart, really, they are human beings. They want to live. The men want to feel the ecstasy of possession, the women want to experience the delights of childbirth. But they cannot. The men are robbed and stupified by labor. They would shrivel and dry up at the faintest hint of danger. Their souls are lost, twisted and plucked by centuries of "style"—and insufficient food. A chocolate coke and a vanilla soda—lunch 20 cents.

They live in boxes—two and three rooms—the monotony of which is only mechanical—Jiggy, Jiggy, work, fuck, subway. Life calls and even the Spring and Autumn shout, take Museum Street—down to the Museum in Pittsburg—down to the gray steel and cement in Passaic.

The desire to flow in enslaved veins—to feel unrestricted desires come to life—to run—to strike—to love—a strong, sweaty love—to empty one's loads in a hasty, hearse shout—(No talking—this means you! !)—but, also remember, Mr. Director, that working ordinarily means nothing to our characters—except bolts and pimples. They are stupified, heaped up—spiritually and every other way.

But these natural urges and instincts must be satisfied—they definitely hell's bellsmote them.

Make way! Here comes the yellow press! Fine! "We'll give 'em murder," they say, "we'll give 'em love—we'll give 'em thrills—we'll give the palest pulp-stuff and filling clerk the romance of her sheltered existence."

All right, then, let's go!

[illegible] BRIBED BY WEALTHY CLURMAN KILLS WIFE. (You, the dirty dawg, they oughta string 'em up.)

[illegible] SMOOTH TWO. (Tok rotta hand [illegible] get [illegible] with 'em")

PEACHES CRAMMER MANGLERS SIN. ("Too much money—that's what the matter with them young people today." or "Oh, I do wonder what he did to get caught. It'll be in the paper tomorrow and we'll know the horrible picture!").

CHAPMAN SEEKS REST AT HANGMAN. ("Yeah, that's the way to do—that's what I calls it")

You see, Mr. Director, these characters of ours live by proxy. They thrill at another's courage—feel shame for another's sin—they play ball by proxy—fight by proxy—yes (sotto voce)—they sin by proxy! Gunmen—prostitute—simpering gold-digger—hangman—prize fighter—they are all part of big, subsidized spectacle.

Have your mobs carrying pink tabloids under their arms—have groups reading them—. High above the mobs have newspapermen—editors—politicians—labor leaders and bankers cheerleading them—move them to and fro—keep 'em going.

In this act when a communist comes on it, and utters the first word of his speech, "Workers—" be sure and have the pack go for him with fury—the politicians and newspapermen well to the fore.

At the end of the act when a reporter explains his prostitution by saying "economic determinism"—be sure and see that he wears a sheepish grin.

Remember, Mr. Director, this is the Great American Drama.

PREVENT THIS HORROR!

Colonel D. P. Bloch, of the French army, paints a picture of the "next war" calculated to give one the horrors. Yet he is writing in the coldest technical terms, and much of what he sees for future conflicts would have been witnessed in the last one had it lasted a few months longer.

The first thing to realize is that in the "next war" there will be no "fronts." Attacks will be delivered by airplane hundreds of miles behind the frontier. Next, there will be no non-combatants; every one will be swept into the war machine, and every one will be in danger.

If the World War had lasted till the spring of 1919, the German trenches would have been drenched with "lacrimite," a deadlier gas than any yet used, and one defying all then known forms of protection.

This gas was the invention of an American college professor, and its manufacture would have been on a quantity basis of several thousand tons per week by March 1919.

On the other hand, Ludendorff had all plans laid to destroy Paris and London by a rain of "electron bombs," chemical fire makers which will start a blaze in anything burnable.

Colonel Bloch sees the American and German inventions combined in the next war; fire bombs used to drive people into the streets, and gas bombs to overcome or kill them when in the open.

It would be totally impossible to fit out a whole population with gas masks and train them in the use of such devices. Even if defense is found against one gas, another may be invented, and a week or day of its free use before the defense against it is found, may be sufficient to wipe out all resistance to it and win the war.—THE TAILOR.

1914-1917

—1914—

The strife-torn sun sank in the west
Amidst a hue and cry,
The sky was streaked with fore-telling scarlet,
As thru the trees the wind did sigh.

—1915—

Darkness, darkness, wrapped the earth as if in
Foreboding mantle.
As storm raged, the thunder pealed, the
Lightning flashed;
Rain came down in torrents; some stately trees
Were felled;
In troth the fiends of hell itself had met
And clashed.

—1916—

No moon, no stars, no faint ray of hope,
When thru the heavy laden clouds came breaking
A maiden
Yea, and dressed in a scarlet cloak;
And in her mad rush toward the earth her fiery
Locks were shaking.

—1917—March—

It struck, and its red embers filled the dark
And gloomy night.
But as all nights give way when they are spent,
The gray, astonished dawn came o'er and sighed
When such a fury, such confusion it beheld.

—1917—November—

But lo, before the scarlet-tinted morning star
Had kissed away the dew
A new, a brighter, reddish sun arose from
Eastern shores.
And those set like a ruby jewel within the blue
It smiled, it laughed, the earth did glow
As from the heavenly heights the golden sunshine
Poured.

— I. J. SPENCER.

Chao-Ting Chi Asks "Hands Off" Policy for China

AN appeal for the support and friendship of organized labor of this country in the movement started in China by the organized labor forces of that country for liberation and the right of self-government without outside interference, was made before the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday, April 17th, by Chao-Ting Chi, a representative of the Chinese Nationalist Party. He asked that labor in this country protest against the sending of American warships to China to assist Great Britain in her imperialistic program.

Mr. Chi was sent to the meeting by the Chicago office of the Kuo Min Tang (Chinese Nationalist Party) at 259 West 22nd Street.

Desired Liberation.

IN his speech, which met with the evident approval of the delegates, Mr. Chi said that the position of the Chinese Nationalist Party was that it desired the liberation of the Chinese from the outside domination.

"The Chinese liberal movement has been misrepresented," said the speaker. "It is nothing more than the Chinese movement for independence against the oppression of imperialism, and native militarism against the Chinese people. The movement is supplied with funds by the Chinese labor movement, and because of the Chinese trade unions, it has been able to carry on so far.

Forced Unequal Treaties.

"FOR the past eighty years the powers have forced on China all kinds of unequal treaties. What are they? I will make a few simple explanations of a few of them. It would take me hours to explain all of them. I will illustrate by suggesting that foreign warships be sent up the Mississippi river to St. Louis to threaten to bombard the city, or into Chesapeake Bay to threaten your national capital at Washington.

"If that thing came to America just what would you feel about it? They send warships into the interior provinces of China whenever they feel like it. They say that they do it to protect their citizens. Well and good. Their citizens deserve protection. But I will explain how the Blue Express, a train that runs from Peking to Hankow, was captured by a group of Chinese bandits. Quite a number of foreigners were captured and kidnaped. They were taken into the mountains and held for ransom. This made the foreign countries from which they came angry, and they forced the Chinese government besides apologizing, to pay each one of the persons kidnaped and held prisoner $250 for every day of confinement on the hill. The Chinese government had to accede to the demands and had to pay that sum to each of the prisoners for each day of confinement.

Chinese Life Valued At $25.

"A few days later on the streets of Shanghai a foreign automobile killed a Chinese. I believe the victim was a woman. The case was brought to the mixed court in Shanghai and the driver of the automobile was judged by his own people in Shanghai. He had to pay $25 for the life of that Chinese. If the life of a Chinese is worth only $25 and the liberty of foreigners is worth $250 a day, that's the kind of situation the unequal treaties have forced on China.

"They claim that they send warships to protect their citizens but they use this as a shield to demand special privileges. The Chinese labor unions are against all kinds of oppression. We don't want your money, but we do want your help. In a few years the trade union movement has grown from nothing to a membership of one and one-half million.

Members of Labor Movement Guide.

"IN China they lack military maps, and guides are used in their place. The members of the labor movement act as guides for the soldiers of the liberalist movement. No Chinese people will serve as guides to the northern militarists, but serve as guides for the revolutionary army. That is the reason that they are able to gain through surprise attacks. If anybody in China seeks to destroy the labor movement, he cannot succeed, but if he supports the labor movement, he will succeed. Success depends upon working with organized labor. The imperialists have tried to destroy the Chinese liberation movement and have tried to provoke the Russians are attacking northern China. The imperialists are led by Great Britain and Japan and they are trying also to involve the United States in this war against China.

"The movement is not Bolshevik in its nature. It is not against the interests of the workers in the West.

"IN case the Chinese liberalist movement is not crushed we will set up our own government and stop the exploitation of Chinese labor. The Chinese government will support the Chinese trade unions, and force the capitalist to give higher wages. We do not want to reduce the standard of western workers to the level of Chinese workers, but we do want to raise the standards of our own workers so that they are comparable with your standards.

"What we hope you will do is that the American workers will protest against the sending of American warships to China, because of their own as well as our interests. We do not want this country to play into the hands of the British imperialists, but to try and stop a world war, and we want you to do this for your own interests."

On the Screen

"Five Days in Paris," a French comedy film starring Nicholas Rimsky, the Russian screen star, will be presented at the Times Square Theatre for one day only, tomorrow (Sunday), under the direction of the Equitable Film Company of Paris. This is the premiere American showing of the film. This picture has been showing in Paris, London and Vienna because of its novel comedy.

"Annie Laurie," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new picture from an original story by Josephine Lovett, with Lillian Gish in the title role, will begin an engagement at the Embassy Theatre, next Wednesday evening. Norman Kerry, Hobart Bosworth, David Torrence, Creighton Hale, and Frank Currier are in the supporting cast.

Colleen Moore's newest film now in production is "Naughty But Nice," adopted by Carey Wilson from Lewis Allen Browne's "The Bigamist." Supporting Miss Moore are Donald Reed, Claude Gillingwater and Kathryn McGuire.

Constance Talmadge's next picture for First National will be "Breakfast Before Sunrise."

Richard Barthelmess is planning his next appearance with "The Patent Leather Kid," prepared by Winifred Dunn from Rupert Hughes' story.

Gertrude Atherton's novel "The Crystal Cup" will be adapted for the screen by Garrett Fort for First National. Fort is responsible for the recent adaptation of "White Gold."

EDMUND LOWE



As Sergeant Quirt in the screen version of "What Price Glory" at the Sam H. Harris theatre.

Clemens Kranss, conductor and director of the municipal opera at Frankfurt-am-Main, will come here as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra in the latter part of next season. Mr. Kranss will conduct the Symphony during March, following Fritz Busch, Osaip Gabrilowitsch and Walter Damrosch.

Anna Duncan will give a second dance recital on Sunday evening, May 22 at the Guild Theatre.

Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia orchestra, has been granted a leave of absence for the season of 1927-1928.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, beginning next fall, will give a series of seven subscription concerts with soloists on three Wednesday and four Friday evenings.

The New York Symphony Society is making plans to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary next season. Leopold Damrosch directed the first concert of the orchestra in Steinway Hall on Fourteenth Street, fifty years ago.

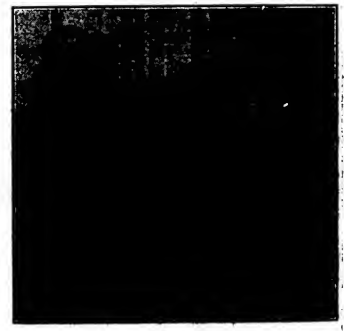
MUSIC

Alice Paton, soprano, will make her debut at Town Hall Monday evening, in a diversified program of Italian, French, German and English songs, including the aria from "Lucrezia Borgia."

Emanuel Zetlin, violinist, and Frank Sheridan, pianist will appear in joint recital Sunday afternoon at Town Hall. The program includes three Sonatas; the D Minor, Op. 108 by Brahms; B-flat Major (Kochel No. 378), Mozart; B Minor, Respighi.

R. F. Quinn, baritone, will give his song recital next Tuesday night at Town Hall.

CUBAN PRESIDENT MEETS BILL



Snapshot of President Gerardo Machado of Cuba, left, being welcomed to Chicago by "Big Bill" Thompson, mayor.

DRAMA

Paul Green Writer of American Folk-Plays

THE author of "In Abraham's Bosom," which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for 1926, is called a "Trail-breaker in the literature of the South" by Frederick Koch, the founder of the Carolina Playmakers—a little theatre group whose fame has spread some distance from Carolina, where the organization first produced Paul Green's folk plays.

The young instructor of philosophy in the University of North Carolina, was born on a farm in Harnett County in Eastern Carolina. "He is as much a part of North Carolina" continues Mr. Koch, "as the soil from which he springs. His plays are as indigenous as the pine tree to his sand-hills. Like the tree his roots strike deep. And from the raw materials of the land he draws forth the life itself in authentic folk-plays. His first play produced by our Carolina Playmakers, 'The Last of the Lowries,' a romantic tragedy of the Croatan outlaws of Robeson County, was drawn from materials familiar to him since his earliest childhood. The play stirred the audience strangely. Here was a sound artist—a new playwright of tragic power and poetic impulse."

A man of imagination, with a strong yearning for beauty, the glamor and adventure of old tales find colorful expression in his plays. And there is a lyric note, too, intrinsic in Green's dramatic writing—as in the weird strains of the pirate chantey of Bloody Ed in the "Blackbeard" play, and in the strange music of the white lady at the spinet in "The Old Man of Edenton." None the less is this true of his starkly realistic dramas. Of the repressed yearnings and of bitter revolt. The twilight singing of the fieldhands in the bleak tragedy of the tenant-farm preacher in "The Lord's Will," and the songs of the young folks enjoyin' themselves on Christmas Eve in "Old Wash Lucas," translate the neglected lives of the drab scene to the serene rhythm of art.

Paul Green is profoundly interested in the creation of a Negro theatre. He is one of the foremost workers in this field today. Such plays as "White Dresses," "Sam Tucker," "The End of the Row," "The Hot Iron," "The No 'Count Boy" and "In Abraham's Bosom," have made a distinctive contribution to our contemporary drama. They reveal an almost uncanny insight into the character of the negro and a rare feeling for the imagery and the melody of his race life.

SYLVIA FIELD



In "Broadway," the Jed Harris hit now in its ninth month at the Broadhurst theatre.

Theatre Guild to Do O'Neill's Newest Play

The Theatre Guild has acquired Eugene O'Neill's "Marco Millions" and will produce the play next season. Negotiations have been carried on with O'Neill, who is now in Bermuda. "Marco Millions" is that much discussed play which every important Broadway manager has had in his possession from time to time, but which they all relinquished because of what they considered the excessive cost of production. The version which the Guild has acquired has been revised by the author from his original drafts.

The play deals with the life and times of Marco Polo, and as O'Neill expresses it in the foreword to a published version issued by Boni & Liveright, is "an attempt to render poetic justice to one long famous as a traveler, unjustly world-renowned as a liar but sadly unrecognized by posterity in his true eminence as a man and citizen—Marco Polo of Venice." The title may be explained by Marco's devoted passion to the acquisition of money, a passion which grew and grew until he, too, could be counted as a possessor of millions. This is the first play of O'Neill's which has been published prior to the stage production. The Guild is planning to stage it in a most ambitious fashion. Two of his plays were revived this season, "Beyond the Horizon" and "Emperor Jones," but this will be the first new play for some time.

Proletarian Art Theatre To Give Benefit Tonight

The Proletarian Art Theatre will hold a great Festival for the benefit of the Imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, tonight at 8 P. M.

There will be recitations by A. Winogradive and Rubin Wandoff, well known artists of the Irving Place Theatre. The presentation of "The Simpleton," a special recitation by Baruch Lomed; Folk Songs by Mary Ginsberg; "The Awakening of China," by M. Malkin, and other numbers.

H. M. Wicks, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will deliver a special address. Uncle Sam (Liptzin) the Freiheit humorist will be chairman. Tickets at 50 cents can be obtained at the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, also at the Freiheit.

Gilbert and Sullivan fans will be pleased to hear that Robert Milton is planning to produce "Pullence" about May 16, with Vivian Hart in the title role.

Broadway Briefs

"In Abraham's Bosom," the Pulitzer prize play, will re-open at the Provincetown Playhouse tomorrow evening. Frank Wilson, who was in the previous presentation, will head the cast.

"A La Carte," Ronald Stewart's mid-summer revue, will come here sometime in August. In addition to sketches by George Kelly, the show will include Lyrics and music by Lorenz Hart and Richard Rodgers. Mabel and Karl Kruck and Norman Gregg. The cast will include Ray Fant, Harriet Hoctor, Chic Yorke, Rose King and William Holbrook.

William A. Brady has a new farce, "Uppercuts," by N. C. Fowler and C. W. Bell, which he will try out next month. Bell is the author of "Tucker, Bedroom and Bath" and other farces popular some seasons back.

An East Side Incident

By MAX GELTMAN

It was a warm spring day. The sun was beaming down upon all with a gay refulgence. The venders of fruits and vegetables on the lower east side of New York were about earlier than was their usual wont, adding an oriental touch to the already pleasant oriental weather.

Fruits and spices from the South and Far East were sold here. Dates and figs and nuts and pineapples wafted up their fragrance to a rising multitude ready for work. The quaint cackling of the Yiddish dialect, the pleasant strains of exhilarated, brass-buttoned, red-necked defenders of the law.

* * *

There was a bearded old Galician Jew. He couldn't quite see the sense in giving away money just for the privilege of being stationed. He'd rather ply his trade on the move, anyhow. If business was done in one place he'd move on—relying on the sign to tell the price while he'd merely shout "Apples, apples"—the pronunciation of which luckily being the same in Jewish as in English.

His cart this morning was well filled with apples; each one of which sat back on a down of fluffy tissue paper. Some sold for one cent, others for three cents and the largest and most succulent sold for a nickel. These nickel apples were always adorned to with an extra brush of the already shining sleeve.

It was yet too early to shout out his wares. Housewives were just barely being seen on the streets—and it was from them—and not from the occasional passerby that one earned a living. The sun's rays striking the blood-red apples set up a radiant reflection. The five cent apples were again dusted off—one was taken up, blown on and rubbed severely against the right sleeve.

"Apples, apples"—faintly—just to be prepared for the later rush, Shapse gave voice to his calling. "Apples, apples"—Some one kidded him about his calling and he took the jest in the trade. He felt extremely happy. He lifted his left index finger and burrowing through the matted beard to his chin he would slowly pull strands of yellow-gray hair therefrom. A pleasant feeling. He liked it—and it was only when Shapse was happy that he did that.

* * *

The city began to hum. Trucks honked their way through the narrow, push-cart lined streets. Wives —short, squat, amiable—with their large buying bags made their appearance on the streets. In crescendo-like fashion the voices of the hawksters began to make themselves heard.

"Three pounds little women for a quarter," some robust wag in Yiddish bellowed forth.

"Apples, apples"—

Onions, carrots, dates, beans, spices, figs, potatoes, watermelons, bananas—a medley of fruits and vegetables—each had their selling representative here crying forth the mouth-watering virtue of each concomitant with the meagerness of the price.

"Apples, apples"—

"Keep moving there. Come on, get off the corner!"

The sensation of a prod in the small of the back. Shapse looked up scared.

He motioned with his hands for his mightiness in blue to allow him just to finish his sale. The prodding became a little more intense.

"Come on, get a move on—"

Shapse nodded his head and smiled affably. "Yeh, yeh, yeh"—in soothing apologetic inflection. Couldn't the representative of the law see that he meant to move on just as soon as he finished the sale?

Shapse felt just a bit nervous. The balancing stick would not come out as it usually did. He was conscious of a multitude of eyes staring in his direction. A small crowd had gathered.

"Snap into it"——

The stick came loose—and dropped to the ground. Shapse held on to the cart with one hand while he lowered his body to reach for the stick—. The policeman's stick which had been beating a slight tatoo on the edge of the cart suddenly thrust itself forward and—at first slowly, then a little faster the cart went reeling down the avenue till it veered in crazy fashion and hit up against the curb. Apples went flying in all directions. Some of the crowd laughed; others were but mildly concerned while some muttered strange oaths that even the foreign ears of one of New York's finest couldn't misinterpret.

* * *

Shapse stood up slowly—very slowly. His eyes became glazed. As if in the distance he could see a line of round red apples rolling slowly down the car tracks. He made no effort to go after them. It was like a dream. A sad dream from which he wished to awaken. A bitter feeling filled his soul. Directly in front of him he could make out a gargantuan apparition in blue. The people were crowding in. Rage, bitter rage, the rage of one caught in a trap came over him. A passing street car clanged its way through the mob and pieces of apple flew in all directions. A babble of voices and an old man trying to think. "Come on"—that gruff, hateful voice again. Shapse lifted his head and his jaundiced face stared up into the red corpulent face of the policeman. Hate—blind rage—and Shapse gathered the mouthful of saliva which had been choking him and ho spat fully against the well stuffed uniform in blue.

* * *

For almost two months Shapse was missed in the markets of the east side. When he came back, his gait was slower—his apples were not as assiduously looked after as before—no more did he shout "apples, apples"—. His eyes were ever on the qui vive for one of those blue-uniformed, brass-buttoned, red-necked defenders of the law.

BRONX WORKERS SPORTS CLUB

By I. KURLAND.

One of the most exciting and lively games ever played in the Bronx was held at 4 o'clock on April 3rd, at Crotona Park Soccer Field. The first team of the newly formed Bronx Workers' Sports Club, "The Red Jerseys" played the first team of the Bronx Sports Club. This match, in which the two best selected teams of the Bronx participated, gave a real thrill to the spectators. The number exceeded 600 and many of them came to see the "Red Jerseys" play.

The spectators displayed enthusiasm and interest in the game and appeared to side with the Bronx Workers.

It was at last that the score of the game was 3—3, the Workers' team outplayed its opponent in the technic of the game and skill in handling the ball. The first half of the game passed with the right half of the Bronx Workers scoring a goal from a penalty kick. During the second half the Bronx Sports scored a goal from a corner. A few minutes later the right out of the Bronx Workers scored the second goal, which was accompanied by a long applause and cheers lasting for about three minutes.

Two minutes before the end of the game the Bronx Sports scored a second ball, which was illegal according to soccer rules. The Bronx Workers consented to that goal because they do not play for the sake of scoring only, but for the sake of sports and good sportsmanship. Consequently the score was 3—3.

The last issue of the "Soccer Weekly" has announced that International Stars participated in the game as the Bronx Workers team because the players did make a very good impression.

A successful dance given by the Bronx Workers' Sports Club on April 9, was another factor which helped to make this organization known in the Bronx. In spite of the short existence and other obstacles which the club had to overcome in its process of organization, the affair proved to be a tremendous success. Over three hundred and fifty young workers were present. Many sports and other organizations came in a body.

The organization tried to accomplish the following three items thru the dance.

1.—To acquaint the Bronx working youth with the organization.

2.—To enrich its treasury and thereby put the club on a firm financial basis.

3.—To acquaint the workers with our idea of sports as a workers basis as opposed to the usual practice of the bourgeois sport. The latter was well explained by a member of the club, who in a few words outlined the aims and purposes of the Bronx Workers' Sports Club.

THE CHINESE "REDS" SPEAK

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Now by the turmoil you have made
With murderous greed thru countries,
Now by the blood upon your blade,
We rise against your tyrannies.

O bring your workers to these shores
Where Vanguards of The Dawn await
To tell them only peace endures
When Working Men control the State.

Come, let your toilers breathe the air
Of Communism blowing free;
We'll send them back—O never fear!
To strike a blow for liberty.

It will not be our allan feet,
It will not be our foreign cries
That thunder down your damned elite
When, bathed in blood, the System dies.

But English hands all rough with toil
Shall wield the blades and point the gun
When surging from the mills, the soil,
The task of Labor is begun.

And gaunt Americans shall seize—
Americans by right and worth—
The cause of all their miseries
And trample it into the earth.

And "Nordic" hands shall raise the Red
Victorious Banner to the sky,
By Labor's world-wide unity!
And yellow, white, and black be wed

THREE REVOLUTIONS IN ONE

(Continued from Page Three)

Hankow was captured the workers organized in unions won their demands after a brief strike by reducing the working day from 16 hours to 10 and 12 hours per day, and raised their wages from $1.50 to $3.75 per month. This is a tremendous gain for Chinese workers. The capitalists within the Party do not like it. But the workers in alliance with the peasants compose the essential force of the revolution, hence the workers must be retained at the expense of the capitalists.

Party Goes Toward Left.

Thus gradually the Kuomintang party purges itself of the exploiting classes and becomes the party of the producing masses whose interest lies in their emancipation not only from the military bandits, not only from the imperialist robbers but their interest lies in overthrowing their own native capitalist class and administer the land and its riches for the benefit of those who toil and produce all wealth by applying their labor power to their natural environment.

Workers of World Must Aid China.

The workers of the world owe a duty to their Chinese comrades in their struggle against tremendous odds. Because they are fighting the battle of all labor. The capitalists know this very well, this is why they stand united, ready to let loose all forces of destruction to devour the Chinese masses and drown their revolution in blood.

Every workers' organization should pass the resolution adopted by the English Independent Labor Party. Not only that, but organized labor must demand the withdrawing of the warships from Chinese waters and the recognition of the Hankow Nationalist Government. If this is not done now when each worker who remained silent in this hour of crisis will be responsible for the world slaughter the Imperialist Powers are preparing now.



Text of the Note from the Soviet Union to the Peking Government

Moscow, 11th April 1927.

ON the 9th April the following note signed by Comrade Litvinov dealing with the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking was handed to the ambassador of the Peking government in Moscow, Tchen:

In connection with the raid by armed soldiers of the army of Chang Tso-lin and by the Peking police upon the rooms of the military attache of the Soviet embassy in Peking and upon the living rooms of the employes of the embassy, I have the honor of requesting you to refer the following to the Peking cabinet:

1. Supplementing the note of the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Peking, Tcherny, of the 6th of April of this year, informing the Peking Peking cabinet of the shameful raid upon the rooms of the military attache and upon the living rooms of the employes of the embassy, and of the fact that many of the employes were arrested, maltreated and their living rooms searched and plundered, it has since been ascertained upon the basis of the information at present in our hands that the living rooms and the bureau of the military attache were searched, plundered partly destroyed by fire, despite all protests. Similarly, the living rooms of the employes of the embassy were demolished and plundered. A number of employes were arrested, some of them were beaten and subjected to other violence and to derision. The names of all the arrested have not yet been ascertained as the armed police and soldiers permit no one to enter the court where the living rooms of the military attache and the employes of the embassy are situated, and the police have up to the present not published any such list. At the moment, armed soldiers and police are still occupying all the rooms, both of the military attache and of the employes of the embassy.

2. The raid carried out by the Peking authorities is an unheard of violation of the most elementary extra-territorial rights recognized by all nations. The original supposition put forward by the ambassador of the Peking government in Moscow, Tchen, that the whole affair was a raid by common robbers and not a search carried out by the state police, has now been proved, by the receipt of the note of the foreign minister in Peking Wei Chiao-tu of the 8th April, to be incorrect. The commissariat for foreign affairs was inclined to accept the supposition of Tchen as being the most probable, for it could not assume that persons authorized to carry out the will of the Peking cabinet could commit such actions as those set out in the note of the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Tcherny and referred to above i. e. the arrest and maltreatment of employes of the Soviet embassy, the demolition of the bureau of the military attache, the searching and plundering of the Russian trade mission and of the greater part of the living rooms of the employes of the embassy situated next to the latter. It can now be stated definitely that the actions termed by Tchen a robber raid, were carried out by soldiers and by the Peking police upon the orders of the Peking government. Such violence is absolutely without precedence for two states maintaining official relations with each other.

3. If the Peking government supposed that it was carrying out a raid upon a building belonging directly, as stated in the note of the Peking government, to the complex of the Soviet embassy, then it had not the right to do so without first informing the Soviet embassy. The police and the soldiers carrying out the raid did not merely refuse representatives of the embassy the right to enter the territory being searched and plundered, but even refused this right to the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Tcherny himself. Such an attitude can only be explained by a wish of the Peking cabinet for the violence and plundering of its agents to take place in the absence of any official personages. Only the completely improbable and unbelievable statement of the Peking government that weapons and documents were found during the course of the searches, proving that an insurrection was being prepared, explains why the raid upon the rooms of the military attache and upon the rooms of the employes of the embassy took place under such extraordinary circumstances. For under such circumstances, when all possibility was removed of even the most elementary control and registration of the confiscated property, there is no guarantee whatever that the things allegedly "found" and which can be utilized by hostile foreign powers who inspired and sanctioned the raid on the 6th April, were actually found in the rooms raided.

4. If the Peking cabinet had discovered that Chinese citizens were present upon the territory directly belonging to the Soviet embassy, Chinese citizens who in the opinion of the Peking cabinet conducted an activity hostile to the interests of the latter, then it had the possibility and it was its duty to inform first of all the embassy of the Soviet Union. However, the Peking government considered it to be more correct in these circumstances, to direct itself to the diplomatic corps in Peking and, in agreement with the Dutch ambassador, Udendeyk, to violate the extra-territorial rights of the military attache, to use violence against employes of the embassy of the Soviet Union and to plunder and demolish their living rooms. The co-operation between the soldiers and police of the Peking government with the representatives of the diplomatic corps throws light upon the real motives of the unheard of violence and the violation of elementary extra-territorial rights and supplies the best evidence concerning those in whose interests this violence was committed.

The Soviet government emphatically protests against the above mentioned acts of violence and violation of normal rights and considers it necessary to insist upon the fulfillment of the following elementary demands:

a) The Chinese military troops and police must be immediately withdrawn from the rooms of the military attache, of the employes of the embassy and of the trade mission.

b) All the arrested employes of the Soviet embassy and of the economic institutions of the Soviet Union must be immediately released.

c) All documents removed from the rooms of the military attache must be immediately returned.

d) Personal effects, money, household goods, books and other objects confiscated or stolen by the police and the military must be returned to their owners immediately.

The Soviet government considers it necessary as a sign of protest to recall its Ambassador Teberny and the whole staff of the embassy from Peking and to leave only a staff necessary to carry out consular functions, until the above demands shall have been fulfilled.

The Soviet government limits itself to the above elementary demands which in no way are calculated to humiliate the Peking government. Every imperialist government whose representatives had been subjected to similar violence would have answered with the sharpest reprisals. The Soviet government which has sufficient means at its disposal to exercise reprisals, declares however that it has no intention whatever of taking such measures.

The Soviet government is well aware that irresponsible circles amongst the foreign imperialists wish to provoke the Soviet Union into a war. The Soviet government is well aware that the Peking cabinet was the instrument of foreign imperialist circles. However, in its policy, the Soviet government is guided only by the interests of the toilers of the whole world, including the interests of the masses of the Chinese people and the working masses of all countries. In answer to the Peking provocation which was intended to worsen the international situation and to turn the de facto military operations already begun by certain imperialists powers against China, into a new world war, the Soviet government declares that it will permit itself to be provoked by no one and will fight for the cause of peace between the nations with all the means at its disposal. The Soviet government does not doubt for one moment that its efforts for peace will receive the unanimous support of the toilers, in all countries including particularly the peoples of China and of the Soviet Union.

Creators of Wealth

Spring-cold but the promise of warmth
a bright sun, mellow, a blue sky
only sparrows chirping
only the pattern of stone and brick and tile
static ornaments to break the hardness of walk and wall

trees pregnant with budding leaves are gone
spring in the city of steel and stone and men

building time
men weaving homes against the sky
steel girders the warp
steel girders the woof
shuttles of steel weaving a black intricate pattern into the blue
with bodies of steel for strands

Loud are the voices of the builders
above the restless motors of automobiles jammed into unwilling line
above the clamor of horns, the grating of metal wheels on the resisting track
rise the voices of the builders

the shattered air vibrates
to the rasp of the riveters hammer
locking girder to girder
with fingers of scorching metal

shriek of the crane hoisting rafters and men
alternate loads up to the dizzy heights
framework for mountains, hives of masonary, shelter for millions

sing . . for spring is in the air
sing . . for men have learned how to fashion mountains for home

Slaves have built monuments before
bent quivering backs to whips
laid stone on stone that pyramids might rise
honor to vanity of kings

the builders mistrust their strength
the creators of mountains . . the welders of metal
the harnessers of wind and water
go harnessed willingly like oxen
they are afraid

Spring . . cold but the promise of warmth
a bright sun, mellow, a blue sky
sing together
your voices will eclipse the tap tap tap of the riveters hammer
together your voices will rise above the whistle of the crane
hoisting steel and men to grapple against the sky

weld yourselves together, welders of many metals
weavers of stone and steel . . . creators of cities

weld and weave your millions of bodies into a mighty pattern
fuse and pour your voices into a mighty shout

join hands one with another until you encircle the earth
take what you have created .

—MARGARET GRAHAM

The COMRADE
Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION
Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

BOYS' WEEK

By H. L. H., New York City.

Beginning with May 9, we are going to have Boys' Week. It is going to last one week up to May 16. On May 16 there is going to be a big parade, the Boys' Week Parade.

Boys' Week is supposed to be for the benefit of the boys. But who is behind Boys' Week, who is organizing it? Some rich millionaires and bosses who make millions of dollars out of child labor and don't care if the children grow up ignorant and exploited. Also the school authorities whose job it is to train the minds of the workers' children with all kinds of lies that will make them obedient to the bosses. Also the government which is the worst enemy of the workers because it is always on the side of the bosses and always against the workers. When the bosses, the Board of Education, and the government are backing up a thing it shows that thing is bad for the workers and workers' children.

Also what does Boys' Week do? It makes the children feel that the government and the bosses are good to them and doing them good things and so it makes them forget that the bosses and the government are their enemies. It makes the children think the bosses and the school authorities and the government are their friends. This is not true; they are their worst enemies. And that's why Boys' Week is a very bad thing for the workers.

Workers' children! Learn the truth about Boys' Week. It's all a scheme to fool you.

OUR LETTER BOX

TEACHER LIES ABOUT RUSSIA

Dear Comrades: One day my geography teacher began to tell about Soviet Russia. She said it was a happy country and the people were wild and ignorant. She said that they were not educated and they were so wild that they killed the last czar. She said that the people couldn't read so they had to put pictures on the letter instead of letter. For example, if they want to say where they got a picture of a hat. I think this is all a lie. She said that even though they have a government it's no good because the people are wild and by all owning business together they have to go to ruin. I think that Soviet Russia is no use. I was going to stand up and tell her that Soviet Russia's government was GOOD, but good for the WORKERS and not for the big bosses like in U. S. So I kept quiet.

A. Y.

SHE HATES ALL PRIESTS

Dear Comrade: I am sending you ten cents for literature bottom. But I am afraid that they will come too late.

We have a new teacher, but we don't salute the flag. Her name is Mrs. Ruth Flurnoy. Our last teacher died and I was to her funeral. She was a great fool because she told such lies. I hate all priests.—EVELYN R. CARLIAS.

MY SCHOOL

By IRVING K.

In my school the principal is trying to organise Junior Scout Troop." One boy who is already a Scout tried to get me to belong, but I said nothing doing. I don't believe in it. Those Scouts almost said, "Don't try to bring him in the troop, he is a Socialist." That just shows how afraid they are of the Socialists.

I believe a troop of Pioneers here in Brownsville which I belong. We are trying to get all the workers' children who are in the Boy Scouts into the Pioneers when they really belong.

SUBSCRIBE SUB BLANK

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Issued Every Month.

A PROTEST STORM!



(By L. Laukkonen)

Workers from all over the world are protesting against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

SACCO AND VANZETTI

By SOPHIE TROTSKY—Brownsville Pioneer.

Two freedom fighters, two men of iron
Are sentenced to their doom.
Shall we let this injustice pass thru
When the nation is still in bloom?
Shall these who fought for workers
And workers, yes, we are,
Lay their lives because the shirkers
Are thirsty for human gore?
Or perhaps we should let those
Who live on our sweat
Silence two of our defenders.
Brave Sacco and Vanzetti. And yet:
Thru iron bars
Thru prison walls
Their messages they still send
"Comrades fight onward for your rights
Fight comrades, till the end!"
Can "THEY" silence such strong voices
That reach so far and near
Can that mask of justice and freedom
Confuse us us to fear?
Or shall we tear that mask asunder
And see our brothers there
Come comrades choose, and choose the latter.
On to one great victory!

CAN YOU DRAW?

Besides articles, poems, jokes, riddles, puzzles, etc., all comrades are also invited to send in drawings and cartoons. Drawings about school—about the workers and the bosses, and especially about workers' children, are wanted. All good ones will be printed. If you can draw, let's see it. Send all drawings and cartoons to the Pioneer Editorial Committee.

FROM PIONEER TO PIONEERS

By JOSEPH SHERMER.

Come Pioneers from all the land,
Come on along, and we'll join hands;
We will dance and help the workers all,
Before our hands each boss will fall.

NOTICE!!!

Have you sent for your free copy of the Young Comrade? If not, why not? Grab that pencil and write to the Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City for a free sample copy of the Young Comrade.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?



All children who go to school are invited to give their answers to the above question.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 12 is: THE WORKERS AND CHILDREN ALL OVER THE WORLD HOPE THAT THE CHINESE PEOPLE WILL GET RID OF THEIR OPPRESSORS AND ESTABLISH A SOVIET CHINA. Those whose answers were right are:

Nicholas Gapanovich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vesr Rosinsky, New York City; Mae Malyk, New York City; Celia Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; A. Backer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 11

Henry Cartier, Jr., Connorville, Ohio; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; Sarah Weiss, Minneapolis, Minn.; Hilda Wolf, Baltimore, Md.; Elsie Rogoff, Detroit, Mich.; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Helga Rose, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 10

Gera Gresto, Springfield, Ill.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Lux Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Bob Export, Petaluma, Cal.; Becky Export, Petaluma, Cal.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 13

This week's puzzle spells the name of one of the men who was recently sentenced to die for a crime that he never committed. Can you guess his name?

My first letter is 4 times in MASSACHUSETTS but not once in Italy.
My second is in VANZETTI but not in MUSSOLINI.
My third is in COMRADE but not in FOE.
My fourth is in CAPITALIST but not in DOUGH.
My fifth is in INNOCENT but not in STRESS.
My whole is a name for you to guess.
Send all answers to Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address, and the number of the puzzle.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

By MARTIN GREEN.

The difference between a fat capitalist and a skinny worker is that a fat capitalist is a rich guy who always says "get to work," and has always hot times and always eats which makes him fat. But the skinny worker is always working and does not get enough money to eat and is skinny.

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued)

While the dog was running restlessly back and forth to find a safe place, Benjamin sat on the bank of the river, letting his tired, burning feet hang in the water. Suddenly he was dreadfully frightened and drew his feet back hastily. A large pointed head thrust itself thru the water, a gigantic mouth opened, showing two rows of dreadful teeth, and a deep voice growled, "A fine morsel, just right for breakfast."

Benjamin screamed aloud and the dog came running quickly to him. The he was himself a little frightened, he whispered to Benjamin, "That is an alligator. Step back and let me speak to him."

The little boy obeyed and the dog addressed himself with cajoling courtesy to the alligator, saying, "Excuse us for having come to your kingdom, mighty lord of the river, but we are fleeing from evil people and know that you with your power will be good enough to defend us."

The alligator felt flattered, drew his gigantic mouth into a friendly grin, and replied politely, "You are a clever animal. I am truly more mighty than people, and," he agreed pensively, "neither are we as bad as they. But this creature that sat with his feet hanging in the water is also a human being. Then why is he running away from his brothers?" And the shiny, greenish eyes of the alligator looked distrustfully at the dog.

"You surely know, wise and mighty animal, that the rich people are merciless to the poor, as the they were the wildest beasts. That is because there is no more greedy animal than this man. He is never satisfied; he always wants more: food and drink and houses, bat above all, gold. That makes him so mean. My little friend is a poor child who must work for a rich man. He was torn away from his parents, and beaten until the blood flowed. I advised him to run away. And now we beg that you help us, for any moment the servants of the rich man may appear and capture my little friend."

(To Be Continued)

Three Revolutions In One

By SID BUSH

The spirit of solidarity expressed by the National Conference of the Independent Labor Party of England with the Chinese Revolution is a great forward step in the most important direction at the present time. It now devolves upon the workers of England to make this "spirit" of solidarity an actual empirical fact.

The I. L. P.'s resolution urges the British workers to refuse to fight in a war against China when the government declares one. That the workers refuse to produce munitions to be used in that war. That the workers refuse to load and transport munitions and troops to China.

Stop War on China.

The workers of the entire world are dutybound, to their Chinese comrades as well as to themselves, to pass similar resolutions and carry out the meaning of same to the last letter and dot.

The struggling Chinese masses deserve this solidarity because they have undertaken and are bravely carrying out the mission imposed upon them by the present historical epoch. A mission so tremendous in proportion and consequences that in ordinary slow development requires three revolutions to achieve the same results. For, unlike a highly developed capitalist country like the United States where the producing classes are exploited and oppressed by a native capitalist class, in China the toilers suffer cruel and vicious exploitation and merciless oppression under a triangular system of tyranny. And this struggle in China now means to overthrow with one powerful blow, one great revolution, three forms of historical regimes of tyranny, slavery, exploitation and bring about freedom for the producing classes.

Feudal Generals.

First, China has not yet shaken off entirely the feudal system of exploitation and oppression. Up to the time when the present liberation movement commenced its victorious march the country was divided amongst the most vicious coterie of bloody and merciless bandits that stalk on two legs.

There was the so-called "Central Government" in Pekin. Chang Tso-lin ruled in Manchuria. Yunan province had an autocratic potentate, Szechuan was blessed by the domination of three rival militarists, Wu Pei-fu controlled Honan Province and the greater part of the Upper Yangtze Valley, while Sun Chuan-fang controlled the lower Yangtze, and Chang Chung-chang ruled over Shantung. Feng Yu-hsiang controlled northwestern provinces around Mongolia, while in the south the Canton republican government flourished. Excepting the last two forces, that is, Feng Yu-hsiang and the Canton Republic, who are now the leaders of the liberation movement, China's masses bled, starved and writhed in agony under the iron heel of the Tuchunes, Tupans enumerated above.

Hired Soldiers Everywhere.

To maintain themselves as chieftains over their respective territories these rulers were compelled to surround themselves with bands of mercenaries. The rivalries between them led to costly wars, and consequently to destruction of lives and property, the interruption of enterprise in every field of endeavor where battles were raging. Not only that, but every defeated group of mercenaries in their march of retreat pillaged, looted, destroyed and killed along their route. Thus not only were the producing masses physically bled, their meager possessions looted and at times altogether destroyed but the needy expenses of these rival wars, the maintenance of the mercenaries and the various rulers' regimes, were borne by the masses of China so much so that many militarists collected taxes as far as 30 years in advance. Is it a wonder that thousands of poor Chinese rather than be victimized in this manner and starve to death turned to banditry themselves in their desperation?

Destroying Exploiters.

The present liberation movement is striking down these tyrants one by one and is bringing light and relief to the oppressed. It is striving to unite all of China into one whole nation and under one centralized and responsible government. This act is, in the first place, a revolution against the remnants of feudalism.

Second, China's division between hostile militarists was taken advantage of and perpetuated by the capitalist imperialists. While the former oppressed and tyrannized the Chinese masses the latter thru corruption, bribery and force took possession of the most important, most strategic and most valuable parts of the country.

The capitalists began their "civilizing" work last century in China by forcing the population to dope itself with opium. The Chinese people refused to be poisoned and even went so far, in order to save themselves from the degrading and ruinous effects of it, as to seize one of John Bull's steamers loaded with opium and dumped that abominable cargo into the water. Whereupon England's capitalist government declared war on China and at the point of the bayonet forced the Chinese to become drug fiends so that the English capitalists may grow fat on the profits derived from this shameful trade.

Not only that, to punish the Chinese for their impudence in refusing to be poisoned, the English took possession of the most important ports and cities along the Yangtze. And still the Chinese kept on fighting against the opium when in 1859 England



was joined by France, fought China and in its civilizing campaign burned the summer palace and destroyed the most valuable art treasures therein and forced the Chinese government to legalize the opium trade.

Conquered Best Seaports.

Not only did the opium wars force this drug upon the country but they definitely established the imperialists as super-rulers over China. Nineteen capitalist countries entered China like hungry wolves to devour it and they willingly succeeded. They took possession of 49 ports, the most valuable territories for commerce, industry, railways and mines, established their own rules and laws, forced loans upon China, levied indemnities upon the nation for not submitting willingly to the robbery of the Imperialists, took possession of the customs to enrich themselves at the expense of the Chinese government, at the same time to keep the latter in penury and force it to be dependent upon the good will of the imperialist robbers.

In taking possession of the most important industrial centers China's workers were not only filled with opium, not only were they treated like worthless animals socially, not only were they deprived of their rights politically, but they were mercilessly exploited in the industries.

Men, women and children were worked 16 hours a day and more for $1.50 per month. And when the workers asked for better conditions, human treatment and higher wages, and struck for it, they were shot down for it. In May 1925 not only were clubs, rifles and machine guns used against the textile strikers of Shanghai, but armored tank cars were let loose that crushed the bones of the strikers, crimsoned the streets with their blood and scattered the entrails of the victims in every direction as the heavy machine plowed its way thru the screaming mass of workers.

Against Foreign Tyranny.

Thus the present liberation movement, in seeking to drive out these imperialists, has declared a colonial peoples' revolution to end foreign tyranny in its territory.

Third, the Chinese toiling masses will not and must not stop at overthrowing feudalistic autocracy and capitalist imperialist plutocracy but will at the same time fight the third revolution and that is the overthrow of Chinese native capitalism and establish a Workers' and Peasants' Government. It is clearly to be seen that that is the direction the Chinese liberation movement is heading for.

When the present struggle first commenced the Kuomintang Party represented all discontented elements. First, the Chinese capitalists, who smarted under the domination of foreign imperialism. The former were discontented because the latter were the chief exploiters of the Chinese masses. Not only that but the native capitalists suffered also by the condition of the militaristic regimes which expressed itself in heavy taxation, interruption of trade, and quite often in the destruction of commodities and other property due to rival wars.

Middle Classes Join.

Second, the petty bourgeoisie who suffered from foreign imperialism as well as from the native richer class, and on top of that from the militarists. Third, the professional class, that sees China's agony and misery and having received its education mostly in Western Europe and America desired to achieve national unification and national independence under a republican form of government modelled after the lines of the U. S. or some other democratic bourgeois form of government.

Such a government would give the predominant class its rightful place in public life and full sway to their abilities which is under existing conditions impossible. Fourth, landlords who suffered thru rival wars, high taxes and imperialist exploitation. Fifth, the poor peasantry. And sixth, the industrial and city workers. The latter two were the greatest sufferers of all because these carry on their backs all those enumerated above and furnish the Pegasus with all their requirements to maintain their regimes and their wars. Hence these six main elements in Chinese life joined the Kuomintang Party.

Working Class Blunt.

Hint with the progress of the struggle the workers and peasants who supply the sinews of the revolution demanded some concessions, an amelioration of their miserable condition. The capitalistic elements within the Party refused to heed them and fought against the workers' and peasants' demands. Then the peasants began to revolt against the Party. Were the Party to accede to the suggestions of the upper classes within the organization then the revolution would lose its backbone, for without the peasants, who comprise between 85 and 90% of the population, the liberation movement would go down to defeat.

Thus the landlords within the party had to be dropped and the peasants retained. Now the farmers are organized in unions and thru their organized power reduced the exorbitant taxes upon their holdings. And whereas before, when farmers protested against high taxation they were executed, now it is the contrary, it is the gentry that is being arrested by the farmers and the Kuomintang helps them along.

Wherever the Nationalists capture a city an army of organizers are let loose to organize the workers in all trades and industries immediately upon the heels of organization a strike wave sweeps the city and thru their organized power the workers reduce their working hours and raise their wages. When

(Continued on Page Four)

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED; FOR FIVE DAYS WORK—NOT FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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MARINES CRUSH OUT NICARAGUAN INDEPENDENCE

ITALIAN MEETING CLOSES PASSAIC LABOR CAMPAIGN

"Vote for Labor Only!" Is Final Plea

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 8.—The labor campaign for Tuesday's election closed today with a big Italian meeting at Hodcarriers Hall, Oak St.

Saturday night a series of successful open air meetings were held in the working class sections of the city.

As at all previous meetings thousands of workers greeted the labor speakers with tremendous applause. Whenever a telling blow was delivered against the capitalist nominees it was enthusiastically received by the workers.

The speakers included Albert Weisbord, Emil Gardos and other local speakers. Oscar Fisher of the Young Workers' League, New York, also addressed the meeting.

How To Vote.

In a statement issued today by the labor campaign committee they remind the workers of Passaic, when casting their ballots on Tuesday, to vote only for the first three names—Bambach, Smelkinson and Weisbord.

"Place a cross next to the three labor candidates in the box headed 'first choice.' Ignore the rest of the ballot," the statement continues. "Do not vote for any second or third choices, or for any other candidates whatsoever. None of the other nominees represent labor.

"If you are a voter cast your ballot early and then see to it that all other citizens go to the voting places. Do not leave it until the last minute as something might prevent you from voting later in the day.

"Let Passaic roll up a large and significant vote for the workers' representatives."

Distribute 1,800 Daily Workers.

Five thousand copies of the Passaic election edition of The DAILY WORKER were distributed Saturday. They were eagerly grabbed by the workers who were glad to obtain them. Two of the distributors had their papers torn up by a drunken policeman who arrested them. Later they were released.

Several meetings will be held Monday as the campaign closes. Arrangements are being made to have several well known New York speakers present.

Navy Boosts Film And Vice Versa to Help Imperialism

The close connection between the United States navy and large business interests in the production of the latest Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer feature motion picture, "Convoy," According to the advertising it is reproduced with the co-operation of the U. S. navy and officially approved by Secretary Wilbur."

A complete tie-up exists between the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer exploitation of the picture and the United States navy recruiting campaign. In front of the Strand Theater, Broadway and 47th where the picture opened Saturday, a United States sailor is distributing thousands of leaflets advertising the picture. One side is devoted to the usual motion picture advertising spread, including the fact that the picture was made with the help of the navy.

The other side is an appeal for recruits for the navy with the address of the recruiting station at 34 East 23rd St., at the bottom. It says that the sailor will "see many places . . . not only does the scene change frequently but the nature of the work generally changes with the scene." The writer must have had the Nanking shelling in mind.

Can You Beat This?

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., May 8.—A local worker was killed in an industrial accident. At his funeral, attended by a few friends and the deceased man's wife with four small children, the clown of the cloth told them all: "God probably needed this man more than his family did."

Prosperity Increasing In Soviet Union Due to Growth in Production

MOSCOW, April 8.—Trade Commissar A. I. Rikoyan, speaking today before the All Union Bourse Conference stated that because certain branches of production are leaping ahead of all calculation, the Soviet Union is able to meet its obligations abroad and obtain new credits.

"Russia will export 100,000,000 gold rubles worth of oil this year, and 275,000,000 gold rubles worth of grain," he predicted. "The active trade balance is 58,000,000 gold rubles for the first half of the year and for the whole year a favorable balance of 15,000,000 is assured."

'THOSE BASTARDS' THAYER SAID OF SACCO, VANZETTI

Robert Benchley Tells of Judge's Prejudice

The most sensational of the affidavits submitted to Governor Fuller in proof that Judge Thayer was utterly biased against Sacco and Vanzetti during their trial, was signed by Robert Benchley, dramatic editor of "Life."

Benchley swears to conversations with a close friend of Thayer, who associated with him throughout the trial.

Benchley's affidavit reads:

"My name is Robert Benchley. I reside in the city of New York. I am dramatic editor of 'Life.' I was brought up in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, and am acquainted with many people there, among others with Mr. Loring Coes, with whom I have been on friendly terms for many years.

"In the year 1921, during the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti before Judge Webster Thayer, in the superior court at Dedham, Mrs. Benchley and I were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Loring Coes in Worcester. During this visit, on a day which I think must have been a Saturday or Sunday, I was sitting in an automobile with Mrs. Benchley and Mrs. Coes outside the Worcester Golf Club waiting for Mr. Coes to come out. When Mr. Coes came out and got into the automobile he told us what Judge Thayer, who was in the club, had just said in his presence and in the presence of several others about Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Those Bastards."

"The account by Mr. Coes of these remarks by Judge Thayer made a vivid impression upon my mind, and I remember them with considerable distinctness. Mr. Coes told us that Judge Thayer, whom he referred to as 'Web,' had just been telling what he, Judge Thayer, intended to do to Sacco and Vanzetti, whom Judge Thayer referred to as 'those bastards down there.' Mr. Coes said that Judge Thayer had referred to Sacco and Vanzetti as Bolsheviki who were 'trying to intimidate him,' and had said that he would get them good and proper' Mr. Coes said that Judge Thayer had told him and the other men that a bunch of parlor radicals were trying to get three guys off and to bring pressure to bear on the bench,' and that he 'would show them and would get those guys hanged,' and that he, Judge Thayer, 'would also like to hang a few dozen of the radicals.' Mr. Coes said that Judge Thayer added that 'no Bolsheviki could intimidate Thayer,' and that he added in substance that Worcester would be proud of having such a defender as Judge Thayer.

Make No Statement.

"I am informed and believe and allege that Mr. Coes has within a few days been requested by Mr. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, to make an affidavit as to the remarks of Judge Thayer which I have mentioned and has refused to do so on the ground that it is difficult for him to remember what happened so long ago, and that he is disinclined to make the effort because Judge Thayer is an old friend of himself and his family. I am also informed and believe and therefore allege that in October, 1926, Mr. Coes was thrown from his horse and sustained an injury from which he has not yet entirely recovered."

USSR ASKS PEACE, TRADE; BUT WON'T CHECK SOCIALISM

Pleads for High Wages; World Disarmament

GENEVA, May 8.—Indicating that the Soviet Union is willing to work and trade with the capitalist powers, but is absolutely unwilling to compromise its socialist program and bargain away the fruits of the revolution, Valerian Osinskl, chairman of the delegation of the Soviet Union to the World Economic Conference offered eleven suggestions for the stabilization of world economy at yesterday's session.

"The Soviet Union," he said, "is willing to grant the capitalist powers concession in return for credits."

Plead for Higher Wages.

The delegation of the Soviet Union, realizing that the contradictions of capitalism makes the capitalist powers unwilling and unable to accept most of the Soviet Union's suggestions made a plea for the re-establishment of the eight-hour day, complete liberty for trade union organizations, cancellation of the war debts, abolition of the disarmament, and the cessation of all forms of political and economic boycott against the Soviet Union.

Osinskl was the first delegate at the conference who made any appeal for the freedom for labor to organize and strike, or for higher wages and better working conditions.

Attacks Trusts.

Attacking the organization of European industries into huge international trusts, Osinskl said that competition between American and European industries combines will lead to severe slashes in the wages of workers. These six results, he said, would follow from the combination of European capitalist states, a plea for which was made by Louis Loucheur several years ago:

"1.—The stoppage of industrialization in agricultural countries which, under the pressure of stronger states, would be forced to lower their customs.

"2.—The maintenance of high tariffs by powerful nations, protection not being an arm that one denounces for abstract interests, above all when in the interest of a group of great enterprises.

"3.—The destruction of little states unable to play a role in the industrial cartels.

"4.—An increase of the struggle between American and European cartels.

"5.—Higher prices in Europe.

Trusts Would Lower Wages.

"6.—Greater pressure by the European manufacturers united in the cartel upon the working classes."

The suggestions offered by the Soviet delegation are as follows:

1.—The annulment of all war debts and all relative war payments, as a unique means of liquidating the contradictions inherited directly from the war.

2.—The increase of the salaries of industrial workers.

Want 8-Hour Day.

3.—The re-establishment of the eight-hour day and the introduction of a six-hour day in mines and other occupations harmful to health.

4.—The establishment of complete, real liberty for trade union organiza-

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COMMANDERS OF THE RED ARMY



Left: M. Unschlicht, vice chairman of the Military Council, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; and, Right: M. Voroshiloff, People's Commissar for War.

NATIONALIST TROOPS DEFEAT CHANG TSO LIN IN BIG DRIVE ON PEKING

U. S. District Attorney Aids Opium Smuggling; Paid for Running Guns to War Lords

HANKOW, May 8.—Hankow Nationalist troops are reported to have scored another victory over Chang Tso-lin's forces about 125 miles northwest of Hankow.

General Feng Yu-hsiang is said to be moving his troops in preparation for a flank attack on Chang.

Threaten Boycott.

LONDON, May 8. — Imperialist threats of a blockade do not perturb the Nationalist government, Michael Borodin told the correspondent of the "Daily Express" yesterday.

The Hankow government is willing to negotiate with the foreign powers, but threatens to declare a boycott should the foreign powers be maneuvered into a war on Nationalist China by the British die-hards.

Die-hard Policy.

It is believed here that the more moderate Chinese policies adopted by the other foreign powers, will force the die-hard Baldwin government to abandon its plans for a stiff ultimatum to China.

Japan, virtually bankrupt and fearful of a boycott has followed the lead of American finance capital into a policy of watchful waiting, leaving Great Britain isolated. If Great Britain follows the lead of the United States and Japan, it will not be because she has abandoned her plans for the partition of China. Alone, and facing the opposition of labor at home, the die-hard government finds war on China impossible.

Fear Nationalist Strength.

The rapidly growing strength of the Hankow Nationalists is also a potent factor in the change in imperialist policy.

Americans Smuggle Opium.

SHANGHAI, May 8.—The enormous and lucrative business which prominent Americans have been carrying on in opium-smuggling has been revealed in the trial of Leonard Goodwin, Hussar, American District Attorney for China.

Hussar was found guilty yesterday of "unlawfully and feloniously" destroying a book recording the trial of A. M. T. Woodward, wealthy American, at Bushire Persia for opium smuggling. Woodward paid Hussar $25,000 for destroying the evidence against him.

Aided Gun-Running.

The lucrative business that Hussar did protecting wealthy American smugglers was indicated by evidence at the trial showing that he was the possessor of large bank accounts, although his salary was only $1,000 a year. Hussar himself testified that Chang Tsung Chang, Shantungese war lord, had given him about $25,000 in commissions for introducing an Italian gun-runner who made a big sale.

Hussar was convicted yesterday and will be sentenced tomorrow.

Prepare Peking Attack.

HANKOW, May 8.—The position of the Hankow Nationalist government is stronger than most foreigners suspect.

With 100,000 troops, commanded by General Tang Shen-tse, thrown against Chang Tso-lin in southern Honan, with four well-trained and well-equipped armies marching against Canton and with General Feng holding more than a hundred thousand troops in reserve for an attack on Peking, the Hankow Nationalists occupy an extremely strong military position.

MIGHTY CHEER FOR FREE CHINA AT UNION SQUARE

Thousands Demand U.S. Withdraw Forces

"Hands Off China."

That demand, with a mighty roar that rolled across Union Square and beat upon the walls of high buildings to be re-echoed back, was the voice of New York labor Saturday afternoon.

Ten thousand hands shot up into the air, in accompaniment to the roar as three chairmen, presiding from as three platforms, put the question after the reading of a strongly worded resolution demanding that the United States government get its troops and warships out of China and allow the Chinese revolution to develop in its own way for the liberation of 400,000,000 workers and peasants.

One of Many Meetings.

Scores of brilliant banners and placards swayed, nearly 40 speakers representing every progressive element in the city, a crowd estimated between five and ten thousand, and squads of police joined on the warm spring May day in one of the great chain of demonstrations being held in every great city of the world, from Moscow, through Berlin and Paris to London and across the Atlantic to America.

From the three stands Chinese, Japanese, Porto Rican, Haitian, Negro, Italian and American speakers put the demands of the masses into words that rung through Union Square. An unending procession, of scarcely of men and women climbed the platforms. From Columbia Uni-

(Continued on Page Five)

UNION SQUARE SIDELIGHTS

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

Before the Union Square "Hands Off China" meeting opened Saturday afternoon, Capt. William E. Ward suggested to J. Cohen, a member of the arrangements committee the best locations for the three platforms.

* * *

Three little boys were present with the New Leader. But none were sold. They held a little confab near the bandstand and tried to decide why business was so slow.

* * *

On the other hand The DAILY WORKER also on sale were bought eagerly by hundreds of workers who were listening to the speeches. White, Negro and Chinese workers could be seen all eagerly holding their copies of the Daily.

* * *

Two Irish workers on their way to lunch were attracted by the crowd. Coming closer they read the placards with a great deal of enthusiasm. Especially those that attacked British imperialism. Turning to his friend, the other said: "Those English b—— they want to grab the whole world."

* * *

When the meeting closed at 3.30 than 2,000 persons assembled near the 25 patrolmen assembled near the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, fearing that the departing workers might cheer the Jewish Communist daily. But they were fooled, everyone leaving quietly.

* * *

When Juliet Stewart Poyntz was speaking Inspector McCormick, who was in charge of the police, asked Capt. Ward if that was "Elizabeth Flynn speaking."

COOLIDGE'S ENVOY TELLS LIBERALS U. S. WILL RULE; ALL MUST DISARM

Constitutional Forces, Finally Yield Before Menace of Whole U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The United States has decided to suppress the independence of Nicaragua by more active intervention of American marines and the assumption of police and other government functions.

The assent of General Moncada, the chief commander of the Liberal (Constitutional) President's army, was only secured after Colonel Stimson, President Coolidge's direct personal representative in Nicaragua, had made a frank and brutal threat that the whole force of the United States would be used to crush President Sacasa, and maintain the conservative, President Diaz, in power.

President Sacasa has never consented to the surrender.

Borah Fooled.

Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and sometimes an advocate of less imperialism and less bullying by the United States of the small Latin-American countries, announces that the final suppression of Nicaragua by the marines is all right, if a "real election" is held. In commenting on the Stimson action, he said:

"This entire settlement turns upon the question of the election. If there is assured to the people of Nicaragua a fair and free election, I would regard this settlement as probably the best that could be had under the circumstances."

Nicaraguan Bitter.

When he heard of Stimson's action, Dr. Vaca, representative of the constitutional government of Nicaragua, not recognized by Washington, but recognized by Mexico and various other countries, pointed out the absurdity of any fair or real election in a country policed by foreign troops, who have already actually taken the field to suppress one of the parties in the election. He said:

"The armed conflict in Nicaragua is about to be ended. By dictate of the president of the United States the liberal forces have been ordered to disarm, and at this moment the marines are moving toward the headquarters of the liberal armies.

"The end of the Nicaraguan episode leaves in the hands the Central American nations a life or death problem they can no longer pretend to ignore. The buffer state of Nicaragua is like a rope hanging at the

(Continued on Page Two)

TORIES ASK LAW TO STOP STRIKES "INJURING" BOSS

Amend Bill in Commons Making Effect the Test

LONDON, May 8. — The British government has greatly strengthened its proposed legislation against general strikes by introducing in the House of Commons an amendment to the clause defining an illegal strike. The words now are: "A strike designed or calculated to coerce the government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community."

"Injuring" the Test.

The original wording made intimidation the governing factor in deciding whether the strike was illegal. The keynote of the measure now is that if a strike inflicts hardship on the community, it is illegal.

A second amendment makes lockout illegal on the same grounds and prohibits the application of money to the support of such a lockout.

The government apparently has a majority, however, and only non-parliamentary power, such as the very general strike the bill is directed against, will prevent its passage. That, or the danger that Communists will be so strengthened by the government's own actions that the Communist argument that there is a capitalist dictatorship in Britain, may finally convince the Tories, even, that the passage of the bill is a bit of bad tactics.

Insurance Department Rushes to Aid "Big Four"

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

As a result of the series of articles by Mr. Harrison which are now appearing in The DAILY WOR KER, Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make enquiries into the "Big Four" activities.

The "Big Four" are the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

Mr. Beha called for specific charges which were promptly submitted to him.

Among many other accusations are those of fraud, overcharging, misuse of mutual funds and corruption of the legislature.

Names prominent in government and financial circles pepper the series. Among those present are Charles M. Schwab, Haley Fiske, Albert H. Wiggin, Senator William J. Tully, who resigned following the investigation order, and many others.

* * *

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The allied forces of the "Big Four" are going into action. The Department of Insurance comes forward with an ample pail of whitewash. The Civic Federation backs an attempt to suppress The DAILY WORKER. The army of reaction and corruption marches out to war. The battle is on.

We have said that the Department of Insurance which supposedly exists for the purpose of protecting the "public" against the marauding financial tactics of the insurance octopus, takes the attitude that any efforts to show that the "Big Four" are predatory and counter to the common good, are met with hostility and suspicion.

Under orders from Governor Smith, Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha wrote to The DAILY WORKER as follows:

"Governor Smith has referred to me your telegram to him of April 21st. . . I have requested my Department to obtain copies of "The Daily Worker," containing the charges to which you refer. If you have any definite

(Continued on Page Two)

Facts in the Insurance Expose

Of all weekly payment policies which terminate every year only 1% are matured endowments and over 75% are total loss lapses. On this item alone the "Big Four" made over $50,000,000 in 1925.

While the "Big Four" are so-called "mutual" companies their directorates are saddled with Wall Street financiers who are also interested in the companies in whose securities the "Big Four" funds are invested.

Four officials of the Metropolitan Life "earn" nearly a half a million dollars a year in salary while the 26,000,000 policyholders are overcharged 300% for their insurance premiums.

New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

"HERE YOU DOGS, FIGHT FOR THESE," SAYS UNITED FRUIT BOSS, DISTRIBUTING JOBS

A few days ago an incident took place in front of Pier 18 of the United Fruit Company, which was in keeping with the usual brutal handling of workers on these docks.

The men get the jobs on the dock thru a system of checks. These checks are handed out to a milling mob of workers every morning. It is quite a feat to get them as there are always fewer checks than men.

"Scramble, Dogs."

This particular morning the foreman distributed checks as usual and then after he had gone in he came out again with a few more checks which he flung into the gutter. "Here you dogs, fight for these," he said. Then he stood by and watched the workers scramble in the filth for the chance of making three dollars or so for a day's tiring labor carrying bananas.

This is not a" all unusual on these docks. The men are treated much worse than the average worker all around.

They have to wait all morning or afternoon for a few hours' work. Then they get fifteen minutes less pay anyhow.

Never Hire Enough.

There is always a huge crowd outside of the docks and the company is enabled to pick the men and divide them against themselves.

Thus they never take on as many men as are really needed on a job but pick out a minimum. These men they work at top speed. The men realize that any disobedience means getting fired immediately and so they do anything that they are told to do—even very often double the amount of work.

There are always plenty of men waiting outside to replace those of their fellows who are too weak to stand the strain or who are not quite obedient enough to the foremen and their lieutenants, the breaker-outs.

The men very often work nine and ten hours a day, without eating. They get fired if they are caught eating at the stand or anywhere else. The work is a constant grind from the conveyor which delivers the bananas out of the hold, to the freight cars, or else they must be carried to the trucks and stacked up there. There is no time to stop or even rest for a moment without having the foreman at you. Rain or shine, the work keeps up and the men often get drenched to the skin without stopping.

Why Not Get Wet.

One day, not so long ago, one of the men saw a company official putting his slicker on to keep himself from getting wet.

He also tried to throw a wrap around himself, but the officials said sneeringly, "What difference does it make if you get wet?"

This little speech is indicative of the regard with which the company handles its workers. They are no more to be considered than the ground upon which the officialdom of the company walks. In fact they are far more downtrodden.

Company Is Against Organization.

Organization on the fruit docks is null and void. The United Fruit Company realizes that if the men were to awaken to the elementary need of organizing into a body they would demand higher wages than the miserable fifty-five cents an hour which they are now getting; demand better working conditions than the workhouse in which they are now forced to slave; time off at noon to eat and all the other fundamental rights which these workers who make the millions of profits for the United Fruit Company need.

State Insurance Dep't Rushes to Aid Big Four

(Continued from Page One)

nets which are supported by facts ..which are in violation of the law or good insurance practices, I should be glad to have you submit same to me."

In an open letter to Mr. Beha we submitted 16 charges which were either contrary to the law or "good insurance practice." As yet Mr. Beha has not replied. He is away in Virginia.

Deputy Apologizes.

In his absence, Daniel F. Gordon, second deputy superintendent took it upon himself to reply to one of the charges which read:

"On pages 490-491 of your report to the New York Legislature, the Prudential Life is reported to have paid $221,284.71 to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. This item was entered under the heading of disbursements. On page 504 of the same official document under the heading of "partial list of salaries, compensation and emoluments, etc.," this same item appears again, but this time it is recorded as $24,998.41." (Daily Worker, May 2).

Mr. Gordon devotes two typewritten pages to explain this obvious piece of account juggling. As the letter is more or less technical we will only quote the last few sentences which read:

"This error was discovered some months ago, but of course the report had already been printed and sent out. The error was that of a clerk in the department in preparing the copy for the printer."

Passed Right Thru.

Mr. Gordon does not mention the fact that all official documents are submitted to the Legislature, or that they appear over the signature of the Superintendent of Insurance.

How did this error get by the Legislature? How could Mr. Beha have been so lax as to let his associates in the upper and lower houses see an inexcusable "error"? Are all the activities of the Department of Insurance characterized by the same laxness and inefficiency? Does the Department assume that all reports do not matter? Or has Mr. Beha got his eye on a soft job with the "Big Four" when his term of office is over?

It is a well-known fact that previous superintendents have been "taken care of" by insurance companies after the three year term of office. One recalls John S. McCall, Jr., who is now a director of the New York Life Insurance Company.

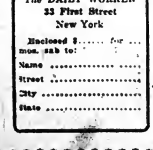
Get Busy, Beha.

It is a week since we submitted our 16 charges against the "Big Four." It is about time that Mr. Leha came out into the open and replied to our accusations.

Any evasions and flights of financial sophistry will be looked upon as stunts calculated to play the lackey to the insurance trust.

Unless Mr. Beha cannot disprove our charges he should take such action as will result in immediate and drastic change in the present "insurance practices."

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

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Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

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Vose Will Illustrate Calverton's Series on Negro Life Struggles

A series of articles on "The New Negro," by V. F. Calverton, illustrated by Vose, one of our popular cartoonists, will appear soon in The DAILY WORKER. These articles will deal with various phases of the life and struggles of the American Negro masses and are intended to stimulate interest in this important problem of the American labor and revolutionary movement.

Watch for them!

REVOLUTIONAY WORDS AND PREDATORY DEEDS OF REFORMISTS

By T. I. P. C.

It is a characteristic feature of Reformism that the more hypocritical its words, the more predatory its deeds. At the last international congress of the Amsterdam International in 1926 a resolution was carried for an embargo on munitions, "in the event of a threatened violation of armaments as a means to prevent war. Among other things in this resolution it was declared "to be the duty of every worker to wage a determined fight against war by stopping the manufacture of arms and ammunition," as well as the transportation of war materials. Emphatically put, so it would appear. Hence the conclusion would seem to follow that now, when British imperialism is trying to stifle the national movement in China, the Amsterdam International should at least call upon its affiliated bodies to carry out the resolution adopted in 1924. Nevertheless the English reformists contented themselves with a protest which scared nobody, whilst Thomas and MacDonald even applauded the sending of British interventionist troops to China, demanding that these be increased.

Acts and Deeds.

The International Federation of Transport Workers (I. T. F.) in its attitude towards the great liberation struggle of the Chinese people, has fully revealed the contradictory and lying nature of the reformist position. At the January plenary meeting the ITF Executive adopted a resolution on this question, in which "an appeal is made to all affiliated bodies to watch attentively the course of the events, and to do everything possible to prevent the outbreak of a war which will strengthen international capitalism, and weaken the world's proletariat."

The reformist Federation is afraid to declare straight and definite, as it was done by the Transport Workers International Propaganda Committee (T. I. P. C.): "Not a single soldier to China, not a single cartridge, not a single gun, not a single airplane!" It is afraid, because the leaders of the various affiliated national organizations are once again, as during the strike of the English coal miners, ready and willing to swop the international solidarity of the workers for the mess of pottage of "peaceful" connection with the transportation of munitions to China.

Everybody knows that in the world's freight market there is to be observed a cautious offering of tonnage owing to anticipated large demands from Great Britain for the purpose of carrying military supplies to China.

This is also taken into account by the reformists, who are apparently ready to lend a helping hand in this, in spite of all their resolutions, both to the imperialist government of Britain and to the counter-revolutionary generals in China.

Pass Information Along.

The German Verkehrsbund has already shown its hand. So far we know only about this one. We take this occasion to urge once again the need for all transport workers to inform their union of all cases of loading and transportation of armaments to the Chinese militarists, and for all revolutionary unions and oppositional minorities to pass on promptly such information to the TIPC.

On January 27-28 there were loaded on board the S.S. "Richmers" at Hamburg 1,200 cases of rifles and cartridges for Shanghai. On January 10th another steamer of the same company, the S. S. "Ea," loaded in Germany, was held up at Tsin-Tan, as it carried 2,978 cases of airplane supplies, arms and munitions for the commander at Shanghai. Bear in mind that Shanghai was then in the hands of the counter-revolutionary Chinese armies.

For Practical Steps.

How was such predatory action looked upon by the German reformists, and first of all, by the Verkehrsbund leaders? Did they take practical steps to prevent the transportation of arms for the Chinese counter-revolutionists and the British imperialists? Oh, no, even to the contrary. The Hamburg branch of the Seamen's Section of Verkehrsbund, at a meeting on February 10th, carried a resolution containing a pledge to carry no armaments to China. And the same meeting the question was raised by one of the delegates, why the official organ of the Seamen's Section —"Schiffahrt"—did not print any resolutions of the Hamburg seamen containing such pledges.

In printing a brief report about the meeting, "Schiffahrt" goes to extensive editorial explanations why it did not think it necessary to publish such resolutions. We are editorially told that the Hamburg seamen were acting unwisely in adopting resolutions not to carry soldiers and military supplies to China. According to the wise editors of this paper, no British or French soldiers, etc., would be embarked at Hamburg, then why bother about resolutions? As to the transportation of war supplies, it is claimed by "Schiffahrt" that there had only been one case of this kind reported from Hamburg, and that it had been found that the shipment was intended for the Cantonese army. And so the paper arrives at the conclusion that there was no need to publish the resolutions of Hamburg seamen pledging not to transport armaments to China.

For the Militarists.

Yet, as we have seen, such is not at all the case. The military supplies are intended not for the Cantonese army, but for the Chinese counter-revolutionists to crush the Workers' and not only towards the world of the workers, but by its deliberate suppression of the resolutions of the Hamburg seamen, it contributes to the transportation of armaments for the British imperialists and the Chinese militarists.

Do you have any illustrations for the above? The high-flown phrases of the reformists about the stopping of the transportation of armaments, the prevention of war, etc., turn out to be when put to the test to action.

In its appeal the Transport Workers' International Propaganda Committee (TIPC) directs the attention of all transport workers to the knot of world events that is being tied up in the Far East. The world may again be confronted with universal slaughter. It is the duty of every worker, and particularly of every transport worker, for the prevention of this calamity, to demand from his union the adoption of effective measures to stop the supporting of the imperialists and the counter-revolutionists. The transport workers should cut off their war supplies.

U. S. S. R. Offers Trade To Rest of World

(Continued from Page One)

tions among the working classes and the absolute right to strike.

5.—The introduction of real assistance for the unemployed, above all, by means which one calls a process of rationalisation-increasing taxes on the rich and reducing all forms of unproductive consumption such as militarist functionaries.

6.—A decisive warfare against increased prices for industrial merchandise.

War On USSR

7.—The abolishment of all barriers for the passage of surplus populations from one state to another.

8.—The abolishment of systems of protectorates or mandates, the withdrawal of all troops from Colonies and the recognition of the rights of all peoples to political and economic liberty.

9.—The cessation of all military intervention in China.

10.—The cessation of all forms of political or economic boycott against Soviet Russia and the establishment of relations based on the recognition of the mutually peaceful coexistence of two different systems; the Soviet to receive credits to increase her purchasing power in exchange for concessions; the establishment of technical collaboration; the renouncement of all attempts against the indissoluble institutions of the socialist system, particularly against the monopoly of foreign commerce.

11.—A complete and effective world disarmament, with the complete disorganization of all armed forces on land and sea, the workers' organizations and peasants to control the liquidation of all equipments and installations.

Philadelphia Living Newspaper.

How can a newspaper be alive? This is what Philadelphia workers are asking when they see the advertisement of the "Living Newspaper" and concert to be given on Sunday May 15, by District No. 3 of the Workers Party. Russian comrades who have produced such newspapers themselves, are not so curious, but they assure us the paper will make a big hit. All the latest news of the town, including the inner secrets of labor unions, the distressing fate of the Saccho-Vanzetti Conference, sensational revelations as to factory conditions in "Hilly" produced by first-hand witnesses, these things will be revealed by the "newspaper" which lives. It is rumored also that such celebrities as Albert Weisbord, fresh from a campaign for Commissioner in his old battle-ground of Passaic and Pat Lau of the local Kuomintang organization will be both seen and heard in person.

The mystery will be fully and enjoyably solved on the evening of Sunday May 15th at 221 York Ave., beginning at 8 o'clock.

Marines Crush Liberals By Coolidge's Order

(Continued from Page One)

door of the Caribbean nations.

"Once more the reign of Diaz is imposed upon the 'free and sovereign sister nation' of Nicaragua; what he represents we all know too well. The next act belongs to the big loans, the banks, the railroads and the other concessions; elections are promised for 1928; they are one year and a half too late; there were elections in 1912 under military occupation; Diaz was unanimously elected.

"His succession at the elections of 1916 and 1920 was guaranteed; then there was an election in 1924. The Nicaraguan people after sixteen years of practical experience know what to expect from elections at the hands of the overwhelming power that moves behind the indefinite screen of Don Adolfo's inner face.

Won't Recognize Diaz.

"The glory of teaching the people of Nicaragua who they must elect for president is not less enviable, but let us hope will be less gruesome than has been that of teaching them how to correct their mistake when they elected the unwanted men to office.

COMMISSION FORM EXPOSED IN PASSAIC

Weisbord Unmasks Fake Non-Partisanism

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

The campaign of the Workers Communist Party in the city elections in Passaic has given a severe blow to the Commission form of government.

The Commission form of government is only another mask used by the capitalists to befog the workers and to raise false issues. The theory behind the Commission form of government is that the city is a big corporation, a municipal corporation which must be managed the same way that a business corporation is managed. Those who are to be elected are to be elected only on the basis of personal qualifications and individual merit. No political parties or partisan issues are to be injected. Men are to be picked for office as superintendents are picked by the boss in a factory.

Conceal Class Struggle.

The result is that the electors are intrigued into discussing all sorts of fake issues with which the citizens and workers have really very little concern. The most miserable piffle is trotted out to the voters as "issues." There is hidden the fact that the candidates belong to certain major political parties which have definite platforms and principles hostile to workers and friendly to employers. There is hidden the fact that the interests of the workers of one city are closely bound up with the interests of the rest of the workers throughout the land and nation. There is hidden the fact that the election campaign is only another form of the class struggle.

In the Passaic election the Communist Party has completely exposed this sham and fraud. In a municipal campaign they have raised national issues as well, such as hands of China, against the Watson Parker Bill menace, against the laws against the foreign-born, and for a Labor Party. The Communist Party has exposed how the city government is under the complete control of the employers, how all of the candidates for commissioner, seemingly fighting each other, are in reality agents of the employers of the city, and how instead of a bosses' government there must be a workers' government. By raising these class issues, the Communist Party has made the individual issues, raised by the other candidates to fool the workers, look cheap and ridiculous

Bosses Infuriated.

A further severe blow was handed the commission form of government by the decision of the Supreme court of the state of New Jersey that the Communist candidates because they were picketed together and one of them had a name which when placed alphabetically with the others would entitle him to be placed first, had to be placed at the head of the ballot. This decision infuriated the other capitalist candidates, but they had to submit.

What does this decision mean? There is no doubt that this gives an undoubted advantage to the Communist candidates who are placed together at the very head of the ballot. But more than that, since the Communist Party is more anxious to put forward principles than individuals, it will always be able to find a representative of its principles whose name will be on the top of the alphabetical list. That means that the Communist Party candidates will always be on the top of the ballot and always have this advantage.

This gives a severe blow to the commission form of elections now used. The capitalist theory is to make the election a question of certain individuals. This decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey gives the advantage, not to capitalist individuals, but to workingclass parties.

Will the capitalists stand for this? There is no doubt but what, should the Communists participate in further municipal elections so as to be a real menace to the bosses' candidates, that the law will have to be changed and again the Commission form of government, with its fake and hypocrisy, shown up.

Sen. Walsh Demands Letters.

BOSTON, May 8.—In a letter to Miss Mary Donovan, recording secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, recently, Senator David Walsh informed the committee that he had applied to the department of justice at Washington for full information concerning certain letters received by that department in connection with the case.

The letters were written, the committee has maintained, by people in all parts of the country protesting against the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti during the week of July 10, for the alleged killing of a South Braintree paymaster and his guard.

Miss Donovan recently was dismissed from a position which she held with the Massachusetts state labor department. It is generally believed that her activity in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti was responsible for her discharge.

Needle Trade Defense

Only a few days are now left before the opening of the Bazaar, and the committee in charge, Carpenters, Electricians and Misc. painters now.

The great quality of merchandise that is being gathered makes it vitally important that all the booths be filled by noon on Wednesday, or the goods will not be placed in time for the opening.

* * *

What Kind of a Bazaar.

If your lady or gentlemen friend likes candy, come to the Bazaar Candy Store and get your supply.

There will be three refreshment booths, selling cigars, cigarettes and soft drinks. Coca Cola has been obtained below the wholesale price and will be on sale at the refreshment booths.

* * *

Free Zoolak.

Dr. Dadrean & Sons, Company, will have a Zoolak (fermented milk) booth at the Bazaar. This company has made a free donation of all the Zoolak that will be sold at the Bazaar.

How's that?

* * *

A Jewelry Store.

Branch 548 Workmen's Circle is arranging to have a Jewelry and Novelty Store. Quite a lot of beautiful art work, antiques, chinese silver and gold art goods, beads, pins, bracelets and diamond rings have been collected and donated and this store will furnish many surprises.

* * *

Other Booths.

The Committee of 100 will have a fancy work booth. Newark will have a fresh flower booth. The Progressive Grocery Clerks will have a Grocery Store, and the White Goods Workers will have a linen store.

The International Labor Defense requests that they be given two booths instead of one originally arranged for. The United Council of Workingclass Housewives are also dissatisfied. Two booths already assigned does not seem enough, and an offer of one additional booth seems to them altogether unsatisfactory.

ADDITIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS

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GREETS THE WORKERS:

If you want to spend your winter months in a pleasant atmosphere, airy rooms to sleep in and fresh and wholesome meals, you will find it at the

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1786 Lexington Avenue,

Phone: Lehigh 1281.

WOMEN · FARMERS · CO-OPERATIVES

WORKING WOMEN OF THE SOVIET UNION

Muravieva, The Factory Cleaner.

In the most important shop it was cold and dirty. The dreadful year of 1920 stared out from the bare machines. Muravieva's first job was to clean this dirt. Tirelessly she carried the baskets with refuse, and cleaned and cleaned.

Her energetic work was soon noticed by all, and in 1921 she was elected a delegate to the local trade union committee and, later, she became a member of that committee.

There was plenty to do for Muravieva. She organized social evenings for women, where together with other women workers she sewed clothes for children's homes. She was fighting with the managers for improvements of the workers' conditions. In her torn boots she would walk from the Baltic to the Biegun railway station to organize women's delegate meetings. Her wage was 30 roubles a month and in spite of this small wage, in spite of her thinness and hard work in the shop she found plenty of time for her social activities.

"Later I was hurt to see that men work at the machine and that women must sweep the floors." . . .

Became Skilled.

And Muravieva became a skilled metal worker.

"My wages jumped up! I was now earning 130 roubles. But I did not stay very long at this job. In 1924 I was freed from it."

Muravieva became chairman of the local trade union committee. And there too her work went well. She worked in the vocational training school, she instructed the local trade union committees, and in the summer of 1926 she became the chairman of the sanitation committee.

Her work was difficult. One has to know how to approach a sick working man. One must see how the doctors work. One must do. . . . many things. And Muravieva managed also this work, and gained the respect of all.

* * *

A Tobacco Worker.

Marie Petrovna Kovaleva was born in a remote village of the Voronezh Gubernia. It was a poor peasant family. Her father was compelled to earn his living in the town, her mother had to become a cook. When Marie was 7 years old she became a nursemaid. Later she left her mistress and went to Leningrad. There, when she was 12, she left her mistress and went to work in a tobacco factory as a learner and later as a skilled worker.

In Revolution.

Then 1917 arrived. Kovaleva took active part in the revolutionary work.

At the beginning of 1918 Kovaleva decided to go back home. Up to 1919 Kovaleva worked in the poor peasant committee. LATER SHE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE FRONT. In 1920 she was demobilized and went back to work. She worked as a cleaner and later in the managing department. In 1923 she was elected chairman of the trade union committee of house workers.

In 1924 Kovaleva went back to work at her trade in the Government tobacco factory.

To Soviet Presidum.

Here she was an active social worker and in 1926 she was elected MEMBER OF THE CITY SOVIET, AND THERE SHE WAS ELECTED MEMBER OF THE PRESIDUM.

At the same time she was given administrative work. She is engaged as a member of the managing board of the North Caucasian Booth Stock Company and often she substitutes as director. She did not leave her work in her factory; she was at the same time one of the active workers on several commissions and in some of them she was the chairman.

Ishig Chagrir.

"The Light is calling"—in the Turkoman language.

The Turkoman women have no history. Their past has no bright spot. It was lost in the grimaces of their men folk. But now a fight is going on between the new and the old; it's a difficult struggle between the dead and the living, and in this struggle we can hear life calling to the women, who are liberating themselves from the deathlike embrace of their ancient customs.

Ishig Chagrir! The light is calling!

In one of the villages of the Shemakhin uyezd, the following incident took place during the election campaign.

A Meeting.

One of the election meetings was attended by 115 men and 95 women. The meeting proceeded with the drawing up of the candidates' list. Suddenly it became so noisy that the chairman did not know what to do. The women advanced their candidates and the men theirs. Finally the list was put up. The chairman proceeded with the voting. As soon as the voting started the men refused to raise their hands for the women candidates. They felt their strength as there were more men than women at the meeting. They determined by all means to "defeat" the women and they were already about to celebrate their victory.

Then something unusual happened. The women absolutely refused to raise their hands, demanding that the meeting be stopped, they left the hall.

"Wait a minute, do not vote. . . . We are leaving. . . . We will soon return. . . . We will soon vote again. . . . Don't you laugh! We will soon vote again. . . . Don't you laugh!"

They all left the hall and went away.

Only now the men realized that something was wrong. They realized that the women went home to bring more women with them. Measures must be taken. And the men proceeded to do the same.

Within an hour the meeting was reopened, the men did not find any new forces. But the women brought 75 companions with them. Now they were in the mjority and their list won. They elected their own candidates and defeated even those men who were sure of being elected.

Ready to Speak.

One of Dostoevsky's heroes says: "For three years I was silent and three years I was getting ready to speak." And when he started to speak his eloquence could hardly be believed. No one could understand how such a small being could find so much to say.

The same is true of the Turkoman woman. She was silent perhaps for thousands of years, for thousands of years she was getting ready to speak, she suffered her degradation silently, the insults and the inquisition which was practised against her in the East send now their stones.

"Ukuslat Ilzi chagrir! "The Government calls us!"

This phrase, so full of meaning, can now be heard at every women's meeting. It is become the slogan of the dark-hidden women.

"The government calls us!"

And there is another slogan just as important: "Dondada evar!" "We want to know everything in this world!"

The menfolk do not like to see the women side by side with them in performing their social work.

But life is following its course, it has wrought it out and nothing can stop it from following it.—Shilla.

Farmers, Workers of Svenson Support China

WHEREAS, The Chinese people are fighting to liberate themselves from the domination of foreign imperialism, and

WHEREAS, The foreign powers have sent military forces to protect the ill-gotten rights of individuals in that land, and

WHEREAS, The United States Government has followed the example of other imperialists in this action which we believe is contrary to the wishes of the people of the United States,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the workers and farmers of the community assembled in mass meeting this first day of May, 1927, at Svenson, Oregon, that we vigorously protest the action of the Government of the United States and demand that all warships and troops be withdrawn from Chinese waters and China immediately, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the press, "The Chinese Guide," The Anti-Imperialist League, and the Secretary of State of the United States of America. Unanimously adopted.

W. A. Halja, Chairman.
Alec Lindfors, Secretary.

Baltimore To Picket Consul.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—As a protest against Great Britain's Chinese policy, an organization known as "Hands Off China," composed of representatives of various civic organizations, yesterday perfected plans for picketing the British consulate here beginning today.

WATER COVERS LARGEST COTTON PLANTATION



Cotton acreage has been cut considerably by the disastrous floods in the Mississippi river and tributaries. This view depicts water rushing over a section of what is said to be the world's largest cotton plantation, near Scott, Miss.

GIVE MIGHTY CHEER FOR "HANDS OFF CHINA" RESOLUTION AT UNION SQUARE MEETING, N. Y.

(Continued from Page One)

versity, Chinese clubs, anti-imperialist alliances, great and small, the Workers (Communist) Party, labor magazines, The DAILY WORKER, the mines, came the speakers, each met with waves of applause as telling points in the one big demand brought instant response from the workers.

A Human Kaleidoscope.

At one time a Chinese, a Negro and a Japanese occupied the three stands. At another time three women were speaking, in the shifting kaleidoscopic scene, where the throngs swayed from one stand to another, seeking favorite speakers or the language they understood best.

Shortly afterwards, Pat Devine opened the second meeting on the west end of the square to be followed by the third platform at the east end, presided over by Robert W. Dunn.

Scott Nearing said: "The Chinese revolution has been accused of being started by the Bolsheviks. Let me inform you that the Chinese revolutionary movement began six years before the Russian revolution of 1917, and if the Bolsheviks were responsible, they must have led it from their Siberian prisons.

"Before 1925 the Chinese revolution was a business man's revolution since that time it has become a nationalist revolution having as its purpose: China for the Chinese."

Children In Mines.

Powers Hapgood of the United Mine Workers of America told of his visit to China three years ago.

"I observed conditions there," he continued, "visiting the living quarters and the places of work. After such an observation one does not wonder why they are revolting against foreign control.

"As a miner I visited the coal mines and found children five and six years of age working in the mines 12 hours a day, seven days a week. There was no ventilation and it was necessary for them to go around naked. I had previously visited the Soviet Union where the miners work six hours a day, five days a week."

Menace of World War.

H. M. Wicks, editor of The DAILY WORKER said that "the imperialists should take their warships out of China. They have no right there.

"The policy that they are now following is leading towards another world war. It is a real menace to world peace. Instead of the hundreds of thousands killed in the last war it would mean the murder of millions."

Aunt Resolution.

The resolution that was adopted unanimously follows:

Whereas the Chinese people are struggling for liberation from the rule of brigand war lords, and from the oppression of foreign imperialists, and

Whereas the national liberation movement is supported by the overwhelming masses of the Chinese people, who have awakened to a new life and are passionately struggling for a free and united China, and

Whereas, the trade unions of China are playing the leading role in the struggle to raise the standard of living of millions of Chinese, who toil inhumanly long hours at starvation wages in foreign mills and factories, and

British Influence.

Whereas, our government under the influence of Great Britain and in contradiction to its declared policy is virtually waging war against the Chinese people, and thereby assist the war lords to murder labor and student leaders, to destroy the trade unions, and to ultimately strangle the Nationalist revolution, and

Whereas, the concentration of over one hundred battleships and tens of thousands of troops by the Great Powers, and the continued dispatching of armed forces to China may at any moment lead to the outbreak of another world war, therefore be it

Resolved, that we thousands of people in mass meeting assembled in Union Square, New York, demand that our government refuse to follow Great Britain in its imperialistic policy of bribery, corruption, and the use of armed force in China, as evidence in the Nanking bombardment, and be it further

"Hands Off China."

Resolved that our government persue a policy of Hands Off China, that it immediately withdraw all troops and battleships from China, and that it cancell the unequal treaties which oppress the Chinese people, and be it further

Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to President Coolidge, to the Secretary of State, Kellogg, to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, William E. Borah, to the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party), and to the Press.

Speakers List.

The other speakers included Louis Budenz, editor of the Labor Age; H. Linson, Chinese Students Club; Columbia University; Alexander Trachtenberg, Workers Party; D. Benjamin, Workers School, Richard B. Moore, American Negro Labor Congress; L. Navarez, Anti-Imperialist League of Porto Rico; S. D. Oging, Japanese Workers Alliance; George Siskind, United Textile Workers Local 55; George E. Powers, Bronze and Iron Workers' Union; A. Rosemond, Haitian Patriotic League; N. Napoli, Anti-Fascist Alliance; Rebecca Grecht, and A. Markoff, Workers Party, J. Sherman, Umbrella Workers' Union and Lena Chernenko, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Juliet Stewart Poyntz.

Arrangements for the Union Square meeting were made by the "Hands Off China" Committee.

Among the members of the General Advisory Committee of this organization are Prof. John Dewey, Bishop Paul Jones, H. B. Brough, vice president of the Electrical Workers' Union; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. James M. Yard, president of the Chicago Union University; Louis Budenz, editor of Labor Age; Rev. Edmund B. Chaffee of the Labor Temple; Rev. Charles C. Webber, of the Church of All Nations; Lewis S. Gannett, editor of the Nation; William Pickens, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; H. Linson, chairman of the Chinese Students Club of Columbia University, and several other Chinese who are at the head of local Chinese organizations.

The Hands *Off* China Committee, just before time for the great demonstration, released the following appeal:

Issue Stirring Appeal.

"Progressive workers will rally to a man at Union Square and demonstrate that they will not tolerate American military forces and British serving ambassadors and consuls interfering with the struggle of the Chinese masses for national independence and national unity.

"The Hands Off China Committee knows that the workers of New York City have only friendship and solidarity with the great Nationalist movement in China; the Hands Off China Committee knows that it is only the American bankers and trusts and their British-serving government in Washington that is opposing the victorious march of the Chinese people. It is therefore calling this meeting to oppose the guns and bullets of Wall Street with the one power that can prevent the imperialists from starting another bloody war—the organized power of militant and class-conscious workers."

"Stop War On China."

"Demand Withdrawal Of U. S. Troops and Battleships."

Those were the demands dropping from the sky itself, yesterday afternoon when an aeroplane, manned by Ying Hsien Shih, a member of the Kuomintang, soared above New York City and dropped a hundred thousand printed cards announcing a mass demonstration.

Railroad Shop Workers End Layoff.

CLINTON, Ia.—(FP)—May 8.—The Chicago & Northwestern railway has reopened its machine and car shops in Clinton and East Clinton after a layoff of 800 men. The car shops had shut down for several weeks and the machine shops 1 week.

HATTERS CHIEF SPIKES UNITY IN CAP CONVENTION

No Amalgamation But Only "Cooperation"

Amalgamation is evidently not favored by the United Hatters of North America. This was made quite clear Friday in the speech of M. F. Green, president of the United Hatters, before the convention of the Cloth Cap, Hat & Millinery Workers' International Union, being held in Beethoven Hall on East 5th Street.

Green was introduced by the chairman, Max Zaritzky, with effusive compliments and offered the "key to the hearts" of the capmakers and milliners. Great emphasis was laid upon the close cooperation of the two unions, and the closer relation to come.

But while Green hopes for amalgamation of the two unions "in the future," he believes it best at present to have the United Hatters stay in "our Bible House, and you in your Beethoven Hall; and we will keep on cooperating as we have for the past two years."

Bosses of Left Gain.

Another speaker at Friday's session, was Julius Hochman who came representing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. He began by bragging about the "forty hour week which we have gained," and talked about how far in advance of the rest of world labor this gain is. Unfortunately the Communists are dominated by the right wing clique for having prolonged the strike until the forty hour week was won; but Hochman does not mentioned the Communists had anything to do with it.

Instead, he launched into the customary tirade against all Communists. He presented Julius Hochman, very word seemed to set him off into an automatic denunciation of everything connected with Communism, including The DAILY WORKER from which he quoted an editorial. Some of the delegates remarked at the change in Hochman's style of speech. Formerly he talked always of sunshine and flowers and the springtime —which was scarcely more interesting to the workers than his latest line.

The chief debate at the convention Friday centered around a resolution calling for denunciation of the Citizens Military Training Camps. The resolutions committee reported no objections to the "Whereas" sections; but as delegate I. Feingold pointed out:

"We differ as usual when it comes to taking some action instead of just 'resolving'."

The opposition in connection with this resolution was an opposition to instructing the delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce a measure opposing the camps.

"In Principle."

"We are unanimously opposed to the C. M. T. C. in principle, but——" said the resolutions committee, and the convention.

It was decided to leave it to the discretion of the delegates whether they should introduce such a resolution at the A. F. of L. convention. If the A. F. of L. was not going to take such a stand, and if the capmakers' delegates would be the only ones opposing the camps and would thus be conspicuous and ridiculous because of their opposition, they were not to be forced to do it.

Speakers pointed out the fact that at the last convention the capmakers' delegates were the only ones to favor recognition of Soviet Russia and they felt ridiculous when all the other delegates stood up in opposition to this motion. And their action in this matter was used against them when they went organizing in out-of-town cities. They must be careful how they took a stand opposed to the A. F. of L.

A. F. L. Probing Camps.

And then when it had been decided to leave the delegates to act at their own discretion, a speaker brought out the fact that the A. F. of L. had already had a committee investigate the C. M. T. C. and it was found that they were not military but physical training camps, and there was no danger that the men trained there would be used against workers during a strike. So once more the capmakers and milliners submit to the will of the A. F. of L.

Condemn Furrier Sentences.

The convention passed unanimously a resolution protesting against the injustice of the sentencing of the nine fur workers at Mineola. It also condemned fascist government, and particularly that fascist government of Italy. (This is all right because the A. F. of L. did it too).

The convention decided that there shall be educational committees appointed in each local. It closed the day by voting varying sums of money to a number of socialist and anarchist papers and organizations.

The proletarian banquet of the progressive delegates to the convention brought together a large number of progressive workers from all the needle trades last night. The dinner was in Stuyvesant Casino and it was a fully celebration, with speeches by many of the prominent leaders and rank and filers.

Shop Paper Distributed To May Co. Workers; Police Are on the Job

CLEVELAND, May 8.—The Workers (Communist) Party issued a shop paper today for its nucleus in the May Co., the largest department store in the city.

The paper pointed out the miserable conditions in the store, low wages, long hours of work, the driving time with no compensation, etc. It called on the workers to organize department committees to make demands of the company. It likewise emphasized the need of watchfulness in view of the danger of war and invited the workers to attend the May Day celebration of the party.

This was too much for the company watchman, who tried to stop two of the comrades who were distributing the shop papers to the employes as they went to work in the morning. The watchmnn called a cop, who took away the bulletins that the comrades had not yet distributed. A big crowd gathered to learn what was going on. In the meantime, the May employes stood round reading the shop paper and discussing its contents.

Harris Relatives Lose Round

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 8.—Miss Emily Fuller, stock company actress, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and former ticket seller at a Boston theatre won the first move in the contest of the will of Charles B. Harris, deceased theatre manager who left his entire estate to her, when Judge Charles N. Harris in Middlesex Probate Court today refused a motion for a jury trial. The motion was filed by counsel for relatives of the late theatre manager who are contesting the will.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

CLASS-CONSCIOUS CO-OPERATIVE HAS BIG GROWTH

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

How the workers would gain from consumer cooperation on a national scale as a branch of the labor movement is strikingly illustrated in the 1926 report of the Cooperative Central Exchange of Superior, Wisc. This cooperative wholesale organization, serving retail coops, celebrated the 10th year of its existence with sales totaling $1,048,290, an increase of $212,760 (25½ per cent) over the previous year.

Savings to the consumer rather than excessive profits feature this annual report, in contrast with the reports of capitalist enterprises. Of the total sales, $925,942 represented the actual cost of the goods, while $122,360 covered the entire cost of operation including $44,033 for the modern bakery, $2817 for educational work and a net gain of $11,648. Out of the net gain the directors recommended the distribution of a $7722 purchase dividend payable in shares of stock. This is equivalent to the stock dividend of a capitalist enterprise and helps provide capital for expansion without recourse to money lenders.

Operating Costs Low.

The gross profit from the wholesaling of goods, according to the manager's report, absorbed only 7.36 per cent of total sales. Expenses took 5.52 per cent of the customer's dollar and 1.84 per cent of it went as net gain to increase resources. This means that the operating costs of the Cooperative Central Exchange are considerably lower than the average private wholesale house of the same size. The manager says:

"General statistics show that the gross profit of private wholesale houses of the same size is 11.3 per cent, the expenses 10.6 per cent and the net gain 0.7 per cent. This goes to show that we have already been able to offer benefits to our affiliated stores."

Figures showing for the 10 years and net profits are:

Cooperative Central Exchange	Members	Sales	Net Profit
1917	13	$25,574	$208
1918	25	122,423	2,967
1919	40	311,664	7,730
1920	48	409,591	6,756
1921	56	312,745	3,490
1922	56	417,367	4,18
1923	56	504,177	4,85
1924	60	613,215	5,87
1925	65	835,552	8,809
1926	71	1,048,293	11,64
Total		$5,342,551	$52,812

The success with which the Cooperative Central Exchange weathered the depression years of 1921 and 1922 is an achievement, particularly since it depends for its business entirely on wage earners and farmers, the two classes most severely hit by the bad times. Unlike most American cooperatives, it is based on the class struggle viewpoint.

Part of Labor Movement.

Through the efforts of the Cooperative Central Exchange the 1926 congresses of both the Northern States Cooperative League and the Cooperative League of America adopted a resolution recognizing the cooperative movement as a part of the labor movement working toward a new economic order through the united action of the working class.

The directors refer to the many criticisms leveled at such a program but note that many of the earlier coops, colorless from the class viewpoint, have either been wiped off the cooperative map or are at the mercy of the owning and middle classes while our organization has grown stronger year by year financially as well as organizationally."

SIGMAN SHOWN HE CAN'T FIRE CLOAK WORKERS

The cloak shop of Fischelberg Brothers, at 222 West 27th Street, was again the scene of an attack by right wing gangsters upon the left wing pickets, Friday morning, and the result was an announcement by the boss that he intends to send this lockout at once into the hands of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union like it or not.

Early Friday morning two scabs surrounded by 10 gangsters managed to get into the Fischelberg shop. Outside there was a great demonstration of workers, at least 2,000 of them, picketing the shop in protest and demanding the reinstatement of Henry Turk who was discharged at Sigmun's request a few days ago.

Shortly after the scabs reached the shop, the boss came down and stated to the workers of his shop who were on the picket line that he refused to have in his shop a bunch of gangsters who would steal everything they could lay their hands on. He announced he was going to tell the International that, and if it is expected that the shop will be all the original workers will be back at work on Monday.

Turk Member of 35.

During the picket demonstration, several workers who had been scabbing at the Bridge Dress Company in this same building were persuaded not to go to work. This was the second day of mass demonstration at this building following the discharge, the reinstatement, and the re-discharge of Henry Turk. He had been singled out not only because he refused to register, but because he is a member of Sigman's own local and was active in opposing his gangsterism in Local 35.

During the demonstration at Fischelberg, Edward F. McGrady, head of the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee in the Furriers' Union, came by and was recognized by the workers.

McGrady Booed

"Squealer, squealer," cried the workers as soon as they saw him. And followed by these cries, and by the whole two thousand workers he hastily retreated from 27th Street. It is very hard for these reactionary right wing leaders to maintain their dignity when they come face to face with the workers who know what they really are.

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Powers Prepare for New Assault Upon China.

The fact that the imperialist butchers in China have abandoned the idea of joint action in an effort to crush the nationalist liberation movement with the "Nanking incident" as an excuse does not mean that they have had a change of heart in the Orient. It only means that they will devise other means to strive to achieve the same end.

Great Britain, desperately striving to hold together its one mightiest empire, was in favor of using force to the limit. So well organized was the British machinery in China that all the other interested powers, including the United States, were playing the game of pulling British chestnuts out of the fire. The fourth-rate corporation flunkey, Mr. Kellogg, at the head of the American state department, joined Britain and the other powers in the first note to the Canton government, solely on the basis of misinformation furnished by the American minister to China, MacMurray. Immediately after the dispatch of the joint note the American imperialists called a halt on such blundering diplomacy. The administration then turned against MacMurray and refused pointblank to participate in a further joint note to China.

This refusal on the part of the United States, the imperialist giant of the world and the banker of the world, could have but one result, the collapse of the British proposal for further joint action. Japan, in spite of the fact that its new cabinet under Tanaka came into power because of its avowed determination to take an aggressive stand on the question of China, abandoned the idea of further joint action (at least openly) and practically reverted to the policy of the cabinet it had turned out of office. This action was followed by disavowals on the part of Italy. Then Britain, herself, and finally France announced a change of policy to conform with the attitude of the United States.

Apologizers for the Coolidge administration are now lauding to the skies the triumph of American diplomacy. In a panegyric to the Coolidge-Kellogg-Wall Street policy one of the inspired Washington journalists declares that American diplomacy has triumphed over the British brand. Like all incompetent scribblers who presume to air their views on the most intricate political problems, because his paper sent him to Washington, the correspondent recalls the time when British diplomacy was supreme throughout the whole world and recognized as the most astute and declares American statemanship now occupies the place formerly held by John Bull.

Only the revolutionists of today, the Marxist-Leninists, can account for the triumph of American diplomacy against British astuteness.

The rise of American diplomacy in international affairs keeps pace with the rise of the economic power of Wall Street. The decline of British diplomacy can be measured by the waning economic power of Britain in its world-wide struggle against American imperialism.

Certainly no one can attribute superior intellectual attainments to a creature of the type of Kellogg. No one with historical sense can perceive in Coolidge anything other than a somewhat bewildered puppet, who stands intellectually on a par with a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

But stupid as American statesmen are, and awkwardly as they proceed to apply the world policies of Wall Street, they meet with success for the simple reason that back of them stands the gang of plunderers that emerged from the world war as the most powerful on earth. What they lack in acumen is overbalanced by the power of banking and industrial capital. When the United States takes a position in opposition to the wishes of the other great powers, they must, at least formally, yield, and strive to achieve through new diplomatic maneuvers what they could not achieve openly. That is precisely what has happened in China.

British statesmen, who appear defeated in China by the American state department, now know that even in China the conflict that rages between the two leading imperialist powers in other parts of the world must be fought out with no quarter. But world politics have not developed far enough for open hostilities. There are still many possibilities within the realms of more or less peaceful diplomacy. In the diplomacy of today, however, can be perceived the open hostilities of tomorrow.

While refraining from participating in another note to China the powers that were signatories to the former note still have their armed forces on Chinese soil, their battleships in Chinese waters, and are carrying out, for their own special interests, their predatory policies. Every day the British, American, French and other forces remain in China brings nearer another world war.

As a matter of simple self-preservation the working class of this and every other country, the class called upon to carry out on the fields of battle the struggles that cannot be settled by the diplomats of the world, must insistently demand Hands Off China!

Not only should this demand be put with all the emphasis at our command, but in addition to that we must organize to cripple any country that dares to plunge into a war in the orient, or anywhere else for that matter.

The Iron Heel in Nicaragua.

Facts about the disgraceful and bullying threat to Nicaraguan liberal forces that the United States would use its armed forces to blast them off the map, published exclusively in The DAILY WORKER three days ago, are now admitted even by the capitalist papers supporting the Coolidge government.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, Wall Street agent and head of the American super-power company, was charged by the Coolidge government with carrying out the threats to the commander of the Nicaraguan army.

There is no more infamous chapter in the history of imperialism than the forcible conquest by this country of Nicaragua. Its first act was the overthrow of a duly constituted government because that government would not prostitute itself to Wall Street. Next it helped to maintain in power its own lackey, Diaz. It raised an embargo on arms so that the Diaz forces could get instruments of death with which to murder those who opposed the rule of the Dollar.

Failing to defeat the liberal forces with hired mercenaries from the native population, Stimson went to that country and openly threatened to invade it and destroy the majority of the population which supports the liberal movement unless the forces disarmed.

There is no need here to enter into a discussion of the legality of the thing and to remind our readers of the fact that war has been waged against Nicaragua without a declaration on the part of congress. It is a Coolidge-Wall Street private war and the administration evidently thinks it is no affair of the United States congress. This sort of thing has become so common that it is seldom mentioned. It was started by Wilson's private war against Mexico in 1914 when he shelled Vera Cruz, continued by his ravaging of Haiti and Santo Domingo in 1915-16, and is carried out by the Coolidge gang in Nicaragua, China and other places unfortunate enough to be objects of prey for the bloody fangs of Wall Street.

Nicaragua is a particularly desirable morsel for American imperialism, because it is the aim of the United States to build a second canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the lower part of that nation, or at least between that country and Costa Rica, to the south. Commercially such a canal is not of importance, but from a military standpoint it is essential to the heavy fortification of this country in Central and South America —also, by cutting off five hundred miles, it will enable boats of the Atlantic fleet to move into the Pacific to join the fleet there much quicker than travelling through the Panama canal.

Nicaragua groans today under the iron heel of American imperialism because she was unfortunate enough to have resources this country wants and to be geographically situated so that this country could utilize its land as a base of operations in its scheme to make of our southern neighbor republics a part of the American empire.

It is to be hoped that these republics, perceiving the threat to their existence by the actions of the United States in Nicaragua, will unite to exterminate the imperialist agents. In this they will have the support of millions of Americans who do not want to be cannon fodder in defense of Wall Street.

IN THE MIDST OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM



The capitalist system of the U. S. A. is a fine product of christian civilization—so says John Roach Stratton, famous fundamentalist—so says Aimee McPherson—so say the metropolitan newspapers. And they all gain readers thru the Snyder case.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party. What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office, 108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Lithuanian Workers Adopt Resolution

At a meeting of Lithuanian Workers a resolution was passed that reads in part:

"Whereas, the overwhelming evidence in the case has convinced labor bodies and disinterested people thruout the world that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime charged against them, and that they were convicted for their views and activities in the Labor Movement, and

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, at the Cincinnati and El Paso Conventions branded their conviction as a "ghastly miscarriage of justice," therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this mass meeting of Lithuanian workers held at Ulidi hall in Chicago, Ill., requests the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to our two persecuted fellow workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by releasing them unconditionally from all penalties of this unjust conviction."

Communist Leads in Straw Ballot

In a straw ballot being taken by the Los Angeles Daily News, Sam Giberman leads five socialist candidates for the Board of Education by a large margin. He stands eighth in a list of eighteen candidates, of which ten must place in the primary elections. Another socialist candidate for city council is running at the bottom of the list.

I. L. D. Booth.

The International Labor Defense Branches have decided to take a booth at the Bazaar. They are sure to have a large quantity of merchandise.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Workers' Health Bureau Convenes Soon in Cleveland

Issuing a call for a National Labor Health Conference to be held in Cleveland June 16-19, the Workers' Health Bureau points to the mounting list of industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

The entombment of 77 coal diggers in a West Virginia mine and the death of 12 automobile workers in a Detroit explosion a few days before are examples of the increasing hazards that labor must take steps to check, the bureau urges.

The Cleveland conference—at the Hotel Winton—will work out plans for curbing these industrial dangers. The conference will be thrown open to the entire labor movement. Every trade union organization is invited to send a delegation, in addition to those directly affiliated with the Workers' Health Bureau.

35,000 Workers Killed.

Labor men signing the Workers' Health Bureau call, believe that the coming conference will make history. The text of the call is a stirring document. It reads in part, as follows:

Brothers: Over 35,000 workers are killed in this country every year through accidents alone. More than 2,500,000 workers are injured, many of them permanently. These figures do not include injuries or deaths of workers in 6 states and the District of Columbia, where there are no Workmen's Compensation laws, and therefore no record of injuries. They do not cover many trades, such as railroad workers, longshoremen, seamen or farm laborers.

2,500 coal miners are killed in the United States each year. This is a death rate 4 times higher than for the coal mines of Great Britain. At least 1,773 workers were killed on buildings under construction in the years 1925.

In addition to accidents, workers are exposed to 620 separate occupational hazards. Lead poisoning causes the death of 1,502 workers during the 10-year period 1914-24. Ohio reports 3,226 cases of occupational diseases during the 5-year period 1920-5.

This ruthless destruction of workers' lives calls for definite measures of prevention and control.

The employers and the government have failed to check the appalling loss of life and health which is destroying the ranks of labor.

Signed By Union Officials.

Signing the call are James H. Maurer, Pres., the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Henry M. Donnelly, secretary of the Rhode Island federation; Harry W. Call, president of the Washington federation and 11 other members of the trade union council of the Workers' Health Bureau, including 5 painters' leaders, and representatives of bakers, miners, machinists and other trade union groups, also Grace Burnham and Harriet Silverman, directors of the bureau and Charlotte Todes, organising secretary.

Workmen's Circle Booth.

At the last meeting of Branch 548 W. C. it was decided to have a booth at the bazaar. All members are mobilized to collect articles to make the affair a success.

DRAMA

A New Capek Play

MORGAN FARLEY



Plays the chief role in Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy," which comes to the Bronx Opera House tonight.

THE brothers Capek, the brilliant authors of "R. U. R." and "The Insect Play", both of which plays created quite a furore and received high praise when produced here some years back, have written a new play called "Adam the Creator," and which was recently produced in Prague. The first night audience receive the new offering with enthusiasm and intense interest.



"The play is titled a fantastic comedy," writes the Prague correspondent of the London Observer. "Like 'R. U. R.' and 'The Insect Play,' it deals with humanity en gros, a type being picked out here and there to illustrate the author's philosophy. Combine the stage perfection of a modern pageant revue with the didactic conception of an old Morality Play and the brilliant wit of a benevolent pessimist, and you have some conception of the new Capek play. The now world created by Adam is no whit better than the old, and in fact, is more repulsive and primitive in its vices than before. Even from the point of view of physical perfection, with the exception of the earlier creations, Adam does not seem to have been very successful. Nor has the Alter Ego achieved better results with his endless reduplication of the same type of cloth-capped worker.

"Eventually the quarrels between Adam and his Alter Ego, and the dissatisfaction and ingratitude of the created, ending in revolution between the followers of each, so disgust the two creators that they long to repudiate the works of their hands. But they grow old in their misery, and are despised even by the loathsome beggar who has such a tenacious hold on property and life. At the solemn climax they both welcome the voice of God which gives them rest from the thankless task of creating.

"The play, which relies for its dramatic effect largely on staging and impressionist scenery, was remarkably well produced, the first scene, in which the planets whirled chaotically in the heavens, being particularly striking. It was a triumph of stage art. The designs for the most part depict a mechanical age, with tall, crazy sky-scrapers reaching to heaven.

"The same criticism can be made of this play as of 'The Insect Play' Did" at Day's Grid Street Theatre.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

Albert Hackett will replace Douglas Montgomery in "Time" tonight at the Times Square Theatre. Chester Morris will take over James Rennie's role a week later. Frank Thomas will then play the latter's part.

The openings tonight include a new play by the Spanish Art Theatre at the Forrest Theatre, "The Trail-Song," the Sierra comedy which the Le Gallienne players did in English at the 14th Street Theatre. The other premiers are "Oh, Ernest" at the Royale; "Julie," at the Lyceum; "Kempy" at the Selwyn and "Katy Did" at Day's Grid Street Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

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LATIN-AMERICA RESENTS U. S. FORCE POLICIES

Aware of Imperialist Designs

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Every resource of adroit manipulation and management was resorted to during the third Pan-American Commercial conference that has just come to a close here to prevent the many delegates from the Latin American countries giving public expression to the resentment against the United States that was patently current among them.

Meetings were conducted in Spanish and Portugese, reporters were not furnished with copies of the bitter speeches of denunciation that many of the delegates made. The State Department, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the White House, even the press of Washington combined to put a quietus on the animated wrath of the Latin-Americans. But despite the weight of precautions and censorship thrown about the meetings, the restrictions placed on discussions, the resolutions adopted by the conference showed only too clearly the deep feeling of resentment against the interventionist and imperialist policy of the Coolidge-Kellogg administration.

Resent Customs Duties.

Several of the resolutions approved were directly aimed at the Administration for its iron-fisted activities in the southern continent. One of the resolutions calls for "a study to be made of the desirability of the gradual reduction of the high customs duties that may prevail in each country." The resolution suggests that the study be undertaken by committees of business men representing the different American republics and the various interests affected. It was adopted after vigorous protest had been voiced by the Latin-Americans on the floor, of the conference against the United States tariff wall.

Another resolution, aimed at the tobacco and income taxes of the United States called for a study in each country of "The desirability of reducing in a manner compatible with its fiscal interests, the internal taxes that may be imposed thereon." Other resolutions adopted indicated the bitter resentment felt at American restriction of Cuban cigars and cigarettes and limitations and restrictions on agricultural products, particularly beef.

Latin-America Hostile.

While a number of the southern republics hewed their individual scores against the United States—such as Peru's resentment over the wool tariff, Guatemala's objection to wool restrictions, Argentina's objection to the tariff on meats, Cuba's animosity toward the postal regulations and Mexico's general ill will toward this country—it was clear throughout the conference, that despite the usual line of bull handed out by various American government officials about brotherly and neighborly love, Latin-America with the example of Coolidge-Kellogg operations in Nicaragua is warily hostile.

Charge Imperialism.

As expressed by some delegates Latin-America believes that the United States is actuated in Nicaragua by imperialistic designs. Many of the delegates expressed the utmost apprehension over the interpretations that Coolidge and Kellogg have given to the Monroe Doctrine. If Coolidge is correct in his declaration that "the person and property of citizens are a part of the general domain of the nation, even when abroad," they feel that American warships and marines might be sent to their countries on the slightest provocation and on the solo opinion of the President or Secretary of State of the United States.

Much of the bitter feeling among the delegates were repressed by breaking them up into numerous so-called group conferences. These were difficult for the American interpreters and the hot views expressed at this gatherings were not reported. At one of these meetings attended by Brazilian delegates it is said that Coolidge-Kellogg imperialism was caustically and freely berated.

The State Department, as soon as it caught the real temper of the delegates, announced a rule that discussions on questions that did not bear directly upon commercial problems would not be permitted on the floor. By this ambiguous legerdemain the real feelings of the delegates were shunted away from public attention and directed into the impotent channel of group discussions.

Damage Suit For "Whip" Death.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 8.—Suit for $100,000 damages was brought against the County of Westchester and the Westchester County Park Commission before Supreme Court Justice Frank L. Young and a jury here today by Christian Fisher and an administrator of the estate of his son Albert, who was killed on May 30, 1926, while riding on "The Whip," an amusement device at Rye Beach. Fisher alleged that his son, who was nineteen at the time, was killed because of the negligence of the defendants in not making sure that the cars used in "the Whip" were provided with proper safeguards to prevent people from falling out.

German Communists Hear Greetings From American Comrades

Special to The DAILY WORKER.

HAMBURG, Germany.— (By Mail)—Speaking before the 10,000 workers gathered here Sunday, Easter Sunday, in the session of German Communist Youth Day and the German Communist Party protest against the brutalities of terror in China, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and member of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party, made the following pledge to the German Communists on behalf of the American Communist Movement. He said:

"To you, the revolutionary workers of Hamburg and of all Germany; to you the heirs of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg; to you I bring the revolutionary greetings of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

"We know in America that we live in the land of the greatest capitalist reaction. We know that we are face to face with the powerful American Dollar Imperialism. We know the strength of the working class foe in America.

"Today, more than half a hundred American battleships are in Chinese waters. More are being rushed to the Far East. Thousands of American marines, the soldiers of the Dollar Imperialism, are already in China. Other thousands are being sent. Thus the American imperialists lead the imperialists of the world in an effort to drown in a bath of proletarian blood the revolutionary struggles of the workers and peasants of China.

"On behalf of our American Communist Party, on behalf of our Young Communist League, I pledge to you, the revolutionary workers of Germany, that we in America will continue to build stronger our Red Fighting Front against the enemies of the working class in America, who are the enemies of the workers of the world.

"We in America have also been inspired, we go forward encouraged and strengthened by the revolutionary deeds of Liebknecht and Luxemburg. We have drawn inspiration from your courageous and brave revolutionary struggles here in Germany. Thus we will build better and stronger our front in the revolutionary struggle.

"Down with the Dollar Imperialism! Down with the capitalists in the United States, in Germany, in China, in the whole world.

"Long live the Union of Soviet Republics! Long Live the Communist International! Hail the Social Revolution! Hail Communism—the Liberator of the World's Oppressed!"

Let Who Will Give Up Arms; U. S. Is Retaining Forts

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Proposals to be put forth by the United States at the Three-Power Naval Armaments Conference in Geneva next month will be whipped into final shape late next week. Full consideration, it was learned today, will be given to the American program at a series of conferences to be held between President Coolidge, Secretaries Kellogg and Wilbur, Admiral W. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations, and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, senior American naval delegate, returning from Geneva for this purpose.

U. S. Won't Reduce.

It is certain that the delegation will be instructed to confine the Geneva discussions as far as possible to the classes of naval craft not covered under the Washington treaty, that is, to light cruisers and submarines. It is not likely the United States will favor renewed consideration of the classes already limited.

Moreover, the American representatives probably will be advised that their government will not countenance a reopening of the question of Pacific Island fortifications. It has been suggested in Japanese quarters and elsewhere that this problem might again arise.

Labor Bills Fail in Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (FP)—May 8. The Illinois legislature has killed a number of labor bills, including the old age pension measure and the women's modified 8-hour bill.

Several anti-labor bills are recommended for passage including a state constabulary measure and serious curtailment of the power of juries in criminal cases together with a heavy increase in the power of judges. The proposal is backed by the big bankers and corporations who find it easier to control a judge making his living on the bench than to manipulate jurymen whose bread and butter comes from other sources.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

After the Insurrection in Indonesia

(By Independent Press Agency)

In our last January Bulletin we began to give you by way of several articles, the tale of the most miserable conditions in which the Indonesian people live, so that they were forced to take up arms desperately when even to death is dearer than life of slavery. We also told you that the Dutch are accustomed to inform the world falsely about things, and instead of telling the truth about the bad conditions of their colony, they designed the most ideal picture of their colonial system as the best of the world.

Will Try Again.

But our attempt to shake off the yoke of Dutch domination has been unsuccessful. Does it mean that it is the end of our hope for a better life? To answer this question it would perhaps be useful to examine the conditions in which Indonesia now stands after the revolution.

According to the lying Dutch Press agency the "rebellion" should be of no importance, but if we mention the great number of imprisoned revolutionists, we are sure that you will be convinced that indeed the Dutch are talking double dutch.

Punished Without Trial.

There are about two thousands detained revolutionists in Boven-Digoel, 100 in West Sumatra and 1500 in Java. Most of them do not fall under the close to be condemned according to the colonial "penal law, but yet they do not escape from punishment. This is possible because according to the colonial constitution the governor-general has the right to banish persons whom he judges, or considers, whom he thinks, dangerous for the so-called "public rest and order" to any place in Indonesia he wants.

Thus a great number of revolutionists (we do not yet know the right number; one says about 800 personal) are expelled to the most horrible spot in New Guinea, where the revolutionists are exposed to savages cannibals and malaria fevers.

Several revolutionists are sent to Nusa-Kambangan, where they have to live with imprisoned criminals, murderers and thieves.

Others are condemned to death and also to imprisonments of 10 to 20 years.

Besides these condemnations the colonial government has proclaimed that all "communistic" action of the Indonesian people shall be put down by the military forces.

What is the reaction of all these oppressions? Are the Indonesian people, the Indonesian fighters for freedom conquered? Are they discouraged?

Learn From Defeat.

The failure of the Indonesian revolution shall not form an obstacle in the way to national independence, but it has brought a lot of experience for better organization and action.

The Indonesians will not cease fighting for the liberation of the native country.

Although so many of them have to offer their life and good for the sake of that high ideal, they are not discouraged. On the contrary their aspiration shall be more solid, stronger and stronger.

All revolutions need time to succeed, but they, as the "new spirit," never fail to conquer the "ancient regime."

So Indonesia shall succeed in spite of many reverses!

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

"JUST AS SAFE AS A BANK"



Walter Cravens, president, and Ralph W. Street, vice president, of the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank, together with five other associates, have been indicted on many charges. Alleged to involve considerably more than $1,000,000, the charges include false entries, conspiracy to defraud stockholders, and manipulation in loans and money between the land bank and a hydro-electric corporation, as well as other companies promoted by what is known as "the Walter Cravens' group."

America Still Home of Child Labor

By LAWRENCE TODD.
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 8. — Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has dug up out of the dusty files of the American Federationist the issue for May, 1902, which featured an article on child labor in Southern textile mills, by Irene Ashby MacFadyen. It is entitled "Child Life vs Dividends." The frontispiece is a photograph of the author, with three children.

"Here are three of them," she says, "three little slaves of capital, typical of the 20,000 children under 14, now toiling out their lives in the textile mills of the South. Mattie, the little one standing beside me, is six years old. She is a spinner. Inside a cotton mill for 12 hours a day she stands in the 4-foot passageway between the spinning frames where the cotton is spun from coarser into fine threads. As it comes down from the roping above, now and then it breaks, and her baby fingers join the thread and set the bobbin moving again. From daylight to dark she is in the midst of the ceaseless throb and racket of machinery."

Nervous Break-Down.

This child's wage was 10 cents a day. Sally, the other girl in the group, was 9 years old, and had been in the mill three years. She had suffered a nervous breakdown. "Continuous work, the hot, unhealthy mill atmosphere, proved too much for her childish brain. She could neither speak nor stand, and her little limbs were shaken by convulsive movements. In a week or more she would be back at her endless toil. There are thousands like her in the South.

"I do not know how old Jack is. He does not know himself. He does not know anything except that he has worked since he can remember. He may be about 11. The only sign of interest he exhibits is when an organ-grinder is offered to him. There are thousands like him in the South."

Amusement Fails.

Twenty-five years of continuous agitation against these human sacrifices to textile profits have followed the publication of that picture. Congress hesitated 14 years, hoping that State Legislation would meet the need for a curb upon child slavery in the mills. In 1916 the first federal law prohibiting child labor was enacted. The federal supreme court by a 5-4 decision declared it unconstitutional. Another law was passed by Congress, and again the court nullified it. Then Congress adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the federal constitution, authorizing Congress to prohibit child labor.

Southern cotton mill owners started a nation-wide propaganda campaign against ratification, using the argument that the federal government was "thrusting itself into the home" and "telling parents how to rear their children." Although the measure had gone through Congress with almost no opposition, ratification was refused in more than one-third of the state legislatures. The A. F. of L. continues to demand that it be ratified.

Meanwhile the child workers who had been temporarily taken out of the mills when the two federal laws were in force, have to a large extent come back. State laws have been improved, and the Children's Bureau finds that enforcement of state laws is no longer the farce it was before Congress acted.

Yet the legal standards in the South for safeguarding children in mill employment are still few. Thus, in Florida, the boys and girls up to 16 years may work 48 hours a week; in Georgia, no limit on hours per day and 60 hours weekly limit with exemptions; in North Carolina 11 hours per day and 60 per week is allowed for children 14 to 16 years old, and 8 hours a day for those under 14; in South Carolina the 10-hour day with exemptions, and the 55-hour week with exemptions, applies to all under 16; in Texas the law permits children to work 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week until they become 16. In North Carolina children under 14 are not legally permitted to work in factories. Yet more than 20 per cent of the children in mill villages in North Carolina who were 13 years old in 1925 were found not to be enrolled in school. Few children under 12 are now employed in Southern mills.

A study of the educational standards required for working permits for children in the South shows them to be very low. And investigation by three separate methods of testing the intelligence of children in two typical mill villages showed from one-half to two-thirds of them to be below normal in intelligence. These sub-normal children are in general the sons and daughters of workers who have spent long years in the mills and many of whom went to work in the mills as children.

STUDENTS AGAIN REJECT EFFORTS TO IMPOSE DRILL

Civilian Course Turned Down as Compromise

Undaunted by previous rejections of their recommendations, the student curriculum committee of the College of the City of New York has again taken a firm stand against militarism in the college.

The reason advanced by the committee for their recommendation is their conviction that military courses "are not indigenous parts of the college curriculum". The complete extent to which the opinion of this student group represents the unanimity of feeling of the entire student body on this proposition is intimated by the editorial comment of the Campus, the tri-weekly publication of the College.

"The small amount of space which the committee has given (in their report) to the proposal to abolish the compulsory features of military science and civilian drill seems to signify that they assume the attitude of the student body is known and taken for granted by the Faculty."

Sentiment Nearly Unanimous.

This feeling is based upon the tremendous demonstration made by the students last year when over three thousand cast votes favoring the abolition of military training.

The presentation of this opinion by the committee is doubly significant inasmuch as it asks for discontinuance of both compulsory civilian drill and military science courses. Civilian drill was instituted in the fall of 1926 and differs from the military science course in that the drill is gone through in the gymnasium instead of on the parade grounds; that wands are used in the drill instead of guns and that gymnastic uniforms are worn instead of the R. O. T. C. khaki.

The last-mentioned difference is highly important inasmuch as the students are required to buy their own uniforms in civilian drill. This deterrent factor of the cost of the uniforms has been the cause for the small enrollment as compared with that of the older military course in which the outfit is furnished by the war department. Civilian drill was established as an option, in order that the incoming freshmen class might have an opportunity to choose between the two courses which are known to have the same purpose in view.

Reject Both Drill Courses.

The establishment of the option in the choice of civilian drill as the alternate compulsory two-year military course last fall was generally interpreted by student opinion as a concession to the storm of opposition raised the previous semester.

The present recommendation of the student curriculum committee rejecting civilian drill along with the regular drill course makes clear that their action characterizes the attitude that students, represented by the committee, will reject any future options which may be advanced by the Faculty in the future. Should these Faculty changes retain the objectionable element of compulsory military training, their rejection by the committee is certain.

The students are now looking forward to the decision of the Faculty committee on the matter, which decision will be announced within a month, at the end of the present semester, according to a recent statement issued by President Frederick B. Robinson. The president evidently finds no point of agreement whatever with the student report on military training, for in commenting on it he is reputed to have explained that the real problem before the Faculty committee is that of "using their ingenuity to find some way of organizing both courses so as to spread out the work throughout the college course and not concentrate it wholly in the first two years."

Suddenly Stricken



Serious illness of President Lauri Relander, above, of Finland, caused King Christian of Denmark and King Haakon of Norway to cancel visits they had planned to Finland.

Jugoslavia Asks For Loan.

WASHINGTON (FP) May 8.—When the new Jugoslav minister, Voislav Antoniyevitch, presented his credentials to President Coolidge, he suggested that what the Belgrado government wants from America first of all is a loan.

"The main problem of my country at present is economical," he said, "and there is great scope for capital

Louisiana Shivers Before Danger of Still More Flood

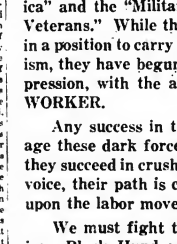
BATON ROUGE, La., May 8.—The crest of the flood that has ravaged the lower Mississippi Valley is rapidly approaching. Already there are 4,000,000 acres of good agricultural land under water in this state, all crops are destroyed, cattle killed, and houses damaged or entirely washed away. Unless greater efforts are put forth than seems possible at this time the levees along Bayou Des Glaises will give way when the water gets a little higher, and another 4,216,320 acres will be flooded.

The population of the thirteen parishes now flooded is 219,000. Very inadequate means exist for caring for these during their necessary inability to support themselves.

Such herds of cattle as have been saved are mixed together in narrow pastures, and on the tops of knolls, and the dreaded anthrax is killing them rapidly. Hurried calls for vaccine to stop the "black-leg" plague have met with some response, but not enough.

The government is concerning itself with appeals to the people to support the Red Cross, and with surveys of the damage done.

The state governments of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi are already bankrupt. Things look rather gloomy for at least a quarter of a million refugees, who may suffer considerably from lack of food and medical care before conditions return to normal.



Fight the American Black Hundreds

In Czarist Russia, ruffians and underworld characters were enlisted in a reign of terror against the populace. Ruthless suppression and terrorism were carried on in the name of loyalty to the Czar, Christianity and the peoples' rights. In America, we have our own Black Hundreds parading under such high-sounding titles as the "Keymen of America" and the "Military Order of World War Veterans." While these elements are not yet in a position to carry out the excesses of Czarism, they have begun their campaign of suppression, with the attack upon The DAILY WORKER.

Any success in this attempt will encourage these dark forces to further efforts. If they succeed in crushing labor's most militant voice, their path is clear for further attacks upon the labor movement.

We must fight the efforts of the American Black Hundreds. We must recognize the true character of these enemies of society in spite of the mask of respectability under which they hide themselves. We must defend The DAILY WORKER from their attack.

Our duty is simple and clear. Against the powerful resources which the bosses are able to mobilize in their attack upon The DAILY WORKER, we must mobilize the full strength of the most militant and class conscious workers, who realize the significance of the present attack. The defense of the paper requires funds for lawyers and other legal fees. We ask that such funds be collected immediately by all friends of The DAILY WORKER and rushed in to our office with all possible speed.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Rothenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly

every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PASSAIC ELECTION CAMPAIGN

By EMIL GARDOS.

The present election campaign in Passaic is the big final continuation of the great school the textile workers went through during the more than a year-long strike. The brutal use of the state power against the strikers, who went out to fight for a living wage, undoubtedly gave a good political education, laying the basis for this campaign, in which our party, for the first time in its history is a real factor, a real mass-party in the Leninist sense of the word.

The formation of a powerful labor ticket was unfortunately prevented by the treacherous attitude of the local trade-union leaders, who, following the old slogan of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies," hurried to the endorsement of the opposition candidates, the manufacturer Cabell and the detective-captain Turner, both republicans of course. We therefore decided to have a Communist campaign, bringing forward our full program, including the fight for a Labor Party, under the banner of

Expose Election Fake.

The campaign for the election of five city commissioners is conducted on a non-partisan basis, one of the many fakes of the present democratic system. The candidates are running on the basis of the individual fitness to administer the business of the city, hiding their party affiliations as much as possible. The nailing down of this lie, the linking up of the other candidates with the parties of Coolidge and Wall Street and the bringing forward of the Workers (Communist) Party by endorsement was one of our main tasks.

Great Enthusiasm.

The campaign became especially significant, when Albert Weisbord, the strike leader, was put up to be with S. E. Bambach, a textile worker and Simon Smaikinen, a garment worker, the standard bearer of the party at the election. The most beloved man of the workers and cursed by the bosses came back after an absence of more than six months to represent the party in this second phase of the struggle. What will be the effect of his coming back?—many of us asked. The strike is over, the workers gained their partial victory, the union recognition, through many sacrifices, the unemployment is big and so is the misery. How will the workers react, what is their answer going to be to the man who led them into the struggle? The wonderful reception given to the strike leader at his first meeting held April 13 gave a clear answer. A meeting called in two days, not advertised by leaflets with about 4000 workers packing two halls to the overflow, giving a tremendous demonstration to the man and to the party he stands for, was enough to show, that the workers do not forget. Yes, the workers don't forget the struggles they went through, the leadership they had and are ready to rally around the same leadership in spite of temporary set-back, in spite of rumors, accusations, which may affect the weaker section of the working class, but not the class as a whole. The workers did not forget that the leadership did not come from an individual, but it came from the leader of class struggle; the Communist Party. This fact was stated very little before, but they knew it just the same. Those who were present at the meetings, who heard the applause whenever our party was mentioned, will certainly agree with what one of the millowners said about the strike: "It is a school for Communism."

Rally to Labor Ticket.

In spite of the lack of funds, the refusal of hall-owners to give their places for meetings, the deadly silence of the local press, the campaign gained strength every day. Hundreds of workers came, many of whom we never saw before, who had no connection with the union, to offer their services as campaign workers. They took out contribution lists, leaflets and went out to the street, to their friends, to work for the Labor candidates. To their work is due the success of our rallies with red and letter attended than the rallies of the capitalist candidates, who are sending out letters to the voters and give entertainment, sandwiches, cigars and "refreshments." We asked for the workers' contributions and got them willingly. They understood that there is something poisonous in the cigars and refreshments Preiskel, Saxe, Rubacky or Turner are offering to the voters.

Aid To Organization.

Besides the two weekly mass-meetings of our own, attended by an average of a thousand people, we found other ways to reach the workers. One was through the meetings of the sympathetic organizations, arranged especially for the candidates. The Sacco-Vanzetti meeting of the I.L.D. the campaign rallies of the Women's council, the Young Workers League, the language branches etc. all helped to reach different sections of the workers, but helped to build up the organizations as well. There was not a single meeting, which did not end with an appeal for membership, urging the workers to join the union, the I.L.D. the Council, the league and the party. The campaign was not conducted just for election purposes, the main objective was the revitalizing and strengthening of our organizations.

Reaction Avoids Debate.

Another medium of reaching the voters was the going to other rallies, where according to the Passaic tradition, all the other candidates were most respectfully invited. We accepted the courtesies and replied with the same, stating of course that we are going to debate the statements these gentlemen will make. None of them dared to come of course. On the other hand we went to them. In one case Weisbord was forced to leave the platform, because he "slandered" the present officials, (he spoke of the lessons of the strike) other times the floor was not given to our candidates, they were heckled most of the time—but they came out always stronger. Just a few instances: Weisbord spoke at the Rubacky rally for less than 10 minutes. Over two thousand people, mostly Polish workers gave him such an ovation, that he was interrupted several times by their applause. Preiskel, who is endorsed by the club, was booed by the audience. When Welsbord got through, the majority of the audience left with him. The Saxe rally, held at the Passaic Public Park auditorium, showed that even the petty-bourgeoisie is receptive to our principles. Without minding the hecklers, not using the favorite method of personal slandering of the other candidates, Weisbord gave a constructive Communist talk on the problems of the city, the unemployment, the need of a Labor government, and the crowd left deeply impressed not only by the fearlessness and sincerity of the candidate, but also by the solution he had to offer to the present situation. We expect to poll a considerable vote from the small business-men, office-workers and other sections of the petty-bourgeoisie in reaction to our principles. Without minding the hecklers, not using the favorite method of personal slandering of the other candidates, Weisbord gave a constructive Communist talk on the problems of the city, the unemployment, the need of a Labor government, and the crowd left deeply impressed not only by the fearlessness and sincerity of the candidate, but also by the solution he had to offer to the present situation. We expect to poll a considerable vote from the small business-men, office-workers and other sections of the petty-bourgeoisie in reaction to our principles.

The few days left over until May 10, the election day, will be utilized for open air rallies, for the distribution of several leaflets and The DAILY WORKER by five thousands and for a very extensive campaign for campaign workers, for watchers at the polling places, to reduce the usual stealing of votes to as low as possible.

Fight Still Goes On.

What will the election bring to us? The candidates will certainly get a very high vote (some even say that would not it be for the stealing of votes there is even a chance for election)—but this is not the big thing. The real achievement of this campaign is and will be, that the workers of Passaic, whom the bosses have considered defeated, showed very clearly, that the strike was not fought in vain. The strike is over, the fight is still on. Fight on the political field, against the strike-breaking state-power and against the false opposition candidates of the Cabell and Turner type, showing the

(Continued on fourth column)

"FEUDISTS' CRIME TALE TOLD



Fear of "gang vengeance" and a desire for revenge, are believed to be the motives which led Harry-Thomason, 19, serving a sentence of from 10 years to life imprisonment for robbery, to confess to the murder last Dec. 12, of Mayor Joe Adams, of West City, Ill. In his confession Thomason says he and his brother Elmo, 17, now dead, received from Charlie Birger, fend leader, $50 each for the three shots fired at Adams. Thomason further confessed that the murder was planned at Birger's cabin, where Birger's lieutenants, Art Newman, Connie Ritter, and Harvey Dungy, also, were present. He named Ray Hyland as the driver of the death car. These four men, along with Birger, have been indicted for murder. Elmo Thomason was killed when Birger's cabin was dynamited and officials believe Lory Price, state highway patrolman, was abducted and later killed because he would have connected Birger with the crime. The two girls, above, Jackie Williams and Pearl Phelps, testified against Thomason when he was on trial. After his confession, Thomason was sentenced to life imprisonment.

A World Affair

The purple sun quickly hides behind the mountain branches of Tien-Shan.

Violet, orange, blue and golden fumes are floating above the valley, the foaming mountain creek, the sparkling lake, surrounded by fir-trees and fields covered with red and yellow poppies and edelweiss.

Night covers the plantations, pastures and mountain villages of the Fergan Valley.

The old Akmala and the young Communist Mamadshan have much to do: the ox and seven sheep have to be protected to the town, to be delivered to the Soviet, after which they have to return within 24 hours. It is a hot time, the work doesn't wait, but this can't be put off—it were sin. A great affair, a world's affair, because it is destined for men, who got imprisoned not for their own, but for the world's sake.

There, where the green stripes of vineyards are ending and the rose coloured flowers of the cotton tree are spreading to north, east and west, stands on the highway a caravansary for the rest of travellers—dekhans, returning from the fields and caravan leaders, transporting goods.

The gates of the caravansary are opened from dawn to dawn and the whole day, the whole night great "samovars"—tea urns from Tula, especially made for this purpose are breathing with steam. From sunset to sunset wood piles are burning in the court: "Kavardak," Pilaff for the travellers and "Shashlyk" and small meat pasty for "great" guests are cooked and roasted there.

30 versts lay behind Akmal and Mamadshan and it was naturally that they entered the caravansary to drink a cup of tea and to eat Pilaff. Afterwards, enveloped in their coats, they listened to the endless rumours about Bukhara, Choresma, the far Moscow and the mountainous lofty Afghanistan. . . .

You intend to sell him?—Ay, ay, a fine ox, says somebody from behind an "arba."

Good day, Akmal—sounds from another corner in a well known voice. What has happened. . . . Why do you sell in such a hot time?

How much will you have for them, busily asks the owner of the caravansary, pointing to the sheep.

They are not mine, I say—not mine . . . answers the old man, they will go abroad . . . haven't you heard? Haven't they been here? Eh-eh-eh . . . Haven't they told you, who sits in prison for us, who starves to death? Eh-eh-eh—This cattle is from our village—the sheep and the ox. The village gave them. I am driving them to Kokand. "You shall drive them, Akmal"—I was told—and now I am driving them. . . .

* * *

It dawns.

In a gigantic rose-coloured prairie the cotton tree plantations are spreading.

In inexpressible colours are flaming the far mountain branches of Tien-Shan.

Akmal and Mamadshan are following a mountain track and in the colours of dawn and in the endless waves of rose-coloured cotton trees they seem like shepherds in a fairy tale wandering to the fires of the rising sun.

AL. KOLOSSOFF.

The Empire Fliers

By LILLIAN BORGESON.
(All-American Anti-Imperialist League Service)

The so-called "good-will" flyers of the United States Army have just returned from their 16,000 mile flight to the countries of South and Central America. Behind the mask of their "good will" was the more real purpose of strengthening American Imperialism.

Imperialists Sent Them.

This flight was under the joint direction of the War and State Department, which in itself is significant. The trip has made possible a chartered route from the United States to the countries visited.

Air-route connections between the United States and the South American republics are as important to American capitalists as are any other trade routes to countries under their exploitation. Moreover, definite efforts were made during the flight, to consolidate the forces in South America which are closest to the United States.

A Maneuver.

American imperialism is entrenching itself more and more strongly in the countries of South and Central America. The "good will" flyers were but another maneuver of the financial interests in the United States, to tighten up their hold on the republics of the south.

It is a maneuver that is going on side by side with the action of United States troops in Nicaragua and the presence of the United States battleships along the coast line of South America, with the exploitation of South American resources by American imperialism. The people of South and Central America, as well as those of the United States, should have no illusions about the "good will" expeditions to South America.

Worker Gets $6,500.

A jury sitting before Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan has awarded Joseph Zwick of Calverton $6,500 in his suit for damages against the Long Island Railroad Company for personal injuries suffered when the Shelter Island express was derailed August 12 at Calverton, L. I. Six persons were killed.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

DANGER OF WORLD WAR

By D. BENJAMIN.

THIRTEEN years ago, in April 1914, very few people in Europe and America dreamt or realized that a war was to come upon them which would result in 10,000,000 dead, 4,000,000 missing and 20,000,000 wounded.

Today, April 1927, very few people realize or dream that there is a danger of another world war, only on a larger scale, than the last one. The source of danger for the entire world is imperialist aggression in China. The great imperialist powers with their hundreds of millions investments in China; with hundreds of millions of people to exploit on a tremendous scale—wages of skilled workers in Shanghai are but $180 a year and afford opportunities for superprofits, with a potential market unrivalled in the entire world, an avenue of escape for the surplus of European and American capitalism—these imperialist powers are waging informal war upon the Chinese people, are ready to start a war against Soviet Russia and will fight among themselves for the rich prize of China.

* * *

THAT this means the enslavement of the Chinese people and the forcing of foreign rule upon them; that this means unspeakable misery and lower wages for European and American workers—due to the extremely low wages paid by the British, Japanese and American capitalists to the Chinese workers—that this means the killing of Chinese workers and peasants and American and European soldiers and sailors—all this means nothing to the foreign robbers who are interested only in plunder and booty.

But does it mean anything to you? Are you ready to fight for hands off China? Are you eager to demand the withdrawal of troops and battleships from Chinese soil and waters? Are you ready to fight against another imperialist war? If you are, then your post is in the Workers (Communist) Party, which is leading in the fight in this country against imperialist war and for freedom for the Chinese people from foreign oppression. Fill out the application blank in this issue and mail to 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

SNAPSHOTS OF LOS ANGELES

By JIM SEYMOUR

A building being remodeled, a sign at the entrance to the temporary enclosure reading: "No help of any kind wanted. KEEP OUT."

A windblown eastern magazine, driven into a corner, desperately flutters a full-page ad of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce which invites manufacturers to come to the land of the open shop and contented workers.

A fair haired girl, still good looking in spite of chronic malnutrition, makes the rounds in a vain search for work. Billboards stating that gentlemen prefer blondes. The girl continues her quest along the Babbitts and meets no preference.

An ever-spreading epidemic of signs bearing what is obviously the officiel slogan of the town: "For Rent." Vacant stores, vacant houses. A stranger asks a question of a citizen, probably from Iowa. He receives a vacant stare.

Clerks in Goy stores stand around twiddling their thumbs but ready to pounce like famished wolves upon any prospective buyer who may chance to enter.

A blowsy gospel-peddler harangues a bunch of disinterested stiffs and tells them that many men have tried to get along without Jesus but have never succeeded. Newspapers nearby announce that 400 million heathen Chinks have kicked over the traces.

A few miles away a million dollar building is being erected by slaves in the Sunny Sunerwald, who recently found Jesus in the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and slipped him a big forkful of kale previously harvested.

Triple-chinned bourgeois females, lacking the grace of Poland China hogs, waddle and grunt their way into a respectable swill-trough-eria that features a special 75 cent dinner at suppertime.

The fair haired girl, thru with her day's work of looking for work, passes without pausing. Despite her fatigue she has the grace of a fawn. She may eat elsewhere

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

IN THE CITY OF MILLS

By MARY B. TRASK.

One of the many problems we had when we opened the Playground for Strikers' Children in Passaic last summer, was how to care for the babies and smaller sisters and brothers that occasionally appeared there. It was, of course, little for us to care for the well-loved of these tiny youngsters, who fell one morning, running across the field, and broke her arm.

We picked her up—poor kid, she was trying hard to be good, but a four-year-old can not battle very well against cotton—picked her up and took her in the car to the hospital.

"Will you get the doctor, quick? I think this child has broken her arm!"

There was confusion and rushing about. One nurse was writing down the child's name and age, another ran skilled fingers down the injured arm.

Someone who seemed to be in charge reappeared. "The doctor is coming right away. Come down to ——" she broke off abruptly. Stood staring at the girl who held Catherine in her arms.

"I know you," she announced. "You're a striker, aren't you."

"Yes, what of it?"

"Is that a striker's child?"

"Yes."

"This hospital is not for strikers. You will have to take the child somewhere else for treatment."

It was not until she repeated her decision that we really understood. Somehow it had not seemed quite possible that a public hospital would refuse to care for a four-year-old child who was seriously hurt, even though that child's parents were striking for a Union.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

(Continued from first column)

fist of Labor to the bosses, bringing back the old time fear into them, fighting for a Labor Party, the building up of the workers' organizations, and all this down under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party, this is the big achievement of the campaign.

Passaic is not dead, no, it is alive! The militant struggle of more than a year, which has put this little textile city on the map, was not fought in vain. Just as the strike was a great event of the American labor movement, showing the way to organize the unorganized, so is this election campaign a historical event, showing the connection between the economic and political struggle, a milestone in the development of a political mass party of labor in the United States.

With the Young Worker

Join the Navy — See the World



By S. BRODY.

The iron fist of American Imperialism has been gathered in New York Harbor. Lined up in the Hudson from 57th Street to Yorkers, stand 129 man-killing monsters: the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. This extraordinary display has apparently been prearranged and organized to the most minor details. Navy launches carrying the crowds to the battleships, officers parading in full military regalia, shore-policemen parading along the piers with immense clubs resembling baseball bats; in short, everything that goes with war is there.

Parallel with this unusual concentration of battleships in a single port, a wide campaign of publicity has been launched in New York City. High schools and various boys' clubs are sent down to the fleet in large delegations, the Navy recruiting stations are working overtime, the kept press devotes long columns daily in glorification of "our gobs, our blue jackets, our sailors."

All this is no mere accident. It is now obvious that an intensive campaign has been started for the following reasons:

1. To draw young workers into the navy for the purpose of training them for impending blood-baths.

2. To create "atmosphere" and get American workers to think war a gradual nursing into a war hysteria.

3. To show other Imperialist Powers that Wall Street is ready for business.

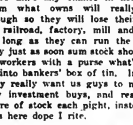
Now more than ever must American young workers, those who are called on to fight for the interests of American financiers, refuse to be fooled by the various traps sprung in order to attract them into either the Navy, the Army, or the C.M.T.C. Elaborate displays like the one we are at present witnessing in this city must be unmasked for what they are: another indication that soon the American youth will be called on to give its blood for Wall Street.

Stock! Hell, No!

(By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press)

You take sum savin's from your sock and buy an ounce of bosses' stock. It's printed in sum colored ink and all lit up to make you think that you're as rich as all creation and goin' strong to own the nation.

I hope you don't gulp down the dope that buyin' stock is workers' hope. It's precious little you can get from your weekly wage, I bet. And there ain't any chance in hell that them what owns will really sell enough so they will lose their grip on railroad, factory, mill and ship. So long as they can run the show, they just as soon sum stock should go to workers with a purse what's thin as into bankers' box of tin. In fact, they really want us guys to make a few investment buys, and real our share of stock each night, instead of this here dope I rite.



Keep cool in your financial collar; the world ain't offered for a dollar.

DON'T JUMP ON 'EM! THAT'S TOO ROUGH!



Reason with them. Talk logically and simply. Explain why they ought to subscribe to the Young Worker. If they are older explain why they ought to subscribe to The DAILY WORKER. Don't forget the sub rate of $1 a year. Send the sub to the Young Worker Sub. Committee, 33 First Street, New York City.



Jack Dempsey has returned to the noble pursuit of knocking noses. His illness has vanished, his ambition has risen—to increase his bank-roll. He is soon to fight the Spanish Woodchopper Paulino Uzcudun. If he manages to knock the ax-wielder back to the Pyrenees he fights the winner of the Sharkey-Maloney petting party (very likely Sharkey). Granting a victory he will again meet Tunney.

Three victories would mean at least a million dollars. All of which proves that if you work hard, believe in God and will not join a union you are bound to succeed. A local publication "what pays good money for making smott krecks"—payed a guy for writing that Jack Dempsey is "a good prize-fighter." You can't improve on that. It describes all boxing.

* * *

This is the time of the year when Workers Sports Clubs get busy. And this is the place to tell the world about it. Send in the results of your sports activities—anything from a hike to a marathon.

* * *

Meanwhile our tennis champ, Bill Tilden, has gone to Europe to regain lost laurels. Age has creeped up on him. His bones, muscles and eyesight don't respond as beautifully as they had. But he has made a remarkable come-back sweeping everything before him in the recent Southern Championships. If he can keep this up there's trouble ahead for European champs. Tilden in good form is without equal.



Labor Sports Make Progress

(By Labor Sports Union).

Probably no industry in the country has furnished as many major league baseball stars, as coal mining. Probably the most famous of these stars was Mordecai Brown, the great three-fingered baseball pitcher of a decade ago. Stanley Coveleskie, former Cleveland pitcher, and at present with Washington, Jim Bottomley, scintillating Cardinal first baseman, and Harold Stricklett of the White Sox, are only a few of the coal-diggers who threw away their shovels to make a living at the more congenial occupation of playing ball.

Play During Strike.

With a strike closing down the mines in the bituminous fields, over a hundred thousand miners find time hanging heavily on their hands. The younger miners are taking advantage of their leisure to go in for athletics and in the coal district at this time of the year, this means baseball. Union organizers point out that it is essential to keep the young fellows busy, in order to maintain their morale, and keep them from drifting to the non-union fields or to the cities. In such a situation it would be an excellent thing to organize, not only union teams, but leagues, that will stimulate and provide inter-local competition.

Wants News.

With the organized labor movement taking a growing interest in the development of sports activity within its ranks as evidenced by the spread of union baseball teams, the problem of labor sports publicity comes to the front. In this connection, Labor Sports Union is putting out a press service which is issued weekly, without charge, to cover 100 labor papers. However, a press service must have correspondents and these the Labor Sports Press Service badly needs. It will be glad to receive news of any trade union sports events. Such news should be sent in to 453 North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JOIN OUR RANKS
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
National Office: 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
New York Office: 108 East 14th Street, New York City, N. Y.
Read The Daily Worker

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE WORKERS FACTS FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN SACCO-VANZETTI PLEA

LAW FACULTIES OF 11 COLLEGES JOIN IN APPEAL

Nation's Biggest Jurists Plead for Two

Columbia University, generally regarded as America's highest institution of learning, practically went on record yesterday for a complete review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Fourteen members of the Columbia law faculty signed the appeal to governor Fuller and were joined by nine members of the Yale Law School and six members of the University of Kansas Law School.

Adding to the impressive academic demand that Governor Fuller intervene to prevent the electrocution of the two Italian workers on July 10, 32 members of the law faculties at Cornell University and the Universities of Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Texas authorized their agreement with the purpose of the Columbia letter.

Give Expert Opinion.

The Columbia appeal, reinfoced by the most learned jurists in nearly every recognized first rate American law school, is deemed the most impressive appeal yet made to Governor Fuller. The university professors speak as men trained in the law. They have investigated every phase of the celebrated Sacco-Vanzetti case, and their verdict is that a miscarriage of justice is imminent.

That the noted jurists are chiefly concerned in public "confidence" in the legal hokus-pokus is indicated in the significant paragraph:

"The most admirable judicial system sometimes slips, or seems to slip. It is such occasional seeming that shakes confidence; and when confidence is shaken, it is shaken not in the single instance only, but in the structure as a whole."

Members of the law faculties disclaim any intention of officially representing their universities. But in the case of Columbia, for example, the fact that 14 of the 15 members of the law faculty signed the appeal puts the institution on record just as the unanimous appeal from the Harvard Law School carried the unmistakable conviction that Harvard, very cream of Boston itself, doubted the brand of justice used to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia did not sign the document sent to Fuller. He is not a member of the law faculty.

The text of the letter is:

New York, N. Y.
May 7, 1927.

To His Excellency, Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executive Chamber, State House, Boston, Massachusetts.

Your Excellency:

There are a number of facts which make it seem not improper for us whose chief concern is with the study of the law and legal institutions of this country to address you with refarence to the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and to join with those members of the Massachusetts Bar who have requested that you inquire, perhaps by the appointment of a special commission, into whether in that case justice was accomplished, and whether there may not be occasion for the exercise of executive clemency.

Beyond State Limits.

1. The interest and concern aroused by that case have extended beyond the bonds of a single Commonwealth. We are affected by that interest not only as citizens, but as teachers of the law.

2. The belief, whether well founded or not, is widely held that in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti there may have been confusion of two issues—that of the defendant's guilt of murder and that of their radicalism; and that such confusion may have obscured decision of the real question under trial. We believe it most unfortunate that such a belief should exist, even though it be unfounded. Only a review of the whole case by an impartial body can dispel the belief, if proves unfounded. Only such a review can afford sound ground for curative action, if the facts should prove to warrant that.

Whatever the event, faith and confidence in our judicial institutions cannot but be strengthened by an inquiry which will make the facts clear for all time.

(Continued on Page Three)

Stimson Hounds Moncada To Complete Surrender; Giving Only Eight Days

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Gen. Jore Moncada, Liberal commander in Nicaragua, has agreed to try to disarm his forces within eight days, the state department was informed today by Henry L. Stimson, President Coolidge's personal representative in Nicaragua.

"Moncada returns to his army to undertake to disarm his troops and will do so insofar as it may be in his power. When returning to turn over arms he will notify Admiral Latimer (in charge of American forces), who will send a commission to take custody of such arms and ammunition. This Moncada will try to do within eight days," Stimson said. Moncada yielded to Stimson's blunt threat to use force to the extreme if he did not make his men surrender.

Tornado Kills, Wrecks In Kansas and Missouri; Seventeen Die in Texas

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—Sixteen are dead and seventy-five injured today as a result of two tornadoes, one in Kansas and the other in Missouri, which struck near Hutchinson, Kan., and Eldon, Mo.

Eleven were killed near Hutchinson and damage throughout Kingman, Barner, Reno and McPherson counties is expected to reach $200,000.

Eight hundred homes were damaged in that section.

* * *

One Killed In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—One Negro was killed, another seriously injured and heavy property damage was caused by a severe wind and rain storm which struck this city today.

Large plateglass windows in downtown stores were broken and trees uprooted throughout the city.

* * *

DALLAS, Tex., May 9.—Ed Gibson, head of the Collin County Chapter of the American Red Cross, telephoning from McKinney, today placed the known dead in the tornado that swept through the town of Nevada early today at 17. Gibson estimated at least 100 were injured seriously when trapped in their beds by falling timbers and debris.

Gibson said that three-quarters of Nevada's 600 population are homeless and that nine-tenths of the business houses were destroyed. He placed the property damage at close to $800,000.

Chicago Bankers Arrive In Moscow to Look Over Jewish Colonial Plans

MOSCOW, May 9.—Felix M. Warburg, New York banker, president of the Jewish Joint Committee, with a group of high officials of that organization including Albert G. Beck of Chicago, arrived here today enroute for a tour of inspection of the Jewish farming colonies in the Ukraine and Crimea.

Building Collapse Entombs 50 Women

CHICAGO, May 9. — Between 20 and 50 woman were entombed yesterday when a four-story general store building suddenly collapsed during a bargain-day rush.

Cries of tha injured filled the air as police, firemen and volunteers dug into the ruins.

The collapse, probably caused by excavating operations in an adjoining lot, came without warning. Supports placed against the store to hold it up suddenly gave way and the structure tumbled into the hole.

Everyone in the store at the time was carried into the hole, it was reported.

Chaplin Defends Film On Plagiarism Charge

Charles Chaplain, the idol of countless million screen fans, took the witness stand in federal court here yesterday during the trial of the $50,000 suit for alleged plagiarism brought against him by Leo Loeb. The plaintiff charges Chaplin's film "Shoulder Arms" was pirated from a manuscript Loeb submitted to the comedian's producing company for consideration in 1918.

GREAT CAMPAIGN FOR LABOR VOTE ENDS IN PASSAIC

Weisbord and Ticket in Final Speeches

PASSAIC, N. J., May 9.—The election campaign closed here tonight with great enthusiasm displayed by the supporters of the working class candidates—Albert Weisbord, Simon Bambach and Simon Smalkinson.

Several open air meetings were held where final instructions were given on how to vote for the labor candidates. They were addressed by the candidates and Sylvan A. Pollack of The DAILY WORKER and Emil Gardos, sub-district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party. Cheer after cheer greeted the speeches as the anti-Fascist nominees were exposed.

An unprecedented vote for the labor candidates in Tuesday's election is expected. The campaign headquarters, 27 Dayton Ave., was a bee-hive of activity up to a late hour tonight making arrangements for election day. It is hoped to have watchers cover the polling places so all of labor's vote will be counted.

Like The DAILY WORKER.

Many workers were commenting today on the special edition of The DAILY WORKER, 5000 of which were distributed here on Saturday. It is believed that many new readers will be obtained for The DAILY WORKER as it has been the only English language newspaper that has presented the point of view of the labor group fairly.

The Workers (Communist) Party has also gained a great deal of influence during this campaign. Altho in a non-partisan election, all the candidates are members of and endorsed by political parties. With the exception of the three labor candidates they are all members of either the republican or democratic parties. The labor nominees are members of the Workers (Communist) Party., that has endorsed their candidacy.

Open and Flagrant Perjury Frames Up Mexican for Murder

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The trial of Augustin Morales, Mexican worker, for the alleged murder of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl at Melrose Park, Dec. 7th, continued all last week. Friday night it was adjourned till Monday. The trial is the most dramatic ever held in Cook County. The defense left not a stone unturned to save an innocent man who was framed.

Caught Lying.

Perjury of the rankest kind was introduced by policemen of Melrose Park—so vile that on cross-examination tha witnesses stood self-convicted before the jury. The sentiment of the crowd in the court room has been all in favor of the accused.

A dramatic incident was when a woman came to Mary Belle Spencer, Morales' attorney, in the corridor, with tears streaming down her face, and said: "Mrs. Spencer, I am an aunt of the dead Officer Stahl. I wish you to give to that poor boy in the court room my deepest sympathy." And with that sha hurried away, choked with sobbing.

Morales Impressive.

Morales, looking utterly tired out, took the stand in his own defense Friday afternoon. Through his interpreter, J. B. Durand, he told a sincere, impressive story that tallied so closely with his testimony at the inquest that the state's attorney on cross-examination could only peck away at a few minor details, one of which was cleared up to the satisfaction of the defense by the state's own interpreter, who was in court to check up the interpreter for the defense.

As the close of court on Friday, the general opinion was that Morales was already as good as free. A verdict is expected late Monday night.

Calles Dictatorship Rumors Denied Here

The Mexican consulate here yesterday flatly denied newspaper reports that President Calles has established a dictatorship in Mexico.

Suddenly Stricken



Serious illness of President Lauri Relander, above, of Finland, caused King Christian of Denmark and King Haakon of Norway to cancel visits they had planned to Finland.

Wage Increase Goes to Train Dispatchers On Several Big Railroads

CHICAGO, (FP).—Increases ranging from $10 to $20 a month have been obtained through mediation on a number of railroads by the American Train Dispatchers' Association, the national headquarters in Chicago announce. The raises cover a number of important roads, including the New York Central and Big Four ($12.50 to $17.50 a month); New Haven ($131); Reading ($10). The $20 raise was granted by the Huntington & Broad Top Mt. Railroad of Pennsylvania where dispatchers get $215.20 a month, compared with $87 a month 10 years ago.

The dispatchers maximum on the N. Y. Central has become $252.50 a month with the same scale applying to the Big Four, Boston & Albany, Monongahela, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Rutland road. The New Haven maximum is $250 a month, the Reading and the Cotton Belt's $255. The rates became effective in March and April.

Mediation on the Southern Pacific started May 2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES ROB MILLIONS WHILE ADVOCATING THRIFT

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The "Big Four" are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

On April 11th The DAILY WORKER started its expose of the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies. The articles attracted nation-wide attention and on April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges made in the Harrison articles.

Following the Governor's order William J. Tully, one of the targets of the WORKER attack resigned from his official position with the Metropolitan Life.

The DAILY WORKER is continuing its expose in this and subsequent articles which are appearing daily.

* * *

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

When a man turns ultra-pious, watch his private life. When billion dollar corporations start hollering about thrift, watch your pockets.

After all is said and done life insurance is but a method of saving. A most unprofitable one, to be sure, but a saving method nevertheless.

What, then, is the difference between a genuine savings bank and a pseudo one, such as a life insurance company?

The savings bank pays back to the depositor his deposits with interest, less necessary expenses. The insurance company, in theory, does the same thing.

Policies Pay Salaries

The difference is merely that the savings bank undertakes to repay to each individual depositor his entire deposits with interest, while the insurance company undertakes to pay only those who do not reach the average expected age (unexpected death claims) more than they have deposited and to those who exceed the average age less than they have deposited, including interest.

How many wage earners who insure in the "Big Four" would do so if they were told that for every dollar they pay, 40 cents of it will go towards paying lavish salaries to officers and to extravagant expenditures generally?

May Not Get Anything

How many wage earners would take on the load of paying life insurance premiums, in many cases several dollars a week, if they knew that they stand one chance in ten of ever seeing their money back?

Yet these things are perfectly true. Only one out of every hundred terminated policies is an endowment policy. Only nine out of every hundred terminated policies are paid as death

(Continued on Page Two)

GREAT BRITAIN FORCED TO SHELVE PLANS FOR PARTITION OF CHINA; CHAMBERLAIN THREATENS WAR ON NATIONALISTS AT FIRST OPPORTUNITY

5000 Carpenters Locked Out in Chicago; Refuse To Accept Wage Slash

CHICAGO (FP) May 9.—The second big labor trouble since William Hale Thompson became mayor of Chicago last month is the lockout May 9 of 5000 union carpenters in the woodworking establishments. By overwhelming referendum vote the men rejected a cut of 15 cents an hour negotiated by their officers. The employers refuse to employ the men at the old scale of $1.25 an hour.

The lockout of 250 union typos, pressmen and binders at the White Printing House continues without change.

Union Coal Firm Turns Scab and Opens One Mine

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, one of the biggest coal companies in western Pennsylvania, has opened its Coverdale mine with scab labor.

This is the first Terminal pit to be opened since the strike began on April 1. The company terminated its union contract when the strike started and announced it would operate non-union, but no attempt has been made until now to carry out the threat.

Scabs were imported from Johnstown, Pa., where hundreds of miners are unemployed. Union men of District 2 did affective work in picketing the job agencies of Johnstown, holding down the number of scabs shipped out.

The Pittsburgh Termiual Company was the biggest union firm in the Pittsburgh area and is exceeded in size only by the Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Fear Growing Strength of Kuomintang as Feng Prepares for Big Drive on Peking

Chiang Kai-shek, Weakened by Peasant Attacks, Rushes Reinforcements to Nanking

LONDON, May 9.—Deserted by the other imperialist powers and facing the opposition of the labor movement, the British diehard cabinet has been compelled to shelve—for the time being—its plans for open war against Nationalist China.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that an ultimatum on the Nanking incident is "inexpedient."

That the British die-hards have undergone a change of heart was made clear by Chamberlain. The Baldwin government has no more love for a united free China than it had last month or last year.

Still Wear War.

Stating the position of the British die-hards, Chamberlain said, "Reviewing all facts, we have decided that the present application of sanctions for the Nanking outrages or failure to observe the conditions of the Hankow agreement is inexpedient, however fully justified."

Wait for Opportune Moment.

Implying that Great Britain will resume her war against China at the first opportune moment, Chamberlain continued, "In these circumstances Great Britain does not propose to address any further note to Eugene Chen. We have informed the other powers. We have added that we reserve full liberty of action as to the future and in particular respect to any further outrages."

Fear National Strength.

Observers here point out that the "inexpediency of sanctions" is due (1) to the recent changes in the Chinese policies of the United States and Japan dictated by finance capital in the case of the former and industrial capital, fearing a boycott of its goods, in the case of the latter (2) to the rapidly growing strength of the Nationalist government at Hankow (3) to the opposition of the labor movement to British war on China (4) to the large deficits in the enormous British budgets of the last two years.

That Great Britain will continue to subsidize to the northern war lords and continue to aid the counter-revolution, no one here doubts.

* * *

SHANGHAI, May 9.—General Feng Yuh Siang, the "Christian General," is again reported to be mobilizing his troops for an attack on the northerner at Honan. General Feng is reported to have proceeded to Loyang to take charge of this drive, which is in support of the Haukow Nationalists.

Peasants Attack Chiang.

Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have been considerably weakened by attacks from "Red Lances," an armed peasants' organization that has been moving slower and closer to the Hankow Nationalists. Chiang is rushing reinforcements to Nanking in attempt to stem the attacks of the peasants.

* * *

Fessenden Wants War.

HANKOW, April 26 (delayed at Shanghai).—An editorial in the People's Tribune, organ of the Nationalist government, points out that the head of the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement, Stirling Fessenden, American lawyer, has consistently supported Chang Tsung-chang, Shantungese warlord, notorious for his extreme brutality.

Fessenden in addition to instigating the picketing of the Soviet Union consulate, has given his open support to the Shantungese and has appealed for foreign intervention in China.

* * *

Nationalists Stronger.

LONDON, May 9.—Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister in the Hankow government, is quoted in an interview in the Daily Express as stating that the Nationalist movement in Hankow is growing stronger every day.

Chen declared that General Chiang Kai-shek had been ousted from the Nationalist movement of Hankow because he "attempted to substitute personal authority for the authority of the Party."

FLOOD SPREADS IN LOUISIANA; BANKERS PROFIT

Hoover Plans Companies To Handle U. S. Money

BATON ROUGE, La., May 9.—Levca defenders were driven from their ground along the west bank of the Mississippi today a few miles above Torras, Louisiana, where Engineers have been directing an intensive fight for three days to hold in check the ever swelling crest of the nation's most devastating flood.

New Channel.

Behind the Torras Levee stretches a potential new channel to the sea through half a dozen parishes south of the Red River still comparatively untouched by the blighting waters. A break here would open a new spillway through the Atchafalaya valley to the Gulf carrying off sufficient water, in the opinion of army engineers, to "break the back of the flood." It would drive tens of thousands from their homes in Point Coupe, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Martin and Assumption Parishes, and add hundred of square miles to Louisiana's 3,400 square mile inland sea.

As the waters washed over the top of the crumbling levees above Torras, new havoc rolled down from the flooded Northeastern Parishes to three vulnerable spots in the Bayou Des Glaises Levees in the Red River District.

"Rehabilitation" Corporations.

While the final spasms of the Mississippi's orgy spread new disaster through Central Louisiana, machinery was being rigged in the three great victim states, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi to enable the business and commercial interests to make a fair profit off of the distress of their fellow citizens.

Hoover's Plan.

Under a plan worked out in conferences between secretary of Commerce Hoover and Mississippi officials, state financial and commercial

(Continued on Page Two)

Arrest Girls for China Protest Near British Consulate

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Arrested for picketing the British Consulate to protest against the unofficial British war against Nationalist China, Misses Sonia Borinsky and Rebecca Sklar were taken to police headquarters, where they were severely questioned yesterday. Both young women were finally released.

When arrested the pickets were walking toward the consulate carrying large signs reading "Hands Off China" and "Keep Our Boys Out of China." The police department had announced that it would stop any attempt to picket the consulate.

Police Capt. Burns warned Misses Borinsky and Sklar not to participate in any further attempt to picket the British consulate. What action the police will take if another protest against British intervention in China is made here is unknown. Capt. Burns refused to discuss the case except to say that it was "police business."

INSURANCE COMPANIES ROB MILLIONS

(Continued from Page One)

claims. The rest of the policies are issued in one form or another to the tune of millions of policyholders who hope their contracts every year.

"Save Your Old Age"

The six million policies which terminated last year on the books of the "Big Four" were distributed as follows:

Death	564,845
Maturity	121,729
Expiry	116,243
Surrender	799,520
Lapse	4,742,121

At this point I would advise the reader to get hold of some of the "Big Four" advertising literature and read the alluring promises contained therein. "Save for Your Old Age." "Are the Wife and Kiddies Protected." "Are You Making Provision for Your Sunset Days?"

Read the glowing accounts of how a policy in the "Big Four" will solve all of your economic ills. Save and beat the system, save and become another Ford or Rockefeller; try and do it.

Then take a good look at the termination figures listed above and see what chance you have of ever realizing your pipe dreams. Out of six million terminated policies nearly five million are total loss lapses.

These big insurance companies advertise the fact that they pay all claims, and underwrite "Accident" when mature. But your chances are 1 to 5 of it happening. And when an endowment policy matures you get your own money back—without interest.

In view of the fact that weekly payment policies do not have a cash redemption value until they have been in force for ten years, and, as most of these policies lapse before they have been in force three years, all money which has been deposited by the erstwhile policyholder is irretrievably lost.

Conservatively estimated the "Big Four" made upwards of fifty million dollars last year on lapsed policies alone. What happens to this money?

Who Gets It?

These companies are so-called mutual companies; all money earned is to be turned back to the policyholders, yet in the various reports written by these companies for the Superintendent of Insurance not a word is mentioned about the money made on lapses—and the Superintendent never thinks of asking about it.

In the face of these figures the croakings of the "Big Four" about thrift is an enormous joke.

But nothing to laugh about.

Chaplain Bars Workers' Books From Leavenworth

Three books mailed by The Daily Worker Publishing Company to the "New Era," organ of the prisoners at Leavenworth, Kansas, have been returned marked "disapproved."

The notice of "disapproval" comes from the chaplain's office and is signed by the prison's chaplain, James W. Reed.

The books returned are "The Awakening of China," by James Dolsen; "The Government as Strike Breaker," by Jay Lovestone and "Elements of Political Education," compiled by Bukharin.

Copies of the "I Confess" and Coolidge's speeches are allowed in the prison.

Wave Lengths Given.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Sixty new temporary broadcasting permits were issued today by the Federal Radio commission. This list practically completes the commission's temporary radio set up. It was learned. Officially said that within a few weeks a general allocation of semi-permanent wave lengths would be announced.

Boy Victim of Shotgun.

Accidentally shot by a rifle in the hands of his high-school chum, James MacDonald, 18 years old, is dead at Peekskill today.

Needle Trade Defense

Bazaar—Bazaar—Bazaar!

Only a couple of days left!—and now we must have carpenters, electricians and sign painters or we will be in trouble. This means you, we need you without fail.

• • •

The Straw Hat Season.

Bald men don't need hats of course. All others can get their new summer hats at the Bazaar at half price. Leave it to the Joint Defense Committee.

Millinery will be combined with the Dress Department in the rear balcony so the ladies can have no complaint that too much attention is being paid to the men.

• • •

A Clothing Store.

Nothing less! The workers from the gentle Mr. Beckerman's Amalgamated will probably make the best showing of any individual group at the Bazaar. Besides the complete line of the G. G. G. clothes, obtained by them, there will be a great deal of clothes made by individuals. All suits and topcoats will be altered to fit, right at the Bazaar, where a complete tailoring outfit including a machine and pressing table will be installed.

• • •

A Few More Booths.

The Bath Beach Workers Club and Women's Council No. 10, have applied for a booth. Two photographers have donated their services to the Bazaar already. The Bronx Workers Club, the West Bronx Workers Club and the Bronx Youth Workers Club have combined on one booth. There will be a drug store, but no hospital we hope.

• • •

A Letter From a Prisoner's Wife.

Dear Friends of the Relief Committee:

I am sending my present to the Bazaar for the defense of the union. Although I am a prisoner's wife, I am not in prison as yet. I am trying my best and using my freedom in helping my brothers in prison, who were sent there by Sigman and his clique. Hoping you will make a big success, I remain, Mrs. H. Rosenblum (Wife of Harry Rosenblum, Cutter Local 10, Ledger No. 8423.)

This letter was accompanied by a beautiful hand embroidered bungalow apron which will be auctioned off at the Bazaar.

• • •

Bazaar Conference Tonight.

All workers for the Bazaar will meet tonight at 7:30 P. M. at Local 22, 16 W. 21st Street. Final plans will be made, committees assigned and the work in general will be explained in detail.

There will be a special conference of workers who will be in the restaurant. The restaurant can return big profits if properly managed and this depends on the loyalty and work of the volunteers who will be in the restaurant. The best workers are needed for this job and these are requested to be present tonight without fail.

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

Kick in With a Sub.

Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

Don't only kick. . . . . Kick in!

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Mass Murder Expert's Super-Torpedo Dream Is Halted by Death's Hand

Death ended the efforts of Hudson Maxim, famous expert on mass murder, to double the deadliness of the naval torpedo. While the body lay yesterday at Lake Hopatcong, the plans for substituting ultro-glycerin for power-heated steam as a motive power for torpedoes were definitely delayed until Maxim's successor gets on the job.

A foe of pacifists to the end, the inventor contended that the United States, committed to imperialism, was bound to clash head-on with other first-rate powers, and should be in a position to conquer. His efforts were devoted toward making the Yankee brand of imperialism invincible.

Maxim's most famous discovery was smokeless powder.

Soviet Leader Speaks in Berlin Stadium Tonight

Dawes Plan Still Stalks

BERLIN, May 9.—The "Steel Helmets" demonstration, which began in the streets of Berlin on the basis of a warning message by Hugo Stinnes, Ruhr industrialist, that the policy of reconciliation with the allies and the Dawes Plan must go on.

At the same time Count Westarp, leader of the nationalists, in a speech at Essen, declared: "The German nationalists will continue to work for the restoration of the monarchy."

The net results of the "Steel Helmets'" demonstration, according to the police was six seriously injured, forty slightly injured, and 1,000 arrested, most of these having been released already. Prince Eitel Friedrich, Prince August Wilhelm and Prince Oscar today marched with the "Steel Helmets" at Potsdam, concluding the demonstration. It is considered a failure.

Flood Spreads Over State; Bankers Gain

(Continued from Page One)

interests will set up rehabilitation corporations through which the resources of the federal intermediate credit system will be made available to them. A survey preliminary to establishment of similar corporations in Louisiana was ready in the offices of State Relief Dictator John M. Parker today as secretary Hoover arrived aboard the river steamer Control.

It's Business.

The government could have given money outright, but Coolidge "economy" policy, which permits extraordinary expenditures merely for naval and military purposes, is in the road. Also, the loaning of the money provided by the government will permit the local banks a good percentage as profit, and this is a business administration.

Danger Grows.

In the extreme northwestern quarter of the state the Arkansas overflow is still rising in Morehouse and Ouachita Parishes, with Monroe, the sixth city of the state, defending her levees as never before in history. Emergency calls for diking materials were sent to Western Louisiana last night as the waters reached the danger mark on the railroad embankments which form the protecting wall around the south edge of the city.

Phone reports to State Relief Headquarters here today were that armies of men worked in endless chain formation throughout the night piling sand bags against the ominous tide. Large sections of the threatened sector behind the railroad embankments have been evacuated. Monroe's population is more than 17,000. A week ago the locality was considered so secure that a refugee camp was established within the city limits.

Coolidge Again Refuses.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Reed (D) of Missouri today urged all democratic and a few liberal senators to join with him in demanding that President Coolidge call a special session of congress to administer flood relief.

Despite Reed's insistence, the White House reiterated today that President Coolidge saw no need for an extra session at this time.

Unknown Man Found Murdered in Queens

The body of an unidentified man about 24 years old was found lying face downward today, with a gunshot wound in the left side of the head, at 126th Place and the Conduit Blvd., South Ozone Park, Queens. Police and medical examinar Howard W.

BULGARIA

The following is an example of the conditions in the Bulgarian prisons:

In the district prison of Philippopel, which contains 1600 political prisoners, the following cases are worth mentioning:

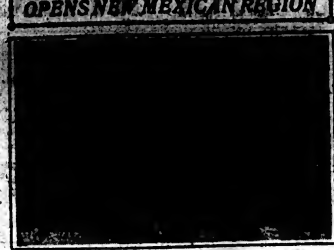
Sentenced to death—22 prisoners, among them a women.

Sentenced to 15 years hard labor—the peasant Stajko Zerwoski because he had hidden some time from the police, which burnt down his house. The teacher Walko Nozarow, 50 years old, because he had hidden from the police for 10 days during the mass arrests; a family (mother and daughter, the father received imprisonment for life) because they had hidden their son or brother respectively. from the police; the old woman, Rada Kementschaschiwa, 68 years old, because she had hidden her son from the police (her son was sentenced to death). As a consequence of the moral and physical tortures through which she passed the old woman became insane, but had to remain in prison.

Probe Forest Fires.

Search for the mysterious firebug whose depredations have left a $300,000 trail of damage from Purchase to Mt. Kisco, was concentrated at Tarrytown yesterday, following the report of four fires over the week-end, all of which were found to be of incendiary origin.

OPENS NEW MEXICAN REGION



Completion of the Salsipuedes viaduct, Mexico, over Salsipuedes (Pass-If-You-Can) Canyon, is the last link in a new 1000-mile stretch of railroad linking central Mexico with the rich west coast of Mexico. The bridge is 660 feet long and 240 feet high. Cost of the bridge and railroad was $14,000,000.

What's What in Washington

COOLIDGE CELEBRATES THIRD TERM CHANCES BY BOASTING OF STRONG ARM POLICY IN NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON, May 9. (FP).—Out of the White House, still ringing with the jolly report by National Chairman Butler that the Western prairies are afire with enthusiasm for Coolidge, comes a new doctrine of International conduct. It is so simple that it ought to apply equally well to American politics, such as the troublesome incidents of Mr. Frank Smith in Illinois, and Mr. Bill Vare in Pennsylvania.

The "Hands Up" Policy

This doctrine was stated in connection with the Stimson letter to Gen. Moncada, military commander of the Nicaraguan Liberals. It was: The method by which we get peace in Nicaragua is not important; the thing that the public should keep its eye on is the fact that we get what we go after, which is pacification.

That is to say, Coolidge sent Stimson to Nicaragua to tell the Liberals that the United States government had decided to conquer them by gunfire unless they surrendered immediately. The method did not matter to the Coolidge administration; the Latin American republics might protest if they dared, but probably they would not dare. Washington demanded instant surrender, regardless of international law and regardless of the American constitution, which entrusts the war-making power to Congress.

Celebrating Good News

The White House was feeling good enough to confess its strong-arm policy, because there had been a happy political breakfast. Butler had been called upon to tell the guests, including Sen. Borah and Speaker Nick Longworth, how Butler had found the party clamoring for four more years of Coolidge, when Butler went into the West to inquire.

Longworth grinned and passed his plate for some more sausage, while Borah laid away a second cup of coffee. Neither of these possible candidates disputed Butler's romance. Someone said afterward that the breakfast party renominated Cal by acclamation. Later in the day the White House let the hungry press know that Butler had made a most satisfactory report.

However, Congress has still to meet in December, and the Smith and Vare scandals have still to be explored, and these two senators-elect, or senators-non-elect as the Senate may determine, are bringing pressure on Coolidge to stand by them. If he sidesteps, as he has sidestepped Sinclair and Doheny in recent months, they may embarrass him in the convention. There is where the beauty of the "no squeamishness" rule for Nicaragua comes in, if the administration decides to look upon Smith and Vare as marytrs to Democratic intrigue.

Maybe Congress, next winter, will probe the mystery of the documents which came into the hands of President Calles of Mexico, and which have never been explained by all the press yarns printed as to their probable contents.

If Congress does get the facts, it will perhaps answer these questions, now current in "high circles": Was George Barr Baker, confidential agent of Secretary Hoover, invited to inspect 200 documents in possession of the Mexican government? Did these documents include files of letters from Ambassador Sheffield to Secretary Kellogg, and from Kellogg to Sheffield? Did Kellogg, writing to Sheffield, bitterly complain against Hoover, whose commercial agents in Mexico were sending to Hoover a constant drool of information on Mexican conditions? Did Hoover get copies of these letters? Did he take them to Kellogg and demand an explanation? Did Kellogg explain that the caustic marks on Hoover were interpolated in the letters by forgers? Did such an interview between the rival cabinet officers take place only a few days before Coolidge told the world that Hoover would not be made secretary of state, if Kellogg should resign?

Interesting questions, which Baker, Hoover and Kellogg could answer. By answering, they would throw much light on a dark diplomatic secret which has led to endless whispering in Washington.

PASSAIC STRIKE FILM IS TRULY LABOR PRODUCT; PROFESSIONAL MOVIE PEOPLE COULDN'T DO IT

CHICAGO (FP).—It took over a month before the professional movie producers who had been engaged to make the Passaic strike film, to realised that the textile workers wanted pictures of actual happenings and not studio pipe dreams. When this finally penetrated, the professional producers quit and the strike organisation began grinding its own movie camera and piecing together its own continuity. The result is a labor film that has fascinated thousands of worker audiences in big cities and little towns all over the United States as well as in foreign lands.

Alfred Wagenknecht, the Passaic relief director, stopping in Chicago for a few days, recounted the history of the film. "We wanted a photographic record in movie form of the epochal Passaic textile strike," he said. "We wanted it not only as a vital bit of American labor history but to show the countless friends of the Passaic strikers all over the land what the struggle was about, what terrific police violence and other obstacles the workers had to face and also how effectively and carefully the generous relief contributions were put to use.

"So we engaged two professional producers from Boston for the job. They knew what we wanted but they hung around in their studio, planning fake scenes and talking of putting pretty girl strikers into the foreground of the film with lots of romance for the American movie public. We protested and told them to go to the picket lines and relief kitchens. But they did not like the idea of having their heads battered by police clubs for taking pictures of the lawless cossacks doing their stuff, and so we had to get rid of them.

Workers Got True Picture.

"We then bought a movie camera and a projector, got together a staff from the strikers and photographed the real happenings. It was dangerous but it was genuine adventure, not the carnival of thrills carefully dolled up by Hollywood mathods. Romance was there too, in the hard fight of the striker families, young and old, parents and children, against the mill owners and their allies in the government, police and church.

"The result is the remarkable film that is still drawing large audiences in many places. Numbers of workers have seen it several times. It is now the principal source of relief funds for the Passaic workers, who have settled their strike with most of the mills but are now disastrously hit by unamployment."

The film headquarters are in the office of the Passaic local of the United Textile Workers, 734 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J. The Chicago office, where bookings are also made, is managed by Natalia Rogers, Room 48, 106 N. LaSalle St.

Thousand Acre Hunting Preserve Menaced When Woods Fire Creeps Near

The shooting lodge of Edward F. Hutton, millionaire New York stock broker, five miles south of Riverhead, L. I., was endangered by a woods fire yesterday. A hose company from the Riverhead department extinguished the fire before it reached the buildings. The lodge is located on a 1,000 acre hunting preserve at Red Creek.

The district attorney of Suffolk county has instituted an investigation of a fire Saturday night at the duck farm of Alexander B. Sozars.

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, President and Trustee of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, 130 E. 15th St.
Director of Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co.
The Director, All Electric Illuminating Co.
Director, Bronx Gas and Electric Co.
Director, Brush Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y.
Director, Central Union Gas Co.
Director, Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Co.
Director, East River Gas Co. of Long Island City.
Director, Municipal Lighting Co.
Director, National Coke and Coal Co.
Director, National Surety Co.
Director, New Amsterdam Gas Co.
Vice Pres., New England Conservatory of Music (also trustee).
Director, New York and Queens Electrical Light and Power Co.
Director, New York and Queens Gas Co.
Director, New York Edison Co.
Director, Northern Union Gas Company.
Director, New York Life Insurance Co.
Director, Northern Westchester Lighting Co.
Director, Peekskill Lighting and Railroad Co.
Director, Standard Gas Light Co.
Director, United Electric Light and Power Co.
Director, Westchester Lighting Co.

ADDITIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS

GREETINGS
from
A DAILY WORKER Reader.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
Street Nucleus 31
CHICAGO, ILL.

Greetings
from an
Oppressed Worker
E. Michalowich.

DEFENSE BAZAAR NEWS

Great preparations are being made for the Defense Bazaar to be held in the Star Casino, May 12-13-14-15. The Bazaar must be given attention by all workers' organizations, individuals and storekeepers.

The names of new organizations that have decided to participate in the Bazaar are reaching the office daily while packages are constantly being received from friends. Not only is the work being done in New York, but the Bazaar is attracting attention in all parts of the country as well as Canada, from where articles have already been received.

Thanks to the devoted work of large groups of workers, it will be possible to sell all sorts of merchandise at half price.

Vegetarian Club Restaurant.

A meeting of the Vegetarian Club will be held next Tuesday, 51 E. 110th Street. Arrangements will be made to organize a vegetarian restaurant at the Bazaar. The restaurant will be opened with a lecture on the relation of vegetarianism to the class struggle.

Workingclass Housewives to Help.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives has issued an appeal to all workingclass women to join the Women's Defence battalion for the purpose of making articles and collecting articles for the Bazaar.

THE FIRST OF MAY
Is the Appropriate Day
for
Jewish Workers
to Begin Reading
the
JEWISH DAILY
FREIHEIT

The only militant Jewish Labor Paper in America.

For first hand information on the Labor Movement in America and the world over—read the Freiheit daily.

For a thorough understanding of the outstanding political events—read the Freiheit daily.

For detailed reports of the Communist Movement in every country of the world—read the Freiheit daily.

For enlightened reports on the only government of workers and peasants, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—read the Freiheit daily.

For a better understanding of the political machinations of the American plutocracy—read the Freiheit daily.

For an intelligent comprehension of the powerful left wing movement in the Trade Unions the world over—read the Freiheit daily.

A staff of correspondents in all large centers of Europe. Read the Freiheit —Read it daily.

Jewish Daily Freiheit
30 Union Square
New York, N. Y.

Illinois Bloods Farmers To Save Banks During Big Financial Crisis

TOKYO, May 9.—The Bank of Formosa, which was suspended three weeks ago, reopened its doors for business today following passage of legislation designed to relieve the Japanese financial crisis.

The acute economic crisis in the affairs of the bank and its many branches resulted in a change of cabinets several weeks ago.

The Diet, in special session, voted 200,000,000 yen for the bank's relief. The government is in bad financial condition and increased taxation is contemplated to rest on the peasantry.

Workers of Chicago Order Coolidge to Leave China Alone

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO—(FP)—With wild acclaim and unanimous assent the crowded Hands-Off-China mass meeting in the Ashland Auditorium May 6 ordered the following telegram sent to President Coolidge:

"This mass meeting of 3000 Chicago citizens, having listened to addresses on the situation in China by Jane Addams, Dr. John A. Lapp and others, together with messages from Clarence Darrow and President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, urgently requests that you

"1. Withdraw all American armed forces from China.

"2. Direct the state department to use no other kinds of pressure in any attempt to favor one Chinese group, and that you

"3. Proclaim to the world that the policy of the American government is to intervene in no manner in the attempt of the Chinese people to work out their destiny and that you are ready to recognize whatever government the Chinese people choose to establish in power. (Signed) Carl Haessler, chairman."

China Marches.

Immense enthusiasm greeted the clear and forceful speech of Chao-Ting Chi of the Chicago Kuomintang. "China," he exclaimed, "marches toward freedom at the head of the oppressed peoples of the east. India, Koren, the Philippines and the Negro races will follow in revolt against imperialist tyranny. The Chinese liberation movement is a mass struggle of the awakening workers and peasants against both foreign and native oppressors."

Hindu Speaks.

The rebel spirit of India was expressed by Haridar Mazumdar.

Margaret Haley of the Chicago Teachers Federation spoke wittily and uncompromisingly against British and American imperialism and for the Chinese cause. Manuel Gomez of the All-American Anti-Imperialist league outlined the relations of the western imperialisms and their common hostility to the Chinese Nationalist movement and the Soviet Union.

Clarence Darrow, unable to appear in person, sent the following message:

"I believe that every people in the world should be left free to work out its own problems. The modern western world with its Nordic conceit has established its own courts in China and the east, simply because it had the power. As well might the eastern world establish their own courts in Great Britain and America. The American gunboats have no business in Chinese rivers.

"The Anglo-Saxon people who invest in foreign bonds should take their chances in collecting foreign loans and investments, as other countries take their chances here. The missionaries should claim no special privileges.

"There is no possible excuse for the western world to interfere with China, and the American people do not believe in any such policy. (Signed) Clarence Darrow."

Fitzpatrick Writes.

John Fitzpatrick, serving with Darrow on the committee but likewise unable to be present, asked that the following message from him be read to the mass meeting:

"I gladly express the sympathy of the Chicago Federation of Labor and of Chicago workers for the Chinese revolutionary movement. We are against American intervention in China.

"We are always on the side of freedom. We are with the Chinese people and against imperialism, foreign or American. (Signed) John Fitzpatrick."

The committee of which Attorney Wm. H. Holly is secretary, is organizing a Hands-Off-China conference to be held in Chicago at an early date.

Providence Workers Too.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—At a meeting which packed the A.C.A. Hall here, the workers of Providence and vicinity adopted a resolution, to express sympathy with the working masses of China and condemning the presence in China of American marines and ships of war. The speaker was Al Bisch, and the chairman was Nellie Prajulus.

BERLIN PARTY LEADERS LAUD C.E.RUTHENBERG

Red Flag Floats at Half Mast

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BERLIN, Germany (By Mail)—In the distance a mighty Red Flag is floating at half mast over a beautiful structure that dwarfs the buildings about it.

The building is Karl Liebknecht House, the new home of the German Communist Party in Alexander Strasse (Alexandec Street). The structure also houses the Party's official organ, "Die Rote Fahne" (The Red Flag).

The crimson standard of the German Party was at half mast over its own home in honor of the coming on Tuesday, April 19, at noon of the Ashes of our American Comrade Ruthenberg.

Mat By Party Leaders.

Here in Berlin each had been received as at Bremerhaven, at Bremen and at Hamburg, by the leaders of the Party, by a Guard of Honor from the Red Front Fighters and by hosts of workers, who joined in the procession from the Lehrter Bahnof, where wa arrived from Hamburg, to the Party Headquarters. In the escort were Ottomar Eberlein, the political secretary of the German Communist Party, and Wilhelm Pieck, its general secretary.

Another room beautifully decorated, had been prepared here as in the other cities as the resting place for the Urn, during its stay in Berlin. Here another Guard of Honor was placed on continuous watch.

The stop in Berlin was not to be very long. I seized the first opportunity, therefore, to visit Friedrichsfeld, the beautiful cemetery where lie interred Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg with hundreds of other martyrs of the revolutionary struggles of the workers in Berlin.

Friedrichsfeld lies to the East of Berlin, along the railroad that runs toward Moscow. I was accompanied by a young comrade from the party headquarters. As we approached the cemetery, we came up with a funeral, a proletarian funeral being conducted by Red Front Fighters. The casket was carried in a horse-drawn black hearse. All those accompanying the casket walked. All except two big autobuses filled with police, for the police are always present in large numbers at all Communist funerals in Berlin. In addition to carrying short swords and revolvers, many of them had rifles thrown over their shoulders. More police were already waiting when we arrived at the cemetery.

Wreath For Liebknecht.

The party has a large plot of ground here of its own. In the center there has been erected with the contributions of workers a huge "Red Wall" at a cost of $10,000. The building of this "Red Wall" was inspired by the "Red Wall" of the Paris Commune, and of the "Red Wall" of the Kremlin in Moscow. Its foundation is deep, it stands thick, high and wide, its solidity a symbol of the strength of the German Communist movement. In the center at the front of the "Red Wall" Liebknecht and Luxemburg lie buried. On behalf of the American Communist Movement I placed a wreath upon their graves with the inscription: "In Memory of Brave Red Soldiers of the World Social Revolution." In this plot alone 244 lie buried, many of them the martyrs of the Spartacus struggle for power in January, 1919. Liebknecht and Luxemburg being slain on Jan. 15th of that year. At least 3,000 workers in all lost their lives in this single revolutionary effort. Many of these are buried in other parts of this same cemetery that contains no graves of the bourgeois dead.

Then we returned to the city and as we passed thru the working class sections the workers were already gathering in the open spaces, preparing to march to Karl Liebknecht House for the demonstration that was to bid a Revolutionary Farewell to the Ashes of Ruthenberg on their way to Moscow. In one public park we noticed that the Red Standard, one of the Red Front Fighters' Organizations, had been placed and was already surrounded by many workers.

When we reached Karl Liebknecht House, the streets were already beginning to fill up, with the police present in large numbers everywhere. Exactly at 5.30 o'clock the procession began to move toward the Schlesischen Bahnof (Station) thru Linien Strasse, thru the Gollnow, Weber, Andre strasse, thru Die Lange Strasse the procession moved and finally arrived, after half an hour's march, in the great open space before the station. Every bit of room, however, was filled. Hundreds had greeted the Ashes on their arrival in the morning. Thousands came to bid them farewell this evening. Here, too, the green police were reinforced by large numbers of blue police.

Wilhelm Kaspar was the first speaker. I followed him. Then Helen Crawford, of England, returning from the congress of the International Red Aid, at Erfurt, spoke. Our addresses were interpreted by



Uncle Shylock Has the Pound of Flesh Locked Up.

Food Workers Ask Governor to Free Sacco and Vanzetti

Demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, the general executive board of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union has sent a communication to Governor Alvin T. Fuller, Boston Mass., that reads in part, as follows:

"The general executive board of the Amalgamated Food Workers, in regular session, speaking in the name of the 10,000 members of the Amalgamated Food Workers, expresses their unanimous and unshakable belief in the innocence of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti of the hold-up murder and robbery of which they were convicted by a prejudiced court and jury, and for which they have been sentenced to die in the electric chair.

To The Authority.

"They respectfully urge that you use the authority vested in your office and extend executive clemency to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

"We are also thoroughly convinced that prejudice against the social and political opinions held by the two condemned men, and not by any means consideration of their guilt, was responsible for the verdict. We are sure that an impartial and open investigation of the whole case by an unprejudiced commission will prove their absolute innocence.

"Grant them justice. They have suffered long enough. Save their lives and set them free."

* * *

From the Pacific Coast.

SVENSON, Oregon, (By Mail).—At a May Day meeting held here a resolution on Sacco and Vanzetti was adopted, in part, it reads:

"Resolved by the workers and farmers of the community assembled in mass meeting this first day of May, 1927, at Svenson, Oregon, that we vigorously protest this inhuman act of Judge Thayer, and ask the governor of Massachusetts to grant them their freedom.

"And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the governor of Massachusetts, the press, and the International Labor Defence, unanimously adopted."

Dorothy Mackaye Pleads Not Guilty

LOS ANGELES, May 9.—Dorothy Mackaye, actress, today entered a plea of not guilty to felony charges accusing her of concealing facts surrounding the death of her husband, Fay Raymond, musical comedy star. Dr. W. J. Sullivan, charged jointly with Miss Mackaye, also entered a formal plea of not guilty.

J. W. Kruyt, secretary of the International Red Aid, who comes from Holland. Other delegates from the Congress were also present. Then Otto Geschke and Wilhelm Pieck also spoke, the great throng breaking into the singing of "The International" as the latter finished. As the final words of the last stanza closed the Honor Guard led the way into the station and to the Moscow-bound train. We would soon be on the soil of the Union of Soviet Republic.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LAW FACULTY PLEADS FOR FULLER TO GIVE SACCO AND VANZETTI JUSTICE

(Continued from Page One)

Explain Supreme Court Stand.

...—The supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, in regard to each of the apparently important aspects of the case has been called upon to rule only on whether errors of law were committed by the court below. They did not pass, and were not called upon to pass, upon the facts. The issues involving the weight and credibility of new evidence submitted in support of the motions for a new trial have been passed on by but a single judge. That a single judge may sometimes be mistaken is evidenced by the decisions of courts of last resort, reversing the rulings of trial judges in jurisdictions where such rulings are subject to appellate review. This possibility of mistake is inevitably increased in rulings on motion for a new trial, in which a judge is asked, in some sort, to reverse himself. We do not know that any mistake has occured in this case. But the fact that there is widespread doubt as to the justice of the result in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti lends color to the possibility that such mistake may here have been committed. The presence of such doubt makes it unfortunate to let the case stand without review when but a single man has passed upon the importance of the new evidence presented. The supreme judicial court has ruled that no abuse of judicial discretion has, as a matter of law, been demonstrated. But there sometimes arise cases in which the wisdom of the exercise of judicial discretion becomes important, on the case taken as a whole. We deem this such a case. It lies in your hands to make or authorize a review which can remove all doubt.

In urging upon you the appointment of a commission of inquiry, we speak of course as individuals only. It is beyond our province to speak, or to seem to speak, as representing the institutions with which we are connected. But, as individuals, we wish to express again our conviction that such an inquiry cannot but strengthen faith in the judicial and governmental institutions of Massachusetts and of the country, and cannot but strengthen those institutions themselves. The most admirable judicial system sometimes slips, or seems to slip. It is such occasions of seeming that shakes confidence; and when confidence is shaken, it is shaken not in the single instance only, but in the structure as a whole.

Executive Discretion.

The surest foundation for faith in any system of justice lies in its capacity to deal with the occasional inevitable case in which a censorably widespread doubt arises whether justice may not have failed of accomplishment. And the established machinery of justice has provided for executive discretion in just such cases. We address you in vigorous faith that an inquiry to determine whether the judicial institutions have done justice in this case is but the utilization of the powers vested in your office against such a contingency as has arisen. We address you in the vigorous faith that such an inquiry will be a wellspring from which, however such inquiry may eventuate, the judicial institutions of Massachusetts and of the country at large will draw strength and the trust and the reverence that is their due.

Hugo W. Arey, Underhill Moore, Young B. Smith, A. M. Kidd, Roswell F. Magill, K. N. Llewellyn, Jerome Michael, Herman Oliphant, Edwin W. Patterson, Hessel E. Yntema, Richard E. Powell, Harold H. Medina, Joseph W. Bingham, Thomas I. Parkinson,

Of the faculty of law of Columbia University.

Robert M. Hutchins, W. R. Vance, Alexander Hamilton Frey, L. A. Tulin, Walter Wheeler Cook, Edward S. Thurston, Edwin M. Borchard, Ernest G. Lorenzen, Charles E. Clark,

Of the faculty of Yale University.

H. W. Arant, Thomas E. Atkinson, Thomas A. Larremore, Philip Mechem, Frank Strong, Maurice T. Van Hecke.

Of the faculty of law of the University of Kansas.

Other Faculties Join.

The following gentlemen, of the faculties of law of Cornell University, Indiana University, Ohio State University, the State University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, the University of Minnesota, the University of Missouri, the University of Oklahoma, and the University of Texas, have authorized us to cite them as concurring, as individuals, in the purpose of this letter. They have not had opportunity, for lack of time, to examine and approve its wording.

Charles K. Burdick, Robert S. Stevens, Herbert D. Laube, Elliott Cheatham, Thomas C. Billig, Lyman P. Wilson,

Of Cornell University.

Hugh E. Willis, Indiana University.

Robert E. Mathews, Ohio State University.

Percy Bordwell, Wayne G. Cook, State University of Iowa.

William E. Britton, Frederick Green, Beinholm Johnson, George W. Goble, Frances S. Philbrick.

Of the University of Illinois.

Everett Fraser, Ralph H. Dwan, Thomas C. Avery, Jaries Paige, Robert Kingsley, Henry J. Fletcher, Henry L. McClintock, Henry Rottschaefer.

Of the University of Minnesota.

John C. Bour, Robert L. Heward, James L. Parks, Guy V. Head, James P. Lancaster, Merril I. Schnelly.

Of the University of Missouri.

John B. Cheadle, Joseph F. Francis University of Oklahoma.

George W. Stumberg, University of Texas.

Burn Four Children

NEELYVILLE, Mo., May 9.—Four children of J. C. Wiley perished today when flames destroyed the Wiley home five miles south of here. The children were trapped on the second floor of the house.

Chicago Building Falls

CHICAGO, May 9.—Between 40 and 50 clerks and shoppers escaped injury today when a four story brick building suddenly collapsed, partially filling into an adjacent excavation. Several lives were feared lost in the wreckage.

Our Letter from Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A split has developed in the labor ranks within the N. S. W. branch of the Australian Labor Party. The president, Mr. Scaly, has been expelled by the executive, because of his determination to call the Annual Conference at Easter. The vast majority of unions and branches are standing behind Mr. Scaly, and the labor premier of New South Wales, Mr. Lang, has also stated that he will attend the Easter Conference.

Mr. Scaly, with a minority of the executive members has set up an executive of his own. Both executives have declared the other bogus, and it appears that in due course every member and every branch of the A. L. P. will be expelled from the movement.

The militants are supporting Mc. Seale because they desire that the control of Bailey and the bureaucrats of the Australian Workers' Union should end. It is also desirable that the proposed new rules be adopted. These new rules, are the basis of the whole struggle.

Miners Out.

Ten thousand miners on the Maitland Coalfields have been "on the grass" for a month owing to a dispute between the coal owners and the deputies. A new act, passed by the Labor government, provided for more stringent inspections of the coal mines. This entailed more work for the deputies who demanded that additional deputies be employed. The coal owners refused the demand, and the deputies went on strike. The matter has now been adjusted more or less satisfactorily. It is regrettable that the deputies are not in the same organization as the miners, but perhaps this struggle will be the means of bringing home to the workers the need for closer organizations on the coalfields.

* * *

VICTORIA.—The state elections take place in Victoria tomorrow. At present the Nationalist Party is in office, and it is hoped that the Labor Party will win out on this occasion. It is very doubtful, however, if this can happen, because the distribution of seats is heavily loaded in favor of the employers. Sometime ago, the Labor Party was able, due to disunity among the employers' parties, to form a minority government, but it did not last long.

* * *

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The state elections were held in South Australia last Saturday. The Labor Party was routed, and an employers' government is now in office. The reason why the Labor Party candidates were defeated is that the Labor government was weak and vacillating, and did not attempt to aid the workingclass in the daily struggle; consequently, the workers did not have any enthusiasm for the fight. During its term of office, the Labor government jailed British seamen who were on strike; persecuted workingclass speakers in the Botanic Gardens; employed "pimps" in the government railways and fought against the 44 hour week. Truly a wonderful record, and one which could not, and did not, inspire the workers with much enthusiasm.

* * *

WEST AUSTRALIA.—State elections were also held in West Australia last Saturday. The Labor government is in a precarious position, but it still has a chance of pulling through. There are still four seats to be decided, and the government needs one of them to be saved from another election. It is hard to forecast the result, but if the employers win all four seats the parties will be equal in strength, in parliament. It is possible that this will happen because the four seats are not usually Labor seats, but two of them were won by Labor candidates at the previous elections because of disunity among the employers' candidates.

* * *



Books

As a Doctor Sees It

By B. LIBER

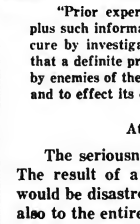
With an Pencil Sketches by the author.

This interesting new volume is the kind of a book that can be recommended to every worker. A critic says:

"It certainly sums up the trial of human nature that a physician is able to observe in a great city as dramatically as anything I have read."

$1.50 Postpaid.

The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First St., New York.



Our Lawyer Says:

"Prior experience in matters of this kind, plus such information as I have been able to secure by investigation, convinces me completely that a definite preconceived plan has been made by enemies of the paper to compel its suspension and to effect its destruction."

JOSEPH R. BRODSKY
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

The seriousness of the situation is plain. The result of a possible loss of our paper would be disastrous not only to our party but also to the entire labor movement.

Should our paper be destroyed, the one militant voice of protest against American intervention in China is silenced. Should our paper be crushed, then the call for militant trade unionism and active struggle against American capitalism is stilled; and the chief organ fighting for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti is rendered impotent.

The success or failure of the efforts of the capitalist class in their attack upon The DAILY WORKER depends upon the militancy and power of our defense. The situation demands that no stone be left unturned, nor should any effort be spared to roll up an adequate Defense Fund for the protection of our paper. It calls for action without delay.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Add. ress .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Two Louisiana Disasters—the Flood and Hoover.

Certainly the pathetic plight of the stricken victims of the Mississippi river flood in the South arouses the sympathy of everyone. Countless thousands of square miles are inundated, and the inhabitants compelled to flee the raging waters because the government that is supposed to protect them is too niggardly to strengthen the dikes to meet such emergencies. The miserable log-rolling, pork-barrel congressmen, working hand in hand with the grafting contractors have grown rich securing appropriations to build safeguards along the river. It is of no concern to the capitalist class and its government that thousands of poor inhabitants of the bottom lands along the Mississippi are driven from their homes or even perish.

The flood came first, leaving wreck and ruin in its trail. Then came the second calamity, a supplementary disaster, that will affect the population for years to come. The second catastrophe to befall them was Mr. Hoover.

This man Hoover, an aspirant for the presidency, and secretary of commerce in Coolidge's cabinet, is the very personification of all that is worst in Imperialistic America. There is no infamous act this man has not been guilty of against defenseless peoples of the whole world. He preys upon misery in order to advance the interests of his masters, the Wall Street bandits. As an agent of Wall Street in Europe he turned the agony of the populations of the devastated countries into profits. He distributed food to populations only on condition that they become subservient to American imperialism. He used his office as agent of the Wilson administration to place the yoke of slavery upon whole countries in return for a crust of bread. He actively aided the bloody monster, Horthy of Hungary, conduct a policy of extermination against the working class. His hands dripping with the blood of European workers, he entered the Harding-Denby-Fall Teapot Dome cabinet of Harding and participated in the "revelry" of that gang. For his services to imperialism he is the darling of the reptile press of the nation.

Like a foul buzzard he prays upon disaster. The flood in Louisiana gave him another opportunity to serve his masters. The Coolidge administration would have us believe that Hoover's mission is one of mercy. He is not there to relieve suffering, but to take advantage of the devastation to bind the whole population to the banking capitalists, the loan mongers. He is now conferring with New Orleans bankers, local agents of Wall Street, for the purpose of placing at the disposal of the afflicted farmers, long term loans. Land will be drained, next year's crop will be planted, but the inhabitants will slave only to pay the interest on the loans to the bankers. Already living close to the line of merest subsistence, the victims of the flood today are to be perpetually victimized by the bankers through the execrable trickery of Secretary Hoover.

Instead of the government coming to the rescue of the flood victims and placing funds at their disposal gratis, to somewhat atone for its neglect to safeguard them, it takes advantage of their present misery to drive them ever lower.

Reprehensible as is the conduct of Hoover, it must be recognized as part and parcel of the capitalist system, which places profits above human lives. The government does not exist to aid the workers and farmers, but to enable the ruling class to enslave them.

The most effective weapon now available against such shameful swindling on the part of the political agents of Wall Street is a Labor Party that will be able to rally to its support the exploited farmers of both the corn and wheat belts of the middle and far West and the cotton belt of the South.

Woll Pleads Case of Bankers

Matthew Woll, water-boy for the steam roller of the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, ornament of the National Civic Federation and pleader extraordinary for American imperialism, row comes forth in the current issue of his magazine, The American Photo Engraver, with a plea for a reduction or cancellation of war debts.

In his argument Woll tries to distort the facts to make it appear that such cancellation will benefit the industrialists of this country by stopping the influx of European manufactured goods. Like all fakers who indulge in loose talk about the war debts, he tries to create the impression that cancellation of debts will automatically stop the inroads being made upon American industry by cheap goods from Europe. If he is competent to discuss the matter at all he ought to know that the chief demand for cancellation comes precisely from the Wall Street bankers who want to lift the burden of debts owing the United States government off the tyrannical governments of Europe in order that the bankers may be able to collect interest on their private investments in those countries. Since most of the debts were floated by loans obtained from the sale of liberty bonds, the United States government will go on paying for them out of the money collected from the taxpayers. The bankers hold most of these liberty bonds, so they will not lose anything thereby. The debt cancellation proposition simply means the burden is taken off such despotic regimes as the Mussolini tyranny and placed upon the shoulders of American taxpayers. Woll, in advocating reduction or cancellation of these debts, is playing the game of Wall Street in order to aid his Civic Federation pals, many of whom have private investments in Europe.

If cancellation of loans would benefit the workers of Europe it would be a different matter, but the workers will be exploited to the limit anyway and most of the surplus will flow into the hands of American industrialists and bankers. But the European nations cannot pay the interest on government loans from the United States and at the same time pay the heavy interest demanded by the private loan mongers, hence Woll and other agents of imperialism advocate cancellation and, as is customary these days, use pacifist slogans to cloak their imperialist policies.

An Open Letter to President Hutcheson

By B. GOLDBERG.

Dear President Hutcheson—As a member of the Carpenters' Union, I take the liberty to address a letter to you.

In our monthly Journal, The Carpenter, for the month of April, an article appeared by you in which you ask local unions and all members to help destroy the Communists in the Needle Trades unions. You say in the article that they are a danger to the unions. Let me ask you Mr. Hutcheson, who are Communists to you?

Are they Communists who refused to obey your decision of 1916, when you betrayed the strike in New York after 80 per cent of the bosses had settled on the new conditions? After a two days strike you settled on the old conditions and compelled the workers to return to work. When the workers refused to obey your treacherous order you brought scabs from other cities and broke the strike. Did you betray the strike then in spite the Communists? At that time there were no Communists yet.

• • •

You, Mr. Hutcheson, ask the carpenters to support Mr. Green, Matthew Woll, McGrady and company in the struggle to break the needle trade unions. And you are becoming the guardian of other unions! You have become a friend of the workers! You want to save the workers from the menace of Communism! The workers know you too well, Mr. Hutcheson!

I would like to ask you one pertinent question. You interfere in other unions. You want to clean out, as you say, the grafters. That's very complimentary to you. But dear president, what about our own Carpenters' Union of which you are the president. Is everything in our union nice and orderly?

Yes. Let us talk a little bit about our own union. If you remember Mr. Hutcheson, you received many communications from Local 376 with many signatures of members when our local was under the administration of Lensky and Glmpelewitch. We asked you to investigate the books. We called to your attention that the officials of the local are not conducting the union affairs properly and are violating the rights of the members. When a member requests a report on union business he gets a split head and is thrown out of the hall.

You refused to pay any attention to the appeals as if it was none of your business. You received complaints that the members were paying money which the officials were dividing up and the local was bankrupt. You were not at all interested. It was workers who were complaining to you because they could not stand the graft corruption and mismanagement any longer. But when the membership removed the grafters and elected honest workers to represent them, then you, Mr. Hutcheson did become interested in the local and declared that the officials were not fit.

They were too honest and had the audacity to run a candidate against you, Brother Rosen. Ha surely would have represented the workers while you do not. Then you declared that you don't like the local and you disbanded it. Did the members endorse your action?

• • •

Did the membership agree to your expelling the most activa union men, and disbanding entire locals? Did the members accept your breaking up the Detroit District Council and organizing of scab locals?

You break up and destroy the union and make agreements that are always favorable to the bosses and not to the workers. Do you think that the workers are satisfied and agree with your union-breaking activities? I tell you that they don't.

• • •

And you Mr. Hutcheson want to save the situation in the needle unions. Perhaps you want to establish there a union like ours? I advise you as a good member of the carpenters' union not to mix in the needle unions because you will fare very badly.

Another question Mr. Hutcheson. Were you interested to know how the New York district council is conducting its business? Do you know that the New York carpenters voted last year with a huge majority for a 40-hour work week. Did they get it in their agreement? No! The bosses refused, and the district council is very careful not to make the bosses angry.

• • •

Do you know about the fake referendum that the district council sent out to the locals to raise the dues? And that many locals who voted against it had their votes cancelled? Their votes were cancelled only because Jack Halkett wanted to do it?

Mr. Hutcheson, I think that you are also acquainted with the case of Local 2717 when the chief officials of the local, Sam Goldberg and Louis Goldberg, took graft from the local and shared it with Halkett, and that they looted the locals out of thousands of dollars?

When the members threw out the grafters and elected new officials, the district council and Halkett refused to recognize them. When the local appealed to you, and informed you that Louis Goldberg was not a member in good standing, you refused to listen to your own constitution and that you violated the rules of our constitution by allowing a non-union man to act as a timekeeper, you rejected the appeal of the local. You insisted that the old grafters should remain in office. You did not consider the will of the membership. You threw out the regularly elected officials who were elected by the workers unanimously, and wanted to force tha grafters upon them.

• • •

The case had to go before a capitalist court. The facts that were brought out in court made every honest person shudder at the way the officials of the district councils and the leaders of the New York carpenters were steeped in graft, how Halkett and Goldberg divided up over two hundred thousand dollars. Your name, Mr. President, was involved in that case. I believe that you were well aware of the entire situation, and that your friends of the A. F. L., the Greens, Wolls and McGradys, also knew all about it.

Now, I wish to ask where were you, big leaders of the American Federation of Labor? Did you take the least trouble to expel these grafters who are a disgrace to the labor movement? No, by no means. President Green, Mathew Woll and McGrady did not pay the least attention. They did not say a single word against these corrupt grafters. They are their own boys.

And you, President Hutcheson, wasted thousands of dollars of the workers' money for lawyers to defend the grafters.

But it did not help you. The court issued a decision against you.

The grafters are still the leaders of the district council.

• • •

Now, Mr. Hutcheson, you come out with an article in the April number of The Carpenter appealing to the organized workers to help destroy the Communists.

Who are you? Whom do you represent? You have no right to appeal to workers. You don't represent the workers. The workers know you very well. They know that the struggle in the needle trades is a revolt of the rank and file against the corrupt leaders who want to turn the unions into company unions.

The carpenters will follow their fellow workers of the needle unions, and will conduct the struggle with united forces until they get rid of the corrupt leaders, the Hutchesons, Greens, Wolls and McGradys, and their small grafters, and establish honest unions for the workers and not company unions for the bosses and their agents.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Don't Pan the President.

Dear Comrade Editor:

Be sure to read very carefully the nice story told by Wm. Green of A. F. L. on the Italian "Charter of Labor" and then go over the A. F. of L. methods of expulsion of the furriers and the Joint Board and you will see how Mussolini got his idea to strangle labor.

The McGrady, Woll, Frayne game in New York City is just the same. I am somewhat surprised that old Fox Green got excited and spilled the beans.

Also notice that on April 23rd O'Leary didn't have his name on any N. Y. World articles. He is one "bird" who is never fair, always on the "boss" side and never giving progressive labor an even break.

Why don't you give a story on this "bird." Every one despises him.

I read your paper every day, and consider it the only paper where one can get the right slant of labor news. I don't like the abuse of President Coolidge, or men high in power as it doesn't do any good, and makes you many enemies.

Give the records of the fakers who go after you. As you will find "birds" like Martin Littleton all bave a story that some one knows. When you rip it into them on their past, it brings you many admirers.

As a democrat, I resent it when you roast the president. While I may agree with you it's truth, but he is president of the U. S. A. and should not be attacked, as vile as you do about "strike breaker." Use that type and paper on the Greens, Wolls and McGradys and all the "fat boys" who eat labor in every strike. Rank and file is a simple minded "cuss" and can understand what A. F. of L. officials do, and brings home to them what they know.

Ask anyone in the printing trades about Jim Lynch, or Woll, Berry, Frayne, etc., and you will 99 times out of a 100 hear "the dirty s—— of b——s," etc.

With best wishes and success, believe me, as many more, sincere admirers who cannot come out as would like to do.

Keep after the Greens, Praynes, Wolls, etc., and you will make many news friends. Ask why no organizing has been done since the Detroit Convention. How many millions unorganized are there in the U. S. A. and they will be more worried than when you pan the president of the U. S. A.

GOOD LEWIS.

Bertillion Steel Workers.

Dear Comrade Editor:

I want to acquaint you with the system of "convict labor" used by the Inland Steel Plant at Indiana Harbor, Indiana. A week ago our office represented a Mexican before the Industrial Board of Indiana, for injuries sustained while in the plant of the Inland. The facts showed that our client Zapeda had obtained the check and number of a brother Mexican who was leaving for Mexico, and had worked for several weeks under the check of Martinez. The Inland Steel brought in the head timekeeper to prove that as the man had never been "formally" employed by the Inland he was not entitled to compensation.

The timekeeper's testimony was as follow: "First of all, he laid on the table before him a blackboard, well inked and a roller, explained this by saying that ALL employees of the plant are finger-printed when entering their plant to work. There is no exception—chemist college graduates as well as laborers.

Then he proceeded to read the card which held the man's full record, name, age, etc., whether he is a citizen or not, whether he is or has been connected with any labor organizations, whether or not he has been active in strikes, whether or not he has ever gone out on a strike and numerous others of the same tender.

This "Bertillion" system is highly recommended by the Inland, as the timekeeper made the statement that it keeps a lot of hot headed "guys" out of the plant. Probably meaning men who have gone out on strike.

If this is of interest to your readers you may print it.

Sincerely,
PAUL P. GLASER.

Commends Publicity.

April 30, 1927.

Dear Comrade Editor:

The publicity your paper has given us in the past has done a lot for us. In a short time we gained on the membership, but it is not enough yet. From the thousand workers working in this industry a couple of hundred organized is almost nothing.

We hope that this time and also in the future your paper will give us publicity. We want to abolish, 10, 11 and 12 hours a day of toil. We demand 8 hours work.

Yours with comradely greetings,
JOHN NAZAREK, Sec'y.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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Address .....

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Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlets, "The Party" (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet through the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Farmers Ask Troops Get Out of China

KETTLE RIVER, Minn., May 9.—At a mass meeting held here a resolution was adopted calling upon the president to withdraw immediately all American military forces from Chinese soil and Chinese waters and the total abolition of extra-territoriality for foreign nationals in Chinese cities.

Negro Labor Congress Delegates Speak Here

Richard B. Moore, American Negro Labor Congress, and recently returned from the Brussels Conference against Imperialism will lecture next Friday evening on "The Dangers of War" at 100 West 28th Street, top floor. All workers are urged to attend, especially those working between 14th and 42nd Streets.

DRAMA

Praise For Play, "Mr. Pim Passes By"

It might be well to record here some of the comments of the critics when they first witnessed the Theatre Guild's production of A. A. Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By." This, mind you, was seven years ago, in the days when the Theatre Guild was still struggling for recognition and when it was housed at the Garrick Theatre. Haywood Broun in the Tribune:

"Mr. Pim Passes By," the new comedy from A. A. Milne, which was produced at the Garrick Theatre last night, deserves to be ranked among the conspicuous successes of the Theatre Guild. When a comedienne of the first rank meets a deft light comedy sparks are bound to fly, even as they flew last night while Laura Hope Crews cavelled in the role of Olivia Marden. This is surely one of the most delightful performances of the season."

Charles Darnton in the Evening World:

"Mr. Pim Passes By," is one of those leisurely English comedies that make playgoing a delightful relaxation, and it was so capitally acted at the Garrick last night that the Theatre Guild again distinguished itself for its good taste, uncommon variety and general cleverness."

Burns Mantle in the Mail:

"An altogether perfect production of a charming light comedy is this newest venture of the resident company at the Garrick."

The DAILY WORKER has secured the play for the week of May 16 to 21. Tickets are now on sale at special prices for DAILY WORKER readers at 108 East 14th street. The popularity of this show makes it imperative that tickets be purchased well in advance.

Broadway Briefs

Herbert Hall Winslow's new comedy "He Loved the Ladies," will open tonight at the Eltinge theatre. Lillian Ross heads the cast.

"Julius Caesar," will be this year's choice for production by the Players' Club. The play will open in June. An all-star is being assembled by John Craig—who is directing.

Sophocles' "Electra," which was presented at two performances last week will be put on for regular showings at Jolson's theatre beginning next Monday. Margaret Anglin will again head the company, "Countess Maritza" now at the Fifty-ninth Street Playhouse will be transferred to the Shubert Theatre.

Richard Herndon has engaged Philip Loeb, Georgia Ingram, Maryon Dale, Isabel Mason and Vida Manuel for his forth-coming "Merry-Go-Round" revue, opening at the Belmont sometime this month.

"Morning Glory," with a book by Ralph Murphy, who wrote "Sure Fire," will be produced early this summer by Robert Newman, who produced Arthur Caesar's "Off-Key" this season.

"Up From the Sea," a new play by Don Marquis, is announced for production by George Tyler next season.

J. C. NUGENT



In the revival of "Kempy," which opened at the Selwyn theatre.

Wolfe vs. Hays in Debate on American And Soviet System

What should prove one of the most interesting debates of the year will take place Friday, May 13, 8.15 p. m., at the Community Church, 34th St., and Park Ave., when Bertram D. Wolfe, directors of the Workers' School debates Arthur Garfield Hayes, well-known attorney for the Civil Liberties Union, on the question: "Is the American System of Government Preferable to the Russian System?" John Haynes Holmes will be the chairman.

Tickets are 50c and 75c and can be secured at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th Street; Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Place; the Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Community Church, 34th Street and Park Avenue; and Bronx Free Fellowship, 1302 Boston Road.

Talk On China.

Ray Racotine will lecture on China at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81st Street, this evening.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the English branch of the I.L.D.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

AMUSEMENTS

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John Golden Th. E. of 5th Av. Circle 7860. Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2.30
Next Wk: Ned McCobb's Daughter

TIMES SQ. THEA., W. 42 St. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30
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Organized Labor — Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Movement
Letter and Comments
Trade Union Activities

MASS DEFIANCE OF INJUNCTIONS URGED ON UNION

But Beckerman Cries For Attack on Lefts

Injunctions were the sole topic of discussion at the Saturday session of the convention of the Cloth Cap, Hat & Millinery Workers International Union which has been meeting for the past eight days in Beethoven Hall, East 84th Street.

There was of course no opposition to the passage of a resolution condemning injunctions, but before the "ayes" were taken the whole problem of injunctions, which have been recently so widely used in labor disputes, was thoroly surveyed by a number of speakers.

Injunctions were pointed to as a growing menace which must be fought vigorously by all trade unionists. Not only is this so-called legal weapon being resorted to during big strikes, but it is being tried frequently in shop strikes where the employers hope it will not attract much attention, and may possibly slip thru and be made permanent.

Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, who addressed the convention declared that injunctions were illegal and that the only way to meet them was by mass defiance. The main theme of Hillman's speech was a plea for unity of labor's forces against the combined forces of the employers; and for political activity so that labor men could be placed in office to interpret the constitution for labor men. (This was probably not an advocacy of the Workers (Communist) Party, altho Hillman mentioned no party by name.)

Abe Does Dirty Work.

Same diplomacy as usual, Hillman did not make any violent attack upon the Communists or the progressives. He left that job for Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated, who was a speaker yesterday. Sarcastic, cynical, Beckerman boasted of the success of his strong-arm methods in the Amalgamated and talked of the necessity of each union driving out the Communists sooner or later. He did not urge his own methods on the rapmakers, but simply stated that in his organization "they had proved best."

Constitutional changes took up much of the discussion time yesterday. At the close of the day, delegates were still debating on a new method of representation to the general executive board.

Ginsberg Barred Forever.

A resolution introduced by the Chicago delegates was unanimously adopted by the convention without opposition. This motion strongly condemned the action of Percy Ginsberg, former member of the executive board and an organizer of the union, who a few months ago became an agent of the bosses, after being exposed by the membership. The resolution also barred Ginsberg from ever again becoming a member of the union.

A resolution was passed permitting the raising of the initiation fee in each local according to the wage in that craft.

The convention defeated a resolution calling for the combining of the position of secretary-treasurer and editor of the Headgear Worker. This was designed as a method of economy, so that one officer's salary would be freed for use in extending the out-of-town organizing work. It was voted that the change should not be made.

Progressives in Banquet.

A large group of progressive workers gathered for the proletarian banquet at Stuyvesant Casino on Friday night, which was arranged by the progressive delegates to the capmakers' convention. Among the speakers were Max Jakowsky, A. Typograph, M. Wilson, of the Young Pioneers, I. Feingold, J. Galstuck, Sylvia Bleeker, Louis Hyman, manager of the cloak and dressmakers' Joint Board, J. Miller, of Local 7, Boston, which has just won the 40-hour week; M. Zisbel, Rebecca Grecht, Anna David of Chicago; M. Lipsin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; I. Shapiro, of the Furriers Union; J. Borschevsky, of Local 2 of the Cloakmakers' Union. A Sazir acted as chairman.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE USED TO HIRE GANGSTERS AND WRECK UNION

Once more Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has misused the funds of the union. Sigman has thrown dollars which belong to the workers, and should be paid to them as "unemployment insurance," was turned over to Sigman by the trustees of the Joint Board, and which, it has been used to fight the Joint Board, and to hire gangsters to terrorize the workers on the picket line.

Last year, on the first of June, the Joint Board paid out over $500,000 from the unemployment insurance fund to the stockholders. This year they will get nothing. The money they should receive is going, practically wasted in the work of smashing the Cloakmakers' Union.

According to the terms of the agreement under which the insurance fund was created, and according to the by-laws drawn up by members of the fund, the money was to be paid out only to the workers as insurance during periods of unemployment. Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, who, during this past week, completed an investigation of this mishandling of the fund, declares that the trustees of the fund have been criminally negligent and that legal steps against them are being contemplated in order to regain the money due the workers.

Trustees Cognive.

There seems little doubt that the trustees connived in the trick by which Sigman gained control of the money, and that they knew what use he was planning to make of it. At a certain meeting of the fund's Executive Board, each trustee resigned and the fund was put in Sigman's hands with power to elect a set of new trustees. This has not been done since further payments to this fund were suspended until 1928.

Hyman's full account of the astounding betrayal of the cloakmakers is given in the following statement:

"In accordance with the recommendations of the Governor's Commission, in 1924—which was accepted and made part of the agreement—an insurance fund was established in up by payments of 1 per cent from the wages of the workers, and from the cloak industry. This was kept the employers 2 per cent of the weekly payroll. In accordance with the agreement, a board of trustees was created to see that those workers who were out of work for a certain time and entitled to unemployment insurance should get it. The board consisted of one representative each from the union, the Industrial Council, the jobbers, and the contractors, with Mr. Arthur D. Wolfe, vice-president of the Chatham & Phoenix Bank, as impartial chairman.

Bosses Quit Fund.

"The payments from this insurance fund were made twice a year during the slow seasons—about June and February. Three months ago, the Industrial Council objected to further contributions by their members on the ground that Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, did not enforce these payments upon the other employers outside the council. A meeting was called where the International consented to the suspension of further payments to this fund until 1928.

"Since then, rumors have been circulating that instead of paying out to the workers the money due them this June, the fund had turned the money over to the International for use in their fight against the Joint Board. At first I refused to believe such stories; to believe that responsible people who had been placed in charge of a fund which was to be used for a definite purpose should so abuse their trust. Finally I went over last Wednesday to see Mr. Wolfe, the impartial chairman. He said he knew nothing about the matter because he had resigned.

"I told Mr. Wolfe that in my opinion he should have made his resignation public thru the press so that all the cloakmakers would have known of it. I felt sure if he had been in charge of the fund no money would have been used for any other purpose than that specified in the agreement under which the fund was established, and in the by-laws made by the trustees.

"While Mr. Wolfe did not attribute his resignation to a difference of opinion about the use of the fund, he did state to me that he had obtained from each member of the board a written statement that he was freed from any responsibility or obligation as far as the fund is concerned.

All Trustees Resign.

"After seeing Mr. Wolfe, I went to one of the trustees from the Industrial Council, Louis Lustig, of 666 5th avenue, and he told me that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, each one in turn had resigned until Sigman was left alone and he was authorized to appoint another group of trustees and the fund was handed over to him. Mr. Lustig intimated that the resignations were tendered only because they knew that Sigman would get control of the fund anyway.

"I believe that the trustees are criminally responsible in this matter, especially since the Governor's Commission which created this fund specified that a representative of the public must be on the board.

"The fund has turned over to Sigman $400,000 in cash, and $200,000 outstanding, all of which belongs to the cloakmakers. They are going to hold the trustees responsible for this money and are considering how what legal action is possible to regain this money. Last year at this time, more than $600,000 was paid out to them. This year, when they need it most than ever, they are not going to get a cent.

Two Day Strike of Hodcarriers Gives Them $2 Wage Raise

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

A strike, lasting less than two days, was won by the local building laborers union (hodcarriers) increasing their wages from $8 to $9 a day and gaining the five day week.

The strike was short, sharp and sweet. Beginning last Tuesday morning all the bosses were signed and men working Thursday morning. It was one of the "folded arms" strikes. No picketing or demonstration of any kind were held.

This would have been impossible if scabs were imported or there was an oversupply of local labor.

The strike created considerable interest in labor circles and similar strikes are expected in surrounding towns. About 100 workers are the gainers.

Charge Reaction Is Buying Witnesses to Send Workers to Jail

The purchasing of witnesses by officials of the reactionary International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, long known, has been brought out on the witness stand by the testimony of Jacob Siegel.

The owner of a fruit stand at 174th St. and Bryant Ave., Siegel claims he was offered "plenty of money" if he could identify Martin Feldman and Anthony Sardi, cutters. Judge Morris Gottlieb, sitting in Bronx court, postponed the hearing of the two men until May 15.

Feldman and Sardi, who incurred the hatred of the czar of the Cutters' Local by active union work in spite of his orders against it, were arrested on March 30 on framed up charges brought by William and Louis Lubelliski.

Customs Officers Bribed.

WINDSOR, Ont., May 9.—Protected by Customs officers, rum laden motor cars were allowed to cross from Windsor to Detroit on the ferries unmoleested for over two years, Robert J. Calderwood, a former Canadian customs officer, testified today at the Royal Commissions Liquor Inquiry.

Calderwood swore that he and six other Canadian Customs Officers were paid $10 for each car they permitted to cross the river.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Gendarmes in Bad Mistake Actually Attack Fascist; Apologies Order of Day

The local gendarmerie messed up one fascist Sunday.

It was, of course, all a mistake. The cops don't pick on fascists, but all Italians, especially when not in uniform, look alike to the Staten Island defenders of lawmorder.

"Commander" Silvio Scaroni, a Mussolini pet, was the unwitting victim when he tried to push through a crowd to get into a picture being snapped at the prow of the Savoia II. Francesco de Pinedo's plane.

The "Commander" was dressed in ordinary civvies, without so much as a black shirt, and so when he pushed into a couple of plain-clothes men in order to get to the Savoia, fists flew and a general melee seemed imminent.

De Pinedo ordered over to the scene and introduced the plain clothes commander to the plain clothes cops, while apologies rent the air.

On Second Avenue near 14th Street the other day a crowd of west-Italians were attacked by police, many beaten and all forced to flee, as one of a series of police attacks on enemies of Mussolini's black regime.

LONG WAR SEEN IN LOCKOUT OF PLUMBERS HERE

Cleveland and Seattle in Grip of Struggle

With the striking plumbers of Brooklyn, the locked out plumbers in the other boroughs of New York and the building Trades Employers' Association maintaining unyielding resistance in the building trades war here yesterday, there were no immediate prospects of a settlement.

Signifying the gravity of the local lockout, International President John M. Costield of the Plumbers arrived in the city yesterday. He immediately went into conference with C. G. Norman, head of the militant Building Trades Employers' Assn., but no announcement was forthcoming to the press.

Both sides are digging in for a long and bitter struggle which may determine the entire trend of building trades wages and conditions in the United States for the coming five years. Born on the crest of the apparently unending building trades boom of the past four years, unions in that industry have pressed continuously and successfully for ever higher wages.

Bosses Take Stand.

The bosses have at last agreed to make a stand against further "aggressions" and "labor monopoly," as they term it. This was indicated when the master plumbers abdicated power in the present fight and allowed the Building Trades Employers outfit to take over the leadership. With the united bosses on one side, and the arrival of International President Costield on the other side, a prolonged deadlock seemed possible.

A sudden settlement, by which Costield orders the Brooklyn plumbers back to work at the old $12 scale without hope of the 5-day week, thus ending the lockout, is also seen as a possibility. This would indicate that the higher officials of the building trades agree with some of the bosses that a building crest has been reached, and that the workers must now prepare for "deflation."

National Struggle.

The New York situation is viewed as part of a national crisis in the building trades, with war brewing in Cleveland and Seattle. In Cleveland the bosses are separating the crafts and beating them one by one while in Seattle a knock-down and drag out fight seems imminent over the full five-day week.

Officials of all plumbers' locals in the city met yesterday at 3 p. m. at the Aberdeen Hotel, headquarters of the international officials.

Ask Labor Injunction.

The Bronx plumbers injected a comic note into the serious struggle by applying for an injunction to restrain the bosses from locking them out. They contend that they have a five-year agreement, which the Employers' Association is violating, and have asked the courts to make the bosses be good.

A similar injunction granted recently was flatly defied by the master plumbers and later vacated by the judge when he saw what a farce it was.

Plumbers' Helpers Confer.

At a conference between a delegation of the striking plumbers' helpers, who were represented by C. E. Miller, president of the helpers' organization, M. Patrick, a vice-president and M. Singer a member of the executive board, with the officials of the different locals of plumbers in greater New York presided at by Thos. J. Burke, the problem of the striking helpers was taken up.

"The attitude of the plumbers and especially Mr. Burke was a very favorable one for the helpers," said C. E. Miller, "the fact that the plumbers are taking such an attitude encourages us in our struggle. We are preparing for the fight, which we hope will not be a long one, although we are making all preparations for a long battle.

"On Monday we are opening a kitchen that will feed all the striking helpers. The kitchen will be open every day at the Church of All Nations. This is necessary because the low wages of the helpers—four dollars a day does not permit them to save any money."

Secretary Street Carmen Gain.

SCRANTON, Pa., (FP)—Scranton street car motormen and conductors gain one cent an hour in a new 12-year agreement, bringing wages up to 55 for 5-man car operators and to 73 cents an hour for those operating the one-man cars. Mechanics in the barns gain 3% cents, bringing their average scale to 72 cents an hour.

A strike hung in the balance during the six weeks of negotiations. The men belong to the Amalgamated Association.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE OF WORKING WOMEN TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MAY 15

BOSTON, May 9.—A conference of New England working women, representing every trade and industry, will be held on May 15th at 2 p. m. at South Union Hall, 64 Chambers Street, Boston, (near the North Station).

The call to attend is for industrial conference, to all labor organizations, women's auxiliaries, women's organizations of New England and working class women of shops, factories and stores.

Against War.

The first problem marked for consideration by the women is organization "to wage a bitter struggle against imperialist war" and secondly the organization of working women. But the conference, which looks to the permanent organization of women in every field, plans to discuss a long list of "problems confronting working women, including every big issue of the day, from unemployment to the vote." It plans also to take definite action on many of these.

Call to Send Delegates.

All New England organizations of working class women are invited to send two delegates to this conference and they are also asked to contribute $1.00 to help defray expenses. The invitation to the conference is signed by Eva Hoffman, secretary; Frances Alexon, secretary Mothers League of New England; Anna Kempinen, secretary Women Branches Finnish Workers Clubs; K. Berzione, New England District Organizer, Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance.

Strike of Paper And Bag Makers May Start Soon

(By A WORKER Correspondent.)

On May 1, the contract between Local 107 of the Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Union, and Alfred Bleyer and Co., was ended.

At a recent conference between the Shop Committee and the boss the union put forth its modest demands for a 46-hour week and an adjustment of wages. The boss was extremely polite, but told the committee to postpone the conference.

Second Conference.

At the next conference the management shocked the committee by putting forth its "Rules and Regulations," which are, in effect, counter-demands aiming at the weakening of the union and at the greater enslavement of the workers in that shop.

Let us cite one or two points in the counter-demands:

1. Scale of production.

2. Right to discharge first and then settle between Shop Committee and bosses.

3. No holidays to be paid for if a worker stays away from work a day before or after the holiday.

To Enslave Workers.

These counter-demands, and the other minor ones, are made with the very plain motive of subjecting and enslaving the workers more and more.

A recent meeting of the union took up the question of the demands and counter-demands. Them emphatically rejected the counter-demands, characterizing them as "impossible, enslaving, breaking the union," etc., and they upheld their own demands.

The Last.

They were not satisfied with this. An unanimous vote carried the motion that the next conference be the last, and that if the bosses insist on their counter-demands, which they call "Rules and Regulations," the shop will immediately go on strike.

Since they are a section of the Central Trades and Labor Council and have a large branch of the International Labor Defense, they do not fear lack of support. Other organizations, besides those mentioned, will likewise contribute to the success of a strike.

Organize Strike Committee.

At the same meeting a strike committee consisting of some twenty-five workers was organized.

Local 107 of the Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Union has shown its solidarity and unity of purpose at this meeting. They mean to back up every word they say. They will fight the bosses's counter-demands until they win the strike. They are a big, solid mass prepared for a bitter struggle of a number of weeks' duration.

To Fight Hard.

If the bosses force the strike, they will suffer in the end for it. The workers of Local 107, P. P. & B. U. will gain what they rightfully ask for. The slogan is: "We Will Win."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Fur Trimmers to Expand Activity, Is Market Rumor

As a result of the agreement signed last week by the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association with the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, the fur manufacturing world has been in an uproar and the market is filled with a mass of predictions and rumors.

One persistent report is that the trimming association now plans to enlarge its scope and take in a number of manufacturers who are dissatisfied with the leadership in the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc. Already there are a number of coat manufacturers who have applied for membership in the trimming group. There is a race on now between the two groups to gain new members, and there is talk of each group suspending initiation fees during the campaign.

Representatives of the Joint Board and the trimming association have already met to discuss who shall be the new impartial chairman under the new agreement. Many prominent names have been suggested, but no decision in the matter has been reached.

One result of the new agreement is that those manufacturers who have so far ignored the order of the Associated to discharge all workers who refuse to register with the International, now feel their position strengthened; and they are confident that the Associated will not dare to try to force compliance with this arbitrary ruling.

2,000 Still Out.

The situation remains stationary as far as lock-outs are concerned. About 2,000 workers have been discharged for refusal to register and they are maintaining regular picketing of their shops. There was a great mass demonstration this morning with many thousand workers on the picket line. So far little effort has been made by the bosses to take any scabs into the shops. Evidently they realize it would be futile.

Journalistic Ethics of Boston Post May Cost Paper Sum of $400,000

BOSTON, May 9.—The ethics, such as they are, of the capitalist press received a frightful blow here when the Atlantic Monthly filed suit for $400,000 against the Boston Post for printing the Governor Smith's statement that the pope won't rule America if Tammany's hero is elected president.

The Post, it is charged, bribed employees of the firm publishing the Atlantic Monthly in order to get a copy of Smith's statement, for publication before the Atlantic Monthly was off the press.

The Post claimed a big "scoop" in beating other newspapers by several days in letting the world know about Smith's defense against the anti-catholics. The Atlantic Monthly asks $1 for each copy of the Post containing the stolen article.

WHITEWASH OF YELLOW FIRM BY INSPECTORS HIT

Say Building Officials Bribed by Outfit

Four separate investigations to determine the cause of the accident on Friday at the office building of the non-union Yellow Taxicab Company, at 514 East 23rd St., where seven persons lost their lives and forty others were injured, are under way following the publication of a report by Peter C. Spence, chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Faulty building materials, causing a structural collapse, were held responsible by Spence, who announced his findings after a two-day investigation. He said his conclusion was based on the fact that absolutely no evidence of fire, such as must inevitably have preceded or followed an explosion, was found in the debris.

"It was not a reinforced concrete building" Spence said. "All that braced the concrete were a few quarter-inch rods. The building fell in of its own weight. Had reinforced concrete been used in its construction few, if any, lives would have been lost.

A new scandal, involving the previous city administration, is developing, unless the findings of the investigators are not made public, for the criticism of Spence was released following an attempt by Frederick C. Keuhnle, chief inspector for the Department of Buildings, to exonerate the contractors who erected the structure and the Building Department agents who approved it, of suspicion of laxity or absolute dishonesty.

Keuhnle, after an incomplete investigation, announced that the construction of the building was entirely according to regulation and that there was no evidence of violation of building laws. This statement was received with considerable scoffing and skepticism by opponents of the Tammany regime.

The connection between John P. Sinnott, secretary to former Mayor John F. Hylan, and the Yellow Taxicab Company, of which Sinnott was one of the leading stockholders, is cited by many as sufficient grounds for belief that violations of the building laws were "overlooked" by building inspectors. During the Hylan administration the Yellow cabs had a monopoly of the taxi stands, and were accorded many traffic privileges.

Besides these of Chief Spence and Chief Inspector Keuhnle, investigations of the accident were begun yesterday by Police Inspector Arthur Carey of the Homicide Squad and Assistant District Attorney John F. McGeean. All of them refused to make known their findings so far, and District Attorney Banton, referring to McGowan's investigation, admitted that he has no power to compel attorney or other technicians for the special inquiry needed to place the blame definitely, and must, perforce, await the reports of the city's technical men.

Of the nine seriously injured, it was said at Bellevue that eight would be discharged in a day or two, but one, a stenographer, Grace Goldman, is in imminent danger of death. In all, seven persons were killed, and 40 injured by falling debris.

I. L. D. and Barbers Hold Sacco Meeting

The joint executive boards of the International Labor Defense, Williamsburg Branch, and the Barbers' Union, Local 913, in conference have decided to call on Sacco and Vanzetti conference for Wednesday, May 11, at 8:30 p. m. in the Barbers' Union headquarters, 66 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

All working class organizations in Brooklyn are invited to attend this important conference. If any organization was not received an invitation, they are earnestly invited to take this announcement as an invitation.

With the passing of each day, the agitation for the unconditional release for Sacco and Vanzetti becomes greater. More and more the class prejudice and blatant "frame-up" aspect of the case becomes clear to the world at large.

READ ABOUT THE NEW CHINESE WALL AGAINST WORLD IMPERIALISM



CHINA IN REVOLT

By STALIN—BUCHARIN—MANUILSKY and TAN PING SHAN

A discussion on China by outstanding figures in the Communist International.

15c

The City of Mills

By MARY B. MULLETT.

It was at the corner held to vain labor. I had alikened through the wandering crowds and found myself at a booth where there were dresses for sale. "Look here, Fellow-Workers, did you ever see such a bargain? Mine silk dress for five dollars. Only five dollars for this nice dress—worth fifteen!"

A little crowd of women had gathered—they felt the materials, tried the dresses up against each other. Five dollars was very cheap—but, then, there might be better bargains somewhere else. They moved on.

One Wanted It.

One remained standing, her eyes fixed on the shimmering green of the dress. A bony hand reached out and the of fingers felt the texture of the goods.

"Nice dress, lady. Why don't you get it?"

The hand drew back quickly. "Yes, nice dress."

"Come on, lady. Buy the dress, it's a bargain."

"Yes, it's a bargain. I no buy."

"You won't buy it?" The salesnevice looked at her "prospect" with scorn. "You won't buy it when it's only five dollars? Gee, what do you think we're going to do? Give things away?"

A faint flush came into the woman's sallow face. I realized suddenly that she would have been beautiful had she not looked twenty years older in face than in body. "No. No. I know it is the bargain. But I no have money."

"No money? That's what you all say. You got money, lady."

I stepped forward—I had remembered that face. The woman was a striker. At sight of me she smiled, answered my greeting.

"It's Hard"

"It's hard when you're broke and want to get things, isn't it? And everything's so cheap here, it seems a shame not to buy them."

She nodded. "Sure. I guess you been broke too and you know. That lady," a thumb jerked toward the keeper of the booth, "she think I got plenty money. Maybe she don't know I been on strike ten months?"

"Maybe not. Maybe she doesn't know there is a strike."

Never Had a Silk Dress.

We laughed.

The woman turned to me with a

position of the dress. "Mary—he she don't know, how I no have that dress." Her eyes closed to again caress it.

"I never have a silk dress." The intonation had faded into a dull monotony of tone. "In the old country, nobody have. Then I marry and I come here, fifteen year back. My husband say to me 'Rosa I get money and I buy you silk dress.' So he go work in the mill, but he not get much money. We save a little, then we have baby and the money go. I think, well, sometime I have the silk dress. Everyone have; this not like the old country—here you must have."

Babies—Sickness.

"Yes, it seems that way."

"Sure, and so I want. Again we save money—I think I get my dress next month perhaps. But we have another baby, and my husband sick long time, and I go work in the mill, too." The bent, twisted hands had told me that.

"Well, we go on so—and sometimes we have a little, but never money for the silk dress."

She laughed. "So the strike come, and my husband he say, 'You going out?' and I say, 'Sure, I go on strike for a silk dress.' He know I want long time, so he laugh and say alright he strike too."

"And you're still striking for it." It was rather an obvious rejoinder, but I was not much thinking what I said. My mind was absorbed with the picture of those two mill-workers, who, after fifteen years of starvation wages, could still laugh together over the joke of making the strike a personal matter—bringing it down to the understandable level of their own cherished ambitions.

When We Win!

Again her eyes caressed the sleazy silk of the dress—she turned to me with a half-embarrassed laugh, the expression of one who realizes the absurdity of her own dreams.

"And when we win, I get a silk dress—" an unbelievable flash of merriment lit, for a half second, that not quite beautiful face—"and I think I wear my silk dress and go make call on the boss!"

She walked away, still smiling—as she passed the dress her twisted hand stole another moment's shy contact with its silk.

The Treasure Ship

OAKLAND, Cal., May 9.—Gone are the adventurers and the Klondike "kings" of '98, but the ship that carried more passengers and gold out of the Alaska country than any other vessel on the coast is lying at the Oakland waterfront, as trim as she was thirty years ago.

This "Treasure Ship" of the Klondike days—the "Humboldt"—was sold recently at auction for $28,000 to satisfy liliels against her owners.

Auction Draws Crowd.

Lusty tales of the Alaskan gold rush days that cling to the once proud "Humboldt" brought thousands of San Francisco's merchants exchange to witness the auction. Albert E. Gillespie was the successful bidder.

And the man who took her north for her first trip, who quelled the gun fights of maddened miners, settled the disputes of the angry camp following mistresses and lost only $100,000 out of $100,000,000 worth of gold dust and bullion that comprised his cargo, was among those present at the auction.

Captain F. G. Baughman remains master of the historic ship that sailed through the Golden Gate, the slim, white craft that made 565 trips into northern waters.

Captain Recalls Treasure Days.

"Exciting days and dangerous, those gold rush days," declared the captain, the tall, white-haired and unsmiling master whose word was the only law among the roughest outfit that ever thronged north at the smell of "gold." "They drank champagne as if it were water and every morning after breakfast there'd be 75 to 100 empty bottles lying on the table."

Among the famous kings of the Klondike who shipped aboard the "Humboldt" and ware put ashore on the rocks in the Arctic over the passes to the Yukon, were such men as Charlie Anderson, "the lucky Swede," who sat up in his cabin every trip south to guard the piles of gold bars stacked all round him, "Kings" McDonald, LeDue and "Soapy" Smith, ringleaders of the Skagway "bad men."

The kings are long since gone—their gold is spent and stolen and hidden away.

A Fantastic Legend.

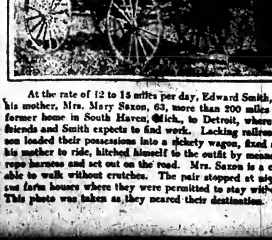
There is a fantastic tale that sailors tell about the "Humboldt"—that somewhere in the dark depths of her hold are bars of gold to the sum of $80,000. Of the $100,000 that was stolen on a trip from Alaska in 1910, about $20,000 was recovered ashore. The thieves were not able to land the rest and so they slipped the bars into the hold of the "Humboldt," to be rid of it—at least, that's the story.

Be this as it may, the ship that carried sled dogs and pet bears, wild women and wild wolves, along with her treasure cargo in the old days, still is sturdy; her captain and only commander since she was launched in Humboldt bay, California, thirty-one years ago, is the only member of the old crew remaining.

English Earthquake.

LONDON, May 9.—Earthquake shocks accompanied by prolonged subterranean rumblings were reported today from Padstow, Cornwall.

TREKS 200 MILES FOR WORK



At the rate of 12 to 15 miles per day, Edward Smith, 62, hauled his mother, Mrs. Mary Saxon, 63, more than 200 miles from their former home in South Haven, Mich., to Detroit, where they have friends and Smith expects to find work. Lacking railroad fare, the son loaded their possessions into a rickety wagon, fixed a place for his mother to ride, hitched himself to the outfit by means of a rude rope harness and set out on the road. Mrs. Saxon is a cripple, unable to walk without crutches. The pair stopped at night at various farm houses where they were permitted to stay without charge. This photo was taken as they neared their destination.

"L" CARS ALMOST TOPPLE INTO STREET BELOW



A defective switch is blamed for this "L" accident in Chicago, at Van Buren and Wells Streets, where an eastbound Humboldt Park train crashed into the rear of a Wilson Avenue express at a switch turn. The cars careened as if they would plunge into the street below. Two persons were injured.

Naggin' de Niggah

ARTICLE II

By WILLIAM MELVILLE SUTTON.

Whenever a northerner objects to the white man's attitude or treatment of the Negro, and only a courageous northerner will in the south, and whenever he voices the opinion that the black man is a human being, the thin-lipped, mean-looking mouth of the southerner expresses the one-tracked brain's ever-persistent, ubiquitous retort:

"Wal, would you-all marry a niggah; would you-all sleep with one?"

Can't Argue With Him.

To him it is the retort magnificent. He has floored you and he cackles. And against such logic one has no argument.

Evidence of the southern race-equality myth is the Jim Crow law which takes its place, among the moronic legislative acts of the south, with the Tennessee Anti-Evolution law. Because you wonder why a seat is contaminated because a Negro has sat in it or because a Negro sits in the one next to yours on the street car and train, you are asked, "Would you-all marry a niggah." But no one will give a really good reason. Perhaps the southerner feels, like Europe's consanguineous royal ninnies, that subject of common and therefore lowly vintage is unfit as a seat-comrade. Or perhaps that a Negro's proximity to him degrades him. Who can know? For who can fathom the southern mind, simple as it might be?

Want to Hog Room.

The Jim Crow law stipulates in gist that although Negroes must take the back seats and the whited the front ones—in order that they may have the better view perhaps—there must be no dividing line; the arrangement must be made according to the number of white and black passengers. Yet—there always is a yet in the south—white simpletons daily harass the newspapers with demands that they, the newspapers, use their influence to gain legislation that would bring about a cut-and-dried boundary line. Such a line, for instance, that would cause conditions under which Negroes would stand, while only a few of their brethren sat, and the whites would sit in a compartment with four rows of side-seats to spare and vacant. But, legislations or no, the whites see to it that similar conditions prevail.

Ancient Terrors.

For example—and I am not presenting theories or hypotheses, but actual facts—two chattering, slimy and skinny old spinsters drag their empty carcasses into a street-car, which, like all southern cars, has two short benches facing each other in the front, two rows of side seats intended for two passengers each, and then two more benches, as in front, at the back. Seats and benches alike are occupied, in that in front the benches are full and in each side seat at least one person—a Negro is a person, if not a personage, to this writer—is seated. Yet the chattering females, who could easily find seats alone, among the whites, of course, must take places where their decaying hips would be in juxtaposition. Two Negroes may be sitting together. They have all the rights of law, strength of rules and regulations, etcetera, to their seats. But the two females refuse to see it in that light.

A high-pitched, stringy voice that under other circumstances is a whine, orders:

"Hey, you niggahs, we-all wants dem seats. Git up."

And They Do.

And obediently, the two blacks rise and walk to the rear of the car, where they hang their heads to hide the chagrin and malice that shake them, and the two husbandless maidens sink into the seats a moment before contaminated by trousers hiding black skin.

Enforcing Gentility.

Another instance:

A little above center in a street-car is the scene. All seats are occupied; the aisles, all other spaces, is crowded. A fat woman, bearing a burdensome offspring in one arm close to her breast, pulling another youngster, somewhat older, by the hand, enters and pushes her way into the scene. A white gentleman—gentleman, understand—is enjoying a newspaper and, what's more, a luxury of all luxuries on this jammed trolley-carrier—a seat. He is a gentleman enough to see that a lady and her issue must rest, but he is not gentleman enough to give up his uplifting newspaper and the restful seat. Instead, he calls out:

It's The Law.

"Hey, you niggah, git up. Don' you-all see a white leddy?" Behind two Negroes must rise. The white leddy gets her seat. The honorable gentleman has not exceeded any authority; the Jim Crow law is on his side. Doesn't it say, somewhere in its unspeakable passages, that no niggah must sit while a white gentleman or leddy is standing?

This attitude permeates the pedagogy of the south, too. But here the intolerance is not so limited. It goes a little farther, becomes more vicious; the minds of pedants are not so elastic as those of the less erudite. Whereas in the street car the white man can endure the presence of the Negro—at the back—he cannot bear the thought that his children must be subjected to the air into which and from which a black child might breathe. The taint of black blood might touch his youngster. And then what calamities! Just imagine a white woman's lowering herself to teach pickaninnies! Just imagine how a white child's chances to become a good preacher, Sunday school superintendent, lawyer, boollmarm would be jeopardized if a little black head, with tiny, kinky ringlets to which are appanded minute pink bows, were endeavoring to take in some of the imbecilic knowledge handed out by the same 'marm in the primary grades!

Called Culture.

My wife, a school teacher in the north until she knew better, was curious about the schools of the south. She expressed her curiosity to our pious, baptist landlady, whose profound loyalty to her church expressed itself in frantic efforts to wean away her husband from the methodist church and who did not stop, as she boasted, while discouraging his wayward leanings, at destroying before he could see them the highly-literary, mimeographed announcements of the Faxon methodist church which came to him by post.

This pure lady hails from Kentucky and she keeps chickens and a cow in her back yard in order to save pennies on eggs and milk and—to keep her roomers awake. She is high minded, righteous, perfectly correct. She supplies this to sociology and pedagogical science.

The "Bed." Again.

"A white man, he ain't got no right to put his child in allong with niggah brats. They's a place for niggahs and fer their kids. We-all got no use fer them down here. The big ones, they's fer civil'un; the little ones, they's worse. You-all can't teach them nothing', 'specially what you-all's teachin' to white chil'un. They don't keep what's bein' said, an' they just natch'ly hinder the white ones. Besides, just think of putting blacks and whites together! Why, that's just like puttin' white folk and niggahs together in one bed. Ah sure don' know what's worse."

They Raise Preachers.

And then:

"Do you-all mean to say that up north they put them together? My Gawd, what filthy habits! An' you-all was teachin' them? Just think of the white woman down heah teachin' black brats! Why, her family would disown her an' her friends would shun her." And on and on in that vein. And this female is typical of all the whites in the south.

In the ecclesiastical schools of higher learning—and the south abounds in these fulsome institutions that are never heard of, that rest amid shrubbery, foliage and cows and chickens in hills, dales, swamps and that are supported by noble baptists, presbyterians, methodists, Ku Kluxers and fearful Catholics—the situation is the same. No mingling. The white may fear the taint all his life.

North Cows Him.

Occasionally a Negro who hears that the north's institutions are more liberal and that they actually teach humanity in these fulsome institutions and shrinks into a day-by-day laborer in an effort to return to the intellectual level imposed on them by their white masters.

Maybe Liberalism!

The southerner points to this reclamation of the south from the north with vast pride:

"The south is funny, sah," he says, "If you were born here, or have got the mud of the soil on your feet, you can never leave. If you do leave, you always come back. There's something here that brings you back." And as an afterthought: "Maybe it's liberalism."

That is how he accounts for the return. But he does not know, or refuses to know, that it is the hustle and hurry of the north, so different from the lazy, shiftless life of the south, and the unendurable winters that terrify the Negro and send him scurrying back to the Spanish moss, the magnolias and the corn. As for the "liberalism" I fear that the Negro would rather endure the apathetic, cool attitude of the free north than the loathing, contemptuous forbearance of the anti-abolitionist south.

Sacco and Vanzetti

Who is it knocks upon the gate?
Who is it cries from fallen feet?
O brothers, let it not be late,
O warriors, stand against retreat!

The bloody ballad sings again,
And men are wasted by despair,
Lo, where the garrulous wings complain
Is a liar-crowded air!

Dragging a noisome trail of wonder,
The caravans of darkness drift
Against your brightening word of thunder.
O dawn-awakened ones be swift!

Who is it knocks upon my heart?
They have debarred you, crucified!
Called you savage, and upstart,
Broken you teeth, and pierced your side!

Wide are the currents of your grief,
Deep upon deep your torment lies,
O tasters of the bitter leaf,
O runners where the summer dies!

The lords have spoken, the laws are wise . . .

BOOKS

THE FREEDOM OF ART.

The middle-class fairy-tale about the freedom of art, its immunity from the effects of social conflicts, has been having a tough time the world over, most recently in Germany where Fascists and Social Democrats carry on the great "democratic" traditions. A number of publishers and editors have been arrested during the past year for issuing left-wing literary works. Matters have gone so far, that the Protective League of German Authors, which includes writers of every tendency, has had to petition the authorities to restore the post Johannes R. Becher to the position of a man on trial for violating the book law.

This may sound like a paradox, but here are the facts:

Becher, who is considered one of the best poets in Germany, regardless of tendency, happens to be a member of the Communist Party. His poetry reflects his political views. Result: in 1925 he was arrested for holding the mirror up to Wilhelmstrasse.

He was released during the so-called "Hindenburg amnesty," only to get busy again on a novel dealing with chemical warfare in the future. The book is a stinging satire on bourgeois civilization. Title: "(CHCI-CH) IS As or The Only Just War." The amnesty made Becher immune from persecution, but his publishers were arrested, tried, and condemned, and the chemical warfare novel suppressed. The newsstands and bookshops of Berlin freely and profusely display pornographic works, magazines on female beauty, with detailed illustrations, the official organs of the homosexuals and lesbians; but Becher's novel may not be sold; and when I finally obtained a copy from a friend I was asked to carry it wrapped up in thick layers of the Lokalanzeiger.

The decision of the court made every new work of Becher's a continuation of the condemned book. While the poet is personally immune, as a result of the amnesty, any publisher who issues any of his works runs the risk of going to jail.

Becher realizes the effectiveness of this form of censorship, and wants to fight it out in the courts. He sees no reason why others should be punished for his writings, or—what is even more important—why the class character of the government's war on books should skulk behind the smoke-screen of legal technicalities.

The Protective League of German Authors has therefore asked the authorities to save Becher from his position as a complete outlaw, and to restore him to the position of a "criminal," so that he can be tried in the courts.

The Becher case is only one of many reflecting the class-struggle in literature, art, and drama, which in Germany, at any rate, is extremely conscious and intense.

INCLUDING THE SCANDINAVIAN.

Bolshevist Russia, by Antou Karlgren. MacMillan Company, New York. $3.50.

Professor Karlgren seems to be suffering from political paranoia. The lies, illusions, and imbecilities current about Soviet Russia five years ago are far from still realities. While the more intelligent bourgeoisie everywhere is loudly admitting that the Bolsheviks have brought Russian industry and agriculture up to the pre-war level and that the economic prospects of the workers' and peasants' state are excellent; while bourgeois experts in education (vide Miss Farrel) and art (vide Lee Simonson) are whooping it up for Soviet caltare; while workers' delegations from Western Europe find that the Russian workers and peasants are actually running the country—the introverted professor from the Siav University of Copenhagen can see nothing but evil in the vast territory from Shebech to Vladivostok.

* * *

Unfortunately for his case, though fortunately for truth, the professor from Copenhagen overdoes his stuff. No one can be so prejudiced against Soviet Russia as to seriously believe that it contains nothing but 140,000,000 criminals, idiots and fools. Furthermore, the professor doth protest too much. The entire book is written in a high hysterical falsetto; the author gesticulates violently; the foam runs down the corners of his mouth. His entire case consists of alleged quotations from the Soviet press (he never gives dates by which these quotations can be verified) which criticise certain evils. That there are evils and difficulties the Bolsheviks are the last to deny; that the Bolsheviks are carrying on an open war against bureaucracy and inefficiency the Copenhagen professor will be the young to see. His logic is simple: the doctor who fight against a disease is responsible for that disease!

It may be that the esteemed professor is not deliberately lying; certainly he is a thin skinned literat. Why repeat over and over in what is supposed to be a serious political book that every Communist wears boots and spurs? Anyone who has been in Soviet Russia knows it is not true; but if it were true, in what way would that invalidate the Soviet Government? Another serious charge against the Bolsheviks is that the young girls use Coeamyon paint, bob their hair, and smoke. Many of them do smoke, and many do bob their hair; but for every Russian girl who bobs her hair there are ten American girls who do the same. Russian girls do NOT paint; American girls do. Very interesting facts. What is their connection with the Soviet state, with the workers' and peasants' revolution? Why does the professor from Copenhagen talk about these young Russian Communists with the voice of John Roach Stratton, over and over again?

I recommend the book only to those who are interested in the psychiatry of politics. —JOSEPH FREEMAN.

FACTS ABOUT NEGRO WORKERS.

Negro Labor in the United States. Charles H. Wesley. The Vanguard Press. 50c.

This book fills a long felt want. It is the first full-length study in its chosen field. The author traces the history of the Negro worker in America, from the time of his arrival in the country as the slave of southern tobacco and later cotton kings to the present. He gives an interesting picture, backed up by figures, of the Negro's distribution through the varied industries of America. Painstakingly Mr. Wesley follows the course of the colored laborer, from his start as a field hand, notes his development as a skilled worker, then shows him at work in the growing factories, shops and mines.

The study represents a vast amount of effort. The work is heavily documented. A long list of references supplements each chapter. A further extensive bibliography is furnished at the end of the book. Among the criminals, idiots and fools. Furthermore, the professor doth protest too Negro organization, the National Labor Union.

* * *

To my mind the most stimulating parts of the work are the chapters dealing with the history of Negro unions. These vital pages will furnish much needed encouragement to the colored worker, for here he can find lessons, to guide him in his future union plans. It is heartening, indeed, to know that the Negro has a long tradition of organization. The colored man was in the American labor movement from its start. Negroes were early members of the Knights of Labor. Later on colored workers formed a notable portion of the young A. F of L. In some places, because of prejudice, Negroes had to organize separately. On the other hand, Mr. Wesley records an instance where white union men in New Orleans, went on strike, to back up the demands of the organized colored draymen, of that city.

With capable leaders like Isaac Meyers, this mass movement went on expanding. The organization continued to flourish until elements, other than worker, ware allowed membership. These persons, politicians for the most part, strewed the idea of allegiance to the Republican Party. Following this line, the hitherto energetic bodies sank to the level of tame political clubs. Here is the important point for the present growing union movement to mark.

* * *

Some space is given to figures of wealth accumulated by Negroes. Unless these sums are the result of the co-operative efforts of workers, I can not see that they properly belong in a volume devoted to labor. Perhaps, though they are justified, since they give some insight into the growth of a colored leisure class.

* * *

The book makes almost no mention of the colored woman worker. A few meagre statistics are offered about her and nothing else. This is clearly an oversight. The Negro woman has always been an important factor in the economic life of the country. Today a much larger number of colored women are gainfully employed than white. A group like this in which nearly every member is a worker, should not be ignored in a study of Negro labor.

No social or economic theory underlies this work. The author draws no conclusions of any sort from his great mass of material. He raises no questions. The book is, however, a reservoir of facts. As such it will remain, for some time, the outstanding reference work on Negro Labor.

—MARY ADAMS.

"As a Doctor Sees It" is a vivid reproduction of life as seen by a doctor. As a Doctor Sees It, by B. Liber. The Critic and The Guide Company. $1.50. who has spent his life ministering to the poor. By painting the misery and the brutality of the life of the poor, Dr. Liber levels by implication a profound criticism of the present state of society.

Here is a typical incident. A young girl is in prison for killing her baby. She cannot understand "why they put her there. "They" did not help her when she was in need. Her husband had deserted her, he could find no work. What else could she do? —A. GURAKOFF.

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

NOW that the Snyder murder case is off the front pages of our moralistic capitalist press the victims of the Mississippi flood may get a little publicity. It is certain now that they are getting more than publicity, and getting it in the neck. As the editorial in yesterday's DAILY WORKER pointed out, that international ghoul, Herbert Hoover, is down there in the interests of the gigantic hawk shops known as banks to fasten a loan around the necks of the poor homeless and helpless flood refugees that will keep their noses to the grindstone for the rest of their lives.

• • •

THIS is the man, touted as the "trouble man" of the Coolidge administration, who used the money of the government's relief organization in Hungary to crush the workers' and peasants' revolution in that country. Again in Russia he sent in an army of stooligeons in the garb of saviors to help the counter revolutionists do their best to wreck the developing Soviet government. Instead of signing the United States treasury for money to aid the unfortunate people along the path of the Mississippi overflow, Hoover has called the bankers together and showed them how they can make more profits out of the misery of the sufferers.

• • •

THE government that can spend millions without the flicker of an eyebrow on military expeditions to subjugate Nicaragua and blow Chinese citizens into smithereens can do nothing better for the victims of the Mississippi flood than to pull off a public panhandling scheme for the glory of the professional panhandlers and bless the bankers in their schemes to transmute misery into profits. This episode is typical of the rule of the capitalist system and all its votaries who put the making of profits above all other considerations.

• • •

WITH the conviction of the two murderers of the artist Snyder, several sobsisters, philosophers, playwrights and authors will be obliged to advertise for extra work. Out of the muck of testimony that cluttered the pages of the capitalist press for weeks two facts stand out clearly. One is that these two 100 per cent Americans—thoroly averege Americans—killed another typical American for his insurance. They took a chance on their chair for the consideration of the face of the policy—$96,000. The other fact is that out of the thousands of words dragged out of both culprits on the witness stand nothing indicated that either of the two ever read a book of any kind, not to mention a book that would meet with the disapproval of a Boston policeman.

• • •

HAD the murderers been addicted to literary fare such as Elmer Gantry, An American Tragedy or The DAILY WORKER, this tendency would be blamed for their fall from the straight and very narrow path they had hitherto trod and might have been successfully used by their lawyers in pleading for their acquittal. But they had no such luck. According to all indications they are tabloid patrons and the lawyers would not spoil good pictorial publicity by hitting at its source. Yet The DAILY WORKER is charged with sending obscene matter thru the mails while the average capitalist newspaper makes a living at the game with impunity.

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A ROME news dispatch informs us that the Vatican has sent out instructions to all catholic bishops urging them to keep a weather eye peeled for salacious literature. Since the "holy father" has not time to peruse all immoral literature one might much to the pious freud's regret—he delegates part of the pleasant task to the bishops. We wonder if the old testament comes under the ban! Thousands of catholic youths have used the holy book as a stepping stone to Rabelais and Boccacio.

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ONCE upon a time a friend of mine went to a priest to confess his "sins." He attended a rationalist meeting and purchased a copy of the "Age of Reason." He was shocked by its contents, nevertheless intrigued and he read it from cover to cover. Still his conscience smote him and he felt that he needed relief. He told the priest of his deviation. The holy man frowned and branded Tom Paine's splendid contribution to mental emancipation from superstition as a thing of evil. But my friend, being of an inquisitive nature wanted to know if the priest read the book and was answered in the affirmative. Of course the priest read the "bad" book in order to be in a position to

(Illegible)

FARMERS PREFER FLOOD TO HOOVER; IGNORE WARNINGS

Risk Lives; Save Stock; Can't Afford "Relief"

NEW ORLEANS, May 10. — Although the flood's toll in property damage in Louisiana will not be known for weeks, machinery for profiteering on the staggered agricultural industry of the state was functioning today. A conference here yesterday between Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Louisiana private financial agencies culminated in the formation of an "emergency credit bank" similar to those previously established earlier this week in Mississippi and Arkansas.

Hoover Loans $9,000,000.

The Louisiana bank will have an initial operating capital of between $700,000 and $1,000,000 subscribed by private interests of the state. Through this and the rediscount machinery of the federal intermediate credit banks, a total of approximately $10,000,000 will be available for Louisiana rehbilitation credit. Nothing will actually be given to the farmers. They can mortgage their land, and borrow money, that is all.

After perfecting details of the financial organization, Secretary Hoover planned to leave tonight for Baton Rouge, headquarters of former Governor John M. Parker's relief organization.

Farmers Will Stick.

With the flood waters of northeastern Louisiana already washing over the Bayou Des Glaises levees, relief agencies of the state were confronted today with the refusal of thousands of farmers in the threatened parishes south of the levee line to heed the evacuation warning issued a week ago when engineers declared a break in the Bayou dikes to be inevitable.

Women and children have left the four hundred square miles in Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee and St. Landry parishes, immediately beyond the wave-washed dikes, but throughout the entire region men remain behind with their cattle and crops apparently determined to rely on their efforts to save something, rather than trust to the greedy financial interests they see flocking over the south, offering to "rehabilitate" them at good, big interest rates after their stock is drowned and their houses are destroyed.

Try To Make Them Quit.

The Bayou Des Glaises is the sole and fragile barrier that stands between the flood waters of the northeastern parishes and the rich cotton and sugar lands to the south. When the danger of inundation of the southwestern parishes from a possible crevasse in the Des-Glaises-Atchafalaya system of dykes first became apparent, warnings were sent by telephone, telegraph, courier and later by radio to the residents of the entire section, to take their household goods, farm equipment and livestock and leaving merely a read guard of men to work on the levees to flee to safety at once. These warning fell upon the ears of a people who have fought floods for generations. They have learned to take their stock to the levees, move their children and furniture to the second flood, tie a rowboat to a front porch post and let the flood take its course. They will try it again, even at the risk of their lives.

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No Relief Session.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—May 10.—There will be no extra session of Congress to consider flood relief.

Putting a definite end to the hopes of flood sufferers in the Mississippi Valley for such a session, President Coolidge today sent that message, through his secretary, to Senator James A. Reed (D) of Missouri.

$4 a Day, Government Money, Buys Consent of Bene's Father-in-Law

BERLIN, May 10.—Diplomatic and social circles here are greatly interested in dispatches which state that Eduard Benes, Jr., son of Dr. Benes, Czecho-Slovak foreign minister and important figure in the League of Nations, has announced his engagement to Sari Gronsberger, a Budapest cabaret dancer.

Benes is said to have installed the Gronsberger family in a luxurious apartment in Budapest and to have rewarded the father of his fiancee a pension of $4 a day.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Coal Strike Resumed at Lehigh and Wyoming Co.; Union President Mauled

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 10. —After an attempt had been made to stampede back to work the miners on strike against the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Co. mines at Dupont, near here, company gangsters slugged the president of the local union. The men had been told the mine had settled, and they went back to work. Three hundred came out again at the news that the battle was on again.

ANNOUNCE DRIVE ON LEFT WING IN PASSAIC'S UNIONS

Officials Call for Hunt Against Militants

PASSAIC, N. J., May 10.—Kick out the militant left wing leaders in the Passaic unions.

With this as a guiding policy, the reactionary officials have called for a heresy hunt among the unions in this textile town. The demand was voiced by James Starr, a vice president of the United Textile Workers at the last meeting of the Passaic Labor and Building Trades Council, held at Vincentine's County Club, Saddle River Road.

Referring to the aggressive left wing fighters who led the textile strike as "this element," Starr declared that he had been picked to "be the goat in straightening out one of the dirtiest messes on which I have ever seen." Starr opined that the "element" would "destroy the labor movement if they should get in control, for their thoughts do not run in the same channels as ours."

"Housecleasing" Near.

"There is going to be a housecleaning in some unions in Passaic," he wound up.

Paul W. Fuller, director of the Workers Education Bureau's activities in Passaic, took occasion to hit out at what he termed "partisan" education conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party.

Defining the W. E. B. brand of education as a "search for the facts without bias or partisanship," Fuller condemned training for militant trade unionism backed by the principles of Marxism and Leninism.

Workers Boycott W. E. B.

He complained that the textile workers had practically boycotted the namhypnnby education sponsored by the Matthew Woll controlled Workers Education Bureau.

Fuller denied remarks attributed to him by local newspaper in which he was quoted as saying that the "element" is preaching "hatred among workers for everything—religion, employers and the labor movement."

U.S.S.R. Tells Plute Confab It Won't Check Socialism

GENEVA, May 10.—That European industrial magnates have combined in seventeen huge international trusts for the purpose of boosting world prices was revealed today by the investigations conducted by the industrial commission of the World Economic Conference at Geneva.

Repulsing the attacks on her on the socialization of her trade, the Soviet Union held the center of the stage in the commerce commission. Delegates of the Soviet Union announced that they would refuse to consider any proposal which would check socialism in the USSR.

Of the seventeen international trusts, ten are between Franes and Germany; nine include Great Britain; while two controlling the production of pneumatic tires and incandescent lamps, include the United States.

Fight Company Unions.

SCRANTON, Pa. (FP).—A fight against company unions in the Lackawanna rail shops will be staged this summer if the plans the Central Labor Union of Scranton is discussing mature. The plans are to conduct a drive in every unorganized trade in the city. The American Federation of Labor will be asked to send general organizers.

LARGE VOTE FOR LABOR MEN CAST IN PASSAIC, N. J.

A. Preiskel Supporters Use Terrorism

(This edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press too early to have the election returns. Full report in tomorrow's editions.)

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(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 10.—According to all indications a large vote is being cast for the labor candidates in today's local election. All day long from 7 a. m. when the polls opened until 8 p. m. when they closed, supporters of the labor group: Albert Weisbord, Simon Bambach and Simon Smelkinson, were rounding up the voters who were slow in casting their ballot.

Closes With Bang

The labor campaign closed Monday evening with a blaze of excitement. Three large open air meetings were addressed by Weisbord, Rambach, Sylvan A. Pollack, Emil Gardos, M. Kushner, Louis A. Baum and several local speakers.

During the entire campaign the capitalist candidates tried to disturb and break up the working class rallies. On Monday night they were out in full force to create trouble.

Continuous Uproar

The meeting on Oak St. opposite the police station was in a continuous uproar as a result of the disruptive efforts of supporters of Abram Preskiel, assisted by policemen and detectives.

At Hope and Monroe Sts., a truck with Preskiel banners circled around the meeting several times while Weisbord was speaking, creating noise. Many other devices to terrorize the workers were used but to no avail, as the overwhelming majority of the audience supported the labor men.

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Return Lists

The labor campaign committee once again appeals for the immediate returning of the contribution lists with the names inscribed. Many debts must be paid and the strengthening of the local movement be continued after the campaign. Return all lists to 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Bring Sixty Bodies Up At Everettsville Mine; Blast Was Preventible

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 10. —Sixty bodies have now been recovered from Everettsville mine, it was reported here today by rescue workers, leaving a total of 37 entombed miners still unaccounted for, 11 days after the fatal blast. Exploration of the entire mine, with the exception of the fire area, has been nearly completed.

The mine was wrecked over a week ago by a gas and dust explosion, of the nearly called preventible by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The state officials in charge of rescue work spent a great deal of time trying to stop the fires which were destroying the coal underground.

The New England Coal and Fuel Co., operators of the mine, is a non-union concern.

Evict Mine Families At Coverdale Monday

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—Ten families of striking miners at Coverdale, now living in houses of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp., have been ordered to move under penalty of eviction next Monday. Sheriff Braun is carrying out the company's orders.

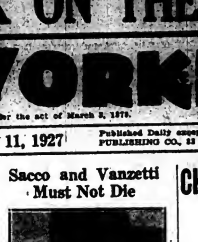
Navy Won't Hunt Any Longer for Nungesser; Plane Sinks Quickly

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The navy today practically abandoned hope that Captains Nungesser and Coli, French trans-Atlantic flyers, ever would be found alive.

Navy air experts reported to Secretary Wilbur that there is only the slightest possibility that if Nungesser's plane landed in the Atlantic it is still aflot. They said his type of plane would sink within a few hours.

In the opinion of navy officials, a remote hope exists that the Frenchmen may have been picked up by a ship without wireless, or may have landed at some remote place.

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die



Chas. Cline, speaker at Sacco and Vanzetti meeting in New York, holding up a model of the electric chair. Cline was for many years a prisoner in the Texas state penitentiary, and knows what life in prison is like. He was convicted for trying to enter Mexico and overthrow Diaz.

A. GARFIELD HAYS ASKS REMOVAL OF WEBSTER THAYER

Calls for Impeachment at Columbia Meeting

One thousand Columbia students, meeting at the McMillin Theatre, Columbia University, voted unanimously Monday evening to send a petition to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts asking him to appoint a commission to re-examine the entire case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This followed close on the heels of the petition signed by 14 members of the Columbia Law Faculty who earlier in the day sent an appeal to the governor asking for an impartial review of the case. Prof. Karl N. Llewellyn, of the Law Faculty, read the resolution which was adopted with enthusiasm by the entire audience.

Celia Politzik, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Students' Committee, which called the meeting in conjunction with the Social Problems Club and Students' Council of N. Y., said: "The Sacco-Vanzetti Committee sprang up when the students heard Sacco and Vanzeti had been found guilty. Our aim is to work for their freedom. We will work until the prison doors swing open, and they are free."

Impeach Judge Thayer.

Arthur Garfield Hays, of the American Civil Liberties Union, was vigorously applauded when he said, "Although I am hopeful Gov. Fuller will pardon Sacco and Vanzetti, I will not think the job has been completed

(Continued on Page Two)

British Rail Men Demand Review of Great Labor Case

BOSTON, May 10.—The National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, representing all of Britain's railway workers outside the locomotive cabs and the clerks, left the appeal laid before Governor Fuller today. The N. U. R. represents 300,000 workers. The Workers' Union of London also asked a review of the case.

Services of George Brenting, Swedish lawyer, son of Prime Minister Hjalmar Branting, have been offered to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee. The offer, a gratuitous one, came from the Tidnin Gen Vrand, Stockholm newspaper and organ of the social-democratic party.

A meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow night to decide on the offer. Branting would assist William O. Thompson, defense counsel.

Wisconsin Men Appeal.

Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst and now head of the experimental college at the University of Wisconsin, President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin, Bishop William A. Guerry of Charlestown, S. C., Dr. Lynn H. Harris, president of the Beaver College for women at Jenkintown, Pa., the Dante Club of West Springfield, Mass., a civil war veteran of Millwaukee, President James A. Burns of Allegheny College sent appeals for a review to the governor yesterday.

CHINESE PROTEST BOMBARDMENT BY U. S. AND BRITISH WARSHIPS

Civilians Killed in Unprovoked Shelling; Suspect Chiang Truce With War Lords

SHANGHAI, May 10.—The toll of lives snuffed out by American and British warships is mounting rapidly.

Imperialist warships, when hit by stray rifle bullets as they were "patrolling the Yangtse," have bombarded peaceful villages along the river. Although no accurate estimates have been made of the damage done by the bombardments, it is understood the loss of lives has been heavy since the imperialist vessels often brought their main batteries into action.

The Chinese press is full of reports and of protests against bombardments in the vicinity of Nanking and Chinkiang. According to native newspapers two American vessels poured more than a hundred shells into the village of Namensha, last Monday, ten miles from Kiangying, destroying thirty houses and killing and wounding a number of civilians.

Score MacMurray.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among missionaries here with the attitude of John V. A. MacMurray, American minister to China, who has allied himself with the British diehards and who is understood to favor an ultimatum to the Nationalist government. American missionaries at Peking are reported to have protested to the state department and demanded MacMurray's recall.

Rights Arrest Labor Leaders.

CANTON, May 10.—The right wing here is continuing its persecution of left and labor leaders. A number of labor leaders were arrested yesterday and charged with plotting against the right wing administration at Canton.

Workers' and peasants' unions continue to control many towns and villages in this vicinity, however.

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Chiang Truce With War Lords.

SHANGHAI, May 10.—Dr. C. C. Wu, notorious "running dog of the imperialists" has left for Nanking where he will act as minister of foreign affairs in the government that Chiang Kai-shek is attempting to form.

The virtual cessation of hostilities with the northerners across the river indicate that Chiang Kia-shek is either short of ammunition or has made peace with Sun Chuan-fang, Anhwei war lord.

KELLOGG RUSHES MORE MARINES TO CRUSH NICARAGUA

Sacasa Rejects "Peace"; Labor Fears U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—An additional force of 800 marines and 9 airplanes is to be sent at once to Nicaragua to "aid the pacification" of the country, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur announced late yesterday afternoon.

The dispatch of the new contingent is in keeping with the frank and brutal threat of Colonel Stimson, representative of President Coolidge, to use the whole force of the United States to crush the liberals and place Diaz in power.

3,000 Marines.

With the additional marines the American force in the little Latin-American republic will be increased to 3,000 and the airplane force to 15. Twelve American warships are in Nicaraguan waters.

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Sacasa Denies Peace.

PUERTO CABEZAZ, May 10 — Scoring the open intervention of the United States marines and branding the Stimson "peace" move as a device to keep the United States puppet Diaz in power, Dr. Juan Sacasa said:

(Continued on Page Two)

MILLIONS STOLEN BY "BIG FOUR" OFFICIALS CHARGED TO SALARIES

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The targets of this expose are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

As a result of this series, which started on April 11th, Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to conduct an inquiry into the charges as made in the Harrison articles.

Among the charges made are misuse of "mutual" funds, overcharging, fraud, graft and subornation.

In spite of the Governor's action the "Big Four" officials have remained silent. The DAILY WORKER awaits Beha's action.

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By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

If the forty million policyholders in the "Big Four" knew that for every dollar paid to them by Haley Fiske & Co., about 65c was used for "management expenses," it is very doubtful if the number of cash customers would remain long at the forty million mark.

These are the official figures as submitted to Mr. Beha. During 1925 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the senior limb of the "Big Four," paid to its policyholders 177 million dollars in claims, maturities and dividends. Its management expense was 114 million dollars. Sixty-five cents to every dollar paid out.

Costly "Management"

The Prudential paid out 141 million dollars to its "mutual" customers and charged them 81 million dollars for running the show. Fifty-seven cents to the dollar.

The John Hancock disbursed 85 million and charged 22 million to "necessary management expenses." Sixty-five cents to the dollar.

The Colonial Life Insurance Company reported $1,634,536 as management expense while its total payments to policyholders were $1,164,708. A dollar and a half expenses for every dollar paid in claims, etc.

This corporation should be denied the right to do business in the State of New York. The fact that Mr. Beha takes no action in the Colonial case leads one to believe that he has a motive in not doing so.

Extortion Prevents Bankruptcy

If any other business were run on the drunken sailor principles which guide the weekly premium life insurance business it would be bankrupt in a year.

Included under the heading of management expenses is anything from a $12 a week clerk's salary to $150,000 a year salary for one of the officials.

(Continued on Page Two)

ROUMANIAN LABOR LEADER FACES DEATH AT HANDS OF COURT-MARTIAL

An urgent request was received here yesterday from the Communist Party of Roumania asking the workers of the United States to cable their protests against the court martial trial of Comrade Stefanov, Communist Party leader, which is taking place in Bucharest.

Not only is the government using force and violence against the Communists but it dissolved the convention of the independent trade unions by armed force.

Needle Trade Defense

The Concerts At the Bazaar.

One of the most interesting features of the Needle Trades Workers' Bazaar, which opens at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, tomorrow, will be the concerts given by the Workers' Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Hyman Weiss-berg, the well known conductor, is putting many famous artists among the Bazaar performers. Among them are Mischa Violin, Famous Russian Violin Virtuoso, Jan Cellist, Pier Celesto Carbonell, Soprano, Coloratura, Laura Newell, Harpist and Irma Dubova, Soprano.

European Training.

A word about the artists: Irma Rozdolf was born in London, England of Russian Parents. At 6 years of age she began her musical education, and later continued her studies in Petrograd. She is a graduate of the Royal Conservatory and has received the highest honors as a pianist-composer.

Mischa Violin was born in Russia and studied abroad. Mr. Violin is a young artist who appeared as soloist with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Violin is most certainly a violin virtuoso of rare accomplishments and has made for himself a reputation in all parts of the world.

Professionals.

Jos. Kmenta is a cellist of no small ability and received first prize as a Soloist. He is a graduate of the Belgium Conservatory and toured several European countries and gave concerts with tremendous success. He is at present in New York and recently signed up with the New York Symphony Orchestra, as a soloist.

Laura Newell is a harpist of rare ability. She was formerly Soloist with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra and is now Soloist with the Capitol Theatre Symphony Orchestra.

Irma Dubova, a descendent of Count Leo Tolstoi is a Dramatic Soprano. Miss Dubova has appeared in Concert here. She has a remarkable voice and was enthusiastically received only three weeks ago when she gave a recital at Aeolian Hall.

Bazaar Opens Tomorrow.

The Cloakmakers and Furriers Defense Bazaar, opens at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Ave., tomorrow. We will have a number of fine merchandise that will have to be sold within a period of four days.

This affair is featured by the great quantities of unbroken lots of merchandise to be sold. There will be a thousand men's straw hats, a full line of men's suits and overcoats, a thousand ladies' cloaks, suits and dresses, a thousand ladies' pocket books and bags, brief cases and other leather goods, in addition to great quantities of shirts, shirtwaists, hosiery, underwear, jewelry, novelties, neckwear, white goods, etc., etc.

The Committee in charge will have a Brand New Chevrolet Touring Car that must be sold at the Bazaar.

Three fine concerts under the direction of George Koukley have been arranged for Thursday, Friday and Sunday evenings. There will also be dancing every night with a grand ball for Saturday.

Young Workers Collect.

One hundred and ten members of the Young Pallet Shop, 29 W. 23rd St., have pledged themselves to contribute 5 cents per week, and used the money to buy shirts at the manufacturers' price from the committee. The result was a donation of two dozen of the finest Pallet shirts now on the market.

The workers became so enthusiastic that they are planning a collection each day for the opening day of the Bazaar; they hope to have at least another 2 dozen shirts in addition to a half dozen shirts promised by the firm. With a few exceptions all the workers in the shop donated in this collection. Just two weeks ago twenty-eight of these same workers subscribed to the $100,000 Roll Call Fund.

* * *

A Half Day's Pay.

The Joint Defense Committee received the following resolution, together with a check for $118.80.

-Whereas the International Officialdom formed a united front with the bosses and

Whereas they use guerillas, the Industrial Squad and all the black forces to compel the workers to register in the yellow union, and

Whereas through attacks of the Forward and the Schachtman-McGrady Company, nine of our best union members were thrown into jail, and

Whereas we know that the present administration of the Joint Board is functioning for the good and welfare of the workers, we therefore

Resolve to express our confidence and pledge our financial and moral support to the present administration of the Joint Board. Knowing that a large sum of money is required for the defense of our martyrs, we donate one half day's pay for that purpose. We call upon other workers to follow our example.

(Signed) Workers of the S. & L. Cloak Company.

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A Few More Booths.

Related requests for booths at the Bazaar have been received, from the Cloakmakers Women's Council No. 2, Consumers League Bronx and the Furriers Women's Council.

Talking about booths, the Cap-makers with 300 caps for the Spring and Summer promise to do a good job. These caps were all made of goods donated by friends of the defense and do not cost a penny for labor or material.

* * *

Some Letter.

Friends of the Joint Defense:

I am a member of Local 35, Ledger No. 5193. I borrowed a dollar and send it to you. If I could I would surely send more. Tomorrow I go to the synagogue to make a memorial for Sigman and Compers with the curse upon him that he suffer like my wife.

Signed) M. Kovalsky.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Lawyer for Firm Vanzetti Fought Urges His Murder

(By Federated Press)

BOSTON, May 10. (FP)—Vanzetti led the big Plymouth Cordage strike in 1916. And his enemies have neither forgotten nor forgiven. John Noble of the exclusive Boston law firm of Loring, Coolidge and Noble has written Governor Fuller, urging him not to review the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The cat comes out of the bag when it is recalled that Noble's firm represented the Plymouth Cordage Company at the time of the big strike.

This big corporation dominates the old Pilgrim town. It is popularly called the "Cordage Trust." And never before the big strike had its plants been crippled by a labor walkout. For weeks the manufacture of rope and binder twine was cut off at a time when prices were rising. And Vanzetti's eloquence and energy was constantly on the picket line.

Never Forgive Vanzetti

The company had to pay. Large wage increases followed the strike. Vanzetti has never been forgiven. For 18 weeks a watcher followed him. The plain-clothes "shadow" dogged his heels as he went about the town. He was blacklisted by the Cordage company and the smaller employers they controlled. And seeking livelihood and freedom he boarded a push cart and went peddling fish and eels from door to door in the Italian and Portuguese quarters of the town.

But the company had not forgotten. When Vanzetti was tried for attempted highway robbery before Judge Thayer at Plymouth in the summer of 1920 one of the 12 men on the jury was a foreman of the Plymouth Cordage Co. named Nickeraon. The foreman was never challenged by Vanzetti's attorney, John Vahey. Vahey, since exposed by Vanzetti for his betrayal of his client, is said by a brother attorney to have been a stockholder in the Cordage Co.

Superintendent Brown did his bit too, Vanzetti says. Brown, he charges, knew that he was in town peddling fish on the day he was alleged by the prosecution to have been in Bridgewater. Had the Cordage superintendent given his testimony Vanzetti would have been freed.

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators?

They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation are:

ROBERT M. THOMPSON, 16 E. 43rd St.
Director, American Ice Company.
President and Director, Arizona and Swansea R. R. Co.
President and Director, Southwest Metals Co.

JEREMIAH W. JENKS, 13 Astor Place, N. Y. C.
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Alexander Hamilton Institute.
Director, American Motion Picture Corporation.
Director, National Bank of Nicaragua.
Director, Pacific Railways of Nicaragua.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, 40 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn.
Director, Simplex Refrigerating Co.

F. E. CROWLEY, President, New York Central Lines, New York City.

Otto M. Eidlitz, Building Trades Employers Association, N. Y. C.
President and Director of Marc Eidlitz and Son, Inc., 4 E. 42nd St.
The Trustee Bank for Savings in the city of N. Y.
Director, Bear Tractors, Incorporated.
Director, Commonwealth Bank.
Director, Mutual Bank.

MARSHALL FIELD, Banker, N. Y. C.
President and Director of Marshall, Field, Glore, Ward and Co., Inc., 38 Wall Street.
The Director, Bank of Manhattan Co.
Director, Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.
Director, Columbia Gas and Electric Co.
Director, Marshall Field and Co., Chicago.
The President and Director, Marshall Field and Co., 38 Wall Street Corporation.

D. L. CEASE, Secretary, not listed Directory of Directors, Who's Who.

Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council.

Elihu Root, Honorary President and on the executive committee on the part of the public.
Office at 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. C.—Carnegie Corporations of N. Y.
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
Elihu Root, Jr., with Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, 31 Nassau St.
American Smelting & Refining Company, Director.

Charge Trio Attack Queens Working Girl

Three men were under arrest at the Glendale police station in Queens yesterday on serious charges made by a fifteen year old girl who said they kidnapped her last night in an automobile and attacked her in the Mount Judith cemetery, in a deserted section of Ridgewood, Queens. Detectives say the men confessed.

The girl said she was returning home from a paper box factory in the eastern district of Brooklyn when she was employed.

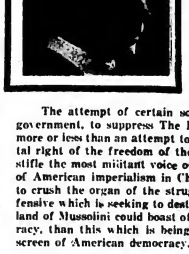
Fire in Comus Hold Now Under Control

The fire in the hold of the southern Pacific steamship Comus, off the Florida coast is under control and the vessel is safe, according to a radiogram received here yesterday.

Fire was discovered in No. 2 hold when the liner was off St. Augustine.

The Comus, which sailed from New York last Saturday with passengers and freight, was due to reach New Orleans next Friday. Another ship is standing by the Comus.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY



Guard the Freedom of the Press

The attempt of certain societies, with the help of the government, to suppress The DAILY WORKER, is nothing more or less than an attempt to interfere with the fundamental right of the freedom of the press. It is an endeavor to stifle the most militant voice of opposition to the advancers of American imperialism in China and Nicaragua. It seeks to crush the organ of the struggle against the capitalist offensive which is seeking to destroy the labor movement. The land of Mussolini could boast of no more brazen act of autocracy, than this which is being carried on under the smoke screen of American democracy.

The workers will not permit their organ to be silenced. Against the forces of reaction we will mobilize the forces of labor, the forces of progress. To allow the employers to succeed in plans against The DAILY WORKER, means to leave the workers defenseless before the attacks of the bosses.

The attack of the combined forces of reaction against The DAILY WORKER, and against the freedom of the press must be met with the combined forces of the labor movement, mobilized for the protection of its most militant organ, and the protection of the right to freedom of expression generally. The foremost advantage of the reactionaries is their ability to secure adequate financial aid for their nefarious work. Labor must meet this situation by immediately raising money for the defense of The DAILY WORKER. Working class organizations must get on the job—party units, clubs, unions, co-operatives must combine into one solid united front for the defense of The DAILY WORKER and the defense of the rights of labor.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street.
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Rothenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Add ress .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

For Arbitrary Act

SCRANTON, Pa., May 10.—Operating under the Lever Act, which was passed during the war, Judge Witmer, of the United States District Court, has issued a temporary injunction against the Hudson Coal Co., superseding the international agreement between the operators and the district president.

Maximilian Cappellini has suspended Stanley Dzierzgiewski "without any reason whatsoever" and without giving him a proper hearing, the committee charges. The resolution forwarded to Indianapolis reads:

"Whereas, President Cappellini had charges preferred to the district executive board against Stanley Dzierzgiewski, a member of Local Union No. 1672, U. M. W. of A., without any reason whatever, and

Whereas, district executive board suspended Stanley Dzierzgiewski from United Mine Workers of America without giving the man a fair and proper hearing before the executive board, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of General Grievance Committee of Hudson Coal Company composed of twenty-two local unions, at a meeting held this date, protest and condemn the action of the district executive board, and be it further

"Resolved, that we appeal to international executive board to investigate Stanley Dziengielewski's case immediately. The situation in District No. 1 is bad enough now and this action of district executive board will cause more friction and dissatisfaction amongst the membership in the district, and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to International President John L. Lewis, and be given to local newspapers and United Mine Workers' Journal.

Rush More Marines to Put Down Nicaraguans

(Continued from Page One)

"Being ready as ever for conciliation, I sent delegates. I learned, and was greatly surprised, that Colonel Stimson had notified my delegates and General Jose Moncada, generalissimo of my army, that if we did not accept the continuation of Diaz in the presidency, American marines would disarm our soldiers.

"I cannot understand why the government of the United States, heedless of public opinion on this continent and in the United States, should persist in supporting the Diaz presidency even at the risk of shedding blood of the American soldiers, when the Nicaraguan people have never offended them nor threatened the basic interests of that great nation, whose power and prestige, based on justice and impartiality, would greatly encourage the fraternal solidarity of this continent."

* * *

Will Die Honorably.

MEXICO CITY, May 10.—A flat denial that the Nicaraguan liberals had accepted the terms that Henry Stimson, Coolidge's representative, was attempting to impose upon them, was issued yesterday by Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda, Sacasa's minister to Mexico.

"We are going to struggle honorably until we die," he said. He branded the action of the United States as a violation of the most "rudimentary precepts of international law."

* * *

NICARAGUAN LABOR LOSES

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Nicaraguan labor loses far more than the upper-class leaders of the Liberal party can lose. In the surrender forced upon the Liberals at the points of ten thousand modern guns by the Washington administration. That is what is at issue when the Liberal forces refuse to recognize the Diaz Conservative regime in Managua—Diaz is kept in office by American guns until after the election promised for 1928, and meanwhile Diaz will not liberate the trade unions that have been the backbone of the revolt in the industrial centers. No pledge of neutrality toward workingclass activities is made by Henry L. Stimson, agent of Secretary Kellogg in dictating the conquest of the country.

Dr. T. S. Vaca, Liberal spokesman at Washington, bitterly comments upon the Stimson performance.

Wall Street bankers, investing in Nicaraguan railroad, bank and other concessions years ago, backed the Chamorro-Diaz military adventure which has cost thousands of lives in Nicaragua in the past two years, for various economic reasons. Chief of these was the threat labor organizations might come to play as big a part in Nicaraguan destiny as they have in Mexico. Nicaraguan workers might preach high wages, short hours, national self-improvement and anti-imperialism to the workers of the rest of Central and South America. American marines and marines have trampled this budding labor agitation into the tropic mud.

Miners Hurt in Blast

POTTSVILLE, Pa. (FP).—Eight anthracite miners were severely burned in a gas explosion in a Reading Coal & Iron Co. mine. Three are expected to die.

A. Garfied Hays Asks Thayer to Quit

(Continued from Page One)

until some action has been taken to impeach Judge Thayer."

He said that when he goes to radical meetings, he reads signs saying "Sacco And Vanzetti Must Not Die," but that in conservative groups, he hears people say "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Die. They have been convicted by a jury, and a jury never makes a mistake."

Sacco and Vanzetti, he said, had perhaps not quite conformed with the best Massachusetts traditions; that Sacco had gone so far as to say that Harvard was not a college for poor men's sons, and quoted Vanzetti who said he had worked with men of all nationalities, and did not want to kill anyone, that he loved them all.

Diffrarent in 1920.

When this statement was applauded by the students, Hays retorted, "Yes, you applaud now, I don't know how many would have applauded in 1920." Hays concluded, "Sacco and Vanzetti have done more for justice while they have been in jail, than any two men out of jail during that time." Robert Dunn, representing the Civil Liberties Union, called the Sacco-Vanzetti case "a ghastly frame-up," and urged the students to get as many letters as possible to Gov. Fuller.

Prof. Morris R. Cohen of the Philosophy Department of City College, spoke of the intense antipathy to Sacco and Vanzetti by Judge Thayer and other conservatives, because they were "outsiders—were foreigners and anarchists." He compared their case with the famous Dreyfus case in France, where Dreyfus was convicted, although he could not possibly have committed the crime he was accused of. He urged the students to have intellectual integrity and "not let others do their thinking for them."

Democracy at Stake.

Rev. Henry Sloan Coffin, president of the Union Theological Seminary, spoke of the war hysteria when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested, and said, "I was convinced then men were not being given any fairness whatsoever. But I am so worried about Sacco and Vanzetti as I am about our American institutions.

"When I look at the case, I grasp for the props. Our democratic institutions are at stake."

He said he had just returned from Boston where there was a rumor that Gov. Fuller had already asked an impartial committee to look into the case, but suggested that the audience "send a very respectful request to the governor" asking him to appoint a commission.

The resolution unanimously adopted follows:

"1.—That we address to His Excellency, Governor Fuller our petition that in the interest of faith and confidence in American government, he appoint a commission to re-examine the entire case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"2.—That we express to His Excellency our belief that the public report of such a commission will be a vital service to the judicial and governmental institutions of America."

Prof. William P. Montague, of the Philosophy Department of Columbia, was chairman.

Railway Carmen Want Justice.

GARY, Ind., May 10.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Lodge 974, has adopted a resolution requesting the governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to Sacco and Vanzetti.

Train Service Men Press Wage Case.

CHICAGO (FP), May 10.—Winding up the presentation of witnesses in their arbitration plea for a $1 a day increase from the western railroads, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are now ready to submit a mass of statistical data in their behalf.

Great Tornado Destroys Many Towns in 5 States; Kills Over Two Hundred

CHICAGO, May 10.—Nearly 200 persons met death in five storm-stricken states yesterday and early today, according to incomplete reports which showed the following death totals: Missouri, 78; Arkansas, 62; Texas, 35; Kansas, 10; Illinois, 8.

The property damage will run into millions of dollars.

I.T.U. Officials Are Out Building Fences

SCRANTON, Pa., May 10.—Reactionary international officials buzzed around the Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware Typographical Union conference held here this week. Local newspaper officials were featured guests.

Carroll Asks Pardon From Hospital "Jail"

A petition for clemency for Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, who was sentenced to a year and a day in Atlanta prison for perjury, has been received at the department of justice, but has not been called to the attention of President Coolidge. Carroll is still in a Greenville, S. C. hospital.

Darrow Joins Body To Fight Lynching

Clarence Darrow has joined the executive board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization fighting lynching and working for political and social equality for Negroes.

The Association has retired Governor Martineau of Arkansas demanding stern repression of lawless outbreaks against Negroes in the state. A colored man, the week before, had been burned to death in the streets of Little Rock.

Women Decide Kelly's Fate.

LOS ANGELES, May 10.—The fate of Paul Kelly, screen juvenile on trial for the murder of Ray Raymond, movie comedy star, will be decided by nine women and three men, selected for the jury box today in Judge Charles S. Burnell's Superior court.



BOOKS

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By B. LIBER

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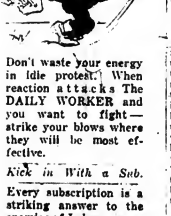
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"It certainly sums up the trial of human misery that a physician is able to observe in a great city as dramatically as anything I have read."

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New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

SEAMAN JUST OFF ORGANIZED AUSTRALIAN LINE CONTRASTS POOR CONDITIONS ON U. S. VESSELS

NEW YORK, May 10.—A seaman coming from Australia is sure zeamed for a shock especially if he intends to follow his vocation. Leaving a country where his craft is organized one hundred per cent, he arrives in a country where unionism, among seamen at least, is a farce.

As I have just arrived in New York from Australia, and having experienced the above shock, I feel it incumbent on myself to use my voice and pen to point out to my craft, and incidentally, my class, the dire need for organization.

Wages Lower Here.

I will give a brief outline of wages and conditions, also the method of organization, in Australia; then we will analyze conditions here. I feel positive that my working class readers will agree with me that working conditions are of vastly more importance than are wages; however, the seaman's wage in Australia is much higher than here, as indicated by the following comparison:

	Australia.
Donkeymen	£19.2.6
Firemen and oilers	18.2.6
Coal passers and wipers	16.2.6
Bo'sun	17.2.6
A.B.'s	16.2.6

	United States.
Oilers and watertenders	$65.00-72.50
Firemen	57.50-65.00
Coal Passers and Wipers	50.00-60.00
Bo'sun	70.00-80.00
A.B.'S	55.00-62.50

The messmen, ordinary seamen and boys' wages are in proportion, and as I am a fireman I am not sure what their pay is, so have omitted it, but the above is sufficient to show that wages are higher. Note this: the cost of living in Australia is cheaper than here, good board and lodging for a single man costs only £1.10.0 per week. (Exchange value £1 here is $4.86). Just figure this out yourself.

Conditions Worse Here.

Now, we will look at conditions. In Australian ships both three watch system is in vogue; eight hours constitute a day's work, any work over and above eight hours must be paid for at overtime rates of 2/9 per hour, any work done which occupies less than 30 minutes, half an hour at overtime rates must be paid; if over 30 minutes and less than an hour, one hour at overtime rates must be paid, and so on. For the firemen and coal passers the dumping of ashes is overtime, for the sailors the clearing of decks, etc., is overtime; also, where seamen assist in working cargo a differential rate is paid, which means the seamen's wages are made equivalent to that of the longshoremen; the donkeyman or fireman for keeping steam, and the deckhands for working winches, etc., are paid differential rates.

Time Off.

Again, seamen are entitled to weekly time off. A seamen must have four clear hours off from duty in his home port, or be paid overtime rates for same. Home port means the port where the seaman signs Articles. This leave time can be allowed by mutual consent to accumulate and be taken off as whole days, a day in port being from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

When a ship arrives in port he watches must be broken, unless the ship leaves the same day. If watches are not broken overtime rates must be paid for all watches worked between 6 P. M. and 7 A. M. Again, the seaman is entitled to seven days leave of absence on full pay for each six months' continuous employment.

Supplies From Bosses.

Also, mattresses, blankets, eating utensils, soap and towels, separate bath and mess rooms must be provided by the shipowners. Another point is that the seamen do not have to run around the ships or companies' offices looking for jobs, wearing out shoe leather or paying fares. The seamen gather together at the Shipping Office where a waiting room is provided by the government, between the hours of 9 to 11 in the forenoon and 2 to 5 in the afternoon, and where there are vacancies the engineer or officer must pick his men at the waiting room between the above hours, or go without. The seamen of Australia will not take a ship to sea short-handed. The Captain can read the Riot Act until he is blue in the face and the seamen will be adamant; they are organized.

Meet On Company Time.

We will now deal with organization. Every seaman is a member of the Federated Seamen's Union of Australia. He cannot leave the waiting shed to sign on without his book; the members see to that. The seamen's union holds its business on the shipowners' time. On the last Tuesday of each month, the seamen leave their ships to attend the Stop Work Meeting at the various Trades Halls in the different ports between the hours of 8 to 12 noon.

Here, they discuss any grievances they have and formulate tactics to combat them; also, of course, to create new precedents, further improvements, etc. The meeting being held on the shipowners' time, all the seamen in Port assemble together and the open forum being the order of the meeting, an unanimous decision is easily and quickly arrived at; the men then act in unison. Hence, their success.

While they may not have an El Dorado in Australia, they are at least on the right track. The Stop Work Meetings are centers of education; also, decisions made at meetings are enforced by the members. No official can defy resolutions for long, expulsion stares them in the face.

What No Democracy?

Let us see what we find here. I joined an American ship in Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia. Although the wages were lower, I had heard that conditions were good on American ships; also that jobs were plentiful and commodities cheap, and that America was a democracy. This little illusion was soon to be destroyed. I soon discovered that the eight hour principle did not apply to American ships. On several occasions I had to assist for two hours in filling oil tanks, also scrub foc'sl and paint it, pack glands, do scouring, etc., all extra work, for not overtime pay. The food was an abomination and there was even a scarcity. To protest was to protest alone which, of course, is futile. Out of the whole crew I found only three men in a union. Verily, the ship owners have it their own way. For such an important section of the working class as the seamen not to be organized is a tragedy.

In my talks with seamen they tell me the union will do nothing for them, forgetting that they themselves are the union; that without them there can be no union and conditions must inevitably get worse.

Wages Rise, Italy's Prices Fall As Lira Goes Up

ROME, May 10.—Italy is going thru a period of severe economic depression.

Workers are suffering wage slashes, business failures are rapidly increasing, and prices, despite the increased market value of the lira, have not declined.

Economists here attribute business depression to Mussolini's attempt to cover himself with glory by raising the market value of the lira. Mussolini has borrowed enormous sums of money from foreign bankers in an effort to stabilize the lira, and the increased market value of money has increased the cost of production for Italian manufacturers. There has been a corresponding drop in foreign orders.

While business failures in 1918 and 1926 averaged twenty-five per business day, failures for the first three months of 1927 have averaged thirty-five and have often run as high as seventy-five per day.

NEW BRITISH "MYSTERY SHIP" GOES TO SEA



Photo of the huge new British battleship "Nelson," recently completed at a cost of $35,000,000, passing down the Tyne to the sea. The original type of superstructure and other modern features on the dreadnought have earned it the title of "mystery ship."

Doctors Choose President-Elect.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 10.—Dr. Harry R. Trick of Buffalo today was made President-Elect of the New York State Medical Society, in convention here, to succeed Dr. James E. Sadlier of Poughkeepsie, who becomes President. According to the By-Laws of the society, the president-elect must serve one year before becoming president.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

warn his flock against them. But my friend was unconvinced. He read himself away from the confessional. It is not surprising that the forces of reaction should favor the index expurgatorio.

* * *

THE change in its Chinese policy announced by the British government is akin to the reformation of a played-out roue. Britain failed to induce the United States and Japan to conduct an officially aggressive campaign against the Chinese people, even tho the naval agents of the United States on the spot are enjoying themselves pouring shot and shell on Chinese towns and cities.

* * *

WHILE Calvin Coolidge is using the language of peace General Butler in command of its marine forces in China is boasting of the ability of one American to lick several hundred Chinese. The general did not make an estimate of how many marine officers it would take to beat one Philadelphian. (For the benefit of the uninitiated General Butler went into the Quaker City with the object of cleaning it up. Well, to put it mildly, the general beat a hasty and rather undignified retreat and Philly is still the same old Philly. I am informed.) The hypocrisy of certain liberal opponents of the policy of force in China is demonstrated by their ostrich-like refusal to see the wide gulf between the word of the Coolidge administration and the acts of its satellites in China.

THE hour set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is approaching. As the waves of feeling pro and con develops it is becoming more and more evident that the opposing sides care less about the technicalities of the case than about the social ideals put forward by Sacco and Vanzetti and opposed by their persecutors. And if the governor of the state of Massachusetts decides to pardon the victims of capitalist injustice it will not be because his eyes have been opened to the palpable frame-up that sent them to the shadow of the electric chair but to the mighty wave of opposition erousled all over the world against the threatened execution.

* * *

THE governor of Massachusetts should be given distinctly to understaud that the masses of workers, farmers and progressives in the United States and shruout the world will consider a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment as an insult added to the injury that has already been inflicted on our two comrades. They must be freed. They are innocent of the crime with which they are charged. And when the prison doors close behind them, and they are on the right side of those doors, the perpetrators of this notorious frame-up should he put on the carpet. And the People of Massachusetts should see that the most notorious of those conspirators, Judge Thayer, should never again sit on a judicial bench.

New York Bankers Loan $5,000,000 To Soviet Union

Credit amounting to $5,000,000 will be granted by London and New York bankers to finance shipments of American machinery to the Soviet Union, it was announced yesterday by the Fox Brothers International Corporation. The credit is the first of its kind known to have been advanced to the Soviet Union to aid American trade with the U. S. S. R.

American exporters will be paid in cash for goods exported to the Soviet Union. This arrangement is satisfactory to American manufacturers and satisfies the need of the U. S. S. R. for long-term credits.

Bigger Credit for 1928.

"While Russia received credit of $100,000,000 from Germany last year, it was found that the cost of this credit to Russian importers was reaching as high as 30 per cent," said S. Grossbard, vice-president of Fox Brothers International Corporation.

Officials of the Fox Brothers said that if the plan met with a satisfactory response, a $10,000,000 credit would be arranged in 1928.

Rail Merger Hearings Start.

WASHINGTON (FP)—From six months to a year is the time which Interstate Commerce Commission experts estimate will be required to determine whether the Pere Marquette Railroad is to be merged with the Chesapeake Ohio, in the newest Van Swearingen promotion scheme. Hearings on the petition of the C. & O. for permission to acquire a controlling amount of stock in the Pere Marquette began at the headquarters of the commission on May 10. Minority stockholders of the C. & O. are fighting the application.

They were able to defeat an earlier merger attempt by the Van Swearingens.

Employes of the Pere Marquette are threatening to strike, to compel President Aifred to apply the standard rules in the same way that competing systems apply them. They also demand a wage increase. If the strike runs through many weeks, it will deflate the market value of the company's stock.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Sooner or Later You Will Become a Co-operator
WHY NOT NOW?

LENIN ON THE IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION

"With us, so it seems to me, insufficient attention is paid to co-operation. It is doubtful whether all understand that since the October revolution, and independently of the new economic policy (or alternately thanks thereto) cooperation has acquired a most exceptional importance. . . In the new economic policy we made a concession to the peasant as also to the trader, with regard to the principle of private trade, and hence the gigantic importance of cooperation teontrairwise to what some people think) Essentially speaking, the co-operating of the Russian population, widely and deeply and to an adequate extent in presence of the new economic policy, is all we require. . . Out of cooperation and cooperation alone, which we formerly treated as a trading affair, and which we are entitled to treat similarly now, under the new economic regime—is not this all that is necessary for building up a complete socialist society? It is not the building of a socialistic society, as yet, but it is quite requisite and adequate for the building thereof. Ilere is the very circumstance unappreciated by many of our practical workers. They look negligently on cooperation, without understanding the exceptional importance of cooperation has, firstly from the standpoint of principle (the ownership of the means of production in the hands of the State) and secondly, in view of the transition to a new order by a possibly simpler, easier and more accessible way for the peasant."—Lenin in Soyus Potrebitelei, June, 1923.

Co-operators' Annual Festival
MAY 15th, 1927
ULMER PARK, Foot of 25th Avenue, Brooklyn

PROGRAM

Musical concert by Brooklyn F. S. Club Band.
Speech by the secretary of the C. L. of A., Cedric Long.
Singing by New York Male Chorus "Laulumiehet".
Speech by the Ed. Director of F. C. T. A., Henry Askeli.
Singing by Brooklyn F. S. Club Male Chorus.
Parody by Leo Kauppi.
Recitation by Hjalmar Nylander.
Cornet solo by Vaino Kauppi.
Greetings by the delegates of the various Co-operatives.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

are the main features in the forenoon. There will be running, jumping, shotput, discus throwing and other sports for men, women, boys and girls. Valuable prizes given.

1,500 meter relay race starts at 11 o'clock a. m.

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A WORD FOR YOUR MOST SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

Comrades:

For many years we have been busy preaching cooperation to our comrades. For many years we have been trying to tell you that cooperation is important for the workingclass; that it is one of the trinity of weapons the workers must use in their fight for liberation. But our work so far has been much in vain. Our voice has been much ignored. Large numbers of comrades have not understood the cooperative movement as of any importance.

Comrades! The cooperative movement is your movement. Workers should not separate themselves into three contradictory movements: political, unionistic and cooperative, each pulling in opposite directions. They belong together. Arising from the same cause, they are related in time, circumstance and purpose. They all sprang out of the social anarchy created by the industrial revolution. All of them aim to delivering the workingclasses from the bondage of capitalism. All of them should work together conscIously for the common purpose.

You must give active support to the cooperative movement. This does not mean platonic affection. It means that you do your daily shopping at your cooperative store. You must remember the cooperative organizations all the time, not only in the time of need as heretofore.

An ideal radical worker is he who is a member of a union, the workers' political party and a consumers' cooperative organization.

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Chamberlain's Apology for the Temporary Defeat of Britain in China

Sir Austin Chamberlain, the foreign secretary of the Baldwin tory government, indulged in some plain and fancy brain contortions in order to justify the change of British policy in relation to China, when he appeared before the House of Commons to explain the diplomatic retreat of his government in face of the refusal of the United States to participate with the other powers in a second threatening note to Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Kuomintang goverment.

In the face of the decline of Britain's once colossal empire, the tory politicians have to resort to the most adroit misrepresentation even to their own party supporters. So, instead of admitting that the British change of policy was due to the split of the imperialist front because Washington refused again to play the British game, Chamberlain declared the changed policy was due to a shift of military and political forces in China itself.

Incidentally, it is worthy of note that official Washington, in order to aid in perpetuating the fond illusion that Britain and America are united on policy, announces that Chamberlain's speech is no surprise as the position of Britain was known and approved some weeks ago. Neither Washington nor London dare openly admit the facts regarding the conflict on policy. To state the facts is to lay bare the forces driving toward another world war. The only point on which the two imperialist giants of the world now agree is that they both await a more favorable opportunity for the situation in China to serve their own conflicting ends and give one the advantage over the other.

Although careful to conceal the fact that the British about face was prompted by the refusal of the United States to participate in a second note, he did reveal the fact that the apostate, Chiang Kai Shek, is the agent of British imperialism, and gave as the reason for the British change in policy the excuse that he did not want to "embarass this new nationalist government in course of formation at Nanking, in its task of introducing order."

This means that Britain, defeated for the time being in its policy of using as pawns the other imperialist forces in China to regain its sphere of influence in the Yangtse Valley, will revert to its old game of bribing mercenary war lords, and that Chiang Kai Shek is at present the chief beneficiary of this policy.

But the union of the proletariat and peasantry in the Hankow Kuomintang government can be depended upon to write finis to the career of Britain's latest bribed champion.

Drive the Right Wingers Out of the Kuomintang.

The conflict now going on in China within the ranks of the former nationalist movement is one of the most difficult and at the same time the most decisive of the whole revolution. It is a fight launched by the nationalist capitalist elements, backed by the imperialist interventionists, against the workers and peasants.

The development of Chinese industry did not bring about a similar development of the Chinese capitalist class. The profits produced by Chinese industry, instead of enriching a national industrial class, went, for the most part, into the hands of the great banking capitalists of the imperialist nations. But since the working class must grow with industry the proletariat of China, as the one cohesive class, has become the leading political factor.

In the early stages of the revolution the working class, the peasantry and the bourgeoisie were united under the leadership of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). As the movement developed, the left wing under the dynamic leadership of the Communists, put forth more determined class demands, which frightened the petty capitalist elements. Unable to lead an independent political existence, the bourgeoisie of China had to ally themselves with some greater power than their own. They had to choose between the workers and peasants on the one hand and becoming servants of the imperialist powers on the other. They have gone into the camp of the latter. They prefer the role of servants of imperialism with a chance to help foreign finance capital exploit the native workers, than to have to bow to the demands of the workers and peasants.

This new development makes it impossible for the three economic and political groups longer to exist side by side in the same party. Since the Kuomintang has come to signify the revolutionary struggle in China and since it carries the tradition of that great leader and insurrectionist, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, it is important that the party be defended from the bourgeois elements who have sold out to the imperialist butchers. And the Hankow government is taking the right course in scourging from its ranks the native capitalist class elements who support the traitor and renegade, Chiang Kai Shek.

All the right wingers would be relentlessly hounded out of the Kuomintang in China. In other parts of the world, where the Nationalist liberation movement, in its early stages, attracted Chinese business men as well as workers, the same procedure should be followed. The first sign of support for the atrocious butcher and imperialist hireling, Chiang Kai Shek, should be a signal for kicking out of the party all questionable elements.

The Next Step in Nicaragua

The course followed by the United States government in Haiti is being applied in exact detail to the present situation in Nicaragua. Now that the disarmament program imposed upon the liberal forces by Coolidge's special representative, Henry L. Stimson, is under way, the government has announced the next step in grabbing control of that unfortunate country for Wall Street bankers. As in Haiti, the marines are to police the country, eight hundred more of them are proceeding under military orders to occupy that territory, while attempts will be made to create a native constabulary, under the control of American officers.

Such a native constabulary will certainly be composed of those mercenaries who served in the army of Chamorra, the Wall Street tool, who, with the assistance of the United States marines, usurped the presidency of the country, overthrowing the duly constituted government, and paved the way for his successor, Diaz.

The sum total of Stimson's achievement will be to disarm the supporters of the liberal government, change the name of the Diaz bandits to native constabulary, substitute well-trained American officers for the inefficient native officers and then set up a reign of terror so that a fake election can be pulled off in 1928 to cloak with legality the imperialist steal in Nicaragua.

It is to be hoped there are sufficient determined fighters in that country to give battle to the imperialists and that the other Latin-American countries will rally to the support of Nicaragua against Wall Street and its armed minions. The ravaging of Nicaragua should aid in the creation of an anti-imperialist bloc against the United States.



100%

Women's Council of Passaic Reorganized Into Language Groups

A membership meeting of the working women's councils of Passaic was held in Passaic, Sunday, May 8th at 27 Dayton Ave.

The Central Committee of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives to which the working women's councils of Passaic are affiliated, sent out letters to all the members to come to the membership meeting to hear Weisbord and after the meeting to be re-organized into language groups.

Weisbord Speaks.

The meeting was scheduled for 7 P. M. Before 7 the members from the different councils started to fill the hall. At 7:30 every seat in the hall was occupied. K. Gitlow opened the meeting, explaining the purpose of the meeting and introducing Sister Duboff of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of New York as chairman.

Brother Weisbord was the first speaker. He was greeted with prolonged applause and cheering. He urged the women to help build up the workers' organizations, to cement them together for the next fight as the fight between the workers and the bosses is never over.

Antony Wechsler of the Hungarian Women's Council of New York spoke in Hungarian and a Polish speaker spoke.

Have Four Councils.

K. Kitlow then took over the meeting with the help of Comrades Wechsler and Duboff and others from Passaic. The women were reorganized. An English speaking council, a Hungarian council and a Russian-Ukrainian council were organized in addition to the Polish councils which are active and well attended.

"The Woman at Home and in the Shop" and "The Working Woman" were sold.

Meeting adjourned in fine spirit with everybody eager for work.

Workers School to Give Lecture Course On Chinese Upheaval

In view of the growing importance of the Chinese Revolution and the significant implications of that struggle for the American workers, The Workers School, at 108 East 14th Street, New York, at 108 East 14th to offer a special 4 session course on "The Chinese Revolution" beginning on Friday, May 27, at 8 P. M., to run for four consecutive Fridays from 8 to 10 P. M. H. M. Wicks, one of the editors of The DAILY WORKER, who has made a special study of this question, will be the instructor. It will be a lecture course with plenty of opportunity for questions and discussion.

The breakdown of feudalism in China, the imperialist invasion, the Nationalist Movement, class divisions in China, the Kuomintang and Sun Yat Sen, Whither China?, the United Front in China, the role of Soviet Russia, the danger of Imperialist War —these are some of the phases of the question that will be analyzed.

All workers who want to understand this important and complicated question; all who wish to be able to follow the rapid developments that are taking place in that war-ridden country; those who desire to take the message of the struggling Chinese masses to the workers of this city,—should register immediately for the course at the office of the Workers School, 108 East 14th Street, Room 32. The fee is $1.25 for the 4 sessions.

The opening date of the course May 13, to Friday, May 27, due to the debate between Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Workers School, and Arthur Garfield Hays, at Community Church, 34th Street and Park Avenue, on Friday Night, May 13th, and to the Concert and Ball given by the Chinese Workers Alliance, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street on May 20.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

He Likes Our Book Bargains

Dear Comrade Editor:

I got a good-sized bundle of pamphlets for my dollar order and am highly elated. That is the best buy I ever got.

Am sorry I don't have a thousand dollars to invest for distribution of these pamphlets.

I have nothing but praise to offer for this investment. I want to hurry and read them and pass them among the workers.

WALTER G. LOAN.

St. George, Staten Island.

Industrial Crime and Criminals.

Dear Comrade Editor:

In the Studebaker Motor Co., Dept. 334, there was a man killed on March 25th.

The man was oiling a machine uights, working 13 hours every night.

When he climbed above the running punch-press, which had no safety devices, he slipped down between the big turning gears. He leaves a wife and three children to the mercy of this capitalistic system. Right after this worker was killed they installed safety devices about the machine.

The men in this department are working on these dangerous machines 12-13 hours a night. The pay on the job is so small that the men have to work at a crazy speed-up to make miserable wages.

The safety director is a white collared office man. His name is Klzer; that is what they call him.

They have sixty bags on the machine setters, but they have so much of their own job that they have no time to take care. In the same room, Dept. 330, there is an assistant foreman by the name of Pete. He is selling jobs, and giving to his friends jobs of better price.

If you do not buy chocolate from him, or if you do not eat chocolate, you are out of luck. You will be given the worst job, and at last fired.

Of Hero-Worship.

Comrade Richard's letter of April 26th positively outraged my feelings. From bitter experience, I have been forced to learn that, without sympathy, enthusiasm and even hero-worship, we are nothing but walking sacks begging to be filled.—W. B. Brooks.

A Sacco-Vanzetti conference will be held Wednesday evening 8 o'clock at 56 Washington Ave., Brooklyn. It has been called by Barber's Union, Local 513. All labor organizations are urged to have delegates.

Conference to Hold Vanzetti Meeting At Public Square

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.—The International Labor Defense is using all means to rally the workers of this city in support of Sacco and Vanzetti.

There have been mass meetings in almost all neighborhoods within the last three weeks, at which speakers in English and other languages called upon the workers to protest the frame up.

Twice there have been large demonstrations on the Public Square, and on April 23 four hundred workers stood in the cold for hours to hear Fred Biedenkapp, former organizer for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, tell the story of the frame-up.

Big Meeting Saturday.

Saturday, May 14, there will be a demonstration on the Public Square. The meeting will open at 2 p. m., and continue until 6. There will be several prominaut speakers, including Albert Coyle, editor, Locomolive Engineers' Journal; John G. Willert, district organizer of the Socialist Party; I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party; Carl Hakeer, of the I. L. D. and others.

Mothers' League Demands Freedom.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—The Mothers' League of Strawberry Mansion, an organization of workingclass mothers, after listening to a speech by Vera Bush, adopted resolutions asking freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti and condemning American intervention in China.

Labor Defense Explains Vajtauer's Deportation; He Fought U. S. Empire

(By International Labor Defense.)

The International Labor Defense has the unenviable task of reporting that Comrade Emanuel Vajtauer, late editor of "Obrana" left this country the other day on a deportation order of the Department of Labor.

The Vajtauer case is typical of the many cases of anti-working class action by the bosses. Coming to this country legally in 1923, Vajtauer at once became active in the ranks of the Czecho-Slovakian workers. Soon he took over the editorship of the "Obrana."

Bosses Hate.

He incurred the wrath of the bosses as all honest class-conscious fighters do. In 1924, he was arrested as the result of an "anonymous complaint" to the effect that he was "inciting the people against the government." On the basis of that report, a deportation order was filed against him. He was released from Ellis Island on $2,000 bail.

The International Labor Defense took the case to the Supreme Court. The opposition of the bosses was too strong, and at the beginning of this year, the Supreme Court resolved that Vajtauer be deported. In spite of all the persecution, Vajtauer's spirit remained unbroken—his opposition to Imperialism unwavering.

Fight U. S. Imperialist.

In bidding farewell to the I.L.D., he made the significant statement: "No matter where one goes, the U. S. Imperialism can be fought."

The International Labor Defense sends its greetings in solidarity with its splendid fighter, Emanuel Vajtauer. All who believe such deportations are anti-working class, should join the I.L.D. so that we can better fight them.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers, (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party. What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

DRAMA

New Playwrights Group Plan Extensive Program

Optimism seems to be getting motive of the youthful group of dramatists forming the directorship of the New Playwrights' Theatre. They are announcing more and extensive plans for their season.

Michael Gold's play of Mexican life "Fiesta," which was postponed from this season, will probably open in the Fall. Six other new plays are also being planned—each play to run at least four weeks. The organization is also planning to recruit a permanent company of players. A new and larger theatre is also in view—the Fifty-second theatre, used this season, wasn't up to the standard necessary for an experimental theatre. John Dos Passos, one of the directors, says it is their intention "to give full opportunity to much of the fine, young untried talent in the theatre, not only players, but in all branches of scenic design and production."

Broadway Briefs

"One For All," a new play by Ernest and Louise Cortis will be ushered in at the Greenwich Village Theatre tonight. Madeline Delmar and Allyn Joslyn play the leading roles.

A special matinee performance of "The Second Man," will be given this Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Mississippi flood sufferers, at the Guild Theatre.

William A. Brady is planning a revival of "The Private Secretary." According to the announcemeut, he is seeking a star for the part once played here by William Gillette. The farce was written by Charles Hawtrey and originally produced in England in 1883 with H. Beerbohm Tree as the Rev. Robert Spalding. "The Private Secretary" was revived here in 1910 by Mr. Gillette at the Empire theatre.

The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "Patience" will open at the Theatre Masque on Monday, May 23. Vivian Hart and James Watts will head the cast. Robert Milton is staging the presentation which will have costumes by Clark Robinson and scenery by Cleon Throckmorton. Perke Hamberg is the producer.

"The Tales of Rigo," opens at Werba's B'klyn Theatre on May 23. The new production is based on a play called "Drift," produced at the Cherry Lane Theatre about a year and a half ago. It is the work of Maurice V. Samuels and Hyman Adler and will have a score by Ben Schwartz.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



With John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves," at Warner's Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
RIGHT YOU ARE IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8.40 Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
Next Week Mr. Pim Passes By

THE SECOND MAN
GUILD Thrs., W. 52 St. Evs. 8.20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
Next Week: Processional

THE SILVER CORD
John Golden Th. 58 E. of B'way Circle 3116 Thur. & Sat. 2.40
Next Week: Red Rust and Sabb's Daughter

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Mat's Exc. Sat 50c-$1 Eves 50c-$2.

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

TIMES SQ. THEA. W. 42 St. Evs. 8.30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2.30
CRIME

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

From the Twin Cities.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—Workmen's Circle, Branch 266 has passed a resolution requesting the governor of Massachusetts to give justice to Sacco and Vanzetti.

Wobblies Adopt Resolution.

WASLSENBERG, Colo., May 10.—At a Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting held at Aguilar, a resolution was adopted demanding that Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts conduct an investigation of the case.

The meeting was addressed by English and Spanish speakers. The mayor of this town refused to permit for an open air meeting so the neighboring town of Aguilar had to be used.

First Pioneer Hike.

New York Pioneers are on the job. This Saturday, May 14th the Pioneers are going to have a city hike to the Palisades. All Pioneers meet in their headquarters and from there they gather at Dyckman Street Ferry at 9:30 sharp. There will be a good program of games and races. Movies will be taken of our games. Come one! Come all!

Speakers Conference—Section One.

A conference of all speakers, belonging to section one, will be held on Friday evening May 13th 6 P. M. sharp at 33 East First Street.

This means all those who are capable to address open air and indoor meetings.

Sub-section organizers and agitprop directors should also come.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

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WORLD LABOR UNITY. By Scott Nearing
Latest facts about a subject being discussed by the whole world of labor. 10 Cents.

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In this booklet, every phase of the problem is presented and facts are given on steps already taken. A timely and important publication.
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A record of the development of the world trade union movement up to the founding of the Red International of Labor Unions. This splendid booklet is written by the Secretary of the R. I. L. U.
50 Cents.

(Total of 75 Cents)
ALL FOR 50 CENTS

NOTE—Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

12,000 WORKERS MAY SOON WALK CITY'S STREETS

Plumbers in Front Line Trenches in War

Within a week, the Building Trades Employers' Association may have a lockout order against 125,000 building trades workers in Greater New York.

This threat to break a score or more of contracts with unions developed yesterday from the Brooklyn plumbers strike and the general city wide lockout of all other union plumbers and was sanctioned from sources high in the Building Trades Council.

One official, who firmly refused to be quoted publicly, declared that the plumbers strike and lockout had reached an impasse with the building bosses apparently determined to make New York City the scene of a national showdown with the workers.

No Conferences This week.

In addition a high international official of the Plumbers' Union declared that negotiations with C. G. Norman, head of the Employers' Association, had been broken up for the entire week, with the prospect of decisive action over the week-end. He did not indicate whether the "decisive action" would be a general lockout or a settlement of the Brooklyn strike for $14 a day, a $2 increase and the five day week.

The presence of International President John Coefield of the Plumbers in the city last week prodnced no settlement nor did Secretary Burke's assiduous effort to have the lockout order withdrawn meet with any better luck.

The New York bosses, at the very center of the national building industry, have decreed that the day of wage increases is passed. The demand for the five day week, precipitating a savage industrial struggle in Seattle, is also to be fought to the last ditch.

Close to the financial control of the great bond and mortgage houses in Wall Street, the contractors are acting not only on their own desire not to give additional wage increases, but are following a policy laid down by Wall Street itself.

The Plumbers' Helpers Association opened its kitchen at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue Monday, serving a substantial meal to hundreds of strikers who are penniless through the strike because they were unable to save on their $4 a day wage. The helpers are out for recognition and a $9 scale with the five day week.

Bakers' Local 3 of the Amalgamated Food Workers has agreed to contribute $30 a week in food for the strikers' kitchen.

Progressives Ask Joint Action.

The Progressive Building Trades Workers of Greater New York in a leaflet distributed among building trades workers this week have appealed for a united front with the plumbers and their helpers in the fight for a 5-day week and a $14 day.

Warning that a defeat of separate unions seems possible, the progressives are asking joint action not only to defeat the threatened general lockout but to gain for all workers the objectives sought by the plumbers.

Plumbers Helpers Thrown Into Jail

Sam Winnick, Harry Kaplow, Jack Weisman, and Herman Reich were arrested in Queens while picketing the job at Sloan St. and Elenhurst Ave. late Monday by Officer Mac-Levy of the 60th Precinct. They are held under $500 bail at the Flushing Ave. court, on the charge of disorderly conduct.

C. E. Miller, president of the helpers' union, said: "Those men were arrested while picketing in a strike that is a fight for an American standard of living—it is a fight against a wage of four dollars a day. Our pickets every day are instructed to picket peacefully and keep within the law, and we are sure that the employers are in back of this arrest and that those men are innocent."

Boston Young Workers Open Drive With Dance

BOSTON, May 10. — Young Workers' League, District No. 1, is holding an entertainment and meeting Sunday, May 15th at 3:00 P. M., at 62 Chamber Street, Boston, announcing the public opening of the Rothberg Membership Drive.

The main feature will be the presentation of the Russian Banner sent from the Costroma District of the U.S.S.R. Speeches by prominent members of the League and a musical program of a big variety, violin and vocal selections.

The aim of this affair will be to obtain members of the Y. W. L. A quota of 200 members was set for District No. 1. Each unit has been given a quota and prizes will be offered to the most successful units, fractions, and individuals.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

CLOAK PRESSERS BRAND SIGMAN AS WRECKER OF FUND

A rising vote of denunciation of Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was given Monday by members of Cloak Pressers' Local 35 who had learned of Sigman's misappropriation of the unemployment insurance fund, "every cent of which belongs to the cloakmakers," so the resolution of condemnation stated.

Manhattan Lyceum was crowded with members of Local 35 who came to protest against the frame-up of Manager Joseph Gerstein, who was scheduled for trial Monday but whose case was once again postponed. The pressers stated their opinion of Sigman in no uncertain terms, and resolved "that we express our solidarity and faith in the leaders of the Joint Board, and we promise to use all our power to liberate the martyrs who are in prison. We also promise to stand firm in this struggle until Sigman and his clique are out of the union forever, and the union is captured for the workers."

The chairman of the membership meeting was Morris Goldstein, who is chairman of the local and chairman of the Executive Board. The speakers included Joseph Gerstzky, Phillip Goodman, Henry Turk—whose shop is still on strike because of his discharge for refusing to register—H. Kermtz, and Louis Ilgman, manager of the cloak and dressmakers' Joint Board.

Hyman was greeted with great enthusiasm, and many of the workers remarked that Local 35 never had a meeting like this in the old days when Sigman ruled it. There was never such fine spirit when the old gang was in power.

Crime and Fraud in Lawyers' Ranks Given Approval by N. Y. Bar

Only being "caught with the goods" brings punishment to New Yorkers at the hands of the Bar Association. Otherwise, the boys stick together and clients' complaints are just so much wasted breath.

During 1926, complaints against 1,804 lawyers were made to the Bar Association. Just 12 of these were penalized; and the causes were misuse of clients' funds in seven cases, and conviction of crime in five cases. Nine of these lawyers were disbarred; 2 were suspended; 1 was censured.

All the other 1292 complaints were dismissed, as tho they were wholly unjustified. Even "The Panel," the monthly bulletin of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County thinks this sounds rather fishy. The workers will realize that it is all part of our "system of justice" which they taste much too frequently in our courts. "The Panel" points out that there are no rules compelling trial judges and district attorneys to investigate suspicious acts of lawyers, and these representatives of the law are "after all, lawyers holding temporary official positions"—and are not willing to start action against the members of the bar.

There has been much talk lately of cleaning out the "shyster" lawyer; but judging by its record, it will not be the Bar Association which will do the cleaning.

Three Hands Off China Meetings in Cleveland

Cleveland will hold three "Hands Off China" meetings.

The first is May 11th, at the National Institute, 13309 Kinsman Rd., The speakers will be A. Brahtin, member of the roofers' union; a representative of the Young Workers League, and a member of the Pioneers of Cleveland. Mr. Jong, president of the Cleveland branch of the Kuomintang will talk about the conditions in China under the unequal treaties system, and her struggle to free herself from these galling chains. N. Schaffer will be chairman.

The second meeting will be held May 12th, at Gardina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave. The speakers will be I. Amter, secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party; Mr. Jeong, a member of the Young Workers and one from the Pioneers. There will also be a Croatian speakar. E. Boich will act as chairman.

The third of these meetings will take place May 18th, at the Hungarian Workers Home, 4309 Lorrain Ave. Here also I. Amter will speak as well as representatives from the other named organizations. J. Fromhols will be chairman.

All meetings begin at 8 P. M. Admission is free and the halls should be packed.

MACHINERY MULTIPLIES WORKERS' OUTPUT OF GLASS BY FORTY-ONE TIMES; NO WAGE RAISE

By LELAND OLDS.

The displacement of labor by automatic machinery is nowhere more dramatically illustrated than in the glass industry, according to a U. S. department of labor bulletin. The department shows that in the production of 4-ounce bottles the output per man is more than 41 times as great as before the development of the Owens automatic machine.

The department's figures show that the average output of bottles per man-hour has increased from 79.56 years ago to 3173 in 1925. On the basis of present wages this means a reduction from $1.777 per gross (144 bottles) to $0.042 in direct labor cost. In the pressed-ware branch of the industry the development of the Hartford Empire twin press has increased the production of tumblers from 21 pieces to 280.7 pieces per man-hour, reducing the labor cost from $1.96 per 100 tumblers to 8.1$.

More and Faster.

The department shows an increase in the production of 40-watt electric light bulbs from 54.21 pieces per man-hour by the old process to 1,160.59 per man-hour using the new Westlake automatic machine. This means a reduction in labor cost from $12.88 per 1000 to $0.47.

In glass tubing modern machinery has increased the output per man-hour from 10.27 to 75.17 pounds, reducing the labor cost from $8.83 per 100 pounds to $1. In window glass the increase has been from 0.709 boxes to 1.55 boxes per man-hour with a reduction in labor cost from 96.5 cents per box to 29.9 cents. The continuous automatic process has increased the production of rough plate glass per man-hour from 43.39 square feet to 63.63. The total labor cost of producing polished plate glass has been reduced 43.5%

Figures Tell.

The U. S. census of manufactures shows the yearly output per man employed in the branches of the glass industry in 1899 and 1925 as follows:

Output per man per year in glass industry.		
Kind	Unit	1899 1925
Bottles and jars	Gross	274 1,200
Pressed and blown ware	Pieces	28,694 91,272
Windowa glass	Boxes	500 1,359
Plate glass	Sq. ft	5,240 10,581

The wages, whose productivity has so greatly increased, are averaging only about $1250 a year but the owners are making as high as 218% on their investment.

Owens' Prodnction.

The Owens Bottle Co. reported in 1926 profit of $6,928,656. Owens paid a profit of $9.15 on each $25 share of common stock, or 36%. But the Owens Bottle Co., has been built up largely out of the excess profits of previous years. These reinvested profits have been capitalized in stock dividends which raised the outstanding stock from a present $5,000,000 to $17,377,525. Taking these stock dividends into account the 1926 profit represents a return of 218%. In the last 5 years the stockholders have received nearly $80,000,000 on their original $3,000,000 investment.

The Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., a dominant figure in the production of window and plate glass, made a 1926 profit of $10,016,247, giving stockholders a return of $20.36 on each $100 share. Taking into account the increase in capitalization through stock dividends this means a return of 34.9% of the nominal investment of the owners prior to 1917. In 5 years this big Malion concern has taken a profit of $42,862,960, equivalent to about 228% on the original investment.

PERE MARQUETTE PRESIDENT FORCING STRIKE; WOULD NOT APPLY HIS OWN ROAD'S RULES

By LAURENCE TODD
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON May 10.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 organized employes of the Pere Marquette Railroad are now completing a strike vote, because President Alfred of the Pere Marquette has undertaken to pick a fight with nine of the rail labor brotherhoods and unions and to defy the purposes of the Watson-Parker railroad labor law.

The dispute between Alfred and the train service brotherhoods goes back some years. It represents an accumulation of violations by him of the ordinary application of the standard working rules which are in force on all train railroads. It also includes a wage issue, as he has failed to meet the wage settlement reached by the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen with the roads in the eastern district, in which the Pere Marquette is located. Wage increases have also been demanded, in vain, by the railway clerks, the telegraphers, the maintenance of way employes, the switchman and the longshoremen. The latter union's members handled the road's business at the Detroit and the Lake Michigan train ferries.

Alfred Hard Boiled.

"Mr. Alfred is a law unto himself," said D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to The Federated Press.

"He has opposed giving standard application to the standard rules that are in effect on his railroad. In other words, he refuses to apply the rules in the way the managers of all other railways apply them. That is the basis of the present controversy.

Won't Arbitrate.

"He has declined to submit the dispute to the eastern train service board of adjustment which is now operating. He has declined to arbitrate. There was nothing left for the employes to do but to take a strike vote."

When the train service brotherhoods filed their application for a wage increase, some months ago, Alfred refused to go into the eastern regional conference on a settlement. When settlement was made with most of the roads, and he was asked to accept its terms, he failed to do so. Even the Pennsylvania and the Stock Trust's road—the Bessemar & Lake Erie, accepted that agreement. Finally, at the end of April, the Pere Marquette announced that Alfred had promulgated an order for a wage increase of 7½ percent, but he declined to apply the rules which go along with it. The brotherhoods tried this as wage order as simply an attempt to confuse the situation. He had blocked all their peace efforts for a year, and even the U. S. board of mediation had been balked in its attempts to secure a settlement.

Why Does He?

In quarters in Washington where rail mergers, rather than rail labor disputes, are being watched, the strike cloud over the Pere Marquette has raised a question of Alfred's motive in seeking trouble just now. The Pere Marquette is controlled by the Van Sweringens, who want to bring it into their proposed merger of the Nickle Plate with the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley. Before the Interstate Commerce Commission will agree to the deal, the Van Sweringens must buy some more stock of the Pere Marquette for the Chesapeake & Ohio. If Alfred were trying to help the Van Sweringens to get P. M. stock down to a low price, he would force a strike. For he knows that the brotherhoods never permit him to flout their standard rules which all other roads accept; they will fight for years instead. If Alfred wanted to improve the business and the value of the stock of his company, he would accept regional adjustment proceedings or arbitration.

SHIP SUBSIDY IS COMMERCE CHAMBER PROGRAM; ORGANIZED BIG BUSINESS WANTS TO RUN FLEET

WASHINGTON, May 10. (FP)—In spite of an earnest plea made to it by Malcolm M. Stewart of Cincinnati in favor of continued operation of the government merchant fleet by the shipping board, the 15th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commarce of the United States turned thumbs down on that proposal. It adopted resolutions protesting against further dalay of the return of shipping to the realm of private ownership and private operation for private profit.

What is more significant, from a political standpoint, the Chamber of Commerce went on record for government aid to private operation of ships. That means government subsidy—the old scheme of American shipowners which President Harding tried in vain to fovce congress to accept.

No Government Ownership.

"We view with grave concern," says the Chamber resolution, "and are opposed to proposals that the government should enter upon a new program of building merchant ships, and are opposed to congress placing additional restrictions upon the authority of the shipping board to dispose of ships to private parties. Such a policy as proposed is against the public interest and national welfare."

This refers to the proposal by Chairman Jones of the senate committee on commerce, that congress provide for building new and modern ships to keep step with the Germans and British.

Private and Profitable.

"The government," it goes on, "has already sold many of the principal trade routes and these are being successfully operated under private ownership . . . The explicit statement made . . . by Chairman O'Connor of the shipping board, that the board does not contemplate the investment of public moneys in new ship construction, and his clear statement at that time that the board is determined to dispose of all ships and trade routes to private enterprises at any sacrifice, if with reasonable assurance of continued service on those routes, accord with the adopted principles of the Chamber, and at this time it is necessary only to impress upon the shipping board the need of energy in placing this shipping in private operation and with such support as is necessary to make private operation effective."

A Subsidy.

Now, what is meant by the support necessary to make private operation effective is not explained. The White House, when challenged on this issue, refused to discuss it beyond saying that President Coolidge has not changed his views. His last known view was that it was too bad that the government was in the shipping business, but he did not like to see private business depend on government support.

RECOGNITION OF U.S.S.R. IS ASKED BY CAPMAKERS

A unanimous demand for recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, and the immediate establishment of diplomatic and trade relations, was made in a resolution passed Monday by the 16th Biennial Convention of the Cloth Cap, Hat & Millinery Workers' International Union, meeting in Beethoven Hall, 205 East 5th Street.

Just previous to this, the convention voted to "condemn as unwarranted" the strike conducted by Local 7 of Boston, in February 1926. This was a subject of discussion for part of the afternoon session, and for most of the evening.

"The whole thing is an attack upon Local 7 because it is a progressive local," said G. Schecter, one of the Boston delegates. "We are accused of calling a strike for the sake of getting credit and for the sake of politics."

Secretary Treasurer Zuckerman made this accusation, and General Organizer J. Roberts stated that the Boston leaders had merely wanted to get the 40-hour week in February instead of waiting until July as the rest of the locals did.

Take Bosses' Word.

This was shown to be untrue, for the demand for the 40-hour week was only formulated after it was decided that a strike was necessary to prevent the introduction of the contract system by the employers who were even then sending some work out of the factories. Boston delegates showed that the general executive board officers had accepted reports of the situation from the employers instead of from the representatives of the workers. Of course the bosses said the strike was not necessary.

Altho a majority of the Resolutions Committee favored a change in representation on the General Executive Board whereby all locals of a thousand or over should have at least one delegate, and no two out-of-town delegates should come from one city, the plan defeated by vote of the convention. Instead, the report of the minority was adopted enlarging the Executive Board to 15, guaranteeing no representation to each large local, and allowing two delegates from out-of-town to be chosen from one district.

The convention also defeated a resolution proposing that the election of the president should be by a referendum vote of the membership.

Defense Committee Chairman Removed

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloak and Dressmakers and Furriers makes public that Harry Robbins, the true chairman of the defense, has been removed as chairman of the defense committee as well as from every phase of defense work.

Among the reasons for his removal is the fact that he has refused to hand over the receipt book on which he has collected money for the defense and also because he could not give a full account for the tickets of the moving picture show "Breaking Chains" which he has handled.

The Defense Committee hereby notify all contributors to defense funds not to contribute any money to Harry Robins hereafter because of his removal from the defense work.

(Signed) Special Committee.
1. Brauner.
S. Trachtenberg.
N. Zimmerman.
B. Rosenthal.
L. Kleinman, Chairman of Committee.

Yellow Taxi Firm Denounced as Scab By Organizers Here

Taxi organizers hit on the head yesterday all presumptions of the Yellow Taxi Company that it has not been involved in labor troubles.

The DAILY WORKER, in reports on the explosion in the Yellow Taxi Company's plant on the East River, in which seven were killed and 40 injured, denounced the company as "scab." Vice President Carroll Sinnott was so affected by the charge that he rushed into print with lengthy denials that his outfit had been involved in labor troubles.

But during the 1926 express men's strike, the Yellow Taxi drivers were mobilized by Sinnott around the Grand Central Station and at the piers with orders to handle trunks and baggage. The New York Transfer and Westcott's were the principal firms involved.

Broke Up Meeting.

In the spring of 1924, the teamsters' organizers called a meeting of taxi men at Beethoven Hall, but when they convened there were more company inspectors and stoolpigeons than bona fide drivers. The police broke up the meeting. At all times the company had been aggressive in breaking up the slightest indication of union activities.

Carroll Sinnott is a brother of the John P. Sinnott, the son-in-law of former Mayor John F. Hylan, who distributed favors for the Hylan organization. Through that connection, the Yellow Taxi came from Chicago, got preferred position in New York and waxed and grew strong.

Taxi drivers recall that there have been two big fires in Yellow Taxi garages here, in addition to the frightful explosion last week.

Opium Smugglers Fight Police; Chinese Crew Of Vessel Had No Arms

BOSTON, May 10.—A pistol battle on the deck of the Far East Steamship Malayan Prince at her dock in South Boston followed the seizure of $100,000 worth of opium and the arrest of three early today.

Customs guards Richard Bagley and John Monahan were pursuing the ship's boatswain, one of the men who had attempted to bribe the guards.

Reaching the deck of the Malayan Prince, the guards were greeted by a salvo of pistol shots. The customs men replied. The battle on the deck continued for some time, at least thirty shots being fired. Finally the boatswain was captured in the forecastle. The Chinese crew was searched but they had no arms.

FURRIER VICTIM OF COURTS TELLS OF 'RATS' WORK

Sam Mencher Writes to Comrades From Jail

Samuel Mencher, chairman of the picket committee during the furriers' strike, is in jail in Mineola. Four weeks ago he and nine other workers were seized by the police, arrested bail by a labor hating judge, and remanded to jail to await their trial on charges framed up against them by the Bachman clique that is seeking to destroy the Furriers' Union.

Writing from his prison cell, Samuel Mancher gives his impressions of the farcial trial, which sent him and seven others to jail. "I could not express in words the feeling of condemnation I had for these double-crossing rats," he declares, and calls upon all workers to condemn the A. F. of L. officials who assisted in the frame up, even supplying manufactured evidence day by day through the trial.

His letter follows:

"Many thoughts come to my mind about the four weeks which I have spent in Mineola jail—the trial of which ninety per cent of the people who witnessed it, were convinced was a frame up, the verdict of the jury, the action of those connected with the prosecutors.

"There is one thing which I especially want to say. Every worker, no matter if he be 'right,' 'left,' or 'impartial' (if there are still any of those so-called 'impartials') must recognize the provocative tactics of these so-called 'labor leaders.' I have understood that these leaders of a labor movement, consisting of the Forward and the International, and others have degenerated into mis-leaders. Nevertheless I never thought them to be so degenerated that they should turn out to be the provocateurs of the labor movement.

"In court during those ten days, I watched, day after day, as they supplied everything necessary to complete the frame up, as they prepared witnesses for the court, as they brought out leaflets and parts of the 'yellow Forward' to build their case against us.

"When I was given some of those clippings to read on the witness stand, I could not express in words the feeling of condemnation I had to those double crossing rats. I would like to see them condemned by every class-conscious worker and by the public as well.

"As for the comrades and myself sitting behind iron bars, we feel that we are not the first ones that have had to suffer for the labor movement. There were comrades who sacrificed more than we did. We are well and in best of mind, and do not feel forged for one moment that you are with us with your hearts and souls. We are only waiting for the time to be with you again, and will give everything in us to the best of our ability towards the betterment of the labor movement.

"SAMUEL MENCHER."

Take Jewels From Girl.

After binding Laura Hill, 28, hand and foot, two robbers, who gained entrance to her apartment on the eleventh floor of 725 Riverside Drive, at 155 Street, by way of the fire escape early this morning, departed with jewelry valued at $5,000, a fur coat appraised at $5,000 and $100 in cash.

Report Storm in Torkestan.

MOSCOW, May 10.—Three hundred houses have been destroyed and thousands of acres of cotton growing land devastated by storms, hail and floods, in Turkestan, according to word reaching here today.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

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READ ABOUT THE NEW CHINESE WALL AGAINST WORLD IMPERIALISM



CHINA IN REVOLT

By STALIN—BUCHARIN—MANUILSKY and TAN PING SHAN

A discussion on China by outstanding figures in the Communist International.

15c

MURDER

The New American Industry

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

"There's nothing like a good murder trial to increase circulation." In an old newspaper axiom. Consequently when Henry Judd Gray and Ruth Snyder beat the latter's husband to death with a sash-weight and the police presented bigger and better details—Judge, the New York editorial executives wiped the drivel-ing saliva from their lowis and awaited the increase in circulation. It came.

If it were made to order the press could not have had a better story. A big blonde beauty, feminine interest; a dapper corset salesman, comic relief; a little nine-year-old daughter, human interest; a garden-loving murdered husband, respectability.

* * *

Sensational murder trials mean increased circulation; increased circulation means higher advertising rates; higher rates mean more dividends; more dividends mean a successful industry, and newspapers, among many other scandalous things, thrive on murder.

To be quite sure that the public would be aroused to the proper pitch of sadistic frenzy, the newspapers began a campaign of "special writing." The ordinary news reporting would not do. "Trained seals" and writers of note were hired to increase the shriek.

Novelists, philosophers, evangelists, reformers, prominent panders and celebrated divorcees were engaged to write "exclu" stories. The dull gaze in the public eye turned to a bright glitter.

The ultra-respectable New York Times devoted pages of space to interviews and "color" stories. A prominent actress whose sole claim to fame was that she had "married" six or seven times, and whose reputation is none too savory, gave vent to this bit of psychology, "Gray weak—Ruth love-boss." Half a million New Yorkers licked their chops and went to bed to dream.

* * *

Came the day of the trial. Into the spacious courthouse in Long Island City swarmed hundreds of spectators. Crowds milled around the doors seeking entrance. At the press-tables sat 125 newspapermen and feature writers. In a nearby room a tangle of special and leased wires clicked the crazy tattoo to the uttermost ends of the earth. Everybody basked in the limelight of the two unfortunates' misery.

The New York Telegram (now a Scripps-Howard Newspaper) howled blood and thunder, engaged the knock-'em-dead, up-to-the-minute American philosopher, Will Durant—and waited for the circulation to go up.

Quoth he, "How it illuminates the revived matriarchate of our day—the control of man by woman in the home and in the street—that this gladiator of the cabaret, this corset corsair (philosophical alliteration, C. Y. H.) should be led by the nose from madness to murder under the artistry of a woman's eyes and the electric touch of her fingers on his flesh."

Professor Durant goes from The Story of Philosophy to the Telegram—or from bad to worse.

* * *

Mrs. Aimee MacPherson, the honest-to-goodness Sharon Falconer, said, "If only Ruth had known Jesus—"

The Reverend John Roach Straton, Christ's first assistant here on earth said, "If only Mrs. Snyder knew the Ten Commandments."

Peggy Joyce, the marathon matrimonial champion said, "If only Ruth knew how to love."

The circulation departments said, "It's going up."

The spectators stormed the doors early every morning. Some they the riff-raff one sees in common or garden courtrooms. They were, what a journalistic friend of mine calls "the respectables." They, too, had husbands whom they despised slightly. They too had sick aunts ($450 still owing). They, too, had stereotyped houses cast from the same mould. And they, too, had looked with a bleary bourgeois eye on the gayer thing: of life—and dared not—or maybe they did.

* * *

They crowded into the spacious courtroom and beheld a good show. "Just imagine, she had everything a woman could want—that's what happens to people when they become unsatisfied. I simply said I'd be a sort of care a good living and treats you Christian-like—why that's good enough for any decent woman. It serves her right leading him astray. Oh, I hope she gets it good an plenty."

"What'll we do tomorrow, honey, I got two tickets to Keith's Palace or a reporter friend of mine says he can let us in to see the Snyder trial."

* * *

The amplifiers catch the testimony and hurl it into eager ears with a metallic intonation.

"She told me that same night that she didn't believe in God. I told her there must be a God."

"Your husband provided for you well and permitted your mother to live with you, and you had a nice home and good clothes and an automobile and a motorboat."

"Yes."

"Yet you say you were unhappy."

"Yes."

"You didn't do anything? You were a perfect lady?"

"Yes."

Laughter breaks out in the court room. Cold, hard, unsympathetic, American laughter.

The show is on. Virtue is triumphant—respectability and the home are vindicated; disrespect for a Buick and a mortgage and good clothes stands pilloried. Hefty matrons clasp their hands and tighten their mouths. Telegraph instruments click and clatter in the neighboring room, reporters dash out for a bite to eat.

On the newsstands throughout the country special editions are hurled off the presses. Whee-e-e, the circulation's going up.

All day long in thousands of newspaper offices the telegraphic instruments ticks off the murder news, hundreds of thousands of words of testimony, "trained seal" stuff, yards of special writing.

Human interest stuff, "Mrs. Snyder broke down and wept on the stand when Hazleton asked her if her husband was disappointed when Baby Lorraine was born, because she was not a boy. "Yes, that's right," said the witness, breaking into tears.

* * *

On the third day of the trial the mob stormed the police lines and tried to gain entrance to the overcrowded courtroom. The red-faced crowd jammed the doors and reporters who tried to get out with their copy were shoved back and manhandled. Riot prevailed. Middle-class justice was being meted out.

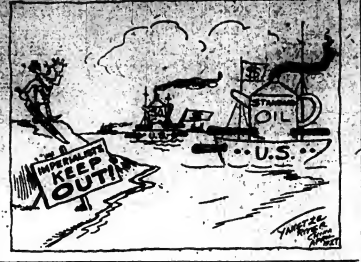
Downtown in the neighborhood of Park Row, newspaper executives sit with tight smiles playing about their mouths. "Yessir, it never fails, play up a murder and up she goes." Too damn bad it didn't come in July."

Graphs appear in the New York press. The Daily Mirror carries more advertising, etc., etc., etc. The New York Times more display advertising than all other. . . . During the month of April, the New York World, etc., etc. . . . More advertising, more graphs, more headlines, more circulation.

"There's nothing like a good murder trial to increase circulation."

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.



"The Rough Road"

Translated from the Russian of A. Novikov-Priboi by Vera and Violet Mitkovsky.

Dear Friend:—Your second last letter reached me while I was still a captain of the first rank, commanding a large dreadnought. That was about two months before the events of February. I was then extremely surprised by your cheerful tone, your hope of an early end of the war. Many years have passed since then, terrible years, shaking Russia to the very depths of her strongly established system. Where are our former friends? Some, the revolution scattered like autumn leaves over the whole world, some frightened off their warm nests, drag out a miserable existence, while others are no longer among the living and it is long since a mass was said for their souls. This made it most pleasant for me to receive an envelope with a close, familiar writing. I thought you were dead, and here you are across the border, safe and well. This news caused me great joy. The fate of your estates, however, was very unfortunate.

I remember every corner of them, every detail. Perhaps it is so indelibly impressed on my memory because it was there I first met the Baroness von Berman and there first spoke my love. As I write this letter, she, my wife, having lived with me for over thirty years, sits at the table mending stockings. You would not recognize her. She is an old woman now, in every sense of the word, bent, in a cheap grey dress and spectacles, one of which is cracked. Sometimes I look with sadness at the gray hair hanging in wisps about her wrinkled face, into her black eyes, once scorching with their passion and now faded by tears.

* * *

You ask how I live and what I have experienced during the revolution.

I shall attempt to answer you in a long epistle. It will be a sort of tale in which I shall interweave my recent life with reminiscences of the past. You know my old habit. I like to record all my more or less vivid impressions on paper. Before me now lies a thick old notebook. On its pages is splashed a part of my soul. Sometimes, out of this material, I shall write an interesting book. In what I am sending you now however, you shall see how the unexpected sometimes breaks into our lives.

At the end of the civil war I left the naval service, in which I had occupied a rather important position. I was begged to remain but refused, and the age limit saved me from conscription. I wished to live another life. There began a series of attempts. First I tried the shoe-making business, then selling small wares at the market, and working in a co-operative grocery store. All this failed to satisfy me; only ships and the water attracted me. At last I realized my desire; I joined the merchant marine service. My duty was to fasten the cables of ships coming into dock. I occupied this position for two years and was content. Then I joined the crew of a sail boat on which I serve as the present time. The boat is old, needing much repair to fit it for use. It is for sale and secretly docked. Three of us take turns watching on it, guarding government property. My fellow-workers are two old sailors. All our work consists of coming for the seals, which we hand over to each other on signing in the watch-book.

* * *

This work is of the easiest kind, permitting me to rest in body and soul. In my spare time I read contemporary literature. Books have awakened in me a desire to tramp through all of Russia, to know my people closer, and to learn to what distant point steers our young republic.

My salary is about sixty roubles, but that is not the point. The point is, that occupying such a democratic position, I can clamor and howl at this or that injustice and be quite immune. A sailor is forgiven much. If I cannot carry the point myself, I have at my back such a powerful body as the Seamen's Union. In spite of my former calling, that of an officer of the first rank, I enjoy all the rights of a Russian citizen. My rent is proportional to my union standing, an insignificant sum. Adding to this what I earn by lessons, I am quite well off. My wife and I need little now that we are left alone. Our only and beloved daughter Claudia has married for the second time. How much sorrow she has caused her mother! But of that we shall speak later.

* * *

After all, we live not too badly. I will add that my former baroness need not mend stockings but that in years of famine she had become so miserly that she saves every crumb of food and puts away in a trunk all worn-out clothing. I too have become very modest in my demands of life. The navy shtee with meat, and buckwheat with butter, warm clothing in winter, comfortable temperature in the house, are anffitient to keep me in a good humor. Occasionally I threat myself to a thimbleful of brandy. My health is excellent, far better than when I held my rank and dangled myself nothing.

* * *

It is different with my wife. She cannot reconcile herself to the new order and constantly grumbles and protests. It seems to me she will end her days in an insane asylum.

I, on the other hand, on contemplating the new conditions of life, arrive at a totally different conclusion. A new life is arising, not in the least resembling the old. It is different to the times of millitary Communist dictatorship when we lived on frozen potatoes and stood in endless breadlines for ¼ pound of coarse bread or perhaps some sunflower seeds, or garters; when they wanted to equalize not only people but the stars. In this respect our leaders have become more modest. At the same time, it is not what it was in the Csar's time and not what is now the breath of Europe.

(To be continued)

Cooperator's Festival.

At the cooperators festival May 15 at Ulmer Park, foot of 25th Street Brooklyn, a display of posters prepared by cooperators of Finland, Russia, Germany, Poland, Sweden and France will be shown.

There will be a musical program with sports, athletics, and dancing till midnight.

Prehistoric Skull



The first replica of the only skull of Neanderthal man which ever has been found outside Europe, has been sent to the medical museum of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. The original was found by Terville Petre, British scientist, in a cave near Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee. Dr. T. Wingate Todd, above, professor of anatomy at Western Reserve, who took part in discussions of the skull when it reached the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Eng., says it probably is that of a young man of about 25 who lived perhaps 40,000 years ago.

Naggin' de Niggah

By WILLIAM MELVILLE SUTTON.

ARTICLE III

"Pushin' the niggah in his place" is the favorite sport of the well to do Southerner in search of a myth. This means that he is taught that he is a child and that because he is a child, all the privations, all the torture, all the denials, all the oppression and suppression to which he is subjected is for his "own good." He must not dare yearn for the education that is provided for the white. He must not yearn for the jobs that white men hold. He must remember that he is serf, not even so exalted as a vassal. And he must remain embalmed in ignorance and fear so that when northerners come down he may be pointed out as a "child."

A Law Piece.

Above all, he must remember that the white man is his peer, his overlord. Though he has been benignantly of late granted the right to walk on the same side of the street as his master, he must always be the cringing servitor, the obsequious side-stepper. He must not "block" the path of the white.

Jim Crow Hearses.

And when he dares to ask the assistance of an interne from a white man's hospital or a white man's undertaker or funeral ambulance driver—always on the scene of an accident on the look-out for customers—though he may be dying, the Negro aspires to such dazzling heights that the white man is stung to homicidal wrath. This in the face of the fact that Tom Lee, Negro though he be, risked his life for nearly a score of worthless politicians, carousers and hangers-on on the fatal day the steamer Norman went down in the Mississippi near Memphis more than a year ago, two of his race lay dying back in August, 1925, while white ambulance drivers, forgetful of the fact that a man may be black and still be human, stood by, refused him succor, ignored his plight and all but laughed.

The newspapers of Memphis—it was in this eminent Mississippi port that the outrageous drama was enacted—gave vent to righteous indignation after the first act. The undertakers and ambulance drivers promised to be good. Eight days after, Act Two was put on for the benefit of the southern audience—this time a dead Negro could not be transported to his own funeral parlors. The excuse? The typical southern excuse. A white southerner's corpse could never rest in peace, if when he was still living, he had been brought to the hospital in an ambulance contaminated by a Negro, or if his carcass were brought to the cemetery in a chariot that had carried a Negro.

Two more incidents must I record from this southern land of the free, where human beings, because they are not white, are household slaves at two to five dollars a week, as much the property of their white employers as their ancestors, who got lodgings and clothes and food for their services—two incidents which I handled for the Memphis sheet on which I was working, the sympathetic, depressing stories of which were received with sneers by the newspapermen of that eminent city.

Tubercular Prisoner.

Hattie Johnson, tubercular, poverty-stricken, shunned by blacks and whites alike, was accused of shoplifting. Perhaps the charge was true; perhaps it was not. If it was, the real criminals are the white overlords. Convicted on a count of petit larceny, she was sentenced to jail for sixty days and fined $100. At the end of her term, if she could not pay the fine, she was to spend five months longer in jail, at the current penal rates of forty cents a day, in order to "work out" the fine.

In jail her cell was a sick-room. But no one came to plead her cause; no one cared whether she lived or died. When her sixty-day sentence was nearing its end, a kind-hearted lawyer—an anamoly, to be sure—sought to have her freedom restored to her, so that she might regain health outside prison walls. His arguments were based not on the law—for he could plead no law, since she had not money wherewith to pay the fine—but on humanity. For freedom she must have bondsmen. The good and noble county commissioners refused to accept the two persons, whites, who would help her. Heaven and earth could not move them. So back to prison went Hattie. She may be dead now, for a cell would be fatal to a frail body, wracked by disease. I don't know. But I remember her face, as she sat in the courtroom and wondered, I am sure, what Lincoln would say and what on earth is all this justice one hears so much about.

Corn Stealing.

The other incident was made for the telling by a good and kind probate judge of Shelby County, Tennessee—county seat, Memphis. It involved a black boy, Davy Polk, fourteen years old, and a family of poor white trash—not so much white trash because they had sunk to such levels as to live next door to a niggah family, but because of their behavior in the case of Davy, which condemned them even in the eyes of the other whites in the county. Two young sons of the family of trash and several other youngsters went into Davy's patch of corn and very generously helped themselves to ear after ear with which to replenish, inexpensively, the family larders. Davy caught Willie, his nelgbbor's youngest son, spanked him and sent him home. The next day, as the result of the machinations of a family of whites in lower standing than a family of blacks in the south, Davy was on his way to an industrial school, where he was to spend those years of his life between fourteen and twenty-one. I can still see the headline written over my "story," out of which had been whipped all humane sentiments and such deprecations that are anathemas to the southern ear and eye:

"Chastiser is Chastised."

I keep my clipping telling about Davy, for both the story and the smart-alecky, smug head over it epitomize one of the most vicious campaigns of oppression ever waged in America.

FUNERAL

By JOSEPH KALAR

A funeral cortege passing down the street,
quietly, stealthily,
as if ashamed of itself.

Beautiful lady, open not the window with your hands
gemmed with scintillating jewels,
call not on the footman to find out
what the hell is raising such a racket on the street.
It is nothing.
All will soon be quiet again.

There is no need to shed tears.
Just another hunkie unfortunately crushed
by tons of iron ore.
Just another wop.
you see the timbers were rotten, like paper. . .
It is nothing.
All will soon be quiet again.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

WAR.

Heinie fought in Flanders Field,
Thyssen bought and sold;
Heinie got his leg shot off,
Thyssen got the gold.

Tommy at Gallipoli
Lies beneath the soil;
Cowdray stayed in London town,
His Lordship got the oil.

Doughboy went to Valmy Ridge,
Morgan never went;
Doughboy got the poison gas,
Morgan ten percent.

Thyssen, Cowdray and J. P.
Had a lovely war:
Soldiers tramp the streets for jobs:
Ask themselves: WHAT FOR?

—JOSEPH FREEMAN.

This Cock-Eyed World.—Former Secretary of War, Stimson, has finally obtained "peace" in Nicaragua and 800 additional American marines are being sent to that country. Kerensky is writing articles for the New York "Times" and the editors of The "DAILY WORKER" are being hailed to court on framed-up charges. About 300,000 are homeless in the Mississippi flood regions and the price of cotton is going up because of flood damage to cotton fields. More than 90 miners are killed in a West Virginia explosion and the Department of Labor announces that despite the strike the off coal supplies are larger than ever. The fascist aviator De Pinedo is given official receptions and Enea Sormenti, editor of the Communist paper "Il Lavoratore," has been ordered to leave the country within 60 days.

Journalism As Is.—The Snyder-Gray case is going the way of all sensations. A few days more and it will be as completely forgotten as the world-rocking affairs of Peaches Heenan, Aimee McPherson, Hall-Mills, etc., etc. Already a thousand editors are racking their brains—or at least their heads—in search of another thrilling inanity. Maybe the suit of Freda Hempel against old moneybags Heckscher will be ballyhooed into a world-beater. Maybe a sex comic will break propitiously. But something will be found to quench the thirst of a bored decaying society for thrills. Something will be found to guard the masses against infectious news from China, stimulating news from Geneva, etc.

HALLELUJAH, I'M A BUM.

They call me bum.
They!
Who are they that call me bum:
The dolled up gentlemen
With their damosels
(Damosels hell! I'd like to call them what they are)
Under their arms
Cooing (ain't that the cat's) cooing in the shadows of a leafy tree . . .
And how they startle
When they see me coming . . .
And why shouldn't they?
They know what I want.
Gee . . . Listen to him mumble;
No, he ain't got no change, no!
The lousy little pasty-faced runt. . . .
Bum!
God damn it, I am a bum
If that pop-eyed arrow-collared wcazel
Is a gentleman.

—PUNCHINO.

What's In a Name.—From the New York Times, Sunday, we clip: "Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Elllott announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Norman," etc. So why fear for Judaism? Someone suggests (in a low timid voice) that there must have been a Mortimer-phosis.

PORTRAIT OF A KU KLUXER.

Tiny twinkling grey eyes nearly lost in the crevices of a fat round face. Somehow the impression of flatness, like a smiling moon.

The full beaming countenance surmounted a short stocky body almost without the aid of a neck. Of course a modest paunch beneath the vest, not too prominent yet.

Driving home with his boy, a manly youngster just entering his teens, on vacation from school. The lad alert. Would he become bland as the father?

The two talked eagerly together; quite affectionately, for this sophisticated age. The father put his hand simply on the boy's knee when the youngster leaned over to ask from the authority. They laughed together, too.

Father tremendously proud of his son. He thought public schools among the world's wonders to teach boys like that. And yes sir, that Oregon state law prohibiting private school instruction for children was a good thing. It wouldn't give anyone a chance to feel superior on account of his exclusive school. Democracy, that's the thing!

The Ku Klux were trying to do something for America, too,—for democracy. But the newspapers were no account; wouldn't give them much publicity. Of course the Klan are against Catholics, Jews, Japs and Niggers. Fine thing, their Americanism. He couldn't belong because he was an alien; born in Australia, been in Canada and England. Yes, Mackenzie is the name. Furniture salesman. Make this territory every month.

"You know, I always find the world pretty good. If you look at it the right way it's bound to be. Always treats me well. I don't go looking for trouble. . . .

"This is a good country; fellow can make all the money he needs. Been at it for 14 years hereabouts. Fine country."

Warms up with the food he has been packing down.

"Waiter, bring my check. . . . Oh, I certainly didn't expect you to pay. Always take someone in my back seat for ballast; car rides easier. Well, thanks. Glad to have met you; hope you get on all right."

The hitch-hiking workers shove off down the street, looking for a flop. The Kluxer and son go on in the auto.

—ESTHER LOWELL.

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE EXPLOITED! FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y. under the act of March 3, 1879.

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POWERS DRIVE OUT PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FROM Boston comes an obviously fake dispatch to the affect that new evidence derogatory to Sacco and Vanzetti has been placed in the hands of Governor Fuller. We may expect many stunts of this kind to be pulled between now and the date set for the execution, unless the governor pardons the victims, in the meantime. The most important business before the American workingclass now is to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The wave of protest that has already swept the world should assume tidal wave proportions and compel the murderous crew that would strangle two innocent workers in the electric chair to scale the mountain of oblivion for safety.

• • •

WE hope there is some truth in the report that Judge Thayer is off his beam. Again we don't. Thayer might be favored with a delusion that he had saved the country from annihilation by helping to send two innocent men to their doom and thus kid himself into happiness. We would like to see the labor movement made an example of Thayer by forcing him from the judicial bench and sending him back to retirement.

• • •

OTTO KAHN, the versatile banker does not spend all his time financing little and big theatres and encouraging hopeful artists with a mission. He does a little travelling on the side. Otto likes Mussolini but that fact does not prevent him from liking Mustapha Kemal Pasha of Turkey who is as fond of Mussolini as a mouse is of a cat.

• • •

IN his role of art lover Kahn may cast admiring eyes on the mosques of Constantinople (are they art?) but in his role of banker listen to Otto: "I am impressed with the energy, determination and vision of the new Turkey and wish that America would begin to exercise the traditional role of active sympathiser with a nation endeavoring to realize democratic ideals. Justice of the new laws warrants the influx of American capital." But, then if Otto did not do a job of work now and then our young playwrights might spank him.

• • •

IN all probability the two courageous French fliers who tried to make the non-stop hop from Paris to New York have paid for their piece of their daring with their lives. Mussolini will rejoice, since a victory for the Frenchmen would dwarf the accomplishment of the fascist Pinedo who has been busy writing fascist advertisements in the American sky. And Arthur Brisbane may now sleep a little more comfortably since the danger of thousands of European airplanes flying over our heads and holding us for ransom (we are so infernally rich, you know) is obviated for the moment.

• • •

THE vatican is not interested in the candidacy of Governor Al Smith, and this official statement will be believed by about one half of one per rent of the population of the United States. The pope will keep his hands off the next presidential election but his excellent machine functioning thru the churches, parochial schools, Knights of Columbus and scores of religious societies will save his holiness the trouble of leaving his palace on the Tiber to awaken the angry K.K.K. tiger in America.

• • •

THE United States will have peace In Nicaragua even if has to fight for it. We are told that rear-admiral Latimer has taken steps to disarm conservative and liberal alike. This is funny. Coolidge sent Stimson down there to make peace and he did the trick. Stimson told the liberals that if they did not stop fighting he would blow them into smithereens. Being blown into smithereens even for a worthy cause is not the most sensible solution of a situation that cannot be solved by force. So the liberals threw up their hands. The conservatives, beaten in Nicaragua, won in Washington.

• • •

SELF-determination goes marching on. The fourteen points of Woodrow Wilson's war aims are now fourteen daggers in the hands of Wall Street and those daggers are pointed at the hearts of weak peoples whose wealth is coveted by our imperialists. That the United States is doing in Nicaragua is exactly what Great Britain would like to do in China, but

(Continued on Page Three)

Neutrals Can't Watch Nicaragua Vote

KELLOGG ALLOWS FAIR ELECTION IF DIAZ AGREES

But Diaz Obeys Kellogg And Will Not Agree

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The United States might entertain a suggestion that one or more Latin American countries join in supervising the Nicaraguan elections only if such a request should be jointly made by the Sacasa and Diaz factions in Nicaragua, it was said today at the State Department.

Unless the request of the Sacasa group is endorsed by the Diaz government, however, no consideration probably will be given the idea.

Diaz Needs U. S.

Since Diaz is a mere hireling of American bankers, and has no chance of being elected in any balloting where the polling places are not filled with marines to keep his opponents away, it is not expected that he will request any Latin American watchers.

Slow to Disarm.

Rear Admiral Latimer, commander of the naval forces occupying Nicaraguan waters, has taken certain preliminary steps towards the disarming of the Liberal nationalists. Altho General Moncado, their commander in chief, was bulldozed into agreeing to surrender of all arms and ammunition, many of his subordinates refuse to place themselves defenseless at the mercy of the Diaz mercenaries and the United States marines.

The Airplanes Fly.

To intimidate the recalcitrants, Admiral Latimer has prepared a proclamation, which will be showered on the country from airplanes. It threatens the liberals with force. It speaks of disarming the Diaz army too, but only after the Liberals have given up their weapons. The country will be policed by troops. Officered by Americans, and made up of the "disarmed" Diaz mercenaries, re-equipped with the product of the Springfield arsenal, U. S. A., and known henceforward as "The Nicaraguan Constabulary."

To Boss Elections.

Latimer's proclamation is as follows:

"The United States government, having accepted the request of the Nicaraguan government to supervise the elections in 1928, believes general disarmament necessary for the proper and successful conduct of such elections and directs me to accept the custody of the arms and ammunition of those willing to give them up, including those of the forces of the government, and to disarm forcibly those who do not peaceably deliver up their arms.

"The Nicaraguan government has expressed willingness to deliver the arms under its control and I have directed that such be accepted in the same proportion that arms delivered by the forces of the opposing government.

"The Nicaraguan government has granted general amnesty to all political and armed opponents. To facilitate the return to peaceful occupations of those heretofore opposing the Nicaraguan government, that government will pay ten cordobas ($10) to each individual delivering a serviceable machine gun or rifle to the custody of the United States forces.

Coolidge Worried Over Necessity of Sending Kellogg to Arms Meet

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Coolidge, under the sudden necessity of finding somebody equal in rank to the Japanese Viscount Maito, and the British First Lord of the Admiralty, who will be at the Geneva arms limitation conference, finds he may have to send Kellogg. The secretary of state has made himself so ridiculous thru the Mexican "stolen letters" and other such episodes, that his presence at such delicate negotiations is almost a calamity, but Coolidge must either send him or repudiate him.

Pierson, Banker, Leads Most Reactionary Gang



Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. of New York, is the new president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, succeeding John W. O'Leary, Chicago banker and manufacturer.

PASSAIC BEATS PREISKEL, FOE OF BIG STRIKE

Weisbord Given Thousand Votes by Gang

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 11.—Abram Preiskel, arch-enemy of the Passaic workers went down to defeat in yesterday's election.

In spite of the refusal to allow the watchers for the labor candidates in the polling places while the votes were being counted, 1,080 votes were given to Albert Weisbord; 414 to Simon Bambach and 406 to Simon Smelkinson. The three labor men ran for city commissioners as Communist candidates.

The capitalists were nervous while the vote was being counted, afraid that the labor men might be elected. Chairman Stokes, of the New Jersey Republican State Committee phoned one of the Passaic newspapers at a late hour last night to find out how many votes were cast for Weisbord. He did not ask about the votes of any of the other candidates. Preiskel, a member of his own party for the time being, was of no interest to him.

Turner Elected

The five men elected are Mayor John H. McGuire, John J. Reegner, John R. Johnson, Anton L. Pettersen and Benjamin F. Turner. With the exception of Turner, the four are commissioners at present. Turner will become Commissioner of Public Safety, the position now held by Preskiel.

Bar Watchers

Yesterday afternoon the county election board notified the labor campaign committee that their watchers would be recognized on presentation of credentials signed by the committee. When they went to the polling places they were barred. Appealing to the election board they were notified that the local prosecuting attorney had ruled that they should not be admitted.

Not Citizens

It is believed by many people that the barring of the labor watchers resulted in the stealing and voiding of many votes cast for the labor men. Another fact to be taken into consideration is that many of the workers are not citizens.

Issue Statement

The labor campaign committee issued the following statement today:

"The result of the Passaic election for City Commissioners is of a great importance to the American labor movement. In spite of the fact, that the Communist candidates conducted the fight single-handed, attacked and sabotaged by all the representatives of the capitalist class, for the labor

(Continued on Page Two)

HANGMAN OF SACCO AND VANZETTI IS BREAKING UNDER WEIGHT OF HIS GUILT

Whereabouts Unknown as He Showers Demands On Governor Fuller Not to Intervene

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, May 10.—Judge Webster Thayer, persecutor of Sacco and Vanzetti, is insane.

This is the conclusion being forced upon local newspaper men as they follow intently the official and personal life of the notorious judge through the mazes of the world-famous case.

In those legal circles where the course of Massachusetts justice has been followed first with amazement and then with indignation, a demand is being formulated that Governor Fuller remove Thayer from the bench because of mental unfitness.

The astounding story of the collapse of Judge Thayer's mind under the heavy burden of guilt imposed by his effort to murder two innocent men was told to a DAILY WORKER representative today by newspaper men close to the case. (Cont. on Page Five)

SACCO COUNSEL WITH FULLER IN PARLEY ON CASE

Governor Expected to Announce Decision

BOSTON, May 11.—Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, today called at the home of Governor Alvan T. Fuller.

It was understood that Thompson was to discuss with the Governor seven affidavits alleging that trial Judge Webster Thayer was prejudiced.

It was rumored that the Governor was to announce whether he would let the death sentence stand or review it by a public commission. The Governor's secretary, Herman MacDonald, stated, however, that no decision would be forthcoming today.

Secretary of State Kellogg today sent to Governor Fuller, four telegrams received by President Coolidge from Mexico demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Among the letters received today was a petition signed by 65 lawyers of the Rochester, N. Y., bar in which they request the appointment of an impartial committee to review the case. According to the letter accompanying the petition the list includes one judge, two former judges, a former district attorney and a former United States Marshal during the war period.

Brophy Battling For Dist. 2 From Convention Floor

DUBOIS, Pa., May 11.—John Brophy, militant miners' leader and former president of District 2, led the fight from the floor on President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers at the convention of District 2 here yesterday.

Lewis deliberately carried out his union-wrecking policy in District 2 in an effort to ruin the prestige of his chief foe within the union, Brophy.

The progressive candidate for president in the recent international election charged that Lewis went over the heads of local unions in District 2 to sign contracts and had forced the men to go to work under threat of cancelling their charters. In many cases, the men were forced to go to work for big coal corporations which were operating non-union mines in neighboring districts.

Vice president Philip Murray was charged with distorting figures, both at the national convention, and locally.

Brophy is putting up a brave fight against the Lewis machine from the floor. An effort was made to keep him from the convention on the assumption that he was living in Pittsburgh. The Lewis-Marks forces have control of the convention.

Indianapolis Mayor Says County Prosecutor Used Office to Cheat Justice

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11. — Charges of conspiracy to defeat justice and of malfeasance in office were hurled at County Prosecutor William H. Remy by Mayor John L. Duvall of Indianapolis in a letter presented today to Judge James A. Collins, of the Marion County criminal court, who is presiding over the investigation of alleged political corruption in Indiana.

Mayor Duvall demanded a grand jury probe of the conspiracy which he alleged was entered into against him by Remy and Thomas H. Adams, militant Vincennes, Ind., publisher.

ACQUIT MORALES; FRAME-UP FAILS TO HANG MEXICAN

Prosecutor Howled for Death; Cop Was Killed

CHICAGO, May 11. — Augustin Morales, the young Mexican worker who was framed by the police of Melrose Park for the murder of Officer Stahl in that suburb, Dec. 7th, was acquitted at six o'clock Tuesday by a jury in the court of Judge Harry B. Miller. The acquittal came on the first ballot, after a most poisonous appeal by the persecutor for the death penalty.

Consulate Wires.

where he had spent five months for a crime he had never committed and was received by a group of friends embracing both Mexicans and Americans. The Mexican consulate immediately wired the news of the acquittal to the consular and diplomatic circles in this country, as the case has been regarded as a test of the rights of Mexicans in this country to the same treatment as other nationals.

Woman Attorney

Mary Bello Spencer, Morales' attorney, was showered with congratulations by spectators in the court and noted criminal lawyers who were on hand to watch the case.

Insurance Manager Admits The Daily Exposes the Facts

For supporting the charges made in The DAILY WORKER insurance expose, Charles E. Coolen, an insurance manager with offices at Stapleton, Staten Island was pounced upon by Harry J. Miller, second vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who said Coolen's words are detrimental to the insurance "profession."

When hundreds of Mr. Coolen's

(Continued on Page Two)

MOVES TO HANKOW AFTER CHIANG AND IMPERIALISTS MAKE ARRESTS

Feng Smashes Chang Tso-lin at Henchow as Nationalists Push Toward Peking

Report 3,000,000 Workers, 10,000,000 Peasants Organized at Chinese Communist Congress

BULLETIN.

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

HANKOW, May 11.—The most important military events are taking place in northern Honan where certain units of the Mukden Army are still remaining in an effort to check the advance of the Nationalist northern expedition in its march toward Peking. Mukden troops are being held along the Peking-Hankow railway and a section of the Lunghai railway. General Tang Shen-chi making a strategical disposition of Nationalist forces and sending reinforcements northwards preparatory to a general attack. Everything is now ready for the great offensive.

Another important factor in the situation is Feng Yu-hsiang, whose men have been concentrated on the Shensi-Honan border, and are now driving rapidly eastwards toward Chengchow, which is the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai. Feng's advance from Tungwan began April 8th. Feng's First Army has already smashed Liu Cheng Hwa's troops and occupied the city of Henchow after a ten-hour battle.

Two enormous mass meetings were held here yesterday to commemorate National Humiliation Day, when Japan's twenty-one demands were accepted by Yuan Shi-kai. The necessity of ridding China of the shackles put on her by the foreign powers was stressed in the addresses made

• • •

SHANGHAI, May 11.—The frantic efforts of the imperialist powers and Chiang Kai-shek to thwart the opening of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference have been futile. Delegates from China, the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Great Britain and Java will gather at Hankow on May 15th to lay the foundations for an alliance of trade union organizations of countries bordering on the Pacific.

Force Postponement.

The imperialist powers have succeeded, however, in preventing the delegations of Japan and Australia from attending the conference, while Chiang Kai-shek's right wing supporters at Canton have forced the conference from Canton to the Nationalist capital at Hankow. The meeting was scheduled to have opened May 1st.

Losovsky (head of the Red International of Trade Unions) Ismailoff and Budnik, delegates of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions were held by British authorities at Canton for two hours at Hangkong, although they had British transit visas. After remaining for two hours under arrest aboard a river steamer, the delegation, escorted by police and detectives, was brought by a police cutter to the American steamship Jefferson. All night, while the steamer remained anchored in port, British guards paced the corridors outside of the delegates' cabins, despite their protests.

Arrest Japanese Delegates.

The conference cannot be held at Canton, Losovsky explained in a press interview, because delegates from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions might meet death at the hands of the

(Continued on Page Three)

Chinese Laundry Workers Use Bundles as Medium For Revolutionary Appeal

BOSTON, May 11.—Kuomintang members here have found a new way to place the cause of revolutionary China before the public.

In every bundle sent out by Chinese laundrymen this week, a four page pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the American Public from the Nationalist Government of China" is being inclosed.

P. A. Chan, head of the Kuomintang executive committee here declared that the majority of the party's membership of 700 work in laundries and had therefore decided to reach the public quickly and effectively through their business mediums.

"We appeal to you," reads the pamphlet, "to oppose armed intervention in China, to smash the united front of the British and American imperialists against their own people and the people of the world."

DEFRAUDED BIG FOUR VICTIMS CALL FOR INVESTIGATION

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its expose of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four," who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the weekly payment life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, manipulation of policyholders' money and corruption, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles. It affects upwards of 40,000,000 American policyholders.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The Insurance expose bread cast upon the waters is bringing in a rich harvest of outraged policyholders. Letters arrive from all parts of the country protesting against high rates, misrepresentation and fraud. Defrauded workers who have been paying exorbitant weekly premiums for years have suddenly taken to figuring out just how they stand in the swindle.

One reader writes and says, "My mother, who is forty-six years of age took out a policy for $500 paying seventy-five cents a week for twenty years. This means that she will pay to the company $780 during the premium paying period, thus losing $280 on the deal. This is a crime. (That's putting it mildly—Ed. note). Our family pays $3.75 every week to the "Big Four" on policies which amount to $3,385 after twenty years. We can look forward to a loss of over $1,000."

All Want To Know

All letters received strike the same note, and ask for advice on how to handle the question of life insurance.

As society is constituted at present no one will deny the necessity of life insurance. That it is in the hands of a gang of unscrupulous Wall Street

(Continued on Page Two)

[illegible] FOUR" VICTIMS ARE DEMANDING INVESTIGATION

(Continued from Page One)

insurance does not lessen the work-ability in this respect. As yet the workers have not taken over this essential business and the need for adequate insurance protection persists.

These insurance problems confront the worker: when he dies he must be buried, his children must be educated and nurtured and helped in that direction, in his old age a thousand or two might help considerably—but weekly payment life insurance will not achieve these ends.

We have shown in previous articles that weekly payment life insurance is exorbitantly high in rates and outstandingly harsh in its policy conditions. Otherwise how can one account for the fact that 75% of all policies lapse before they have been in force for three years.

The average policyholder buys his insurance in the best of faith. The agent's rosy picture of the future sounds good—independence in old age, education for the kiddies, own your own home via a weekly payment life insurance policy—yes, these things sound very promising. The agent, who very often is as ignorant of insurance as his prospect is, glosses over the question of cost and surrender values.

Hide the Facts

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in a booklet called Talks to New Agents says, "Keep cost in the background. Do not dwell on surrender values. Do not leave sample policies. Do not show many figures."

The question of cost is usually evaded by such phrases as "it only comes to ten cents a day" or "you'll never miss the money and then when the Glad Day comes, you'll welcome that ol' check." And so on. If you've ever been harassed for insurance you know the tactics.

Forced To Drop

But when the premiums keep mounting higher and higher due to increases in the amount of insurance and the assistance of your agent, the day inevitably comes when the load is too heavy to carry. The premiums are abnormally high and when the chill wind of unemployment or illness blows the insurance is dropped.

Weekly payment insurance has no loan value as is the case with "ordinary" insurance and so the result of years of scrimping and saving goes up the flue.

If the policyholder has had the good fortune and patience to hang on to his unfair policy for ten years he may surrender his policy for its cash value and suffer a 66⅔ loss.

The "Reserve" Pot

This is industrial insurance. This is the type of life insurance which the Superintendent of Insurance permits to be hawked about in the State of New York. The "public," which in this case is the worker, as usual foots the bill. The hundreds of millions of dollars which the "Big Four" makes on lapsed policies goes into a "reserve" fund which the "public" will never see, although these companies are supposed to be "mutual."

There are about 70 million of these weekly policies in force in the United States and Canada on about 40 million lives. The "Big Four," who monopolize the business, have assets of nearly 4 billion, their annual income from all sources is upwards of one billion dollars.

All efforts to make public the enormous swindle of weekly payment life insurance have been met with ruthless attempts at suppression.

This paper, which is the only New York newspaper which was courageous enough to expose the fraud practiced on 40 million Americans, now faces a framed up charge of printing a so-called unpatriotic poem.

Dare Not Answer

The "Big Four" dare not come into the open and answer the charges which are contained in this expose, because by doing so they will be compelled to answer still graver charges which may be preferred against them.

Their only defense is a cowardly silence. In this case, he who hides or runs away may live to swindle another day.

I hold no brief for the "ordinary" companies, but as things are now they offer the worker the best that he may buy in life insurance.

If our readers feel that they must carry life insurance, by all means let them carry "ordinary" insurance and not the murderously weekly payment life insurance which is offered by the "Big Four."

The Way Out

It would be an advantageous thing for the country at large and for the American worker in particular (if I am correctly informed he is the country at large) if a social institution like life insurance were taken out of the hands of Wall Street operators and put into the hands of those who contribute to its upkeep. But maybe this is asking too much in a graft-ridden country.

In answer to the thousands of policyholders who are fretting about the wisest plan of insurance to carry, I submit the following tables which show comparative rates between "ordinary" life insurance and weekly premium or "industrial" life insurance.

The table below shows the cost per thousand dollars of insurance at age 35 at various plans:

	Ordinary Industrial
15 yr. Endow.....	$37.13 $91.82
20 yr. Endow.....	41.06 68.00
Life	19.91 41.60
Term	9.08 ———

As a general rule it may be stated that weekly payment life insurance is 100 per cent higher in cost than ordinary.

Nor is this all; weekly policies have no loan value whatsoever, ordinary policies have a loan value after two years; ordinary policies have a cash surrender value after two years, the weekly payment policyholder must wait ten years until he can "sell" his policy. Such a sale usually results in a 66 per cent loss of his deposits. Ordinary policies pay dividends after two years, "industrial" policies after five.

Tell Your Story.

We hope that our readers will help us make this expose effective by seeing that neighbors and co-workers are acquainted with it. When you are through with this paper do not throw it away. Leave it in a place where someone will be sure to see it.

Already the expose has more than caused a stir in the seats of the mighty. Governor Smith has ordered the Superintendent, Insurance, James A. Beha, to look into the charges as made in this series of articles.

This is not enough. Nothing short of a legislative investigation, honestly conducted (if that is possible) will ever bring about a curbing of the "Big Four."

Propaganda may not be art—but it sometimes scares the wits out of public looters.



Put Some Power In That Kick!

Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

Kick in With a Sub.

Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

Don't only kick. . . . . Kick in!

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Passaic Beats Preiskel; Foe of Strike

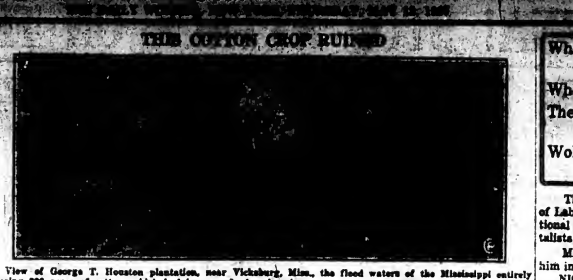
(Continued from Page One)

lieutenants and the American Legion, the ticket polled 400 votes, while Albert Weisbord, the strike-leader, when all these agencies tried to make responsible for the present situation got 1,300 votes. And all this was done with all the handicaps of a Communist campaign, the lack of funds and proper election apparatus, the sabotage of the press and the usual wholesale stealing of votes.

Preiskel's Defeat

"The defeat of Preiskel, the man mostly responsible for the police brutality during the strike is also a great achievement, even if his successor may not be much better. With the large majority of the workers disenfranchised and with all the other factors taken into consideration, we can claim the Passaic election a Communist victory, the continuation of the one won by the strike."

THE COTTON CROP RUINED



View of George T. Houston plantation, near Vicksburg, Miss., the flood waters of the Mississippi entirely covering 900 acres of cotton, which had been ready for chopping.

SIGMAN PLAN TO BREAK UP UNION IN CHICAGO FAILS

Would-Be Czar Retreats --Threatens New Attack

(By A Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, May 11. — President Morris Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U. has returned east after a decisive defeat at the hands of the Chicago union, and without being able to break the solidarity of the Chicago members to their left-wing Joint Board leadership. The purpose of his visit was supposedly to present the facts of the New York needle trades fight.

It was clear from the first day however that he hoped to enforce a registration in Chicago, as was done in New York, expelling the progressives. Finding, after a week of verbal skirmishing, charges, facts and counter charges, that the rank and file were solidly against him and with their left-wing administration, he retired from the scene, promising, however, to return within ten days and to complete his canvass of the union locals. This is interpreted by the Chicago workers as a threat to renew the offensive for right-wing control as soon as some further pretext can be manufactured.

Sigmen Begs Off.

At the Joint Board meeting on Friday, April 29, not only union officials but rank and file members packed the hall. Sigman spoke for three hours, repeating his familiar charges that the N. Y. cloakmakers' strike was conducted by Communists, who betrayed the workers, and justifying the action of the general executive board in expelling the thousands of members making up Locals 22, 9 and 2, the three largest locals in the International. He said with reference to the Chicago situation that the only points at issue were minor ones, to be taken up with the officials in private. When he stopped speaking, Ida Rothstein of the Chicago Joint Board demanded a discussion. Although it was then midnight, the rank and file expressed their willingness to remain, but Sigman insisted it was too late.

Answering Sigmen.

It was decided to continue the meeting next night. This was done, the local officials answering Sigman's assertions one by one. Ida Rothstein attacked his claim to a belief in democracy within the union, citing the Boston convention, the raising of the dues without a referendum as required in the constitution, the $20 assessment, the wholesale expulsions, and other acts of the general executive board. "Democracy?" she flung at him. "I challenge anyone to come out and say that we in Chicago do not tolerate all opinions within the ranks. Under our left-wing administration there have been no expulsions or suppressions of right-wingers. We have one of the best agreements in the country—made by whom? The left-wingers!

You say you come to Chicago with certain charges against the union officials. Why do you not make these charges openly? Because you realize that sentiment is against you. You came to start registration and you see that it is impossible at present. I tell you that at no time will you be able to disrupt our union as you tried it in New York."

Levis Demands Frankness.

Manager J. Levin struck the same note, demanding that Sigman say what he had to say without concealment, and declaring that there is no secret diplomacy within the Chicago union. The left sentiment of the meeting was evident from the prolonged applause which greeted Joint Board members when they took the floor.

In the locals the same spirit was expressed. The Cutters (Local 81) gave a cold reception to the idea of registration. The Cloakmakers Operators (Local 5) warned Sigman not to start a fight, as he would be unable to break up the union. In Local 100 many speakers took the floor against him. In Local 18 a motion was made "to stand loyally with the International,"

Communist International Ridicules Chiang Tso-lin Attempt at Unprecedented Frame-Up

The Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has published the following declaration:

"The Chinese press appearing in the territory occupied by Chiang Tso-lin is publishing a series of forged documents alleged to have been found during the recent raid upon the premises of the Soviet Embassy in Pekin by the police. This 'material' is now being published by the whole bourgeois press as "revelations" concerning the work of the Comintern. These documents are being quoted in the British House of Commons with a view to inflaming bourgeois public opinion against the Soviet Union. The great fuss which is being made in imperialist circles about these fantastic documents is alone sufficient to prove clearly the intentions of the Chinese police when they raided the Soviet Embassy in the interests of foreign capital. The aim of the raid was to lend color to the system of forgery adopted by the British conservatives in their anti-Chinese campaign and to make the 'documents' which are a pack of lies from beginning to end appear credible.

"According to these documents, which Chang Tso-lin declares to be 'Secret Instructions from Moscow,' the Comintern has recommended that 'the Chinese masses be stirred up against the foreigners in China with a view of provoking a foreign intervention in China.' The Comintern is thus accused of nothing less than supporting the plans of the imperialists in China!

"Further, these 'instructions' recommend that 'in order to achieve this aim, i.e., the provocation of an imperialist intervention, plundering and the murder of foreigners be carried out, irrespective of the class status of the foreigners so murdered.

"All this utter nonsense, bearing on its shoulder the stamp of political ignorance and obviously fabricated by experts in the service of the foreign espionage organizations, is so ridiculous that a refutation is hardly necessary. It can only be understood by hopelessly naive persons or by deliberate swindlers who seek to justify the imperialist robbery of their governments in China by such dirty methods. The Comintern can only pillory these disgusting and wretched methods carried out so carelessly by the deadliest enemies of the Chinese revolution, in the eyes of the working masses of the whole world. The workers of the world will correctly estimate this action of Chang Tso-lin which was inspired by the foreign capitalists in order to throttle the great movement of the Chinese working and peasant masses. The contemptible purpose of the imperialists can be best served with such clumsy forgeries and such mean deception."

AN UNFORTUNATE PREDICAMENT



The French fat boys are in a most unfortunate predicament. Their scramble with the capitalist robbers of other nations for the world's gravy forces them to build huge armaments and to make military preparations which overburdened French taxpayers can ill-afford.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

China is too blessed big and Great Britain has so many strong rivals of her point. How virtuous we are!

* * *

WHAT has become of the bituminous coal strike? Or rather the lockout. The operators that John L. Lewis co-operated so loyally with in persecuting the radical members of the union are going about the business of organizing their mines on the basis of the open shop in so far as they are permitted to do so by their employes. What is John L. Lewis doing? What service is he rendering the miners in return for salary of $12,000 a year? Lewis is not interested in the welfare of the miners. His pockets are lined and no matter what happens to the miners there is a life of ease and plenty ahead of him.

STANLEY MITCHELL, our worthy banker, is such a public spirited fellow that the New York Americans bestows a eulogistic editorial on his financial head. Among the public benefactions that Mr. Mitchell is interested in are: the $5,000,000 for the cancer centre, the $6,500,000 fund for the Y. M. C. A. enlargement and the $3,500,000 for the Actors' Fund Home.

* * *

YET I have been informed recently that in this wealthy city of ours, the wealthiest in the world, 600,000 of its inhabitants are in daily want. Millions for philanthropies of all sorts but poverty goes on just the same, because these philanthropic frauds will do anything except go to the bottom of the cause of the misery of the masses. Only when the masses will throw the exploiters off their backs will the need for charity cease to exist.

* * *

Spring Rally and May Dance

Preparations are being rushed for the Spring Festival and May Dance on May 21, at the Down Town Workers' Club, 38 E. 2nd St. The dance is arranged by the Down Town Branch of the International Labor Defense. The proceeds will go towards the branch sustaining fund and for relief of class-war prisoners.

German Ambassador in San Francisco

Nicholas Longworth



Speaker of the house of representatives, but better known as the husband of Alice Roosevelt.

May. 14th is to be a gala day in San Francisco. Horns will be blowing, flags flying, salvos of applause re-echoing, and the whole city decked in sporttre mood, because it happens to be the occasion on which Baron A. von Halltron pays us a visit. The noble baron happens to be none less than German Ambassador to the United States, and this is the incentive for all the tumult and the shouting.

Not Like 1913.

Not so many years ago a friendly visit on the part of the ambassador would have had dire consequences. His presence would have been regarded as a hostile act on the part of the "horrible Huns" to disseminate their peculiar culture to the detriment of American ideals. At that time we were engaged in a war to further the ends of a chloroformed democracy, and we regarded Germany as the arch-conspirator that counter-acted our humane endeavors. A visit from any official representing the German nation at that time, would have meant jail for the miscreant, and additional anathemas for the nation that sent him.

"Hun" Is Feted.

On his arrival, Baron von Haltron will go to his quarters at the Fairmont Hotel to prepare for the festivities that await him. On Sunday he will be entertained at the Mill Valley home of Dr. Kurt Zoepfel, German Consul General in San Francisco. On Monday the Baron will pay his respects to the heads of the army and navy, and no doubt congratulate them upon their effective efforts in the cause of culture. The same afternoon, in the rotunda of the City Hall, the Mayor and Supervisors will formally receive our distinguished visitor, and give him the keys of the city, with the modest request, no doubt, that he refrain from pillage.

No Word From Labor.

The League of Women Voters will be the next to do homage, and they have arranged a neat little luncheon that ought to meet all the requirements of our visitor's appetite. Afterwards, he makes a call on Stanford University, and winds up with a swell feed at the Palace Hotel under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

During his entire stay in San Francisco, the Baron will have no conference with any working class organization, and no message to them from the revolutionary workers of Germany. From beginning to end, the whole procedure takes the form of capitalist propaganda of an international nature. It makes little difference what the name of the country is, or who represents it, so long as the exploitation of the masses is the basis of its existence, capitalism can well afford to rejoice and make merry.



READ

ON TRADE UNIONS

Labor Lieutenants of American Imperialism.
Jay Lovestone 10c
The Threat to the Labor Movement.
Wm. F. Dunne 15c
Strike Strategy.
Wm. Z. Foster 25c
Left Wing Unionism.
D. J. Saposs $1.60
Woman Worker and the Trade Unions.
Theresa Wolfson $1.75

ON RUSSIA

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Glimpses of Soviet Russia.
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PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE MOVES TO HANKOW AFTER IMPERIALISTS AND CHIANG MAKE ARRESTS

(Continued from Page One)

right wing elements who control the city.

Japanese workers who were to have attended the conference were placed under arrest by the Japanese government, while the Australian delegation has been refused passports.

During the stay of the delegation of the Soviet Union in Canton, Losovsky said, several hundred workers, most of them Communists and left wing leaders, were executed. Peasants thruout Kwantung Province, Losovsky declared, are rebelling against the right wing dictatorship.

Arrest Hindus.

Arrests at Shanghai continue. Eight persons suspected of left wing activities were arrested and much literature confiscated. Four Hindus were arrested charged with planning the assassination of the Anglo-Hindu police chief at Shanghai and handing out revolutionary literature.

* * *

Party Membership Leaps.

HANKOW, May 11.—According to reports submitted to the Central Committee at the Third Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which opened here on May 1st, Chinese Communists number 57,967, while the preceding Congress, held in 1925, represented on 994 members. The Communists youth rose from 2,265 in 1925 to 35,000 in 1927.

10,000,000 Organized Peasants.

Workers organized in trade unions in 1925 are estimated at 125,000, whereas 2,800,000 Chinese workers are at present organized. Peasants unions have grown in the same period from 200,000 to 9,829,000. Student unions have 420,000 members.

Workers form the bulk of the Communist Party membership.

* * *

Chiang Bankrupt.

SHANGHAI, May 11.—The Nationalist News Agency reports that ing serious financial difficulties. Mer-

chants are refusing to accept paper money issued by Chiang Kai-shek, while soldiers are on the verge of revolt having received no pay for some time.

A citizens' committee has been appointed to Changsha, which is in the hands of the Nationalist government at Hankow.

* * *

Predict Peking Capture.

HANKOW, May 11.—Wang Chin-wei, chairman of the military council and chairman of the political committee declared today that he expected the Nationalist capture of Peking shortly. Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Shi-an had aligned themselves with the Nationalist, he said.

* * *

Chiang Isolated.

MOSCOW, May 11.—The correspondent of Pravda communicates from Shanghai that Chiang Kai-shek has failed in securing the support of any considerable number of members of the Kuomintang.

Despite the efforts of the right wingers to mask their counter-revolutionary coup by revolutionary phraseology, the masses have not followed them. The Nanking group is a headquarters without an army. The best proof is that on neither the first nor the fourth of May (Students' Day) could Chiang Kai-shek organize a single impressive demonstration.

Chiang. Now War Lord.

The bourgeoisie supporting Chiang Kai-Shek in the struggle against the revolutionary Kuomintang instead, of continuing the northern expedition more energetically urges compromise. Compromise will reduce Chiang Kai-shek from a nationalist to a provincial force. Even now the Nanking group is beginning to strikingly resemble the former clique of Sun Chuan-fang. it is in that light that the more reasonable militarists regard him.

Chiang Kai-shek's press continues to flirt with the workers and peasants, prattling about the national and even the world revolution; but this doesn't prevent the English papers from advising Chiang Kai-shek to give up the naval plans and devote himself from making "Kiangsu a model province."

From the military viewpoint Chiang Kai-shek's position is rapidly degenerating to the position of Sun-Chuan-fang being essentially like the latter a temporary alliance of generals which can fall which under the pretext of fighting the Communists is attempting to secure control of the region falling into their hands.

Chiang Kai-shek and his followers seem to be realizing the fiasco of their enterprise. Therefore their hopeless flirting with the workers their desperate efforts to secure the support of any prominent leader of the Kuomintang and their vain appeals to the widow and son of Sun Yat-sen from that too follows their servility to America as the hope of receiving assistance from her is the straw to which they cling.

BOOKS

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NEWS FROM SOVIET UNION SHOWS POPULATION, PRODUCTION GROWTH

MOSCOW, APRIL 18 (By Mail)—A special conference was held at the People's Commissariat of Education to deal with the question of restoration of the Russian Archeological Institute at Constantinople, which had been closed, while all its contents were handed over to the Turkish Ottoman Museum.

In the number of volumes, works and collections, this Institute is the richest in the world for the study of the Byzantine epoch. According to information available, the books of the institute have been perfectly well preserved.

The request which the All-Union Academy of Science tended to the Turkish Government regarding the resumption of the institute's work has met with a most favorable reception.

* * *

Economic Situation.

Speaking at the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, M. Rykov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries stated that the rown area is 105 per cent of the area of 1916, while the total yield is 92 per cent. Sowings of technical cultures have increased and their dimensions are considerably larger than previous to the war. There was 11 million hectares of land allotted for cultivation in 1925-26. Throughout the RSFSR the number of tractors working was estimated, in 1925-26, at 13,600. The production of agricultural machinery exceeded the pre-war production by 29 per cent. 17 million roubles was assigned in 1926-27 for anti-drought measures, as against 12.5 million roubles allocated for the same purpose last year.

Grows One Fourth.

The growth of the industry in RSFSR will be 22.6 per cent this year. The fundamental expenses of the industry of RSFSR which have been allocated for current year 1926-27 reach the sum of 1985 million roubles, as against 1587 million roubles last year. Out of a total of 643 million roubles which have been assigned for fundamental outlay in the all-Union industry, over 340 million roubles are to be invested into industry situated in the territory of RSFSR. The building is being proceeded in this year of such big works as the Dnieper-on-Don works manufacturing agricultural machinery, the tractor mills, at Stalingrad, the metal works of Kerch. Preparations are being made for the erection of works in the Magnet mountain, in the Ural; at Tuapse an oil distilling plant is being constructed, and so forth. One of the biggest schemes of construction which is being started this year is the Semirech railway, whose importance for the development of industry is enormous. Another huge construction is the Volga-Don canal; to this latter problem, the government has been paying the closest attention.

* * *

Population Grows.

The natural accretion of population of the Russian Socialist Federated Republic was 1.89 per every ten thousand people in 1926, 1.78 in 1924, 1.93 in 1925, as compared with 1.61 on an average in 1908-13.

The number of marriages has been rapidly increasing during the post-war years, reaching 132 per cent of every ten thousand inhabitants in 1922, as against 81 marriages in 1911-12. In 1925 the number of marriages as registered went down again, reaching 91 per cent of every ten thousand inhabitants.

Room For More.

The birth-rate in the R.S.F.S.R. fluctuates parallelly with the fluctuations of the number of marriages. However, in 1925, the birth-rate rose steadily, in spite of the decreased number of marriages. In 1925, there were 414 births per every ten thousand inhabitants against an average of 447 in 1908-12.

The death-rate is actually much lower than that of the war, when, in European Russia, it was put at 272 per every ten thousand inhabitants; for 1925, the corresponding figure was 221.

* * *

Foreigners in R.S.F.S.R.

In the R.S.F.S.R. there live 150-170,000 foreigners. Most of them live in the Far East. The number is yearly increasing of foreigners opting for citizenship of the R. S. F. S. R; thus about 10,000 foreigners opted for Soviet citizenship in 1925, and 5,800 during the first half of 1926.

* * *

Oil Exports.

The export of oil products during the first half of the working year 1926-27 reached 887,800 tons, against 626,000 tons during the first half of the preceding year, an increase of 41.8 per cent.

Among the different countries of destination the export of oil products was distributed as follows: in the first place stands the United Kingdom, the export to which increased, as compared with the preceding year, by 39.4 per cent. Oil exports to Egypt increased by 112.9 per cent; to Italy—by 29.8 per cent. Out of the total Soviet oil exports, 59.2 per cent went to European countries, the rest being exported to the countries of the Near East.

* * *

Invite Scientists.

LENINGRAD, April 16—(By Mail) The German government has sent an invitation to Soviet Academicians asking them to detail a group of Russian savants to Germany to read a course of lectures to young German scientists on the latest achievements of Russian science in various fields. Among those invited are academicians Yoffe, Bernadsky, Fersman, Lazareff and others.

* * *

Cooperators Festival Sunday

Next Sunday Co-operators Annual Festival at Ulmer Park, foot of 25th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. It is a gala occasion, everybody within a radius of 100 miles is invited.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

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How the Reactionaries Have Helped the Daily Worker



This is an authentic photograph of a dyed-in-the-wool dollar paytriot speculating upon the results of the attack upon The DAILY WORKER. Contrary to their expectations that the attack would crush the paper, it has stimulated increased support from workers throughout the country. Every mail brings evidences of sympathy and support in our fight against the forces of reaction.

If any worker was not convinced about the militancy and the fighting character of The DAILY WORKER, of its efficacy in the struggle against American capitalism, then the attack of the so-called patriotic societies would convince even the most skeptical. It is very evident to the most doubtful one, that The DAILY WORKER is being attacked because it is waging a militant struggle against the forces of American capitalism, on every front.

Every dollar contributed to the Defense Fund, is not only a demonstration of support for The DAILY WORKER, labor's militant organ. It is a demonstration against the efforts of the reactionaries, to reduce the workers of America to silent acceptance of conditions of industrial slavery. Let no worker fail at this time to show where he stands. Send in your contribution at once to show your solidarity.

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Britain's Gains From American Co-operation in China.

Although defeated on the diplomatic field in its policy to take advantage of the Nanking "incident," for a joint military assault of the imperialist powers against the nationalist revolution in China, Great Britain nevertheless made substantial gains because of the assistance already given her by the United States government. The joint shelling of Nanking, in which British and American warships stood side by side and poured death and destruction into that Chinese city, paved the way for the atrocious regime there of the bestial Chiang Kai-shek. All students of the conflicting elements in China, all those who can see beneath the surface the deep underlying social and economic forces, realize that without support from the imperialists neither Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking nor the bandit monster, Chang Tso-lin in Peking, could hold out against the mighty sweep of the nationalist liberation movement representing the workers and peasants under the leadership of the Kuomintang, which in turn has as its motive force the Communist Party of China.

The role of the United States as a pawn of Great Britain deserves special study and special analysis. In the early days of the nationalist advance, when the Koumintang represented a combination of workers, peasants and the bourgeoisie of China, united in the Northern drive, both the United States and Japan adopted a policy of awaiting developments and frequently indulged in sympathetic expressions about the hoped-for "unification of China."

But when the northern advance showed conclusively that the unification of China was proceeding along different lines than they anticipated; when it became apparent that new forms were being assumed and that the part played by the Communists, the workers and the peasants, carried with it a threat to the imperialist powers, then the American minister to China, MacMurray, aligned himself with the British policy of intervention. His first request for approval of his action—the joint shelling of Nanking—met with the sanction of the state department as did his draft of the first identic note to the Chinese foreign minister, Eugene Chen.

Meanwhile Britain, and undoubtedly the United States agents in China, aided in the coup d'etat of the renegade, Chiang Kai-shek, sanctioned the vandal attack upon the Russian legation at Peking by Chang Tso-lin, aided in spreading lies about the documents forged against the Soviet Union, and stood approvingly by while the Manchurian bandit strangled to death one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Tai-chau, and 19 others.

Events in Japan also aided the game of Britain, by bringing into office a new cabinet headed by Tanaka, a fervid apostle of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that served effectively for so many years as an instrument of imperialism against China.

Britain wanted to drive forward with a policy of immediate armed intervention, recognize the spurious government of Chiang Kai-shek, and regain completely its old "sphere of influence." The difference in policy between the United States and Britain cannot be interpreted to mean that Washington favors the nationalist liberation movement while England wants to crush it. They both want to bring about its destruction. But Wall Street will not permit Britain to take the lead and thereby reap the benefits from the subjugation of China, because a perpetuation of the old policy of "spheres of influence" will shut out from some of the most productive parts of China the investment capital of America—will be a violation of the "open door" policy, whereby the United States hopes eventually to be able exclusively to exploit all of China.

This conflict over policy, a weakening of the co-operation that could only exists temporarily because of the world rivalry of the two great powers, will give the Chinese nationalist movement a chance to consolidate its forces and prepare for a determined drive against the imperialist hirelings in command of mercenary troops.

In this country it is the imperative duty of the working class to demand that Washington cease being the tool of Great Britain; that it not only abandon open joint action against the nationalist movement, but that it keep its hands off the internal situation and permit the Chinese masses to work out their own destiny; that it withdraw its consular agents from Peking and Nanking, where by their silence they now give aid and comfort to the systematic butchery of all who do not bow to the demands of the bandit hirelings of imperialism.

Labor Bank Merges With Scab Herders.

The Brotherhood Bank of Philadelphia, a labor bank, with deposits of $1,000,000, has merged with the Mitten Men and Management Bank and Trust Company, with deposits of approximately $13,000,000. This labor bank, like others of its type, spent a great deal of time and money on propaganda trying to convince the workers that the labor movement had left the old path of strikes and militant struggle and had entered upon a period of co-operation with capital, a period in which every worker could eventually become a capitalist. After hoodwinking the slaves out of as many dollars as they could secure on deposit, this bank also solicited funds of business men.

It now sells out to the Mitten management, the notorious strike-breaking outfit at the head of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company. Mitten not only broke the strike and destroyed the organization of the carmen of that city, but he makes a business of furnishing professional strike-breakers for every other traction concern in any part of the country that has trouble with its men. Mitten, himself, is to be president of the consolidated banks, while F. B. Snyder, former president of the Brotherhood bank will be vice-president. Five other former directors of the labor bank, all of them locomotive engineers, will join the board of directors of the scabby Mitten concern.

A splendid example of the manner in which the workers buy out the capitalists!

The only difference between this labor bank and the others is that it openly merges with the big banks of the employing class, while the others simply have interlocking directorates, as in the case of the main Brotherhood bank and the Empire Trust Company, so they may share in the discounting of industrial stock issues, the most profitable phase of banking.

Banking is a capitalist game and one that the workers can never utilize to their own advantage. The Philadelphia merger ought to force that realization upon some of the workers who are still being fooled by the fakers who play the labor banking game.

THE SHAME OF PEKIN

By Professor Stanislaus Dr. ALPONS SOLMSBERRY (Sorbonne)

When on the 7th April, the first reports arrived that the Soviet Embassy in Peking had been stormed by the Chang Tso-lin troops with the express permission of the Diplomatic Corps, it was immediately clear to me, who loved this town[illegible] All written and unwritten international law[illegible] makes the inviolability of the Embassy buildings of all countries. The people of Antiquity, in the Middle Ages and even in the so-called New Age regarded this inviolability as something unalterable and any attempt to interfere with it as one of the worst crimes. Is it possible that such a crime could be committed against the Soviet Embassy in Pekin and is it at all conceivable that international diplomacy should have given their permission to the commital of this crime? For centuries, even down to the present day, the school books have recorded the attack made upon the inviolability of the imperial Councillors Martinitz and Slavata on the 23rd of May 1618 in Prague and have declared that attack to have been the justifiable commencement of the Thirty Years War. And to-day, when we are proud of having secured all the "ideals of Humanity" and the rights of the peoples, through the League of Nations, it is just the official representatives of all these things who ignore the simplest and most natural rights as though a Diplomatic Embassy were No Man's Land during the war.

The Embassy Raid.

The unbelievable became a fact. The news was confirmed from all sides. The most threadbare excuses were used to justify the crime. First of all, they said, it was not the Embassy building itself, secondly there were criminals in this building who were conspiring against the life of the leading political personalities in Pekin and thirdly, this building contained documents which clearly and conclusively proved the guilt and the machinations of the Soviet diplomacy against the Pekin powers.

Just imagine the affair even if all these accusations had been true to the last syllable, but that the Embassy had been not the Russian, but the British or even the Italian, and it had been the "machinations" of these ambassadors. Suppose the bandits of Chang Tso-lin had broken into the Italian Embassy, etc., etc. But that is unthinkable. First of all the diplomats would never have given their consent, and had such a raid nevertheless taken place, what would have happened then? The world would have experienced a terrible storm of unprecedented proportions. The whole world would have risen with the clank of weapons. But it was only the Soviet Embassy, and so in a few days the excitement had subsided.

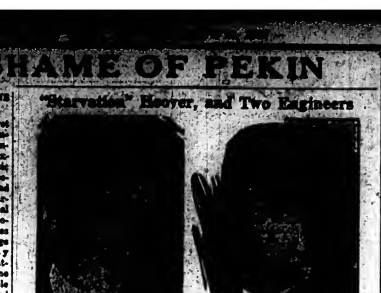
Lies Are Exposed

In the meantime three weeks have passed. It turns out that there is no proof, not the least vestige of proof against the alleged criminals. Of the 70 of them, that is more than half of the arrested, had to be released. This is made more than significant by the fact that the Chinese militarists are not too particular about what happens to any unfortunates that fall into their hands. But there was no proof against those who were retained in arrest. The world knows, it is true, the press of the infamous Zinoviev letter forgers reported that important documents had been found. The truth of the matter is to be seen from a telegram from the "Berliner Tageblatt" of the 29th of April:

"The attitude of the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps deserves most severe condemnation, for the publication of the material confiscated as a result of the raid on the Soviet Embassy up to the moment, shows a very sparse result. Further, the genuineness of the most compromising documents is extremely doubtful. For instance, the reports to the Russian Military Attache in Pekin are written in a most uncertain manner and only partly in accordance with the modern and official methods of Russian orthography. Another very remarkable fact is that these documents which are really compromising were only published three weeks after the raid, whilst the documents which were first published were simply ridiculous and insignificant."

Imperialists Share Guilt.

Clumsy forgeries, no documents and no criminals! But what do the diplomats who permitted the raid on the Soviet Embassy, care about that? What does Chang Tso-lin, the murderous bandit whose name will persist in world history together with the names of Cesare Borgia and Cortez, care about these things? He ordered a trial to take place, but whilst the accusations against the arrested were still being examined, he ordered the coffins to be placed ready, a piece of cruelty and cynicism to which it would be difficult to find an equal. The diplomats in Pekin and their colleagues in London, Paris, Washington, Rome, etc. were well aware of the tragedy unrolling itself before the



From the days when Herbert Hoover "Hooverized" the whole U. S., making it eat food substitutes in order to win the war for Morgan and Co., thru the period of his as monopolizer of the food supplies of the beaten Central Powers in Europe he used starvation as a club to beat down youthful Soviet Republics in Hungary and elsewhere, up to his present attempt to help the banks profit from the Mississippi flood, he has capitalized human misery, and made money out of flood, famine and war. The only time he failed was when he organized the famine relief program along the Volga. That was a plot to set up industrial espionage, win over the people, and re-establish capitalism. The people of the first Workers Republic took his food, and did not turn back to capitalism.. When Hoover saw the plan was failing, he called off the relief.

cont. They were well aware that death awaited the accused. A word from them would have been enough to save the victims from the hands of the hangmen, but the word was not spoken, they were responsible for the raid and they must bear the full responsibility for the consequences of the raid.

Human life can be destroyed in many ways. The Mississippi has broken its banks and swallowed up everything in its way. That is a natural catastrophe, like an earthquake, a lightning or a tornado. The bloody history of the world is full of most frightful cruelties, burnings at the stake, burying alive, scalping, castration, rape, and a hundred other cruelties have been thought out by the bestial sapiens and practised in cold blood or with fanatical sadism.

Greatest Crime in Years.

Thousands of cruelties which are being practised in this very moment, never penetrate outside through the prison walls, cries of pain and shrieks for mercy are only heard in the cells of the tortures. But the most horrible murders, more horrible than the skinning alive practiced by Marsya, more horrible than the millions of crimes committed in anger, which stain humanity, more horrible than the raging crimes of Pizarro in Peru or of Cortes in Mexico, more horrible than all the fanatical thumbscrews and wheels of the Middle Ages is the cold-blooded murder permitted by people in safety, the planned murder, the murder which the representatives of the so-called cultured countries did not prevent, although one word, one single objection would have been sufficient to have made it impossible. The destruction of 20 lives by the strangling of 20 living breathing, thinking and sentient bodies, that was a horrible crime committed from a writing desk, the famous diplomatic writing desk. That was a most horrible crime of recent years.

Things have gone so far in Pekin that Chinese begging for protection are not merely refused it, but Europeans are even prohibited from offering Chinese asylum in European houses. The correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that the Germany Embassy has also warned all its nationals against fulfilling this elementary human duty. Is it true that human beings begging for their lives are officially driven to certain death?

Supported By Diplomats.

I have feverishly recalled all I have read and heard of such cruelty. I know no worse example of cold-blooded brutality than the use of this go-between, for Chang Tso-lin is nothing but a go-between, an instrument of the Pekin Diplomats. His power would collapse to-morrow if the powers would declare an effective neutrality. We will not approach the governments whose lackeys have carried out this horrible crime. We will not approach the League of Nations which is only the instrument of these governments. But we know there are millions and millions of human beings in the world who feel just as we do, who are filled with horror and anger at this crime. These millions must cry the shame of Pekin throughout the world, they must knock at the doors of their diplomatic representatives until they are heard.

This must be done today, for perhaps to-morrow the crime will be repeated perhaps to-morrow the strangler will again be at work. Perhaps lies and false reports are already preparing the way for new murder. Do not permit the diplomats and hangmen to commit new crimes!

Philadelphia Forms A United Front Body For Hands Off China

PHILADELPHIA, May 11. — The organization of a permanent "Hands Off China" conference here is proceeding through a temporary committee, brought together two weeks ago upon the initiative of the executive of the Koumintang Party.

Represented on this committee are the Koumintang Party, the Central Labor Union, the Workers Party and the Young Workers League. Members of trade unions and other organizations have also attended meetings in an unofficial capacity.

At the first meeting a temporary chairman and secretary were elected and a resolution adopted calling for the withdrawal of troops from China and abolition of unequal treaties, etc.

At the second meeting May 8, a temporary executive committee was elected and a resolution was ordered sent to President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and Senator Borah.

The secretary of the committee was instructed to get in touch with other "Hands Off China" committees throughout the country. Further steps will be taken in Philadelphia to build up a large and fully representative "Hands Off China" conference.

A joint meeting called by the International Workers Aid and the Kuomintang Party was held Sunday afternoon, May 8th, at Labor Institute Hall in support of the slogans: "Hands Off Revolutionary China" and "Hands Off Soviet Russia."

When application for a permit to hold the meeting was made, the chief of police refused it, giving as his ground the fear of violence. Accompanied by a lawyer of the Civil Liberties Union, Meyerson of the I. W. A. visited the chief of police to demand permission to hold the meeting. This was not granted, and it was decided to hold the meeting notwithstanding.

News of the refusal of the permit spread, leading many workers, in the belief that the meeting would not be held, to stay away.

Nevertheless, a good crowd turned out.

Speeches were made by F. Biedenkapp, just returned from Europe, and Funk Sing Quong.

Union Delegates Cooperate.

WASHINGTON (FP), May 11.— For the first time since the October revolution in 1917, an official delegation from Soviet Russia has been received in an international conference in the United States. Sol G. Bron, representing the State Grain Export Bureau in the Soviet Union, headed the Soviet delegation which took part in the recent international grain pools conference at Kansas City, where Secretary of Agriculture Jardine delivered the address of welcome.

With Bron, who will remain in this country as head of the Amtorg, or Soviet Union export and import trade organization dealing with America, were delegates from the consumers' cooperatives and the producers' cooperatives in the Soviet federation. Bron delivered a speech which was well received, and upon his return to Washington he expressed his gratification. He said he considered this conference was of great significance.

DRAMA

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Ruddigore" Slated for Revival

Lawrence J. Anhalt announces a revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "Ruddigore," with many of the players who appeared in the same opera at the old Park theatre (now the Cosmopolitan) six years ago. The new presentation will be made here within a fortnight at a theatre yet to be announced. The last revival of "Ruddigore," announced for an engagement of two weeks, continued over twenty-three weeks. Among the players who appeared at that time and who have been engaged for the new production are: Craig Campbell, William Danforth, Herbert Waterous and Sarah Edwards. Charles Jones, who staged the revival of "Princess Ida," two seasons ago, will direct "Ruddigore." Harry Gilbert will direct the chorus which will include eighty voices.

About the same time, Robert Milton is planning to bring his revival of "Patience" to the Masque theatre. With two Gilbert and Sullivan revivals of "Iolanthe" and "The Pirates of Penzance" this past season by Winthrop Ames, it does seem as if the English masters of operetta are not neglected in the theatrical world of blase Broadway.

Broadway Briefs

The Erlanger theatre, being erected on West 44th Street, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be opened next September. The playhouse will cost more than $1,500,000 for the building alone.

"One For All," announced to open Wednesday has been delayed, and will now have its premiere this Friday night at the Greenwich Village theatre.

LILLIAN GISH



is featured in "Annie Laurie" the new film at the Embassy theatre.

Margaret Anglin will not give her contemplated "Electra" at Jolson's theatre, as previously announced in these columns. Miss Anglin may give regular performances next season, however.

Dorothy Chamberlain has joined the cast of "The Circus Princess" at the Winter Garden.

"Queen High," the musical comedy at the Ambassador Theatre, will reach its 300th performance tonight.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
RIGHT YOU ARE IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week—Mr. Pim Passes By

The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thurs. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week—Pygmalion

The SILVER CORD
John Golden Th. 58, E. of B'way. Circle 8th. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
Next Wk.—Ned McCobb's Daughter

TIMES SQ. THEA. W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
CRIME

EARL CARROLL Earl Carroll
Vanities
Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Sam H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Eves. 50c-$2.

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street. Evenings 8:30
Mats. Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat.
What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

The LADDER
Now in its 6th MONTH
WALDORF, 58th St., East of B'way. Mats. Wed. and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, Pop. Prices. Cor. E. of 3rd Ave. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
THEODORE HELSINGER'S
"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Action

News and Comment
Labor Struggles
Labor Government
Trade Union Politics

RIGHT WING FURRIERS' CZARS ON ANXIOUS SEAT AS WORKERS RETURN

Factions and Programs
Clash Point
to Injunctions
Against Imperialism

WATCHERS FOR LABOR EJECTED FROM PRECINCTS

Candidates of Workers Tricked by Officials

PASSAIC, May 11.—The hottest city election in years took place yesterday in this city to the accompaniment of fraud and corruption on a huge scale.

In a deliberate effort to steal the victory from Albert Weisbord and his two associates on the labor ticket, watchers for the labor party were thrown out of the polls although all other candidates were allowed representation in the balloting and counting of the votes.

Assured by the city clerk that they could issue their own credentials to watchers, and that election judges would honor these certificates, the labor campaign committee proceeded yesterday to enroll hundreds of watchers. But at the eleventh hour today when the watchers presented themselves at the polls to perform their duties, they were told that the city attorney had reversed the clerk's opinion and that they were barred for legal reasons.

Gross Discrimination.

Protests to city authorities brought no remedy, although but one other candidate had fulfilled the instructions handed down by the unexpected order of the city attorney. Watchers for all candidates of the republican and democratic machines were permitted in the polls.

The campaign ended in a flare of circus stunts, with planes flying bands playing and all the hokuspokus of election corruption on tap. Only the three labor candidates, Weisbord, Bamback and Smelkinson made any effort to meet city issues intelligently and seriously.

Stress Race Issues.

Rumors flew thick and fast, with racial issues stressed. In the Dundee section it was whispered that Weisbord and Preiskel, the commissioner of public safety who fought the taxi-cab strike tooth and nail last year, were running on the same ticket. This was supposed to swing labor votes to Preiskel.

Five candidates, Cabell, Turner, Johnson, Schachter and Welker were alleged in the gossip assiduously circulated, to be running on a Ku Klux Klan ticket while Rudolph Preiskel, candidate, was alleged to have made a deal with Turner, the captain of detectives.

All these candidates are seeking the five city commissionerships to be filled today.

A 20 per cent vote for Weisbord and the labor ticket was confidently expected.

Closes With Bang

The labor campaign closed Monday evening with a blaze of excitement. Three large open air meetings were addressed by Weisbord, Bambach, Sylvan A. Pollack, Emil Gerdos, M. Kushner, Louis A. Benn and several local speakers.

During the entire campaign the capitalist candidates tried to disturb and break up the working class rallies. On Monday night they were out in full force to create trouble.

Contienaua Uproar

The meeting on Oak St. opposite the police station was in a continuous uproar as a result of the disruptive efforts of supporters of Abram Preskiel, assisted by policemen and detectives.

At Hope and Monroe Sts., a truck with Preskiel banners circled around the meeting several times while Weisbord was speaking, creating noise. Many other devices to terrorize the workers were used but to no avail, as the overwhelming majority of the audience supported the labor men.

Return Lists

The labor campaign committee once again appeals for the immediate returning of the contribution lists with all funds on hand. Many debts must be paid and the strengthening of the local movement be continued after the campaign. Return all lists to 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Postpone Kushner's Case Entire Week

Hearing of the case against Matthew Kushner, arrested several weeks ago with Herman Moskowitz for distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets, was postponed until May 17 when it came up yesterday in the 4th district police court.

Moskowitz, found guilty, is now serving a six month sentence in the work house. His case will come up for appeal the same day that Kushner will be tried. They are active members of the Young Workers' League.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Anxiety, bordering on fear, has been created in both the camps of the reactionary international Fur Workers' Union, following the return to work of a large number of workers from the locked-out shops.

It is understood that these workers have been back to the shops for the registering, in accordance with a well-defined plan of the Joint Board for meeting the attack of the International and the A. F. of L. leaders upon the furriers' union. This move on the part of the Joint Board was totally unexpected, and the employers and International officials who have been collaborating in their attempt to smash the union are at a loss as to just what the Joint Board has up its sleeve.

The Joint Board has begun the formation of a $100,000 fund called the "Fund for the Defense of the Union," and its understood that a leaflet is soon to go out to the fur workers urging them to build up this fund just as quickly as possible. In the meantime, systematic mobilization work is going on at Joint Board headquarters. Committees of active members are being shaped into organizations for further action against the right wing, and these manufacturers who have been forcing their workers to register.

At a loss to know just what to say about the situation in the furriers' union, the Jewish "Forward," organ of the right wing officials, has started rumors—printed them too—stating that Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board has been visiting shops proposing that the manufacturers reconsider the pay of the workers in return for their support of the Joint Board.

This is an old, moss-covered lie, quite familiar to the workers, and especially ridiculous in this instance since wages in the fur trade are 35% higher now than they ever were before the left wing came into power. The "proposal" of Ben Gold, employer, head of B. Gallet & Sons, or saying that Gold had visited him. When this rumor was questioned by the workers and said, "You know Gold must have been very shy" "I can say he was!" the boss replied, "and in that fight, anything is permissible—even deliberate lying."

No doubt the real reason for circulating these stories of visits from Gold is to divert the attention of the workers from the fact that the right wing officials—International and A. F. of L.—have been doing just this sort of visiting in an effort to sell out the workers by making deals with the bosses.

Letter to Associated Members.

In a letter received by each member of the Associated Fur Manufacturers Inc. this week, the Joint Board pointed out, "Your experience with the Joint Board membership and their representatives has unquestionably convinced you of their determination to defend and, if necessary, fight for their rights and continue to fight until justice prevails. * * * Mindful of the welfare of the fur workers whom it represents, the Joint Board is sincerely concerned in maintaining peaceful and contractual relations between the worker and the manufacturer. But when the rights of the workers are invaded, when an irresponsible group of manufacturers act in bad faith and break the collective agreement (as the Associates has done) and thus threaten to cause suffering to the fur workers and and create chaos in the fur industry, then the Joint Board conceives it to be its highest duty to live up to its responsibilities to the fur workers and the fur industry. The Joint Board is determined to fight against irresponsibility and arbitrariness."

Workers' Lives in Danger From Leaky Gas Boiler in Shop

According to the police, twenty-four women dressmakers employed by A. Rosenblatt & Son of 333 Seventh avenue, dropped unconscious in the shop yesterday, overcome by carbon monoxide fumes coming from a faulty gas boiler on the next floor.

It took a full hour to revive some of the girls, and two of them, Elizabeth Wilcox of 123 West 124th St. and Marion Ralston of 65 West 128th St. had to be taken to the New York Hospital even after they had been worked upon with a pulmotor by members of the police force and the Consolidated Gas Company crew.

Seventeen other members of the shop revived without the pulmotor and went to their homes. Their names were Fannie Blader of 128 Humboldt St., Brooklyn; Clara Winkler, of 554 Grand St.; Rita Cola of 86 West 115th St.; Mario Cox. of 323 West 141st St. and Constance Scheefer, of 134 West 116th St.

Scranton Workers Plan War on Company Union

SCRANTON, Pa., (FP) May 11.—A fight against the company union in the Lackawanna rail shops will be staged this summer if the plans the Central Labor Union of Scranton is discussing mature. The plans are to conduct a drive in every unorganized trade in the city. The American Federation of Labor will be asked to send general organizers.

1,000 Printers Laid Off Thanks to Cal

WASHINGTON, (FP) May 11.—A thousand union printers in the government printing office in Washington have been notified that they will be laid off for 9 days each, between now and July. This means a loss in wages of $75 per men. It is due to lack of work, which in turn is due to President Coolidge's refusal to call Congress in extra session to deal with holdover legislative matters.

No Lreedom Fight Yet

SOPERS RANCH, Ventura County, Cal., May 11.—Jack Dempsey has made no definite arrangements to fight Paulino Uzcudun, the Basque woodchopper, on July 9, the former heavyweight champion said at his training camp here today.

Manufacturer Leaps Railing

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Joseph F. Herman, a manufacturing, today plunged 200 feet to his death from the Connecticut Avenue Bridge.

The death leap was witnessed by John Bay, Negro janitor, to whom Herman waved farewell as he jumped over the bridge railing.

Relatives said that Herman had worried over some unfortunate investments.

Aida Halted by Union When Newark Company Evades Labor Contract

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Because the New York Opera Co. attempted to evade union regulations, the theatrical and stage employes' union has called a strike at the Miners' Theatre, tying up scheduled performances of Aida, Rigoletto and other operas.

The curtain was rung down Sunday evening on Aida at the end of the first act when the stage employes, acting under instructions from their international officials, walked off, refusing to shift scenes.

Plumbers Helpers Negotiating With Boss for $9.00 Day

The Plumbers' Helpers' Association was negotiating yesterday with Edward A. Weiss, a contractor of 396 Broadway, Astoria, Queens, for a full union contract with $9 e day and the 40-hour week, President C. F. Miller announced yesterday.

The four pickets arrested Monday were fined $5 each in court yesterday due to the feilure of counsel for the defense to appear. President Miller asked to be allowed to plead for the strikers, but was barred.

A general meeting of all building trades workers has been called by the association for Friday evening at Ace Hall, 182 Claremont Ave., Williamsburgh.

Van Swerlegen To Testify

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The possibility that O. P. Van Sweringen, master mind in the proposed billion dollar Van Sweringen railroad merger, would be called to testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding various phases of the unification plan, loomed large today.

Van Sweringen's representatives today confirmed the report that a company is being formed to take over all the interest which the Nickel Plate Railroad, owned by the Van Sweringen brothers, holds in the Chesapeake & Ohio. This company, it was stated, will issue securities for a capital structure involving about $50,000,000. The stock in the new company will be distributed to the individual stockholders of the Nickel Plate in proportion to their holdings and the equity of their stock in the Chesapeake & Ohio and to the Vanses Company, which represents the Van Sweringen personal holdings.

Betts Had Million

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., May 11.—The gross value of the estate of the late Louis F. Betts, is $1,239,970.81, and the net value $864,082.85, it was shown by a transfer tax appraisal filed with Surrogate George P. Pelletreau of Nassau County here today. The bulk of the estate was bequeathed to relatives. Betts, who lived in Southampton, died June 30, 1926.

RIGHT WINGERS DESPERATE EFFORT TO GET PEACE

Pious Protestations Are Belied by Action

While the convention of Cloth Cap, Hat & Millinery Workers assembled at Beethoven Hall Tuesday falsely protested that they wanted to see peace in the needle trades of this city, they voted down the resolution calling upon the general executive board to bring both factions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union together and arrange a referendum of the membership. They also voted down a resolution condemning the American Federation of Labor for the disruptive policy it has been pursuing in the furriers' union.

Right wing delegates resorted to a bitter attack upon the "left wing," but gave no reasons why they, who professed to have the interests of the workers at heart, should refuse to take steps to bring about a settlement of the controversy in the ladies' garment unions.

"You all say that you are in favor of peace," said Delegate I. Feingold. "I say it is hypocrisy to say you are for peace and to oppose the resolution instructing our representatives to call both factions together. We need not say which is right and which is wrong. We can simply permit the membership to express its opinion."

Defeat Impossible.

Some right wing delegates remarked that the left wing is afraid it is about licked, to which Feingold replied:

"Not only are we not licked, but we never will be licked. The left wing has taken such deep roots in the masses of the workers that nothing will ever be able to uproot it."

A heated discussion on the problem lasted for most of the afternoon session, which closed with Feingold's statement. Feingold is from St. Louis.

"I went to say to the delegates who are laughing at our appeal for unity in the labor movement. The one who laughs last will laugh the best'." This was received with tremendous applause from both delegates and visitors.

A resolution calling for amalgamation of the needle trades, and asking that the cepmakers' International be instructed to call all Cloth Hat Millinery Locals together to bring about amalgamation, was defeated by the convention. In its place a substitute resolution was passed, urging the formation of an "alliance" of the Internationals, and full cooperation with all other groups.

Attack Local 42.

Yesterday morning's session opened with the presentation of the officers' report, in which the chief article of controversy was a section condemning Local 42 for disregarding the constitution of the union, and for failure to cooperate with other locals, especially in the formation of a Joint Board.

Local 42 defended its actions, and retaliated by introducing a resolution condemning the officers for putting into their report the part referring to Local 42. The convention accepted the officers' report as it was presented; then the committee on this report endeavored to smooth matters over by softening the condemnation statements.

According to M. Golden, a right wing delegate, "Local 42 is the most abused local in the union, except Local 7 of Boston"—which last night was condemned by Golden and his group for running a successful strike.

For Sacco and Vanzetti.

Tuesday session of the convention, after refusing to censure the A. F. of L. for expulsion of the Furriers' Joint Board, end to demand reinstatement, went on record "for immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti and for all political prisoners."

The convention refused to pass a resolution asking for the formation of a labor party to include "all political, labor and economic organizations"; but adopted an emendment to the labor party resolution pledging support of a party which the General Executive Board of the union "shall see fit to support."

A report on union organization work from H. I. Goldberg, member of the General Executive Board, closed last night's session.

Lindbergh At St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Capt. Chas. A. Lindbergh, former air pilot, flying in his plane the "Spirit of St. Louis," with which he hopes to hop across the Atlantic, arrived at 3:20 p. m. today at the Lambert Flying Field, on his non-stop flight from San Diego.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Girls Join Strike of 700 White Drivers in Harlem Laundry Walkout

Twenty-two white laundry drivers and about 80 Negro laundry girls are continuing their strike against the North American Laundry in Harlem. The drivers, who have been averaging 60 hours a week with $40-$45 compensation, struck first. The Negro girls loyally walked out with them.

Nine strikers have already been arrested for picketing. Organizer Max Brody of Local 810 has been released under $500 bail.

Kiev Glass Plant To Cost $3,000,000; Delegation Leaves

F. A. Rataichak, president of the Porcelain and Glass Trust of the Ukraine, has left the United States after a stay of over a month, in the course of which arrangements were made with American firms regarding the construction of a $3,000,000 glass plant at Kiev, in the Ukraine. The arrangement was announced yesterday by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York. J. B. Seldes, another members of the Glass Trust delegation, sailed with Rataichak, while F. S. Kariagin was left behind to complete the arrangements.

"An American firm has been asked to prepare plans for the equipment of the Kiev plant," said Rataichak. "Your production methods which we had a chance to study in 30 plans through the courtesy of leading firms in the glass and ceramic industries, command the highest admiration."

The equipment of the Kiev plant will cost over $2,600,000, of which equipment valued at $1,200,000 will be purchased from American firms with deliveries beginning next July. The Kiev plant will have an output of 22,000 metric tons of assorted glass per year.

Production of glass in the Soviet Union fell to less than 4 per cent of pre-war in 1920. At present the output is higher than pre-war. The industry increased its output 40 per cent last year, and a further increase of 30 per cent is expected during 1927.

Would Cut Tax On Glass.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The revolutionary process of plate glass making, invented by engineers and scientists of the Ford Motor Company in 1920 to provide cheap windshields for Ford cars and since then used by all the other automobile companies of the United States by the Pittsburgh and other glass manufacturers, is the basis of an attack on the present tariff duties on glass.

In hearings under way today before the United States Tariff Commission, American consumers of plate glass, both domestic and imported, are demanding reduction of the duties on the ground that the Ford process has lowered the cost of glass manufacture 50 per cent.

U. S. Oil Trust Beats British in Soviet Union Deal

BERLIN, May 11.—The Standard Oil Company today won an important skirmish in the world wide fight for oil. Standard scored heavily against its great rival, the Royal Dutch Shell, and demonstrated a lesson in practical business to the European governments now theorising about the best way to deal with the Soviet Union at the Geneva conference.

The Standard's victory consisted in signing a contract by which Standard gets the Soviet government oil trust, the "Aeneft," $3,000,000 credit for the construction of a pipe line from Baku to Batum.

The contract provides further credits in the course of a year. Though the announcement does not state what Standard is to receive, European experts are confident that the contract signifies the first step in the achievement of the American company's ambition to beat the Shell people in the Russian oil market.

Both the Shell and Standard have sought for years to secure a monopoly of oil in Russia, but the Soviets have refused. Ivy Lee, Standard's agent, is now in Moscow and is believed to be responsible for the contract.

40 Bakers' Pickets Jailed Since Strike Against Two Plants

The strike of the 300 bakers of the Pechter Bakeries and the Massing Brothers bake shops is continuing, with spirited picketing every day.

More than 40 picketa have been arrested to date. When brot before the magistrate court they have been discharged.

THE WORKER AND WEIGHT OF GUILT AND TERROR

(Continued from Page One)

The whereabouts of the $30,000 stolen in Dedham cannot be traced from right close his last appearance in Dedham court.

Not in the past few weeks he has been frantically rushing letters and telegrams to Governor Fuller, praying "for God's sake" not to intervene in the case hoping that he be protected from exposure as the worst fraud in the history of the Bay State bench.

Near Physical Collapse.

Reporters who attended the last Dedham session declared the judge seemed near the point of physical collapse. In a tremulous voice he read his prepared statement, his face buried in the papers. His hands shook as if with palsy. He never looked at Sacco and Vanzetti while he condemned them to burn in the electric chair on July 10 nor did he dare look up when Vanzetti upbraided him for his cruelty and utter lack of humanity.

As soon as he was done with the bloody business, Thayer rushed to the phone. His voice quivering with fright, he attempted to reassure his wife. "It's all over now," he ejaculated. "Everything's all right."

Whereabouts Unknown.

Immediately thereafter Thayer disappeared. His whereabouts is unknown to his Worcester friends.

For an entire year the man who wrote his name in large and ugly letters over a sinister page of American labor history has been in practical retirement. With the exception of one small hearing, he has not been involved in any court proceeding. Last summer when asked to rule on the Madeiros motion, he practically begged counsel to let it go until fall.

But the wretched little old man is living a double life in which fear looms large during night and day. For at last he realizes, if he did not from the start, that he is sending two innocent men to the electric chair in the biggest case ever handled by a Massachusetts judge.

Malignant Psychosis.

Stubborn, utterly biased against the end, caught inextricably in the grip of his class hates, Thayer has developed a malignant psychosis. That psychosis, the result of a mental transaction, is wrecking the old man's mind, just as body has been wrecked of the past few years.

The consciousness of his own guilt coupled with a knowing fear that the reds will get him" is proving the judge's undoing. For bombs, stiletto and their reputed vengeances.

Under Constant Guard.

Around every corner lurks a "red" intent on his life. Although guarded every minute of the night and day by state police, Thayer cannot escape that delusion—indeed, the presence of the police as an ever-constant reminder, inflames his tottering reason.

See Inferiority Complex.

Psychologists here who have found in Judge Thayer one of the best examples in abnormal psychology in their experience, also traced a decided "inferiority complex" in the old man's actions.

Having taken an utterly wrong stand on the case from the start, this simple man has not had the courage to admit his mistake. And the older the case gets, and the bigger, the more impossible it is for Thayer to admit his tremendous error.

Truth to tell, a country town lawyer whom even Worcester, his home town, did not know well when he was elevated to the bench. Thayer has never been big enough to fill the superior court job he holds. All the while he has had to put on a bluff, a pose, that he is really the sort of man qualified to hold down a second line judicial job in Massachusetts.

Mental Collision.

But his own inferiority has constantly denied his qualifications for the job. His pose has set up a mental contradiction which the Sacco-Vanzetti case has pried wide open. And when two opposing forces of great power contend in a men's mind, psychologists will tell you, a collision is bound to result.

The collision has resulted in Webster Thayer's troubled little mind. It has just about wrecked him. A few more months. and Thayer will not dare face the world from a bench.

Chicago Youth to Use Their Shanks On Next Sunday

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11. — The Young Workers League is hurling like a sworm of Parisian barflies over the scheduled hike of section four from the Windy City to Desplaines next Sunday.

Under the leadership of Lillian Gennes, secretary of the section, the young stalwarts will start bright and early for their points of concentration. Those leaving from the west side will be at 1239 So. Sawyer Avenue and the Northwest siders will leave from 2441 West Division Street at 9 a. m. sharp.

Joseph Gigantl, of the progressive barbers has volunteered to place poles at the end of the nine lines to guide the travelers on their way. Way-farers are warned not to make for the nearest barber shop. After the poles are passed there will be no more temptation of that kind until the green grass invites the footweary pedestrians to get closer to nature and recuperate for the next number on the program.

Sacramento School Strike

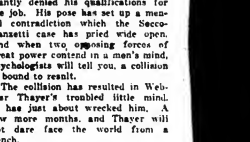
SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 11.—Police reserves were called out today to control more than 1,000 students of Sacramento High School who went on strike as a protest against the dismissal of Principal John F. Dale.

Dale urged the students to return to their classes, but more then half of the throng refused, parading about the city with banners bearing the slogans: "No Dale—No School." The school has approximately 2,500 students.

Sell Bonds, Then Ask Law

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Erie Railroad today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $50,000,000 of refunding and improvement mortgage five per cent gold bonds. The issue already has been sold by J. P. Morgan and Company.

Proud Papa!

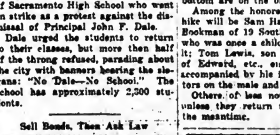


Thurber Lewis as he will look when he sees Tom pitches the spheroid at the Young Workers picnic next Sunday.

Faere With the Cheers.

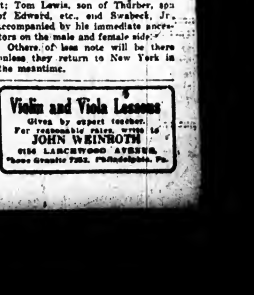
According to the publicity director of the hike, section 4 has challenged section 6 to a baseball game and the glove has been picked up. The girls will participate in the cheering. Eating, dancing, pie-gazing, charlestoning and even the much abused blacke

A Dangerous Man When Roused



A radio picture of Max Shachtman as he passed thru New York on his way to the Young Workers League hike. It looks as if he had it in for somebody.

A Handsome Baby!



Sam Hammersmark, honored guest at the Young Workers League hike, as he looked 99 years ago. Sam is still feeling youeg.

bottom are on the bill of fare.

Among the honorary guests at the hike will be Sam Hammersmark, the Bookman of 19 South Lincoln Street, who was once a child and is proud of it; Tom Lewis, son of Thurber, spa of Edward, etc., and Svabeck, Jr., accompanied by his immediate ancestors on the male and female side.

Others of less note will be there unless they return to New York in the meantime.

Violin and Viola Lessons
Given by expert teacher.
For reasonable rates address
JOHN WEINROTH
2156 LARCHWOOD AVENUE,
Phone Granite 7252. Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Australian Letter

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The ban on Russian news sent by any cablegram, wireless or mail, imposed by the military censorship in Australia since the close of the world war, has been relaxed, and for the first time since 1917 Australians are now permitted to read the literature of Russia. The following books have been placed on the censor's list:

"On the Road to Internationa"—Lenin.

"The Communist Internationale"—R. C. of C. I.

"The Communist Party on Trial"—M. Pollitt's defense.

"The Communist Party on Trial"—J. R. Campbell's defense.

"The Communist Party on Trial"—W. Gallagher's defense.

"Lenin as a Marxist"—N. Bucharin.

"Russia's Path to Communism"—Shneerov.

"The Meaning of the General Strike"—R. Palme Dutt.

"International Press Correspondence."

"The Communist Review"—C. P. of Great Britain.

"Communism"—Eden and Cedar Paul.

"Bolshevising the Communist International."

"Bolshevism"—Stalin.

"Communism and Christianism"—Bishop Brown.

"Lenin and the Y. U. Movement"—Lozovsky.

"About the Co-operative Socialism"—Lenin.

"Second World Congress R. I. L. U. Report, 1922."

"Third World Congress R. I. L. U. Report."

"The State and Revolution"—Lenin.

"Russian Workers and Workshops"—W. Z. Foster.

"Should Communists Participate in Reactionary Trade Unions?"—Lenin.

"Imperialism (armed)"—Lenin.

"Shop Talks on Economics"—Mary E. Marcy.

"Women in the Class Struggle."

"Communism in Common Sense."

"The Reds and the General Strike.'

"The Path to Power"—Wm. Paul.

"The Reds and the Labor Party."

"Towards Trade Union Unity"—Zinoviev.

"The General Council and the General Strike"—A. J. Bennett.

"The Theory and Practice of Leninism"—Stalin.

"The Political Meaning of the General Strike"—J. T. Murphy.

"The Manifesto of the Communist Party"—Marx and Engels.

If any of the above publications are sent to Australia they are immediately seized and confiscated.

* * *

SYDNEY, Australia.—The labor government in New South Wales has introduced legislation to compel landowners to break up their large estates and allow the land to be used for closer settlement and agricultural purposes. Where lands above the value of $50,000 are not subdivided, a stiff land tax, ranging from 5 cents to 12 cents per acre is imposed.

* * *

SYDNEY, Australia.—The decision of the navy department to offer school teachers $5 per head for every school-lad they can induce to join the Australian navy looks like a revival of the bad old "blood money" days when press-gangs were paid so much per head for every recruit they could conscript.

The state labor governments are protesting against the navy department's offer on the ground that unscrupulous teachers in need of cash will adopt questionable methods to coax lads to join the navy. It is held, too, that as school teachers are paid to educate children they should not devote their time to scalp-hunting for the navy.

The labor governments also take the view that if the navy department wants recruits it should offer decent rates of pay, decent conditions on the ships, and undertake to teach the lads trades while in the navy so that they will not become industrial "deadenders" when their terms of service expire.

That the navy department has to resort to "blood money" tactics to secure recruits, indicates that the youth of Australia are not too keen in offering themselves as cannon fodder.

* * *

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Labor Council of New South Wales has decided to organize a campaign throughout Australia to boycott the celebrations in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. A resolution carried by the Council declares all celebrations organized to receive the Duke as anti-working class and imperialist, and calls upon all unionists and labor officials to refrain from attending such celebrations; calls upon all members of the working class to boycott the celebrations; instructs the unions to organize a great "Hands Off China" demonstration on the day of the Duke's landing, and calls upon the labor councils in other parts of Australia to act similarly, and bring about an all-Australian boycott of the celebrations arranged for the Duke's visit.

* * *

In many centers throughout Australia unemployed demonstrations will take place when the Duke arrives. The unemployed desire that King George's son shall get a close-up view of their economic condition. Unemployed returned soldiers, in particular, are to demonstrate.

* * *

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Because of the policy of ugrestricted immigration, unemployment in New Zealand has now reached an unprecedented figure. Even the employers are now protesting against the presence of too many jobless and hungry men. The Premier of New Zealand (Mr. Coates) has now announced a partial suspension of immigration until such times as the local unemployed are absorbed in jobs.

* * *

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Matters of national importance will be discussed at the annual conference of the Australian Labor Party which takes place at Melbourne during Easter week (April).

The conference will be asked to carry resolutions demanding the abolition of compulsory military training, no participation in the manufacture of war munitions, no naval and military forces to be used in any trouble outside the coastline of Australia. Unions will be asked to refuse to co-operate in the transport of troops or munitions of war for use outside Australia. Conference will demand the complete revision of the Versailles Treaty, and other peace Treaties based on force; the mutual cancellation of all war debts; the termination of all military alliances; the reorganization of the League of Nations, on the basis of mutual service and co-operation; acceptance of arbitration for all disputes; the universal application of the right of self-determination; and that all nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean be invited to a conference to discuss the advisability of immediate disarmament. Other recommendations are that in the interests of peace, Australia should appoint ambassadors to Washington and Tokio; that no prime minister be allowed to leave Australia during his term of office; and that compulsory profit-sharing, with adequate representation of the workers on the directorates of all industries be introduced.

The Rough Road

Translated from the Russian of A. Serafimovitch by Voya and Yuska Semenoff.

(Continued From Last Issue).

In vain some men argued a waste of the old regime, which was the cause of life. That is inexcusably gross. I, a non-party man, though I took an active part on the front in the struggle with the Whites, do not know whether we will survive, but am very clearly that there is no turning back, that our retreat is cut off. Such an impression I received from the fight as a sober onlooker. Where are our Russians who, bearing foreign arms, rose against the people? Where the almost world-wide blockade, without a leg to stand on, our republic with fire and famine? I now move in the lower walks of life. The common people often grumble at the Soviet government for bids or that, but they will never recognize the former power—never! That is why it is better to be a janitor or chimney-sweep, anything, than to live on false hopes.

* * *

Yes, what happened had to happen.

In the beginning of 1917 the war had lost its popularity with the masses. Disintegration was creeping into the lousy, hungry and half-clothed army. There was not enough ammunition. Recruits drilled with dummy guns. The economic system of Russia was undermined. Our capitals and other large cities found themselves menaced by famine. Such slogans as "Czar and the Faith" were completely worn-out and ready for the ash-heap. The new government could think of no way out and the end of the war was nowhere in sight. Above all circled the rumors of treachery in our higher circles. These rumors penetrated all nooks and corners of our spacious Russia, creating a vague alarm. Discontent with the whole order and himself stirred in the soul of every Russian.

Our squadron was concentrated in the port of N——. Large battleships stood in ice at the dock, under the protection of the fortress. Preparations for the summer campaign were under way.

I was in command of the "Thunderbolt". This ship was worthy of its name and represented enormous power. The men under my command numbered 1,500. Sometimes I looked at the sailors. They worked, docile, destined as a sacrifice. What thoughts were in their brains? I got no answer.

* * *

One incident astonished me and gave me food for thought—an incident which later played an important part for me.

One of my lieutenants was named Brasov. I cannot tell what caused it, but he treated the sailors with an inborn hatred as if they had taken his wife from him. He despised them, referring to them in the lowest terms. A sharp antagonism existed between him and the crew.

One day, just before dinner, I went out on the upper deck and witnessed a wild scene. Lieutenant Brasov was beating a sailor, beating him with a fierce enjoyment, muttering:

"I'll smash your vile face."

The head of the sailor was pitching backward, forward and sideways with each blow. His face was covered with blood, the eyes staring in terror. Then I saw in them a hardly controlled anger. He bared his teeth and, as if feeling no pain, crept repeating with stubborn determination.

"Hit again, you have the power, hit."

In his trembling voice, in his whole body, heaving forward, was a fierce challenge to his officer.

I shouted with unnatural loudness.

"Lieutenant Brasov! What are you doing?"

"I shall have you court-martialled!"

He turned toward me, straightened and saluted.

I glanced at the sailor. He was spitting blood and his clenched hands trembled. In his eyes was a look as if he were disappointed that I had interfered with this encounter.

I was beside myself with anger. Disregarding the presence of many sailors on the dock, I shouted at the lieutenant and then ordered him to be arrested. This closed the incident.

(To be continued)

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Astronomer Will Leave Earth if His Nerve Holds Out—and the Machine Works



A daring young astronomer and airman of Munich, Germany, Max Valier, has made up his mind that he would like to make some exploring trips through space including a visit to the moon. For that purpose he has built the model of a great rocket or plane in which he expects to be shot through space sometime during 1927. He is raising funds for the venture in Europe. The photo shows a drawing of the proposed plane with an inset of the astronomer, Max Valier.

THE CARDS ARE STACKED



The farmers of the Mississippi Valley are caught between Devil Hoover, and the Deep Blue Sea of the flood. Enormous sums will be required to rebuild the farm houses, barns and fences swept away; and to restock the fields and re-plant the corn, cotton and sugar cane. Hoover, and the bankers, have a nice little scheme of "rehabilitation corporations" by which the bankers at least will profit by the releasing to the flood victims of government money supplied them for next to nothing.

A LETTER TO AUGUST CLAESSENS

A Letter to August Claessens

The following is a letter from Comrade W. Brodowsky, English Branch 4, Section 5, Bronx, Workers (Communist) Party, to August Claessens of the socialist party. Claessens wrote to Comrade Brodowsky, inviting him to take the leadership in organizing a branch of the socialist party.

* * *

Dear Comrade Claessens:—In reply to your letter in which you invite me to your apartment for Thursday evening, April 28th, I find it necessary to reply to your letter.

You state in your letter that you got my address thru the enrollment board and that you noticed that I enrolled for the socialist party.

* * *

I did that as a protest against the other two parties, but comrade, I am pleased to tell you that I voted a straight Workers (Communist) Party ticket.

About fifteen years ago I joined the socialist party, but as a class conscious worker, I could not remain in your party, for I have seen since that your party works hand in hand with all the enemies of the workers. Today, your party is working hand in hand with the reactionaries to blackmail the militant workers and the leaders of our party, to sentence them to long terms in jail; and why? Because they strive to show the class conscious workers how to organize to better their conditions. The party you represent does not like to see that because it is composed of traitors to the entire working class. All over the world your party betrays the working class in every way, supporting the reactionary capitalist class against the working class.

* * *

The class conscious workers understand this and they are bringing this message to the rest of the workers. Why even the liberals are protesting against the brutal verdict in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. What are you and your party doing about it? You stand aside. If you had the power, like your friends in Germany, to slaughter and shoot down workers in the streets, you would do the same. Since you cannot do it this way, you do it in other ways.

* * *

You support the enemy class against the working class. Did your party ever protest against the Fascisti in Italy? Did your party ever protest against the bloody actions of the Lithuanian hangmen or the Hungarian barbarians when they murdered workers? Did your party ever protest to our own government when they sentenced and jailed militant workers and even attempted to kill workers as in the Sacco-Vanzetti case? Did your party ever protest against the brutalities committed in West Virginia? In Passaic? Did your party ever protest against our government's intervention in China, in Nicaragua, in Mexico. Your party did not! And it calls itself Socialist! What a farce. In fact, your party in conjunction with bureaucratic union labor leaders are in agreement with the tactics of the United States government in their support of the capitalist class.

You state in your letter I should come to your apartment to try to work out ways and means to organize a socialist party branch in the section in which you live. Comrade, it is useless. The workers of today will do better to join a real workers' party which is fighting day in and day out for the working class, a party whose leaders are giving their lives for the working class. You all must admit that. A party which is affiliated with the Third International. The workers are not only trying to join the Workers Party but they are joining it. When the call will come for a real struggle they will be ready to fight and die for their class.



With the Young Worker



BUT MILLIONS ON THE Y. M. C. A.

By A. GUSS.

The Y. M. C. A. has launched a campaign to give the American youth a "chance" to enjoy the privileges which are extended to them by this great organization. This they are trying to do at the expense of thousands of workers whose children they are aiming at. It is to the fathers who are employed in the various industries to whom they are directing their appeal.

"Give the Boys a Chance" is their slogan—and under this slogan of fatherly consideration for the poor American boys who are not under proper care and guidance, they are seeking to organize the young workers and students as well as many adult workers against the organizations of their own class. They are implanting deep in the minds of these boys the ideal of equal opportunity and devotion to their exploiters.

"Give the Boys a Chance," and by that they mean give US a chance to get more of your sons (at your own expense) so that we can teach them how to scab and how to protect the intersts of the rich bosses, many of whom are the chief directors of the Y. M. C. A.

They intend with this campaign to get the workers to pay for the improvement of the Y. M. C. A's. By means of this campaign they hope to train these to more effectively train good American patriots who will defend Wall Street in times of political and industrial crises.

There is the danger of a world war approaching, a war in which America will play an important role. American patriotism is not so high at present, too many still remember the horrible disasters of the last World War.

It is now up to the Y. M. C. A.'s to help create this needed sentiment of 100% American patriotism. The slogan they have issued is not only to raise the money with, but also to show that they are interested in the future of the American youth, which means to secure them for the defense of the capitalist system.

"Give the Boys a Chance," is their slogan—and the slogan of the workers and young workers should be, "Not one cent to support anti-labor organizations, not one cent of the workers to support the Y. M. C. A. which is against all the interests of the working class. The American working class must show the Y. M. C. A. that they are becoming class-conscious and will not support an organization which fights the very idea of class division and class struggle.

Opposed to the Y. M. C. A.'s is the Young Workers League, the organization of the fighting youth of America, which opposes all panhandling, grafting, anti-labor organizations such as the Y. M. C. A. If you are a young worker, join the Young Workers League which fights for your interests.

Statement on the Arrest of M. Kushner And Moskowitz

Fellow Workers and Students!

With the arrest of two members of the Young Workers League for distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets, American capital shows its fear of exposure of the imperialistic role it is playing in China.

American marines and sailors are actually participating with English and other imperialistic troops to throttle the onward march of the victorious Chinese Revolution. The Americans are told that the part played by the marines and sailors is to protect our countrymen and women in foreign waters. Actually we are protecting the concessions wrested from the Chinese by military force.

The Chinese Revolution, despite betrayals, is consolidating its forces for a victorious advance against all imperialism and with the Soviet Union as its only friend, they become the hope of the exploited of the earth and a menace to the capitalists of the world.

The first blow is always directed against the vanguard of the labor movements; this time the youth of the Communist movement. The arrest of Kushnir and the sentencing of H. Moskowitz to six months clearly shows the ought wage against anyone who fights against the policy of the Coolidge administration.

It is for the profitable investments of the Wall Street and British bankers that millions of American young workers and students will be sent to war on the people's of China and of the Soviet Union. A war on China and Russia means to convert the whole world into a new slaughterhouse. Millions of American, English, Chinese and Russian young workers and students will be butchered and gassed on the battlefields of Asia, to make the English POUND and the American DOLLAR safe in China.

Fellow Workers! This is not an idle threat. Already the American government is preparing itself for war. The young workers of America under the camouflage of recreation, are being trained as future soldiers in the Citizens Military Training Camps, the students are compelled to train themselves in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Undoubtedly the youth of America is being militarized.

The capitalist persecution will not stop the Young Workers (Communist) League from mobilizing the working class youth against the future war. Every young worker must rally to the banner of the Young Workers (Communist) League, which is the only organization which fights for the betterment of their economic conditions and against imperialist war and capitalist persecution. Young workers! Rally to the defense of your interests. Rally to the defense of the working youth against the dangers and miseries of new imperialist wars. Fight for the freedom of imprisoned young workers.

Against the C. M. T. C.!
Hands off China!
Peace with the Soviet Union!
Long Live the Y. W. (C.) L!

Young Workers (Communist) League
District No. 2
District Executive Committee.

Salesman Acquitted of Murder

ERIE, Pa., May 11.—Karl Bechtel, Buffalo salesman, was acquitted by a jury in Erie County Court today of murder charges in connection with the death of Virginia, Gibney, Philadelphia chorus girl, who died in a hotel here on March 18.

A coroner's jury had found the girl died from natural causes, but the district attorney ordered Bechtel held for trial when the latter admitted he choked Miss Gibney during a quarrel a few hours before her death.

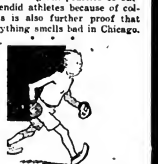
SPORT



Ty Cobb is not only hitting the ball but also socking the umpire. In spring training he got in form by tussling ump Wilson and is now in dutch for jumping another. This is a good sign the Georgia Peach is the Ty Cobb of old. It doesn't help business to allow a little healthy rowdyism in the game so the League heads are sore about it. But if you have ever played ball you understand how sour some umpires can get.

* * *

Here's one of the best bits of news that has yet come from the brain factories. Chicago University has elected Richard Dudlin, a Negro student, as captain of its university tennis team. This is the first instance of a Negro elected to the captaincy of any of the Big Ten teams. This instance of breaking down the barriers of race prejudice in our schools is a fine bit of news. Let's have more of it instead of the flagrant practice of barring splendid athletes because of color. This is also further proof that not everything smells bad in Chicago.



Dempsey is looking for trouble. He's training to beat two of a kind and is getting all set for a couple set-ups before he fights Tunney. Here's hoping he knocks the exmarine for a row of Imperialist cruisers so they'll stop all that patriotic hooey about Tunney.

Here's Your Cue



Chalk This Up!

The Young Worker is the very best paper for the youth that has ever been issued in this country. If you are a young worker you need it. If you have relatives in the Youth movement, it will make you happier to see the splendid fight for labor the youth is making. And mind you, subscription is only $1 a year. Send that dollar to The Young Worker Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York.

Branch of I.L.D. Meets Today

A special meeting of the Down Town Branch of the International Labor Defense, will be held today, at 8 p. m. at the Ukrainian Labor Hall, 27 East 3rd street, City. All members are urged to attend.

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION

THE DAILY WORKER POINTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE CO-ORDUS, WHEN FOR A LABOR PARTY!

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SECRETARY of State Kellogg denied the report that he would be a delegate to the Arms Limitation conference which is scheduled to meet in Geneva on June 20. The state department is said to be looking for some other person of national prestige to head the delegation. In view of Kellogg's record for indulging in the luxury of prevarication even the seasoned capitalist liars there will gather in Geneva feel that they would be suffering from too heavy a handicap in having to cope with Kellogg.

• • •

IF what the state department is looking for is a more finished clown than Kellogg why not select Will Rogers, the roving buffoon who was director of the National Security League in recognition of his services to the cause of national defense, according to General Robert Lee Bullard of that organization. Rogers has said unkind things about Washington's imperialistic ventures in Nicaragua and China, but he is a fascist at heart and a pet of the big army, navy and airplane boys. Tho he kids our rulers at times he is permitted that liberty like the court jesters of feudal days. His jibes do the ruling classes no harm and being a jester he amuses the crowd.

• • •

THE capitalist papers critical of the policy of force in China are not concerned in the least over the slaughter of Chinese labor leaders and Communists by the warlords of the north, and the renegade Chiang Kai-Shek. Chamberlain's transparent gesture of a change of policy was attributed to the alleged discrediting of the radical wing of the Kuomintang which was said to be responsible for the looting at Nanking. Chamberlain claims that the guilty ones were punished. He had reference to the murder of trade unionists by Chiang Kai-Shek, Britain's newest tool.

• • •

THE capitalist critics believed that it was best for the interests of American capitalism to adopt a friendly attitude towards the nationalist movement in China and let England pull her own chestnuts out of the fire. But they looked askance at the growing power of the Communists and felt relieved when Chiang Kai-Shek betrayed the cause. In all probability if the right wing of the Kouimintang had not deserted to the enemy and if the workers and peasants of China had succeeded in developing a strength sufficient to enable them to deal with their oppressors.

• • •

SINCE the right wing elements in the Kouimintang Party of China have gone over to the imperialists and are no longer of any service to the nationalist revolutionary movement, they must be driven out of the party. This is the attitude of the Communist International. This does not mean that the Koumintang Party, from now on must be exclusively composed of workers and peasants. The anti-imperialist sections of the middle classes have still a role to play in the unification and emancipation of China and as long as they remain true to the principles upon which the Kouinintang was founded they have a place in the ranks.

• • •

HENRY L. STIMSON, President Coolidge's walking delegate to Nicaragua may have spoken too soon when he announced that he had succeeded in making peace in the Latin American republic. It now appears that the liberals have not accepted his proposition and more marines are on the way to guarantee "order" which means to guarantee that the reactionary tool of Wall Street, Diaz, will be able to maintain his seat.

Try Boy for Murder.

Walter Goldberg, 19, will go on trial Monday in Brooklyn Supreme Court charged with slaying his sixteen-year-old sweetheart, Anna Harris. Justice Townsend Scudder, who sat at the Snyder trial, will preside.

LONDON POLICE RAID "ARCOS" BUILDING

Protest Threat to Nicaragua

U. S. AMBASSADOR REFUSES TO HEAR OF FAIR VOTING

Won't Help Liberals to Get Neutral Watchers

MEXICO CITY, May 12.—American Ambassador Sheffield today refused to grant a formal interview to Dr. Jose Moncada, representative of the Nicaragua liberals, who sought to convey a proposal to Washington that some Latin American republic be invited to cooperate with the United States in supervising the Nicaraguan general election next year. Ambassador Sheffield stated that he is not the proper person to receive such proposals, but suggested that they might be transmitted to Henry L. Stimson, envoy of President Coolidge in Nicaragua.

Stimson is the man who threatened the native Nicaraguan government with war if they did not turn all arms over to the United States, and recognize the Wall Street vice-regent, Diaz, who claims to be president of Nicaragua.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 12.—Following a conference at Tipitapa between Henry L. Stimson, "peace envoy" of President Coolidge, and Gen. Moncada, commander in chief of the liberal army, Gen. Moncada today definitely agreed to disarm his forces.

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More Marines.

WASHINGTON, May 12. — The movement of 800 United States marines supported by nine airplanes to reinforce Admiral Latimer's forces in Nicaragua for the policing of the whole republic, is under way today. The aircraft tender Aroostock sailed from Quantico, Va., with six planes and personnel and is under orders to stop at Charleston, S. C., to take on 100 marines. Four hundred marines sailed from Quantico on board the navy repair ship Medusa.

Mexican Diplomat



A new portrait-snap of Genaro Estrada, Mexico's new minister of foreign relations. He has the reputation of being a tactful diplomat.

COOLIDGE BREAKS CONSTITUTION IN NICARAGUAN WAR

Wisconsin Senator Raps "Ruthless Imperialism"

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Coolidge [illegible] carrying on a policy of "ruthless imperialism" in Nicaragua and [illegible] ready to violate the American constitution to do so, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., republican progressive, Wisconsin, declared in a formal statement tonight.

[illegible] in New York on April 25 [illegible] president sent [illegible] not making [illegible] us more than a policeman on [illegible] is making [illegible] on passers [illegible] This declaration did not square with the [illegible] existing facts, considering that [illegible] had a fleet in Nicaraguan waters; enough marines to form a body-guard of six to each American citizen in the country; created neutral zones helpful to the conservatives in which fighting is prevented by our troops, guarded the railway permitting only conservatives to use

(Continued on Page Five)

MacDonald, American Trip Ruined, Quietly Slinks From Hospital

PHILADELPHIA, May 12. — Ramsay MacDonald, former premier of England, was discharged from the Jefferson Hospital here this afternoon and quietly caught the one o'clock train for New York. MacDonald had almost fully recovered from a recent throat ailment and planned to visit rich friends in New York before sailing for home on the Berengeria, hospital attendants said.

MacDonald was brought to America by the Jewish Daily Forward for right wing propaganda in the New York unions, but entered the hospital and remained quietly there shortly after news reached America that his own party, the Independent Labor Party of England had practically repudiated him.

BRITAIN, JAPAN IN ARMS CLIQUE AGAINST U. S. A.

LONDON, May 12.—Great Britain and Japan have agreed upon a progress of naval disarmament to be placed before the proposed tri-partite naval disarmament conference to be called the suggestion of President Coolidge, it was reported here today.

The reported program is not likely to meet the views of American naval experts, it is predicted.

British Started It.

The program, which is said to have originated with British experts, is outlined as follows:

1.—Reduction of the size of future capital ships from 35,000 tons to 29,000 tons.

2.—Limitation of future cruisers to 6,000 tons, instead of 10,000 tons.

3.—Limitation of cruisers' armaments to six-inch guns instead of eight-inch guns.

4.—Limitation of submarines and destroyers to 1,000 tons.

5.—Limitation of the personnel of the British and American navies to 100,000 men and of the Japanese navy to 70,000 men.

The British government refuses to confirm reports that it will propose such a program.

U. S. Will Fight It.

American naval officers predicted that the American delegation to the tri-partite conference would vigorously oppose it, pointing out that to reduce the size of capital ships would not materially injure Great Britain but would work a severe hardship on America. For instance, they said that Great Britain, with naval bases all over the world, could use smaller ships in defense work.

CORDON AROUND TRADE DELEGATION OFFICES; DRIVE ALL CLERKS OUT

Make Mystery of Whole Affair; Refuse to Tell Purpose of Invasion of Treaty Rights

Soviet Union Trade Delegation Headquarters Located in House Perhaps Not Entered

LONDON, May 12.—A surprising, unexplained police raid was made today on the premises of the bank, Arcos, Ltd., at Margate, where are located the offices of the trade delegation to London from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

A large force of police surrounded the building, permitting few to enter or leave. Several plain clothes officers entetred the building and carried on investigations for two hours. No explanation of their actions was forthcoming.

At six o'clock tonight the premises were still carefully guarded. It is generally believed that the trade delegation's offices were the object of the investigation tho it has been stated that they were not entered. Clerks and other employes were escourted from the building by the police.

Like Peking Raid.

There is no fundamental difference between the raid on the Soviet trade delegation's headquarters in England and the raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking. The difference is one of degree. Chang Tso-Lin's cutthroats were able to get away with the murder of some of their prisoners. The British are not refraining from murder because of humaneness but because of fear—fear of the British working class and of the Red Army of the Soviet Union. The same hand that ordered the raid on the Peking embassy also ordered the raid on the headquarters of the trade delegation.

This latest violation of its agreement with the Soviet Union by the British government is closely related to the gigantic struggle that is now looming in Great Britain between the organized workers on one hand and the employers government on the other over the trade union dispute bill.

No doubt the clever British forgers,

(Continued on Page Two)

Rain Whips Up Bigger Flood for Louisiana's Farmers; Levee Yields

BATON ROUGE, La., May 12.—A one-inch rainfall here and stormy weather throuut the lower Mississippi Valley today added to the fears of further impending disasters from the floods.

Wire service out of here is crippled.

Winds from the southeast are tending to pile up the river. It is feared that the rain may greatly weaken the already strained levees between [illegible] and New Orleans.

Thousands of additional acres were [illegible] by the Mississippi Valley flood today when the Bayou Des Glaises levee went out a quarter of a mile northeast of Cottonport, La.

ILLINOIS MINERS' CONVENTION ON RECORD FOR REINSTATING HOWAT

Breaks Thru Terroristic Policy of Lewis-Fishwick Machine; Welcomes Kansas Leader

PEORIA, Ill., May 12.—Illinois miners were on record today in favor of the reinstatement of Alexander Howat, former president of the Kansas miners, into good standing in the national organization, after listening to an address by him.

Howat advocated the nationalization of the mines, a six-hour day, and a labor party. He urged unionization of the non-union fields.

Fishwick Terror Policy.

Before Howat arrived, the delegates had been writhing under a system of terrorism set up by the district officials in the convention.

By the threat of "Red Raids" under the authority given them by the Indianapolis convention to expel all Communists, the delegates had been cowed into voting down a motion attacking separate agreements with which the Lewis machine had split the forces of the miners on the verge of the strike.

Resolution Against Split.

The motion against separate agreements was also designed to protest against International President Lewis' announced policy of signing up separate agreements, by districts, to end the lock-ont whenever the employers desire. This would split the union into fragments, perhaps permanently, and the progressives in the Illinois Miners Convention appeaied to the membership against it.

The district officials attacked the motion as "Communist propaganda written in the office of The DAILY WORKER," and because of the anti-Communist law established by Lewis, terrorized some of the delegates out of supporting it.

Howat A Militant.

Howat, the fighting miner from Kansas, who defied the Kansas Industrial Court, or "no strike" law, and went to jail for it, was very welcome to the convention, after several days of Fishwick-Lewis chicanery and class collaboration. The delegates greeted him with wild applause, and heard him with pleasure.

Howat, at the time of his imprisonment, was president of Kansas district of the U. M. W. A. International President Lewis arbitrarily and unconstitutionally removed him from office, and later had him expelled from the union.

Howat is back in the union, and campaigned for the Brophy, "Save the Union" ticket in the last international election, but has not been allowed by Lewis to run for office.

Rockaway Boardwalk.

A three-mile boardwalk will be built in the Rockaways this year.

"Big Four" Grip Economic Life of Nation

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its expose of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four," who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the weekly payment life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, manipulation of policyholders' money and subornation, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles. It affects upwards of 10,000,000 American policyholders.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

"Because of the intricate and intimate relationship between insurance and every other enterprise of the modern world, the socialists have for a long time desired to make a state monopoly out of it. They realize that if they can accomplish this they have taken the longest forward step toward the socialization of all business, and their reasoning is altogether logical:."

Thus spenks H. S. Ives, vice president of the Chicago Casuulty Insurance clearing house. Nor is Ives a disgruntled critic of insurance. He is one of its pampered beneficiaries. He is an official weil up on the beap.

He says further, ". . . the assets of the American insurance companies is the largest reservoir of private wealth to which business has access."

Latest Facts.

The latest information on the subject of life insurance companies' assets has just been issued by the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

Forty-one life insurance companies doing business in the state have assets totalling over $11,000,000,000 (eleven billion dollars).

Of these 41 companies the "Big Four" have over $4,000,000,000 (four billion dollars). That is to say, one-tenth of these New York companies hold more than one-third of the aggregate assets. These four companies are the only companies in the state which sell the petty larceny form of protection known as "industrial" insurance.

Have Milliems.

These four companies have over 70,000,000 weekly payment insurance policies on over 40,000,000 lives in this country and Canada.

Why "Industrial."

So exhorbitant are the premiums charged to this enormous mass of the population, and so weighted with fraud and chicanery are the policy conditions, that more than 75 per cent of all policies issued each year lapse before they have accumulated a "legal" cash value.

The owner of a weekly payment life insurance policy cannot pay on it for ten years before he is allowed to draw

(Continued on Page Two)

FENG DECLARES LOYALTY TO HANKOW BRITISH FEAR NATIONALIST STRENGTH

Right Wingers at Canton Permit Merchants to Arm; Execute More Labor Leaders

HANKOW, May 9 (delayed).—Flatly denying rumors circulated in the imperialist and right wing press that they had not joined the Hankow Nationalist government in its struggle for a free China, Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yu Yu-jen have sent a telegram to the Central Executive Committee assuring the Nationalist government of their support.

The telegram states: "It is with astonishment that we learn that some members of our Party, with a feudalistic and capitalistic bent, are inclined to indulge in reactionary actions, deceived by enemy rumors and attracted by offers of personal gain.

"We, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yu Yu-jen, consider it our supreme duty to support the Party authority and pledge our definite and wholehearted loyalty to the central organization. We are of the opinion that reactionary elements should be dealt with in the severest manner possible and that Party discipline should be strictly enforced."

• • •

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, May 12.—Following the bayoneting of a Chinese laborer by a British sailor on the second wharf of the British concession today, the Hupeh General Union is guarding the wharf with pickets to prevent an incident. The propaganda corps throughout the city is explaining the affair to the crowds, urging against any disturbance.

The laborer, stabbed in the nose when attempting to carry a sack over the wharf without a permit, will recover within a week, says the authorities of the Catholic Mission Hospital to which the victim has been taken. The city remained quiet throughout the day.

Peasants Library

The first and only peasants' library has been opened in Wuchang by the Peasants' Union.

• • •

CANTON, May 12.—British business men here have greeted the decision of the British Government not to take immediate action against the

(Continued on Page Three)

FOES OF SACCO HEAP NEW LIES ON FULLER DESK

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 12.—Sacco and Vanzetti stand in peril of electrocution July 10 for a crime they never committed.

This warning is being emphasized today by friends of the two Italian workers who are alarmed by a growing impression that they have practically been saved from the electric chair.

While millions of workers and groups of university men, intellectuals, jurists and liberals have been appealing in one voice to Governor Fuller to save Sacco and Vanzetti, while published reports have indicated that he is susceptible to ordering a review of the frame-up, while labor organizations generally are beginning to feel that their efforts have nearly succeeded in freeing the victims of Massachusetts justice, the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti have been tirelessly, but quietly, at work.

Their work is not represented merely by the ridiculous letters of the professional patriots and superheated defenders of law and order, but by diligent and unbearable efforts to amass a new mountain of perjury against the two men in Dedham jail.

Contrasted with the noisy patriots,

(Continued on Page Two)

To Assist Sacco



George Branting, prominent Swedish lawyer, has sailed for the United States to aid Sacco and Vanzetti, radicals convicted of murder in Massachusetts and sentenced to die in July. Swedish labor organizations are sending Branting.

TEST DEFENSE FROM BRITISH

Elaborate War Game On New England Coast

"War" has been declared and next week a decisive battle will be fought off the coast of New England.

Crack divisions of regular United States army troops are today concentrating "somewhere in New England" preparing to resist an invasion from the sea. They will have the assistance of harbor ships, long range fort guns and aircraft.

As dawn Monday, the powerful American fleet of 137 vessels and 30,000 sailors will steam out of New York harbor, where they are now stationed, for the "war area" and soon will strike—with all its resources—at the southeast coast of New England.

It will be the annual joint army-navy war maneuvers, to take place in the vicinity of Newport, R. I., and last from May 16 to May 21.

British Fleet Is Attacked.

The contending forces represent the attacking British fleet and the American defenders of the whole new England coastline.

For the purpose of the maneuvers, the "war" is now actually in progress—has been, in fact, for several months. It has now reached the decisive stage. The American land forces have theoretically denied advance into Yankee territory. But the British fleet has recently gained control of the north Atlantic and is in a strategic position to strike.

British Try Landing.

So, everything is ready for an attack—the big battle is imminent.

Can the British fleet land marines on the New England coast? The fleet is practically within striking distance to make the attempt. Landing of the marines would tend to draw the American forces from what might prove to be the main battle front.

Such a thrust from the sea also offers a tempting objective because of the densely populated and well equipped industrial centers in New England. Then, too, the alternative objectives of reaching New York City by overland operations or by cutting off New England from other American territory make probable an attempted landing on the southeast coast of New England.

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Little Inner Circle.

While the "Big Four" are avowedly "mutual" companies, actually the terrific power as represented in the company assets are left in the hands of a comparatively small group of Wall Street financiers.

Somewhere on the policies issued by these companies we find this pretty legend, "The election of Directors of the Company is to be held in New York on the second Tuesday of April, 1927, and every second year thereafter. The holder of this policy while it remains in force . . . will have a right to vote, either in person or by proxy or by mail."

Hard to Vote.

This sounds very nice, but in fact, not ½ of 1 per cent of the policyholders ever vote. The privilege of voting is so bound up with red tape, and the nomination of directors is so fixed and faked that the franchise is a huge farce.

So much so, that on the boards of directors, year after year, we find such names as Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel and the Chase National Bank; Henry Ollesheimer of the Chase National Bank and the Broadway Safe Deposit Company; Frank P. Noyes, president of the Associated Press which supplies news services to 1,200 newspapers in the United States and Canada; Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank and director of a string of million dollar companies.

Leland Olds, statistician for the Federated Press, in a press bulletin recently said, "The big insurance companies are really great reservoirs of capital, but the administration of this enormous power is left in the hands of private bankers like J. P. Morgan & Co., to be used in furthering their plans to dominate the country. The directorates of the . . . leading companies interlock with practically all the great banks and trust companies, the railroads, public utility corporations and big industrial combines which control the country's economic activity."

It remains which the "Big Four" offer to economic life of the nation lies in the fact, that, due to the murderous overcharges and forfeitures their assets pyramid more than twice as fast as do those of the "ordinary" companies.

Aggregations of Wealth.

In 1905 the combined companies operating in the State of New York had 10 billion dollars worth of insurance in force with total assets of two and a half billion dollars. Twenty years later these companies had 47 billion dollars of insurance in force with a little over 10 billion dollars in assets. Thus we see that the ratio of asset-increase with ordinary companies is proportionate with their increase of insurance in force.

With the "Big Four" it is different. In 1905 they had three billions of insurance in force with total assets of $215,000,000, less than a quarter of a billion. Twenty years later we find these ghoulish outfits with a total of 20 billions of insurance in force with over three and a half billions of assets.

Geometrical Progression.

While the "ordinary" companies increased their assets in ratio to insurance in force, the "Big Four" pyramided their assets more than twice as fast as their increase of insurance in force.

We may well look with fear to the day when these four companies will dominate the economic life of the nation completely.

Today these four companies hold more assets than there is currency in circulation. These assets are in quick form and can be liquidated within 48 hours.

This colossus rests on base built on petty life insurance policies which may be found in every American worker's home.

It Goes On.

Fraudulent, cynical and ironically contrary to even the theories of modern business "ethics" the swindle continues unabated.

Humane Laws of the Soviet Union Pension Workers at Fifty-two

MOSCOW.—At the age of 52 a person's useful life is officially finished in the Soviet Union, says the State insurance and social pension statute, which makes workers eligible for a State pension when they have passed their fifty-second birthday, if they have already completed at least seven years of work.

The pension applies to workers of every kind. Every employer, whether a housewife hiring a servant, or the State employing thousands of office workers and factory hands, must pay a monthly social insurance, premium ranging upward from 18 per cent of the salary each month. The so-called old age pension becoming effective at the age of 52 applies to everybody who earns a wage. The pension is calculated on the salary earned in the last year.

ZARITSKY BACK IN PRESIDENCY OF CAP UNION

Denounced by Feingold As Quitter

Max Zaritsky, former president and vice president of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, and erstwhile insurance agent and employe of the Jewish Daily Forward, was yesterday elected president of the union once more by the delegates to the 16th convention, meeting in Beethoven Hall.

Zaritsky had been serving as permanent chairman of the convention, and in allowing himself to be nominated for the presidency he declared the capmakers' union was "the only place he felt at home." This sentimental return of the prodigal did not rouse much sympathy in those delegates who remembered that Zaritsky had refused to return to the union when it was preparing for a general strike for the 40-hour week, and when his help was much needed.

I. Feingold of St. Louis stated that "in my opinion, due to all of his statements and actions he has shown himself to be physically and morally unfit to lead the organization."

Zaritsky A Quitter.

M. Golden, a delegate from Local 42, declared that Zoritsky was "a quitter at the time when the union needed him most."

In spite of this opposition, Zaritsky received 51 votes; Feingold had 19 votes and 9 delegates refrained from voting.

The secretary-treasurer, M. Zuckerman, tendered his resignation, but the convention insisted that he accept re-election until the General Executive Board appointed someone to take his place. Objections were raised by some delegates, and J. Miller of Boston was nominated; but the original motion passed.

Members re-elected to the General Executive Board were S. Hershkowitz, A. Mendolowitz, A. Rose, J. Roberts, A. Weingarten, I. H. Goldberg. From out-of-town were S. Lisitzky from Chicago, M. Lemoff from Philadelphia; H. Gordon from Twin Cities; H. Saltzberg from Canada. Two extra delegates, Lucy Updepheim and Max Goldman, Fraternal delegate to the Hatters' Convention, J. Roberts.

The entire session yesterday was devoted to the selection of officers. The convention closed last night with a supper given to the delegates at union headquarters in Beethoven Hall.

Needle Trade Defense

Go to the Bazaar.

The first night of the Bazaar has proved itself a tremendous demonstration in favor of the prisoners and against the enemies of the union.

Artists are donating their services, workers have made, donated, begged and brought piles of wonderful merchandise and the result is astounding.

Another great concert tonight. A Grand Ball tomorrow and a Final Concert Sunday Night, and an affair that will be talked of for years to come will be over.

* * *

A New Way to Collect.

At a house party given in honor of a Local 22 girl who left for the Coast, at which only about 15 people were present, a collection of $14.40 was raised for defense. This success was the result of an original idea that occurred to Sister Rose Kuhn, who playing the part of waitress, served the guests and demanded tips for the defense.

* * *

From Los Angeles.

Joint Defense Committee, Friends:

I send you herewith a check for $40.00. I hope that all those to whom you have written will do the same. Every thinking person should help as much as he can to drive the black pest from the worker's movement.

With greetings and hopes for a complete victory, I am,

Max Siegel.

* * *

A Letter From Mercedes.

Joint Defense Committee, Friends:

After a challenge from the Mercedes Furniture Company that it will double the amount that their employees will give, enclosed please find the result, three dollars.

Mercedes Furniture Company.

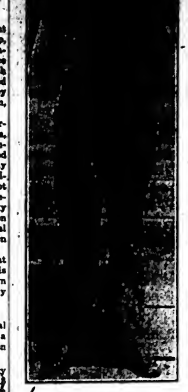
Want Adultery Only For Divorce Cause

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—An effort will be made to restrict causes for divorce recognized by the Presbyterian Church at its general assembly to be held in San Francisco May 26 to June 1, it was announced here today.

An amendment has been prepared to the church law that would recognize adultery as the only justifiable reason for legal separation.

Under the present church regulations, adultery and wilful and long desertion are recognized as reasons for divorces.

Tried for Murder



Floyd E. Streitenberger, former city detective of Canton, O., is the latest person to face trial for the murder of Don R. Mellett, crusading publisher, for which Patrick E. McDermott and Ben Radner already are serving life sentences.

Trial for Murder of Ohio Detective Nears End; Editor Killed

CANTON, Ohio, May 12.—The state is expected to end its testimony today in the case of Floyd Streitenberger, Canton city detective, on trial for his life in connection with the slaying of Don Mellett, Canton publisher, here last July.

Streitenberger's attorneys declared today they would attempt to "tear down" the story of Louis Mazer, Canton, jointly indicted for the Mellett murder, who testified for the state yesterday.

Mazer implied that Streitenberger was the instigator of the plot to "beat up Mellett," which resulted in the assassination of the newspaperman.

Foes of Saccco, Vanzetti Heap Lies On Fuller

(Continued from Page One)

the efforts of these assiduous forces have been accompanied with utmost secrecy. Without fanfares or public attention, they have been ferreting out new sources of prejudice, fear and hate against the radicals. Their evidence, such as it is, is accumulating in a great sheaf of affidavits and statements upon which no publicity has been sought.

Today a portion of their "evidence" lies upon the desk of Governor Fuller. He is reading it, probably being slowly poisoned by the insidious hints and rumors, dignified by supporting affidavits purchased at so much an oath.

Attorney William G. Thompson was closeted with the governor yesterday for nearly an hour. He is understood to have requested the privilege of looking at this new evidence. Neither he nor the governor would discuss the outcome of the session.

The particular danger of this new mass of accusations, falsehoods and insinuations against Sacco and Vanzetti lies in the extra-judicial nature of the entire investigation being pursued by Governor Fuller. There will be no challenging of these affidavits, no cross-examination of the men and women who swore to them, no opportunity to show their falsity.

Unlike the great pile of new evidence collected by the defense, which has been given to the world as soon as it was prepared, the material being gathered by the foes of the two Italian anarchists is being guarded from publicity with utmost care.

The defense is utterly in the dark as to the nature of the new attack upon the principals of the world-famous case.

Workers the world over must continue their insistent demands for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. The emergency of the present situation calls for the most aggressive, militant activity on the part of labor.

Sacco-Vanzetti conferences in every state and city to mobolize labor and progressive strength are urgently needed.

Want "March of The Workers"

A copy of the March of the Workers, published by the Young Workers League, now out of print, is needed. Any one having a copy please send to The DAILY WORKER.

ANIAM PREISKEL, PASSAIC CLUBBER IS BOOMERANGED

Knocked Out of Office By Own Tactics

By ART SHIELDS
Federated Press

PASSAIC, N. J., May 12.—Rap, rap, the policemen's clubs were tapping on the skulls of textile strikers during the long historic struggle of Passaic in 1926. And with every rap the police were knocking out the chances of their boss, Abram Preiskel, for re-election as Commissioner of Public Safety.

At the city election May 10, Preiskel was the only commissioner to lose his job. He fell below the lowest of the five winners by 222 votes, getting 6,726, to his rivals 6,948.

It was the defeat of an old tyrant of the town. Preiskel broke a spontaneous strike of the textile workers in 1919 with arrest and clubbings. And in the two years that followed, when the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union was in the field his copper cops locked up hall doors. One night in 1920 Lewis Gannett, Norman Thomas and Harry Ward read the Constitution to each other by candle light at a test free speech meeting staged by the American Civil Liberties Union. Preiskel had driven away the audience and switched off the lights.

Cordon Around "Arcos" Offices in London

(Continued from Page One)

those past masters in every form of deceit, will be able to produce forged documents with which they will seek to convince the British government that the government in bringing forward this iniquitous scab bill is not fighting the workers but fighting the Soviet Union. This is in principle the same kind of a stunt that the tories pulled off during the last general election when they produced a forged document alleged to be a letter of instructions from Gregory Zinoviev, then president of the Communist International instructing the Communist Party of Great Britain to organize a revolt in England. Owing to the blundering of Ramsay MacDonald, labor premier who at first accepted the faked letter as genuine, the tories succeeded in arousing enough red hysteria to enable them to carry the election. An official trade union committee afterwards declared it a palpable forgery.

It is also quite evident that the tories are doing their best to goad the Soviet Union into breaking off relations. They had the Soviet embassy in Peking raided hoping that the Soviet government would take punitive measures against the bandit Chang Tso-Lin. But Moscow refused to be tricked or goaded into Britain's trap.

Demanded Ousting.

Ever since the general strike The Daily Mail, tory organ, and the mouthpiece of Winston Churchill, has persistently called for the ousting of the Soviet trade delegation. No doubt Joynson Hicks, British home secretary and chief of the stool-pigeon agency known as Scotland Yard will be as ingenous in discovering "documents" as was Sir Basil Thompson during the war. Sir Basil by the way was convicted recently of moral perversion having been caught by a policeman in Hyde Park in an act of gross indecency with a prostitute. Sir Basil was one of the most vociferous defenders of British womenhood against the wicked Bolsheviki.

It is significant that the head of the Soviet trade delegation M. Kinchuk, is now attending the International Economic Conference at Geneva, where the Soviet delegates have frequently clashed with the British.

Violation of Agreement.

While trade delegations do not enjoy absolute immunity as is supposed to be accorded embassies of foreign governments the raid is undoubtedly a violation of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. A similar raid made several years ago on the Soviet trade delegation in Berlin on the orders of the social-democratic minister of the interior drew abject apologies from the Reich and has never been repeated. It was afterwards learned that the British ambassador had a hand in the raid.

The wave of opposition that is rising against the tory government in England owing to the war against China and the offensive against the trade unions is driving them to desperate straits. There is reason to believe that the Churchill, Hicks, Locker, Lampson, Hogg, Birkenhead wing of the cabinet is in favor of establishing a fascist dictatorship.

Benito At Mareoni Marriage.

ROME, May 12.—Premier Mussolini will act as best man at the wedding of Senator Morconi, the wireless inventor, and the Countess Bezzicelli. The date of the wedding will not be set until it is determined when the premier will be free to attend.

Marconi was not able to marry until the "Sacred" Tribunal of the Rota, a high Catholic Church court, divorced his other wife, quite recently.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS



Great Exodus of Chicago Youth to Come Off Sunday

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12.—Final arrangements for next Sunday's hike from here to Desplaines are being made by section four of the Young Workers League.

Due to the number of attractions offered—the least of these not being the old and young celebrities who are expected to attend—and to the splendid publicity work, the committee of arrangements expect the most successful affair of its kind pulled off in Chicago.

At 9 a. m. sharp young workers from the west side of the city are urged to meet at 1239 South Sawyer avenue and the Northsiders will report at 2444 West Division street.

Johnny Edwards, one of the founders of the Young Workers League and noted wit has promised to take part in the hike.

Martin Abern, the famous full-back, and former secretary of the Young Workers League, is expected to umpire the baseball game.

Black Bottom Contestant



Wigmore, Sacco Foe, Was Red Baiter in Post - War Frenzy

BOSTON, May 12.—Dean John H. Wigmore, of Northwestern University Law School at Chicago, is a very bitter opponent of Sacco and Vanzetti. And now a reason appears. Following his second attack on Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, for the latter's support of the two Italian radicals, the Federated Press looked up Wigmore's record.

It found that the dean had himself been somewhat involved in the redbaiting campaign of 1920 that preceded the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. And A. Mitchell Palmer, the author of the Palmer "Red Raids" spoke in high terms of Wigmore at a congressional hearing in May, 1920.

The attorney-general was testifying at a congressional hearing into charges that had been made against Louis F. Post, the liberal assistant secretary of the department of labor under William B. Wilson. A few days before the anarchist Salsedo had been murdered and Sacco and Vanzetti arrested. Palmer praised Wigmore's views on free speech.

"Freedom of Speech or Freedom of Thuggery," was the title of one of Wigmore's articles which the attorney general admired. It appeared in the Illinois Law Journal, March, 1920, and was a violent attack on the advocates of freedom of speech as revolutionists.

St. Roman Rumor False.

RIO JANEIRO, May 12.—There is no confirmation here of reports to the effect that Captin St. Roman, French flier who has been missing a week since he left St. Louis, Senegal, on a flight across the Atlantic, has been discovered at Boma Vista in the Cape Verde Islands.

New Parcels Cure.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Official description of Dr. Margaret M. Kunde's new treatment for parcels will be given before the American medical association convention at Washington, D. C., it was announced today.

The treatment was regarded in medical circles today as a great advance in the cure of the deadly type of insanity.

Presser Would Be Free.

Izzy Presser, the convict whose disappearance from a road camp near Great Meadows Prison two years ago resulted in a searching investigation of prison conditions in New York state, and his own trial on a jail-breaking charge yesterday reopened his fight to secure release from Sing Sing Prison.

GUNMEN ASSIST FITZPATRICK TO SPLIT FURRIERS

Federation Head Runs Local Union Meeting

CHICAGO, May 12.—Aided by the police, scores of gunmen and gangsters and under the chairmanship of John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the right wing of Local 45 of the Furriers' union captured themselves (minus the membership) and proceeded to expel the leaders of the progressive forces without trial or hearing under the chairmanship of the same Fitzpatrick.

The last meeting of the local, which was held Friday night, at the Musicians' hall was opened by Ida Weinstein, vice president of the International by the grace of the old corrupt Kaufman machine. She immediately informed the membership present that Fitzpatrick was going to act as chairman of the meeting. Appeals made by the members against this unheard union procedure were ruled out of order and Fitzpatrick proceeded to read a telegram from Shachtman, international president, authorizing him to take over the chairmanship of the local. Fitzpatrick further stating that he had an order from Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., to take the Chicago Furriers' situation in hand.

Nichols on Fair Play.

After giving the floor to Ed. Nichols, Secretary of the Federation who ranted on the floor for several minutes on "fair play" etc., Green of the painters' union, notorious gunman, representing the United (?) Hebrew Trades was given the floor and indulged in the regular red baiting speeches concluding by making the statement, "dat dis meeting his called to any vich is de strongest de communists who ar breaking up the unions of de Hamerican trade unionists."

Mr. Hannock, secretary of the Hebrew trades (Forward agency) was given the floor to defend the "gangsters." He was very angry because the Communist Daily Freiheit had put these "socialists" in their right place.

Fitzpatrick next ordered the minutes of the executive board read, which stated that Goldberg, president of the board, Finkelstein, president of the local, Brothers Shenberg, Greenberg, and Goldstein, were suspended for one year under the charge of being Communists, unable to run a union, using slander, etc.

Israelson Betrays

Motion was immediately made to adopt the minutes, and Israelson who was elected as business agent by the aid of the progressives as against the reactionary Milstein, made a vicious attack against the New York joint board, repeating the already blown up charges of "police graft" and accusing the progressives of wanting to break up the union. Due to the outstanding the fact that it was exactly the same Israelson who was forced to expose the Milstein gang's shortage of funds a year ago in the statement later published by the progressive group.

The only explanation is that he has proven that he was too much of a yellow coward to stand the pressure was brought from the Federation. The only progressive recognized was Brother Summinsheh who protested against the violation of the constitution and pointing out that no trial had been held and also called the attention of all to the interference of the United Hebrew Trades with the internal affairs of the union.

Gangsters Watch Vote

Goldstein, one of the suspended members, demanded a secret ballot according to the constitution and stated in true Skinny madden style, "That we are going to have a Bully Goat vote, and that if you want to appeal to the International you can do so."

In an "Aye and No" vote with sluggers and United Hebrew trades gangsters, painters and butchers, etc. even then the "Noes" were in a majority, but Fitz declared the vote carried in spite of an appeal and demand for division, and after this exhibition in "democratic control," he adjourned the meeting.

One of the progressive members of the local was badly slashed on the forehead by gangsters led by Morris Lieberman, who is now at large and for that reason has been taken off the executive board.

He was taken to the emergency hospital where he was treated; several stitches taken after which he was taken to his home.

Fitzpatrick Splits Union

Fitzpatrick thus has carried out the wishes of the Fur bosses in the city of Chicago to split the union, and in the methods of procedure made Skinny Madden, former chief of the Federation and notorious crook, look like a piker.

The progressive forces in the Chicago labor unions will protest against this unheard-of violation of all constitutional rights of the members and complete disappearance of democracy within the union.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE QUESTIONS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

Theses of Comrade Stalin for Communists Approved by the Executive Committee of the C. P. of the U. S. S. R.

I.
The Perspectives of the Chinese Revolution.

The chief facts which determine the character of the Chinese revolution are:

(a) The semi-colonial situation of China under the financial and economic dominance of the imperialists.

(b) The yoke imposed by the remnants of feudalism to which is added the yoke imposed by the militarists and the bureaucracy.

(c) The growing revolutionary struggle of the millions of the Chinese people, both workers and peasants, against the yoke imposed by the feudalists, the bureaucrats, the militarists and the imperialists.

(d) The political weakness of the national bourgeoisie, its dependence upon imperialism and its fear in face of the advancing wave of the revolutionary movement.

(e) The growing revolutionary activity of the proletariat and the growth of its authority amongst the toiling millions of China.

From these facts present themselves two possibilities of development for the events in China. Either the national bourgeoisie will defeat the proletariat and come to an agreement with the imperialists and then undertake a joint action with the latter against the revolution in order to make an end of it by the establishment of capitalism, or the proletariat will push the national bourgeoisie on one side, consolidate its hegemony and lead the toiling millions in town and country, break down the resistance of the national bourgeoisie and achieve a complete victory for the bourgeois-democratic revolution in order then to push it further along the lines of the socialist revolution with all the consequences arising out of the latter.—

One thing on the other. The crisis of world capitalism and the existence of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union whose experience can be utilized successfully by the Chinese proletariat, make the chances for the second course of development for the Chinese revolution much brighter.

But the fact that the imperialists are attacking the Chinese revolution unitedly as far as all essential questions are concerned, shows that at the present moment the imperialists are not as divided and not so weak in consequence, as they were, for instance, before the October revolution. This fact indicates that the Chinese revolution will meet with far greater difficulties on the way to victory than did the revolution in Russia, and that during the course of the Chinese revolution there will be far more cases of treachery and disloyalty than was the case during the civil war in the Soviet Union.

The struggle between these two possibilities is therefore the characteristic feature of the Chinese revolution.

The First Stage of the Chinese Revolution.

During the first stage of the Chinese revolution, the period of the first campaign against the North, when the national-revolutionary army neared the Yangtse and won victory after victory, although it was not yet possible for it to be supported by a powerful movement of the workers and peasants, the national bourgeoisie went together with the revolution. This was the revolution of the united national front. This does not mean that there were no differences between the national bourgeoisie and the revolution. It means merely that the national bourgeoisie supported the revolution and at the same time endeavored to utilise the revolution for its own ends and to limit its sway by advancing it towards external demands.

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The struggle between the right and left wings in the Kuomingtang in this period was the reflection of these contradictions. The attempt of Chiang Kai-Shek in March 1926 to drive the Communists out of the Kuomingtang was the first serious attempt of the national bourgeoisie to bridle the revolution. (As will be remembered, the Central Committee of the C. P. of the Soviet Union was already at that time of the opinion that the "policy of keeping the Communist Party inside the Kuomingtang must be maintained" and that "the expulsion or the resignation of the right-wingers from the Kumingtang must be contrived." April 1926.)

The aim of this policy was to continue the development of the revolution, to work closely together with the left-wingers in the Kuomingtang and in the national government, to consolidate the unity of the Kuomingtang and at the same time to expose and isolate the right-wingers, to utilise the right-wingers, their connections and their experience, so long as they subordinated themselves to the discipline of the Kuomingtang, or to drive them from the Kuomingtang if they violated discipline or attempted to betray the interests of the revolution.

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The events which followed proved the correctness of this policy completely. The powerful development of the peasant movement and the organization of peasant unions and peasant committees, the powerful strike wave in the towns and the formation of trade unions, the victorious advance of the national troops against Shanghai which was besieged by the fleets and the troops of imperialism, all these and similar facts prove that this policy was correct. Only this circumstance can explain the fact that the attempt of the right-wingers in February 1927 to split he Kuomingtang and to form a new centre in Nanchang failed in face of the unanimous defence action of the revolutionary Kuomingtang in Wuhan. But this attempt was a preliminary sign that a re-formation of these forces was taking place in the country and that right-wingers and the national bourgeoisie were not resting but increasing their work against the revolution.

The Central Committee of the C. P. of the U.S.S.R. was therefore right when it declared in March 1927 that (a) "at the present time the Chinese revolution is experiencing a critical period in connection with the re-formation of class forces and the concentration of the imperialist armies, and its further victory is only possible if all efforts are made to develop a mass movement," (b) "the police of arming the workers and peasants and turning the peasant committees in the provinces to real organs of power with armed possibilities of defence, must be continued," (c) the Communist Party must not conceal the treacherous and reactionary policy of the right-wingers in the Kuomingtang but must mobilize the masses around the Kuomingtang and the Communist Party at the same time exposing the right-wing." (3rd March 1927.)

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It is therefore not difficult to understand that in face of a further powerful swing forward of the revolution on the one hand and the attack of the imperialists in Shanghai on the other, the national bourgeoisie inevitably went over to the rump of the counter-revolution, just as the occupation of Shanghai by the national troops and the strikes of the Chinese workers united the imperialists to throttle the revolution. And thus it took place. The shootings in Nanking serve as the signal for a still further separation of the fighting forces in China. By firing on Nanking and issuing an ultimatum, the imperialists wished to make it clear that they sought the aid of the national bourgeoisie for a joint struggle against the revolution. By shouting upon workers' meetings and by his coup d'Etat Chiang Kai-shek answered the imperialists indicating his readiness to join the national bourgeoisie against the workers and peasants and to make a bargain with the imperialists.

II.
The Second Stage of the Chinese Revolution.

The coup d'Etat carried out by Chiang Kai-shek signifies the abandonment of the revolution by the national bourgeoisie, the formation of a centre of national counter-revolution and bargaining by the right-wingers with imperialism against the Chinese revolution.

The coup d'Etat of Chiang Kai-shek means that the revolution has entered into the second stage of its development, that a change has taken place from the revolution of a national united front of all classes to a revolution of the millions, the masses, the workers and peasants, that the agrarian revolution has commenced which will increase the intensity of the struggle against the imperialists, against the landed gentry, against the feudal landowners, against the militarists and against the counter-revolutionary grouping around Chiang Kai-shek.

This means that the struggle between the two possibilities of the revolution, between the supporters of a further development of the revolution and the supporters of a liquidation will intensify from day to day. This struggle will occupy the whole of the present period of the revolution.

This means that the revolutionary Kuomingtang in Wuhan will be transformed into an organ of the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry by a decisive struggle against militarism and imperialism, whilst the counter-revolutionary group of Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking by separating itself from the workers and peasants and seeking a rapprochement with the imperialists, will finally share the fate of the militarists.

It follows from this, however, that the policy of maintaining the unity of the Kuomingtang and of isolating the right-wingers inside the Kuomingtang and utilizing them for the purposes of the revolution, is no longer in accord with the new tasks of the revolution. This old policy must be replaced by a new one, the policy of driving the right-wingers out of the Kuomingtang, of fighting them to the end, by the policy of concentrating the whole power in the country in the hands of the revolutionary Kuomingtang. A Kuomingtang without right wing elements, that is a Kuomingtang formed from a bloc between the left-wing elements and the communists.

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From this it follows that the policy of working closely with the left-wing of the Kuomingtang inside the Kuomingtang becomes particularly significant and necessary in this stage of affairs, that this co-operation, the alliance of the workers and peasants which is being formed, will reflect itself outside the Kuomingtang, that without such co-operative work the victory of the revolution is impossible.

It follows further, that the chief source of strength of the revolutionary Kuomingtang is to be found in a continued development of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants and the strengthening of their mass organizations, the revolutionary peasant committees, the workers' trade unions and the other mass organizations as the preparatory elements for the Soviets of the future, that the chief guarantee for the victory of the revolution is the growth of the revolutionary activity of the millions of toilers and that the most and most important weapon against the counter-revolution is the arming of the workers and peasants.

From all this it follows finally, that the Communist Party whilst fighting in the same ranks with the revolutionary Kuomingtang members, must preserve its independence more than ever as a necessary condition for ensuring the hegemony of the proletariat in the bourgeois-democratic revolution.

IV.
The Errors of the Opposition.

The chief error of the opposition (of comrade Radek and Co.) is the failure to undrstand the revolution in China, to realize in what stage of development the revolution is at present and to realize the international situation of the revolution.

The opposition demands that the Chinese revolution develop in something like the same tempo as that of the October revolution. The opposition is dissatisfied because the workers of Shanghai have not commenced the decisive struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. It does not understand that the revolution in China cannot develop as quickly as the October revolution, because the international situation to-day is not so favorable as it was in 1917. There is no war between the imperialists. The opposition does not realize that it is not possible to commence a decisive struggle under unfavorable circumstances, before the reserves have been rallied up, just as for instance the Bolsheviki in April or even in June 1917 did not undertake any decisive struggle. The opposition fails to understand that not to avoid a decisive struggle under unfavorable circumstances when it could be avoided) is tantamount to lightening the task of the enemies of the revolution.

The opposition demands the immediate creation of Soviet workers, peasants and soldiers' deputies in China. What would that mean, to form soviets in China now? First of all, one cannot form soviets at any time, they can only be formed in a time of intense revolutionary energy. Secondly, soviets are not formed for talking purposes. They are formed primarily as fighting organs against the existing power, as organs of the struggle for power. This was the case in 1905 and again in 1917.

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What would the formation of soviets mean at the present time, for instance in the territory under the control of the government of Wuhan? This would mean to issue the slogan of a struggle against the existing power in this territory. This would mean to issue the slogan to form new organs of power, the slogan of the struggle against the power of the revolutionary Kuomingtang, for at the present ting there is no other power in this territory but that of the revolutionary Kuomingtang. This would mean to confuse the task of forming and consolidating of mass organizations of the workers and peasants in the form of strike committees, peasant unions and peasant committees, trade councils, factory councils, etc., upon which the revolutionary kuomingtang already supports itself with the task of creating a soviet system as a new type of state power in place of the power of the revolutionary Kuomingtang. That means a lack of understanding for the present phase of the development of the Chinese revolution. That means to present the enemies of the Chinese people with a new weapon for the struggle against the revolution, to create new legends that in China there is no national revolution, but an artificial "Moscow sovietization."

By putting up the slogan of the formation of soviets at the present time the opposition is thus playing into the hands of the enemies of the Chinese revolution.

The opposition considers that a participation of the Communist Party in the Kuomingtang is purposeless. The opposition considers therefore that the Communist Party should leave the Kuomingtang. But what would it mean if the Comaunist Party would leave the Kuomingtang now at a time when the whole imperialist brood and its supporters everywhere demand the driving of the Communists out of the Kuomingtang's This would mean to leave the battle-field and to leave our allies in the Kuomingtang in the lurch to the great pleasure of the enemies of the revolution. This would mean a weakening of the Communist Party and undermining of the Kuomingtang, a lightening of the work of the Cavaignac of Shanghai and the handing over of the Kuomingtang for instance in the territory under the control of the government of Wuhan, the most popular emblem in China, to the right-wing members of the Kuomingtang. That is exactly what the imperialists and the militarists and the right-wing members of the Kuomingtang demand at the present time.

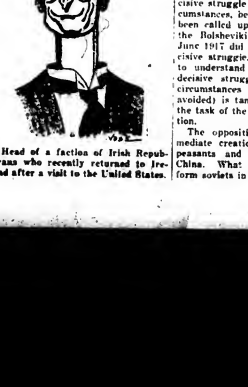
It follows therefore that by demanding the resignation of the Communist Party from the Kuomingtang now, the opposition is playing into the hands of the enemies of the Chinese revolution.

THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION WHICH HAS JUST TAKEN PLACE ACTED CORRECTLY THEREFORE WHEN IT REJECTED THE PLATFORM OF THE OPPOSITION.

Sun Yat-sen



Eamonn De Valera



Head of a faction of Irish Republicans who recently returned to Ireland after a visit to the United States.

Soviet Union Government Opens Big New Broadcasting Station at Moscow



Above is a picture of a new high power radio broadcasting station opened in Moscow for use of government propagandists and educators. It is called "The Big Coominterf," uses 40 kilowatts of power, and is capable of reaching the United States. Top, a general view of the control board, and behind it, the transmitting room. Below, the big antenna spool, and, in front of it, the intermediary control panel.

Circulation of Pravda, Moscow Daily, 8 Times As Large as in 1923

MOSCOW May 12.—The amazing increase of literary in the Soviet Union is indicated by the following figures:

(Circulation of Various Moscow Papers)

Year	"Pravda" Paper (daily)	"Pravda" Paper (daily)	"Workers' Paper" (daily)
1923	75,000	70,000	118,000
1924	126,000	100,000	207,000
1925	342,000	600,000	269,000
1926 (March)	500,000	725,000	297,000
1927	603,000	575,000	310,000

The circulation of "Pravda" is almost twice that of the New York Times.

Loyal Painter Die..

Comrade D. Laretsky, active member of Painters' Union, Local 261 died yesterday of pneumonia in Lebonon Hospital.

The funeral will be held from his late home 885 Concord Ave., the Bronx, today at 2 p. m. All comrades are urged to attend.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

CHINA DECLARES LOYALTY TO NANK... BRITISH FEAR NATIONALIST STRENGTH

(Continued from Page One)

Nationalist Government with a storm of protest. They continue to clamor for open war and the occupation of the Yangtze valley.

British business men believe that Chamberlain places too much faith in Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-lin. They concede the strength of the Nationalist Government at Hankow, and believe that if Great Britain desists from intervention, all of China will soon fall into the hands of the Nationalists.

British Fear Nationalists

Commenting on Chamberlain's hope that Chiang Kai-shek will defeat the Nationalists, the Hongkong Telegraph says, "We are doubtful about the consummation of such a hope, even tho it is too devoutly wished.

The change in the Cabinet's policy is regarded as a Chinese victory over Great Britain.

Rights Continue Murder

Right wingers here are continuing their merciless execution of labor and left wing leaders. The police announced the wholesale execution of an unspecified number of Communists yesterday. Only two boys were spared because of their age.

The right wingers in control have also granted merchants and compradoes the right to reorganize their armed defence corps. Workers who carry arms run the risk of immediate execution.

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(By Mail)

MOSCOW, April 27.—According to a report of the Chinese National Telegraph Agency, the Central Committee of the Kuomingtang and the National government have published a declaration opposing Chiang Kai-shek and the participants in the conference of Nanking. The declaration points out that Chiang Kai-shek had long tried to form his own government and long before his present action had attempted to turn the central government of national China into an instrument for his own purposes.

When these attempts had failed Chiang Kai-shek then acted on his own in Shanghai, Nanking and other towns and commenced the path followed by other Generals. The declaration records the stages by which Chiang caused a split in the Kuomintang.

Immediately upon his arrival in Shanghai, Chiang came to an understanding with the imperialists and chose together with the latter the struggle against Communism with the methods of Chang Tso-lin. The officers and soldiers who did not agree with him he sent to the front, and them off from all support in the rear and so abandoned them to certain destruction at the hands of the enemy. He caused the political workers in the army to be arrested and had them openly executed. He instigated his soldiers to destroy the party and its leading organs. He used terrible cruelty against real revolutionary elements and their friends. All the elements in the hands of the imperialists rallied around his banner.

The declaration appeals to all, particularly the army, to rally around the national government and to overthrow and destroy Chiang Kai-shek the traitor to the people and to the Kuomingtang.

Los Angeles Communist Arrested, Charged C. S. But Later Is Released

By I. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent).

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 12.—Joseph Siminoff, Communist, was arrested at Brooklyn and Soto Street Thursday night, May 5th. He was one of the speakers addressing an open-air gathering on the Labor Party question.

When Frank Spector, secretary of the local branch of the I. L. D., presented himself at the police station with the bail money, they locked him up also for good measure.

The first charge against Comrade Siminoff, criminal syndicalism, was dropped. The Busickam in this state is sick—but not dend. Siminoff is out on bail, charged with violations of two different brands of city ordinances.

Released.

Frank Spector also gained his freedom tonight, as they were unable to frame-up anything against him at present. Spector is, however, out on bail on another charge. He was one of 26 Communists arrested last Sunday, May 1, for unlawful parading and display of Sacco-Vanzetti protest banners. May 11 is the date of the trial.

The activity of the police since May 1 seems to have stimulated the CLASS INTEREST of the workers. They flock to Workers (Communist) Party headquarters from all directions of the city.

Soviet Revenue for Six Months Near One Billion Rubles

MOSCOW, Russia, May 12.—Revenue for the first half of the current year amounted to 49.6 per cent of this year's estimate, a higher percentage of the revenue budgeted than has been raised in former years, it was announced today.

The revenue for the period covered was 1,739,000,000 rubles (about $850,000,000). Expenditures were 1,735,000,000 rubles.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Loeb, Leopold, Wealthy Thrill Murderers Given Easiest Jobs in Prison

JOLIET, Ill., May 12.—Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., slayer of Bobby Franks, has been promoted from shoe shop clerk to billing and shipping clerk in the fibre factory at Stateville Penitentiary, it was learned today.

"Good conduct and education" were reasons for the promotion, according to Deputy Warden Frank Kneas.

Richard Loeb, converted with Leopold of the brutal "thrill murder" is foreman in the yard and performs clerical work in checking merchandise received at the old Joliet Penitentiary.

How the Reactionaries Have Helped the Daily Worker



This is an authentic photograph of a dyed-in-the-wool dollar paytriot speculating upon the results of the attack upon The DAILY WORKER. Contrary to their expectations that the attack would crush the paper, it has stimulated increased support from workers throughout the country. Every mail brings evidences of sympathy and support in our fight against the forces of reaction.

If any worker was not convinced about the militancy and the fighting character of The DAILY WORKER, of its efficacy in the struggle against American capitalism, then the attack of the so-called patriotic societies would convince even the most skeptical. It is very evident to the most doubtful one, that The DAILY WORKER is being attacked because it is waging a militant struggle against the forces of American capitalism, on every front.

Every dollar contributed to the Defense Fund, is not only a demonstration of support for The DAILY WORKER, labor's militant organ. It is a demonstration against the efforts of the reactionaries, to reduce the workers of America to silent acceptance of conditions of industrial slavery. Let no worker fail at this time to show where he stands. Send in your contribution at once to show your solidarity.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

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Preparing More Forged Documents

The Baldwin tory government that came into existence with the aid of forged Zinoviev "documents," has proved itself a virtuoso in trickery and deception. It has established a regime of forgery and resorts to its favorite weapon whenever it finds itself in a tight pinch. The raid on the Soviet trade delegation in London yesterday is so plainly another attempt to flood the press of the world with inventions about the designs of the Soviet Union that it ought not fool anyone with the slightest degree of political understanding.

There are a number of reasons why the belabored tory government should stage, just at this time, a raid in flagrant violation of every article of international law. The trades disputes bill of the Baldwin government, calculated to outlaw both general and sympathetic strikes and to prevent unions expelling from their ranks people who scab upon them, is under fire from every section of the working class. The puny criticism of the bill from the ranks of the right wing of the labor movement that in the past has served so valiantly the ruling class in its efforts to maintain power has disgusted the masses of labor who are swinging more and more to the left. The government of forgery will probably try to concoct a story to the effect that the opposition to the trade disputes bill is being directed from the offices of the Soviet trade delegation. This, in turn, will enable the die-hard tories to increase their clamor for breaking off all relations with Russia that they have dinned into the ears of the world since the general strike.

Then, also, the tories can invent documents to be used for the purpose of charging that all the opposition to the imperialist intervention in China springs from the same source. The possibilities for forgery arising out of such a raid are almost unlimited.

Stories of mysterious Soviet documents containing "instructions" to their supporters in Britain and elsewhere have become so numerous that they have lost their effectiveness. It was the British regime of forgery that was responsible for the raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking by the bandit gang of Chang Tso-lin, it was unquestionably the fine hand of the tory outfit that prepared the documents "discovered" on the Soviet ship seized by Peking authorities that resulted in the arrest of Madame Borodin and other passengers.

The only adequate reply to this depraved government and its monstrous provocations is open defiance by the British working class, determined preparations for another general strike in spite of and against the tory anti-strike law, and open preparations for insurrection combined with an appeal to the armed forces for support in order to silence for all time the Baldwins and Chamberlains and their loyal supporters, the Thomases, MacDonalds and Clynes, who were guilty of delivering the working class into the hands of its enemies in the first general strike.

The Communist Vote in Passaic.

In the official count of the vote in the Passaic election Albert Weisbord, strike leader and avowed Communist, polled 1,080 votes. The highest vote polled by any candidate was 9,882. For every nine and a fraction votes polled by the most successful of the capitalist candidates Weisbord polled one vote.

This is by far the most impressive showing yet made by a candidate-approved by the Workers (Communist) Party in any election yet held in this country. To claim, however, that all those who voted for Weisbord are Communists would be absurd, for the simple reason that the two other candidates endorsed by the Party were credited with less than half the total number of votes accredited to Weisbord. Had they been Communists the vote would have been identical for all three of the candidates.

It does prove that the bogey of Communism has no effect upon thousands upon thousands of workers in Passaic. Certainly no one, even republicans and democrats, are so gullible as to imagine that many votes were not stolen from all the Communist candidates. The very fact that the petty jay bird lawyer who acts as local prosecuting attorney ruled that the Communist candidates could not have their own watchers at the polls is convincing evidence of deliberate intent to perpetrate wholesale fraude against the working class candidates. The further fact that less than one of five of the textile strikers were permitted to vote because of legal restrictions—many of them live in nearby towns and therefore cannot vote in Passaic and many of those who do live in Passaic are not permitted the right of franchise because of barriers erected to prevent them becoming citizens—proves that the vote did not register Communist sentiment. So instead of sentiment being smaller than the vote would indicate, it is much greater.

Communist sentiment in Passaic is due almost wholly to the confidence inspired among the workers of that bleak mill slave town during the great strike, and the fact that the election manipulators were forced to record more than a thousand votes for the leader and organizer of that strike proves that Communism has made a lasting impreas upon the workers there and that it is now and will in future be the dominating factor in the life of the workers of that community.

At all times during the campaign and in the preparatory work before the campaign the Communists wanted a united front with all labor so that a straight united labor ticket could be placed in the field against the capitalist candidates. This was sabotaged by the miserable crew in control of the official American Federation of Labor machine, but the showing of the Communists has made the position of these fakers more difficult. Another struggle will expose to the workers that those supported by the labor agents of the mill owners are just as bad as the notorious police commissioner, Preiskell, who was defeated for reelection by a detective chief who is not one whit better.

The Execution of 20 Communist Members of the Kuomintang in Pekin

By TANG SHIN-SHE.

On the 28th of April 20 of the best fighters of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary Kuomintang were executed in Pekin by strangulation. Chang Tso-lin has murdered 20 revolutionists at the order of the foreign imperialists. The murdered comrades were arrested of the 6th of April during the raid on the Soviet embassy in Pekin, which was instigated by the diplomatic corps. Five hundred armed bandits of Chang Tso-lin entered the foreign legation which, according to the agreement forced upon China by the imperialists in 1900 after the Boxer uprising, had not been entered by any armed Chinese.

Forged Documents.

As no "suitable material" against the arrested was found, the necessary documents were quickly fabricated. Upon the basis of these forged documents an "extraordinary court" then sentenced the arrested to death by strangulation after farcical proceedings lasting two hours. The sentences were immediately executed.

Murder Party Leader.

Amongst the murdered was the prominent leader of the Chinese revolution and of the Communist party, comrade Li Tai-chao. His death like the deaths of the others means a tremendous loss for the Chinese proletariat and for the Communist party of China. He was a permanent member of the Central Committee of the party. The party had instructed him to work especially in North China. After the insurrection against the imperialists on the 18th of March, 1926, in Pekin, the Pekin government issued an arrest warrant against him. He fled and remained for some time in Moscow, but soon afterwards he returned to Pekin in order to continue his work illegally. Despite the fearful white terror of Chang Tso-lin, Li Tai-chao and his comrades fearlessly and tirelessly continued the work of organizing the revolutionary struggle. For this reason the militarists of North China and their imperialist supporters cherished a special hatred of Li Tai-chao.

Confidant of Lenin.

Comrade Li Tai-chao rendered special services in the establishment of cooperation between the communists and Kuomintang. At the instance of comrade Lenin he tried as early as 1921 to persuade the Chinese communist group to participate in the national revolution. As long as General Wu Pei-fu gave himself out as a friend of the national emancipation of China, Li Tai-chao maintained touch with him, but immediately Wu Pei-fu commenced his reactionary activities, he was abandoned by Li Tai-chao. In 1922 Li Tai-chao joined Sun Yat-sen. Li Tai-chao was the first communist member of the Kuomintang and Sun Yat-sen accepted him with enthusiasm. Li Tai-chao was elected a member of the executive committee of the Kuomintang at the first congress of the Kuomintang in 1924.

Organized R.R. Workers.

Another great service rendered by Li Tai-chao was the organization of the railwaymen, who played a great role in the revolutionary movement. Previous to 1921 the railwaymen were organized in the "Railway Association" under Ong Jai Chuang, a reactionary monarchist clique. Li Tai-chao utilized his temporary association with Wu Pei-fu in order to organize the railwaymen and drive them over to the side of the revolution. The great Tangsan miners' strike and the railwaymen's strike in 1923 took place under his leadership. Whilst the imperialists regarded him as their irreconcilable enemy, the workers regarded him as their true leader and were passionately attached to him.

Aided Koreans.

As early as 1919 comrade Li Tai-chao played a leading role during the student disturbances. Together with comrade Chen Tu-shu, the present general secretary of the Communist Party of China, he was one of the heads of the "free thought" movement. He also rendered valuable assistance to the movement of the Korean people for emancipation.

Comrade Li Tai-chao was a well-known author and professor of the Pekin University for Law and National Economy where he was well-liked.

He once contributed a splendid article for the jubilee of a bourgeois newspaper, the "Shanghai Shun Pao" in the Paris commune, which drew thousands of Chinese students into the revolutionary movement.

Defied Bandit Court.

Before the extraordinary court comrade Li Tai-chao declared proudly and openly that he was a follower of Marx and Lenin and that he would fight for the emancipation of the proletariat with the last breath in his body.

Li Tai-chao and the other executed comrades will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese workers and peasants, in the hearts of the international working class. The Chinese revolutionaries and the proletariat of all countries will continue the work of these comrades until the final victory.

Fat Extra Dividend For Speculators in General Motors Co.

At the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of General Motors Corporation held here yesterday, an extra disbursement of $2 was ordered in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common stock. The extra dividend is payable July 2, the regular June 13, to stockholders of record May 21.

Following the meeting President Sloan announced that cash and marketable securities of the corporation aggregated $150,000,000.

WOEKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Why Coolidge Will Not Aid Victims of the Flood.

The widespread flood devastation along the Mississippi river in the South that has driven from their habitations thousands upon thousands of poor whites and blacks who, at best, in normal times eke out a miserable existence raising cotton, has brought insistent demands for a special session of congress to appropriate government funds to relieve the bewildered mass of suffering humanity.

Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, that irreconcilable opponent of the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover administration, is making the welkin ring with demands for a special session. In a denunciatory speech in Kansas City Reed assailed Coolidge for refusing to call a special emergency session to deal with the flood calamity. He declared eleven senators approved such a session and emphatically refuted the president's contention that the government is doing all it can for the refugees. He pointed to the fact that the government, a few years ago, gave $100,000,000 to European sufferers.

Senator Reed displays typical middle class credulity regarding the reason for the existence of the government. He holds the fond illusion that capitalist governments exist to protect the inhabitants of their countries, instead of for the purpose of serving the interests of small and powerful ruling classes against all the rest of society.

The American government is the agent of the great bankers and industrialists of the nation and exists for the specific purpose of defending their interests; in short its purpose is to perpetuate inequalities—to maintain the supremacy of the exploiting class against the workers and farmers.

It is true that this government did place millions of dollars at the disposal of relief agencies in Europe. That was not for the purpose, however, of relieving suffering, but of getting a strangle hold on European territory so that the Wall Street bankers could realize profits from their investments. In the devastated flood regions of the South there are no rich rewards to be derived for Wall Street, hence the government remains indifferent to the pitiful pleas of its own people, and confines itself to dispatching Hoover there to ascertain just what possibilities there are for the investment of banking capital. What happens to the tenant farmers, both whites and blacks, who have had their poor belongings washed away by the torrential waters, is of no concern to the government. Its sole interest lies in the future possibilities of cotton raising and if the present victims migrate to industry new methods of raising cotton will be devised so that the bankers realize the average rate of profit off their investments. If the stricken regions of the South held possibilities for the investment of an enormous amount of bank capital and profits could be realized only through aiding the farmers such aid would be forthcoming through a special session.

The special session is refused by Coolidge, the servant of Wall Street, because it won't pay. That is the grim reality of the case.

Young Pioneers Answer Attack by Forward on Their Children's Camp

It has come to the notice of the office of the Young Pioneers Camp that the Jewish Forward has devoted considerable editorial space to an attack upon our camp. We wish to make the following statement:

1. The Young Pioneer Camp was started on the initiative of the Young Pioneers of America, in 1925, by taking out to the country 25 children per group every two weeks. Its' rapid growth from 25 chindren to 75 children per group in 1926. During which summer we had over 250 children and have had to turn away perhaps an equal number, has proven that workers have recognised our camp as a place where workers' children have an opportunity to spend their vacation in an environment which tends to counteract all anti-labor and militarist propaganda which these children get during the school year; where workers' children are permeated with ideals of loyalty to the cause of labor, and that the Young Pioneer camp charges rates which are low and within the reach of workers.

No Mixing of Names

2. The Young Pioneer Camp has no intention to confuse its name with that of the Young Pioneer Youth of America. The Pioneer Youth of America claim that we use a letterhead which is similar in appearance to the one they use, and that we have names on our letterhead of people who are known to be interested in the "Pioneer Youth of America." As to the letter-head, we would say that that does not merit reply. On our Advisory Committee are Ben Gold and Louis Hyman who are known for their views and the position they held in the Labor Movement. Then we have M. J. Olgin, and others who could hardly create any impression that they are in sympathy with the Pioneer Youth.

The Young Pioneer Camp certainly has no desire to be mistaken for the "Pioneer Youth Camp." In the "Times" of May 5th there is a letter by Joshua Lieberman, Executive Secretary of the Pioneer Youth of America, which states about that organization that "it concerns itself chiefly with experiments in education—and makes no political propaganda."

The aims of the Pioneer Camp are on a level entirely different. We have enumerated what they are above.

Forwards Envions

What has enraged the Pioneer Youth and the Forward is the fact that a call was sent out for a conference of trade unions and labor organizations in support of our camp, and that the response for the conference (on May 16th at the Labor Temple) as well as for our campaign in general, is splendid.

We have reached the stage where our camp has become a mass workers' children's camp and has long ago outgrown the position of being a camp for members of the "Young Pioneers of America" only. We have launched a campaign to establish our camp on a permanent basis, and we will undoubtedly be successful. We have had splendid support from many trade unions and labor organizations in the past two years and recognition of our work is increasing.

Our policy is not one of attack on any organization which carries on experimental education. We carry on some experiments ourselves. On May 20th at the Labor Temple Auditorium, we have arranged a symposium on the question "Does the present educational system in the U. S. meet the needs of the children of the American workers?" We herewith invite representatives of the "Pioneer Youth of America" to take part in the symposium and state their views. We will have other very prominent speakers.

We feel that this attack by the Forward is nothing new in the Progressive labor movement, and will serve further to rally the support of the labor movement in the support of the Young Pioneer Camp, the only Camp for workers' children.

Submitted on behalf of the "Young Pioneer Camp" by David Lyons, secretary, Martin M. Gottfried, director.

Milwaukee Br. Young Pioneers Names Babies

A unique ceremony will take place in the Party Hall, 802 State street, Milwaukee, on Saturday, May 21, at 7.30 P. M.

A party speaker in a short address will expose the treacherous role organized religion plays in the lives of the workers from the cradle to the grave, and show the necessity of repudiating its influence from the very beginning.

A number of new born babies of party members will publicly receive their names and be enrolled into the local branch of the Young Pioneers.

This is to be an annual affair, and is intended to replace bourgeois "christenings."

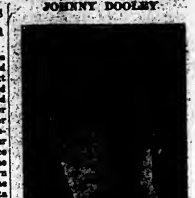
A dance and general jollification will round out the evening's program. All party members, close friends and sympathizers with their children, the Young Workers' League and the local Pioneer Groups, are invited to help make this a successful annual feature.

The proceeds will be equally divided between The DAILY WORKER and the District No. 8. Admission 25 cents. All children free.

DRAMA



JOHNNY DOOLEY



The diminutive comedian is one of the amusing high-lights in the "Earl Carroll Vanities" at the Earl Carroll theatre.

Schwab, Mandel Plans For the Coming Season

Two new musical productions announced by Kaufman, Schwab and Frank Mandel for early starring next season. The first of these, titled "Hold 'Em, Yale!", formerly called "Rah, Rah, Boy!" will be put on by the Ambassador Theatre about Labor day. This will follow an early engagement in Atlantic City and four weeks in Philadelphia. Lawrence Schwab and B. G. DeSylva, wrote the book which has lyrics by Lew Brown and music by Ray Henderson. The next production will be an operetta called "Peggy," due here early in October. It is the work of Guy Bolton, Frank Mandel and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd, with a Sigmund Romberg score.

In addition to the New York company of "The Desert Song" there will be two other companies; one opening in Chicago about Labor Day, and the other for presentation in the principal cities. The Casino theatre troupe following their local engagement, will play Philadelphia and Boston.

"Queen High" now current at the Ambassador Theatre will open at the Four Cohans Theatre in Chicago in the Fall, while a second organization will tour the big cities.

Screen Notes

Buster Keaton's next production for United Artists will be a new comedy entitled "College."

Mary Astor will play the lead in "Two Arabian Nights," the film drama in which Louis Wolheim and William Boyd are featured.

"Starlight," the Gladys Unger play will shortly be made into an elaborate film by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Lionel Barrymore and Helen Chadwick have been added to the cast of "Anna Karenina." Greta Garbo, will play the principal role.

Mary Roberts Rhinehart's story, "What Happened to Father," will receive an early screening at the Warner studios. Warner Oland will play the chief role.

May McAvoy will be starred in a new Warner Brothers film titled "Irish Hearts," a story by Melvilla Crosman, and adapted by Graham Barker. Walter Perry, William Demarest and Kathleen Key are in the supporting cast.

"The Heart of Maryland," will find its way to the screen soon. Mrs. Leslie Carter made quite a hit when she played the heroine many years back. Dolores Costello will play the screen role.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

GARFIELD HAYS ASSERTS JUDGE WEBSTER MERE ADVOCATE

Loses All Pretence of Impartiality

Judge Webster Thayer's complete obsession with the Sacco-Vanzetti case was commented upon yesterday by Arthur Garfield Hays, well-known New York attorney, after he had read The DAILY WORKER'S story of Thayer's serious mental condition.

"Whether or not his psychosis bears on insanity," said Hays, "there seems little doubt that he has an obsession on this case."

Hays cited the statements of William Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, as to the way the Judge had no other topic of conversation but this case to discuss with everyone he met.

"His mental attitude toward the case in indicated also," Hays declared, "by the fact that he became an advocate instead of a judge; and that his opinion instead of being a judicial announcement was substantially an attack upon the defendants and their lawyers. It was an attempt to sustain a point of view rather than to analyze the evidence."

The DAILY WORKER'S story Wednesday announcing the mental breakdown of Judge Webster Thayer under the consciousness of his own guilt and terror will prove the opening of an entirely new phase of the celebrated Sacco-Vanzetti case, New York newspaper men declared yesterday.

Hitherto the case has revolved around the two points of the innocence of the two workers and the grossly unfair trial given them at Dedham. Although Thayer has been under a constant fire of accusations for his biased conduct of the case, they pointed out, no newspaper has yet had the courage to denounce the judge as mentally unfit in the later phases of the case.

BOSS PLUMBERS DEFY JUDGE IN LOCKOUT HERE

Injunction Mere Scrap of Paper

Boss plumbers and the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday just laughed at the court order declaring the lockout of the New York's 6,000 plumbers to be illegal. Despite the injunction granted by Supreme Court Judge Thomas W. Churchill in the Bronx, not one plumber in that borough had been re-employed when the working day ended.

Churchill declared the lockout illegal because the plumbers in the four city boroughs outside Brooklyn have contracts which have not yet expired. The Brooklyn plumbers, on strike for the five day week and a $14 scale, are also within their rights because their contract had expired, the jurist declared.

The master builders had paid no heed to the Bronx judge. International officials of the Plumbers' Union admitted yesterday. They declared that certain legal steps in connection with serving the papers would not bring results until Friday or Saturday. A similar court order in the Queens court last week was utterly ineffective also, and later was ordered vacated.

Great interest was manifested among building trades workers Wednesday by the mass meeting for all workers in the trade called by the Plumbers' Helpers' Association for Friday evening at Ace Hall, 182 Claremont Ave., Brooklyn. A discussion of the perilous position confronting building workers in the plumbers lockout and helpers strike for the five day week will be the leading issue.

Plumbers' helpers have signed up with Edward Weiss, an Astoria contractor, for a $9 scale and the five day week, President C. F. Miller announced. Negotiations with another firm are pending with a settlement expected today.

Oil Chiefs Try to Figure Out Means To Cut Production

Capitalists machinery for the production of crude oil seemed near a complete smash-up Wednesday when heads of the profit-taking industry met on the call of Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Teagle conferred with Secretary of the Interior Work last week in Washington on the over-production in the Seminole field of Oklahoma where the yield has jumped from 100,000 barrels daily last November to 250,000 barrels now. Crude oil prices have slumped 50 per cent in the meanwhile.

The big oil producers want the government to step in and bar the so-called "wild catters" or independents.

American Legion Behind Move to Squash "Spread Eagle," Anti-War Play

Jed Harris, producer of "Spread Eagle" an expose of American imperialism in Mexico announced yesterday he would consult with his lawyer the question of taking action against the motion picture producers.

Harris claims that the producers have placed a ban on filming the play. He added that he might also seek damages from patriotic societies which he declared, had been instrumental in keeping his production from the radio. The producer asserted that several posts of the American Legion were behind the radio ban.

Lockout Follows Slipper Workers' "No" to Wage Cut

The Riverside Felt Slipper Co., 48 Walker St., has locked out its crew.

About two weeks ago Chester W. Bixby, business agent of Local 55, Shoe Workers' Protective Union, was called to the factory at which he was informed that one of the members of the firm had been bought out, and that Meyer Kaufman, another member of the firm, was to withdraw. They asked that the crew be allowed to finish the work which they had started, so that they could take stock and clean up for the purpose of making a settlement, and then Mitchell, the remaining member of the Riverside Company would start again.

Last Saturday, Mitchell informed the business agent that he wished to change the cutters' price list from week work to piece work, giving as his reason that as there would not be any member of the firm to look after the factory, that he felt that he would get a greater production from a piece work system.

Wants Wage Cut.

Monday, Mitchell handed an ultimatum to the agent in the form of a proposed price list which is about 22½% below the general prices for that work, with the statement that they would work under those conditions or not at all.

When the agent reported to the Executive Board at their meeting Tuesday night he was instructed to notify the firm that the organization would not sign the price list which they have with the firm until its expiration September 1, 1927. When Mitchell was notified of this, his answer was "Then we will wait."

The firm cannot wait very long if they intend to stay in business as this is the time of the year when they must make their goods if they are to have any to sell in the selling season.

Trick To Beat Workers.

Since these events took place it has been learned that Kaufman has not withdrawn from the firm and it looks like a trick to beat the workers down, but there is no chance of that as the workers are standing solidly together.

The lockout will be considered and action taken in the local meeting of Local 55 at 98 Forsyth St. tonight. The members of the crew have all been instructed to stay away from the factory until instructed otherwise by the union.

I. R. T. Payroll Car Robbed by Bandits

In a bold day-light robbery which took less thnn a minute to execute, seven armed bandits held-up an assistant paymaster and two guards of the I. R. T., on 72nd St. near Avenue A, yesterday and escaped in a fusilade of bullets with a payroll of $9,000.

One of the bandits is believed to have been wounded in the battle during which, more than 20 shots were fired.

Investors in Ireland Get Some Cash Back

Subscribers to bonds of the "Irish Republic" will get what is left of the $6,000,000 raised in this country under a decision handed down Wednesday by Supreme Court Justice Curtis A. Peters.

The court dismissed the suit of the Irish Free State for possession of the money, holding the state had failed to prove title to it. The court likewise ruled that Eamon DeValera and Stephen O'Mara, trustees of the funds, were not entitled to use the money for further activities in furtherance of the establishment of an Irish Republic.

LEFT WING IN CAP MAKERS' UNION SHOW THEIR WORK IS CONSTRUCTIVE

By NANCY MAKHOFF.

The report of H. I. Goldberg to the general executive board of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union in convention here contained numerous attacks upon active left wing organizers and members of the Millinery Joint Cap Makers' Union, upon the DAILY WORKER and upon the Trade Union Educational League. It expressed the threat that the "we have practical deliberation towards them (the left wing) and even employed them as organizers . . . we would recommend that the convention should express itself in the strongest possible terms of those elements in our ranks who interfere with and obstruct the constructive work that the general organization is engaged in."

An outstanding feature of this convention is the delegation representing the left wing leadership. It is composed of a comparatively small group of capable and earnest men and women who have devoted their entire lives to their union and to the labor movement. But most striking and outstanding is the delegation representing the newly formed Millinery Local 43, composed of young women millinery workers. And it was from this group that came the voice of protest against the attack upon the left wing leadership in the industry.

Joan of Arc.

This protest was led by Gladys Shechter, a slender girl looking not more than eighteen summers, and tipping the scales maybe at 100 pounds. But one look into this little person's face tells you there is character, courage determination. This is the "Joan of Arc" of the Millinery Workers' Union.

Delegate Shechter read the Minority report on Committee on Official's Report. "We want to take issue with the General Executive Board as well as with the majority of the committee, on the chapter dealing with factional fights in our union. We contend that the developments in our union during the past two years since our last convention are in complete contradiction to the analysis and conclusions drawn by the General Executive Board's official report with reference to the activities of the left wing in our union. A careful reading of the report will prove most decisively that they have these statements not been a hindrance to the work in our organization but on the contrary are the very ones who are responsible for some of the progress with the gains made by our union during the past two years.

Progressives Got Gains.

"An analysis of the figures on the growth of our membership will prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that these increases came mainly in such locals as are under the control of the progressive elements and in locals where the progressives are a powerful factor. The best example of this is Local 43 which, under a progressive administration, has carried thru a successful organization campaign increasing the membership from 400 to that of 3,000. Similar have been the results in Boston as well as Chicago and Los Angeles. In all these locals it was the left wing that constituted the backbone of the organization campaigns and made possible the achievements in which we all take pride.

Condemnation Unwarranted.

"We believe the recommendation of the General Executive Board to 'expel' condemnation of the left wing in our organization is in complete contradiction to a policy of tolerence and not conducive towards the preservation of unity in our ranks."

Lifting her eyes from the report she added the following: "On the one hand to urge the G. E. B. to continue its policy of tolerance and steer clear of factional fights and on the other hand to ask the convention to condemn those who have, according to the majority report's own contention, helped build the organization, is impossible. You cannot do two things that are in direct conflict to each other at the same time.

"We are in full accord with the International to steer clear of factional fights and if we are to continue this policy then, brother chairman, I urge you to accept the minority report."

In the report of the General Executive Board the left wing members were attacked as "disrupters of the union."

Left Wing Constructed.

Delegate Sorin of Local 48, an unseated left wing delegate from Los Angeles, denied that the left wing in the Pacific coast, where he comes from, could be termed destructive. "Our local is of a constructive character. By condemning these people you take away the courage of these earnest fighters, but let me assure you that that is not possible.

"You claim that the left wingers disregard fairness, but have you been fair? You have chosen only to point out the mistakes of the left wingers. I say there is nothing in the activities of the left wingers in our union to find fault with."

Delegate Feingold from St. Louis, upon whom has fallen the task to be the spokesman for the left wing throughout the convention, then called the attention of the convention to the fact that the General Executive Board has failed to submit a financial report for the past two years.

Consort of Millionaires Haled Into Court Under Charge of Drug Addiction

Mrs. Annabelle Leonore Van Alen Ottman Fuller Landgren, often noted as a famous beauty who married three millionaires in succession, yesterday appeared in court charged with giving a false name and address to obtain narcotics. Trial was adjourned until May 18.

Mrs. Landgren's first husband whom she married as the age of 15 was Harry D. Ottman, wealthy New Yorker. She was next the wife of George Fuller, San Francisco capitalist, from whom she was divorced in 1916 with a large cash settlement and $12,500 annual alimony.

In 1926, in San Francisco she married Eric C. Landgren, match magnate, who later had the marriage annulled on grounds of drug addiction. Mrs. Landgren had the annulment revoked and was awarded a divorce.

APPALLING CONDITIONS AT THE CORTICELLI SILK MILLS

By A. ALDEN

The Corticelli silk mills are the oldest and largest in New England. The company has large mills at Florence, Leeds and Haydenville, Mass., also at New London and Norwich, Conn.

Corticelli is America's best known silk manufacturing company. Its trade mark, a kitten with a spool of thread, is seen advertised in most magazines and papers. The mills at Haydenville and Leeds handle the raw silk material. At Florence it is woven into dress silks, satins, silk hosiery and so forth.

As I had an opportunity to stay a short while in one of the mills at Leeds, I will describe some of the working conditions there.

There are several large brick buildings and one large wooden building. The town of Leeds is only a small country place and the workers come from nearby towns and farms. As the farmers in that vicinity are poor, it is not an uncommon sight, early in the morning, to see a child driving a span of horses, while behind come sisters and perhaps mother to work. The women are forced to go out to earn some money in order to help their husbands or father pay the interest on mortgage of their farms. There are quite a number of such farm women working here.

There are great numbers of Polish people working here; they perhaps make up a majority. There are also quite a number of French workers.

The building, called the "Button shop," is a rickety two story wooden structure. It looks as if it had been built for lodging house or a hotel, remodelled into a sweat shop. There are no air ventilators. The benches and the machinery are crowded, leaving narrow aisles. This necessitates the crowding of humans—making the air unhealthy.

Picking.

On the top of the floor there are about 75 girls working at what is called "picking." They spread the raw silk floss on glass tables, underneath which two strong electric lights burn. They have to pick out any straw, hairs and all the foreign matter that has gotten into the silk. The windows of the room are all darkened so that no light from the outside will fall on the floss. As the girls pick over strand by strand the dust flies into their mouths and noses.

The foreladv (for fear of losing her job—she gets slightly more pay) is very mean. The girls must behave as in church. They mustn't even whisper. As there is no noisy machinary in this room, each tap-tap of the fingers is heard. It is very tedious and monotonous work. The hours drag by slowly.

The electric lights glaring under the glass tables hurt the eyes. Working there any length of time injures the eyesight so that glasses are needed even for the strongest eyes. For this tedious labor the girls get only $10.00 pay a week.

Spreading.

The lower floor has machinery for what is called spreading. Here there is plenty of noise and hard work. The fibers are spread in even layers in the machine where they are prepared for spinning. The girls working day work get from $13 to $16 a week.

Health Rules Broken

The toilet facilities break all health rules. They are downstairs in a dark corner. There is no window to the outside, and the ventilation and light comes thru a small window into the hallway. They are dirty and filthy beyond words.

Lunch.

There are a couple of small rooms downstairs assigned for lunch rooms. Here the women bring their lunches and eat them. Here also feast cockroaches and countless numbers of flies as the windows have no screens.

Here with their lunch they get some liquid which very much resembles soap-suds but is called coffee. Some bring sandwiches from home, others only sliced bread or crackers and swallowing that with a cup of so-called coffee, the hustle to slave the other half day.

Unorganized.

The Corticelli mills at Haydenville, Leeds and Florence are scab mills. Workers have no organizations or unions.

In 1922 at the general wage cut season, the workers in Leeds went out on strike, but as they did not understand that in order to win a strike they must organize and build a union in the mill, they only stayed passive, taking no action of any kind, so naturally meekly went back to work without any results and with a hostile feeling towards strikes. They haven't any workers who could take leadership and so the opportunity to organize was lost.

The mills produce millions of dollars worth of silk each year; the workers work for starvation wages—day-work pays ranging from $10 to $17. At piece work thru their "speed up" the workers make a little more.

Though the workers in these mills are not class-conscious and are hardened to their work and conditions, they are human and when they can be aroused when their patience gives out so they ought to be approached with facts about the power of organized labor.

Hands Off Union, Furriers' Warning To Reactionaries

"Hands Off Onr Union", is the slogan raised by the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union in a leaflet issued yesterday to the workers, and signed by Ben Gold, manager.

Not only are the employers who are collaborating with the reactionary leaders of the International and the A. F. of L. warned to "watch their step"; but they are promised that "the surprise given to the traitors with the Trimming Association agreement will not be the last surprise for them.

"The stoppage of the two thousand workers which lasted three four weeks, is neither the only nor the last weapon to force the manufacturers to refrain from playing union politics. The struggle for the preservation of the union and union conditions is only just beginning."

All shops are urged to organize in accordance with the instructions of the Joint Board which the workers were given on returning to work. Workers are urged to pay their dues and taxes "in accordance with the Joint Board Plan", and all registered as well as unregistered workers are called upon to help build the $100,000 union defense fund as quickly as possible.

Higher Salaries Main Transit Board Intent

The transit commission's main efforts are directed toward salary increases rather than unification of the subways, in the opinion of the state department of public service.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

La Follette Sees Coolidge Conquest

(Continued from Page One)

its facilities; send arms and ammunition to the conservatives. Any one of these acts against a civilized power would have involved us in war the moment it was committed.

"In his recent New York address the president uttered these words:

"'Our attitude toward all nations is one of friendship and good will. Toward those who are yet struggling to improve the conditions of their people and achieve a larger liberty, it is especially one of forbearance.'

Just A Smoke Screen.

"In view of his rudest action in Nicaragua, these high sounding phrases are exposed as a smoke screen behind which his policy of imperialism is being conducted with renewed vigor."

Meanwhile the sugarmanent today went ahead with arrangements to disarm the rebels and police the republic. Rear Admiral Julian Latimer, in charge of the American forces of occupation, issued a formal proclamation calling on the rebels to lay down their arms or risk the danger of the "shedding of blood."

More Marines Leave.

To help enforce his demands and thoroughly police the country, the first contingent of 800 additional marines embarked at Quantico, Va., for duty there today. They embarked on two tenders, the Aroostock and Medusa.

The Aroostock sailed first with 120 marines aboard. She is to stop at Hampton Roads to pick up 45 more and at Charleston, S. C., for 100.

Norris Committee Angry

First voice to the indignation with which the liberal half of political Washington has met the Coolidge-Kellogg-Stimson use of the mailed fist in Nicaragua is given by Morcer G. Johnston, secretary of the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America. This is the organization of which Sen. Norris is honorary president.

"The action of Henry L. Stimson, personal representative of President Coolidge, in compelling Liberals in Nicaragua to accept Adolfo Diaz as president and lay down their arms under threat of force by the United States," says Johnston, "deserves the condemnation of every American who remembers the origin of our own government.

"Immortal."

"It is as unfair and immoral for the giant strength of our government to be used to force Adolfo Diaz upon the great majority of the people of Nicaragua today as it would have been for the Emperor of Prussia to have butted in during our revolutionary war and forced Benedict Arnold upon the thirteen Colonies.

"Throughout Latin America there is a strong belief that Diaz is a traitor. The grounds for this belief could hardly be better. LaPrenza, the leading organ of Latin American sentiment in the United States, has openly denounced him as an auctioneer of his country's honor and integrity. Even in Washington these facts are intimately find it possible to believe he has any sense of public morality whatever."

This plain speaking by the liberal organization which was established to keep watch over anti-Mexican and other imperialistic moves by the admi-nistration in dealing with Latin America, is privately applauded by the Latin American diplomats in Washington. These men have been astonished at the coolness with which Coolidge, Kellogg and Stimson, in the absence of Congress from Washington, have gone about the job of unauthorized and unconstitutional war upon the majority element in Nacaragua.

Johnston described Diaz as "a bad specimen of the "machacho presidente" (servant president) it is the present policy of our State Department to set up to do its bidding in the small republics to the south of us. Through these "machacho presidentes," placed and kept in power by our marines, these republics are gutted of their sovereignty and reduced to a condition of practical political peonage."

Stimson, in a letter to General Moncada, Liberal commander, made the declaration that President Coolidge had authorized him to say that Coolidge intends to accept the request" of Diaz to supervise the elections in 1928; "that the retention of President Diaz during the remainder of his term is regarded as essential to that plan, and will be insisted upon; that a general disarmament of the country is also regarded as necessary for the proper and successful conduct of such election; and that the forces of the United States will be authorized to accept the custody of the arms of those willing to lay them down, including the government, and to disarm forcibly those who will not do so."

This is a declaration of conquest under threat of war if it is anything. Congress has not been consulted. Hoover seems to protest mildly against the policy, fearing a trade boycott in South America.

NEWTON, N. J., May 12.—A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation for life imprisonment, was returned by a jury here today in the case of Franklin Van Sickle, tried for the murder of Edward Raser, his former employer in Sandyston township two years ago. It was the quickest murder trial in the history of New Jersey.

DEFENSE BOARD CLOSES ROBBINS INCIDENT HERE

Cutters Welfare League Expels Him

The Joint Defense Committee of the Cloak, Dressmakers and Furriers Wednesday issued the following statement regarding Henry Robbins, former chairman:

"In answer to the statement in the press with reference to the removal of Henry Robbins as Chairman of the Defense Committee and from all participation in the defense work, the Joint Defense Committee desires to state that the enemies of the defense will not be able to make use of this unfortunate Robbins incident to injure the defense work. The fact that the Committee has taken this step against its own chairman is the most conclusive proof that the defense committee has but one object, namely, to raise funds to defend the imprisoned cleakmakers and furriers and to maintain their families; not to defend members of the committee who have been dishonest in handling defense funds.

We are not surprised at the attempts that the opponents of the defense work are making to use this incident for their purposes, as we know that their policy in such instances has always been to defend people responsible for similar acts and not to expose them as we have done.

Records Are Open.

The defense committee considers the question of the defense work more important than the reputation of any individual and we have done what we consider our duty. The defense committee hereby wishes to state that its books and the records of all its activities are open for investigation before any impartial committee, who may be interested and desires to look into the truth.

The money raised by the defense committee is used for one purpose only: to engage lawyers for the defense of the imprisoned workers and for the maintenance of their families.

This will be very clearly shown thru an investigation of our books. The only discrepency in the matter of the defense funds that confronted the committee was the fact that Robbins could not account for a hundred odd dollars.

With this statement we close the entire incident.

The Welfare League of Cutters' Local 10 has expelled Henry Robbins from membership, it was announced yesterday.

Robbins was subjected to a cross-fire of examination from a score of members but was unable to answer questions to the league's satisfaction. Charles Zimmerman pressed charges against him.

Brooklyn Unions In Vanzetti Rally Plan Big Campaign

Sixty delegates representing 21 unions and 60,000 members met Wednesday evening at 66 Washington Ave., Brooklyn to plan steps to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

Called under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and Barbers' Local 913, the conference decided to hold a series of meetings in every section of Brooklyn to arouse sentiment. Enthusiasm was at a high pitch as delegates debated measures to awaken the workers of the big borough to the significance of the case.

Florida House Smothers Anti-Evolution Bill

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 12.—The anti-evolution bill sponsored by Rep. Stalnaker was sent to death in a pigeonhole today when, shortly after it had been taken up as a special order of business, the Florida house voted 55 to 38 to recommit the measure to committee.

Green Intends to Spend A. F. L. Cash on Floods

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session here, was expected today to take up consideration of united action by American labor in behalf of the Mississippi River flood victims.

William Green, president of the Federation, said some sort of action is anticipated by the organization, and the subject will be brought before the council for a decision as to what form the aid will take.

Guard Colonel on Defensive.

Charged with inefficiency as a goose-stepper in chief, Col. Frank H. Hines was under formal fire by a special review board of the New York national guard yesterday.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

LESSONS OF THE PASSAIC CAMPAIGN

By SYLVAN A. FREEDEN.

The Passaic campaign has ended and the election is over. While many workers are disappointed at the small vote polled for the Labor candidates the campaign has resulted in a developing and strengthening of the militant labor movement of that city.

Over 1,000 votes for Albert Weisbord, standard bearer of the labor group out of a total of 17,000 votes cast is quite an achievement when one considers the circumstances of the election. It means that one voter out of every seventeen voted for a Communist candidate in a city where before the textile strike of 1926 the Workers (Communist) Party had practically no influence or prestige among the workers. Where the Workers' (Communist) Party branch was no factor in the life of the city, being just a little group of workers who held their regular branch meetings and an occasional mass meeting with a comparatively small attendance.

Communist Leadership.

As a result of the textile strike and the leadership given by Albert Weisbord and other Communists, the movement changed from a little sect to a living, dynamic part of the local labor movement, a thorn in the side of reaction wherever it showed its head.

When the time for election drew near and it was found impossible to form a labor party due to the peculiarities of the laws of New Jersey, that compel the election to be run as a so-called non-partisan affair, the Workers' (Communist) Party selected three of its members to enter the campaign as labor spokesmen, with the endorsement of the Workers' (Communist) Party.

Standard Bearer.

Albert Weisbord, leader of the strike, Simon Bambach, a textile worker and former striker, and Simon Smeklinson, a garment worker, were picked as the standard bearers. With raw material to work with as a campaign committee, and with limited finances the campaign was started. Several large indoor meetings and about a dozen street meetings were held.

Thousands of leaflets and 5,000 copies of a special issue of The DAILY WORKER were distributed. These were eagerly grabbed by the workers, many of them for the first time reading Communist literature.

Why the Small Vote?

Some readers might ask after reading the account given above, why the vote cast for the Communist candidates was not larger than it was. Several factors have to be taken into consideration when analyzing that question.

In the first place, if you consider the 16,000 former strikers as potential voters you have to face the following: The largest percentage of them are not voters. Many of them are foreign-born and never had the opportunity of taking out citizenship papers. Several thousand others, born in America, are not yet of voting age.

Moved Away.

Many of the former strikers live in the towns adjoining Passaic. Clifton, Garfield, Lodi and Wallington in the home of thousands of the former strikers. Then again many of those who lived in Passaic during the strike have left the state of New Jersey, due to the difficulty of obtaining a job.

The former strikers however, were the basis of the entire campaign and if a vote of the population was taken, ignoring the regular legal requirements there is no doubt the overwhelming majority of the working population would cast their ballot for the Communist candidates. Of course, not in every case because they are Communists and many of the workers do not even as yet understand the principles of the Communist movement. But they do understand the fundamental principles that Weisbord and his Communist associates fought for—the interests of the working class.

The First Step.

The 14-month textile strike was the first step in the building of a powerful labor movement in Passaic. The recent election was the second step.

The reactionary forces are beginning to become worried at the growing strength of the left wing and Communist movement as witness the recent statement of James Starr, a vice-president of the United Textile Workers that a house-cleaning of the local union would soon be held.

Future Is Bright.

The future for the militant section of the Passaic labor movement is bright. Building the Workers' (Communist) Party branch and securing new readers for The DAILY WORKER are among the next tasks. The formation of a local labor party is the next election campaign is of major importance.

When considering all factors the Passaic campaign and election has been a great forward step for the local and national labor movement. For the first time since the formation of the Communist Party theis candidates received a relatively large proportion of the votes cast. The entire capitalist class watched with keen interest for the results. The chairman of the republican party of New Jersey phoned a Passaic newspaper election night, to ask only one question—the size of the Communist vote.

New Period.

The Passaic election campaign has ended and at the same time a new period begins for the Communist movement of this country—The Workers' (Communist) Party as an influence in the political life of the country.

The Rough Road

Translated from the Russian of A. Novikov-Pribol by Vera and Violet Mitkovsky.

(Continued From Last Issue).

A month and a half passed. The end of February approached. A rumor that something was going wrong in Petrograd reached us, the officers. A dark shadow fell across our spirits.

Soon after, the commander of the fleet summoned all the captains, myself among them, to the flagship. When we had all assembled, the admiral ordered the doors to be locked and sank heavily into a leather upholstered chair. Dark puffs under the eyes gave him an old and tired appearance. We took chairs about the long table, understanding that a secret council was before us.

"Gentlemen", began the admiral glancing at all present with his strained grey eyes, "I have unpleasant news to communicate to you. There is mutiny in Petrograd and it is impossible to tell how it will end . . .

He looked at the clean sheet of writing paper before him and his shoulders stooped as if under the weight of their golden galons with the black eagles. His head shortened and the shoulders hunched up. For a few minutes in the salon, brightly lit with electric lights, reigned such silence as though every man had ceased breathing. The rosewood walls black-lacquered grand piano and nickle door knobs all shone with a cold glitter.

The admiral suddenly threw up his head and extended his chest, covered with orders, as if to appear more inspiring. His stubby ears turned red. His voice sounded irritated and unsteady.

"In any case, we must be prepared for any emergency. The revolutionary contagion may reach even the ships. Then—there is nothing more to say, you remember very well the years 1905-6."

The red spectre of those years loomed before us as though a dark curtain had lifted and revealed the past. Details crowded in of the mutiny at Kronstadt on the "Potemkin" and "Memory of Azov," direct, bloody and terrible.

The council was long. We decided to adopt measures: to let no one of the crew ashore, to keep all rifles on every ship in the officers' quarters only, to watch the wireless that news of the events in Petrograd might not reach the lower ranks, to communicate with the admiral in code messages only. In concluding, the admiral declared that all attempts at mutiny on any ship must be suppressed by the officers, acting jointly with the engineers and junior officers, in the most thorough manner, stopping at nothing. If, however, a ship were to fall into the hands of the mutineers, it must be sunk at once by gun fire from the other ships.

"Communicate to your officers, gentlemen, that I will tolerate no weakness. Determination is what we need, now, more than ever, yes, determination!"

These were the last words of the admiral that I ever heard. I have not seen him since and will never see him again. He fell in the mutiny.

I returned to my ship in ill humor. It seemed to me that the commander of our fleet had not told us all, that he was withholding something. Intuition whispered that the end of our power was approaching. This was confirmed later. We began to receive wireless messages from Petrograd. The whole capital was swept by the revolutionary movement.

Late at night I ordered the officers to assemble in the mess-room. They already knew everything. Some looked downcast.

I addressed them with a question.

"What are we to do if revolutionary ferment begins to work in our crew?"

Everyone kept perfectly still. Regarding my assistants, I began to feel some of their alarm.

"And what do you think, Vasili Nikolaavitch?" I tried to draw out the oldest officer, Iamaeiov, a captain of the second rank.

"It all depends on the turn of events," he answered hurriedly. At present only Petrograd has mutinued, and we still have Moscow—the heart of Russia—and other cities. Besides, we do not know the temper of the army; the sequence depends on it, one way or the other. In any case, we must hold on to the very last."

The rest of the officers expressed themselves in the same spirit. Some of them began to revive their courage, and their opinion was such: there are many sailors, but with bare hands they can do nothing, while we, armed with rifles and revolvers, can if need be, slaughter them like a herd of sheep.

* * *

Lieutenant Brasov was gloomier than the rest. He sat at the table, leaning his head on his hands and clenching an unlighted cigarette between his teeth. Evidently the advice of the officers did not satisfy him. Finally he straightened, his eyes glowing with determination.

"I propose that first of all we join the officers' quarters with the shell store-room by electric wires. We should be ready to blow up the ship if necessary. I beg to be entrusted with this task. At the right moment I shall press the button without the slightest hesitation."

I looked sternly at Brasov.

"And what then?"

He continued in a steady voice.

"We shall be blown into the air together with the mutineers, those desperadoes who know neither honor nor conscience. That would be a noble and instantaneous death. It will save us from torture and shameful abuse."

At these words the officers shuffled uncomfortably in their seats.

"On no consideration," I answered sharply. "That would be a horrible betrayal of our country. We must remember the war. I hope gentlemen, no one among you would allow Russia to be over-run by the Germans."

* * *

We arrived at no decision but resolved to wait and see the course history was steering and to be constantly on the watch.

On the second day we received a wireless message stunning us with tidings of new events. Revolutionary winds had arisen to a gale and were sweeping away the decaying masts of the old regime. The throne of the Czars was shaken. The majority of my officers completely lost their heads. Each one carried a revolver but I already doubted if, at the necessary moment, he would get an opportunity to discharge it at his opponent.

On what was the commander of our fleet depending? Why is he keeping the sailors in ignorance? Why does he not join the revolutionary movement? In what way only could he save the officers.

* * *

Meanwhile, on my ship all was orderly and quiet. The first officer attempted to sound the sailors through his secret agents, but could learn nothing. No signs of mutiny were visible. There could be only two explanations, either the crew suspected nothing of what was happening in Russia, or the Reds were conducting their conspiracy so warily that it was impossible to detect anything. In the matter of obedience, the sailors became even better than before, performing their duties cheerfully, as people perform some heavy labor for the last time, after which they expect to enjoy a long rest. This circumstance, more than anything else, gave cause for suspicion.

* * *

A year before the revolution, several arrests of sailors had been made in our squadron. Investigation showed that strong political organizations existed on many of our warships. It was apparent that the fleet was preparing to mutiny though it is true no sailor had yet been arrested on the "Thunderbolt." We merely increased the secret surveillance of the crew, but this led to no result. At the same time it was hard to believe that the revolutionary contagion had not penetrated the men under my command. That is why the last few days I felt distrust. My men seemed terribly unreliable in their unquestioning obedience. I knew that there were advanced men on board who were not quite trustworthy, in the political sense. Of these, chief and most important was the head telegraphist, Smirnov. The first mate had brought him to me on more than one occasion, proposing that we discharge him on some pretext. There were no definite charges against Smirnov so I treated the matter tolerantly. Moreover, he was clever and intelligent and there is a weak strain in my character—I like such people.

A thought entered my mind: does he know of the beginning revolution and how will he act toward me? I decided to see him. He was summoned, and on entering my cabin spoke calmly:

"I have the honor to report, sir."

He stood before me in a respectful attitude with his cap in the left hand and the right arm down by his side. A well-fitting sailor suit, polished shoes, and cleanshaven face with a small black moustache, gave the impression that this man was neat and orderly in all respects. His blue eyes gazed at me inquisitively as if to divine purpose of this interview. I began a conversation about telegraphy, of the condition of his apparatus, and whether it needed any repair. He answered with businesslike gravity—all was well in the radio room.

"Very glad to hear it, my good man," I said. "I was concerned because we must prepare for the spring campaign in spite of any happenings in Russia."

The last words reduced no effect on Smirnov. He knew everything.

"You may go."

"Yes sir," said Smirnov and, hesitating just for an instant, glanced at me with something like sympathy in his eyes.

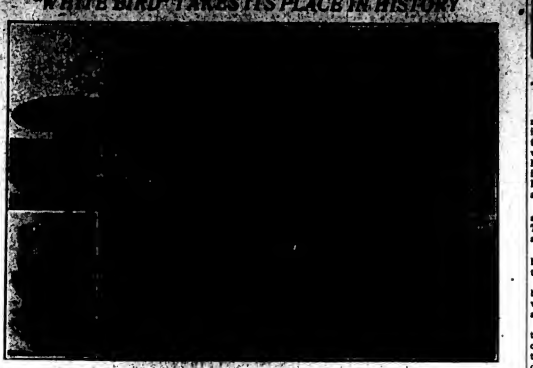
(To be continued)

Chaplin Plagiarism Jury Locks.

After deliberating more than seven hours, the jury in the $50,000 damage suit brought by Leo Loeb against Charles S. Chaplin, disagreed and was discharged yesterday by Federal Judge Bondy.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

"WHITE BIRD" TAKES ITS PLACE IN HISTORY



Photo, taken in France before it sailed, of the biplane, "The White Bird," in which Captain Charles Nungesser and Captain Francois Coli of France, startled the world by starting suddenly on a non-stop flight across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. Inset is of Capt. Nungesser.

Ten Years of Revolutionary Press

(PRESS DAY IN THE USSR).

THE "Pravda" re-appeared in Leningrad soon after the February Revolution. For some time it was the only Bolshevik paper in the country, but soon militant labor papers were published in Moscow, Ekaterinoslav, Tsaritzen and other towns. Wherever the Bolshevik wing grew in influence, Bolshevik papers appeared.

This was an extraordinary difficult period for Bolshevik papers. They were persecuted, their work was hampered by a vicious campaign of the bourgeois and menshevik press, which in some cases was very rich and had at its disposal excellent typographical facilities.

After the Revolt.

Even after the October Revolution, the Soviet papers had to fight for months in succession against the torrent of lies and mockery coming from the counter-revolutionary papers. But the situation at the front and the civil war made the situation for the Bolshevik press ever more tense. In the throes of hunger, desolation and the immediate danger of the restoration of the old bourgeois rule, the press assisted the toilers in mobilizing their forces and fighting strength in order to repel the White marauders.

New Tasks.

When the fronts were liquidated, new complicated tasks of economic construction arose for the press as well as for the public in general. The press was called on to adopt new methods and to expend more energy in dealing with questions of restoration of agriculture and industry, the questions of livening up public works, and the more complicated situation in general.

The Soviet press met with certain difficulties on the termination of the civil war in what may be termed the transfer to a business basis. During the years of civil war, the editors did not have to worry about money, the paper supply, or the circulation. Now all these questions were raised in their full scope and the editors who were used to receive their paper and typographic "rations," however meagre, were at a loss. The reader who hitherto received his paper free of charge was slow in getting used to the idea of having to pay for it. This also affected the circulation of the press. Before NEP there were 803 newspapers with a circulation of 2,261,189 copies in the U. S. S. R. NEP dealt a blow both to the number of papers and to their circulation and in 1922, when the press was placed on a business basis, there were only 382 papers left with a circulation of 1,287,905 copies.

Got Going Again.

But the Soviet press, which is a live revolutionary press, firmly linked up with the masses and responsive to the requirements of the masses, soon got over this stage. There are now in the U. S. S. R. about 600 papers (December 1, 1926, there were 582) with an enormous circulation which is three times more than that of the pre-war period. During the first months of this year, the press circulation was estimated at about 8,000,000.

But the success of the Soviet press is not measured by the growth and circulation alone. The mighty growth of the worker and peasant correspondents' movement serves as a no less importance. The Soviet Union press, which began by securing the collaboration of individuals, had in August, 1924, already 100,000 worker and peasant correspondents, and at the present time their number has increased to 250,000.

The work of the magazines has also extensively developed. There are at the present time OVER 1,000 journals with a circulation of 6-7,000,000. Some of the journals have a circulation of over 200,000. They are printed on good paper and on modern European printing machines. The journals deal with the most varied questions; there are mass worker and peasant journals, literary, critical, scientific, political, economic and various other journals dealing with all phases of life, customs, economy and politics.

These facts may all be regarded as achievements during the first ten years after the revolution. The press does not develop at such a rapid rate in hardly any other country in the world. Only in the U. S. S. R. is the press entirely at the service of the world revolution.



BOOKS

INDUSTRIALIZING A LEGEND.

"The Adventures of Paul Bunyan," by James Cloyd Bowman. The Century Co., New York.

In the days when logging was done with little crews, and primitive methods, by a special group of frontiersmen, thrown forward from the teeming civilization back of them, but not too much affected by it, the folk-lore tale of Paul Bunyan was developed. That was a story of a giant logger, who, by the aid of attendant trolls, "The Seven Great Axmen," and "Babe," his "big blue ox," performed simple prodigies such as woodsman might find interesting. He made an enormous ax, with a flexible handle, with which he could mow down a quarter section of trees at a stroke. His ox could pull anything; he pulled the road up by one end, and replaced it where desired.

Paul and the Seven logged off the dense forest covering North Dakota, and left it the present rolling grassy plain, on which trees will hardly grow. They set up Niagara Falls, gouged out the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and dug Puget Sound.

Paul's camp had in it various exaggerated persons, miracle working bookkeepers, blacksmiths, cooks, etc. And there was talk of "the year of the blue snow," the time of the "blue moon" and more like that.

As the standing timber decreased, and the market price rose, logging became a capitalized, monopolized, machine industry, in which cuss gave way to donkey engines and the yarder; the logging road became a railroad; and the class war raged.

The interests of the highly skilled mechanics who now took the place of the old time "Viking" lumberjack were not that there should be huge production, but that the camps should be clean, have good food, the pay go up, the bunkhouses be not overcrowded, not filled with steaming dirty socks drying over the stove, that the men should have individual bunks, not arranged tier on tier, but located in separate rooms or at least on the same level.

By organizing into the I. W. W. they succeeded in securing some of these reforms, all of them in some parts of the country. Men who were satisfied with the old conditions, "coffee and doughnuts and a lousy old bed" were stigmatized as "scissor-bills"—who cut wages and lowered the standard of living.

Of course in this materialistic and sophisticated atmosphere the Paul Bunyan legend died. Paul Bunyan was the arch type of a scissor bill, and no worker admired him any more.

Now somebody is spending a lot of money reviving that legend. Numerous "Paul Bunyan" books have appeared, one by James Stevens, one by Esther Shepard, one by Ida Virginia Turney, and most significantly of all, one, given away, by the Red River Lumber Co., which is a brutal taskmaster to the unorganized men who work for it.

None of these seem to have had much influence on the loggers themselves.

But another, the latest, by James Cloyd Bowman, is more likely to do the propaganda work evidently intended; it is deliberately written to children.

"The Adventures of Paul Bunyan" is pure, unadulterated poison. Paul Bunyan becomes a great lumberman, with ten thousand loggers working for him. He runs a camp in which double bunks are pictured, rising one above the other.

Overwork, preventible dirt, and bad conditions, such as are cheap for the boss, and deadly to the men, are represented as high adventure, which a "real man" will gladly undertake.

The whole emphasis is on production of timber for the boss. The men are simple, childlike creatures, who care for nothing but to establish the record Paul tells them they must make, as the greatest loggers in the world. "What I need is a crew of lumberjacks to help me get out all this forest timber that is standing idle around here, going to waste. What I need is a band of real savages, real honest-to-the-stars-and-stripes he-men," says Paul to the timber cruisers. We hear no more of the "Seven Great Axmen," and instead Paul makes long speeches to his "merry he-men" (they're called that in the book), on "camp loyalty," "loyalty to the boss," etc. These actual words are used, over and over again, as the to hypnotize the little potential lumberjack who reads the stuff.

Paul picks out a staff of Swedish bosses to actually handle the men. "Swedes are the only men for bosses," he says, "they keep their mouths shut except when they are eating or growling orders . . . and they're bully when it comes to fighting. In case of an uprising in camp, the Swedes will make me a tough body-guard."

Divide and rule! If the new little lumberjack who reads this book ever gets into a rebellious frame of mind, he will, if a Swede, feel hesitation about attacking his kind, if not a Swede, he will hate and suspect his Swedish fellow workers.

Of course all the trouble that happens in camp is blamed onto the men, who are only big children after all, according to the author, and don't know what is good for them. One of them insults Paul's wife, and the camp loses a good cook. It's the fault of the "bull-cook" who spreads: "the insidious propaganda that it is easy to shirk."

Typical of the trickery in the book, is the attempt to give a new definition to this very word, "scissor-bill." Many in the Northwest use it as a term of contempt. Perhaps children do not always know what its derivation is. For them an original explanation is supplied. The bookkeeper says to Paul: "You have dead timber in camp. These men I refer to are either too lazy to work, and so imagine themselves the victims of some ailment or other, or else they are moral cowards. They haven't the nerve to stand up and make a place for themselves. The result is the men kick them around from cutters to swampers, and then to 'chikadees' . . . finally they lie around in their shanties and become bunkhouse grouches . . . the men all call them 'scissor-bills.' "

I think the cunning, the ulterior motive and the class bias of these "Adventures" is well enough typified by this little extract, to let it go without further comment. Except perhaps for the matter of "chickadees." Those are low paid workers, not so skilled—they clean the roads. In the book there is a constant striving to call attention to the necessity for class divisions and subdivisions among the men—no division between the men and the boss—nothing there but "camp loyalty."

The thing ends with Paul advising all his gang to marry, settle down, and become farmers, as the woods grow smaller their work is done.

"The Adventures of Paul Bunyan" will surely have a circulation—the West Coast Lumbermen's Association will see to that. The only antidote for it that I know of is Herminia zur Muehlen's fairy tales, which has in this case the disadvantage of not being specific enough—lacks the lumber jack terminology—tho after all that is not any too well done.

—VERN SMITH.

SEX STARVED LADIES.

The Best Stories of Mary E. Wilkins. Selected by Henry Wysham Lanier. New York: Harper and Brothers. $2.50.

I can't picture a worker being violently moved by "Little-Girl-Afraid-of-a-Dog," or "The Gospel According to Joan," or "The Revolt of Mother," or any of the stories in this collection. But Mrs. Wilkins, although she flourished in the nineties, is easier to swallow than most of the modern writers about New England who write under formula about pale sex starved ladies rushing through mounds of dry, baked prose. The starvation is in and understanding you are always aware of the small area she is covering. Mrs. Wilkins' stories but it is not exploited. In spite of her fine integrity and while her people are humon you are stifled by their provincialism and daintiness.

—MARGERY LATIMER.

Mexican Communists Send Greetings to Workers Party

The following telegram addressed to the Workers (Communist) Party and The DAILY WORKER was received Friday morning from the chairman of the Mexican Communist Party now in session in Mexico City:

The Fifth Congress of the Mexican Communist Party greets the American Party, hoping for intensification of its anti-imperialist campaign in order to prevent American intervention in Mexico.

(Signed) **Antonio Carlon, Chairman.**

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

FIRST SECTION
This one contains all two sections
Be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE British government is determined to break off diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union. This is a policy of desperation and the situation confronting the empire is a desperate one. The two main reasons why Great Britain has become the chief antagonist of the Soviet Union are: the slumbering resentment towards British rule on the part of the peoples of India and Egypt, which is liable to burst into activity at any moment and the revolt of the 400,000,000 Chinese workers and peasants against foreign imperialism, the chief sufferer from the revolt being England which has exercised practical sovereignty over large sections of China.

* * *

THE natural corollary of this condition, resulting as it has in considerable loss of trade, is the growing radicalization of the British working class movement, due to the decline of British imperialism and the progressive inability on the part of the capitalists to buy off a favored section of the workers at the expense of surplus profits from their colonial coolies. In this social panorama the robber empire sees the artistic brush of the Soviet Union and well it may. For the Soviet Union, thru its government based on the emancipation of workers and peasants has set the blood of the world's slave classes tingling with a desire for freedom and if the Communist International never issued a proclamation the red star shining in Moscow would still inspire the victims of imperialism everywhere to new struggles against their oppressors.

* * *

WHEN the French revolution planted the revolutionary hoot on the neck of the feudal order in France there were repercussions from that act in very quarter of the world where the people were under the yoke of native or foreign oppression. Those were the days when the Irish rebels sang: "Oh, the French are on the Say" and when the toiling peasants of Europe heard with joy the tramp of the marching hosts of revolutionary France. And tory England then filled the people of the world with lurid tales of French atrocities, and with armed force and the corrupting power of her gold she made war on that revolution as she is today on the Russian revolution. Britain did not then stop at assassination, and more than one leader of the French revolution died with a British-purchased dagger in his back.

* * *

ENGLAND tried to organize the world against the French revolution and succeeded in finally defeating Napoleon but only after Napoleon betrayed the revolution. However it was written in the stars that the death-knell of the feudal order was sounded, despite the treachery of individuals even tho the Paris masses who bore the brunt of the initial smash against the corrupt feudal government reaped little of the advantages from the revolution. The feudal order did not go down everywhere at once. Indeed some of its trappings are to be seen in Buckingham Palace today that leave is little left outside of the uniforms.

* * *

GREAT Britain is leaving no stone unturned to organize an international capitalist bloc against the Soviet Union just as she did against revolutionary France. But it is written in the heavens that the Soviet ideal is bound to win. Furthermore, the base of the Soviet form of government is wide and as healthy as the French cradle of the bourgeois system which supplanted feudalism. And also the Communist Party of the Soviet Union renders that great expanse of territory a sterile field for a Napoleon.

* * *

IN a few days the forged documents planted by the Scotland Yard detectives will begin to appear in the New York Times and other capitalist sheets that have plenty of room for all the news that suits the plans and conspiracies of the ruling class. And our capitalist editors will use the changes on all the hoary old arguments against recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States adding as further proof for non-recognition the discovery of the latest batch of forged documents. It now remains to be seen whether the protest of the right wing leaders of the British Labor Party against this latest tory outrage against the Workers Republic will be vigorous or merely formal. It is a well known fact that Churchill, "Fat" and Company do not hate the Soviet Union any more than do MacDonald, Thomas and Snowden.

(Continued on Page Three)

Hungarian Monarchist Proposals Considered Cause for New Conflict

BERLIN, May 13.—A joint protest against the plan of rival Hungarian monarchist factions to put either "King" Otto or Archduke Albrecht of the Hapsburgs on the throne of Hungary, will be launched by state of the little entente at a conference at Joschinsthal tomorrow. This information comes from a high political leader of Jugoslavia.

The Czechoslovakian and Jugoslavian governments have already issued semi-official warnings that the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy in Hungary would provoke military intervention. It is also believed that a possible outcome of the conference will be recognition for Russia. Jugoslavia will press for a pronouncement against Italy's Balkan policy.

Fawn on Thayer To Shield Him on World-Famous Case

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—The latest effort to bring support to Judge Thayer is a pamphlet written by Ethelbert V. Grahill, of Boston, Reporter of Decisions for the Supreme Judicial Court since 1899.

Grahill has issued a 37-page pamphlet, entitled Sacco and Vanzetti in the Scales of Justice, and bound most appropriately in yellow covers.

The pamphlet was printed by Samuel Usher, of the Port Hill Press, and the expense borne by him and Grahill.

Usher gets his honest graft out of the public treasury by printing the decisions of the Supreme Court. Grahill feeds the decisions to him. By skilful teamwork not a nickel is overlooked, and there is velvet enough in that Grahill may repaint on this now celebrated case, out of the largess of his own and Usher's private funds.

Half of the pamphlet is devoted to an abstract statement of the duties of the courts, the jury and the district. To give assurance that everything was done according to Hoyle, Grabill points out that Judge Thayer not only once but twice repeated the solemn oath that the jurors take before they sit in the jury box.

He confesses to have "examined with care and with a dispassionate mind" something over 2,000 pages of the record. Yet he finds but three pieces of evidence to discuss; namely, the cap found on the ground after the robbery which the prosecution claimed was Sacco's, but which, unfortunately for the government, didn't fit Sacco; Vanzetti's revolver, and the enormous significance of Orciani's failure to testify. These and the old moth-eaten claim of "consciousness of guilt."

Grahill says, "Orciani was arrested as participating in the crime. He does not tell the reader that Orciani was released one week after his arrest and was chauffeur for the defense counsel for two years, not leaving for Italy until long after the Dedham trial.

The spirit of the whole document, is revealed in its fawning flattery. Grabill speaks of "Katzman, Esquire, Williams, Esquire, the Honorable Webster Thayer, Judge of the Superior Court; the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts." Then he says, "The defendant Sacco was represented by one Moore." This is the respect paid a man who was chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti for four years and who gave the case international proportions.

Berlin Stock Exchange Falls Into Panic

BERLIN, May 13. — Friday the thirteenth was indeed an unlucky day for many Berlin stock exchange operators.

Something akin to a panic developed on the stock exchange, when stock cashed an average of forty points as the result of credit restrictions imposed on banks by President Schacht of the Reichsbank.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

LON FOX, PROSECUTOR OF ZEIGLER MINERS, ARRESTED IN DIVE BRAWL

Progressive Miners Cheer Howat While Thugs Supporting Reactionaries Riot in Resort

PEORIA, Ill., May 13.—East St. Louis was selected by the convention of District 12, United Mine Workers of America, as the place for the next convention. Peoria was found unsatisfactory by the dominant Fishwick machine, because of the fact that Lon Fox, chief prosecutor of the Zeigler boys, was arrested with four of his friends, all members of the Fishwick machine, after a brawl in a resort here, during which one of the men was stabbed with a finger nail file by one of the inmates.

Harry Fishwick is president of the district, which includes all of Illinois, and is the largest in the U. M. W. A. Lon Fox is a sub-district president. The Zeigler frame-up is a case of progressive miners in the town of Zeigler who are convicted of murder because of a fight precipitated by the K.K.K. in a union meeting. Tho the K.K.K. is an illegal organization in the mining unions, the entire machinery of the district, both under the late president Frank Farrington, and now under Fishwick, was placed at the disposal of the prosecution. None of the Klansmen were put on trial, just the good unionists whom they attacked.

Cheer Howat

The miners who had the good fortune to hear Alexander Howat speak to the convention on the eleventh remember as one of the bright spots of an otherwise boss-ridden gathering that the fighting leader who broke down the Kansas slave law, forbidding strikes and providing for compulsory arbitration, was heartily cheered, and a resolution adopted to demand that the international union officials promptly reinstate him into full membership with all rights and privileges.

Howat's Speech

Howat made a masterly speech. He declared emphatically that the deplorable conditions existing in the coal mines today can only be righted by "taking away the mines from the coal operators whose aim is to see how much money they can exploit out of the public by their outrageous prices and attempts to reduce the wages of the miners. "One of the solutions to the troubles of the miners is nationalization of the mines with a good strong labor party to back it up."

For Labor Party

"The time has come when the working class of this country should get together and try to elect more man and women to represent them in the legislative halls of this country," said Howat. "I have not changed my mind in the least and go on record for a labor party. The time has come when the working class should pull away from the two old parties that have dominated this country for many years. The workers should have a political party of its own so that we do not have to beg and plead for laws that will benefit us. It takes time to do that, but it takes time to do anything. It took time to build the miners' union, but if we never make a start we will never accomplish anything.

Six Hour Day

"Nationalization of the coal mines and a six hour day are the only things for our men," continued Howat. "They used to say that the eight hour day is coming. I feel just as sure that the time is coming and probably a great deal quicker than we expect."

British Navy Attacks Yankees in War Trial On Rhode Island Coast

Rhode Island today took on the appearance of war time, as the advance guard of the big British-American war game forces began to gather.

Twenty-two seaplans from Norfolk took trial flights over Newport and the U. S. S. Patoka, mast ship of the dirigible Los Angeles, anchored off shore with twelve planes aboard.

The U. S. S. Wright, naval airship "mother" ship, was also in port. An airbase was being set up in Middletown.

On Monday a fleet of 137 battleships and smaller naval craft, the British invaders, will launch an attack against the American defenders.

LABOR PARTY IS MINERS DEMAND IN DISTRICT TWO

Central Pennsylvania Swinging to Brophy

DU BOIS, Pa., May 13.—Over the bitter opposition of the Lewis-Marks group, John Brophy, former president of District 2, has forced through his resolutions for a labor party and nationalization of the mines at the district convention here.

The labor party resolution calls for the "lending of every aid and encouragement" to the units of the Labor Party wherever they exist in District 2 and "assisting actively in the formation" of nnits where they do not already exist.

Brophy has been fighting every inch of the way in the convention, although not seated as a delegate. Barred by a vote of 56 to 53, Brophy won a concession that he be allowed the floor when attacked. Nevertheless his supporters have had to fight for his recognition as a speaker even when his character was assassinated by the Lewis gang.

Convention sentiment has been swinging toward Brophy from the opening days and he now carries a majority on contested issues.

Navy Calls Foreigners To Design Air Terror

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Foreign airship builders will compete with Americans for the $50,000 prize offered to the successful designer of the huge new dirigible to be built for the navy, it was learned today.

Because the airship—two and a half times as large as the Los Angeles in cubic feet capacity—will be the greatest ever built, the navy offered a large prize to bring the best brains of the world to its aid.

The ship will cost $6,000,000 and will have a minimum endurance of 130 hours, officers said. It will be able to carry three airplanes, and to "mother" several more by acting as a "gas" station and refueling them while in the air.

Britain Wages War On Soviet Union at Geneva Conference

GENEVA, May 13.—Great Britain is waging her unofficial war against the Soviet Union at Geneva Economic Conference as well as in Peking and London.

Sir Arthur Balfour has been making every effort to discredit the Soviet Union and to balk the extension of credit by foreign powers to her. Despite the efforts of the British delegation, Osinski and Sokolnikoff, Soviet Union delegates, are conferring with the delegations of other countries about loans and concessions, it is understood.

When Balfour attacked the socialization of trade in the Soviet Union, Sokolnikoff replied, "Other countries have sold goods to this 'monopoly' and have received good money."

Explaining the need of the Soviet Union for credits, one of the USSR delegates said, "We want to buy locomotives and electrical equipment in vast quantities. We don't need money, we need goods. The government stands behind every transaction. It has paid for everything thus far."

3 More Levees Give Way at New Orleans; Fear Missouri Flood

BATON ROUGE, La., May 13.—Three more levees gave way today before the pressure of the terrific Mississippi flood waters.

The big bend levee crashed at Morewaville, allowing a wall of water eight feet deep and more than 200 feet wide to sweep through and inundate the countryside for miles around.

Today's break are expected to inundate a total area of 4,412 square miles and virtually open a new river through Central Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico.

All telephone and telegraph communication with the stricken teiritory north of here was disrupted today and reports of the newest disaster cams by naval wireless from the Steamer Orleander, stationed off Simmesport.

* * *

COUNCIL BLUFFS., Iowa, May 13.—With the Missouri River running more than eighteen feet higher than normal, this city today was threatened with inundation. The river is now a foot and a half below flood stage. If the gradual rise continues hundreds of homes in the low west end of the city will be flooded, engineers said. A third of the city is on a level or below the level of the river.

AMERICAN SHIPS BOMBARD CHINESE WITHOUT WARNING

Feng's Troops Drive On Chang in South Honan

SHANGHAI, May 13.—American and other imperialist war vessels continue to "patrol" the Yangtze River between Nanking and Hankow despite fighting in the area and continual protests from the Chinese.

When hit by stray rifle bullets, the vessels have opened fire on the towns and villages along the river banks.

Shelled Without Reason.

Chinese newspapers report that the shelling of the Wulung-kiang Fort on April 16, by the American cruiser Cincinnati was entirely unprovoked. The Cincinnati did not fly a flag, defied a Chinese signal to halt and shelled the fort without any warning.

The commander of the Kiang-yin fort, which was shelled by the Penguin, an American vessel, has published the following protest:

"A telegram dated the 6th instant from the executive department of the first division of the Fourteenth army announcing that the American imperialists who are conducting a gunboat policy brought about tragedies on April 25 and May 2 at Menansha (near Kiang-yin), which is in our control, and as a result dozens of soldiers and civilians have been wounded and killed and scores of houses consumed by fire. Such an atrocity indicates the disregard for justice and is tantamount to action by barbarous races.

"The news has caused no little excitement on my part. I wish that for the present time, when China is confronted with internal and external difficulties, my colleagues in the field

(Continued on Page Two)

Wall Street to Govern Polish Finances Thru New $70,000,000 Loan

BERLIN, May 13.—The American loan of $70,000,000 to Poland, which has been approved by the Polish cabinet, will be floated this month, according to advices from Warsaw today. The agreement will be signed in Paris.

Jeremiah Smith, who acted as financial dictator of Hungary, is favored as a possible nominee for American financial adviser to the Bank Polski, as agreed upon under the terms of the loan.

* * *

(Negotiations for loan to Poland were delayed by the refusal of the Sejm to agree to the control of Polish finances by American bankers. The terms of the loan are yet unknown).

VIOLATION OF TRADE TREATY AND OF COMMON DECENCY, SAYS CHARGE

Disregard of Immunity Ordered Directly by British Home Secretary

Police Throw Papers Around; Break Safes; Men Detectives Search Girl Clerks

LONDON, May 13.—Formal protest against the police raids in Arcos, Ltd., headquarters of the Soviet Union trade delegation and the Soviet Union trading organization in London, was made today by Charge Rosengoltz.

Rosengoltz called on Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, this afternoon and registered a diplomatic protest against the action of the police. It is understood that the protest was based on the fact that the official Soviet Union trade delegation has diplomatic immunity.

The announcement today that the raid was ordered directly by the home office makes the responsibility clear. It was not a simple police case, involving possible stolen documents, as Scotland Yard announced in the beginning, but even in its inception a political act.

Would Break With U. S. S. R.

There is no concealment, in informed circles here, of the fact that out of the raid the Tory government expects to manufacture an incident that will serve as an excuse for breaking off trade relations altogether with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Tory leaders have regarded the Chang Tso-Lin raid on the Soviet Union embassy in Peking, with consent of the foreign diplomatic agents there, with undisguised admiration, and have been publicly advocating its imitation in England, both as a moral support to the North China militarists, and for what direct damage might result to the interests of the Soviet Union.

Disregard Underlining.

Charge Rosengoltz stated in his protest to Chamberlain the police had violated the diplomatic immunity of the members of the trade delegation and said that one trade representative, M. Chodorkov, had been assaulted by the police when he refused to surrender the keys to the safe which contained private documents and secret codes.

Police Search The Women.

"The raid was a flagrant violation of the trade agreement and during the raid the most elementary guarantees, demanded by common decency", said Rosengoltz.

(Continued on Page Two)

NOT GUILTY IS PLEA OF DAILY WORKER EDITOR

Trumped Up Charge Denied by Daily

William F. Dunne, editor, Bert Miller, business manager and the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. after pleading not guilty to charges of circulating "lewd and obscene" matter in Part 6 of Special Sessions yesterday morning, were ordered to appear for trial on May 27. Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney, entered the pleas.

From the very first day that William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, editors of The DAILY WORKER, and Bert Miller, business manager were hailed to court for a bearing on this charge, it was evident that this arrest is part of a deliberate campaign against The DAILY WORKER. Those called by the state as witnesses against The DAILY WORKER were George L. Darte, "adjutant-general" of the Military Order of the World War; and George Seitz, a "research worker" for the Keyman of America.

These two men testified to receiving through the mail copies of The DAILY WORKER containing Gordon's poem.

That they had been on the watch for just such an opportunity to prose-

(Continued on Page Three)

Mutual Insurance Agents Defrauded by "Big Four"

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its expose of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four," who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the weekly payment life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, manipulation of policyholders' money and subornation, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles. It affects upwards of 40,000,000 American policyholders.

* * *

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The "Big Four" do not confine their looting practices to policyholders. Not only are policyholders swindled, but clerks are underpaid, agents are cheated out of commissions and the whole internal organization is flooded with a deluge of bunk and fraud.

Ignorant policyholders who suddenly find themselves swindled of their life savings usually turn on the witless agent who is merely the cog in the vast machine.

It has been reiterated in previous articles that of all the weekly payment life insurance which is written every year more than three quarters of it lapses before it has accumulated a "legal" cash value.

Chop His Salary.

When an agent reports that certain of the business with which he is debited has lapsed, the original commission paid for the lapsed insurance is deducted from his salary.

The reason offered by the insurance officials for this outrageous robbery is that unless such penalties measures are in force the agent will indiscriminately lapse policies to the detriment of the company's customers.

Double Profit.

See how this works out. Unless a policy is paid either as a death claim or matured endowment the company calls such terminations "lapses." Cash surrenders after ten years of premium payments are "charged to" the lapsing agent.

A policyholder has a $600 policy on which he has been paying 50 cents weekly. In the ten years he has paid $260. The benevolent company then allows $30.70 as cash surrender value and the balance is forfeited. In addition to this $14 is deducted

(Continued on Page Two)

BANKS IN SCHEME TO CONTROL AIR

Encourage Monopoly of Radio

(By A Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Despite the fact that daily complaints are being received of the most partisan censorship and class discrimination by broadcasters throughout the land, the federal radio commission refuses to do anything about the matter. The commission takes the position that under the law it has neither the power nor the authority to do anything.

The fact is that the commission has the authority to intervene and is actually doing so. Section 18 of the radio act, specifically provides that a broadcaster who grants the use of his equipment to one political candidate, or one side of an issue, must permit other candidates the same use. The law also gives the commission the right to regulate stations charged with broadcasting obscene matter. And finally, and most effective of all, through its control of the issuing of licenses and allocating wave-lengths and fixing the power that may be used, the Commission has an all-powerful control of broadcasters and could if it desired put the lid down on censorship and discrimination in 24 hours.

Keeps Out Radicals.

The Commission gravely announces at the numerous conferences it holds with the press that every station now operating will be licensed. Not all of course will get preferred accomodations, but all will be licensed. But the fact that not one labor station has been given the right to operate, that not one radical, or even liberal broadcaster is now functioning is entirely passed by, by the Commission. Quizzed about the matter, the reply is made:

"Oh, yes, as soon as we clear up the existing situation we will consider the applications of new stations."

Not the applications that have been pending for months from organized labor for permits to broadcast, no, but the "applications of new stations" in other words if organized labor, or radicals, or liberals want a station they will have to go to the bottom of the list and begin all over again. Already the big chaincis and power unscrupulous have been streampted, mostly by the American Radio Corporation. The remaining desirable places are in the hands of a small number of equally all reactionary, invariably hostile to labor, radicalism or even liberalism.

Of course the good Mr. Coolidge and the sacred members of his party can always get a national "hook-up," to broadcast their propaganda.

Broadcasting a Monopoly.

The Commission is making much of the fact that it will give all broadcasters new operating a place in the air—not quite so much just how much of a place—but still a place. It declaims often and loudly that it is showing no favors, that service, equipment, priority and past record alone will count. Which is undoubtedly true, but still means nothing. The fact is that the commission is indulging in the grossest sort of discrimination.

Instead of giving all sides, all parties vantage places on the air, the commission is merely confirming the grabs of those who already are operating. The result is that broadcasting in America today is practically a monopoly. It is in the hands of big business, controlled by big money, and nothing they don't want said is spoken.

As Attorney Ernst, of the American Civil Liberties Union, in addressing the Commission when it first organized, pointed out, these broadcasters have greater power of censorship than any other institution in the country. Yet only censorship, but the medium for spreading their views while denying the other side the opportunity to reply. In his speech, the only discussion by the way, of the many that were delivered by the numerous "authorities" interested in the radio business, that reached down and jerbed out to view the fundamental issues involved, Mr. Ernst cited scores of instances of the baldest sort of discrimination and censorship.

Vicious Discrimination.

He related how a group of liberals, men and women of international reputation, attempted to purchase time from a certain big station to answer a bigot denunciation of those who dared criticize the militaristic imperialism of Kellogg and Coolidge in Central America, made over the station's equipment by a crooked Republican boss. The operator flatly refused to allow them to use his station, although they submitted to him a list of a score of prominent individuals, one of whom he could select to do the speaking.

This was but one of many similar instances. Yet this station, and the others against whom complaints have been made, are being given every consideration and will be among those who are to receive special consideration in the allocation of power and wave-lengths.

Mr. Ernst demanded that the Commission give consideration to the demands of all classes and parties. The Commission thanked him pleasantly, spread his able address and that ended the matter.

Monopoly of Air.

The existing radio act, a makeshift bit of legislation that was dragged out in the last hours of the last session, only under the greatest duress is desperately inadequate to protect the public. Once the Commission has given a broadcaster his license for three years, as long as he obeys its rules about remaining on his wave-length and using only the power alloted to him, he can not be dislodged and can do as he pleases as far as saying who shall or shall not broadcast and what he will allow to be sent out over his station.

Under the present system it is entirely conceivable that within a few years time radio broadcasting will become a highly controlled monopoly; it is practically that as far as national broadcasting goes. This situation presents a grave evil and one that unless it is curbed and brought under control may foreclose to the masses their right to use of the air.

Dry Czar Turns From Liquor to Literature; To Bar 'Arabian Nights'

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Incensed, Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews, "dry czar," today ordered all future shipments of the unexpurgated "Arabian Nights" and "Decameron" barred from the country.

The ban will be effective pending a final ruling as to whether these classics, or parts of them, are "obscene." Copies now held up at New York, however, will be permitted to come in because previous shipments were admitted and importers had not been notified of a change in requirements.

Establishment of a code of morality for foreign books generally will be undertaken, Andrews indicated in a formal statement.

American Ships Shell More Chinese Cities

(Continued from Page One)

and all interested in the revolutionary cause would immediately arise, first suppressing internal disturbances and then crushing imprialism in the bud of emancipating the Chinese race."

General He Yao-Tso.

* * *

Seamen No Longer Docile.

WASHINGTON, May 13. (FP).—Information from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, at San Francisco, is to the effect that cheap Chinese labor is no longer "safe" for the anti-union Dollar Line to the Orient, when that line is carrying American armed forces to China. The Dollar company having bought a number of government ships at bargain prices and put coolie crews aboard, has made a "patriotic" gesture by offering the lease of these ships to the government as transports for marines and soldiers. The first ship taken was the President Grant, and before she could sail from San Francisco all Cantonese among the crew were taken off.

While Chinese crews were good enough when China was submissive to the foreign powers, the Dollar concern did not trust the Canton Chinese to safely handle one of their ships carrying foreign troops to Shanghai to overawe the Chinese revolutionists. It was feared that the Canton sailors belonged secretly to the Canton Seaman's Union, which has declared in favor of a Soviet type of government in China. If the crew were radicals, they might possibly sink the ship, drowning themselves and the soldiers together.

* * *

May Disbar Husar.

SHANGHAI, May 13.—The American bar association here is instituting disbarment proceedings against Leonard Husar, former United States district attorney who was convicted of opium smuggling last week. Husar, who has appealed, has filed $20,000 bonds and leaves next week for San Francisco.

* * *

Butler Leaves For Peking.

SHANGHAI, May 13. — General Smedley Butler, commander of the United States marines in the Shanghai district, will leave for Peking tomorrow.

* * *

Predicts Proletarian Dictatorship.

HANKOW, May 12. — General Feng's troops have crossed the Shensi-Honan border and rapidly moving against Chang Tso-lin's troops in southern Honan. A decisive battle is expected soon.

That China will be governed within a few months by a dictatorship of the proletariat was the prediction made by Jules Sauerwein, reactionary foreign editor of The Matin of Paris at a luncheon Thursday of the association of foreign press correspondents at the Leaguers' Club 115 Broadway.

Sauerwein was compelled to concede the strength of the left wing movement, and estimated the trade union membership of China as between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000.

$516,000 GRAFT WRECKS NEVADA STATE FINANCES

State Treasurer, Bank Pass Buck; Moratorium

RENO, Nev., May 13.—With half a million dollars missing from the state treasury, Nevada today began a five-day moratorium during which all financial activity of the state government will be halted.

Governor Balzar declared the moratorium upon completion of an audit of the books of State Treasurer Ed. Malley, with former State Controller George Cole and B. W. Clapp, former cashier of the Carson Valley Bank, is accused of embezzling $516,000.

The state treasurer, however, contends the huge shortage is in the books of the Carson Valley Bank and not in the state ledgers. By an adroit maneuver, Malley placed the state and the bank on the defensive. He appeared at the bank, presenting cashier's checks totalling well over half a million dollars and demanding payment.

The bank refused to honor payment.

Malley thereby is said to have placed upon the bank the burden of proving the checks fraudulent. Furthermore, it was said, the bank now will be forced to take legal action independent of the state prosecution.

Cedarholm, California Criminal Syndicalism Prisoner Is for I. L. D.

An echo of the big Marine Transport Workers' Strike of 1923 in San Pedro, California, was heard yesterday in the local office of the International Labor Defense. It Cedarholm, Number 58108, graduate of San Quentin, California, hit this big city and got into touch with the International Labor Defense as soon as possible, and told his story.

He was one of the twenty-seven workers arrested for being the leading spirits in the San Pedro strike. The trial started on July 4th, 1923. The charges being "criminal syndicalism" and not being authorized organizers and propagandists, the reaction from the strike had its effect on the judge, and the prisoners were sentenced to from one to fourteen years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Entering the penitentiary on July 12th, the prisonere thought it was a fine building to look at. The guards jested them about their work. "You'll do damned soon find out how good it is; we'll take the wobbly ideas ont of your head."

"Some of us got 17 days and others 42 days of solitary confinement in the dark dungeons as our first prison experience. Bread and water was our only food; we had no bedding, and the ventilation was very bad."

After being reduced to practically physical wrecks, the prisoners were sent to work in the jute mills. The atmosphere was thick with dust. In case however of working there or going back to the damnable solitude of the dungeons. Medical treatment was only given when one was at the last gasp.

* * *

The prison atmosphere was maintained by the guards walking on the high walls with loaded rifles. On the mission bullets were indiscriminately fired into the prisoner's ranks wounding three prisoners. Of course the guards must have their enjoyment.

Prison Strikes

Conditions became so bad that the prisoners were compelled to lodge complaints. They were accused of striking and rioting, and punished accordingly. As a consequence, however, conditions improved towards the end of 1925.

* * *

Cedarholm was released on November 12th, 1926, the day his time gave him the necessary clothing and $5.00 with which to start the battle of life.

During the latter part of his sentence, he received regularly $5.00 per month from the International Labor Defense. This money was very welcome, enabling him to get tobacco, literature, and many other things not on the meagre prison bill of fare. He desires the following statement to go out to the workers:—

"I appeal to the working men and women of America to rally together as a solid united, mass, and go forward demanding justice and freedom for the militants in prison. It is not the millionaires who send workers to prison; it is those workers who have not yet realized the need for solidarity. I urge all class-conscious workers to support the International Labor Defense in its great work of helping to free political prisoners."

* * *

Recover $10,000 Fiddle.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Efrem Zimballst today cables from Suva in the Fiji Islands where he is on tour, his congratulations to Rembert Wurlitzer and John R. Dubbs on the recovery of his $10,000 violin, stolen in Los Angeles last month.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Italian Workers at Ad Trades Get Ten Per Cent Wage Cut

ROME, May 13.—The object of the so-called Charter of Labor, laid down by Mussolini several weeks ago, was made clear yesterday when Mussolini announced that a ten per cent slash in the wages of workers in five branches of production would take place within a few days.

The wage slash is not a temporary measure, it was announced yesterday, but will remain in effect for a comparatively long period. Its object is to help Italian manufacturers.

Although Italian factory and agricultural workers have suffered severe wage slashes in the last few months prices have not declined noticeably.

Big Insurance Bosses Cheat Own Agents

(Continued from Page One)

from the agents salary as a "lapse charge."

The labor turnover in agencies is abnormally high, the agent in disgust, overworked and is constantly supervised by an army of company spies "assistant managers."

In the home offices of these companies thousands of clerical workers are frightfully underpaid, fifteen dollars a week being the average wage. In addition to the wage the company throws in a free luncheon in which water plays a predominant role.

All efforts on the part of the field or home office employes to organize has been met with ruthless suppression and wholesale dismissal.

Of course there are company organizations such as the company brass band and the company theatrical company at which everybody has a good time and all are hopelessly patronized by the bosses officials who are compelled to attend.

In conclusion I list briefly the case against the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies.

To begin that mortality table on which industrial life insurance premiums are based are more than 40 per cent inaccurate. The table used by these companies is incorporated in the New York State Insurance Law.

The rate of expected interest assumed by those companies in computing premium charges is 3 per cent whereas the actual interest return is nearer 6 per cent. This false interest-earning assumption is also embodied in the law.

While the "Big Four" are supposed to be mutual or co-operative companies the machinery of administration is totally in the hands of a group of Wall Street financiers who not only benefit by the enormous power which they enjoy as directors of these companies, but in addition they are also directors or officials of hundreds of railroads and public utility companies in whose bonds and securities the billions of "mutual" funds are invested. In addition to this we find that most of these companies are vitally interested in the banks and trust companies which handle their deposits and securities.

Due to the enormous overcharging of policy rates and also to the harsh and iniquitous policy conditions the insurance is dropped at the slightest misfortune or period of unemployment. 70 per cent of all weekly premium insurance lapses before it is three years old, and only 1 per cent of all endowments mature for their face value.

The superintendent of insurance in the State of New York is more than lenient with these companies and permits insurance practices which are illegal and dishonest to go by unnoticed. Many past superintendents have been taken care of by the "Big Four" and it is assumed that the present one will take over the operation of these companies this will continue indefinitely.

Assets Mount.

The presence on the board of directors of Frank P. Noyes, president of the Associated Press makes it impossible to get any capitalistic newspaper to expose the fraud practiced by this plunderbund.

As things are constituted at present the assets of these companies will continue to pyramid until, at the existing rate of increase, the assets of the "Big Four" will be over one trillion dollars in 1977.

At the time of writing their assets are greater than the entire currency in circulation in the United States. As these assets are mostly in the form of quick securities they could be liquidated within 48 hours and the country thrown into a most hopeless panic if it so suited their ends.

As the evils in the weekly payment life insurance business are ones which are embedded in the laws of the state nothing short of a legislative investigation will bring about an amelioration of the unfair conditions.

To achieve this end the millions of American workers who are defrauded under this system should see to it that sufficient pressure is brought to bear on "our" legislators which will eventually result in the much to be desired investigation.

The facts contained in this series of articles are only those which are attainable through public documents, what a legislative enquiry will reveal, is an interesting thing to think about. Time alone will tell.

BRICKLAYERS IN SIX DAYS, SCHEME OF LOCAL SCHOOL

Workers Defrauded Is Charge Filed

Fraud on workers is charged against the Union Trade Schools, Inc., of 34 West 32nd St., in complaints filed with city magistrates here.

Upon payment of $35, the worker is given a week's course" in bricklaying, after which he is sent out to a job where he works two weeks without pay.

Thereafter he is to be placed on a job where the wages are not to exceed" $8 a day.

On the face of it the so-called Uglen Trade Schools, Inc., which gives the impression that it is a trade union school, is preparing strike-breakers to destroy the conditions built up over half a century by union bricklayers' union, according to President Joseph T. Gillen, of Bricklayers' Local 1.

But actually the outfit fails to send its "students" out on any sort of job with money in it, declares Gillen, who is handling the complaints of two workers who claim they have been defrauded.

Gillen adds that the Union Trade Schools, Inc., advertises in capitalist papers, including the New York World.

Liberal Delegates Deny Acceptance of Fake Stimson Peace

PANAMA CITY, May 13. — The Liberal Nicaraguan peace delegates returning to Puerta Cabezas thru the Panama Canal have vigorously denied that they have accepted Henry Stimson's "peace terms," which would foist on Nicaragua the presidency of Diaz. "What has prevailed," they said, "is a new imposition of force."

The Liberals, they said, have driven the Diaz forces from the neck of land separating the great lakes. This territory they declared, is occupied by American troops and the Liberals cannot without a Nicaraguan enemy in the field, but Americans blocking the way to Managua."

* * *

New Protectorate.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President Diaz of Nicaragua has appointed Lt. Col. R. Y. Rhea of the United States Marines as chief of the native constabulary, Rear Admiral Latimer, commander of American naval forces, advised the state department today. Other officers will be named later to assist Rhea.

Henry L. Stimson, President Coolidge's personal representative in Nicaragua, plans to sail for home on Monday.

* * *

Vaca Protests Intervention.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (FP). — Dr. T. S. Vaca, representative in Washington of the Liberal government of Nicaragua, has delivered to Secretary Kellogg a formal protest against military seizure of his country by American forces, and a warning that when the Nicaraguans retain their freedom they will repudiate all contracts and loans negotiated meanwhile by the illegal regime set up by American power.

"The Diaz regime, a government, says Vaca, declines all responsibility for bloodshed resulting from the determination of President Coolidge to impose upon a people of the Diaz-Chamorro militarist faction because they believed the pledges of neutrality made by the Washington authorities.

Rejects "Peace" Terms.

"The Constitutional (Liberal) government of Nicaragua hereby declares," says its agent, "that consistent with principles of justice and patches from Managua it has not consented to the Stimson peace terms, and that finally, by action of the liberal forces of the U. S. it may be compelled to cease its military activities only when it is convinced that in this manner it may serve best the interests of the Nicaraguan people hopelessly in the clutches of a foreign power."

* * *

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Colonel Stimson is expected to go to Managua, the capital, Sunday to hold a series of conferences with President Diaz and draw up a tentative draft of a treaty which will establish an American protectorate over the republic and return to Washington the latter part of this month.

Southern Pacific Magnate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Henry E. Huntington, Southern California railroad magnate and art collector, continued to show improvement today at the Lankenau Hospital. The 77-year-old millionaire is recovering from a serious operation.

Young Oil Can Pays $5.00 Million to Get Estate Exclusiveness

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. had practically completed a real estate deal which would prevent persons living immediately for the sole purpose of preserving the exclusiveness of the estate.

At a meeting of the town of Mt. Pleasant, it was stated that Rockefeller would build 600 flats for the development, which had been laid out by the Mandell Company. It is reported that the price is $100,000 more than the Mandell Company paid for the land.

Soviet Union Charge Makes Sharp Protest

(Continued from Page One).

"All employers of Arcos and the trade delegation, both men and women, were detained and subjected to personal search. Among these were women, possessing diplomatic passports, including Mme. Rosengoltz and the wife of the financial attache. The personal search of women was carried out by male officers."

Rosengoltz delivered a formal note of protest to Sir Austen, charging that the raid on the Arcos building constitute a violation of the obligations assumed by the British government under the trade agreement of 1921.

He also stated he had informed his government of the search, which was still continuing at the time and he awaits further instructions from Moscow.

Employes of Arcos tell of the general brutality of the raid, and the confusion wrought in the offices, even those with diplomatic immunity.

The tables and desks in the rooms were shown deeply with papers which were prowled ever and examined by the policemen. A burly uniformed officer stood guard over the clerks and typists at the back of the rooms and prevented them from returning to their desks.

Ordered By Home Office.

Late in the afternoon it was stated that the raid was carried out by a special branch of Scotland Yard under instructions from the home office.

Home Secretary William Joynson-Hicks was said to have personally ordered the action on information he dered the action on a decision he made only yesterday. An application the financial district this morning. At the time did they include the surface roads.

Arcos A Trading Co.

Arcos limited is a buying and selling agency for the All-Russian cooperative society." The central English headquarters are on the first floor of the Moorgate Street building.

The agency is staffed by the Russian trade delegation to England, at the head of which is M. Khintchuk, who succeeded Leonid Krassin in that post at the death of Krassin last November.

Arcos with its subsidiaries has 1,215 employes in Great Britain of these 400 are Soviet Union citizens some of whom enjoy diplomatic immunity.

Biedenkapp to Address Glassport China Meet

GLASSPORT, Pa., May 13.—Fred Biedenkapp, the well-known working-class militant and Punk Sing Quong of the Kuomintang will address "Hands Off Soviet Russia and China" meetings at 35 Miller Street, Sunday, 8 p. m., and the Finnish Hall today at 2.00 p. m. day-light saving time.

Mr. Biedenkapp recently returned from a six months' visit to Berlin and Soviet Union. Punk Sing Quong, a disciple of Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Kuomintang Party, will give an outline of the revolutionary situation and the part China will play in the international politics.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rich Get French Divorce.

PARIS, May 13.—The Seine court today granted a divorce to Mrs. Marcus Goodrich, who was married at New York on August 14, 1924. Her maiden name was Henriette Alice Metcalf.

A divorce was granted to Mrs. Albert John Hettinger, who was married at Northampton, Mass., on May 31, 1920.

Taft Scolds Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The legal profession has too many members who delay the effective operation of criminal law, according to Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the United States Supreme Court.

"No lover of his country can have gone through the last four years without being stirred over the failure of the administration of our criminal law," said the chief justice, addressing the American Law Institute. "We love our profession, but we know we have them," referring to those lawyers who are experts in delay.

WRANGLE OVER TRACTION MESS IN PUBLIC SOON

Untermyer Says He Is For Nickel Fare

Public hearings on the Transit Unification Project will be begun by the Transit Commission at its offices, 270 Madison Avenue Monday, May 22, it was announced yesterday following a conference between members of the commission and Samuel Untermyer.

The decision to air the whole tangle in the open was reached following an announcement by Untermyer, special counsel to the commission, that he had broken off negotiations with the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. officials in his effort to find some solution of the problem.

It is understood the hearings will resolve themselves into a determined effort to "smoke out" the traction company heads and find out just what they are willing to do to effect a unification of the transit lines of the city.

Traction Becomes Mum.

None of the company officials would discuss the Untermyer announcement.

The commission will sit at the hearings with Chairman F. Gilchrist, presiding. Alvin Untermyer and Clarence M. Lewis, regular counsel of the commission, will co-operate with Untermyer in the examination of witnesses at the hearings.

Untermyer indicated that he proposes with the transit representative's because of the refusal to co-operate in a reasonable consolidation plan, Untermyer indicated that he proposes to summon the officials as witnesses and question them at the forthcoming hearings.

Service New Atrocious.

Untermyer reaffirmed his allegiance to the five-cent fare and characterized the present service on subways and elevated lines as "atrocious." He asserted a higher fare would not abate or improve conditions. Vigorously advocating acquisition of Interborough and B.M.T. lines by the city, Untermyer, who will begin his public hearings next Monday, said:

"The efforts to reach an agreement at this juncture by negotiation with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Interborough Companies have now been exhausted and abandoned. At the time did they include the surface roads.

Separate L's and Tubes.

"In view of the substantial and steady increase in losses shown by the Manhattan Elevated Railway, which are a heavy drain on the resources of the Interborough, counsel for the commission is reluctant to recommend the taking over of the Manhattan. That would have been to heavy a burden upon the maintenance of a 5-cent fare.

"The B. M. T. made it a finality that the city would have to take its surface lines if it took the Rapid Transit System, to which we are unwilling to assent. They further insisted that their property, if taken, should be acquired on the basis of yielding them in perpetuity the same net return in the securities of them for the property as was represented by the earnings for the past year.

"This demand was plainly inadmissable."

Hands Off China Mass Meeting in Los Angeles Adopts Hot Resolution

By L. P. RINDAL

(WORKER Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 13.—The Anti-imperialist United Front held a big "Hands Off China" protest meeting at Music-Arts Hall.

Franklin Weng, President Sun Yat Sen Society, Sid Bush, Workers (Communist) Party, and Frank Cassidy, of the proletarian party, were scheduled to speak. Joseph Shishkoff, of the Anti-imperialist United Front, was chairman.

Chairman's Speech Pleases

The chairman explained the formation of the new-born foe of capitalism and imperialism, and called upon every workers' organization in the city to join hands in this most important workingclass movement.

Franklin Wong was the first speaker. He went into the history of the imperialists' exploitation of his country and, judging by the applause, the audience of 700 workers was much pleased with his presentation of facts and figures. He ended his interesting speech by saying: "If the aims and objects of the Kuomintang (Nationalist party) are Communistic, I am proud of being a Communist."

Anti-Imperialist Resolution

Sid Bush, the next speaker, outlined the trouble in China "in the language of the workingclass," he said, and the workers present slapped their hands as a sign of understanding.

At the point a strong Hands Off China resolution was introduced, read and adopted—unanimously. It will be sent to the press, the California delegation in congress, President Coolidge and to the left wing of the Revolutionary Party of China.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

Bob Cecil, Tory partner in the Locarno mixed faction of the Conservative party, of the British ruling classes, the labor over their position to the workers and must make a show of loyalty to workingdom to-day.

* * *

WITH General Feng and the government of Nanking involved in a row, telling the world that they will support the Hankow government; with the almost certain support of the peasant military organization known as the Red Spears, and with the remarkable growth of the trade unions in China, the position of the imperialist powers is less secure than ever, despite the treachery of Chiang Kai-Shek. This is an added reason why Great Britain should wish to crush the Soviet Union, since without the aid of the Soviet government, the imperialist bonzards would be able to gorge themselves on Chinese blood for many years to come.

* * *

WHILE the General Motors corporation is handing out dividends to its fortunate stockholders, the Italian workers are getting theirs, from the famous "Charter of Labor" recently bestowed on them by their "savior" Mussolini. This has taken the form of a 10 per cent wage cut. It is consoling to note that the employers have also been requested to make sacrifices. They are willing to cut the cost of production at the expense of a ten per cent cut in the wages of the workers. This is the kind of economy that is NOT practised in the Soviet Union. There, economy is never at the expense of the proletarians. Which indicates the basic difference between Fascism and the proletarian dictatorship.

* * *

THE United States government is buying rifles from Nicaraguan liberals at the rate of ten dollars each. The idea is that it is cheaper to buy rifles than to buy reactionaries to take the place of those who might be killed by shots from liberal rifles. Here is a good chance for some enterprising patriot to make a fortune by buying those rifles from the government as junk and selling them at a high price when the United States government engages in another SERIOUS war in behalf of civilization. The Morgan fortune was started in a similiar way and in things financial the Morgans are no mean guides.

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RIGHTS BARRING FURRIERS FROM INTERNATIONAL

Fear Workers Influence On Convention

Apparently moved by the fear that the fur workers will regain control of their union if too many of them are permitted to register, the reactionary leaders of the International Fur Workers' Union and the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee are refusing to issue books of the "scab International" to those workers who have been instructed by the Joint Board to register and return to their shops.

Possibly the right wing officials are afraid these workers may have a voice in choosing delegates for the convention which they have announced for June 13 at Washington, D. C. This is the convention which should have been held early in May.

Whatever the reason, the right wing leaders are deliberately discriminating against the workers from locked-out shops. President William Green of the A. F. of L. said recently that this 'scab' union is the real union, and every fur worker is eligible for membership. Yet workers who have been members of the union since its organization are being refused the books of the International. At first they were given letters instead of books. Now the right wing is afraid to register them at all.

Afraid of Workers.

When the workers who did receive letters present them to an employer, they are refused jobs, or they are offered wages so low that they are certain not to accept. The International has deliberately told the employers not to engage these workers carrying letters. They are apt to create trouble, the right wing declares.

The reactionary officials are faced with a dilemma—more workers than they ever dreamed of registering, yet they fear to enter their names. They feel certain there is something wrong somewhere.

In the meantime "mobilization" work is going forward at Joint Board headquarters and the fur workers are urged to "hold themselves in readiness" to demonstrate their organized power when the hour comes.

Rally To Joint Board.

Four crowded membership meetings of locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union Thursday pledged their energetic co-operation in the work of collecting the $100,000 "Union Defense Fund," and of undertaking larger preparations for a more intensive phase of the fight against the reactionary forces of the International and the A. F. of L.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, who spoke at all four meeting halls—two in Manhattan Lyceum, Astoria Hall and Webster Hall—told the workers that the Joint Board will very soon make clear why it has instructed certain workers to register in the scab union.

"The Joint Board will soon teach a lesson to those manufacturers who have seen fit to play politics with the lives of the fur workers. They will be made to realize that they are to keep hands off the Furriers' Union. The manufacturers challenged the union, and the Joint Board is prepared to accept the challenge."

Joint Board Books.

In the discussions at their meetings, and in a leaflet distributed in the fur market, every registered fur worker in the association shops is instructed to take out a duplicate union book in the office of the Joint Board.

No one is to register who is working in an independent shop or in a Trimming Association shop. "If these bosses tell you to register in the scab union, you should at once declare a strike and come to the office of the Joint Board."

Oil Magnates Petition For Bigger and Better Trusts; to Boost Prices

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In an effort to boost the price of oil, oil barons, led by Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have appealed to the Federal Oil Conservation Board for permission to restrict the production of petroleum.

The statement issued by the oil barons also suggests "joint operation" of new fields, which virtually is a demand for the legalization of oil trusts.

The move which is backed by magnates like Teagle and Harry F. Sinclair is meeting with the opposition of small oil producers.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Building Workers Discuss Crisis In Plumbers Lockout

Wide interest was manifested by building trades workers in the mass meeting called for 8 P. M. last night at Aco Hall, 182 Claremont Ave., Williamsburg, by the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers.

With the Brooklyn plumbers and helpers on strike since April 1 for the five-day week and wage increases, and the plumbers and helpers in the rest of New York locked out or on strike as a result, the building trades here face crucial tests, he declared.

The helpers are on strike to bring the present $4 scale somewhere near the level for other helpers, ranging from $8 for electricians' helpers to $11 for boilermakers' helpers. The helpers hope to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

Progressives Give Analysis.

The Progressive Building Trades Workers of Greater New York are also maintaining a lively interest in the present crisis. With contracts showing a steady decline, they declare that the bosses have picked this year for a general assault on all the building crafts, beginning with the plumbers. The Building Trades Employers' Association's act in taking charge of the lockout from the boss plumbers constitutes a threat of direct war on all the crafts, the progressives say.

The Employers' Association, according to the progressives, comprises 26 associations representing 500 of the larger contractors and building employers. In addition 143 associate members represent the building material dealers, bankers, lawyers, architects and trade publishers.

Against this united force, the building crafts are pitting their individual strength, even the loose alliance of the Building Trades Council being ineffective because not used.

Ask Conference Now.

The progressives have formulated four demands:

1. An immediate conference of all building trade unions to organize the defense against the attack of the employers' association.

2. Organization of plumbers' helpers and other unorganized building trades workers.

3. One Building Trades Council comprising all building trades unions.

4. Uniform agreements for all building trades to expire at the same time.

Denounce Militants At Confab of Right Wingers Held Here

Under the chairmanship of Abraham L. Shipkowitt, who pleaded for a fight "along spiritual and moral lines," the Committee For the Preservation of Trade Unions held their secret confab at Beethoven Hall, East Fifth St., on Wednesday evening.

About 125 people were present, including visitors. The sponsors of the conference refused to allow any of their visitors to leave while the session was going on. When several visitors wanted to leave they were told to keep their seats by some of Beckerman "boys" who paraded up and down the aisles.

Sam de Witt and Morris Feinstone were the clowns of the evening. De Witt generously offered copy of his next book of poems (not yet published) to everyone who subscribed to the New Leader.

Feinstone said that all the delegates should take the New Leader home and give it to children to read.

The conference occasionally got serious. Then the Cloakmakers' Union and the Furriers' Union were denounced. So were the Communists and the Freiheit.

The representative of the International Fur Workers Union was Charles Stetsky, former vice-president who was cast out with the Kaufman regime. Julius Hochman was the spokesman for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and according to capitalist papers the and Stetsky told the delegates of the measures adopted in their unions to oust the Communists and their sympathizers."

The committee decided to establish a permanent propaganda bureau to supply material for places outside of New York.

LITERARY MEN, PROFESSORS, DOCTORS AND LAWYERS APPEAL FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Rockefeller's Park Avenue Baptist Church, comes out for Sacco and Vanzetti. Joining with 46 other pastors, professors, playwrights, poets and attorneys, his name is signed to a petition to Governor Fuller, prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union, urging a review of the entire case in the interests of justice.

"There is a widespread belief that the men are entirely innocent of the crime for which they have been sentenced to the death penalty," the petition begins. "The belief is likewise widespread," it continues, "that in the trial of these men there was a confusion of issues, as between their guilt or innocence of the crime charged, on one hand, and their acknowledged radicalism on the other."

The list of signers is here given in full:

Chauncey C. Brewster: Bishop of Connecticut, Protestant Episcopal Church.

John Graham Brooks: Sociologist, Author, Cambridge, Mass.

Robert W. Bruere: Author, New York.

George L. Burr: Librarian, Professor, Cornell University.

Samuel McCrea Cavert: General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches.

H. J. Davenport: Professor of Economics, Cornell.

John Dewey Signs

John Dewey: Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University.

Fred Eastman: Managing Editor, Christian Work; Professor, Chicago Theological Seminary.

Sherwood Eddy: Secretary for Asia, National Council, Y. M. C. A.

Frank A. Fetter: Professor of Political Economy, Princeton University.

C. O. Fisher: Professor of Economics, Wesleyan University.

Harry Emerson Fosdick: Minister of Park Avenue Baptist Church, N. Y.

Kemper Fullerton: Professor, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology.

Christian Gauss: Dean of the College, Princeton University.

Franklin H. Giddings: Professor of Sociology and History, Columbia.

E. E. Haynes: Professor of Sociology, University of Iowa.

John Haynes Holmes: Pastor of Community Church, New York.

Henry T. Hunt: Attorney, Former Mayor of Cincinnati, Member, Railroad Labor Board, New York.

Leland H. Jenks: Professor, Rollins College, Winter Par, Fla.

Survey Editor

Paul U. Kellogg: Editor of Survey Graphic, New York.

Carl Kelsey: Professor, University of Iowa.

Frank H. Knight: Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania.

Halford E. Luccock: Editorial Secretary, Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

Francis J. McConnell: Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh.

William Scarlet: Dean, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo.

Preserved Smith: Professor of History, Cornell.

Peter Witt: City Councilman, Cleveland, O.

Percey Mackaye: Dramatist.

George Middleton: Dramatist.

Edgar Lee Masters: Poet, Author of "Spoon River Anthology."

Frank Aydelotte: President, Swathmore College.

Walter D. Agnew: President Women's College of Alahama.

Carl Becker: Professor of European History, Cornell.

Harry Gunnison Brown: Professor of Economics, University of Missouri.

Paul H. Douglas: Professor, University of Chicago.

Karl F. Geiser: Professor of Political Science, Oberlin.

William S. Knickerbocker: Professor, Syracuse University.

Francis W. Knickerbocker: Syracuse, N. Y.

Charles E. Merriam: Professor, Political Science, University of Chicago.

Edward Smith-Parsons: President, Marietta College.

Hutton Webster: Professor of Social Authropology, University of Nebraska.

Milk Driver Stole Bottle, Grave Charge

Harry Ellias, 30 years old, Ozone Park, Queens, a milk driver, was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate David Hirshfield in New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of petty larceny for the alleged theft of a quart bottle of milk.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

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NOTE. Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

USE COURTS TO HAMPER PICKETS OF JOINT BOARD

Seek Enforcement of Injunction

An order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court was served yesterday on Louis Hyman, C. S. Zimmerman, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Borschewitz, and 16 business agents and representatives of the Joint Board of Cloak and Dressemakers. A hearing will be held May 17 before Judge Erlanger in Part I of General Sessions.

The order is practically the first effort made for enforcement of the injunction obtained on March 24 by the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., against Joint Board officers and members, and constitutes an "unprecedented case in the history of labor injunctions," according to attorneys for the Joint Board.

In discussing the order, Louis B. Boudin, connsel for the Joint Board, pointed out that the injunction was unique in that it attempted to prohibit certain acts rather than enjoining from acts that are being committed at the time of its issuance. He declared that the Association of Dress Manufacturers "apparently is attempting to punish the entire union, from Louis Hyman to the last member."

Picketing A Crime.

Affidavits accompanying the order declare that the injunction as it prohibits picketing has been violated daily by workers, who picketed the shops of employers who had discharged Joint Board sympathizers, and were declared on strike by the Joint Board.

Magistrates have refused to hold such pickets as were arrested "for violating the injunction," declaring that the workers had a right to picket, and that they had no power to enforce an injunction. This attitude of the magistrates has resulted in the recourse to the higher court, in an attempt to quench the enthusiastic picket lines.

The injunction was sweeping in its nature, restraining workers from picketing, from shouting "scab," from going to the homes of the workers or the shops of the employers and from "including the plaintiff's members and the workers of such members to repudiate the agreement" made by Sigman with the employers, and which flagrantly betrayed the interests of the workers.

SET TRIAL FOR DAILY WORKER EDITORS, MANAGER, FOR MAY 27; TRY TO STOP PAPER

(Continued from Page One)

only The DAILY WORKER was indicted by the Lusk law. It took counsel to have been diligent readers of the paper for a year and a half. They proved this with the first "objection" which they had discovered. Since it would be only on this technical charge that they could face the paper, there is no doubt they were watchfully waiting for the advent of just such material.

The "Patriotic Organization" which these two men represent are well-known for their persistent campaigns against all groups which are not 100 percent nationalistic. Not only do they spread propaganda against all communist organizations, but they attack even pacifist liberals and everyone who dares raise his voice in protest against either social or political wrongs.

"Adjutant-General" Captain Darte has charged the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the American Association of University Women with having members of the "radical, pink or intelligentsia group"—which of course is criminal.

Keyman's Record

The Keyman of America whom the witness George Seits represented, are thoroly exposed by Norman Hapgood in his recently published book, "Professional Patriots." The organization was formed from the readers of a section in the New York "Commercial" (which is no longer in existance) which was devoted to "exposing subversive movements." The aim of this group is to supply all patriotic organizations with 'correct information and data upon which they can proceed in their own way through their members."

Hapgood Describes

According to Norman Hapgood, "The organization announces that among other duties its members should be prepared to 'help stop the growth of Communism and socialism', 'work for industrial freedom' (meaning the open shop), 'keep informed through the Information Bureau of all subversive and radical movements', 'keep the Information Bureau posted on local activities of radical movements', and 'assist local newspapers to secure and print information that will aid in this character of work'.

No doubt Seitz, "a research worker" of this organization is one who has been helpfully sping on The DAILY WORKER and is now doing his bit "to stop the growth of Communism".

Hurling defiance at the forces of reaction that are trying to destroy The DAILY WORKER, The DAILY WORKER Builders of New York City have arranged a two-day International Proletarian Carnival for Saturday and Sunday, July 23 and 24, at Pleasant Bay Park.

Part of National Campaign

This is one of the events in the nation-wide "Help Build The DAILY WORKER" campaign. All organizations are requested to refrain from holding affairs on these dates—July 23 and 24—and to give full co-operation in making the carnival a success.

The amusements at the carnival will include political skits on the situation in the needle trades and other industries, athletic events and games, and exhibitions between Workers sports clubs from New York and other cities.

Raymond Prosecution Scores.

LOS ANGELES, May 13.—"Jungle," Paul Kelly's Japanese valet, missing witness in the Ray Raymond murder trial, will be sprung as a prosecution surprise witness when the film player's trial is resumed this afternoon.

The district attorney's investigators announced the servant had been found at a Hollywood motion picture stndio and would be placed on the stand to tell of gin fizzes alleged to have been served in Kelly's apartment to Dorothy Mackaye, while her husband, Raymond, and the screen juvenile engaged in a fatal fist fight in the Raymond home.

Nearly Break Joliet Prison.

JOLIET, Ill., May 13.—Additional guards were ordered placed near the cells of Henry J. "Hilget" Fernecker and other criminals in Joliet penitentiary today following the arrest of William Evans, escaped murderer, believed to have planned a wholesale prison delivery by the employment of mustard gas bombs and enough nitroglycerine to shatter the wings of the institution. Evans was arrested as he sought to drive an automobile within the gates while posing as a missionary priest.

Landslide At Tiffin.

TIFLIS, May 13.—Fourteen bodies today had been recovered from the area which was devastated by a landslide from Davidoff Mountain.

Haled to Court

SUMMONS

If not delivered return in Court of Special Sessions of the City of New York, Sitting for Criminal Courts, Centre Street, between Franklin and White Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

The People of the State of New York
vs.
The Daily Worker Pub. Co Inc.

PART B

The Defendant will be called for Pleading-Trial Sentence at the Court of Special Sessions, New York County, on at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day. MAY 1[illegible] 1927

This notice is sent you in order that your undertaking may not be forfeited.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Jr.,
Clerk of Court.

Now the real fun begins. On Friday, the 13th of May, we were haled to the Court of Special Sessions to plead against the infamous frame-up which is being cooked up against us. We were remanded for trial on May 27th. Needless to say, neither Darte of the Military Order of the World War nor Seitz of the Keymen of America were called upon to plead.

But Darte and Seitz and the capitalist system for which they stand will never be brought to justice in a capitalist court. But the workers can and will try them before a court of proletarian justice, in which thousands of workers throughout the country, will act as the judges.

Every dollar you send for the defense of The DAILY WORKER against the attacks of the reactionaries, is at the same time a proletarian indictment of these enemies of the labor movement. Don't fail to plank down your contribution. Put it down with emphasis, to show just where you stand. Rush it along.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Address .....

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Attach check or money order.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Sacco and Vanzetti Still in Shadow of Electric Chair

Facts in possession of The DAILY WORKER reveal a sneaking, under-handed attempt of those involved in the original frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti to place before Governor Fuller of Massachusetts a mass of additional manufactured "evidence" against these victims of the vengeance of murderous agents of the United States department of justice and the open shoppers of that state. These culprits are known to be piling perjury upon perjury in order to prevent an investigation that, if conducted properly, would expose their own villainy and place them in the pillory.

While the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti and those liberal elements that protest at what they consider a blemish upon their sacred institutions of democracy, right and justice, are heralding to the world the rabid vindictiveness of Judge Thayer, the story of the perjured testimony and all the details of the frame-up that placed Sacco and Vanzetti in the shadow of the electric chair, the identical scoundrels who aided in the frame-up are steadily concocting new and more loathsome perjury in order to induce Governor Fuller to refuse to sanction an investigation.

It is typical of liberalism to always seek to find in events in which they participate justification for their stupid faith in capitalist institutions. They imagine that Governor Fuller, one of the wealthiest men in the state of Massachusetts, a millionaire director of the great Packard Motor Company, will see eye to eye with them and become as incensed over the astounding revelations regarding the attempt to railroad to the death chair these two Italian workers as they themselves have become. They do not perceive the fact that Fuller is likely to be more susceptible to the poison perjury of those who plotted the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti than to the facts brought forth in defense of the victims of class justice.

The working class and its advanced section that first brought to the light of day the monstrous crime against these two workers and that held back the hand of the assassin for these seven years must not be lulled into a false sense of security because of talk of an investigation. Furthermore, even though an investigation is ordered, we must always remember that powerful murderous influences will be set in motion to thwart a real investigation and endeavor to use a fraudulent investigation to whitewash those who conspired against these men.

Great Sacco and Vanzetti conferences should be arranged thruout the country and preparations made for a national conference that will have as its aim the mobilization of the masses to see that these victims of capitalism are not only saved from the electric chair but that they are returned to their places in the labor movement. Only the workers can adequately defend the members of their class victimized by the capitalist courts.

First Results of the Fascist Labor Bill—a 10% Wage Cut

Class co-operation in Italy works for all practical purposes as it does in the United States; the difference being in its method of application. In the United States the official labor bureaucracy enters into agreements with the employers and bludgeons the workers into accepting wage cuts. In Italy the fascist state enforces wage cuts against the workers through the use of its coercive force: the police, the army and other instruments of the fascist terror.

A ten per cent wage cut enforced upon all workers in Italian industry is the first result of Mussolini's "charter of labor," recently promulgated. The personal organ of the fascist tyrant, the Popolo Di Roma, declares that "representatives of the workers will demonstrate their patriotism by consenting to the request of their employers for a ten per cent wage cut." These "representatives," needless to state, are part of the fascist state apparatus whose job it is to stifle all attempts at class action on the part of the Italian workers and deliver them bound and gagged into the hands of the employers.

The reason for the vicious slash in the already inadequate wages of the Italian workers whose leaders have been hounded, imprisoned, exiled or murdered by Mussolini's armed hooligans is the desire of the Italian industrialists to compete on the world markets with the products of the lowest paid laborers of the world. This motive is admitted by the fascist grand council which announces that "the new wage contracts (?) permit business an ample margin of time to adjust itself to the new financial situation and the difficulties of international competition."

Thus state-imposed class collaboration in Italy works precisely the same as the sort of class collaboration enforced against the workers in the United States by the Greens, Wolls, and other apostles of "mutual aid" between capital and labor. In Italy the leaders of labor had first to be crushed by the state before the fascist regime could be imposed. In the United States our own gallant labor leaders at the head of the official bureaucracy conduct themselves in the manner of fascists, thereby making unnecessary an open fascist government.

The wage cut in Italy is only the beginning of a series, that must inevitably bring about such widespread misery among the workers that they will realize that revolution is the only way out. And just as the workers in Italy must fight fascism as represented by the Mussolini regime there, so in this country the fight against fascism at present must be conducted for the most part within the ranks of the labor movement against the would-be Mussolinis who use terror against the membership to maintain their jobs as agents of the capitalists.

Read The Daily Worker

The Rough Road

(Continued From Last Issue).

He left, carrying away the secret of the slaughter and, remained watched down the companionway. He remembered the mate, telling me that the telegraphist had three chums, a junior officer, the assistant quartermaster and the petrolmist, whom he also suspected. They did not express themselves politically and were always efficient in the performance of their duty. Suddenly I thought struck me: each of these three had in turn some friends and so on, and this was their organization!

This suspicion was shortly confirmed.

I was in my cabin, composing a code telegram to let the admiral know that all was well with us. It was Friday about seven o'clock in the evening. I had not slept for several nights and my nerves were on edge. Suddenly I heard shots and stamping of feet, then a piercing shriek.

"It's begun!" For some reason I spoke aloud and dashed out of my cabin.

I was immediately surrounded by sailors armed with rifles, who searched me hurriedly and conducted me to the mess-room. I noticed that the rifle stand in the officers' corridor was empty. This meant that the whole crew was armed. Sprawling on the floor with a broken head, directly in our path, was the first officer. Ismailov, a pool of his blood spreading on the linoleum and shining in the electric light. I was obliged to step over the convulsed body of my dying assistant, and as I did so, my heart sank within me as if I were committing a heinous crime.

Spattering shots sounded on the upper deck, each ending a life.

On entering the mess-room I found several officers, two doctors and the priest already assembled there. A watch was set over us.

* * *

It was all done with incredible swiftness. New officers, engineers and junior officers were constantly being brought in. Then the machinists began to appear, some of them dragging the chief engineer with them, forgetting his dignity, fell on his knees and begged in a whining tone:

"Comrades, spare me, make me a stoker, I'll stand watch for two."

He tore his chevrons off himself.

The machinists threw him off with laughter and he fell into a corner like a dead weight. Rolling himself on his elbow, he crouched against the wall, moaning piteously.

Men were swarming all over the ship in movements, at first sight, of confusion, but really excellently organized. The number of prisoners increased. Somewhere deep in the hold shots sounded dully and almost at the same time the head electrician, Golovin, wearing a sailor's uniform, dashed into the mess-room. His face was covered with blood and I barely recognized him.

"Save me, sir, save me," he wailed desperately, rushing at me.

I backed away from him and exclaimed sharply,

"Leave me alone!"

Sailors appeared in the doorway. Golovin ran to a leather divan and fell on it with his head jammed into a corner and the lower part of his body raised as if to receive blows. One of the sailors, with a coarse jest, hurled his bayonet under his spine. An animal-like roar shook the splendid walls of the mess-room and ceased abruptly. Slowly Golovin raised his twitching face and tried to look about with eyes straining out of their sockets. A hoarse rattle, like the grunting of a pig, sounded in his chest.

We recoiled in horror and froze in position. The sailors, however, on finishing with the electrician, spoke calmly, as though apologizing for their act.

"Wanted to destroy the dynamo, the bastard."

"He's sly, that one. What could we do in the dark and all the scoundrels scuttling away like rats? Whom could we catch then?"

Both were already wiping perspiration from their faces. They went out, leaving the dead body on the divan, and we all looked at each other in surprise, as though seeing for the first time. The priest moved his lips in soundless prayer, concealing a large and splendid silver cross in the folds of his robe, as if fearing it would attract some misfortune to him. The boatswain, Solovelkin, began to blow his nose violently as if he had suddenly caught a bad cold. I noticed that each tried to place himself behind another, so that we were all crowded at the end of the room.

We had hardly recovered when the corridor of the officers' quarters resounded to shots, curses, shouts and stamping of feet; some struggle must be going on there. An instant later, a groaning sailor was carried in and placed gently on the table. The assistant quartermaster took charge.

"First aid, doctors!"

Both doctors seemed glad, rushed to the wounded man and began to undress him, getting in each other's way. The man was shot through the chest and was dying, even as he tried to steel his glazing eyes.

"Lieutenant Brasov treated him to this; the viper locks himself in his cabin and shoots with a revolver. Shot one man already, right in the head."

Another sailor muttered through his teeth:

"We'll get him anyway, that Brasov. If he hid in hell, We'll get him, by ——!"

Out in the corridor the noise subsided. I decided that all must be over with Lieutenant Brasov. I was puzzled to see the sailors standing by the left door begin a whispered conversation with the machinists, who quickly ran off. Two sailors left the talking group and moved past into the corridor. Each sank down on one knee, holding his rifle in position.

In a short time a dirty stoker rushed into the mess-room and, grasping for breath, called hurriedly to the sailors,

"Everything's ready. Now the play is going to begin."

A large number of sailors had gathered at the left door. Their noise ceased and they crowded their necks, peering into the corridor. I did not know what it meant but there was something in this strained waiting.

Suddenly the silence was shattered by the sound of breaking glass. A second later the corridor resounded with a human scream, mingled with the hissing sound of escaping steam. The sailors stirred, glanced about.

"Brasov's getting it good and hot."

"There's a steam bath for you!"

From further bits of conversation I gathered what was happening. It appeared that it had been impossible to get Lieutenant Brasov out of his cabin. He kept up a continual firing through the door and no member of the crew wished to risk his life further. They led the hose through from the machines, broke the skylight of the cabin and let in the hot steam.

The screams changed into an animal-like roar, so terrible that I felt the hair rising on my scalp. I thought with horror of what was happening in that fatal cabin. The steam was rushing in with great force, scalding the body unbearably. Lieutenant Brasov immediately lost his head with the suddenness of it. Perhaps his eyes had burst. Blind, he was flinging himself from one end of the tiny room to the other, stumbling against obstacles, falling and rising again, beating his head against the walls. Sometimes he was silent for a moment, then again came that inhuman bellowing. And the room was becoming hotter. He was cooking in it as meat boils in a pot. The skin was coming off his face, his hands, and still life throbbed painfully within him.

The prisoners crouched together, pale and helpless.

When the last groan had died, the sailors entered the cabin. Brasov was a boiled corpse. They carried him to the upper deck and threw him overboard.

* * *

The ship was now completely in the hands of the revolutionists.

(To Be Continued).

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its best fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Ben Gold to Address Hungarian Workers

Ben Gold will address a meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club, Wednesday May 18th, at 8 o'clock at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81st Street. Prominent Hungarian speakers will also address the meeting.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

The International Labour Office

By O. FALK.

WORKERS, owners and governments have long given up feeling the faintest interest in the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and its meetings. The eight-hour day, which, the optimists said, would make international reformism laid such glowing hopes here proven beyond doubt its essential insignificance. Only the reformist press, the Amsterdam International and its national sections, and the Christian trade unions continues to appeal to it and to consider that anything whatever can be achieved through its agency.

What on earth has the Office been doing for these eight years? It adopted 27 Conventions, the importance of which grew less and less every time. The first International Labor Conference adopted conventions on the eight-hour day, night work for women and children, the minimum age at which children might be employed in industry. The two subsequent ones also passed resolutions not entirely devoid of significance, although considerably less important than the foregoing ones.

The next four conferences failed to produce a single Convention, contenting themselves with mere recommendations involving no obligations whatsoever and trivialities not worth mentioning. Even the first-mentioned resolutions came to a very sad end. That on the eight-hour day, which Albert Thomas, the Director of the Labor Office, called the touchstone of the International Labor Office's work, was ratified only by countries out of the 66 belonging to the International Labor Office, three others ratifying it conditionally, while of those ratifying it, the eight-hour day was as a matter of fact not observed. The same fate attended all the other conventions of the slightest significance.

Colorless and Featureless.

The 35th and last session of the Administrative Council of the International Labor Office was as colorless and featureless as all its foregoing meetings. Its agenda was cluttered up with trivial, insignificant questions. The only one of the slightest importance was the question of the eight-hour day for seamen. The way in which the question was presented was in itself not very promising. The session had to decide whether the question should be placed before a Special Labor Conference in 1928. At the foregoing session this was decided in the affirmative, and this was regarded by the reformist trade unions as a great victory. Final confirmation was, however, to be given at the 35th session. This time the whole show went smash. By the united efforts of employers' and government representatives the conference was postponed till 1929. Special efforts were made in this case by the British government, whose representative is the leader of the most reactionary group at the session.

Had His Own Way.

For the British government and British shipowners the shortening of the seamen's day is particularly disadvantageous. Remarkable to relate he got his own way in spite of the fact that the united front between the employers and the governments was for once broken by the zealous efforts of the French employers' representatives to get the eight-hour day for seamen accepted as soon as possible. This benevolence is to be explained by the fact that the French seamen have managed to retain the eight-hour day; and, unable to abolish it in their own country, the employers are eager that it should at least be adopted in other countries too, in order that they should not suffer too severely from competition. But the proposal ended in a fiasco.

Reproached Employers.

This was the only really important question. Besides this the session considered its own budget which, despite the protest of the reformists present, bitterly reproaching the employers and governments with their stinginess and avarice, was decreased by 140,000 francs.

The other two questions attracting a certain amount of attention were raised by the Italians—representatives of the fascist government. The fascists showed great activity at this session, perhaps because they are just beginning to feel firm ground under their feet—this time there were no longer 2 representatives of Italian labor organizations at the session and the reformists did not deny the powers of the fascist trade unions' representatives. The Italian reformists, as is well known, have dissolved their class conception and entered the service of the fascists. The "united" Italian trade union movement was represented this time by d'Arragon, former chairman of the National Confederation of Labor. The class General Confederation of Labor, revived by the Italian workers, is not recognized by the government, and was therefore not represented at the session.

Organization of Commission.

The fascists put forward the question of the organization of a special commission representing the interests of brain-workers. Altogether they display special anxiety in regard to this category of workers, hoping by this means to get them on their side and isolate them from manual laborers. The session passed a resolution on the setting up of such a commission, which still requires the confirmation of the League of Nation's Council.

Further the fascists tried to arrange through the Labor Office an exchange of films showing conditions of social life in the countries belonging to the International Labor Office. The idea behind this proposal was so obvious that even Oudegest understood it: the fascists wanted to advertise fascism and its leader Mussolini abroad. Oudegest remembered in this connection that this sort of thing had been done by Wilhelm 2nd The fascist project was somehow or other defeated.

Losing Its Only Merit.

The remaining questions were quite devoid of interest. It is extremely characteristic that the report on the coal industry at which the International Labor Office has been working for two years was not ready for this session either; it had not been found possible to collect material in the most important industrial countries. This shows that the International Labor Office is losing its last and only merit—that it is even unable to gather material on the state of industry, which so far it has more or less done.

Thus the session dragged out, colorless and featureless, like all the other meetings. The International Labor Office is gradually succumbing to cobwebs and rust. This can only be welcomed by the revolutionary working class—the less illusions the better.

Fifteen Years of Struggle

(Fifteenth Anniversary of the "Pravda," Central Organ of the C. P. S. U.)

THE history of the "Pravda" is the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The "Pravda" is a mass Bolshevik paper, which was created with the rise of the mass labor movement in Russia. The year 1912 marked a turning point in the labor movement. The Russian proletariat began to raise its head again after the defeat suffered in the 1905 revolution. This turning point was expressed primarily in the growth of proletarian struggle in the form of strikes. The Lena strike which ended with a bloody massacre of the workers served as a signal for the working masses all over the country. The task of the working class party of that time was to link up the economic struggle of the workers with revolutionary political aims and to rouse the proletariat to a struggle for the overthrow of the monarchy. The "Pravda" played an exceptional role in the solution of this work.

Fought Liquidators.

Under conditions of severe police persecution, the Bolshevik paper had to fight against Menshevik liquidators undermining the working class. It had to carry on a struggle for class education of the working masses, for a revolutionary Marxian party, whose basis at that time could have been only the revolutionary underground organization scoffed at hy the Menshevik liquidators.

The "Pravda" could perform its gigantic revolutionary work only with the support of the working masses. The working masses support their "Pravda" with unflagging devotion.

This is the only possible way to explain the fact that the Tsarist government, although it was incessantly persecuting the paper, could not definitely make up its mind to close it down once and for all. The autocracy was afraid of the growing proletarian movement. Only the imperialist war helped the monarchy to avenge itself. The war, which broke up the labor movement, which was approaching a revolutionary uprising, killed the "Pravda" as well. The party had to go entirely underground. But the revolutionary spirit inculcated by the "Pravda" into the masses of workers, continued to counteract the poison of national defense which the liquidators spread among the workers.

Its Ideas Revealed.

The second year of war marked the embryonic rise of new mass proletarian struggles. Again economic strikes were converted into political, anti-monarchist and anti-militarist strikes. This was due to the work of the Bolsheviks, due to the former work of the "Pravda." The "Pravda" was not there, but the ideas which it advocated prevailed and guided the working class.

The February revolution resurrected the "Pravda." The militant voice calling for a proletarian revolution was again raised among the masses who loved their paper. The period between February and October (beginning with Lenin's return to Russia) was a period of powerful growth of the "Pravda" and its influence among the masses. Lenin took over the leadership in the paper. Never did the "Pravda" arouse the ire of the Bolshevik enemies to the extent that it did in those days of "democratic" liberties.

The Kerensky government, following the example of the autocracy, never closed down the "Pravda,"—Kerensky's Junkers broke up the "Pravda" twice (once the office was broken up after the July events, and a second time the machinery was smashed after the days of the October Revolution). But the dying bourgeoisie and their socialist lackeys could not throttle the proletarian revolution which the "Pravda" was advocating and organizing.

Pravda Triumphant.

With the victory of the October Revolution, the "Pravda" became the organ of the party of the proletarian dictatorship. During the years of civil war, the "Pravda" was the best transmitting belt linking up the masses with the Party. The epoch of socialist construction has arrived and again we see the "Pravda" in the same role of principal link between the Party and the masses.

Throughout the period of struggle, the "Pravda" was a mass paper. It has continued to be so now. The working masses of the U. S. S. R. have grown together with their "Pravda." The "Pravda" is and will remain their organ.

—I. PETROVITCH.

Needle Trade Defense

The bazaar has grown to such large proportions that it occupies all the attending of every active worker with the result that today's column will be devoted solely to letters received by the defense committee.

Any one who wishes to know what is going on at the bazaar itself is welcome to come this afternoon and to the grand ball tonight.

* * *

Toronto, Canada.

Joint Defense Committee:

Friends: I am glad to send $5 to help free my fellow workers who have been thrown into jail for fighting for the union. I pledge myself not to vest until the whole frameup gang is destroyed.

I hope that my fellow workers will soon be free and in the meantime I expect to send you $5 shortly. If necessary, I will do my duty even with more enthusiasm and determination until my brothers are all free.

Looking forward to a quick success, I am

Fraternally yours,
Sam Aushel.

* * *

A Letter From Detroit, Mich.

Joint Defense Committee.

Dear Friends: I am enclosing a check for $200 and I will send you more as soon as I get my accounts up to date.

This money I am enclosing is part of the proceeds of the Labor Lyceum. I also have other money that I am going to send either this afternoon or tomorrow. The prospects are very good and I think that we will be able to raise quite a bit of money.

Fraternally,
Lena Rosenberg.

* * *

From a Food Worker.

Joint Defense Committee,

Dear Friends: Enclosed please find a money order for $2 which is my answer to your letter of recent date.

I am sorry that I didn't answer as soon as I received your letter, but it was simply because my pocket was not in a position to do so. Also I want to tell you that your wonderful struggle is giving us in other trades inspiration to fight for better conditions, as you are doing.

Yours very truly,
Manuel Gonzales.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Lawrence to Join National Protest Against Execution

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 13.—A mass meeting to protest the coming executions of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held in the Winter Garden, Friday evening, May 27.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Lawrence Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee, composed of these 21 organizations:

Workmen's Circle, Branch 742, Lawrence United Front Committee of Textile Workers; St. Alfio Society; Hebrew Ideal Association; Sons of Italy Lodge; Yugland Club.

Three branches of the International Labor Defense; Victor Emanuel Society; Socialist Party (Italian); Franco-Belgian Club; Union of Italy.

Workers (Communist) Party; German Workmen's Society; Workers' Cooperative Union; Sano Sancio Group; Trascastagna Society; Hebrew Cooperative Bakery.

Italian La Bonifesta Society; Italian Citizens' Club; Garibaldi Society and Ukranian Workers' Association.

DRAMA

The Tribulations of a Middle Class Family

"Kenny" is back in town after a five years' absence. Played then with Grant Mitchell in the leading role, "Kenny" returns to the Hudson to mark the beginning of a repertory season. A stock company, comprising the original cast five years ago with the exception of William J. Kelley and Myrna Lee in leading roles is presenting the play.

The management launches it's repertory with a campaign for a return to the prices scale of ten years ago with no seats higher than $2.00 and many as low as 50 cents.

"Kenny" is a comedy and a satire on the middle class American family who bids themself into thinking it rich in the hopes of the simple rule-by-law "every man is only a week ahead of the poor house." It portrays the efforts of the middle class to keep up appearances, with the head of the family nearly going mad under the pressure of everlasting bills. The children boast of their father worth $100,000 and the father spends days together in an effort to sell their home to be able to make ends meet.

A father counting coins to the extent of not counting matches or the things that come off packages, a daughter who spends $1,100 on gowns. The comedic salvation of the family depends on this daughter marrying millions. It does happen and they are saved. That's all there is to the play. There is no new tone to the theme of the play but it will draw big houses just as it did in 1862. It is entertaining, it is clever, and it is typical of the economics of the average middle class American.

"Kenny" will be followed with other plays of proven entertainment value and favorite casts, and the management is now negotiating for "The Fortune Hunter," "The Man Who Came Back," "Scandal," "Mamma," "Captain Applejack," "The Rainmaker," "Polly Molly Pop," "Turn to the right," Pop O' My Heart," "Lombard, Ltd.," "Wedding Bells," "The Richest," "Lawful Larceny," "The Wheel Between" and others.—N. W.

Herndon's "Merry-Go-Round" Here May 31

Richard Herndon's newest revue "Merry-Go-Round," will be brought to the Klaw theatre Tuesday May 31. He has taken out of the cast of "Annabelle," Evelyn Bennett, Georgie Ingram, Maryon Dale, Tom Burton, Arthur Lipson, Isabel Mason and Tom Maxwell, and placed them in his new production. Marie Cahill, Phillip Loeb are also included in the cast. The book and lyrics of "Merry-Go-Round" are by Morris Ryskind, and Owen Murphy; the music is by Henry Souvaine, who wrote the "Annabelle" melodies, and Jay Gorney; Allan Dinehart is staging the new production.

The revue will be played in Atlantic City the week of May 23rd, preliminary to its New York opening. Walt Kuhn is designing the costumes and scenery and staging the ballets. Leonard Sillman, the young dancer, who danced upstairs and down in the fantastic new Playwrights' Theatre production of "Loudspeaker" will also be included in the company.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"THE COCOANUTS," George S. Kaufman's and Irving Berlin's musical show, with the Marx Brothers featured, will be presented at the Century Theatre Monday night by Sam H. Harris. Other players include Margaret Cleveland, Jack Barker, Janet Velie, the De Marcos, the Bros Stetson and Basil Raysdall.

THURSDAY

"GRAND STREET FOLLIES," the fifth edition of the series, will open next Thursday night at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

FRIDAY

"RUNNIONDOLE," by Gilbert and Sullivan, will be revived by Lawrence J. Schick at the Cosmopolitan Theatre next Friday night. The cast is headed by Cecil Campbell, William Danforth, Herbert Waterous, Sarah Edwards and Alexander Clark.

DOROTHY SANDS



In the new "Grand Street Follies," opening next Thursday night at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Broadway Briefs

Edgar Selwyn who has just returned from Paris announces that he will produce Paul Geraldy's play "Son Mari," which is a current hit in Paris. Geraldy's work has been represented here by "The Nest," produced by William A. Brady, and "To Love" and "She Had to Know," produced by Grace George.

Sierra's Spanish Art Theatre will close with a final performance this Sunday night. Other closings of the week taking place to-night are: "La Maire's Affairs," The House of Shadows," "Yours Truly," "Cherry Blossoms," "The Devil in the Cheese," and "What Anne Brought Home."

When Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "Patience" is presented, it will be in the original style of the London production of 1881, according to Peter Hasnberg who is the producer. The cast will include James Watts, Vivian Mars, William Lanyon, Dudley Marwick, Beatrice Keane, Eleanor Edson and Bernice Marshon.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in
ALL NEXT WEEK
BERNARD SHAW'S
"PYGMALION"
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evgs at 8.30 Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.
Week of May 23rd—THE SECOND MAN

"MR. PIM PASSES BY"
GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30.
Week of May 23rd—RIGHT YOU ARE

ALL NEXT WEEK
NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. | CIRCLE 5678
Week of May 23rd—THE SILVER CORD

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, WEST 42d STREET. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30.
4th MONTH
A. H. WOODS presents
CRIME
By Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer
"A vivid, gripping and absorbing melodrama. I confess that I enjoyed it as I haven't enjoyed a melodrama in seasons." —Alan Dale, American.

$500 AWARD
for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for sixth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play.
"THE LADDER" WALDORF THEATRE
50th St. E. of B'way—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave. Pop. Prices. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THEODORE DREISER'S
"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

Arthur Hopkins is planning to produce "The House of Women" next season with Eisle Ferguson and Nance O'Neil. The play is a dramatization by Louis Bromfield of his novel "The Green Bay Tree."

Jed Harris has acquired another, this time a comedy by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman which will open here sometime in September after a try-out in Atlantic City. The play's called "The Royal Family."

"Countess Maritza," the Viennese musical romance will return to the Shubert theatre Monday night.

Albert Lewis has acquired a new play titled "The Big Timer," written by George Jessel, and Herman J. Mancklewicz, which he intends producing early next season.

"Blossom Time," will play a return engagement at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night.

A. E. and R. R. Riskin have acquired a new play "The Front Page," by E. G. Riley, which they intend giving a Spring try-out.

Eugene Walter whose playwrighting activity has been nil for several years, has a new drama, called "Different Women," which will be presented in Chicago next month with Frank Keenan in the leading role.

Sam H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 1.30 & 8.30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Evgs. 50c-$2.

Margaurita Sylva the prima donna, will be co-starred with Louise Hunter in "Golden Dawn," the operetta with which Arthur Hammerstein will open his new Hammerstein's Temple of Music next fall.

MUSIC

Hans Lange has been re-engaged as assistant conductor of the Stadium Concerts for the coming season. Mr. Lange made his local debut as a conductor two years ago at the Stadium.

Leningrad will hold the first All-Russian Music Festival this Spring. Many of the trade union organizations will take part. Some four thousand singers, a Balalaika orchestra of 1,800, a band of 1,500 and a mandolin orchestra of 300 will take part in the festival.

The boys and girls who compose the Heckscher Foundation Orchestra will give their concert at the Children's theatre, Fifth Avenue and 104th Street, next Saturday afternoon.

Annette Royak, soprano, will appear in recital tomorrow afternoon at Chickering Hall.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

The Murder of a Revolutionist

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

It is now eleven years since James Connolly, military leader of the Easter Week rebellion of 1916 was taken out on a stretcher from a prison hospital, propped up against a wall and pumped full of lead from the guns of a British firing squad.

James Connolly, commander of the Irish Citizen Army, the military arm of the Dublin trade union movement, was the dynamic force behind the revolt that shook the mighty empire to her base at a time when her mercenaries were scurrying in retreat before the gray hosts of the Kaiser in Belgium and Flanders.

James Connolly could see no distinction between the two brands of democracy purveyed by the British and German governments and when the militarists sounded the war bugles in 1914, instead of burying his principles and deserting his socialist program as was done by the renegades in England and on the continent, he called on the workers to fight neither for British king nor German Kaiser but to fight—if they must fight—to save their own firesides from their historical enemy, to keep the food they produced for the use of their own people and to prevent the flower of their manhood from being turned into dust on the battlefields of Europe, so that a putrid empire, bloated with the blood of millions of subject peoples might survive the gruelling strain of war.

James Connolly, the son of a proletarian father, was born in the County Monaghan, Ireland. He was obliged to work at such an early age that he had to lie his way past the authorities charged with the enforcement of a child labor law. He was a rebel by inheritance and by nature. From the time he was old enough to make a public speech he was an active rebel and took an active part in the class struggle in Scotland, England, Wales and in the United States. But his heart was always drawn towards Ireland, the land of his birth and to the people whose moods he best understood. During the years of his exile in the United States he never lost touch with the revolutionary Nationalist and labor movements in Ireland. Always a practical revolutionist in the truest sense of the term he did not permit his knowledge of Marxist economics to excuse him from participating in the Nationalist struggle against the British Empire, as was done by others, who looked on the great rebel founder of modern socialism as a dried-up research worker interested only in facts, figures and theories and not the untiring warrior who never let slip an opportunity to put in a blow for the workers or to find some way of rousing them to struggle against the capitalist enemy.

Connolly labored effectively in the socialist movement in the United States. He was in at the founding of the I. W. W. and served that organization in the capacity of organizer. A tireless propagandist, he was constantly on the platform. His pen was always at the service of the cause. The extreme poverty in which his family lived did not swerve him from the only purpose in life that he considered worth a wrinkle of his brow.

Connolly was invited to return to Ireland by some of his old comrades shortly after the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union was organized under the leadership of Jim Larkin. When Larkin left for his speaking tour in the United States, which was prolonged beyond his expectations—he was eight and a half years here, part of the time as a guest of Governor Alfred E. Smith in the Sing Sing penitentiary for his association with the Communist movement—Connolly took active charge of the affairs of the Transport Union and from then on the headquarters of that organization became also the headquarters of the revolutionary preparations against British rule in Ireland.

In 1916 the Nationalist movement, split by the traitor John Redmond, who played the same role in Ireland that Chiang Kai Shek is now playing in China, was deplorably weak for the task that confronted it. Outside of Connolly and his associates in the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the petty bourgeois Nationalist leaders who spouted about Home Rule in the British House of Commons never had any intention of resorting to physical force. The arming and drilling that went on from the time Sir Edward Carson and the present Lord Birkenhead imported arms from Germany to equip their cohorts to fight Home Rule, was to those playboys a chance to show off their excessive patriotism to the voters but when the time for action arrived they withdrew into the caverns of constitutionalism.

This is a good place to draw attention to the monumental hypocrisy of the British government of the day—a liberal government under the premiership of that arch-fraud Asquith. The Irish Home Rule bill was on the statute book and signed by the king. But the Ulster reactionaries backed by the Tory party in England bluntly told the British government to go to hell and with arms imported from Germany proceeded to make good their threat. And the British government which is so mightily exorcised over the revolts of its subject peoples in India, Egypt and Africa permitted Carson and Birkenhead to go their rebellious ways flouting the government.

CAPITALIST JUSTICE



When human life is placed in the capitalist scale of justice on the opposite side of profits it is human life that takes the upward flight.

HEADS HIGH

Stone, steel, and dungeon,
Thus the workers paid.
You who build for the ages
Face them unafraid.

Cross, rope, and fagot,
Water, rack, and wheel,
Well the heroes faced them—
Let your nerves be steel.

Now the day is nearing,
The workers' kingdom nigh,
Who strikes a blow for freedom?
Who lives tho he may die?

The rebels from the circus,
The prophets old and grey,
Arena victims bleeding
Are tramping on today.

Look, Socrates is marching
The hemlock in his hand,
And Spartacus beside him
With all his doughty band.

Now the day is nearing,
The workers' kingdom nigh,
Who stand with them for freedom?
Who lives with them that die?

Hate, death, and prison,
These the rebels knew.
You the heirs of rebels
Must be rebels too.

—H. G. WEISS.

For raising the banner of revolt against British imperialism two years later James Connolly, Padraic Pearse and many other Nationalist leaders were brutally murdered by the same government that honored Carson and Birkenhead with positions among the highest in the land.

When the shipload of arms sent by the German government to Ireland was seized off the coast of Kerry by a British cruiser, as a result of information supplied to the British government by the United States secret service, several of the leaders of the Irish revolutionary organization planning the revolt were in favor of calling off the rising. Connolly was determined that a blow would be struck; that, even tho the attempt was doomed to temporary failure the time was ripe and the consequences of the event would have repercussions on an international scale. Connolly's determination carried the day and the forces of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Irish Citizen Army, a mere handful, hoisted the flag of rebellion on Easter Sunday and challenged the power of the mightiest empire that the history of the human was able to record until then. One thousand volunteer soldiers against millions!

The battle was short and swift. British gunboats shelled Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the revolutionists, British troops were brought from concentration camps, the city was bombarded and partially destroyed and after a heroic struggle that lasted seven days the survivors of the revolutionary army made terms with the perfidious enemy who violated his word as soon as the rebels laid down their arms.

Connolly was the last of the seven signers of the proclamation of the Irish Republic to be executed. And the Irish workers will not forget that an Irish capitalist newspaper, The Irish Independent, a "supporter" of the nationalist cause, reminded the British government two days before the execution that Connolly and Seam MacDermot were still living. Neither will they forget that Arthur Henderson, secretary of the British Labor Party, then a member of the Asquith coalition government, never protested against the reign of terror that was let loose by his government in Ireland and particularly against the execution of James Connolly, who, with Henderson, was a member of the Second International, that putrid fraud which today as in 1914 is busily engaged betraying the workers and stiffening the backbone of world imperialism.

The Irish labor movement for which Connolly shed his heart's blood has not followed the path he mapped out for it. It is caught in the net of reformism like the labor movements of the rest of the world. Men who fought with Connolly in the early days of the socialist movement in Ireland have grown old and weary and are content to leave the political leadership of the official labor movement in the hands of men who would feel more at home in the company of the British MacDonalds, Thomases and Snowdens than in the company of the Connollys, Lenins, Liebknechts and Luxembergs.

A virile and militant minority movement such as has been thrown up in England due to the rapid decline of British imperialism and to the guidance and encouragement of the Communist Party, has not yet made its appearance in Ireland. Only a few scattered and disunited groups swear allegiance to the Communist cause. The defeat of the nationalist movement thru the treachery of those who accepted a fake Free State in lieu of a republic and because of the overwhelming power of Great Britain spread demoralization in the ranks of the labor movement. But there are signs of an awakening. And on the eleventh anniversary of the execution of Ireland's greatest proletarian son, James Connolly, we permit ourselves the luxury of predicting that before the next anniversary comes around that the radical wing of Irish labor will get together under the leadership of the Communist International and in conjunction with the progressive elements in the republican Nationalist movement, organize for the final overthrow of British imperialism in Ireland and the abolition of Irish capitalism as well.

SORRY HUGO!

By error the splendid drawing titled "Strike!" in the last issue of the magazine was credited to Maurice Becker. This fine job was the work of Hugo Gellert—more of whose unusual work you will see in future issues.

Debunking the News

By T. J. O. F.

We are informed by Richard V. Oulahan of the New York Times in a Washington dispatch dated May 7 that "there appears to be no doubt from information obtained upon inquiry today that the United States government has intervened in Nicaragua."

* * *

Here are a few other items that Mr. Oulahan might vouch for their authenticity without laying himself open to the charge of handling important information carelessly:

* * *

Item No. 1.—The waters of the Mississippi have overflowed the banks of the "Mother of Rivers."

* * *

Item No. 2.—Henry Judd Gray the "little corset salesman" and Mrs. Snyder have confessed to the murder of Mr. Snyder, the art editor.

* * *

Item No. 3.—Calvin Coolidge and the "president's spokesman" are synonymous persons.

* * *

Item No. 4.—Frank Kellogg is secretary of the department of state.

* * *

Radio Karaguez by real estate salesmen, Gilda Gray's gyrations transmuted into jazz or the Heckscher Mansion, big dough and opera scandal may have caused the Mississippi flood according to a letter received by the Federal Trade Commission from a man in Hurricane, W. Va. The ethereal rebuttal, according to the Hurricane correspondent "is sometimes the other" that it "produces magnetic disturbances and ruin."

* * *

Why not turn our radio salesmen loose on the Soviet Union? It might prevent a world war in the near future by giving Mussolini some elbow room for a place in the sun.

* * *

An anti-climax: I suggest that the device be installed into visiting the desert to have his pictures taken in the act of commanding the clouds to shed tears, then before he had a chance of receiving even our real estate man, evangelist, colored "mammy" or Bess Whitemarsh's pass hand loose on the middle part of the Dark Continent. Mussolini would have earned a reputation for being the greatest "cut" in history and Italy would be thankful to the Sheik for having dried up her most inveterate spouter.

* * *

The other day came when a septuagenarian Brooklynite who pays to keep an opera singer off the air now achieves fame for abating one of the most notorious public nuisances.

* * *

Kitty Boy was what you would call a Krazy Kat.' Kitty Boy was beneficiary under the will of his late relations and was having a good time spending the unearned increment when he began to feel the pangs of conscience at the ceaseless prayers sent up to heaven by the residents of the fleatrend who could not inherit the property as long as Kitty Boy lived. Kitty Boy went and turned on the gas. So say the relatives who admit he was the greatest of cats. But we think he was nutty. Or perhaps he was insane and married. And the headline writer who captioned the story: "Rich Cat's Death Laid To Prayers" knew his species. Which proves there is still another way of killing a kitten.

* * *

Will Durant's suggestion that Henry Judd Gray and Mrs. Snyder be enclosed inside high walls for the rest of their lives received a mixed reception. Coming from the man who put the "sor" in Socrates it is rather deficient in originality. Why not a hundred Mahlers, Mr. Durant? This solution we may submit certain would be as satisfactory to the very persons most deeply concerned as it would be indigestible to the 147,000 purchasers of the "Outline of Philosophy," as any patron of a modern speakeasy will admit.

* * *

Socrates went out like a lamb, arguing sensibly to the end after his chat at lunch. Instead of wishing the fish market to hell, Socrates would have "do his by" remarking: But then, those who have read Mrs. Socrates' way find the explanation.



Wife having had most a bout to Count Primo de Rivera says, "And II and II. My friends—I too am a great nation."

Long Live Christ the King

AND one day the happiness of the Indian was interrupted. At the shores of Mexico arrived a group of white men, armed with swords, guns—and a cross. The Indians hastened to defend themselves, and for the first time they heard a war-cry that they never forgot: *Viva Cristo Rey* (Long live Christ the King.). The white men were advancing; their pathway was strewn with the corpses of Indians. *Viva Cristo Rey* and the *arcabuzes* decimated the ranks of the Indians; *Viva Cristo Rey* and the villages of the Indians were burned; *Viva Cristo Rey* and the Indian virgins were violated in the presence of their fathers and brothers; *Viva Cristo Rey* and the sacred temples of the Indians were destroyed; *Viva Cristo Rey* and the independence of the Indian ceased to exist; in its place was the harshest slavery. And the Indians no longer had the land; the Spanish gentlemen had it.

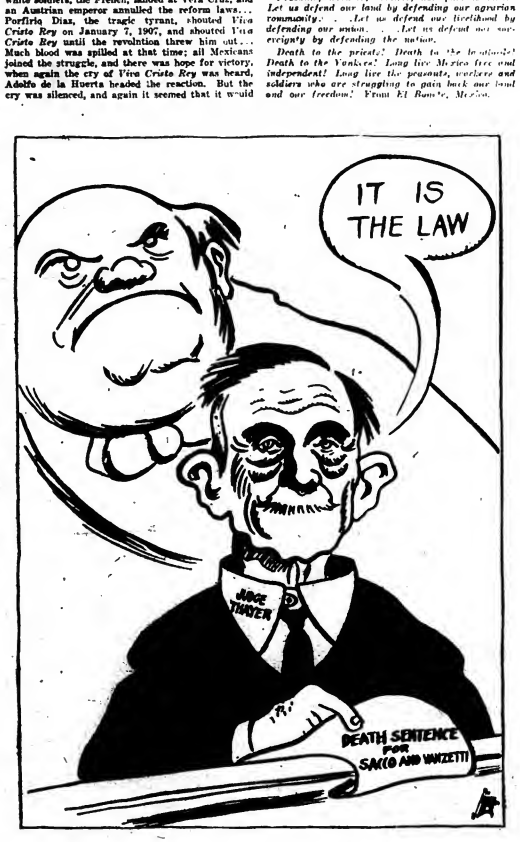
The lash fell on their shoulders, and throughout Mexico just one cry was heard: *Viva Cristo Rey!* The years passed, many years full of sorrow and humiliation until at last the Indian resolved to free himself by fighting, and then at the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey*, Hidalgo and Morelos were shot, and at the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* the aspirations of the Indians were silenced by an aristocracy which came into power. The years passed, and an Indian, Benito Juarez, unfurled the banner of the Indian, and the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* was heard again from the mouths of those who opposed the conquests of the Indian, and at the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* more white soldiers, the French, landed at Vera Cruz, and an Austrian emperor annulled the reform laws... Porfirio Diaz, the tragic tyrant, shouted *Viva Cristo Rey* on January 7, 1907, and shouted *Viva Cristo Rey* until the revolution threw him out... Much blood was spilled at that time; all Mexicans joined the struggle, and there was hope for victory; when again the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* was heard, Adolfo de la Huerta headed the reaction. But the cry was silenced, and again it seemed that it would be heard no more, when the eternal cheaters and robbers of the Indian, paid by the Yankees and the Landlords, shouted it again, and along the roads there began to appear small groups who shouted in submissive voices: *Viva Cristo Rey.*

Against whom was this war-cry uttered? Against President Calles? Against the government? No. Today, as in 1512, the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* means the very same thing: *Seize the Indian's land. Deprive him of his freedom. Destroy his independence. Plunge him again into misery. Violate his wife. Tear down his temple; the union; the agrarian community. Burn his villages. Enslave him.* The priest and the landlord, paid by the Yankee, carry in their hands the same arms as the first conquerors. Four hundred years of slavery is enough, and the bonfires must burn the representatives of those who burned our ancestors. The temples of these assassins must be torn down; their wives violated; their lands distributed; their bodies devoured by the vultures, and over the ruins, over their corpses, a new man, a new body and soul, pure as the first Indians, must with his own life give birth to the society of tomorrow.

Mexicans: It is a time of danger. Our brothers, still blinded by the smoke of religion and promises of heaven and threats of hell, have been led on by the priests to take up arms. They are our brothers, but it does not matter. Let us destroy with one sweep the germ of our misfortunes, and let us defend unto death the conquests we have made.

Peasants, workers, soldiers, our part is clear: *Let us defend our land by defending our agrarian community. . . . Let us defend our livelihood by defending our union. . . . Let us defend our sovereignty by defending the nation.*

Death to the priest! Death to the bourgeoisie! Death to the Yankees! Long live Mexico free and independent! Long live the peasants, workers and soldiers who are struggling to gain back our land and our freedom! From *El Barrio, Mexico.*



On the Screen

CHANG

Life in Jungles



Here is a picture of the primitive struggle for existence in Northern Siam, more thrilling than any picture of adventure. Not as fine a work as "Grass," it is intensely dramatic and surely worth seeing.

No trained actors take part in it. The story is a birds-eye view of the struggle of a Siamese family to maintain existence in the jungle. The struggle for food, the dangers of wild animals, their superstitions and the intimate family life are beautifully, vividly portrayed and worth tha ten best books ever written on the subject.

Merian Cooper and Ernest Schoedsack, the same men who produced "Grass," are responsible for this film. The work is the result of nearly two years of life with the natives, a study of their means of livelihood and its dramatic presentation. It was a courageous, dangerous task no doubt. A scene of a tiger hunt at which a native in escaping falls before an attacking tiger is breath-taking. Freed, the native, faces a tiger who succeeds in climbing within reach. The camera records this so closely that the head of the tiger rushes full into the screen in all its beautiful viciousness.

There is a splendidly portrayed attack of an elephant herd on a village which it demolishes into shreds. The daring photographers have not only succeeded in picturing this from many angles but have actually brought the colossal immensity of these tons of moving beasts to our vision in unusual photographs taken from a pit over which the elephant stampede moved. You see the fast moving mammoths rushing overhead and seemingly thru the screen into the audience. Unusually realistic action is achieved by the projection of these scenes in double the usual size of the balance of the picture. It is surely as dramatic a thing as has ever been presented in motion pictures.

The film has more than dramatic interest. There is also a generous share of comedy contributed by a natural born comedian—a white monkey. Pet of the family, this ancestor of ours goes thru all the trials of the native family, sharing their dangers and comforts. When the home is demolished by an elephant and the family escapes into the jungle to face the dangers of wild animals, the monkey pursued by a leopard and assisted by the clever sub-titles of Achmed Abdullah, the novelist) is as good a bit of nervous comedy as you have ever worriedly laughed over. After seeing the picture I'm sure some enterprising comedy producer will go clear to Siam to sign the monk.

There is comedy and drama to the picture. So much so that both overshadow and overcolor the interesting facts of the struggle for existence. Since "Grass," splendid tho it was, did not prove a paying proposition with a tabloid-reading, jaded, thrill-seeking public, the producers of the picture were forced in a measure to play up the dramatic end to "give the public what it wants"—and the profits the producer insists on. The enthusiastic, crowded theatre was proof conclusive that this surely is a good box-office bet. Whatever fanits "Chang" may have, it is truly splendid entertainment.

The producers request the patrons not to divulge the meaning of the word "Chang." This title is derived from a character and incident in the picture. Inasmuch as the producers went to a great deal of effort to build up this sequence as a dramatic surprise, and in justice to them and to all those who come to see the picture" —we are letting the producers get away with it, for we feel it is worth paying six-bits (on week days) to find the answer at the Rivoli Theatre in New York—and wherever else it may be showing.—W. C.

DRAMA

Final Neighborhood Playhouse Production Opens Thursday

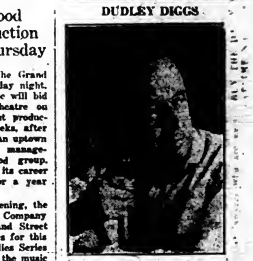
With the opening of "The Grand Street Follies" next Thursday night, the Neighborhood Playhouse will bid farewell to their little theatre on Grand Street. The present production may play but two weeks, after which it may be moved to an uptown house, but not under the management of the Neighborhood group. That organization will end its career for the present—maybe for a year or two.

And so on Thursday evening, the Neighborhood Playhouse Company will be seen in "The Grand Street Follies of 1927." The lyrics for this fifth production of the Follies Series are by Agnes Morgan, and the music by Max Ewing. In the cast are: Albert Carroll, Dorothy Sands, Paula Trueman, Lily Lubell, Blanche Talmud, Marc Loebell, Otto Hulicius, Geofge Heller, Sadié Sussman, George Bratt, May Noble and John F. Roche. The setting and costumes are by Alvine Bernstein.

Movies an Organic Part Of the Russian People

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is very active in the development of its film industry, and striving hard to bring the production to the highest point according to advice reaching the official channels in Washington. Special articles are appearing in the magazines of the various countries of Europe, praising the rapid strides made in the Soviet Union in the development of film making.

According to the news gathered from abroad, very few films are being imported. And the Soviet film makers are concentrating on building their own mechanical apparatus for taking and projecting the pictures. This has been brought about by the Soviet Regime because of its conception of the Cinema "as an organic part of the life of the people, instead of being as in Western Europe and America merely an amusement program. Moving pictures are a necessity and not a luxury." Every hamlet in the vast territory of the country now goes to see pictures made in U.S.S.R. Not only in the large centres like Moscow and Leningrad, but in the smaller cities, numerous theatres are in operation. Where no theaters exist the films are shown in tents or in the open.



DUDLEY DIGGS

Gives a masterly performance as the conservative middle-class head of the household in "Mr. Pim Passes By," Milne's delightful comedy at the Garrick theatre.

Screen Notes

The Western premiere of Cecil B. De Mille's, "The King of Kings" will take place May 18th at Grauman's new Chinese Theatre in Hollywood.

Special benefit performances for the relief of the Mississippi River flood sufferers will be given tonight at the Warner and Colony Theatres. John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves," with Dolores Costello is at the former and Syd Chaplin in "The Missing Link," at the latter house. The special showings begin at midnight.

A first showing of the new film "Irish Hearts," featuring May McAvoy will take place at the Mast Broadway theatre beginning Monday. Melville Crossmar is the author.

Beginning today the Cameo theatre will revive "The Dark Angel." Vilma Banky and Ronald Colman play the principal roles.

Another Russian picture "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," the story of a nobleman afflicted with bearpholia, due to prenatural causes, is due here at the end of this month. The film adaptation of this legend, made by Amkino, the producers of "Potemkin," will have its American premiere at the opening of the Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, a new little playhouse.

THE NEW OPEN SHOP DRIVE

(*Continued from page 3*)

up their complaints, group insurance and sick benefit schemes, bonus and profit-sharing schemes and many other forms of subtle bribery to divert them from real unionism. The workers for lack of anything better, and in face of the inactivity of the A. F. of L., took what they could get. Thus, instead of the growth of unionism during this prosperity period, the bosses gave the workers company unions, while Woll & Company were busy in banking, insurance and fighting the reds.

Is it not a tragedy to have a labor movement of three million living thru a prosperity period and the only notable effort of organizing the unorganized was Passaic, and that was started in spite of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and was fought by them in true strike-breaking style. To organize the unorganized at this time would however more than ever jeopardize most seriously the imperialistic program to which the A. F. of L. leadership is committed. The orientation of the A. F. of L. leadership is not on the basis of the great masses of workers skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, working in industries unfavorably situated, affected by imperialist prosperity, but on the basis of those favorably affected. The prosperity of the building and printing trades was due to the enormous enrplus the bosses had which they preferred to hand out to the workers instead of risking the struggle. In these trades class-collaboration can be made to look like a success to politically backward workers. It is quite some time since the A. F. of L. orientation has moved from the miners' union, its original base, to the building trades. The unions unfavorably affected by the imperialistic drive against organized labor are thus allowed to dwindle into mere shadows.

It is not to be expected, however, that strongly organized building trades employers will not take due advantage of the next chance they will get in the oncoming open shop drive. There is too much potential radicalism for them even amongst the masses in the building industry. How much of the A. F. of L. will be left after the onslaught is hard to calculate. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy by its past indications continues to move to the right and will seek to protect its own interests and investments despelling the union treasurie. How to save as much as possible from the present labor and gradually reconstitute it on a basis that follows the evolution of capitalism, this is the problem.

There is a great future of progress and mass influence in the offing. For our party the basis of which lies in the main in the masses of unorganized workers and the proper utilization of all our influence inside the existing labor organizations and the investment of all our strength for that purpose.

How to do it is the problem!



STUDY IN REVENGE

Do a Chink an injury
and he'll kill himself at your door
when the sun sets. . . .

Harm an Indian
and he'll camp on your trail
and poison the springs you drink from
(Or tomahawk you
two hours before sunrise!)

But make an enemy
of a Capitalist,
and he'll ruin your credit at the bank
Blacklist you,
fire you,
Or make you join
the "Company Union!"

Take your pick.

LEBARBE.

The Young COMRADE SECTION

Edited by the Young — *Pioneers of America*

A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

INT'L. CHILDREN'S WEEK!

The week of May 16 to May 22 is celebrated all over the world as International Children's Week. During this week the workers' and poor farmers' children get together in big meetings to show the world how and the why boss farmers that the children are a part of the working class and stand "Always Ready" to fight for the working class and for their own demands.

The Young Pioneers of America is the only real, working workers' children's organization in America. They are going to take a very active part during this week. You must help them by coming to their meetings.

Below are some of the things that the Pioneers are fight for. If you are a worker's child, you also should fight for these demands. And the best way to fight is not alone, but as a part of an organization that has many members. Therefore YOU SHOULD JOIN THE YOUNG PIONEERS OF AMERICA. Anyway, read these demands carefully and write to us what you think about them.

1.—AGAINST child labor and child misery.
2.—AGAINST the teachings of religion and war.
3.—AGAINST the false teachings about labor and strikes.
4.—AGAINST the rotten school conditions.
5.—AGAINST the Boy Scouts, which trains workers' children to be soldiers and fight against their own class as in China, etc.
6.—FOR free lunches in schools, free school supplies. Free lunches and clothing for children of unemployed and unorganized workers.
7.—FOR friendship of China and Soviet Russia.
8.—FOR the Young Comrade, the only workers' children's newspaper that talks the truth about the workers and children and also fights for them.

Our Letter Box

Catholic Schools are Not So Good

By STEVE MARCHALL.

Dear Comrades: I have a boy friend who has four sisters and one brother. He cannot talk or hear very good. He talks like a small child. When he was small the children they laugh at him. We was the best of friends. He is seventeen years old. He went to go to the Catholic School with his brother and sisters. When he couldn't understand he couldn't get a holiday.

So when he wanted to quit going to school because he got many lickings. But his parents said no. He kept his promise to let him quit school. Then he told his parents said that he should go to the public school. Now he goes to the public school where I go and he is nearly the best one in the class. He can talk much better since he goes with us. But his brother and sisters go to the Catholic school.

EUROPE LIKE HERE

By STANLEY DANYLUK.

Dear Comrades: I read the weekly paper, Young Comrade Corner, and I like it very much. It is not very long since I came from Europe. It was in the year 1923 when I came from there. I worked and went to school to eat. But they had to fight for the right to work and the rich chased us from there. I went to Canada and I thought it was better here, but we found it is pretty bad here, too. My father is treated at work. The boss gets paid for to see the course of the workers. The pay is very much low, but do not get enough to buy their food. In Europe its hard to get bread, but the same is here.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Wishing you success, comrades, with these Young Comrade Subs. Send long lists home. Send them to Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

Get into deep water and catch that sub.

1 year sub 25c—3 year sub 50c

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....Age.....

(Issued Every Month).

DUMPING THE TRAITOR!



This picture shows the Chinese workers taking Chiang Kai-shek to the dump where he belongs.

OUR LEADER

By ANNA SENKUS.

In our world we have a Henry Ford,
Who has millions many,
Would he help a poor worker
By giving a red penny?

We also have a John D. Rockefeller.
With numerous bags of gold,
I wish he'd set once an Santa Claus
Before he gets too old.

But the worthiest man to workers all
Is Comrade Ruthenberg, sincere,
Who knew what he was working for,
And fought without any fear.

Comrade Ruthenberg has passed away.
We sure do miss him.
And has bade us carry on our work.
For years until we win.

NOTICE!!!

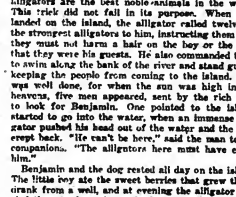
Have you sent for your free copy of the Young Comrade? If not, why not? Grab that pencil and write to the Young Comrade, 33 First Street, New York City, for a free sample copy of the Young Comrade.

YOUNG PIONEERS

By HENRY SAMPOLINSKY.

Come on Comrades!
Let's give some cheers,
Some cheers for whom?
The Pioneers.
Yeah Pioneers! the cheer rings out once more;
In the streets and halls,
The comrades know no fear,
The boys and girls, will never fear,
We'll fight until the last,
And never fear defeat,
For we know each is trying his best
Then we shall victory greet!

A BOSSES' ANGEL???



The above picture was taken in the bughouse of heaven. It is the only picture in captivity of a bosses' angel. Notice the wings.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 13 is SACCO. The following have answered correctly:

Ruth Yonkelson, New York City; Celia Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ethel Tulchinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Maigh, New York City; Wm. Rosenbloom, Newark, N. J.; Peter Simchera, Wharton, N. J.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 12

Sylvia Dimow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lily Balcunas, Gardner, Mass.; Madeline Zardisky, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Aarson Marks, Galveston, Texas; Ethel Tulchinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Becky Raport, Petalnma, Calif.; Bobby Raport, Petaluma, Calif.; Eva Soren, Petaluma, Calif.; Raymond Kenil, So. Chicago, Ill.; Rudolph Bronesky, Chicago, Ill.; Steve Bronesky, Chicago, Ill.; Nellie Lake, Easthampton, Mass.; Mildred Remvida, W. Orange, N. J.

We received the answer to Puzzle No. 11 from Norman Henkin all the way from Los Angeles, Calif

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 14

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as usual, 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, 2 stands for B, 3 for C, etc.

1 12 12 18 5 1 4 5 18 19 15 6 20 8 5
25 15 21 14 7 3 15 12 18 1 4 5 3 15 18 14 5 18 19
19 8 15 21 12 4 7 5 20 1 20 12 5 1 19 20
15 14 5 19 21 2 6 15 18 20 8 5 25 15 21 14 7
3 15 13 18 1 4 5

Send all answers to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

OUR SCRANTON REPORTER

HOPES THEY WIN THE STRIKE.

Dear Comrades: On February 12, 1927 the moving picture, "The Passaic Strike," was shown here in Scranton. It was very sad to see the struggles of the strikers. I learned many things from this show. The auditorium where the pictures were shown was crowded. That shows that the strikers have a great deal of sympathizers here in Scranton. We hope they win the strike.—MILDRED MEDELIS.

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(From Fairy Tales for Workers' Children).

(Continued.)

The alligator shook his pointed head thoughtfully and said: "People are peculiar creatures. No alligator would torment a little alligator, neither do we know the difference between rich and poor, and still it is said that we are evil animals. It is true that I would like to eat your little friend for breakfast, yet I will be merciful to him. I will also show you a safe hiding place. Do you see that little island." The servants of the rich man will not find you there."

"We thank you, mighty animal; but how can we reach the island? The water is rough and deep, and my little friend can't swim."

"I will carry you over on my back," answered the alligator.

Benjamin and the dog seated themselves on the scaly back of the animal, and it began to swim. What a strange journey that was! The waves played over the back of the alligator and the dog was afraid that the alligator might change his mind and eat both of them for breakfast. For that reason he spoke continuously to the alligator, flattered him, praised his goodness and declared solemnly that the alligators are the best noble animals in the world.

The trick did not fail in its purpose. When they landed on the island, the alligator called twelve of the strongest alligators to him, instructing them that they must not harm a hair on the boy or the dog, that they were his guests. He also commanded them to swim along the bank of the river and stand guard, keeping the people from coming to the island. This was well done, for when the sun was high in the heavens, five men appeared, sent by the rich man to look for Benjamin. One pointed to the island, started to go into the water, when an immense alligator pushed his head out of the water and the man crept back. "He can't be here," said the man to his companions. "The alligators here must have eaten him."

Benjamin and the dog rested all day on the island. The little boy ate the sweet berries that grew there, drank from a well, and at evening the alligator carried them back again to the bank and bade them a friendly farewell.

(To Be Continued.)

A Sermon by William Gropper



The New Open Shop Drive

By JOSEPH ZACK

150,000 miners are out on strike against wage reductions. The avowed view of the interests in control of that industry is to smash the Miners' Union.

In the needle trades in New York, open shop conditions are being established by the employers with the cooperation of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. led by the president of the Civic Federation, Matthew Woll. The Master Plumbers' Association of New York under the direction of the organized building trades bosses, break their agreement with the Plumbers' Union and make a lock-out of 10,000 men in order to stop any new upward wage movements in this industry. In New England the textile industry for the last six months has seen an intensive drive to establish the 54-hour week in which McMahon, president of the U. T. W. A., A. F. of L. textile union cooperated.

The production record in a number of important industries shows a definite downward trend. These are a few of the weather signs indicating what is to come. Are we in for a period of industrial depression beginning right after the 1928 presidential elections? What is behind the present attack against labor? What is the most likely action of the A. F. of L. leadership? What can the left wing do in such a situation? These are a few of the questions our movement must have an answer for before long. We can already quite clearly perceive a few outstanding facts in this situation.

In the open shop drive of 1919-22 the capitalists took advantage of the depression in industry, consequent to post-war stabilization on a peace basis, to rob the workers of whatever advantages they gained during the war and to drive the workers' standards in several important industries even below the pre-war level. The A. F. of L. lost all its war gains, that is, over a million members in this drive. American capital succeeded in reducing standards sufficiently to be able to get ahead of the other imperialist powers who weakened as a result of the world war and captured many of their markets.

These were the days of the great organization movement, Labor Party, LaFollette 3rd Party movement, etc. These were also days when the A. F. of L. leadership instead of heading this tremendous forward movement on the political and industrial fields, surrendered to the trusts and financial combines, who were tremendously strengthened during the war, and with the coming in of imperialist prosperity, the A. F. of L. bureaucracy having executed its first great post-war swing to the right, took the offensive against the militants by outlawing the leaders of these forward movements that dared to continue in their progressive activities.

It was not sufficient however for American capital to drive labor backward to its pre-war standard and strength in order to maintain its position over the other imperialist powers whose production system was being re-established and stabilized at the expense of the workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and the middle classes. Production had to be driven upward at an enormous pace thru speed-up methods, labor saving machinery, etc. The A. F. of L. leadership cooperated in this and announced its new role of efficiency foremen officially in its so-called New Wage Theory resolution adopted at the Atlantic City convention and forcefully demonstrated in what is known as the B. & O. plan.

Thus the employers succeeded in obtaining a 48 per cent increase in production at but 8 per cent additional expense incurred in wage increases and bonus systems granted to skilled mechanics in industries especially favored by imperialist prosperity. To put such a policy across on the organized workers inside of the A. F. of L. was possible by the suppression, persecution and expulsion of progressive opponents. Thus we had the continual war inside the A. F. of L., a war in which the A. F. of L. bureaucracy had the whole support of the employers, the capitalist press and their government, a war which could be carried thru by arbitrary rule and the abolition of democracy inside the unions. The effect of this policy upon the unions prevented their growth and reduced the A. F. of L. membership far below the pre-war figure, present estimates being as about 2½ million as against 3 million when the U. S. entered the war.

It is the first time in the history of the American labor movement that a prosperity period is passing by without tremendous growth in membership organization, drives to organize the unorganized and big forward movements in general. The fact that in the midst of such prosperity there could even be a tremendous loss in membership shows that the A. F. of L. is rapidly deteriorating under the present leadership, that the policies of this leadership are diametrically opposed to the very evolution of capitalist production and industry and that if continued along these lines it may succumb to the fate that befell two great labor federations prior to the advent of the A. F. of L. in the United States. The capitalists of the U. S. have learned something since the days of the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor. They have learned how to use advantageously a degenerated labor bureaucracy to obtain control over the very unions the workers build to defend themselves against their exploiters, and the bosses having the country's means and resources more under command than ever may decide to maintain a degenerated A. F. of L. as a shield and strike-breaking agency against the growth of revolutionary unionism. These are the prospects the workers are faced with on the eve of this new open shop drive.

That such a drive is coming there is no doubt in my mind. The Dawes plan has put in its work. American capital invested in the weakened capitalist empires of Europe has re-established their production and hence their competitive power on the world market. With the standard of living of millions of European workers reduced far below pre-war, an established European industry, largely under American control is now competing with American industry controlled by the same interests, and this powerful club of European competition American capital is about to use again to drive the standards of the American workers further down. Lower wages, longer hours, more child labor, more women in industry into territories with cheaper labor power which is industrializing the agricultural area of the south, and west, more speed, more efficiency, more labor saving machinery, double up, this has been going on at a rapid pace since the war. But European capitalism has had a restoration for the time being. A precarious one, it is true, but there it is and the same drive has to be doubled up. American production has to be established on a lower level of prices and at the expense of the workers; otherwise there will be a tremendous crash. Hence the new drive against labor.

What role the A. F. of L. bureaucracy will play in this, can be easily seen by anyone who wants to see it. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy has so heavily invested in capitalist industry directly and indirectly that its interests are inextricably inter-woven in the fate of a possible crash. It will therefore continue to cooperate with imperialist capital, as a part of the exploiting class, to beat its competitors in the world market. The fact that nothing is being done to support the miners to save the Miners' Union while all energies are being put forward to smash the opposition to such a policy as exemplified by the war on the left wing and the wholesale expulsion shows that the A. F. of L. bureaucracy is ready not only to fall in with this line, but to even pave the way of capital in the downward revision of the standard of living for workers.

The edge of the oncoming depression may be taken off by American success in the Far East, by recognition of Soviet Russia and the granting of credits; by imperialist success in general. This accounts for the extraordinary imperialist activity of the U. S. of late. But even off such a success cheaper products are a pre-requisite and we can expect in any event that the benefits of such a prosperity of which only a part of the population was beneficiary will be considerably curtailed even under the most favorable circumstances. But even as it is the hallyhoo the capitalist press made about the workers getting prosperous, buying homes and automobiles, etc., was considerably exaggerated, and, but for the fact that even many of our own comrades become infected by this propaganda, I would not even mention it.

Analogies have been made on the effects of imperialist prosperity corrupting the labor movement between Britain and the U. S. It is true that we can profit by the experience in Britain to some extent, but there is a fundamental difference in this case between the effects of British imperialist prosperity and the one we have. Britain conquered politically the territories in which to dump the industrial products of the British Islands. It had a virtual monopoly of these markets. Britain at the height of its imperialist development had no important industrial rival, the other European states being in the main under feudal regimes based on agriculture. While the U. S. industries have outstripped great industrial giants with American capital playing both ends against the middle.

The effect of this is that whereas in Great Britain in its palmy days of imperialism, advantages the workers derived from it were pretty evenly divided among the industrial proletariat, particularly the organized skilled workers in the U. S., imperialist prosperity has unduly enfeoffed even below pre-war level the conditions of millions of workers in industries subject to the international competition. How much did the bituminous miners, textile workers, needle workers, marine workers, etc., profit by this prosperity. Even the highly skilled in these industries were, in the main, adversely affected. What about the farmers who were bankrupted by the tens of thousands? The only ones that really profited were the skilled workers, particularly those that are organized and work in sheltered domestic industries like building construction, printing, railroads, etc.

Under radical leadership they could have profited much more even in these industries. The boom, assisted by the trade union bureaucracy and double the amount they granted in wage increases out of the workers by mass-killing speed-up rationalizing efficiency schemes, etc. The organized workers in general profited but little and that is in the form of steadier employment. And in order to get their moral cooperation and substitute the benefits of unionism, they were given company unions to take

(Continued on page 7)

The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang

THE Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of China has been fixed for April. The congress will meet at a momentous time.

The Seventh Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in its resolution on the Chinese question declared that the Chinese revolution has everything that is objectively needed to skip over the capitalist stage of development. From this point of view the present stage of development of the Chinese revolution must be regarded as critical. The general line of the further development of the Chinese revolution—the question as to whether it will be a capitalist or non-capitalist development—is being decided just at the present moment.

The movement for national freedom has been victorious in half of China. The southern Nationalist government is already the government of a powerful state with a population of 200 millions. The question as to how this state and its government should be organized, on what social forces it should rely, what should be the role of the working class, and the Communist Party in the organization of the state, now confronts us in all its magnitude.

In this journal, in an article on the "Regrouping of Forces in the Chinese Revolution"* it was stated that since the Seventh Plenum of the E. C. C. I. class friction in the towns and villages had intensified considerably during the further development of the workers' and peasants' movement, particularly in Hunan and Hupeh, owing to the increased pressure of the imperialists and the increasing menace of open intervention. Both these factors drive the right wing of the movement along the lines of concessions to and compromise with the imperialists.

The events in China are developing with a rapidity which is characteristic of a great revolution. In the period since the publication of the article already quoted, the events in China have brought forward new facts which bear witness to a further class differentiation within the national movement. The problem of organizing the internal forces of the Chinese revolution then becomes at the present time one of vast importance.

The problem of problems in the Chinese revolution at the present time is the situation in the Kuomintang, the further development of the Kuomintang as a party at the head of the Southern Chinese State.

The development of the Kuomintang reveals certain symptoms from the point of view of the interests of the Chinese revolution.

The Kuomintang is still a party of leaders. At the time of the Seventh Plenum of the E. C. C. I. the Kuomintang had 300,000 members. This is a considerable number for a political party. But it must be borne in mind that these 300,000 were not drawn into the every-day organization activities of the party. They were heard of only during congresses and conferences, at all of which the representatives of the left elements were predominant. The majority of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang also consists of left elements, but the preponderance of the left elements in the party is not so clearly expressed in the composition and policy of the Nationalist government. In the Nationalist government power is in the hands of the right elements, the latter in most cases display decisive right tendencies.

This is even more pronounced in the provincial governments of South China. Prior to the change of government of March 20th, 1926, the left elements in the Kuomintang predominated in the Nationalist government. But in the city of Canton and in Kwangtung province, i. e., the territory which was completely in the hands of the Nationalist government, the government was and actually is at the present time in the hands primarily of the centrist and right elements of the Kuomintang. The Communists did not participate in the government; they were under the absolutely incorrect impression that they could not participate in a government of the Kuomintang.

The Right Wing.

The right elements in the Kuomintang comprise in their ranks prominent statesmen, representatives of the bourgeoisie of China, etc. According to their class origin they are closely bound up politically economically with the right elements of the Kuomintang are inclined to compromise with the imperialists; they are opposed to serious social reforms and to a further development of the revolutionary workers' and peasants' movement.

In power, the right elements of the Kuomintang hamper the development of serious social reforms. It is characteristic that on March 20th, 1926, there was no law in Canton concerning the rights of workers' organizations, and the Canton trade unions, from the point of view of actual law, were illegal.

The change in the government on March 20th strengthened still more the position of the right Kuomintang. Soon after March 20th they took definite measures against the workers' and peasants' organizations. This called forth a sharp protest from the masses of workers and peasants. Disturbances among the workers and peasants, dissatisfaction in the best sections of the army due to the elimination of the left Kuomintang and Communist commanding staff created a precarious situation at the front which compelled the new leaders of the Kuomintang to retreat and come to terms with the left and the Communists.

The May Plenum of the C. C. of the Kuomintang was again dominated by left elements. It was decided that Wang-Ching-Wei (the left leader) must return.

The centrist and right elements in the Kuomintang are opposed to workers' and peasants' control over the activities of the Nationalist government and against the government's moving to Hankow; they rely for support on certain sections of the army, etc.

A Strike Law.

Recent reports from China indicate that the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government are seriously concerned about the growth of the labor movement. The newspapers report that according to decisions of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang on this question the Canton government promulgated a new law on January 5th, 1927, concerning strikes. According to that law workers have no right to carry arms in demonstrations, or to arrest merchants and manufacturers or to confiscate their goods. The law forbids the existence of the yellow trade unions and other strike-breaking organizations; but at the same time it enforces, to a large extent, arbitration in the solution of conflicts in military, financial and communal enterprises and also in enterprises of so-called primary necessity (the list of which has not yet been published). This law also prohibits picketing during strikes to some extent.

The dangers of the position are intensified by the international position of the Nationalist government. The struggle against imperialism is now entering on its decisive phase and is becoming exceedingly difficult. The imperialists are doing all in their power to demoralize the Nationalist movement, to find traitors in the camp of the right elements of the Kuomintang. The immediate question before us is in the first place to convert the Kuomintang into a left wing organization, not only on festive occasions such as congresses and conferences, but also in its daily activities, and secondly that the reorganized Kuomintang should acquire stable leadership (not in resolutions, but in deeds) over the Nationalist government, both at the centre and in the provinces. The adoption of a correct line and the formulation of concrete practical proposals on these two questions is the most important task facing the Fifty Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China will in the first place have to revise its decisions of the June Plenum of its Central Committee in respect to its relations with the Kuomintang.

Incorrect Decisions.

The June Plenum of the C. C. of the Communist Party of China decided on the following concerning the inter-relations between the party and the Kuomintang: (1) To substitute an alliance of the two bodies for the policy of alliance by affiliation; (2) to adopt a definite independent political policy; (3) to endeavor to find a basis for the Kuomintang in the ranks of the urban petty-bourgeois democracy; (4) to suggest that the Kuomintang should not be organized as a centralised party, but that its organizations in the localities should take the form of clubs.

All these decisions must be revised. The first resolution logically pre-supposes the exit of the Communist Party from the Kuomintang, and as such conflicts the decisions of the Seventh Enlarged E. C. of the International which condemned such an action as a gross political error. From this point of view the proposal to organize the left Kuomintang is fractional groups is also wrong. The proposal to organize left Kuomintang fractions is basically a decision to split the Kuomintang and form two Kuomintangs. The possibility of such a split must be foreseen, but we must bear in mind the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the E. C. C. I. that even if a large section of the capitalist big bourgeoisie is eliminated from the National movement, the driving force in the Chinese revolution will be a bloc of a still more revolutionary character, the bloc of the proletariat, the peasantry and the urban petty-bourgeoisie" and that "some sections of the large bourgeoisie can still for a certain length of time march together with the revolution." Our task, therefore, does not consist in the organization of a new left Kuomintang, but in directing the entire Kuomintang to the left and in guaranteeing it a stable left policy.

Workers and Kuomintang.

This cannot be accomplished if we regard the Kuomintang merely as an organization of the urban petty-bourgeoisie. What about the peasantry and the working class? Only if the workers and peasants gain predominant influence in the Kuomintang will that organization become a consistent, revolutionary political organization. That is precisely how the question concerning the Kuomintang must be regarded. The view that the workers must be kept from joining the Kuomintang on the ground that they have their Communist Party is absolutely wrong. If that were correct, then the members of the Communist Party should have left the Kuomintang long ago. The surest way of securing a determined revolutionary policy for the Kuomintang is that of bringing into it revolutionary workers and peasants. It is of special importance to permeate it with workers, as they are the most revolutionary elements.

The decision of the June Plenum of the C. C. of the Communist Party of China about the transformation of the Kuomintang local organizations into free organizations in the forms of political clubs is also absolutely wrong. At the present stage in the national struggle it would be a big mistake. All right elements who constitute the minority in the Kuomintang will undoubtedly be in favor of eliminating internal discipline in the Kuomintang, etc. The further development of the Chinese revolution demand that the Kuomintang should be reorganized as soon as possible into a party with elected committees in the centre and the localities and with organizational discipline for its members. A determined struggle must be carried on in the Kuomintang against political double-dealing—on the one hand the support of a radical program in words and on the other the conduct of a compromising policy in practice. Particularly is this true in regard to Kuomintang members who constitute the government.

In the political report of the C. C. of the Communist Party of China at the Party Conference of December, 1926, one of the Canton comrades declared: "The Kuomintang died on the 20th of March and has been decomposing since the 15th of May. Why should we hold on to the corpse?" That comrade apparently had in mind the fact that the Nationalist government, particularly in the provinces, was taking definite steps directed against the development of the revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasants. From this some comrades drew the conclusion at the conference that: "We are on the side of the masses as against the Nationalist government, and in the conflicts between the masses and that government we must see a conflict between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang." This is true in the sense that there is a danger of a split between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. But this danger can be averted if the Kuomintang is not regarded as a corpse. The Kuomintang suffers now from lack of revolutionary worker and peasant blood in its veins. The Communist Party must infuse such blood and thereby radically change the situation.

To Strengthen Nationalism.

To revive the Kuomintang and to drive the Nationalist government to the left, the Communist Party must radically revise its attitude to the Nationalist government. The Communist Party must try to participate in the government and, relying on the worker and peasant masses, compel the government to consider the program of radical government reforms.

It is about time that the Nationalist government should enact the fundamental democratic laws (on workers' organizations, on the eight-hour working day, etc.), it is about time to abolish the hideous remnants of the old regime which oppress the Chinese peasantry (indentured labor contracts, sale into slavery because of inability to pay debts, high rents, etc.) it is about time to abolish the old corrupt fe-actionary administration. Communists must endeavor with the greatest energy to get into the provincial government organs. In the villages, based on the peasant organizations, it is about time to raise the question of the creation of revolutionary peasant committees. The decisions of the Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the E. C. C. I. and the supplementary organizational instructions issued since the Plenum give the Communist Party of China exhaustive instructions along these lines. The congress will have to apply them to the concrete conditions which have arisen at the time. There can be no doubt that the Communist Party of China will map out a path commensurate with the great tasks which confront the party at the present time. The splendid past of the Communist Party of China and of the heroic Chinese proletariat serves here as a guarantee.

* This article was in Vol. IV, No. 4 of the English edition, and will be found in No. 8 of the Russian edition.

Notes of a Deportee

By M. VAJTAUER

Comrade Vajtauer, former editor of the Communist Czecho-Slovak paper, Spravedlnost, came to this country a few years ago to participate in the revolutionary movement here and particularly among the Czecho-Slovak workers. He has a long record of service to the labor movement in his own country. Our rulers who are so hospitable to loyal, slavish immigrants spotted Comrade Vajtauer as an enemy and his deportation is the consequence after a long struggle in his behalf waged by the International Labor Defense.



The first night between Monday and Tuesday. Two women comrades with bouquets of flowers in their arms. Three comrades sitting opposite. They are taking me home for a send-off party.

The flowers, suddenly severed from their roots, will die in the homes of these comrades long before I reach the shores of Europe.

The second Taxi. Morning of the following day. Comrade P., my boarding lady, with her half-year-old baby girl Vera in her arms is seeing me off. This bouquet will remain here also. But its roots are set firmly in this human soil. And some day, perhaps, she will come to meet me—a life in full bloom, a bouquet of laughter, courage and self confidence

These are the two strongest of my last impressions from America. Are they a symbol? Will that which remained, a thing of beauty but without roots, die? Will that which anchored here grow?

A COURT ROOM in the "Old Post-Office," near the City Hall. In these benches, fronting the clerks' banister and the judge's desk, you feel as tho the life outside were closing on you.

Strong knocks on the door.

A bailiff announces the approach of the judge.

All rise.

The judge robed in black, with affected dignity emerges from the rear door and seats himself at his desk.

The clerk calls off the contending parties. Brothers Jones vs. Mr. Smith—Mr. Terkin vs. Mr. Clark.

Emanuel Vajtauer vs. The Commissioner of Ellis Island

The lawyer, an attorney with a brief-case of acts concerning my "case," and I step nearer.

They explain: "The party is to be surrendered to Ellis Island."

The judge nods. The clerk takes notes.

The Ellis Island representative takes me in custody. The heads of all present turn after me.

America's doors slammed on me.

We enter a waiting-room at the Ellis Island ferry. With the watchman at the door-out stands a tall man with the face of a detective.

Where have I seen him before?

We wait for the ferry on a bench behind the bars. Cobwebs hang from a dirty ceiling.

The tall man passes by greeting me.

"Isn't he a reporter from The Daily News?" I ask my companion.

"Yes, it's Mr. Crawford."

I remember. After the decision, shortly after New Years, he came to our editorial office. He asked for a photograph and some information. We gave him the photograph, but in place of "information" I wrote him my opinion of the decision:

"The American capitalists are afraid that I might hurt them. That is why they are deporting me. What a silly idea? As if there was a country on the face of the Earth from where one couldn't fight against the American capitalists."

That was at the time when Washington was exerting its greatest energy to start a war with Mexico.

What I wrote didn't suit Mr. Crawford and so he wrote that I have declared that I don't intend to go to Mexico just then, but that Kellogg was right when he says that the communists have a strong position in Mexico, and that I am a man advocating the extermination of all capitalists.

Such are reporters of American capitalist papers!

If any time you mistake them for detectives, you are not far from truth. They are even lower than detectives. More often than not they are mere agents provocateurs.

Nearly all the keepers recognize me. I inquire about the fate of some of those who remained here after my release two years ago. Some of the "bigger game, they remember. Like that one-eyed Canadian, MacLean, who fought here for almost a year for recognition of his American citizenship. He was set free, but is now in a jail in France for forging his passport. Or the "Prince of Kurdistan," who was visited here by a rich "chicken," caught on a title. He is now "serving" in France, also, for fraud. "And how do you know what happened to all of them?" I ask a tall, fat keeper, who tells me all this.—"I work now with the Department of Justice," he informs me, proudly.—"and they send men after such fellows. Not one of them gets away."

WHILE they were here, they enjoyed all sorts of privileges, of course, only to make it easier to have their cards looked into.

There are several similar traps set here. Immigrants and other unlucky ones, who get stuck here, are offered a flock of lawyers to choose from, who can find nothing better to do than cheat these unfortunates out of their last pennies. The dining room superintendent, surprised to see me here again and learning that I have lost my case, tells me: "It's a shame to waste any money on lawyers. They're as thick as fleas around here. All should do like that Polish woman we have here. She showed a lawyer $150.00 and said: "They will be yours, if you win the case. If you don't, you won't get a cent."

My case was different, of course, but I did not care to talk to him about it. So I nodded approvingly:

"Yes, that's the way to treat them."

Religious organizations have their own little money-traps here. For instance, they sell you a two-cent envelope for three, at the same time looking at you like sisters of mercy bandaging raw wounds.

IN the afternoon the commissioner came to the room. One after the other inquired from him about his fate.

I ask him, how long I'll have to wait here.

He remembers somebody having phoned him about me. "But passport has lapsed!"

I tell him that I have a new one with a German visum a French visum not being required, because a Czechoslovak passport is honored in France.

"And have you an Austrian visum?"

"No, I don't have to go thru Austria. I'll go thru Germany."

Germany won't permit a deportee to pass thru, unless he goes under escort.

I tell him that I intended to pay my way to Europe, and travel like any other ordinary passenger. I didn't tell him, of course, that I'll do this only to be able to stay awhile in France and Germany.

He has no objection, but adds: "Give me this passport and I'll return it to you to-morrow with a French and Austrian visum."

I remind him again that there is no need of a French visum on a Czechoslovak passport.

"This rule doesn't apply to deportees," he says, "they must have a visum."

This, of course, doesn't sound like if I could travel thru Europe, on my own expense, a free passenger. And if I should be sent like "express-goods," then they must stand the charges for this consignment of live-stock.

Sunlight Under a Blanket

By WALT CARMON

There are days in Chicago when a foul breath creeps from the south side. It seeps into the Loop. It saturates the west side and fouls the north. The city air hangs heavy-laden with decay.

There are days when the wind lifts the vile blanket from the city. Then men and labor all weary day in the presence of the monster, bring back his breath on themselves in the street cars that run from the Stockyards.

* * *

Rose and I waited until mid-winter to visit Don Jose. In mid-winter one should feel more at ease on the south side. At Thirty-fifth Street the conductor gave the signal to the motorman before we had even stepped off the car. Cars move quickly on the south side.

We regained our balance and foulness gripped us. It holds you in all strength at Thirty-fifth Street. Even in mid-winter. That man can live here is a wonder. That man does live here is a miracle. Hunger drives men to miracles.

* * *

"Passen, amigos. . .passen!" boomed Don Jose. ". . .and welcome!"

Dona Maria beamed on us. Conchita took our coats and Pepe ran to advise the others.

"El senor has come. La Senora!"

Others came and smiled and gripped our hands. Made us welcome.

The warmth of Mexico was tossed into this room in the house that stands in the shadow of the Yards.

How fine it was. How welcome we felt.

"We will play a new record for the Senora. . ."

"But no. . .un momentito," Don Jose protested. "Let us just talk for a while. We have never met the Senora before. . ." and Don Jose bowed.

It was all new to Rose. She felt just a bit self-conscious. A little ashamed at such warmth.

Dona Maria spoke no English. "No imports!" It does not matter.

"Tell your Senora how pleased we are to have her honor us."

Don Jose extended a gnarled, worker's hand. "A cigarette senor? These are from our soil!"

Miguel is only three years old. Miguel gives some candy to Rose and she brings the chubby youngster to her lap.

Dona Maria beams on Rose. "If the Senora will allow me I can show her some of my hand-work."

The Senora would be pleased! Dona Maria and Rose and Josefina and three youngsters are grouped around laces. They talk to each other, each in their own language. And they understand!

* * *

"Si, it is difficult," Don Jose tells me. "Work is very hard to get. Last week I made twenty dollars—week before last only eighteen. There are ten mouths to feed."

"The work is hard?"

"Ah, senor—we work like the poor burros in our country! And the treatment we get—Ay, dios!—It is even worse."

". . .and conditions of work Don Jose—they are bad?"

"Ah, but you will think I complain like an old woman!"

I protest. "Surely—I understand. I, too, am a worker!"

"Not long ago," Don Jose cites for example, "Pedro Gonzalez fell on a filthy floor. A dog would not have worked there. They sent poor Pedro to the doctor. His hand was cut and became infected. His arm was cut off a month ago. Last week we buried what was left of Pedro."

"It is sad, is it not, senor?" Pepe inquires.

"It is hell!" I tell them. "Surely, you must hate this country?"

"No, . .no. In my country too we starve. Only here no sunshine ever creeps in. It is always cloudy. Always misty. Always cold. Damp. It is always work, work, work. . .from morning 'til night. And the foul air, senor! It is even in the food we eat!"

"Don Jose!" Maria calls out. "Why must you complain to the senor? Play the new record we have.

* * *

So we play "Cielito Lindo." It is a gay, innocent little tune. I sing a line or two. It's contagious.

"Ah, the senor sings!"

I protest.

"No. . .no—the senor must sing!"

I sing and they applaud. Dona Maria sings. Josefina soon brings a guitar and we all sing. Pepe brings around a tray of red wine. We sing "Cielito Lindo" again. Rose and I learn a verse of "La Cucaracha." Don Jose sings "Horses" and we join in the laughter.

How warm it is. How friendly. We sing, we play and then Pepe dances "La Jota." Josefina dances with him. They turn and bend and they stamp their feet. Children they are. Graceful children responding to the strumming guitar like reeds to the breeze.

Rose exclaims "It's beautiful!"

"And now if the senor and Senora will honor us at our table?"

"Con much gusto!"

* * *

From soup to "Dulces" it is all here. Tortillas, enchiladas, mole de guajolote—peppers aplenty. As warm a meal as the warmth of the welcome. And good!

Restraint is all gone now.

"A glass of wine for la Senora, Pepe. She is not yet accustomed to the peppers."

"Wine—and more 'smoke'!" from Rose.

"Bravo!" Don Jose applauds. "And you senor?"

We eat more and we smoke and we talk of the land of Don Jose.

"Quien sabe!—perhaps we will return some day."

"Yes and your Senora should visit our country, senor. Ah, you would never leave it!"

"But you did Don Jose!" Dona Maria chides him.

"Never again will I be so foolish," confesses Don Jose.

Finally it is time for us to leave. We shake hands with everyone. Tiny Miguel must shake hands too. Dona Maria has pressed a bit of lace on Rose as a parting gift.

"Adios! Adios!. . ."

* * *

The warmth of Mexico was tossed into this room that stands in the shadow of the Yards. We plunged back to Thirty-fifth Street thru the stench that enveloped the house. . . . . .

"Step lively!" the conductor urged.

"No sunshine ever creeps in. . ." I think to Don Jose. "It is always cloudy. . .always cold . . . and work. . .work. . ."

As if in knowing haste the street car bounces and rolls away from the Stockyards.

STOP IMPERIALIST PLOT FOR NEW WORLD WAR!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED . . . FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK . . . FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE are strong indications that Scotland Yard has presented the tory government with a nifty dilemma as a result of its spectacular raid on the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation. The London dispatches hint that Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, did not find the "documents" he promised the public, tho why Mr. Hicks should fail to produce the goods is not clear, since his forging apparatus inherited from war days and supplemented by experts from the exiled Czarists should be able to perform any task assigned to it.

* * *

WHETHER It is true that the Foreign Office was in the dark about the raid until after it broke into the press is a matter for skepticism. In all probability Sir Austen Chamberlain was in on the conspiracy. It is fo new dodge in government circles to give the public the impression that there are divided councils in the cabinet so that in case of a mishap a section of the crew of the sinking battleship can be dropped to lighten ballast.

* * *

IT looks now as if the raid were a colossal blunder. In view of the general lack of confidence in the character of the Churchill-Hicks-Birkenhead wing of the tory cabinet Mr. Hicks will have to be very careful of his forgeries in order to make them stick. Of course in England as in the United States there are people who are afflicted with "redphobia," whose only cavail is that they don't get their plots often enough and gory enough. But there are hard headed business men in England whose fingers are ready to clutch nervously at the big, juicy contracts that the Soviet trade monopoly is dangling before their eyes.

* * *

IF the Arcos raid fizzles out as the news dispatches indicate not only will it mean the end of a few political careers but in all probability the defeat of the tories in a general election which is almost certain to follow an anti-Russian flop. With the workers waiting for an opportunity to avenge the government for its conduct during the general strike and the middle classes being loaded down with taxes to pay for tory imperialist ventures, it is more than probable that the Labor Party will be returned to power.

* * *

GENEVA dispatches tell us that the American delegates to the International Economic Conference are developing a warmer attitude towards the Soviet delegates than at first. They have now reached the stage of breaking bread with them. This means business, much to the chagrin of the British who would like nothing worse than to see the United States recognize the government of the Soviet Union. But, business is business and even the Frank Kellogg fulminates against the Soviet government occasionally the Soviet business agents are quite welcoma in our best banks and warehouses.

* * *

JOHN SPARGO, the renegade socialist—or one of them—has managed to sink to a new low level of depravity in the current issue of the New York Times book review supplement. This is undoubtedly an accomplishment even for such an accomplished political mole as Spargo. Luigi Sturzo has written a book on "Italy and Fascismo." The author is a political opponent of Mussolini and Fascism to the agony of Spargo who worships the stiletto that has stabbed the Italian labor movement in the back. Had Spargo been on the payroll of the Italian blackshirt cutthroat he would not be more eulogistic. He finds Mussolini a "mystery man," whose soul it is almost impossible to pierce. We venture to say that whenever his soul is pierced the human race will have to wear a stink mask. Here is a typical excerpt from Spargo's review of Sturzo's book or rather Spargo's eulogy of Mussolini: "What Lenin represented in the leadership of the destructive forces that were unleashed in Europe, Mussolini became in the leadership of the conserving and constructive forces. Mussolini's constructiveness was amply demonstrated to the Italian workingclass, last week when under the auspices of the "Charter of Labor" they were forced to accept a ten per cent wage reduction at the point of a dagger. In the Soviet Union the wages of the workers and the living conditions of the peasants are on the upgrade. But what does this mean to the paid stoolpigeon John Spargo?

A NEW prospect of making a little extra change has loomed for out-

(Continued on Page Three)

"Jix"—Ordered Raid On "Arcos" House



Sir William Joynson-Hicks, British Home Secretary in the Baldwin Tory government, who stakes his political future on a desperate attempt to rupture trade relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL CLOAK TO ATTACK U.S.S.R. - TOMSKY

Scores Labor Party for Half-Way Measures

MOSCOW, May 9 (Delayed). — The British anti-strike bill is a device of the die-hards to crush the workingclass of England and free its hands for its anti-Soviet and anti-Chinese policy, declared M. Tomsky, chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions in an interview today.

The bill practically means the abolition of strikes, boycotts and picketing and is an abrupt departure from the fundamental traditions of British labor and a transition toward fascism.

Scores Right Wingers.

The general council and the leaders of the Labor Party, Tomsky said, made a fair mistake when they rejected the proposition of a general strike, limiting their struggle entirely to parliamentary methods. This, he said, is a tantonmount renunciation of the struggle. Instead of rallying all forces of the workingclass to fight the bill, the general council, as before, is baiting the Communist and minority movements.

The general council and the Labor Party fails to take into consideration, Tomsky continued, that the passage of the bill will weaken their party and cause their defeat in the pending elections.

The British labor movement must start a struggle against the bill if it is going to survive, Tomsky said.

4,000 Gary Workers Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti

GARY, Ind., May 15.—At a conference held here, 57 delegates representing 4,000 workers passed a resolution demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be pardoned by Governor Fuller.

Rev. Henry Jones of the Gary Ministerial Association was chairman of the conference.

* * *

Food Workers Demand Freedom.

Amalgamated Food Workers, Local 164, has passed a resolution demanding that Governor Fuller pardon Sacco and Vanzetti.

Bakers Ask A. F. L. To Support Chinese

Bakers' Union, Local 164, Amalgamated Food Workers, has passed a resolution calling upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to extend its fraternal support to the Chinese labor movement.

The bakers also demand the withdrawal of American marines and battleships from China, the cancellation of unequal treaties and the recognition of the Nationalist government by the United States.

Heavy Patriot Gets Proof of Blows at Pacifist and Women's Liberal Groups

"Adjutant-General" Captain George L. Darte of the Military Order of the World War is still sleuthing.

He was the chief witness for the prosecution when The DAILY WORKER editors and business manager were brought to court under arrest for printing David Gordon's poem "America." He will no doubt be the state's greatest aid in framing the case against the paper, and also against Gordon who is to appear for a hearing this morning on the charge of producing an "obscene" and "unpatriotic" poem.

Darte is evidently still watching The DAILY WORKER as closely as ever for any technical violations of any sort; the more law suits he can fix up the greater his prestige as "Executive Officer" of his Military Order, and no doubt the greater the Order's weekly—or monthly—pecuniary expression of approval of his services.

The DAILY WORKER is in receipt of a letter from the Adjutant-General Captain, demanding where it gets its information about him; how it knows that he made the foolish statements about the Y. W. C. A. and the W. C. T. U. which were published in The DAILY WORKER of April 30th.

Cites Charges and Verse.

The DAILY WORKER is not disclosing all it knows about this leader of the red-baiting agency, Military Order of the World War, but it is referring the captain to the New York World of February 20, 1925, and to the Philadelphia North American of February 27, 1925. A story in the World says:

"Charges made Tuesday by Captain George A. Darte, Adjutant-General of the Military Order of the World War, that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other women leaders were preaching Communist doctrines among women's organizations are inexcusable,' Mary Garret Hay declared yesterday in a letter to the world.

"The story Captain Darte repeats first appeared in the Dearborn Independent last March . . . and someone investigated at that time the complete falsity of the charges."

The North American story of February 27th says:

"Captain Darte in a speech to the New York Chapter of the American War Mothers . . . charged that there is a group of women indentified with the control of the League of Women Voters dominating this and other women's groups and carrying them along into ideas verging on Communism.

Brands Intelligentsia.

"Leaders of these organizations and their interlocking directorate with identical membership composed of many women who are either radical, pink or of the intelligentsia group dominate the women who are willing to follow.

"Organizations that Darte says are dominated by pacifist-Communist groups are Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The National Council for the Prevention of War, the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, the American Association of University Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the General Federated Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters."

Another member of the Military Order of the World War, Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Ames, commander of the Buffalo chapter, according to a story in the Buffalo Evening News of May 20, 1924, "called the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom aligned with radicals."

In his letter to The DAILY WORKER, Captain Darte also objects to an advertisement in the paper which states that he and Mr. Seitz, the "research worker", of the Keymen of America "are paid agents of business interests" and "will collect many thousands of dollars from employers throughout the country."

Hate Publicity on Fuads.

Why Captain Darte should raise such an objection when he flaunts the letterhead he does, is hard to explain except that "radical-hunters" hate publicity, except about their prospective victims. According to the stationery of the Military Order of the World War, it lists among its officers and general staff men who represent traction interests, railroads, electric light and power companies, the Mellon interests, coal, iron, insurance, as well as the powerful political interests of the country. Certainly he is expecting to get, and does get, money from all these sources.

The list of officers displays an amazing number of colonels, major generals, majors, brigadier generals and what-nots. A large proportion of them are now over sixty, some of whom are died-in-the-wool army men; some of whom never got nearer the army than a swivel chair in Washington during the war. "Major" William J. Hammer, the historian-general, is one of the fascisti who has written to Governor Fuller urging him not to pardon or investigate the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. He

(Continued on Page Two)

DYNAMITE HOAX FOE'S WORK IN VANZETTI CASE

Defense Comm. Brands Fake Story

BOSTON, May 15.—The dynamite hoax blew up with a loud bank today, embarrassing its perpetrators, but not nullifying the horrendous scarcheads in local newspapers.

The "dynamite" was inclosed in a package directed to Governor Fuller, who is considering a review of the Sacco-Vanezti case. Although no one was ever able to identify the alleged sender, he was described in local newspapers and in press dispatches as a "sympathizer" with the two workers condemned to death on July 10.

But the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, in a statement made public today points out that the "dynamite" has been destroyed, that there is no evidence at all now that it ever existed and asks whether the whole incident is not an attempt to inflame public opinion.

Suspicious Fellow.

Chief Inspector Colvin, who announced the "dynamite find," with a great flourish, sent an open letter to Governor Fuller last month in which with great solicitude, he advised Fuller to take precautions against the "reds" in case he decided against Sacco and Vanzetti.

The defense committee's statement reads:

"The Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee views the act of placing dynamite in Gov. Fuller's mail with profound suspicion. We ask the public to scrutinize this and similar acts most carefully and to contrast them in the past when dynamite threats have been discovered. We earnestly urge the public to consider where the motive for such an act are most likely to lie. We have implicit confidence in Gov. Fuller's high purpose in approaching his decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and would consider it an affront to him and ourselves to address to him a denial of this act which is aimed at the program of friends of Sacco and Vanzetti and justice.

"We are interested in that sentence of the letter of Chief Postal Inspector Park D. Colvin, reporting the dynamite discovery, which says that the dynamite has been 'disposed of.' We are curious why it should be. As of pertinent interest we recall that this is not the first letter Mr. Colvin has written the governor.

"On April 28, the press published a letter from Mr. Colvin to the governor in which Mr. Colvin said, 'In view of the efforts being made by the organization to which Sacco and Vanzetti belong by means of propaganda and intimidation to cause them to escape the consequences of their crime, I feel it is proper for me to express my hope and expectation that you will not be induced to take any action which will further delay the execution imposed upon them by the Massachusetts court.'"

Like Old Days.

Enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, who may well have planted the dynamite, if there was any, are rejoicing over the vicious publicity given the entire incident. Local yellow newspapers brought back memories of early days of the case by playing the hoax in lurid headlines, openly accusing friends of the workers of trying to kill the governor.

Fear For Doumergue.

LONDON, May 15.—The protesting that no one has been threatening President Doumergue of France, coming to visit King George for four days, the police are taking elaborate precautions; five airplanes, and hundreds of plain clothes men will surround and protect him. The streets thru which he will ride will be lined with troopers.

FENG TAKES LOYANG FROM CHANG TSO-LIN IN TWOFOLD DRIVE AGAINST WAR LORDS; BORODIN PREDICTS CAPTURE OF PEKING BY MIDSUMMER

400,000 Filipinos in Armed Revolt; Resent Sale of Govt. Business

MANILA, May 15.—Four hundred thousand armed natives have poured into Iloilo Province in the Island of Panay, and are reported to be in revolt.

Although the cause of the uprising is not definitely known, it is attributed to general dissatisfaction with American rule.

Rumors circulated in Manila describe the rebels as followers of Flor Intrenchergado, the Filipino, who has proclaimed himself as "Emperor of the Philippines."

There is wide-spread dissatisfaction here as a result of the announcement that Governor-General Wood will sell government industries and banks to private capitalists—probably Americans.

SACASA REJECTS STIMSON "PEACE" AND DIAZ RULE

Liberal Troops Resist U. S. Intervention

MANAGUA, May 15.—Dr. Juan Sacasa, president of the Liberal government, has repeated his refusal to accept the "peace terms" which Henry Stimson, personal representative of President Coolidge, is attempting to foist on the liberals, or to recognize the government of Adolfo Diaz, American puppet.

Liberal troops are concentrating at various points with the intention of resisting their disarmament by American marines. Eight hundred armed men, under General Sandino, are concentrating at Jinotepe it is reported.

U. S. Threatens Force.

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Request Post Office to Give More Employees Their Half Day of Rest

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Secretary Flaherty of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks and President Gaynor of the National Association of Letter Carriers have asked Postmaster General New to extend the proportion of postal workers who may be granted Saturday half-holidays.

Under the executive order governing these summer half-holidays, the head of any department may require the civil servants under his charge to remain at work. In the Postoffice Department, only about 10 pee cent of the clerks and letter carriers actually get the time off; the postmasters assert that there is not sufficient force to perform the regular work if many are permitted to leave early on Saturday. The union officers argue that the numbee permitted to go away could be greatly increased by right arrangement of schedules.

Varnishers Meet to Vote on Referendum

A special meeting of the Varnishers' and Finishers' Union, Local 697 will be held at 8 p. m. sharp tonight at the union headquarters, 151 Clinton Street, for the purpose of voting upon referendum of District Council 9.

There will also be an important report of the Allied Crafts of the Furniture Trades.

Nationalists Prevent Disorder Despite Stabbing Of Worker by British Sailor

Open Large Central Peasants' Training School At Wuchang; Enroll 751 Students

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

HANKOW, May 15.—Löyang, formerly the stronghold of Wu Pei-fu has been taken by the troops of Feng Yu-hsiang. General Feng is continuing his rapid advance toward the Kin-Han railroad line to join with the forces of Tang Shen-chi in their joint attack on the Fengtien (Manchurian) troops.

A big battle is expected soon at Chiengchow. Ten Yat-tat, chief of the political department of the Nationalist armies, left here for the Honan front yesterday by airplane. He is joining great numbers of political workers who have left for the north in the last few weeks.

* *

British Bayonet Worker.

HANKOW, May 13 (delayed).—In spite of the provocation of yesterday's incident in which a Chinese laborer on the wharf of the British concession was bayoneted by a British sailor, Labor circles here are taking every measure to preserve calm and to prevent any trouble arising between laborers and British marine forces along the Bund (waterfront).

In Nationalist circles here it is stated that this is an example of the type of provocation which has been repeatedly occuring in China during the past hundred years. Until the recent development of the Nationalist movement, with the growing determination on the part of the Chinese people to wrest justice and fair treatment to the Chinese as individuals from the personal representatives of the powers in China, this type of provocation had been frequently allowed to pass unchallanged. As a result this long history of a never effectively challenged insult by the powers to China, with the arrogance of foreigners in China, has been yearly augmented until recently it has been felt by many foreigners in China that any kind of abuse of or attack upon China or the Chinese was permissible, and any manifestation of resentment, resistance, or retaliation on the part of the Chinese has merely called for further aggressions and insult on the part of foreigners.

Constant Provocation.

Nationalist circles here are convinced that the present incident will be handled satisfactorily by negotiations with the British authorities in Hankow, but they point out that it is this type of incident which is daily adding to the constant provocation of the presence of armed foreign forces in China and rendering the preservation of peace in China daily more difficult.

* * *

Borodin Expects Peking Capture.

Michael Borodin expects the Nationalist troops to enter Peking before midsummer, according to Vincent Sheean, Chinese correspondent for the North America Newspaper Alliance.

The Nationalist plans, says Sheean, call for a two-fold drive by General Feng, one straight north toward Peking, the other southeast toward the Peking-Hankow railway.

Short Campaign.

"I don't know whether the campaign will last ten days or three months," Sheean reports Borodin as saying. "The northern troops may collapse entirely as they have often done the past winter as the result of our intensive advance propaganda. If they do collapse we shall get the whole railway but if they intend to fight we will be obliged to outfight them by a series of maneuvers."

Chiang Kai-shek's support consists

(Continued on Page Two)

Old Democratic Ladies Charge Vote Theft in Fight Over Club Gravy

Old ladies of the Women's Democratic Party had just top good a time pulling each other's hair at their annual election, according to reports yesterday. Narrowly divided in regulars and irregulars, the lady job holders and wives of jobholders fought over the respective demerits of Mrs. John Marshall Gallagher and Mrs. Hanna Imhof.

The vote was even, whereupon the lady president cast the deciding vote for Gallagher, much to Imhof's displeasure, who charged that she had already cast a vote.

Imhof threatens to run to the courts with her row.

BROPHY BURNS UP LEWIS IN REPORT TO DISTRICT TWO

Shows Effect of Rule and Ruin in Union

DUBOIS, Pa., May 15.—In one of the ablest analyses of the miners' situation yet published, Adam Brophy, former President of District 2, has released his text of his report to the membership of his union.

Delivered before the district convention in session here, the report struck panic into the Lewis-Murray-Marks crowd. President Marks appealed to Indianapolis for the big chief himself to rush to Dubois to steam the tide of pro-Brophy sentiment created by his great defense of his activities as district president.

Lewis dispatched Vice President Phil Murray from Pittsburgh, who easily branded Brophy's report as a "lie" in a heated two-hour speech. As soon as Murray had concluded, progressives were on their feet seeking recognition, but Marks adjourned the meeting amid indignant cries of "steamroller."

Brophy, the progressive leader against Lewis in the recent national

(Continued on Page Two)

DESPOTISM OF RIGHT WING IS FUR CZAR'S AIM

A union made up of workers who have no voice and no vote. This seems to be the aim of the reactionary forces in the International Fur Workers' Union, and the A. F. of L.'s reorganization committee.

Fur workers who have been in the union for 25 years; men who struggled to form a union in 1907, who succeeded in 1912, who fought thru the strike of 1926, and were part of the strike of 1926; such men are being denied membership books when they attempt to register with the International's "scab" union. These men are being denied the right to their jobs.

To such workers, the reactionary right wingers are offering "credentials", a form which the association bosses scoff. They are denied union books which would make them part of the organization and entitle them to vote for delegates to the coming, long overdue convention.

If workers who come to register, in accordance with the instructions of the Joint Board, are known to the reactionary officials to be active left wing workers they are put but of the office and refused any sort of credential or book. If Winnick and McGrady have their doubts about a man, he is told to come back at five o'clock—when some of the right wing henchmen are on hand to tell what they know about the applicant.

The International Fur Workers' Union has announced a convention for June 13, and they want to make sure none of these Joint Board "sympathizers" have any voice in it. So they deny them books, or refuse to register them. After excluding such old-time, active members, and expelling the Joint Board, Locals 1, 5, 10, 16, and 25, and all active members of Local 45 of Chicago, the International will hold a nice, quiet, democratic convention—of what? Tame adherents of the reactionary International leaders, and a few friends of the gangster Alex Fried who is a member of the organization committee.

Marine Fireman Bares Tale of Cruelty at Sea

John Hansen, a fireman on the S. S. Steelmaker, of the Isthmian Line, which plies between this port and Yokohama and other oriental ports, was badly beaten at the hands of the first engineer, E. Erwin, a typical bully of the company slave driver type.

The incident took place on the second engineer's watch while Hansen was down in the fire pit cleaning oil burners. He had just cleaned out nine burners and was about to begin on the stokehole floor, which was covered with paint and kerosene, when the second engineer approached him and asked him whether he had cleaned out the bilges. Hansen answered him that as soon as he would be thru on the stokehole floor he would begin on the bilges. He then went away and Hansen returned to the nauseating job of working in paint and kerosene on the steel floor.

After a little time had passed and Hansen was still on the floor, the bullying first engineer came into the stoke compartment and after cynically surveying Hensen's labor he approached him and asked him the same question that the second engineer had asked him e short time before. He answered him in the same manner that he had answered the second engineer.

Beaten Badly.

The first engineer thereupon insulted him and lashed out at him with his fists, knocking him about the face and body. Hensen was badly beaten. When he asked to be taken to the captain, the first engineer emphatically refused to do this, saying that there was no reason to do so.

When Hansen made e broken attempt to climb up the ladder the first engineer knocked him back. The iron rungs inspiring him still further. He continued his brutalities knocking out one of Hensen's teeth and otherwise injuring him. He also threatened to murder him if he reported it and didn't go back to the stokehole.

Consequently Hansen was forced to drag his beaten body back into the stokehole and forced to finish his watch despite the terrible beating which he had received. A Spanish oiler by the name of June was witness to the proceedings but was helpless to interfere.

Finally Hansen was able to see the captain. This availed him little so far as satisfaction for his injuries was concerned. The captain told him to wait till they arrived in Philadelphia and then to see the shipping commissioner.

The shipping commissioner sent him to the seamen's doctor at the port barge office. Here he received a letter to pay him at New York; as he no longer wanted to sail on the SS. Steelmaker.

Forced To Stay On Boat.

The captain, however, tried to force him to remain on the boat until they reached Providence despite his weakened condition after the beating.

When he got back to New York he was told that he would be paid off Friday. He received five dollars from the shipping commissioner for maintenance till the ship returns.

These conditions of brutality and mistreatment of sailors and firemen are not unusual or out of the way and will continue to be so until the men are organized into a strong body able to fight and gain their economic and social demands. If all the seamen were organized in one strong union able to fight for and protect the rights of the men while on the job such conditions would be a nightmare of the distant past.

As it is, they still occur, not always as in the case of Hansen to the extent of a brutal display of physical force on the part of the company officials, but in the removal of the basic rights of the marine workers to the mercenary advantage of the companies employing them.

The obvious solution is in organization. The class consciousness of the seafarer must be raised to the stage where he will naturally respond to the stimulus of organization into a strong union.

Business Men Kid Farmers by Study Of Their Problems

Boys and girls clubs on the farm appear to be the solution of the agricultural problem, in the eyes of the National Industrial Conference Board, which has just made public a report of its Business Men's Commission on Agriculture.

The board is maintained by big employers to bandle their research problems and to mold public opinion thru "factual studies." Under Charles Nagel, it has been studying the farm problem with the idea of letting the farmers see how interested business men are in their wretched lot and how willing they are to lead the agrarians out of the economic desert.

But no legislation of lasting worth will be recommended, the board intimates, inasmuch as agricultural groups were found to be badly split on the question.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Cosden Oil Men Break Word On Curtail Program

Two big oil producers, the Cities Service Co., and the Barnsdall interests, have repudiated their agreement to join in limiting production in the Seminole district of Oklahoma. Big oil interests, meeting here last week, decide to limit drilling of new wells for 15 days in the Seminole field, whose great output has totally disorganized the market so far as profit is concerned.

The independents and the two groups named however refuse to adhere to the program controlling a substantial minority of the field, they can easily disrupt the entire plan and continue the senseless waste of the nation's limited oil resources, due to be exhausted within six years, according to the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

Al's Religion and Booze Worrying His Supporters Stiff

Worried stiff by the religious issue, Al Smith's managers are debating whether to send the leading democratic presidential candidate out into the sticks, or keep him at home in the Tammany cage.

Whether the heavy-drinking, pro-catholic Al will win any votes by exhibiting himself in Columbus, Kokomo and Dearborn to the dry Ku Klux elements is the big question. Although Al goes well along the sidewalks of New York, he might lose some of his slim chances of inhabiting the White House as Cal Coolidge's successor if he is paraded around the country too much.

The democratic politicians find themselves in a tantalizing position with the best vote-catcher in all America apparently barred from heeling Cal because he genuflects before the cardinal and has no aversion to admitting that he drinks'em straight. In the meantime Al is taking e leaf from Cal's notebook : not saying a thing.

Hamburg Forgers Sell $500,000 Stamps

HAMBURG, May 15.—The forged cigarette revenue stamps turned out by a professional band of counterfeiters here is considered slightly better in appearance and printing than most done by the regular government printing office. It was this perfection of work which finally led to this discovery. Their product was otherwise indistinguishable from the real article. They are thought to have put into the market at least half a million dollars worth of stamps.

Feng Yu-hsing Takes Two More Cities

(Continued from Page One)

of the northern military divisions incorporated into the Nanking army, the extreme right wing of the Kuomintang and the Shenghai bankers, compradores and industrialists, Borodin told Sheean.

Workers and Peasants' Revolution.

Describing the nature of the Chinese revolution Borodin said, "You must know that a straight republican Nationalist movement is impossible, or at least ineffective in China. While I have never attempted to change the essentials of the Chinese revolution I have always been convinced it would never succeed unless made into an agrarian revolution—a thorn going social economic movement.

"We base our whole revolution on the peasants and workers. Without these no nationalist revolution could take place. Our labor policy is based on these essential concepts of revolutionary technic and it has been eminently successful as the British in Hongkong disclovered."

Open Peasants' School.

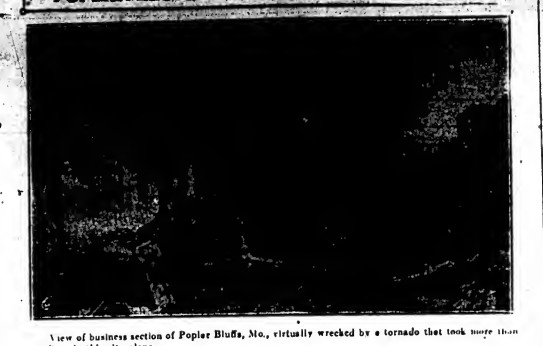
HANKOW, April 14 (By Mail).—A Central Peasants' training school has been opened at Wuchang for the purpose of training leaders for directing the peasents' movement.

The school has been organized by Teng Yen-ta, head of the Peasants' Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. The school gives a four months' course, including subjects on Chinese economic conditions and rural conditions and problems. Graduates will be sent to the various provincial Kuomintang organisations to help the peasants' movement.

731 Students.

The school already has an enrollment of 731 students: 151 from Hunan, 206 from Hupeh, 206 from Kiangsi, 36 from Honan, 24 from Anhwei, 13 from Kiangsu, 25 from Szechuen, 1 from Kweichow, 4 from Shensi, 7 from Shansi, 5 from Fengtien, 10 from Chihli, 5 from Fukien, 5 from Chekiang, 30 from Shantung.

POPLAR BLUFFS' BUSINESS SECTION A WRECK



View of business section of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., virtually wrecked by a tornado that took more than 100 lives in this city alone.

BROWNSVILLE MINERS APPEAL TO NON-UNION MEN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LOCK-OUT AND ORGANIZE

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 15. — The miners of Brownsville have been waking to the effect of the attempts to spread the non-union field in their vicinity. A progressive miners' group here issues the following statement to the non-union miners.

* * *

The miners of the union field have been locked out since April 1. The Vesta Coal Co., and Jones and Loughlin are trying to operate their mines here on a non-union basis, and altho they have on their side the aid of the state police, the yellow dogs etc., are meeting with a great deal of resistance. They would not be able to work their mines for any length of time, this way.

The Unorganized.

But near the scene of the struggle, there are a great number of unorganized mines. These miners should stop and think what will happen to them if they help to crush the miners' union.

Of course, their wages were raised for a short time by the Pitt-burch Coal Co., the Rainey Coal Co., the Hillman Coal Co., and other non-union concerns, while the English miners were out on strike, but that raise did not last very long.

Bosses Cut Wages.

Since January 1st, and 16th, there wages were again cut; in some places you will find any men working for as low as $4.85 and $4.25. The working conditions are unbearable. Men do not get paid for slate removed, track laid, or cross bars under ten feet.

If they tell the boss there is too much water in their rooms, what does he say? He swears at them, and shouts, "go ahead and load that coal, out, or take your tools out!" And the workers have to stand for his howling.

Bosses Separate Men.

They are kept separated as much as possible. If the boss comes and finds three or four of them gathered in one working place, talking he tells them to scatter out, as the superintendent doesn't like to have them gather in crowds that way. The bosses and superintendents are afraid the men will begin to organize.

It is only by organization that these men will be able to remedy such conditions, and raise the wages. The time to do it is now, while the union men are out. If the non-union miners help to break the union, they will find it just that much harder to organize themselves, later. Organize now and all win together!

* * *

Walkout Wins Reinstatement.

A four hour walkout of 400 pocketbook makers forced the reinstatement of Shop Chairman David Wax, who had been discharged by Mr. Morris White Co. Gosin Wallin Co., the superintendent who quarrels with the union, was for years the manager of the local.

BATTLE BETWEEN FINANCIAL GIANTS RUINS ALL HOPE OF ECONOMIES IN RAILROAD HAUL

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

The attempt of J. P. Morgan & Co. to unify the flow of anthracite into New England via the Poughkeepsie bridge gateway has been checked. Morgan's plan to lease the Lehigh & New England railroad to the Reading for 99 years is blocked by the interstate commerce commission. The commission's report reveals how complications due to private operation prevent the routing of traffic on the most economical basis. Where unification is worked out under private control all gains go to the owners.

The fight over this lease appears as one engagement in the widespread struggle between New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio interests and the Pennsylvania interests for dominance east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river. The New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio each own 25% of the stock of the Reading. The Reading, with E. T. Stotesbury of J. P. Morgan & Co. as chairman of its board, is the leading Morgan factor in the anthracite industry.

The Inside Hold.

The Reading combine informally controls the Lehigh & New England. Here's how the combination works.

This combination controls about a third of the anthracite production in the United States. The commission shows for the years 1920 and 1921 the tonnage of anthracite coal originating on the principal lines as follows:

Anthracite tonnage originating on	1920	1921
Reading	14,138,000	13,096,000
Central of New Jersey	5,550,000	6,424,000
Lehigh & New England	3,284,000	2,808,000
Lehigh Valley	12,412,000	11,946,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	9,986,000	10,521,000
Delaware & Hudson	9,337,000	9,264,000
Erie	5,229,000	4,881,000
Erie	6,504,000	7,069,000
N. Y. Ontario & Western	2,012,000	1,604,000
Total	69,023,000	67,613,000

Morgan interests, probably including the Van Sweringens, also control the Erie.

The Reading contended that the lease would open new through routes from the anthracite fields to New England via the Lehigh & New England. The proposed routing would save 27 to 73 miles in shipments from 15 representative Reading points to 14 points on the Boston & Maine. It would shorten the anthracite route to Boston 200 miles. In the view of the commission the longer routes are at present used to give the Reading a longer haul and more freight revenue.

Would Save Money.

The Reading also contends that the consolidation would save about $500,000 e year in expenses due to consolidation of staffs, etc. But, as the commission points out, "It is proposed to surrender to the owners of the leased property a large proportion of the financial benefit which the consolidation plan contemplates should accrue to the carriers for the benefit of the public through reduced rates and improved service."

The report makes it clear that there are large savings both in length of haul and in expense of operation which would benefit the consumers of anthracite in New England if the entire transportation system were unified under public control.

Read The Daily Worker

Doheny Boasts He Gives Quarters to Keep Workers Happy

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 30.—A breakfast in the county jail the other day. Doheny, oil magnate, handed Sheriff Traeger e $5,000 donation toward the "salvaging of humans" (help to released prisoners). Class war prisoners, however, need not apply. One must be a law-breaker of the Teapot Dome variety, no doubt, in order to qualify.

Doheny's Goats and Sheep

"Every week dozens of men come to my home seeking aid," Doheny said. "They are never turned away. I have instructed the watchman to weed them out and, on his suggestions, Mrs. Doheny and I give them what he thinks they deserve. Sometimes it is a dollar, sometimes it is but a quarter."

So, in the words of Mayor Cryer, Los Angeles is really an "oasis of abundance." Wonderful generosity! But the poor creatures hardly need a big, black satchel to carry such huge sums of money away. A roundtrip ticket to Doheny's home on the trust-owned street car lines costs more than a quarter, anyhow, to say nothing about the repair of shoes, etc., after the long, up-grade walk over the steep hills, owned by parasites of the Hollywood plunderbund.

The watchman weeds out the goats from the sheep. The letter only get the quarters, and "sometimes it is a dollar." How, then, can Doheny, the churchman, "Christian" and city patriot for the sake of dollars, truthfully say that he "never turned away" anyone from his home without a quarter, at least, for carfare—to be spent on the enrichment of labor-baiting corporations. Doheny's place is always guarded to keep the poor as well as dogs, etc., out. But priests, the Galls and the Sinclairs are always welcome to help themselves all around. Doheny, the patriotic protector against an invasion of Hawaii Islands by the Japs, calls such doubtful generosity the "salvaging of humans."

Oh Those "Humanitarians"

Louis B. Meyer, motion picture magnate, and other big business men present at the breakfast table in the $8,000,000 jail building (where prisoners come and go at will, provided they have the——) also expressed themselves as being sympathetic to the sheriff's plan of helping the poor prisoners to get on their feet again after their release from jail. They promised to furnish released prisoners with work—"whenever possible." Meyer, head of the industrial commission, e year or so ago, Mr. Meyer made all kinds of promisee to femole movolo extras, in behalf of the overlords in the motion picture industry, but up till tlie dey nothing come ont of it. It wasn't "possible" to do anything, of course, except to flatter the exploited sepiranls to stardom by changing their title from "extras" to "artists."

Labor Party

Said oil-stained $5,000 check is really e good advertising stunt just now for a near jail-bird. Besides, the gasoline went up six cents e gallon yesterday. So Doheny is ready to "help" labor when he wes at the time he handed over 5,000 bucks to a crook-catcher.

Released prisoners? Well, they will have to get along the best they can.

Gifts in form of quarters, along with false promilsee, concerning betterment of the conditions on the slave market, may look and sound good to the sheep-like element in society; but class-conscious workers demand the full product of their labor. They demand e Labor Party of their own for a start.

First Coney Island Sunday.

Luna Park (Coney Island) was open yesterday for the first Sunday of the year. About 75,000 persons attended, and all the sickie grabbing devices were reported well oiled and in excellent working order.

Expect Power Lords To Fight Reservoir Flood Safety Plans

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Conservation engineers in and outside government service declare that the failure of the levees to hold the floods along the Mississippi and its tributary streams this year has made it certain that congress will revive next winter the whole controversy as to adequate methods of harnessing the rivers.

Army Misled People.

Influential newspapers in cities along the course of the flood are declaring that the army engineers have misled the country by their claims in past years that levees along the lower course of the river would meet all needs of flood periods. They demand a study of flood control by construction of dams and reservoirs on the upper reaches of the rivers.

Floods on the Nile have been stopped, and irrigation has been greatly enlarged, by the construction of the great Assuan dam. In the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in California a state commission has constructed reservoirs that stop floods at the source, and that regulate stream flow during the entire year. On the Ohio River a similar project has been worked out. Civil engineering societies are now sending resolutions to Washington, pointing out that reservoir construction is the only sane solution of the Mississippi valley flood problem.

Would Make Cheap Power.

These reservoirs, held back by great dams, would be the means of generating quantities of electric power, which could be distributed to consumers by the government at low rates, and thereby promote development of many regions now in need of power. It is this feature of all reservoir construction which arouses the opposition of the General Electric power lobby. The power trust will back the army engineers in not insisting that more levees be built, and that reservoirs be let to private speculative enterprise. Every time a levee is built higher, the silt in the stream is built higher, the silt in the stream bed of the river rises higher, and the danger of breaks and widespread destruction from flood is increased. But levees do not bring the government into competition with the power trust.

John Brophy Shows Up District Machine

(Continued from Page One)

election, watched the convention of the serious predicament confronting the national union, outlined his own program and reiterated his faith in the miners.

Coke Workers Deserted.

He penned his main attack on Lewis' policy in District 2 on the desertion of the 100,000 miners in the coke fields in the 1922 strike. By sacrificing them, union miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia were left exposed to the operators and gradually union conditions began to crumble.

Lewis himself then stepped in and signed separate contracts with operators, as Nenty-Gio, allowing them to run their mines part union and part scab.

Brophy criticized Lewis' sole attention to obtaining contracts for the union fields while neglecting the organization of the non-union miners.

"Organization of the non-union fields and the securing of contracts for them must be made of equal importance to the securing of contracts of the older fields," Brophy emphasized.

Three Big Issues.

Nationalization, the Labor Party and democracy in the union were also stressed as major union issues.

Replying to Lewis' statement at the indianapolis convention that he had been responsible for the loss of thousands of members in his own district, Brophy offered an analysis of membership figures showing that other districts had suffered even more heavily. District 2 is a buffer district, he pointed out, exposed to greater danger and receiving less international support then other districts.

For example in the last three years District 2 has paid $549,000 to the International treasury and received in return a donetion of $7,000 for the victims of two mine explosions and a loen of $20,000.

Districts Losses.

Membegship losses in various districts were noted as follows:

	1923	1926	Loss
Central Pennsylvania			
Dist. 2	39,000	17,000	22,800
Western Pensylvania			
Dist. 5	39,000	18,700	20,200
Ohio, Dist. 6	40,900	20,900	20,000
Northern West Virginia			
Dist. 17	24,600	1,311	23,300
Southern West Virginia			
Dist. 18	6,100	1,300	4,800

Commons Argues Lipstick.

LONDON, May 15.—The lipstick is under fire in the House of Commons.

Colonel Day has queried the minister of health as to what steps he will take to prevent women from being poisoned by the use of cheap lipsticks. Another member proposed that lipsticks be entirely forbidden.

The minister of health is not prepared to announce a definite course of action.

STANDARD OIL IN JERSEY PLAYING BOTH OF PARTIES

BAYONNE, N. J., May 15.—In this town, largely dominated by the Standard Oil interests, citizens have just gone through a spirited election contest. There were several sets of candidates, one endorsed by the Hague machine Democrats, one set of opposition Democrats, another Republican set and still another good government slique. The original five endorsed by Hague had to be withdrawn because of the opposition to the silk hat slate and the fact that among them was the assistant superintendent of the Tidewater Oil Co., who is hostile to organized labor in Bergen County. The trade unionists opposed the ticket also.

A new set was endorsed by the Hague machine which included Dr. Daly and others. As a result of the election four Hague men were elected and one oppositionist, Donohue. These men of the machine had the support of the Hudson County Labor Union. The great mass of workers in the Standard Oil and other large plents remain unorganized and any attempts at unionization are prevented by the city police.

They railroaded organizers out of town who try to organise them. Class conscious workers and in a dilemma to understand the great trade unionists in Hudson County can be duped by the capitalist politicians of the democratic party.

Nevertheless the progressive workers through the ranks are carefully watching the trade union bureaucrats. In Passaic they approve republicans, in Hudson County they endorse Hague Democrats. Consider the fact that 22 bills introduced in the last state legislature were killed gy the politicians of both parties, we know what we can expect from these betrayers of labor and supporters of big business. The only remedy is to clean out all the false politicians and to organize a successful Farmer and Labor Party in New Jersey.

Oppose 80 Cent Cut in Hibbing Common Labor Rate

HIBBING, Minn., (FP)—May —The recent cut by the village of Hibbing in the common labor rate from $5 a day to $4.20 for 8 hours is severely condemned by the Hibbing Central Labor Union. The central body points out that the steel trust will cut its own common labor rate still further if the village persists in its wage-shaving policy.

The proposed change from Hibbing's 3-platoon system for city firemen back to 2 platoons is severely denounced by the central body as a backward step toward inefficiency in the department and unjust to the firemen. Local 172 of the Firefighters' Union unanimously opposes the change.

Heavy Patriot Gets His Proof All Right

(Continued from Page One)

gained his title of "major" as a member of the Army War College where he taught various branches of electrical engineering during the war. He has for years been a representative here and abroad, of the Edison interests.

G. O. P. Fraud Friend.

The judge advocate-general of the Military Order, who is listed as "colonel" Reed is really United States Senator Reed from Pennsylvania, the senator from Pittsburgh who was appointed to office during the great coal strike. It was but ten days after his appointment that the "colonel" became forth with a strong anti-miners' declaration when urged the employers to start mine operations under government protection. It was Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, who appointed Reed, who sent soldiers to "protect" the mines. Reed defended the infamous boss, Vare, in the U. S. senate from investigation by a senate committee.

The commander-in-chief of the Military Order has been an active mid in carrying out U. S. imperialistic ventures. He has twice served in the Philippines; took part "in the Vera Cruz Expedition" of 1911; served in the world war and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

His Hand in the Dough.

One of the honorary commanders in-chief of the order is Major-General George H. Herries, who, besides military activities against the Indians, and in various parts of the U. S. service, has been president of the Metropolitan Railroad Co. of Washington, D. C.; vice-president of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. and of all companies in that combination; president of the American Electric Railway Association, and of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies. The Edison companies are well represented on this list of officers. Major Hammer is part of them too.

After seeing the list of officers and staff, one does not need to examine the books of the Military Order of the World War to verify that "they will collect many thousands of dollars from employers throughout the country" in gratitude for the frame-up of The DAILY WORKER and all other radical organizations or individuals they decide to attack.

RUSSIAN PARTY ASSAILS SPEECH OF G. ZINOVIEV

Talks Unity for Factional Purposes

MOSCOW, May 15.—Gregory Zinoviev's speech of May 9, before a non-party meeting in celebration of Trade Day and Fifteenth Anniversary of the founding of "Pravda," is now in the hands of the Central Control Commission of the Party.—The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party severely denounced the disruptive speech of Zinoviev for its attacks on the Central Committee as well as upon the editors of Pravda. The Central Committee considers Zinoviev's speech as unprecedented in Bolshevist ranks and as absolutely inadmissable and disgraceful. The speech was in direct violation of all the Party decisions and of the agreement of the opposition, including Zinoviev, to cease all factional activity.

Denounced By Membership.

Leading committees and functionaries of the Communist Party in both Moscow and Leningrad emphasize in adopting resolutions against latest factional outburst of Zinoviev that his speech is clearly of a disrupting anti-Party nature and that it was intended to sap confidence in Party Central Committee and Pravda editors.

Fake Unity Proposals.

Zinoviev tried to conceal his disruptive speech under a fraudulent plea for unity. Instead of trying honestly to achieve unity in ranks of Party, instead of submitting to the Party decisions and fulfilling his promises to cease factional activity, he talks about unity, but in such a manner as practically to destroy such unity. His speech was a new step toward developing struggle against Party in absolutely inadmissable form.

Furthermore, the fact that this speech was delivered before non-Party meeting is an attempt to mobize non-Party masses against Party, for the purpose of obtaining outside the Party support that the opposition bloc could not obtain within the Party.

The Moscow and Leningrad resolutions declare his speech is a signal for split from Party and demand that he be called to strict account for his actions, considering especially the fact that Zinoviev is not an ordinary member of the Party, but a member of its Central Committee.

The Moscow garrison claims also that Central Committee and Central Control Commission should put an end to disorganizing tactics of the unprincipled and bankrupt leaders of opposition.

Results of the Conference of the Trade Union Committees and Consumers Cooperative Organizations on Price Reduction in USSR

(Bulletin of the Centrosoyuz).

MOSCOW.—Our work during the last three-four years since the termination of the civil war has restored our agriculture and industry to the pre-war level. However, although our industry has been restored, the prices of manufactured goods still exceed by far the pre-war level. Our state industry and the cooperatives are now confronted with the problem of reducing prices and thereby on the one hand increasing the buying capacity of the toilers, and on the other, avoiding the opening up again of the "scissors" representing the diffarence in the price index between agricultural and industrial products.

An agreement has been arrived at between the government, the state industry and the cooperatives, which resulted in the decision of the Council of Labor and Defense (a supreme government organ of the U. S. S. R.) of July 2, 1926. This decision calls for a 10% reduction of retail prices from the indexes that prevailed on May 1, 1926. A certain industrial produce by the 1st of August of the same year.

The price reduction campaign should not as yet be considered as ended. On the contrary, to the extent that the task of reducing retail prices still remains, as before, one of the most important tasks of the economic policy of the Soviet government we must draw the balance of the results obtained from the price reduction campaign, explain it, discover the factors which retarded the reduction of prices, draw up a prospective plan for further reduction and point out the best methods of actually bringing about reduced prices.

Task of the Conference.

All the enumerated tasks were brought up before the conference of representatives from the internal trade committees and the consumers cooperative societies by the trade commissariat and the centrosoyuz.

A number of factors which retarded the process of reducing retail prices was revealed at this conference.

Some of the factors are such as the rise in the wholesale prices of certain manufactured goods and increased expenditures on items which are beyond the control of the trading organizations (increased freight tariffs, higher rates of rent). It was also found at the conference that "one of the causes preventing the reduction of retail prices in many towns is the system of surcharges put into practice by the trade commissariat." This system is not flexible enough and often does not permit the local trading committees to fix a lower level of surcharges commensurate with the peculiarities of the market and the nature of the work of the local trading organizations. The conference devoted a good deal of attention to the circumstances that our trading apparatus is still imperfect and massive, it takes very long before commodities reach the consumer, and that the overhead expenses cause the prices to be very high. It was also pointed out that the working methods of the state trading apparatus and the cooperatives have not been sufficiently rationalized, and that this causes high overhead expenses, making the reduction of prices within a short period impossible.

It was also pointed out that the too simple commercial methods of approach on the part of many cooperatives and state trading organizations has also played not the least role in bringing about the meagre results obtained from the last price reduction campaign. The aspiration to replace the shortage of owned capital by an accelerated rate of accumulation, led to the absolutely impermissible utilization of the favorable market conditions for the extortion of extraordinary high profits.

What The Conference Decided.

In pointing out all factors which prevented the reduction of prices, and estimating them at their true value, the conference acted on the prospects of further price reductions.

The conference recorded that the divergency between industrial and agricultural prices on the one hand and between wholesale and retail prices on the other, menaces the further preservation of healthy relations between the town and the countryside. From here it follows that the reduction of retail prices still remains one of the principal problems of our national economy, to the correct and quick solution of which the efforts and energy of the trading and regulating organizations must be directed.

Insofar as a reduction of wholesale prices of manufactured goods is about to take place in the near future (such reductions are already being effected in some branches at the present time) it behoves the trading organizations to bring the full benefit of these reductions to the consumer quite apart from the reductions which these organizations must make on their part. In dealing with the questions concerning the sources of further reduction of retail prices, the conference directed its attention, in the first place, to the necessity of reducing the overhead expenses and the rate of profit of the trading apparatus. The conference pointed out that the further simplification and cheapening of the commodity conveying network must be accomplished through the elimination of cooperative and state trading organizations which work along parallel lines and through a maximum reduction of state retail trade in those places in which the cooperatives have the financial and organizational possibilities of attending to the requirements of the consumers, preserving thereby the credits and commodity supply to the cooperatives organizations which were formerly supplied to the state trading organizations in the district.

By eliminating parallel organizations in the trading system we will undoubtedly be able to further reduce retail prices, as this would lead the cooperative apparatus to its full capacity, and, consequently, would reduce their overhead expenses.

The conference also recognized the necessity of taking steps towards the reduction of the expenditures which are not under the control of the cooperative organizations. These are: better accountancy in transactions with the industrial organizations, current rate regulation through legislation. The reduction of retail prices must be carried out in each individual case in accordance with the special conditions of the various districts. Attention must be paid to the local conditions and particularly to the existing level of retail prices. Those districts and organizations which have already considerably reduced the retail prices, should reduce less than those which have as yet done very little in this respect.

In order that the retail price reduction campaign should be carried on systematically, the conference "recognizes the necessity of strengthening the regulation and control within the cooperatives and raising the responsibility of the higher cooperative centers for the work done by the lower organizations. Personal responsibility must be laid upon the heads of the trading organizations for the timely and full realization of the decisions concerning the reduction of prices."

This decision recognizes that principle of unity of the cooperative system which makes the entire system responsible for the work of each of its parts and places upon it the task of instituting regulation and control within the system.

The above does not cover all that the conference decided concerning the retail price reduction campaign. The conference recognized that this campaign can bring the desired results only on condition that the population, the social organizations and the press will take part in it. "Insofar as the reduction of prices can be accomplished only with the active participation of the people and the social organizations, we must secure the participation of the trade unions, the auditing and shop commissions and the press in the campaign."

Such, in brief, are the results of the conference.

* * *

IN THE CENTROSOYUZ

Results of the Centrosoyuz conference on the grain purchasing campaign.

The figures on the progress of the campaign during the first half of the economic year give us reason to believe that the general plan drawn up by the state for the purchase of 725 million poods will be fully realized by January 1st, 1927, 450 million poods, i. e. 62% of the entire plan, had already been purchased.

The further activities of the consumers' cooperative system must be carried on along the lines of the reduction of the overhead expenses and prices. The method of the general agreements, which has already justified itself, is considered as the best method of contact between the Centrosoyus and its periphery.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the right of the consumers' cooperatives, and the recognition of these rights by the state institutions, to partly participate in the purchasing of the grain, the question arises of securing mills and grain elevators.

The consumers' cooperators are of the opinion that they must extend their own system of mills and production of flour. The Centrosoyuz ground, in 1924-25, 84% of its grain in its own mills; in 1925-26 it ground 72%, in 1926-27, 63%; the respective figures on the grinding in other mills were 15%, 27%, 35%, i. e., the more it purchases the less can it have ground in its own mills. From here the necessity arises of extending its own flour production, as only by doing so would it be possible to reduce the cost and improve the quality of the flour and to consolidate thereby the position of the consumers' cooperatives on the home market.

The question of elevators and store houses is also not less important. The question of elevators is becoming specially important in connection with the development of exports. The consumers' cooperative system has certain obligations to the state in the sphere of exports. The conference therefore considered it necessary to settle also the question of extending the utilization of the existing elevators and the construction of new ones.

In the report of financing the grain purchases it was observed that the extent of financing this year is not sufficient.

On October 1st, 1925 the bank capital amounted to fr. 21 kopecks per pood in the purchases of grain; on October 1926, it amounted to fr. 6 kopecks per pood. On December 1st, 1925, it amounted to fr. 11 kopecks, and on December 1st, 1926, 92 kopecks. On January 1st, 1926, fr. 11 kopecks, and January 1st, 1927, 95 kopecks. The financing of the grain purchases has thus been reduced 16-17 kopecks per pood. And only because the consumers' cooperative finances have become strengthened and stabilized could they invest their own capital in grain and carry on the campaign successfully. However, in the second half of the year, the financing of the consumers' cooperatives must be improved and the question of loans and cheaper credit settled to facilitate the grain purchasing activities.

(To Be Continued)

British Fascisti Are Arming Against the Next General Strike

LONDON, (By Mail).—The fascists are arming for the next general strike!

There can be no doubt that the various factions who describe themselves as "fascisti" have recently received large supplies of arms and rieved large supplies of arms and money from certain groups in Britain.

My informant, writes our special correspondent, is a socialist who has regarded British fascism as a menace from its inception. He is now in a position to secure valuable information regarding the fascist movement.

Huge quantities of arms and ammunition, he says, have been secreted in various parts of the country. Not only small arms, but machine-guns and artillery have been obtained from certain mysterious sources.

Secret Gang.

Standing above the open fascist organizations is a secret "grand council," composed of highly-placed army, navy, and air force officers, and a group of wealthy civilians.

The existence of this council is known only to a trusted few, and only half a dozen persons know the names of its members.

The council believes that labor will meet the Anti-Trade Union Bill with direct action. They believe that there must, sooner or later, be a real general strike, and see in this an opportunity for proving the value of fascist organization to the government.

The open fascist organizations are composed of irresponsible middle-class youths who are taught to regard the senseless slogan, "God, King, and country," as a political program.

But although they apparently lack capacity to think, these youths are receiving military training, and will prove a formidable fighting force.

Whether British labor likes it or not, it will find, as Italy, Germany, Belgium, and other countries have found, that fascism will have to be fought.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Blackleg Tory Bill to Shackle Unions Says Cook

LONDON, (By Mail).—"The attack on the trade unions begins in the house of commons on Monday, when the employers' government will move the second reading of their Trade Union bill," said A. J. Cook to The DAILY WORKER.

"The government and the employers have been preparing their forces for this struggle for many months. They are determined to break the industrial power of the workers, and nothing has happened, so far, in the labor movement to show the government that a real fight is going to be staged against them.

"At the special conference of Trade Union Executives," continued Cook, "a free hand, instead of definite instructions, was given to the Labor Party. At this conference, called to discuss ways and means to fight the government's anti-labor bill, the only straight and definite policy put forward was that outlined by our courageous comrade, Alex Gossip, who, on behalf of the Furnishing Trades, submitted the case for definitely instructing the Labor Party to obstruct all business in parliament until the bill was withdrawn, and for the General Council to make all preparations for a General Strike, if necessary. This was swept aside.

"No wonder Gossip smiled when Bevin spoke on the need for organizing a united front to resist the government. There were miners at the conference who had heard similar brave speeches last year, and who had seen the same talkers run away when it became necessary to act in a courageous fashion.

Baldwin Doesn't Fear Talk.

"The Baldwin government—which was described by some at the conference of E. C.'s as the most brutal and cynical one in modern times—cannot be overcome by speeches.

"It will pay attention to nothing less than carefully-planned organized action. Anything less will encourage Baldwin and his colleagues, and the government to go even further than their present plans indicate.

"Some of the delegates, particularly those representing the Civil Servants and Postmen, knew how serious was the menace facing the workers. But the majority are depending upon the labor parliamentarians, and the government does and will not fear opposition from the labor members in parliament. The party intend to fight by means of amendments. The Trade Union bill cannot be amended, it must be rejected. The government by its mechanical majority will beat down the Labor Party opposition, and here we see why it is necessary that a strong line must be taken on the industrial field.

"In a very short time this will reeal itself in a weakened and impotent Labor Party.

"The Labor Party is only as strong as the trade unions; when they are destroyed the foundation of the parliamentary organization disappears. Thus, the blow aimed at the unions is also one that will prevent the rise of a Labor government.

Faced With Opposition.

"There is no escape, therefore, from the fact that if we intend to fight—we must fight now.

"I, and my left wing colleagues, shall go every inch of the way in helping the General Council to carry out its campaign against the bill. We will hope that as the campaign is carried to the masses in the districts they will realize the need for a wider and deeper struggle and demand the calling of a rank and file conference to enforce more militant methods."

Class War Going Strong in India Says Revolutionary Leader

LONDON, (By Mail).—"When I went to India I was accused of introducing the class war into the country," said S. Saklatvala, M. P., when interviewed by a DAILY WORKER representative on his recent visit.

"It is not a question of bringing the class-war into India. It is there already, and nobody can stop it," said Saklatvala.

"On the one hand you have the comfortable Indian gantleman leading a life of traditional Oriental luxury; on the other, millions of destitution more intense than anything imaginable in Great Britain.

"In many industrial districts the death-rate for infants under 12 months of age (excluding plague and other infectious diseases) stands at the appalling figure of 600 out of every 1,000—600 babies in 1,000 die! That this enormous percentage of deaths is due entirely to the half-starved condition of the infants' parents and to the insanitary environment into which these babies are born is shown by the infantile mortality among the richer classes, which is only 80 per 1,000.



Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

of-work detectives, who served their apprenticeship in the art of finking under the tutelage of William J. Flynn, William Burns and A. Mitchell Palmer, is provided by the interest excited by the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Tales of dynamite being sent thru the mails to governor Fuller of Massachusetts are now daily features of the capitalist press. Those of us who remember the hectic days from 1919 until the Michigan Communist raid in 1922 will not even have to give a thot to the possibility that some insane friends of the condemned men might be guilty of such crazy deeds.

* * *

All, the explosions, planting of incendiary literature, threats, etc., were the work of agents provocateurs, or stoolpigeons, who make a living committing crimes which they fasten on others. According to testimony given from the witness stand by detectives who turned on their erstwhile employers, men like Burns actually plotted the assassination of individuals in high station in order to put the moneyed classes of this country in the proper frame of mind for a financial appeal. It was reported that William J. Burns threatened one of his agents offered $10,000 to a man for the assassination of Lenin and Trotsky. We already warned our readers that between now and the date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti there will be plenty of "plots" against the lives of governor Fuller and Judge Thayer reported in the capitalist press. But those plots will be of the same character as the plot that brought about the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Mussolini Likes R. O. T. C. Idea and May Adopt Scheme

Mussolini is combing the world for ideas to bolstar up his blackshirt dictatorship of Italy.

Brigadier-General William Verbeck brought this news back from Italy with him yesterday when he landed from the liner George Washington. Mussolini has ordered a comprehensive study of the organization and methods of the American Army Reserve Officers Training Corps in his ever-widening search for new ideas to safeguard his fascist rule, the brigadier declared.

The American general was decorated as a "commander of the Crown of Italy" last January, and went to Rome to acknowledge his gratitude. A fascist himself in his sympathies, Verbeck was greatly impressed with Mussolini and "extremely enthusiastic" over his work. The supreme blackshirt gave the humble American general 18 minutes for an interview.

Likes R. O. T. C.

"A substantial part of those valuable eighteen minutes," General Verbeck said, "was devoted to a discussion of the training corps school idea and the possibility of its introduction in Italy.

He seemed deeply interested in the idea, and asked me to send him full data on the organization and maintinence of the training camp school. He seemed fully in accord with the idea, and most anxious to introduce it or its counterpart in Italy."

Cotton Man Strings Himself.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 15.—Edw. Knowles, 56 broker of cotton mill stuffs, committed suicide by hanging himself to a pipe in his home yesterday. His wife found him and called in a doctor to ascertain the cause of his death.

Knowles was formerly a treasurer in a Bristol mill. Lately he has been rather nervous.

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I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in another city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet to overcome the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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If not delivered return to Court of Special Sessions of the City of New York, Building for Criminal Courts, Centre Street, between Franklin and White Streets, Borough of Manhattan

The People of the State of New York
vs.
The Daily Worker Pub. Co Inc.

PART B

The Defendant will be called for Pleading Trial Sentence at the Court of Special Sessions, New York County, on MAY 17 1927
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day.
This notice is sent you in order that your undertaking may not be forfeited.
JOSEPH F. MOSS, Jr.,
Clerk of Court.

Now the real fun begins. On Friday, the 13th of May, we were haled to the Court of Special Sessions to plead against the infamous frame-up which is being cooked up against us. We were remanded for trial on May 27th. Needless to say, neither Darte of the Military Order of the World War nor Seitz of the Keymen of America were called upon to plead.

But Darte and Seitz and the capitalist system for which they stand will never be brought to justice in a capitalist court. But the workers can and will try them before a court of proletarian justice, in which thousands of workers throughout the country, will act as the judges.

Every dollar you send for the defense of The DAILY WORKER against the attacks of the reactionaries, is at the same time a proletarian indictment of these enemies of the labor movement. Don't fail to plank down your contribution. Put it down with emphasis, to show just where you stand. Rush it along.

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Advertising rates on application.

Get American Ships Out of Chinese Waters!

Screeching headlines in the reptile press declare that three vessels, flying American flags, two warships and one merchantman, were fired upon by soldiers of Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking. The yarn goes that the firing started from Nanking and was followed by volleys from Pukow, across the Yangtze river, adding that the warships "replied with machine gun and rifle fire until the Chinese were silenced."

Two damning points stand out in this story. Firstly, it is a confession that again American warships have indulged in a massacre of Chinese. How many were murdered is not known, and it is questionable if the number will ever be known.

Secondly, the motive for this new "incident," is plain to anyone who understands the elemental facts of the conflict raging in China. We can say without fear of successful contradiction that if the firing started from the shore it was at the behest of the British agents who are charged with carrying out the policy of the Baldwin-Chamberlain tory government. Deeply chagrined at its forced diplomatic retreat because the United States refused to join in a second note to China, infuriated because its conspiracy for joint intervention to regain its territory on the Yangtze was blocked by the rival power of American imperialism, Britain now tries to achieve intervention by provoking attacks upon both British and American ships on the Yangtze.

The fact that Chiang Kai-shek was unable, even with the backing of the imperialist powers, to consolidate anything resembling a government, doesn't mean that he will not be used by imperialism. If he cannot succeed in establishing a government, he can still be used for some other vile purpose and the unscrupulous agents of British imperialism have found another role for him. He is now playing the part of a provocateur. The fact that Nanking forces fire upon gunboats in the Yangtze proves conclusively that Chiang Kai-shek openly or secretly ordered it. Now it is possible for Austin Chamberlain to state before parliament that the one man whom he hoped would be able to bring "order out of chaos," has failed and that a more aggressive policy must be pursued. The assault also will serve as an excuse for those American agents in China who have been doing the dirty work of British imperialism to appeal for a reversal of the decision against more aggressive joint intervention. It is also quite probable that these identical American agents of the MacMurray calibre shared in the British conspiracy to incite Chiang Kai-shek to fire upon foreign ships in an effort to provoke an open war against China, in place of the hypocritical subterranean war that is now being carried on in an effort to throttle the nationalist revolution.

If there are people so credulous as to doubt that this government or the ruling class of Britain would deliberately hire Chiang Kai-shek, or any other gunman of imperialism, to fire upon their own ships and risk the lives of their own men, they should recall the lessons of history. They should realize that if the United States capitalist government did not scruple, nearly thirty years ago, to send to the bottom of Havana Harbor the battleship, Maine, with its human cargo, and blame it on the Spaniards in order to provoke a war in the interest of the Havemeyer sugar trust and the American tobacco company, the present day imperialists, with still more at stake, are capable of even more infamous crimes.

What do the capitalist governments of the world care about a few hundred or a few thousand men and boys, human cannon fodder, if they can gain advantages over their rivals and make secure the capital they have invested in foreign countries?

So amazingly rapid is the development of conflicting interests in China, so ominously hang the clouds of another world war, that every event, every report from that war-torn territory heralds in letters of fire the day when the last shred of diplomatic intrigue will be swept away by a whiff of powder and the grim and ghastly reality of another world war will demand of the working class the sacrifice of its all in order that the imperialist bandits may, with oceans of blood, again endeavor to tip the scales to decide who shall exploit the world.

Against these monstrous provocations, this prelude to wholesale death, the working class must prepare to hurl its power. We must insistently fight against the war in China. Demand that the United States government get its gunboats, its merchantmen, its soldiers and marines out of China and keep them out.

British Imperialism Acts in Desperation.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," is ancient saying which applies with crushing force to the present imperialist government of Great Britain.

No madder enterprise was ever launched by frenzied ruling class than the raid on the offices of the Soviet Union Trade Mission in London under auspices of the British foreign office.

A political act of the most far reaching importance, the raid on "Arcos" has been staged with all the dramatic trappings available in order to create an atmosphere of mystery and hostility. The excuse given is that a document or documents are missing from the foreign office and the enterprising Sir William Joynson-Hicks, whom the Sablin exposure showed to be working closely with czarist refugees, thinks they may be in the offices of the Soviet Union Trade Mission.

This frantic hunt for non-existent documents on which to base charges of "a Communist plot" began with the raid on the Soviet Union embassy in Peking, continued with the siege of the Soviet Union headquarters in Shanghai and now reaches London. It is a desperate move by a desperate tory government confronted with a solid front of the working class at home and in its colonies and spheres of influence.

The first target of the raid of course is the Soviet Union. The second is the British labor movement and the third is the Chinese liberation movement.

The raid has been timed to coincide with the attempt of the tory government to enact the bill for the suppression of the trade unions and is an effort to divert attention from this colossal plot against the British working class. All signs point to the fact that the raid is part of the preparation for a general election which may be forced by the opposition to the unbridled reaction of the present regime.

It seems to us that the tories have chosen a bad time to appear in the guise of international burglars before the British masses. An agreement for a credit of $50,000,000 for the Soviet Union had just been reached with the Midland bank. The carrying out of this agreement would have alleviated unemployment to some extent. In addition to this the peaceful attitude of the Soviet Union in the face of continued imperialist provocations has aroused world wide sympathy and support among the masses.

Great Britain has been exposed jointly with American imperialism as the enemy of the Chinese liberation movement and this, coupled with the drive on the British working class, has tended to isolate the tory government.

Its raid on the Soviet Union Trade Mission brands it as an international outlaw jeopardizing the lives of millions with a threat of war to preserve its tyranny intact.

British imperialist government will not be able to repeat the forged Zinoviev letter incident. Its purposes are by now too well defined before the eyes of the masses in its offensive against them while it spends huge sums to crush the liberation movement in China.

The raid on "Arcos" will cement the bond between the Soviet Union, the British working class and the colonial peoples.

The recklessness of British imperialism makes doubly necessary the united front of the working class in defense of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

The "Dynamite Plot" Against Fuller.

No one with brain-power slightly above that of a gnat will believe that the package of alleged dynamite addressed to the governor of the state of Massachusetts, accompanied by a threat that more of it would be used in case Sacco and Vanzetti are executed, was sent by anyone other than some of the culprits who are trying to prevent an investigation in order to cover up their own crimes in connection with the frame-up against these two victims of class justice.

Such stunts are too crude to be effective. The creatures who are now trying, by concocting new perjury, to avert an investigation into their own acts hope to enrage Fuller by crudely designed threats of dire disaster so that he will refuse to intervene in the case.

No sane revolutionist ever resorts to such methods, despite the fiction to the contrary so carefully manufactured by the hack writers for patriotic societies.

It is not by individual terror, or the stupid propaganda of the deed, that these two workers will be rescued from the shadow of death and restored to the labor movement, but by the mass pressure of the millions of workers who are convinced that the whole case is one of the most monstrous conspiracies against labor in the history of the country, and every revolutionist knows it.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE CONVENTION OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, JULY 10

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, with approval of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, calls a convention of our Party to convene on Monday, July 10, 1927. Details concerning technical arrangements, basis of representation, etc., will shortly be transmitted to the units.

The convention, already overdue, has become especially urgent in view of the unprecedented offensive of American imperialism in Central and South America and China; in view of the growing danger of world war; and in view of the offensive against the trade unions begun thru the attack upon the vanguard of the labor movement as represented by the left wing and the Party.

The problems created by this situation must be properly analyzed by our Party and the entire membership mobilized successfully to meet the tasks that they impose.

The Polcom will prepare theses on the above questions and other tasks before the Party and submit them to the membership for discussion. The Party must not slacken its work during the discussion period but must rather use the discussion period to intensify its work in meeting the task before it and in mobilizing the entire Party.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

COOLIDGE-KELLOGG POLICY IN NICARAGUA MAKES SHAMELESS RECORD OF UNPRINCIPLED OUTRAGES

(By A Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The incidents surrounding and leading up to the latest developments in the Coolidge-Kellogg policy in Nicaragua are but one more item in the long list of lies, stupidities and brutalities that has featured the course of their conduct of affairs in that hapless and helpless country.

Destroyed Government.

Time and again the president and his secretary of state have denied or given assurances of a certain course only to have it turn out, within the next few days at the most, to be exactly the opposite. First, they violated every shred of decency by backing Diaz, who was responsible for the overthrow of the legally elected government, and obtaining his election to the presidency. Then they sent down American marines to keep him in office. Finally, they sold him several hundred thousand dollars worth of government arms with which to crush the ever mounting revolt. And even this expedient failing, Coolidge sent down a special emissary, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in Taft's cabinet, to deliver an ultimatum to the rebellious Liberals.

Dumb State Department.

These events run through a period of some seven months—seven months of operations by Coolidge and Kellogg that are staggering in the enormity of the brutalities perpetrated and the almost complete indifference of the general public. The list of literal lies, bunk, blunders and stupidities that Coolidge and Kellogg have gotten away with—absolutely gotten away with—is unbelievable. These men have time and again said one thing and done exactly the opposite. Kellogg for a week denied that there was a censorship of the wires in Nicaragua and then finally admitted it, explaining that he "knew nothing of the matter." Which may have been true; it is unbelievable how little he actually knows of what is going on. This characteristic applies to the entire State Department.

Manufacturers of Lies.

Then both Kellogg and Coolidge dragged out a "Red" scare. Communists were afoot and plotting throughout Central America. When this blew up, weeks were spent in finding "reasons" for their operations. One after another they released such alibis as, "the protection of American lives," "protection of property," "protection of canal rights," "defense of the Panama Canal." All were let loose and all used, severally or singly from time to time.

All the while marines and more marines were being dispatched until there were some twenty-five marines in Nicaragua for every American citizen. Just how much American capital is invested in Nicaragua even the State Department does not know. Stokely Morgan, chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, an authority who has never been down there, when questioned about American capital in Nicaragua told the senate making the inquiry that he did not know. He added that to the best knowledge of the State Department it was somewhere between $5,000,000 and $50,000,000. It is needless to say that it nearer $5,000,000 than $50,000,000.

What then was the reason for the almost unbelievable stupidities of Kellogg in Nicaragua. Simply, that being uninformed about matters there and depending upon such authorities as Morgan, little better advised and imperialistic in outlook and attitude, Kellogg found himself involved in a mistake and rather than admit it and lay himself and Coolidge open to derision undertook to maintain his position.

Blamed Mexico.

In doing so he was compelled to find someone to lay the blame on. Mexico was convenient and useable. The fact that the present Mexican government under Calles inclines toward the Left was added reason to Kellogg for embroiling it in the controversy. Also, Mexico was very much against Kellogg's choice for president of Nicaragua, rightfully holding that he was illegally chosen and was illegally holding office. Most other Latin-American Republics likewise dissented from Kellogg's choice, but that didn't bother "Nervous Nelly," or if it did he didn't let it swerve him from his course.

Desire More Territory.

To have admitted their mistake was conceived by Coolidge and Kellogg as giving away the whole show. The myth of the "strong silent man" in the White House is tampered with, the whole structure of the Administration will topple. So, just continuing himself in office, there are those who control his political destiny who have such ideas. Kellogg, of course, would merely be a puppet in their hands. He is totally and completely lost in the maze of international affairs and events. Newspapermen who attend his press conference can relate numerous instances where he in answering questions concerning certain international matters displayed the grossest kind of ignorance.

The Stimson Threat.

When the story came out of how Stimson was forcing a cessation of hostilities in Nicaragua, by threatening the Liberals with the use of American marines three incidents took place in Washington which were perfect examples of how Coolidge and Kellogg do things. The first was a denial by the two that a threat had been made; the second was a statement by Coolidge, through his secretary, the White House Spokesman, that if peace was established by Stimson that most of the marines would be withdrawn and the third, a distinctly characteristic Kellogg action, was his confidentially informing the reporters that Stimson had made the threat of using marines because General Moncado, commander of the Liberal forces, had asked him to include such a warning in the terms he made them.

More Rotten Lies.

This was an unequivocal lie. After first denying that any threat had been made, Kellogg in the slinking way that has so marked his public career, tried to get the newspapermen to put out the story that the Liberals were anxious to quit fighting and wanted an appearance of force and coercion before laying their arms. Moncado has been fighting like a marine supported gang of crooks and traitors for fifteen years. For him to give way in so cowardly a manner is unbelievable. As was proved by later developments, when Stimson in reporting on his operations frankly declared that he had demanded of the Liberals that they lay down their arms or the United States would disarm them. And that Mr. Stimson was not talking through his hat, was evidenced by the fact that two days later, Mr. Coolidge, who only the week before has solemnly spoken of withdrawing marines, and Mr. Kellogg who had glibly observed that there was all a piece of posturing, both ordered in 800 more marines to aid in the forcible disarming of the revolutionists.

The fact is that while Coolidge and Kellogg are giving out assurance of not having imperialistic designs in Central America that they are pursuing exactly such an imperialistic policy there and that the Central and Latin-American governments are aware of it. The record of their activities in Nicaragua, regardless of what they may yodel for home consumption, is a record of forcible intervention. So ardent a reactionary journal as the New York Times, in a special dispatch from its pet tri-weekly scribe, Richard V. Oulahan, said just this only a few days ago. This and much more, to the effect that not only is the present United States government using strong-arm methods in Nicaragua but that it is developing a policy toward Central-American countries that will mean an ever increasing and widening scope of interventionist operations down there.

In another three months Nicaragua will be another Haiti. The next thing on record is a wholesale killing of Nicaraguans by brave American marines eager in "disarming" them.

DRAMA


HUGH HUBURT

Plays the role of the hero in "The Ladder," J. Frank Davis' play of reincarnation now in its seventh month at the Waldorf Theatre.

As the Season Wanes Another Comedy Here

"He Loved the Ladies," a comedy by Harbach and Hubert, has been opened at the Frolic Theatre (atop the New Amsterdam Theatre). The bearing of Trivelpan's title is really taken from every character. It is a sermon disguised as a comedy and reminds one of the efforts to make religion and the church palatable to a sophisticated people.

It warns the women of Babbitry not to indulge in the dangerous pastime of writing love letters, that sin is bound to be found out and it strives to show that the sins of the parent's are visited upon their children. It ever strains to call for that subtle emotion known as pathos, in the portrayal of the antics of Aubrey, the illigitimate daughter brot up in the slums of Chicago, trying to make an impression on the snobs of Pattonville.

The story is that of a wealthy batchelor, Hamilton Wayne, who was the Don Juan of the small town of Waynesburg. He is a pillar of society, respected and admired. After his death it is revealed that all the women of his circle had at some time had a love affair with him. There is the incriminating evidence of love letters written by these women and their lives become one mad pursuit to get those letters before they are read by their husbands. Aubrey, the snubbed outcast of Babbitry, sayes them by burning the letters.

With the exception of Louise Carter, in the role of Margaret Jellicoe, devoted doormat housekeeper to Mr. Wayne and mother of his illigitimate daughter, the cast is very poor.—N. M.

Broadway Briefs

The Palace program of the week includes: Elsie Janis, William Faversham and Co., in "The Spanger," a comedy by Edwin Burke; Trixie Friganza; Jay C. Flippen; Three Giersdorf Sisters; Dava Apollon and Co., and the Manila Orchestra; Ray Hul-

Albee's Theatre in Brooklyn has a bill headed by Will Fyffe; Aileen Stanley; Gracella and Theodore; Vox and Walters; Shaw and Lee; Nash & O'Donnell and Ora.

Clare Eames will direct a play for the Civic Repertory Company next season, "Invitation au Voyage," by Jean Jacquet Bernard. She will not act in it however.

Margaurita Sylva, the prima donna, will be co-starred with Louise Hunter in "Golden Dawn," the operetta with which Arthur Hammerstein will open his new Hammerstein's Temple of Music next fall.

Eugene Walter whose playwrighting activity has been nil for several years, has a new drama, called "Different Women," which will be presented in Chicago next month with Frank Keenan in the leading role.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8.40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.40
Next Week. Bright Sun Ave
PYGMALION
GUILD Thurs., W. 52 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30
Next Week Second Wax
Ned M'Cobb's Daughter
John Golden Th 58 E. of Bwy. Circle Mats Thurs & Sat. 2.30 6874
Next Week Silver Cord

TIMES SQ. CRIME
TIMES Sq. THEA. W. 42 St. Evgs. 8.30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2.30
Ben HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. Tues. Sat. 2.30. Evgs. 8.30
Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave. Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed & Sat.
"BLOSSOM TIME"
The Musical Hit of Years

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
The LADDER
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
WALDORF, 50th St., East of B'way Mats WED. and SAT.

SECTION 2 CHALLENGES OTHER PARTY UNITS

The following letter has just been received from Comrade Leon Litwin, DAILY WORKER Agent of Section 2.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

I am sending you herewith the sum of two hundred dollars for the Defense and Sustaining Fund of The DAILY WORKER. This money was raised through the activity and energy of the comrades in Units 1F and 2F, of Subsection 2B. You may be interested to know how this money was raised. Many comrades are needle workers and are being called upon repeatedly for the greatest sacrifices in connection with their struggle against the reactionary officialdom. The contribution of such a fine sum of money at this critical time must therefore be looked upon as a notable achievement, worthy of imitation by every unit in the party. First of all a few comrades borrowed this money from certain sources and then they pledged themselves to repay it in installments. Meanwhile the money has been placed at the immediate disposal of our paper.

Our comrades feel that at the present time, it would be the most unfortunate thing which could happen to our movement, if the patriotic societies would succeed in their attempt to suppress The DAILY WORKER. That is why they are making this great sacrifice. The comrades have further instructed me to challenge the other units of the party, and especially of our section, to do better. Let us see whether there are other units which can beat this record.

Leo Litwin,
DAILY WORKER Agent,
Section 2.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

After Effects of Gas.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

In reading an article in The DAILY WORKER, Friday April 15-27 (Current Events) I note General Fries, U. S. A., in addressing the American Chemical Society says "that war gas is not poisonous, does not contain germs and leaves no lingering after effects." Well if the General told that to the War Vets, I think he would get one tremendous razzing.

How about the "after effects?" Look at our buddies, thousands of them gassed, horrible human wreck, frail shadows of the men they were.

To write this letter is a waste of time as far as soldiers go. No person who has the slightest knowledge of war-gas would believe the general.

The most fierce and bloody destruction is between capitalist armies. Yankee soldiers did not flinch before the battering ram of the most efficient fighting machine the world has ever known (the Imperial German Army).

But they stacked arms and balked at fighting the Russian Red Workers' Army. What soldiers could stand up against the stuff the Bolshevik soldiers handed out? Also look how the North China Armies crumpled before the Southerners.

When German airplanes came over the Allied lines it meant bombs, or that they were the eyes of the enemy's artillery, and that the Allied trenches were to get hell from German guns.

In North Russia when those Red Army planes went up (the first time) the boys expected hell again, but when pieces of paper came sailing down asking, "Why Are You Here?" the officers (who would rather be back in Paris with wine and women) said "how in hell do we know we ain't stuck on this iceberg stuff!"

Well general, when the next war comes I think that after it gets started, if it is between capitalist nations it will be fierce and bloody for a time, then the soldiers will get wise like the Russians did. If it is between capitalist armies on one side and Communist or Red armies on the other I am firmly convinced that no capitalist army can stand up and fight a winning fight. Ask any soldier who has tried it. Only a small per cent of the real fighting force (the front lines at any one time) remain loyal to Nationalism when they are up against International truths.

The Second International Wheat Pool Conference

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8. (By Mail).—The world power of the wheat growers held their second conference in Kansas City May 5, 6 and 7th, with over 250 delegates present representing United States, Canada, Australia, and Soviet Russia. The Canadian delegation was a dominating factor in the sessions with United States, having the majority of delegates representing nine state pools. The Soviet delegation consists of Saul G. Bryon as Chairman, Mr. Ohsol, Vice President of the Amatorg Trading Corporation and five other representatives.

U. S. Growers Hold One Day Session.

A day before the opening conference delegates from the American wheat pools held a conference hoping to consolidate their forces for better national cooperation and to formulate plans for the sessions the following days. The national committee elected is: Bruce Lampson, Colo; W. B. Bosworth, Minn; C. W. Croes, S. D.; J. Manley, Okla.; Ernest Frisall, Nebr.; E. D. Downie, Kansas; F. B. Benner, Ind; A. J. Scott, N. D.; and Judge L. Gough of Texas.

The wheat growers represent nine pools with 75,000 members and 200 delegates to the conference. The commodity contract plan of marketing the wheat, handling this one product, with members delivering all his market product through the pool for a specified number of years is carried out by the majority of the pools.

The national conference closed its session without announcing if they reached a basis for cooperation between themselves as desired.

Canadian Heads World Conference.

The world conference opened at the Hotel Baltimore with C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool elected chairman. The object of the conference and its activity is cooperative marketing to eliminate speculation and to stabilize prices of wheat. Great strides in cooperative marketing of wheat etc., have already been made in Australia and Canada and in Russia with its vast cooperative movements.

Jardine Offers Federal Aid.

Dr. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of agriculture, arrived in time for the banquet and informed the delegates that the present administration is ready to assist the cooperative enterprise. However details are left to pools. It can be plainly seen that the present administration is making overtures to the farmers in an effort to win back some of the lost confidence the farmers received the last sessions of congress.

Dreams Brings Pools.

The Canadian Wheat Pool has 136,000 members handling 212 million bushels of wheat or 56 per cent. The cooperatives can influence on price as was pointed out by this week's quotations: Minn. 1.33; Winnipeg 1.50.

Cooperation in agriculture, according to Mr. Burnell, is the world's next biggest social development.

Sapiro Praised.

Aron Sapiro of the Sapiro-Ford suit was lauded as the man who made possible the Canadian Wheat Pool success. The great majority of the delegates are staunch supporters of the present system in spite of the speeches of condemnation by a number of speakers of the present system. Economic depression and overproduction (underconsumption) or wheat in post war time has brought to the attention of these farmers the system under which they live. How ever, a broad outlook taking in all the farmers as well as the workers is yet to develop among the majority or a militant section of the poolers.

Soviet Union Experts present.

Six and a half million farmers are represented by the Soviet Union agrarian experts. The Grain Export Corporation of the Union of Socialist Soviet republics has control of all grain for the expense of the farmers. At present the wheat export of the U.S.S.R. is 50 per cent pre-war total and within two years there will be over 100 million bushels. The planting this year will exceed the 1913 average.

The cooperative wheat growers in the U. S. S. R. receive a percentage of marked price when they deliver their export wheat and at the end of the season they are given the remainder. This plan is carried out in Siberia and the developing other cooperatives of the country are doing likewise.

Peasants Have Land.

M. Bron explained, in increasing our wheat production there is this significant thing to bear in mind; the Soviet Union farmers are producing for themselves now instead of for some landlord."

Basis For Pools.

During the war Russia left the field of export—what to other countries and in that time Canada, Australia, Argentine and especially United States increases their acreage. The post war period with financial capitalism unstable as possible, with an under consumption of wheat due to world condition of credits brought a slump in the wheat market that has brought great loss to many of the wheat growers in these countries that increased their production. Purely out of necessity of capitalist conditions, chaotic with speculators reaping the harvest, the individualist farmers of America were forced to follow the agrarian cooperative movement of the world as a salvation for their needs. In spite of their adoption to cooperative methods individualism still dominates the American section.

The composition of the conference from the extreme right to the left, from Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, representative of Coolidge-Mellon group to the Soviet group representing the interest of the agrarian population in the first workers' republic is significan. The wheat poolers are united on eliminating the speculators and increasing the wheat growers share of production.

The cooperative activity of the Soviet Union springs spontaneously from their system while cooperators, national units within capitalist controlled states, are forced into the field of cooperative marketing as a way out of the anarchy of the capitalist economic order.

The world conference with an object of stabilizing world wheat prices is on the one hand a means of further stabilizing the temporary stabilization of capitalism by one group while on the other hand it is a means of capital, through the export of wheat, by the growing Soviet system as well as a reshifting of world forces toward cooperation as a natural growth of the order in the dawn of the transition period to communism. In spite of its present weakness from a world standpoint its strength is in favor of the society of the future.

A specter haunted the conference. Coolidge's representative sat in the same conference with Russian agrarian experts; necessity drives the hangfiend from the blood stool while representatives of the Soviet cooperatives stalked the floor.

At the close of the conference an international committee was elected consisting of C. H. Burnell, Chairman; G. W. Robertson, Canada, Secretary; E. R. Downie of Kansas; Lew Hutchinson of Canada, John Manley of Okla.; A. J. Scott of N. D. The committee added to the number Saul G. Bron of Russia, C. Judd of Australia and W. A. Leod of Canada.

They have established a World Wheat Bureau where marketing information, statistics and a clearing house for such will relder service to the sections. The next object of most of the delegates is to establish a world pool.

W. H. Settis of Indiana said, regarding Jardine's offer of 25 million from the government, "It is nothing but sop, a compromise." "The 25 million is a drop in the bucket to what is actually needed." Settis is an advocate of the McNary Haugen bill that was vetoed. The American representatives have not come to a common understanding and many are still in the swamp of capitalist economy. Jardine's offer has followers and this will be an issue in the coming sessions of the States pool sessions.—Hugo Oehler.

LABOR BAZAAR GOES OVER BIG AT STAR CASINO

Joint Defense Rallies Greatest Throng

There have been other labor bazaars before the Defense Bazaar a. New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., which opened on Thursday night, but there has never been such a crowd at an opening night, and there has never been a more spendthrift, enthusiastic crowd at any similar event in this city.

Workers and their wives, and their sweethearts, and their neighbors were there by the hundreds; and those who could not pierce the crowds on Thursday night were there last night to do their spring and summer shopping.

In view of the record attendance at these two first nights of the bazaar, it was decided to run it every afternoon and evening.

The bazaar is the joint undertaking of the International Labor Defense and Workers (Communist) Party, and the proceeds will be used for the defense of class war prisoners.

Among the articles to be put on sale tonight is an original drawing of Ben Gold, made by Hugo Gellert and recently printed in The DAILY WORKER. There is a drawing of Isadore Shapiro too, and some original prints by Glintenkamp, Becker and other DAILY WORKER artists.

If any night-wingers have strayed into this Defense Bazaar they must feel sick at heart. It is a splendid expression of left wing solidarity, and the determination to fight the forces of reaction in the needle trades unions; as well as to care for the families of the men now in jail for their union activities. It is proof that these workers are not forgotten or neglected by their loyal fellow-workers outside. They will be freed.

Lathers Get $13 Day for 3 Years.

DETROIT, (FP).—Union lathers in Detroit will draw $13 a day under the new agreement expiring April 30, 1930.

Cautious Cal Careful On His 1912 Statement Against Third Term

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President Coolidge today refused to comment on reports that in 1912 he signed a petition opposing a third term for any president.

Numerous queries on the subject were submitted to him at the regular White House conference with newspaperman but he ignored all of them, refusing either to deny or confirm the reports.

FIND CHEMISTRY NO BUGBEAR



MARY C. WATSON

ELEANOR FRANKE

Chemistry is as attractive a subject to Miss Mary C. Watson, of Paducah, Ky., and Miss Eleanor Franke, of Louisville, Ky., high school students, as cooking and sewing is to most girls. Both won prizes in an essay contest sponsored by the American Chemical Society. Miss Watson wrote on the subject, "The Relation of Chemistry to the Enrichement of Life," while Miss Franke's subject was, "The Relation of Chemistry to Forestry."

Women in Tennessee Miserably Underpaid

By LAURENCE TODD. (Federated Press).

WASHINGTON (FP).—Women employed in representative stores, factories and laundries in 28 cities of Tennessee are paid a wage miserably below any decent living standard. That is the out-standing fact disclosed by a report just made by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor on the status of the wage-and hour of those women. Some 216 establishments, employing 16,506 women, were the lines for this investigation. They were carefully selected as being typical of the larger groups in all communities.

The bureau's investors found that ers. They are liable to all federal the median weekly wage for these legislation for the protection of women was $11.10, and the year's women in industry. Recently they median earnings $629. That means were lined up for the statistical ranlabor on the basis of the wages

The Rough Road

(Continued From Last Issue).

The telegraphist Smirnov entered the room, accompanied by several sailors. They were all armed with revolvers taken from the officers. He took in all the prisoners with a quick glance and said in a commanding tone:

"Calm yourselves, sirs. It is all over. You will not be touched."

In answer came a joyous sigh, full of gratitude.

"You are to allow no outrages on the part of the crew. If this order is disobeyed you will face the revolutionary court martial."

"Aye, aye," boldly answered the watchman.

"The corpses must be removed. Throw the electrician overboard and carry the sailor out on the upper deck."

Smirnov then left the room with his suite.

As I had supposed, he was the leader of the mutiny. This was just as it should be: quick, intelligent and firm in a crisis.

Steward appeared, removed the corpses, then washed up the blood with cloths and mops and brought the mess-room back to order.

• • •

To our surprise, the turbulent mood of the crew soon calmed down. Even our guards seemed bewildered. Evidently everyone was wondering what was happening on the other ships. It was not difficult to guess that there the rebellion was delayed. This rejoiced us little for if the sailors even suspected that they were threatened with danger, we could expect little consideration. The twelve watchmen, armed with rifles, would leave us dead men in an instant. Moreover, I, and the other officers who were in my confidence, remembered the admiral's words: the ship taken by mutineers would immediately be sunk by the other ships. From that quarter destruction was all we could expect. Our "Thunderbolt" stood in the middle of the squadron. They could not miss us at that distance and one volley was sufficient to destroy us completely. We had just seen death, horrid and disgusting and it was with a shudder that we waited for the moment when tens of large-calibre guns would spit steel and fire at us from their wide maws. I do not know what my assistants thought of it, but I hoped that the sailors would rather twist off the stupid old head of the admiral. A dark shadow of uncertainty hung over our lives.

• • •

The captain of the guard was the gunner, Gasihin. The other men stood but he sat heavily on a chair near the door. His head, covered by a peakless forage cap, was slightly bowed in thought. His face, wide in the temples and tapering toward the chin, was gloomy and immobile as a mask and his grey eyes receded under the bending brows. Occasionally, without turning his head, he flicked us with a side glance. Sailors began to appear in the mess-room. Apparently they came from the upper deck with good news which they communicated in whispers to the watch. Gasihin himself and his men became more cheerful, whispered to each other, smiled. It was not difficult to conclude from this that the other ships had gone over to the revolution.

I addressed our watch:

"May I smoke, comrades ?"

Gasihin turned to me and said kindly:

"If you please. It will not harm the revolution."

I took a silver cigarette case from my pocket, took a cigarette from it, then offered it to the watchmen. They did not refuse.

We puffed away.

I felt more at ease, as though a cold hand which had been clutching my heart had loosed its hold.

Only now I noticed that my former subordinates, the officers, electricians and junior officers, gazed at me with envy like a dog at the master who is consuming a savory meal. I was irritated by this servility. What did they hope for now?

"Why do you not smoke?" I inquired.

The answer was accompanied by a polite bow.

"We will, with pleasure, if you do not object."

"I am a prisoner as well as you," I exploded. "There is no difference between us. Here is where you must address yourselves."

I waved in the direction of the watch. They wilted.

"I think all were given permission to smoke."

There was a clicking of cigarette cases and a scraping of matches. Hope shone in their eyes.

• • •

A sailor ran in and whispered something in Gasihin's ear. The latter ordered all the engineers to return with the messenger and sent a couple of two with them. At first we were afraid that they would be shot but our fears were soon dispelled. We had taken several of the engine parts off for the winter and the machinists had now decided to have the engines ready in case of emergency. The stokers too were busy, raising steam in the kettles. I was greatly pleased by this cautiousness, and was anxious to see how the mutineers would proceed further. The ships were standing in ice at the dock. Ice-breakers would have to be used before the ships could be taken out to open sea. What steps would they take in this direction?

My thoughts were interrupted by the appearance of the ship's cook in the doorway. Very tall and stout, he now presented an imposing appearance. He was arrayed in all his finery, a snow-white cap and a spotless white apron. He entered the mess-room pompously as though he were our chef, glanced at the prisoners and spoke slowly in a bass voice, accenting the "o" in his Vladimirski accent:

"It is warm and light here, yet look at these cowers."

He turned to the watch.

"And I, brothers, am cooking a dinner for the crew."

The men looked at him in surprise.

"What possessed you to cook dinner at night?"

"How else could we celebrate our success? What joy it is to have the officers' cook for my assistant. Ah, such soup as I'll have! You haven't tasted the like since you entered the service. Two pounds of meat for each man. Pray the Lord it will continue thus."

"That's fine!" exclaimed one of the watchmen, rubbing his hands delightedly.

The cook went out with his head thrown proudly back, as though inspecting the vessel.

• • •

Two hours more of tortuous waiting passed. No new measures were taken against us. Some of the prisoners sat on the chairs and on the divan, others stood around, lounging against the walls. Several were continually blowing their noses.

I grew tired of this and decided to talk to our guards. Crushing down my loneliness and desperation, I assumed a jesting and carefree tone:

"You put it over us well, brothers. You had the ship in a moment, as though according to schedule."

"You can't dawdle in a case like this," one of them muttered.

The gunner Gasihin turned to me with a shrewd smile:

"And you had prepared to resist?"

"To tell the truth, our position was such . . ."

"Oh, we know everything," he interrupted me. "We even know that Lieutenant Brasov wanted to blow up the ship and you forbade him. He couldn't have done it anyway."

This last astonished me. I stared at Gasihin with my mouth open.

"Here is something I did not expect!"

"Of course you did not expect it because you considered us ignorant cattle."

"I never thought that of sailors." I retorted hotly.

But Gasihin continued to stun me with new data.

"That is very noble of you, only I will tell you that we know all your spies."

At his last words, some of the arrested junior officers seemed to shrink and hung their heads lower.

I immediately drew the logical deduction: this is why everything on my ship was so peaceful till the right mmment came. We had not had a single political arrest throughout the war. Our secret agents, being known to the sailors, were perfectly harmless to them and useless to the administration. But then where did the crew get all our secrets? Was one of the officers a traitor to his caste? My muddled head throbbed with ideas, trying to solve this puzzle.

At midnight they served us with dinner. We were waited on by our stewards. The officers were given soup in tin bowls but of me they made an exception—they give me a plate, a silver spoon, and a napkin. The soup was rich and contained a great deal of meat. While the watchmen were consuming their soup with wolfish appetites, smacking their lips and perspiring, there was complete absence of appetite among the officers as there was still a taint of human blood in the air of the messroom. And yet we ate as though forced to do it.

After dinner, according to Smirnov's orders, I was told I might retire to my cabin if I wished to do so, but was strictly forbidden to appear outside the officers' quarters. The boatswain, Soloveikin, was given his freedom. Overjoyed, he exclaimed:

"Humbliest thanks, comrades! I am wholly on your side. I quarreled with the crew only for appearance sake."

"Not so thick, boatswain, not so thick—we'll find you out anyway," Gasihin told him.

The boatswain swore many oths to attest his faithfulness to the revolution.

But when I went to my cabin for cigarettes, he followed me into the officers' corridor and, leaning over my left shoulder, whispered cautiously.

"Sir, I know all the instigators and can give definite proof."

"Go to the devil," I hissed. "What good are your lying tales to me now?"

He slid ahead of me and, stooping, passed quickly into the quarters of the crew.

• • •

I was extremely surprised that nothing in my room had been touched; everything was in its accustomed place. This was a good sign. Taking my cigarette, I returned to the mess-room. I wanted to see what was happening on the other ships, so, complaining of a headache, I asked the captain of the guard for permission to mount to the upper deck for a few moments to get some fresh air. I was given polite permission and one of the watch was told to accompany me.

We mounted by the officers' trap. As soon as my head appeared above deck, a gust of wind splashed my face with cold. On reaching the deck, I looked around; at the first glance everything appeared as usual, the squadron was in the same position as during the day, the ice had not been broken and continued to hold the waters of the harbor in its cold fetters. As last night, rigged clouds tore swiftly across the sky and between them, in the dark and distant heights, shivered the golden splashes of stars. There was only one change: on the naked masts of all the ships, large and small, heavy and swift, glowed crimson lights. These told all—the border of the new era, joy and hope for some, tears and despair for others. To be sure, in the distance one glimpsed a mighty fortress, dark and silent; evidently there had been no uprising as yet. Perhaps its heavy artillery was trained on our squadron. But could it stop the unbridled onslaught of revolution?

I glanced at my towers; all were turned so that the muzzles of their guns faced shore, all the cannon were trained on the iron-bound embankments. On the bridge passed the dark forms of sailors, looking through glasses. The ship was preparing for battle. Evidently all the squadron was on its guard.

On the farther side of the fortress, nearer to us, glimmered the occasional lights of the city. Proceeding toward it along the ice was a large party of sailors. They were evidently going on shore to start the rebellion there.

I had a wife and daughter in the city. I had seen them only yesterday. Will I ever see them again? At this thought something seemed to strike to my heart and deep in my soul a cord snapped. I stood with my hands in my pockets, feeling as firmly as if the whole world had betrayed me. Three paces away stood a watchman who would put a bayonet or bullet into me at the slightest suspicious movement on my part.

• • •

I turned my head at the sudden sound of screams and curses. A few men were dragging the boatswain, Solovelkin along the deck; he was hanging back and pleading.

"Brothers, what are you doing? Let me go. I will swear by all that is holy that I said nothing. You may ask the captain—"

"Liar, traitor! We heard you ourselves."

"Have mercy, comrades. You'll make two orphans."

"You should have thought of that before," a stern voice answered him.

Near the railing he sank down on his knees and, unable to speak, moaned piteously. The night whistled mockingly through the rigging. For a moment the gloom was torn by a burst of fire. The wind caught up and carried into the darkness the sounds of a revolver shot and a dying scream.

There was an abrupt command, "Heave!"

And the dead body of Solovelkin thumped on the thick ice.

I looked overboard; there, on the glassy surface of the water were the dark spots of corpses—the first mate, Ismaelov, Lieutenant. Brasov, the electrician Golovin and others whom I did not know. Perhaps the same fate would be mine. I felt the blood thicken in my veins.

Night hung heavily over the earth. A cold wind tore through the darkness. From countless masts glowed the rays of swinging red lights.

O Russia! Where are you bound? When we came down again, I was permitted to retire to my own cabin for the night.

The morning after the mutiny the city and fortress were in the hands of the revolutionists. This averted the serious menace threatening our squadron. The revolutionists were now safe.

•

(The Captain is Tried by His Crew.)

Smirnov, taking advantage of the moment, shouted: "Vote! All those against the captain raise hands."

Not a hand was raised. Even my enemies remained motionless. Everyone looked embarrassed, as though caught in a treachery.

A lusty voice shouted.

"Toss the comrade, toss the captain!"

"Toss him, toss him!" joyously caught up the others.

The crowd of shouting sailors rushed at me as though storming a fort. My guards brushed aside, countless hands tossed me into the air with such gusto that all the buttons flew off my coat. My head rolled, my arms and legs were almost dislocated. When it was over, I was too weak to stand on my feet and staggered awkwardly on the deck. The sailors again caught me up, but gently this time, and carried me to my cabin, howling the Marseillese.

My wife has just returned from market with her purchases and complaints.

"Can you imagine it, Vasili? Neat has gone up five kopeks all of a sudden and they say that soon there will be none at all."

I widen my eyes in feigned surprise and ask,

"How is that?"

"That is because there are only vulgarians left in Russia. You had better stop writing, Vasili, and bring in some wood. I must start the fire."

The matter cannot be put off—I must obey my wife.

A slight breeze from the window rapidly turns the leaves of my old notebook. It too wants to learn of my past.

Yours as ever,
V. A. Vinogradov.

THE END.

VIEWS OF "HANDS OFF CHINA" MEETING AT UNION SQUARE



Views of monster mass meeting to protest against intervention in China and to fight against the war danger. At left is seen Rose Pastor Stokes on the speakers' platform; at right is Alexander Trachtenburg addressing the crowd.



Robert W. Dunn, chairman of the "Hands Off China" meeting at Union Square, New York City, Saturday afternoon

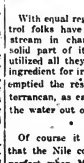


H. M. Wicks denouncing Coolidge-Kellogg policy of intervention in China and explaining British and American conflict and danger of new world war.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD COULD BE PREVENTED, SAYS ENGINEER WHO PLANS NILE RIVER CONTROL

By CHARLES P. STEWART.
(Exclusive Central Press Dispatch to the Daily Worker).

WASHINGTON, May 15. Mahmoud Samy Pasha undoubtedly has told more floods who to head in at than any other man in the United States.



SAMY PASHA

M. Samy is Egyptian minister in Washington.

He's an engineer. His engineering specialty, at home, is making the Nile behave.

Regularly every year, since long before the first pharaoh began building pyramids, the Nile has started to go on the rampage, just as the Mississippi did this year.

With equal regularity, the river control folks have taken the venerable stream in charge, adapted all the solid part of it to soil fertilization, utilized all they wanted of its liquid ingredient for irrigation purposes, and emptied the rest out into the Mediterrancan, as casually as you'd drain the water out of your bathtub.

• • •

Of course it mustn't be assumed that the Nile control system was as perfect when Moses was still living in Egypt as it is today.

Even then it possibly was better than our present Mississippi River system, but M. Samy doesn't feel that there's boasting much about it. Now, however, he assures us, it's as dependable as a flivver factory.

They simply don't have Nile valley floods, M. Samy says.

They have irrigation, because they need it, but it's regulated to a bee's knee.

• • •

M. Samy put all his trust in levees. They have gotes in them to let out such water as the crops require—that much and no more—and that's all they do let out.

They're stronger levees than the Mississippi's, and higher. They have a five-foot safety margin, instead of only two feet, as on the Mississippi. Some are set back from the river half a mile or a mile and some are set, depending on the circumstances. In places there are two sets.

"Oh, yes, the initial expense is high," agrees M. Samy, "but they pay for themselves."

• • •

There also are revetments where they're needed, and the river's course is given a certain amount of direction, but in the main the system is one of levees.

As for breaks—

"There's no danger of breaks," says M. Samy, "if leaks are stopped promptly, and that's a mere question of careful watching, and having plenty of men on the job the minute they're needed."

• • •

Forestry experts blame destruction of its headwater timber for the Mississippi's unmanageability.

The Nile rises in the Abyssinian mountains. They're thickly wooded, now as always. If their trees were swept away, would the Nile still be controllable?

M. Samy shrugs his shoulders. Never having tried it under circumstances, he doesn't know. Yet he has vast confidence in his well-guarded levees. It's hard to convince him Mississippi floods are inevitable.

WITH THE Young Worker

SPORT

Those Men of Old.



This year will be famous in sport as the year of the great "comebacks" of the athletic G. A. R. Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker have proven that altho the aged flesh might be weak you can still rock the ball with spirit.

Meanwhile old Grover Alexander, a pre-civil war old-timer who still carries a pack o' chewin' in his hip pocket, contrary to the rules of the new type of college intelligentsia ball player, is pitching in a style that makes us believe the old soup bone that earns his salary will never wear out.

• • •

Meanwhile Tilden, who has been tennis champ since Hector was a pup, together with Hunter, has beaten the German Davis cup team and has put the Holland team in dutch. Looks as if his form means a possible Davis cup championship. Youth must be served, but when old Tilden does the serving, youth is in a helluva fix.

• • •

Which brings us back to the noble art of cauliflowering ears. Jack Dempsey is reported socking 'em for a row of ash cans in his training camp. Sports writers are reporting enthusiastically that the severe training Dempsey has gone thru has put him into shape that promises trouble for the present champ and marine recruiting agent. Wherever the elixir of youth has been found is a mystery. It must be that the big financial profits of modern professional (so-called) sport has put new vigor into petrifying bones.



Subway Stuff.

"Where the hell do ya get that stuff," I says to him. "Whatta ya mean, a five dollar cut per week?"

"Just like that, Jack!"

"Ya damn right! Whatta ya mean" I says to 'im. "Ain't I worked five years in this dump? Didn't I start for twenty-five and work up to thirty?"

"And he cut ya back to twenty-five?"

"Sure. That's what I told 'im! Here I says, "I puts in five years workin' like hell f'r you and now I'm where I started."

"What'd he say to that?"

"Well, business is slow he says, we have to cut down expenses. Expenses hell, says I. And how about my expenses? I've cut 'em down now as much as I can. I gotta eat don't I? Believe me boy, I told that bird sometin'."

"Good stuff!"

"And that's what I get f'r stickin' when the strike was on. I says, When the other drivers walked out two years ago I stayed. And this is what I get! Believe me that guy had no come-back to that one!"

"Atta boy, Jack, ya don't get anywhere by crawlin'."

"No, sir, I just hatta get it off my chest!"

"Well, whatta ya goin' to do now? Get another job?"

"No-o-o, not yet, I ain't goin' to let 'im run me out like that, boy! I'll stick I says to the boss. I'll stick awright. I'm not a Russian Bolshevik. Believe me boy, I told that guy somethin'. I'm no damfool I told him. Not by half-mighty. Ya don't catch me letlin' those guys get away with it!"

"Hot stuff Jack. They kin pull that stuff on dumb foreigners but not on us guys born here."

"You said it! Jeez, here's my stop. See you at the poolroom tonight, Jim. S'long."

"S'long Jack."

A Soldier With Sex Appeal



When Miss Mildred Wineland, freshman at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., isn't occupied with her debating activities as a member of the first year team, she finds time to act as sponsor for the Ohio National guardsmen. She is wearing her sponsor's uniform, above.

In these times when the clouds of war are on the horizon, our capitalist militarists are using every means at their disposal to raise the war hysteria among the population. Sex appeal to the young men of fighting age is one of the means as is shown by the illustration. A few weeks ago Soviet property was destroyed in Peking and only the other day the Arcos Ltd., a Soviet Institution was raided in London. The next step will no doubt be the raiding of the Soviet Institutions in the United States. All this is being done in order to provoke the Soviet Republics. Their growing power is felt by the capitalists and every attempt is being made to thwart it. The United States is not innocent of all these maneuvers as we are going ahead full steam making preparations for war. Suffice it to say the growing propaganda and the strength of the Army, Navy, National Guard and the Citizens Military Training Camps. The raid on Soviet property in Peking was done with the consent of the American Minister to China. The Youth of this country must fight all attempts at militarization, protest against the part taken by our government in the murder of Chinese workers and express solidarity with the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet Union.

JOHN POST.

Protectors of Our Homes



The protectors of our Homes and Country, the "American Legion," is having special jails in Paris to accommodate the delegates who will meet there in convention this summer. They under no circumstances will be allowed to mingle with the ordinary criminals. Those will be the days when these Super-Patriots will repeat the battle of the "Marne" in a Gin Mill.

X

Marks the spot where the ink blank will be found. Just put your name on it, clip it out, add a dollar (it doesn't matter how old it is) and send it to get a year's subscription to the Young Worker. Here's the address—The Young Worker Co., 33 First St., New York, N. Y.

X

HERE'S THE SPOT—

Enclosed $1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker.

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STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED

FOR EVERY CHARGED WORKER, FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SIR William Joynson Hicks's Scotland Yard burglars have "discovered" important documents in the premises of Arcos, the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation in London, according to the Daily Mail, tory organ and unofficial mouthpiece of Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer and prime mover in the conspiracy to bring about a rupture of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The important official secrets that the detectives were supposed to be looking for have not materialized but the burglars are still drilling away at the Soviet safes and they have not yet given up hope. Perhaps the forgers are a little behind schedule with the job.

• • •

AS we predicted a few days ago our best capitalist papers will soon be publishing the captured documents judging from news dispatches that appeared in yesterday's papers. The extreme right wing of the tory government wants an immediate rupture of relations. Winston Churchill hopes to capture the premiership on this issue. He is a typical fascist and admirer of Mussolini. In this period of British imperialist disintegration Churchill may succeed in his schemes. The days of punitive expeditions abroad and peace at home are gone. The cradle land of liberalism is now a seething cauldron of revolutionary elements. Britain is approaching the day when the question of a Workers Government or a fascist dictatorship must be faced in real earnest.

• • •

PRESIDENT Doumergue and foreign minister Briand of France are about to pay a visit to Buckingham palace. The visit is represented as a formality but it has political significance. The British King serves more purposes than contributing to the prosperity of sundry distilleries. He serves as a gaudy political figleaf to cover the wrinkles in British diplomacy. It should not be forgotten that president Poincare of France visited the Czar of Russia shortly before the beginning of the late world war. It is almost a certainty that Russia will again be a topic of conversation at the Buckingham Palace talkfest, but this time it will be the Soviet Union, a power that can neither be bribed nor awed by the money or the military forces of imperialism.

• • •

THE K.K.K. is dying but the American Legion is its legitimate successor in the business of intolerance. This is the opinion of the Civil Liberties Union included in its summary of a report of violations of the rights of free speech and reactionary violence during 1926. The report states that there were 28 meetings broken up in 1926 against 22 in 1925, 34 lynchings in 1926 against 18 in 1925. Failure of congress to take action against lynching is blamed for the increase. Yes, sir, we are progressing.

• • •

THERE is still a headline or two left in the Snyder-Gray murder case. the culprits are on their way to Sing Sing and large sections of the population are counting the days until they can smell the burning tissues of the condemned murderers thru the lurid pictures of the execution that will appear in the capitalist press. The sadist spook-monger Roach Straton will not sleep peacefully until the two unfortunates are wending their spiritual ways to either heaven or hell. Roach says he is hopeful Gray will take an upward flight because he surrendered to Jesus, but he has his doubts about Mrs. Snyder. Straton may be one of those repressed fellows who hates women in general and pulchritudinous ones in particular. Too bad Jesus did not get busy in time and save both of them!

ARTHUR BRISBANE, the $100,000 a year Hearst columnist (if not more) devotes some of his column space daily to boosting airplanes—military airplanes. What he does not know about aeronautics would fill a library but his customers are convinced of his infallibility and take him seriously. It is generally known that he is a high-priced writer and this is convincing proof to millions that he must be a very wise man. Talking to one of those millions recently about Arthur, I observed that politically, the millionaire columnist was an ass. "For $100,000 a year" came to reply, "I would be willing to be a drove of swine." There you are.

• • •

THE state of Tennessee pays its women workers $11 for a week's

(See Column 6, Page Three)

ARCOS RAIDS DISCREDIT TORY GOVERNMENT

DIST. 2 MINERS PLAN TO JOIN NATION STRIKE

Idleness Is Menace to Central Pennsylvania

DUBOIS, Pa., May 16.—(FP)—Central Pennsylvania miners held their sixteenth convention of District 2, United Mine Workers, in an atmosphere darkened by unemployment and an impending strike against wage reductions.

The twenty thousand members of this field may later be added to the 150,000 on strike in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. They have a temporary truce with their operators which the employers say may be terminated at any time. But the truce is not booming a depressed industry. Many of the central Pennsylvania pits are idle, while the market eats into the huge piles of coal still in storage.

Prolonged negotiations are expected when the operators meet with the officers of the district as to a new agreement. The scale committee was empowered by the convention "to secure the best agreement possible as to wages and working conditions, based on the basic wage rates recognized by the international policy committee for a period of two years, the scale committee to be given full power to act as in their judgement the circumstances may require to protect the best interests of our membership"—any agreement to be ratified by a referendum.

For Progressive Measures.

But in spite of the uncertain industrial situation the convention passed a series of progressive resolutions in the closing days of the meet. The nationalization of mines resolution written by former district president John Brophy, was adopted, and the delegates went on record for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and the Labor Party movement.

Labor Party talk is not thin air in central Pennsylvania. In Cambria county where more than twenty local unions are constituent units of the Labor Party two assemblymen were in office last year, and a number of Labor Party burgesses and chiefs of police. The defeat of the Labor Party at the polls last Fall is not final. The delegates instructed the union to "lend every aid" to the party where it existed and "to assist actively in the formation of such Labor Party units where they are not already organized."

Brophy Big Figure.

John Brophy was not a delegate but he had the floor several times and his influence was strong. Following the ending of his term April 1 he moved to Pittsburgh and on this ground his credentials from the Expidit local were turned down by a vote of 58 to 53, though the credentials committee supported him. Several candidates in sympathy with him voted with the administration on the assurances of President James Mark that Brophy would be given the floor whenever he might be attacked.

STOP THE FARE GRAB!

READ

The full story of the gigantic steal now being planned by the Traction Trust

INVOLVING

The Highest City and State Officials and Millions of Dollars of Plunder Robbed from the People

No one is spared in this Astounding Tale of GRAFT AND FRAUD

Beginning FRIDAY, MAY 20th, in the

DAILY WORKER

On Sale at All Newsstands

Wall Street Declares War Upon Labor Thru Its Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the California criminal syndicalism law constitutional. According to press dispatches the decision is unanimous, Justices Holmes and Brandeis concurring but for different reasons than their associates.

This decision which places the so-called "war measures" in the law of the land follows on the heels of the Bedford Cut-Stone Company ruling outlawing the ordinary defense activities of labor unions.

The Supreme Court has once more proved its right to its title of "bulwark of American capitalism."

The recent decision made in the case of Charlotte Anita Whitney upholds without qualification the police power of the state. The defendant was not charged with commission of any act of violence but was convicted simply on a judicial interpretation of the possible consequences of her utterances and beliefs as a member of the Communist Labor Party—later absorbed in the Communist Party.

The Supreme Court's ruling smashes completely all foolish notions relative to the "emergency character" of the war time legislation embodied in the criminal syndicalism laws of the various states and shows that these exceptional laws simply expressed the development of American government into a more direct and efficient instrument of American capitalism in its new stage—imperialism.

Under the criminal syndicalism laws backed by the Supreme Court's decision the constitutional rights of free speech, press and assemblage no longer have any legal existence—any policeman may abrogate them at will. Neither is it necessary for there to be a declaration of an "emergency" by the constituted authorities—the criminal syndicalism laws have been made unassailable thru court procedure and can be used to disrupt labor unions, working class political parties and imprison their members and officials.

The speed with which American government is setting up its instruments for aggression against the working class in all fields of activity is all the more dangerous in that the official leaders of the American labor movement join hands with government agencies against the most militant sections of the working class as in the Furriers and Cloakmakers Union cases.

To every intelligent worker in the United States the two recent decisions of the Supreme Court, supplementing each other,

(Continued on Page Four)

BEHA STALLS ON QUIZ OF "BIG FOUR" AS EXPOSE BRINGS ON HUGE SCARE

Insurance Supt. Defied to Make Move In Open Letter By DAILY WORKER Expert

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

Because of the immense popular interest which is being manifested in The DAILY WORKER insurance exposure it is deemed advisable to correspond with insurance and state officials openly and in full view of all parties interested.

To the Hon. James A. Beha, Insurance Department, New York:

Dear Sir:

It is now more than two weeks since you wrote to the DAILY WORKER asking for detailed information on our expose of the "Big Four." Since that time nothing has happened.

Because the cause we are espousing is one that vitally affects tens of millions of worker-policyholders, and because the charges made in this series of articles are of such a nature as to brand the officials and directors of the "Big Four" as public looters we demand an official reply to our letter to you wherein these charges are enumerated.

We Accuse

We have charged that there are officers in the employ of "Big Four" who were bribed with high positions for whitewashing the industrial insurance companies at the time of the Armstrong Insurance Investigation. We contend that the presence of such men in the employ of these companies proves that a condition still exists which requires illegal covering up.

One Resigns

Since the publication of this series of articles one of these offenders, ex-Senator William J. Tully, under pressure resigned from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

We have proved that of all weekly payment policy terminations every year more than 75% are total loss lapses and that only one per cent of all terminations are maturities. We would like to know if this condition in itself does not warrant action on your part which will result in more just policy conditions whereby such a murderous lapse rate would be impossible.

We have proved that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has an average balance in the Chase National Bank of not less than $30,000,000 at all times. We further adduced facts to prove that the Chase National Bank

(Continued on Page Two)

JOBLESS MENACE IN FLOOD REGION AS WATER EBBS

To Plant or Not to Plant Is Question

While thousands of flood refugees are crowding concentration camps, and some procrastinating victims are still being rescued from the tops of trees and the roofs of barns in the flood area, and while tons of water are rushing thru Louisiana in a mad dash for the Gulf of Mexico, the United States department of agriculture is at work preparing data telling the farmers what they can grow as soon as the eight or nine feet of water subsides and leaves them their rich, muddy acres once more.

Except for the sugar cane regions, 65 per cent of the flooded lands have regularly been planted with cotton, but according to experts it is not now possible or desirable to plant this area in cotton this year. The department of agriculture will advocate planting a certain amount of acreage in cotton as a "cash crop," and this will probably be done as fast as the water subsides.

The farmers will also be urged to plant part of their fields with a "food crop" to feed their families as soon as possible. In the sugar cane section, it will not, be possible to plant another crop this year and there is some talk of this industry passing away from this part of the country now that the crop has been destroyed by the flood. Because of the com-

(Continued on Page Two)

Oliver Wendell Holmes Sullies Great Name



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

By concurring with the decision of his associates to uphold the iniquitous criminal syndicalism law of California, Oliver Wendell Holmes, a member of the great anti-slavery poet's family, helps to perpetuate slavery in America.

SYNDICALIST LAW OF CALIFORNIA UPHELD BY U. S.

Supreme Court Sustains Whitney Conviction

WASHINGTON, May 16.—California's criminal Syndicalism law was held constitutional today by the supreme court, in affirming the conviction of Charlotte Anita Whitney, of Oakland, under that statute.

Miss Whitney, social worker and club woman, was convicted and sentenced to from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary for attending a convention of the Communist Labor Party in Oakland in 1919.

Constitutionality of the law was upheld by lower courts and on an earlier appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the case was thrown out for lack of jurisdiction.

Miss Whitney held the constitutional right of peaceful assemblage was violated by the California law.

Justice Sanford read the opinion. Justice Holmes and Brandeis concurred, but on different grounds from the majority.

The court Justice Sanford said, considered only one federal question —whether the act violated the due process clause of the constitution. The court held that the clause was not violated. The right of free speech could not be resorted to by Miss Whitney in seeking freedom, the court held, as she was accused of "inciting others" to the crime of overthrowing the government."

Fiske Appeal Won

Harold B. Fiske, a member of the I. W. W., appealing from the Kansas Supreme Court which affirmed his conviction and sentence of one to ten years in prison for violation of the state criminal syndicalism law, won his appeal. The court held that the Kansas Law was applied in an unconstitutional manner.

The evidence in the case, the

(Continued on Page Two)

Admiral Bristol Wants To Cross Soviet Union On Way to China; Can't

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 6.—Admiral Bristol, newly appointed Commander of the American forces in China, has asked permission of the U. S. S. R. to cross the country on his way to China because his wife's illness made it impossible for her to stand the ocean trip. Admiral Bristol was refused permission to cross the U. S. S. R. on the grounds that the U. S. Government refused a visa to Comrades Platakoff, Sokolnikoff and Koiontai.

In view, however of Mrs. Bristol's illness, she was permitted to cross the U. S. S. R. on her way to China.

DIE-HARDS FAIL TO FIND "MISSING DOCUMENTS"; FACE LABOR PROTEST

Try to Thwart Loan to Soviet Union; Baldwin Cabinet Faces Defeat

Laborites Leave House As Government Applies Gag Rule to Anti-Strike Bill Debate

BULLETIN

LONDON, May 16.—The entire Labor Party delegation walked out of the House of Commons this afternoon in protest against the Government's proposal to apply "time-table procedure" to hasten the passage of the committee stages of the Trades Union Bill, limiting the powers of the trades unions to call strikes.

The walkout occurred after a rather heated question hour when the Government was criticized by the Labor members for the raids on the headquarters of the Soviet Trade Delegation.

The Government resolution to apply the "time-table procedure" was carried by a vote of 259 to 113.

The House was adjourned at 5:15 this afternoon, following the walkout of the Opposition.

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LONDON, May 16.—While the police remained in possession of the Arcos offices, Tory ministers, who faced a barrage of questions from the Labor benches, were forced to admit in the House of Commons that the "missing official documents" which had served as the pretext for the raid had not been found. That the "missing documents" are pure myths created by the die-hard Cabinet is the opinion widely entertained here.

Home Secretary Joynson-Hicks also, revealed that the raids on the Soviet with the full knowledge and assent of Union offices had been authorized Prime Minister Baldwin and Foreign Minister Chamberlain.

The Russian Charge has handed a second note of protest to the Foreign Office. No note has yet been sent to the Baldwin Government by Moscow.

Although the die-hard press, notably the Daily Mail, controlled by the Churchill-Hicks-Birkenhead wing of the Conservative Government, is attempting to circulate rumors about "sinister Soviet documents" found in the Arcos offices, public opinion remains profoundly sceptical. The "Zinoviev letter" is still in the minds of political observers, and Soviet Union officials predicted soon after the raids that "sinister documents" would be "found."

Predict Baldwin Fall

Many rumors of changes in Tory leadership as a result of the raids are in circulation.

Premier Baldwin is said "not to be in the best of health" and he is anxious to give up his duties and his leadership of the Conservative party. The leadership of the party would probably fall to Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead or Sir William Joynson-Hicks, all of whom represent the most reactionary faction in the party.

A storm of protest greeted the die-hard ministry in the House of Commons when Sir William Joynson-Hicks made an attempt to explain the raids.

Arthur Henderson, Labor leader, indicated that the opposition would pursue its criticism of the Government for this raid and would ask that it may be set aside to debate the conduct of the Home Minister. This will be arranged through a motion being made to reduce the Home Minister's salary.

That the raids were instigated by the die-hards threw a monkey-wrench in the negotiations for a $50,000,000 to the Soviet Union by the Midland Bank, is the charge levelled by the Daily Herald, official organ of the Labor Party. The Tories have been making every effort to prevent extension of credits to the Soviet Union. Sir Arthur Balfour at the Economic Conference at Geneva is understood to have attempted to balk the negotiations of the Soviet Union delegates for credit.

FENG TAKES NORTHERN STRONGHOLD; EUGENE CHEN WARNS GREAT BRITAIN

Sun Fo Predicts Early Collapse of Chiang Kai-Shek; Protest U. S. Bombardment

HANKOW, May 16.—General Feng Yu-hsiang, who has allied himself with the Hankow nationalists, is rapidly sweeping toward the Peking-Hankow railway in his two-fold drive against Chang Tso-lin. Reports received here state that Feng has captured Honanfu, former stronghold of Wu Pei Fu, central Chinese warlord.

That the Nationalists will take Peking within three months is the prediction of Sun Fo, Sun Yat-sen's son, who declared in an interview with the Nationalist News Agency correspondent, that Chang Tso-lin's Mukden troops will be crushed by forces advancing from Hankow and Feng's troops moving south from the Shensi-Honan border.

Blow To Chiang.

The defeat of the Mukden troops, Sun said, will also be a blow to Chiang Kai-shek because it will deprive him of the possibility of support from the northern militarists.

Sun Fo declared that Chiang Kai-shek's position is hopeless. In an effort to win the sympathy of the northern war lords, Chiang Kai-shek has been shooting down workers. Such methods Sun declared, will keep Chiang in power a very short time. Only two or three divisions are still loya lto Chiang, Sun said.

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Chen Warns Britain.

HANKOW, May 16.—In an interview with a Reuter's correspondent, Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister, warned Great Britain against flirting with the Chiang Kai-shek "government" at Hankow.

"Before three months have passed we shall conquer our way to Peking, where in the name of Nationalist China and of the Kuomintang, I will speak language Chamberlain will be unable to ignore."

Referring to Chamberlain's recent attack on the Hankow Nationalist Government in an address before the House of Commons, Chen said, "His reference to my government was ludicrous and deeply tragic in its ignorance."

Roy Addresses Communists

At the Congress of the Chinese Communist Party held here, M. N. Roy, on behalf of the Communist International pointed out that the Chinese working class would have to ally itself with the peasantry and the urban petty bourgeoisie to successfully carry out its historical task. Representatives of the French, American and British parties were greeted with tremendous ovations.

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Chiang Government Breaking

SHANGHAI, May 5 (Delayed).—

(Continued on Page Two)

Polish-German Battle On Silesian Election Day; Thirty Injured

BRESLAU, Germany, May 16.—Thirty persons were reported to have been injured, some seriously, today in a series of anti-German election riots in the city of Rybnik, Polish Upper Silesia.

Story of K.K.K. TERRORISM

Patrioteers Do Work of Hooded Order Now

The American Legion has replaced the Ku Klux Klan as "the most active agency in intolerance on record" in the United States, according to a report issued today by the American Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters in New York City.

This statement is based on reports from 44 states, in 37 of which extensive tactics by the Legion are cited and also on the fact that "many of the attacks on freedom of speech during the year have been traced to propaganda emanating from the war department the American Legion and other patrioteering societies," according to the report.

K. K. K. Kreaks.

The Ku Klux Klan is losing its influence in practically every section, and in general the civil liberty situation throughout the country continues to improve, the report states. Lynchings, and interference with public meetings are the exceptions to the general condition, acts of mob violence, and prosecutions involving civil liberties unless conditions attendant on industrial conflicts are considered, have vastly decreased. The report quotes a comparative table of these four fundamental violations of civil rights as follows: Of prosecutions involving civil liberty issues, there were 24 in 1926, compared with 352 in 1925; instances of mob violence are recorded as 21 for 1926, compared with 40 for 1925; there were 34 lynchings in 1926, compared with 18 in 1925; and 28 meetings were stopped in 1926, compared with 22 in 1925.

Congress Protests Lynching.

The increase in lynchings is attributed by the report to the failure of congress to take action on anti-lynching legislation. The number of prosecutions noted in 1926 does not include those arising from the many industrial disputes, which were included in the 1925 figures.

The Legion and the patrioteering societies came in for another rap when the report discusses the educational situation. "These groups," it states, "together with the bible crusaders and other fundamentalist organizations are held responsible also for the inroads on freedom of teaching. Suppression of student publications, dismissals of teachers and students for expression of opinion, enforced military drill, compulsory bible reading laws and "salute-the-flag" regulations, and one new anti-evolution law, are Mimeographed as mark the course of their campaign of repression and intolerance in 1926."

Pennsylvania First.

Civil liberties issues most prominent in industrial conflict in the Passaic textile strike, the Indiana Coal strike, the Rhode Island textile strike and the New York City fur and garment strikes. Prosecution of workers under state criminal syndicalism and sedition laws however has practically ceased. Pennsylvania has taken the lead over California, according to the report, in the number of prosecutions for opinion and expression.

The most important free-speech fight of the year, as recorded in the report was the New York City school board's ban against the American Civil Liberties Union, which revealed the existence of a "blacklist" against individuals whose opinions do not conform to those of board members.

Unemployment Threat In Flooded Region

(Continued from Page One)

petition of Cuban sugar, which is produced very cheaply because of the exploitation of labor, prices for Louisiana have been low for the past five years. The return from this sugar cane has also been low because of plant disease.

Fear Unemployment.

One of the most serious problems of this gigantic flood will be the unemployment to follow in its wake, and as usual those victims will have to shift for themselves as soon as the Red Cross withdraws its emergency relief work. Certain officials are quoted as stating that "it is expected that unemployment will, in large measure be offset by the need for labor in reconstruction of levees and in building construction." But building construction is destined to be mighty slow in communities where agriculture is the chief source of revenue, and this revenue has been cut off for months to come by the destructive waters of the Red, the Old, the Atchafalaya and the Mississippi Rivers.

According to the latest reports yesterday, there are 50,000 refugees already being cared for, and fully 50,000 more who will be made homeless in a few days.

Dallas Blast Kills 6.

DALLAS, Tex., May 16.—Six bodies had been recovered from the ruins of the Odd Fellows' lodge building here, which was destroyed by fire and an explosion last night.

Fifty-six persons were injured, many seriously, in the blast.

Behn Stalls On Quiz Of "Big Four" Companies

(Continued from Page One)

and the Metropolitan, by names of an interlocking directorate, are ones.

We also stated that the "mutual" policyholders of the Metropolitan do not benefit by this arrangement in any way. We showed that Charles M. Schwab, Henry Ollesheimer, Frederick H. Ecker and Albert H. Wiggin, directors of the Chase National, are also directors of the so-called mutual Metropolitan. Apparently this does not seem to you to be a violation of good insurance practice. Your silence proves your tacit consent.

Your Silence Evidence

We also brought evidence to show that this condition of bank directors interlocking with insurance directorates is common with the Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies. Your silence is an avidence of guilt.

We charged that Frederick H. Ecker, vice president of the Metropolitan, is also a director of ten railroads in which tens of millions of Metropolitan "mutual" funds are invested. We charged that Ecker benefits by this arrangemeant to the detriment of the 26 million Metropolitan policyholders. And still you are silent. Are these men your masters?

No Refunds

We have shown that weekly payment policyholders pay for ten, five and nine years and then, when due to economic necessity, they require a return of their deposits, the "Big Four" refuse to make such refunds. Under the law the money is irretrievably lost. We charged that in this respect alone the "Big Four" make upwards of fifty millions dollars every year. What do you think your duty is in this matter—we mean your duty to the policyholders?

We have shown that on the directorate of the largest of the "Big Four" sits Frank P. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, an organization which feeds high finance propaganda to over 1200 newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Misleading Table

We have proved that the American Table of Mortality which these companies legally employ is more than 40% inaccurate. And still you have made not public statement relative to an investigation of the scope warranted by these facts.

We have stated that these companies assume a 3½% return on their investments whereas the actual return is nearer 6%. Why the silence, Mr. Behn?

We have claimed that the directors of these "mutual" companies are elected by fraud and fixing and that not one of the elected gentry represent the class interests of the policyholders.

We claimed these and many other things, all of which have resulted in a condition in insurance circles which may be adequately described as panic.

Capitalist Papers Silent.

At the agency meetings of the "Big Four" managers have been instructed to boast to their agents that the capitalistic newspapers will ignore the DAILY WORKER attack and that it will come to naught. No mention was made of the truth of our charges, which they know, and you know are true.

Since the publication of this series you have been attending luncheons and dinners paid for by insurance companies praising the "great institution of life insurance." Do you think that truly great institutions stoop to petty larceny as do the "Big Four"? Do you think that your policy of silence lends prestige to the fraud of swindling American workers?

In a series of articles which are to commence next Monday we propose to show that the agents of these four companies are underpaid, swindled, fined and exploited just as thoughunfortunate policyholder is; will you be silent when we prove these charges?

Last year your salary increased from ten to twelve thousand dollars a year. Are you being grateful?

We hold that obligations or no obligation you come out into the open and either refute our charges or else see that the intolerable conditions which now exist in the industrial insurance business be wiped out completely.

When may we hope for action, Mr. Behn?

Labor Asks Freedom

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16.—The Central Trades Council has passed a resolution unanimously requesting clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Criminal Syndicalism Law Upheld

(Continued from Page One)

court found, did not show that the I. W. W. advocated the overthrow of the government by revolution.

The Supreme Court upheld the law a second time in affirming lower Federal Courts' decision in the conviction of William Burns, a delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Civil Liberties Comment.

"One of the most far-reaching decisions affecting civil liberties ever handed down" commented Forrest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday when informed by the DAILY WORKER of the California criminal syndicalism ruling.

Attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union argued the Anita Whitney case involving the law, before the supreme court on March 1, 1926. They were Walter Pollack and Walter Nelles of New York and John Moylan and Thomas Lennon of San Francisco. The Burns and Fiske cases were also handed by the Liberties Union.

Prisoners Still In.

Added significance is given the supreme court's decision by the existence of criminal syndicalism actionsly abridging free speech and assemblage in nearly two score states. The California decision practically sets the seal of highest governmental approval of these invasions of rights "guaranteed" by the American constitution.

Nearly a score of political prisoners are still held in California jails under the criminal syndicalism law.

An application for a pardon will be made to Governor Young of California, Bailey indicated yesterday.

Croatian Society Stops Right Wing, Putting All Progressives Out

BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—May 16.—At the annual convention of the Croatian Beneficial and Educational Society, the right wing aimed a blow at the left wing, and failed to land.

The rights wanted to bar Jews from the society, and had also a motion made by John Kolar, acting chairman of the convention, that anybody who "doesn't obey the laws of the State of Pennsylvania and the constitution of the United States, shall be expelled.

Kolar, under severe questioning, stated: "I will tell you what is in my heart: the motion I made, it means that all Reds shall be expelled."

Kolar is a follower of the extreme reactionary, Geo. Ferega. His motion was defeated by a large majority.

Supreme Court Upholds Tax on Bootleggers

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Bootleggers can be compelled to file income tax returns, the supreme court ruled today in reversing a circuit court decision in the case of Manly S. Sullivan.

A sentence of six months in jail originally imposed on Sullivan in the South Carolina federal court stands with the decision.

The government appealed to the high court, after the circuit court of appeals reversing the district court held that the secrecy attached to income tax returns did not equal the constitutional immunity which privileges that no person may be compelled to give incriminating evidence against himself.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Tory Government Is Overthrown by Liberals

MONTREAL, Que., May 16.—Premier Taschereau and his Conservative Government resigned today.

The first charges of fraud in connection with the election were made today when Louis Pitch, K. C., Conservative candidate from St. Louis, and 24 others were arrested by provincial police with five warrants charging electoral fraud. High later was released on parole.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Five Incendiary Fire.

Sixteen families fled to the safety of the street early yesterday from a fire in the four story brick tenement house at 114 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn.

Firemen found evidence that gasoline or kerosine had been spilled in the hallway of the first floor.

Will Unearth Herculaneum.

NAPLES, May 16.—King Victor Emanuel today went by destroyer to Resina, where he will inaugurate the excavation of the ancient city of Herculaneum, one of the most difficult attempts in the history of archaeology.

Herculaneum, once the resort of wealthy Romans, has been buried for nearly twenty centuries beneath a bed of lava flow, having been devastated by an eruption from Mount Vesuvius.

Baseball Fans Leave Hospitals.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16. — An autopsy was to be held today for Fred Haas, 58, who was killed when a section of the stand at Baker Bowl, home of the Philadelphia national league team, collapsed. Fifty persons were injured, but all have been released from hospitals.

Say Associates Killed Ensign.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—Formation of a second naval board of inquiry into the unsolved riddle of the death of Ensign Julian J. Meahane of Maryland, awaited today arrival in port of the dreadnaught Tennessee. Meahane was attached to the Tennessee. The dreadnaught is due here tomorrow.

An earlier official investigation decided that the dashing naval officer committed his body was found floating in San Pedro harbor three days after a merry yachting party at which he was last seen alive. Agents acting on behalf of the ensign's family, however, adduced evidence tending to prove McShane died a violent death. In consequence the navy department ordered the second investigation.

Charley Chaplin Attorneys Plea.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—Attorneys for Charles Chaplin prepared today to go to court tomorrow in their twice-deferred attempt to strike out accusations made by Lita Grey in her divorce complaint. The comedian's lawyers also will argue a demurrer to the whole complaint.

Over Eight Miles Up.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 16.—Capt. Hawthorne C. Gray in his flight of May 4 last, established a new world's altitude free balloon record when he attained a height of 42,470 feet, according to the official record received here today from the U. S. bureau of standards. The previous altitude record was 39,500 feet.

Bury 102 At Poplar Bluff.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., May 16.—Poplar Bluff today was engaged in the task of burying its scores of dead.

The toll taken in Monday's tornado was placed at 102 lives today and the injured at about 250, of which 100 or more are in a serious condition.

Decameron Books Released.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A complete investigation of the importation of risque literature into the United States was ordered today by General L. C. Andrews, assistant secretary of treasury.

After a conference with importers, Andrews ordered the customs authorities at New York to release for importation a number of sets of the "Arabian Nights" and Boccaccio's "Decameron," which were held up.

Importers were advised that they will not be permitted to order further copies of these books from abroad until the department has had time to make a ruling.

"Inferiority Complex," Shoots Self.

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., May 16. —Explaining in a note that he had an "inferiority complex," which made it impossible for him to "jump from dreamland to earth," George Armory, 20-year old artist who said he was the scion of a wealthy Middleport, Conn., family, attempted to end his life here today by shooting himself through the chest. Physicians said he would recover.

To Swim Channel Again.

PLYMOUTH, England, May 16.—Mrs. Gade Corson, American woman who conquered the English Channel last summer, arrived here today to train for an attempt to swim from Dover to Calais in July.

Lamont Morgan's Partner Praises U. S. Imperialism

WASHINGTON, May 16.—(FP)—Thomas W. Lamont, member of Morgan & Co., speaking on "America's Foreign Investments" before the National Chamber of Commerce dinner in Washington, coincident with the meetings of the Pan-American Commercial Conference and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, lauded the Coolidge administration's action in Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti and elsewhere in Latin-America. At the same time he warned American bankers that their chances for safe and profitable loans in Europe were rapidly declining.

— The Land Tax.

Mexico's governmental and railway debt, Lamont said, was about $725,000,000, with interest payments since 1921 of $30,000,000 paid. This interest payment was only one-fourth of the sum due on the principal, but it did represent "an earnest desire on the part of the Mexican state to fulfill its obligations to its foreign creditors." However, its handling of the land and oil questions "has had the effect of discouraging most of the British and American oil companies operating in Mexico, and their oil production has fallen off heavily." Lamont said he did predict that until a settlement on the oil and land questions is arrived at with foreign investors, Mexico will probably "not invite foreign capital to seek outlet there on any large scale."

Lamont's whitewash of American military occupation of Haiti, Nicaragua and Santo Domingo was in the familiar tone of "We do these things solely for their good."

A Permanent Slavery.

After reviewing the financial recovery of many European countries, and cautioning American investors against reckless subscription to further loans there, Lamont touched upon the favorite topic of international bankers—the trend toward lowering tariff walls so that payments may be made. He said that "Certain statesmen on the other side, men of sobriety and judgment, experienced and schooled in the world of politics, declare that Locarno means the permanent appeasement of Europe, a new era; that while there may be occasional embroilments, even sporadic armed conflicts, there will never again be any great catalysm on the continent of Europe; that within the lifetime of our youth war will have become as outworn as witchcraft, slavery and duelling. It is true that Europe is happily becoming more unified. The movement to break down the high tariff barriers, built up by the growth of nationalism in almost every European country after the war is already under way. It is not inconceivable that Europe may some day become a great region of free trade as the United States is with its forty-eight states."

"Such a development may take a long time in coming; on the other hand it may move much more swiftly than we imagine. If it does we shall be able within the span of a few years to witness a Europe restored, industrious, stable, peaceful, far stronger in every way than it has been in the past; with armaments vastly reduced, with swords beaten into plowshares, and with a future bright with promise.

"It would be well for the American man of affairs to look forward to prepare himself to do business with a Europe of this sort."

Cooperative Youth Hold First Dance

The recently organized Cooperative Youth consisting of young people living at the Cooperative Apartment House, 2700 Bronx Park, East, will hold their first dance, Saturday, May 21st in the house. All workers are urged to attend.

The Cooperative Youth Club is a social and athletic organization that will accept into its ranks all young workers, whether they reside at the Cooperative House, or not. It devoted a great deal of its time to playing baseball, tennis, rowing, hikes and other outdoor sports. It also has lectures and discussions.

Snyder, Gray Lodged In Sing Sing Prison

Mrs. Ruth Brown Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, condemned slayers of Albert Snyder the woman's husband, arrived at Sing Sing Prison shortly before noon yesterday.

Accompanied by an escort of motorcycle police, the two automobiles containing the doomed pair swept through the main street of this village and into the gates of the prison. The shades of the cars were tightly drawn and the crowds thathad assembled on the sidewalks had no opportunity to glimpse the pair.

Without stopping at the Warden's office which is the general rule the line of cars swept straight into the prison grounds. The doors clanged quickly shut, and Gray and Mrs. Snyder had entered their final place of living until the hand of the law calls them to death in the electric chair.

Soviet Trench Before Chinese Peking



British, American, and White Russian officers have helped the bandit gangs of Chang Tso-lin to adapt all the recent discoveries in the science of war to Chinese conditions. Chang expects a powerful drive by the Kuomintang, and this trench, full of spikes, is intended to be used like the barbed wire of the Great War, in an attempt to stop them. Experience has shown that determined and courageous troops can not be stopped by mere mechanical devices, however.

Feng Takes Northern Stronghold; Advances

(Continued from Page One)

The Nonking government is decomposing. It is in serious financial difficulties. Tradesmen refuse to accept the new paper money issued by Chiang Kai-shek. The discipline in the army is declining. The soldiers, who have received no pay since March, are plundering. The policy of the Nanking government has caused serious differences to arise, particularly amongst the military leaders. The Canton dictator, Li Tin-sing, who intends to make himself independent of Chiang Kai-shek, is pursuing his own policy under the slogan: "Kwangtung for the Kwangtungers!"

The arrests, searches and executions have become so common in Shanghai that the Chinese press reports them on the back page in small print. The police of the International and the French Settlements render the military authorities every assistance in carrying out the arrests and searches.

The entire Committee of the Indian Nationalists with its chairman at the head, has been arrested. The files and correspondence of the Committee have been confiscated by the police. According to the law arrested persons must be immediately handed over to the courts, this however has not been done up to the present.

Students Want Military Training

HANKOW, April 10, (By Mail).—The Provincial Students' Union has addressed a letter to the Educational Department in the Commission in charge of Political Affairs in Hupeh, asking that an order be issued for the introduction of military training in the Provincial Schools.

The letter says that military force is an important weapon in the work of national revolution and every revolutionary worker must be equipped with military training. For this reason the Union requests that the schools should put in their curriculum a course in military training and that efficient officers be engaged to teach the students war tactics so that the students might be useful in the actual battle against the anti-revolutionaries.

* * *

Protest U. S. Bombardment

LONDON, May 16.—General Chiang Kai-shek has made a protest to the senior naval officers of the British, American and Japanese naval forces at Nanking, charging that warships of the powers have fired on the nese troops in Kiangyin without provocation, according to an Admiralty communique.

Chicago Labor Warns Against Tax Slashes To Aid Big Business

CHICAGO, (FP) May 16.—Fighting against proposed federal income tax legislation, The Federation News, organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, says:

"In actuality but 18 per cent of the people are paying income taxes today and therefore 82 per cent would derive no benefit from this proposed tax cut. Both democrats and republicans are furthering reduced income tax legislation. Both parties are convinced that such legislation will appeal immediately to the people, only a small percentage realizing that it would be of material benefit to not more than 18 per cent of the nation. They are simply taking advantage of the foolish apathy of the masses and their lack of inclination to become familiar with issues of far reaching importance tha: are vital to them."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Steiner Charges Oil Agt Pensions Beaten by Grundy

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 16.—Six hundred united in a "deliberate distortion of facts" to defeat the old age pension bill in the recent legislature, President James H. Maurer charged yesterday before the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, in session here.

The Manufacturers' Association, under the leadership of the unspeakable Grundy and the State Chamber of Commerce gave orders to their henchmen in the legislature to kill the measure, he declared in his presidential address.

The convention will be in session several days.

Paris Automobile Workers Strike Against Employers

PARIS, (By Mail).—Declaring that Citroen would never see the success of his project to exploit his workers in chain-gangs, 15,000 workers of the Citroen automobile shops, the Ford of Europe, yesterday went on strike. Within twenty-four hours they were joined by thousands of workers from the Granelle, Epinettes, Levallois and Saint-Ouen shops. At Saint-Ouen, Epinettes, and Levallois, Citroen was forced to close down his factories. In the 15th Paris District, the center of the Citroen Paris shops, and the scene of the first strike action and lockout, work has slowed up to such a point that the bosses have suppressed all passes in order to prevent workers from leaving the shops and to cut off communications with the outer world. Despite these precautions workers are gradually leaving the shops in District 15 and joining their comrades on the sidewalks and at the organization meetings.

Issued Strike Appeal.

The Strike Committee of the Metallurgists Union issued the following-appeal to all workers of the Citroen plants:

"In locking out 10,000 workers at Javel and Clichy, the directors of the Citroen Automobile Corporation have planned to break all opposition to their vast scheme for wage reductions. Let no one enter the shops this morning. Go to the gates at the usual time and obey the decisions of your Union and of the Lookout Committee.

"For three days you have been thrown out on the sidewalks. To go back to work today means defeat, means accepting all the present wage reductions and all those to come, means sacrificing 4,000 of your comrades.

Refuse to Work.

"At the Saint-Ouen, Clichy, and Levallois shops you will enter to urge all your comrades to strike, but you will refuse to work in order to show your solidarity with the workers of District 15.

"The hour for action has struck! Long live the Citroen workers! Solidarity of all Citroen workers in the struggle!"

The Citroen workers are striking against wage cuts and are demanding a minimum wage of 4.50 francs an hour for both sexes, suppression of fines for forgetting to work, and lengthening of the noon hour now thirty minutes, payable at regular rates, and workers' control of production.

Organized Farmers of Oklahoma Rap Military Training in Colleges

OKLAHOMA CITY (FP) May 16.—Military training in the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College at Stillwater should be optional and not compulsory, says Prof. John Simpson of the Farmers Union of Oklahoma in a protest to the state board of agriculture.

The college will not endanger its federal appropriation by making the present 2-year compulsory drill optional, Simpson points out, on the strength of official federal information. He says farmers regard it unjust to compel their sons who want to acquire agricultural training at the college to waste 2 years marching with a gun under a retired army sergeant.

Arrest Worker For Distribution Of Shop Paper in Mill

WARREN, O., May 16.—Charged with "trespassing," S. Merton was arrested here for distributing shop papers among the workers in the Trumbull Steel Co. The issue called attention to the abominable working conditions in the mill and called upon the men to organize.

After being held in jail for two days Merton was brought before a local judge who fined him $5.

Manifesto of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico

Proletarian Workers of The Republic! Comrades:

The recent events which have occurred in the Republic, the uprising of the Gallegos in Guanajuato; the rebellious outbreak in the region of Los Altos, Jalisco; the assault on a railway train in the North, the recent conflicts in Chihuahua; the slaughter of Federal soldiers in Tuxpan and finally the massacre of unarmed workers in Yurecuaro, mark the beginning of a new civil war; they are the first signals of the conflict which threatened the country.

It could be pointed out that since 1910 the situation in Mexico is characterized by a series of fundamental contradictions which penetrate the entire economic and political life of the country. We need to mention: (1) the antagonism between the governing petty bourgeoisie, and the remains of the feudalistic State; (2) the antagonism between the nationalistic petty bourgeoisie and the economic hegemony of foreign capital; (3) the antagonism between national and foreign on one side, and the workers and peasants on the other; (4) and the antagonism between the Federal Government and a number of the State Governments.

All attempts to solve these contradictions, only lead to their accentuation, and give origin to inflammable situations which stir the country into a state of constant agitation and restlessness.

The 1927 Constitution.

The political power of the small bourgeoisie against the dictatorship of the feudal state and the unlimited power of foreign capital, found its expression in the constitution of 1917.

The Constitution of 1917, expresses the effort of the young Mexican bourgeoisie, and other advanced elements of this epoch, to harmonize the interests of the landlords with those of the masses of peasants, and the interests of national and foreign capital with those of the industrial proletariat.

The very development of the Revolution, the struggle of the peasant masses for the land, the struggle of the working class for betterment in working and living conditions, and the very necessity of the petty bourgeoisie to defend its position against the continuous attacks of reaction and foreign capital, have obligated the promulgation of the rather radical laws, such as Article 27, 123, and 130 of the Constitution, which favor the creation of a national economy, and the improvement of conditions among the exploited masses.

The Petty Bourgeoisie in Power

Since 1917 reaction has on many occasions attempted to reconquer its lost ground. Sustained by foreign capital it organized counter revolutionary insurrections, incited bandit groups and pilfigged the peasantry, and set on foot a campaign against the Government under the cloak of the catholic church. But the revolutionary governments instead of crushing with a steel arm the reactionary forces, have followed out a policy of compromises, delaying the repartition of the land, and restraining the struggle of the industrial proletariat against the foreign exploiters.

Lacking a solid economic base, and being politically disjointed by regionalism, the power of the petty bourgeoisie does not rest on its own strength, but rather on the weakness of the reactionary forces on the one part, and on the lack of development and the dispersion of the working and peasant class.

The crisis confronting the petty bourgeoisie manifests itself clearly in the economic situation. To realize its program of national reconstruction the petty bourgeoisie not only desires to harmonize the interests of essentially opposed classes, but has sought also to conciliate irreconcilable economic forms. It has tried to oppose and put into competition to large scale rural ownership, a system of small ownership, and to the power of large capitalist enterprise small industry of town and country. A network of producers and consumers' cooperatives, and the creation of agricultural credit banks and labor banks, was to be destined to substitute the financial and organic base of this national economy, a medly of capitalist and socialist production.

To seek to realize such a program in a country whose exploited wealth in two thirds in the hands of foreign capital, where reaction makes alliances with the imperialist interest without first breaking the economic forms of capitalist society, is to deceive once self and to deceive the masses of workers and peasants.

To solve in part the economic problem, and to satisfy the requirements of the external debt, which burdens the Mexican people, the Government has had to reduce to the minimum its expenditure budget, readjusting to this reduction the personnel in the Public Administration and of their salaries. The greater number of the State Governments owe wages of many months to their employees, including pay to their armed forces, creating with this general discontent, which is favorable to the success of subversive propaganda.

Today, foreign capital, the only organized economic force in the country, refuses to extend aid to the Government. Capitalism cannot tolerate restriction in its field of activities, and the steadfast ever increasing tendency of industrial enterprise, toward centralization, is essentially opposed to every effort to sustain small production, the existence of isolated cooperatives and craft conditions. The capitalist system demands for its development an absolute freedom, freedom for unlimited exploitation, freedom for extermination in its roller of the peasant, of the middle classes, converting it into a slave proletariat, or into an outcast which has to exist on the crumbs thrown to it by the capitalist society. Reaction and Imperialism has declared war on the Government of the Petty Bourgeoisie, whose politics are opposed to the frank and open dictatorship of capitalist power.

Two Roads.

Today the power of the petty bourgeoisis finds itself threatened. Reaction organises its forces to a point of centralization so that it may land a powerful blow to the Government of General Calles. The aim of the Reaction is to implant a military dictatorship, tear up the constitution of 1917, and put an end to the revolutionary movement of the workers and the peasants.

One must not for a moment doubt that behind the guns of the rebellion, behind the assassin's dagger of the catholic church, rises the gloomy shadow of Yankee Imperialism, the claws of the American Oil kings, eager to extirpate the soil of Mexico of its "black gold," the motivating force of present day imperialist domination.

The cancellation of the treaty of Juarez, opening a lane to the free introduction of arms into Mexican territory, can be considered as nothing else but the open aid of the United States to the enemies of the Calles government.

Before the petty bourgeoisie and before its administration two roads are left open. The road toward the left, toward the unification of all workers and peasant forces toward an implacable struggle against reaction and the road toward the right, toward compromise, toward political indecision, which will sooner or later fatally lead to a union with the landlords and with the foreign capitalists.

Only by means of the complete expropriation of the land and of the means for its cultivation, from the great land owners, and its repartition among the masses of poor landlord peasants; only by the nationalisation of the great industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as the means of communication and transportation; only by the union of the petty bourgeoisie with the proletariat, and the formation of a real "workers' and peasants' government, and the alliance of Mexico with the masses of the other Latin-American countries, exploited by American and British Imperialism, will be realized a national reconstruction benefiting not only the small bourgeois minority, but as well the large majority of toilers in the land and in the town.

We and the Government of General Calles.

The aims of the Communist Party are workers' and peasants'. The Communist Party of Mexico (Mexican Section of the Communist Intecnationl) struggles for the complete destruction of capitalist exploitation, for the economic and social liberation of the masses of workers and peasants, for the independence of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples and for the formation of the World Union of Soviet Republics.

But the Communist Party would not be the party of the vanguard, would not be a party really revolutionary, if it were not to defend at all times the immediate interests of the workers and peasants.

Today that is the first interest, exists in the broadest alliance with the petty bourgeoisie for the defence of the existing Calles Government, against the reactionaries and against the menace of American intervention.

Owing to the vacillating politics of this same government, to the stupid and brutal tactics of Morones against the autonomous unions, and owing to the economic situation which is getting more difficult each day, there exists the danger that sections of workers and peasants will incline toward these elements which are preparing for the destruction of the present government.

The Communist Party calls upon all and every one of its members, upon all organizations independent and opposed to the CROM, to all those affiliated to the national peasants' league and to the Agrarian Party, upon all workers and peasants organized within the CROM and in the Labor Party and to all workers at large, for the formation of a united front, for a workers and peasants' bloc—building around the Calles government a wall of defence against the reaction.

The Presidential Elections.

The agitation for a renewal of the executive powar is one of the most important factors utilized by the reaction to organize its forces against the Calles administration. The Communist Party declares that the rebellion headed by the most conservative elements in the country prepares for the forceful imposition of a reactionary candidate who will serve the intereats of landlordism and foreign capitalism. The Communist Party declares that the realization of this plan not only would signify the extermination of the organized workers and peasants' movement, but also the destruction of the Constitution of 1917, and with it the destruction of all democratic rights and liquidation of all gains of the proletariat.

Therefore, the Communist Party warns the entire working class and peasants that it spurns at the present moment all propaganda for elections, under the existing conditions, organize instead in every factory, in every union, in each city and town, in agrarian communities and in general in all workers' organizations, committees for workers and peasants defence against the reaction and for a united front foe a workers' and peasants' bloc!

Only the defeat of the existing counter revolutionary movement, only the immediate purging of the Army and the Public Administration by sifting out reactionary elements and the formation of a real "workers' and peasants' government, and the alliance of Mexico with the masses of the other Latin-American countries, exploited by American and British Imperialism, will be realized a national reconstruction benefiting not only the small bourgeois minority, but as well the large majority of toilers in the land and in the town.

THE INTERESTS OF OUR CLASS, the working and peasant class, represent the real interests of our country drenched as it is with workers' blood. Our interests are the interests of the majority of the Mexican people, our heroic people, vanguard of the revolutionary movement in Latin America.

People of Mexico!

A new world war is approaching. The Russian Revolution, the uprising of the Chinese people, the constant growth of the workers' and peasants' movement in all countries, and the stubborn struggle of the revolutionary elements against the bloody ferocity of the fascist and clerical dictatorships in many of the countries of Europe and in Latin America, have taught the leaders of the bourgeoisie that the day is not very far distant when the oppressed proletariat, tired of sowing grain, only to die of hunger, of building palaces only to live in pig stalls, of filling the trenches with its corpses to overstock the coffers of the banking houses, united in a gigantic and invincible force, will rise to vanquish its oppressors.

Imperialism—enemy of Soviet Rusia, enemy of the Chinese people, enemy of the world proletariat—is also the enemy of Mexico! The Reaction is no more than the sister to Imperialism, united to it in order to strangle and crush freedom and human progress.

Comrades, forward! Unite to make powerful the forces of our country! Fight for the defence of your lives and your honor!

5th Congress of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO—Translated from El Machete No. 63—by J.N.S.

Anti-Union Bill Like Blacklegs' Charter of 1800

London, May 18.—A striking parallel to the present British Anti-Union Bill is found in the "Blacklegs' Charter" of 1799 and 1800 which carried the official name of the Combination Laws.

The first Act was rushed through Parliament with lightening speed; the second Act, passed in consequence of the protests that the first Act had provoked, modified some of its worst features, though it left the trade unions at the mercy of the employers.

Boss Also Judge.

Under the first act any workman who combined with any other workman for the purpose of obtaining an increase of wages could be brought before a single magistrate, and on viction, he could be sent to jail. The magistrate might be his own employer.

To attempt to raise wages was in itself a crime, and a man who tried to persuade somebody else to leave his work, or to attend a meeting, or to collect money for the purpose of gaining wages or resisting reductions, did himself open to prosecution.

In fact so "boundless" were the "crimes" created by the law that it was dangerous for workmen to converse with one another or with their own families.

FOREIGN TRADE OF U.S.S.R.

According to the returns of the People's Commissariat of Trade of U. S. S. R., the total volume of Soviet foreign trade over the European frontier reached 619 million roubles in the first half of the economic year 1926-27 (October-March), as against 666 million roubles in the first half of 1925-26.

1st quarter of 1926-27 (Octobec, November, Decem	Exports	Imports	Total	Favorable Balance
	(in million roubles)			
ber)	208.3	131.9	340.4	76.6
Jan. 1927..	55.2	33.5	93.7	16.7
Feb. "	49.1	37.9	87.0	11.2
March "	57.4	40.5	97.9	16.9
Total six months 1926-27 ..	370.2	248.8	619.0	121.4

Thus the active balance in the first half of the year 1926-27 amounted to 121.4 million roubles, as compared with an adverse balance of 66 million roubles in the first half of 1925-26.

As compared with March, 1926, the exports in March, current year, were at the same level (the exports in March, 1926, also being 57.4 million roubles), while imports decreased by 28.9 per cent (57 million roubles in March, 1926). The total turnover in March, 1927, decreased 14.4 per cent against March of last year (114.4 million roubles in March, 1926), however, the trade in March, current year, yielded an active balance of 16.9 million roubles, against an active balance of 0.4 million roubles in March, 1926.

Big Oil Man In Jail.

LONG BEACH, Cal., May 16.—Fred W. Braddock, oil well drilling contractor, was under police guard at a hospital here today, suspected as the slayer of Mrs. Allie Brake, apartment house owner, who died under mysterious conditions. Authorities said they would seek a murder complaint against Braddock following the disclosures of a drinking orgy in the oil man's home.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

SOVIET UNION AND CHINA ADD TO UNION POWER TWO MILLION MEMBERS; OTHER COUNTRIES LOSE

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and China are revealed as the only countries in which trade unionism is actively on the upgrade, in the annual review of trade union membership throughout the world issued by the Canadian deportment of labor. The department shows the workers of these two great countries almost solely responsible for the increase of 1,904,067 in the strength of the world trade union army in 1926.

The aggregate of organized workers at the close of 1926 in 46 countries covered by the report was 38,388,956. At the close of 1925 there were 36,448,067 organized workers.

The U. S. S. R. leads the world both in number of trade unionists and in gains compared with 1925. Unions at the end of 1926 are shown with 7,846,789 members compared with 4,604,684 at the close of 1925. Here is a gain of 1,242,105 members or nearly 30% in a single year.

The rapid growth of Chinese trade unionism, the most important force in the nationalist movement, renders figures out of date almost as soon as they are published. The report shows 1,240,000 organized Chinese workers compared with 300,000 at the close of 1925, a gain of 940,000 or more than 300%.

Trade union figures for the 16 countries as shown in the report are:

Australia	739,166
Austria	1,044,098
Belgium	726,126
China	1,240,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1,379,779
France	1,069,046
Germany	6,900,000
Great Britain	5,531,000
Holland	517,914
Italy	2,234,000
Mexico	886,000
Poland	539,089
Russia	7,846,789
Spain	453,578
Sweden	431,000
United States	3,969,222

In addition to the big gains in the Soviet Union and China there were small gains in Canada, Greece, Japan, Palestine and the United States. Decreases in trade union membership compared with 1925 were reported.

Other figures.

Latest figures from the Central Council of Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R. place the total trade union membership in that country at 9,539,200. Similarly the All-China Labor Federation, in its appeal to the trade unions of the world, now claims 2,200,000 workers while the secretary of the Chinese seaman's union speaking in Berlin estimated that 3,000,000 Chinese workers would be represented at this year's trade union convention.

These later figures swell the membership of the world trade union army to well over 41,000,000, with the U. S. S. R. and China accounting for about 12,000,000 of the total.

SLAVE LABOR IS ETHIOPIAN BAIT FOR U. S. CAPITAL

Rich Resources Entice Yankee Exploiters

American capitalism now has its eyes turned towards Ethiopia, formerly known as Abyssinia. An unlimited amount of rubber, coffee, potash and other resources with plenty of slave labor makes Ethiopia unusually attractive to this country.

The correspondent of the Chicago Daily News has described the situation in detail. Under the pretense of "freeing" the slaves of that country, foreign capital has been invited to purchase the slaves from their owners.

All Facilities.

The American correspondent reports that

"Seriously intentioned and responsible parties will be granted all the facilities and favors necessary to insure the financial success of their enterprise. The Abyssinian government is ready and eager to favor foreign capital which can develop the country and aid in the actual liberation of slavery by employing the slaves as workmen in their development projects."

The terms which the slaves are to be "liberated" is described in the official annoncement as follows:

"Foreign capital will be invited to lease tracts of land for the cultivation of coffee, cubber, fruit and other products and for the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. Such enterprises will be furnished slave labor and will be obligated to remit one-half of the laborer's wage to his owner, the other half to be held by the government until such time as his accumulated earnings will suffice to purchase his freedom, which, according to estimates so far obtainable, will be approximately five years."

Ready Response.

This proposal has found a ready response among American capitalists who are always looking for new fields to conquer.

The American consul at Aden, Arabia, in a report published by the Department of Commerce, headed, "Ethiopia, a Land of Vast Latent Wealth, writes:

"Ethiopia, or Abyssinia as the country was formerly known, is one of the few productive regions of Africa in which no modern development has taken place in recent years. The latent wealth of Ethiopia is undoubtedly enormous. Its soil is suitable for grain cultivation on a large scale and it has rich resources of rubber, iron, copper, silver, iron, gold, potash and mica. Wild coffee grows in abundance and only awaits scientific cultivation to make it an important factor in the world's coffee supply.

"American cotton textiles used to dominate the Ethiopian market, but of late years they have given way to the cheaper Japanese goods. About a quarter of the Ethiopian textile imports come from Manchester, England. . . . It is probable that there are fifty million silver dollars in the country at present, most of which is hidden in the ground."

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and help forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application in the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlate for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

work of from nine to ten hours a day. Unless my memory fails me that absence in Tennessee but not as evangelists. It was in Tennessee that a young teacher by the name of Scopes was convicted of the charge of teaching evolution in a public school. Yes, the Tennessee wayfarers are very much excited over the salvation of the souls of the women folk but is quite satisfied to let them experience a hell upon earth at the rate of $11 for a week's work.

* * *

"FATHER cures paralyzed boy" reads a headline. Reading the text we learn that a dry goods merchant sacrificed a money-making business career to study physiotherapology so that he could gain for his son the use of his limbs which were paralyzed by an attack of Infantile paralysis when he was a few months old. The boy now walks with the aid of crutches. It may be a news story and then again it may be an ad for a new health fad. Anyhow we are glad the boy is able to walk even with crutches tho we would have more regard for the veracity of the story if he walked without them.

* * *

BENITO MUSSOLINI is trying hard to make his photographs look like those of Napoleon. Evidently the "great man" has passed the word around that he will be pleased to be regarded as the political heir of the "little Corsican." Caesar is another historical figure that Mussolini apes. But the important difference between Napoleon and Musolini, is that the former helped to stabilize the rising bourgeoisie system while Mussolini is vainly trying to stabilize a dying order.

* * *

GEORGE EASTMAN of Rochester, the Kodak man, has given $1,500,000 to establish a dental clinic in London. John D. Rockefeller has donated a similar amount to the University of London to get a new site. Both philanthropists will be highly praised by the beneficiaries, which will not make John's oil or Eastman's Kodaks a bit more unpopular in London than they are now.

* * *

THE process of smoking out Calvin Coolidge on a third term is progressing apace. Coolidge is saying nothing. Whether he is thinking or not is problematical. Why should he think? Thinking is dangerous business. He might think himself out of a job. If the president of a gigantic plunderbund like this had any imagination he would sneak out of the White House at dead of night and wend his way to the nearest slave market. Many persons would rather repair railway tracks than hold down his job.

* * *

THE novel "Revelry" by Samuel Hopkins Adams is a story of the Harding administration with Harding under the fictitious name of Willis Markhorn as plain as a nose wart. The president killed time by playing poker with his gang and keeping constantly pickled. He had nothing against the system and seemed to enjoy what O'Henry would characterize "legitimate graft." Sometimes it was not even that, but it helped to break the monotony of life in the white house. The wages of sin is death so Markham died and his gang got scattered. If Calvin Coolidge, we believe, could survive a third term in the White House.

* * *

Easier In Jail.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 16.—His mind at ease, George M. Butler, self-confessed forger, was held by police here today for authorities of Hastings, N. Y. Butler said a troubled conscience impelled him to surrender to local police after two years of dodging arrest.

* * *

Auto Painters Initiate 17.

CHICAGO—(FP)—May 16.—Auto Painters Local 296, Chicago, initiated 17 new members at the last meeting.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI



Fighting The Swivel-Chair Patriots

The attack upon The DAILY WORKER by the Military Order of the World War and other patriotic organizations, reveals with startling clearness whom these organizations propose to fight. These gentlemen, as a rule, are not seen on the front line trenches, when our boys are called upon to make the world safe for Morgan's millions. But when it comes to an attack upon labor, they are first on the job. They reveal themselves as nothing more or less than a Military Order for a War Upon Labor.

It is because The DAILY WORKER is carrying on a militant struggle against the recent attempts to drag the United States into a new World War, that the present attack is made. It is because The DAILY WORKER exposes the machinations of such powerful combinations as the Insurance Trust, that it has incurred their enmity and fear. It is because The DAILY WORKER stands firmly behind the workers in the present offensive of the bosses that they seek to suppress it.

The workers will show these refined and bespatted bourgeoisie what it means to make war upon a labor organ. From thousands of mines, mills, factories and farms will come a torrent of whole-hearted support for The DAILY WORKER in this fight. The swivel-chair patriots have declared war. Let them have it—straight from the shoulder. Every dollar contributed and collected for the Defense Fund is a telling blow against the American Fascisti and the intolerable system for which they stand. Do your bit now!

DAILY WORKER
13 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars ..... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors

BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Nicaragua Cannot Achieve Freedom by Submitting to United States

Encouraging reports are coming out of Nicaragua to the effect that many thousands of the forces successfully struggling against the government of the Wall Street puppet, Diaz, have refused to lay down their arms and will continue fighting. Some of them even declare that they will lay down their lives rather than submit to a government imposed upon them by the power of foreign bayonets.

Reports of wholesale disarmament appearing in the kept press are probably considerably exaggerated, but there is undoubtedly a large number that has disarmed under the threat of the Coolidge emissary, Stimson, to wage war against them with all the forces at his command—which means sufficient to crush the liberal government and maintain the usurper, Diaz, in power, in spite of the fact that he is despised by the overwhelming majority of the people of Nicaragua who know that he is merely the bribed tool of imperialism.

Dr. Juan Sacasa, the liberal president, whom the United States is trying to destroy because he would not yield to the blandishments of Wall Street, announces that the liberals will have nothing to do with the Diaz government. However, he does yield to the threat of Stimson and explains that his army "can only sacrifice itself or submit to the strength of a foreign power which, instead of being a bulwark of justice and right, has nullified the popular will of the Nicaraguan people as expressed in the free election of 1924 and ratified on the battlefield for the past six months."

Sacasa goes on to express his admiration for the United States and is an ardent advocate of "real Pan-Americanism," in spite of the terror practiced against and the deception practiced upon his people. These are not sentiments of a determined fighter, but of a puerile liberal.

Sacasa, to justify his leadership of the Nicaraguan masses in their struggle against American imperialism, should emphasize the fact that the Pan-Americanism we hear so much about is only an imperialist snare in which to enmesh the southern republics. It is a Pan-Americanism with the United States playing the part of overlord, just as Pan-Slavism so energetically promulgated by Czarist Russia was a slogan of vicious reaction that aimed to achieve czarist domination of all Slavic countries, with the final ambitious goal the domination of all Europe.

To justify himself as a leader of the Nicaraguan rebels against Wall Street's government at Washington, Sacasa should not only refuse to sanction disarmament by the American marines, but he should utilize his present position to discredit the Pan-Americanism of the banking houses and try to rouse all the neighboring republics against the frightfulness of the imperialists who continuously make bandit raids upon the nations of Latin-America.

Furthermore, instead of giving up their arms, the liberal forces should keep them. If the invading hordes of the United States are too overwhelming they should resort to deception and conceal their arms they now have and get as many more as they can obtain to hold in readiness when Nicaragua and other nations suffering under the blight of Wall Street can rise and drive the invaders from their shores.

Tammany Defends Right to Steal Elections

Tammany Hall is in an uproar. Judge Olvany, office boy for Governor Al. Smith, Wall Street's and pope's candidate for the democratic party nomination for president, and the Tammany district leaders held a secret meeting the other night at which they endeavored to devise plans to defeat the introduction of voting machines and a reduction of the number of election districts. Such an innovation would throw out some hundreds of Tammany election officials and disrupt the present machinery built up for the purpose of election steals.

No one should labor under the illusion that the introduction of voting machines and the reduction of the districts 25 per cent would guarantee correct returns on election day. Tammany objects to the introduction of the new system because it will force it to reorganize its machinery for stealing elections, not because it believes it will guarantee an honest count of the votes. It will devise a means of fixing the machines so that they will be equally as effective as the approved Tammany stunt of stuffing ballot boxes.

"Ten years hence the level of life in Russia will be far higher than it was before the war, and in the rest of Europe it will be lower than it was before the war," reluctantly asserts John Maynard Keynes, the bourgeois economist of England. Mr. Keynes, of course, is banking on the hope that the rest of Europe will then be capitalistic, otherwise he would have to qualify his statement.

Al Smith's articles of faith and patriotism which were calculated to aid him in his campaign to secure the democratic nomination for president of the United States fall rather flat in the light of the exposure of the fine Italian hand of the agents of the Pope in Mexico who staged the sanguinery train massacre a few days ago.

Read The Daily Worker

Spargo's Journey from Socialism to Facism

By H. M. WICKS

AGAIN (the distinctive, warped, scandalous flunkey of imperialism and former ornament of the Socialist party, John Spargo, has come out over the pages of the reptile press, leaving behind a trail of venom against the working class, the class that he once claimed he was to orient and guide, his exasperated ego by strutting as a leader.

This time Spargo appears as the defender of that other apostate, Mussolini. In a laudatory article appearing in the Sunday book review section of the New York Times, this mountebank, in search of revenue for a book titled, "Italy and Facismo," by Igino Sturzo, formerly a supporter but now an exile from the wrath of fascism, indulges in the most debasing praise of the blood-streaked monster, Mussolini, that has yet appeared in print in any language.

* * *

IN praising Mussolini, Spargo endeavors to traduce Lenin. He says: "What Lenin represented in the leadership of the destructive forces that were unleashed in Europe, Mussolini became in the leadership of the conserving and constructive forces."

Thus the bloody despot who turned Italy into a shambles, with the sewers overflowing with the blood of the flower of the working class and who maintains his power by means of whole provocation and organized assassination against every element in society except the powerful capitalists whom he serves and the blackguard mercenaries who make up his armed forces, is eulogized by Spargo as a constructive force. This butcher who boasts that he has trampled underfoot what few liberties the Italian people once enjoyed, this despot whose system of organized terror rests like a pall upon all Italy and who indulges in ludicrous bombast about the glory of the Caesars is said by Spargo to have "attained such eminence that none can be said to rival him."

As opposed to his picture of Mussolini, Spargo, places Lenin, who, as the leader of the Bolshevist Party, rescued the workers and peasants of Russia from their age-long thralldom and brought hundreds of thousands, nay millions, of them into active audible political life and inaugurated a system of government that is a thousand times more democratic than the most democratic capitalist government on the face of the earth. This man, the greatest insurrectionist who ever wrote his name on history's pages, the most far-seeing and daring liberator that many centuries or very name is the symbol of the epoch of the shattering of the last slave system humanity will ever know, and who, with definite plans and clear understanding of the problem confronting him began to build socialism out of the ruin left in Russia by the war and the counter-revolution, is traduced by the miserable scribbler, Spargo.

But to be reviled by a defender of and apologist for Mussolini is something by to be honored. Lenin's name is written so large in the history of mankind that no Spargo can ever detract from it or add to it. Regardless of the oceans of ink that may be spilled in publishing the diatribes of Spargo and his ilk history will record the fact that Lenin was the leader of the forces that first broke through the rotten and decaying capitalist structure and unleashed the forces that will enable society to rise to new and immeasurable heights, while Mussolini will be recalled only as a lackey of capitalism, of reaction, who tried to stem the tide of history and make slavery for humanity eternal.

* * *

FROM socialism to fascism, is the road traveled by Spargo. A road that has no retreat, the logical, inevitable goal of those who, like Spargo, started on the inclined plane of apostacy by first defaming the revolutionary elements of the working class and rapidly sank to the lowest depths of which human depravity can descend. Of all the renegades produced by the Socialist party only one other has plumbed the depths with Spargo—that worthy is Frank Bohn, onetime leading figure in the revolutionary movement who is also a contributor to the columns of the New York Times.

But many other assailants of the militant working class are rapidly travelling that road. Sigman, Oneal, Hillquit, former associates of Spargo, to mention only a few, will soon join him. Still denouncing fascism in Italy, they practice it in action against the workers of the United States. Their theory will soon conform to their action.

* * *

TO the Marxists of the United States, the defection of Spargo came as no surprise. Long before the first blast of the trumpets of the war that signallised his desertion to the camp of the imperialists this man displayed his dishonesty and his vicious ignorance. His crimes against the working class while he was still one of the outstanding leaders and "theoreticians" for the socialist party evoked the opposition of the Marxian elements. Then, as now, this ex-preacher and ego-maniac was a voluminous writer and everything he touched he perverted. If the Socialist party in the United States had been a Marxian party, instead of a miserable parody of the worst elements of German social-democratic opportunism, Spargo would long ago have been thrown out of the party as a notorious agent provocateur fit only to sell himself to the people who now pay him for his services that he donated to them gratis while at the helm of the socialist party.

His first outstanding crime was to write a book wherein, by a series of crude inventions, distortions and downright forgeries, he tried to prove the compatibility of socialism and religion. For this he was severely condemned by the Marxists of that day, including the present writer. But the official Hillquit, Berger, J. Stitt Wilson, Walter Thomas Mills, executive of the socialist party, defended Spargo and accused us of conspiracy to disrupt the party. To distort Marx in the most shameful manner was a virtue, to defend Marxism a crime against the party.

However, we in the United States were not alone in our denunciation of Spargo. It was not long before he wrote what purported to be a life of Marx. So low, so vile, so utterly unprincipled and fraudulent was this work that when it was translated into German the social-democratic party prohibited its circulation and Franz Mehring stalwart Marxist and brilliant revolutionist branded, the thing as a disgrace to the international (the pre-war second international) and an insult to the memory of Marx. His only rival in Marx distortion was James Oneal whose ability to twist the works of the theoretical founder of the revolutionary movement is only equalled by his mastery in perverting American history.

But the exposure of Spargo by Mehring did not prevent the socialist party circulating his disgraceful work and he still remained one of its bright and shining lights.

What was a Mehring in Germany compared to the ex-pulpit-pounder, Spargo, in the United States?

Had the socialist party been a Marxian party there would have been no Spargo of yesterday and therefore no Spargo of today. He and Frank Bohn constitute the rottenest offshoot of socialist opportunism, but others are on the road to keep them company and sooner than many expect old socialist acquaintances will be renewed and old alliances resurrected under the bloody banner of fascism.

Just as Spargo's career in the socialist party indicated the road he would eventually take, so the present activities of his former associates prove that they are headed in the same direction.

WORKERS SCHOOL DIRECTOR ANALYSES CHANGING AMERICAN WORKING CLASS; ROLE OF RIGHTS

The Workers School Open Forum closed the 1926-27 Sunday evening with a lecture by its director, Bertram D. Wolfe on "The Changing American Working Class." It was held at the school's headquarters, 108 East 14th Street.

Wolfe pointed out that the American working class is changing with American imperialism, taking over the privileged position held by Great Britain up to the time of the world war.

A majority of the world's telephones and automobiles are manufactured here and that more than one half of the gold in the vaults of the world are in American banks.

Most Productive.

"The American working man," continued Wolfe, "is the most productive in the world. He produces as much as 2 to 7 workers of other countries."

"United States capitalism invests in other countries $1,000,000,000 a year. 1927 will see that marked passed. America also gets higher rates of profits than other countries using many methods including monopolies and exploitation of colonial countries in Central America and South America, wherever U. S. marines use their bayonets to drive them to work long hours for low wages.

Pay Tribute.

"The capitalist of the other countries are paying tribute to the United States who is able therefore to throw out crumbs to its own workers. It can bribe large sections of the American working class. In fact, if it wanted to, it could give concessions to the entire working class of this country. But it does not do so; it only give bribes to the strategically placed sections of the working class.

Upward Trend Continues.

"How long will the privileges continue and are they going up or down? What is the trend? It is still upward, American capitalism having not yet reached it zenith, the peak of its power."

Wolfe then pointed to the development of trusts as the recent merger among bakerys, ice cream and florist corporations. He said that no industry in running to capacity of its plants.

"What effect will this upward trend have on the American working class?" he asked. "This tactic of corrupting parts of the working class will continue and will drive parts of the working class of this country to the right. This situation will continue as long as American capitalism is on the upgrade and continues its briberies."

For Upper Strata.

Referring to Matthew Woll, Wolfe pointed out that Woll wants the trade unions for the upper strata of the workers being opposed to using them as organs of working class struggle. Therefore he is opposed to strikes and any sharp form for the working class struggle.

For Class Peace.

"The drive against the left in the labor movement is a drive against the left wing and the Communist is a move for class peace. Woll and those who support him find it necessary to drive out the left wing so they can fulfill their promise. In 1919 the red raids were made directly by the government under the command of A. Mitchell Palmer that expose the state power of the government. In 1927 a more clever method is used, that of the trade union officials leading the raids.

"In 1919 it was the Communist Party that bore the brunt of the attack and today again it is the organization that is being fought. Why? Because as a result of the reorganization of the party it is able to penetrate into the basic unions especially into the United Mine Workers. Also it has been leading successful strikes at a time when the A. F. of L.'s policy is to abandon strikes. When the official labor leaders want to limit unions to the skilled workers only, the Communists organize the unorganized workers."

Wolfe also referred to the divisions in the executive council of the A. F. of L., proving that Woll, Green and Norman, represent three tendencies—a right wing, center and left wing.

Wall Street Declares War Upon Labor

(Continued from Page One)

are a signal that the workingclass must take decisive action in two directions—also supplementing each other:

1. In all strikes, lockouts and boycotts the decision in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case must be disregarded—there must be organized mass resistance to this new form of slavery.

2. Intensive agitation and organization work for a labor party must be started in all sections of the working class movement.

That a new drive on labor has been prepared and has been launched already against the coal miners, certain sections of the building trades, the garment trades, etc., there cannot be any doubt.

The two reactionary decisions of the Supreme Court coincide with the beginning of this new offensive. The decisions also coincide with the new developments in the imperialist policy of aggression in Nicaragua, Mexico, the Philippines, China and elsewhere.

Externally Wall Street government is pursuing a policy of forcible and underhanded conquest of colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Internally, the policy of Wall Street government is aggression against the working class and its organizations.

The policies and methods which secured gains for the workers during the pre-imperialist epoch are obsolete and ineffective now.

The identity of interest of workers and employers—the theory upon which the unions have based their policy and tactics—is obviously a dangerous delusion.

The Supreme Court decisions are class decisions—decisions in favor of the capitalist class.

The "nonpartisan" political policy—"punishing enemies and rewarding friends" in the ranks of the two Wall Street parties—is bankrupt. Wall Street welcomes this sham struggle and its supreme court welds the shackles tighter on the limbs of labor.

The time has come to fight.

If the present leadership of the American labor movement evades the struggle and its implications then a new leadership must be built.

Whoever, in the face of the declaration of war upon the American working class made by the two decisions of the Supreme Court, advocates a continuation of the old methods, whoever is against disregard of these decisions and against the organization of a mass party of labor, is an enemy of the working class and an apostle of surrender.

American workers must organise and fight!

DRAMA

ANNIE LAURIE

The producers of "Annie Laurie" have done it again. Under the wealth of scenic beauty they have covered the poverty of the picture.

The days of old Scotland when the clans fought each other to keep their cattle and property are pictured here. Justice emerges triumphant in the end. Of course it is not as simple as all that. There are many thrilling moments; there are rivers of blood, colorful battles, vigor, strength and just oodles of patriotic high fervor. Brotherly love and peace are eventual victors in the struggle of the Campbells and the McDonalds.

The poor but honest mountaineer McDonalds finally defeat the clan Campbell, who represent wealth and corruption and have misused the order of the King. All is finally lovely for King, Country and Justice.

In a play of such sentimentality Lilliam Gish, naive and sweet to distraction, is well cast.—A. Gus.

"MR. PIM PASSES BY"



Erskine Sanford gives a realistic and amusing performance in the role of Mr. Pim in the Theatre Guild revival of Milne's most delightful comedy at the Garrick theatre.

Broadway Briefs

Butler Davenport, director of the Bramhall Playhouse, announces the production of two plays at his little theatre on Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. Beginning tonight he will present his own comedy "The Importance of Coming and Going" and "David Garrick" by Tom Robertson.

Aline Bernstein, the talented designer of costumes for the neighborhood Playhouse, will have an important role in the new "Grand Street Follies," which opens Thursday night at the Grand Street Theatre.

A late premiere announced for this week will take place tonight at Wallack's theatre where Clement Giglio will present his musical version of F. Marion Crawford's "The White Sister." Josie Jones and Eugene Scudder play important roles.

Chester Morris took over James Rennie's role in "Crime" at the Times Square Theatre last night. Frank M. Thomas will play the former Morris part.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

PERTH AMBOY, May 16.—Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike and recent candidate for City Commissioner of Passaic on the Labor ticket will speak Thursday evening, May 19, 8 P. M., at Columbia Hall. With him there will be other speakers, including Juliet Stu-

Ella Reeve Bloor To Tour the Coast For Daily Worker

Ella Reeve Bloor is the latest recruit to rally behind The DAILY WORKER in its fight against the various patriotic societies which are seeking to suppress the paper. Comrade Bloor, who is widely known as a speaker and as a veteran organizer in the labor movement, is playing to cover the following western cities in behalf of The DAILY WORKER. May 15th—San Francisco; May 16—Oakland; May 17—Carmel; May 18-19, Santa Barbara; May 20, 21, 22—Los Angeles; May 24—Long Beach; May 24 to 26 Los Angeles; May 27—San Bernadino; May 28—Riverside; June 1—San Diego; June 2 to 10, Phoenix, Arizona. In each of these cities a cordial reception is promised.

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Next Week: Second Man

Ned M'Cobb's Daughter
John Golden Th. 58 E. of B'way. Circle
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2578
Next Week: Silver Cord

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
H'S COLONY BROADWAY
MUSIC AT 53rd ST.

TIMES SQ. THEA., W. 42 St. Evs. 8.30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
CRIME
Sam HARRIS Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

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NOTE—Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash as and filled in turn as received.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Politics and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strike—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

4 Days' Bazaar Raises Fund To Free Workers; Great Success

The Defense Bazaar, which closed at New Star Casino Sunday night, was undoubtedly the greatest event of its kind ever held in this city. At a late hour, workers were still bringing in contributions, and the success of the four-day sale has astonished those who are experienced in managing such affairs.

No figures can yet be given out by the treasurer, but the profits will undoubtedly be far greater than was originally anticipated. A full report will be made in a few days by the Joint Defense Committee, whose headquarters are at 41 Union Square.

De Silva, Soft Voiced, Aid to British Tyrant, Praises Yankee 'Soul'

The limit of optimism was reached yesterday when the distinguished Buddhist, Dr. W. A. de Silva, member of the Legislative Committee of Ceylon, arrived here to talk on non-resistance, and referred in his first interview to the Americans as a "spiritual people."

De Silva praised the American policy of restricting immigration. "It will give you time, he said, to build up national idealism. You are living a program of life for material purposes," said De Silva, "but you are unconsciously building up a spiritual life."

Mrs. Alice McKay Kelly, trustee of the League of Neighbors, which is bringing De Silva here, said he was the most trusted advisor of Sir Hugh Clifford, British governor of Ceylon. Clifford enjoys the reputation of being one of the most "hard boiled" of English colonial rulers.

Killed By Father's Auto.

John Ferraro, 3 years old of 93-17 103rd St., Ozone Park, Queens is dead as the result of a fractured skull received when he was struck by his father's commercial automobile.



READ

ON TRADE UNIONS

Labor Lieutenants of American Imperialism. 10c
Jay Lovestone
The Threat to the Labor Movement. 10c
Wm. F. Dunne
Strike Strategy. 15c
Wm. Z. Foster 25c
Left Wing Unionism. $1.60
D. J. Saposs
Woman Worker and the Trade Unions. $1.75
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ON RUSSIA

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Russia Today. (Paper) $1.00
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HISTORY

Peasant War in Germany. $1.50
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Thos. More and His Utopia. $2.25
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England on the Eve of Industrial Revolution. $3.50
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Building Trades Job Situation Not Bad in Cleveland

By FRED HARRIS.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—One can't be in this city longer than two hours before he will be told by someone, kids or grown-ups, that the carpenters have signed an agreement with the bosses and that they have gotten a wage increase of $1.00 a day.

It is the news of the hour, and everybody seems to rejoice over it with the exception possibly of a couple of real estate dealers, whose conversation I overheard on a street car. Those worthies seemed to be quite enraged about the unscrupulousness of union labor. It was with satisfaction and anticipation that one of them murmured to his partner in crime: "If I'd have my way I'd hang all these labor leaders."

Doing Well.

Otherwise, Cleveland is doing quite well, thank you. It has its Euclid Ave and Statler Hotel, a new library (which everybody admires, but few make use of) its public square, surrounded by large banking houses, among which is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-Operative National Bank. On this same public square is now being erected the Cleveland Union Terminal (badly needed) which will put Cleveland in the same class with New York, Chicago, Detroit or any of them.

The problem of unemployment has also stabilized itself. It so happens in the painting trade, that during last year's six month strike, which by the way, did not end satisfactorily, large numbers of men left the city. Thus, with the surplus labor gone, there exists today in Cleveland a favorable balance of supply and demand.

Of course the workers will still shout a far more enthusiastic "goodbye" to a departing fellow worker than a "hello" to a new arrival, but on the whole the labor situation is fair.

Woman Dead When Cop Runs Amuck in 9th Ave. Gun Battle

A cop pulled a gun and as a result a working woman was almost instantly killed and a by-stander perhaps fatally wounded.

Patrolman Peter Pfeiffer was chasing men whom he suspected of burglary at Ninth Ave. and 29th St., according to police reports Sunday. Pfeiffer says they hauled out pistols before he fired, but in any event Mrs. Annie Coombs, 48, of 539 Ninth Ave., and not the burglars received the hail of lead.

John Mavajosky, 152 E. 20th St., joined the cop and got three bullets for his trouble.

U. S. Governor Ends Cricket in Samoa

APIA, Samoa, May 16.—The American governor of Samoa has issued arbitrary orders to the native population to curtail its attendance at cricket games. It is alleged by the government that the work in the fields is hindered by the Samoans desire to occasionally take a week off and attend inter country matches. Cricket was introduced to the islanders thirty years ago, and is well liked. But the new American rulers are efficient business man and want production.

Slap on Wrist For Brutal State Copper

Mere suspension was the immediate penalty for Anthony Pusco, New Jersey state cop, accused yesterday of beating a Phillipsburgh man unconscious. Pusco attacked his prisoner unmercifully three times and left him practically for dead.

UNSKILLED AND SKILLED TOOK WORK AT FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR IN UNORGANIZED AUTO PLANTS

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, May 16. — Low wages for exhausting toil are the outstanding features of industrial conditions in the automobile factories at Detroit and lesser centers of production, shown by a survey made by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. This study is understood to be a preliminary to the organizing campaign which will be launched next month—according to present plans—in some of the largest units of the industry.

Common labor, employed outside, at Detroit factories received from 45 to 50 cents an hour in July, 1926. Common labor inside was paid 50 cents an hour, on the average. Pig iron loaders received 50 cents, cupola chargers from 55 to 70 cents, sand mixers 50 to 54 cents, machine molders from 60 cents to $1, assemblers in automobile plants from 70 to 90 cents, assemblers outside from 55 to 80 cents, electricians from 70 to 75 cents, machinists from 70 to 80 cents, shop carpenters from 60 to 80 cents, hand truckers from 45 to 50 cents, and electric truckers from 55 to 65 cents.

The only maximum wage rates that were above $1 an hour were $1.15 maximum for cranemen and $1.35 for wood pattermakers. Minimum wages of $1 an hour were possible to contemakers, machine molders, hand floor molders on heavy work, machine operators on production, and acetylene welders.

Ford Grinds Out Cars.

Production statistics for the automobile industry in Detroit for 1926 showed that the Ford factories, with a number of employes reported at 1,085,168 cars; that General Motors plants, with 86,378 employes, produced 900,169 cars; that General Motors plants, 32,000 workers made 279,586 cars; that the Chrysler plant, with 13,000 workers, produced 183,367 cars, and that the Hudson, with 10,000 employes, produced 100,401 cars of the Hudson type, while with a labor force not specified it produced 154,586 Essex cars. The entire production at Detroit was slightly under 3,000,000 cars.

Skilled Get 85 Cents.

Some of the classes of workers in Detroit factories who start at 50 cents an hour, the A. F. of L. discovered, are time clerks, oilers, stock chasers, millwright helpers, steamfitters helpers, electrician helpers, blacksmith helpers, firemen, truck drivers, crane operators, and several classes of machine operators. In certain factories a rate of 40 or 45 cents is paid to beginners in some of these classes and to workers in various other grades.

Skill at many of the jobs in the automobile plants is soon acquired. From one to five weeks is enough time, in most cases, to bring a new worker to the point of efficiency. The survey does not indicate how long the average new hand must work before receiving the maximum rate of pay for this immediate skill.

What the labor organizers will attempt, when they begin operations in Detroit, will be to educate the lower-paid workers to the possibility that they can win a reasonable wage level if they will join hands to demand it and maintain it.

HEAVY PATRIOTS ANXIOUS TO BURN SACCO AND VANZETTI

BOSTON, May 16.—A choice collection of professional patriots and defenders of the Constitution joined yesterday in appealing to Governor Fuller to allow Massachusetts to electrocute Sacco and Vanzetti on July 10 for a crime they never committed.

Francis Ralston Welsh, investment broker of Philadelphia, led the list with a personal attack on John Nicholas Beffel, New York newspaperman, who covered the Dedham trial for Federated Press, and recently submitted an affidavit to the governor alleging bias on Judge Theyer's part.

Welsh denounced the Federated Press as "Communistic" and in colorful words pointed its correspondents as liars.

Then he took up the Federal Council of Churches.

"What the Greater Boston Federation of Churches is like, I do not know," he said, "but the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America has come largely under red influence and its statements have been inaccurate accordingly. The effort of the Federated Council is the sort of thing that has repeatedly been done for the sole purpose of influencing the graft game and misleading the public."

Key Men There.

The famous Key Men of America, intently interested in the attempted suppression of The DAILY WORKER and the imprisonment of its editors, through its director, Fred R. Marvin, announced its helpfulness in these words:

"I have received letters from a number of prominent citizens of your state asking if we could not be of some service to you in presenting evidence that might aid you in exposing the forces new engaged in attempting to sway you in the matter of the Sacco-Vanzetti case," he writes.

Society Ladies.

On the opposite side of the letter is listed the advisory council. Following are the names of Boston residents listed as members of the council:

Mrs. Randolph Frothingham, Mrs. James Cunningham Gray, C. F. Luitwieler, treasurer, American Stay Company, Anna M. Manion, American Legion Auxiliary, and Margaret C. Robinson, president, Massachusetts Public Interest League.

Elihu D. Stone, assistant U. S. district attorney, was almost too pained for words when he found out that Massachusetts has an unsavory reputation abroad. He reported:

"I was depressed by the nature of the agitation in regard to the case in both France and Italy. One hears it discussed as streets, in hotels and in public places. It is evident to me that professional agitators are using the case as a means of propaganda in those countries. The people there seem to think that Sacco and Vanzetti are being tortured for the high principles they entertain.

"The French and Italian people seem to lack a proper conception of the people of Massachusetts and think they are in conspiracy against these men. To me, a citizen and resident of this state, it was a really painful experience to hear such views expressed."

Judge Ponders Boss Bakers' Injunction

The temporary injunction issued against the Bakers' Union in Brooklyn prohibiting picketing of the Pechter Bakeries, was argued last week in the supreme court with decision reserved by the presiding judge on the question of whether it should become permanent.

According to Hyman Bushel, attorney for the union, more than 75 pickets have been arrested since the beginning of the strike. Most of them have been released on payment of fines. Two have been sentenced to two days in jail.

Picketing is continuing in front of all of the Pechter and Messing Bakeries.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16.—A Sacco-Vanzetti meeting will be held here Sunday at the Cooley Hotel, 8 p. m. Edward Jones of the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee of Boston will be the main speaker. Admission free.

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Bishop Brown Speaks in Pittsburgh L. Lyceum This Saturday at 8 P.M.

PITTSBURGH, May 16.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, deposed after a trial on a charge of "heresy" will speak at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., next Saturday at 8 o'clock.

A similar meeting held last year brought several thousand to the North Side Carnegie Music Hall. On this occasion permission to use the auditorium was refused in spite of the fact that it is a city institution. An appeal against the decision was made and the city council is now "investigating" the action of the manager.

More Work, Less Pay, Company Union Gain

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. (FP).—How the company at the Raritan Copper Works, on Anaconda concern—won more work for the same pay is told by members of Local 121, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The management graciously allowed the company union to gain a demand for raincoats, rubber hats and boots for the yard gang. And now when it rains the yard gang has to continue working in the wet instead of coming inside.

The company union was started last fall some time after a strike had compelled the concern to grant a 5 cent an hour increase. No increases have come through the company union.

German Owners Of Passaic Lost Much On Strike

The Passaic strike of last year was felt in Berlin. The big German firm that controls the Nelsney Consolidated Mills lost heavily on its American operations last year. A dispatch to textile trade papers from Berlin says:

"While declaring a 6 per cent dividend today Stoehr Worsted Co. comments on the unsatisfactory development through the company's American participations, which suffered losses through a prolonged strike."

At the Botany offices in Passaic, the last known for last year is listed at $4,483,455. The Stoehr company's 6 per cent is due to the successful operation of its many European factories.

The Stoehr firm is a powerful international combine. It controls the Kammgarnspinnerei and Elberfelder Textilspinnerie, A. G., large weaving plant at Elberfeld, Germany. They have controlling interest in 20 other factories of varying importance in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungry, Holland, Italy and Latvia, manufacturing woolens, worsteds and other textiles.

Paterson and Passaic Have a Labor Paper

PATERSON, N. J. (FP). — The Passaic County Labor Advocate, is a new labor paper, bearing the endorsement of the Paterson Trades and Labor Council. The opening number carries an article by Irving Freeman of the Federated Press on the 5,000 unemployed textile workers in the Passaic district. The paper is published by John Richardson and John W. White from Room 5, Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten Street, Paterson, N. J.

Pennsy Biggest Foe of Mine Pay Scale

HARRISBURG, Pa. (FP). — The Pennsylvania R. R. has been the greatest agency in "beating down" the Jacksonville wage contract, said Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, in speaking before the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The Federation endorsed the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born. Nina Sawaredin, secretary of the Council, addressed the convention.

Union Will Fight Any Two Machine Per Man Hose Knitting Program

PHILADELPHIA, (FP). — Speed-up systems mean high costs in his industry, says Gustave Geiges, vice-president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The union secretary points out how the hosiery suffers when a knitter is compelled to operate two machines instead of one.

Injures Machine.

One knitting machine is all the worker can efficiently handle, Geiges shows. The full fashioned hosiery machine costs from $6,000 to $10,000 and is a highly delicate mechanical contrivance. When a worker attempts to run two of these at once the machinery cannot receive proper attention and deteriorates. Imperfect goods are turned out. There is wastage of expensive materials. The majority of manufacturers who have tried both systems agree that best results are obtained with the one-man-at-one-machine plan.

Union to Oppose.

Geiges' statement is in reply to an argument for the multiple machine—or two-to-a-knitter plan—advocated by a manufacturer in the columns of an employers' paper. The union will resist any such proposal, he says, not only for the sake of the workers but for the welfare of the industry.

The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers is the most successful branch of the United Textile Workers.

Buffalo Meeting

BUFFALO, May 16.—A Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration will be held this Saturday, meet in McKinley Monument. The speakers will include Rev. H. J. Hahn of the Salem Brotherhood Church; Herbert Benjamin, Workers (Communist) Party; F. P. Brill, one time socialist candidate for mayor of this city; Judge Campbell, secretary, Moulders union; C. Sperling, I. W. W.; Irving Green, Young Workers League; L. Bash, proletarian party; Wm. Shenick of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Pearle Reynold, local attorney.

HARDY PRICE IS IN COLLABORATION OF CLASSES TALK

Insurance Shark Thinks Unions Will Cringe.

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Careful avoidance of the words "trade union" marked discussion of labor matters and industrial relations before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in 15th annual convention in Washington.

H. H. Rice, assistant to the president of General Motors, sounded the keynote at the luncheon of the manufacturing section of the chamber when he said that "wages cannot be higher without a corresponding increase in production, from which only can wages get their return."

Rice asserted that the motor industry has so reduced cost by increasing production, that "today the motor dollar is worth $1.18 as compared with the dollar of 1914, although the comparable figure for all industry is but 60 cents."

Drive Them Ever Harder.

"In the motor industry," he said, "the co-operation between the workmen and the manufacturer in the use of mechanical equipment, together with unusual opportunity which has come through great demand, has more than doubled the production per man. This has spelled prosperity for all, but this can continue only so long as there is no letup in the increase of production, whether that is brought about by new processes or inventions.

"There can be no quarrel with the shorter day or shorter work week per se, without reduction in the wage, providing the unit cost does not increase, but the difficulty with the latter, which seemingly always accompanies such suggestions; namely, that the shorter hours or shorter week must be accompanied with no reduction in real wages.

Hate To Pay.

"The recent increase of wages to railroad employes must be paid for by the contribution in some amount from every one of the rest of us, unless the raising of their standard of living proves to have a beneficial effect upon their producing power and brings a reduction in the unit cost.

"There has been an unenquiring acceptance of this idea of production as the only source of prosperity by those who have not in the past been disposed to emphasize this matter, and while selfish human nature tends to make us all magnify our own contribution to wealth, it is one of the signs of progress that greater emphasis than formerly is now being placed on prosperity as well as employers on the necessity for high production."

Class Collaboration.

Hayley Fiske remarked that since workingmen have "become capitalists" by purchasing small shares of stock in the companies employing them, they are becoming more reasonable toward capital.

"Trade unions," he said, "are recognising that peace and prosperity can be promoted by understanding, by cooperation, by recognition of a common interest in industry."

He advised business men to recognize "this new attitude of labor," and lend a sympathetic hand to its development." He did not explain what degree, if any, of union recognition he would favor.

Christ. Not Unions.

Arthur T. Morey of the Commonwealth Steel Co., St. Louis, explained the welfare enterprises maintained by his company, and said that workers ought to be paid a good wage—"in living saving, cultural wage." But he kept off the subject of trade unionism while talking freely on the christian duty of employers to their employes.

"The unrest of the world is among the peasants and workers," said Morey. "If in America we have a contented and constructive wage earning class—that fact will sell America to the world quicker than any other."

Mutual Aid League Appeals For Funds For Charles Cline

In order "to help Charles Cline over the period during which he will have to make his readjustment with the world," after his 15 years in a Texas prison, the League for Mutual Aid is making an appeal for funds.

Cline, was given a life sentence, in 1913, following his conviction in connection with the murder of a Texas sheriff. Cline was at the time on his way to Mexico to help in a revolutionary movement against the Diaz government, and altho innocent, he was doubtless arrested and convicted because of his radicalism. It took 13 years before his friends succeeded in getting him pardoned by Governor "Ma" Ferguson.

Now Cline needs a lift over his period of readjustment after this long absence behind prison bars. If you want to help, send what you can spare to Charles Cline, care of the League for Mutual Aid, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

STREET CAR HEAD IN OPEN NOT TO HELP SITUATION

Shadow Play by Servants of Wall Street

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

What has thus far been conducted evidently in secret will now be conducted unambiguously in the open. For the past week or more the New York State transit commission, through its special counsel, Samuel Untermyer, has gone through the hide and seek manoeuvers of a so called hearing of the traction situation.

At the conclusion of the fruitless conflab, Untermyer announced the inability of the transit commission to bring the hard boiled traction barons to a common ground of further discussion. At the same time Untermyer stated that he had been without hope of any agreement from the very beginning. This appears to be all Greek to the uninitiated.

Now it is announced that open, public hearings will begin Monday, May 23rd. Untermyer does not state, definitely that he expects certain results from the public hearings. The question naturally arises as to the reason for the secret hearings in the first place. Again if anything real is intended by the maneuver of the open hearings why were these not instituted in the first place.

Hide Dirty Mess.

Close students of the traction situation remarked that nothing is clearer than the fact that transit is a public problem. The hearings held in secret, they said could not but raise the question of the intention to hide the true state of affairs.

In reply to some criticism of his statements on the part of Dahl, chairman of the board of B. M. T. directors, Untermyer stated that the line had come for a show down on traction stock manipulation. How sincere this threat really is will become clear when the investigations begin next Monday.

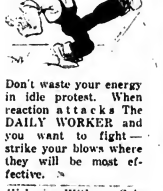
That the investigation now being conducted is not what it is cracked up to be, however, becomes clear when it is remembered that the present New York state transit commission is a body completely under the domination of Governor Al. Smith, now the favorite son of the traction interests and of Wall Street.

Untermyer's Connections.

Samuel Untermyer is himself a millionaire attorney whose connections with the Morgan owned traction companies has often been noted.

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Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

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Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

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PICNIC

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SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1927

REDONDO BEACH — CITY PARK

Trucks leave Mott and Brooklyn Ave. at 8:30 o'Clock Sharp.

ADMISSION 35c. BY TRUCK 50c.

AUTOMATIC PLOW INVENTED



An "automatic plow" has been invented by F. L. Zybach, railroad motor car inspector and farmer, living near Grand Island, Neb. By attaching a timed automatic steering device to a tractor, Zybach is able to do his work on the railroad while his tractor plows his fields. He is shown pointing to the device. Inset shows how the plow works from the rear of the tractor.

Chair Workers of Gardner, Mass. in Organization Drive

GARDNER, Mass., May 16.—Continuing the work of organizing a union of chairworkers in Gardner begun so successfully on the 20th of March, the workers now have regular union meetings every week and have applied for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. They are hopeful that their request for affiliation will be soon granted that they may take their place in the ranks of the strongest unit in the American Federation of Labor.

At a meeting held on the 11th of May in the Franco-American Hall Gardner's very hopeful report was given by the financial secretary. "During the past week" ran the report despite the brow beating tactics of the bosses, and in spite of the fact that our organizer can only devote one day a week to the work in this city, we have trebled our membership during the last five days. The superintendent of the Heywood Plant has been calling all the workers whom he suspects of being in favor of a union into the office and threatening them with the loss of their jobs. . . . But the workers have been well warned and they can lie to the boss as well as any boss can lie to them.

Fool The Boss.

The workers have formed a committee composed of delegates from each of the twenty factories in the city, and this committee is proving its value as the real weapon for organizing in the machine industries. Every week the committee meets with the executive and reports on the work done in the factories during the week, and every week they turn in more and more application cards for membership in the union. Because of the fact that only two persons have access to the lists of membership and that the strength of the organization is not made public nt the membership meetings, the bosses are crazy to know just what parts the workers really have. They have sent in two stoolpigeons to find out what is going on but they have had to go away no wiser than they ware at the beginning.

The workers who have joined the union so far are almost all American born workers, and it is due to the efforts of these hard working exploited factory workers that the union has begun to grow as it has. The workers of Gardner have proven the theory that the working class can and does throw up its own leadership in time of struggle provided that the leaders of the working class can give them work to do. The workers of Gardner are confuting by their activities the theory that the American working masses have been bought off by high wages, self-owned cottages, and automobiles. The workers of Gardner, as do all wage-workers in large scale industry, replied to the pessimists, by getting down to work and forming a union. . . . They say that it may be true that they are bought off but that an average wage of $18 a week does not look like that to them. . . . The workers of Gardner know their own business best and are pushing on to the formation of a powerful union in the chair city to protect their interests.

Some Efficiency Expert.

At the union meeting held in Gardner on Wednesday 11th of May a talk was given by Organiser Murdoch on the methods of Banking Capital in Industry, as illustrated in the case of the Heywood Wakefield Co. since that firm has passed into the control of Henry Hornblower, influential Boston banker. In the discussion that followed one old worker who has been employed in the Heywood concern for eight years gave the following story.

"I have worked for eight years in the stock-room of the Heywood factory," he said, "and up till the time the factory was reorganized I used to work a full week and at 45 cents an hour. My pay was enough to maintain me and my family.

"But when Henry Hornblower sent in his efficiency men they cut down the number employed in my department by half and so arranged the work that those of us who were left had to do more work in three days than we did before in a week. Then came the wage-cut and they cut my wages 5 cents an hour which gave me only $12.82 one week and $17.10 the next . . . how could any man with a family live on this . . . I did not pay my mortgage on the house and after I was five months behind on my monthly payments and I got a notice from Hornboware and Weeks of Congress Street Boston to leave my house if I did not pay up . . . I got out.

"My boss held the mortgage on my house and he did not kid me into believing it was my home . . . I guess I was not bribed."

Picketing with the Dressmakers

By A. SOKOLOV

In Memory of The Great Strike.

It was a cold windy morning when I decided to visit the trenches of class struggle and participate in the dressmakers' picket line. At 7:45 a. m. I reached the Automat on 36th street and 7th avenue and stopped in for my breakfast.

The restaurant was packed to its capacity with dressmakers who were sitting or standing and quickly consuming their breakfasts. They all seemed very busy and, enting only as a matter of necessity, they rushed out of the hole.

The turnover of people was so great that the stream of men and women was continuously marching out. It seemed as if the Automat served the dressmakers as a recruiting station for the start of the picket line. I followed the crowd and soon found myself on the picket line.

* * *

Hundreds of men and women in rows of two or four, like a well disciplined army, were marching up and down along 36th street. Their faces expressed seriousness, sincerity and determination to fight. There could be no doubt that those men were conscious of the struggle, that they were out to achieve their aim.

Along the walls of the factories were stationed tens of policemen, detectives and thugs who watched closely every step of the pickets. It was suspiciously quiet. One could feel the approaching storm.

"They are coming"—the word passed swiftly down the rows of pickets. The eyes of the hundreds of men turned toward a group who approached the factories surrounded by thugs and gangsters.

"Scabs! Scabs! Scabs!" shouted a few. It was immediately picked up by the rest. For several minutes the thunder-like outcry of "Scabs" filled the garment district.

Among the scabs were prominent leaders of the right wing.

* * *

Like wild beasts the police, thugs and gangsters threw themselves upon the pickets, clubbing them mercilessly and carelessly. But even then the dressmakers retreated in perfect order, trying to avoid too many arrests. In fact only a few were arrested that morning, and only those who were pointed out to the police by the right wing leaders.



"Professional Patriots"

The Keymen of America and the Military Order of the World War are the patriotic organizations which are leading the war against the DAILY WORKER.

The labor-smashing activities of these hysterically patriotic organizations are described in *Professional Patriots*, edited by Norman Hapgood and published by Albert and Charles Boni.

The Keymen, led by Fred R. Marvin, who does a lucrative business "exposing the menace of Communism," claimed credit in 1924 of rendering "this nation a remarkable service in defeating socialism and communism which was manifasted through the third ticket headed by LaFollette and Wheeler."

The Advisory Council of the Keymen includes officials of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis, the National Founders Association, the National Clay Products Industries Association, the Citizens Alliance of St. Paul, the Employers Association of Jackson, Michigan and the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco. In addition representatives from practically all the patriotic associations are on the council as well as the leading lights of the Chemical Warfare Reserve and the Military Intelligence Association.

According to "Professional Patriots"

The organization announces that among other duties its members should be prepared to help stop the growth of Communism and Socialism, work for industrial freedom, keep informed through the Information Bureau of all subversive and radical movements, keep the Information Bureau posted on local activities of radical movements, and assist local newspapers to secure and print information that will aid in this character of work. The membership fee in the organization is $12 per year which includes the daily information service of the organization appearing on the editorial page of the *Commercial*.

One of Mr. Marvin's latest feats is reflected in an editorial in the New York World (May 8, 1926) under the title, Another Red Conspiracy Yarn:

The Army and Navy Journal engages in a very curious enterprise when it prints an article under the headline "Oil 'Scandals' Engineered by Radicals," by Fred R. Marvin. Mr. Marvin is introduced as editor in chief of the New York Commercial, who is "accepted as the best-posted man in the United States on the origin, nature, purpose, methods and systems of the various radical and subversive organizations now infesting the United States and engaged in seeking to overthrow this government."

In effect, Mr. Marvin undertakes to make it appear, somehow, that the naval "oil scandals," as he calls them, were part of a Bolshevist or Communist plot. How, he does not show. He does assert that after the Senate investigating committee set to work, "the publicity work which followed was guided largely by the Socialist and Communist movements in this country." Any such statement can hardly be charged to a faulty memory. But, as Mr. Marvin tells the story, when the cases went into the federal Courts the truth came out: "There was no scandal. No one sought to roh the Government." Judge Kennedy, in the Teapot Dome case, he cites as holding everything was all right. But the Russian conspiracy resulted in preventing "fuel-oil tanks at strategic points," and so on, from being used for the benefit of the navy.

Then in Mr. Marvin's text, under the heading "Schemers Win Their Desires," comes this: "But the incident, played up as it was because it came with the magic name 'scandal,' accomplished what the original projectors of the scheme expected it would accomplish. . . . The 'strategic' play of Zinovieff was a success."

What is the conceivable purpose of publishing such fluff?

In connection with Mr. Marvin's articles the *Army and Navy Journal* ran an essay contest, the essays dealing with the "most effective remedy against pacifist propaganda." The announcement of this essay contest contained the statement that "*Army and Navy Journal* will furnish information upon which the essays may be based." Mr. Marvin signed the announcement.

In the City of Mills

By MARY B. TRASK.

From the start Pinchak had been one of the leaders among the rank and file. An old man at the beginning of the strike, he had added ten years in as many months—one year for each skirmish with the officers of law and order. There had been a time when Pinchak lay ill in his dingy home, when the union doctor spoke gravely as he examined the bruises and cut which, it seemed, would never heal. They did heal, finally, and in a few weeks Pinchak was back on the picket line, as undaunted as ever. But not quite as well.

* * *

It was in the thirteenth month of the strike that he came into the office. I had not seen him for some time; only when he spoke did I realize that this bent shaking old man was Pinchak of the ready smile, "best of the bunch."

He lowered himself slowly into a chair—closed his eyes as if exhausted by the effort.

"Well, Fellow-Worker, what can we do for you?"

"It is not me—it is the doctor who has said." His English was a little more of an effort than formerly. I have the weakness and the doctor say it is that I must have more of the food and more of coal for the house."

No Money.

We could do nothing. Relief money was almost nonexistent. For the first time since the beginning of the strike we had been unable to pay gas bills—a month ago we had been forced to cut the relief almost in half. This, Pinchak knew. It was not to ask the impossible that he had come.

"I can not work—I have too much the weakness. But my boy is strong, and he wishes to go to the mill."

Beaten Back.

Pinchak's son turned scab! Mike had been among the youngsters on what his father had been on the picket line. He had thrown himself into the strike with all the enthusiasm of his fourteen years. But, if he did not work, how could his father live?

"All right, fellow-worker. Let the boy go back."

It was not the first time I had heard such strange advice given. What else was there to do?

But Pinchak was trying to make himself understood. "It is that from the union I want a paper to say he should work. The paper that he is not a scab."

Not much to ask of the union for which he had fought so long, surely not much—only a little paper. But it was a thing the union could not give. Knowing this, we argued without hope against each other. It could not be done.

No Scabbing.

"But, Pinchak, if he goes to work, everyone will know he has good reason. No one will blame him or you. Let him go to the mill."

Slowly, carefully, Pinchak got up. He reached his shaking hand to the man who had told him the decision.

"The union can not give me the paper—it is of no matter. Thank you the same, fellow-workers."

He started toward the door—it seemed hardly possible that he could walk alone.

"You will let the boy go to work, Pinchak?"

He turned to us an expressionless face. "With no paper? No. My boy will be no scab."

There was no use in further pleading. We stood silent as he left.

From Frigidaire to Furnace Room

By DONALD McKILLOP.
(Worker Correspondent)

I had no adventure on Saturday night, only an experience. The experience upset me more than the adventure of the previous Saturday because I am no longer a good Christian. It is impossible for me to believe at once in the christian tenet of loving my neighbor as myself. So, when it became evident that my mate and I would have to work until eleven o'clock at night in order to finish the job, the love of self made me curse inwardly at the state of affairs which pinned me down. The galling part of it was that the job could have been done in half the time had it not been for a stupid woman who follows blindly the dictates of her husband.

It would have required the miracle-working power of a Jesus Christ to convince that woman that the motor, which drives the compressor of the "Frigidaire," would work silently in the bottom of the cabinet, and give no annoyance, whatsoever. She insisted it had to go in the cellar where her better half wished. This meant we had to cut through the stone wall of the cellar, the supporting beams and the floor above in order to lead the lines to the cabinet in the kitchen.

Late Work Needless.

When the husband arrived, we found him amenable to reason, but too late to save us from the unnecessary work of cutting. It was poor consolation to my outraged feelings to have the husband admit, when the motor was running, that he didn't think it could be so quiet.

It is bad enough in all conscience, overtime on any other day, but working late on Saturday is anathema to me because where I come from Saturday afternoon is inviolable to bourgeois and Bolshevik alike. In fact, those who get drunk only on Saturday afternoon say that Saturday is the day that God made. Sunday being a holy day in Scotland, we are able to recuperate from the dencing or drinking of the previous day.

BOOKS

AN 19TH CENTURY ECONOMIST.

Laissez Faire and Communism, by John Maynard Keynes. New Republic, Inc., $1.

Do not waste your money or your time on this volume. The essays that are printed between the two covers are more or less unrelated. One series deals, in a general way, with economic matters. The second series considers Russia. Keynes' impressions of Russia in 1925. The work contains no central theme and is not a unit in any sense.

* * *

Keynes' essays on Russia, which were printed serially in the New Republic, suffer from two causes. Incidentally, Mr. Keynes was not in Russia long enough to grasp the meaning of the Soviet experiment. Fundamentally, however, he is so unaware of the meaning of economic processes and sequences that he might have spent a decade in the Soviet Union and still have had no idea what it was all about.

Keynes, like so many liberals, sees economics in three dimensions—height, breadth and depth. In his economic world there is little room for either motion or for growth (evolution).

* * *

This limitation is well expressed in his essay on "Individualism." "Laissez Faire," he writes, "drew its sustenance from many different revulsts of thought and feeling." Its principles were formulated by "the political economists who sprang into prominence just at the right moment." These economists, who happened along, "told us that for certain deep reasons unfettered private enterprise would promote the greatest good of the whole. What could suit the business man better?"

* * *

Keynes makes the whole process accidental. He does not once suggest, in the whole essay, any possible connection between what the business men wanted (profits) and what the economists wrote.

The same point of view is expressed in a later essay. Keynes pays his respects to Marxian socialism; "how a doctrine so illogical and so dull can have exercised so powerful and enduring an influence over the minds of men, and thru them, the events of history." Agrain he assumes the dullness or brilliancy of an iden is the determining factor in its historic influence.

It seems strange that a man so intimately conversant with current economic facts and events should be unable to see any pattern connecting or relating them. Yet Mr. Keynes can write these essays on the economic plans of eighteenth and nineteenth century life without recognizing either the part played by economic forces in the determining of laissez-faire and other schools of thought and without finding any connection between economic events.

For him ideas happen along and economies occur as wantonly as snowflakes float out of a winter sky.

Mr. Keynes has a world-wide reputation as an economist. There is not a page in this work that would justify the assumption that he understands either economic forces or economic processes.

—SCOTT NEARING.

A SENTIMENTAL REFORMER.

The Revolt of Modern Youth, by Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Wainwright Evans, Boni and Liveright. $2.50.

One can see the moment he has completed the first chapter of this book, that Judge Lindsey likes to talk a lot, and does. The volume is worthless in all aspects save one—and that is, in its delineation of the conservative-liberal's attitude toward sex matters among the younger generation. The approach to the subject is thoroughly unscientific. The writing is perhaps the most sentimental balderdash that the last few years have produced. Very poorly connected and replete with repetitions and incidents that prove nothing except the obvious, "The Revolt of Modern Youth" has nevertheless been greeted by critics as "a human document" and "an enlightening bit of frankness." That, I can say right here, is all nonsense.

Lindsey deplores the wide breach now existing between parents and children but offers no solution.

"I am not attempting to offer solutions, I have no panacea," he says.

* * *

He recognises the fact that parents are wrong in misunderstanding their children to the point where it becomes harmful both to the children and to them, but he forgives this because tradition dictates such a state of affairs. And it seems that to Judge Ben Lindsey tradition is sacred. Everything is justified on that ground. But to create new customs, new social institutions—never!

The whole views of churchmen on juvenile delinquency but adds that he does "not cite these cases as attacks on the clergy or the church." The social causes that underly these conditions and that have produced this false sex modesty between people are never touched upon.

The greatest fault in Lindsey shows itself too. A great portion of the book is devoted to a defense of himself and his methods against the methods of people "who have tried to blacken my name with trumped up stories in the past and who would welcome the flimsiest pretext to do it again."

* * *

His suggestions are always for individual remedies in the present social state. Beyond that he cannot see.

One suggestion in ending is that in the event of the book's running into several editions, the name should be changed to "A Judge's Lament" to be in perfect harmony with his treatment.

—EDWIN ROLFE.

FROM BARBARISM THRU CIVILIZATION.

Where Is Civilization Going? by Scott Nearing. New York, Vanguard Press. Fifty cents.

Scott Nearing has scored again! This time with a smashing attack upon the prophets of confusion and despair, the Menckens and the Spenglers. "They see capitalism toppling"; he writes. "They feel the foundation of civilization crumbling under their feet, and they have neither the knowledge nor the understanding to realize that the labor movement is already building a new social structure upon the ruins of civilization." (p. 78.)

The book traces the progress of human society from the days of savagery through barbarism into civilization. The class struggles of the period of "civilization" are treated in some detail. Slavery was gradually replaced by the system of serfdom and the triumph of the feudal lords. Thru a series of bourgeois revolutions, such as the English Revolution of 1687, the bourgeoisie overthrew feudalism upon a world scale and capitalism entered upon its historical role.

Capitalism has now entered upon its final stage—imperialism. "Accumulating enormous surpluses, after the middle of the nineteenth century, pushes the whole capitalist system into the imperial world stage." (p. 27) In this period the class struggle is pressing the working classes into working class organization upon the industrial, political and co-operative sectors of the battle line. "In the course of these struggles the form of society is modified." (p. 32.)

"Each economic order builds a political structure adequate to provide for its needs." The immediate task before the world proletariat is the overthrow of the bourgeois state representing organized business, and the establishment, in its place, of a workers' state representing organized labor.

In this struggle the War of 1914 was a landmark and a turning point. It "was a danger signal that indicated the growing weakness of capitalist imperialism. The system had reached a point where it was eating itself up in the course of gigantic competitive struggles. If the masses adhered to the system they would be crushed by it." (p. 71) The turning point was the Russian Revolution of November, 1917.

How did the forces of the organized world proletariat meet the challenging situation created by the war? "War experience led the members of the Second International to accept ministerial posts and other appointments from the business class states. The Third International, on the other hand, has insisted upon emphasizing the class struggle. Furthermore, and unlike the Second International, the Communist International has mandatory power over its sections. In this sense, it is the first real international. . . . Political internationalism is today represented by the "Third" or Communist International, with sections in more than fifty countries. The Communist International directs the revolutionary political movement in all parts of the world." (p. 68.)

These are samples of the general tone of this volume, which it is hoped will whet the appetite and send the reader scurrying after the book itself. While it contains nothing profound, or even new, to the Marxian student, it is the best concise and brief statement linking up the class struggles of antiquity and tracing the course of historical forces from the days when man lived off berries and fruit and dwelt in caves up to the class struggles of our own day.

—JACK HARDY.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER, THE PAPER THAT FIGHTS FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Scotland Yard burglars who broke into the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation did not find the important official documents they were looking for according to a statement made by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, in the house of commons last Monday. Unless this failure to supply by forgery what could not be produced legitimately—if such a term can be used in connection with the raid—results in the immediate retirement of Hicks from public life, then the British Labor Party is even more toothless than we suspected and the tory government has lost its pride in the art of forgery.

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BUT we must not assume that because Hicks made an open confession of his failure to produce a particular document that the matter rests there. Indeed there is reason to believe that the object of this suspiciously candid confession is to prepare the public for the publication of propaganda material alleged to be discovered in the raid. The discredited tory burglars are trying to rebuild a battered reputation so that the masses may say: those documents must be genuine since the government was honest enough to admit that they did not find the document they were looking for.

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OF course the government was not looking for any particular document. That was simply an excuse for the raid. Every government in the world is spying on the other, in peace as well as in war. When a French spy is caught by the British in peace time or a British spy caught by the French, both governments officially disavow the victims but indirectly pull wires for a comparatively light punishment. There are no raids conducted on the embassies or consulates of the respective nations. The aim of the Arcos raid was to prepare the ground for a rupture of diplomatic relations.

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THE officials of the Soviet Government are oftentimes accused of scaremongering when they insist that the capitalist powers are continually conspiring against the peace of the Soviet Union. But even the politically blind must admit that they are right. The visit of the French president and foreign minister to London bodes ill for the peace of Europe and coming immediately after the raids on the Soviet embassy in Peking, on the headquarters of the Communist party of France and on Arcos, there is reasonable justification for the suspicion that the two governments are trying to patch up their differences with a view to making a united front against Russia. Time will tell.

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THE most farsighted of the capitalist statesmen are not extracting too much consolation from the split in the Koumintang Party of China. Better a split than fake unity. The foreign editor of a French daily who has passed thru here on his return from China declares that unless the powers take common action against the Chinese revolution that the best disciplined and most ideologiently homogenous group will ultimately get the masses and conquer power. He stated emphatically that the Hankow government, a combination of the Communists and the Lefts will win out unless drastic action is taken by the imperialists.

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IT is not wise to predict what is liable to happen in China in the immediate future, but it appears that the most versatile of the capitalist reporters have failed to make Chiang-Kai-Shek stand up to our satisfaction. So far he has been unable to form a cabinet. He is in the same boat with the northern militarists having swapped the confidence of the masses for the dollars, pounds and yen of the imperialists.

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MUDDLE-headed people are prone to assume that the Chinese will never be able to achieve national unity, being too much addicted to wrangling and domestic head-chopping. Those people are in the habit of saying: "Let's get together and forget our differences." Might as well say to a sick man: "Forget you're ill. Come on out and have a hot dog with me and a mug of hard cider." The sick man must have it out with the disease that has him on his back before he can forget or ignore it. The same applies to a nation or to a party.

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HOW often have the Communists been accused of quarreling among themselves over what phoney critics consider trivialities! Lenin was branded as a hairsplitter by opponents who were so strong for unity that they lined up with the capitalists. Unity is a golden word but the lamb who would lie down with the lion has no kick coming if he wakes

(Continued on Page Two)

ADMIRAL CRIES FOR DEFENSE IN BRITISH ATTACK

U. S. Is Helpless Before England, He Says

Although elaborately protected from Japan by the defenses on Guam and Hawaii, the American ruling class has insufficient fortifications against the British navy on the Atlantic coast, declares Admiral Sims in an interview. Sims, who wants the American navy the "biggest in the world," aims his remarks directly at England as the only power capable of attacking America on the east coast.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 17.—Admiral William S. Sims, commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in Europe during the war, declared today that the army-navy maneuvers now in progress in this region emphasize the strategic importance of Narragansett Bay for the establishment of a real naval base that would protect the eastern coast of the United States in the event of a war.

"The American public says, 'Hold Hawaii, it protects San Francisco,'" said Admiral Sims. "But it never seems to realize that we have no Honolulu in the Atlantic to protect New York City and the great industrial East from a possible foreign invasion."

Island Key to Defense

"The Narragansett Bay is big enough to handle the entire American fleet," he said. "And Block Island, 20 miles out to sea, is ideally situated to make this bay almost impregnable from a defensive standpoint."

"Block Island could be utilized to keep off any enemy force, enabling us to re-condition and re-fuel a fleet of any size in the bay."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Another Airman Falls

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 17.—Major Harold Geiger, commander of Philips air field, Aberdeen, Md., was killed at the Middletown air port near here at noon today, when his plane crashed to the ground and took fire, according to a report received here.

The motor of the plane stopped while the machine was about 75 feet from the ground, witnesses said, and the plane suddenly plunged to earth.

American Counteas Weds Again

BUENOS AIRES, May 17.—Arturo Peralta Ramos, who is reported to have won the hand of Millicent Rogers Salm in Paris, is a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Argentina, and is extremely wealthy. Arturo's grandfather founded Mar Del Plata, the Atlantic City of Argentina.

Closing House of David

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 17.—The State of Michigan today won the first preliminary legal battle in its suit to dissolve the House of David, a religious colony, as a fraud, a public nuisance and an immoral institution.

The State scored when Judge Louis H. Fead refused to grant the House of David's pleas to dismiss the suit on eight different grounds.

Punched Millionaire Reaches Britain

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 17.—William B. Leeds, Jr., arrived here today aboard the S. S. Aquitania, with two conspicuously black eyes. He refused to explain how he obtained the bruised optics, but declared he had not been shanghaied from New York as reported there. "I left New York voluntarily," said Leeds.

Vesuvius More Violent

NAPLES, Italy, May 17.—Activity of Mt. Vesuvius, which has been moderate for the past six months, increased today. The director of the observatory at the volcano has issued a statement reassuring nearby residents.

American Armed Rebels Defeated by Troops of Mexico; Kill Fifty-two

MEXICO CITY, May 17.—Federal troops at Canovas, State of Guanajuato, defeated a rebel force after a three-hour battle killing 52 of them, the war office announced today. Mexican rebels are armed with rifles made in the United States and smuggled across the border. The treaty designed to prevent such smuggling was recently abrogated by Secretary of State Kellogg. Recently defeated rebel bands were led by priests.

ANOTHER EXPOSE BY THE DAILY WORKER

"Gigantic Graft Involved In Mississippi Flood Control Fake"

By Our Washington Staff Correspondent

For weeks our Washington representative has been gathering material for this startling exposure of Coolidge, Hoover and the rest of the gang

In Two Installments

FIRST ARTICLE TOMORROW!

FLOOD WIPES OUT TOWN; MANY MAY BE KILLED IN IT

Coolidge and Hoover Both Satisfied

BATON ROUGE, La., May 17.—Great loss of life was feared today when the levee at Melville, 45 miles north of here, crumbled while most of the town was asleep, sending a wall of water 60 feet high and 500 feet wide rushing in upon more than 600 people.

John A. Parker, relief director for Louisiana, said that while most of the women and children had left the town, there were at least 600 still there and that it was unlikely that all of these had escaped the sudden rush of the peut-up waters.

Houses were overturned and ripped from their foundations by the force of the current which raged thru the town within a few minutes after the levee broke.

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Driven Into Trees.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17.—Three hundred men and women, some with children in arms, are being rescued today from limbs of trees and roof tops to which they were driven when the flood waters from the Bayou Des Glaises swept over their refuge on Reeds Hill.

Pierre Gestrand, an alligator hunter, brought word to Opelousas that the plight of the refugees at Reeds Hill was desperate, and a fleet of 40 surf boats set out at once for the spot.

Reeds Hill is a highland behind Morrow, in St. Landry Parish, and for generations has been the refuge for descendants of the Acadians who settled this country.

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No Help From Coolidge.

WASHINGTON, May 17. — The administration is well satisfied with the way the flood situation is being handled. Secretary of Commerce Hoover today made an optimistic report to the president, saying that everything is working smoothly in the flood region, and Coolidge again reiterated, publicly, his decision not to call an extra session of congress.

De Pinedo, Fascist Ace, Lost on Trip Between Chicago and Montreal

DETROIT, May 17.—Local fascists are feeling great anxiety over the safety of Francesco De Pinedo, Italian aviator, who was reported forced down between Ann Harbor and Chelsea today on his flight from Chicago to Montreal.

A number of Ford planes sent to meet and escort De Pinedo reported that they had failed to locate him.

The message received at the airport telling of the aviator being forced down did not say whether his plane crashed.

New Broadcasting List Will Aid Patrioteers

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Announcement of the new broadcasting allocations, effective June 1, will be made by the Federal Radio Commission next Monday, Commissioner H. A. Bellows said today.

The revised list will include 601 broadcasting stations. Approximately 650 stations will find their present wave lengths or power changed.

Most of the changes are for the purpose of strengthening the stations controlled by the conservative propaganda agencies which engage in broadcasting.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

THE BANDIT GENERAL'S SON AND ONE OF HIS WELL TAMED POLITICIANS



Government in North China is at present managed by the bloody bandit leader, Chang Tso-lin, now become a general, and an administrator in the interests of the highest bidder among foreign powers—usually Japan or England. The civil government, which has the form of a republic, does not count. The picture shows Dr. Wellington Koo, foreign minister of the Peking government visiting the trenches dug around Peking, under the direct supervision of Chang Tso-lin's son, General Chang Hsueh-liang. Left foreground: Dr. Wellington Koo; Right: Chang Hsueh-liang.

WORLD LEADERS GUARD ASHES OF C. E. RUTHENBERG

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—Three volleys in rapid succession from the rifles of Red Army infantry stationed atop the Kremlin Wall roared and echoed thru the Red Square.

Then a Red Army Band broke into "The Internationale" and tens of thousands of workers stood with bared heads, and regiments of Red Army soldiers stood at salute as Nikolai Buekharin placed the urn containing the ashes of our fallen leader, C. E. Ruthenberg, in the niche that had been prepared for it in the Red Wall of the Kremlin, before which are the graves of many of the dead in the triumphant Bolshevik Revolution of November 7, 1917.

Leaders in the Communist International and in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, officials of Soviet Trade Unions and the Profintern,

(Continued on Page Three)

Police of Canton, Ohio Implicated in Murder of Editor, State Says

CANTON, O., May 17.—Winding up arguments for the state today, in the trial of Floyd Streitenberger, alleged participant in the murder of Don Mgilett, Canton publisher, last July, special prosecutor C. B. McClintock placed the blame for the crime, "upon the Canton police department, who made the opponents of the assassination feel they would receive no punishment."

"Streitenberger must have given such assurance to Louis Mazer," state's star witness, jointly indicted for the murder), McClintock told the jury. "Streitenberger was the brains and backbone of the whole plot."

Streitenberger was a member of the detective bureau of the city police department until quite recently. The editor was killed because he was printing the story of the underworld graft in Canton, Ohio.

"NEW YORK WORLD" NOW PROTECTS INSURANCE GRAFT IT ONCE FOUGHT

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its expose of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four," who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the weekly payment life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, manipulation of policyholders' money and subornation, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles. It affects upwards of 40,000,000 American policyholders.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The DAILY WORKER is not alone in its condemnation of corrupt insurance practices. The great New York World, which cannot be charged with the "taint" of radicalism, has also had something to say on the question of the swindling methods of great insurance combines.

"For years these insurance companies have been giving to the public what are now admitted to be false statements. (N. Y. World editorial).

"Every incident of this kind enforces The World's voicing of the public demand for a full and thorough investigation of insurance corruption. Every detail of every transaction should be exposed. The sunlight of publicity is in itself an effective purifying agent." (N. Y. World).

"Metropolitan Life's Millions in One-Man Control" (headline N. Y. World).

Made Money In Slums.

"The Metropolitan's specialty is industrial insurance. Most of its policyholders are poor people who carry small policies largely for the purpose of defraying funeral expenses in the event of death. Its magnificent building running from Madison to Fourth Avenue on Twenty-third Street was practically erected from money taken from tenement-house dwellers." (N. Y. World).

". . . the mutualization of great life insurance companies is a farce. The elections are conducted by clerks voting proxies and a sufficient reserve supply of proxies is kept on hand to outvote any policyholder who appears in person." (N. Y. World).

"The files of the superintendent's

(Continued on Page Two)

FENG'S TROOPS SWEEP ON TOWARD KAIFENG-FU IN DRIVE SOUTHWARD

British Minister Leaves for Shanghai; Rumor Confab With Chiang Kai-shek

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS.

1.—*General Feng's troops, having captured Wu Pei-fu's stronghold, Honan-fu, sweep on toward Kaifeng-fu.*

2.—*Recall British diplomatic representative at Hankow; British Minister leaves for Shanghai; report conference with Chiang Kai-shek.*

3.—*American forces at Shanghai total* 3,600; *fifty-four U. S. war vessels in Chinese waters.*

4.—*Germans, with no gunboats or warships in China, carry on rapidly increasing trade in Yangtze Valley.*

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HANKOW, May 17.—Having taken Honan-fu, former stronghold of Wu Pei-fu, central Chinese war lord, General Feng's troops, who are fighting under the flag of the Hankow Nationalists, are sweeping on toward Kaifeng-fu.

The rapid advance of Feng's troops means the virtual encirclement of the Fengtien troops in southern Honan. While Feng is moving southeast from the Shensi-Honan border, other Hankow troops are pushing north along the Peking-Hankow railway.

Nationalist leaders here predict the capture of Peking within three months.

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Largest Naval Force

SHANGHAI, May 17.—American forces in Shanghai will total 3,600 with the arrival of the transport Chaumont next week with an artillery battalion. The British forces here numbers 18,000, while the Japanese have 2,000 troops ashore.

Besides troop ships and hospital ships, there are 171 imperialist war vessels in Chinese waters. This is the largest concentration of warships in the Far East that has ever taken place.

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Labor's Rights at Hankow

HANKOW, May 17. (FP).—"The Revolt of 'Cheap Labor'" is the title of a series of articles begun in the

(Continued on Page Two)

MARINES KILL 25 NICARAGUANS FOR REJECTION OF DIAZ

Sacasa Proves Stimson Lies About Agreement

PUERTA CABEZAS, May 17.—Seventeen American marines and 25 Liberals are reported to have been killed in a clash when the marines attempted to forcibly "disarm" a Liberal detachment at La Paz, between Leon and Managua. Liberal troops are resisting the attempts of Henry Stimson, representative of President Coolidge, to foist upon Nicaragua the presidency of Diaz.

The Liberals are reported to have withdrawn into the mountains after the clash.

Henry Stimson seems to have been sent to Nicaragua for the express purpose of lowering down the throats of the Nicaraguana the presidency of Diaz, Dr. Juan Sacasa, head of the Liberal Government, declared today.

Blames Americans

Any bloodshed spilled in clashes between Nicaraguans and American marines would "only be caused by the attitude of the American Government," Dr. Sacasa explained.

"The interference of foreign troops in violation of the rights of a country which has neither offended nor menaced them in any way is so exasperating that, despite the enormous disparity between the two countries, it seems likely and I fear that my army will object to forcible disarmament."

Denies Fake Peace

Dr. Sacasa vigorously denied that either he or any other representative of the Liberal Government accepted Stimson's "peace terms" which would force upon Nicaragua the rule of the United States thru its puppet, Adolfo Diaz.

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Confirms Shooting

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A dispatch to the navy today from Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer confirmed the killing of the U. S. marines and the wounding of two others in a clash with Nicaraguan guerillas at La Paz Centro.

The dead are Capt. Richard Buchanan of Washington, and Pte. Morgan Jackson of Jacksonville, Fla.; the wounded: Pte. Wm. F. Simon and Corp. A. J. Rausch.

Two hundred Liberals attacked the marine encampment, the dispatch said, and a dozen of the attackers were killed when the marines returned the fire.

Florida Legislature Hinders Teaching of Evolution "As a Fact"

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 17. —By a vote of 67 to 24, the Florida House of Representatives today passed an anti-evolution bill after appending to it an amendment prohibiting the teaching of evolution or kindred theories "as fact."

Persian Cabinet Defies Imperialists; Puts End To Extra-territoriality

TEHERAN, Apr. 6 (By Mail).—The Shah of Persia has issued an order abolishing the capitulations. Up to the very last the foreign powers refused to meet the new Persian Cabinet of Mustapha in any conciliatory spirit as cabinet declared after entering office in February, that it would abolish the capitulations. The first blow was delivered at the system of capituiations by the treaty between Persia and the Soviet Union, when the latter voluntarily abandoned all capitulations and all privileges connected with them. Turkey followed this example and concluded an agreement with Persia in which all capitulations were mutually abandoned.

ITALY SEETHING WITH REVOLT AS PAY IS SLASHED

Armed Revolt in North; Fascists Wounded

VENTIMIGLIA, Italy, May 17.—Armed revolts are breaking out thruout Italy as the result of the ten per cent wage slash announced by Mussolini. While rents and prices are soaring, the wages of industrial and agricultural workers, already reduced to a starvation level, are being slashed.

An armed revolt has broken out at Inveruno, near Milan. Several Fascists were wounded in a clash with the rebelling peasants.

Burn Landlord's Effigies.

Effigies of Fascist landlords, who have boosted rents, were publicly burnt by workers in the streets of Florence, while spontaneous strikes against the application of the wage slash are reported to be breaking out in many parts of Italy.

Although the Fascisti are employing every terrorist device to smash the growing discontent, secret organizations thruout Italy, led by Communists, are planning to organize resistance to the application of the labor-smashing Charter of labor and the wage cuts. Some observers believe that there is the possibility that the strikes and sporadic revolts are the nuclei of a revolution that will overthrow the Fascist regime.

Attack Wall Street.

Leaflets attacking the Mussolini regime are flooding the country, despite the efforts of the Fascisti to stamp out the organizations that are issuing them.

Many of them contain attacks on reactionary American and British administrations which have bolstered up Fascism. Calvin Coolidge and Austin Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, are branded as oppressors of Italian labor in the leaflets. By granting enormous loans to Italy, American and British bankers have not only reaped handsome profits but have bolstered the Fascist dictatorship, the leaflets say.

New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

Of Passaic Workers

PASSAIC, N. J., May 17.—Declaring that the courts of New Jersey were still functioning as class servants of the textile barons, the Passaic Defense Committee today issued a call to "all the forces that originally supported the Passaic strike" to rally in their long and hard struggle to again come to the aid of these workers with money for the legal defense of the strike leaders and active workers, who today stand in imminent danger of being railroaded to jail for their activities during the big strike.

"That the mill-dominated courts intend to give these workers the limit is demonstrated by the fact that already nine active strikers have received savage sentences in the bombing frame-ups. One of them, Wisnefsky, was sentenced to from five to twenty years in jail. The others were given one to five years. This was the bosses' vengeance on those workers who had dared to be active on the picket lines and in the strike meetings. Five to twenty years in jail!

Getting Revenge

Three weeks ago, another vengeance was exacted. Jack Rubenstein, a fearless and resourceful strike leader, was sentenced in Judge Seufert's court in Hackensack to pay $500 and spend six months in jail. A few weeks before that some eighteen men and women were sentenced to pay fines varying from $25 to $50. The union had no money to pay these fines but their fellow workers got busy and the fines were paid in pennies and dimes, collected after tireless tramping of the streets for a whole day and night.

"The Passaic Defense Committee makes an urgent appeal to all workers and sympathizers with the cause of organized labor to come to the rescue of these victims of New Jersey 'justice' and mill owners' revenge by sending in money for legal defense and appeal of the sentences against Jack Rubenstein and others. Money should be addressed to Passaic Defense Committee, Room 4, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

"The Defense Committee is endorsed by the District Textile Council of Passaic and Vicinity, United Textile Workers of America."

Women Workers Urge Unions for Unorganized Free Sacco, Vanzetti

BOSTON, May 17.—Resolutions demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti and a message of fraternal greeting to the women of China were voted at the recent conference of New England Working Class Women that has just closed here.

Over 70 delegates were present who represented 48 organizations of trade unions, workers' fraternal societies, Mothers' Leagues, and unorganized women. The organization of all unorganized women workers was declared by the conference to be the major task to be achieved. The limitation of working hours for women; work in the direction of developing the political consciousness among working women, and the repeal of legislation forbidding birth control instruction was urged by the conference.

Marine Workers Get Wage Cuts as Union Weakened by Bosses

Hundreds of barges that are usually engaged in the transport of coal are laid up along the New York water front due to the existing slump in the purchasing of domestic coal. This situation is throwing the men who man these barges out of jobs, and depriving them of the home that is usually provided for them on these floating directects.

In addition, the Barge and Boat Owners and Contractors of Greater New York seem to have united on a common tyrranical policy in the expulsion of the union men wherever possible. A general wage cut of Union men and their replacement by non-union workers is taking place.

Import Scabs.

Sailors and seamen as well as general marine and transport workers are being recruited to take the place of the union workers at far lower rates and under inferior working conditions. The union scale is $90 per dollars a month and overtime. These new recruits are being paid an average of eighty dollers a month for harder labor.

In this way the contractors and barge owners are trying to break the spirit of the workers. They are playing seamen against bargemen in their greed and rush for greater and greater profits at the expense of the water-front worker.

This condition is due to the existing unemployment in the marine industry. Consequently a sailor or a fireman who has been on the beach for a few months and has reached the end of his endurance is willing to scab on his fellow workers in the marine industry. Of course this state of affairs would never be in existence if their were a strong organization to look after the rights of the men.

But as it is the great majority of the men are unorganized and are not class conscious enough to see the necessity of a strong organization. The task of raising the class consciousness of this vast mass of sailors and harbors workers to the stage where they will unite in one strong union that will look after their economic demands is yet to be accomplished.

The Church As a Strike-Breaker.

Another interesting phase is the fact that most of the new recruits that are taking the place of the union workers are procured thru the mendium of the Seamen's Church Institute. This organization which is presumably in existence for the benefit of seamen receives support from some of the biggest shipping interests and corporations in the United States.

Cops in Bloody Battle

Detective Morris Borkin is dead today from a bullet thru his heart, another detective is probably fatally wounded, and a third man is dying in the hospital following a running revolver battle between a suspected burglar and police. An entertainer in a Forsyth restaurant raided by the bandits was wounded in the hand.

IMPERIALISTS PLANT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OVERSEAS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

The growth of the American investment empire continues at an ever increasing pace, according to department of commerce figures on foreign securities offered in the United States the first quarter of 1927. The department shows e total of $337,472,700 of foreign securities sold by American bankers in the 3-month period, an increase nearly 50% over the offerings of the first quarter of 1926.

This year $16,757,700 of the total covered the refunding (renewal) of old obligations so that the new capital intrested abroad in the first quarter of 1927 amounted to $360,715,000. In the same period a year ago the net investment of new capital in foreign countries was $209,762,152.

The foreign investment of the United States, as measured by these figures, has been steadily rising since 1920 when $591,245,837 of foreign securities were floated in the American market. In 1921 it was $675,112,963; in 1922, $838,149,234; in 1923 there was e slump to $395,900,000 but in 1924 it jumped to $1,200,000,000. There followed $1,274,967,000 in 1925 and $1,318,584,850 invested abroad in 1926

Six and a Half Billion

The total par value of foreign securities floated in the United States since 1920 is $6,489,156,182. Of this amount $1,017,429,283 went for refunding, leaving $5,502,711,859 of new capital placed in foreign countries in a little over 7 years.

The feature of the first quarter of 1927, compared with last year, is the shift from Germany to Italy. Only one German loan was floated, $6,750,000 for the Rhein-Westfalia Prussia Landowners' Assn. Italian loans totaled $70,400,000.

The table shows how American foreign investment in the first quarter of 1927 was distributed:

Foreign Capital Issues	Par
In U. S. Jan.-Mar. 1927	Value
Govt. and municipal—	
Europe	$ 43,100,000
Canada	25,658,250
Latin America	121,237,800
Far East	48,140,000
Territorial possessions	1,000,000
Total	$239,136,050
To Corporations—	
Europe	$ 58,780,000
Canada	22,025,000
Latin America	20,445,000
Far East	24,350,000
Territorial possessions	12,736,650
Total	$138,336,650

More than half of all the money invested outside of the country in this quarter went to increase the sway of American capital in its own private sphere of influence. This included $47,883,250 invested in Canada; $141,682,800 in Latin America and $13,786,650 in the territorial possessions, a total of $203,102,700 out of $337,472,700. The American hemisphere's lead was due to increase in government and municipal issues. In attracting American money into corporate issues Europe outranked Canada, Latin America and the territories combined.

Power, Paper, Oil

The $36,400,000 to Italian corporations went entirely for the development of electrical power. Investment of $25,025,000 in the securities of Canadian corporations went mainly into paper and aluminum. In Latin America $20,445,000 was placed chiefly in oil and railways. The $24,350,000 invested in the Batavian Petroleum Co. of the Dutch East Indies also went to extend the American oil empire.

Feng Away Sweeps On To Crush Militarists

(Continued from Page One)

People's Tribune, organ of the Nationalist party, under Hankow rule, the memorial edition reaching the east on the second year since the death of Sun Yat Sen. The paper protested tell the story of China's industrial workers by picturing actual conditions in definite mills and plants, so that its reading public may check the truth of what it says.

"In two words," it says, "the situation of the working man in China may be viewed. We can look at it from the viewpoint of the man in the workshop, from a good night's sleep and fast having finished a comfortable breakfast, or we can look at it from the viewpoint of the shabby, dirty wretch between the shafts, half-fed, shivering in his rags in the winter time, with no warm shelter at night, always miserable, always just half-alive.

Inhuman Conditions

"We want to show the lives of the working men of China. Those lives, we believe, are the best explanation of the so-called labor unrest. It is true that unrest there does not be strangled, but it is also true that most of the industries of China could be reorganized in such a way that tots of saving and eight would not work long, 12 hours a day in dark factories for a few paltry cents, and that tired, worn women would not sit all day over steaming tables in silk factories while their babies cry from discomfort and hunger, or mercifully sleep, in baskets of rags, under the machines.

"If to ask for a reorganization which would eliminate these evils is to be dangerous, subversive to the interests of investors in China, then this paper, and the Nationalist movement as a whole, are dangerous agents. But by the foreigners, if not by the Chinese employees of labor, we feel that such a condemnation cannot be made without some sense of guilt, for every foreigner in China knows that such conditions as exist in the mills of China are unthinkable in his home land."

Then follows a matter-of-fact description of a trip through four mills in Hankow, with photographs of groups of little child-workers employed 12 hours daily in an unhealthy atmosphere, at hard tasks.

* * *

British Representative Recalled

SHANGHAI, May 17.—Basil Newton, British diplomatic representative at Hankow, is reported to have been recalled. This is regarded by observers here as a gesture of British diehard disapproval of the Hankow Government.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, left Peking with his entourage for Shanghai yesterday. It is rumored that the British Minister has left for the purpose of negotiating with Chieng Kai-shek's "Government" at Nanking.

* * *

Germany Comes In

By pursuing a peaceful policy, Germany is rapidly increasing her trade with China, according to a cable received by the Nationalist News Agency. The cable follows:

* * *

(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI, May 15.—Shanghai Times, e British paper, in an editorial news article today regarding trade conditions in China, says:

"Among the interesting features is the fact that the Germans remaining in China are not evacuated anywhere and that Germany will reap the golden harvest from the rich Yangtse Valley. German property has apparently been untouched, the Germans not being molested. In Hankow there are 250 more who are remaining without any such privileges and protection there than these offered by the Chinese.

No Gunboats

"They have no gunboats and no soldiers anywhere in China, but they remain and declare their intentions not to evacuate, women and children remaining as well as men and so far without disaster." These facts are looked upon as signals of "danger" to British and American trade in China."

In Nationalist circles it is pointed out that these admissions by a British-owned paper are emphatic proof that the nationals of those countries not using the gunboat policy and are without special privileges in China are reaping benefits impossible to those seeking the same with the aid of armed forces. The presence of gunboats, marines and soldiers of the powers, they assert, is a constant provocation to the Chinese who show resentment not partially against the individuals themselves, but against the policies of their governments. Since the Germans surrendered extra-territorial privileges their position has become better than that of the other foreigners still holding such privileges.

Tinsey Collapses Again

Physicians planned yesterday to rush Frank Tinney, comedian, here from Chicago following his collapse last night during his opening appearance as an entertainer at a night club.

Fascist Spies Are Found Among Passaic Pickets

HOLLY, Penn., May 17.—Fascist spies of the Union of Italian Workers and officers had hastily mobilized in this section to combat strikers and sympathizers who, they declared, had actually carried out the dynamite rentals charged by large landowners under American protection.

"Respect Tribe"

The official organ of the Fascisti from Manila that the province is in a state of disorder because of the "insane Japanese Nationalists" and cover up the disturbances caused by the rich worker leaders under the charge that they are followers of Kuomintang. The latter disavows them, as much as they do him, but that does not matter to the government.

Charges of murder, because somebody struck back when the constabulary were beating up a group of agrarians and killed an officer, have been placed against the agrarians arrested in Hollo.

Raid Another Province

A sudden raid into the province of Occidental among people whom he himself declares he has never influenced in any way, has resulted in the arrest of 467 agrarians, all charged with being "followers of the insane emperor"—a charge which is likely to develop formally into treason when the trial date approaches.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

up on his way down the lion's throat. There is no more ideal condition than unity on basis of principal but where there are strong differences of opinion, those differences must and faster will result. Had the revolutionary core of the Kommintang Party in China surrendered to Chieg-Kai-Shek and his right wing backers for the sake of a false unity the problem of imperialism in China would be settled for many years to come.

* * *

HERE is the United States, little socialist sects like the S. P., the S. L. P. and the P. P. have tickled themselves into anaemic laughter over political discussions in the Workers (Communist) Party. Those decaying organisms have not a quarrel left in them. Those only flog themselves into a semblance of activity when there is a chance to win an approving nod from the reactionaries by lambasting the revolutionists. But the Communists, it should be noted, manage to achieve unshakeable unity in fighting the bosses, even tho at the same time they insist on discussing with varying degrees of vigor the tactical problems that always confront an organization.

* * *

THE S. L. P. did not have e difference of opinion as to the best method of conducting the class struggle for several years, for the very good reason that they have retired to Will Durant's metaphysical tower and are fine themselves to making wise cracks at the expense of the passing show. Furthermore it is an organization of supermanned people who have reached that stage in life when the follies of youth can be enjoyed in retrospect and a mellowed skepticism of the possibility of the human race even amounting to anything cultivated to serve the purpose of psychological cruth. With only another clean shirt, alias another national election, between it and limbo, the S. L. P. can be excused for not venturing into a heated internal fight over whether the shirt should be hard bolled or soft.

* * *

THE Socialist Party was never keen on struggles over questions of policy. It was a hospitable drug store where anybody who had the price could get any kind of medicine he wanted. Those who did not use some of the cures carried out from the most into some one of the capitalist parties. It was a nice quiet place to rest and enjoy a game of pinochle. The only time some sort of political museum is when a hardy wight like Nathan Fine suggests that it liquidated itself and join his organization. That political intelligence and eclectic varieties of sense are supposed to be located between the ears and people whose heads are not supporting hats think that the process will continue to struggle for what they believe is the best way of doing things and while they may have as many different notions as they have pockets of view, the fact remains that human progress, in so far as it is determined by individuals, can be attributed to this human desire to feed the ego. So let us have bigger and better fights in China but according to Hoyle.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

New York World Stops Exposing "Big Four"

(Continued from Page One)

office contains hundreds of complaints from policyholders which have been stifled by the State Insurance Department (N. Y. World).

"Money is taken from old policyholders to pay the cost of obtaining new policies. That is larceny." (N. Y. World).

Those who say that the present is not the time to indict the insurance thieves are in error. It is just the time. Today is better than tomorrow and tomorrow is better than next week or next year. There should be no delay. A pickpocket is indicted promptly. A sneak thief's arrest comes at once on his detection. A forger upon a small scale finds himself in the station house as soon as possible. The Penal Code is plain." (N. Y. World).

Mean Robber.

Referring to insurance officials and directors, The World said, "They robbed the policyholder because of the policyholder's thrift and family affection. They have perverted the most sacred impulses of human nature to their own money-lust. The punishment which they owe should be promptly meted out to them." (N. Y. World).

The above quotations are from

editorials which appeared in the crusading New York World during the Armstrong Insurance Investigation that was conducted by Charles Evens Hughes.

How effective the Armstrong Investigation was may be guaged by the fact that after the investigation Hughes was appointed general counsel for the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Still Corrupt.

The corrupt conditions which characterized life insurance prior to the Armstrong investigation are still rampant with this difference however, that while the insurance business in 1905 was measured in terms of its 3 billion dollar assets today its assets are over 12 billions.

Evaded Probe.

The "Big Four", i. e. the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies evaded investigation in 1905. After the investigation most of the members were taken care of by being given official positions with the offending companies. Notably in this respect one calls to mind ex-Assemblyman Robert Lynn Cox who is now a vice president with the Metropolitan and ex-Senator William J. Tully.

Since they have been in existence the "Big Four" have not been compelled to alter their criminal looting methods. High rates, interlocking directorates, connivance with banks and trust companies goes on today as it has always gone on.

Less Scrupulous.

The New York World knows this as well as does the writer. As a matter of fact some of the "low down" which is incorporated in this series of articles was generously supplied by men high in New York journalistic circles.

Today The World is deathly silent on the expose of the "Big Four". Old Joe Pulitzer is dead. Younger men with less scruples and a more avid lust for power dominate the World politics.

When the writer approached Herbert B. Swope, executive editor of the World, and asked if that the wide circulation of that paper be used to publicize the corrupt practices of the "Big Four," Swope said, "the conditions you complain of are unfortunate and unfair, but . . ."

Times have changed and today we see the old enemy of Tammany hobnobbing with the boys who, although they never wear top hats, still talk out of the corners of their mouths—and know e blackjack when they see one.

Gentlemen's Agreement To Curtail Oil Output Causes More Production

TULSA, Okla., May 17.—Watch Seminole!

With this admonition uppermost in the minds of oil producers and everybody everywhere in the oil world, developments in mid-continent's largest pool today continued to show heavy production despite a gentlemen's agreement entered into Saturday by fifteen large operators to restrict output for two weeks.

For the past twenty-four hours Greater Seminole production totaled 348,350 barrels of crude oil.

Foster Speaks Tonight

Under the combined auspices of the Joint Workers' Party Republican Club, a memorial meeting in honor of the memory of James Connolly and Lenin will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at 243 East 84th street, it was announced by Bryant Hall, Sunday, May 15.

The speakers were: P. L. Quinlan, (Associate of Connolly); S. Gilgore and F. Lanahan. I. R. A. Secretaries of Long Island; Mac Donnell, J. E. O'Reilly, President Lucalan Irish Republican Club, and J. O. Byrne, Secretary of I. W. E. A. Support was pledged to The DAILY WORKER and to the militant Irish Republican and Labor Movements in Ireland. The following resolution was passed unanimously and copies ordered sent to the governor of Massachusetts, The DAILY WORKER and the Secretary of International Labor Defense.

Resolved, this mass meeting of workers of Irish birth or descent at Bryant Hall, 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City, this 15th day of May, 1927, hereby respectfully request Your Excellency as Governor of the Sovereign State of Massachusetts to appoint a Commission of inquiry into the conduct of the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, at present under sentence of death as the result of perjured testimony and judicial prejudice which constitute e gross miscarriage of justice.

Anti-Imperialist Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Workers Communist Party, the Young Workers League and the Pioneers have arranged a meeting at the Hungerian Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave., on Wednesday, May 18 at 8 P. M. The speakers will be I. Amter, District Secretary of the Party, J. Olchon of the Machinists' Union No. 439, representatives of the Y. W. L. and Pioneers. J. Fromholz will be the chairman. Admission free.

American Negro Pictures Misery Before Wall Of Kremlin in Moscow

An American Negro Comrade in Moscow asks:

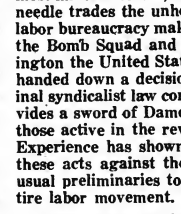
"Question: I spent six months of the last year in Moscow, one of the Negroes of the United States, and I am a staunch supporter of the American population. We also mourn the death of Comrade Lenin, the leader of our Communist Party. The Negroes of America are the most cruelly exploited of all the people in America but the Negroes are also realizing more and more each day that the only road to freedom is under the banner of the Communist International."

University of California Students Ask Liberty For Sacco and Vanzetti

BERKELEY, Cal., May 17.—700 students of the University of California here have signed e petition to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Included among the signers was William Randolph Hearst, Jr.

Detroit Workers Call For Prompt Releasing Of Sacco and Vanzetti

Detroit, May 17.—Citing the official declarations of the A. F. of L. at its last two conventions which branded the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti as a "ghostly miscarriage of justice," the Star Lodge 351 of the Croation Fraternal Union of America has just passed a resolution demanding their immediate release.



Uncover The General Offensive

The general offensive against labor has begun with an attempt to snipe off labor's most militant forces, the Communists. In the needle trades the unholy combination of the labor bureaucracy makes common cause with the Bomb Squad and the courts. In Washington the United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision, declaring the criminal syndicalist law constitutional, which provides a sword of Damocles over the heads of those active in the revolutionary movement. Experience has shown time and again that these acts against the Communists are the usual preliminaries to an assault on the entire labor movement.

For this attack, the capitalist class needs the smoke screen of silence. It wants to do its dirty work under cover. For this reason the existence of a fearless Communist newspaper, which exposes mercilessly the aims and purposes of the ruling class, is a menace to the smooth running of the capitalist machine. The American capitalist class is therefore looking for an opportunity to suppress our paper. This is a vital part of the general offensive.

Notice how effectively the enemies of labor mobilize all their resources—the patriotic societies, the courts, the labor bureaucrats, and the entire machinery of the capitalist class. Labor, too, must mobilize all its forces in defense of its rights. Contributions to the Defense Fund must come in immediately to build up a solid wall of defense around our paper.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

World Leaders of Revolution Pay Final Tribute to Ruthenberg

THE START FROM RED HALL



Removing the urn containing the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg from its temporary resting place in the Red Hall of the Communist International Building where the remains lay in state for three days under honor guard. Comrade Belensky of the All-Union Communist Party is lifting the urn to hand to Comrade Bukharin (in center of picture) who then carried it to the chassis on which it was borne to the Red Square.

MASSES SWARM RED SQUARE FOR RUTHENBERG FUNERAL IN MOSCOW

(Continued from Page One)

high officers of the Red Army, and scores of Communists exiled from America, who now live in Moscow, stood by as two workers screwed a plate into the wall and then sealed with mortar Ruthenberg's last resting place.

The wife of one of the workmen, an interested spectator, carefully wiped away with a cloth the last bit of moisture, the last bit of stray mortar, from the face of the plate so that its polished surface blazoned brightly the name "Charles Emil Ruthenberg," in both the English and the Russian languages, giving also the dates of his birth and his untimely death.

Aids Unity of Workers

Then we all returned to the steps of Lenin's Mausoleum and the throngs dispersed after the Red Army detachments, followed by the workers marching according to the factories or shops in which they worked, passed in review. Thus the workers of America, in scores of memorial gatherings, the workers of Germany at Bremerhaven, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin, and lastly the workers of Moscow had joined in paying a final tribute to the memory of Ruthenberg. No question that the unity of the workers of these countries had been knit more closely together as a result.

Thru Sunday afternoon and night, thru all day Monday and Monday night, thru the morning of Tuesday, the Guard of Honor of the Red Army had stood its continuous watch in the magnificent Red Hall of the beautiful Comintern (Communist International) Building. Then shortly after noon, on Tuesday, April 26th, the Guard of Honor was doubled. In addition to the four Red Army soldiers, the Guard of Honor contained four more, comrades selected from the workers in the shops and the factories, from the workers in the Comintern Building, from leaders in the trade unions and from the members of the Praesidium of the Communist International, of which Ruthenberg had been a member, and from the Profintern and the Young Communist International.

World Leaders Guard

The watch changed every five minutes. Bukharin stood watch with Smeral, of the Czecho-Slovak Party, Treint of the French Party, and Edward Duncan. I took my turn with Kolarow, the Bulgarian revolutionary, former secretary of the Communist International; with Kuusinen, the present secretary of the Comintern, and Piatnitsky, head of the Organization Department of the Comintern. J. W. Murphy, representative of the British Communist Party in the Comintern, stood guard with Petrovsky of the Agitprop Department of the Comintern, Boris Reinstein, formerly of the United States, and Charles Scott. To give the full list would be to call the roll of the leadership in the Communist movement, in the world, in the Soviet Union, in Moscow. Many came and eagerly asked to be permitted to join in this final tribute to a courageous soldier of the social revolution.

Huge palms flanked the dais on which stood the urn. Before a huge red banner on the wall a beautiful marble bust of Lenin surmounted a pedestal. The banner blazoned the slogan that appears on the covers of the official publications of the Communist International, showing a worker with a huge hammer striking the chains of capitalism off the earth.

Workers Come from Shops

Since noon the Red Army detachments had begun to assemble and maneuver before the Comintern Building. Later came the workers direct from their shops and factories, direct from their work places, carrying the banners of their organizations. Sharply at 4 o'clock the last watch came to an end in the Red Hall. With Red Army Soldiers in the lead, immediately followed by Bukharin, carrying the Urn decorated with the streamer of the German Communist Party, the procession made its way out of the building. There, at the entrance, the Urn was placed amid flowers and carried thru the streets to the Red Square, among the pall bearers being Bukharin, Manuilsky, Kolarow, Treint, Smeral, Murphy, Engdahl, Piatnitsky, Duncan, Kuusinen. The procession halted when it came to the foot of the Lenin Mausoleum, the speakers immediately mounting the Tribune on the Mausoleum, equipped with a broadcasting apparatus, so that the addresses could be heard, not only thruout the Square very clearly, but over all Moscow and environs where amplifiers may be found in all the public squares.

Bukharin spoke, interpreting the meaning of the occasion.

Smeral acted as chairman. Kolarow spoke for the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Kuhjak was the representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of Moscow. Harry Young, representative of The British Young Communist League, spoke for the Young Communist International. Then I responded for the Workers (Communist) Party of America. A representative of the Negro workers of America also spoke.

Nells Slanders of Enemy

Even while the speaking was proceeding new throngs of workers, in organized groups, continued to arrive from their shops. Because they came in this manner, instead of singly, the capitalist press, especially in the United States, spreads the propaganda that the workers are conscripted to attend demonstrations arranged by the Communist Party in the Soviet Union. These sheets declare that this is especially true in Moscow. There is, of course, just another fable spread by the subsidized press to malign the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

Internationally, capitalist labor in the Soviet Union to deep interest. The arrival of the Ashes of Ruthenberg from the United States was looked upon as an event of international significance, and the thousands who gathered in the Red Square to listen to the addresses and to take part in the burial of the ashes of Ruthenberg in the Kremlin Wall were deeply moved by the event. This I learned thru careful inquiry. The slanders of the evening press have no basis in fact, but are born of the basest lies.

The speaking finished, the march from the Lenin Mausoleum to the place in the Kremlin Wall set aside for Ruthenberg only a short distance away, began. But this was also the end.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 16th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Address of Comrade N. Bukharin

At the Funeral of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg in Moscow, Apr. 26, 1927

Comrades, we are lowering into the grave today the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg, the leader of the comparatively small but energetic Communist Party of the United States of North America.

In the entire world, comrades, there exist two opposite poles of a struggle, two fundamental, powerful historical forces, around which secondary and weaker forces group themselves and unite; these two poles are on one side the United States of America—the forces of the old, the forces of capitalist counter-revolution, the forces of imperialism; on the other side the Union of Socialist Republics—new forces, the forces of the Communist Revolt, the forces for the construction of Socialism. And while our country which only ten years ago was the stronghold of the most barbarian, the most despotic tsarist reaction, has been transformed into the great land of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, at the other pole of the earth, in the United States of America, there still reigns, still flourishes, still rules the most powerfully armed, the most highly developed imperialistic capitalism. The bourgeoisie of the United States at the present time represents the hegemony, the leadership of all the plundering, reactionary, counter revolutionary forces of the entire world, of everything tending to support the old order. And in the great events of the Chinese Revolution we see the United States of America in league with Great Britain pursue their "peaceful" policy of robbing and torturing the Chinese people.

* * *

A great symbol is hidden in the present occasion. The fact that the ashes of comrade Ruthenberg are now here, that comrade Ruthenberg, the leader of our American Communist Party, which carries on the struggle under the most difficult conditions, filled before his death to be buried in Moscow; that his ashes were brought here under our red banners; that his remains will rest side by side with the remains of our best fighters, side by side with Lenin, side by side with scores of other great proletarians, who raised the banner of revolt in the days of October and who sacrificed their lives on the barricades, fighters whose bones paved the road for the growth of our great future—in all that there is a great symbol hidden.

* * *

Our leader died in a country which at present is the main support of international capitalism. He willed that his ashes be transfered to the country of the Proletarian Dictatorship, a country which is incomparably weaker than his native country, which is a so-called "civilized" country, a country of refined executioners of the working class. In this there is a great symbol. Here is hidden the profoundest historical idea of unity of the working class; the symbol of solidarity of the working class, the symbol of the Proletarian Dictatorship. The proletariat, the symbol of solidarity against the class enemies of the working class, is the embryo of the great brotherhood of all toilers, and it is easily understood that the workers of all lands, all nations, all languages, of all races see in the Communist International their banner, see in Moscow the capitol of that great country which will finally become the mother-country of the entire world. In the graves of the great fighters of the revolution, at the Kremlin wall, they see the cemeteries of the dead martyrs, who sacrificed their lives for the brotherhood of the working class.

* * *

Comrades, we are particularly grieved over the loss of our comrade Ruthenberg. American capitalism is still poyerful. Bourgeois ideology is still penetrating the American working class. Our American Party is still small, her leaders are few in number, the Communist Movement is just beginning to develop in America. There is a great future before them, but, before they will reach that future, the fighters for American Communism will be compelled to pass many difficult roads and overcome many obstacles. Communism in America is just being born, and the Communist Party is passing through its period of childhood. The Party is growing day by day, but it is still small, while its enemy is the most powerful on earth. That is the reason for our great grief over the loss of the leader of the American Party. But we also know that our grief is not the grief of the people who are ready to shed tears. When we mourn the death of our leader, when we today mourn the death of Comrade Ruthenberg; when we assembled here today and bent our mourning draped banners over a new fresh grave,—this gathering, this funeral, this meeting ought to serve as a signal for a more energetic fight for our ideas, for our aims, and slogans, under whose banners comrade Ruthenberg carried the fight.

* * *

Comrades, again the world is entering a difficult stage in its development. Again we hear the march to battle, again are ripening powerful historical events. And now together with the growing Chinese Revolution, with the conspiracy of the imperialists against U.S.S.R., together with the threatening danger of war, we hear the growing widening call of the communists, a call to carry on a systematic stubborn fight, a call to organize our forces, a call to raise the bolshevik vigilance, so that the working class of all countries, the oppressed peoples of all lands, the toiling peasants of the entire world, will meet the terrible hour in a different manner than the one in 1914 when the working class was fooled and stupefied by the bourgeoisie and deceived and betrayed by the social democrats. This preparatory work of mobilizing our forces can be done as it should be done by Communist parties only, and only the Communist International, as the great international brotherhood of the working class, which is marching towards emancipation. Not for a moment, not for a second shall our energy become exhausted. On the contrary, again and again we say to ourselves; with the death of Comrade Ruthenberg we lost one of the most active workers of the Communist International. But we will answer this loss with still greater efforts on our part. We will answer this loss with still stronger mobilization of our forces. We will answer this loss with a more energetic organization of our great struggle, the struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist yoke, the struggle for the emancipation of the entire oppressed humanity, a life and death struggle against the forces of imperialism, a life and death struggle for a Communist Society, for the emancipation of all humanity. And at this time we say to ourselves:

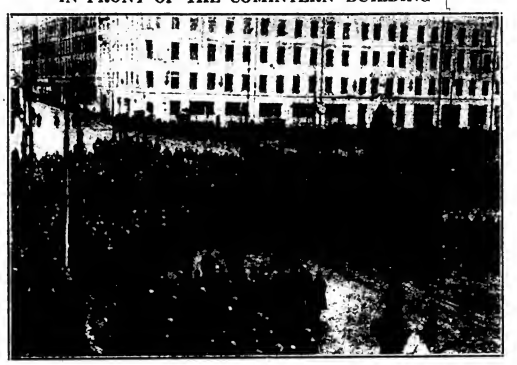
Comrades, workers, proletarians of all countries!

Courageously and fearlessly carry on the great struggle.

Long live our victory.

Long live the International Revolution.

IN FRONT OF THE COMINTERN BUILDING



A part of the funeral procession beginning to form as the ashes of Ruthenberg are brought out of the Communist Internaitional Building (second group at the left) carried by Bukharin and escorted by members of the Presidium of the Communist International.

Address of Comrade J. Louis Engdahl

Member of Central Executive Committee of Workers (Communist) Party of America, Delivered from the Tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum at the Funeral of Comrade Ruthenberg in Moscow, U. S. S. R., April 26, 1927

TO you, My Comrades, the workers of Moscow and to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, upholders of the first victorious proletarian dictatorship;

To you, My Comrades, of the Communist International, the standard bearers of the World Social Revolution;

To you, My Comrades, of the Young Communist International, the leaders of the revolutionary youth of the world;

To you, My Comrades, who have been selected to hold positions of responsibility in the Rule of the Soviets;

To you, I bring from far America the ashes of my Comrade Ruthenberg, the fallen leader of our Communist Party, the American section of the Communist International, to bring these ashes to you as a symbol of the unity of the oppressed workers of imperialist America with the freed workers of the Soviet Union. They are a symbol of the solidarity of the workers of the world for we struggle everywhere, over all the earth, for the common goal—the overthrow of capitalism and the emancipation of the working class in all lands.

* * *

As we mourn, My Comrades, nevertheless, there is joy in the knowledge that we in America, through the great accomplishments that our Comrade Ruthenberg has achieved during the 20 years that he has been an active and energetic worker in the revolutionary movement of America; through his work we may say today, that, in spite of the fact that our leader has fallen, nevertheless, we are able to lift higher and more threatening than ever to capitalist rule in America the Red Banner of the World Social Revolution.

* * *

Comrade Ruthenberg, of proletarian origin, entered the ranks of the revolutionary army in America while still a young man. From the beginning he showed a keen knowledge of the needs of the American revolutionary movement. He started early in his work in the Socialist Party of America to build the very necessary unity in America of the ranks of the industry and the farmers upon the land. He sought to build that essential working class solidarity that we strive for in America, a land of many nationalities, a land to which workers from all parts of the earth, of all races, religions, nationalities and colors, have come seeking freedom, only to learn through bitter disappointment that they must bend to the yoke of what has now become the greatest capitalist tyranny upon the face of the earth. Ruthenberg was an agitator, organizer, educator among the workers. Ruthenberg was always a party man, always keeping clear the vital need of building the vanguard party of labor, the Communist Party.

* * *

Comrade Ruthenberg was our Karl Liebknecht in America. When American imperialism entered the world war, Ruthenberg stood before the masses in the open places of his native city of Cleveland, Ohio, and declared: "Not a penny to pay for the Wall Street War. Not a man shall the working class spare to fight the capitalist war. Down with the capitalist war." He raised the slogan of "war against war" and American capitalism sent our Comrade Ruthenberg to prison because he dared speak, brave and courageous, for the working class of America.

* * *

And again, when you, my comrades of Moscow and of the Soviet Union had achieved your victory, the Bolshevik triumph of 1917, Ruthenberg, as Our Leader, faced new persecutions. In response to the call of the Communist International, we, organized our Communist Party in the United States. It found its expression first in the Left Wing within the American Socialist Party, a manifestation of a new revolutionary development that again frightened the American ruling class. New proceedings were started in the capitelist courts against Ruthenberg and other Comrades and some of them were sent to prison to serve for many years in the bastilles of American capitalism.

* * *

Yes, they thought thus to destroy the American Communist Party by driving it into illegality. But our movement grew, our Party became powerful and the capitalist rulers of America continued to become ever more terrified at our success in winning workers to our standards in the coal mines, on the railroads and generally throughout capitalist industry.

The capitalist department of justice in 1922 launched its raid on the Bridgeman, Michigan convention of the American Communist Party, and Ruthenberg, with many others, were arrested and jailed. He was the first to be convicted. As a result of his renewed persecution, Comrade Ruthenberg when he died, was under sentence of ten years' imprisonment for carrying aloft the standards of the Communist International in the United States of America.

* * *

Yes, My Comrades, we in America are today faced with greater struggles than ever before in all the history of our movement.

American imperialism today makes war on Nicaragua, the small Central American Republic. But it attacks not only Nicaragua. This attack is only a part of its attack against all Latin-America, against all the oppressed peoples of South America, of Central America, of the Caribbean.

American imperialism seeks new excuses to launch an armed intervention against Mexico, to destroy if possible the struggle of the workers and farmers in Mexico to free themselves from capitalist slavery through winning all power.

But more important still, American imperialism becomes a leader in the war against the revolution of the Chinese workers and peasants. It becomes a leader in the new imperialist attack that is being planned against the Soviet Union.

We would find, if Comrade Ruthenberg were alive today, if his mute ashes could speak, he would call to the sailors of American imperialism not to move a single battleship against the Chinese revalution, not a single inch forward of Wall Street's battleships against the Soviet Union.

He would call upon the soldiers of America not to lift a single rifle, nor fire a single cannon in the imperialistic robber effort to destroy the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union.

He would call upon the workers, the shops and mills and factories not to produce a single round of ammunition to be used to combat the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union.

He would call upon the soldiers, sailors and workers to go over to the side of the social revolution and join in the struggle to destroy capitalism the world over.

* * *

Ruthenberg was a Marxist. Ruthenberg was a Leninist. Being a Marxist and a Leninist he helped our Party to develop a Bolshevik struggle against imperialism.

Ruthenberg is dead. But the spirit of Ruthenberg still lives in the growing East Fighting Front of the American working class; his spirit still lives in the developing world social revolution.

Here, from the Tribune of Lenin's Mausoleum, I pledge our Communist Party to renewed and greater struggle along the path of Leninism that leads in America to the abolition of the capitalism that flies the flag of Dollar Imperialism.

In this hour as we mourn, in this hour as we bring the ashes of Ruthenberg to the Red Kremlin Wall in Moscow, American Communists lift their flats to the face of the giant capitalist foe and declare:

Down with American Imperialism!

Long Live the American Soviet Republic!

Hail the civil war of the American working class against the bandit war of American Imperialism!

Long Live the Soviet Union!

Long Live the Communist International!

Hail Communism, the emancipator of all mankind!

Representative of Y.C.I. Eulogizes Ruthenberg's Work in United States

Comrade Harry Young, of Great Britain, speaking for the Young Communist International said:

"Comrades, today we, together with the whole Communist International and our brother Workers (Communist) Party of America, mourn a bitter and frightful loss. A terrible calamity has befallen our brother Workers Party because the Workers Party of America has lost the leader, who stood at the head of the Party in its most dangerous and difficult moments, and who was providing that leadership for our American Party which would ultimately bring into being, also in the United States of America, a mighty powerful mass Communist Party.

"The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International and the Young Workers League of America mourns today the loss of one of its dearest, truest and truest friends and comrades. We have lost one who always, and at all times, devoted his best energies to our assistance in our struggles and battles.

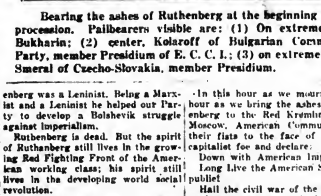
Comrades, on this day, when the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg will be laid to rest, we shake our fists in the face of today's powerful American bourgeoisie, confident in the knowledge that that work which Ruthenberg accomplished, that on those foundations which he year after year so painstakingly laid, shall yet be built the mighty edifice of a Communist Party in America which will be capable of vanquishing the new powerful American bourgeoisie and instead of the world's most bloody and despotic imperialism, there shall stand a Soviet Republic led by a mass Workers' Communist Party.

Comrades, in this sense we all of us today must take unto ourselves a firm resolve that we shall unceasingly and untiringly continue the work commenced by Comrade Ruthenberg, secure in the knowledge that his tasks and his work can be finished by our hands and, that in America too, the Communist International will not mourn Ruthenberg in vain but will lead the Workers Party of America to ultimate victory.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

BEGINNING OF THE PROCESSION



Bearing the ashes of Ruthenberg at the beginning of the procession. Pallbearers visible are: (1) On extreme left, Bukharin; (2) center, Kolaroff of Bulgarian Communist Party, member Presidium of E. C. C. I.; (3) on extreme right, Smeral of Czecho-Slovakia, member Presidium.

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A Bankrupt Leader Comes and Goes.

Ramsay MacDonald, coming to the United States to give new impetus to the drive against the Communists and the left wing, has left for his native land—after praising prohibition.

The ex-Labor Party premier, now repudiated by his former followers, the Independent Labor Party, arrived in this country at a time when the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti by legal means was arousing mass protest and when American imperialist aggression in China and Latin-America was precipitating a struggle in which the clash of big capital with other sections of the population was the outstanding feature.

The menace of a new world war was very real and remains so. MacDonald could find time to deal with none of these burning questions but true to his ministerial past he can find time to cater to fanatics who have furnished American capitalism with a red herring to drag across the path of every phase of the class struggle.

MacDonald could not make any public statement in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti, whom his own party defends, but could find time to dine with Governor Fuller of Massachusetts. Neither did he feel moved to make any denunciation of the murder of hundreds of Chinese trade unionists by Chiang Kai-shek while British, Japanese and American imperialists looked on approvingly.

This is the type of individual, an imperialist to the backbone, but clothing his enmity to the masses in democratic phrases, whom the Forward and the socialist party officialdom lauds as a liberator.

He came here to aid his political kinsmen in their alliance with the most reactionary section of the labor movement, the capitalists and their press, but his reputation by the conference of the Independent Labor Party rather cramped his style.

His accomplishments while here can be expressed by a zero and even his illness can be taken to be a political manifestation of the weakness of his position.

During his absence the British working class has fought the bill for the suppression of the trade unions in a manner which has completely exposed the British imperialist government and demonstrated to all the world that no mistake was made by declaring his office as leader vacant.

The rank and file of American labor extends its congratulations to the British labor movement on its ability to expose bankrupt leaders and take the necessary steps to supplant them.

MacDonald has shown to American workers that the Second International for which he speaks can not and will not fight the imperialist attack on the masses either at home or in other countries.

His visit was worth while.

Tammany as Rotten as Ever.

Now that the chief of the foul and polluted Tammany Hall political machine, Governor Al Smith, is one of Wall Street's favorites for the democratic nomination for president of the United States, the editors of the kept press are trying to create the illusion that the old Tammany is no more and that present-day Tammany is a model of political virtue and honesty. Many times in the past efforts have been made to change the stripes of the tiger and make it appear pure as the driven snow, but no such concerted effort to achieve this purpose ever persisted for so long a time.

But in spite of the efforts to whitewash Tammany in order that its favorite son, Al Smith, may have a chance to serve Wall Street in a more exalted position than that of governor, the lid frequently flies off the mass of filth and corruption and Tammany is then seen to be just as rotten as it ever was.

Two events have confirmed this. A few days ago Park Commissioner Gallatin, one of the staunch Tammanyites, was forced to get out of office by the Tammanyite mayor, the male Broadway butterfly, Jimmy Walker, in order to cover up the graft and inefficiency in that department. While this mess was being covered up by the removal of the park commissioner, another was brewing that was much worse inasmuch as it affected the unfortunate sufferers who need medical and surgical treatment. The next goat to get kicked out of office is to be that old, tried and true Tammanyite, red-baiter, eminent Roman catholic laymen, militia of christ-er, former city comptroller and one-time Tammany's candidate for governor, none other than the delectable Mr. B. S. Coler, who bitterly fought against workers in New York collecting famine relief funds for the starving children of Soviet Russia and who refused even permits for tag days for that worthy cause.

Briefly stated this specimen was indulging in the customary Tammany graft, but bungled the job a bit. He was unfortunate enough to be found out. He had charge of the expenditure of millions of dollars as commissioner of public welfare. Like a good Tammanyite he proceeded to distribute it among the faithful. Instead of using it to remedy the ghastly conditions existing in the Kings county hospital, which is known to the neighborhood as a slaughter house because of the high death rate of patients, Coler diverted it to building a seven-story medical laboratory for the Long Island college, a private concern. The game was too raw. Exposure followed and so Mayor Walker publicly assailed Coler as the culprit and Coler's resignation will be forthcoming.

Gallatin and Coler are gone, but Tammany and its system of levying and dispensing tribute still remains.

Every person who comes in contact with either city or state officials knows the system reeks with graft. To obtain a license for anything from operating a shoe-string peddler's cart to obtaining one to operate a motor car requires graft under the Tammany of Al Smith. Eliminating the graft from Tammany would mean to give the "bum's rush" to the whole machine that has been built upon spoils and nothing else.

Coler and all of his stripe might go, but the basic Tammany organization would still remain, with graft being widely distributed to all loyal Tammanyites from the miserable stool pigeons who levy tribute upon bootleggers, to such creatures as Peter J. Brady, now head of the Federation Bank, James P. Holland, former head of the State Federation of Labor, Joseph P. Ryan of the Central Trades and all the other leeches upon the labor movement who fight against independent political action on the part of labor and urge the workers to "reward their friends" of the Jimmy Walker and Al Smith stripe.

Whats What in Washington

COOLIDGE RIDICULED BY WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER MEN FOR CLUMSY DODGING OF THIRD TERM QUIZ

WASHINGTON, May 17 (FP)—Calvin Coolidge, awaiting a third term in presidency of the United States, has drawn upon himself the contempt and private ridicule of scores of press correspondents in Washington. When on Friday, the 13th day of May, more than 25 written questions were put to him, at the regular press conference at the White House, as to how he stood in 1912 and how he now stands on the third term issue, he stood silent.

These questions were given excuse by the statement of Michael J. O'Shea of Worcester, Mass., that he has the signature of Coolidge on a petition circulated in 1912, in favor of making anyone ineligible to be elected as president or vice-president who has served two terms, or any parts of two terms, in the White House.

O'Shea was a republican politician of the old Murray Crane machine, to which Coolidge belonged. Crane was fighting against the renomination of Roosevelt in 1912, and made a loud protest against the third term ambition of T. R.

When these questions, worded in many forms, and all designed to draw a denial or admission of the O'Shea claim, or a definite declaration of Coolidge's present views on the third term issue, appeared face down on the president's table in the press conference room, the correspondents realized that Coolidge was in a hole. If he had not signed the petition in 1912 he could have made a bit by saying so. His silence could be construed only as an admission that he did sign.

The petition, which was submitted to congress in 1912, called for a constitutional amendment which should make permanent the "unwritten law which prohibits any person to hold that office (the presidency) a third term." Standing silent as to whether he joined in that petition, and whether he has since changed his mind, and as to where he now stands on the issue of limiting to 8 years the tenure of the White House by any man, Coolidge became a defendant before the bar of press opinion.

From now on, there will be more discussion in the press of this country as to the danger of a trend toward monarchy through the third-term ambitions of presidents. Coolidge may run away from it, but it pursues him.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

A Suggestion.

Dear Comrade:

I wish to suggest that you could get interesting articles from comrades and readers by announcing in the paper that you wish articles from workers in the trades and professions on the fraudulent ways that their employers deceive and swindle the public in their business transactions, and by the manufacture of faked goods.

For instance in the tobacco industry, I have been told that certain well-known blends of smoking tobacco use a large percentage of paper and hay. What we would want then, is an explanation by one who knows, just how the thing is done. Probably great care would have to be taken in exposing trade secrets and tricks to prevent libel suits.—N. Critchley.

English Class Sends Money.

Peobody English Class, Peobody, Mass., May 13.

Enclosed you will find a money order for six and one-half ($6.50) dollars.

All the students of the Peobody English Class of Mass. are all subscribers and readers of the only workers' paper, The DAILY WORKER.

The $6.50 is a donation to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund from the Peabody English Class.

Long live The DAILY WORKER.

Comradely yours, B. Clayman, Instructor, 5 Esmond St., Dor., Mass.

Easton Raises $37.75.

Dear Comrade: Please publish in your list of contributors to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund the name of the Easton branch, W. P., who have raised the sum of $37.75 for this fund. We will include this amount in our regular report to you.

Yours fraternally, Leo P. Lemley, DAILY WORKER agent of Philadelphia.

Sends $100 to The DAILY WORKER.

At a meeting held last week in Stamford, Conn., the comrades in that city raised $100 toward The DAILY WORKER defense fund. This money was raised under the able initiative and leadership of comrades Wolfsie and Sokol. A machinery has been established in Stamford which will actively continue to help The DAILY WORKER raise money for its fight.

Dear Editor:

Let every worker outside of the Red Star A. C. know that our club is a place where young American workers spend a Sunday of sport.

Sunday May 8th the first and second team of the Red Star, A. C., gave a wonderful display on soccer. It is worth to say that our club as a whole is a young one, and its membership, which consists of only young workers, who spend a weak of hard labor for their support and nights for various studies.—I. Saperstein.

Armenian Bureau to Help The DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City:

The Armenian Bureau has decided to print contribution lists in Armenian for the defense of The DAILY WORKER and to send this material to all subscribers to our paper.—H. Bydarian, Secretary.

Shop Collection in Philadelphia.

Joint Defense Committee:

Enclosed please find check for $35 as donation from the workers of the Noustin and Vemang Fur Shop of 1215 Chestnut St. This is the first shop collection in Philadelphia but we hope to send you many more soon.

Anna Litvacoff.

$25 For The DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed find a check for $25.00 the proceeds of our recent entertainment given in this city by our club.

We are planning some other affair in the near future for the benefit of our "DAILY"

Fraternally yours,
Rova Kaplan, Los Angeles, Cal.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 16.—The International Labor Defense on record at their last meeting in favor of the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Copies of the resolution passed are being sent to Governor Fuller and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

This group of books covers the period preceding and time of the great general strike of England—one of the greatest events in recent working class history. All should be included in a workers library. Buy all—it gives those you have to another worker to read:

BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER—By Scott Nearing. —10c

THE BRITISH STRIKE—By Wm. F. Dunne. —10c

THE MEANING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE—By R. Palme Dutt. —10c

THE REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE —By C. B. —10c

THE GENERAL STRIKE AND THE GENERAL BETRAYAL—By J. Pepper. —25c

A total of 65 cents worth of books—if bought together—

All for 50 Cents Postpaid.

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Professional Patriots, The Right Comedy, in The DAILY WORKER Monday.

"Professional Patriots," a book exposing the machinations of exploiting capitalist interests in the United States, will appear serially in The DAILY WORKER next Monday, the 23rd.

Made public only a few days ago the book is full of amazing evidence showing how the business, conservative labor leaders, and the government secret service work in harmony through the functioning of the National Civic Federation and similar organizations has already created intense interest.

"Professional Patriots" is edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley. Albert and Charles Boni are the publishers.

Unity Camp Being Put in Order For Opening, May 27th

Preparations are now going on in the New "Unity Cooperative Camp" to have it ready spic and span for the opening, which will take place Friday, May 27th.

The "Unity Cooperative Camp" has been fortunate to locate and purchase a wonderful spot in the White Rock Mountains section on the shores of Lake Ellis.

Everything is being done to make this a model place of rest for workers vacationists. The "Unity Cooperative Camp" will, no doubt, win fame as an institution that the workers will rightfully be proud of.

Registration opens Tuesday, May 17th. For information apply to Freiheit, 30 Union Square. Unity House, 135 Lexington Avenue. Harlem Cooperative House, 1766 Lexington Avenue.

Labor Unions Strong For Young Pioneers Camp in the Country

Among the organizations that had delegates to the Young Pioneer Camp Conference Monday evening at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, called for the purpose of supporting a camp for workers children: Harlem Local 913; Jewelers Local 17; International Ladies Garment Workers Local 22; Joint Board of the Furriers Union; Furriers Local 1; Bakers Local 1; Upholsterers Local 76; Hematitchers Union; Moulders and Sculptors Union, Millinery Workers Union, Iron and Bronze Workers Union and the Shoe Workers Protective Union.

Send Greetings.

Greetings were read from the Japanese Workers Association and the Chinese Workers Alliance, both of New York. Delegates were also present from 14 branches of the Fraternal Circles and other working class organizations.

The camp will be located at Pawling, New York, where for a small fee, workers' children will be able to spend three weeks in the country in a working class atmosphere.

A drive to raise $15,000 in bonds to pay for the initial expenses of the camp is now on, under the direction of Martin Gottfried, director and David Lyons, secretary of the camp. The main office is located at 106 University place. A branch office has been opened at 108 East 14th Street.

Brownsville Youth Plan Spring Festival

A dance and spring festival will be given by the Youth Center of Brownsville, Saturday, May 28, for the benefit of the International Seaman's Club.

The International Seaman's Club is an organization that stimulates the organization of the workers in the marine industry.

All the workers are urged to buy tickets as the club is in urgent need of funds to carry on its activity.

Tickets for sale at Jimmie Higgins' Book Store, 106 University Place.

Workers of Philadelphia Publish First Issue of 'The Living Newspaper'

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The first issue of "The Living Newspaper" was read before a large audience at the headquarters of the Workers' (Communist) Party.

The paper, written by workers in various industries and activities, contained significant news items, poems, short stories and editorials. Some of the features of the issue were "A Communist Campaign in Passaic," by Albert Walsbord; "A Modern Factory," by Bertha Kantor and "Go to Sleep, Charlie," written by A. B. Magil, and read by Albert Sobel of the Workers' Theater Alliance.

Newark Carpenters Gain.

NEWARK, N. J. (FP)—A 6's-cent increase to $1.10 an hour has been won in a new 2-year agreement by the Store Fixture Makers' local of the carpenters' union.

DRAMA

"Mr. Pim Passes By"—Punch Editor's Greatest

KAY JOHNSON



In "Orime," the Shipman-Hymer melodrama at the Times Square Theatre.

"Mr. Pim Passes By" was the first play by A. A. Milne to be produced in America. It was produced by the Theatre Guild, and for many years it played in the small theatre on 14th street. Later it found its way into the popular price department of the Theatre Guild, the Sam Harris Theatre on Broadway, and finally it was moved to the Garrick theatre, its whimsical comedy captivated the directors and it was voted that "Mr. Pim Passes By" be produced by the Theatre Guild.

With the advent of this Milne comedy, several others followed in rapid succession. "The Truth About Blayds," "The Dover Road," "Arlandes," "The Lucky One" and others were produced, but "Mr. Pim Passes By" showed the greatest success and ran the greatest number of performances.

Under the Theatre Guild's scheme of alternating plays weekly it was found that the actors in the various Guild companies were the same people who played the leads in the early Milne comedy. Laura Hope Crews was playing alternate weeks in "The Silver Cord," Dudley Digges was in "Ned McCobb's Daughter," Helen Westley in "Pygmalion," etc. And Erskine Sanford the original Carraway Pim was unoccupied. The Guild decided to present "Right You Are If You Think You Are" and "Mr. Pim Passes By" at alternate weeks at the Garrick Theatre.

This splendid production is now being given for The DAILY WORKER at the Garrick theatre all this week. Tickets at very special prices to our readers are now on sale at the local office, 108 East 14th Street. Don't miss it.

Broadway Briefs

Charles Rann Kennedy's "The Servant in the House," will be revived and sent on tour by the Hones-Allis Productions. The cast will include Charles Allis, Betty Boice, Jane Carr, and Edward Fulcomer. The tour will be for ten weeks and will begin in Pennsylvania and go as far west as Iowa.

"Yes, Yes, Yvette," the new H. H. Frazee musical show is scheduled for a summer run in Philadelphia, and coming here on Labor Day. The production, which is now playing in Boston, is based on the James Montgomery farce "Nothing But the Truth," with the libretto by Mr. Montgomery and the lyrics and music by Irving Caesar and Phil Charig.

Francis Edwards Faragoh, author of "Pinwheel," is the author of another Frazee production, "The Naughty Duchess," which is due here next season. Eugene L. Berton and Edward Eliscu are responsible for the music and lyrics. Grace La Rue will head the cast.

"Sinners" will close at the Klaw May 28th, to make way for "Merry-Go-Round" the new Herndon Revue due at the theatre May 31st.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Right You Are

PYGMALION
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week: Second Man

Ned M'Cobb's Daughter
John Golden 58 E. 59 St. Evs. 8:40
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Silver Cord

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.

TIMES SQ. CRIME
THEA., W. 42 St.
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Eves. 50c-$2.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"BLOSSOM TIME"
The Musical Hit of Ages

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALDORF, 49th St., East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

These Comrades Responded to the Call for Ruthenberg Sustaining and Defense Fund

S. Kahan, 8104 Polk Ave., Jackson Heights, L. I. $1.00
F No. 1 Subs. 6a, New York 4.25
J. M. A. Spence, Chicago, Ill. 10.00
James E. Jones, B'klyn, N. Y. 1.00
A. K. Georgief, Chico, Idaho 17.00
M. Strasson, Central Islip, N. Y. 1.00
M. B. Trusk, New York 2.00
B. Johnbonis, B'klyn, N.Y. (Am. Literary) 5.00
A. Bimba, B'klyn, N. Y. 1.00
J. Slurba, B'klyn, N. Y. 7.50
Hillar Seaman's Club, New York 2.00
H. Rosaman, Bronx, N. Y. 6.00
W. C. Bloyd, Canan City, Colo. 1.00
S. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
K. Solo, New York 6.00
Henry Brink, Bronx, N. Y. 1.00
F. Vrataric, Lucerne, Pa. 15.50
Tom Swain, La Jolla, Cal. 10.00
John Axers, Utia, Col. 6.00
Mary Harvatin, Ambridge, Pa. 10.00
A. M. Romiti, Oakland, Cal. 4.00
Nucleus; S. Brownsville, Pa. 10.00
W. Dosher, Colo. 1.00
Leon Leighton, Turlock, Calif. 3.00
Leo. P. Lemley, Phila., Pa. 75.00
M. Freishtat, Baltimore, Md. 39.55
Workingmen's Sick & Ben. Ass'n. Chas. Hansen, Jamestown, N. Y. 2.00
Cleveland, Ohio 180.54
Lorrain, Ohio 1.00
Neffs, Ohio 2.95
Yorkville, Ohio 1.31
W. Czekowitz, Cleveland, Ohio 1.00
T. U. E. L., West Concord, N. H. 4.00
Rose Savage, Paterson, N. J. 10.00
N. H. Adler, Paterson, N. J. 10.00
Jay Ross, Paterson, N. J. 15.00
Seltz Kahan, Paterson, N. J. 5.00
J. Barzan, Utica, N. Y. 6.55
Anetta Kenda, New York, N. Y. 2.00
S. Shaltmaker, Grand Rapids, Michigan 10.00
Wm. D. Stewart, Leetonia, Ohio 1.00
R. Schreiber, New York 5.00
Estelle, Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo. 1.00
Maurice Gaumberg, Charleston, W. Va. 2.00
A Schlesmer, Chisaco City, Minn. 5.00
Ed. Kramer, Bronx, N. Y. 3.00
Subs. 1d Intern. Br. 1, New York 5.75
H. Cooper, Stamford, Conn. ..... .50
J. Spatein, Stamford, Conn. 5.00
J. Margolis, Stamford, Conn. 1.00
Goldberg, Stamford, N. Y. 10.00
Rangold, Cleveland, Ohio 3.00
Thomas Exercise, B'klyn, N. Y. 2.00
R. Spooner, Minneapolis, Minn. 10.00
C. Desmond, Oakdale, Cal. 2.00
M. Moskalick, Chicago, Ill. 15.00
Frank Marinco, Superior, Wis. 5.00
F. K. Solo, New York, N. Y. 4.25
Charlotte Jones, Westchester, Pa. 5.00
Vera Fruman, Baltimore, Md. 14.25
Dr. A. Caspe & Ida Hoffman, New York 25.00
Harry Katz, Boston, Mass. ..... .50
H. A. Battle, Orange, Mass. 2.00
Ella Price Meyers, Cinn., Ohio 10.00
Anna Porter, San Jose, Calif. 5.00
Chas. Bavles, San Jose, Calif. 1.00
C. P. Wilson, San Jose, Calif. 1.00
G. E. Pina, San Jose, Calif. ..... .50
J. W. Rochester, N. Y. 1.00
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Detroit, Mich. 150.00
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Fred Deur, San Francisco, Cal. 15.00
Rose Kaplan, Los Angeles, Cal. 25.00
I. A. Barnett, Newark, N. J.... 1.00
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Samuel Bernstein, New York.... 4.00
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Unit 4a, Section 4, New York 20.00
S. J. Vershyn, Chicago, Ill. 11.12
Geo. Mozman, Spokane, Wash.... 5.00

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Management
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

Four Badly Hurt In Building Fall

Three investigations were in progress yesterday into the collapse of the framework for the concrete work on a 12-story building in Brooklyn. Nine men were injured, five seriously, when the structure at Joy St. between High and Sands Sts., tottered.

Police, the district attorney's office and the building inspection department began investigations, but no results were announced. The badly injured workers are:

Jensen, Severn, 35 years old, of 854 Fifty-eighth street, Brooklyn, carpenter: fracture of bones of the foot.

Ohland, Theodore, 25, of 376 East Ninth street, Brooklyn, carpenter; internal injuries.

Elenuist, Frederirk, 38, of 818 Fourth street, Brooklyn, carpentet; internal injuries.

Christiansen, Herman, 38, of 224 Carroll street, Brooklyn, laborer; internal injuries.

Railroad Workers May Strike.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—The counting of strike ballots of the Pere Marquette Railroad workers is now in progress, but results will not be known for several days.

Reading Carpenters Strike.

READING, Pa. (FP) May 17.—Two hundred and sixty-five Reading carpenters are striking for $1.12½ an hour. Their wage was $1.

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Warren Strike Weekly, Last Employes in Mill On Fifty-one Hang-out

Hotel Bristol, 315-319 W. 59th St.

The employes in the kitchen were not paid, and were not made public, but the unfortunate workers were thrown into jail and released only after posting $500 bail each. They were booked as "common gamblers."

"Victims of circumstances" was Warren's explanation for the unfavorable showing in shielding the scores of wealthy men and women, many of whose names appear in the social register, from appearing in public victim. In said press representatives who queried on the department's policy in broadcasting to the world the names of the alleged "common gamblers" while shielding the socially prominent.

The gambling paraphernalia included three fine and costly roulette wheels. Thirteen quarts of liquor and $3,100 in cash on the gaming tables were also seized.

The apartment was furnished in lavish style at a cost estimated by police at $100,000. The roulette wheels alone were valued at $25,000.

The alleged common gamblers were held today for the grand jury.

UNION FOR GIRLS MAIN DEMAND OF MEN ON STRIKE

700 Women Walk Out to Build Organization

The new day in barbering has brought 700 beauty parlor and manicure girls out on strike side by side with 1,200 barbers in the Bronx. With 700 shops and parlors affected, picketing was being actively organized and plans laid for a decisive struggle with the master barbers for the right of the women to organize and get better conditions along with the wielders of razor and shears.

The main demand is to compel employers to allow their women workers to join Barbers Local 560 and enjoy the protection of that union. The action followed a spirited meeting of the members of the union and the girls at McKinley Sq. Gardens, McKinley Sq. and Boston Road on Sunday. By a nearly unanimous vote, the members decided to close every union shop in the Bronx.

Eight barbers were arrested on the picket line Monday as police continued their determined drive against strikes of all kinds. Hardly had the pickets appeared before police swooped down on them, as in the laundry drivers' strike against the North American Laundry in Harlem. The standard bail, $500, was demanded of each striker.

Picket Line Efficient.

The Palace Beauty Shop on 163rd St. and the Tiemus Beauty Shop at 730 E. 178th St. were among the few shops which tried to maintain the pretense of business as usual yesterday. In other shops, the losses totaled considerable customers who were not aware of the strike.

On the other hand the union was organizing the picket lines so rapidly that few shops in the Bronx were not advertised as non-union. Strikers, in seven passenger automobiles loaned by members of the union, toured the city stopping and keeping account of the "scorp" shops. Of these a few were deserters from the union. They have had $25 fines assessed on them already.

President Poinenti of the Master Barbers' Association of the Bronx and leader of the losses, is keeping his headquarters open at 176th St. and Southern Blvd.

President Harry Quinto addressed the unionists at the strike meeting, renewing efforts to negotiate with the bosses and emphasizing the boycott. He said that until they are willing to allow their women workers to organize there will be no truce in the present struggle.

[illegible] Bill [illegible] for the [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Young [illegible] Say [illegible] for [illegible] are [illegible] Rep. Hamley, vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor, appealed to the girls to stand firm and take their work out of the "tip" class and make it a self-supporting and self-respecting occupation.

The union demands that all workers be hired through the union hall and that barbers working only Friday and Saturday to take care of the week-end rush be given $22 instead of $20, while Saturday workers get $14 instead of $12. A ten-hour day is also asked.

Leading points in the proposed contract are:

A working day of 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. save on Saturdays, when they will work until 9.

Agreement that the master barber is not to open the shop himself before 8 A. M.

A working day of 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. on legal holidays, with a compensating half day off for the barbers in [illegible] the week.

Extra men who work Fridays and Saturdays only, to receive $22 for the two days instead of $20, the present rate.

The unionists want union recognition and a [illegible] for a fixed salary of $35 a week and 50 per cent. of all profits over their work, excluding $20 [illegible] week.

In the [illegible] parlor, the beauticians want a [illegible] $35 a week plus [illegible] of all profits in excess of $65 a week.

The hair dyer and permanent wavers, who no other work as well, want a flat 25 per cent. on all hair dyeing and permanent waving, a flat weekly salary of $45, and 50 per cent. additional of all profits over $65 a week.

The strikers also demand that women and girls shall work not longer than nine hours a day, including one hour for luncheon, and that none shall go to work before 8 A. M., or work later than 9 P. M.

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Liberals Protest to Polish Envoy On Persecution

A stirring appeal to the Polish government from a group of influential Americans, forwarding a wholesale disregard of political, religious and personal rights in that country and begging for their restoration was received Monday by Jan Ciechanowski, Polish minister to the United States. The memorial was presented to the minister at the Hotel Ambassador, New York City, and is being studied by him prior to being forwarded to Warsaw.

The revelations are made by a group of Americans including Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Clarence Darrow, Sherwood Eddy, Felix Frankfuter, Norman Hapgood, David Starr Jordan, William Allen White, Paul U. Kellogg, and thirty-eight others.

Thousands Jailed.

Six thousand individuals, according to this committee, are imprisoned in Poland today for political reasons, and wholesale brutality and torture are visited upon them by the authorities. Many detailed cases are cited.

Civil liberties, the committee finds, after prolonged search at first hand and among official Polish documents, have been virtually wiped out under the Polish republic. As evidence it is stated that 237 out of 287 Eastern Orthodox churches in one province have been suppressed; and that 80 per cent of the issues of some anti-administration newspapers have been suppressed. The forceful abolition of minority parties, labor unions, and political clubs is also found to be of common occurrence.

Raise $38,000 for Joint Defense by Successful Bazaar

The Joint Defense Committee of the Furriers, and Cloak and Dressmakers estimates that over $38,000 was taken in during the four-day bazaar which closed at New Star Casino on Sunday night—or early Monday morning to be accurate.

It was pronounced the most successful bazaar in the history of labor in this city, and everyone is still discussing the wonderful bargains they found and the good time they had.

It was decided because of the rush of business which lasted up to the time of closing, that the Chevrolet automobile which was touring around the hall all day Sunday should not be exposed until Friday, May 27, when the bazaar opens again for a matinee and dance at New Star Casino to celebrate all the hard work that have done for the past few weeks.

Those who buy auto tickets from members of the Defense Committee during the next two weeks will receive an Honor Roll Certificate. All holders of auto tickets will be admitted to the affair on May 27th for 50c. instead of the regular price, 75c.

Booths Sold Out

The hall was swept nearly clean of articles for sale by midnight on Sunday, and it was hard for the latecomers to find anything on which to spend their money. There was not one of the beautiful dresses, or women's coats, no groceries, no leather goods. Booth after booth was swept clean, and everyone was going home loaded with packages.

The boys had yelled themselves hoarse shouting the virtues of bargains in lamps, and china, and silver, and jewelry, phonographs, radios, furniture, and books. And to the very last, there was high spirits and energy, poking and laughing; no wonder the few right wingers who slipped in to see how the workers had obeyed the commands of President Green and the Forward (not to contribute) went home with sour faces.

It was a record-breaking event; and it shows the mettle of the workers who are fighting reaction in the needle trades and in the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. They are bound to succeed.

Perth Amboy Company Union Wins Hard Work

PERTH AMBOY N. J. (FP)—How the company union at the Raritan Copper Works—an Anaconda concern—won more work for the same pay is told by members of Local 121, Mine, Mills and Smelter Workers.

The management graciously allowed the company union to gain a demand for raincoats, rubber hats and boots for the yard gang. And now when it rains the yard gang has to continue working in the wet instead of coming inside.

The company union was started last fall some time after a strike had compelled the concern to grant a 5 cent an hour increase. No increases have come through the company union.

Battle Is Fought— Peace Is Declared; Deadlock Unended

Despite the promise in New York of the amity international executive board of the "Protected" Union, the strife-wide lockout and the Brooklyn strike were apparently no nearer settlement last night than at any time in the past three weeks.

With the lockout in force two weeks, building is beginning to feel the effects of arrested construction work. While there have been no extensive layoffs, scores of jobs are affected and the prolongation of the lockout another week will definitely cripple the entire industry.

Brooklyn Plumbers Local 1 met Monday, but no announcement was forthcoming as this edition went to press of predictions that the members might consent to return to work pending arbitration of their demands for a $2 increase and the five-day week. The Building Trades Employers' Association, which through C. G. Norman has superintended the lockout, refuses flatly to discuss arbitration while the Brooklyn workers are out, but the union is equally belligerent.

The relative strength of the coarts and the bosses was to be tested today when Bronx plumbers seek their jobs back on the strength of a court order given yesterday directing the employers to call off the lockout. Similar scraps of paper have been worthless to the union so far, but international officers are placing reliance on them in forcing the Bronx employers to back down.

School Janitors Ask Increase in Wage

PASSAIC, May 17.—The Passaic Janitors' Benevolent Association is asking for a raise in wages on a par with the neighboring city of Clifton.

They demand a maximum wage of $2,000 a year with $1,000 as a minimum. At the present time the maximum wage is $1,920 with an annual increase of $50 a year. The workers demand a yearly increase of $150.

The policy of the local authorities has been to pass the buck from the board of education to the building and supplies committee and then back again to the board. In the meanwhile the workers are continuing at the low wages.

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N. Y. FUR LOCALS SEND DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

Altho the sub-committee of the International Fur Workers' Union has failed to notify the New York Joint Board of the convention announced for June 13, the Joint Board and its affiliated unions, 1, 5, 10, and 15, will, as usual, elect and send delegates to Washington so it was announced yesterday by Ben Gold, manager of the Board.

These delegates will go prepared to make charges against both the officials of the International, and of the American Federation of Labor, for their activities during the 1926 strike, where they carried on secret negotiations with the bosses and attempted to "break" the Joint Board.

"The Joint Board is pleased to note that the officers of the International have at last yielded to its persistent demand for a convention?" said Gold in making public the plans of the progressive group.

Violate Constitution.

"However, it is the first time in the history of the International Fur Workers' Union that the constitution of the International is so flagrantly violated. The last preceding convention set the first week in May as the date for the 1927 convention. The International officials arbitrarily disregarded this decision of the highest International authority without resorting to any of the legal processes provided by the constitution. They thus offer additional evidence of their utter contempt for constitutional and democratic practices. Such is evidently the influence of the special A. F. of L. committee.

"In ignoring democratic rule, in disregarding the wishes of the membership, in considering the constitution as a mere scrap of paper, the special committee of the A. F. of L. is, in the opinion of the Joint Board acting in a manner absolutely contrary to the fundamental principles of the American trade union movement. This sort of procedure will unquestionably have its detrimental effect on thousands of workers."

The Joint Board, altho by decree of the International is suspended, reconsiders this whole procedure absolutely unconstitutional, since the International did not hold any trial, as is provided by the laws of the union.

In discussing the coming convention, which rumor says is to be housed in the American Federation of Labor building in Washington Gold says:

"The Joint Board hopes that the delegates to the coming convention will be interested in practical union problems rather than in political intrigues of the A. F. of L., which has done very little to build the International Fur Workers' Union, but very much to destroy its power.

"The Joint Board delegates will go to the convention with charges against the International officials and some of the officials of the A. F. of L. for seeking to break the 1926 strike of the fur workers, betraying the strikers by concluding a secret understanding with the manufacturers, for framing up the Joint Board representatives, for violating the International constitution, and, finally, for seeking to break the Joint Board and its Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, and concluding a secret agreement with the manufacturers, which deprives the fur workers of their gains as a result of the 1926 strike.

"The Joint Board attaches special importance to the fact that the convention is going to be held in the Federation Building in Washington. We undoubtedly appreciate the generosity of the A. F. of L. for granting its premises to our convention. We hope, however, that the A. F. of L. officials will not take advantage of this and seek to dictate terms and policies to their invited guests."

Reorganize Newark

Meanwhile, in their efforts to prepare a convention that will do its bidding without question, the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee is beginning activities in Newark, and has started "reorganizing" the Rabbit Workers' Local there.

The International is following the same old routine of opening new headquarters and inviting the workers to come and register. They have put in charge of this work Pietro Lucci, a vice-president of the International, who is so hated by the Local 25 membership that when he tried to speak at one of their meetings, at which all the other right wing officials were present to argue their cases, Lucci was not allowed in the hall, by request of the members. He has for a long time wanted the job of manager of this local, he has been promised it by the International, but the members have persistently refused to accept him, and have demanded a manager of their own choice. Now he is to be given his desire—at least so far as the International is concerned.

New York and Texas, Leaders in Exports, Report Big Losses

For the second successive year New York in 1926 was the country's principal exporting state outranking Texas by over $100,000,000.

New York products and goods for export last year valued at $761,948,789, a fall of $40,000,000 as compared with 1925, while Texas exports amounted to $348,991,000, a loss of $110,000,000.

Combined New York and Texas did approximately one third of, the country's entire export business of $4,713,000,000 for the year. National exports fall off $106,000,000 from 1926, as the result of raw material price falls. The decline was principally attributable to cotton prices.

Despite the national loss twenty-one states exceeded their 1925 business. Losses were sustained by 31 states and possessions. New York and New Jersey were hard hit.

Exports from New York were chiefly manufactured goods, consisting of cotton cloth, machinery, cooper goods, vehicles, flour and oil products.

Emergency Programers Of the I.W.W. Start a Journal in Los Angeles

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 17.—On May 7, 1927, the first issue of the New Unionist, a fortnightly was published in Los Angeles, Calif. It claims to be "the official organ of the I. W. W. reorganization movement."

The New Unionist "seeks no alliances" and, therefore is hostile to united front movements. It has "no quarrel with any section of labor" except with another group of the I. W. W.

Family Row.

The editor, Mortimer Downing, explains the I.W.W. quarrel as follows:

"... All went well until a few self-chosen leaders, by trick, deceit and persuasion, . . . entered all the power of the I. W. W. in Chicago. From the day Chicago became the home of the general secretary, the Pope and the G. E. B., the college of cardinals, the I. W. W. grew weaker and weaker. . . ."

"Do What You Please."

". . . In the reorganized I. W. W. no punk cowardly committee bosses you. Permission to strike, to agitate, to publish literature is not needed. Everywhere you are free to show your own strength."

In the eyes of the greater part of the workers this program looks like separation, not cooperation; individualism, not collectivism.

The "Emergency Program" group split off from the parent body of the I. W. W. in the fall of 1924, shortly thru the leadership of James Rowan, M. Raddock and John Grady, all since dropped out of sight. It declared the rest of the I. W. W. to be "too Communistic" for it, secured an injunction against it from one of the labor hating judges of Chicago, and caused its headquarters to be locked up for some time.

Much Division.

The emergency program was a plan of organization worked out by the leaders in the splitting faction, and was based on extreme decentralization. Mortimer Downing, the present spokesmn for the "E. P. S." was editor of the Industrial Worker of Seattle, official organ of the Northwest Branches of the regular I.W.W. He remained on the paper, working in the interests of the "E. P." for some time, and finally came over to them openly. The "New Unionist" is the second venture into journalism of the "E. P." group, their first organ, "The Industrial Unionist" of Portland, having failed in 1926.

Refuse Showing of Russian Film.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The showing of "Breaking Chains," a film portraying conditions in Soviet Russia during and since the Revolution was cancelled today by the management of the Mooish Temple, owned by the Shriners, after a conference with the chief of police.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

Union City Out 5,000 Strong for Sacco, Vanzetti

Union City, N. J., never saw a demonstration comparable to the great outpouring Sunday of workers to demand the freedom of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Five thousand workers jammed the public square, nearly as many as attended the recent Union Square demonstration in New York.

Louis Quintiliano of Il Martello, Vincenzo Vacirca of Il Nuovo Mondo and at Devine of the International Labor Defense reviewed the celebrated case before a meeting where scores of bright hued standards and placards in English and Italian carried Sacco-Vanzetti slogans.

Twenty-three organizations, many of them Italian, joined in the meeting.

Cotton Manufacturers Declare Their Right to Organize; Deny Labors'

Organized labor looks with skeptical interest upon the resolution adopted by the cotton mill owners at a banquet in Atlantic City, that cotton manufacturers should "have the right to organize to regulate production

This resolution was adopted by the representatives of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers (North) and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association (South) in joint meeting after separate conventions. It demands for capital the very thing which the mill owners refuse to labor. American Federation of Labor officials, who believe the anti-trust laws must be repealed because they are used to injure trade unions, point out that this plea for nationwide combination of the cotton mills comes from the men who fought most stubbornly the enactment of federal laws limiting child labor in their mills. They also fight viciously against any organization of labor in their mills.



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Foreign Trade of Centrosoyuz

[illegible] of The Russian Trade Delegation in London, which has been entrusted with the foreign trade operations of the Centrosoyuz, through its representative abroad.

The only exception was to be in previous years, the export of grain, which has been carried on through the Exportkhleb.

The entire turnover of the Centrosoyuz abroad in 1925-26 amounted to £5,539,166. To compare, the turnover of this year with that of the previous years we shall present here some figures: in 1924-25 the turnover amounted to £6,356,866, and in 1923-24 £5,064,742.

The turnover of 1925-26 consisted of imports to the value of £3,189,328 (1924-25 the figure was £2,882,206) and exports to the value of £2,330,843 (in 1924-25 £3,776,593). As may be seen from these figures, the comparison of 1925-6 with 0924-25 shows a reduction in the exports and an increase in the imports.

The increase in imports may be explained by the classification of imports on the part of the Centrosoyuz into the so-called "ordinary" and "extraordinary" commodities of consumption; the decrease in exports may be explained by the change in the prices of exported goods both within the U. S. S. R. and abroad.

The Centrosoyuz purchased, in 1925-26, the following commodities:

Textiles to the value of		£918,600
Tea	"	648,717
Household goods	"	350,116
Rice	"	413,410
Haberdashery	"	157,913
Dried fruits	"	149,626
Leather	"	112,482
Live stocks (bulls and sheep)	"	88,680
Office supplies	"	46,906
Fishing nets	"	
Yarn	"	50,753
Miscellaneous	"	292,027

During the same year the Centrosoyuz exported and sold aboard the following:

Furs to the value of		£1,110,265
Flax	"	393,855
Eggs	"	231,508
Caviare and fish	"	93,932
Rags	"	38,161
Butter	"	32,779
Cocoons	"	30,934
Miscellaneous	"	159,609

The principle item of export, as the figures show, was that of fur. Primarily, Siberian, Ural and Far Eastern furs are being exported and sold on three different markets. They are: New York (the United States in general insofar as the United States is the principal buyer of furs in general (due to better economic conditions existing there than in Europe) and the common quality of Russian furs—squirrel in particular.

The second market for furs is London, which buys partly for home consumption and partly for re-exports; most of the sales there are effected through the London fur auction sales.

The third market—which has recently revealed a tendency of increasing its strength—is the Leipzig fair in Germany, which lost its significance as a result of the general economic decline of the country, and is now regaining it. Fur sales on other foreign markets are insignificant.

45% of the exported furs were disposed of on the New York market, 47% on the London market and 7.5% in Leipsig.

Flax is the second large export item of the Centrosoyuz.

The principal markets for flax are Belgium (Ghent), Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States—the countries in which the West European and American flax industry is concentrated.

Apart from that, small parties of flax were sold in Latvia and Esthonia, not for their own industries, but for re-export to the Belgium and German markets.

The specific gravity of the various flax markets is: London, 35 per cent, Paris 30 per cent, New York, 21 per cent and Berlin 11 per cent of the Centrosoyuz exports.

Eggs were sold primarily in Great Britain and Germany. The eggs that were sold in Riga were actually delivered to Germany and Great Britain (the purchaser shipped at once to those markets) as the Baltic countries do not consume any imported eggs.

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Most of them, the wrote, were purchased by the Centrosoyuz on the spot, but it must be pointed out that the Centrosoyuz exported, through the Exportkhleb, grain to the value of £2,000,000. From this it follows that the export of the Centrosoyuz amounted to £4,687,921 (£2,330,843 plus £2,000,-778) and the imports amounted to £3,189,328. As the figures show, the Centrosoyuz has a favorable balance in which the exports exceed the imports by £1,548,593.

We shall now briefly give an outline of the strength of the Centrosoyuz on the markets of the various countries.

The London branch of the Centrosoyuz undoubtedly occupies first place—39 per cent of all foreign trade goes through that office. During the last year the London offices sold exported goods to the value of £104,-996 (45.7 per cent of the entire export) and bought to the value of £554,743 of import goods (17.6 per cent of the entire imports).

The Berlin office occupies second place. It sold exported goods to the value of £205,217 (9 per cent) and bought imported goods to the value of £967,247 (31 per cent of the entire imports). On the whole 21 per cent of the foreign trade of the Centrosoyuz passed through the Berlin office. Summing up the figures of both offices, it may be stated that 50 per cent of the entire foreign turnover of the Centrosoyuz passed through the London and Berlin offices.

The Shanghai office of the Centrosoyuz was organized for the sole purpose of purchasing tea, as has been stated above; 95 per cent of the tea purchased last year was bought in Shanghai (Hankow). Besides tea (to the value of £627,022), furs were purchased in Shanghai to the value of £12,919 to meet the requirement of the Centrosoyuz on the Shanghai of the Centrosoyuz on the Shanghai market equals 11.7 per cent of its foreign trade.

The Riga, Reval and Harbin offices have been organized chiefly as transit stations—Reval and Riga shipped the exported goods of the Centrosoyuz to Western Europe (and the imported goods from Western Europe to the U.S.S.R.); Harbin ships the Siberian and Far Eastern furs to America, where our furs are being sold on the New York Market. The Harbin office, apart from shipping furs and buying live stock as meat for the Far East, of which we spoke before, is also supplying the Mongolian co-operatives with commodities from the Chinese market.

The strength of all these offices in the general trade turnover is insignificant (their strength lies primarily in their transit and storing operations): it amounts to: in Riga, 3.1 per cent, Reval 0.1 per cent and Harbin 1.8 per cent of the entire foreign trade.

The New York Office occupies third place in the foreign trade of the Centrosoyuz. Exported goods sold through the New York office amounted to £987,867 (furs and flax primarily), and purchased import goods to the value of £90,557.

The entire turnover of the New York office comprises 14.1 per cent of the general foreign turnover of the Centrosoyuz.

The Paris office sold export goods to the value of £226,658 and purchased import goods to the value of £261,-952 (textiles, haberdashery), it's strength being 8.9 per cent of the entire foreign trade.

Finally, there is the office in Persia. It purchases rice and dried fruits on the Persian market. On the whole the purchases on the Persian market amounted to £504,122; the sales of export goods consisted of sugar and textiles (£55,789). The turnover of the Persian office amounted to 10.2 per cent of the general turnover of the Centrosoyuz on the foreign markets.

In this survey of the export and import activities of the Centrosoyuz, the business relations of the latter with the foreign co-operatives have not been pointed out. In the next issue of this Bulletin, a survay will be given of the relations of the Centrosoyuz with the co-operatives abroad.

NICARAGUA

The Nicaraguan Liberals were fightin' for their land
Against a damn Conservative and cut-throat pirate band
When Uncle Sam decided he had better have a hand
Decidin' who would serve his interests well.

He sent a fleet of warships and an admiral or two
To see that things came out as Sammy thought they ought to do,
And to the damn Conservatives he sold a mighty slew
Of guns and ammunition to raise hell.

He helped the damn Conservatives to win the bloody fight,
And his marines were sent from every station day and night
To overawe the Liberals afightin' for the right—
And Coolidge said we weren't makin' war.

Then Sammy told the Liberals that if they didn't mend
Their ways and stop afightin' he would very quickly send
Marines enough to bring their little army to an end—
And that, you know, is what marines are for.

Three thousand bold marines were sent ashore to act as "cop".
The Liberals' brave leader told his soldiers then to stop—
And so the war was ended with your Uncle Sam on top!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT IN THE U. S. A.



—Drawn by Wm. Gropper.

In the city of mills, when workers struck for a little more than a starvation wage, they found arrayed against them the local press, the churches and police department.

Analysis of the Passaic Election

IN order to properly gauge the results and the effects of the election in the city of Passaic we must get a good picture of its inhabitants, the various races that live there and the different strata of the population that play a part in the city life. The great textile strike of last year brought Passaic to the forefront as a town where the movement to start a campaign to organize the unorganized would originate from. Since the end of the strike and the textile workers have taken upon themselves to the job of building up the union, an election campaign has come and gone. Once again the searchlights of publicity and public interest thruout the nation have been centered on Passaic. Why is Passaic so important to the Labor Movement and why is it of great value for the Communist Party to get a correct picture of the background of Passaic and its influence in organizing the textile workers and in the election campaign that just ended?

* * *

Passaic has a population of approximately 70,000 people. The dominant industry is textiles. Sprinkled with it are the rubber plants, print shops, needle trades, building trades and other isolated trades. Out of the entire population of the city over 18,000 registered to cast their ballot on May 10th. And almost 15,500 voted on election day. This is truly a remarkable record for any city in the U. S. One out of every four people in the city used their franchise as citizens. When we consider the fact that one out of every four textile workers is permitted to vote because the others are not citizens and are foreign born workers, then the vote cast is all the more remarkable. If we analyze the strata of the population we find that it is composed of many nationalities including the Hungarians, Italians, Russians, Poles, Slavs, Lithuanians, Jews, Negroes, etc. The Germans and the American born also represent a big pogion of the population. The great mass of the textile workers are disfranchised. The workers represented in the building trades and the native born population that live in North Passaic and above Main Ave. by far outnumber the vote of the workers on the Eastside. At one time the vote was divided equally between the population of the Eastside and the American population above Main Ave.

* * *

In the May 10th election every radical, religious, labor and fraternal organization was drawn into the election. The Communists were a very dominant factor in the election thru the slate of Bambach, Smelkinson and Weisbord. As a matter of fact if their vote was swung to any individual opposition candidate it would have elected that candidate. The Labor Ticket conducted an out and out campaign against Preiskel, McGuire and Co. of the administration. The Passaic Trades and Labor Council organized a Good Government Ass'n to work for the election of Judge Cabell and Captain Turner of the detective bureau. The churches entered the campaign thru the Ministers' Ass'n, who organized an investigation against the gambling houses and the saloons of the city for the purpose of blackliting and making political propaganda against Abram Preiskel, the czar of the Police Department. The Slovak Society entered the race thru the candidacy of Vasacek and Rubecky who received the endorsement of many Polish and Slovak societies in Passaic. The Jewish section of the city were drawn into the campaign thru Preiskel's henchmen who brought in the racial issues. The textile strike and industry were brought into the campaign by the running of Bambach and Weisbord for commissioner. So we can readily see that bosses and their henchmen or tools did not leave a stone unturned to get out the vote and elect their candidates. As a matter of record the Botany Mills had a candidate, Lyons; plus all the others of the old administration.

* * *

What is interesting to the progressives and Communists is the fact that the entrance of Albert Weisbord into the campaign was taken seriously. The local political machines and organizations interested in beating Preiskel, the labor hater, manuevered many times during the campaign for Weisbord's support. They sent messengers to ask him to appear at their rallies. Of course due to hostility of the local politicians and bureaucrats of the Passaic Trades and Labor Council who were working for Cabell and Turner, Weisbord was prevented from getting the endorsement of himself and his running mates. They also prevented him from speaking to the Good Government Association they organized. However, due to the pressure of the U. T. W. officials, the local textile workers could not endorse and work for the election of the Labor Candidates. In spite of all this sabotage and boycott of the Labor Candidates because they were compelled to run and conduct their campaign as a straight Communist Campaign, they drew the largest crowds and enthusiasm. Wherever they spoke at other rallies of candidates they were received well. Whether the meetings were held in North Passaic or the Eastside it made no difference. The Daily News carried an editorial on the front page about the Walsh Act, and also took the pains to inform its readers that if they approve of Communism and the doctrines that the Labor Candidates stood for they should vote for them. Thus we can see that due to the fact that the labor candidates were a factor in the election and also because they conducted an active campaign, and the politicians, hundred per centers, churches and clergymen, and newspapers took the pains to inform their clientele that Weisbord etc. were Communists and too dangerous to be put in office, when even a child who went to a labor rally could have seen and understood what the Communists wanted. The issue was plain: either a Workers' Government or a Bosses' Government representing gas bombs, clubbings and strike breaking.

* * *

Weisbord polled over a 1,000 votes. His running mates Bambach and Smelkinson around 400. Under the circumstances this was a very creditable showing. While the campaign committee expected a little higher vote they were not disappointed. When taken into consideration that all of the population excluding Preiskel's lickspittles and suckers who worked for his election were out to beat Preiskel then we can understand why the vote of the Labor Candidates was so small in comparison. The Communist candidates also had to contend with the psychology that the average voter likes to pick a winner. This fact, coupled with the intensity to beat Preiskel, helped many people in deciding to vote for the opposition candidates against the machine of Preiskel and Co. When we also consider that all the institutions of the city were lined up against the Labor Candidates and using their power against their getting a small vote and electing reliable (?) business men into office we can visualize the situation from a better angle. With all these handicaps plus inexperience, lack of forces to conduct the campaign on the part of the Communists, the results were creditable and effective. Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed. DAILY WORKERS were delivered to every voter. The entire working class of the city came out to hear and register their approval of the Labor Candidates despite systematic sabotage by the police and city authorities, hall keepers and labor traitors. They came to listen to the message of the Labor Party. They came to register their approval of the labor campaign.

* * *

In conclusion the workers learned the necessity of participating in the elections, of becoming citizens, of preparing for the trickery of the politicians (stealing of votes), of building up a powerful political organization for the Labor Party and the necessity of building up their unions and organizations. It is not beyond prediction to state that from Passaic and the textile workers will come the material to build a powerful Labor Party in New Jersey and from the same source will come the missionaries who will undertake the job of organizing the labor party and the unorganized workers thruout the state. The young workers who were steeled in the great textile strike of 1926 and schooled in the campaign of 1927 bear promise of accomplishing great deeds for the labor movement of state and nation. Time will carve its achievements on the pages of history in New Jersey and in the city of Passaic. Keep your eyes on this small but remarkable textile city.



FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

—By EUGENE LYONS

SOLVING THE HOUSING PROBLEM.—The housing problem evidently has been greatly exaggerated. A reader of The DAILY WORKER calls attention to the real estate advertising sections, which carry ample proof that experts are not hard to get. Here, for example, is a list of available flats with all modern improvements at a pretty good address on Park Avenue, as advertised by Pease & Elkinson, Inc.:

9 ROOM DUPLEX	$35,000 to $40,000
10 ROOM DUPLEX	37,000 to 55,000
11 ROOM DUPLEX	45,000 to 70,000
12 ROOM DUPLEX	60,000 to 90,000
12 TO 16 ROOM ROOF GARDEN TRIPLEX	75,000 to 115,000
5 TO 9 ROOM MAISONETTES	20,000 to 36,000

The Logic of Liberals.—On the editorial page of the New York Times for August 29, 1925, there appeared a two-column article under the caption "Bolshevism in This Country." It was the kind of squib that would—and did—please Easley of the Civic Federation. Easley couldn't do much better himself, except that he might have made more effective use of his favorite cuss words. The article gave the inside and the low-down on the damn Communists, see? Typical "expose" dope, recounting episodes in the underground period of Communist activities, citing the amounts of gold allegedly received from Moscow, revealing the identity of Communists using pseudonyms, etc.

None of that was surprising. It was exactly the kind of dope the Times would buy. The author, being an old hand at free-lance writing, knows his customers. His name is Benjamin Stolberg.

If any doubt remained that Stolberg does know his customers it has just been dispelled. Despite his notorious dislike of Communists—despite the rancor which he has borne against them for the things they said about his indefensible stunt in the Times—he managed to "sell himself" to The Nation as an "impartial" authority on the needle trades conflict. The result, naturally, is an extremely one-sided, highly biased, partisan series continuing the "revelations" started in the Times.

Stolberg, we understand, considers the Times performance a "mistake." We prophesy that two years from now he will be ready to consider the Nation performance a "mistake" and busily engaged making a similar one.

Success Pointers.—Alexander Kerensky is writing a series of articles for the New York "Times." Nobody believes in Kerensky any longer, it seems, except the "Times" and the American socialists. The articles though should be useful reading for ambitious men. They reveal the secret of true leadership. All you need do to get famous, it appears from this account, is to station yourself where things are happening, close your eyes, open your mouth, and wait. . . . That's about all he did, and presto! he was head of Russia before he was aware of it. Folks came running to get his autograph before he knew that it was worth anything. In sober fact, he was surprised, astonished. He signed and gave orders with a bewildered smile. Not until later did he realize that he had been the Lord's anointed all these years: a man of destiny. But come to think of it, what's the good of a destiny which leads but to Abe Cahan and Matthew Woll? What price glory, if it leads but to a banquet under auspices of the right-wing cutters' local?

DUMB BELLES-LETTRES.

Dear Lester:

Well, honey-boy, here I am again writing to you and awful sorry to delay so long. Fact is I haven't been feeling so extra and didn't get much chance to read the papers for you, and am now trying to catch up. But as I think you must be perfectly starved for news I'll do what I can to let you know.

So first of all there is a lot in the papers about a fellow Sacco-Vanzetti who got arrested for being an anarchist but when they searched him they found he committed a couple of murders and ran away to Mexico to dodge the draft. Now everybody's raising a howl about it, though I can't see why anarchists shouldn't burn. Fact the only one that won't protest is Ramsay Macdonald, which reminds me that the English Parliament is trying to pass a law making general strikes illegal, but my brother Percy who's an awful kidder says that one good general strike would make Parliament illegal, which would be turning the tables, don't you think.

Also you will be glad to know that Hoover is trying to stop the floods in the South, and he has already taken some awful nice pictures of himself in all kinds of postures. What with floods and tornadoes and aviators that get lost there's going to be a big drop in population soon. Another thing is that peace has been declared in Nicaragua and a few shiploads more marines were sent over to celebrate the fact, and anyhow there's still a lot of fighting in Mexico and China. In the latter of which there seems to be more reds than yellows, like in Russia.

I don't recall if I told you last time that Uncle Thomas at last got his divorce from Sally, which reminds me that Mrs. Snyder got found guilty with her paramour and they will both burn. All the papers say disappointed-like that they bungled that murder anyhow. Another fellow in New Jersey by the name of Van Sickle also got found guilty for killing a lady's husband with her assistance. Another by the name of Kelly is being tried for similar crime in Hollywood. As Percy says, romance aint dead yet. But a lot of husbands is, says I. But he isn't serious of course. It seems a pity though what ladies will do nowadays and how men don't hesitate any more to find them guilty, not that they don't deserve it. Which all goes to show, doesn't it?

Another thing is that there seems to be a mine strike though nobody hears about it much, on account of the leaders keeping it a secret. Also a lot of oil men held a mass meeting in New York to decide what to do with the extra oil which it seems there is too much of. Though if there's too much I don't see why they kick so much because they think Mexico will take some oil mines away, do you? One piece in the papers said that the British are trying to capture a lot of oil lands in Persia and Turkey and such places. So why not give them some of the surplus here, only maybe the big boys at the mass meeting didn't see that piece.

So long honeyboy, and don't be mad at me for not writing sooner. I really wasn't feeling extra and besides somehow couldn't get myself to write. Percy says that with my diction and everything I should take up reporting or literachoor for a living or something but I don't think it's a ladylike profession. Tell me what you think of the idea. So long and be good. Lovingly yrs, MYRTLE.

From Rome comes the news that the Mussolini regime has ORDERED a VOLUNTARY wage reduction for all workers.

* * *

It may tax your credulity, but happens to be true: we have just run into a man who had not yet heard about Mrs. Snyder, and he has been leading a normal working life in New York.

* * *

The London police have raided the Arcos House, headquarters of the Soviet Union Trade Delegation. Before long we may hear the startling news that the delegation has been in communication with Moscow. It may even have received some Moscow gold.

* * *

The New Leader gives first place in its current issue to a review of Norman Hapgood's "Professional Patriots." In a previous issue the same subject is touched upon by Norman Thomas in his own column. In both cases the portions of Hapgood's book dealing with the National Civic Federation are studiously avoided or slurred over. We wonder why. Maybe the fact that St. Matthew Woll is acting chairman of the outfit of super-patriots has something to do with it.

STOP THE [illegible] HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE WORKING CLASS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE ONLY NON-PROFIT WORKERS' DAILY PAPER

NATIONAL EDITION

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GIGANTIC GRAFT IN MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE foreign editor of the Paris Matin has written for the New York Times a special article in which he declares his admiration for the United States tho there are a few trifling deficiencies that detract from the comfort of those accustomed to being waited on by less favored individuals engaged in the business of contributing to the physical and mental comfort of their betters. For instance, we are informed by the distinguished journalist that he was quite inconvenienced while staying in a New York hotel because instead of being able to press a button for male or female servants according to his particular needs he was obliged to telephone and go to the trouble of describing his requirements in detail instead of leaving such trifling matters to flunkeys trained in the art of reading the minds of guests.

• • •

NO doubt when American capitalism grows a little older and blooms into a finer flower of civilization those little inconveniences will disappear. What we are chiefly concerned with is this editor's comment on our prosperity. A country that can give a mason $14 a day and a miner only a little less is a country worth fighting for. And when the American worker dallies thru his day's pleasurable toil —if toil it may be called—he dolls up and with his wife and family spins out into the country in a smart automobile. That is what the Frenchman saw. He also noticed that "nothing prevents him" (the American) from aspiring to riches and an important position." We agree but—

• • •

WHILE it is true that in this rich country some of the skilled union workers in the building trades earn $14 a day and an automobile is no novelty to them, our visitor did not tell us how many months out of the working year those $14-a-day building trades workers are unemployed. But when the Times correspondent tells us that the mine worker gets almost as much, he is talking thru his nose. The Jacksonville agreement called for a union wage scale of $7.50 a day for the highest category of mine help and it is safe to assume that the mine owners did not pay above the scale. The fact is that many of them threw the agreement in their waste baskets and paid below the scale.

• • •

THAT a section of the American workingclass shares in the prosperity of American imperialism is undeniable. But this section is small compared to the total workingclass population of the country. The workers in a few favored trades—(favored for the time being. They will get their medicine later on) are petted because their employers find it pays better to be generous since they can afford it, than to risk greater losses thru protracted strikes. But it is becoming evident now that there will soon be a tightening up and that the bosses are getting ready to wreck the last bulwarks of A. F. of L. craft unionism in the United States. Then the budding "aristocrats of labor" may have to draw in the belt, unless the unorganized workers are organized and the present reactionary leadership of the trades union is supplanted by a progressive leadership.

• • •

ON a recent visit to Boston I saw enough to convince me that the prosperity of the workingclass at this time is greatly overestimated. It is true that the labor leaders in Massachusetts are almost as prosperous as they are in Chicago or New York and if one does not see beyond the labor leaders or even beyond skilled building trades workers and printers, it is not strange that such a short sighted person should be awed by the appearance of prosperity which our capitalist editors insist is universal in the United States. If our workingclass population—those actually engaged in the industrial and commercial apparatus of the country—was organized industrially and politically, then it would be possible for them to secure a greater share of their product made at the same time building up their machinery with a view to taking over industry and operating it for the benefit of all the socially useful and our main job is to do that very thing.

• • •

ONE cannot possibly know how the workers live, simply by reading the capitalist press. One cannot know with any degree of accuracy how the workers feel about things by reading the speeches of the labor bankers and

(Continued on Page 6)

USSR PROTESTS ARCOS RAIDS IN NOTE TO BRITAIN

Britain Violated Trade Agreement—Litvinoff

MOSCOW, May 18.—Branding the raids on the Arcos offices as "a most serious and hostile act" and as a violation of the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement, the Soviet Union sent the British dis-hard Government a note of protest last night.

On the heels of the note came the announcement from the Council of People's Commissariats that foreign trade will be conducted by Soviet Union representatives and organizations only in those countries with which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has formal diplomatic relations. Exceptions to this rule will only be made when necessitated by the peculiar nature of some special transactions, the Commissariat of Trade said.

Violated Immunity

The immunity of the Soviet Union Trade Delegation, embodied in the trade agreement with Great Britain, "has been violated by the British authorities in the grossest and most insulting manner," said Maxim Litvinoff, Acting Foreign Minister, in his note.

The action of the British Government, the note says, contradicts the much-advertised pleas of the British Government for peace and economic stability, the note declares, and shows the world "where are to be found the really destructive forces working for economic chaos and anarchy in Europe."

British Balk Trade

"The Soviet Government," continues the note, "has observed with satisfaction the interest in the Soviet market evidenced by London, and the Soviet economic organization has been more and more trusted by the London banks, in proof of which an agreement was signed a few days ago between the Soviets and one of these banks for £10,000,000.

"But a campaign of unheard-of hostility, which reached its culmination in the raid on the Soviet Trade Delegation, induces the Soviet Government, with all the seriousness and frankness which the grave situation demands, to lay down before the British Government the question: Is it willing further to maintain and develop Anglo-Soviet relations or is it its intention to oppose this in the future?"

Pointing out the violation of the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement, the note says:

"The raid could only have been actuated by a motive causing detriment

(Continued on Page Two)

A. F. L. IN MILD NOTE TO FULLER ON FAMOUS CASE

"Expresses No Opinion on Innocence"

BOSTON, May 18.—Official Boston, as represented at the State House, was rubbing its eyes today as it read over a letter from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The letter, signed by President William Green, asks Governor Fuller to review the case, but declares that it does not express any opinion on the "innocence or guilt" of the victims of Massachusetts justice.

Attaches at the governor's office regarded the letter as of little help to the case, as it had been generally regarded that the A. F. of L. executive council would reiterate the demand of a recent convention for liberation of the Italian workers as victims of "an outrageous miscarriage of justice." The official A. F. of L. request, they pointed out, is miles behind the approach sent by its law schools of the most prominent universities condemning the whole Dedham trial as a farce.

Fee Confers With Fuller.

Dudley P. Ramsey, assistant district attorney of Norfolk County and one of the most determined foes of Sacco and Vanzetti, was closeted with the governor yesterday, going over evidence with him.

SOVIET UNION INDIGNANT OVER RAID



Above, right, M. Khintchuk, head of the All Russian Co-operative Society's English business, and of the Anglo-Russian Trade Delegation, which under the trade agreement, has the status and diplomatic immunities of an embassy. Despite this, the British home secretary, Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks ordered a raid on "Arcos" house, the offices of the trade delegation and of Arcos, Limited, representing the All Russian co-operatives. Lord Birkenhead and Winston Churchill are members of the British cabinet who are thought to have abetted Joynson-Hicks in the crimes of burglary, arson and breach of treaty, involved in the raid. Workers of the Soviet Union have held great meetings of protest.

Swap "Taffy" At London Visit Of French Statesmen

LONDON, May 18. — Vast oral bonquets are being exchanged between English and French politicians during the visit of President Doumergue of France, accompanied by Aristide Briand, the French foreign minister.

Yesterday both French were given honorary degrees at Oxford where Viscount Cave, the chancelior of the university and other luminaries talked about the "services rendered by the visitors in the cause of peace."

The King and Queen attended a dinner last night given by President Doumergue at the French embassy, instuded among the guests was Honghton, the American ambassador.

The French press is filled with inflated accounts of the "enthusiasm" resulting from the present visit, and insist that "the little family bickerings in these eight years have sometimes beclouded the deeper meaning of Anglo-French friendship."

France and England are considered today the two most conservative governments in Europe and are coming closer toward a political alliance against the Soviet Union.

How Patriots Get Cash To Be Told in DAILY WORKER Series Monday

How the National Security League, the American Defense Society, the National Civic Federation and a large number of lesser organizations finance their anti-labor activities is revealed in "Professional Patriots," which will appear serially in The DAILY WORKER beginning next Monday.

By far the most interesting facts lead with the manner in which the National Civic Federation, organized in 1900 to "reconcile capital and labor" took on its patriotic and suppressionist anti-radical activities immediately after the war.

"Professional Patriots" is edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

Coal Operators In Session Discussing Ousting of Workers

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Boasting of the constantly increasing use of mining machinery, which replaces men with metal, and exulting over the fact that killings underground are now "only" 3.79 deaths per millions tons per year, the American Mining Congress got under way today. It is an association of coal mine operators, and stands for complete trustification of the industry.

Hates Anti-Trust Law.

In a preliminary statement, J. G. Gallbreath, Washington Secretary of the congress, assailed any attempt on the part of other business men to regulate the coal industry thru government action.

"Let the government take its hands off the coal industry and keep them off," said Gallbreath, and continued:

Let Government Get Out.

"While the Government is approving, even forcing the merger of railroads into big systems, its stands ready with sheriffs and jailers to imprison members of the coal industry who would try to get together and work out the salvation of this sorely-tried industry.

"Today the coal industry, with too many mines and too many miners, is suffering heavy losses and the nation is losing 40 per cent of the coal that is mined—and wasted.

"All we ask is that the Government permit us to regulate our own affairs."

The hotels are already crowded with delegates to the convention.

"We expect to have more than 3,000 delegates—the biggest in the history of the coal mining industry," Callbreath said.

The American Mining Congress session takes place in the midst of "woman's-land" in the coal lockout. The Ohio operators have been trying to follow the example of West Virginia and certain Pennsylvania companies and go non-union.

They have not as yet had much success—it is presumed by unionists here that the so-called mining congress will devote a good deal of its attention to inventing methods for stiffening the Ohio operators' resistance, if that be possible. At least the operators and their superintendents present will informally discuss the matter.

Politicians at Washington Gamble With Human Life in Levee Frauds

Senate Decides to Sit As Audience On Naval Experts Grand Pow-wow

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A note from Italy, requesting that she be permitted to send several naval experts as observers to the Geneva Naval Conference, was received by the state department last night.

The note contained no definite outline of how fully Italy may participate in the conference, if at all.

Millions of Dollars Spent While Inhabitants Perish in Raging Torrents

Coolidge, Fearing Exposure, Refuses to Call Special Session of Congress

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Two hundred million dollars have been squandered in earthen breastworks built for flood control in the Mississippi River Valley, and although these levees have been built and rebuilt time and again for 47 years, yet never once have they withstood the onslaughts of the mighty stream, when it raged in flood.

It may seem unbelievable when the assertion is made, that the records show that despite the fact that the "levees only" system has failed to prevent widespread inundation every time the Mississippi flooded, that nevertheless, the federal government and local organizations have continued to dump tens of millions of dollars annually in such earthen walls. Yet that is the absolute truth, written in black and white on the statute books of the land. Even now, the Mississippi River Commission, a federal agency that has been promoting this "contractors' paradise" system, has a federal grant of $10,000,000 with which to carry on its operations beginning the new fiscal year, July 1, 1927.

Millions For Graft.

Politics, crooked, nefarious, honeycombed with patronage and graft, is responsible. The millions that have been shoveled into these clay walls that never hold, mean millions in fat contracts. Fat, luscious contracts, mean graft, mean political manipulations and deals. For every dollar the federal government puts into the kitty, local levee politicians raise one or two more by local taxation, so that the vast system has been evolved which up until the present has prevented every effort made not only to put an end to the stupendous waste in the projects, but even to have an independent investigation made of the problem.

Death Aided Gang.

When in 1917 the "levees only" gang was under severe pressure in its effort to obtain the annual $10,000,000 federal handout, it gave ground to the extent of accepting

(Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH TO ALLY WITH CHIANG KAI SHEK FOR ATTACK ON NATIONALISTS

Japanese Shell City; Protest Rape of Chinese Girl by British Soldier; Butler Plans War

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS.

1.—*Great Britain plans alliance with Chiang Kai-shek to crush Nationalists; British Minister leaves for Shanghai; Chiang already there.*

2.—*Japanese destroyer shells Chinkiang, when hit by stray bullets.*

3.—*British and White Russians mistreat Soviet Union delegates to Pan-Pacific Labor Conference.*

4.—*Protest raping of Chinese girl by British soldier.*

5.—*Report split in ranks of northern war lords; Chang Tsung-chang, Shanting war lord, captures ammunition destined for Sun Chuan-fang.*

6.—*General Butler plans increase of Peking "defense force."*

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SHANGHAI, May 18.—That Great Britain may support Chiang Kai-shek in its effort to balk the Nationalist movement appeared likely today with the arrival of Chiang and the departure of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, from Peking for this city.

The note dispatched yesterday recalling Basil Newton, British representative at Hankow, is understood to have stated in no undecided terms that in the future Great Britain will confine its negotiations to Chiang Kai-shek and the Peking "Government."

Newton has left Hankow for Shanghai where he will confer with the British Minister.

Confab with Chiang

That Sir Miles Lampson has left for this city for the purpose of conferring with Chiang Kai-shek is not unlikely in view of yesterday's note. The note to the Hankow Government stated that "it is useless and undesirable to deal with a regime so totally incapable of the duties of civilized government.

Great Britain, having been forced to abandon for the time being her plans for open war against Nationalist China, will support Chiang Kai-shek in an effort to retard the Nationalist movement, observers say.

• • •

Japanese Shell City

SHANGHAI, May 18.—The Japanese destroyer Isuzu which was conveying Japanese Consul General Yada to Hankow, vigorously shelled a northern Chinese troop position at Chinkiang last night when hit by stray bullets, according to advices received here today.

The warcraft opened fire, throwing eight shells against the Chinese position. About a thousand rounds were fired from machine guns and small arms.

Chinese papers are full of protests against the American bombardment of Kiang-Yen. Many lives and much property were lost as a result of the shelling.

• • •

British Mistreat Russian Delegates

HANKOW, May 18.—After having been submitted to a rude examination at Kiukiang by an English officer accompanied by a Russian White guardist, most of the delegates of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Soviet Union have arrived here to attend the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference.

Even the notebooks of the delegates were examined.

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British Soldier Rapes Girl

(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI, May 18.—Quo Taichi, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Government, sent a

(Continued on Page Two)

MAD EMPEROR OF PHILIPPINES ON WOOD'S OWN SHIP

Kept Silent As Peasant Revolt Blamed on Him

MANILA, May 18.—The so-called "mad emperor," Flor Intrenchenadero is at present travelling about on the official yacht of Governor General Leonard Wood.

The Philippine government has been making this man the key-note in their stories of the uprising of the harrassed peasantry of Ilollo and the provinces of Occidental Negros and Vosayan provinces.

It is alleged by General Wood's publicity experts that the bitter resentment of the agriculturists in these provinces is merely religions or superstitious fanaticism, caused by the "mad emperor."

Yesterday it was reported that several hundred agrarian leaders had been arrested and charged with being followers of Intrenchenadero.

The "mad emperor" himself is something of a mystery, but he appears from his own statements before being held incommunicado on the government yacht to have had nothing or little to do with the peasant uprising.

Austrian Labor to Meet Cordial Reception This Summer in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, May 18.—Replying to the letter of the Austrian Unity Committee in regard to the wish of Austrian workers to send a second labor delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions has expressed full willingness to see Austrian labor delegates in the U. S. S. R. this summer. The Central Council also sent invitations to the Unity Committee of Czecho-Slovakia.

LOUISIANA MADE INTO GREAT LAKE BY FLOOD SPREAD

Hoover Watches Keenly Chance to Lend Money

BATON ROUGE, May 18.—The sprawling flood waters of the Mississippi joined today with the Atchafalaya backwater pushing northward from the Grand Lake to complete the formation of a great inland sea blanketing 7,000 square miles of Central Louisiana from the Arkansas border to the Gulf of Mexico.

Hoover Looks It Over

As the last exiles from the Bayou region were carried away today, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, his headquarters temporarily established on the flagship of the coast guard fleet in the Old River, directed the shifting of the rescue base from that region to Baton Rouge.

Secretary Hoover has been extremely active since the certainty that the flood would result in widespread damage to crops and farm property in the South, organizing the local bankers and business men into "relief associations" which will obtain money from the United States government and the states to lend on mortgages to the ruined farmers. Arden appeals from the farmers for direct remuneration for damage done thru what is, after all, the failure of the government to properly care for the Mississippi and prevent floods, has been soft pedaled by Hoover and his associates on President Coolidge's cabinet.

Coolidge frequently repeats his announcement to the public that there will not be any special session of Congress to consider flood relief. There is constant agitation for a special session from Southern congressmen

...Organized Gang Fight on Mississippi Flood Control

...GREAT FORTUNES ...ROLET IN MONTH

...BY BANKING BILL

McFadden Act Bringing Millions Profit

Bankers, reaping a rich harvest of millions in the financial jugglery attending mergers and consolidations, celebrated the McFadden banking law yesterday with announcements of two mergers and one extension.

The Central Mercantile and the Chelsea Exchange are to be consolidated in a $75,000,000 bank. The Interstate Trust, of which former Governor Silzer of New Jersey is the sponsor, gobbles up the Franklin National. The Manufacturers Trust has taken over the First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I.

Bank stocks soared gaily on the merger wave with first National stock selling at $3,000 a share. Stocks of several banks have swelled in value from 50 to 100 per cent in the last 30 days.

The provisions of the new McFadden act, permitting mergers, increased earnings and enlarged operations are held responsible. The McFadden act was pushed through the last congress by Vice President Dawes and other agents of the banking ring as a companion measure to the famous Mc-Nary-Haugen farm "relief" bill.

Farmers Lose On Deal.

The congressmen from the farm districts saved their constituents with the excuse that they could not have passed the farm relief bill without approving a trade with the bank bill supporters. President Coolidge the famous McNary-Haugen farm bill and signed the bank act.

As a result holders of bank stocks, including the very core of America's imperialists, have seen their fortunes inflated from 10 to 100 per cent in the short space of three months.

...ON EXPOSURE OF INSURANCE GRAFT

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The DAILY WORKER forwards complete documents of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four" who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the entire industrial life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "workers'" funds, misappropriation by policyholders' money and subornation, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles, it affects upwards of 40,000,000 American policyholders.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH,
Executive Chambers, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

It is now nearly three weeks since you have instructed Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges embodied in The DAILY WORKER industrial insurance exposure.

During this time Daniel F. Gordon, Beha's assistant has written to the Worker pointing out that one of its charges are correct but was due to an "error" in printing. Mr. Beha himself has not deemed it worthy of his attention to reply to the serious charges of fraud and misuse of "mutual" funds on the part of the so-called "Big Four."

What About Misrepresentation"

As you are aware, among the many charges adduced in this series of articles, is one that the directorates of this enormous combine do not represent the interests of the 40 million policyholders who are members of the companies involved.

We refer especially to the fact that Frederick H. Ecker, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance of his association with the the Chase National Bank in which over 20 million dollars of Metropolitan funds are always on deposit.

Law Broken.

Mr. Ecker is also the director of a chain of railroads in whose securities tens of millions of Metropolitan funds are invested. This is in violation of the Insurance Laws of 1909.

We therefore ask that you instruct Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to remove Ecker forthwith from his position with the Metropolitan and to make such inquiries as will result in further removals among other officials as the facts may warrant.

We ask that you order Beha to remove Charles M. Schwab from the directorate of the Metropolitan because of this association with the Chase National Bank which is also in violation of the Insurance Laws

Here's Another.

We ask you to order your appointee Beha to instruct the officers of the Metropolitan Life that the presence of Henry Ollesheimer, president of the Chase National Bank, on the Metropolitan directorate, is illegal and contrary to the intrests of the 26 million Metropolitan policyholders, and that he should therefore be removed immediately.

We have charged that the whole institution of weekly payment life insurance is alive with overcharging, evnical rulings, harsh policy conditions and fraudulent elections of directors. We have adduced evidence to support our charges. We have quoted Beha's document to substantiate our charges.

The five thousand industrial agents in the city of New York will testify that there are tens of thousands of policyholders of the "Big Four" who are clamoring for a legislative investigation into the evils of this gigantic swindle.

Agent's Wage Slavery.

Due to the merciless system of wages undar which these agents work this expose has caused them loss of remuneration. They are anxious to have you look into their working conditions and render their lot less unendurable.

We have submitted facts and figures to Mr. Beha, quoting his report to the New York Sate Legislature, proving that more than 75% of all weekly payment life insurance policies lapse before they have accumulated a cash vadlue. Under the present law the "Big Four" (with the exception of the John Hancock) are permitted to forfeit all deposits on policies until they have been paid on for ten full years.

Insured For Three Years.

In view of the fact that the average life of a weekly payment life insurance policy is less than three years the "Big Four" makes tens of millions of dollars annually in this respect. We ask that you instruct Mr. Beha to submit statistical data showing why the John Hancock a Massachusetts company can allow a five year surrender clause while the New York and New Jersey companies insist on a ten year clause.

In spite of the widespread interest which this series of articles has provoked and in spite of the popular demand for a legislative investigation your superintendent has remained silent.

In the interim between your letter to him and this day he has made no serious effort to call the officers and directors of the "Big Four" to task. By this silence he stands self-convicted of being partial to and under the influence of the companies under attack.

Appoint A Committee.

We urge you, in the face of the seriousness of the expose to order the creation of a legislative investigating committee into the charges made in The DAILY WORKER. We ask that such a committee conduct its investigation through public sessions where policyholders may be heard and the publication of its findings at the earliest possible moment.

We are sure that the findings of such a committee will substantiate the charges made in this series and will result in much needed corrective legislation.

The "Big Four" in the face of this attack have remained silent. Thousands of their policyholders have refused to have further dealings with them and have withdrawn their membership. These companies calculate that it will be much to their advantage to sulk in silence until the wave of public indignation blows over.

We urge that you drive the "Big Four" out into the open.

Explanation of "Big Four" Agents to Be Exposed in New Series May 23

A series of ten articles exposing the swindling of industrial insurance agents by the "Big Four" will commence in the DAILY WORKER, Monday May 23rd and daily thereafter.

The series will be by Charles Yale Harrison and will deal with the exploitation of agents. The articles are being published at the request of thousands of agents who have written to the DAILY WORKER asking that the paper espouse their cause also.

Be sure and see that your own insurance agent gets the first article!

172 Families Periled By Collapse of Wall

The lower end of the High Bridge section of the Bronx was thrown into a panic yesterday by a roar, taken as the approach of an earthquake, when a retaining wall 150 feet wide and 150 feet high collapsed in the rear of a five-story apartment house, which runs from 1038 to 1052 on Anderson avenue.

The 172 families residing in the apartment house awoke to find the walls of their rooms cracked, doors warped, and in many cases the floor sunken a few inches dna to the sudden slipping away of the retaining wall.

Republican Woman's Boss on Job Again

Mrs. Medill McCormick, most likely woman candidate for tha Republican presidential nomination, who fainted in the middle of a speech before the Westchester Republican women's organization, had recovered sufficiently yesterday to issue a statement.

The widow of the late senatorial senator from Illinois is the daughter of the notorious Republican boss, Mark Hanna, who operated the Spanish-American war for the benefit of American profiteers and bankers.

Polish Reactionaries Plot Bomb Outrages on Each Other; Jail Many

LONDON, May 18.—Numerous arrests have been made today following the disclosure of a plot to depose, and possibly assassinate, President Pilsudski, according to a Central News dispatch from Warsaw.

Premises of the very conservative "National Democratic Organization" of Poland were raided by police, the dispatch states. Laboratories for the manufacture of bombs were discovered.

Police accuse General Haller and other leaders of being implicated, it is stated.



DEEP BENEATH THE WATERS LIES THIS ONCE HAPPY TOWN

Whole towns have all but disappeared beneath the unprecedented flood tide of the Mississippi river and its lower tibutaries in what has been termed "America's greatest disaster." Here is an airplane view of Rolling Fork, Miss., the river here having become a virtual sea, with nothing but tree tops and house tops and an occasional hill to indicate where once was dry land. A strip of dry levee also remains.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT WHILE INHABITANTS PERISH IN RAGING TORRENTS

(Continued from Page One)

an amendment to its appropriation bill a measure sponsored by Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, providing $250,000 for an investigation of the issue of flood control methods by an independent commission. A year later he died and the gang promptly put an end to the investigation by repealing the provision in their new handout bill.

Since that time there have been two great floods, one greater than the previous, and still the stolid army engineers under the careful management and guidance of crooked politicians, big and little, have gone on building higher and highar levees, only to see them overtopped, undermined at each succeeding flood; or where they did hold to have been compelled to blow them up so as to provide outlets for the raging waters.

Hoover Backs Gang.

When the subject is gone into, the investigator doubts his own observations. The facts seem so palpably impossible. And yet, not only are they actually realities, but the Holy Bull of Business, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, alleged engineering authority, has issued a ukase hauling the "levees only" idea unto the skies and chiding and denouncing as "visionary" all other plans, including the independent commission investigation proposal.

The reason, politics. And this time, national politics. Mr. Hoover knows better, but the political fate of his good friend and chief, Mr. Coolidge may be involved and the Republican politicians are taking no chances on further scandals—they have had enough.

The first federal appropriation for levees in the Mississippi River Valley came in 1789 following the then record-breaking flood. Since that time the United States government has laid out $86,000,000, local communities $15,000,000 in cash and right of ways, and states and counties along the river over $100,000,000. All this money has gone into building a long line of levees from Cairo, Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico. And every few years or so, the mighty Mississippi, gorged by spring rains and snows from its hundreds of tributaries, has risen and crumbled these walls. In places where they held, the implacable river has gone over them. For, as a matter of fact, the higher the levees go the higher the bed of the stream rises.

The Mississippi is an alluvial river. Its water carries billions of tons of sediment. It is a sluggish stream. It takes weeks for the rest of a flood to reach a given point. So that if the stream is confined within two walls, then these walls have to be raised continually. The stream does not bore a channel, it drops its load of mud and rises on it.

Don't Want to Learn

And yet this simple, obvious fact seems to have been totally disregarded by the all-wise engineers and the mighty Mr. Hoover who have advocated the "levees only" system and are now so excitedly defending it. The "levees only" or as it is designated by engineers, the "confinement" system as a matter of fact seems to fly in the face of all reason. It calls for a damning up all auxillary mouths of the river, confining it to a long line of levees, all on the theory that the stream will enlargen and deepen its channel sufficiently to carry the burden of a flood. The fact that as long as man knows it has not done so, and that despite the most scientific levee building in the past 47 years and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars the river has not been persuaded to do so, has had no effect on Mr. Hoover or his hirelings, the army engineers.

More Graft in Sight.

They propose, if they can get away with it, to reanme levee building, only this time on a vaster and more ambitious scale. Of course its going to cost tens of millions, but then as Mr. Hoover says this is a national calamity and the great generous American public stands ready to be mulcted for more "pork." He has already announced, and President Coolidge has echoed with enthusiasm, that a flood control program will be prepared for the next Congress calling for greater and nobler levees. To call a session of Congress now, to deal with the problem while it is before the nation, when the need is vast, is a program Mr. Coolidge will not lend himself to.

Refuses Special Session.

"It's politics," he declares. Not that he objects to politics, but it is not the kind he approves of and so he proposes waiting until he can have things somewhat under his control. He does not, at this time, face the damning facts of wholesale graft in the levee building program while thousands are made destitute and hundreds perish before the onlosh of the raging torrents of the Mississippi.

Britain Lines Up With Chiang Kai-shek

(Continued from Page One)

General charging that on April 22, a British soldier forcibly entered a Chinese residence in Shanghai and raped a maid-servant. The protest states the name of the woman, the name of her employer, and the address of the house. It also asserts: "A foreign constable was called but he deliberately let the soldier go."

The protest further states that the police subsequently caused the woman to be given medical treatment at a hospital where they were informed by the hospital staff that the woman had been raped and otherwise injured. The note demands that the soldier be court-martialed, with a representative from the office of the Commissaion or of Foreign Affairs present as an observer.

No Honor Among Thieves

SHANGHAI, May 18.—There is anything but harmony in the camp of the northern war lords. Native papers report that Chang Tsung Chang, Shantunge war lord, has seized millions of dollars' worth of military equipment destined for Sun Chuang-fang, ruling Hsue-liang, after a quarrel with Yang Yu-ting has left for Peking.

Germans Carry on Trade

(By National News Agency)

SHANGHAI, May 18.—Erich Von Salsmann, vataran China correspondent of the Vossichezeitung, who has returned in this city from a visit to Hankow, in a newspaper interview today said: "There is not a German in Hankow who is worried or scared. The German population in Hankow, including women and children, is just as largo today as it was a year ago."

Butler Plans War

PEKING, May 18.—General Smedley Butler, U. S. M. C. commander, arrived today and is conferring with American Minister MacMurray regarding the defense of Americans in North China.

The British Minister in Shanghai is holding similar conferences with the British military authorities and it is understood that the British intend to increase the Paking and Tientsin garrisons by ten battalions.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

U S S R Protests Arcos Raids In Note

(Continued from Page One)

to the Soviet interests connected with the activities of Arcos by compromising the latter and creating around it an atmosphere of want of confidence and hostility. From this viewpoint the Soviet Government feels it has the right to protest against the raid.

"If the British can sustain their formal rights with regard to Arcos, there cannot exist the least doubt that the violent irruption of police into the premises of the Trade Delegation and the acts they committed there were a flagrant violation of the 1921 agreement.

"According to the fifth article of that agreement the Soviet Republic is granted the right to use cipher correspondence. It follows that such correspondence, as well as the ciphers themselves, may by no means be examined by the agents of other States, or any outside persons without the special consent of the chief of the Trade Delegation.

Jeopardize Relations

"If the same article grants an official agent the right to receive, on the strength of diplomatic immunity, through special couriers, sealed packets, it is self-evident that the contents of these packets are immune.

"Two officials, M. Miller and M. Iludiakoff, who protested against the illegal demands of the police, were subjected to violence, even beaten, while the wife of the interim Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. S. R., who was on the premises and has a diplomatic passport, was violently detained and searched.

Raid Unrelied-For

"The absolutely uncalled-for raid on a Government institution of another State, apart from the question of treaty rights belonging to it, is a most serious and hostile act, without doubt jeopardizing the further preservation of relations between the interested States, with all the ensuing consequences.

"The fact that the Trade Delegation by its activity gave no justification for such a raid can be proved by the circumstance that the British Government has not made a single representation or complaint about this activity."

Laborites Demand Explanation

LONDON, May 18.—There were several tense scenes in the House of Commons this afternoon, owing to the insistance of Laborites in demanding to know why Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, had refused to receive the Soviet Charge, M. Rosengoltz, on the night the police raided the Soviet Trade Delegation.

The speaker finally restored order, asking the Laborites to save their questions until Sir William Johnson-Hicks, Home Minister, makes his statement tomorrow on the raid.

Building Wages Level

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Wages in the building industry remain virtually at the level of the past three years, while prices of building materials also tend to stability, according to the chart issued by the Associated General Contractors of America from their Washington headquarters. There was no perceptible change in building wages in February, March or April, on the average of reports from all regions of the country. This three-month level is slightly higher than the average of building wages in any month in the past three years except in May, 1926.

Grew O. K. With Kemal

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The Turkish government has notified the United States that the appointment of Joseph Grew as U. S. Ambassador to Turkey will be acceptable.

Suspended Ballplayer Suicide

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 18.—Eddie Meade, member of the pitching staff of the St. Paul American Association Club, who recently was suspended for not being in condition, was found dead in his room here today, a suicide, according to authorities.

Meade was found by a maid lying across the bed fully dressed with a revolver in his hand and a bullet wound through his heart.



Foil the Bloodhounds of Capitalism

A ruling class in danger of extinction is compelled to employ its trained bloodhounds to ferret out and destroy the chief sources of discontent and rebellion against oppression. In some cases this service is done by police agents. In the case of The DAILY WORKER, the initiative has been taken by certain professional patriots.

The prize is a big one. The DAILY WORKER has already made itself felt as a sharp thorn in the side of the American capitalist class. Its frank exposures of the loathsome conditions under which capitalism exploits its slaves has won for The DAILY WORKER the undying hatred of the capitalist class and the ceaseless espionage of its ruthless bloodhounds. The DAILY WORKER has lifted the veil upon capitalist corruption. It is mobilizing the workers, it is helping to organize them, to abolish the present hateful system. If the capitalist class succeeds in destroying this powerful weapon of the working class, The DAILY WORKER, it will be a momentous victory for them and a costly defeat for the workers.

There is only one way to fight this attack. That is through the solidified support of the workers throughout the country. Wolves and similar beasts of prey are loath to attack large groups. The bloodhounds of capitalism cringe in fear before the might of the masses. Now is the time to demonstrate our mass power in defense of our paper. Every contribution means another recruit to the great army defending The DAILY WORKER. You must join the ranks. You must do it now.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Add ess .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

Over 110,000 Appeals, 200 Cables and Over 50,000,000 People To Date Protest on Behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti

CHICAGO.—The following is a list compiled by the International Labor Defense of the larger labor organizations, trade unions, political parties, professional men (scientists, teachers, lawyers, ministers, writers, journalists, etc.), newspapers (conservative, radical, labor, liberal), petition committees, schools, churches, strike actions, street demonstrations, etc.; farmer organizations, mass meetings, that have taken action against the proposed murder by electrocution in the week of July 10th of the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This represents the protest and indignation of tens of millions of workers, farmers, and other men and women throughout the world. This list is by no means complete since reports to date indicate that over 110,000 appeals in the form of letters, resolutions, etc., over 200 cables, representing more than 50,000,000 workers all over the world, have demanded life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Central Labor Bodies, District Councils, Other Labor Bodies.

American Federation of Labor, representing 3,560,000 workers has gone on record at three successive conventions on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Chicago Federation of Labor, representing 300,000 workers.

Peoria Central Labor Council.

Amalgamated Food Workers.

Minneapolis Central Labor Council.

Kansas City Central Labor Council.

Silver Bow Trades & Labor Council, Great Falls.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, representing 100,000 workers.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

I. W. W.

Furriers' Union International.

Italian Chamber of Labor, New York, representing 75,000 Italian workers.

San Francisco Labor Council.

Everett, Wash., Central Labor Council.

Tampa, Florida, Central Labor Council.

St. Louis Central Labor Council.

Lake County, Indiana, Central Labor Council.

District Textile Council, together with six locals United Textile Workers in Passaic vicinity.

Cap and Millinery Workers' Union of New York.

Alameda, California, Central Labor Council.

Building Trades of State of California at State Convention, March, 1927.

Milwaukee Federated Trade Council.

Carlinville, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly.

Detroit Federation of Labor (organized mass meetings May 6th and 7th)

Perth Amboy, N. J., Central Labor Councils.

Great Falls, Mont., Central Labor Council.

Sub-district No. 4, Illinois Mine Workers.

Sons of Italy (approximately 200,000).

Progress Builders of America and the Western Progressive Farmers, organizations representing 300,000 workers and farmers.

* * *

Political Parties and Organizations.

Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Socialist Party of America.

Farmer-Labor Association, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minn.

Swedish-Social Democratic Labor Party.

Young Workers (Communist) League.

Young Peoples Socialist League, New York.

Socialist Labor Party, South America.

* * *

Protests From International Labor and Political Organizations, etc.

Labor and Socialist International, representing 7,000,000 workers, signed by Louis Dehrouker, President, Committee for Political Prisoners of Labor and Socialist International.

Communist International.

Panama General Syndicate of Labor.

Argentine Confederation of Labor.

Rote Hilfe, Germany, representing 500,000 workers.

5,000 Unemployed Workers of Sweden.

Central Labor Body of Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, representing 9,000,000 organized workers.

Gloucester, England, Trade Unions.

Employees Canadian National Railways, O. B. U., Ft. Rouge, Canada.

20 members Black League, Japan, protest to American Embassy at Tokyo.

Independent Labor Party of England.

South African Trade Union Congress.

Belgian Federation of Labor, 600,000 members.

Federation of Labor, Holland.

Big Unions in Cuba.

* * *

Non-Partisan and Miscellaneous Organizations.

Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Conference, New York, representing 540,000 organized workers.

International Labor Defense, America, 100,000 affiliated and individual members.

Republican Party of Italy, New York.

Civic Club, New York (civic and social workers)

Italian Republicans of Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania.

Sacco-Vanzetti Conference, Rochester, N. Y.

Sacco-Vanzatti Conference, Chicago, Ill.

Italian Federation of Colbe, Salem, Mass.

Many Lodges, Sons of Italy.

Detroit Sacco-Vanzetti Provisional Emergency Committee, calling conference for May 9th. Lambkin, provisional secretary.

Los Angeles held Sacco-Vanzetti Conference (Auto parade May 1st).

Buffalo, N. Y., Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

* * *

Prominent Individuals: Publicists, Scientists, Teachers, Lawyers, Clergymen, Authors, Politicians, Labor Leaders, etc.

Members of the British Parliament: Wheatley, Wilkinson, Lansbury, Buchanan, Hugh Dalton, Griffiths, Maxton, Wallhead, Campbell, Thorne, Stephens, Greenfell, Hayes, Stanford, Gibson, Hirst, Smith, Hall, Broad, Bromley, Beckett, Saklatvala, Purcell, Kenworthy, Compton, Adamson, Williams, Salter, Welch, Barr, Montague, Barker, Lindley Lodge (these are trade union Labor Party, Liberal Party, Conservative Party and other widely known leaders in England).

Professor Albert Einstein.

Upton Sinclair.

President Harry Fishwick, Illinois Mine Workers.

Kate Crane Gratz.

Theodore Debs.

Victor Berger.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, of Western New York, A. E. F., Chaplins.

William Nye Doty, "A Mayflower descendent."

President John Van Vaerenewyck, of Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Group of 23 Unitarian Ministers of Boston.

Group of 52 teachers, Mt. Holyoke College, Boston.

48 teachers, Wisconsin State Normal College.

381 Students, Mt. Holyoke College.

Sidney Hillman and Joseph Schlossberg, President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of America.

Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York.

26 French Writers; including Romain Rolland, Maurice Donnay of French Academy, Maurice Rostand, Victor Margueritе, Henri Barbusse, Leon Frapie, Pierre Benoit, J. H. Reany.

Cailleaux, former Premier of France.

Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of French Federation of Labor.

Professor Ellen Hayes, Wellesley College.

Charles W. Wood.

Mm. Dorian, President of International League for the Rights of Man.

Norman Thomas.

Morris Hillquit.

John Haynes Holmes.

Clarence Darrow.

Professor Felix Frankfoter, Harvard.

James Maurer, President Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Bishop William Lawrence, Local Episcopal Diocese, Boston, and four previous Bostonians: Roland W. Boyden, ex-president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Herman M. Berr, banker; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., son of police commissioner; F. W. Taussig, Harvard Professor of Economics.

Professor W. E. Hockings, Harvard Philosophy Dept.

Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts, demanded investigation Department of Justice connection and attorney Jos. Walsh.

Bishop Slattery, Boston.

Rev. Rhys Williams, Chicago.

President Neilsen, Smith College, on behalf of teachers.

Herr Sasevliet, Secretary of Dutch Labor Amsterdam, Holland.

Winifred Nicholas Conovan, Prof. Dept. of Biblical Interpretation of Newton Theological Institute.

Chandler Association of Linden, N. J.

John Fitch, and 62 New York Liberals.

26 nationally known liberals, including: Richard C. Cabot, Boston; Margaret Deland, novelist; A. Lincoln Filne, business man; John Hays, Hammond; Morton Prince, Harvard psychologist; Mrs. William Z. Ripley, Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard, Professor Richardson, Law Department, Dartmouth University.

Edward Holton James, Harvard Liberal.

Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, Secretary Massachusetts Federation of Churches.

John P. Whitman, Associate Secretary of Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

New England Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Calvert Magruder, Harvard Law Department.

Rev. Wm. E. Gordon, Church of Messiah, Back Bay, Mass.

Brotherhood Temple, Pittsfield, Mass.

Faculties and students of all aristocratic New England and New York Women's Colleges, including: Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Barnard, Mt. Holyoke.

(Hundreds of others too numerous to list here)

* * *

Strikes and Demonstrations.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, trade unions held two days strike.

I. C. W. P. A. of Great Britain—mass demonstration in Trafalgar Sq., London, protests being sent from all over England to American Embassy.

Anti-War Air Demonstrations, 50,000 workers, New York City on April 16th, auspices Sacco-Vanzotti Emergency Conference.

Proposal through Italian Chamber of Labor, New York, and Nuovo Mundo to organize world-wide strike. Second Conference proposed for April 28th, inviting New York, Philadelphia Baltimore, Boston and labor organizations from other cities. Sigman of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to approach President Green of A. F. of L. on matter. Tentative date for half day strike set for June 15th.

All May Day meetings.

Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Conference, New York, held conference April 22 to discuss strike plans and the calling of National Conference of labor.

* * *

Mass Meetings of Protest.

Open Forum, Los Angeles, mass meeting protest.

Tacoma, Wash., mass meeting broken up by police.

Zeigler, Ill., mass meeting, April 23, Swabeck, speaker.

Cleveland, April 23rd, mass meeting, Biedenkapp, speaker.

Portland, Oregon, mass meeting on April 17th.

Minneapolis, Minn., mass meeting on April 24th.

Sacco-Vanzetti conference mass meeting on May 8th.

Hands Off China mass meeting, April 17, Minneapolis, protested Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Mass protest meeting, 2,000 workers, held in Paris, France.

Mass meeting, Newark, N. J., May 6th.

Passaic mass meeting, April 20th.

Boston, Faneuil Hall, meeting scheduled auspices Mass. State Federation of Labor. Also meetings to be held throughout state of Mass.

Mass meeting Chicago, Ashland Auditorium, May 18th, speakers, Patrick, Johannsen, Cannon, Lapp, Bev. Williams, Morrison, Editor Christian Century, Attorney Wm. H. Holly.

Cleveland, all International Labor Defense branches arranging Sacco and Vanzetti meetings—six already held.

Chicago membership meeting I. L. D. to mobilize membership, April 21st.

Duluth, Minn., arranging mass meeting.



Drawn By William Gropper.

San Jose, Calif., mass meeting.

Los Angeles, mass meeting for all prisoners (I. L. D.—I. W. W. Defense Committee) on April 24th.

Detroit mass meetings, May 6th and 7th, A. F. of L. sponsors.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 7th

* * *

Miscellaneous Actions: Radio, Petitions, Sermons, etc.

Petitions of Wellesley College students.

Roland D. Sawyer, member Massachusetts legislature, introduced resolution demanding special commission of inquiry on Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee circulating nation-wide petition, demanding investigation.

International Labor Defense issued special leaflets, stickers, buttons, posters on Sacco and Vanzetti, arranging for backing protest meetings, formation of Sacco and Vanzetti conferences, etc.

Petitions throughout the country, from prominent individuals and en masse.

Chicago Federation of Labor to broadcast Sacco and Vanzetti case over radio.

Sermon, Chicago Third Unitarian Church, April 24, by Rev. David Rhys Williams.

* * *

Resolutions and Protests from Local Trade Unions, Shops and Factories.

Fraternal Organizations, etc.

12 cigar factories, Tampa.

Employes of S. Florsheimer shop, New York City.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Assn. of Perth Amboy, N. J.

I. L. G. W. U., Local 100, Chicago, Painters' Local 275, Chicago.

Independent Workmen's Circle, Lenin Branch, Chicago.

Architectural, Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union, New York City, 1,000 members.

Finnish Workers' Club, Minneapolis.

Freie Gemeinde Club, Milwaukee.

Scandinavian Workers' Club, Minneapolis.

United Mine Workers, Local 840, Madrid, Iowa.

Local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Minneapolis.

Local Union 781, Painters, Paperhangers & Decorators, Milwaukee.

Italian-American Citizens, Local 85, A. C. W. of A., New York, 1,500 members.

Local Union 1623, Lodi, N. J., United Textile Workers.

Local Union 1603, United Textile Workers.

Local Union, Carpenters, Philadelphia.

Local Union 3703, Dowell, Ill., United Mine Workers.

Local Union 280, United Mine Workers, Eagle, Pa.

Cleveland Local, American Negro Labor Congress.

Machinists, 337, Chicago, Ill.

Italian Workers' Service Club, Akron, Ohio.

Ladies' Sick & Benevolent Association of Paterson, N. J.

New York Local, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Two Locals, Granite Cutters' Union, Vermont.

Cincinnati, Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.

Cloth, Hat and Capmakers of New York.

Molders' Local, Everett, Wash.

Workers School, Springfield, Mass.

Liberal Club, Chicago University.

Housewives' Union 1, Santa Clara, Calif.

Evangelical Brotherhood Federation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fraternal organizations, Avella, Pa., and vicinity.

Special meeting on Sacco and Vanzetti, Local 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Chicago; speakers, James P. Cannon, I. L. D. secretary, Valier, Ill., Local 513, United Mine Workers.

Carpenters' Local 599, Hammond, Ind.

Local 524, Horwick, Pa., United Mine Workers.

Local 1355 and 2881, Avella, Pa., United Mine Workers.

Local 1794, Cedar Grove, Pa.

* * *

Newspapers, Magazines of all Political Opinions Protesting Action, Demanding Inquiry, etc., in America and Other Countries.

Chicago Daily News.

Vorwaerts, Berlin, Germany.

Yale Law Journal.

Boston Herald.

New Republic.

The Nation.

Daily Herald, London, England.

New York Times.

Springfield Republica...

New York World.

New York Herald Tribune.

New York City Graphic.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Winnipeg Tribune.

Tampa Daily La Truducion.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its fcremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

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Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Palestine Workers Barred From Polls By Great Britain

JAFFA, Palestine, (By Mail).—For the first time since the British conquered Palestine in 1917-1918, Municipal Elections are to be held in that country. Hitherto municipalities in Palestine have been appointed and not elected, but in October the Government in Palestine did publish a Municipal Electoral Law. This law, however, is far from being democratic. No women have the vote which is reserved for males over the age of 25, who pay rates or taxes of not less than £1 a year. Candidates at Municipal Elections must be 30 years of age and pay rates or taxes to the value of not less than £2 a year.

The effect of these provisions in a poor country like Palestine is to restrict suffrage to the aristocracy, big merchants and landlords, while the workers and laborers do not enjoy the right to vote, with the result that in towns like Acre, Tiberias and Nazareth only about 15 per cent of the population have the franchise, while in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa the percentage is lower still.

Requests which have been made to the Government of Palestine to place the franchise upon a broader basis have been refused. In Tel-Aviv the right has been secured for every inhabitant of the town who is 21 years of age and pays two shilling rates or taxes a year to vote at Municipal Elections. The working-class in other towns in Palestine demand that similar suffrage rights should be granted in all the towns of Palestine.

An appeal is accordingly addressed to the British working-class by more than 1,000 members of the Mamad Hapoalim (Workers' Class Club) for support in securing a wider democratic suffrage for the inhabitants of Palestine.

Over 100 Miners of Britain Still in Jail Under E.P.A.

LONDON, April 12. (By Mail).—More than 100 British miners are still in jail charged with violations of the "Emergency Powers Act." This in spite of the fact that the miners' lockout ended in November and the E. P. A. was lifted in December.

The majority of the convictions, many of them resulting in severe sentences, were obtained on the "trite charge of "disturbance" and "riotous assembly." In a large number of cases the only evidence submitted in court was given by local policemen.

Women Jailed

In South Wales 80 miners were sent to jail by the Glamorgan Assizes. Among them were included five women. One of them, a mother of six children, all of them under eight years, was given a 3-months' sentence.

According to a statement made in the House of Commons by Commander Hicks, a total of 7316 persons have been charged under the F. P. A. and over 1,000 have been imprisoned.

WHAT THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OF CHINA HAS DONE FOR LAW REFORM

(From Hankow Peoples Tribune.)

In the past six months, since the establishment of the Nationalist government in Wuhang, unprecedented changes have been carried out to reorganize the Chinese courts and reform judicial practice in territory under Nationalist control.

In an interview with a representative of the "Tribune" recently, the work already accomplished by the ministry and the plan of reforms were explained.

The plan includes the establishment of the highest court of the Nationalist government in Wuchang, with a monthly allowance of not less than $10,000. The former supreme court in Canton is abolished and made a branch of the highest court which will be located at the former Wesley College, Wuchang.

The Canton branch of the highest court will have jurisdiction over Kwantung, Kweichow, Fuklen and Yunnan provinces.

Courts of Appeal have just been established in Hupeh, Hunan and Kwantung provinces, while organization commissions are making arrangements to form the Fukien, Kwangsi and Kiangsi Provincial Courts of Appeal. Proclamation has also been made to cease trying mixed cases in Chinese magistrates' offices. They will be handled by the Municipal Courts, unaccompanied by foreign assessors.

Aid Poor.

Although nominally all Chinese citizens have the right of using the courts, yet the heavy pressure of suitfiling and litigation fees often deprive the poor of their power of exercising their judicial privileges. In view of this unfair phenomenon, the ministry of justice has decided a 50 per cent decrease in litigation fees and a 60 per cent decrease in suit-filing, fees. In addition, a system of progressive rates governing civil cases is formulated to restrict unreasonable practices of the capitalists and to increase the revenue of the ministry.

Inheritance Law Changed.

As the old custom end law of inheritance in China was largely a relic of the feudal system and a constant cause of family and tribal controversy, the Ministry of Justice has enacted a new law limiting inheritance to the deceased person's own heirs. In case the deceased is heirless or leaves no will, his property shall be turned over to the government for educational purposes.

Penal Code.

In view of the necessity of strictly suppressing all counter-revolutionary activities when the Revolution is still going on, the Ministry of Justice has compiled and promulgated a penal code governing counter-revolutionary offenses. The code contains 17 articles.

Lawyer's Charges.

With regard to lawyer's fees, the Ministry of justice has issued an order forbidding any legal practitioner to obtain by extortion or other names remuneration other than what is granted in his contract with the client. Parties who make contracts with the intention to secure illegitimate consideration will be severely punished.

In accordance with Article 5 of the Judiciary Reform Act which was passed last November, the practice of assessors who will have the right of participation as to matters of law and fact shall be introduced in the civil cases. A code of 82 articles has been compiled by the Nationalist government to govern the practice of assessors.

All these changes are a part of a thorough plan of reform and reorganization. When the new codes and courts are in operation, China will have a judicial system that will compare favorably with any country of the West.

This work is being carried out under the direction of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. George Hsu Chien.

Rumanian Minister Spurns Complaints Of Jewish Torture

BALTIMORE, May 18 (FPP).—That the Rumanian minister at Washington had refused to receive a petition and protest against the atrocities committed against Jews in Rumania, was announced at a meeting of the Associated Rumanian Jews of Maryland, called in aid of their oppressed co-religionists in the home land. The envoy, it was stated, had replied to the petitioners that they were misled by Soviet propaganda.

Herman Speyer, executive secretary of the Rumanian Jews of America, charged that the present Bucharest government is directly responsible for "atrocities as terrible as those of Torquemada." Rabbi Rosenau of Baltimore said that Rumania alone, of the three countries which persecuted Jews before the world war, has not ceased these horrors. He declared that her actions violate not only the laws of humanity but the written terms of the Versailles treaty.

"We fought to make the world safe for democracy," was his bitter comment; "we seemingly have made it safe chiefly for demagogues."

Harder Times In Britain.

WASHINGTON.—(F P.)—Reports from its agent in London to the Department of Commerce show that there has been more short time working recently than usual, especially in coal mining; that the supply of coal is beyond demand; that the registered unemployed were 1,044,000 on April 25 as compared with 1,084,000 a year ago.

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The War on the Chinese Liberation Movement Continues!

The Hankow government, the genuine expression of the Chinese liberation movement, is growing stronger each day by rallying to its support the masses of workers and peasants and the honest elements of the middle class.

This is now definitely established in spite of the daily predictions of the fall of Hankow made by the imperialist press correspondents.

Chiang Kai-shek has not been able to organize a complete cabinet and with the exception of the son of Wu Ting-fang, who has no following outside of the wealthier Chinese and their hangers-on, he has no outstanding supporters.

Wu's appeals so far have been to the imperialists and not to the masses. Chiang, by his wholesale murders of workers in Shanghai and other industrial centers (it is estimated that more than 2000 trade unionists were slain in Shanghai alone) has alienated all support of the labor unions. The peasant organizations, against which he has adopted the same murderous methods in behalf of his landlord following, are also united behind the Hankow government.

It is of the greatest significance that one of the reasons for General Feng's recent victories in the northwest was the support given him by the Red Armies—revolutionary peasant organizations.

The imperialists are trying to hold the Hankow government in check while Chiang consolidates his forces. But there has crept into even the inspired British dispatches in the last week or so a despairing note. Chiang's negotiations with imperialism are known to all of China and the attempt to force upon the Chinese liberation movement a choice between compromise with imperialism and closer relations with the labor unions and peasantry, has resulted in the isolation of the right wing from the masses.

Beginning with the intention of expelling and crushing the Communists and the left wing of the Kuomintang, Chiang has succeeded only in leading the capitalist and upper middle class elements out of the national liberation movement and leaving it in control of revolutionary leadership.

The policy of Chiang is a policy which the imperialists, with some reservations, can endorse. He and his followers ask for recognition of a nationalist government which will continue the horrible robbery of the Chinese masses with the Chinese capitalist and comprador class more firmly in the saddle.

It can be said that the traitorous slaughter by Chiang Kai-shek marks a new phase in the development of the Chinese revolution. The struggle which went on between classes in the labor unions now is in the open and the enemies of the Chinese masses who were able to cover up their treason to some extent while inside [illegible] are now clearly revealed as the foes of the masses.

Without the support of the masses Chiang Kai-shek would be overwhelmed quickly by the armies of the Hankow government. The battle ships and troops of America, Great Britain and Japan give him what strength he has. Defeated, he has been defeated and is now in the same position as the northern militarists with whom he is carrying on negotiations.

Withdrawal of all troops and battleships from China must be forced by the workers of Great Britain, America and Japan. Open warfare on the Chinese liberation movement has ceased temporarily only because the imperialists believe they have in Chiang Kai-shek a new counter-revolutionary hero who will do their fighting for them.

The moment this ultimate defeat becomes a certainty to the foreign offices there will be another onslaught against the Hankow government.

War is still being made against the Chinese liberation movement and we must see to [illegible] between two offensives.

Stop the war on China!

Withdraw all troops and battleships!

The Responsibility for the Flood.

One disaster follows another as the Mississippi waters burst at new points their graft-constructed levees and sweep before the rushing torrents thousands upon thousands of unfortunate human beings. This sort of thing is hardly unlooked for, and the blame rests entirely upon the shoulders of the United States government that has neglected in the most colossal manner the constructing of safe-guards for just such contingencies as the present holocaust.

Even in the face of wholesale devastation Calvin Coolidge refuses to call into session the seventy-th congress so that adequate appropriations may be made in order to [illegible] what atone to the flood sufferers, who are the victims of an organized cynical policy of graft and pilfering of government funds extending over a long period of years. He knows that a special session would dramatically place before the world the black record of American states men who enriched themselves through false levee construction at the sacrifice of the lives and near bankruptcy of the dwellers in the Mississippi bottoms.

Boasting its superiority over other nations we now have a condition in the mid-southern section of the United States that has no parallel anywhere on earth.

For century after century the annual rise in the waters of the Yangtze river in China has been controlled by a system of spillways that divert the waters from the main channel and let them travel through other courses to the sea. The Egyptians in the great Nile valley inaugurated a similar system that is still in vogue to this very day. In other parts of the United States the spillway system is in operation. But the inauguration of such a system here would not furnish such splendid advantages for perpetual graft as does the idiotic and unscientific attempt to confine the Mississippi to one channel. Once established, the maintenance of such a spillway system would require but a fraction of the money spent yearly to maintain the treacherous levees.

The forlorn victims of recurring Mississippi floods, if aware of the real cause of their distress, and of the criminals responsible for it would retire from office all those senators and representatives from their states who share in the [illegible] graft connected with appropriations for the [illegible] Corps of Engineers. The culprits are aided by the widespread prevalence in the South of the benighted doctrine of fundamentalism, which enables the ignorant preachers and priests solemnly to assure them that the recurrent floods are a visitation from heaven in order to test their faith in the all-highest. The dirty sermonising of the religionists supplements and justifies the plundering of the politicians.

Again we must emphasize the fact that the official bureaucracy of the labor movement in this country shares in the responsibility for this state of affairs, by persistently, in their role of lieutenants of the capitalist class, sabotaging every attempt on the part of the workers and farmers to create a class party of labor that would make issues of just such situations and force the government to take steps to remedy the appalling and totally preventable suffering on the part of the impoverished cotton growers of the lands bordering the river.

The Peasant Uprising in the Philippines.

The tremendous discontent among the Filipino peasantry, the result of continued exploitation, has expressed itself in a mass uprising for which the American imperialist press gives only a religious background.

It is well known to Marxists that agrarian revolts, both in Europe and colonial countries, and including even the earlier upsurges among the American farming population, have always had a strong religious tinge but that their causes can not be found in this fact.

There is a sad lack of data on the economic and social status of the millions of Filipino plantation workers and the sponsors of the movement for Filipino independence, almost exclusively middle class in origin and outlook, have contributed little to enlightenment on this important subject.

The revolt of some 400,000 Filipino peasants therefore appears as a thing apart from the independence movement. Actually it's a powerful proof that there exists a mass basis for the independence movement which its middle class leaders have neglected entirely—preferring to make their appeal on abstract grounds of justice, humanity, American tradition, etc.

Nor can the influence of the Chinese liberation movement be discounted in estimating the social forces involved in the Filipino uprising. The fact that, according to dispatches, the utterances of Senator Wheeler, now on a visit to the Philippines, relative to independence and freedom were connected immediately with their struggle by the masses is further evidence that this is not simply a movement of religious fanatics but that it has its roots deep in the suppressed status of these agricultural workers, who have heard of the slogans of the Chinese revolution.

For our party and the American working class the striking developments in the Philippines are a signal that there exists in this colony of American imperialism the same forces which have challenged imperialism in China and Indonesia—an army of workers and peasants which must be made the real base of the Filipino independence movement, which will give it a tremendous driving power and link it up with the colonial liberation movements of the world.

What's What in Washington

ATTEMPT POWER GRAB AT NATION'S CAPITAL

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, (FP). — Power trust arrogance has outdone itself, in the opinion of public-ownership advocates, in the application by the Bylleses, by branch of the power combine for a preliminary permit to harness the Great Falls of the Potomac, at the very door of the national capital.

Three times the senate has adopted the Norris bill providing for construction of a great power dam at this site by the federal government. The republican machine in the house has killed it, under the guidance from the power trust lobbyists. Now the case itself goes before the federal power commission, while congress is in recess, and demands the site.

Cost Not Excessive.

Under the Norris plan, based on repeated and careful studies by government engineers, a power dam costing from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 could be constructed at the Great Falls, and from it could be developed sufficient power to light the city and operate all machinery now in use in the District of Columbia.

This electric current could be sold at the plant for half a cent per kilowatt hour. It could be delivered to consumers in private homes at less than 3 cents. The rates charged by the local company for many years were 10 cents to the householder, until a public utilities commission reduced them to 7 1-2 cents. This electricity is produced in steam plants.

General Electric In It.

The Bylleshy application is made under the name of the Potomac River Corporation, in which H. M. Bylleshy & Co. of Chicago—one of the important "independents" actually controlled by the General Electric group—has a one-half interest. Robert Bulkley of Cleveland is president of the Potomac River Corporation, which talks of a $55,000,000 development, involving a possible 300,000 horsepower. Its application was submitted by Col Charles Keller, a former army engineer and district commissioner, who is now a Bylleshy agent.

Citizens Object.

The incident adds to the long list of reasons for bringing congress back to Washington in special session.

Citizens' associations in the capital, however, are taking action to persuade the federal power commission that no preliminary permit to the applicant should be considered. They look upon this move as a threat, if not the actual deathknell, to all future reductions in rates for electricity in this region. They favor government ownership and government distribution of electricity because they expect to get the rate down, by that means, to 3 cents or less.

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NOTE: Books offered to this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Pennsylvania Labor Party Plans Strong Fight in Campaigns

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 18.—The state labor party, at a conference here following the adjournment of the State Federation of Labor convention, laid plans for a continuous campaign of political education among the Pennsylvania workers.

Charles Kutz of Altoona, was elected chairman, Charles Oyler of this city secretary and James Kelley of Lykens, treasurer.

The 20,000 miners of District 2, U.M.W.A., in Central Pennsylvania, reaffirmed their support of the party at their recent convention. Local unions were instructed to organize labor party units where none existed.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, through its president, James Maurer, has also been very friendly to the labor party.

Opening of Fifth Summer Season of Camp Nitgedaiget

At its opening for the fifth summer season which will take place on Decoration Day week-end, May 28th, 29th and 30th, Camp Nitgedaiget will have such new and attractive improvements as: a new auditorium that has a capacity of a thousand seats, new swimming pool that is six times as large as the old one; a new comfort house with hot and cold showers close to the tents, a new athletic field for all sport activities as tennis, football, base ball and other kind of gymnastics.

The preparations for educational work for the summer season are in full progress. This work, because of its experiences, will excel all the previous activities.

Registration for Decoration Day week-end will be open for members of the United Workers Co-operative Ass'n on Thursday, May 19th, till Monday, May 23rd.

Registration for those who are not members of the Co-operative will start on May 23rd.

The camp will not accommodate those who are not registered.

A very elaborate program is being prepared for Decoration Day week-end. The opening will be celebrated with a ball, concert, and representatives of the Co-operative as well as of the Progressive Labor movement will be the speakers. The members of the United Workers Co-operative Ass'n should not miss this celebration and therefore should register as early as possible. Officially the Camp is open already for the summer season and more than a hundred campers are there weekly.

Letters From Our Readers

To the Editor, The Daily Worker:

I believe that hundreds of the readers of our paper should accept the invitation of The DAILY WORKER to express their opinions on various current subjects, especially in view of the fact that it is the only medium which we have that aids the workers' struggles from day to day.

I was pleased to notice that the DAILY WORKER will soon publish a series of articles on "The Negro in American Life." You are to be congratulated on your effort in this direction. We must prove to these racially and economically persecuted workers that we are their only friends. And this we must do by our own loyalty and honesty to their interests.

Comradely yours, Charles W. Fulp, Primrose, Washington County, Pa.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, The Daily Worker:

As an American born citizen, 37 years of age, I desire to add my protest against the execution of two innocent men,—Sacco and Vanzetti. I am convinced that they are the victims of a frame-up, and in the name of decency and justice should be freed.

I used to feel rather proud of our institutions, when I could see justice meted out to each and everyone alike, but of recent years I am forced to confess that there has been a large number of decisions handed down (and this is one of them) that has given cause for much dissension and the result of which has to a very large degree, produced all kinds of agitation and unrest.

The pages of all history are besmirched with innocent blood, and this condition must not continue. I earnestly hope that the state of Massachusetts will not permit itself to use the blood of these innocent men to write another page in its history.—F. G. Van Gosen, Port Lauderdale, Florida.

Post Office Workers Issue Paper.

LOS ANGELES.—(FP)—May 18. —The Guidon, monthly publication of Post Office Laborers Union 17839 of Los Angeles, makes its first appearance with the May number. It is a 4-page tabloid, speaking in the interest of 4000 post office laborers all over the country. Walter C. Gayhart is editor. It is published from Box 1602, Los Angeles, at 75 cents a year.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

Brady and Wiman in association with John Tuerk will produce next season Herman Bernstein's translation of "The Conquered Sex Love" by Rudolph Lothar and Fritz Gottwald. Another play listed for early showing is "Women Go On Forever" by Daniel N. Rubin (which Brady and Wiman will present in association with John Cromwell.

Etienne Girardot, the original "Charley's Aunt," will play in "Merry-Go-Round," the revue which will open at the Klaw theatre, May 31st. Francis Gershwin, a sister of George will also be in the new Herndon production.

"Padlocks of 1927," the Texas Guinan revue, is slated for the Shubert theatre beginning June 6th. In addition to Miss Guinan, the cast will include Helen Shipman, Bobby Watson, Connie Almy, Jana and Whelan and Bert Hanlon.

"Fog," the mystery play by John Willard, author of "The Cat and the Canary," which was last at the National theatre will come to the Bronx Opera House on Monday.

The Grove Street theatre is housing two biblical dramas this week, sponsored by A. Winfield Hoeny. The plays are "David and Bath-Sheba," and "The Death of Judas" both by Sally Bruce Kinsolving.

The final production of the Neighborhood Playhouse, "The Grand Street Follies of 1927," will open tonight at their intimate theatre on Grand Street. This marks the closing of the long and often brilliant career of this interesting group—for they end their work on the East Side in two weeks.

The Central Park Association, which is interested in the restoration of Central Park, will receive the entire receipts of the 6th year performance of "Abie's Irish Rose" at the Republic Theatre, next Tuesday night.

Clare Eames will direct a play for the Civic Repertory Company next season, "Invitation au Voyage," by Jean Jacques Bernard. She will not act in it however.

First National will star Colleen Moore "In Lilac Time," adapted from Jane Cowl's vehicle, written by Miss Cowl and Jane Murfin.

John Gilbert will be starred in "Twelve Miles Out," adapted from the melodrama seen here last season. Jean Crawford, Ernest Torrence and Betty Compson will be in the support cast.

The Moscow Theatre Habima will make its farewell American appearance, at the Century Theatre tomorrow evening with a program of single acts from its repertory. The organization has been trouping in the big cities.



VIVIENNE SEGAL

Plays the principal feminine role in "The Desert Song," Sigmund Romberg's musical show at the Casino theatre.

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John Golden Thea., 58th St. E. of B'way
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week: Silver Cord

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS'S COLONY B'way at 53rd St.

TIMES SQ. CRIME
WEST 42d St. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Sat. 2:30

JOHN HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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WALDORF 50th St., East of B'way Mats. WED. and SAT.

These Comrades Responded to the Call for Ruthenberg Sustaining and Defense Fund

L. Neibrief, B'klyn, N. Y.	3.00	SS. 2A-CFD	.50
S. Sironiek, Youngstown, Ohio.	8.00	Br. 4, Sec. 5	5.00
A. Rodriguez, South Brownsville, Pa.	2.00	SS. 2A-Unit 4	2.00
F. No. 1, Y. W. L., New York	2.00	S2-SSB-N1F	3.65
James Latin, Detroit, Mich.	1.00	SS. 3A-F 1	2.80
Street Nucleus No. 1, Detroit, Mich.	10.00	SS. 2 F-F D 1	2.00
Street Nucleus No. 9, Detroit. Mich.	1.00	S 3 D-1 F	1.00
Street Nucleus No. 10, Detroit, Mich.	11.00	S 2 C-2 F	5.00
Street Nucleus No. 11, Detroit, Mich.	5.50	SS 3 E-F D 1	2.50
Branch 4, Section 7, Coney Island, N. Y.	10.00	S 1A C-1 F	1.00
Anne Okwich, Pueblo, Colo.	5.50	S 1A C-F	11.00
Samuel Wels, Liberty, N. Y.	10.00	S 5 Br. 3	11.00
S. Gendelman, New Haven, Conn.	100.00	Int. Br. S 4	4.50
George Sudentis, B'klyn, N. Y.	3.00	Barbers Union No. 303	10.00
D. Lazanoff, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00	Group of Barbers	19.50
J. Sampo, West Allison, Wis.	10.00	Gertrude Subanon	1.00
T. Katalniek, Winthrop, Mass.	3.00	Belle Hermal	1.00
Mary Hucklern, B'klyn, N. Y.	1.00	H. Bear	1.00
A. Pobersky, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00	N. Gurlon	2.75
M. Marek, Decatur, Ill.	2.00	Br. 2-S 5	8.50
H. Berman, New York	2.00	SS 2A-F 4	2.00
H. Renne, Phila., Pa.	1.00	S 1 B-F 6	3.25
Subs 4a, L. Hirshman, N. Y.	15.00	S 1A-F 5	2.00
Peabody English Class, Peabody, Mass.	6.50	SS 3 E-F 4	2.75
Harry Lawrence, Forth Worth, Texas	10.00	SS 2A-F 3	2.50
Eli Zeitlin, San Diego, Cal.	4.00	SS 3A-F 4 A	6.00
Alex Gould, New York, N. Y.	5.00	SS 3 F-F D 4	1.00
Isabella Gould, New York, N. Y.	5.00	SS. S-Br. 1	23.00
Workingmens' Ed. Soc., Roxbury, Mass.	10.00	SS 2 B-F N 1	8.50
C. L. Arnal, Cannonsberg, Pa.	5.50	SS-2 A-F D 6	10.50
SS. 2SB-F4	23.25	SS 2 A-F D 5	5.00
SS-2A, NF	3.00	S 1 A C-1 F	3.75
SS-2D, 1F	1.45	S 1 B 4 F	7.00
S-2B, 1F	6.25	S F D N 1	2.50
S-3D, 2F	3.50	SS 2 B-F D 2	1.50
SS. 3S3E-S4	6.00	S 1 B-3 F	3.50
SS. 2D-N 2F	5.00	S 1 B-F 3	1.50
SS. 2D-N 2F	5.00	S 1 A C-F 6	3.00
Sec. 4	10.00	S 5B	6.25
Int. Br. Jamaica	3.00	S 1 C-Int Br. 1	9.75
1A. C-F6	21.50	S F-F D 1	3.40
1B, F3	10.00	S 2C-3 F	5.00
1B. F2	3.00	S 2A-F D 2	3.00
Independent Yale SS	10.50	S 2A-3	2.80

100 FUR WORKERS SCORE FASCISM OF UNION CZARS

Demand Reinstatement of New York Locals

A set of eight demands has been formulated by a "Committee of One Hundred" for Workers Control and Registration," and leaflets embodying it are issued yesterday to all members of the furriers' union.

Those workers who were forced to register, "stripped a "telegram protest against the fascist methods employed by the repudiated officials of the International Fur Workers' Union," and state that they are still loyal and devoted to the Joint Board.

The registered fur workers demand:

1.—That the New York Joint Board and its Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 should immediately be reinstated into the International Fur Workers' Union.

2.—That the scab union on 27th street should at once be closed.

3.—The immediate reinstatement of the Newark Local 25, and the expelled active fur workers in Chicago.

4.—That the policy of expelling members on account of political convictions and affiliations be abandoned.

5.—An aggressive struggle against the manufacturers in order to defend and maintain our union conditions.

6.—Increases in our wages.

7.—Democratic elections of delegates to the coming convention under the supervision of the Civil Liberties Union.

8.—Unity in the International.

"In the event that the above demands are not granted by the International, we call upon the Joint Board to organize and mobilize all forces of the union, and to declare an open struggle against the enemies of our union."

Union Autocrats.

The registered workers point out the fact that the present International officials are actually "self-imposed dictators," because they were elected to serve only until May 1927; yet they have failed to call a convention and continue themselves in office without authorization.

Yet the A. F. of L. makes no protest about this illegal action, just as it made no protest against all the corruption of the Kaufman regime, says the statement of the registered workers. "It is only against the Joint Board that the "arch-traitors and betrayers" have moved—"now after we have liberated ourselves from the regime of gangsterism and graft; now that we have built up a clean and strong organization and have fought for and won the 40-hour week, and have generally raised our standards of living."

"We demand our rights and our freedom! Stop breaking our union!"

Civic Federationist Okehs Girl Scouts

V. Everitt Macy, capitalist, banker and director of the National Civic Federation announced yesterday a subsidy of $100,000 for the Girl Scouts, a counterpart of the militaristic Boy Scouts organization.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Abroad
Labor and Imperialism
Trade Union Politics

MASS PICKETING OF BARBERS HAS BOSSES SCARED

The Master Barbers' Association of the Bronx is weakening as a result of two days of mass picketing on the part of Barbers' Union, Local 560, that called a strike of all the barbers and beauty parlor workers of the Bronx on Monday morning.

A motion that separate agreements be signed with individual bosses was shouted down by a crowded meeting of strikers held Tuesday afternoon at McKinley Square Gardens, 1323 Boston Road. The opinion of the assembled workers was to continue on strike together and return to work as one. The proposal was that the returning workers donate two days' pay a week as long as the strike lasted.

Among the few barbers' shops that is attempting to continue in defiance of the strike is Tamoulin, 170 Jerome Ave. The DAILY WORKER has received an unconfirmed report of picksts being attacked at an Italian barber shop in the Bronx when they asked the workers to join the strike.

According to an arrangement with the union, when a barber shop has two bosses they can divide the work among them, one working in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Since the strike started, the union has been informed of many cases where both bosses are working at the same time. Arrangements are being made to picket these shops.

There were six arrests Tuesday on the picket line, four men and two girls being taken to court and released on bail. Strike leaders reported that more than 50 girls joined Local 560 during the day, and many more recruits are expected as interest and enthusiasm grows.

Postpone Kushner Case to Thursday

Matthew Kushner may know Thursday what the United States and the courts intend to do with him. On the other hand, he may not. For two weeks his case has been dragging through the courts here although his crime consisted in handing out "Hands Off China" leaflets preceding the great protest demonstration held recently in Union Square.

Young Kushner, a member of the Young Workers' League, appeared before Judge Vitelli in district court on 57th St. Tuesday and told the story of his arrest. He declared a policeman ordered him to move on while he was distributing the leaflets.

But he continued giving out the leaflets, to the enragement of the cop, who pushed him roughly and finally placed him under arrest.

Sent to Tombs

Judge Vitalli questioned Kushner closely regarding his entry into the United States six years ago and his use of the surname adopted by his brother. Later he decided to postpone judgment until Thursday "to look into the records" while Kushner was sent to the Tombs.

Bail of $1000, put up by the International Labor Defense, was not returned.

Joseph Brodsky represented Kushner.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Convention of Mexican Women to be Held Soon; Rouses Great Interest

MEXICO CITY, May 18.—Feminist organizations of Mexico are arranging for the coming convention when groups of women thruout the Republic will gather to discuss their problems and woman's position in the social life of the community. The Congress is awakening wide interest and proving a valuable incentive in furthering the woman's movement in Mexico.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL MEETS TO PLOT AGAINST LABOR

Sounding the battle cry of "industrial freedom of employers" against trade unions, the National Industrial Council is meeting in 19th semi-annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The political arm of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Council runs the gamut of open shop activities from operating lobbies to "educating wage-earners" in the correct economics. Tuesday it heard A. C. Ross of Salt Lake, secretary of the Utah Associated Industries, tell about the "Open Shop in the West."

Ross is chairman of the American Plan Open Shop Conference, a national organization strong among bosses' organizations in the South and West. The Conference has been holding semi-annual conventions since 1922, the last one being in Dallas last November.

The National Industrial Council itself dates from before the war and was formerly known as the National Council for Industrial Defense. Its purposes are to maintain lobbies in the State and national legislatures to fight trade unionism, to maintain information services for employers on labor questions and to agitate against "class legislation" such as workmen's compensation.

Between 3000 and 400 employers' and manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce support the Council in its anti-labor work, according to Robert W. Dunn, whose studies in company unionism, labor espionage and employers' associations have led him across the Council's trails in many of labor's political and industrial struggles.

Rees, according to Dunn, specializes in the "protection of the schools from trade union influences." "Subversive influences" such as the Teachers' and Janitors' Unions he fights vigorously, keeping an eye all the while on textbooks to see that liberal professors do not introduce references which might aid labor's cause.

Hits Social Legislation

James A. Emery, counsel to the National Association of Manufacturers, pleaded for a reduction of governmental taxation as the most direct method of defeating moves toward social legislation.

He sounded the tocsin of alarm against labor efforts to legalize strike and picket activities. Referring to the recent Supreme Court decision crippling the Stone Cutters in their fight on scab stone, he declared that the employers had won a smashing victory which nothing less than an amendment to the constitution would nullify.

The decision of the court, Emery told his fellow-open shoppers, is a body blow at trade unions and efforts to maintain the open closed shop.

Only 750,000

Noel Sargent, manager of the industrial relations department of the N. A. M., declared there were "only" 750,000 child labor slaves in the country instead of 2,000,000. Other speakers were William H. Thompson, former officer of the reactionary national grange, Henry Herbert Lewis, executive director of Better Understanding Between Agriculture and Industry, an open shop effort to fight the farmer-labor alliance; George F. Kull, secretary of the Western Manufacturers' Association, and Benjamin F. Gleaves, executive secretary of the Associated Industries of Maine.

Butte Embalmers Form Union; Exclude Bosses

BUTTE, May 18.—(FP).—Trade unionists in Butte will get union attention even after death when the federal charter from the American Federation of Labor arrives for the working embalmers now organizing. A similar local in San Francisco died several years ago. Boss embalmers will not be admitted to membership.

Plane Wing May Be Clue to Nungesser

BOSTON, May 18.—The broken wing of an airplane, sighted 200 miles off this port by Captain Ingr, of the freighter Bellerophon, possibly solve the mystery surrounding the fate of Nungesser and Coli, the French trans-Atlantic fliers.

Extend Double Track

The New York, Westchester & Boston Railway will undertake at once to extend to Rye, N. Y., the double-track all-electric lines of its eastern division.

TOKYO, May 18.—Thirty-five miners were buried alive today, and one hundred and fifty others escaped when fire broke out in a coal mine at Kyuntzeki, in Saga Prefecture. The entombed miners are believed dead.

PHILADELPHIA

Three One-Act Plays—By the Workers Theatre Alliance

MR. GOD IS NOT IN

A Slave With Two Faces — **The Second-Story Man**

By Mary Carolina Davies. By Upton Sinclair.

By Harbor Allen, Dramatic Editor of The DAILY WORKER.

ADDED ATTRACTION—Motion Pictures of the recent "Hands off China" street demonstration and the Kensington Textile Strike—By Movie Dept. of the Workers Theatre Alliance.

MACHINISTS TEMPLE, 13th and Spring Garden Streets

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21st, 8 P. M.

Tickets 50 cents. BENEFIT OF THE DAILY WORKER. Children 25 cents.

Judge Resalsky to Sentence Worker in Mystery Case

For reasons known only to Judge Otto Resalsky, who has sent so many cleanbreasts to prison, Max Greenstein, who is now on probation, was called to court Tuesday, and told that he would be sentenced on June 27th.

He has no idea for what he is to be sentenced. He has not in any way violated his parole, and he was not charged with any new crime.

June 27th was also set for the sentencing of Louis Antonofsky, now under bail of $15,000, on a framed-up charge of assault. He, too, was on parole until he was arrested several months ago in connection with the case fixed up by the right wing scab, Morris Katz, on which he was acquitted by a jury in the Bronx County Court three weeks ago. Judge Resalsky, when he heard of this unproved charge against Antonofsky, summoned him to court and accused him of violating his parole. He was released on bail to await the outcome of the Bronx trial. It was understood that if Antonofsky was acquitted—as he has been—the bail would be removed and he would return to his parole status.

Any Old Excuse

Now Judge Resalsky claims he has to investigate the outcome of this trial, which was a public matter, and was settled long ago.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Magistrate Silverman dismissed H. Turck and M. Sundberg, arrested while picketing the Fishelberg shop from which Turck was discharged for refusing to register with the Sigman clique of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. The judge once again emphasized the fact that peaceful picketing is perfectly lawful, and is no cause for arrest or interference by the police.

10-Year Jail Term for Theft of 5 Cents; Oil Men Steal Big, Go Free

LOS ANGELES, May 18.—Norman Cooper, a circus "barker," snatched a purse which contained only 5 cents from Mrs. Jennie Northrup. He now faces a ten-year term in San Quentin, reports stated recently.

Edward L. Doheny "snatched" illegal oil leases and contracts from the United States government in 1923. A jury of patriots found him not guilty, however, a couple of months or so ago.

On Tuesday, May 10, Federal Judge F. J. McCormick ordered the oil king to return to his beloved country the sum of $13,009,507 and 80 cents for good measure.

"Justice" will now permit Cooper to escape the rail-hole of San Quentin by returning to Mrs. Northrup her five cents—the price of "coffee and" in a Jap soup-joint.

Wages Low

Wages of circus workers in "prosperous" California are said to be as low as $8 a week, so they are forced to steal in one form or the other, according to Carl E. Hummel and others of this city, in order to live. Cooper was undoubtedly hungry at the time of the theft.

LAUNDRY CHIEF ATTACKS DRIVER HELPING UNION

Attacked by the president of the Laundry Owners' Association, Max Freeman, a union driver for the Ready Laundry Service planned yesterday to swear out a warrant for assault.

Freeman declares he was attacked by Adolph Lewes, the association's head and several pluguglies while on his route. His offense evidently was in loyalty to the Laundry Drivers' Union, which is involved in a hot strike against the North American Laundry in Harlem. Freeman had asked housewives to patronize union laundries only, arousing Lowe's ho tility.

That the North American strike is a test of strength between the union and the bosses was the belief expressed yesterday by Max Brodie, business agent of Laundry Drivers' Local 810. Although the agreement did not expire until June 11, the boss began firing union men without consent to the machinery provided in the contract.

When it became apparent that the North American was intent on destroying the union, a strike was declared. The Negro laundry workers walked out with the white drivers. Twenty-one drivers and 23 women are involved. Other contracts expire in the near future and the laundry drivers are preparing for possible strikes on a city wide scale. Freeman will appear in magistrate's court today on a picketing charge while several other union members face trial in special sessions.

The bosses are making use of labor strike-breaking agencies, Brodie charges. Before the strike, several known strike-breakers tried to get employment at the union, in preparation evidently for the walkout. Refused admission, they were rushed into service as soon as the regular drivers struck.

Effort to Deport Italian Worker in U. S. 3 Years

The rights of seamen, as well as the integrity of United States laws, are not at stake in the case of Mauro La Russo, who is being threatened with deportation because he is an anti-fascist.

La Russo who entered as a seaman, has been in this country more than three years, and the law says no alien who has been here more than three years can be deported for unlawful entry. Technically he cannot be deported for being opposed to Mussolini, but that is really what the authorities are trying to do.

When his case came to court, the judge ordered that the writ be sustained releasing him. However, the United States government has taken an appeal, and the case will be argued some time this month in a further effort to send him back to Italy.

Test Case

Isaac Shorr is defending La Russo, and he points out that if the government should succeed in this deportation case no seaman who has remained in this country would be safe, in spite of the law. Various attempts to legalize this power to deport aliens many years after they have entered this country, have been made in the anti-alien bills introduced into congress during the past five years. It is the sort of legislation being fought by the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers. In the case of La Russo, the government is not even waiting for passage of a law to justify them in their action.

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8 P. M. to 3 A. M.

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Admission, including hat check, $1.00.

Pennsylvania Mines Endorse Activities of Council of Foreign-born

HARRISBURG, Pa., (FP).—The Executive Board of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Locals, meeting in session at Harrisburg indorsed the National Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers, following an address by Secy. Miss Roszwaydak of the council.

Tammany Hospital Czar Too Crude in Methods on Poor

Stung by criticism of wretched conditions in Bellevue and Kings County hospitals, Bird S. Coler commissioner of public welfare, has handed in his resignation to Mayor Walker.

Complaints of the callous treatment of charity patients in the city hospitals have been numerous under the administration of Coler, a democratic politican appointed by Hylan but prominent for 20 years in the Tammany organization.

Sick and injured workers have died in the city hospitals because of wretched disregard by the authorities there, according to relatives. Crowded wards, over-worked hospital attendants, negligence and the unwillingness of supervising physicians to fight for the lives of patients suffering from complicated or prolonged illness are among the charges.

Miller Hired to Defend B.-M. T. in Transit Hearings

Gory verbal warfare with no injuries is predicted when former Governor Miller meets Samuel Untermeyer in the transit hearings next Monday. Miller, cashing in on his political prestige, has been retained by the B.-M. T. to defend its vested property rights.

The B.-M. T. is particularly keen not to have its books examined. Such an examination would disclose B.-M. T. control over the Interborough and give official confirmation to the contention that the company's actual investment is less than 50 per cent. of the claimed valuation.

The B.-M. T. wants to be valued at cost of reproduction in 1927 prices, although the system was built when costs were lower. An effort will be made to value the property on the actual cash investment, although the Supreme Court may halt such an attempt.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!



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NO COMMISSION FULLER DECIDES IN SACCO CASE

Advises With Experts on Gun Testimony

BOSTON, May 18.—The announcement, carried exclusively in The DAILY WORKER two weeks ago, that there would be no commission to review the Sacco-Vanzetti case, is confirmed from semi-official sources.

Governor Fuller will handle the case himself, assuming full responsibility for the fate of the two Italian anarchists doomed to die in the electric chair. Aided by personal friends, including Frank A. Roberts, chairman of the State Parole Board, and Attorney General Reading, he is now engrossed in a study of evidence, particularly the salient point of the Sacco gun.

When Nicola Sacco was arrested, police seized his gun. Later it was declared in the Dedham trial that the mortal bullets which killed Alessandro Berardelli, guard for Paymaster Parmenter, were fired from the Sacco gun.

Experts, including firearms specialists and microphotographers, are conferring with Fuller. The Sacco gun, with other weapons presented in testimony, are at the Governor's home, where he has been confined for several days.

Lincoln Wadsworth, of the Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co., was among the experts. He conferred with the Governor for several hours, going over the Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros guns. He is not unfriendly to the defense.

Seven thousand Chicagoans sent a 350-word telegram to Governor Fuller today asking a review of the case. The Marylebone branch of the British Independent Labor Party and the Scottish Independent Labor Party sent cablegrams today to the same effect.

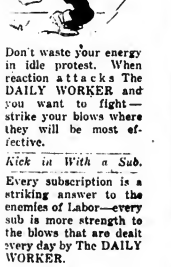
Gaming Millionaires to Snitch to Jury

Granted complete immunity, the score of fashionable idlers caught gaming in the elaborate gambling quarters at the Hotel Briarfield Sunday will testify before the grand jury, District Attorney Banton announced.

Banton fully approved Police Commissioner Warren's policy in refusing to make public the names of the wealthy gamblers, altho the employers in the joint were arrested.

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Sailor Victimized After Refusal to Work Foreign Ship

Many of the passengers on board were on the dock shedding tears and waving goodbyes; the band played, and the whole scene was gayness. Once on the ship, the gayness disappeared; the ship was in darkness, and the passengers filed along to the music on the pier.

A ship of the United States lines is leaving for a port in Europe with a cargo of rich, pleasure-bent passengers and freight. The same performance seems to pervade the atmosphere on the departure of a ship of these lines. Ships like the Leviathan; George Washington, the President Harding, President Roosevelt and other liners assume a sort of holiday air on their departure. The passengers disporting themselves on deck and in their cabins listen to the music blaring noises of departure and they are entranced.

It's a great world after all, God's in his heaven, all's still right with the world.

No Romance For Seamen.

Little are they concerned with the misery and suffering of the men that make their pleasure trips possible. They watch the seamen pull in the lines, and they also are imbued with the false air of romance that the capitalist machinery of transportation takes on.

These sailors are workers like other workers when it comes to realistic slavery at a few dollars a month. They have furthermore to be really skilled in their trade, before the autocratic ship owners will hire them. They must show at least six good discharges from former voyages to prove that they are efficient and able seamen.

Also they must produce a lifebout ticket. Then there is absolutely no question as to their ability as first class seamen. Just before the ship sails, they are forced to buy uniforms from the ship's slop chest at 150 per cent profit to the United States Lines. Of course the passengers think that the company furnishes the men's uniforms free of charge.

$62.50 A Month.

The wages of a sailor are $62.50 a month, and the he knows that the conditions on these vessels are pretty rotten, he is forced to ship on them. The is always an unemployment situation on the waterfront, so he hasn't any choice of jobs and is pretty lucky to get any job at all.

My experiences on a voyage on the President Harding are typical of the environment thru which the sailor passes aboard these vessels, with the exception that I am more class conscious than the average seaman that I meet, and can consequently understand the conditions and their cause a little better—it is the same experience.

Eastbound we worked two nineteen hour days on mail baggage and freight. No overtime pay and no time back for this hard work was given. This is long steady work and we were continually being called out at all hours of the night thruout the voyage.

Four days in port in Bremanhaven, and on the morning of departure, there was a council muster on deck. All men who did not appear were fined four days' pay. We cleared before a gale of wind, we were obliged to wash oil from the fore part of the ship. This oil had leaked out of the fuel tanks of the ship.

No Clothes for Sale

I applied for sea-boots and oil skins which are supposed to be purchasable at the ship's slop chest, but there weren't any in stock. This, despite the fact, that maritime law requires that every ship carry these articles for the seaman's use in heavy weather. Consequently, I had to weather the gale without any.

At the port of Queenstown, we took the tender alongside, with mail baggage, passengers and freight. This tender flys the free State flag, and her crew are organized. Nevertheless the crew of the President Harding was asked to go aboard and handle baggage. I refused to concede to this demand, as my contract called for work on an American ship, and not a foreign one. How was I to know, if there might be a strike on, and I might be scabbing on my fellow workers in their own country.

Thrown in Brig.

For refusing to do this work I was placed in a wet brig behind iron bars, and I had to sleep on an iron floor. Here I was for 36 hours. They brought me white bread and water for sustenance. I was pretty angry and refused the food on the basis that white bread did not contain the necessary minerals to keep life and activity in the body. So right thru the long hours of the night I tossed about on the hard cold floor of the brig in misery and in the morning I was taken to the ship's doctor. He pronounced me well and fit. From there I was taken to Captain Van Beak and Chief mate Stedman.

Captain Van Beak asked me why I had refused to work on the Free State tender. He asked me whether I knew that refusing to obey an order was punishable by a fine of four days pay, and imprisonment. I told the Captain that I had never refused to work on the ship that I had signed on, but that it was against my principles to work on foreign vessels.

I told him that the order to work on the Free State tender was an illegal one, and that I considered myself as being unjustly persecuted by being thrust into the brig without trial. If it had been in the case of a repair, or a salvage or emergency, I would have gone, but since these were the circumstances and it was a foreign ship, I would refuse to work. He thereupon asked me if I was one of these I.W.W. agitators. I answered him that I was not, but that I was class conscious and held radical views.

"Oh," he said, "that is a case of out of the frying pan and into the fire." "Every trip these ships make, the crew is sent into the foreign tender."

"Well," I answered, "then every time that happens, the American crew is scabbing on the foreign organized labor." He told me that my trouble was that I was influenced by reds and bolsheviks.

On His Career.

The Captain cited the instance of himself, he told me that 44 years ago, he was a hard working obedient young man, he had started to save his money, and studied navigation. "You and your shipmates have the same chance that I had" he said.

"Well Captain," I told him, "if I couldn't make big money like you, without putting the crew to scabbing, and then logging them from their hard earned wages, why then I don't want to be a captain of a United States Liner."

Work On Sunday.

The Captain impatiently asked the mate if he had any work for me to do. The mate said, "yes there was work." The Captain then turned to me and said: "if you work seven hours today, (which was Sunday) I will fine you four days pay and will not put you back in the brig. I replied, "Captain today is Sunday and I have been twenty-two hours in the brig and consequently am unable to work, and even if I were able to work, I would not work on a day of rest, while the rest of the crew are off duty." He said, "I will fine you eight days pay and you will have to turn to in the morning."

The following morning I was very sick. I had a sore throat, cold and stiff sore limbs. The cold had gotten me while I was working in the gale without oil skins and on top of that the wet brig had finished things.

I was told to turn to, which I refused to do on the ground that I was sick and unable to work. The doctor examined me and gave me powders and oils he told me that my pulse was normal, and that I could go back to work. I said that I couldn't and I was thrown back into the damp brig for another ten hours. Then I was taken to the mate, who said that the doctor had pronounced me as well and able to work, and that there was no reason for my being sick. I told him that I had caught the cold due to the lack of oil skins.

In a few days we arrived in Hoboken. Here I went to the Barge office and complained my fine to the shipping commissioner. A ship mate was with me and he bore out my testimony. There chief mate was there and he said that I had continuously refused duty, and that I had admitted that I was a radical.

The commissioner decided in favor of the company. How careful the capitalist instruments are of anything that even savors of organization and betterment of the working and living conditions of their slaves at their expense.



Washington and New York society, surprised over the suit for divorce instituted in Paris, France, by Bainbridge Colby, New York lawyer and former secretary of state, say the rift between Mr. and Mrs. Colby might have developed when Mrs. Colby wrote a book on life in Washington. Friends said one of the characters resembled Mrs. Colby, but Mrs. Colby denied that she had tried to picture her husband. Mrs. Colby, whose picture is above, was Nathalie Sedgewick before her marriage in 1895. Inset is of Mr. Colby.

Criminal Syndicalism Law in California Upheld

CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY



—Drawing by Lydia Gibson.

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press).

In two decisions the federal supreme court upheld, on May 16, both the political and the industrial wads of the California criminal syndicalism law. Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, wealthy and educated woman from the East, who was convicted in Oakland on charges that she belonged to the Communist Labor Party which was born of the schism in the Socialist Party in 1919, lost her appeal. She is now liable to serve a sentence of from one to 14 years in prison. William Burns, laborer, convicted of membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, and as an organizer in that militant body of laborers, was held to serve a similar term.

Decisions Contradict.

A curious illustration of the quirks of the law is found in the fact that on this same day the same supreme court held that Harold B. Fiske, convicted of violation of the Kansas criminal syndicalism law, had not been fairly convicted. The justices declared in their unanimous opinion that the I. W. W. preamble, nased as evidence against Fiske, does not suggest "that the industrial organization of workers as a class for the purpose of getting possession of the machinery of production and abolishing the wage system, was to be accomplished by other than lawful methods." Hence, the court decided that the I. W. W. preamble was not an "inflammatory document or teaching, and that Fiske as an I. W. W. organizer could not be convicted, on this evidence, of enlisting members in an organization, society or group, Violence or other unlawful acts or methods as a means of effecting industrial or political changes or revolution.

Yet Burns, the court—with Justice Brandeis dissenting—held, was rightly convicted of the organized members for "an organization of persons organized and assembled to advocate, teach and abet criminal syndicalism, to wit, the Industrial Workers of the World." The court found that the I. W. W. "advocated, taught and aided various acts of sabotage that are plainly within the meaning of that word "as used in the California law. It recited some of these destructive acts, such as the driving of nails into growing trees to kill them, the planting of weed seeds in fields, and the scattering of combustibles to start fires in grain and to destroy farmers' property. This the I. W. W. was found guilty in the Burns case, under the California law, and Burns was held for prison because of his membership and activity in the I. W. W.

Urged Revolution.

Anita Whitney's conviction was defended by the majority opinion, read by Justice Sanford, on the ground that the California law had been directly violated by the national platform of the Communist Labor Party, and that the defendant failed immediately to leave the Oakland branch of the party when, against her urgent advice, it adorsed the national platform which called for revolution.

That society has nothing to fear from reactionary violence is the belief expressed by the majority in dismissing the argument that this law discriminated against the radical workers.

"There is no substantial basis for the contention that the legislature has arbitrarily or unreasonably limited its application to those advocating the use of violent and unlawful methods to effect changes in industrial and political conditions," It declares; "there being nothing indicating any purpose to apprehend that those desiring to maintain existing industrial and political conditions did or would advocate such methods."

Brandeis, Holmes Agree.

Justice Brandeis and Holmes, agreeing that Miss Whitney was rightly convicted, in view of her encouragement of the I. W. W. in California, through membership in the Communist Labor Party, disagreed with the majority opinion that the California law was justified in limiting freedom of speech and assembly.

"Fear of serious injury," they said, cannot alone justify suppression of free speech and assembly. Even imminent danger cannot justify resort to prohibition of these functions essential to effective democracy, unless the evil apprehended is relatively serious." The proposed proletarian revolution, they pointed out, must be very long delayed and hence could not be looked upon as a serious immediate danger to be so drastically guarded against.

IN THE GOOD OLD U. S. A



CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

trade union officials who find conditions as they are very much to their liking. But when a person mixes with the workers who have to go to their daily grind when they are lucky enough to be blessed with a job, one gets a different impression. The foreign editor of the Paris Matin ignored the poverty of the millions of American workers. And for a purpose. Instead of looking towards the Soviet Union as the workers' paradise the European workers must be taught to look towards America. But this sham will not work and we will help in our own humble way to puncture the balloon.

* * *

OUR old friend general Feng Yu-siang is on the move and things do not look as bright for Chang-Tso-Lin, our bandit ally, as they did a few years ago. Of course Feng has been mouching along for quite a while but the capitalist reporters hoped he would get an attack of the hives and spend the rest of the year scratching himself. Our friend Feng went and captured a city and his soldiers are now busy chasing Wu-Pei-fu over the landscape.

* * *

NOT having much left in the way of consolation the correspondents are now hoping that Feng will make an alliance with Chiang-Kai-Shek. But he is more likely to connect his axe with Chiang's neck when he gets within beheading distance of him. This would serve Chiang right. The most contemptible of mortals is the renegade who betrays a glorious cause and turns on his former comrades. This is what Chiang did at the suggestion and in consideration of the money of the imperialists, particularly Great Britain. Watch the news from China during the next few days.

* * *

THE Soviet note of protest against the illegal raid on its trade delegation headquarters in London, is firm but restrained. It reads like the warning of a strong but peaceful man to a swaggering bully. Great Britain is asked whether she wants to maintain trade relations or conduct herself toward the Soviet government in a manner befitting a civilized power or whether she will continue those relations in the approved manner of the hurglar. It is almost certain that Great Britain is disposed to break off diplomatic relations with Russia. The visit of the French president and the French foreign minister has a direct bearing on this matter.

* * *

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN will not have anything more to do with Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Nationalist Government of China with headquarters at Hankow. A few days ago Chen talked the Chinese language to Chamberlain in a tone different to what the proud Britons have been used to from former Chinese officials. He told Chamberlain that he would be delivering anseches for international consumption from Peking in a short time and that the British foreign office would understand his lingo. It now seems that Chen will be in Peking shortly with the aid of Feng Yu-siang.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Three women were in custody and another was sought today in connection with the mysterious killing of Albert W. Valacka, former Cicero police chief, who died from the effects of a severe beating.

WITH THE Young WORKER

Youth Day in Hamburg

By ALEX MASSER.
(Delegate British Young Communist League)

The Hamburg young workers celebrated their Youth Days on Easter Saturday and Sunday, following the National Congress of the Young Communist League held on the three previous days.

"Youth Day. Hamburg, Easter Saturday and Sunday, 1927."

"Young Workers, Demonstrate on Youth Days.

"Against the Rascist Terror.

"Against the Monarchist Government.

"Against Imperialist War on China.

"For the Victory of the Chinese Revolution.

"For world Workers Unity."

So read the call—and the response! Tremendous! Magnificent! Inspiring! For the young workers of Hamburg are for the Proletarian Revolution, they have taken their stand at the barricades of Revolution twice already; they have suffered in the fire of capitalist aggression, of reformist treachery. They know that for the workers the only solution to capitalist oppression, to Imperialist War to the dread "rationalisation" of industry is not the reformism of the Noskes and Eberts, brothers of the British Hodges and MacDonalds, who have let them down so foully and so often, but in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Everywhere this 1927 Easter-tide on Hamburg, is breathed the spirit of revolt; everywhere are to be seen the uniforms of the Young Front Fighters; and every other person is wearing the special Youth Day Badge or other Communist symbol. From Berlin arrives a contigent of over 2,000 Young Communists — how smartly they marched to the strains of the "Red Army March"! Every few minutes, it seems, comes a group swaying along, banners waving, singing their songs of revolt lustily, menacingly, in challenging tone. And ever and anon comes the salute that is both challenge and greeting, with clenched fist raised shoulder high "Rote Front"!

Comes the time for the Demonstration in the Hamburg Circus to commence. Inside are over 6,000 young workers, singing to the Music of the Red Front Bands. Outside are more than as many again. They do not push, jostle and crowd; they "fall in" unfnri their banners and march off to demonstrate in the streets surrounding the circus.

Inside the circus is amazing, tier upon tier the seats are crowded. The Reds Bands crash out their music, the limelights play on the standard bearers forming a crimson background to the huge stage, surmounting all is a huge Red Star suspended from the roof. Suddenly comes silence—complete. The President calls on the first speaker. In quick succession the others follow, with short, crisp telling speeches arousing tremendous enthusiasm — German, British, Russian—and provoking greatest applause of all—a chinese comrade. Tremendous cheers greeted the report of the anti-militarist work of the British League. Speeches finished, the Berlin comrades present a revue, a real gem of workers' art in which Chamberlain and MacDonald are done to gently dealt with.

But Sunday—Day of Days!

Young Communists, Pioneers, Communist Party, Red Front Fighters, Young Front Fighters, Red Marines —thirty thousand strong they assemble at the Central Meeting place. The uniformed Red Front Fighters have the huge crowd well in hand, there is no confusion, but a military orderliness. They start off on the saven miles march to the Stadt Park, the streets lined with cheering, sympathetic workers. From the windows hang Red Flags, posters bedeck the walls, overhead, transversing the streets are streamers bearing fighting mottoes. A diversion—Fascists imprudently try to utilise the occasion for propaganda hy leaflets. Speedily a section of the Red Fighters fall out and their filthy weapons are torn from the disciples of Mussolini, who scurry away, cowed.

The Stadt Park reached, the Central YCL Committee mounts the rostrum, follow representatives from the Front Fighters, then an American Party representative. Cheer upon cheer follows the Chinese delegate as he mounts the platform. The bands strike up, the International is taken up by the mighty crowd and swells into a heaven rending challenge to imperialist aggression, a call to international unity to the workers. Then the delegate from the British YCL, telling of the fight of the British young workers. Excitement reaches to fever heat when a Berlin comrade comes to the platform to present to the British Youth a wreath bearing the device "Better Death than Slavery". Thaelman, Communist member of the reichstag, exposes the war plans and war preparations of imperialism, his challenge is aken up by the 50,000 voices in a tremendous roar of assent to his call for militant struggle.

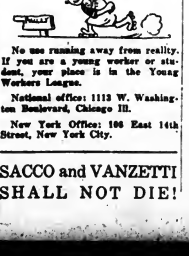
The speeches finish at last; again the International! The demonstration disperses not to the homes yet, hut to witness the football and racing of the worker sportsmen and later to witness a fireworks display.

"Youth Day, Hamburg, Easter Saturday and Sunday, 1927" is over!

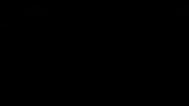
But its inspiration lives, its message spreads throughout Germany. The spirit of Youth Day is the spirit of Revolution, the spirit of the working class youth, the spirit which is going to carry them forward in the fight for a Workers' Germany.

SPORT

But what will Dempsey do to the winner? We know how much he will make in dollars and cents—the question is, how much will he get in the nose? If reports are true, Jack



Dempsey is looking like the Dempsey of old, and that looks bad to anyone who has to fight him. Oh, well,—what's the difference? The birds that go out to see them sock each other will pay a high price for the privilege of watching this sport (?).



No use running away from reality. If you are a young worker or student, your place is in the Young Workers League.

National office: 1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago Ill.

New York Office: 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Who'll win the Sharkey-Maloney fight tonight? Will the Lithuanian from Boston make baloney out of Maloney—or will Maloney make sausage out of Sharkey? Which will get the honors and the heavy money for fighting Jack Dempsey?



Put this down in your note-book (but don't bet on it!)—you know how they love to get crooked in this game's Sharkey is going to knock the Irisher for a row of Boston Beans. Maybe this is baloney, but this sports bug is a better prophet than the weathermen, even he will risk opinions on something the other sport writers are guessing ahent.

X

Maybe the spot where the ink blank will be found. Just put your name on it, clip it out, add a dollar (it doesn't matter how old it is!) and send it to get a year's subscription to the Young Worker. Address: Business Manager Young Worker Ed. Committee, 35 First St., New York, N. Y.

X

—HERE'S THE SPOT—

Enclosed $1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED; FOR THE HIGHEST WAGES FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE are people who are of the opinion that this column is appearing under false pretenses, or in simpler terms that it is not what the name implies, since, when the captain of its soul is in good humor superinduced by a hot meal, a victory for the Hankow government, the bankruptcy of a prominent Kiwanian or the death of a British duke, the column is optimistic and good mental breakfast food. But when he has not the price of an order of spaghetti, or Chang-Tso-Lin succeeds in raising a new loan, or Marshall Pilsudski of Poland gets in a fresh carload of garlic, this department of The DAILY WORKER is as gloomy as Clarence Darrow, when he is not engaged defending a murderer or a gang of bootleggers.

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TO sum up, the critics of "Current Events" claim that as a general rule the column has as little currency in it as our treasury. I hesitate to ask our readers for an opinion, lest, I might be accused of wishing to get too intimate with them or starting an illegitimate correspondence. Nevertheless, being a peaceful individual and wishing to retain the friendship of the followers of this column, if anybody can suggest a more appropriate name they are welcome to shoot it in.

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WE are told that cleanliness is next to godliness and it is generally admitted that a good shine improves the looks of a person's footwear besides furnishing prima facie evidence that the wearer is not a poet, at least not an unsuccessful one. But the Lord's Day Alliance, trembling for the safety of our souls has decided that it is sinful to shine shoes on Sunday. Should the shineless Sunday follow in the wake of the beerless Saturday the nation will be set for a drive against hilarity in general, and a person caught smiling in New York city may soon be taking as much of a chance with his liberty as the author of a readable novel.

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WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, was returned to City Hall in Chicago on the platform of war to the death against England and Englishmen. One would imagine from reading this gentleman's campaign speeches that the redcoats were in possession of the Fish Fan's Club, that tony, floating speakeasy in which Thompson's closest friends drowned their sorrow after William E. Dever captured city hall. "Big Bill" let the world know that he was not afraid of the British empire and threatened to "bust King George on the nose" if he inserted that organ into the domestic affairs of Chicago.

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THE Irish were ready to make Thompson honorary president of the Irish Free State, and the Germans did not care who won the war or whether the Kaiser stayed in Holland or not. "Big Bill" hated the English to the satisfaction of all who like their hates at a safe distance. He charged mayor Dever with nurturing agents of King George in the public school system, chief of them being superintendent McAndrew, who debauched the school books and insisted that John Hancock was a bootlegger of tasteless tea.

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THOMPSON won the war against England, but it appears that immediately after the armistice "Big Hearted Bill" was ready to relent. Samuel Insull, a cursed Saxon, who hailed from the tight little isle and now owned almost everything in Chicago but the soiled underwear of its inhabitants, purchased "Big Bill's" friend, senator-elect but unseated, Frank L. Smith. It is reported that he dropped a big wad of dough into Thompson's campaign kitty before he went on a visit to his native land. Anyhow on the day following Thompson's triumphal entry into city hall, Insull visited the mayor and traction stocks started to climb heavenwards. Insull owns almost everything on wheels in Chicago except the baby carriages.

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A GENTLEMAN by the name of Blair, an American and a friend of Dever's is head of the surface lines. But Insull owns the power that runs street and elevated lines. Thompson turned down thumbs on the American Blair but took the Englishman Insull unto his bosom. Which is another sad story of a patriot caught politically shirtless tho it is quite probable that not more than one Chicago voter out of a thousand that voted for "Big Bill" will see thru the sham.

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DR LEE K. FRANKEL, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Insurance Company is on his way to

(Continued on Page Two)

COOLIDGE SUPPORTERS PROFIT FROM FLOOD

ONE MORE COAL MINE BLAST IN PENNSYLVANIA

Three Killed; Accident Details Kept Secret

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—Another terrific coal mine explosion adds to the long list that has been piled up since the drive against the United Mine Workers has been started. At least three men are killed in the Bell Colliery, near Tamaqua. Immediately after the blast, while efforts were being made to get news from the scene of the accident, the single telephone wire leading to the mine was disconnected.

Those familiar with coal mine accidents suspect that some one is trying to prevent any detailed stories from going out, as accounts of loss of life in recent accidents has aroused among miners a determination to compel the more effective use of safety methods underground.

Miners Lay Blame For Cable Accident On Bad Machinery

SCRAN. . ", Pa., May 19.—Bureau of Mine officials were busy denying reports today that faulty machinery was responsible for dropping 10 miners down to the bottom of a shaft in Johnson No. 1 mine of the Scranton Coal Co. at Dickson City, near here.

Both legs of Llewellyn Evans, a miner, were broken while two other miners suffered broken legs and the others in the mine cage were painfully bruised when the cage fell 30 feet with terrific force.

Within a few seconds the entire cable, weighing six tons, came hurtling down the shaft smashing the cage to smithereens. Fortunately the injured men had been extricated.

Mine inspectors declared the engineer had fainted although miners standing near him declare he was knocked unconscious by a flying bit of machinery as the cable slipped from the drum. If the accident had happened while the cage was farther from the bottom of the 600 foot shaft, certain death would have been the lot of the union men.

Miners, Angered by Cappellini's Order, Threaten to Strike

SCRANTON, Pa., May 19.—Ordered back to work by District President Rinaldo Cappellini as soon as he had returned from the State Federation of Labor convention, 300 miners of the Florence Colliery at Dupont, near here, are threatening another strike unless their demand for payment on the basis of $6 a car is met. The men have been on strike since May 3.

The miners charge Cappellini with failure to attempt a settlement along favorable lines. Instead, the president of District 1 instructed a member of the conciliation board to order the men back to work. They are getting $4.12 to $5 a car now.

Anthracite Diggers Want Vanzetti Free

SCRANTON, Pa., May 19.—1,200 members of United Mine Workers Local 213 have wired a request to Governor Fuller for a full review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The union's members work at the Diamond colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Co.

35 Japanese Miners Killed in Mine Fire

TOKIO, May 19.—Thirty-five miners were buried alive, and one hundred and fifty others escaped, when fire broke out to-day in a coal mine at Kyoutoki, in the Saca Perfecture. Rescue parties are working in the hope that some of the entombed men may still be alive.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Italy, Pet of Morgan and John Spargo, Funds War Debt on Easy Terms

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Italian bonds to the value of $2,042,000,000 were delivered to the U. S. Treasury today by the Italian ambassador as the final step in the funding of the Italian war debt. The ambassador received in exchange the original demand notes held by the treasury.

Especially favorable debt settlement terms have been granted Italy, to which J. P. Morgan and Company has loaned vast sums of money. The Fascist dictatorship has been maintained largely thru the loans of the House of Morgan, it is stated.

DIE-HARDS WON'T PAY FOR DAMAGES TO ARCOS OFFICE

Hicks Fails to Explain Raids in Commons

LONDON, May 19.—Sir William Joynson Hicks, Home Secretary in the die-hard Cabinet, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Baldwin Government will not compensate the Arcos, Ltd., Soviet Union trade organization, for damage done to their offices during the raids. Walls were smashed, valuable safes were drilled and other property damaged in the course of the raids.

The Home Secretary also announced that he would postpone his promised statement on the police raids until next Tuesday. "It takes time to manufacture documents," was the comment of one political observer.

Although right wing Laborites in the House of Commons have made only a half-hearted protest against the raids, there is a great deal of feeling against the policies of the die-hards among the rank and file of the workers.

Plans For War

It is rumored that the "missing document" which caused as the excuse for the raids, were the minutes of the proceedings of the Imperial Defence Committee containing plans for a military offensive against the Soviet Union.

The purpose of the raid is regarded as threefold: the severance of relations with the Soviet Union, attempt to goad the U.S.S.R. into a war, and an attempt to discredit the Labor Party's prospects for the next elections.

That the Home Office may resort to the manufacture of "documents" to accomplish its purposes is regarded as likely. Laborites still remember the fake "Zinoviev" letter, manufactured by the die-hards before the last Parliament.

• • •

Dogs Better Fed

LONDON, May 19.—The Parliamentarians called it a drawn decision after the following discussions relative to the merits in the clash last night between Lady Astor and Jack Jones, Laborite of Silvertown.

Lady Astor, during debate on the trades union bill had declared that reports that there was starvation in Wales during the recent coal strike were untrue but that there was considerable suffering.

"Your dogs are better fed than the miners' children," interjected Jack Jones.

"Shut up," was the retort that Lady Astor chose to make.

"Go back to America," was the comeback from Jones.

Passaic A. F of L. to Hold "Labor Week"

PASSAIC, N. J., May 19.—A Labor Week with meetings every day and evening to further labor's cause in this textile city is planned by the Central Trades and Labor Council. Paul W. Fuller, head of the labor council's education program, will be in charge. He was formerly educational director in District 2, United Mine Workers, under John Brophy.

The Labor Week, with rallies, movies, entertainment and educational features will be held in July.

BRITISH CONFER WITH CHIANG TO PLAN CHINA WAR

Feng Sweeps on Toward Chengchow, Key City

SHANGHAI, May 19.—The actions of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, and Chiang Kai-shek are being watched with great interest.

Chiang arrived here yesterday with a bodyguard, numbering 100, while the British Minister has left Peking for Shanghai. That Lampson is coming here for the purpose of conferring with Chiang Kai-shek is regarded as more than likely.

What form British support of Chiang will take is still unknown. Britain has temporarily abandoned her plans for open war against Nationalist China in view of her virtual isolation in the Far East and the opposition to intervention at home.

Basil Newton, representative at Hankow, who has been recalled by the British Foreign Office, has also left for Shanghai.

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Feng Sweeps Toward Chengchow.

HANKOW, May 19.—Although no reliable reports have been received about Feng's movement since the capture of Loyang, former stronghold of Wu Pai-fu, central Chinese war lord, it is rumored that Feng is rapidly sweeping toward Chengchow. Chengchow is the crossing of the Lunghai and Peking railroads and is regarded as a key position in the twofold Nationalist drive against the war lords.

• • •

Chiang Hard Up.

SHANGHAI, May 19.—Chiang Kai-shek is making every effort to raise money which to pay his discontented troops.

Only about 12,000,000 Shanghai dollars have been subscribed to Chiang's 30,000,000. Chiang is using terrorist tactics to force local merchants to subscribe to the loan.

• • •

Britain to Violate Treaty.

LONDON, May 19.—Great Britain's note to the Hankow Government is regarded as a repudiation of the treaty by which the British concession of Hankow was turned over to the Chinese.

Crazed by Debts, Farmer Blows Up School; 38 Dead

BATH, Mich., May 19.—Crazed by financial worries which culminated in the foreclosure of his farm last week, Andrew Kehoe placed dynamite in the basement of the Consolidated School here which resulted in the death of 38 pupils and teachers.

Kehoe, who was treasurer of the village school board, had been heard to complain frequently of the high cost of maintaining the local school which had been improved extensively recently.

Besides the known dead more than 85 are known to have been injured by the explosion.

Kehoe himself was killed, together with Emory E. Huyck, superintendent of the school, in a second explosion, this one in Kehoe's car as it stood in front of the demolished school a half hour after the disaster.

Bible-Pounders Fight To Ban Evolution and Sunday Shoe Shiners

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 19.—An anti-evolution bill, making it unlawful to teach in a public school in the state, any theory contradicting the biblical theory of creation, was passed by the House of the Florida Legislature.

Violation of the provisions is considered a misdemeanor.

Dr. David G. Wylie, president of the Lord's Day Alliance, is leading the fight to abolish shoe-shining on Sunday. Wielding a rag and a brush on Sunday, is a sin in the eyes of the Lord, Dr. Wylie believes.

Marines Continue Drive Thru Nicaragua; Burn and Kill; Lose Two Men

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Admiral Latimer reports that the Nicaraguan liberal force which killed Captain Richard Buchanan of the marines and a private, not named in Latimer's dispatch, is surrounded and has offered to surrender.

Private advices here state that the marines were ravaging the country, burning "suspicious" villages, and trying to disarm small patrols and scouting bodies of the Constitutional President, Juan Sacasa. One of these groups when fired upon, retaliated in kind, and the suffering a loss of fourteen killed, drove back the marines for the time being and escaped. It is doubted whether the force Latimer states is being forced to surrender is actually the one engaged in the skirmish.

USSR THREATENS TO LEAVE GENEVA CONFAB, IS RUMOR

Want Recognition of Soviet System

GENEVA, May 19—Officials at the World Economic Conference have stated to the press that the Soviet Union delegation has threatened to withdraw. No confirmation of this statement has yet been received from the Soviet Union delegates.

The delegates, it is said, have asked President Theunis of the conference for assurances that the eventual resolutions adopted by the conference will recognize openly the possibility of the co-existence of the Soviet and capitalistic economic systems.

The delegations threatened to withdraw unless such assurances were given.

USSR Asks Tariff Sovereignty.

The Soviet Union's resolution calling for the tariff sovereignty for all nations were quashed by Chairman Coljin of the Commerce Commission. The resolutions had special reference to China, whose tariff is regulated by the powers.

The Soviet Union delegation also proposed that the recommendations for a lower tariff adopted by the Commission be amended so as not to apply to Eastern Colonial peoples, where high tariffs are necessary for industrial development.

Propose Debt Cancellation.

Representatives of Germany and France, tacitly supported by the British, proposed at a private conference to bring before the World Economic Conference a resolution calling for the cancellation of war debts.

Peasant Revolt Crushed, Reports Phillipine Czar

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The war department has just received a report from Gen. Leonard M. Wood, governor of the Philippines, announcing that the peasant uprising "has been quelled without loss of life and there is no longer cause for anxiety."

Wood's statement was not corroborated from other sources.

Reserve Exploitation

More than 400,000 peasants are involved in the present revolt resulting from heavy taxation on small orders and excessive rentals. Numerous reports have arrived here of the brutal and reprehsive tactics of the Philippine constabulary, under the leadership of U. S. army officers.

Friends of the Philippines liberation movement are expressing great skepticism over the official stories sent out from Manila about the "insane Emperor" Entrenchorado. This is declared to be a device to cover the arrest of all leaders of the agrarian workers.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

FEARS OF MISSISSIPPI LEVEE GRAFT EXPOSURE PREVENT PRESIDENT AND HOOVER CALLING SPECIAL SESSION

Floods Could Be Prevented by Using Methods Approved for Centuries

The Game Is to Defend System of Graft While Thousands Suffer

(By Washington Staff Correspondent of The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—For years statesmen involved in the levee graft have been insisting that the "levees only" system was the only one that could be effective in curbing the torrential waters of the Mississippi. Instead of learning lessons from the history of the world that the only effective way to handle rising waters in river channels unable to hold them is to construct spillways so they could be diverted to other channels, those who profited through the Mississippi graft or who were defenders of administrations whose supporters profited thereby have steadfastly refused to adopt the scientific method. Yet the very first thing that Hoover and his associates did when New Orleans was endangered by the flood was to blow up the levee at Pondryas in order to provide the river with another outlet.

Admit Fallacy in Action.

After fifty years of closing such outlets and damming the river between earthen walls, the very first thing these "levees only" leaders did when the flood became serious was to destroy the walls and let the water out. These simple and obvious facts have impressed themselves upon the minds of the Southerners, if not upon those of Hoover and his colleagues.

Hoover in a formal statement solemnly and gravely proclaimed:

"The present flood, which probably exceeds in volume any on record, shows that the levee heights, heretofore tentatively adopted by the Mississippi River Commission, must be revised upward. Bank protection by revetment and groins will also have to be extended to prevent caving banks."

The Lies of Hoover.

And then as if this observation was insufficient to prove either his staggering incompetency or his outright dishonesty, Mr. Hoover goes on to say that it is not true that levees raise the bed of the river and thereby necessitate the continual raising of the levees, no, that is not true Mr. Hoover says.

"The most widespread fallacy about levees, however," he declared, "is the assertion that they raise the bed of the river, so that in the long run they will merely result in the formation of an elevated trough. The

(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS UNITED IN DEMAND FOR SACCO RELEASE

Shower Resolutions on Governor Fuller

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—Several thousand workers braved a steady downpour of rain to participate in a demonstration arranged here by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of Buffalo as part of the campaign to secure "Life and Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti."

James Campbell, Secretary of Local 81 of the Molders' Union and leader in the local Central Labor Council, acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced a resolution calling on Governor Fuller to release unconditionally Sacco and Vanzetti. The resolution which also pledged continued support for this campaign until its purpose its accomplished, was adopted by lusty and prolonged cheering of the assembled workers.

Benjamin Among Speakers

Rev. H. J. Hahn, Secretary of the local Sacco-Vanzetti Commission, Herbert Benjamin, District Organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party; Wm. Shainack, organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; David Tullman of the New York School of Social Research; Eustace Reynolds, a local attorney; Martin Sperling of the I. W. W. and Italian

(Continued on Page Three)

The Traction Swindle, Incorporated

This is the first article of a series The DAILY WORKER is publishing on the traction situation in New York City; a condition in which the traction workers are exploited, the riding public seriously inconvenienced and menaced and the Traction Trust enriched. Read these to understand the chicanery in the "Open Hearings" starting in ... May 23.

By ROBERT MITCHELL

The Traction Plunderbund is incorporated! Organized, enfranchised, chartered by the city and state. Among its directors are the highest officials in New York City and in the State Capital at Albany.

There is beginning a set of so-called open hearings which has to do with the preparation of a plan for the future operation of the city transit service.

This dummy hearing, this camouflaged and grotesque comedy about to be staged, marks the final scenes in a play of plunder, which for its brazen piracy, its unashamed corruption, is one of the most disgraceful proceedings in the records of American life.

Nor is this all.

These hearings which the New York State Transit Commission are about to open, are the culminating acts of a colossal conspiracy to pick the pockets of the masses who daily in the millions ride the subways, the elevated and surface lines of the city. They are the disguised preliminaries of a gigantic fare steal!

The forces behind this plunderbund have long before this already been set in motion. Only some minor details now await solution before the final net will be revealed in all its naked ugliness.

Over six millions of riders daily pay their fares into the coffers of the Traction Barons. Every rider, year in, year out, pays between $1.00 and $1.50 weekly in toll to these feudal lords. If the ten cent fare now planned should be successfully executed, you who are reading these words, will be compelled to contribute at least $50.00 yearly in additional tax. This means no less than one more dollar out of your pocket each week.

You will then be paying to the Traction Trust a levy of over two dollars weekly and you will have no means of escape from this hold-up try as you may!

When you begin to consider the necessity of deducting this amount which in many cases will be as much as $2.50 and even $3.00 weekly from your pay envelope for the outlay of fares alone, the real significance of the traction steal will become apparent to you.

Is there no one to protest the people against this gigantic outrage? Who is responsible for permitting

(Continued on Page Three)

"MUTUAL" INSURANCE POLICYHOLDER NEVER GETS ANY OF THE PROFITS

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its expose of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four," who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the weekly payment life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, manipulation of policyholders' money and subornation, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles. It affects upwards of 40,000,000 American policyholders.

* * *

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

During the past year the "Big Four" have increased their assets nearly 500 million dollars. We have contended throughout this series of articles that industrial life insurance assets are never returnable to the "mutual" policyholder, in spite of the fact that Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life says, "Our policyholders own the company."

Despite the fact that comparisons are odious, let us compare weekly payment life insurance as practiced by the "Big Four" with savings banks.

Savings banks conduct their business at an expense, on the average of less than $2 per accounnt per year. It is much more laborious to keep books for an account than for a policy.

Charge For Investing

As required by the State Banking Department the deposits are invested in mortgages or securities designated by law, just as life insurance reserves are, with this difference, that while savings banks do not charge their depositors with an "investment expense," last year the "Big Four" charged their so-called cooperative policyholders $11,510,064 for investing the reserve in the best legally prescribed gilt-edge securities.

The "Big Four" would have quite a little difficulty in digging up bona fide vouchers for this eleven million dollars. There is a good time in store for an enterprising investigating committee.

Company Swindle Sheets

The present Superintendent of Insurance is most lenient in allowing all sorts of fictitious expenses items to pass unnoticed in the annual reports of these companies.

The Banking Department some time ago threw out an expense item of $5 for a box of cigars used at a bank directors meeting, on the grounds that savings banks were not organized to furnish cigars for directors who were well able to furnish their own cigars.

Savings banks recently applied to the legislature for authority to retain a small percentage of their surplus to protect them against runs. This was denied, and in paules, it is the savings banks that weather the storm.

Banks Distribute Interest

Savings banks distribute their net profits every six months in interest. Their investments, equivalent to the legal reserve of an insurance company, are the amounts due their depositors; they have assets but no reserves.

Insurance companies have no runs and have no bad debts, and can anticipate to within 1% of their death losses each year and yet the law requires the "Big Four" to keep a stupendous surplus when they have no actual liabilities, because each year each policyholder pays in, in advance, several times enough to meet his pro rata share of all losses.

Run On Insurance

A run on an insurance company would require the policyholders to be mean enough to die all at once.

A depositor in a savings bank can demand a statement of his account at any time. The New York Court of Appeals hes decided that a court of equity cannot require a "mutual" life insurance company to account to a policyholder, or to his legal representatives after death, for his share of the surplus, although it is admitted that the surplus (reserve) belongs to the policyholder—but the policyholder never gets it.

Our democratic lews, oligarchically interpreted, has placed this sacred reserve and surplus even beyond the reach and control of the law itself.

Like Gold On the Moon.

Each policyholder owns a share of the reserve, but he never gets it, and the law won't let him find out how much it is. He can't get near enough to throw a stone at it. The courts are very kind to Legal Reserves.

The fraternal insurance societies do business at a cost of from 70 cents to $2 per policy per year, and most of them in common with the "Big Four" collect premiums in dribs and drabs. For every $1000 paid in net death claims their expenses average about $124.

The "Big Four" spend $1775 for expenses for every $1000 paid as death claims.

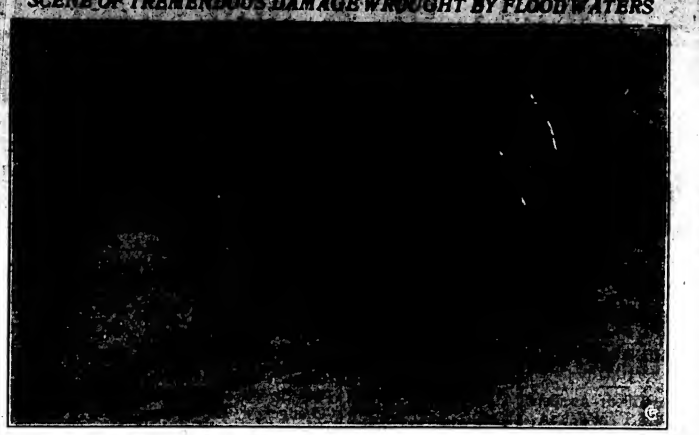
Can more criminal waste be conceived? A saving bank with such management would be put out of business before it got fairly started. The officers of a fraternal or cooperative society with such management would be mobbed.

The four weekly payment life insurance companies with their monumental expenses and soaring surpluses, actually boast and point with pride to the pile of swag and say, "Firm as the Rock of Gibraltar."

Imagine a business organization boasting of its surplus obtained, not from the profits of a successful business but from assessments on its members.

Everybody loses in industrial life insurance except those who select the superintendent of insurance.

SCENE OF TREMENDOUS DAMAGE WROUGHT BY FLOOD WATERS



A remarkable air view of flooded Arkansas City, Ark., and its environs, covered by a wall of water ranging from 15 to 20 feet deep in most parts of the city, when the Mississippi opened a huge crevasse in a levee. Notice the encampments of refugees on the remaining levee and houses floating around in the current swirl.

"SUGAR BOWL" BATTLES FLOOD



Map of parishes composing the "sugar bowl" region of Louisiana, which has been battling not only the Mississippi's flood but the swollen Atchafalaya river to save its vast areas of sugar cane. Ringed region has been affected by levee breaks where arrows point, a well of water sweeping over plantations and communities. The vast torrent of water in the Mississippi is "using" other streams as "relief" outlets to the Gulf of Mexico. Predictions were for nearly 20 feet of water over the bottoms of St. Martin parish, near the mouth of the Atchafalaya river.

FEAR OF MISSISSIPPI LEVEE GRAFT EXPOSÉ PREVENTS COOLIDGE CALLING AN EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from Page One)

surveys and measurements carried out for over half a century do not show that the levees have appreciably raised the bed of this river."

It is not true he shouts, and yet he is preforce compelled to admit that the river bed has been raised, although he endeavors to deprecate the fact by declaiming about "appreciably." What Mr. Hoover might designate as not being "appreciably" appears very ominous to engineers and authority no less able than he and apparently far more honest.

Can Control Floods.

Opposing this "levees only" system is the "bypass spillway" or "safety-valve" plan. It calls for the use of levees, supported by spillways and passes. Nowhere else in the world is the "levees only" system used for flood control. In the Nile valley, in India, in France, and elsewhere, flood control is effected by use of spillways and passes aided by the levees. A spillway is the same as a crevasse, or a break, only the latter is uncontrolled or uncontrollable and the former is a manageable opening that allows the excess water out into prepared passes so that it can run off to the sea relieving the main channel of its overflowing burden of water.

Used Elsewhere in U. S.

In every other flood area in the United States the "bypass spillway" system is in use. In California, in the Ohio River Valley and other places the levee is only a part of the flood control system. Only in the Mississippi Valley, where of all places adequate flood control is most needed, crooked politics, dishonest officials, demogogic authorities have continued the antiquated method at the cost of billions of dollars in losses to the workers and the poor farmer. Every flood drags down deeper the workers in the lower valley, while enriching contractors and the petty bosses.

Returns For More Graft.

In spite of every failure of their system, these "levees only" advocates have returned for more funds and never once been denied their loot. Next session will see their powerful, well "healed" lobby once more about the halls of Congress. They will pull the ropes and manipulate the wires and the senators and representatives will twitch and jump, while the White House and the Cabinet will look on gravely and sneezously nod approval.

More millions will be forthcoming. In the past it was $10,000,000 annually, no doubt next year the ante will be raised to $25,000,000. The opportunity will be there to make special pleas, and who are the congressmen to withstand such pleas.

Involved in this issue of flood control is not only the problem of stemming inundations, but a water-power rights and privileges. Under the guise of providing relief no doubt lucious water-power steals will be put through. Who can tell, it is possible that even Muscle Shoals will be grabbed off.

Certainly, Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoover won't say no. Nor the Democrats.

And as for the Progressives—well, look them over and take what conclusion you can from that "uberblick."

Medical Quacks Mulct Suckers for Millions

WASHINGTON, May 19. — The American public is being "bunked" to the tune of millions of dollars a year by the so-called "Patent Medicine" craze, it was declared today by Dr. A. J. Cramp, of Chicago, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association.

The oiling middle-aged, who buys quack remedies, and women, who purchase useless and sometimes harmful cosmotics, are proving that "You Can Fool Some of the People All the Time," Cramp said. The Medical Association, with its 4,000 physicians in convention here, he added, has launched an educational drive to warn the public against all "bunk" remedies.

The Cosmetic situation was being considered by the House of Delegates, the convention's legislative body, where a resolution pended calling on Congress to enact a law regulating the manufacture and sale of beautifiers. The resolution was sponsored by the New York State Medical Association, after many cases of cosmetic poisonings were discovered.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

Palestine to make a "non-partisan" survey of that sacred spot. Those of you who have followed the articles of insurance graft running in The DAILY WORKER, and particularly those of you who know something of the Insurance business from the inside, will understand that the traveling expenses of Mr. Frankei represent a good investment for the Metropolitan and will result in a few millions worth of new insurance written on the lives of Jewish people in the United States. It pays to advertise.

* * *

HERE is another good advertising stunt: Milton Hershey, the big sugar and chocolate man donated 40,000 pounds of sugar to the victims of the Mississippi flood. This act of generosity cost the magnate something like one thousand dollars. But it is worth several thousand dollars in advertising. Of course this angle of the case never occurred to the broad-beamed mind of Hershey. Just like casting bread upon the waters.

* * *

YOUNG, ambitious men not afraid of hard work and prepared to wait a few years for the dough should lend their eyes to the following news item: Two brothers who defrauded banks and business firms out of $150,000 were given terms of from five to ten years in Sing Sing. Should the boys get out at the end of five years it means a huge scale of $15,000 a year each. Should they stay in for ten, the pay check would be only $7,500 a year. Even at that forgery pays better than journalism.

* * *

POLICE COMMISSIONER WARREN, the new Tammeny chief, is making things hot for the gambling fraternity, as we can see by the papers. What we don't see in the papers, would be more interesting no doubt. The leopard does not change his spots and the tiger does not shed his claws. Tammony's conversion to public purity is a good advertisement for the presidential aspirations of Alfred E. Smith, out where the wild alfalfa grows. It is strange but true that millions of American voters fear that a catholic president would not enforce laws enacted by protestants. Tammany is now showing the world that it is ready to enforce all the laws that are fit to print.

* * *

BY the time these lines appear in print we will know whether Jim Maloney of Boston defeated Jack Sharkey of Lithuania in the tistic encounter that took place last night under the direction of Tex Rickard. Each of the warriors expects to be $100,000 to the good after the melee. Thousands of foolish Lithuenians and equally foolish descendants of Plous Ma Cool will quarrel over the respective merits of the combatents while they toil for 30 cents an hour. "Suffer the little children to come unto me" said the meek and lowly Nezarene "for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Innocence is just as useful among the customers in the boxing arena as in heaven. Rickard and Jehovah are in the same boat.

* * *

YOU'D be surprised to know how many people have a piece of this fellow" said a well informed sporting Insider to me a few weeks ago. He was referring to an ensemble practioner of the manly art who is being groomed by Tex Rickard to entice Jack Dempsey back into the squared circle. The "comeon" is barely able to crawl under the ropes but by the time Tex gets his one-per-cent sporting writers tuned up for and against the contestants the sporting fraternity of the United States will be ready to bet their B. V. D.'s on the outcome. And by the time this particular boxer gets thru his performance he will be a disfigured oar to the good.

Radio Stations Defy Commission's Order

Following a conference between Commissioners Celowell, Bellows and Sykes of the federal radio commission and Operator Chester R. Bohnsock of station WNYC, owned by the City of New York, it was agreed today that the station will be allowed to continue broadcasting on its present wave length of 570 kilocycles. No other sation will be permitted to use the same wave length.

Warning has been served on twelve New York sations that they must observe the commission's rule that stations must not vary more than one half kilocycle from their assigned wave lengths.

Twelve stations were found to be violating the commission's order by varying from .6 to 28.6 kilocycles from their assigned frequencies. They were: WPCH, WHN, WWRL, WKBO, WFBL, WGL, WFBJ, WSGN, WARS, WNJ, WMBQ and WGPC.



The Bishop Responds

Bishop William Montgomery Brown is the latest one to respond to the call for the defense of The DAILY WORKER. Denouncing vigorously the efforts of the Professional Patriots to suppress our militant daily, the Bishop has consented to personally enlist in the campaign to raise funds for the fight. He has left his many duties to go on tour at his own expense to raise the wherewithal for our fight against the forces of militarism and reaction.

Every worker who believes in The DAILY WORKER should follow the Bishop's example. Every comrade is in a position to reach a number of other workers to whom he can point out the danger which our fighting organ is facing. In every community proletarian minute men should get on the job to meet the emergency we are facing.

On May 29th we go to trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Our lawyers are busy preparing our case against the furious assault of the forces of capitalism. You must do your share to support the defense by a steady stream of contributions. Without this support we cannot fight. Roll up your sleeves at once. Follow the lead. Get on the job at once.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Rathenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly

every .....

Name .....

Add ress .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

FAKE LABOR BILL EXPOSED BY DALY, AGENT OF BOSSES

Crime Losses Told at Industrial Meeting

Weaknesses of the forty-eight hour law for women, passed during the last session of the New York legislature, were pointed out by Mark A. Daly, secretary of the Associated Industries, in an address before the National Industrial Council in session in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Unwittingly, Mr. Daly agreed with labor critics of this measure, that this is not a forty-eight hour law but a fifty-one hour law. According to Daly:

Grave Abuse.

"No one knows whether the law applies to the manufacturing plant as a whole, to departments in a plant or to the individual workers. If it applies to individual workers, it opens the doors to grave abuse, for a scalawag employer can beat it under any system of checking that may be devised."

The convention was warned by Mr. Daly that New York State is falling behind in industry "in the face of the more liberal laws in other states, exemption from taxation and like inducements to manufacturers." There has been a falling off of 30 per cent in the last ten years, so Daly declares.

Staggering Figures.

The industrialists were given a set of staggering figures of the direct loss thru crime each year. The total, as estimated by William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety Company, is $3,000,000,000. Of this amount, $1,000,000,000 is stolen thru the post office; $1,000,000,000 in stock frauds; $400,000,000 in credit frauds; $250,000,000 in burglary, larceny and petty theft; $100,000,000 is embezzled; $100,000,000 in forgery; $100,000,000 piracies and custom frauds; freight thefts, $35,000,000 and home building frauds, $25,000,000.

As a cure, Joyce advocated a deeper interest in private and public morals."

Back to Sing Sing.

Izzy Presser lost his latest fight yesterday, to shorten his twelve-year sentence for manslaughter.

Needle Trade Defense

On Sunday evening, May 16th a ball will be given in honor of the volunteer workers of the bazaar, and the recently released cloakmaker prisoner, Charles Wolfish, who was in jail for over four months.

* * *

Next Sunday a Mass Meeting

Next Sunday, May 22nd at 1 p. m., a big mass meeting for the arrested Cloakmakers and Furriers will take place at 104 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The mass meeting is arranged by the East New York Workers Culture Club. Well-known speakers of the Cloakmakers and Furriers Unions will address the meeting. All workers of East New York are invited.

* * *

Workers School Sends $25.

At a party held in the house of Comrade Wahl, where members of the Non-Partisan School were present, a collection for the arrested cloakmakers and furriers was taken up. It netted $25.

* * *

The Youth Does its Bit.

The Young People's Culture Club of Brooklyn collected at one of its meetings the sum of $21.00, which they sent in to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. They promise to raise some more money.

* * *

Camp Nitgedaiget.

Comrade Yetta Schaeffer of the Furriers Women's Council was out to Camp Nitgedaiget. On her vacation she did not forget the arrested Cloakmakers and Furriers. She made a collection which netted $36.50. This is the second collection that Comrade Schaeffer made. The first time she collected $37.50.

50,000 Workers On Strike.

Over 50,000 workers of the American stock-yards are out on strike. For years the workers in the stockyards have been suffering under the most terrible conditions. They prepared meat for the entire world, but for themselves they had not even bread. They had to live on stale bread and poisoned meats that could not be utilized any more by the meat barons and was thrown out into the gutters, where it was picked up by the workers' children.

The stock-yard magnates have to their aid millions of dollars. They buy gangsters and scabs. They bring daily thousands and thousands of tramps to take the places of the workers who are out on strike.

The workers, on the other hand, are determined to fight to a finish for the betterment of their conditions.

This fight is one of the most bitter that has ever taken place between workers and bosses in the United States. The strike is already felt outside of the stock-yards.

Who will win this fight? The bosses with the gangsters and scabs —or the workers?

Come to see the "Jungle" by Upton Sinclair that will soon be shown in New York, where you will learn the results.

Admits Skill in Craft.

After admitting that he obtained $100,000 in 100 robberies in the New Gardens, Richmond Hill and Jamaica sections of Queens, during the past year, Joseph Fry was awaiting sentence today. He pleaded guilty shortly after he went on trial.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Socialist Speaker Backs Wets on Party Ban

Attacks Stand Taken by Drys; Says Prohibition Has Failed

Japan Trade Unions Now Illegal

TOKIO (By mail).—Not as long are the trade unions of Japan were comparatively indifferent to International questions. Especially to the question of the unity movement of the International trade-union movement. Changing conditions, however, are increasingly pushing these questions to the fore.

It is true, relations to the R. I. L. U. and to Amsterdam as well as solidarity with workers in other countries were always broached by a small group of left-wing leaders.

The question of setting-up contact with Chinese trade unions was often raised among the class-conscious section of the workers. This question was raised at Sodomai conferences, but all the proposals of the left wing were totally rejected, without discussion.

Oppose Solidarity.

The Central Committee of Sodomai aces every means in its power to avoid questions of international solidarity, especially when the matter concerns unity with revolutionary workers of other countries. The fact that in 1924 a telegram of greetings signed by comrade Losovsky and sent to the Sodomai conference was completely ignored by the central committee is extremely characteristic.

The Sodomai leaders, however, had nothing against international reformation. Sudzuki and Nissio, the best known Sodomai leaders, for instance, attended the International Conference of Labor in Geneva, they made a complete study of Amsterdam ideology and returning to Japan commenced energetic propaganda of reformist ideas.

International United Front.

The campaign of the Sodomai leaders to get Amsterdam principles recognized was in complete contradiction with the demands of international working-class solidarity resolutely defended by the left wing of the Japanese trade union movement. This struggle drew the attention of all trade unionists to the questions of the international united front.

On the initiative of the Geneva Labor Bureau and with the support of the Japanese government, Sudzuki, Nissio and others very soon organized an "International Association of Labor" (Kokusai—rodokukai) in Tokio, the members of which became the leaders of the right wing in various trade unions. This association began its activities as the Japanese Section of the Amsterdam International, publishing the 'International Labour," which is still coming out regularly.

Child of Ruling Class.

This association is supported by only a very small section of the Japanese workers. At the outset even the Hlogikai, the revolutionary trade union center, set up contact with it. The Hlokikai, however, soon left the association, having become convinced that this "International Association of Labor" was simply a foster-child of the ruling clique in the reformist Sodomai, which cared nothing for the resolutions set up by the Amsterdam.

After the split in the Sodomai in 1925 and with the formation of an independent left-wing Trade Union Federation—the Hlogikai, the irreconcilable position of the right and left wings in international questions were made abundantly clear.

Can Expect No Aid.

Thus, on the Chinese question the positions occupied by the Sodomai and the Hlogikai differed completely. Whereas the Hlogikai sent their representatives to China and protested against the Japanese government's support of Chinese reactionaries, the Sodomai, supporting the government, declared that "insurgent Chinese workers can expect no help from us."

The same attitude was observed on the question of international and national unity of the trade union movement. While the Sodomai leaders support a policy of disruption, the left-wing movement in the Japanese trade unions organized a "Unity League" to stop further disruption of proletarian forces inside the country.

To Discuss Tactics.

In February last the "Unity League" convened a national conference of trade union delegates to discuss tactics for the movement against the Geneva Labor Bureau. This conference was attended by representatives of trade-unions, affiliated with the league, representatives of Left trade-union organizations and also by delegates from left-wing minorities in reformist unions. All organizations and groups of the left wing within the trade-unions were represented at this conference. The only exception was the Iaigurodo Renmai —the Federation of Arsenal Workers.

For Support Of Pacific Meet.

Delegates from Hongkong and the Shanghai General Federation of Labor greeted the conference. The following decisions were accepted: to reject the right of electing a representative for the International Conference of Labor to be held in Geneva; to make every effort to achieve unity of the international trade union movement; to give every support to the Pacific Trade Union Conference to be held in May in Canton and to re-ordinate the working class of the Far East into one organization. On the Chinese question the conference decided to demand that the Japanese and British governments withdraw their troops from China, to make a categoric protest against the dispatch of fresh troops, to demand the abrogation of unequal agreements, the return of the concessions to the Chinese without compensation, the immediate and unconditional recognition of the National government, recognition of the Peking government to be withdrawn. Furthermore a resolution was taken to send immediately a telegram of greetings to the National army and to all trade unions in China and also to telegraph labor organizations in England, India, Manchuria and other countries appealing for joint action.

The conference worked under police surveillance all the time and in the end was closed down by the police. Probably due to this fact the resolutions were not sufficiently clear, having been given insufficient consideration.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Drive Syndicalism Laws Off Statutes, Says Labor Defense

CHICAGO, May 19.—"Since the U. S. supreme court has declared the California and Kansas criminal syndicalism laws constitutional it will simply intensify the drive to wipe such statutes off the books," says the International Labor Defense in commenting on the Anita Whitney case which the court disposed of in Washington May 16.

Under the ruling Anita Whitney, long a pioneer suffragette and welfare worker in California, is subject to imprisonment from 1 to 14 years because she participated in a convention of a Communist political organization that died almost as soon as it was born. The principle evidence of recitationary crime that impressed the trial jury was a red piano over which a detective had draped over an American flag in his endeavor to manufacture a case.

The International Labor Defense states:

Defense Statement.

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Anita Whitney and William Burns convictions under the California 'Criminal Syndicalism' law is one of the most reactionary opinions handed down by such body in the last decade. The Supreme Court has given legal sanction to one of the most vicious pieces of capitalist class legislation in the country. Under this California law, many of the best labor fighters have been rushed into prison with the barest pretence of a trial, usually presided over by violently anti-red judges.

Is A Precedent.

"The decision of the Supreme Court will be a precedent for the continuation of the other 'criminal syndicalism' and 'criminal anarchy' laws in other states that have been used for similar purposes, in essence the revival and legislation of a whole set of 'Alien and Sedition Laws' which existed about 150 years ago and which were repudiated by virtually the entire American people.

Class Prejudice.

"The obvious class prejudice which went into the opinion of the Supreme Court proves conclusively again the need of organizing a strong, united national working class movement for the elimination of these capitalist class laws and the clipping of the claws which have already taken their bitter toll of labor men and women. A big movement must be begun immediately, especially in California where the law has been used most viciously and widely, for the release of all the 'criminal syndicalism' prisoners, the removal of the law from the statute books, and the re-establishment of the right of all labor organizations to function freely and openly and without molestation from the legal tools of the manufacturers, bankers and business men of reartionary California.

"Every labor organization throughout of the country must immediately express its protest at this latest anti-labor act of the Supreme Court."

Arrest 3 Workers For Distributing Leaflets Outside of Cafeteria

Three members of the Delicatessen Countermen's Union Local 302, have been arrested outside the B. and B. Cafeteria, 280 West 38th St. on the complaint of the bosses. They had been distributing leaflets informing the public that the cafeteria, that had just opened, was not employing union workers.

Several days before the opening, representatives of the union had approached the cafeteria owners and suggested that they hire union workers. This they had refused, the distributing of the leaflets being the result.

The arrested workers, A. Fiukelstein, H. Grusky and I. Dressen, were held in $25 bail each by Magistrate Jesse Silverman for trial next Friday.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!



It's a bad day for religion. Above "King" Benjamin Purnell and his wife "Queen" Mary. On trial now.

"House of David" Chief Charged With Blessing "Grab Bag" Marriages

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 19.—There is a serious danger that "The House of David," a religious cult, will be dissolved, George K. Nichols, of the attorney-General's office tried to prove that more than a score of couples were married at one time in Berrien county in "hand-in-the-hat lottery" ceremonies.

"King" Benjamin Purnell, leader of the cult, is accused of engineering these group marriages to cover up his guilt preliminary to court actions and investigations against him on charges of criminally assaulting young girls in his alleged juvenile harem.

Rift in Cal's Church Over the Pastor's Faux Pas

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A serious split in President Coolidge's church, the first congregational, was reported threatening today as a result of the $50,000 libel suit brought against the pastor, the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce, by Howard T. Cole, government engineer.

Cole sued the pastor because of a letter Dr. Pierce wrote the shipping board demanding Cole be fired because of his alleged relations with a women member of the first congregational. Pierce charged that the engineer had "taken advantage" of his parishioner and then refused to marry her.

Prominent members of the church were represented today as being highly indignant over the publicity the church has received.

Members of the board of deacons, among whom is Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, were reported aroused over the impression that has gone forth that the church maintain an "espionage system" over members. This impression was thrown out by one paragraph from Dr. Pierce's letter to the shipping board which stated that deacons of the church had followed Cole and assisted in obtaining evidence against the engineer.

Yet Another Candidate For Job of Dry Chief

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Dr. J. M. Doran, chief chemist of the Prohibition bureau, has just announced that he too would also like to be considered for the job of dry chief.

Secretary of the treasury Mellon described the situation relating to the appointment as "complicated."

Wayne B. Wheeler, high priest of the Anti-Saloon League is still fighting to put Roy A. Haynes on the job, but he is being seriously opposed by the treasury department.

Workers Unite to Free Sacco, Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

speakers presented the facts in the Sacco-Vanzetti and similar cases.

The local Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee announces that demonstration marks the opening of the local rampaign and will be followed by many more meetings and other activities.

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Erie Holds Conference

ERIE, May 19.—Over 50 delegates representing various workers' trade-union and fraternal organizations met here in response to a call issued by the local branch of the International Labor Defense, to form a local Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee. Plans were made for an intensive campaign of agitation, including a big anti-deportation demonstration and parade which will be held on the 28th of May.

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BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—Twenty Buffalo lawyers headed by former Judge George B. Burd, have sent a petition to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts requesting the appointment of an impartial committee to review the evidence in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. Among other prominent signers are Dean Carlos C. Alden of the Buffalo Law School, personal counsel to Charles E. Hughes when the latter was Governor; Adelbert Moot, member of the State Board of Regents; former Mayor George S. Buck, State Assemblyman Charles L. Martina and Howard W. Dickey; and Michael J. Montesano, former Deputy Attorney General of New York State.

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Hartford Has Meet

HARTFORD, Conn., May 19.—A conference of 16 organizations to fight for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti was held here. The 31 delegates present represented 1,600 workers of Hartford.

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Ask for Justice

ROSLYN, Wash., May 19.—The Jugo-Slav Dramatic Club has adopted a resolution requesting the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to Sacco and Vanzetti.

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NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., May 19.—The Ukrainian Citizens' Club has passed a resolution asking that Governor Fuller save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. Copies of the resolution are being sent to William Green, President of the A. F. of L. and to the labor press.

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HUDSON, Mass., May 19.—Justice for Sacco and Vanzetti is demanded in a resolution adopted by the Lithuanian Anti-Fascist Council here. A copy of the resolution is being sent to Governor Fuller, Boston, Mass.

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PLAINS, Pa., May 19.—United Mine Workers, Local 1483, has adopted a resolution calling upon the State Federation of Labor to ask the Governor of Massachusetts to give executive clemency to Sacco and Vanzetti.

Boilermakers Protest Vanzetti Doom

CHICAGO, May 19. (FP).—Boilermakers Lodge 626, Chicago, is protesting to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts against the impending execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The boilermakers request unconditional release of the two frameup victims.

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31 Gary Labor Organizations for Sacco and Vanzetti

GARY, Ind., May 19, (FP).—Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti was demanded by 31 labor organizations at a conference in Gary May 8, representing 4000 workers. Resolutions were sent to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts.

The conference also denounced the lynching of a Negro in Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas.

Scranton Carpenters Pat for Higher Pay

SCRANTON, Pa., May 19.—Striking carpenters here are standing pat for the $10 scale and a revision of working conditions. Out since April 1, they have rejected compromise offers from bosses.

Electricians, attempting to negotiate a new agreement with their employers, are deadlocked and may call a strike to enforce their demands.

Thirty-five Battleships In Effort to Land 13,000 Troops Here

CAMP ADAMS, Newport, R. I., May 19.—"The battle of New England is virtually staked and the American defenses are ready for war" when they pocketed 13,000 troops landed by the "British" armada and established them with heavy artillery fire, it was unofficially announced today.

Ten enemy transports with 20,000 men on board were theoretically sunk during the engagement.

The nine forts along the coast were reduced fifty per cent by battleship fire. Losses were heavy on both sides.

Today the war game was practically over. The principal expeditionary force of 13,000 man that had been landed in the beaches east of Narragansett Bay over a front of twenty miles had been "boxed" by the five divisions of defensive troops and from a hilltop stronghold the position of the enemy was "hopeless."

The enemy's main body and protecting vessels passed No Man's Land, Whistling Buoy, Martha's Vineyard, last night and turned into Buzard's Bay. They moved up Buzzard's Bay at midnight and assumed their landing formation.

Meanwhile the enemy was making feints at other points along the shore toward the west with the hope of deceiving the "Blue" commander.

Point Judith was put under fire and a land attempted there, but this movement was repelled. Early today five transports anchored several miles west of the Vineyard sound light. "British" battleships poured heavy fire into Point Judith.

Forts on shore and the Yankee scouting fleet engaged the enemy and sank ten enemy transports.

Another feint at a landing was made in the virinity of the mouth of the Connecticut river. This attack, too, was easily repelled.

Then the "British" made their main landing east of Narragansett Bay. The first and second waves that landed consisted of infantry, tanks and mountain artillery. The "enemy" extended their line across a stretch of from eighteen to twenty miles long, all the way from Littleton, through Adamsville and over to South Dartmouth. When this move became apparent to the "blue" command, five divisions of troops held in reserve were moved to the scene.

Six Thousand Vote To Strike Together On Pere Marquette

DETROIT, May 19.—A strike vote among six thousand employes of the Pere Marquette railroad was overwhelmingly in favor of walking out, say offirials of the unions involved.

The railroad recently granted a wage increase of 7½ per cent. to members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The organizations involved over a long period of time have exhausted every possible effort to reach an adjustment through negotiations with the company and by mediation with the assistance of the United States Board of Mediation. When mediation failed, the mediators urged both parties to agree to arbitration, which the railway company refused to do.

Employes of each branch of the services named were polled, whether members of the union or not, and the percentages in each branch voting to strike were as follows:

Labor leaders at Chicago declared the strike grew out of the refusal of the Pere Marquette officials to negotiate disputes. The men, it is understood, declare the interpretation put by the management on regulations governing working conditions is at variance with the interpretation in effect on other roads throughout the country.

Tornado Devastates Middle West; 6 May Die in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—Six of the victims of the tornado which devastated 175 residential blocks of Indianapolis last night may die, physicians said today.

Thirty-five others had been cared for in hospitals, a check this morning showed. More than 100 other received first aid treatments at fire stations, drug stores and in their homes. Seventeen injured remained in hospitals today.

Estimates of the property damage ran into millions of dollars.

It was estimated today between 300 and 400 homes were wrecked and that between 1,000 and 1,500 persons were homeless.

One Dead in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—The body of Walter Mueller, 29, son of Mayor Louis Mueller, was found today along the banks of La Marsh Creek which went on a rampage after several cloudbursts.

Peoria hospitals were filled with storm victims and homes and children suffering from shock and fright.

Berne Copyright Treaty.

The Traction Scandal Exposed

(Continued from Page One)

made millions of dollars unfolded? Who is behind the deal?

No one can even begin to understand the answer to these questions who does not read Theodore Dreiser for many years have the moving force behind the operation of the New York City and State government. It is the invisible power behind the dummy political organizations which appear to rule these governments.

In the offices of the Morgan Banking Interests in Wall Street have been pulled the strings not only which operate the city traction lines but in those same offices have been drawn the wires which control the officials in the City Hall at New York and in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

Are these facts which are being reported or are they merely surmises and speculation? Evidence will be laid before the reader which will more than bear out these accusations.

The loss to the city through the operation of the subway lines under the so-called "Dual Subway Contracts" is a figure of nearly $17,000,000 yearly. Every year this huge sum is placed on the city budget to be paid directly by the tax payers and indirectly by the wage earners of the city. Since the beginning of the deal for this Dual Operation, the city has lost for the lines of operation alone, a staggering sum which is rapidly approaching One Hundred Fifty Millions of Dollars. If the city should carry out the terms of the present method of operation for the stipulated 49 years it would then have sunk in interest and sinking fund the figure of nearly $700,000,000.

But the city has already sunk over $300,000,000 as original principal investment in these subways. The total would make the colossal figure of ONE BILLION DOLLARS.

Even if it were possible for the city to continue under the present dasl, and even if the proposed 10 reut fare steal were not about to be executed, would the city be free and clean at the end of the stipulated 49 years of the contract? Not at all!

THE CITY WOULD STILL BE IN DEBT TO THE COMPANIES AN AMOUNT IN EXCESS OF $700,000,000.

For this figure represents the interest on the amount the city is already in debt to the Traction Trust as a result of past defirits. This is also assuming that the present rate of loss does not grow larger.

And on top of all this there is now about to be completed the ten rent fare steal!

In what direction shall the people of the city turn for relief from this organized and unprecedented swindle?

There is, for instance, the possibility of going to the Governor of the State, Alfred E. Smith. Al Smith has uniformly maintained the reputation of being "the friend of the people." Al Smith is rated among the most popular governors in the history of the state. At election time, not only the people as a mass, but the organized labor movement, prartirally the whole liberal section of the public and even the Socialists line up behind him in a body.

But is this not the same Al Smith who through his Tammany-controlled judge issued the injunction against the Traction Workers in their unhindered swindle now being perpetrated?

Is this not the same Al Smith who at the time that the gangster Industrial Squad beat up the I. R. T. strikers and when the appeal was made to him for action, failed even to answer to the wire sent him by the strikers?

Is this not the same Al Smith, this outstanding Democratic Candidate for the presidency, the one who sat across the table with Frank Hedley, Jerry Dahl and some others in a secret pre-election Traction deal not so many months ago?

And if we were to turn to the Transit Commission for relief, would we find there any remedy?

Are not some of these Transit Commissioners the personal friends of this same Al Smith and indirectly the ready and willing servants of the Traction Trust?

And are not others of these Transit Commissioners, the personal friends of certain Insurance Company directors who at the same time are directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.?

And are not these Transit Commissioners playing the game of the Traction Interests who are directly linked up through Interlocking Directorates with the Big Four Insurance exposures which even now The DAILY WORKER is disclosing to the public?

And if we should turn to the liberal press for relief could we not there hope for a champion of the people's cause? Is there not at least one large liberal daily which "always opposes privileged classes and public plunderers?"

But is not the executive editor of that same daily one of those who attended this secret Traction Meeting at which Al Smith was present?

And the Mayor of the City?

(To be Continued)

Authors Meet.

ROME, May 19.—The International Conference of Societies of authors opened here today. The American delegate Emerson announced that she foolishly is willing to accede to the

Chinese Bail to Raise Funds For School of Own

New York's Chinatown will witness of a new experience next month when the first school for Chinese workers ever established in America will be opened by the Chinese Workers' Alliance with funds raised at a concert and ball tonight at Webster Hall.

More than 9,000 Chinese restaurant and laundry workers live in New York City and vicinity but eighty percent of them are unable to speak English, according to R. C. Fay, Director of the Alliance. Separated from the American labor movement by their inability to communicate with the organized workers, the Chinese are terribly exploited working from ten to fourteen hours for a wage of $25 to $30. Laundry workers receive somewhat higher pay but their hours are long and no holidays are given.

The Chinese Workers' Alliance is the only organization which is striving to raise the standard of living of these workers. At present, the Baptist Church is conducting the only public English classes which are open to the Chinese Workers of Chinatown. The Chinese Workers' Alliance School will be a real workers' school teaching trade unionism and English.

Tickets for the concert and ball, "A Night in New China" are on sale at Jimmie Higgins, the Workers' School and the Civic Club.

Can Revoke Permits, Says Mexican Court Curbing Oil Kings

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—The Mexican Government's right to revoke drilling permits granted to petroleum companies prior to the enactment of the regulatory petroleum laws was legally established today through a decision handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday.

The case in question was that of the Mexican Gulf Oil Company in which the Mellon family of Pittsburg, Pa., is said to be heavily interested. This company had appealed to the Supreme Court in order to test the authority of the government to revoke drilling licenses issued before the petroleum laws were enacted and all the judges voted to uphold the government's authority.

It was held by the Supreme Court that it is against the public interest to permit exploitation of oil resources in a manner "which is in violation of the present decision."

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Huerta Smuggles Arms

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 19.—Enrique Breceda, alias W. B. Hamilton, a federal warrant for whose arrest was issued at Turson, Ariz., late yesterday on charges of conspiracy against the United States and exporting arms and ammunition into Mexico in violation of a presidential proclamation, was arrested by government operatives.

Breceda, aligned with the De La Huerta faction seeking the overthrow of the present government of Mexico, it is charged, was arrested by government operatives.

Will Hays, ex-G. O. P. Boss Busy Keeping the Movie Stars Out of Sin

LOS ANGELES, May 19. Tom Herrirk, motion picture cowboy, was murdered some time ago Sarah Herrick, the slain man's widow, Henry Isabell, Anita Davis, Joe Hunt and Iria Burns were arrested and indicted for murder. The trial is being presided over by Judge Carlos Hardy. This purist played a prominent part as a defense witness during the court hearings of another Hollywood character, Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson.

Serious crimes, and milder forms of moral turpitude, are common happenings, almost daily in the movie colony and vicinity. Being the "pope" of the moving picture industry, Will Hays, the former republican party boss, has his hands full trying to enforce meek, christian morality among his sinful Hollywood "Children". He was here recently on such a mission.

The main trouble in movieland is too much money for booze, dope, and "good times", for a few—and not half enough for food, clothing and shelter for the many.

Marriage Forces U. S. Citizenship on Mexican President's Daughter

TUCKSON, Ariz., May 19.—The daughter of the President of Mexico was an American citizen today following the marriage of Senorita Ernestina Calles to Thomas A Robinson of New York.

Robinson and his bride were honeymooning today, driving along the border in an official automobile of the Mexican Government. They were married yesterday in a simple service at Nogales.

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New Conspiracies at Shanghai.

The arrival in Shanghai from Peking of Sir Miles Lampson, British minister to China; the departure from Hankow for Shanghai of Basil Newton, and the arrival in Shanghai from Nanking of the imperialist hireling, Chiang Kai-shek, can have but one meaning. These conspirators from the three alleged capitals of the conflicting forces trying to establish or maintain governments are to hold conferences in order to devise means of dealing with the situation confronting the imperialists.

Regardless of the official screen behind which these conferences will be at least partly concealed one fact stands out clearly. These marauders are preparing new attacks upon the nationalist liberation movement. Britain is exerting itself to the utmost to maintain the leading position in the fight against the revolution. It is sorely disappointed because its bought-and-paid-for lackey, Chiang Kai-shek, was not able to consolidate a government. The failure of that traitor and the right wing elements of the Kuomintang to stage a counter-revolutionary putsch, disguised behind revolutionary slogans, imposes on the imperialists the necessity of devising new plans to achieve their aim. The Nanking "government" has remained nothing but a military staff without an army. The mercenaries that still remain are insistently demanding money for their services. Chiang will probably demand from his British and American paymasters that they place substantial funds at his disposal. His attempts to impose heavy taxes upon the merchants have failed, because the first demand of the bourgeoisie, face to face with the demands of the workers and peasants making up the overwhelming majority of the Kuomintang, was that Chiang and his Nanking "government" stop making grandiose gestures about a march toward Peking and make peace with Chang Tso-lin.

Sir Miles Lampson is at least officially, if not actually, the head of the British diplomatic forces in China. He has been watching events in Peking. His underling, Basil Newton, has been spying upon the Kuomintang government at Hankow, and his departure for Shanghai was accomplished by the announcement that Britain will not deal with that government "because it has failed to make good its claim to govern in accordance with the standards of a responsible modern government." In Shanghai they will take inventory of the situation and concoct new military ventures.

This action of the British was followed by an announcement from an inspired source at Washington that "the state department will not follow the lead of Britain and break relations with the government of the Central Yangtze valley" (Hankow). Nevertheless the U. S. government carries out its own interventionist policy and increases its armed forces in Chinese soil and in Chinese waters.

Failure to induce the other powers to plunge madly into official intervention, in place of the underhanded war that is now being waged against the nationalist movement, imposes upon the agents of that nation the necessity of trying to get what it can out of the old game of subsidizing military lords. If Chiang Kai-shek gets further support from Britain he will have to agree to peace terms with Chang Tso-lin and participate in a concerted drive against the nationalists. That much is perfectly clear.

That this latest move of Britain will result in another fiasco is indicated by the fact that while the conferences are proceeding at Shanghai the army of Feng Yu-siang, formerly known as the "christian general," now in command of nationalist forces, is driving toward Honan-fu, while the main force of the nationalists is sweeping upward from the south toward the same objective. The military strategy of the Hankow forces is for both armies to meet at Chengchow, where the Peking and Lunghai railways cross. That point is the key to the entire northern military situation and will place the revolutionary forces in the strongest position they have ever occupied.

Without the meddling of the imperialist agents in China, the nationalist liberation forces would make mighty short work of their nati- enemies. The one thing that stands in the way of consolidation of a centralized government in China is the intervention of British, American, Japanese and other agents of imperialism.

The Class Angle of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case Must Not Be Blurred.

There is grave danger that the great outpouring of protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti now coming from liberal sources which have remained silent during the six and one-half years of mental and physical torture to which these innocent workers have been subjected, will blur the class lines of the case.

If there was ever a case in the United States in which the defendants were railroaded to death because of their activities and opinions as workers, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is it. As in the Mooney case from the day the accusation was laid the radical activities of the defendants have been stressed by the prosecution and have furnished it with most of its ammunition.

Little is heard of this aspect of the case in recent protests. The motives of the recent liberal recruits to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense are plain—the wish to counteract the widespread disillusionment among the American masses relative to the impartiality of capitalist courts which has grown up as a result of the exposures of the objectives and methods of the law enforcing machinery in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

To a large section of the middle class and professional elements, a new trial or a review of the case has become a burning necessity. Otherwise there will remain among millions of workers the opinion that American courts are purely class instruments—a correct opinion but one which is so dangerous to capitalist and middle class peace of mind that even Judge Thayer may be sacrificed as the lesser of two evils.

The defense of Sacco and Vanzetti has suddenly become respectable and herein lies the danger. The American workingclass movement must not allow the would-be murderers of these two workers to explain away their crimes on the basis of the vagaries of one or more individuals. The class angle of the case must be kept to the front and the revolutionary section of the working-class which began and kept up the fight in the case of hostility and apathy must not allow the Sacco-Vanzetti case to be used to prove that no such thing as the class struggle exists in America.

Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed. They must be freed by the mass pressure of American toilers just as this mass pressure has kept them from the clutches of the executioners of capitalism so far.

We welcome the support of those elements which even at this late hour protest against the execution of two innocent men but we cannot allow the fact that Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered the tortures of the damned for more than six years because they are revolutionary workingmen, to be hidden under a last minute flood of humanitarian appeals—many of which, as already stated, have as their purpose the preservation of the fiction of the impartiality of capitalist courts.

Pioneers to Hear Famous Educators Discuss Schools

The "Young Pioneer Camp" have arranged a symposium on the question:

"Does the present educational system in the United States meet the needs of the children of the American Workers?"

Speakers on this most important subject will be:

Prof. Scott-Nearing, Bertran D. Wilfe, Director Workers School, Dr. Benzion Lieber, author of "The Child in the Home," Joe Freeman, just returned from Soviet Russia, and others.

In addition, a very fine program will be given by the "Young Pioneer Campers."

A short play, recitations, and a demonstration of activities and life in camp will be staged by the children.

Workers of New York will help the "Young Pioneer Camp" and will spend a profitable evening and enjoy a good time.

Tickets can be obtained at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Pl. and at 108 E. 14th St., Room 41.

Pass Resolutions in Favor of Advancement Children's Movement

At the Young Pioneer Camp conference held Monday evening at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., resolutions were adopted indorsing the work of the conference.

They point out the need of building children's working class organizations as an effective means of counteracting the anti-labor propaganda they receive at school and thru the work of such organizations as the boy scouts.

The need of a permanent workers' children camp is indorsed in the resolution and the campaign to raise $15,000 by the sale of $5 shares is approved.

Dance For Seamen's Club for May 28th

The Youth Center of Brownsville is running a Spring festival and dance for the benefit of the International Seamans Club. It is to take place on Saturday evening, May 28th, at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn.

The International Seamans Club is a center for progressive and radical seamen. It stands for the active stimulation of organization of the unorganized seamen and marine Transport Workers both ocean going and port and river workers.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and enrry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers" (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Jobs Get Still Scarcer in Illinois

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Illinois employment which started to decline in March, a month sooner than in 1926, continued the slow downward trend with a decline of 0.9% between March and April, according to the Illinois department of labor. This brings April employment in Illinois factories to a level 3.9% below April 1926 and establishes the lowest mark since August 1925.

There were fewer workers on Illinois factory payrolls this April than in any April since 1922. The reduction compared with April 1923 amounts to 13.7% which means loss of jobs to upwards of 90,000 workers.

Many Want Work.

With the begining of the outdoor work season the free employment offices reported 184 applicants for each 100 jobs compared with 174 for each 100 jobs in March. But in spite of this improvement the number seeking jobs is higher than in any April since 1921 when the industrial depression was at its worst. In April 1926 there were 129 applicants for each 100 jobs.

The department remarks that the lockout of coal miners which began April 1 has increased the competition for jobs at only 1 of the free employment offices so far. Offices reporting high ratios of applicants to jobs were Cicero with 186 for each 100 jobs, Quincy with 173, Chicago with 186 and Aurora with 162.

Fewer Tailors Needed.

Clothing establishments led the decline with a drop of 4.8% in employment. The April cut in women's clothing jobs was the greatest in 5 years. Meat packing establishments laid off 1.3% of their workers, oil refineries 5.1%, shoe factories 5.2% and leather factories 4.9%. A drop of 3.1% in furniture was largely responsible for the 1.8% decline in employment in the wood products group. Machinery, electrical apparatus and agricultural implement manufacturers all reported fewer workers than in March.

The only important job gains in April were increases of 2.3% in textiles and 1.3% in building material industries. There was a seasonal gain of 9.4% in workers employed by building contractors.

Worse in New York State

Employment in factories in New York state declined even more sharply than in Illinois, according to the New York industrial commissioner. The reduction between March and April was about 2%, bringing employment nearly 5% under April 1926. The commissioner says:

"This year March failed to show an increase and this fact together with a decline in April as large as usual in April leaves the employment index for the month from 4 to 5% lower than a year ago. The employment level for the first 4 months of 1927 was lower than for the same period in any year since 1922".

Heavy reductions in the clothing industries and considerable reductions in most of the metal trades more than balanced gains in building material and auto jobs. Employment in New York factories is now nearly 15% lower than in 1923. This means loss of jobs to about 150,000 workers.

Two lockouts remain a menace to Chicago labor. The White (formerly Regan) Printing House persists in lame attempts to run openshop in spite of a heavy loss of business. Over 200 men and women are on strike pay as a result. The union millright shops which locked out 3,000 inside carpenters last week are not attempting to operate with scabs. A number of the shops have reopened at the old scale of $1.20 an hour. $1.25 is demanded by the union and $1.10 was offered by the bosses. (The Federated Press erroneously reported the old scale as $1.25 in a previous notice.)

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I am unable to get contributions to help you now, but am sending my own check for $20. Wishing you great success, Sincerely,—Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Wesleyville, Erie Co., Penna.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I am closing an article from "The American Appeal" (which paper is being mailed to be unsolicited), which I consider a splendid example of how the "Appeal" carries on the struggle for the workers.

As a worker I am not interested in the opinions of the employers' groups, even tho they are voiced, as the editor points out, "by one of the more liberal of American business men." It is about time that self-styled "labor" paper cease preaching class collaboration and defeatism and come out in the open on the side of the employers.

Please find the small sum of one dollar (will do better next time) which I have enclosed to help The DAILY WORKER.—Fred T. Douglas, Boston, Mass.

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FRED T. DOUGLAS.

Boston, Mass.

I. W. W. and The Chinese Revolution

Editor, The Daily Worker:

In a recent issue of "Industrial Solidarity" there was devoted considerable space to the present trend of events in China. But while the news columns show a sympathy for the Chinese liberation movement and against the betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek, there is an article on the last page in which the writer shows himself to be opposed to imperialism, but declines to take a stand openly on the side of the revolutionary Chinese masses. The only thing he does is to "shrug."

Are the present-day Wobblies thinking in harmony with the other petty-bourgeois liberals, yellow socialists and other pink supporters of the present order, who also "shrug" the head to see the significance of present-day events?

Force Leaders to Take Stand

I should like to ask the Wobblies: Can they see the difference between the propaganda of British imperialism and that of the Communists? Can the I. W. W. find no group of class interested in the Chinese revolution to line up with?

I know that the rank and file of the I. W. W. (especially on the west coast) have a strong sympathy not only for the struggling Chinese masses but also with the Soviet Union. It is time that they demand some open stand on the part of the leaders.

Dave Rappo.

Chicago, Ill.

Educational Symposium Tonight For Pioneers

"Does the present educational system meet the needs of the children of the American worker," will be the subject of a symposium, tonight at the Labor Temple Auditorium, 14th street and 2nd Ave.

The proceeds will go to help the "Young Pioneers" camp," for workers' children.

The speakers will include Scott Nearing, Bertran D. Wolfe, Director Workers school, Dr. Benzion Liber, author of "The Child in the Home," and Joe Freeman, just returned from the Soviet Union.

The evening will be rounded out with a visit, at the invitation of the Chinese Workers Alliance, to their unique affair, "A Night in China."

Open Air Meeting In Williamsburg Tonight

An open air meeting will be held tonight at Grand St., Ext., and Havemeyer St., Brooklyn by the Williamsburg Section Workers (Communist) Party. The speakers will be A. Bimba and Sylvan A. Pollack.

School Library Closed; Volunteers Are Needed

For one week beginning next Monday, the Workers School library, 108 East 14th St. will be closed while the system is being reorganized. Volunteers are needed to assist in this work. Report any evening next week to the Workers School office.

Co-operative Youth Dance Saturday Eve.

The Co-operative Youth will hold a dance Saturday evening at their headquarters, 2700 Bronx Park, East. All young workers are invited to be present and become acquainted with

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

DRAMA

JEANNE EAGLES



Star of "Her Cardboard Lover," at the Empire theatre.

55th St. Cinema Opens With Russian Picture

A new intimate theatre, especially built for the showing of pictures, will open tonight at 154 West 55th Street. The Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, as the playhouse is called, seats but 299, all on one floor. The theatre is sponsored by the Art Cinema League, a new organization headed by M. Maiman, who seeks to present films of special merit, which may not have an opportunity of reaching the screen elsewhere.

The premiere program will feature "The Marriage of the Bear," the second Russian picture to be released in America by Amkino, the producers of that remarkable film "Potemkin." The opening program will also be composed of specially selected short subjects, including a color film with Maude Adams and a short picture titled "Magician of Talao" an Arabian night story in animated silhouette by Ewald Schummacker, by the German artist and director, produced by F. Maris Johnson expressly for the Fifty-fifth Street Cinema.

Broadway Briefs

At the Cosmopolitan theatre this evening Lawrence J. Anhalt will offer his revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's merry burlesque, "Ruddigore," with a cast including many of the players who appeared in the Park Theatre revival six years ago when "Ruddigore" ran beyond 200 performances.

"Tampico", from the novel by Joseph Hergesheimer, adapted by the author and Bartlett Cormack, is announced for early production next season by Jones and Green. This is said to be Hergesheimer's first play to appear on the stage.

Don Tompkins, a youthful hopeful who has been appearing with "Queen High" in Boston and Philadelphia, has been engaged by Schwab and Mandel for their new college musical comedy, "Hold 'Em Helen."

Richard S. Aldrich, manager of The Jitney Players, announces that the repertory for their fifth summer tour of New England and Long Island will include "The Duenna" by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, with the musical score by Alfred Reynolds; "Charming Leandre," by Theodore de Banville; "Sunset," by Jerome K. Jerome; "Comedy & Tragedy" by W. S. Gilbert; and "The Dead Shot," by J. B. Buckstone.

Sam Janney, author of "Loose Ankles" is going in for producing. He will present his new comedy, "A Very Wise Virgin," at the Bijou theatre, on June 2, with the following

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St. Drydock 7516
Grand Street Follies 1927
Every Evening (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.

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MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 35th Eve. $3.50
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Next Week: Second Man

PYGMALION
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Eves. $3.50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.50
Next Week: Second Man

Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Thea., 58 E. of B'way. Circle 8-6-6
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Next Week: Silver Cord

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS COLONY BROADWAY at 53rd St.
TIMES SQ. CRIME
FULTON W. 42 St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. Tom. & Sat. 2.30
Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave. Pop. Prices Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"BLOSSOM TIME"
The Musical Hit of Ages
The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALDORF, 49th St., East of B'way Mats. WED. and SAT.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

Just to Get You Acquainted

Four copies of the new issues of the Communist International (Vol. 4—No. 1-2-3-4) containing splendid articles on CHINA, NICARAGUA, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, ENGLAND and other countries, by outstanding figures in the world revolutionary movement, will be sent to any single address in the U. S. for

25 CENTS

This is, frankly, an unusually attractive offer so that these splendid contents will induce you to do what you ought to do—subscribe! ($2.00 a year—$1.25 six mos.)

NOTE: Books offered in this column, i. e., in limited quantities. All orders sent and filled in turn as received.

These Comrades Responded to the Call for Ruthenberg Sustaining and Defense Fund

S 2A-3	10.00	F 7-Int Br. 2	4.50
S1-SS 5B-1D, 2F	1.00	William Wolf	10.00
SS 2A-F D 1	3.85	D. Jonesco	3.50
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Ss-Br. 3	9.50	Window Cleaners	30.40
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SS 2B-2F	80.00	Amy Anklewitz	2.00
SS 3-Unit 2 F	1.70	Pauline Butterman	2.00
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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

Famous Heretic Bishop Speaks for Relief of Needle Workers in Jail

Under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred, Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to speak at Central Opera House, East 67th Street near 3rd Avenue, on Wednesday evening, May 25th for the relief of imprisoned furriers, cloakmakers and dressmakers.

In addition to the rebel bishop, Paxton Hibben will be a speaker, and other members of the committee will talk briefly on the campaign for relief funds.

Admission will be 25 cents.

Both Sides "Win" in Sons of Italy Fight

Both factions in the Order of Sons of Italy in America claimed as a victory the Supreme Court decision handed down in Buffalo on Monday in regard to the legal status of the New York Grand Lodge.

The New York Lodge seceded in 1925 because the parent body had sent greetings to Mussolini. The court has ruled that it had no right to secede without affiliating itself with another fraternal organization of similar aims and purposes.

The court also decided that the election held by the so-called "loyal" faction at the time of this break was illegal, and a new election by the entire lodge must be held at once.

While the New York Lodge is not associated with the anti-fascist forces in America, it has steadily refused to endorse fascism as the parent body has done. Prominent in this seceding group are Congressman Fiorello La Guardia and Justice Cotillo.

Added to the differences which have caused the long factional fight in the organization, the New York lodge will now be faced with the question of taking an oath which the parent body has recently prescribed for all members. This oath pledges that the member is a "loyal Italian," who supports the king and the Italian government. Every member is required to subscribe to this oath, or resign from the lodge.

BERLIN, May 18.—Thousands of Communists yesterday paraded through the main streets of the city, carrying red and black flags and banners demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

$

Dollar Diplomacy

A Study in American Imperialism

By Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman

We have been fortunate in securing a limited number of the paper edition of this splendid work (selling for $2.50 in cloth). We will fill all orders as received at

50 cents

Other Books by Nearing

THE BRITISH STRIKE (Cloth)—50
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RUSSIA TURNS EAST —10
GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA —10
BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER —10
WORLD LABOR UNITY —10

ALL FOR $2.00

All these books will be sent for $2.00—if cash is sent—and mailed to one address.

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First St. New York

Paper Box Makers Carry on Fight at Meeting Thursday

The Paper Box Makers' Union will meet Thursday at 6 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.

As the paper box industry has not yet recovered from the 19 weeks' strike of last winter, the union is still feeling its effects. This mass meeting will therefore be a great event in the face of those conditions.

The organization campaign carried on by the union for the past two months has been a success with the slogan, "Bring The Union Back Into The Shops" in vogue with paper box makers. The officials of the union with the full assistance of the Executive Board and active members are working towards that goal.

Speakers include:

A representative of the International Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Makers' Union, John Conlin, secretary of the New York Central Trades Council, M. Feinstone, secretary United Hebrew Trades, Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League, William Karlin, prominent attorney, Dr. Ch. C. Webber of Church of All Nations and Norman Thomas.

TAKE BOYS FROM SCHOOL FOR NAVY

Desperate efforts to stimulate enlistment in the army, navy and marines, even to the extent of taking boys from school were indicated yesterday in the publication of a recruiting appeal aimed directly at parents.

Another, an indirect effort to bolster enlistment through boosting a Broadway film, was revealed in letters sent from the Board of Education to all school teachers in New York City. This appeal not only aims at enlistment but at the enrichment of the exhibitors' coffers. "Rough Riders," the picture glorifying Theodore Roosevelt at the time of his questioned ride up San Juan Hill.

"Perhaps YOUR BOY does not want to go to school longer than required by law," reads the leaflet of the recruiting service, located at 39 Whitehall St. "He can serve a military post near his home or go to distant land." Such as Nicaragua, Panama, Haiti, China and the Philippines, the recruiters may have added.

Harness That Restless Feeling.

"The Army satisfies that restless feeling," the appeal continues, "to which all normal young men are subject. Have a talk with a recruiting sergeant anywhere in the city or call at headquarters."

The Rough Riders advertisement was sent out on a missionary bearing the imposing inscription:

"Board of Education of the City of New York, office of the Director of Lectures and Visual Instruction, 500 Park Avenue."

Ernest L. Crandall, the director, winds up his letter, practically an order for school teachers to fall in line with their pupils, in these words:

"Spirit of the Times."

"Based on the exploits of President Roosevelt at San Juan Hill, The Rough Riders manages to catch the spirit of the times and to present them, in all their historical and educational significance, through the medium of a well-ordered and highly pleasing scenario. There is a love story that holds the attention, comedy which provokes laughter continuously, patriotic and stirring drama, and all the other ingredients of good motion picture entertainment. And for those interested in education, there is the deeper condition of the influence of such a picture on the understanding and knowledge of history.

"Through a special arrangement, Mr. H. C. Hoagland, (Chickering 1750), who is in charge of the presentation of The Rough Riders has agreed to make reductions in prices for groups of twelve or more wishing to attend. He will also arrange for such groups to sit in a body in the theatre. I hope you will make an effort to see the picture."

Convoy, a navy film which lasted only one week on Broadway, was also the subject of free advertising, this time by the Navy Recruiting Station at 34 E. 23rd St. Proclaimed to be "produced with the cooperation of the U. S. Navy and officially approved by Secretary Wilbur, Convoy is used as a vehicle to stimulate much-needed enlistment for America's various imperialistic ventures.

Atheism to Clash With Rev. Straton; Row Over Uldine

The Rev. John Roach Straton and fundamentalism are scheduled to clash head-on on May 24 with Charles Smith and the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

Straton, the rabid anti-evolutionist who gets $10,000 a year for his services as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, claims Smith pastors him with atheist literature. Smith retorts that the Rev. Straton is another.

The case will be heard in West Side court next week.

Straton is in dutch with a faction of his own church which resents his eagerness to attain the headlines. The holy man's contract to write a series for the evening Hearst paper on the Snyder-Gray case, served hot from the court room, was the straw that broke the camel's back. Straton was told to climb back into his pulpit and stay there.

Loses 1.71 Uldins

And then again, the Calvary medicine man has been plagued because such a good box-office attraction as Uldine Utley, the "child" evangelist whose age is estimated variously from 14 to 24, has been lost. Uldine climbed up the golden ladder to fame in Straton's pulpit, but lately she has been cashing in under new management. Last Saturday night she evangelised at Carnegie Hall while the Rev. Straton was holding a counter-rally across the street.

Efforts to pull Uldine down from her perch under the provisions of the child labor law have been fruitless so far. Little Uldine has no "working papers" permitting her to play hookey from school but the school authorities have winked at the violation.

The last meeting of the board was on January 9 when the elders strictly forbade Straton to collect side money of $50,000 as supreme bokuss-pokus of the Klan. The next meeting is Tuesday.

Strike at Sing Sing Wins Better Food as Men Quit Their Work

Sing Sing prisoners showed New York needle trades something in snappy strike action when they pulled a highly effective strike.

Sixty-five men were back on the job yesterday with all demands granted and none the worse save for "isolation" for a few hours. Gravel mixed with poorly baked beans brought on the spontaneous walkout, engineered by officers of the "union."

Sergeant-at-Arms Fred Horan and 12 deputies of the Mutual Welfare League started the strike when they resigned from the league in a body as a protest on the wretched food served under the "model" administration of Warden Lawes. Twelve prison barbers promptly discarded razors and scissors and 40 men in the knitting mill left their machines as the strike call spread quickly through the prison.

Warden Lawes has promised to improve the menu.

Standard Oil Miller Won't Delay Hearings

Just because a big gun like former Governor Nathan L. Miller is going to boom for the B.-M. T. in the transit hearings scheduled for next Monday is no reason for postponing the whole affair. So decided Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the present governor's transit commission.

Miller is now engaged in the highly profitable job of defending the Standard Oil in an Indianapolis case.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SURVEY OF U. S. DEPT. OF LABOR INVESTIGATOR STATES 8-HR. WORK LAWS FOR WOMEN HELPFUL

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Propaganda against laws which limit the hours to be worked by women in industry has been carried throughout the country by the National Woman's Party of feminists on the one hand, and by organized employers on the other, until it has come up against a granite wall of facts. The women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor announces the result of a careful study of the eight hour law for women in industry. This study has been made by Miss Mary N. Winslow, and it covered industries and women's occupations in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and California. Interviews with more than 1,000 working women were secured, on the effects of labor legislation.

The substance of the testimony of these 1,000 witnesses was that the laws regulating or limiting hours of work for women wage earners had shortened their hours, had shortened men's hours also, and had standardized working hours throughout whole communities. Far from being a handicap, as claimed by the groups of professional and leisure-class women who have been seeking the repeal of these laws, the legislation has been a distinct advantage to women in industry.

For one thing, eight-hour laws for women have opened up more jobs for them. Again, where employment of women at night was forbidden by law, and continuous operation of the industry was necessary, men were given the night shifts and women who have been employed at night were given daytime work.

Law Beneficial.

"The conclusions drawn from the investigation," says the women's bureau, "were that the claims of discrimination which have been made by those who felt that there should be no legislation applying especially to women were not justified by the facts. The testimony of more than a thousand women who were interviewed by the bureau showed that legislation had not handicapped them except in a very few instances."

These few instances had to do with such professional or semi-professional groups as women pharmacists, who might want to be employed at night, and the few women who would seek jobs that in some states are considered not suitable for women—such as gas and electric meter reading, taxi-driving, electric and acetylene welding and steel grinding. The investigation disclosed that in states permitting women to work at these jobs, some women have proved reliable and efficient workers. In Philadelphia, a firm employes women as taxi-drivers and is well satisfied with their work; in Ohio, women are not permitted to drive taxis.

Women pharmacists are barred from jobs more often by the prejudices of employers and prospective customers of the drugstores than by laws forbidding them to work nights or more than 8 hours, the survey shows. In California and Wisconsin, women pharmacists are exempted from the labor laws, being considered quite able to look out for themselves in wage bargaining.

Miss Winslow concluded that there is need to differentiate between various types of employment, in legislating for protection of women in industry, in order that the laws may serve their actual purpose, which is to safeguard industrial conditions for women who are unable to protect themselves in dealing with employers as to hours and conditions of their work. The great mass of working women need and defend this protective legislation. The favored few may not need it.

Police Purchase Cars as Ford Changes Gear

DETROIT, May 19.—The Ford Motor Company will abandon the manufacture of the present Ford car on May 26 and start production July 1 on a new gear shift car, Theodore P. Kolbe, secretary of the police department, told the common council today in recommending the immediate purchase for police work of 111 of the present models.

PHILADELPHIA

Three One-Act Plays—By the Workers Theatre Alliance

MR. GOD IS NOT IN

A Slave With Two Faces — By Upton Sinclair.
The Second-Story Man — By Harbor Allen, Dramatic Editor of The DAILY WORKER.

ADDED ATTRACTION—Motion Pictures of the recent Hands off China" street demonstration and the Kensington Textile Strike—By Movie Dept. of the Workers Theatre Alliance.

MACHINISTS TEMPLE, 13th and Spring Garden Streets
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21st, 8 P. M.

Tickets 50 cents. BENEFIT OF THE DAILY WORKER. Children 25 cents.

FIRST TIME IN YOUNGSTOWN

"Breaking Chains"

will be shown

SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1927

at the

UKRAINIAN HALL, 525 W. Rayen Avenue.

Two performances—7 P. M. and 9 P. M.

ADMISSION—40c IN ADVANCE, 50c AT BOX OFFICE.

Arranged by International Workers' Aid.

HATCH RAID ON JOINT BOARD TO 'FIND' FORGERIES

Plan Small Imitation of Arcos Outrage

Evidently inspired by the same bright idea which led Scotland Yard to make its recent raid on "Arcos" in London, the reactionary officials of the International Furriers' Union and the A. F. of L. reorganization committee have been hatching a raid on the furriers' Joint Board re The DAILY WORKER has learned from three different sources.

The scheme is that someone from the traitors' band—or some clever forger hired for the purpose—shall manufacture a paper bearing "instructions from Moscow" as to the conduct of the present struggle against the reactionary forces of the International. This document is to be carefully "planted" somewhere in the Joint Board building, and then a raid is to be staged by the police—of whose cooperation Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. organizer, has frequently boasted—and the Moscow document will be "discovered."

No doubt it would be "found" just on the eve of the convention; or possibly when the $100,000 Union Defense Fund had been completed and the workers were fully organized to resist every phase of the attack by employers and right wing. But now that the scheme has become known, the traitors will have to think up a new one. Nothing like this one will find favor with the workers, or stop the steady mobilization activities which are going on at the Joint Board headquarters.

Expect Furrier Decision

While the Joint Board has been expecting each day this week to have some word regarding the release of the nine fur workers in Mineola, on certificates of reasonable bail, it is confidently believed that the decision of Judge Mitchell May will be made known today. If the certificates are granted, the men can be released on bail pending an appeal of their case to a higher court.

Officials of the International were given an unexpected reception on Tuesday night when they went to Newark to address a meeting to which they had invited only a very few of the members of Local 25. They had carefully selected those members whom they thot were right wing sympathizers, and they had summoned them by letter to come to Kruger's Hall to begin the job of breaking up Local 25.

To their surprise, several hundred fur workers came to hear what the reactionary leaders had to say, and they were so upset they could not give the speeches of denunciation which they had intended. Pistro Lucci, whose ambition is to be the manager of Local 25, and A. Perkin, one of their wh who wants to force Lucci on the unwilling membership, came to the meeting hall with a half dozen scabs from various Jersey cities. Four of them had formerly belonged to the Newark local but were put out as scabbing.

Ida M. Tarbell, former progressive who is whitewasher of Elbert Gary and other industrialists have made her a pet of reaction, nevertheless addressed a letter to the governor demanding that the Dedham trial and declaring Sacco and Vanzetti to be "martyrs to their faith."

Philadelphia to Fore.

Noted Philadelphia educators, including the presidents of Bryn Mawr and Haverford colleges and the dean and faculty of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania have asked a review of the case. Among the signers are:

W. W. Comfort, president of Haverford College; Marion Edwards Parks, president of Bryn Mawr College; William E. Mikell, dean of the law school, University of Pennsylvania; Richard M. Gummere, headmaster, Penn Charter School; Charles F. Jenkins, president, Farm Journal; Edmund Stirling, editorial staff, Philadelphia Public Ledger; Carl E. Grammer, rector, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; Frederick R. Griffin.

Phonograph Records.

Italian Boston was swirled today over the appearance of two Sacco-Vanzetti phonograph records. One is entitled "A Hymn Dedicated to Sacco and Vanzetti" and another "Protest per Sacco e Vanzetti." They were selling fast down around Hanover St.

J. P. Morgan Rejected "Angel" for Episcopal Bishop of Long Island

J. P. Morgan, commonly regarded as the most powerful figure in the investment world, is digging up $15,000 to keep the Episcopal bishop on Long Island. This was the report current yesterday when the right rev. Ernest M. Stires announced belatedly that his salary had been paid by a "friend of the diocese."

Chicago Schoolboy, Shot in Nicaragua, Misled by R. O. T. C.

CHICAGO, (FP) May 19.—The peacetime fruits of the militarist propaganda in American Schools, severely denounced by the Chicago Federation of Labor and President John H. Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, are evident in the untimely death in Nicaragua of a Chicago high school lad, Marvin Andrew Jackson. He was reported killed while engaged with other marines as the unwitting tools of the sordid Wall Street adventure in Nicaragua.

The United States, under cover of protecting American lives and property, has been engaged without a declaration of war in imposing by force of arms a government that had been repudiated by the majority of Nicaraguans, but which is servile to New York banking houses. It was while attempting to disarm the liberal opposition that Jackson met his death. He was only 19 years old.

Fall For "Patriotism."

While at the Nicholas Senn High School in Chicago, Jackson was stuffed with the false patriotism of the R.O.T.C. and fell so completely under its militarist influence that he enlisted in the marine corps soon after graduating in 1926, and later was stationed in Nicaragua.

But for militarist propaganda that assailed him in the schools, Jackson might still be alive, doing useful work in his own country, instead of lying a victim of imperialist profiteering in a foreign campaign that will bring no glory to America.

Co-op Youth Dance

The Cooperative Youth will hold their first dance Saturday evening at the Workers' Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park, East, the Bronx. All workers are welcome.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

Kick in With a Sub.

Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

Don't only kick. . . . . Kick in!

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PLUMBERS TURN DOWN EFFORT TO KILL 5-DAY WEEK

Reject International's Plan at Meeting

Members of Local 1 of the Plumbers' Union rejected by an overwhelming majority last night the proposal of the Executive Board that they should return to work immediately and submit their demands to arbitration. No return without the five-day week and the $14 day, was the decision.

A special meeting of the local had been called to hear a report from the Executive Board which has been in session for two days. Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Burke and President John Coefield addressed the meeting and laid before the members the proposal that they should return to work; within 24 hours the union's Conference Board should meet with the Conference Board of the employers, and if they could not reach a decision an outside arbitrator should meet one representative of the union and one from the employers. The decision of this arbitration committee should be binding.

The plumbers, who have been on strike since April 1st, absolutely refused to consider this suggestion, and one speaker from the floor urged the officers to return to Chicago and leave them to settle the strike themselves.

The discussion which followed the speeches of Burke and Coefield was still in noisy progress as the DAILY WORKER went to press; but members of Local 1 declared that nothing could cheer their refusal to accept the proposal of the Executive Board. They will continue the strike until the five-day week and the $14 day are granted by the employers.

Ruthenberg Drive for New Party Members in Boston Now in Progress

BOSTON, May 19.—The Ruthenberg membership drive is now on here in full swing. It was officially opened at the last meeting held in Workers Party headquarters, 42 Chambers St., with an attractive program, featured by the presentation of a banner sent from the Costroma district of the U. S. S. R. by the Leninist Young Communist League. Nat Kay, district organizer of Y. W. L., district 1 made the presentation.

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Given by expert teacher. For reasonable rates write to JOHN WEINROTH
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All latest convainences. Party member preferred. Ask at Book Store: 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.



Read!

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Professional Patriots

Edited by Norman Hapgood

Material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley

Uncovering the activities of the super-patriots who are continuously attacking the radicals and who are now attempting to stop the publication of The DAILY WORKER. In attractive cloth library binding—

$1.50

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33 First Street, New York.

...ER AND HOOVER AID LAMENT SCARCITY OF INVESTMENT SOURCES; UNEMPLOYMENT CERTAIN

By EMANUEL GARE (Federated Press).

A sharpening of public interest in the prospect in America of the European pronouncement by the American foreign investment specialist, W. H. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and secretary of commerce Herbert Hoover. Lamont cautious against rash or excessive lending to Europe while Hoover advises against lending for unproductive purposes in Latin-America. Taken together these important figures in the American financial empire show that the two most important fields for foreign investment eventually will be providing their own capital and perhaps looking for foreign fields in which to invest their surplus funds.

Lamont, who might be described as secretary of state to the American capitalist monarchy, pictures the rise of American finncial imperialism during the world war. He says:

"We must recall that up to the outbreak of the war, America had for decades been borrowing heavily in Europe. Because, however, of America's enormous excess of exports over imports (such excess for war years 1916-1920 alone being over $18,000,000,000); because of the heavy repurchase by Americans of their own securities and because of the foreign loans made in the last decade, America's credit position had now been so far reversed that the gross annual interest and sinking fund service payable to America upon foreign loans and the dividends from industrial and other investments, now total about $1,000,000,000 per annum."

Lamont recalls that America furnished foreign countries with about $1,000,000,000 in new capital in 1925, bringing the total of American foreign investments to about $12,000,000,000. He reveals the plethora of American funds looking for investment when he speaks of American bankers as camping on the doorsteps of European governments, municipalities and corporations offering them money. And he raises the question how long this can last.

Prospect of Unemployment.

"I cannot," he says, "attempt to answer this question. Yet we can note some factors that are likely to affect this flow of American capital overseas. It is clear that Europe is getting more firmly on its feet. As farming land is restored, as manufacture increases, as necessity for purchases in America will diminish. As European enterprize prospers and as savings increase European investors will more nearly be able to return to their former practice of supplying capital for their own development."

Lamont holds that the American investor must scan the situation with increasing circumspection and avoid rash lending.

Hoover also notes the conversion of this country from a borrowing to a lending nation stressing the extension of American capitalism in Latin-America. In the last 8 years the United States has invested more than $1,200,000,000 in this field and continues: "I believe we may take it as a certainty that with the upbuilding of the economic structure each American state will in turn at some time begin to produce that surplus which will, when converted into capital, soon relieve it of the necessity of external borrowing. In time one by one of the other American countries will become centers for the export of capital."

The only loans, according to Hoover, which could permanently enslave these countries are those made for unproductive purposes such as the balancing of budgets over-burdened by military expenditures.

Lowering of Workers' Standards.

The ultimate closing of the most important markets for American investment suggested in these statements means that the surplus of capital produced in this country will back up on itself. The first effect will be to make capital cheaper in the competition for opportunities to invest. But this will be quickly controlled by a capitalist combine which will become the absolute power in America.

The enormous surplus which American workers are producing for their masters will be forced, besides other channels than investment, that is into providing a wealthy leisure class with more luxuries, more services, more diversions, more ways of catering to the favor of the populace. Meanwhile the lack of demand for the surplus goods produced by American workers will mean unemployment with consequent lowering of the living standards.

Non-Union Boston Shoe Workers Get Low Pay, Long Hours, 'Pep' Talks

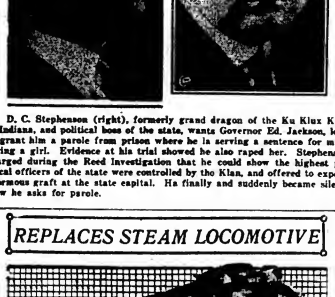
By J. KRANTZ
(Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, May 19.—Working conditions similar to those said to exist in China are found right here at the shoe factory of Hyde & Sons. Here workers toil 10 and 12 hours a day. I worked in the stitching department of this plant and found that the best sticher rarely makes more than an average of $18 or $20 a week. Children under the legal working age are also found here.

Sanitary Conditions Vile.

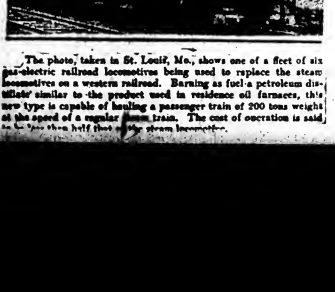
Sanitary conditions are terrible. In the "men's rooms" the water does not run. Lately the boss found a new scheme to add to the workers' burdens.

DRAGON WANTS A NINETY-DAY PAROLE



D. C. Stephenson (right), formerly grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, and political boss of the state, wants Governor Ed. Jackson, left, to grant him a parole from prison where he is serving a sentence for murdering a girl. Evidence at his trial showed he also raped her. Stephenson charged during the Reed Investigation that he could show the highest political officers of the state were controlled by the Klan, and offered to expose enormous graft at the state capital. He finally and suddenly became silent. Now he asks for parole.

REPLACES STEAM LOCOMOTIVE



The photo, taken in St. Louis, Mo., shows one of a fleet of six gas-electric railroad locomotives being used to replace the steam locomotives on a western railroad. Burning as fuel a petroleum distillate similar to the product used in residence oil furnaces, this new type is capable of hauling a passenger train of 200 tons weight at the speed of a regular steam train. The cost of operation is said to be less than half that of the steam locomotive.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED SINCE THEN



How the Workers of the USSR Celebrated May Day

(From the "Pravda" Editorial)

The whole working population of Moscow streamed into the streets. WORKING MEN AND WOMEN of the Red Capital marched in the first ranks from the districts. They lined up in their thousands and marched to the music of international songs, through the Red Square in an endless human stream. An ocean of banners. Fighting revolutionary slogans. Cheerful revolutionary songs. Like an iron mass in close ranks around the leader—the Communist Party. The slogans of the masses, printed on scarlet linen were those of the C. P. S. U. Leninist cohorts, those of the Communist International, for socialist construction; for peace and labor; against the war mongers; for strengthening the defence forces of the country; for the Chinese revolution, against the imperialist hangmen. These constituted the demands of the Moscow workers on May 1. With safe, measured tread, the proletarian rulers moved along in the 1st of May processions; the streets belonged to them, as does everything in our country, which, though still not rich, is increasing its prospects of construction."

* * *

Telegrams from all corners of the U. S. S. R. draw a picture of unusual exaltation during the First of May demonstrations. This year the First of May brought in new workers previously untouched by our propaganda. This particularly applies to the workers of the national republics, especially the women of the East; the women of Uzbekistan and Turkmenstan took part in the 1st of May demonstrations, for the first time and celebrated the occasion by removing their veils.

In many places before May 1st the foundation stones had been layed for new factories and workshops, workers' clubs, schools and other cultural institutions.

In Kharkov (capital of the Ukraine), a whole group of Chinese in the demonstrations attracted much attention.

The Red Front Fighters of Germany sent the following greeting to the workers of Kharkov: "Great dangers stand in the way of the working class; mankind is threatened by a new world war; with cannons directed against the Chinese revolution, the imperialists are aiming at the U. S. S. R. The working class of the whole world should close their fighting ranks solidly against Imperialism in defence of the Soviet Union."

In the town and environments many children's homes, creches, and homes for waifs and strays have been opened.

25th Anniversary.

In Dniepropetrovsk (Ukraine) the May day celebrations coincided with the 25th anniversary of the celebration of May day by the local workers; 50,000 workers took part in the demonstrations.

In Odessa, an unprecedented number of workers took part in the processions—more than 80,000. The foundation stone of the new Central Club of the metal workers was laid, and an institution of Jewish culture was opened.

The Sormov workers (Nijni-Novgorod), celebrated the 1st of May with great solemnity, as it coincided with the 25th anniversary of the 1st of May demonstrations of the Sormov workers in 1902, about which, ineidentally, Maxim Gorky wrote in his book "Mother."

In Vladivostok, foreign sailors from the boats lying in the ports, and representatives of the workers of far-Eastern countries, spoke at the meetings.

Electrification:

In Novorossisk (North Caucasus), the workers with great enthusiasm laid the foundation stone of the district electric power station (22,000 kilowatt).

In Zhitomir (Ukraine) the foundation stone was also laid of the local electric power station.

In Fergan, the foundation stone of the first large Uzbekistan weaving factory was laid; workers of Uzbek, who are now specially studying this work in the factories of the U. S. S. R. will be employed in this factory.

In Bobruisk (White Russia) the construction of a big wood-working combine has begun.

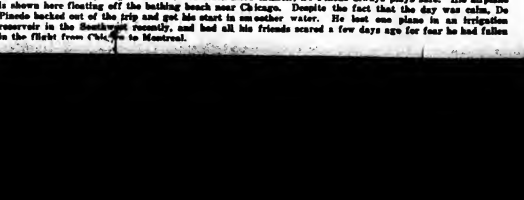
In Dezmits (Briansky province) the foundation stone of a Palace of Culture has been laid. In Kanavina (Nizhni) new settlements have been opened for the workers. In Vyks a huge workers' palace has been begun.

In Shushe (Azerbaidjan) a rest home has been opened. In Gandzha the foundations have been laid for an educational centre. In Borjom (Georgia) a new cork factory has been opened. In Simieropol (Crimea) the foundation stone of the new surgical hospital and Tailors' trade union house was laid. In Tuapse, a similar ceremony took place in connection with the new petroleum works and the workers' settlement. In Omsk (Siberia), the foundations have already been laid for a metal workers' club.

The May Day celebration in the national republics were of greatest interest from the every-day point of view. A particular feature of the May Day celebrations this year was the liberation campaign for the native women. In the squares of several towns amid throngs of people the women lighted fires and threw their veils into them—these are made of horse-hair. In Samarkand, 15,000 women took part in the demonstration all without veils.

The centre of the May Day celebrations in Tashkent, was the square of the Old Town. Here before the eyes of 25,000 people the Uzbek women one by one began to throw off their veils, and then, building them up on the ground in a huge pile, they burnt them amidst loud cheers from the crowd. On the eve of the demonstrations more than a thousand Uzbek women threw off their veils in the various clubs of the Old Town.

DE PINEDO FINDS LAKE MICHIGAN TOO ROUGH



The fascist flyer, De Pinedo, is touring the world by short flight airplane trips, and stopping in each town long enough to whoop things up by aid of the local black-shirts and Mussolini's nimble minded press agents. The posing as a bold, bad black-shirt himself, De Pinedo always plays safe. His airplane is shown here floating off the bathing beach near Chicago. Despite the fact that the day was calm, De Pinedo backed out of the trip and got his start in another water. He lost one plane in an irrigation reservoir in the Southwest recently, and had all his friends scared a few days ago for four he had fallen in the flight from Chicago to Montreal.

BOOKS

A VITAL SOURCE BOOK.

Commercial Handbook of the U. S. S. R. for 1927, published by the Soviet Union Information Bureau, Washington, D. C. $.30.

The second annual edition of this valuable reference book has appeared this year in considerably enlarged and improved form. It is a veritable mine of descriptive and statistical information about the Soviet Union. Between its covers are contained the data which will answer virtually every question which might possibly be raised concerning the political and economic organization of the Soviet Republic. All of its figures are official. During the summer of 1926 figures of production for previous years were submitted to the heads of the government departments at Moscow and to the officials of the various State Trusts and Syndicates for correction and revision. Figures for the economic year 1925-26 were all compiled from official sources. The entire volume is, therefore, the most accurate as well as the latest and most up-to-date body of data available in the English language upon the structure and function of the Soviet political and economic machine.

* * *

Among the topics discussed in the volume are, the Governmental Organization, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Industry, Transportation, Electrification, Banking and Finance, Trade, Co-operatives, Trade Unions, Protection of Labor, etc., etc.

The figures in all of these fields tell a stirring tale. The World War, revolution, counter-revolution, blockade, intervention and famine left Russia stricken. Basic machinery worth billions of dollars was completely destroyed and the technical personnel scattered or killed. Railways were almost entirely demoralized, about one-fourth of the trackage and most of the rolling stock being completely destroyed. The currency was practically worthless and foreign trade completely cut off.

* * *

This was the situation as late as 1921. But the Bolsheviks rolled up their sleeves and, without much ado, set to work. The results have been without parallel anywhere in history and far and away above the results achieved by any of the other European belligerents. Industry has completely recovered and is now passing the pre-war standards of production; railway trackage is a third greater than in 1913; the area under cultivation and production af most agricultural products also exceed their pre-war standards. The currency has been stabilized and kept steadily at par since 1924; the budget has been balanced and is even beginning to yield surpluses. Trade union membership on July 1, 1926 was 9,278,000—which ought to make even the triplet brothers, Matt Woll, Cahn and the "historian," James Oneal, sit up and take notice.

The Soviet Union Information Bureau has rendered a valuable service in making data of this type available. The volume should find its way to the bookshelf of every individual in the United States who is interested in the progress which is being made in the first Workers' State.

—JACK HARDY.

A LONELY PROFESSOR.

Chimes, a novel by Robert Herrick. Macmillan. $2.

Robert Herrick, a young New Englander of the "pure" strain, graduated from Harvard and then went to Chicago to teach General Literature in the Baptist university resurrected with the millions of John D. Rockefeller.

"A river of yellow prairie mud lay between the young man and the flat campus dotted with a half-dozen stone buildings, some still unfinished."

* * *

This was 30 years ago. Today, aided by the craze for college diplomas in order to acquire sharper tools with which to compete for the routine duties of the capitalist world, and by the modern methods of drives for millions, the University of Chicago has thousands of students and instructors; it boasts of countless buildings, influential financial boards, and dispenses yearly innumerable honorary degrees to officials of huge corporations, retired army officers, and those generous enough to contribute to the upkeep of this gigantic industry.

* * *

Herrick, now retired to a peaceful dude ranch at Santa Fe, New Mexico, says:

"Universities can't get money except by getting great numbers of students; so they dare not set any higher standards than rival institutions in the same neighborhood. So the American soul stays flabby; all that counts is show, and in every department you get by with superficiality. It is a lunch-counter system of education: read a novel and get a credit; then go out in the world and make a fortune. You cannot tell the graduates from the bathtub salesmen or the agents of barbers' supplies you meet in the lobby of the Blackstone hotel."

* * *

Chimes is an interesting novel of the academic world. It is not "keenly ironic" as its publishers insist, nor is it subtle. Herrick tells a striking story of the conflicts and compromises of the professor's life, and the social and administrative intrigues which hamper his work and his friendships. It is a study, however, only of appearances.

Herrick's disgust results not from his discovery that the university is (and quite naturally) one of the major propaganda agencies aimed to glorify the present system and to transfer its "traditions" from one generation to the next. Intellectually a snob, fastidious, ever conscious that he is "a Harvard man," the author through his fictional puppet Claverett despairs because "the life of the spirit" is neglected at Rockefeller's University of Chicago.

* * *

American universities will not tolerate the facts about economics, sociology, history,—property relationships. Herrick is apparently reconciled to this. What irks him is that the campus lords are also contemptuous of the austere mind, with its preoccupation with literature and the arts.

There is a danger of over-simplification. Trustees do not always directly oppose the cultivation of the aesthetic life. Actually they often spend millions of dollars in the construction of huge mausoleum-like libraries, distribute attractive fellowships, and publish learned theses on early English manuscripts.

For the student is taught not only in the class room. For every hour spent listening to even the most genuine scholar, the average college student spends weeks in absorbing the subtle master class propaganda around him.

* * *

The vaunted "culture" of the leisure class is hollow and without meaning. Veblen, Naaring, Sinclair, Lewisohn—all these have proved that its place in the American university is merely decorative. Thus the courageous teacher of literature becomes as dangerous to the ruling class as the courageous teacher of economics.

The position of such men as Herrick is really pathetic. Underpaid, lonely, patronized on the one hand by successful businessmen who consider them unpractical fools necessary to provide the college credits for their idle sons, and on the other by their more "virile" colleagues who join in booster songs at Kiwanis dinners, they blame individuals and vague "materialism" for a condition which is inevitable under a profit system.

—SENDER GARLIN.

GOOD NATURED CROOKS.

Revelry, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. Boni and Liveright. $2.00.

A story of the "Ohio Gang" presided over by the late president Harding thinly disguised here as Willis Markham, a jovial, good-natured fellow who liked his liquor and his poker games, and the cronies with whom he trained. This experienced crew of public plunderers lived the lives of pirate captains and pirates they were in fact.

The story opens with a poker game and ends with a suicide. Between the two events is the juiciest piece of political muckraking that has come my way in a long time. Unusual interest is added to the book thru the fact that the main characters are almost as thinly disguised as Willie Markham. They are there in all their ingiory from the president to Jess Smith—Harry Daugherty's go-between in the graft game. Revelry is worth the price of two good meals alright.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Read The Daily Worker

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections. Be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Current Events

CALVIN COOLIDGE may trail the letters "M. D." after his name in the future if he wants to. The International Post Graduate Medical Association of North America presented the president with a diploma. The president earned it. He eats country sausage for breakfast and keeps his mouth shut most of the time. A man who can survive these two penalties is entitled to say boner running around loose. Be that as it may, methinks Cal would be happier if some political soothsayer guaranteed him a third term.

• • •

AN impersonation of Arthur Brisbane turning out his column. Ruth Snyder and Haury Judd Gray killed a man. What of it! The trouble is, they did not know how to make a clean getaway. Now, had Mr. Gray taken an airplane and flew to Rochester the Bomb Squad would have never heard of him. 50,000 airplanes stationed at strategic points could protect New York from the worst that the Abyssinian army could do. And if Calvin Coolidge is reelected he will not serve a third term. 100,000 airplanes would be cheaper than one earthquake.

• • •

THERE is a paper called "The Yellow Jacket." Its aims and objects are meritorious. There are a few of them: "To swat liars and leeches, hypocrites and humbugs demagogues and dastards." What a dastard is we do not know but they can go as far as they like against the humbugs. In all probability the editor of "The Yellow Jacket" is a champion humbug. He makes a living at it.

• • •

BEFORE these words appear in print Great Britain may have sundered diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The raid on the Soviet trade delegation headquarters did not produce any sensational documents but enough to give the British government an excuse for breaking off relations. That was the motive for the raid. The struggle between the political idea back of the Soviet government and the capitalist system, will continue until one or the other bites the dust. The capitalist system is doomed to kiss mother earth because evolution decrees it. The Soviet Union represents the new form of society which is developing in the womb of capitalism. The British government is playing the role of social abortionist, without success.

• • •

THE president of the French republic and the foreign minister of the same country did not visit England merely to see the beef eaters in the Tower of London. The visit was merely the consummation of an agreement already reached between the British and French foreign offices. The main note of the supposed agreement was hostility to the Soviet Union. Of course, agreements oftentimes fall by the wayside. It is quite possible that some other group of French politicians may wreck the present entente between England and France. And it is also quite possible that before the Tories reap the fruits of the now understanding, a general election may send them to the sticks. All those possibilities and probabilities must be taken into consideration. Life is not simple and politics is worse than that.

• • •

DUING his thirteen years of married life a gentleman from Hoboken managed to desert his wife ten times. He had ten children by her. Yet a hard-boiled judge confronted him with the alternative of spending a year and a day in jail or posting a bond guaranteeing $20 a week to his wife for the duration of that time. The defendant is still undecided as to what he should do. The man might have made the New York to Paris flight and won the title of the "Perfect Fool."

HERE is one reason why Marshal Pilsudski is running and running Poland: The inhabitants of a Polish village near Danzig recently broke into the house of a wealthy landowner intending to kill him and demolish a wireless set which they believed was responsible for a thunderstorm that raged throuout the night. The wealthy landowner not wishing to die before he spent some more of his dealth dropped on the floor and laid as if dead. Those who came to kill did not remain to pray. They fled in dismay. Of such is a Fascist government composed—until the militant minority gets busy.

THE peace mission of Mr. Stimson to Nicaragua is healthy laughing food but not for the Nicaraguans. Mr. Stimson believed that he could purchase the revolution by buying up all the Liberal rifles. He offered ten dollars for each surrendered gun. But it seems that the Liberals got real nasty either they made the sale and there have been more casualties after peace was declared than before.

TORY CABINET SPLITS OVER ARCOS RAIDS

FENG TAKES NEW TOWN IN HANKOW DRIVE NORTHWARD

Brand Anti-Nationalist Rumors As Lies

SHANGHAI, May 20.—Fang Yu-hsiang, "christian general," who has pledged his support to the Hankow Nationalist government, is moving rapidly southward along the Pakiug-Honan railway. His troops have taken Chintaukwang and are sweeping toward Kunghsien—strategic city in southern Honan.

Feng's troops are well-disciplined and their great restraint is winning for them the support of the peasantry in Honan, reports state. They are receiving a political education and learning the objects of the Nationalist movement.

No Attack On Hankow.

Reports that Chiang Kai-shek is moving against Hankow were officially denied by Chiang before leaving Shanghai for Nanking. Rumors about the imminent fall of Hankow being circulated by the British are utterly without foundation. No news that has been received from Hankow indicates that the Nationalist government is in any danger.

With four armies marching against Canton, with armies sweeping north from Hankow and with Feng leading 250,000 well-drilled and well-equipped men in a two-fold drive against the war lords, the Hankow government appears to be in an extremely strong military position.

British Circulate Rumors.

Observers here state that the British are circulating rumors about the "imminent downfall of the Hankow government" in an effort to create American sentiment for the severance of diplomatic relations with the Nationalists. Britain has already recalled her representative, from Hankow.

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To Examine Mme. Borodin.

PEKING, May 20.—The Russian White Guardist Rasumoff, adviser of Chang Tsung-chang, Shantung warlord, has been sent to Peking to participate in the judiciary examination of Mme. Borodin and the Soviet Union officials captured by Chang Tso-lin in his raids on the embassy compound.

City Detective Receives Life Imprisonment For Killing Enemy of Graft

CANTON, Ohio, May 20.—Sentence of life imprisonment in the Ohio State Penitentiary, with solitary confinement each year on July 16, (the anniversary of the murder) was the penalty pronounced upon Floyd Streitenberger, city detective of Canton, today by Judge Frank Clevenger, for complicity in the murder of Don C. Mellet, Canton publisher. Mellet was assassinated by gunmen last summer. Two other men are serving life sentences for the murder.

The trial showed the police department in a deplorable state; many individuals on the force being in close cooperation with vice and rum rings. The murder of Mellet took place because this state of things was attacked in his paper.

Hungarian Parliament Joins Hands With Italy and Fascism by Treaty

BUDAPEST, May 20.—Accompanied by a plethora of eulogies which described, Mussolini as "the finest statesman in the world" and fascism as the "finest political system," the Hungarian parliament has ratified its treaty with Italy.

The fight for the adoption of the treaty was lead by Count Bethlen, foreign minister, who threw the chamber into an uproar when he resorted to invective in denouncing those members who fought any alliance with Mussolini.

Run Over Foravian Delegate.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Jose Bravo, of Lima, Peru, a delegate to the pan-American commercial conference and president of the pan-American standardization conference, was run down and killed by an automobile at Akron, O., yesterday, the pan-American union was advised today. Bravo was making a highway tour of the middle west with other delegates.

Call International Parley at Hankow to Fight Imperialism

BERLIN, (FP) May 20.—In an effort to unite the movements for national independence in the far east, a congress will take place in Hankow, China, in June under the auspices of the League Against Imperialism, according to George Lazabury, its president. The league was formed in Brussels in February at the first international congress of colonial peoples and representatives of European and American labor movements.

The plans call for representation of the independence movements in the India, Indo-China, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, and Korea. The League against Imperialism has appointed as its European and American delegates to the congress George Lansbury and A. A. Purcell of the British Labor party, Henri Barbusse of France, Alfons Goldschmidt of Berlin and Roger N. Baldwin of the United States.

The Kuomintang party in China will act as hosts to the congress.



Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, left, and former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, right. Baldwin shoots up Chinese villages, and MacDonald sent airplanes to bomb Hindu villages. MacDonald has just been repudiated by his own party, the independent Labor Party, and Baldwin is getting into hot water with that section of his class which wishes to continue trading with the Soviet Union.

FIVE-DAY WEEK THRUST UP AS BIGGEST ISSUE

Plumbers' Action Turns Situation Overnight

Overnight the five day week has become the burning issue in the New York building trades.

When Plumber's Local 1, of Brooklyn, defied the entire international executive board together with International President John Coefield and Secretary Thomas Burke Wednesday evening on the issue of arbitrating the five day week demand, the 1,700 striking members put new life into an issue close to the heart of every building trades worker.

"Go back to Chicago," was the meaningful advice given international officials when a rank and file rebellion against bureaucracy shoved over board the nice little deal that the executive board had framed with the Building Trades Employers' Association. Unsuccessful in the Monday night meeting in forcing Local 1 to abandon the five day week, the International tried again Wednesday evening—and failed.

Today the next step is very plainly up to the bosses—and the International. While the Employers' Association held a hurried conference yesterday at 11 a. m. to consider the situation brought about by the unexpected fighting spirit in Local 1, the International was swinging the use-

(Continued on Page Three)

Bishop Brown to Speak At Wilkes-Barre Meet

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 20.—"The Power of the Workers" is the subject on which Bishop Brown, the heretical clergyman, will speak at Concordia Hall, 91 South Washington Street, on Monday, May 23. Everybody is welcome.

Who'll Shelter Young Go-Getters as Y.M.C.A. Drive Falls Far Short

The tremendous effort of the local bourgeoisie to collect $6,500,000 to house stray bank clerks and aspiring climbers after success and vice presidential desks went awry, the Y. M. C. A. panhandling committee announced sorrowfully yesterday.

Despite snappy ads and he-man appeals to shake down the business gentry, the Y. M. C. A. fell far short of the quota for new buildings, but will continue to pass the hat until all $6,500,000 or its equivalent in pledges has been collected.

The total, including non-cash pledges, came to little over $4,000,000. The high-pressure salesmen back of the drive complain that 27 other drives for funds were under way at the same time.

Anti Saloon League Demands Control of Prohibition Offices

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Official announcement of the resignation of General Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury, since April 1, 1925, has headed Federal Prohibition enforcement, was made late today by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Seymour Lowman, former Lieut. Governor of New York, was appointed to succeed Andrew, who has been under fire from the Anti-Saloon League.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The Anti-Salon League today delivered to President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon a demand that the new dry regime set up by the reorganization act of Congress, be made virtually an independent arm of the government.

Snub Distiller Mellon.

The League's pronouncement, contained in a resolution of its executive committee, reminded Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Mellon that the act was passed with "the unmistakable understanding" that the new commissioner of prohibition "would be entirely free and unhampered in the performance of his duties."

While the prohibition chiefs refused to amplify their statement, it was declared to be tantamount to an open declaration that the new commissioner must be independent of the dictation of Mr. Mellon and Lincoln C. Andrews, supreme dry bureau chief, to satisfy them.

Money For Politics.

The present budget of the League is $450,000 a year, McBride said. The special campaign will aim to increase to $750,000 a year until after the 1928 election.

The executive committee of the League, meeting behind closed doors here, affirmed the main goal of the organization—to prevent the nomination of a wet candidate for president, and to prevent any tinkering with the dry law in the platforms of the two major parties.

"Look Out Al."

"This means," said a formal statement from the executive committee, "that a strenuous campaign will be waged against Gov. Al Smith, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Gov. Ritchie and Senator Reed of Missouri, and any other candidate who does not stand square on prohibition."

While the League heads were meeting, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, issued a statement severely arraigning the organization.

Walsh Calls It Presumptious.

"The announcement that the meeting to prevent the nomination of so-called wet candidates by the Democratic Party is highly presumptuous," said Walsh. 'Dry Democrats might very well resent it, for as every public man knows the League is part and parcel of the Republican Party."

The League, Walsh said, has surpassed all its "previous effrontery" in attempting to take control of both major parties and "maintain the same paralyzing hand over the approaching conventions that it has maintained over Congress."

U.S.S.R. Leads World in Art, Says Morris Gest, Returning From Moscow

BERLIN, May 20.—"Russia leads the world in art and artists," said Morris Gest, who has just arrived with Max Reinhardt from Moscow.

It is understood that Mr. Gest intends to produce some Soviet Union plays in America.

ENGDAHL SPEAKS AT OZERY MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Anxious to Learn About the United States

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

OZERY, Moscow Province, April 30, (By Mail).—This is to convey the greetings of the 10,000 textile workers of Ozery, about 100 miles south of Moscow, to the textile workers of America.

This greeting is extended especially to the heroic fighters in the textile mills of Passaic, New Jersey.

It goes also in the warmest comradely spirit to the textile workers of Massachusetts, the state that now plays the role of assassin of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

I pledged myself to extend these greetings of the textile workers of Free Russia to those in America, still victims of capitalist oppression, at the impressive May Day gathering held in the local theater here on the eve of May Day. My promise met with instant and great enthusiasm.

May Day Eve

The big demonstration was to be held on the morrow, May Day. But tonight there was a preliminary gathering that filled the theater with the full representation of the Local Soviet, the members of the leading committees in the Communist Party in Ozery, as well as the active workers in the trade unions, delegations of workers and others admitted by card only.

Here were assembled the working men and women who are responsible locally for the building of the new social order.

Foreman Once Owner

"What has become of the former owner of the factory?" I asked later as we were riding off to the station, for the return to Moscow.

"Oh, he is a fireman in our mill," smiled the worker who rode with us, one of the officials of the union.

"He is the leader of our chorus," added this worker.

"And does he sing the International, too?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," came the answer. He leads in the singing of the International and he sings, too. And his son and daughter are also in the chorus, and they also sing the International."

My instructions on leaving Moscow were to carry the greetings of the Communist International and of the

(Continued on Page Two)

IMMINENT DANGER OF COLLAPSE AS DIE-HARD GROUP HUNTS AN EXCUSE

Officially Admitted Police Failed to Get Evidence of Mysterious "State Paper"

Izvestia Warns War Makers That Workers of U. S. S. R. Want Peace But Fear Nothing

LONDON, May 20.—The Conservative Party cabinet is hopelessly split over the excuse that is to be given the House of Commons for the raids on the headquarters of the Soviet Union trade delegation and the offices of Arcos, the Anglo-Soviet Union trading corporation doing a big business between the two countries as a result of the trade agreement.

In all quarters the fact that the government had to abandon its announced intention of giving a statement to the House of Commons yesterday, and beg for another week's time, is taken as a sign of weakness, weakness such as few British cabinets have ever survived.

It is admitted by all that the police did not find the "important state paper" the finding of which could alone justify or even appear to justify the violent breach of diplomatic immunity which Home Secretary Sir William Joynson-Hicks committed in the raiding of Arcos House.

Entire files of the letters and records of the trade delegation and Arcos were carried off to Scotland Yard by the raiders.

"All the documents have been examined and the so-called stolen document unfound." Arthur Ponsonby, Under Secretary in the Foreign Office under the Labor Premier MacDonald, remarked to-day. "Why, then, cannot the government make a report? I dismiss the idea that they are fabricating forgeries in the interval. A government which was born by the aid of a Russian fraud may conceivably find its death in the same quarter."

This last is a reference to the "Zinovieff Letter" forgery which won the Conservatives the last general election.

Might Knock Out "Jinx."

It is known that the group in the cabinet following Joynson-Hicks intended yesterday to publish documents of very dubious authenticity showing a connection between the Communist International and the activities of members of the trade delegation, and to demand a severance of diplomatic and trade relations between Britain and the U.S.S.R. on this basis, incidentally, of course, solving the question of an excuse for the raid.

The more moderate wing of the cabinet, led by Baldwin, who fears to wreck British industry altogether by checking the growing trade with the Soviet Union, and afraid that public ridicule would follow another such open forgery as that of the "Zinovieff Letter," has at least temporarily vetoed the plan.

Baldwin seriously considered disavowing the raid, and asking for the home secretary's resignation, but realized that the die-hards were strong enough in his party to wreck the cabinet, and force another general election. The quandary continues.

Would Remove Immunity.

The extreme die-hard faction is led by Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead and Sir William Joynson-Hicks.

Though this bears no more love for the Soviet Union than the Churchill group, the other faction believes it wiser to pursue a more moderate policy. It holds the view that the

(Continued on Page Two)

"Professional Patriots" Begins Serially in The DAILY WORKER Monday

How the business interests of the United States help to enforce the "goose-step" in the schools and colleges thru the aid of the American Security League, American Legion, American Defense Society and kindred organizations are explained with startling vividness in "Professional Patriots" which begins serially in The DAILY WORKER on Monday.

This book, edited by Norman Hapgood, also tells just who play the "rich angels" to the organizations who disguise their labor-hating activities as guardians of the public good.

"Professional Patriots" is based on material gathered by Sidney Howard and John Hearley. It is published by Albert & Charles Boni.

Give Sinclair Three Months for Contempt, But He May Not Serve

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil magnet, was sentenced today to three months imprisonment in federal prison for contempt of the United States Senate. He also was fined $500.

Sentence was pronounced by Justice Hitz in District Supreme Court before whom the oil magnate was tried and convicted some weeks ago of refusing to answer questions propounded to him during the Senate's investigation of his lease of the Teapot Dome Reserve, notorious because of charges of wholesale bribery of U. S. Cabinet officers.

Sinclair, however, will not begin to serve his sentence, as his attorneys have appealed the conviction to higher courts, and will eventually take it to the Supreme Court if necessary.

ASK KELLOGG TO BAR BRANTING AS SACCO'S LAWYER

Boston Tories Aroused by "Outsider" in Case

BOSTON, May 20. Reactionaries who are fighting for the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti on July 10 are bringing pressure to bear on the State Department, it became known today, to bar Georg Branting from the United States.

Branting, a noted Swedish lawyer, is the son of the late Hjalmar Branting, former labor premier of Sweden. He has been named by the Scandinavian Sacco-Vanzetti Defense committee, comprising labor groups in Sweden and Norway, to assist in the defense of the two Italian anarchists doomed to die for a crime they did not commit.

The brilliant young Swedish lawyer is due to arrive in New York on the Rotterdam next Thursday, but he will be greeted not only by friends of Sacco and Vanzetti but by hostile immigration authorities of local Tories succeed in persuading Kellogg to bar him. According to the Boston Herald, they object to "outsiders" and especially foreigners interfering in a "purely domestic, state case."

William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel, was cheered with Governor Fuller for the entire afternoon yesterday, presenting evidence requested by him. Transcript of the evidence in the Plymouth trial, in which Vanzetti was betrayed by his own counsel, was laid before the governor by Thompson.

Holmes Writes Fuller

President H. A. Garfield of Williams College and head of the famous International Institute of Politics has appealed to the governor for the "fullest possible investigation" of the case while Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the liberal New York pastor derided the idea that radicals commit criminal offenses. In a friendly letter, he "challenges" the governor to "search all the history of radicalism for the past 100 years and you will not find a single socialist, Communist, anarchist or radical of any stripe who ever became involved in highway robbery, banditry, or any other crime of that character."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

MAG FEARS FACTS ON FLOOD SCANDAL

Could Easily Avert Grim Disasters

(By A Staff Correspondent)

Washington, May 20.—The control legislation will center about the O'Connor bill. The measure has been before Congress for many years a decade, and was drawn UP in 1923, was actually a law. But the power and pressure of the contractors who build levees was strong enough to stave its repeal and it has been fought over since.

The O'Connor bill was originally formulated by Senator Newlands of Nevada, and was known as the Newlands bill. It provides that an independent commission, consisting of representatives of the war, navy, interior and conservation departments, as well as engineers from civil life, be created for the purpose of studying flood control and preparing a plan to prevent such disasters as that now ravaging the Mississippi River Valley. For this work an appropriation of $500,000 is authorized.

Millions Squandered.

A half million dollars is a large sum, but it is merely a drop in the well compared to the hundreds of millions that have been poured out in the futile plan known as the "levees only" method for flood control. Since 1879 more than $200,000,000 has been spent by the federal and state governments for the building of levees and yet every time a great flood takes place these breastworks have been broken and swept away to the ruin of thousands of other farmers and workers.

Plea for More Graft.

Of course this is great business for the contractors who build levees. They have grown rich and politically powerful. In fact so influential are they that in the midst of the present disasters while levee after levee was SCHILLER crumbling and sinking, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and Secretary of War Dwight Davis had the brassmess to issue public statement announcing that the "levee only" plan was the only commendable method for controlling floods and urging the necessity of building higher and greater levees, costing of course tens of millions of dollars.

Of course levees are essential. No one denies that, certainly not those who criticize the present policy of putting the whole burden of flood control on levees. But lavees do not prevent floods. They confine the excess water but outlets must be found for it. And outlets are found by either blowing up the lavees and inundating great areas as Mr. Hoover himself did in the present flood, or the river sweeps over the levee or brushes it aside and creates its own outlet.

Could Avert Floods.

If a system of levees were built provided with spillways, artificial openings that allow the water to run off in prepared passes, it would mean, of course, that once the system was built the fat, juicy contracts for perpetual levee building would end. And this is what the politicians with their eyes on patronage, graft and appropriations do not want. And so Mr. Hoover and Mr. Davis, with the approval of the good Mr. Coolidge solemnly denounce the spillways plan as visionary and cry loud for more levees.

But there are indications that the South is somewhat aroused and has made up its mind that it has been fooled long enough. Appropriations, fat ones, as much as $25,000,000 in fact, will have to be made to restore the shattered levees. But at the same time it is the determination of those urging spillways that the O'Connor bill be again enacted into law and an independent survey of the situation made.

Army In On Same.

The army engineers, who have flood control work in charge, have proven too willing accomplices of the politicians. They are a part of the vicious wasteful system and it is now proposed to make a disinterested inquiry and draw up an Intelligent method for dealing with the problem. Pitiful as is the sum asked for by the O'Connor bill in comparison with the tens of millions to be expended for more levees nevertheless it has already incurred the disapproval of "economy Cal." After Mr. Hoover's profound observations about the dog being "visionary" Mr. Coolidge further damned it by parading his old wooden war-horse "economy."

But Coolidge and Mr. Hoover are going to be very much outsiders at the next Congress. Tho Democrats and the farm bloc are going to be in control and there are indications that they propose giving the president and his ubiquitous secretary of commerce a hard time of it. At least all of Washington is hoping their Republican colleagues, hope so.

* * *

White River Rises.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—After hours of labor with sandbags, city police and firemen and three companies of the Indiana National Guard succeeded in holding White River within its bounds today.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

HOOVER SEES HOME ENGULFED



This remarkable photo, snapped from a coast guard patrol boat, carrying Secretary Herbert Hoover's party into the flooded parishes of Louisiana, was taken less than five minutes after the levee broke at Boyadieux. The raging water is soon engulfing the home of a wealthy planter in the "Sugar Bowl" district.

Needle Trade Defense

All New York Workers Will Be At The Reception Ball Given In Honor Of The Recently Released.

Prisoners.

One to the strennous efforts of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, the furriers who were condemned as the famous Minesin trial were released on bail. Chas. Wolfish who was behind bars for over four months, was also released recently. Chas Wolfish is a man of about 40 years of age and has been for over 18 years a good standing member of Local 2, I. L. G. W. U. He was at all times a davoted member of his union. Four months ago he, together with several other cloakmakers was tried by the famous Judge Rozalsky and sentenced to prison thanks to the efforts of the Sigman machine. After serving his term, he is now released. The New York workers are preparing a big reception hall for the released fighters of the working class. The reception will take place at the Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., on Friday evening May 27th. The ball is being arranged by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. All the released prisoners will be present, also their brother workers whom they did not see for such a long time.

A Metal Worker Sends $5.00.

We received the following letter:

Dear Comrades: Enclosed please find a check for $5.00. I am sorry I cannot send any more at present. I wish you success in your fight against the hooligans of the right wing machine. You have a hard fight, but your victory will be the more glorious.

With greetings,—A metal Worker from Toronto, Canada.

* * *

Two Lonesome Immigrants in Cuba Send Four Dollars.

Dear Comrades: As I am very far from any center and there are only two of us here, we cannot raise lots of money and we therefore send you for $4.00 and hope that you will be successful in your fight against the traitors of the working class.

With greetings,—M. K., Cuba.

* * *

You Can Get The Jungle.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee wants to give those of you who have not read The Jungle, a chance to read Upton Sinclair's famous book before they see the picture. The book will be sold at the office of the committee, 41 Union Square at reduced prices. Come and get your copy of The Jungle.

* * *

Tomorrow: A Mass Meeting.

Next Sunday, May 22nd at 2 p. m., there will be a big mass meeting arranged by the East New York Workers Club for the arrested cloakmakers and furriers. The mass meeting will ha held at 864 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn. Well known speakers will address the meeting.

Twenty-six Seamen May Die on 'Indiana Harbor'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—As a last resort in the battle to save the lives of 26 seamen on board the steamer Indiana Harbor, breaking up on the Northern California Coast, an army plane took off this afternoon for the scene of the wreck. It will attempt to drop a line on the stricken ship which will enable coast guardsmen to rig a breeches buoy and take off the endangered men.

I.L.G.W. Shop Chairmen Meet Next Thursday

Shop chairmen and active members of cloak and dressmakers locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board will meet in Cooper Union next Thursday, May 26, right after work to discuss various union problems including the transfer of the unemployment insurance fund to Sigman's hands. Possible legal action on this matter will be considered by the workers.

Seek Three For Crime.

A rigid search was being continued yesterday for the three men, believed to be gunmen from New York, who escaped from a cordon of Greenwich, Conn., police.

Engdahl, Daily Worker Editor, At Ozery

(Continued from Page One)

American Communist Party to the workers at Ozery.

The chairman opened the meeting by calling on one of the members of the Local Soviet to read off the names of the Presedium decided on for the gathering. The comrade, a young worker, with a red kerchief bound round her head, mounted the platform. She was evidently very popular among her comrades as she was greeted with considerable applause.

"You are one of the members of the Presidium," one of the comrades assured me, in a tone that indicated it was considered a great honor to be selected for this post.

Sure enough, my name, and the fact that I represented the Communist International and its American Section, was read off in a clear voice so that even I, with knowledge of only half a dozen Russian words, could clearly understand. The announcement that some one from from America would speak was greeted with enthusiasm. I mounted the platform with the other Presidium members.

For the Communist International, I told of the situation developing in the imperialist attack against China, and of the new offensive planned against the Soviet Union. The Chinese situation is now uppermost in the minds of the workers of the Soviet Union.

Urges Economic Development

I pointed out that the big task of the workers locally, and thruout the Soviet Union, was the rapid development of Soviet industry and agriculture during the present period of "peace," the best means of strengthening the position of the Soviet Power at home, and thus encouraging and inspiring the workers in capitalist lands to follow their example by ending the reign of private profit.

For our American Communist Party, I pledged our utmost in struggle against the American imperialism that takes leadership in the war against the Chineso revolution, to exert every effort and meet a new war on the Soviet Union. When I pledged the American Party to struggle along the pathway of Leninism, the orchestra broke into the International and the audience rose singing.

The story of the Passaic strike and of the Sacco-Vanzetti case aroused a deep interest.

While I spoke in the English language, an excellent translation was given by Comrade Gerish, an American deportee attached to the Comintern.

Many Eager Questions

While I was talking I noticed that slips of paper were being passed up to the chairman. I developed that these were eager questions. After one of the local representatives of the workers had responded to my remarks, I answered as many of these orite question seemed to be, "How many members are there in the American Communist Party?" and "How many members are there in the American Young Communist League?" Another question sought information as to legislation favoring women in America, while another asked concerning the number of political prisoners in America. Another favorite is, "What do the workers in America think of the Soviet Union?"

Ask About Youth

Outside the theater is a park containing a refreshment pavilion, a band stand and an open air movie theater seating 2,200. Before the meeting opened, I took a walk thru the park with Comrade Gerish, only to be asked by a group of workers to answer some questions concerning "America." The first one, on this occasion, was, "What are the conditions of the American workers?" I tried to give an exact survey as briefly as I could but it must have taken at least ten minutes, interspersed with additional questions on the same subject. Then the question, "How do American workers spend their spare time?" also took some time to answer. We also discussed the Youth movement and the Young Pioneer Movement in America, and were taking up the question of "What will the workers of America do if the Soviet Union is attacked?" before an ever-increasing audience when the call came that the meeting was about to start. Thus half an hour had slipped by as a few moments.

During the day the question had arisen, whether to stay in Kolomno for the May Day Demonstration on the morrow, or return for the demonstration to be held in the Red Square, before the Kremlin, in Moscow. This was the Tenth May Day since the overthrow of czarism and Moscow had planned to make much of the International Labor Holiday. Moscow won. America is far from the Soviet Union. The trip is not made often and 10th Anniversaries do not happen so frequently perhaps as one would desire. The capitol won, therefore, over the provinces.

So we left Alexsei V. Nikolaev, Chief of the Financial Department of the Moscow, speaking, reporting on the latest achievements of the Soviet Government. A group, of earnest, questioning children followed me out of the building, wanting information about the children in America. I gave what I could in the time allotted me, then waved "Good Bye!" "Das vidania!"

Pioneers in America should write to these children of the textile city of Ozery, of Kolomno, and of other cities of the Soviet Union. They would get interesting letters in reply.

New Rulers of Russia.

Just a word about Comrade Nikolaev, the type of worker who is taking command in the Soviet Union. Nikolaev was formerly a baker. His father was a peasant. He was in the Red Army in Yaroslav Province in the North in 1918. His father still lives here. The chairmanship of the village soviet was but the stepping stone to more responsible work. For the past six years he has struggled with Soviet finances. Now he is not only the chief of the Financial Department of the Moscow Province, but also a member of the provincial executive committee of the Moscow Soviet. The population of the Moscow Province is now 4,500,000. Moscow itself has a population of 2,100,000. Comrade Nikolaev bubbled figures but he was most proud of the fact that the Moscow Province spends five times as much on education now as it did five years ago. Russia is coming up.

Imminent Danger of Fall for Tory Cabinet

(Continued from Page One)

trade of the Soviet Union in necessary for tottering British Industry.

Would Remove Immunity.

The more moderate faction is said to favor the abrogation of the agreement of 1921 and the signing of a new agreement devoid of the rights of immunity. That the Soviet Union will consent to an agreement that does not guarantee the safety of her representatives of the immunity of her offices is extremely unlikely.

Moderate Note.

MOSCOW, May 20. — Commenting on the note of the Soviet Government the Pravda writes:

"Our note written in the hour of danger to international peace will enter history as one of the most moderate and peace-breaking documents ever penned. Chamberlain's note and the raids on the Arcos offices were carried thru against the will of the international proletariat.

"Our polley was dictated directly by the Intsrests of the masses of the Soviet Union and the toilers of the world. Our government's words were preceded by a powerful mass protest. We want peace and trade, but the British Government must be careful not to try the patience of the workers and peasants of the masses of the U.S.S.R."

The Izvestia says that the British Government must have courage to loudly declare that it is initiating a rupture with a government occupying a huge part of the earth and representing one hundred and fifty million people.

"While the people of the Soviet Union are ready to receive a sincere conciliatory reply, they face a rupture without astonishment or anxiety, firmly believing not only in their right, but in their strength to achieve final victory."

Taffy Pulling Ends.

LONDON, May 20.—The stale visit of President Doumergue, of France, and Foreign Minister Aristide Briand came to an end today. The French statesmen spent three days in England.

So we left Alexsei V. Nikolaev, Chief of the Financial Department of the Moscow, speaking, reporting on the latest achievements of the Soviet Government. A group, of earnest, questioning children followed me out of the building, wanting information about the children in America. I gave what I could in the time allotted me, then waved "Good Bye!" "Das vidania!"

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Boston Stocks Advance Despite Commission Order

The stock market post-mortem of the Interstate Commerce Commission's action in turning down the proposed lease and merger of seventeen railroads when railroad stocks advanced yesterday.

The Commission's rejection of the Loree deal, by which the anti-union men of the Delaware & Hudson, who is trying to build a fifth trunk line system between New York and the west, fought to gain control of the Missouri-Texas region, simply didn't fooze the gamblers in rail stocks. Apparently well informed that the Commission would eventually ratify the merger when certain objectionable details were changed, the speculators advanced the entire stock list in a vigorous advance. Many stocks went to the highest price of the year.

It was stated in Wall St. that Kansas City Southern, the Loree road attempting the merger, would take prompt measures to comply with the Commission's requirements for the promotion of the merger.

"King's" First Wife



Mrs. Angelina Parnell Barnett, first wife of King Benjamin Parnell of the House of David, came from her present home at Portsmouth, O., to testify at St. Joseph, Mich., where the state of Michigan is trying to dissolve the cult. She testified that the "King" married her fifty years ago at her Kentucky mountain home when she was 15 and Ben 17 and that he deserted her a few years later.

Man of God Accused By Women in Trial Of "House of David"

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 20.—Mrs. Virginia Wheeler, of New York, a well-gowned matron of 33, was the second woman accuser of "King" Benjamin Purnell in the state's suit to dissolve "The House of David."

On the witness stand Mrs. Wheeler testified that Purnell assaulted her in 1910 when she was 16, explaining that he was the "younger brother of Christ" and could give her eternal life.

Details of the numerous group marriages, said to have been engineered by the religious leader to cover him from investigation, were told by the witness.

* * *

CHICAGO, May 20.—"Improper conduct with a woman" was the reason given today by Bishop Thomas Nicholson for the suspension of Bishop Anton Bast of the Copenhagen Methodist Episcopal Church.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the applieation below and mail it, today, to the office of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Pub. Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Gives Blood; Faces Trial

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., May 20.—Leonard Cline, playwright under detention here because of the death on Sunday of Wilfred P. Irwin, of Lexington, Va., probably will not be given a preliminary hearing for several days. Surgeons at St. Joseph Hospital where Cline is under treatment following a blood transfusion operation Sunday night when Cline attempted to save Irwin's life, this afternoon said Cline too weak to leave the hospital.

Vanderbilt Family Breaks Up.

PARIS, May 20.—The final attempts of the Paris courts to effect a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, II, failed today and it is expected that a divorce decree will be granted Mrs. Vanderbilt within a fortnight.

Worcester Workers Call Strike After Refusing U. S. Aid

WORCESTER, Mass., May 20.—A general strike of laborers was declared last night at a special meeting of Local 620, International Hodcarrier's Building and Common Laborer's Union.

The strike starts at once and will affect every construction and building job in Worcester. A roll call of members was taken before adjoining the meeting and pickets were assigned to the various jobs which will be picketed en-masse.

Have Support.

Local 210, Hodcarriers, have agreed to walk out if necessary and other locals as well as bricklayers will be asked to support the strike to a successful conclusion. About 700 men, mostly members of Laborer's Local 620 are expected to quit work.

The main object of the strike is to gain recognition of the union and establish a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour for laborer's.

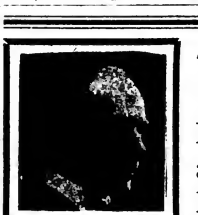
Two contractors have already signified their intention to pay 58 cents per hour, but with an effective strike they will come across.

Strike Is Late.

This strike is about 3 weeks late. Miss Anna Weinstock, a representative of the U. S. Dept. of Labor Intervened in an attempt to avert the strike when news of the impending strike reached Washington.

Many futile conferences were held and while the International representatives were suggesting that the local present Miss Weinstock, the government conciliator, with some "suitable token of appreciation for her efforts to strike the controversy peacefully," the rank and file members demanded that she be kept out of this struggle and replied that since Miss Weinstock gets paid by the government, it would be more appropriate for Calvin Coolidge to give her a present for her efforts since she is of no earthly use to the workers.

"Any one that is on the payroll of a capitalist government is not paid to be of service to labor," was the general cry at the meeting.



They Have Tried It Before and Failed

● "PRAVDA," the oldest Bolshevist newspaper, and the central organ of the Russian Communist Party celebrates its fifteenth birthday triumphantly, after many years of the same kind of attack which our DAILY WORKER is undergoing. They tell us "It was suppressed, persecuted, confiscated; its editors and collaborators were arrested and banished, but it always rose again. . .always with the same determination and the same will to victory." And finally "When the first Bolshevist Labor newspaper had only existed for a little more than five years, the one hundred thousand workers, who had stood by "Pravda" in the years 1912-1914, had increased in such a way that in November the Party and "Pravda" were backed by the majority of the population of the country which had carried off victory in the revolution."

Today we are under the fire of the same black forces which attacked the "Pravda" in Czarist Russia. The example of our Russian comrades has inspired us with the same indomitable spirit of resistance to the forces of reaction. With the firm support of thousands of workers throughout the country, The DAILY WORKER will not only overcome successfully the present attack, but it will succeed in carving out for itself the same influence and power among the American masses which the "Pravda" won for itself in Russia. To work, comrades, for the defense of our DAILY WORKER!

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of

..... dollars .... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

R. R. Moore Speaks at Big Negro Meeting in Philadelphia Sunday

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Richard R. Moore, who was a delegate to the Brussels Conference against Imperialism held early this year will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Lombard and 12th Sts., tomorrow afternoon at 3.

Arranged by the local branch of the American Negro Labor Congress, this meeting will be the first of a series to plan a campaign of agitation among Negro workers.

De Pinedo Halts Again For Fascist Speeches; Doesn't Mind Accidents

SHIPPEGAN, N. B., May 20.—Francesco De Pinedo, aviator, propagandist for Mussolini, arrived here after a series of minor accidents. Disillusionment is being felt in many quarters about his reputed skill as a result of the aviator's difficulty in getting around the country in spite of the fact that he is receiving the active support of both Italy and the United States.

De Pinedo left Detroit several days ago, after a large fleet of Henry Ford's planes had been sent out to search for him. The large number of "forced" landings which the aviator has made during the past few days coincides happily with his pre-arranged program to make fascist speeches at receptions in his honor in numerous cities of the United States.

Boston Scab Taxi Co. Enters Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The scab Yellow Taxi Company owned by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co will soon find itself competing with the Checker Cab Co. of Boston which will buy the bankrupt Quaker Taxi Co. of this city.

Taxi drivers will not be affected materially as the Boston Corporation is open shop. A fight for power between the two large corporations is expected.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

BRONX BARBERS AND GIRLS WIN THEIR DEMANDS

After a short but decisive three day strike 2,000 union barbers and beauty shop girls in the Bronx were back on the job Thursday with all demands won except for a reduction of one hour on Saturday.

The new agreement was signed in union headquarters on Boston Road when the bosses agreed to raise the wages of week end workers from $20 to $22, of Saturday barbers from $13 to $14, and to close beauty shops at 9 promptly.

Exceptional among the demands won was that providing that in all shops employing more than one barber and two girls, the boss is to donate the time of one barber and one girl for one day to help organize scab shops in the Bronx. Thus the bosses themselves will pay for organization work.

Members of the union who stayed on the job during the strike are to be hailed before the union executive board to pay $25 fines.

Shops Close at 8 P. M.

Working hours for barbers will be between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. with 10 p. m. on Saturday, instead of the 9 p. m. closing asked by the union. Beauty shops are to close promptly at 9.

Beauty parlor girls who toil from 10 to midnight in the gilded shops of the complexion industry are winning a better life with the victory of local 560.

"Sorry madame, but its 9 o'clock; union closing time," my lady is told as she comes for a permanent wave after a late dinner.

Fought for Women.

It is the first New York barber strike that was fought for the women as well as the men. Of the 2,000 strikers some 200 were women manicurists and "wavers" and ace massage experts over other beauty strikers employed in union barber shops.

And now the strike is continuing with vigor against the beauty parlors for women only, employing thousands and women in non-strike times, under scab conditions. Some 500 of these workers are already out and the rest are rapidly responding to the "beauty" pickets.

Sadie Reisch of the Women's Trade Union League, who has been picketing with the strikers, told their story.

Often Worked Till Midnight.

"The beauty parlor workers were at the mercy of the boss. They worked from 10 to 9 and often to midnight, with no union to protect them. A customer coming in at closing time for a permanent wave that might take 2 hours was seldom turned down and the girl received no extra wages.

"A 9-hour day is the first demand of the union, and after that comes a scale of wages that standardizes the pay for the different beauty crafts. Till now the girl took what the boss offered or took herself away for another job where conditions were equally as bad."

New Scale.

The new beauty shop scale runs as follows: Permanent wavers and dyers get $45 with 50% of all takings over $65 a week; and similar pay for marcel wavers and haircutters the same. These are the most skilled workers. Pay for less skilled runs as follows: Marcel wavers who do no haircutting get $35, with 50% of everything over $50 a week; eye brow tweezers and shampooers get $25 with 50% over $40; manicurists get $20 minimum, with 50% of everything taken in over $30; booth workers get $35 with 50% over $50 receipts.

A strike of 3,000 barbers in the district below 14th St., Manhattan may follow the Bronx strike, it was announced yesterday by Abe Greenwald, chairman of the New York Joint Board of the Barbers' Unions.

Unionization of all shops in the financial district, on lower Broadway and on the west side would be the purpose, he declared.

Doctors Fight One Pint Law

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The American Medical Association decided today to board the prohibition lion and make an active fight to repeal the law which limits the amount of whiskey a physician may prescribe for a patient. The present limit is a pint in ten days.

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948 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Immigration Men Investigating Entry Of Kushner to U. S.

Matthew Kushner, Young Workers League member, was "free" again yesterday.

Arrested several weeks ago for passing out "Hands Off China" leaflets, Kushner was held for investigation regarding his entry into the United States six years ago when it became apparent that he could not be held on any other charge.

Magistrate Vitelli in 57th St., court reluctantly let Kushner out of jail, but hung a suspended sentence over him. It not before the Judge had let loose a Parthian shot that "I understand you are under the impression that you're being hounded."

Kushner, whose experiences in the past three weeks had led him to form a firm conviction on this score, smiled and left.

Attorney Joseph R. Brodsky of the International Labor Defense handled Kushner's case. He is also representing Herman Moskowitz, arrested the same time for passing out leaflets, Brodsky declared.

Thuggery Charges Against Boss Are Dropped by Judge

Adolph Lowey, president of the Laundry Owners' Association and Frank Marel, one of the bosses' guards, were dismissed by Magistrate Brodsky Thursday morning when brought before him charged with attacking Max Fiseman, member of the Laundry Drivers' Union.

Brodsky gave the boss and his lackey a mild warning to leave the "workers alone" when discharging them. They attacked Fiseman last Tuesday because he had informed housewives of the strike at the North American Laundry.

The injunction proceedings against fifteen members of the Laundry Drivers' Union is cracking. When brought before Judge Mullen in the Bronx County Court yesterday the hearing was postponed until next Monday. When leaving court A. Mandelbaum, attorney for the bosses informed Max Brodie, manager of the union that the bosses would drop the case.

Pickets and Progress of the Trade Union Press

Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

PLAN STRIKE IN ASSOCIATED FUR SHOPS, GOLD SAYS

As a warning to those manufacturers who refuse to participate in the fractional union fight by discharging workers who are not registered with the International, the Associated Fur Manufacturers Inc. has expelled two well-known members, B. Labenbaum and Reicher & Rauboygel.

This is the first outward sign of the inner revolt which has been seething in the association ever since its board of directors arbitrarily commanded the members to discharge all workers who refused to register. A large percentage of association firms is utterly disregarded this ruling and apparently the directors think that such a threat as this expulsion of two important firms will serve as an example to the others and bring fear to their hearts.

Many authoritative observers believe the effect will be just the opposite, and the expulsion order may lead a wide-spread move of resignation from the assicated on the part of manufacturers who are interested in continuing uninterrupted production and do not wish to interfere in matters that concern the union only.

Planning General Strike.

In a letter sent Thursday to all Independent fur shops manufacturers, Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, stated that the Joint Board is now planning a general strike in the Associated shops. This is why the leaders of the Associated are making every effort to "lure" new members into their organization—on the principle that misery loves company, says Gold.

Gold adds, "the Joint Board suggests that you can go on conducting your business and production normally if you will keep out of the Associated and continue your peaceful contractual relations with the Joint Board and its Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15.

"The Joint Board takes the liberty to suggest to you to keep out of the general strike by refraining from interference in the internal union struggle. If you keep out of the Associated, you will keep out of the trouble."

Tony Gamblers Flee City as Grand Jury Probes Big Jamboree

Tony, upper class gamblers who were found disporting themselves in a $100,000 club in the Biarfield Hotel Sunday night fled the city yesterday for Atlantic City and other idlers' resorts to escape a hearing before the grand jury.

The couples still found in the city testified yesterday. But the others, including two vice presidents of large corporations and others living in "pretentious residences and employing butlers, chauffeurs and maids," according to Inspector Valentine of the Police Commissioner's confidential squad, had left forwarding addresses.

One of them claimed he had lost $28,000 in three nights at the club, but did not seem particularly worried thereover. Seven clubs employees are held for indictment.

Scranton Carpenters Pat on Wage Scale

SCRANTON, Pa., May 20. (FP)—Striking carpenters here are standing pat for the $10 scale and a revision of working conditions. Out since April 1, they have rejected compromise offers from the bosses.

Electricians, attempting to negotiate a new agreement with their employers, are deadlocked and may call a strike to enforce demands.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—The Jewish Working Women's Club will give a basket party on Saturday, May 24, 8 p. m., at the Freiheit Hall, 3514 E. 116th Street.

The proceeds of the party will be sent to the Cloakmakers' defense Committee. Every sympathizer with the Cloakmakers is invited to attend the party and help to swell the fund.

Newark Attention!
MAY DANCE
TONIGHT 8 P. M.
New Montgomery Hall
(Montgomery & Prince St.)
ADMISSION 50c.
Auspices: International Labor Defense, Local Newark.

CHICAGO INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNION WORK AMONG NEGROES REPORTS PROGRESS

CHICAGO, May 23.—There has been organized here an interracial committee to stimulate trade union organization among Negro workers. Headquarters have been established on the South Side in the center of Chicago's industrial Negro population and considerable progress in the work of the committee is reported.

L. M. Coleman, secretary of the committee has issued the following statement of the city to be addressed by prominent trade union speakers and organizers.

Our Program.

"The Chicago Committee for the Promotion of Trade Unions Among Negro Workers is composed of representatives from trade unions (both Negro and white) affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, unaffiliated trade unions, semi-labor organizations, representatives of unorganized workers, and individual sympathizers. Its meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month, 8 P. M., at the Electrical Workers Hall, 236 E. 35th St., Chicago. In order to finance the work of the committee all members and sympathizers are requested to make a minimum monthly contribution of 25 cents. Those who are in a position to contribute a larger sum are urged to do so."

Purpose and Function.

"The purpose and function of this committee is to promote trade unionism among Negro workers in Chicago for the improvement of their wages, hours and working conditions, and to educate them in their class interests economically and politically."

Education.

"1. To carry on an extensive program of education among these workers in the principles and purposes of trade unionism, and to establish labor forums and schools for systematic discussion and instruction in working class problems.

"2. Pamphlets to be sold at a small price and leaflets to be distributed in large quantities free, dealing with the Negro in American industry, the necessity for organizing into trade unions, and other vital problems confronting them, will be printed from time to time by the committee.

"3. Special campaigns will be initiated and conducted to penetrate the unorganized masses with out literature and program.

"4. A series of mass meetings will be arranged in different parts of the city to be addressed by prominent trade union speakers and organizers.

"5. As soon as the work of the committee develops sufficiently it shall establish a monthly organ to enable it to more systematically carry its message to the workers."

Organization.

"1. To organize the unorganized Negro workers. To secure the recognition and actual affiliation of these workers to the A. F. of L. Where this cannot be accomplished immediately, bonafide unions will be built on a functioning basis and the fight for their recognition and affiliation continued until it is granted.

"2. To carry on an energetic campaign to remove all race barriers in the unions.

"3. To actively participate in all strikes, and to further a program of aggressive trade unionism.

"4. To defend the rights of Negro workers in the trade unions and in the industries.

"5. To fight against company unions, welfare associations, and other schemes organized as substitutes for real trade unions.

"6. All sections of this organization will establish connection with their respective progressive and left wing trade union groups, without, however, merging their identity.

"7. In the promotion of its work the committee calls upon the entire local trade union movement for its support and co-operation and earnestly solicits the assistance of sympathetic union speakers and organizers."

If you are in favor of this program you are eligible to join and we urge you to become affiliated to the committee. Come to our next meeting and lend your assistance in building this movement. For further information write to or call:

Lillye M. Coleman, Secretary, 3304 So. Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill. Tel: Kenwood 4357.

PLUMBERS' ACTION BRINGS FIVE DAY WEEK TO FORE; YIELDING OFFICIALS FACE REVOLT

(Continued from Page One)

ful old club of suspension over the heads of the Brooklyn plumbers, on strike since April 1.

Threats of the revocation of Local 1's charter were so current that members believed there must be fire where there is so much smoke. So far as the International is concerned, there was "no announcement for the press now." Nevertheless President Coefield was in conference for most of the afternoon.

Bronx Backs Brooklyn.

Nearly as dramatic as Local 1's action was that in Local 463, representing plumbers in the Bronx. Spiking rumors—and reports published in the capitalist press—that plumbers in the rest of the city outside Brooklyn strike, were bringing pressure to end the strike, Local 463 by a unanimous vote expressed its admiration in the splendid fight of Local 1. Not one official dared oppose the mass sentiment.

Sentiment in the Bronx meeting ran swiftly against the International officials for their willingness to agree with the bosses that the strike must be called off first before negotiations begin. The formal bargain presented to Local 1, that the strike be called off and the demands arbitrated was regarded as the virtual death of the five day week, if accepted.

With the bitter experience in mind of Seattle building trades workers last week who arbitrated the five day week demand and lost it entirely, the Brooklyn plumbers have determined to stick it out until the Building Trades Employers' Association is willing to talk reason over that and the $14 scale.

Local 463 staged an insurrection of its own Wednesday night over the injunction obtained by union officials against the bosses. Members were indignant that officials would seek to use the ancient anti-union club in their own behalf. "A stain of 463," declared one enamy of the injunction, whether used against labor or for it.

The present injunction, obtained from the Bronx court to restrain the bosses from continuing their lockout, has been in effect a week without one plumber being taken back to work. Seventy members of the union were instructed yesterday morning to present themselves to as many bosses with copies of the injunction.

The bosses just laughed and told them to come back Friday, Saturday or Monday. Of the 45 plumbers who reported back to the union hall, not one had gotten a job out of the injunction.

The slow paralysis of New York's building industry as a result of the plumbing tie-up is becoming apparent this week as thousands of carpenters, plasterers and other workers seek vainly for work. While no estimates of unemployment were available, nevertheless union halls were filled with members seeking work while many jobs have closed down.

NINE FREED ON CERTIFICATES BY BROOKLYN JUDGE

Big Welcome for Heroes of Long Strike

Three hours of waiting only served to increase the enthusiasm of the thousands of fur workers who jammed East 22nd St. outside of Joint Board headquarters to welcome the fur workers who were released from Ludlow St. "certificate of reasonable doubt" after being tried and convicted in Nassau County for an alleged raid on a Rockville Center fur shop during the 1926 strike.

No sooner had the autos carrying the men turned into 22nd St. from Broadway, than the cry rose "Here they come!" and there was a mad rush for the corner—in spite of policemen and every other attempted obstruction.

The cars were stopped, the men grabbed and carried down the block on the shoulders of devoted fellow-workers.

There were shouts, and embraces, hand-shakings and tears, and the released prisoners had scarcely a chance to greet their patient wives, and mothers and sisters and sweethearts, before they were carried to the windows of the building to be cheered and saluted by a vast crowd of workers who could not manage to squeeze into the building.

Mourn Missing Comrade.

"We never expected such a welcome," each man protested. And there was only a disappointing note—the fact that Oscar Mileaf was not with the others because after the trial he had been taken to Welfare Island to serve out a six months sentence given him on a disorderly conduct charge framed-up by the right wing.

The workers released yesterday were Maurice Malkin, Leo Franklin, Samuel Mencher, Philip Otto Lenhart, Martin Rosenberg, Joseph Katz, George Weiss and Jack Schneider. When they had been carried into Gold's office at the Joint Board they stood at the open window and talked to their comrades. The same sentiment came from each man.

"We are back on the job," fellow-workers. We are glad to be released so that we can go on with the fight to preserve our union. We are ready to go back to the picket lines and join with all of you in driving the right wing traitors out of our union forever."

Judge Questions Trial

In ruling for the appeal of these fur workers, Justice Mitchell May said:

"That an atmosphere could easily have been created at the trial to influence the minds of the jury against the defendants is readily apparent upon the most cursory examination of the records.

"Having in mind this situation and that the proof offered by the people was far from impressive, the conduct of the District Attorney in his opening examination, cross examination and his summation are to be carefully criticized. That the District Attorney went a long way to insure the conviction of the defendants cannot be gainsaid. . . It is seriously questionable whether the defendants were able to secure that fair and impartial trial which the law insures."

Loyal to Joint Board.

What was planned by the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L. and the International Fur Workers' Union as an attack upon the registered workers of Kazarsky & Grubman, 251 West 30th St., was turned into an enthusiastic demonstration of solidarity with the Furriers Joint Board yesterday morning and resulted in the arrest of vice-president I. Winnick and a scab named "Bordilla" as well as three left wing workers, Philip Glassman, Abraham Kaplan and William Schifrin.

The workers of the Kazarsky & Grubman shop, all of whom are registered, have gone on strike in protest against the boss's refusal to take back two members of the shop, who have been members of the union for years, and very active in strike and other union activities.

The shop was ordered by the International officials to return to work, in spite of the discharge the officials refused to support the workers—who were no doubt discriminated against with the full knowledge and connivance of the right wingers. The workers of the shop have remained on strike in spite of threats and intimidation, and therefore the International has been attempting to introduce scabs into the shop.

Thursday morning, I. Winnick, a vice-president of the International, and B. Stetsky, a vice-president driven out with the old corrupt Kaufman regime, appeared in West 30th St., with a scab nicknamed "Bordilla," who is well known for his scabbing during the last strike. They were met by the hisses and taunts of hundreds of workers who had joined the picket line in sympathy with the workers of Kazarsky & Grubman. It was impossible for the scab agents to reach the building.

Is Finds Out Sentiment.

Suddenly, "Bordilla" made an attack on Abraham Kaplan, one of the active unionists who has been refused reinstatement in this shop, and this brought a score of workers to the defense. In the general struggle which followed, Winnick and Stetsky were shown clearly what the workers think of them, and their union-smashing activities.

Winnick and "Bordilla" were arrested charged with assault, and they caused the arrest of Glassman, Kaplan and Schifrin on the same charge. All five were released on $50 bail in court with Markowitz, the lawyer who represented Winnick, was a representative of the manufacturers' association named Greenberg.

This open collaboration between the bosses and the right wing is being shown in many other ways which is quickly rousing the workers to the danger which threatens their union if the International should gain any further power.

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Lady Prefer Rabbish Pile to Children's Home, Bob's Sent Back to Orphanage

Two boys, both 13, who escaped from the Children's Society Home at Dobbs Ferry, more than two weeks ago, were found sleeping in a pile of rubbish near the corner of 20th St. and Lexington Ave. yesterday.

The lads were found by Patrolman Kaslovsky of the East 22nd Street station, as he was making his rounds. He took them to the police station, where they admitted running away.

The boys are Adolph Rosenstein and Richard Pingos. They said they had been inmates of the home for two years. They were turned over to the Children's Society to await the arrival of officials from the home who will take them back.

UNION BUSTERS ARE HALED TO TRANSIT QUIZ

Berwind and Hedley to Explain Control

The mysterious William F. Kenny, the big contractor, who pals around with Governor Smith, will be quizzed closely in the transit hearings next week, Samuel Untermyer, transit counsel has announced.

Kenny, who with his associates controls the B. M. T. and the I. R. T., is considered the connecting link between the subway crowd and the governor's office. He is constantly by the governor's side. The other might be accompanied Al aboard the Berengaria when the governor said howdydo and goodby to J. Ramsay Macdonald, departing for England.

Kenny, with Chadbourne, the financial backer of McAdoo in the 1924 Democratic party fight for presidential nomination, will be questioned closely about the exact extent of their control of New York's biggest public utility.

Edward J. Berwind, the big coal man who makes fat profits out of selling non-union coal at a big margin to furnish the electricity which runs the traction system here, will also be haled before the commission next week. While his famous exploits as a union-buster may not be brought to the fore, it is certain that his profitable connection with the Barwind-White Coal Co. and the I. R. T. will be.

Frank Hedley, the union-buster on the I. R. T., who had quite a few broken strikes to his "credit" will also be asked to appear before the commission, along with J. L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the I. R. T. It was Quackie who conceived the brilliant idea of depriving I. R. T. strikers last summer of their homes through some legal hokus-pokus.

Fake Bakery Union Issues Phony Label to Deceive Buyers

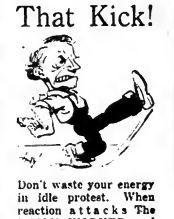
Jewish bakers continuing their strike against Pechter's and Massing's bakeries in the Bronx found a new enemy when the strike-breakers were organized into a fake "union" by the bosses.

A fake union label, stuck on loaves taken in these non-union shops, is confusing many housewives who do not examine the sticker closely. The strikers ask that purchasers make sure that the Bakers' union label is affixed to all bread they buy.

Leaflets warning friends of the union of the deception being attempted by the two shops, which have been struck for several weeks, were passed out yesterday by union members.

++++++++++++

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Reaction Hits Snag in Building Trades.

The action of Local Union Number One, Plumbers Union of Brooklyn, in defeating attempts to establish the principle of arbitration of basic questions like the five-day week, will be welcomed by every worker who has been sickened by the shameless display of reaction recently in the needle trades and other unions.

The 1,700 members of this union of highly skilled workers made their protest so emphatic that the international union officials were forced to recede from their stand. The support given Local Number One by the large Bronx local shows that the spirit displayed by the Brooklyn plumbers is no sporadic flare-up but is the product of deep discontent with existing conditions and the methods employed by the union officials to meet them.

The injunction secured by the union officials against the bosses is just as ineffective as might be expected. The injunction is the bosses' weapon and can not be used successfully by labor organizations. It weakens the morale of the workers and creates false confidence in the impartiality of capitalist courts. Only officials who are too close to the bosses to be of much value to the workers will attempt to use the injunction as a major weapon.

The rank and file plumbers have shown their dissatisfaction with such methods and the officials have replied, according to reports, with threats of revocation of charters. It is noticeable that right wing union officialdom, when the membership shows every intention of fighting the bosses, always turn in anger upon the rank and file instead of the employers.

The struggle in the local building trades, not only because of the militancy shown by the workers, but because it comes at a time when the right wing is making every effort to prevent it, is of national importance. In addition to these strikes and lockouts, there is a wave of other smaller strikes and organization movements which have the possibility of developing into more important struggles.

In certain sections of the labor movement the worker-employer-cooperation scheme seems to have hit a snag. It will pay the left wing to watch closely even the smallest signs of a revival of militancy and prepare to give direction which will broaden them into real mass movements against both the capitalists and their labor agents in official union positions.

Growth of Chinese Communist Party.

At the congress of the Chinese Communist Party held in Hankow beginning May Day figures were presented by Chen Tu that proved the rapid growth of the Party from a small and determined revolutionary group of only 994 members at the last congress in January, 1925, to 57,967 members.

In the same period the Young Communist League increased from 2,365 to 35,000.

In the trade unions and peasant organizations the growth was equally remarkable. In 1925 only 150,000 workers were organized in the trade unions, whereas the unions now have a membership of 2,800,000. The peasant unions increased in membership during the same period from 200,000 to 9,829,000. The student unions have a membership of 420,000.

Most figures are dull and uninteresting, but these figures eloquently testify to profound social changes that have taken place in China. Nowhere else has there been such an astonishing growth of the labor movement in a period of less than two years and a half. The last conference of the Communist Party of China was held on the eve of the great strike that broke out in February, 1925, and soon became general throughout the industrial centers of China. In that strike the Communists emerged from a small group somewhat isolated from the mass of workers and peasants into the one dynamic force in the labor movement. They became the leaders and organizers of the masses.

By applying correct tactics and throwing their energy into the Kuomintang, the nationalist liberation movement, they became the motivating power in the campaigns against imperialism; in building up the army they were the most energetic and had the advantage of the advice of comrades well-trained in the art of insurrection.

By virtue of their position as leaders of the working class and because the proletariat is the only force in China that is cohesive enough to lead an independent political existence, the growth of the labor movement kept pace with the growth and influence of the Communist Party.

In China, as well as in all countries where history has placed revolution on the order of the day, the Communists have shown, by their superior leadership and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of labor that they alone are capable of directing the revolutionary forces against the power of the master class.

A party rooted as deeply in the masses of the workers and peasants as is the Chinese Communist Party cannot be exterminated no matter to what monstrous extremes the imperialist butchers and their lackeys go in their desperate efforts to forge the chains of slavery upon the masses.

The past achievements of the Communist Party give assurance that the liberation movement in China will drive forward against the imperialists to the establishment of a workers' and peasants' government.

Festival and Dance Tonight.

The festival and May dance arranged by the I. L. D. Downtown Branch will be held tonight at the Downtown Workers' Club, 35 East Second St. Feldman's Union Band will play until early morning.

Progressive Dance Tonight.

The progressive group of the Excavators Union will hold a concert and dance tonight at the United Workers' Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park East, for the benefit of the cloakmakers fund and the Italian progressive newspaper, The Class Struggle. Admission 50 cents.

"Breaking Chains" Makes I.L.D. Converts

AKRON, Ohio., May 16. (By Mail) "Breaking Chains," moving picture epic of the Russian Revolution, was presented here last night by the International Workers Aid, to an enthusiastic audience of 700 workers.

Carl Hacken, organizer for the International Workers Aid, outlined the aims of the organization and its role in the class struggle. At the conclusion of his talk, over a dozen workers filled out application cards for membership in the organization.

The Soviet Union Delegation at Geneva Exposes the Aims of World Imperialism

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE World Economic Conference at Geneva has been turned into an event of first class political importance for the working class by the delegation from the Soviet Union.

Into the sessions devoted to strengthening the capitalist economic front against the workingclass, the extension of trade agreements, negotiations between gigantic international trusts, discussion of tariff problems and preparations for placing still more of the burdens of "stabilization" upon the masses, the Soviet Union delegation has projected the two questions:

(1) Does the capitalist world recognize the existence of another system opposed to itself which has maintained itself for 10 years?

(2) What are the intentions of the capitalist governments—peace or war?

HERE in the United States there is undoubtedly a strong tendency to undor-estimate the importance of the appearance of the Soviet Union at Genova and the negotiations that have taken place there. But European diplomats, who had planned to turn the Geneva conference into an offensive against the Soviet Union, and who heard gleefully the news of the raid op the Soviet Union Trade delegation office in London, know that just as the raid itself has become a boomarang smiting sorely the heads of British imperialist government, so has the Geneva conference become a forum from which the Soviet Union delegation broadcast to millions of workers the contrast between their policy of peace and the war policy of the imperialist nations.

THE bluff of the imperialist nations has been called. Their representatives know only too well that substantial alleviation of the economic diseases of Europe, without Russian participation, is impossible.

They whistle to keep up their courage, but the clear formulation put forward by the Soviet Union delegation has gone straight to the hearts of the European workingclass.

Gregory Sokenikov put the issue squarely: Either economic relations with the Soviet Union or armed intervention as in China—war or peace. The responsibility rest upon the imperialist governments, not upon the worker' and peasant' government of the Soviet Union.

THERE are other important aspects of the conference which have not escaped the notice of the world press correspondents who know something of the labor movement. It is, when all is said and done, in the labor movements of the various countries that the Soviet Union finds its strongest allies.

The New York World correspondent reports:

"Meanwhile agreement between the Russians and the International Labor Office, whose leaders are mostly socialists, has been advanced by private conference. Heretofore the leaders of the Second International have been the most active opponents of the Third, but now some of them are determined to secure Russian cooperation in their work."

THIS is another way of saying that the mass pressure for support of the Soviet Union and its anti-imperialist struggle is forcing even sections of the reformist leaders to abandon their position of unrestrained hostility.

In its directions to its various sections for their activities in connection with the Geneva Economic Conference published In International Press Correspondence for April 28, the following paragraphs are to be found:

"The order of business of the Conference does not contain a single question representing the immediate requirements of the working class of Europe. The unemployment problem has been barred from the agenda. On the other hand, the Conference will be used for the purpose of preparing an attack on an International basis against the wage and labor conditions of the working class, an attack which the workers of the world can only meet by the creation of an Internationally united and militant trade union movement.

"But it is not only for this reason that a watchful eye must be kept on this Conference by the working class. It is also in connection with the menace of war, which it is the duty of the international working class to combat. At the same time there can be no doubt that illusions entertained by the Second International will be cruelly dispelled by the outcome of the Conference. Furthermore, the Conference demonstrates to the working class the existing imperialist antagonisms, which contain the germs of armed conflicts between imperialist groups and which can be solved only by the overthrow of the capitalist order of economy."

THE assertions quoted above, written long before the oConference convened, have been borne out fully by events at its sessions. The presence of the Soviet Union delegation has brought out sharply the insoluble contradictions in capitalists economy from which arise the rivalries that make imperialist war an ever-present danger.

The presence of the Soviet Union delegation and their ultimatum to the economists and diplomats of world imperialism has drapatised again, for the whole working class, the existence of Soviet State, challenging world capitalist on every point of its program.

The Soviet Union delegation, (aided greatly of course by the desperate acts of British imperialists who have convicted themselves of trying to provoke war) administered a political defeat to capitalism at Geneva. It is the task of the Communists to state so clearly that every worker will understand the tremendous significance of this defeat in a period when British imperialism has been trying secretly for months to set up a war front against the Soviet Union which would appear at Geneva in the preliminary form of a united boycott by the capitalist nations.

The Forward Crowd Too Much Even For J. Ramsay MacDonald

By H. M. WICKS.

THIS is the age of internationalism. Face to face with the international bourgeoisie and its most loyal and valued flunkeys, the second international, stands the international proletariat. But as capitalism itself, even within a given country, does not enjoy uniform development, there arise antagonisms within the ranks of the two historically opposed classes, so the unequal development on an international scale gives rise to groups and groupleta within the international organizations of the capitalist class and its auxiliaries, such as the socialist international.

In countries where capitalism is weakened because of inaxorablo economic and political forces the socialdemocratic parties and their leaders, the heroes of the second international, are catapulted into positions of responsibility where their task is save what they can of the wreckage in order that capitalism may have a new, if short, lease of life.

Such was the condition in Germany after the world war, when the Scheidemanns, Eberts, Noskes and others launched murderous attacks on wholesale scale against the working class in order that their masters, the capitalists, might maintain control of the governmental machinery and thereby protect their right to the private ownership of industry. In England the ruling class also has to rely upon their good and faithful servants of the second and Amsterdam internationals to aid them in their fight against the increasing militancy of the working class. The rule is that in those countries where the impact of the class struggle has weakened the capitalist class the social-democrats play important roles as defenders of things as they are.

In the United States, because of the fact that the ruling class here is powerful and arrogant and feels itself capable of dealing with its own slaves, it doesn't require the aid of the MacDonalds or Thomases or Clines or Scheidemanns to maintain power. In the European situation the capitalist class is firmly convinced that it needs the aid of the reactionary leaders of the second international in order to maintain power. In the United States the capitalists feel that they are for the most part powerful enough to do without such aid, or if it is required the Greens, Wolls and Lewises serve their purposes. So the main task of the yellow socialists today is to try to persuade the capitalists that they need them to hold the working class in chains. Since tho only remnant of the old socialist party extant in the United States, aside from Victor Berger's outfit in Milwaukee, is that group around the Jewish Daily Forward and since the masses of Jewish workers are swinging to the left and deserting the American representatives of the second international, there is grave danger that the last refuge of the discredited socialist party will be wiped out before its leaders have a chance to prove to the capitalists that they can be depended on to more or less heroically defend capitalism when it can no longer stand on its own feet. Through theoretically pledged to carry out in this country the policy the parties of the second international carry out in Europe, historical development has relegated the American socialists to the miserable role of bootlickers of a labor aristocracy that developed independently of the alleged political parties of labor and that plays the role of agent of the capitalists that the socialists in other countries play.

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IN New York the socialists are doing the dirty work of the Greens and Wolls, by leading the attack against the rank and file of the labor movement. But they are not meeting with marked success; the petty bourgeois elements that support the Forward gang have no roots in the working class—they have long ago graduated into all sorts of business-men. Aside from the petty bourgeoisie, only paid thugs and gangsters still follow in the wake of the Forward, and recent events point unerringly to the fact that long before the socialists here have a chance to defend the master class in its last extremity the workers themselves will have disposed of them.

In waging a fierce fascist campaign against the left wing in the needle trades, the only industry in which the socialists of New York ever had the ghost of mass support, the Jewish Daily Forward, and its English speaking prostitutes of the type of James Oneal, were forced at first to call to their aid the riff-raff, the rag-tag and bob-tail elements of the dofunct counter-revolutionary forces of Russia and finally, after the failure of such scoundrels and liars as the notorious menshevik, Abramovich, and the comic-opera expremier, Kerensky, they tried to use the politically bankrupt, J. Ramsay MacDonald, for their purposes.

• • •

IT was a good scheme. There was nothing wrong with the strategy. Unfortunately for the Forward gang, it didn't work. Certainly J. MacDonald would never balk at the job of defender of a right-wing movement against the Communists. His record in Britain has proved his love for that sort of thing. He is the defender of the official right-wing bureaucracy in the British labor unions. When J. H. Thomas is in a tight fix he can always rely upon MacDonald, the former leader of the Parliamentary labor forces, to come to his aid.

If Bill Green or John L. Lewis were in distress, J. Ramsay would defend them without hesitation.

But the Forward gang is not the American labor movement. It never was even an important part of it and never will be. In fact it is not a part of the labor movement at all these days. It speaks for the labor bureaucracy in the needle trades, a forlorn outfit of incompetent and unprincipled office holders who have been defeated by the rank and file and who only exist in their positions through the practice of fraud and violence against their own membership. The main support of the Forward gang comes from people who at one time, when the Forward first started on the lower east side, were workers, but have evolved into other walks of life. While the Forward remained on the lower east side, its supporters moved up-town, to the Bronx and Washington Heights and Jewish graduated from the ranks of the workers.

Respectable petty shop-keepers, petty clothing and shoe manufacturers, grocery vendours, pawnbrokers, rabbis, advertising writers, movie show proprietors, restaurant-keepers, high-salaried officials of the United Hebrew Trades, thugs and gangsters, the right wing leaders of the innumerable petty business outfit and ita official organ, the Forward. When celebrations are pulled off to commomorate some such thing as the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the Forward, at which MacDonald was advertised to appear—but didn't—this aggregation with their numerous progeny turn out in full force.

They do not bring their offsprings in order that they may learn something of the struggles of the workingclass today in order to show them off. Since the parents have managed to get away from the shops on the east side, they want their precocious children to get farther away so they yearn for them to become violinists, saxophone or piccolo players, operatic singers, contortionists, ballet dancers, pole vaulters, six-day bicycle racers, Al. Jolsons and Eddie Cantors, orchestra conductors, literati—in short anything but workers and revolutionists. Forward celebrations furnish opportunities for the youngsters to display before their fond mammas and pappas their budding genius.

IT was just such an affair at which the distinguished J. Ramsay was advertised to appear. He, who had consorted in knee breeches and silk stockings with the royal family of Britain; whose eminence is unchallenged among the best people of England was to appear as court jester for pickel peddlers, sandwiched in between them on the program like Will Rogers to Zeigfeld's follies between Fanny Brice and Gallagher and Shean. This was the dismal prospect that faced MacDonald. What to do?

He left England in order to avoid being in the absurdly ridiculous position of being kicked out of political life by his own party, the Independent Labor Party, because of his treachery to the working class before, during and since his term as premier of Britain. Fleeing to these shores, he was to be made still more ridiculous by playing the clown before a mob of the petty bourgeoisie.

No wonder he suffered a severe attack of diplomatic illness and refused to come within a hundred miles of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Jewish Daily Forward!

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SO, as far as the voyage of MacDonald was concerned, it was almost a total loss to the Forward and its hangers-on who hoped to regain some of their waning prestige.

On the night that he left for England, MacDonald paid a short visit to some of the Forward crowd, which enabled them to somewhat save their faces before the petty bourgeoisie, but that is all.

MacDonald has come and gone, but the left wing remains, stronger than before he came, because forces which the yellow socialists can neither overcoma nor understand, are shaping themselves so that Abe Cahan, Morris Hillquit, James Oneal & Co. will never have the opportunity to play in this country the filthy role that the European leaders of the second International have played during and since the world war—that of voluntary executioners of the working class.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

TORY ANTHEM

Some gentlemen from Scotland Yard
They called at Moorgate Street;
Their etiquette was perfect,
And their voices they were sweet;
In the gentlest Cockney accents
They detained the Russian Reds—
They drilled some safes, they bust some walls,
They punched a couple of heads.

You may talk of Alexander,
And Hector and Hercules;
Of MacDonald and Lysander
And heroes such as these.
When the sun sets on the Union Jack,
And Die-Hards die too hard,
The guardians of the Empire
They rush forth from Scotland Yard.

They drilled some safes, they bust some walls,
And yet 'twas NOT a raid;
They merely sought a document
Lost, stolen, or mislaid;
They know the Reds at Moorgate Street
Had learned some secret stories;
Thank God that Britain in her need
Is governed by the Tories!

At home the Empire's in a mess,
In China, in a fix;
But Birkenhead has hiccoughs
And the Cabinet has Hicks!
Though Arcos has no documents
For Scotland Yard to get,
Thank God that Mr. "Zinoviev"
Resides in London yet.

Last time we were in trouble
He composed a lovely letter;
This time, no doubt, he'll help us out
(Let's hope he'll do it better)
The China situation's bad,
The home one is no beauty.
O Downing Street expects each spy
To do his noble duty;

J. F.

Ramsay MacDonald, all considered, was a bad investment for the Jewish Daily Forward. He made a bad crack about not wanting to "shout socialism from the housetops." That was a hard one for the so-called socialists who paid his fare to swallow. Then he refused to comment on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which the socialists are ostensibly supporting, upon a silly pretext.

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Kerensky is turning out better for them. And so far as we know cost them less. At least the Forward probably did not pay his fare. He was good "front" for right-wing rallies and teamed up nicely with Matty Woll. But towards the end the A. F. of L. seems to have plied him a little too strong to suit even the Forward crowd. This crowd, it happens, has maintained that it favors recognition of the Soviet Union by the American government. But now the A. F. of L. executive—on the basis of Kerensky's information—has reaffirmed its opposition to recognition.

A Professor Complains.—Harry T. Collings, Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania (the same citadel of learning which kicked out Scott Nearing), bewails the difficulties of life in Brazil. In an article on the cost of living in South America, published in the current "Current History," he complains thus:

"Every family, even of the middle class, must have at least one servant and usually two, since the social customs of the country do not permit the wife to do housework. A servant's wage has now risen from $15 to $25 a month in the larger cities and wages represent only a part of the cost. The food for servants, entirely different from that of the family, costs a considerable sum each month."

There must be some way out of this sad difficulty, professor. Let's see. How about training the servants to do without food? This process may involve a number of casualties, but no great economic experiment has ever been accomplished without some sacrifice. Or—as an afterthought—why not have the family, even the middle class family, share the servants' food?

What the War Was About.—The "Montreal Gazette" carries this story out of Chicago, dated May 11:

"Two young engineers, who have worked shoulder to shoulder for more than four years in the peaceful haunts of one of Chicago's largest industries, today compared notes to discover that they once sought each other's life to achieve the grim ends of battle during the war.

"These men both cited for their bravery by Canada and Germany are Harry Ratcliffe, 28, whose home was in Winnipeg, and William Seligman, 29, formerly of Frankfort.

"Comparing notes, these two men revealed coincidence as strange as fiction. During the great battle of Paschandaele, Ratcliffe, a corporal of the Little Black Devils, 27th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, and Seligman, a private of infantry regiment 368, Imperial German Army, discovered that they were less than fifty yards from each other on that eventful day of November 5, 1917.

"From his secret vantage point, Seligman recalled he managed to mow down one Canuck machine-gunner after another. But there was one intrepid gunner that he could not oust from his gun which was spitting death to the Germans.

"That man, he is certain, is Ratcliffe, who routed the Germans in that war encounter. So fierce was the battle that Seligman was ono of the 15 men out of 97 who escaped after failing to oust the sturdy Canadian machine-gunners."

The story does not tell how these two heroes feel about it now. But if they have any sense they must feel extremely foolish.

DRAMA

The Resurrection of "The Thief"

Alice Brady and Lionel Atwill Bring Henri Bernstein to Life

• • •

WHAT happens when a mediocre play is skillfully produced is splendidly illustrated these days at the 48th Theatre in the hands of Alice Brady and Lionel Atwill.

Granted a token of comparison one is naturally led to say that the result is far happier than when a good play is poorly produced and acted. "The Thief" is a play of the drama-by-the-yard-and-cut-to-measure school of playwriting, is a typical exhibit of the work of Henri Bernstein, hackneyed playwright and emotional thrill-monger.

A country house—a drawing room—the best appointed that a large sum of money has been shelled out for. Seductive woman that the host's son, a romantic youngster of nineteen, is the culprit. He confesses to the thief before the first curtain—to the audience, through the kind grace of Bernstein, deus ex machina—well, it's one of those plays.

Under Mr. Atwill's marvellous direction this banal story and most obvious mechanical claptrap took on flesh and blood.

In spite of the fact that the play lacked the social forces which drive men and women to emotional and spiritual heights or depths, and substituted cheap theatrical tricks in their stead, due to its perfect cast and direction the play takes on a semblance of reality.

Miss Brady read something into her lines that Bernstein never dreamed of when he wrote "The Thief."

There can be no doubt that the personal revival of this piece will be a financial success, which means that it will be some time before we see Miss Brady in a vital effort. Her performance in "The Bride of the Look" still remains her outstanding achievement.

In the supporting cast Mona Kingsley's capable work stands out most noticeably and under circumstances which call for great praise and consideration. Anthony Fraser as the romantic youth is a good deal more than adequate.

While the production as a whole suffers from the humor of native production theatrical art it affords a lesson in conventional dramatic art and craftsmanship.—C. Y. H.

Broadway Briefs

Murray Phillips who revived "Kempy" at the Hudson theatre yesterday, which is playing to put on "Rain" instead, "Turn to the Right," "The Wedding Fee," "Captain Applejack," "The Boomerang," "Aloma of the South Seas," "Wedding Bells," "The Green Hat," "Mercenary Mary," and "Lovely Lady."

Whitford Ames has a new play for George Arliss, and will bring it out during the fall. He is also planning to direct Gilbert Gabriel's "Enough" sometime in the fall.

"Take Another Guess," the new musical comedy which Henry H. Osborn and Sam H. Gutman, are producing, opens at the Garrick Philadelphia, Monday evening, May 23, prior to the Broadway premiere two weeks later.

Charles Dickens' "Pickwick," which has been touring since February and is now playing in Boston, will be seen here next season.

Ramon Arbuckle, known to film fans as "Fatty" is coming to Broadway in a comic revival "Baby Mine." The play, which will be presented by John Cort, is scheduled to open here June 6, is the work of Margaret Mayo, and was done here in 1910.

NYDIA WESTMAN



An important feature of "2 Girls Wanted," the Gladys Unger comedy at the Little Theatre.

On the Screen

THE MISSING LINK

There are redeeming features to this mediocre comedy. These are particularly evident in the pantomine of Syd Chaplin who brings his excellent mimicry to the movies from the English music halls. If is there, together with his artist brother Charlie, that Syd Chaplin got his training. In justice to Syd Chaplin, he has developed his own movie style, and has become a comedy star second only to his brother.

As a noted explorer, with whose fame as a big game hunter the natives are tremendously impressed, Syd acts as a referee in a fight between two natives. The winner is to become his bodyguard. He explains the rules in pantomime, according to the Marquis of Queensbury boxing rules: no hitting in clinches, break clean, and no hitting with the opponent on the ground. It is excellent fun and the following fight in which the rules (as usual in boxing) are absolutely disregarded, is more good fun. Other occasional bits of excellent work plus the laugh-provoking antics of Akka, a chimpanzee with pants on, are the only redeeming features of this inane and rather dull picture.

"The Missing Link" is a far, far cry from that excellent comedy "The chimpanzee as around Syd Chaplin, gave us the bloomyba from his repertoire in his splendid characterization of Old Bill. The gags in "The Missing Link," built as much around the Chimpanzee as around Syd Chaplin, were by large rather stupid. No opportunity was given this excellent comedian to show his real ability to advantage. Chuck Reisner, director of "The Better 'Ole" also directed this film which will add no credit to himself nor the star. Ruth Hiatt takes the part of the blonde who is always evident in the comedies for no reason at all. Let us hope that the Warner Bros. in their next Syd Chaplin comic, will give us something better than this rehash of stale slap-stick acted in the jungles that so evidently never grew in Africa. With the presence of authentic pictures like "Chang" even we arm-chair travelers can get wise to fake movie props.

Additional compensation on the program including the "Missing Link," at the Colony Theatre in New York, are the Vitaphone presentations. No matter how dull a program may be presented, the Vitaphone is always intriguing in its demonstration and vision of future possibilities. —W. C.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in
ALL NEXT WEEK
"The Second Man"
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evgs at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.
Week of May 30th—PYGMALION

ALL NEXT WEEK
PIRANDELLO'S
RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Week of May 30th—MR. PIM PASSES BY

"The Silver Cord"
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. | CIRCLE 5079
Week of May 30th—MRS McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

$500 AWARD

for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for seventh week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play. Not necessary to see the play to win the prize.

"THE LADDER" WALDORF THEATRE
50th St. E. of B'way—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"7th Heaven" Coming to Harris Next Wednesday

"7th eHaven," The screen version of stage play by Austin Strong, will be presented by William Fox at the Sam H. Harris theatre next Wednesday night, succeeding "What Price Glory," which closes this Sunday evening, after a run of more than six months.

Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell essay the prospective roles played in the stage version by Helen Menchen and George Gaul which ran more than two years on Broadway. Frank Borzage, directed "7th Heaven" from a scenario prepared by Benjamin Glasser. "7th Heaven" was almost fourteen months in the making and represents a cost approximating $1,-300,000. Some 2,000 people take part in the big scenes.

Emil Jannings in "The Last Laugh" will be the screen feature at the Cameo beginning today. A new Will Rogers picture "The Fruits of Faith," will be included in the program.

"The Yankee Clipper" will drop anchor on Monday for a week's stay at Moss' Broadway Theatre, with William Boyd, Elinor Fair and Walter Long, and Junior Coghlon as the chief actors.

Murray Phillips, who is reviving "Kempy," at the Hudson Theatre at popular prices, is planning to make "The Old Soak" his next production with the author, Don Marquis, in the title role.



Norma Shearer's new starring film, "After Midnight," has gone into production at the Metro studios, under the direction of Monta Bell.

Neighborhood Playhouse
(Dry Dock 1414)
Grand Street Follies 1927
Every Evening (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, off 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"BLOSSOM TIME"
The Musical Hit of Ages

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.

Sam H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Evgs. 50c-$2.

The New Play

MONDAY

"PATIENCE," Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, will be presented by Peter Hamberg, Monday night at the Theatre Masque, Vivian Hart, James Watts, William Langan, Dudley Marwick, Beatrice Kneale, Eleanor Edson and Bernice Marshon are in the cast. Robert Milton staged the production and Clark Robinson designed the costumes.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of the DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

The Week in Cartoons

By M. P. (Hay) BALES



Editor's Notes

By ALEX BITTELMAN

NEWS comes from the Philippine Islands of a revolt in Occidental Negros Province, led by a man called Flor Intenchendo whom the capitalist newspapers choose to call "the self-styled Emperor of the Philippines." The reports declare the uprising squelched, its leader insane, several casualties in dead and wounded, and over 600 arrested by the constabulary.

What is this revolt about? Of this the capitalist press says nothing. Presumably, it is one of those "little affairs" that repeat themselves every now and than, being merely "incidental" to the process of establishing civilization among the Filipinos. But is it so, really?

Only in one newspaper story, coming at the tail end of it, do we find some inkling as to what was actually at the bottom of this latest revolt in the Philippines. We quote:

> The revolt is hooked up with general discontent among laborers in the sugar plantations, who live on 40 cents a day.

Which reminds us that one phase of the situation in the Philippines, the most important one perhaps, has been sadly neglected even by the radical sections of American labor. We mean the labor angle of the movement for independence among the Filipinos.

How much attention is the labor press of this country paying to the conditions of the plantation slaves in the Philippines? No attention at all. How often does the labor movement in America discuss the labor movement in the Philippines? Very seldom, if ever. And yet, it is precisely the masses of Filipino workers and peasants that should be of most interest to the labor movement in the United States. Even from the point of view of Filipino independence the toiling masses of the islands represent the most basic and reliable force.

Perhaps this latest revolt of the plantation laborers, who are forced to live on 40 cents a day, will succeed in attracting the attention of American labor to the agrarian and labor phases of the Philippine situation. And when we say this, we do not mean the short attention that the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor are paying to Latin America. We do not propose that Matthew Woll and his kind step into the Philippines in the struggles of the Filipino workers. No, we mean something entirely different. We mean closer relations between the toiling masses of the United States and the Philippines for common struggle against American capitalism, and, in the first instance, for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands.

• • •

BRITISH imperialism is quite definitely and consciously driving towards war upon the Soviet Union. The recent raid of the Soviet commercial offices in London is merely one more link in a long chain of intrigues, maneuvers and provocations, in which the Baldwin government of forged documents are past masters, designed to sharpen the situation and to precipitate a military attack upon the first Workers' and Farmers' Republic.

The excuse given for the police invasion of the Arcos offices is so ridiculous, and obviously manufactured to suit a purpose, that no intelligent person can take it seriously. This alleged hunt for a "lost document" is a fraud on the face of it.

Here is a little news item by the Associated Press from London:

> Questioned regarding the police raid on the Soviet house, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the home secretary, told a crowded and animated session of the house of commons today that information sent to him by the secretary of war last Wednesday had satisfied him that a certain official document was or had been in the possession of someone on the premises occupied by Arcos, the Soviet commercial organization.
>
> Now, mark the language of the noble lord. He was satisfied "that a certain official document WAS OR HAD BEEN in the possession of SOMEONE on the premises OCCUPIED by Arcos." And on the basis of this the lord proceeds to raid the official commercial agency of a foreign government.
>
> Has the "document" been found? No, it has not. The above press dispatch continues:
>
> The document in question was not found, but her situation to help the American capitalists crush
>
> Sir William reiterated that he was satisfied that it is or was in the Soviet house.
>
> It is this "finger-was-diplomacy" of a government that came to power with the help of forged documents that is now threatening the peace of the world. These are desperate maneuvers of bankrupt gamblers trying to embroil the world in a new carnage in the hope of thereby saving their own skins. The working masses of England, America and the world over must not permit this game of the British imperialists to continue. Coupled with the demand of "Hands Off China" must go the demand of "Hands Off the Soviet Union" in such large and powerful volume that the imperialist robbers of Great Britain do not dare to proceed any further with their game which must inevitably bring upon us a repetition of the bloody days of 1914-1918.

PRESIDENT Doumergus of France, accompanied by Briand, his foreign secretary, is now paying a visit to the British Crown. We are being assured that this is a friendly visit at which "incidentally" politics also will be discussed.

Many things are coming up in these incidental political discussions, in which China and the Soviet Union are undoubtedly playing a major part. England has not given up hope of creating a united imperialist front against the Chinese revolution and against the Soviet Union. Chamberlain is therefore working hard to secure the support of France. But the latter has several outstanding grievances against England, among them, British support of Italy against France in the Balkans, British support of German opposition to the French occupation of the Rhineland, etc. French imperialism seems to be quite willing to listen to British overtures provided the latter are accompanied with substantial concessions on these "disputed" points. Having the above in mind, we can understaud better the reports that are now coming from London, and which say:

> He (Briand) will try to win the British to the French Cabinet's point of view and, according to well informed sources, it is likely that he will succeed with Mr. Chamberlain, because (now read carefully—A. B.) the British in their present far-eastern and Russian entanglements regard the Franco-German disputes as of little consequence.
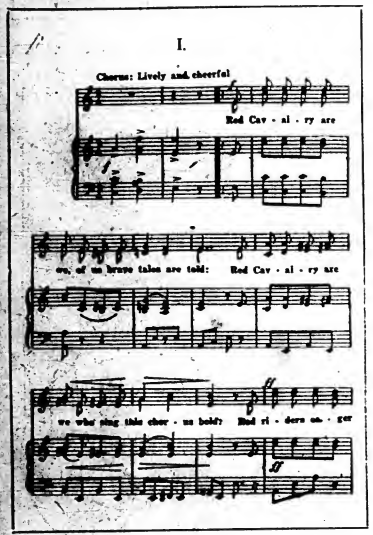
In other words, Chamberlain is now ready to pay

(Continued on page 5)
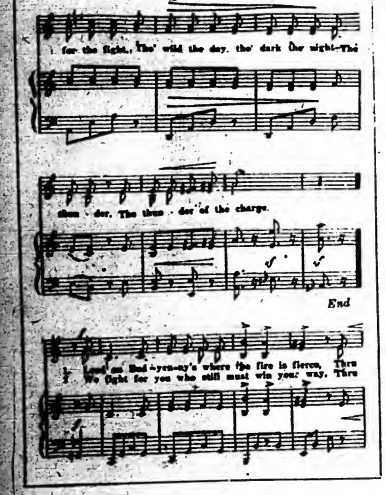
SONG OF THE RED ARMY (*Budenny's March*)

Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul
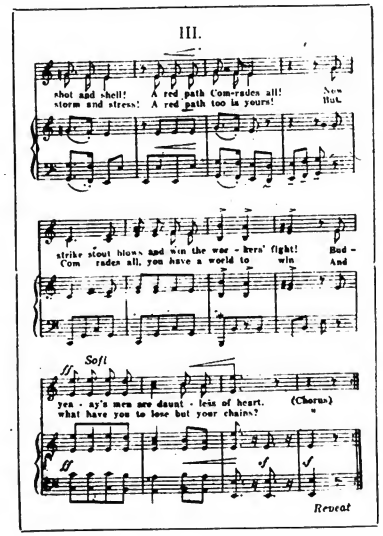
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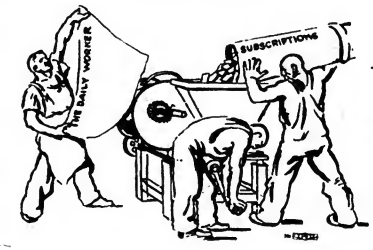
ANOTHER IF

IF every member only took
Our newest party press subscription book
And carried it around where'er he went
He'd make enough each month to pay his rent.
That is—IF every time he met a man he knew
He'd pull his book and make the man come through.

—S. T. HAMMERSMARK.

A GENTLE HINT

Be there a man with poke so slim
Who cannot show a little vim
In digging down for a wad of dough
When asked to help our Daily. Oh!
If such a man indeed be 'live
May he be tickled with one big hive
Until he's called to his final sleep
Where water sizzles and sinners weep.



The COMRADE
Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'

Young SECTION
Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

YOUNG PIONEER CAMP

The Young Pioneers of New York and New Jersey have begun their drive this year to establish a permanent Workers' Children's Camp. For the last two years hundreds of workers' children have gone to Young Pioneers Camps, for two, three and four weeks. They have lived during that time in the open air, slept in tents, went on hikes, sang songs, played all kinds of out-door games, built camp fires, held interesting talks, etc. While in camp they knew they were in a Workers' Children's Camp and not in a bosses' camp as the boy or girl scout camps. They knew that while they were playing and enjoying themselves, they were building their minds as well as their bodies for the workingclass.

Comrades, this camp needs your support. You must get your friends to go there as well as yourself. For information, send your letters to Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, N. Y. C.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE YOUNG PIONEER CAMP!

Our Letter Box

Does Not Believe in Bible Study

Dear Comrades: I enjoy reading your paper. I took it to school and the children read the jokes and riddles. They enjoy them. But when they read about the Cantonese religion they asked me whether I believed it was right to have singing instead of bible study. I said that I did think it is lots better. They said, "I can't help it if you don't know any better." I believe they should not have bible study.

—MARGARET RAZMUS.

Capitalists & Workers' Children

By JOSEPHINE DARGIS.

The workers make a living for the capitalists. But the capitalists pay no attention to the workers. Once I saw on the street a nice limousine with a chauffeur. In the car there was a beautiful dog looking out of the window. Out on the street was a forlorn boy with ragged clothes, shivering with cold selling papers. He looked at the limousine with a sad face saying to himself, "I wish I had a dog's life."

What's the truth about the capitalists? Workers make the millions for the capitalists. They give the money for building churches, and pay thousands of dollars to our bosses. Compare the workers' children to the rich. The worker's child has for lunch only hard bread and butter. The rich have all kinds of dainties. Do they give the poor children anything? NO! When the poor children grow up they again make millions for those capitalists.

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

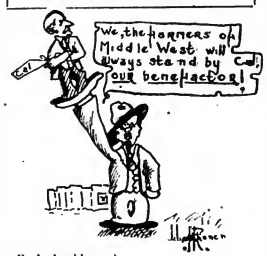
(Continued)

Today traveling was more difficult than it had been yesterday, for Benjamin's feet were blistered. he groaned and complained at every step. The dog comforted him, encouraged him, let him ride on his back a little while tho the boy was too heavy and after a few minutes the dog's bones would crack and he would lie down. Deep sorrow tormented the dog, surely the servants of the rich man were somewhere in the neighborhood, determined not to return home without the boy. And even if they were not found, how far was it to the north? How would they get there if Benjamin was already too tired to go further?

Toward midnight they suddenly saw a fire burning on the meadow. People must be there. The dog dragged the boy into some thick bushes, told him to keep still, crept softly toward the fire. A pot hung over the fire, and a blond man sat before it. Close by stood a wagon with large wheels, to which a brown horse was harnessed. The dog looked at the man very searchingly. He looked different from the people at home, had a very light skin, kind blue eyes; surely he was a northerner. But was he a good man? Then the dog remembered that only good people understand the language of animals, and the dog decided to tell him the story of little Benjamin. Carefully he came closer to the fire and said softly, "Good evening, man. Are you a northerner?"

(To Be Continued)

BUGHOUSE FABLES



(By L. Laukkonen)

This picture was drawn by a Young Pioneer. It shows the farmers of America supporting Coolidge. Naturally, that's a Bughouse Fable because the farmers hate Coolidge. (Coolidge vetoed a bill that would have helped the farmers a little).

THAT DAY

By HERBERT GUREWITZ

Oh, when will that day, that magnificent day
Come to relieve us from our wretched prey!
From the grip of those tyrants that rule this earth,
With condemning hand, and iron girth.

2.

Oh, when will it come? I ask you again,
When man will be liberated from his unjust pain,
And will throw off the yoke from those long bruised shoulders,
And cast them off that use us as boulders.

3.

That time shall come, yes, it shall come;
When all will be happy and not only some.
Then will we have our laugh, loud and long,
And all the world will be nothing but song.

4.

We will not be ruled like pigs and swine
By the suckers and grafters who drink blood-wine.
They shall not live by our work and toil
Nor shall they feast while in sweat we boil.

5.

There will be no slaves nor will there be masters
And our foes will be less full of disasters,
We shall have our day, dear brothers, but in due time
When we and our kind shall be sublime.

FREE COPY! ! !

You can get a free copy of the Young Comrade by writing to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, N. Y. C., and asking for it. We still have a few left.

WORKERS' CHEER

COME A SEVEN

Come a seven, come eleven.
Come a rickety, rockety town.
Who can pull the workers down?
Nobody, Nobody, Nobody.
Yea, Workers, Yea Workers, Yea.

A COMMOONIST! ! !



"Sh. . . .sh! Dont breathe, or Mr. Lenin Trotsky will bite you," says my teacher Miss Sheam Dumbbell and all the Boy Scouts believe her.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 14 is: ALL READERS OF THE YOUNG COMRADE CORNER SHOULD GET AT LEAST ONE SUB FOR THE YOUNG COMRADE. Those who answered correctly are:

Adel Lukasiewich, Utica, N. Y.; Mae Malyk, New York City; Irving Amron, Beacon, N. Y.; Lillian Zaer, Bklyn, N. Y.; Wm. Rosenbloom, Newark, N. J.; Charles Zbrowsky, New York City; Mae Feurer, New York City; Ruth Youkelson, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 13

Ilia Baker, Pittsburg, Kans.; Frances Jereh, Orient, Ill.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Isadore Rogoff, Detroit, Mich.; Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; Vera Rosinsky, New York City; Lucile Bluhm, Toledo, Ohio; A. D. Backer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Raymond Kozul, So. Chicago, Ill.; Max Sonnenschein, Chicago, Ill.; Beatrice Schwartz, New York City; Edith Haard, Garnet, Montana.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 12

Martha Niemi, Winona, Mich.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 15

This week's puzzle is another addition and subtraction one. Do you remember your arithmetic. If you do, you will surely get this one. Let's see you do it!

PIE—E+ONE+EAR—A= ?

Send your answers to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

Answer to Picture Question

By RAYMOND KOZUL

The answer to the question "What is a vacation" published in the Young Comrade Section of May 6, 1927 is—All school children receive a two-months vacation every year. The bosses and capitalists are doing this not because the children are going to get a rest but because the teachers demand it. Do you think that the teachers spend their vacations by going abroad and visiting other countries. But we have to stay in our own city and find a job so that we may help our fathers. Not long ago we were studying about New York and our teacher was telling us about her visit to the Niagara Falls and she thinks she has a lot of brains but she's only got the brains of a one-year baby.

RICH AND POOR

By GEORGE YAKIM—Akron Pioneer Group.

There's a whole lot of difference between the rich and the poor boy. The rich boy gets whatever he wants. The poor boy has to work and even so he won't get what he wants because he can save but very little.

The rich boy or girl have all the pretty and good clothings. They can have candies, ice cream, toys or tickets to a show anytime. Did you ever see the clothes and toys of the poor kids? The rich children won't even look at them.

The rich children have all the good meals they want. Big breakfast, big lunch, big supper. All the tasty cookies and fruits. After a good supper they go to bed. Nice and warm beds in nice and warm rooms of their own. And the poor children? Well, they do not eat too much. They can't be too particular either. Sometimes they are quite hungry when about to leave to the school or to go to bed. As to the poor children's bed, you know from experience that it is not very pleasant for 4 or 5 children sleeping in the same bed with the rest of the family in the same room which is not very warm either wintertime, but a hell summer nights.

(Concluded Next Week)

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Wanted—Workers' children to either subscribe or get subscribers for the Young Comrade, the only workers' children's newspaper in America. Send your subs to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, N. Y. C.

1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name .....

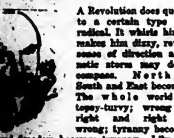
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City .....

State ..... Age .....

Spargo in Looking-Glass Land

By N. SPARKS



A Revolution does queer things to a certain type of parlor radical. It whisks him around, makes him dizzy, reverses his sense of direction as a magnetic storm may do with a compass. North becomes South and East becomes West. The whole world becomes topsy-turvy; wrong becomes right and right becomes wrong; tyranny becomes freedom and freedom becomes tyranny. Like Alice, he finds himself in Looking-glass Land, with the whole world on the other side—strange, removed, and unreal.

Like Alice, Spargo finds life in Looking-Glass Land to be nothing but an insane chess game. Gone is the logic of economics, of the struggle of classes, and of power with the conclusions and incoherence of a dream. Gone is the economic effort of millions to free themselves from oppression. A "Great Man" makes a nation Fascist or Bolshevist at will. Powers are moved and are captured. A Napoleon dominates the scene.

Into each gentleman's picture of the world has Spargo transposed himself as a result of his visit to the first glimpse of open class warfare and revolutionary victory.

John Spargo, "Has the genius of Shakespeare." In his stupendous commonplaceness" is the answer. Because Mussolini consists of "commonplaces intensified to a degree rarely attained." In just the an manner over which all the inhabitants of Looking-Glass Land, the Gryphon and the Mock Turtle, the March Hare and the Dormouse would nod their grave approval!

For Spargo, Lenin and Mussolini are Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Only since this is Looking-glass Land, it is Lenin who is the romanticist while Mussolini is the realist!

To Dante's hand a young romantic descended to hell by way of the World War. He came back to behold the light of dawn and found his way by way to his holiness, or in it, his romanticism changed every and he became a realist. . . From a position that was as dull as time-worn tinsel he ascended to a position so thorough that it dazzled the eyes by its brightness."

In much spirit strains the poet Spargo sings of his hero. Mussolini—the high traitor sings of his hero, Benito Mussolini. Let us translate:

"In the history of the workers has arisen many a great, a young socialist-romanticist who, because of his kind, a social patriot who went to the war. While enjoying a major's comfortable position of power and authority, he found the dull and commonplace such as the bitter, monotonous daily struggles of the workers had never known. And not having a real scientific understanding of Socialism, the process of social evolution, he took in his mouth and he came back to Italy more than ever, agog for greater power and greater power. From the age-old sober Socialism of an upward class struggle against the capitalist system, he hopped to the timed romanticism of revolutionary nationalism, in the heights of Chief Executive of Italy with the initiation of bloodshed and of the Grand Inferno Infernal."

In just this the true story of Mussolini as it would appear to anyone except Spargo-through-the-looking-glass?

Let us create some more of Spargo's Looking-glass statements. Once you have the key it is easy to understand. Reverse everything and you have the truth.

"Mussolini the revolutionary would have seen in the Socialist the revolutionary. . . . He would have seen in the class struggle the key to the door of internationalism. Mussolini the realist saw in it the threat of death to the one reality of supreme consequence, Italian nationality and unity."

And now let us ask Spargo, the looking-glass realist, what "the one reality of supreme consequence in the present reality" conflicts with "the one reality of supreme consequence"—Yugoslav nationalism, which "the one reality" of French nationalism conflicts with "the one reality" of German nationalism, when German nationalism conflicts with British nationalism. Then, indeed, would find his "one reality of supreme consequence" in the form of a few shellfish on the shore or a few cents grubbed out of the woods!

No wonder Spargo-realist was to serve Italian nationality by robbing it of its world foes. It was a discovery in the midst of the struggle that the conditions of modern life make the nation dependent upon its neighbors for more than upon its "glorious." And for "the fierce romanticism of the Mussolini formulation!" Alas "for poor Karl Marx, the scientific, the romantic! Had he been a realist of the Mussolini type, he too might have described them "the conditions of modern life make a nation dependent upon its economic mechanism" for more than upon anything else.

Poor Lenin! Compared in the leadership of the Russian Revolution to Mussolini because in the leadership of the conserving and constructive forces." Again the topsy-turvy of the looking-glass.

Lenin who raised himself higher than Louis Lenoir by ranged himself on the side of the defense of the present reality." Just as, in Looking-glass Land, George III is placed higher than Washington, Louis XVI is placed higher than Marat, the Emperor of China is placed higher than Sun Yat Sen, and the Kaiser is placed higher than Liebknecht.

To Spargo, Lenin and Mussolini are Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The sole grounds for this tabloid comparison are that both were once comparatively unknown and both "rose to power" and headed dictatorships. Yet as soon as even these apparent resemblances are examined they crumble to pieces.

From almost the beginning of his activity Lenin was known and recognized as the leader of the Russian revolutionary movement, while Mussolini was a vacillating, uninspired, and timorous socialist. The dictatorship headed by Lenin was (and still is) the dictatorship of the party of the workingclass — a party built up through years of struggle by thousands of devoted workers/ The dictatorship of Mussolini is a personal dictatorship, a dictatorship based on a patchedl-up alliance between the petty-bourgeoisie and big business, a dictatorship against the workers, carried on by a "party" submissive to the Duce's slightest gesture, a party developed overnight, without a history or a theory, with no record of class struggle save hooliganism and punitive expeditions against the workers.

Lenin "rose to power" as a natural consequence of his inspired leadership and loyalty to the cause of the workers.. Mussolini rose to power as a result of his despicable treachery.

And yet of these two (who resemble each other no more than the lion resembles the wild pig) Spargo dubs Lenin the romanticist, and Mussolini the realist. Lenin, studying, organising, patiently building—the romanticist; Mussolini, making bombastic speeches in his socialist days and pestering the comrades for protection against plots—the realist. Lenin fighting against the illusions of the war—the romanticist; Mussolini, putting on a uniform "for the Fatherland"—the realist. Lenin assuring free development for all peoples, Mussolini demanding that everyone else clear out of the Mediterranean. Lenin founding a new society, Mussolini trying to patch up the old. Lenin founding the Communist International to carry on the struggle and prevent future wars, Mussolini standing over Europe's powder magazine and making bravura gestures with a lighted cigarette. Lenin with his self-effacing enunciation of the tactics for victory, Mussolini with his paranoic proclamations bristling with "I"s. Lenin inspiring the greatest love in the hearts of millions, Mussolini inspiring only the horror felt in a nightmare.

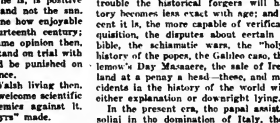
And of these two, Spargo tells us that Lenin is the romanticist and Mussolini the realist. Is this not Looking-glass language?

Spargo the little traitor worships Mussolini the big traitor. Spargo the little madman worships Mussolini the big madman. Spargo the erstwhile romantic socialist worships the finest flower of all the romantic socialists.

Certainly the panic engendered in Spargo by the first glimpse of the reality of what was for him always a romance—the class struggle—has transposed him into Looking-glass Land where black is white and white is black. Romance is Reality and Reality is Romance. From Looking-glass Land the real world is incomprehensible and inaccessible. The workers will march on and will achieve their victory; they will accomplish their emancipation through the methods of Lenin— the Great Realist. Spargo will neither see nor understand. There he sits in Looking-glass Land, carefully inspecting Tweedledum and Tweedledee. And what character in the dream is Spargo himself? Is he the mad March Hare or the equally mad Hatter? Or is he merely Humpty-Dumpty who had a great fall?

Go hang yourself, John Spargo, for never in life will you regain the world of reality.

REVISIONISM WINS A RECRUIT



(Continued from page 4)

Dr. Walsh, brilliant thinker that he is, is positive that it is the earth that moves, and not the sun. In passing, it is pleasant to imagine how enjoyable it would be if this were the fourteenth century; for if the doctor had held the same opinion then, he would have an opportunity to stand on trial with Galileo before the Inquisition, and be punished on that body's rack, a martyr to science.

Perish the thought! Were Dr. Walsh living then, instead of avowing belief in an unwelcome scientific theory, he would be writing polemics against it. Of such stuff are christian "martyrs" made.

To avoid controversy, the catholic revisionists would have to consult archaeology and straighten out many of the errors made by the ignorant writers of the Old Testament, which furnish much amusement for modern freethinkers. There are many kings, battles, cities and invasions incorrectly mentioned, that furnish much proof that the Biblical writings were created many centuries after the dates their authors inserted in the manuscripts. These, of necessity, must be expurgated.

Once they come to the period covered by the New Testament, the cross-bedecked scholars will be on slightly easier ground. They may find it best, of course, to eliminate those quotations attributed to Jesus that make him appear, in the light of modern newer psychology, to be a neurotic-obsessed prophet of doom. For chastity and asceticism are no longer considered the prime virtues. And, unfortunately for the early disciples, the world never came to an end as Jesus is quoted as predicting, and probably will not for some time to come.

Perhaps, on the recommendation of the editor of "The Catholic World," who dotes on striking scholarly poses that are obviously better mimicry than scholasticism, the story of the loaves and fishes will be made more plausible. But these are minor matters.

One portion of scriptural history that Mr. Belloc will have some trouble rewriting, is the part used by atheists proving that of all the apostles who claimed, or are said, to have seen Jesus, only a few were recorded as doubtful honor. Many other points in the gospels of Peter and Paul will have to be cleared up, especially those referring to the time when they were supposed to have been written.

No doubt a few quotations will be inserted, attributed to Peter, to disprove the fact that the Catholic Church was really born at the first Council of Nicea in 325 A. D. It is dangerous for the doctrine of the primacy of Peter, on which the entire theory of the papacy has been built, for catholics to know that before the fourth century, the church was merely an atheistic sect, without dogma or doctrine, other than that the Messiah had come, and that the kingdom of god was at hand for the lord's annointed.

Perhaps, too, the jabbering about the poor inheriting the kingdom of heaven will be toned down a bit; in these days of social unrest, when the message of Communism is spreading like wildfire, and the laws of historical progression are beginning to show that the poor will eventually inherit the earth, the capitalist backers of the holy hop-houses will demand the removal of the benediction on inheritance by the poor. But perhaps this will depend upon the mintueness with which the monkish quibblers survey the documents in question.

The more recent the researches become, the more trouble the historical forgers will have, for history becomes less exact with age; and the more recent it is, the more capable of verification. The inquisition, the disputes about certain books of the bible, the schismatic wars, the "holy" wars, the history of the popes, the Galileo case, the St. Bartholemew's Day Massacre, the sale of Ireland to England at a penny a head—these, and many other incidents in the history of the world will necessitate either explanation or downright lying.

In the present era, the papal assistance to Mussolini in the domination of Italy, the clerical revolt against the Mexican labor government, the activities of the missionaries in China in opposition to the Nationalist movement: all will occupy the brilliant imaginations, the facile minds, and the treacherous pens of the skull-capped "revisionists" of history.

I could continue writing paragraph after paragraph, citing instance after instance in history that would require much unscrupulous ingenuity to explain away, or apologize for. But they are historical facts, and catholic apologists can wrangle over them until Thomas Paine is reanimated like Beecsie's sinner who became saint; they will remain indelibly in the musty records of man's progress through the ages, undismissable indictments against the tyrannous Roman Catholic hierarchy.

One more quotation, and I will cast Belloc's essay in the wastebasket where it belongs. I cannot resist the temptation to include it here, for it gives us valuable insight into the workings of the catholic mind.

"I doubt whether the greater part of the small catholic body in England," he says, "even those of them who have paid special attention to historical study, have realized in how high a degree the whole story of European civilization, including the story of England and Ireland, is presented to them through the medium of violently anti-catholic propaganda." The majority of catholics—those who have a right to the name, I mean—are educated in the parochial schools, where their whole outlook on life is colored by catholic teaching. If all those years of unremitting have no effect, I cannot have much respect for the mental capacities of the average church-member.

The class-conscious worker, who usually reads several capitalist newspapers and magazines in addition to his own radical publications, is able to sift without much trouble the wheat of truth from the chaff of vicious, lecherous capitalist propaganda. But perhaps I am straining a comparison, contrasting the intelligent, open-minded class-conscious worker with the bigoted, much "educated" church-member.

Where the Red Flag Flies

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

HERE we are, about 80 miles from Moscow, to the South, as Philadelphia is from New York, or Milwaukee from Chicago.

Kolomna is one of the oldest towns in the Moscow Province. It is mentioned for the first time in 1177; this town being the last fortified place on the south of Moscow. It played an important part during the battles between Moscow's grand dukes and the Tartars.

"The Guide to the Soviet Union" tells us that the walls of the Kremlin crowned by pinnacles were erected by Italian architects in 1508; that the Pyatnitskiye Gate and the Marinkina Corner Tower are in a specially good condition. It is also declared that the ancient Voskresensky (Resurrection) Church, built about the 13-14th century, and the Uspensky (Assumption) Cathedral, dating with its belfry from 1672, are also worth noticing.

But what we are most interested in is the fact that the Red Flag of the Social Revolution flies over the City Hall (the House of the Soviets); that the Local Committee of the Communist Party is holding its meeting this Saturday afternoon, IN THE CITY HALL, and that the local Communist newspaper, a bi-weekly, The Kolomna Worker, with 4,000 circulation, also has its offices IN THE CITY HALL.

Kolomna will always be memorable to me as the place where I met for the first time a Communist mayor in a city of the Soviet Union. It is the place where I first saw a lower unit of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at work.

We had stopped off at Kolomna on our way to Oxery for a May Day meeting on this Saturday night, the eve of May Day.

In little more than three hours we had made the distance by auto from the Comintern Building in Mokhovaya Street, in Moscow, first stopping at the beautiful building housing the financial department of the Moscow Province to pick up its head, Alexeev Vaseilevitch Nikolaev, also a member of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Soviets, who was cooing along to make the main address in Russian. I was to speak in English for the Communist International and the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and Comrade Gerish, a deportee from America, came along as transintor. The chauffeur completed the party.

It feels good to ride in an auto in the Soviet Union. It symbolizes to a great extent the successful struggle of the Russian masses to get off their knees, where czarism tried to hold them, and stand erect. The plodding horse with his meager load to market is being supplanted on the road, just as the tractor is lifting the burden of toil on the land.

The district thru which we sped was that truck garden and the dairy country of Moscow. With the coming of May Day here spring is coming into its own and everything is turning green. In the meadows frequently as we passed were great herds of cows, with greater flocks of sheep. The hills rolled lazily toward the horizon, with the woods everywhere plentiful. The peasant still likes to build his home with logs, and there are many indications that the peasant's son likes to follow after him.

The buildings of the summer resorts of the Moscow workers are more modern, setting an example for the peasantry. They are to be found in the hilly and woody country along the Valley of the Moscow River.

We discussed the agriculture of the Soviet Union, its forestry problems, the relations between the city workers and the peasantry, the development of animal husbandry, the housing problem in city and village, the recovery of industry and many other questions as the auto kept up a steady pace of from 40 to 50 miles an hour over a road that was an exceeding revelation to me, who had been told that the highways of the Soviet Union were "no good." It was thus that we came to Kolomna, passing a huge farm implement manufacturing plant on its outskirts as we entered the gates of the city. The plant was probably not as large as the McCormick or International Harvester Plants in Chicago, but its size was, nevertheless, impressive.

The population of Kolomna is set down as 25,000 for 1923. It is claimed that it now has at least 35,000. It boasts a huge machine works, founded in the 80's of the 19th century, where 11,000 workers are now employed.

We stepped out of the car into October Revolution Street before the City Hall that faces a large public park across the highway. We were first greeted by the Commandant of the city. Inside the City Hall we met the assistant mayor and then Comrade Grueshin, the Mayor. He escorted us to the meeting of the Party Committee in the Party's own headquarters on the second floor. On the walls are pictures of Karl Marx, and of the Second Congress of the Communist International and a banner given to the party by the trade unions of the city on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, 1898-1923. An organizer was making a report on the condition of the party nucleus in a local factory that turns out military uniforms. There are 150 party members in the factory and the fact that 13 had failed to report in a re-registration was considered a calamity. Only 60 per cent was taking advantage of Marxian lecture courses, which was not considered sufficient. This, however, would be considered an exceedingly high percentage in the United States.. We could only remain for a few moments because we had to catch our train for Oxery. But Our Mayor, Comrade Grueshin, got time to point out that the beautiful park across the way had come into existence since the revolution, that the electric and water system in the city were new, and that other important improvements were under consideration. The city owns a fleet of modern auto-buses to transport the workers from their homes to their workshops.

Across the street from the City Hall was the Soviet Hotel, where we got a bite to eat. On another corner was the local branch of the Moscow Bank. Then there was a branch of the Sewing Machine Government Trust, announcing that it was a part of the All-Union Council of National Economy. On the way to the station we saw the new housing program in action. It had been started in 1925. Some buildings, each housing eight families, had already been completed. Others were under course of construction. Thus Kolomna, more than 15 centuries old, was energetically contributing its share toward the building of the new social order on May Day, 1927.

A Heart Cry from Amsterdam

THE position of workers in Bulgaria under the present dominating military fascist clique is painted in the blackest of colors by a piteous appeal published in the "Bulletin of the Amsterdam International," of March 15. Regulation of labor conditions does not exist; the enterprises are unsanitary throughout; the state gives no relief to the unemployed, who number more than one hundred thousand; trade union organizations are persecuted relentlessly. In a word, "the general economic and political reaction is becoming more intolerable."

All this and much more is true: During the past four years, when police repressions, arrests and murderous treatment in the police stations had been unable to smother the revolutionary labor movement, wholesale massacres were resorted to. Many of the foremost workers have been killed off; scores of the best trade union workers have been beaten up among whom was a secretary of the Revolutionary Trade Union Centre— Comrade Jeko Dimitrov.

The Amsterdamers write in their Bulletin that the reformist unions in Bulgaria (numerically weak) carried on a resolute struggle against the military-fascist reaction and were subjected to police persecutions. This is an insolent and shameless lie. The whole world knows that the Bulgarian reformists actively supported the fascists during the coup d'etat of 1923. The well-known reformist trade union leader and member of the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Party, Kasasov, became a minister in the fascist government. Gregory Danov, another leader and secretary of the reformist trade union centre besides the other thirty socialist deputies entered parliament on a general fascist ticket.

Moreover reformist leaders did not even refrain from personal participation in torturing and killing revolutionary trade union leaders. In Plovdiv, Comrade St. Kiradjiev, the secretary of the Tobacco Workers' Union, who was very popular among the revolutionary workers, was killed by the reformists. In Tatar Pasardjik, Ivan Iliev, the well-known theoretician of the reformist trade union movement himself directed the torturing and killing of hundreds of revolutionary workers and peasants in the September days of 1923. All this the Amsterdam leaders know perfectly well.

Last year when the reformists organized the so-called Balkan Conference in Sofia, the Bulgarian workers through their independent trade unions demanded that the question of the White Terror in the Balkans be included in the agenda of the conference. Sassenbach and Martens who were directing the conference, bluntly rejected this demand, stating that it could not be expected to occupy itself with political questions, referring to the internal affairs of other countries. With the fascist reaction in Bulgaria and all over the Balkan countries, the refusal to discuss this question was paramount to a silent approval. And now we have the edifying spectacle of Amsterdam shedding crocodile tears over the sufferings of the Bulgarian workers.

The assection of the "Bulletin" that Bulgarian workers are entering fascist organizations is also untrue. In the terrible conditions that have prevailed since the April 1925 massacres, when the Red Trade Unions were destroyed, the Bulgarian workers have begun to organize their own independent class trade unions, and, despite all obstacles, the laboring masses of Bulgaria are entering and supporting them today.

GLIMPSES OF FREEDOM IN AMERICA

The Right to Strike

Free Assemblage

Free Speech

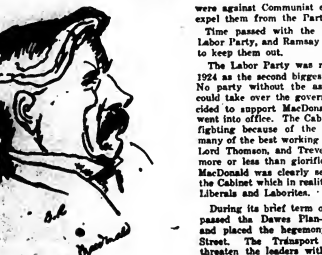
A Job for Every Soldier

Asylum for the Oppressed of Foreign Lands

Industrial Peace

The Great Man Has Passed

By PAT DEVINE



—Sketched by Boardman Robinson.

THE leader of his majesty's opposition and erstwhile leader of the Independent Labor Party in Britain is grieving America with his austere presence. "Ramsay Mac" as he was lovingly called, has had a most illustrious career during which the traditional diplomacy, for which he is notorious, enabled him to bluff the rank and file of the I. L. P.

In the years preceding the formation of the Communist Party of Great Britain, many present members of that Party were members of the I. L. P. They constituted a Left Wing that bitterly fought the opportunism of MacDonald, Snowden and many others of that ilk.

The big fight at I. L. P. conferences after the Russian Revolution, was on the question of the Second or Third International. A Scottish Conference held in Paisley, adopted practically unanimously the following resolution:.

"To disaffiliate with the Second International and affiliate with the Third International." This resolution economically went on the agenda of the National Conference (representing the British Isles) on the subject of Socialism.

"Ramsay Mac" and his colleagues knew the overwhelming feeling in the I. L. P. was against the Second International . . . and that the resolution as it stood would be adopted. Accordingly, they put on their thinking caps in order to devise some scheme for surmounting the difficulty.

The National Conference saw the results of this thinking. When the Standing Orders Committee reported on the resolution they stated it was a double barrelled one . . . dealing with two distinctly different questions. They therefore recommended that two resolutions be made of it, namely:

1. "To disaffiliate with the Second International."
2. "To affiliate with the Third International." The first resolution was unanimously adopted. It is a matter of fact, however, that for years after that decision, Ramsay still remained as official of the Second International. Treachery and double dealing have always been his stock in trade.

On the Second resolution, the new historic 21 points evolved. After much wrangling and misinformation, the I. L. P. decided (some time after) to give allegiance to the 2½ or Vienna International.

The Left Wing left the Independent Labor Party at the Southhampton Conference, and became part of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The evil genius of all the right wing fights was the "enemy" Ramsay, who never stopped his bitter attack on the progressive elements inside and outside of his party.

Opposition to his policy was being built up by the Left Wing inside the I. L. P. once more. The Whitleys, Maxtons, Buchanans, Lansburys, etc., etc., began to definitely oppose his blatant opportunism.

With the great influx of voters to the British Labor Party, Ramsay's prestige as a National figure increased. The extreme tendencies of his followers became a nuisance. How could he prove to the capitalists that he could run capitalism better than they, if his army of back benchers inside Parliament were so bitterly class war in their attitude.

At last he found a remedy! With the cooperation of Snowden, (the labor member of the capitalist government), Thomas (the treacherous leader of the Railwaymen,) and Snowden, (the Liberal statesman, later always fought militant working class action), he devised the scheme of expelling Communists from the Labor Party. This was carried by the Inner leadership of the Labor Party, and an attempt was made to have it enforced in the local labor parties.

Resolutions are easily passed but not so easily put into practice. The majority of the Labor Party were against Communist exclusion, and refused to expel them from the Party.

Time passed with the Communists still in the Labor Party, and Ramsay fighting like the mischief to keep them out.

The Labor Party was returned to Parliament in 1924 as the second biggest single party in Britain. No party without the assistance of the Liberals could take over the government. The Liberals decided to support MacDonald and the Labor Party went into office. The Cabinet selected caused much fighting because of the obvious passing over of many of the best working class leaders for men like Lord Thomson, and Trevellyan, who were nothing more or less than glorified liberals. The hand of MacDonald was clearly seen in the composition of the Cabinet which in reality was a coalition between Liberals and Laborites.

During its brief term of office, the Labor Party passed the Dawes Plan—which enslaved Europe and placed the hegemony in the hands of Wall Street. The Transport Strike saw MacDonald threaten the leaders with the enforcement of the Emergency Powers Act, which would have totally crippled the unions and placed all power in the hands of the employers. No definite bill was submitted to Parliament that was an attempt to concretely better the working class conditions. With the passing of the Dawes Plan, Liberal support of MacDonald departed, making a General Election necessary.

MacDonald, instead of going to the country on a question of labor principals, allowed the election to be fought on the question of the "Campbell prosecution" now famous as the "Don't shoot case."

It is proper to mention that during his period of office, MacDonald allowed the shooting down of the natives of Iraq. Militarism was nourished instead of starved. The Labor Party passed out without bettering its position.

During a bitter fight on the "Socialism in our time" I. L. P. resolution between the Maxtons, Wheatleys and the Campbells, Stevens and Mac-Donald, an article appeared in the Glasgow Forward —foremost Socialist Weekly—designating the Left Wing as "eenie oonie asses." MacDonald was definitely fighting to discredit the militant section of his Party.

Much water has flown under the bridge since then. The General Strike saw MacDonald once more actively sabotaging the workers... Not one word of encouragement came from his lips during that most important period. Rather was he doing all he could to break down the morale of "his people" who by their actions were proving how incapable they were of following a milk and water reactionary leader. When Sir John Simon stated the General Strike was unconstitutional, MacDonald hastened to disassociate himself from it . . . he being a constitutionalist.

The raid on the Russian Trade Delegation in London is only a continuation of the anti-Soviet tactics of the British Die-hards . . . rationalised by MacDonald. As a result of the raid much forged material will be "discovered" that will be of use to the right wing reactionaries in their fight against the progressive workers of Britain.

It is significant that the raid should come just as the Communists were mobilizing the workers for action against the notorious trade union bill now before Parliament. MacDonald used the last Government Blue Book—on Communist activity—in his fight to expel the Communists from the Labor Party. The impending disclosures are more opportune for "Ramsay" who must once more fight those progressive elements who still believe in the working class fighting against all inroads into their hard won Trade Union Rights.

Was it chance that led MacDonald to America at this time, I WONDER?

REVISIONISM WINS A RECRUIT

By WILL DE KALB

MR. HILLAIRE BELLOC, the English essayist who is kept as busy as a professional state's witness at a Communist trial defending the Roman Catholic Church with his suave pen, announced in his biweekly statement to the clerical press—syndicated at regular "big-name" rates — that he has gone over to the ranks of the revisionists of history. This will come as a shock to Rupert Hughes, W. E. Woodward, H. G. Wells, H. W. Van Loon, and other members of that scholastic group, familiar though they may be with the catholic publicist's opportunistic precocity.

"Let us rewrite history!" appeals Mr. Belloc, with boyish enthusiasm. If he did not qualify it by attempting to grind his ever dull axe, a liberal-minded person might throw in his support with a doubting aye. But Mr. Belloc makes no attempt to conceal the motive underlying his new move in affiliating with a school of historians much hated and attacked by his casocked pagan contemporaries.

"It is high time we began to react," he says. "We must begin to rewrite and to reread the history of our own past (i.e., that of the Catholic Church—dismal reading for the catholic!) and of the past of Europe as a whole. Catholic history is simply true history (!) for it was the Catholic Church that made Europe. . .and if you read the story of Europe or England in the light of anticatholicism, you get its whole form distorted." To this, I can only add "sic!" I need not ridicule the paragraph; its author has already done so.

With holy horror, Hilaire relates how he was brought up on a history book written by "old Frank Bright, a typical Oxford book, profoundly anticatholic in its whole presentation of the past." If Belloc's parents had been good catholics, they would have sent him to the Jesuit University of Dublin, where all his schoolbooks would have been strictly kosher. However, with much sadness and regret in his wavering voice, the medieval apologist recounts the poisoning of his mind by what I consider an unimportant, thought fair, (to the bourgeoisie) history book.

That Belloc's mind is poisoned, I cannot, in view of his literary activity, gainsay; but I think it is more accurate philologically to classify it as narcotized.

An analytical study of the essays written by the British lay churchman leads one to suspect that he has never read any educational work that took its place in the bookstalls sans the imprimatur of one of the pope's business agents. Belloc is very naive in despairing his partial education, acquired by reading expurgated books. Education, I know, is a process looked upon with much fear and disdain by those who sell the gospel over the bargain counter; yet one hardly expects an apologist, clever essayist though he may be, to speak so frankly.

One can easily imagine the kind of history Mr. Belloc and his business friends would write. It would be quite an orderly history, I assure you. The story would begin some 5,000 years ago, for a catholic "revisionist" would consider it an honor and a duty to plagiarize Genesis. A few clerical scholars are in doubt of this point; some are sponsoring the blasphemous belief that the world is more than six thousand years old. But I doubt if this would make much difference, for Mr. Belloc wants his history book to be strictly conformistic.

It would proceed onward to 33 B. C. almost like a popularization of the Old Testament—Dr. Will Durant, of "Story of Philosophy" fame, and Bruce Barton, the puritanic discover of The man, and The book, could be valuable assistants here—except that the forged predictions of the prophets concerning the coming of the Messiah might be touched up a bit, to appear more convincing.

The scores of minor contradictions, of strictly scientific and historical importance, would have to be ironed out, of course. But there are always Jesuit and Dominican lackeys handy, capable of the task. And no doubt Dr. James J. Walsh, who is always a stickler for accuracy when it doesn't mean much, will insist upon the Joshua fable being made to harmonize with current astronomical theories. For

(Continued on page 6)

THE MINER GOES ON STRIKE

By H. G. WEISS

Down in the bowels of the earth he digs for coal,
Wielding a pick above his sweating face;
There is no room within the narrow space
To stand upright; he burrows like a mole;
And like a mole is all but blind; the light
Stuck in his cap is burning red, not white;
The dust is stifling in the grimy place;
He coughs and spits . . . Thank God, they quit tonight!
Come five o'clock; he gathers up his tools
And trudges to the cage—two miles or more.
Tomorrow they'll be bringing up the nules
And sending in the gunmen by the score.
The wife and kids—aw hell—he didn't know—
Step on it lively, buddy, up we go!

The Conflict Between Italy and Yugo-Slavia

By B. BOSHKOVITCH

UNDER the auspices of French diplomacy and for the protection of the "peace" treaties against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Austria, the Little Entente was founded, that union of the three states, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania with the help of which France desired to guarantee its hegemony in the Balkans. But France's rival in the Balkans is Great Britain, which likewise endeavors by all means at its disposal to strengthen its influence there. Besides the imperialism of France and Great Britain, however, an aggressive policy is also carried on in the Balkans by fascist Italy, which has the advantage over its greater competitors of being far nearer the scene of action. In collaboration with the British imperialists, those of Italy have established themselves in Bulgaria and are constantly augmenting their influence on Roumania, Greece, and Hungary. In its endeavors to convert the Adriatic into an Italian sea, Italy has already laid hands on Flume and is on the way to convert Albanian on the Board of this society.

Italian capital has already found a firm footing in Albania, the foreign trade of which country presented the following aspect in 1925: 75 per cent, or three quarters of the turnover fell to the share of Italy, 21 per cent to that of Greece, and 3 per cent to that of Yugoslavia. In 1926, the First Albanian Bank was founded with a capital of 12½ million gold francs. Of this capital, 50 per cent is Italian, 23 per cent Albanian, 15 per cent Swiss, 8 per cent Yugoslavian, and 4 per cent Belgian. The chairman and two of the managers are Italians. One half of the reserves is deposited with Roman banks. Furthermore, 18 months back, a group of Italian capitalists, headed by the well-known financier Mario Alberti, concluded a loan agreement with the Albanian minister of finance for a sum of 50 million gold francs, to run for 40 years at a rate of 7½ per cent, the annuity service including amortization amounting to about 8 millions.

Last year a Society for the Economic Promotion of Albania, created mainly with Italian capital, was granted concessions for forest exploitation in the Skutari region, besides concessions for the construction of railways and roads of strategic importance in a possible attack on Yugoslavia. There is only a single Albanian on the board of this society.

By means of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. and the Anglo-Dutch Royal Dutch Shell, Great Britain has succeeded in extending its influence to Albania. In connection with the exploitation of the naphtha sources there was lively competition in Albania between British and Italian interests, but this ended with the acquisition of extensive naphtha concessions by Italy, too.

The interests of Italy and Yugoslavia are diametrically opposed in Albania. In June, 1924, there was a revolution in that country which destroyed the power of Achmed Bey Zogu, the adherent of the Serbs, representing the interests of the feudal landowners (Beys). This revolution, indeed, was directed against the power of the Beys and against the remnants of medieval feudalism and favored the confiscation of large landed property and the distribution of the land among the peasants.

At the head of the new government was Fan Noli, who was backed by Italy. The old government of



Achmed Bey Zogu fled to Yugoslavia, whence it managed with the full support of Belgrade to depose Fan Noli and to restore the old regime of the landowners. This connivance has been admitted by the Yugoslavian foreign minister, Dr. M. Nintchitch. In the Paris paper "Le Matin" of February 16th, 1927, Dr. Nintchitch openly declared that at the close of 1924 his government financed and organized the overthrow of Fan Noli. Finally, however, Italy succeeded in winning over the Yugoslav puppet Achmed Bey Zogu, by which means the Italian fascists paralysed the anti-Italian policy of the Albanian government.

For a time it seemed as though the Yugoslavian government of Pashitch and Nintchitch would succeed in coming to an understanding with the Italians under the influence of British diplomacy. According to the agreement of 1924, Italy and Yugoslavia had each its separate sphere of influence in Albania and in other disputed regions of the Adriatic. Yugoslavia renounced its claims on Flume in favor of Italy and was in its turn alloted the entire coastal stretch of Dalmatia. The Serbian government agreed to this settlement so as to have a free hand in regard to some disputed points in Macedonia and on the Egean Sea in relation to Bulgaria and Greece, in which connection it was desirable that all available Yugoslavian forces be concentrated on the Eastern boundary. In Yugoslavia's foreign politics, the "Egeans" got the better of the "Adriatics."

Very soon, however, it became apparent that Italy had no intention of sharing its sphere of influence in Albania with Yugoslavia. The fascist government of Italy made use of the rebellion of certain class of the Roman-Catholic persuasion in the North of Albania in November 1926 for the purpose of forcing Achmed Bey Zogu to sign the agreement of Tirana between Italy and Albania. By means of this treaty Italy gained full control over the foreign policy of Albania.

This agreement between Italy and Albania is backed by Great Britain. Both in the "New York Tribune" and in the "Matin" it was reported that on the occasion of a meeting at Leghorn between Chamberlain and Mussolini, the former promised that Great Britain would not prevent Italy from laying its hands on Albania. British diplomacy works behind the scenes. It is influencing Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece in an anti-French sense. Under the lead of British diplomacy, fascist Italy is driving a wedge into the Little Entente, France's main prop in the Balkans, by ratifying the so-called Bessarabian protocol. The yet unofficial union between Italy and Roumania will mean the secession of the latter state from the Little Entente and the complete leading over of Yugoslavia.

The agreement between Italy and Albania caused an acute government crisis in Yugoslavia. Indirectly this treaty was directed against France and also against Turkey, which particularly suited Great Britain, since the latter has long endeavored to alienate Yugoslavia from its allegiance to France and to draw it into the British net. As the protector of Yugoslavia, France cannot contemplate with equanimity this advance of Italian fascism, which already threatens the French interests in Syria and North Africa. Nor can Turkey remain inactive in view of the feverish zeal of the Italian fascists, which also menaces Asia Minor.

Isolated Yugoslavia now begins to think of an approach to the Soviet Union. True, the parliamentary speech of the Yugoslavian Foreign Minister, Dr. Pertitch still bears the marks of indecision and half-heartedness as regards Soviet Russia, though under the pressure of public opinion he had finally to own that "the Yugoslavian people would gladly welcome the renewal of relations with the Soviet Union."

The conflict between Italy and Yugoslavia in regard to Albania is therefore of more than local interest; it has acquired great international significance. It augments the tension not only in the Balkans, where an explosion may ensue on the slightest provocation, but also in other parts of the world. True, the imperialist powers are at present endeavoring to prevent any premature outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans, since they are at present still occupied with China. It is a moot point, however, whether they will be able to quench the spark once kindled in the nick of time.

The working masses in Yugoslavia already scent the smell of gun-powder on the Albania frontier and are therefore redoubling their exertions against the outbreak of a new war. In this connection they reckon on the indispensable help of the international proletariat. Thus supported, the working masses of the Balkan countries will be able to take up a successful fight against war, against imperialism, and in favor of the Balkan Federation of Peasants' and Workers' Republics.

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from page 1)

mit Briand considerable freedom of action with Germany, since the France-German dispute has all of a sudden become "of little consequence," in order to secure for England greater freedom of action against China and against the Soviet Union. In fact, this is how the press dispatch concludes (Constantine Brown in the Chicago Daily News):

> The British have already won the French to their side regarding China and expect that M. Briand will confirm their present policy. In the same way they expect him to promise full support in the coming dispute with the Soviet Republic, which last week's raid on the Soviet house in London made inevitable.

There is the whole story of the present "friendly" visit of the imperialist rulers of France to the imperialist rulers of England. It is to patch up comparatively "minor" differences, such as the fate of the Balkans and the well being of Germany, in order to concentrate with combined forces against the major enemy of the present moment. This major enemy in the eyes of world imperialism are the workers and peasants of China and the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

The danger of war is here. The conspirators against the peace of the world are carrying on their damnable intrigues without let-up or interruption. Hence, the efforts of the working class and all enemies of imperialism must be doubled and tripled to prevent this danger from becoming a reality.

* * *

FOLLOWING the report of Henry L. Stimson, personal representative of President Coolidge in Nicaragua, that "the way is now open for the development of Nicaragua along the lines of peace, order and ultimate self-government," there comes the news of a bloody encounter between American marines and some sections of the liberal troops. The casualties reported thus far are fourteen liberal soldiers and two American marines dead, and several wounded.

This is Mr. Stimson's conception of peace, order and ultimate self-government. This is the peaceful way in which President Coolidge is assisting the big American bankers in establishing their rule in Nicaragua. This is supposed to be not brutal imperialism but mere protection of American lives and property.

When incidents of this kind occur, the one to blame is not the American government but the broken up bands of liberal troops who refuse to be disarmed and crushed by American marines. When Nicaraguans, or Mexicans, or Porto Ricans or Filipinos refuse to be invaded by American military forces and governed by a dictatorship of American generals or admirals, the responsibility for whatever happens is always placed upon the people who refuse to submit to the merciful rule of American imperialism. And this is called democratic and enlightened justice.

Very little is now being said in our capitalist press of what has actually happened to Nicaragua as a result of the recent American intervention. If the truth were told, everybody would know that Nicaragua is no longer an independent and free country, that the actual rulers of the land are American bankers who are enforcing their domination with the help of the navy and the marines. Nicaragua has become a colony of American imperialism the same as India is a colony of British imperialism. And the manner of treatment that American imperialism deals out to its colonies is not a bit better than the treatment given to their colonies by British and French imperialism.

Indeed, we may be proud of our ruling class. It is doing it as well as the older imperialist powers and, maybe better. Let us therefore continue to work towards the end that when the American working class begins to square accounts with its master it will do it as well, if not better, than the most advanced sections of the world proletariat of today.

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER, FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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PACIFIC LABOR CONFERENCE STARTS IN HANKOW

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IN connection with the visit of the French president and foreign secretary to London it is not without significance that the British delegates at the Geneva economic conference had a united front with the French delegates against the Soviet representatives. Those things do not happen by accident. It means a definite policy, for the moment anyhow. And the developing conflict between the commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States was demonstrated by the due support given to the Russian delegates on important points by the Americans.

• • •

THIS need not be taken by anybody as evidence that a united front of all the important imperialist powers against the Soviet Union is impossible. This danger always exists. Fortunately the pirates quarrel with each other and rob each other, and this tendency is almost as much of a life saver for the young Workers' Republic as the might of her Red Army.

• • •

THE twenty-five year old American known as "The Flying Fool" established a new record in the air. The hop from New York to Paris is a great achievement. Thus human ingenuity and individual daring is gradually conquering the elements. Had this young man attempted a feat like this a few hundred years ago and had he actually managed to fly he would be burned at the stake by the ancestors of the type that now ban radical books and censor good plays.

• • •

A SO-CALLED Japanese observer rises to say that native tradition has ended "red" power in China. This talk of tradition as a decisive factor in social conflicts is a lot of hunk. The hard facts of life make short work of traditions that originally developed out of a different set of facts. What is decisive in China is not tradition but the economic pressure that is compelling over 400,000,000 workers and peasants to emancipate themselves from foreign imperialism and native capitalism.

• • •

THE British government did not find any "sensational documents" as a result of the raid on Arcos but much literature was seized. The government of forgers and burglars would be a great disappointment to us were it not able to find some justification for the unprecedented attack on the rights of the Russian Trade Delegation. Scotland Yard could take the files of the official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain and make the hair of the British bourgeoisie stand on end with horrific quotations.

• • •

ALEXANDER Kerensky continues to tell his yarn about the early days of the Russian revolution, when he with other agents of the allied powers tried to keep the Russian workers and peasants loyal to the Allied cause. Kerensky failed, thanks to the Bolsheviki, and if the masses of the Soviet Union are now certain that they will never again be called on to jeopardize their lives in a war waged in the interest of some capitalist power.

• • •

LAWS against the free expression of opinion are further proof of class rule. In a classless society there would be no need for such laws because there would be no need for a government to suppress the people. All governments are organs of suppression. Here, somebody will rise to say that in this respect the government of the Soviet Union is no better than a capitalist government, it also suppresses its foes. Quite right but one cannot judge the morality of an act by the method but by the purpose.

• • •

THERE is no free speech in the Soviet Union for the class enemies of the workers. They are tolerated during the transition period from capitalism to socialism. But while in the United States, England, France and in all capitalist countries it is the robber class that enjoys the sweets of power, in Russia it is the working and peasant classes that enjoy it. And while the capitalist system of society aims to perpetuate class rule with its inevitable repression of opinion, the Soviet system aims to abolish the need for the use of force.

Pittsburgh Coal Police War on Miners

BERWIND, FOE OF UNIONISM, WILL TESTIFY HERE

Called as Witness in Transit Inquiry

By TOM ROBERTS

E. J. Berwind—rapacious and aged—an enormously rich union buster, has been summoned to testify before the New York State Transit Commission this week.

Gossip already has it that Berwind will contemptuously ignore the summons. The octegenarian is one of the [illegible] in the American financial world through his control of the giant Berwind-White coal combine and his directorship in the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and in nearly a score of railroads, steamship lines and other public utilities.

The transit commission wants Berwind to answer some embarrassing questions. It is charged the Interborough is fattening the old man's treasury by purchasing Berwind-White coal at quotations above the market price.

Hard Boiled.

Berwind is cold, hard and haughty. He resents being haled before the bar of inquiry and rumor is active that he will find pretexts for remaining away in his magnificent Spring quarters. He remembers the disagreeable hours of the summer of 1922 when his company was put on the pan in a similar inquiry.

That was during the summer of 1922 when the United Mine Workers had shut down the Berwind-White mines in Somerset County, Pa. The company was evicting miners' families wholesale. President Brophy of the district union sent a committee of miners to New York to picket the fine New York residence of the old aristocrat.

Got Razzed.

What with the picketing before his gates and the city's probing into his profiteering the Berwind plutocrat received the worst razzing of his career. He does not want the experience repeated.

Berwind fought out the 1922 strike with an army of gunmen and sheriffs. One of the incidents of that struggle comes fresh to memory. It was the raping of the wife of a miner named Rakola.

Mrs. Rakola lived at Windber, the biggest Berwind-White coal town, a few miles south of Johnstown, Pa. Berwind is very rich. He seeks to perpetuate his name. So he named his coal town Wind-ber, a reverelon of the two syllables of Ber-wind.

Drunken Gunman.

There were 40 gunmen in that town—drunken, lousy thugs fetched in by detective agencies from Chicago, Pittsburgh, Johnstown and West Virginia. One night the Rakola family was asleep—husband, wife, baby and brother-in-law. Ten gunmen crashed

(Continued on Page Two)

Turn to Last Page For First Installment Of "Professional Patriots"

This issue of The DAILY WORKER carries the first installment of "Professional Patriots." This book, edited by Norman Hapgood from material gathered by Sidney Howard, co-author of "The Labor Spy," and John Hearley, contains spicy details about the 25-odd anti-labor organizations who operate in this country, under the guise of "patriotic" societies.

By far the most interesting facts deal with the manner in which the National Civic Federation, organized in 1900 to "reconcile capital and labor" took on its suppressionary anti-radical activities immediately after the war.

If you want to learn just where the National Civic Federation, National Security League, American Defense Society and minor organizations of the same variety get the cash necessary to finance their activities, turn to page six now and look for the succeeding installments which will appear daily.

Open Chinese Communist Youth Meet at Wuhan; 40,000 Are Represented

HANKOW, May 19 (Delayed).—The Fourth Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth opened at Wuhan today.

Delegates from the Communist Youth International, the Communist Youth of the Soviet Union, the British Communist Party, the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party welcomed the delegates to the congress.

Reports from the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth International, as well as the tasks of the Chinese youth in the workers' and peasants' unions are included in the agenda.

There are approximately forty thousand members of the Chinese Communist Youth represented at the congress. There were but two thousand young Communists in China two years ago.

President Sacasa Leaves Nicaragua; Marines Swarm In

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua, May 22.—Attended by a vast crowd of Nicaraguans who recognise him as their constitutional president, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa and staff left yesterday on the sloop Wawa for Port Limon, to spend a term as a political refugee in the friendly state of Guatemala.

Occupation of most of the country by U. S. marines, who are proceeding under orders of President Coolidge's direct representative Henry I. Stimson to disarm the constitutional, Liberal armies and to maintain in power the hireling of Wall Street, the puppet "president", Adolfo Diaz, has caused Sacasa to take this step.

Can Run Later.

After the United States, in the name of Diaz, has policed the country for two years more, American officered constabulary will allow Sacasa's group to run one of their number for president of the country against Diaz. but the voting places will be crowded with Diaz' armed mercenaries, and the entire election will be under the direct supervision of the American forces which have placed and maintain Diaz in office. Sacasa's plea to Stimson and U. S. Secretary of State Kellogg, that a couple of other American countries be allowed to act as joint supervisore of the election, was hypocritically refused by Kellogg, with the excuse that the United States could do nothing about that unless Diaz should ask for it too.

War Smoulders.

Part of Sacasa's army is expected to remain in the interior of the country, protected by the population which is almost a solid unit in opposition to the traitor Diaz and his rule. There will probably be guerrilla warfare and at any time the vigilance of the U. S. navy and the American officered constabulary relaxes, there will be a mass insurrection against Diaz. But the open warfare is considered by most to be ended for the time being. The independence of Nicaragua has been brutally crushed out, Nicaraguans agree, by the United States naval and marine forces, and one more conquest is added to the empire of American business.

Was Recognised.

Sacasa's government was recognised by Mexico and other countries, and the Diaz, conservative armies were on the point of complete defeat at the time the United States openly intervened.

The U. S. minister at Managua at one time threatened to expose instructions from Kellogg to do all possible to keep Diaz in power and destroy liberal sentiment at a time when the Coolidge administration was asserting its "neutrality" in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

Woman's Body in River.

The body of a woman about forty years old was found yesterday in the East River at the foot of Catherine St. Three bank books, found in a pocket of her coat, bore the name Elmira Betts.

KNOCK OUT EYE OF ONE WORKER, SHOOT ANOTHER

Peonage Used in Drive Against Union

(By Worker Correspondent)

HILLS STATION, Pa., May 22.—James Moore, colored, did not want to work for the Pittsburgh Coal Co., and be a scab in the lock-out the company maintains against its union members.

As a result he is lying in the hospital with a bullet thru his body, shot in the back by company police, and Walter Wales, of Cannonsburg, a coal and iron policeman employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. at Montour Mine No. 4, here, is out on bail, charged with felonious assault and battery for shooting him.

Crime Concealed.

No reports to the county authorities was made of the shooting, which took place several days ago, and nothing was done, until constant agitation and talk about it caused County Detective Dinsmore to investigate. Dinsmore was told by the coal and iron police that Moore was found in the mining village at Montour No. 4 mine, and "could give no reason for being there." The police stated that he was taken to the police barracks, but escaped thru the window, and fled, and was fired on, after he had opened fire on the police. Dinsmore's investigation brought out the information that Moore did not have any weapon, and that he was a former employee of the company, and had come to town to take his wife away. He met the coal and iron policeman, was threatened and began to run. He was not arrested, but simply shot down as he fled, and an attempt made to keep the incident a secret.

Earl Starkey, one of the force of coal and iron police at the Crescent

(Continued on Page Three)

Philadelphia Police Bar Harbor Allen's Play About Mr. God

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—The Philadelphia police department yesterday barred the one act play "Mr. God Is Not In" that was to be presented by the Workers' Theatre Alliance for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

Chief of detectives Gumbarov entered the Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Streets and notified the committee in charge that it could not be produced as it is sacrilligeous.

The play was written by Harbor Allen, former dramatic editor of The DAILY WORKER, and publicity director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Suicide By Gas.

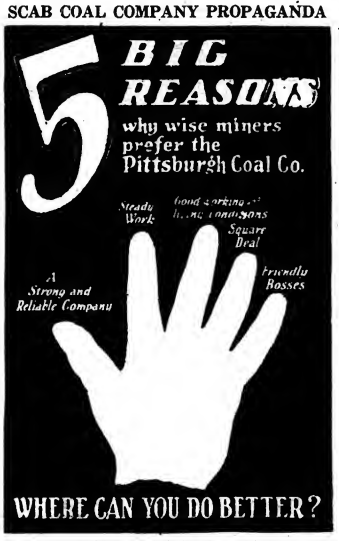
Louis Dennenberg, 68, a retired hardware merchant committed suicide in a clothes closet in his furnished room at 117 Hooper St., Brooklyn, today by inhaling gas, according to the police.

Joffe, Noted Russian Scientist, Speaks at Columbia Tonight

Prof. A. Joffe, famous Russian physicist, noted for his revolutionary theses on the electron and atom, will speak tonight at a joint meeting of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia and the American Physical Society tonight at the Physics Laboratories, Columbia University, 119th Street and Broadway.

Tonight's lecture by Dr. Joffe is part of the plan of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia to diffuse information on recent scientific developments in the Soviet Union.

SCAB COAL COMPANY PROPAGANDA



Here are two of the posters of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, engaged now in trying to operate its mines non-union. These placards are lavishly scattered about the district, and are so utterly false and misleading that only to read them is to doubt them. Recent shootings and beatings by the company have brought out the fact that "Steady Work" means debt slavery; "Good Working Conditions" means inimmerable accidents and wages so low that the miner can not live on them; "Square Deal" means being shot in the back when you try to leave the job; "Friendly Bosses" means having their coal and iron police invade your home and knock out your eye.

BE AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN—

A FREE MAN—

DOMINATED BY NO ONE

STAY ON THE JOB

The *mines* of the Pittsburgh Coal Company are going to continue to *operate at full speed*, and you will have steady, every-day work.

You have a *good job now—stick to it*—don't be misled by fly-by-night agitators—we will protect you.

Pittsburgh Coal Company

Pittsburgh - Pennsylvania

Lindbergh, N Y.-Paris Flier, Is Acclaimed For His Spectacular Feat

PARIS, May 22.—Capt. Charles Lindbergh, the 25-year old aviator from Missouri who completed the first New York-Paris non-stop flight in a little more than 33 hours, was resting today.

Proud Americans are already computing the amount of money that Lindbergh will be able to make.

4 German Communists Get Long Prison Terms For Political Activity

BERLIN, May 22.—Four active members of the Communist Party of Germany have just been sentenced to prison for radical activities. Charged with having "conspired against the Republic," Heinrich Evers, a member of the Central Committee of the German party was sentenced to serve three and a half years.

NO DANGER, SAYS SURVEY; FENG TO MOVE ON PEKING

Chen's Note Points to British Misdeeds

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—SURVEY shows Hankow Nationalists in strong position; deny British reports about "imminent fall"; Yangtze valley normal, says German journalist.

2.—GENERAL FENG, allied with Nationalist, defeats Chang Tso-lin near Chengchow; Feng's main force joins other Hankow divisions in big drive on Peking.

3.—PAN-PACIFIC Labor Conference opens at Hankow; delegates from China, Java, Korea, the Soviet Union, Japan, France, the United States and England attend.

4.—TEXT of Eugene Chen's reply to British note; blames British imperialists for situation.

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SHANGHAI, May 22.—In connection with the shortly expected arrival of the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, who, it is believed, is coming here to negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek, a vicious propaganda campaign is being directed by the imperialist press against the Hankow government.

All reports about "the imminent fall of Hankow" and the disorganization of the Nationalist forces are without any foundation, according to a German journalist who has just arrived from the Nationalist capital. The situation thruout the whole Yangtze valley is quite normal, he said.

Thirty-eight thousand jobless participants in the Hangkong strike are demanding doles from the Canton authorities, and threatening hostile action against the right-wing administration.

• • •

Nationalists Strong, Probe Shows.

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, May 22.—An investiga-

(Continued on Page Two)

LATINS RAP U. S. GUNBOAT POLICY AT GENEVA MEET

Soviet Union Demands Full Recognition

GENEVA, May 22.—Latin-American delegates severely denounced American gunboat diplomacy at the plenary session of the International Economic Conference yesterday.

Pointing out that financial investments by Wall Street bankers in Latin-America have invariably been followed by political intervention by the state department, and appealing for European investments, Senor Narvaez, delegate from Colombia declared:

"Although New York markets have been fully open the last few years and $100,000 invested in Colombian securities, certain interventions by the state department into our internal affairs inspired apprehensions and brought a desire to have our securities listed concurrently on other markets."

"While Salvador needs capital," said Dr. Arcadia Ortiz, Salvador representative, "it would not welcome elemente coming in which might afford pretext for unwelcome foreign intervention, a type with which pain ful experience has acquainted us."

USSR Demands Recognition.

Demanding recognition and the adoption of resolutions declaring that in order to re-establish world prosperity Communism and capitalism must work together, the Soviet Union delegation rejected the meaningless compromise preamble drawn up by Roland Boyden of the American delegation.

The "compromise" preamble reads, "Recognizing the importance of the renewal of world trade, but refraining absolutely from infringing on political questions, the conference regards participation by all members of the countries attending, irrespective of their economic systems, as a happy augury for pacific commercial cooperation of all nations."

Industrial Insurance Agents Gyped by Insurance Trust

This series of ten articles, of which this is the first, will deal with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. The series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

ARTICLE 1.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The machinery which the "Big Four" employ in perpetuating the exploitation of the forty million policyholders which are members of these "mutual" companies, consists of about one hundred thousand employes.

The majority of these workers are known as the "field force," that is to say, they are the agents who collect and canvass in the field. That the field is productive goes without saying and is further attested to by the enormous amount of insurance in force as reported by these corporations.

It is commonly assumed by the policyholder of a weekly payment life insurance company that the agent is well-paid and lives, so to speak, on the fat of the land.

Agent Spied On.

Nothing is further from the truth. The industrial insurance agent is overworked, has no definite hours, is underpaid by means of a cruel system of fines and "cuts" in his salary and is spied upon by an army of spies in the guise of assistant managers.

In common with workers in other industries and businesses, after years of hard work in building up this enormous system of swindle to which he is an unsuspecting party, he is set loose with nothing to show for his years of labor unless under such conditions he cares to point with pride to the colossal assets which these companies have and say with Haley Fiske, "Not best because biggest, but biggest because best."

The "White Collar" Stiff.

It is safe to say that the average wage received by the industrial agent is considerably lower than those received by semi-skilled workers in factories or mills. To compensate him for his low wages, the agent is bolstered with phrases such as "you are in business for yourself" or "someday you, too, will be a manager" and tripe of a similar nature.

In this series of articles we intend to show that that which makes the agent an unwilling accomplice in the fraud of industrial life insurance is a vicious system of operation which places the agents' remunerative interests in direct opposition to the interests of the policyholder.

During the series of articles just concluded exposing the fraudulent methods used by the "Big Four" the recurring question was, "Why isn't the industrial agent shown up?"

Equally Swindled.

There is nothing to show up. The agent is a worker who is equally swindled and exploited and suffers economic iniquities as well as does the policyholder.

The factors which contribute to his exploitation and which render the defrauding of the policyholder more facile are the following:

The "Fines."

1. The system of lapse charges which operates in such a manner as to compel the agent to "dynamite" business which under existing circumstances will be compelled to lapse before it has accumulated a cash or non-forfeiture value.

2. The institution of competitive selling stunts which redound to the companies' benefit and leaves the ignorant public saddled with more insurance protection than it can possibly pay.

3. The penalizing for lost business which compels the agent to work as late as nine and ten, o'clock at night without payment for such work.

4. The creation of a system of payment of "special salaries" payable to agents and assistant managers which pit these workers one against the other and result in a hostility which prevents the organization of agents for protective purposes.

5. The uncertainty of the amount of wages which the industriel agent receives coupled with the present commission system makes his relationship with the policyholder an antagonistic one.

6. The "hounding" of agents for business production and the system of charges and fines which ultimately drive the agent out of his job. This results in large labor turnover which operates in the company's favor, as will be later shown.

Will Be Exposed.

Each of these points and others will be treated in this series and will, we believe, be of vital interest to every agent of the "Big Four."

We urge our readers to see that each of these articles finds its way into the hands of an industrial life insurance agent.

The purpose of publishing these articles is not merely to make known the facts upon which they are written but to create a sentiment among industrial insurance workers which will ultimately result in a concrete, organized opposition to the system under which they are enslaved.

Berwind, Foe of Unions, To Testify on Transit

(Continued from Page One)

into their house. Nine forced the two men to come down stairs—on the pretext of searching for liquor. The tenth did the job.

Early next morning when the news got out 40 gunmen might have been killed by enfuriated young miners, had union officials not restrained them. The incident had the effect of intensifying the strike, which lasted more than a year till the sabotage of the international officials of the United Mine Workers finally broke the walkout.

Old Open Shopper.

Old Man Berwind had fought the U. M. W. of A. since 1894. At times, as in the strikes of 1906 and 1922 armed forces were used. The rest of the time the friendly neutrality of international presidents was useful.

John L. Lewis has always refused to encourage a strike against the Berwind-White Co. In 1922 the strike was led by District President John Brophy. Lewis refused aid, even in publicity. Readers of the U. M. W. of A. Journal would not have known that Somerset county was shut down, and Berwind's company and Rockefeller's Consolidation Coal Co. were being effectively attacked.

Repeated His Tales.

In early 1923 the Journal made a violent attack on the Somerset men. Lying charges were made that "reds" were dynamiting coal properties. In this Ellis Searles, Lewis' editor, was merely parroting the accusations of the Berwind-Rockefeller-Hillman gang themselves.

Berwind has again had another brush with the workers. Early last month a strike hit two of his Somerset county mines for several days. The workers forced the management to reinstate some of the strike leaders and the battle ended.

Celebrate Finish of Huge Electro Station

The Largest Electro Station in Georgia, Completed.

TIFLIS, U. S. S. R.—The first Transcaucasian hydro-electric station on the River Kura was completed. The station will have enormous importance for the economic development of Georgia. This station is one of the largest in the U. S. S. R. On the 1st of May the streets of Tiflis were lit up with electricity provided by this station.

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

Kick in With a Sub.

Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

Don't only kick. . . . . Kick in!

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Per Yr. $8.00	Per Yr. $8.00
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33 First Street
New York

Enclosed $ ..... for ... mos. sub to:

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Huerta Indicted



Adolfo de la Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, has denied federal charges filed against him at Tucson, Ariz., charging him and four other defendants with conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by shipping arms and ammunition to Tucson in furtherance of an alleged revolutionary plot against the Calles government of Mexico. He admitted, however, when surrendering for bail in Los Angeles, that revolutionary forces in Mexico are fighting under his banner.

HOT CAMPAIGN AGAINST ROUSE OF "BIG SIX"

Milliken Slated to Head Printers

Wednesday is election day in "Big Six" the New York local of the International Typographical Union, and the largest local typographical union in the world.

The present incumbent of the presidential chair, Leon H. Rouse, a notorious reactionary, who has used every known trick of labor fakirs to prevent the membership of the newspaper composing rooms obtaining shorter hours, is completing his twelfth year as president of "Big Six." He has two opponents, William M. A. Powers, and D'Arcy (Doc) Milliken.

Powers is the candidate of the odious "Administration" or Wahneta outfit that for years dominated the International Typographical Union, and through a conspiracy with foremen of newspaper and job offices tried to starve out of the industry, through depriving them of jobs, all who refused to subscribe to its treacherous policies of playing the employers' game.

Milliken Deserves Support.

Of the three candidates, only Milliken has a program that deals with realities and that is based upon a decent trade union policy.

The Powers campaign rummitter is a cowardly anti-labor and in fact of the most reactionary policies. The Rouse outfit has nothing to offer except lies and misrepresentation about the progress the unions has made under his rule. As a matter of fact all intelligent members of the union recognize the fact that Rouse has been an impediment to progress and that the union would be much further advanced if he had been kicked out of office years ago. As long ago as 1924 the newspaper printers had within their hands the six-hour day, but Rouse, with the aid of President Charles P. Howard, blackjacked the membership into accepting the publishers' demands.

Rouse Discredited.

This is the first time in the twelve years that he has been president that the Wahneta machine has not supported Rouse. Although at International conventions, where he usually goes as a visitor, Rouse attends the so-called progressive caucus, he is a low political trickster and has always been acceptable to the Wahnetas. There is but slight difference in principle between the two. However, his recent actions have been so violently anti-union that it is plain, even to the stupid Wahnetas that he is discredited among among the membership, so they did not nominate him this time. Instead they nominated Powers, an utter ignoramus who is discredited among the membership, never having contributed anything to the union in the way of constructive thought or suggestion.

Only Milliken of the candidates has a clean record as a staunch fighter for unionism. He has been prominent in the labor movement for a quarter of a century and has never been known to be connected with shady transactions or to be on the employers side of a controversy.

His campaign committee, composed of all the outstanding progressives in the union, are confident that he will be elected this Wednesday.

Gary Still Optimistic.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation issued his usual happy little blurb on business conditions in an address before the Iron and Steel Institute.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Weiszand Is Denied Hall by Order From Petty Politicians

PERTH AMBOY, May 22.—It has just been learned that the acting police commissioner of this city was the one who warned the owner of the Columbia hall here not to permit its use for a meeting last Thursday night at which Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike, was to have been the speaker.

Against Workers.

This experience presented to the workers a vivid example of small politicians, hall keepers and civil officers acting together in the interests of the bosses. A permit for Weisbord's meeting had been secured from the local police, and a deposit had been placed on the hall.

No Explanation Given.

When the committee appeared to make arrangements for the meeting, however, the owner refused to open the hall, curtly declining to give any explanation or reason for his action. He said, "I refuse to say anything and am thru with the meeting."

An unusually large crowd had appeared to hear Weisbord and a successful open air meeting was held opposite the hall.

Bishop Brown to Speak.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown will be the principal speaker at a meeting arranged by the local branch of the International Labor Defense at Washington Hall, Payette St., near Madison Ave.

Open Air Meetings.

Every Saturday evening there will be an educational meeting at the corner of Smith and Elm Sts., as a part of a drive to organize the organized workers of Perth Amboy, and to acquaint them with the great danger of another imperialist war.

* * *

(Special to The DAILY WORKER).

NEWARK, N. J., May 22.—Railroad workers all over the country are in revolt for higher wages, the B & O Plan and company union experiments notwithstanding.

Yesterday we read about the threat of the workers on the Pare Marquette threatening to strike unless they receive increased wages and better working conditions. The recent increase granted by the railroad arbitration boards to thousands of workers on many roads proves that the workers refused to accept the starvation slave-like conditions they work under.

The employees of the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes are also in revolt for better wages. The man receives $5.60 for an eight hour day. This wage is lower than received on the I. R. T. or B. M. T. which is $6.90 per day. At the last meeting of the local affiliated with Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, many of the men were in favor of declaring a strike. This action was temporarily delayed until an official of the International arrives from Cleveland.

* * *

Hilfers Helps the Bosses.

NEWARK, N. J., May 22.—At the meeting of the Essex Trades Council it was reported by representatives of the Widow Glenny Sons Local 234 that the bosses were violating the agreements with the union and hiring scabs.

The question was placed in the hands of the arbitration committee for investigation. Henry Hilfers, head of the arbitration committee, has visited some of the bosses but in vain. This gentleman instead of defending the union criticises the local and informs them nothing can be done. The members of the local are indignant and are waiting impatiently for the agreements to run out, so they can deal with the bosses. This local has a fair agreement with its employers including certain holidays which meets with the displeasure of Hilfers. Instead of fighting aggressively to defend the interests of the union Hilfers is playing in the hands of the bosses and accuses the union members of being Bolsheviks because most of the members are Ukrainians.

Hilfers was dumped as state secretary of the N. J. Federation, and it is safe to say that in the time he will be compelled to retire from active participation in Union Labor work.

Austria Metal Workers Present Gift to Soviet Labor On Anniversary

MOSCOW.—As a mark of solidarity, the unemployed copper workers of Vienna sent a copper vase to the Metal Workers' Union of the USSR as a May 1st gift. In the letter accompanying the gift, the Vienna copper workers (a section of the Austrian Metal Workers' Union) write:

"We would like this small present to be a token of the fact that the free copper workers' organization of Vienna, proudly regards itself as the vanguard in the fight for international trade union unity. Long live unity. We extend our proletarian hands to you in fraternal solidarity."

Turkish Trains Collide.

LONDON, May 22.—Many persons are reported to have been killed and injured in a railroad collision near Adana, according to a central news dispatch from Constantinople.

Mayor Gives Bail



Mayor John L. Duvall, above, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and his brother-in-law, William C. Buser, city controller, have given bail after the filing of affidavits against them in the Marion County criminal court, charging conspiracy to commit a felony. The affidavits, filed by William H. Remy, prosecuting attorney, allege that Duvall and Buser had falsified sworn statements as to contributions to the Duvall campaign in 1925. The mayor is charged, also, with violating the corrupt practices act in promising offices in obtaining election support.

Pan-Pacific Conference Of Labor at Hankow

(Continued from Page One)

tion by a representative of the Nationalist News Agency discloses that the defences along the Yueh-Han line are more than ample to cope with any possible danger that may arrive.

Rumors here have had a large enemy force anywhere in Hupeh or Honan, and everywhere the situation is completely in control. Nationalist forces are advancing steadily northward and the planned attack against Chengchow is expected momentarily. Ganaral Yang Sen, the constitutionally unreliable warlord of Szechuan, is held completely in check upriver.

A subsidiary force of General Feng Yuhsiang is cleaning up remnants of Wu Pei-fu's forces northwest of Hupeh while his main force is joining with Tang Shen-chi in the northward drive.

* * *

A big mass meeting was held here to welcome the delegates to the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference which opened sessions yesterday. The conference is here present from France, America, England, Java, Korea, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Delegates from Australia were unable to attend because they had been refused visas by their governments, while a number of Japanese delegates were placed under arrest and were prevented from leaving for the Conference.

The Conferenee was scheduled to have been held at Canton on May 1st, but was changed to Hankow because of right wing control of Canton.

* * *

Defeats Chang.

HANKOW, May 22.—The troops of General Feng Yuhsiang ("Christian General," who has allied himself with the Hankow Nationalists) decisively defeated the seventeenth corps of Chang Tso-lin's army. Chang's troops are retreating in disorder to Chengchow.

The Nationalist troops captured large quantities of military supplies and took a large number of prisoners.

The battle was perhaps the most stubborn one fought in Feng's southern drive along the Peking-Hankow railway. The Northern troops were better equipped, possessing armored cars, airplanes and heavy artillery. Heavy losses were sustained by both sides.

Correct Policy.

HANKOW, May 22.—In presenting its greetings to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Fifth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party declared that analysis of the revolution made at the Seventh Plenum of the International is correct and will serve as a guide for the Communist Party of China.

The establishment of a Government dictated by the working class, the peasantry and the small business men, traders and artisans corresponds to the present stage of the Chinese revolution, the statement said.

* * *

Chen Answers British.

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, May 19 (delayed).—In reply to the communication from Basil Newton, the British representative in Hankow, stating that in view of the failure of the Nationalist Government to carry out the stipulations of the Hankow agreement and to make good the claims to responsible government, Eugene Chen, the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent the following communication to Basil Newton on May 17:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government acknowledges the receipt of the communication dated May 17 which has been made to him by the British Minister through his representative at Wuban (Hankow).

"In disclaiming his Government's responsibility for the course of events indicated in the communication under reply, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has to emphasize the fact that however sincere may be the British Government's appreciation of the ideals of the Chinese people, it is only by statesmanship born of knowledge and vision that the British Government will be able to meet the aspirations which the minister has voiced and confinnes to voice on behalf of revolutionary and Nationalist Chine.

Scores British Militarist Stand.

"Had their policy and action been informed by such statesmanship, the British Government could not have failed to perceive the palpable contradiction between the policy of peace and conciliation as expressed in the Hankow agreement and the other policy of military intervention and political sabotage necessarily implied in the despatch to Shanghai of the greatest naval and land force which Britain has ever concentrated in the Far East since the Opium Wars. The menacing and warlike character of the entire British expeditionary force with its séamen and soldiers, its battleships, destroyers, and gunboats, its aeroplanes, its armored cars and tanks, its trenches, barbed wire and sandbags, is so glaring that the British explanation of the defensive and peaceful mission of the expedition savours of gross cynicism.

"It is any wonder then that the promise and possibilities of the Hankow agreement have been frustrated and the British proposals of January 27 have seemed a gesture of derision and mockery and conditions along the great line of the Yangtze have arisen which make it difficult to sustain economic stability which would mean unemployment for workers in England and in Nationalist China? Instead of fastening on the British engine of war at Shanghai as the signal cause and most active counter-revolutionary activity in Nationalist territory the British Government dig into sand and pretend it is 'Communist influence' and not their own blunder that has agitated and inflamed Nationalist China since the conclusion of the Hankow Agreement.

Trust of Masses.

"While the Foreign Minister has indignantly to repel the allegation that those for whom he speaks 'have failed to make good their claim to government in accordance with the standards of responsible government' as well as to protest against the representation of the Nationalist Government as a 'regime totally incapable of discharging the responsibilities of a civilized government,' he has to assign to British policy and action the responsibility for the present state of relations between Nationalist China and England. And these relations will never improve so long as British statesmanship fail to realise that the Nationalist Government at Wuhan are the sole depositary of the state power in Nationalist China and, because they have the confidence and trust of the revolutionary masses, are alone competent and able to reach an enduring settlement with the British Government and people."

Editor Speaks at W. P. Picnic at Verona, Pa.

VERONA, Pa., May 22.—Party members and sympathisers are making elaborate plans for the Decoration day picnic to be held next Monday at the farm of F. Gajda at Cheswick. S. Zidnich, editor of "Radnick" will be the principal speaker.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Scare Imperialism In China in Front Of British Embassy

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Carrying placards demanding the withdrawal of British troops and warships from China, more than one hundred men and women staged a half-hour demonstration in front of the British embassy yesterday.

Huge crowds gathered in front of the embassy to watch the demonstration caused a traffic jam.

Among those participating were members of the Kuomintang, members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League. The demonstration was organised under the direction of the Hands Off China Conference of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington.

"America is No Catspaw for British Imperialism," "China for the Chinese," "Down With British Imperialism" and "British Imperialism Must Not Plunge the United States Into a War With China or the Soviet Union," read some of the placards displayed.

Workers Party Statement.

In a statement issued after the demonstration, the Workers Party declared that British imperialism was attempting to goad the Soviet Union into a war.

"With startling rapidity there have taken place the shooting down of peaceful strikers, the concentration of thousands of troops in Shanghai, the horrible massacre of Nanking, the provocative raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking, the mass of warships around Hankow and finally the raid on the Russian trade delegation in London," says the statement.

* * *

Wuban (Hankow).

"In disclaiming his Government's responsibility for the course of events indicated in the communication under reply, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has to emphasize the fact that however sincere may be the British Government's appreciation of the ideals of the Chinese people, it is only by statesmanship born of knowledge and vision that the British Government will be able to meet the aspirations which the minister has voiced and confinnes to voice on behalf of revolutionary and Nationalist Chine.

Scores British Militarist Stand.

"Had their policy and action been informed by such statesmanship, the British Government could not have failed to perceive the palpable contradiction between the policy of peace and conciliation as expressed in the Hankow agreement and the other policy of military intervention and political sabotage necessarily implied in the despatch to Shanghai of the greatest naval and land force which Britain has ever concentrated in the Far East since the Opium Wars. The menacing and warlike character of the entire British expeditionary force with its séamen and soldiers, its battleships, destroyers, and gunboats, its aeroplanes, its armored cars and tanks, its trenches, barbed wire and sandbags, is so glaring that the British explanation of the defensive and peaceful mission of the expedition savours of gross cynicism.

"It is any wonder then that the promise and possibilities of the Hankow agreement have been frustrated and the British proposals of January 27 have seemed a gesture of derision and mockery and conditions along the great line of the Yangtze have arisen which make it difficult to sustain economic stability which would mean unemployment for workers in England and in Nationalist China? Instead of fastening on the British engine of war at Shanghai as the signal cause and most active counter-revolutionary activity in Nationalist territory the British Government dig into sand and pretend it is 'Communist influence' and not their own blunder that has agitated and inflamed Nationalist China since the conclusion of the Hankow Agreement.

Trust of Masses.

"While the Foreign Minister has indignantly to repel the allegation that those for whom he speaks 'have failed to make good their claim to government in accordance with the standards of responsible government' as well as to protest against the representation of the Nationalist Government as a 'regime totally incapable of discharging the responsibilities of a civilized government,' he has to assign to British policy and action the responsibility for the present state of relations between Nationalist China and England. And these relations will never improve so long as British statesmanship fail to realise that the Nationalist Government at Wuhan are the sole depositary of the state power in Nationalist China and, because they have the confidence and trust of the revolutionary masses, are alone competent and able to reach an enduring settlement with the British Government and people."

A. F. L. Executives Ask Locals Oppose Indiana Injunction

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—In the case of Indianapolis Street Railway Company vs. Robert B. Armstrong and John Parker, which establishes a precedent for the extension of the injunction power of judges and its use against the formation of labor unions, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution of protest.

The resolution is, in part, as follows:

"WHEREAS, In the case of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company vs. Robert Armstrong and John M. Parker (vice-presidents of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America) and others, it has been held that a court order restraining them from advising employes of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company to strike could be extended to apply to all persons having knowledge of this order,' which included certain employes of the company, and

"WHREAS, This construction of the said provision of the said Clayton Act opens the way for any employer to obtain an injunction against his employes to prevent a strike, said

"WHEREAS, Under the precedent established by this decision any employer can apply for an injunction against outsiders, possibly even agents of his own, and then have the said injunction extended to cover his employes, who can then be enjoined without even the right of hearing, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, That the Executive council of the American Federation of Labor calls upon all city central bodies, state federations of labor and local unions in the United States to take action, encouraging and approving this contest by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and that the secretary be and he is hereby instructed to forward this resolution to these various affiliated bodies."

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

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Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' Communist Party: What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 First First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION NOT WORRIED BY BARRAGE OF LIES

By WM. F. KRUHE.
(Moscow Correspondent of The DAILY WORKER.)

THE recent hectic orgy of fake news stories and alarmist rumors that raised the pages of the capitalist press in America gave unmistakable proof of a fact as cheering to labor's vanguard as it is distasteful to the bosses—that among the working class there is a mounting interest in the affairs and progress of the first workers' and peasants' republic, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The big American dailies do not waste their ink on such subjects unless the workers are thinking about them—and thinking favorably. When this interest on the part of the relatively backward American workers reached the point of crystallizing into a trade union delegation to visit Soviet Russia—what else was to be expected than precipitate activity from the lie-factories of Riga, Bucharest and Chicago?

But this activity proves too much, as well as too little. It does not prove its original assertions of discord and disintegration in the Soviet Union—these yarns are so improbable that even a considerable section of the American capitalist press was moved to remonstrate—it proves instead that the workers of America are beginning to stir along the same lines which their fellow-workers of Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium and many other countries have long since travelled, namely, to the interest in and the gathering of first hand information, through a workers' delegation, about what is actually taking place in Russia today. It is for the purpose of helping to meet this renewed interest that the following data is submitted.

Where is Russia Going.

Every worker, in Russia or elsewhere throughout the world, is vitally concerned with this question. What is the line of development—is it upward or downward, is it toward the increasing socialization of industry or is it objectively strengthening the position of the "new Soviet bourgeoisie"? Are the productive forces growing, what is the tempo of growth and how will this affect the development in the years immediately before us?

The answers can be given immediately and unequivocally—the productive forces are growing, the socialist elements in all fields of activity are on the ascent, the position of the working class, absolutely and with respect to other social elements, is becoming increasingly predominant.

This does not mean that the millenium has arrived—nor that everything is to the complete satisfaction of those who bear on their shoulders this greatest achievement in all the life of the working class. The shortcomings and deficiencies are exposed with a frankness, a ruthlessness, that absolutely flabbergasts the American Babbitt—accustomed as he is to a perpetual process of concealment of all weaknesses in his little individualistic penny-at-hand enterprise, and inexplicable also to the trust managers who for self-preservation keep to themselves all information except that which they think is good (propaganda) for the workers to know. Only by this fearless exposure of shortcomings are remedies found and realistic programs mapped out in a workers' economy.

There has been a most encouraging raising of productive forces on all fields. In agriculture, for instance, with a total valuation of crops (on the basis of pre-war prices) of 10 billion rubles in 1925 we find this year a valuation of 10,700 million, or an increase of 7%. There has been, furthermore, an increase of 15.3% in village manufacturing of more and other technical pictures.

The Position of Industry.

In industry as a whole we find an increase of 13%—in the heavy facture. Some increase in acreage devoted to hemp and cotton is shown, but this is offset by a decline in Ukrainian acreage of flax and sugar beets. Great store is laid upon the development of the technical crops as an indispensible basis for the industrialization of the country, and extensive irrigation and colonization projects are under way to foster the branches 19.7%, in the light 12.3%. New capital sunk into industry this year will amount to 845 million rubles, as compared with 750 to 780 million actually so invested last year. Reckoning on basis of total commodity-production at pre-war production costs we get the following comparison with the 1923 situation: 1926 agriculture shows an increase of 151%, and 1926 industry 237%. Under the state budget the Department for Planned Economy (Gosplan) will put into industry this year 380 million rubles, as compared with 193 million last year, an increase of 96.4%. Last year, however, an additional 140 million rubles was raised in loans for these same industries making the actual increase assured from the budget alone 47 million. Total money increased by 150 million rubles or 17%; total bank resources by 24%.

(To be continued)

Begin Machine Works in Armenian Soviet Republic

ERVIAN, Armenia.—Building has commenced on the Kirovakansky Machine Works. These works will provide machinery not only for Armenia, but also for the neighboring republic and will be one of the largest in Transcaucasia.

The Council of People's Commissaries of the Azarbadjan Republic has set up a committee to draw up a plan for industrialization of the Deshkesan district providing for the construction of large metallurgical works with an output capacity of 165,00 tons. Deshkesan will be linked up with the city of Gandjha by a railway line 170 varsts long.

110 New Industrial Enterprises Planned By Georgian Republic

MOSCOW.—The Council of National Economy of Georgia has endorsed the five-year industrial development for the Republic. The plan provides for the construction of 110 new enterprises in Georgia including canning factories, oil mills, starch works, bacon factories, etc. The foundation of a number of these factories have been laid already and will be completed this year.

Big Internal Loan Is Floated by Soviets

MOSCOW.—The internal loan of 100,000,000 roubles recently floated by the government of the USSR has been entirely completed by the date fixed. The loan was subscribed by one and one half times. Applications for Londs amounting to over 50,000,000 roubles were turned down.

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GROSSES THE SOUTH ATLANTIC



Major Sarmento de Beires, noted Portuguese aviator, who flew from Boloma, Portuguese Guinea, off the African coast, across the south Athantic to the Portuguese-speaking country of Brasil, South America, is shown in this photo being received by Brazilian naval officials at Rio de Janeiro.

CHARGE STIMSON PLAYED GAME OF BIG BUSINESS

Will Face Fire of Pres. Coolidge Critics

By A Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Coolidge's "peace" emissary to Nicaragua, Henry L. Stimson, may not have had much trouble in "persuading" the revolting Nicaraguan generals to disarm, but he will not have quite as easy a time of it disarming criticism in congress.

Mr. Stimson is going to have to explain quite a number of things to certain congressional quarters. It was authoritatively indicated by a source very close to Senator Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and Senator Swanson, ranking democrat on the committee, that they propose hailing Mr. Stimson before the committee when congress convenes and giving him the opportunity of "persuading" them to lay aside their disapproval of his activities.

Hailed Coolidge Lie.

Mr. Stimson's "peaceful" pursuits in Nicaragua did one thing as far as the administration is concerned. It ended for good the pious observations by President Coolidge that the United States government was not trying to meddle in the affairs of the revolution. This was of course a bald lie, but outside of a few anti-administration journals, the myth was supported. Anyone who was at all informed knew that the administration was solely responsible for the elevation of Diaz to the presidency and that he could not hold the office twenty-four hours if the American marines were withdrawn.

The expose of Stimson's activities in Nicaragua, his threat to the revolutionists, which has already materialized in armed clashes between marines and revolutionists, put an end to the lying sham of Coolidge and Kellogg's pretences of non-partisanship.

So it has been with other matters in the Nicaraguan affair. Throughout the months it has staggered from one brutality and blunder to worse, it has always been the case that every assurance that either Kellogg or Coolidge gave turned out to be exactly the opposite and every denial they uttered to have been a miserable lie.

Some Big Business.

American interference in Nicaragua throughout the quarter-century of such meddling has been imperialistic, brutal, vicious and mercenary. It was contrary to the law of the United States and in violation of the integrity of Nicaragua and the sovereign right of the Nicaraguans to settle their own affairs. All this intermeddling was done solely at the behest of American financial and concession monopolists and where they failed to obtain the troops and warships needed by them to enforce their looting they framed a "killing episode" to compel armed intervention.

The state department, from Knox's time down to the present maladministration under Kellogg has always been the willing accomplice of these interests. It has not only supported the activities of American buccaneers, but actually participated in the forcing upon the helpless country American loans and concessions that even the reactionaries in Nicaragua objected to. It may be too much to be hoped for, but it is entirely possible that the next congress may give the administration some grief on its activities in Nicaragua.

Two Killed in Train Crash.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 22.—Caught between two New York Central passenger trains when the driver of the automobile in which they were riding tried to "beat" the trains across a grade crossing here yesterday afternoon, two persons were killed, one is dying at a local hospital and two others were seriously injured.

THE COMMUNIST



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Knock Out One Miner's Eye; Shoot Another

(Continued from Page One)

mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. is under arrest for knocking out the eye of a miner named Joseph and Andrew.

Starkey heard children shouting in the house of Andrew, and not liking what they said, he invaded Andrew's home, shot Andrew, who was standing at the foot of the stairs, calling to his sons to quiet down, and struck him a smashing blow on the left side of his head, crushing the eye socket, and so damaging the eye-ball that an operation to remove it was necessary.

State of Peonage.

Armed company guards hold any scab miners who come into town to their jobs at the Crescent Mine. Several miners who were enticed into the company's power thru misunderstandings, have been compelled at the point of rifles and pistols to go to work in the mine, and have been able to escape only at the risk of their lives, and in the dead of night.

Wages paid are very low, and men are in debt to the company, which practises, with the aid of Coal and Iron Police a sort of peonage.

In Company Jail.

Those owing money and attempting to leave town are arrested for "beating their bills" and thrown into the private jail of the Pittsburgh Co., which is a noisome cellar, in the basement of one of the buildings owned by the company. The cells are infested with vermin, and are damp, dark and unhealthy in every way.

The entire country around hates the Pittsburgh company for its brutalities and exactions. Recently a truck loaded with furniture for the use of scabs started for Red Hill. The truck was owned by the Detroit Rapid Transit Co.

The driver was misdirected all around the country by every one he met, and after being in Coal Center and Philipsburg, wound up on a railroad track on the bank of a river. A train came along and knocked it to pieces. The driver, who was slightly injured in the wreck, then produced a union card in the carpenters' union, and claimed he had never heard of the lockout in Red Hill. One of the problems of this struggle in the coal fields is the conspiracy of silence maintained by the newspapers of the vicinity, especially

Comintern Plenum Starts Sessions In Momentous Hour

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 22.—The ordinary plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International was opened here today with the problems created by the threat of war, and the struggle against this danger. The plenum had before it also at its first session the problems of the Chinese revolution, and the convocation of the sixth world congress of the Communist International, as well as other questions.

Pravda Points Danger.

An article in Pravda on the opening of the plenum of the Communist International points out that it comes at a most momentous and dangerous historical hour. The onslaught against the workers of Europe, against revolutionary China and against the U. S. S. R. are three links in the chain of the struggle of imperialism against revolution.

The danger of war, says Pravda, has immensely increased recently because of the sharpening of political and economic contradictions on a world wide scale and the more intense reaction, eager to drown revolution in streams of blood.

But the union of revolutionary republics gains strength and the Chinese revolution is growing. The rallying of the Bolsheviks all over the world is actually more necessary than ever, and the Communist International will know how to reply to the questions brought up by history and point out the right way to proletarian parties thruout the world.

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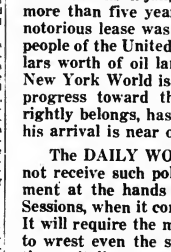
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Capitalist Justice

HARRY F. SINCLAIR, millionaire oil operator, cited for contempt of court to serve three months in jail, is still at large, although more than five years have passed since the notorious lease was made, which robbed the people of the United States of millions of dollars worth of oil lands. Even the capitalist New York World is forced to admit that his progress toward the cell, in which he so rightly belongs, has not been swift, "or that his arrival is near or even certain."

The DAILY WORKER and its staff will not receive such polite or considerate treatment at the hands of the Court of Special Sessions, when it comes to trial on May 27th. It will require the most determined struggle to wrest even the slightest concession from the capitalist courts. It is evident that the reactionary forces seeking to secure the suspension of The DAILY WORKER will leave no stone unturned in order to secure the swiftest possible action against our paper. In fact the very elements which are protecting the hide of Harry F. Sinclair, the Martin W. Littletons and the like, will be the very ones to expedite the blow against our paper.

Only the most energetic efforts on the part of the supporters of The DAILY WORKER will enable us to secure the necessary resources for a vigorous and effective legal resistance against the onslaught of the American Black Hundreds. Contributions at this time are the vital keys to the situation. Our case is before you. Give us your verdict in dollars—and rush them along.

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The Pan-Pacific Labor Conference Rallies Millions for Common Struggle Against Imperialism

The convening of the Pan-Pacific Labor Congress, now in session in Hankow, means two things:

1. That the labor movements of the Pacific are preparing for common action against imperialism and colonial capitalism.

2. That the young Chinese labor movement by reason of its heroic struggle against both these forms of oppression, has been given the leadership of this great joint movement by common consent.

The Pan-Pacific Labor Conference, following closely upon the world conference of colonial peoples in Brussels to organize the struggle against imperialism, is of the greatest historic significance. Not only is it the first conference of this kind to be held (the only other effort in this direction being a conference of transport workers in Canton in 1924) but it convenes at a time when the Chinese labor movement is confronted with the task of organizing and leading the struggle for national liberation.

The hostility with which world imperialism regards this conference is shown by the arrest of the Japanese delegates and the refusal of visas by their government to the representatives of the Australian labor unions which sponsored the conference.

Planned for Canton originally the treason of Chiang-kai Shek and the armed aggression of imperialism in China made it necessary to remove the conference to Hankow—the industrial center of China and the stronghold of the revolutionary nationalist government.

The militant trade unionists of America, France and Great Britain are represented at the Conference and its sessions will formulate plans for linking up the labor movements of both the imperialist and colonial nations in a common struggle against world imperialism.

For the American workingclass, whose rulers are rapidly becoming the dominant factor in the Pacific, the Conference in Hankow is a call to action, side by side with the millions of colonial workers and peasants of the Philippines, China, Japan, Java, India and Korea.

The Conference marks a turning point in the history of the world labor-movement because it brings into the ranks of world labor in organized form the colonial and semi-colonial labor movements which the reformist leaders of the Amsterdam and Second International and the reactionary officialdom of the American labor movement have so far considered as unimportant factors to which no attention need be paid.

The Achievement of Lindbergh.

A former United States mail airplane pilot, twenty-five years of age, is acclaimed by the whole world because of his intrepidity in conquering single-handed in a monoplane the 3,800 miles that separates New York from Paris. The feat was accomplished in thirty-three and a half hours—an average speed of more than a hundred miles an hour.

No one begrudges young Charles A. Lindbergh his acclaim. His modesty, that caused him to regard with something approaching indifference the plaudits that greeted his record-breaking flight with but one stop from San Diego, California, to New York, thence a continuous flight from New York to Paris, is in striking contrast to the gang of naval aviators that the United States government has been advertising in order to popularize the idea of military glory before the masses of this country. Such a person as Lindbergh is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the Italian, De Pinedo, the cheap, publicity seeking, contemptible fascist propagandist lickspittle of Mussolini, who has been cavorting around the United States the past few weeks.

What may become of Lindbergh now that he has achieved fame is problematical. The American ambassador to Paris, Herrick, was on the job to welcome him and, although it was a private venture, the utmost effment will be made to utilize him for jingo propaganda, especially in view of the fact that its own would-be trans-Atlantic flyers of the Byrd calibre have thus far failed even to get started to Paris.

Already young Lindbergh has received offers of hundreds of thousands of dollars from movie theatre magnates, always on the alert to capitalize fame or notoriety in any form. He may recover from his modesty and rest on his laurels and wealth that is flowing his way. What becomes of him is of importance only to himself and those closest to him.

This flight brings Paris nearer to New York by many hours and is one more indication of the development of the technique of transportation that erases distances and geographically welds together the nations of the earth.

While fully joining in the general acclaim of this achievement, we must at the same time remember that the stupendous publicity attached to the flight, possibly even against the desires of Lindbergh, all bears the stamp of militarism. And the thought that irresistably clutches the mind of all who are even slightly aware of the clash of imperialist interests throughout the world is that this and other air flights signalize a revolution in warfare. No longer will the actual combatants be the sufferers, but today, in 33 hours, heavily loaded planes can leave New York and bomb Paris or London or vice versa. It means that in the next war the fear so acutely felt whep German dirigibles, easily detected and destroyed by anti-aircraft guns, hovered over the fog banks of England, will become a reality as the comparatively small, swift-travelling planes sweep over cities leaving death and destruction in their trail.

Every step in advance in the technique of industry or transportation is utilized by the war-mongers and young Lindbergh is hailed today and his heroic achievement connected with militarism and heralded to the world in order that all young men may come to regard war and everything connected with it as glorious. Such propaganda makes recruiting easier. The youth of the working class who are lured into the war machine in the hope of emulating Lindbergh must be taught that when masses of them go into the fray there is no individual records of heroism, and that no omatter how brave and daring they are they will perish ignobly and unknown in an infamous cause—the cause of the imperialist bandits of Wall Street, London, Paris and other centers of bank capital; a cause in which no worker should risk a hair of his head

ALL THE OLD EGGS ARE ROTTEN



The capitalist parties have no real issues—the points of difference between them are of minor importance, and largely such as can not be taken frankly to the voters. The republican and democratic campaigns therefore are fought over fake or obsolete issues—only the Workers Party gives the workers a chance to vote for something interesting to them.

Great Britain Meets Defeat at Geneva.

The debate which has taken place at the Geneva Economic Conference on the question of relations with the Soviet Union has shown clearly the sharpening antagonism between British and American imperialism.

The British representative, Sir Arthur Balfour, voted against the compromise resolution submitted by Henry M. Robinson, American representative, which had as its purpose the prevention of an open break with the Soviet Union representatives at the conference. This resolution declared that "participation of all nations irrespective of their economic systems is a happy augury for the pacific commercial relations of all countries."

Inasmuch as the raids on the Soviet Union embassy in Peking, in which Great Britain took a leading part, has been followed by the raid on the offices of the Soviet Union Trade Mission in London and the tories are working openly for a break with the Soviet Union, the American resolution is a slap in the face given American imperialism's chief rival.

The Soviet Union representatives voted against the compromise, the Turkish delegation abstained from voting and both delegations thus stand committed to the original demand for a declaration by the conference of peaceful intentions toward and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

British imperialism has met defeat at Geneva. Not only has it been forced to watch the revolutionary diplomacy of the Soviet Union tear great gaps in the European front against the Soviet Union which it has been so busily engaged in building but it has been given a public rebuke formulated by its main imperialist enemy.

The resolution of course is meaningless insofar as it affords a guarantee of no further offensives against the Soviet Union but the conference has shown to the world's workingclass the desire of the Soviet Union for peace as well as the indisputable evidence of the fact that even a temporary solution of Europe's economic difficulties is impossible without trade relations with the population in a country comprising one-sixth of the earth's surface.

Wall Street at Work in Nicaragua.

Dr. Sacasa, head of the Liberal forces in Nicaragua, according to dispatches, has sailed for Guatemala with his staff but intends to return in 1928 to contest the elections against Wall Street's puppet Diaz.

In the meantime the Liberal troops are being disarmed by American marines in a most brutal manner. The two marines who were killed recently lost their lives when they went into action against Liberal forces who had made no attack upon them. Dispatches state that bullets flying over the camp of the marines were considered sufficient excuse for the attack on the Liberals.

Diaz' army consists of American marines engaged in what the state department calls "pacification" of Nicaragua. This pacification, which is in reality war upon the Nicaraguan masses is designed to crush all opposition to Wall Street's candidate so that in 1928 Wall Street government can proclaim triumphantly that its candidate has been returned "with the support of the overwhelming majority of the Nicaraguan people."

This war upon the Nicaraguan people is being waged "without the advice and consent" of Congress. It is a bandit adventure of which the American masses do not approve but Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg government goes ahead with its plans for erecting a government subservient to its interests upon the wreckage of liberty and the bloody bodies of murdered Nicaraguans.

American imperialism is seen in action in Nicaragua. The fate of Nicaragua is the fate that Wall Street government has prophesied for all of Latin America.

It is the duty of our party and the American workingclass to form the closest possible alliance with the masses of Latin America—to set up a fighting front against American imperialism and defeat its murderous purposes by all possible means.

Wicks to Give Economic Interpretation

The series of four lectures on China to be given by H. M. Wicks, at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th Street, beginning this Friday evening, is the first attempt to depict the events in that country from a strictly economic standpoint. From every part of the world material for these lectures have been gathered and facts dug up about China that, if known heretofore, have never been co-ordinated so that they could be understood in relation to each other and to the events happening in China today.

Without understanding the economic factors involved in the great revolution in the Orient it is not possible to really know anything worth while of the conflict.

Treat For Students.

Those who have listened to Wicks' former lectures on international policy know that n treat is in store for them at these lectures. Careful outlines have been prepared and will be given to each student on attendance at the lectures. No one can obtain the outlines who does not attend. At each lecture the outline will be placed in the hands of the student before the start of the lecture, so that it can be followed point by point.

Many of those who heard Wicks lecture last year on "Locarno and the World Court" and his lectures this year on "China," have requested that this course be published, so arrangements have been made to take the lectures down in short-hand in order that they may be published serially in the Party publications and later issued as a book.

Iron and Bronze Union Hold Meeting Tomorrow

A very important general membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' union will be held on tomorrow evening, at the Rand School Building, 7 East 15th Street.

The first nomination for all officers of the union will be made and reports concerning the union's activities and the conditions in the trade will be given.

There are some recommendations of the Executive Board to be acted upon, also the result of the recommendations of the unemployment benefit committee will be discussed and adopted.

Street Car Workers Ask Aid in Injunction Fight

WASHINGTON. (FP) May 22.—Support by all branches of organized labor—local, central and state—for the appeal made to the federal supreme court against the injunction secured against the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employes in Indianapolis, is asked by the executive council of the American Federation of labor.

The injunction aims to forbid workers to go on strike.

International Branch 1 sub-section 6-A will hold a mass meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn as a part of the Rutherberg Recruiting Drive for new members for the Workers (Communist) Party.

All workers are invited to attend and bring their friends.

NEW AMUSEMENTS

"Ruddigore," or the Curse of Timely Satire

Reviewed by VERN SMITH

"All philosophical pessimists should see "Ruddigore." The fact that its burlesque is almost pointless to half the audiences shows that the world makes progress. The naval and melodrama of the cursed noble family, the true heir living in disguise and concealment, the animated picture gallery of ancestors, the ruined mad maiden, which it is the principal task of "Ruddigore" to laugh out of existence, happily no longer exist. If Gilbert and Sullivan's quaint little opera continues to survive, however half heartily, it lives like Don Quixote, without what must have been the real salt and flavor its contemporaries tasted in it.

As for me, I got my kick out of watching the middle class ladies in the orchestra trying dutifully, in memory of Lucia and Ophelia, to feel sorry for poor mad Meg.

They do it well at the Cosmopolitan—well except the music is charming, the color scheme neatly worked out, the traditional costumes, and the acting equally so. Nothing is so eternally unchanging in its presentation and costuming as a Gilbert and Sullivan opera, and in this one there is little room for real genius.

The original touch is something that could not have been foreseen by the authors, and consists in superimposing on the comfortably athletic lines of the modern chorus girl costumes invented for the wasp-waisted beauties of years gone by.

Violet Carlson is an excellent May Rosebud; she tried to make understanding to an age of jass the burlesque of a character on which the peace that passeth understanding has rested for half a century and more. True, I doubt greatly whether any maiden ever managed her emotions by the book of etiquette, but in the days of Gilbert and Sullivan there were those, we are told, who thot they did.

But if you're tired of jazz, there is no better way you can gather arguments for your heresy than from the good old tunes. They're pretty. Such things are rare today; do not let your rationalism interfere with their enjoyment. Gilbert and Sullivan may be ancient; they may be one of the duties of middle class society; but they are intrinsically enjoyable.

And if you're anyways radical, you can't help liking the sacrilege with which the fame of Britain, ruler of the union jack are handled. The claws of the villain pro-tem are about to clutch the throat of the lady in distress, and a sailor waves the flag above her—Yoiled, by a union jack! Thirty hearts-of-oak cruise the seas in a little sloop, out of pure magnanimity of heart sparing every powerful French frigate they meet—"only a darned Monsoor." On such, say Gilbert and Sullivan, rests the fame of British fair play.

Beside the chorus of bridesmaids, there is a male chorus. Its only reason for existence is to provide support for the glowing hussar coats whose flapping sleeps bob thru the decorous melee that properly ends a comic opera act.

Herbert Waterous as twenty-first wicked baronet of the House of Murgatroyd, and Alexander Clark as Robin Oakapple are good actors and good singers.

Broadway Briefs

The Bronx Opera House, beginning tonight will show "Fog," the work of John Willard, author of "Cat and Canary," the mystery play which has been playing at the National Theatre for many months, will have the following players in the cast: Ben Hendricks, Jay Adair, Margot Lester, Alexander Clarke, Jr., Wilfred Jessup and Fred Garland.

This week's vaudeville program at Moss' Broadway will include: Princess Wah-letka, in her psychic act; Ruby Norton; Billy Glason; Val Harris and Vera Griffin and Esmond and Grant.

The Theatre Guild has acquired for production next season Romain Rolland's "That's the Game of Love and Death." The play was announced for production by the Neighborhood Playhouse sometime ago.

"Abie's Irish Rose" begins its sixth year at the Republic Theatre tonight.

"Spread Eagle," the anti-war satirical play's now running at the Martin Beck theatre, is reported to have been banned from the films because it is "unpatriotic."

Beginning with the first release for next season every picture coming from Warner Bros.' studio will be accompanied by a Vitaphone musical score.

Bishop Brown to Speak Daily Worker Defence

Bishop William Montgomery Brown will be the principal speaker at The DAILY WORKER Conference which has been arranged for Friday evening, June 3rd at 8 P. M. at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. To this meeting, left wing organizations from all parts of the city are being invited including trade unions, Workers Party branches, left wing minorities, fraternal organizations, clubs, etc.

The purpose of the conference is to take up the question of the defense of The DAILY WORKER, now the target of attack from a number of patriotic societies which are seeking to suppress the paper. Specifically it will take up the question of the Giant Midsummer Carnival and Fair which has been arranged for Saturday and Sunday, July 23 and 24.

A number of organizations have already promised to take a prominent part by pledging to take charge of one or more of the attractions which are being arranged. Invitations have been sent to all of the organizations mentioned above.

REGINALD MASON



Gives a realistic tone to his role of philosopher in "Right You Are If You Think You Are," the Pirandello comedy at the Garrick Theatre.

"The Mikado" Will Be Ames' Next Production

Winthrop Ames is planning to present "The Mikado" early next season. This means that his plans for "The Gondoliers," which was originally announced, is laid aside for the time being. The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta will open in September at the Plymouth Theatre, where his last two productions "Iolanthe" and "The Pirates of Penzance" will probably be included at special matinees—for both of these operettas proved very very popular here. The production of "The Gondoliers," may also be done later in the season.

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
RIGHT YOU ARE IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th Ave. 8:40
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week—Mr. Pim Passes By

The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. 8:50 Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week Pygmalion

The SILVER CORD
John Golden 58 St. E. of B'way Circle 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Next Wk. And Methabb's Daughter

TIMES SQ. THEA., W. 42 St. Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
CRIME

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALDORF, 49th St., East of B'way.. Mats. WED and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed & Sat.
"FOG"
Thrilling Mystery Melodrama.

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY AT 62ND ST.
Contin. Noon to Midnight. Pop. Prices.

Sam HARRIS THEA. W. of 42nd St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Main Orch., Sat., $6.00-$1. Eves. $6.00-$2.

Meeting Tonight of Registered Furriers At Manhattan Lyceum

Registered members of the Furriers union working in shops of the Associated Fur Manufacturers will meet tonight after work at Manhattan Lyceum.

A meeting of all shop chairman will be held in the same hall, tomorrow night right after work.

Hyman Chesak, Active Worker, Dies in Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—Hyman Chesak, 30, active member of the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Freiheit Singing Society was buried today. Funeral services were held at the Workers Party headquarters, 521 York Ave.

Tonight marks the three hundredth performance of "2 Girls Wanted," the Gladys Unger play at the Little theatre.

CO-OPERATIVES

The Question of Collaboration Between Producers and Consumers' Co-operatives

The world economic conference of the League of Nations, (May 1927, at Geneva) will also deal with the question of international collaboration between producers' and consumers' co-operatives. (Point 3) "Agriculture" contains the following proposals:

1. The present position of agriculture compared with the pre-war period with respect to production, consumption, stocks of goods, prices and free exchange of agricultural produce.

2. Causes of the present difficulties.

3. Possibilities of international measures of help:

(a) Development of international collaboration between producers and consumers' co-operatives, INCLUDING THE VARIOUS FORMS OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

(b) Continuous exchange of all information on the general position of agriculture, scientific and technical investigations, agrarian credit, etc.

(c) Raising the purchasing capacity of farmers.

The Financial Position of Co-operatives in the Soviet Union

According to a report of the Trade Commissariat on the result of an investigation of the financial position of co-operatives, a change for the better has been registered in the CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES which have been able to consolidate their position. The co-operatives' own funds amounted on 1.7.26 already to 27.5% of the total trade fund. According to the plan of the Centrosoyus about 34 million roubles out of clear profits are to be spent on re-imbursements, whilst 7,800,000 roubles is to be granted for cultural and educational purposes. The trade Commissariat recommends smaller re-imbursements and the formation of reserve funds to be invested in shares for a special inter-co-operative loan.

The PRODUCERS AND WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVES have also increased their own working capital. Whilst on 1.10.24 the latter amounted to only 21% of the total balance, it amounted already to 12.9% on 1.4.26.

Less favorable is the position of the AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVES most of which are still working with funds which are not their own. Therefore, the Trade Commissariat considers further support for the agricultural co-operatives by means of long-term state credits amounting to 14,750,000 roubles.

The Position of Consumers' Co-operatives in the Ukraine

According to the statistics of the State Planning Commission (Gesplan) of the Ukraine, consumers' co-operatives had on January 1st, 1927, 2,100,000 members, which represents a growth of 20% in one year. Membership increased particularly in the rural districts, viz., 40%. The number of shops and other enterprises of the consumers' co-operatives has increased from 10,800 to 13,600. Last year's turnover, exceeded 1,300,000 roubles.

Workers' Co-operatives and Unemployment

The Central Committee of the workers' co-operative (Tsarabsektsia) has drawn up a plan how the affiliated co-operatives are to help the unemployed. The proposed relief action is at the same time a new form of recruiting members. A special unemployed fund is to be established out of deductions from clear profit and at the expense of re-imbursements. This fund is to provide for the unemployed long-term creditors. Thanks to this combine, 30 villages have already been provided with electric light. This year 4,000 peasant farms are to be electrified and new seed, cattle-breeding and other agricultural enterprises are to be established. It is also contemplated to build this year work-shop for the fixing up of machinery and also an oil factory.

Co-operative Pioneer Work in the Rural Districts

In LIOHOSLAVL (Tver Guberniia) ten co-operatives were organized in 1923 into the first AGRICULTURAL COMBINE in order to carry out agricultural measures with respect to flax growing and to new forms of flax dressing. The new factory has a model farm of 40 dessiatins which grows high-quality flax seed for the benefit of the surrounding peasantry.

FARMERS

Foresee Merger in Cotton Industry to Get Bigger Profits

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, leading employer trade paper in textiles, hopes to see the competitive section manufacturing industry merge into one great trust. Its leading editorial in the May 19 convention issue is an argument for a national cotton textile monopoly.

The editorial hails the joint convention of cotton employers associations at Atlantic City as possibly the first steps towards such a combine. This convention brought together for the first time in ten years the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, representing New England mills, and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the southern group.

The argument for monopoly is profits. The Cotton Reporter points to the 14½ average profit on sales netted by the U. S. Steel Corporation and says the textile industry cannot hope for such earnings till it combines.

Effect on Labor.

Nothing is said of the effect of such a monopoly on labor and prices. But the history of the formation of the U. S. Steel Corporation shows more efficient warfare on labor unions and stiffer prices—steel rails alone jumping from $17 to $28 a ton almost immediately.

The significance of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter's editorial but reflects leading employer opinion. At the convention referred to President William B. MacColl of the New England association said: "This general trend, I believe, in the cotton industry, is toward consolidation, either through the selling houses or by the amalgamation of manufacturing units converting and selling their own products."

1 CHILD IN 4 HERE SUFFERS POOR EYESIGHT

26 Percent Half-Starved on East Side

One school child out of every four on the east side of New York City is suffering from defective eyesight according to a report presented yesterday to the executive committee of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration by Godias J. Drolat, the consulting statistician of that organization.

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Deputy Health Commissioner, presided at the meeting of the demonstration, when the results of a six months' investigation of the physical defects of school children in the third grades of 24 elementary schools, public and parochial, located between East 14th and 64th Streets, were presented. The medical records of the children during the school year 1925-26 were studied for the findings recorded by the physicians of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health. Through the co-operation of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Catholic Schools, these records were made accessible.

Defective Teeth

Sixty-four percent, of these school children had defective teeth; 26 per cent. were under-nourished; 25 per cent. had diseased or enlarged tonsils; 15 per cent. had nasal defects interfering with normal breathing. More school girls were found to be suffering from heart disease and pulmonary defects than boys.

The large number of school children in the Bellevue-Yorkville section having impaired vision, defective nasal and oral conditions and a high incidence of cardiac disease may be accounted for by the daily strain caused by congested conditions in that part of the city, with insufficient sunlight, both in the tenements and in some of the older schools. These conditions place a greater burden upon their physical resistance than among children in other parts of the city. The physical defects found averaged 35 per cent. higher than those recorded by Dr. S. Josephine Baker, in 1921, among school children 8 to 10 years of age in the entire city.

13 Years of Tammany

Among those present at the meeting was Dr. Julius Blumenthal, Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, who pointed out that the Department of Health has, for its record work, the same number of medical inspectors as it had in 1914, although the number of children has increased about 200,000. In the New York City schools, for every 5,000 children only one nurse is available; and for every 11,000 children, one medical inspector.

The report on the physical condition of east side school children was referred to the Child Hygiene Committee of the Bemonstration for the recommendation of remedial measures.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Large Scale Farming Develops in the West

(By Federated Press).

The U. S. department of agriculture reports "increasing use of the harvester-thresher machines known as combines in the region between and the Rocky Mountains. The advantages of this machine are given as the lower cost of cutting and threshing grain, lack labor and a shortening of the harvesting and threshing periods.

These machines will undoubtedly hasten large scale farming. The department points out that the combining is profitable must cover acreage than the ordinary binder. It says:

"There must be 150 ar more acres available for cutting before costs with the combine fall below costs with a header and stationary thresher. This reckoning takes into account only the direct cash expenses ordinarily paid by the farmer, and the necessary replacement charges for the machines.

Cuts Labor.

"Eight-foot combines harvested 275 acres of grain on the average and 10-foot machines averaged 400 acres last season. The minimum crew operating a 18-foot or 16-foot combine is 2 man, not including grain haulers. Similar machines having a power drive from the tractor are sometimes operated by 1 man. It is estimated that the combine reduces the amount of labor necessary for harvesting and threshing in the great plains from about 3.6 man-hours per acre for cutting with the binder and threshing with a stationary machine to about 0.75 man-hours per acre."

This means a reduction of nearly 80 per cent in the man-hours required for harvesting an acre of grain. It means a serious cut in the jobs available for the migratory workers, accustomed to follow the grain.

Cooperative Tobacco Growers Prosper

Due chiefly to their cooperative selling the producers of burley tobacco have increased their return since 1920 by $111,477,423. This represents an average gain of 5c a pound over the price paid for burley tobacco in 1920 before the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Assn., was organized.

These are the striking statements of President J. C. Stone of the cooperative in a report accompanying payment to the growers in full for their 1926 crop. Emphasizing the advantage of cooperation Stone says:

Better Prices.

"Reports of sales throughout the burley tobacco district show that while the independent market average $12.55 a hundred pounds, our tobacco sold for $13.25, or 70c a hundred pounds more than was paid the outsider, gross, for his tobacco."

The association handled and sold 118,359,923 pounds of tobacco in 1926. The total cost of handling this crop was $1,659,705 or about $1.40 per 100 ponnds. This $1.40 per 100 pounds is itemized as follows: executive officers, directors and warehouse managers, 4.9c; receiving house expense, 28c; prizing tobacco, 19.6c; grading department, 14.7c; sales house expenses, 16.4c; freight, 18.2c; warehouse expense, 15.9; general office, 10.7c; community organization, 1.1c; legal, 2.4c; field service, 2.4c and official publication, 2.3c.

Stone tells the growers they have been overproducing and says that if they continue to grow more burley than is consumed "it simply means lower prices for burley tobacco."

Blames Cotton Farmers' Poverty on "Conservatism"

WASHINGTON (FP)—In a statement disclosing that small cotton farmers in the old cotton belt of the South are sunk to the lowest depths of poverty, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine makes the statement that "Traditional conservatism and lack of contact with other communities are considered the principal obstacles to the economic advancement of these people."

White small farmers in Georgia, Jardine discloser, are meeting the competition of the newer cotton regions of western Texas and western Oklahoma, where large-scale production methods and modern machinery have been adopted, by "accepting unusually low incomas and a notably restricted standard of living."

This record obtained from 288 white farm families in Gwinett county, a typical Piedmont district, showed an average net cash income in 1924 of only $421 per family. These families averaged 5 persons each.

Their cash income was supplemented by food, fuel and shelter from the farm, estimated to be worth $396 per family. Their actual outlay for family living averaged only $291. Most of them are tenants, and of the cropper families 34 per cent lived in houses with only one thickness of lumber. About 100,000 white tenant families in the old cotton belt east of the Mississippi River live at or below this standard.

Horsepower Gobbles the Worker's Job

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Substitution of machanical power and technic for human labor features the U. S. Department of Commerce report on the increased output of manufacturing per worker from 1909 to 1925. The report from census figures that the quantity produced per worker employed in manufacturing increased nearly 50% in the 25-year period, reflecting a growth of nearly 180% in the physical volume of production and of less than 90% in total person engaged.

The figures also show an increase of about 256% in primary horsepower used in manufacturing. Analysis shows that while the horsepower per worker of output has increased 100% the manpower per unit has decreased 33%. Twice as much mechanical power is now used for the same amount of product but only ⅔ as much human labor power. That is the story of the last generation in industry.

Labor Saving.

"Growth in output per person," says the report, "may be attributed to 2 sets of factors. The first set of changes includes the increasing utilization of machinery in production, the introduction of various sorts of labor-saving devices and methods, the growth of mass production of standardized articles, the elimination of waste and other economies resulting from improvements in methods and management.

For industry as a whole and for large groups of industries, however, a part of the increase in output per person is due to the shifting of production from industries dependant in a large degree upon labor to industries more susceptible of mechanization and of mass production."

The number of workers employed in the department figures by industries, were:

	Increases in productivity of industry, 1899-1925	Total output	No. of workers	Per capita output
Food products		119.6%	66.2%	33.0%
Textiles, clothing		90.5	63.3	90.3
Iron and steel		204.1	145.8	23.8
Lumber		6.8	7.7	—1.6 (decrease)
Leather products		33.8	38.5	—3.4 (decrease)
Paper, printing		317.5	156.6	62.7
Chemicals, oil		365.6	117.7	114.2
Stone, clay and glass		166.1	66.3	58.2
Non-ferrous metal		321.7	87.5	124.8
Tobacco products		168.7	7.7	149.4
Vehicles, autos		4666.0	326.4	1117.0
Ship building		22.2	13.4	7.7
All industries		178.4%	86.9%	49.0%

The extraordinary figures for the vehicle industry mark the development of the auto since 1899. Taking this industry back only to 1914 we find the total output increased 349%, the number of workers 97.3% and per capita productivity 229%. In the rubber industry the figures do not extend back to 1899, since 1914 its output has increased 39%, its working force 22% and its output per worker 156%.

Fewer Jobs.

The increased mechanical power reduces the jobs available per unit of output. In the food industrian there has been an increase of 7.3% in horsepower and a decrease of 24.7% in manpower per unit of output. In textiles horsepower per unit has increased 49.6% and manpower has decreased 16.9%. For iron and steel the figures are horsepower plus 33.8%, manpowar minus 19.3%; chemicals, horsepower plus 44.3%, manpower minus 53.4%; and in nonferrous metals an increase of 36.5% in horsepower and a decrease of 55.5% in manpower per unit of output.

In lumber and leather products industries we find very considerable increases in horsepower per unit of output coupled with slight increases in the number of workers per unit. On the other hand in the tobacco industry, due to the cigaret, the horsepower and manpower per unit of volume produced have both fallen sharply.

$50,000 For U-Boat Design.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Twenty designs were submitted today for the navy's new $5,000,000 super-dirigible.

A special board of naval experts will select the design and award a prize of $50,000 to the winner, which will be announced about the last of June.

Thackerye' Granddaughter Weds.

LONDON, May 22.—The Archbishop of Canterbury today issued a license for the marriage of Samuel Richard Fuller, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Hester Makepeace Thackery Ritchie, granddaughter of William Makepeace Thackary, the famous novelist.

WOMEN

WOMEN'S WORK

By KATE GITLOW (Sec. United Council of Workingclass Housewives).

In the United States, the married women are quickly undergoing a transformation from "housewives," i. e., housewives, they are becoming working women. It does not matter whether they are office or factory workers. The fact is that the housewives of today can be the working women of tomorrow. Others are housewives by night and working women by day.

The high cost of living and especially the high rents have driving even the well paid union workers' wives to earn some money to help maintain the American standard of living, as it is called here. There is no question that the poorly paid un-unionized workers' wives must work in order to make both ends meet.

When the world war broke out the worker in America was promised a better life. After the world war, the workers expected a more comfortable, easier life, but on the contrary, they have been confronted with more hardships. This does not exclude the better paid unionized workers. Big business in America immediately after the world war, began a campaign for breaking up the unions in favor of the open shop. The cost of living has risen and the wages have either gone down or are the same as before the war when things were much cheaper.

Women Learn.

These changes are affecting the minds of the workers' wives. It is now mneb easier to organize them than it was before the war. It is true that there were uprisings of housewives against the high cost of living before the world war. They died down with the coming of the war. Due to the activities of the bourgeoisie which was engaged in time of war in organizing the great masses of workingclass women for the war, the women have been brought to social consciousness. Now when they are not so un-informed about organization, it is much simpler to talk organization to them.

Workers' Wives Organize.

The worker's wife, the housewife, knows that she has to fight for better conditions for her family at home, for better housing, for better schooling and for other things that vitally concern the workingclass housewives. In the meantime she is also learning that the most important struggle goes on on the industrial field, on the job where she or her husband works.

In the last three or four years, working women's organizations have been organized with distinctly workingclass character such as the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, an organization of trade unionists' wives and other workers' wives. The activities of this organization during the different strikes as the Passaic, the paper box makers and the cloak makers' and furriers' strikes have done away with the illusion that women's place is only in the home.

Aided Textile Strikers.

It was the United Council of Workingclass Housewives that came in time to the textile strikers and it has not only carried on tremendous relief work, but it has also carried on organizational work by organizing the striking women, the strikers' wives and other working women and workers' wives. These women are now organized into working women's councils affiliated to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives where they are learning quickly the lesson of the class struggle. This proves that even housewives who were never thought much of can understand the great advantage of organizing and combining the working men and women at home and in the shop.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives is fighting on many fronts with the workers, men and women, carrying on relief, picketing and holding mass meetings, organizing the workers' wives in the different struggles that are going on for better conditions for the workers. Many of the women are being arrested for their militant participation in the different strikes.

The workers' wives have been organized into cloak makers wives' councils. These cloak makers wives' councils are not only helping in the struggles of the cloak makers but are participating in the struggles of other workers. With the reactionary bureaucrats' attack upon the left wing, the committee is engaged in organizing especially the cloak makers and furriers' wives for the defense of the imprisoned cloak makers and furriers and against the reactionary labor bureaucrats.

Join United Council.

These organized cloak makers' and furriers' wives councils are affiliated to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives.

Working women and men are beginning to realize the great necessity for organizing and educating the great masses of workingclass women in the shops and the homes. They are beginning to see now that the workingclass women and men must unite in a common struggle to protect their interests.

The Joint Women's Committee is determined to organize greater masses of trade unionists' wives, to unite with working women from other trades. This committee has organized a larger committee of 2 from trade union and workingclass women's organizations to spread this movement nationally.

The committee had their first conference with women from shops trade unions and homes to arrange a mass meeting for the women to enroll them for the defense of the imprisoned cloak makers and furriers. The mass meeting was held in Cooper Union on April 6th, 1927. 3000 women from the shops and homes jammed the hall to protest against the reactionary labor bureaucrats and for the defense of the imprisoned cloak makers and furriers. This was the first meeting of its kind where working women from the shops and homes responded in such great numbers.

In Industrial Field.

Most of the activities of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives are on the industrial field. The barricades against the women, especially against the housewives, that they can not be organized and serve the working class, have been broken.

The task of this committee of 25 is now to organize trade unionists' wives and to unite them with the working women from the shops nationally for the defense of the imprisoned cloak makers and furriers for the left wing. The task of the committee is even greater. It has to establish permanent delegated conferences on a national scale where the women from many local homes and trade unions, can coma together and discuss problems of the workingclass as a whole and will act unitedly with the men workers and will be a standing army to rally at a moments' notice to defend their common interests.

Menaced By Fire.

Twenty families were hurried from their homes at the height of the rain storm yesterday when fire in the four story loft building at 42 Walter St., Brooklyn, threatened to spread to nearby residential buildings.

Boston Labor Body Probing Sweetser In Donovan Case

BOSTON, May 22.—Labor's fight on the state labor department and its violent labor-hating chief, "General" E. Leroy Sweetser is focussed now on the demand that Sweetser reveal the names of the trade union officials who, he says, gave Lin their approval of the discharge of Mary Donovan.

Miss Donovan, labor department inspector, was fired recently because Sweetser did not like her activity in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, of which she is a member. Later he declared prominent labor men had told him privately that he had done just right.

A special committee of the Boston Central Labor Union has put visited the "general", who won his spurs in the Lawrence textile strike by trying to prevent textile workers from sending their starving children out of the city, but was not given the names of the "labor men."

James F. Burke of the moving picture operators, Rose Sullivan of the telephone operators, Harry P. Grages of the C. L. U. and Roderick McKinnon of the engineers were named as a new committee to continue investigation of Sweetser.

Miss Donovan has brought grave charges against the state labor department for failing to prosecute employers violating the labor code. A separate committee of the Boston Central Labor Union is initiating the probe.

Our Spring Fish Story.

MONTREAL, May 22.—Fishing with a light rod and worm bait in the St. Lawrence off La Prairie, Jules Brossard of St. Lambert was surprised when he felt a tremendous tug on his line. He had made a strike but the fish towed his boat against the current for a half mile before he finally landed it. The fish was a 75 pound sturgeon, measuring 5 feet 6 inches long.

Little Laundry Owners Raise $10,000 Fund to Influence Health Board

The Board of Health will have a chance soon to look at nearly $10,000.

That sum is being raised by the New York Hand Laundry Association through a $10 assessment on all its members in order to convince the board that it should relax measures of sanitary control.

Sanitary conditions in many of the little-hole-in-the-wall laundries are far from ideal, but the association feels that something can be done to make the board of health take a "reasonable" attitude, it is felt, through the raising of a $10,000 fund.

How the money will be spent has not been disclosed by officials.

Chicago Grocers Form Co-op. Bakeries; Hit at Non-Union Bread Trust

CHICAGO—(FP)—May 22.—The nonunion baking trust will receive a severe check in Chicago when 800 grocary stores axecute their plan for a cooparatively-owned bakery to supply them with bread and cake. Other grocers are ready to imitate the first group if the plan succeeds. The anti-union Ward Baking Co., will try to meet the loss by opening its own retail stations, the bakery workers union is informed.

Efforts to switch labor bakery patronage from the nonunion Atlantic & Pacific chain stores to the union made bread of the National Tea Co., are seriously cutting A. & P. bread sales, the union asserts.

Cops Attack Pickets In Building Trades Strike at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Cops infected themselves into the building laborers' strike here yesterday, when they attacked a group of pickets near a big building job on which scabs were working.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Learn About Class-Collaboration

These booklets present, in simple language, the problem of a great danger facing American Labor. Whether in the trade union or out of it, every worker should read these interesting and important booklets—and then pass them on to another worker in the shop:

CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION—By Earl R. Browder —.10
CLASS COLLABORATION—How to Fight It—By Bertram D. Wolfe —.10
LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM—By Jay Lovestone —.10
THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT—By William F. Dunna —.15
COMPANY UNIONS—By Robert W. Dunn —.25

A total of 70 cents worth of books for

50 CENTS

NOTE—Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in the as received.

Professional Patriots

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The DAILY WORKER begins today the publication in this space of "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.*

The present attack on this paper gives added interest to the sensational facts about the various brands of zealous "patriots" who are out to crush all groups fighting the forces of reaction in the United States.

In the case against The DAILY WORKER the principal witnesses for the state are George L. Darte, "adjutant general" of the Military Order of the World War and George Seitz, a "research worker" for the Keymen of America.

These are only two of the numerous societies that are doing the work of the open shop and labor-baiting interests in this country. Among the others who will be discussed in this series are the following: Allied Patriotic Societies, American Constitutional Association, American Citizenship Foundation, American Defense Society, Better America Federation, Civil Legion, Military Intelligence Association, National Security League, National Civic Federation, National Patriotic Council, National Association for Constitutional Government, National Clay Products Association, Constitutional Anniversary Association, Sentinels of the Republic, United States Builders of America, and several minor organizations.

Although the societies that carry on the work of reaction and suppression under the mask of patriotism are numerous, their total membership is relatively small. But they represent a large amount of money and a sensitive property nerve.

* * *

THE ORGANIZATIONS

The organizations which concern themselves with putting over a type of patriotism that stands for things as they are, defending the existing property and political system without change, and attacking all radicals, reformers, and free speech advocates as agents of revolution, are divided into two groups; first, the new crop which has arisen in the last ten years inspired by the war and the Russian Revolution and the older patriotic societies or those organized for other purposes which have taken on this job as a side-line.

The new type of professional patriotic enterprise is of three sorts: those which operate nationally, those confined to a section of the country, and those which are not really organizations at all, but represent some one patriot's enthusiasm, backed by a few friends or followers.

Of the organizations of some size operating nationally, there are three: the National Security League, the American Defense Society, and the National Civic Federation. The Security League came into existence in 1914 to put this country on a preparedness basis and into the war. The American Defense Society with similar objects began its career in 1915. The Civic Federation, organized in 1900 to reconcile capital and labor, took on its patriotic anti-radical activities chiefly after the war.

Fights Unionism.

There are several sectional organizations. The most active and highly organized is the Better America Federation of Los Angeles, which in reality represents the open shop interests of southern California. It has tried to extend its work outside the State and into northern California, but without much success. The American Constitutional Association with headquarters at Charleston, West Virginia, is also an employers' body, organized in 1920 to defend the interests of the coal operators and "to promote the open shop principle." The Massachusetts Public Interests League is another employers' organization, started in 1924 to defeat the child labor amendment in the State, where it was submitted to referendum vote. A different type is the Military Intelligence Association of the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters in Chicago, organized in 1924 by United States Reserve Officers. It expends most of its efforts in combating pacifism, especially among women. There is also the American Citizenship Foundation of Chicago organized in 1923 to promote Americanization among factory employees.

In Boston a little organization recently (1926) formed is the Industrial Defense Association, evidently destined for a very brief existence.

The organizations, which are virtually one-man affairs unlikely to continue beyond the individual's enthusiasm, are: The Allied Patriotic Societies, headed by Dwight D. Braman of New York City, a pretentious but ineffective federation, entirely on paper; the U. S. Patriotic Society, organized by Jacob Cash, New York City, in 1925, also mostly on paper; the United States Flag Association, and the Sentinels of the Republic with headquarters in Washington. The Government Club, New York, an organization of women, holding monthly patriotic luncheons at the Hotel Astor, broadcast by WEAF, and presided over by Mrs. George E. Owens, is also of this type, as is the Women Builders of America.

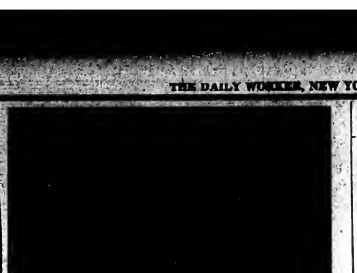
Newspapers Help, Too.

In the same class with these have been several publications—The New York Commercial,* a daily afternoon paper of 12,220 circulation, which ran a Searchlight Department under the editorship of Fred R. Marvin, whose sole enthusiasm is attacking all radical and reform movements, including organized labor; the Woman Patriot, a bi-weekly published in Washington, D. C., by J. S. Eichelberger; and the now defunct Progress in Industry (later called Industrial Progress), also published in Washington from 1920 to 1923 by Henry Harrison Lewis, now devoting his efforts to "Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture," backed by William H. Barr, President of the National Founders Association, which in turn publishes in cooperation with the National Metal Trades Association a monthly called The Open Shop Review, full of "red-peril" propaganda.

One enthusiast whose efforts have not yet been incorporated is a Philadelphia stock-broker, Francis Ralston Welsh, who has published anti-radical, anti-progressive, anti-labor pamphlets of his own, drawn chiefly from the Lusk Committee Report and R. M. Whitney's "Reds in America."

* Since this was prepared the New York Commercial has merged with the New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Marvin is now associated with the National Republic but the Keymen of America continues its work as before, now at 120 W. 42nd St., New York City. Subscribers to the National Republic receive Mr. Marvin's "daily sheet service" both for $6.00 per year.

(To be continued.)



A group-photograph taken immediately after the acquittal of Agustin Morales, Chicago, May 9.

Left to right, seated: Agustin Morales; Mary Belle Spencer, his attorney; C. A. Moseley. Standing: Carlos L. Pere and Manuel Prieto (two of the three interpreters who served the defense); Maximio E. Lira, editor of "Mexico."

Morales was in Cook County Jail for five months, having been framed by the police for the murder of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl, at Melrose Park, Ill., Dec. 7. His trial lasted from May 2nd to 9th, inclusive, and was a hard fought battle against perjury and every effort of the State's Attorney's office to bang an innocent man.

The jury went out at 5:13, Monday, May 9. It came in at 6:00, and gave a verdict of not guilty, after only one ballot. Ten minutes later, Morales walked out of the jail and was received by his attorney and a group of Mexicans and Americans. Morales' case was regarded in Mexican consular and diplomatic circles as crucial, on its outcome depending the rights of Mexicans in this country to equal treatment under our laws.

If Morales had not had the backing of the Consulate, the services of an attorney who is a wonderful defender, and the support of a few friends who assisted by rounding up witnesses, he would have been railroaded to the gallows by the State's Attorney's office. The Mexican Consulate paid for the services of the court reporter, so that a transcript of evidence would have been available, if the case had to go up on appeal.

Report of John Brophy

To The Membership of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America. Greeting:

The District Constitution provides that a Convention be held during the last month of the officers' term, in order that among other things there can be a review of the work before the officers retire.

Owing to the fact that a majority of the District Executive Board has seen fit to postpone the regular convention until after my term of office expires, I will not be able to submit my report to the convention. Because I believe that the membership should be familiar with the affairs of the union, particularly the major questions with which we have to deal, I feel it my duty to acquaint the rank and file with the facts which would have been contained in my report to a convention. For that reason I am sending to all local unions this resume of the past three years and set forth what I consider the steps necessary to maintain the integrity and to promote the strength of the union.

Following the last regular convention held in Altoona in March, 1924, the district scale committee met representatives of the operators' association in Philadelphia and on March 29th after several days' negotiations, cosummated an agreement based on the Jacksonville settlement for the Central Competitive Field. This agreement continued the wages and conditions of the contract then in force, to run for a period of three years, terminating March 31, 1927. This agreement was approved by a referendum vote of the membership of the district.

The signing of this agreement was heralded with great acclaim and predictions of a three year period of peace in the industry were made and accepted throughout the entire country.

Operators' Propaganda.

But hardly had the ink died on the agreement before operators in many districts, including our own, began to attack it as the cause of depression and stagnation in the coal industry. In this district there was what seemed to be a well organized propaganda drive to prepare the public generally and the miners as well for a downward revision in the miners' wage scale. This propaganda consisted of articles in the daily press, speeches at Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, etc., all purporting to prove that this whole section of the state would be adversely affected by the maintainance of the high wage rates.

The prolonged shut-downs and the propaganda of the operators affected the small business men to such an extent that in the latter part of 1924 the Punxsutawney Business Men's Association addressed an open letter to the operators and add to the prosperity of the people of Central Pennsylvania generally. To illustrate just how this was met I give my reply to this letter from the Punxsutawney Business Men.

A. G. Rosenthal, President
J. Boyd Hunger, Secretary
Punxsutawney Business Men's Association,
Punxsutawney, Pa.

Gentlemen:

The position of the United Men Workers on wage reduction has been stated at various times during the past few months. But in response to your letter of December 19, I will endeavor once again to show clearly and conclusively that lower wages is not the solution to the mining problem.

Chronic Malady.

Unemployment, or underemployment, is a chronic malady of the coal industry. This is due to the tremendous over-development of our coal resources. When business coaditions in general are bad, as at present, unemployment is increased proportionately with the depression in business.

In New England, in whose manufactories much of Central Pennsylvania's coal is consumed, mills and factories are shut down or are operating part time, with a result that their coal consumption is one third less this year than normal. The same thing is true to a greater or less extent in all manufacturing regions. This reduction in business reflects itself in coal, and both union and non-union fields are alike affected. This latter fact, however, the Central Pennsylvania Operators always carefully ignore.

Lower wages has always been the operators' cry during "hard times." But the miners in District 2 have tried it. Back in the 90's when the miners were unorganized and business was bad all over the country, the operators cut wages again and again. This competition had two results—less money for the operators less money for the miners with a consequently less amount of business for the business men and professional men and the community as a whole. The entire community suffered with the miners.

Periodically the operators offer us the same medicine for the same disease, even though its remedial qualities were proved all way back in the 90's.

Operators' Statement.

In 1924, which was a poor business year, the operators issued statements to the press which, with the exception of the date are almost identical with the ones they are sending out this year. They predicted at that time that the non-union fields were going to put the union fields out of business if the miners did not except a 30 percent reduction. They made addresses to Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, wrote letters, issued statements in the newspapers—all showing that the coal business was going to destruction, all because of the miners' wage scale. This bombardment of words continued until March, 1922, when they endeavored to enforce the 30 per cent reduction. The big strike settled the question.

But mark this—in January, 1923 after the poor year in 1921 and after four and a half months of strike in 1922—the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co., paid a special dividend of 150 percent and the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co., paid a dividend of 40 per cent.

(To Be Continued)

NUT CLAIMS PEASANTS NEED LAND

(Peasants dissatisfied with the distribution of land are revolting under the leadership of Flor Intrencherado, the so-called "Mad Emperor." Intrencherado will be confined in an insane asylum—News Item).

Now Major General Leonard Wood
Is a man of great bravado;
He's captured for the country's good
The mad Intrencherado;
They'll beat him or beguile 'im
In a Philippine asylum
That lazy, hazy
Extremely crazy
Nut, Intrencherado.

He put a crown upon his head
He wore the robes he needed;
The natives clamored to be led
The Emperor acceded.
He cut some funny capers
(I read it in the papers;
And I'm a sedulous
Very credulous
Reader of the papers).

The Emperor, he promised land,
The Filipinos cheered him;
The plan they thought was very grand,
But General Wood, he queered him.
The papers say the peasant
Has no grievances at present,
The mere illusion
Of brain confusion
For all is well at present.

—J. F.

MEXICAN PRIESTS ADMIT TRAIN MASSACRE

By M. G. PRIETO
Acting Mexican Consul General

Using the service of the great press bureaus of the United States to accuse the government of Mexico of "the cruelest religious persecution of modern times," the leading members of the Roman Catholic Church Hierarchy of Mexico, banished from that country for defying the laws, have issued a statement in which they thus accuse the Mexican government without bringing forward a single fact to buttress up their accusations. As their statement has appeared generally in the most prominent places in the newspapers of the United States, as acting consul-general to this country I ask the use of the same columns to make answer.

There has been no persecution in Mexico for religious beliefs at any time or in any place under the present government. This is a matter of record. There has been in the past the most cruel persecution for religious beliefs, including burning at the stake, but these persecutions took place when the Roman Catholic Hierarchy was in full power in Mexico. There have never been any such persecutions since they were deprived of their absolute power and privileges. The people of the United States should know that as a matter of history the cry of the church, when it fought to retain its special privileges, was "Down With Tolerance!"

It is very significant that the Mexican prelates have shifted their ground from denying that priests were among the leaders in the sporadic revolts which have occurred in Mexico recently, and now admit in this very statement the presence of priests among the rebel bands, but say that "some priests offered to be chaplains for the forces of the national revolt."

I have lived much longer among the people of this country than those prelates, and therefore know that the average reader will not be taken in by this Jesuitical excuse. But a few weeks ago these same prelates were denying the presence of priests entirely, and now that incontrovertible proof of their presence has been offered they hasten to put up such a foolish defense as this one.

It is only fair that the people of the United States should know why this change in position has been made by the Hierarchy. On the train from Guadalajara, where the recent horrible massacre took place, was Mr. Mestre, a prominent lawyer and well-known catholic, who was responsible for bringing about last year the meeting of the Catholic Hierarchy and President Calles in an attempt to settle the difficulties between the prelates, who refused to register as the law requires, and the government. In the statement which he has made to the Mexico City papers Mr. Mestre describes the cries of the wounded men, women and children, punctuated by the shouts of the attackers: "Viva the Virgin of Guadalupe!" and "Viva Christ the King!"

This devout catholic lawyer spoke of the horrible blasphemy of such cries in the midst of such horrible bloodshed. Mr. Mestre further stated that those acting as chiefs of the assailants boasted that they had among them some priests.

It was this statement of Mr. Mestre that doubtless caused the Hierarchy to engage in no more denials of the activity of a portion of the clergy.

The Hierarchy in their own statement have proved every charge that the Mexican government has brought against them. If these higher prelates had sufficient power to keep the clergy from ministering to the spiritual wants of the Mexican people by ordering them not to register as priests, then I submit to all reasonable men and women they certainly had the power to keep them from indulging in such fiendish activities as taking part in the massacre on the railroad between Guadalajara and Mexico City.



WITH THE Young Worker

NOTES FROM THE SOVIET UNION

By Our Moscow Correspondent,
I. AMDUR.

The youth played a very important part in the recent Moscow election. Weeks before the elections began, meetings of the youth were called by the Communist youth nuclei in the factories, offices, schools and workers' colleges at which reports concerning the work of the Soviets were given. Entire issues of wall-newspapers were dedicated to the elections, and the importance of all youth working to strengthen the Soviets was emphasized. The slogan "100% youth participation in the elections" was issued by the Young Communist League, and it was carried out everywhere. Many youth representatives were elected to the Soviets, including 26 members of the Young Communist League.

* * *

At the last conference of the Leningrad district of the Komsomols, (Communist youth league), it was unanimously decided to become the patron of the Chinese Young Communist League. Leningrad has taken the Shanghai league under its patronage, and Moscow has done the same with the Canton and Haakow leagues. The Soviet Union league will do everything in its power to help the Chinese league, giving its advice from its own rich store of revolutionary experience, and whatever material aid it can. Money to advance the work of the Young Communist League of China is already being collected in Moscow and Leningrad.

* * *

The capture of Shanghai by the revolutionary armies was greeted with great joy thruout the Soviet Union. The Moscow and Leningrad organizations of the Communist Youth League sent the following telegram to the Shanghai youth:

"Working youth, revolutionary students and young Communists of Shanghai who, together with the Shanghai proletariat heroically rose against the reactionary Shantung troops and government and led in the vanguard of the revolutionary Shanghai proletariat—joyful and brotherly greetings.

"The freeing of Shanghai is an effective blow against the united strength of Chinese reaction and international imperialism. We are highly confident that the toiling youth and revolutionary students of freed Shanghai will be the firm support of the Chinese revolution and the valued helper of the Chinese Communist Party. We call upon you to continue along the path of continued struggle with international imperialism. The workers' and peasants' youth of our country are with you."

NICARAGUA GETS A BAYONET PEACE

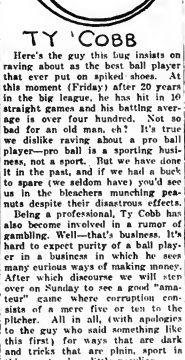
Peace has at last been declared in Nicaragua by the point of the bayonets of the United States marines. The liberals under Sacasa who are fighting the reactionary regime of Diaz, took off the bosses of imperialism, Seligman and Brown and Co. are forced to give up their arms or to be bled into submission. As the Louisville Courier-Journal puts it, "Peace in the form of a hawk rather than a dove, is hovering over Nicaragua." In this struggle innocent American young workers were butchered to help imperialist aggression.

The basis of the agreement is the establishment of a "protectorate" a colony out of what is supposed to be a free and independent country. The young workers of this country (the cannon fodder of imperialism) must rally their forces to struggle against imperialism, which goes hand in hand with militarism under the slogans.

Down with imperialist aggression and withdraw the troops from Nicaragua and China.

Fight against the danger of a new world war.

Boycott the citizens' military training camps.



TY COBB

Here's the guy this bug insists on raving about as the best ball player that ever put on spiked shoes. At this moment (Friday) after 20 years in the big league, he has hit in 16 straight games and his batting average is over four hundred. Not so bad for an old man, eh? It's true he dislike raving about a pro ball player—pro ball is a sporting business, not a sport. But we have done it in the past, and if we had a buck to spare (we seldom have) you'd see us in the bleachers munching peanuts despite their disastrous effects.

Being a professional, Ty Cobb has also become involved in a rumor of gambling. Well—that's business. It's hard to expect purity of a ball player in a business in which he sees many curious ways of making money. After which discourse we will step over on Sunday to see a good "amateur" game where corruption consists of a mere five or ten to the pitcher. All in all, (with apologies to the guy who said something like this first) for ways that are dark and tricks that are plain, sport in this country is a little peculiar.

* * *

Since the petting party between Maloney and Sharkey was called off another day, it won't be until the next blurb (on Friday) by this bug, that his ability as a prophet will be visible. You'll recall we said Sharkey would be entitled to a chance at the heavy money in fighting Dempsey. Maybe while you read this you will see the prophecy had soured a little.

The Bug

Criticize Nurses' School.

Because he is convinced the Ossining Hospital is not properly qualified to conduct its registered nurses' training school, Dr. August B. Downing, deputy state education commissioner, announced yesterday he would recommend to the board of regents at the June meeting that the school be stricken from the registered list.

MARCH FOR THE RED DEAD.

(By Whittaker Chambers)

For the dead who died fighting for us in arms, for the dead;

For the dead who died in prisons for the Revolution, for the imprisoned dead;

For those who died actively working in the factories or among the workers on the land, for these dead.

We march today, comrades, workers.

And for the living, for the living, for the living;

And for all lives freely given to the Revolution,

For all activity and thought transforming the world and the lives of the masses thru struggle,

We march today, comrades, workers.

But while we are living we take part in the process of change,

And when we die we are aware of nothing more;

So, more than the living, today we honor the Revolution's martyrs, the dead;

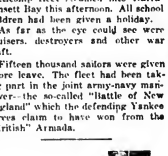
For the dead, the dead, the dead, we march, comrades, workers.

School Kids Forced to See Battle Fleet

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22.—The battleship fleet steamed into Narragansett Bay this afternoon. All school children had been given a holiday.

As far as the eye could see were cruisers, destroyers and other war craft.

Fifteen thousand sailors were given shore leave. The fleet had been taking part in the joint army-navy maneuvers—the so-called "Battle of New England" which the defending Yankee forces claim to have won from the "British" Armada.



This picture of a dead man jumping out of his coffin has nothing to do with this story. We are speaking only to the live ones. To the young workers who must have it and all workers should send in subscription notes to the Young Worker are only a dollar for a year. Send it to the Y. W. Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

—HERE'S THE SPOT—

Enclosed $1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER

THE DAILY WORKER, ORGAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE SAKE OF THE WORK FOR A LABOR PARTY

FINAL CITY EDITION

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98% I. R. T. STOCK HELD IN WALL STREET

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE capitalist correspondents in China have been giving the impression recently that the Hankow government was on the point of collapse. We warned our readers not to take these dispatches without a liberal pinch of salt. It is to the interest of the imperialist powers to create the impression thruout the world that the Hankow government, which represents the interests of the Chinese workers and peasants is weakened to the point of futility. Such is not the case.

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YESTERDAY'S dispatches indicate that the revolutionary nationalist forces have made important advances. The efforts of the capitalist correspondents to ally General Feng with Chiang-Kai-Shek have not survived. Feng is with Hankow. And Hankow has the same revolutionary connotation that Canton had until the northern advance and the defection of Chiang-Kai-Shek.

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FOR the benefit of those who came to the conclusion that the treachery of Chiang-Kai-Shek meant a fundamental change in the composition of the nationalist forces fighting the foreign imperialists and the native militarists, I would draw attention to the manifesto issued by the Koumintang with headquarters at Hankow declaring that the merchants, manufacturers, peasants and workers are important factors in the Nationalist revolution. The capitalist correspondents want to create the impression that Hankow is trying to conciliate business. As a matter of fact the manifesto does not indicate any important change in the strategy of the general staff of the Chinese revolution.

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SOME people came to the conclusion that when the Chinese Communists raised the slogan of the expulsion of the right wing of the Koumintang [illegible] the narrowing of the base of the nationalist revolution to [illegible] and peasants exclusively. Nothing of the sort. The trade union movement in China is young and inexperienced. The organization of the peasants is still in its infancy. The revolutionary middle classes still play an important role in the liberation movement. But the workers and peasants thru the Communist Party of China will redouble their efforts to secure the leadership of the nationalist revolution and change its character, in so far as conditions permit into a social revolution. We are glad to be able to report, from reading between the lines of the dispatches that the Chinese revolution is in a healthy condition.

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IN all probability Great Britain will break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This act will be regretted by big industrial financial interests in Great Britain. The economic groups behind Winston Churchill and the extreme conservative wing of the cabinet want a break. They also want to establish a fascist government in Britain as soon as possible. It seems to me that this—the threatening break—is a stupid move on the part of the British government at this time. But beggars cannot be choosers, as the old saying has it. And while Britain is not yet reduced to beggary, his condition is far from an envious one.

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IT is reported from London, or rather predicted that Italy will follow the British lead in case of a break with Russia. Chamberlain sounded out Finland of France when he was in London a few days ago but the French foreign secretary was evasive. Germany has turned a deaf ear to the British suggestion and the United States, not having recognized the government of the Soviet Union, seems bent on gaining as much commercial advantage as possible from the strained relations between the two powers.

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THE Colombian delegate to the international economic conference in Geneva created quite a scene at that august gathering when he stated that Columbia would prefer the investment of European capital in that country to Wall Street capital because of the tendency of the United States government to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin-American republics. And the headline artist who fixed up the story for the New York Evening Post concluded that European capital was "foreign" in Colombia!

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THE government of the Soviet Union is planning an English boycott according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow and take it from me this is no mean reprisal against the outrageous and insulting attitude of the British tory government to-

(Continued on Page Three)

Building Bosses Facing Defeat

PLUMBERS ARE VINDICATED IN FIRM ATTITUDE

Dow Reports Admit Wages to Go Higher

1.—THE striking plumbers of Brooklyn will win their $14 scale and may gain the five-day week.

2.—THE striking plumbers helpers of the entire city, with the support of other building crafts, have an excellent chance of lifting their present low scale of $4 to much high levels.

3.—THE Building Trades Employers' Association is beaten in its lockout.

The predictions covered in the three points listed above were broadly hinted at yesterday by the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, the authoritative daily chronicle of the industry. In a special article by Allen E. Beals, the sweeping admission was made that the Building Trades Employers' efforts to "stabilize" wages and make an "example" of Brooklyn plumbers' strike have failed.

They have failed because the building industry has not yet started its decline and because the chaos in the industry does not permit a unified labor policy to be fully effective, according to the Dow Reports.

C. G. Norman, head of the Employers' Association, when queried by The DAILY WORKER yesterday on the Dow Reports story, snapped, "I am not responsible for what the Dow Reports may say."

But he did admit that a full month's efforts to club the Brooklyn strikers

(Continued on Page Five)

WORKERS PARTY WARNS AGAINST NEW WORLD WAR

Scores Arcos Raids and Imperialism in China

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Pointing to the studied attempts on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into war, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party has issued a manifesto calling upon the workers of the United States to protest against imperialist activities that will inevitably plunge the world into a new war.

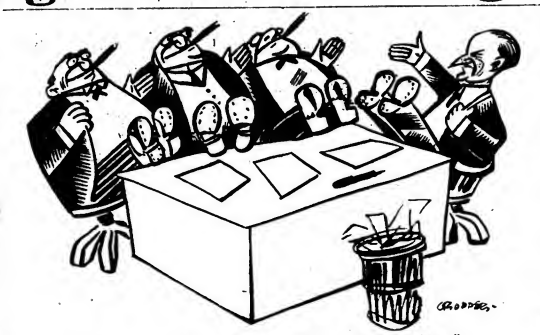
The full text of the manifesto follows:

Little more than eight years have passed since the "war to end war" was terminated. But today we find ourselves again in immediate danger of a new world war.

The raid of the British government on the Arcos is an act of provocation thru which the imperialists of Great Britain hope to provoke the peaceful workers' republic of Russia, and expect to push other imperialist governments into an immediately active united front against the Soviet Union.

The last world war was a battle for supremacy between two groups of imperialist powers. The victims of this battle were the workers. Those who escaped slaughter and maiming on the battlefields are being squeezed dry of their very life in a mad race for more efficient profit-making, instituted by post-war capitalism. But even during the war it became clear to millions of workers that in spite of high-sounding phrases about lofty war aims, they were the only ones selected as its victims. Resistance to the war therefore developed among the working masses. This resistance culminated in the victorious overthrow of Czarism and capitalism in Russia by the Russian workers. But in other capitalist countries, too, there developed the danger for the imperialists that the war would be turned into a war of the working masses against imperialism. This danger was the pri-

(Continued on Page Two)



"Flood rehabilitation is good business; we'll put Hoover in charge."

NATIONALISTS SCORE VICTORIES OVER CHANG TSO-LIN IN DRIVE ON PEKING

American Destroyer Preble Bombards Forts and Towns When Hit By Stray Bullets

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—*Nationalist troops 'sweep north; win decisive battle at Siping and Shangstai; capture military supplies, 5,000 men.*

2.—*American destroyer Preble bombards villages and forts; report heavy losses.*

3.—*Great Britain prepares for open war against China; recalls Consul from Chinkiang.*

4.—*Chang Tso-lin tottering; North honeycombed with Nationalism.*

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HANKOW, May 23.—The Nationalist troops pushing thru Honan are sweeping aside the Northern troops who stand between them and Peking, according to a report received here by the military council from General Tan Seng-chi, who is commanding the drive. The report states that the Nationalists have taken Siping and Shangtsai and the area along the Hungho River are rapidly marching on Kaifing and Chengchow, strategic centers in the northern drive.

The text of General Tan's report as given out by the military council follows:

"Our forces on May 14 opened an attack on the enemy at Shangtsai, Siping and Honsucheng. After a fierce three-day battle we captured Sangtsai and Siping and the area along the Hungho River on May 17, killing more than 5,000 and capturing 5,000 enemy rebels.

Capture Munitions.

"The army which recently joined the Northerners was completely routed. We captured ten field guns, twenty machine guns and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. We lost 700 men. Our vanguards have reached Chowiakow and are now advancing on Kaifeng and Chengchow."

The resumption of train service between Hankow and Chunsien (recently held by the Northerners)

(Continued on Page Five).

Run Smith Professors Out of Town, Advice of Patrioteer Cashman

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 23.—Many professors at Smith College, a conservative New England women's institution here, would be driven out of town if residents of the city knew their real opinions, Joseph T. Cashman, of the National Security League told an astonished audience here.

"If I gave you the lowdown of some of the college professors in this city," said the professional anti-radical speaker, "the things they stand for, too immoral to circulate, I am sure you would drive them out of town before the clock struck midnight tonight."

Cashman was speaking in the center of Yankeeland reaction, the home town of Calvin Coolidge.

Many students and faculty members at Smith recently appealed to Governor Fuller to review the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

COOLIDGE MAKES HOOVER MASTER OF FLOOD FUNDS

Immediately Whips All State Groups Into Line

BATON ROUGE, May 23.—Tightening the grip of the banking interests on the already mortgaged farmers of the flooded districts in the South, and assuring a monopoly of the profitable business of "rehabilitation" for the inner ring of money lenders, Herbert Hoover has been today appointed by President Coolidge to be general supervisor and head of the $400,000,000 "reconstruction program".

At one time it seemed that state governments, more under the control of the suffering farmers, were about to cut under the federal government's terms, and perhaps even give away some money to the flood victims. Hoover's appointment will effectively stop this stampede in the direction of mercy, and stiffen the resistance of local business men to the clamors of the 750,000 country people driven from their homes, thru the government's criminal negligence to properly control the river, as great ricers abroad are controlled.

Hoover Cracks Whip.

Returning to Baton Rouge today after a three day swing around the three hundred mile flood rimmed circle of Louisiana, Secretary Hoover devoted himself immediately to the rehabilitation work he was forced to drop ten days ago when the crumbling west bank Mississippi levee unleashed the river over more than one-fifth of Louisiana's 40,000 square miles.

After a conference here with Governor O. H. Simpson's State Reconstruction Committee, Secretary Hoover arranged to leave late this afternoon by special train for Vicksburg, where he will meet the Missippi State Committee. On Tuesday he will go to Memphis, Wednesday to Little Rock, Thursday to Alexandria, and Friday to New Orleans. This programm will bring him to the southern end of Louisiana according to latest meteorological calculations, about the time the main body of the Atchafalaya Basin flood passes over the last stretch of inhabited territory in its path to the Gulf of Mexico.

Two-Thirds in Camps.

A recapitulation today of relief work since mid-April places at 500,000 the number of refugees cared for in 64 concentration camps. From this figure, officials estimate that almost 750,000 persons were driven from their homes during the six weeks sweep of the flood waters through the 700 miles of valley from Southern Illinois. About one-third, it is estimated, found refuge with relatives or friends in dry sections. Property losses, including estimates for the last fifty mile stretch of Central Louisiana still to go under, are estimated at $400,000,000. The death toll stands today between 300 and 350.

USSR NOW PLANS A TRADE BOYCOTT AGAINST BRITAIN

Will Transfer Trade If Relations Broken

MOSCOW, May 23.—The Soviet Union is making definite plans to boycott English industries.

This was made clear by A. P. Serebrovsky, vice-chairman of the Supreme Council of Public Economy. He declared that the Soviet Republic did not desire a break with England, but if that country's present attitude toward commercial relations continued unfavorable, the USSR would cease purchasing even those commodities England was best able to supply. Including among these are steam turbines, boilers, electric equipment, textile machinery, etc.

Serebrovsky explained that the Soviet Union was more interested in patterning their plans for industrial expansion on German and American methods. "America," he declared, "offers the best example of technical organization. England cannot give a good example because English factories have become obsolete, while the prices are higher than those of other nations."

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LONDON, May 23.—The cabinet meeting tomorrow is expected to take up the matter of breaking trade, and afterwards presumably, diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. Sir R. M. Hodgson, head of the British trade delegation in Moscow has been ordered to report to the cabinet. Those in touch with the British trade delegation assert that a rupture of relations would hurt England more than the Soviet Union, which has shown itself able to exist without relations with any particular western power.

SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE ASKS PUBLIC HEARINGS

Warns of Dangers in Secret Investigation

BOSTON, May 23.—Governor Fuller's star chamber inquiry into the Sacco-Vanzetti case ran up against its first real snag today when the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee practically demanded an open, public investigation.

In a formal letter to the governor, the committee asks that the public be kept informed daily on the progress of the inquiry. Declaring that Fuller had never answered the committee's request for the appointment of a commission of five "impartial citizens" to conduct the inquiry, the committee asks that the lid be taken off the probe.

Demands are pouring in upon the committee for exact information concerning the progress of the secret investigation, the letter states, but the committee is as much in the dark as the rest of the world.

The letter is signed by Gardner Jackson, publicity representative for the committee, and by Joseph Moro, John G. Barry and Albino Felicani.

Thompson Sees Justices.

That William G. Thompson, defense counsel, inspired the letter is taken for granted here. Thompson was closeted with supreme court justices for several ours Saturday. He was declared to be discussing various angles of the court's whitewash of Judge Thayer, who was fully upheld in the appeal taken to the highest Massachusetts court.

Thomas F. McAnarney, who was associate counsel with Fred Moore for Sacco and Vanzetti before Thompson stepped into the case, visited Fuller and was in conference with him and Lieutenant Governor Allen and Joseph Wiggin, personal counsel for

(Continued on Page Two)

PLUNDER NOT SERVICE MAIN AIM OF RING

Directors Own But Few Shares in Company

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The state transit commission hearings got under way this morning with something of an explosion. Hardly half an hour had elapsed before two outstanding facts were revealed to the small group of "Traction Brains" which attended the sitting.

First, practically all, about 98 per cent of the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is held in the form of voting certificates by Wall Street brokers.

Second, and even more significant, the directors of the company hold practically no stock in the Interborough.

The meeting got under way promptly at 10:30 A. M. Assembled in the spacious headquarters of the transit commission on te tenth floor of 270 Madison Ave. were the legal and business representatives of apparently all the railroads and transit lines this side of the Mississippi River!

"Rough Stuff" Quakenbush was there representing the Interborough. Quackenbush appeared to be entirely "superior" to a proceeding of such minor importance. Nothing short of a strike and the importation of Chicago scabs and strike-breakers hits this gentleman as being worth while.

Miller Eyes Crowd.

Former Governor Nathan L. Miller was on deck with a cane and a handshake for all, glancing furtively in every direction with shifty eyes. Samuel Untermeyer with the face of an aged polly and the sharp eyes of an eagle, flower in his button hole, appeared as if dressed for a wedding.

Previous to the formal opening of the hearings, a statement was read by Untermyer reporting that John Delaney, chairman of the city transportation board, has telephoned declining the commission's invitation to be present. Delaney claimed illness as

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TWIN TRACTION TRUSTS TO GAIN $700,000,000 IF CITY CONTRACTS RUN LEGAL LENGTH OF 49 YEARS

The Exposure Thus Far:

A secret deal has been entered into between Governor Al Smith, Mayor Jimmie Walker, the executive editor of a large metropolitan newspaper and the traction interests to sell out the city and put over the 10 cent fare.

The city and the taxpayers have already sunk over $300,000,000 in the subways; nearly $150,000,000 is the loss to date which the people have sustained on the incorporated traction swindle; over $11,000,000 per year is charged up on the city budget to cover the deficit for the city's part in the sell out.

The present so-called open transit hearings are a dummy proceeding to cover up this swindle and put over the 10 cent fare.

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By ROBERT MITCHELL.

New York City is now the senior partner in the huge business of operating the largest subway system on earth. But New York was not always the blind partner who foots the bills in a scheme of financial jugglery unequaled in the whole three ring circus of Wall Street manipulation. New York had to await the dawn of the twentieth century for such an act!

In the year 1900, the city entered into a contract with one John B. MacDonald, now among the departed, under which about 22 miles of underground railway were to be built. MacDonald was only a "dummy" for another group as will be shown in a moment.

This agreement, the final cost of which to the city totaled some $57,000,000, came to be known as Contract No. 1. The lines built ran from Bronx Park, 180th St. south to 96th St. and Broadway, south on Broadway to 42nd St., east on 42nd St. to 4th Ave., and thereafter south to City Hall. Another arm of this line extended from 96th St. and Broadway north on Broadway to Van Cortland Park. The first section of the line was opened in 1904; the second in 1908.

The second venture in "public ownership" was launched in 1902 when the city let a contract for the construction of a line 3 miles long beginning at the City Hall and extending to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The cost to the city was about $6,000,000. This section, called Contract No. 2, was opened in 1908. Contract No. 1 is with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Contract No. 2 was made with a subsidiary company of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. As the latter was later reorganized into the Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Company, we shall hereafter refer to contracts with the I. R. T. and with the B. M. T.

Same Outfit on Two Jobs.

The construction and excavation work under Contract No. 1 MacDonald immediately turned over to the Interborough Subway Construction Company. Who was this construction company? Well, that is not very difficult to ascertain. Its officers and

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UNDERPAID INSURANCE AGENTS AID "BIG FOUR" WALL STREET DIRECTORS

This series of ten articles, of which this is the second, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

Article II.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

It is safe to say that without the agent an insurance company cannot live. Various companies here and abroad have tried to dispense with his services and have failed. For one reason or another people will not insure unless the pressure of personal solicitation is applied.

The enormous structure of the social institution of life insurance was built through the efforts of hundreds of thousands of agents who made the business what it is today.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for example, is the largest financial institution in the world today. It has more assets than the U. S. Steel. It is stronger than Gary's corporation due to the fact that its assets are in liquid form and may be released as is deemed necessary by its oligarchical board of directors.

The Metropolitan Life insures over 26 million individual lives in the United States and Canada. The "Big Four" combined insure 40 million lives for over twenty billion dollars.

Due to the fact the premiums on weekly payment life insurance are payable at the home of the insured, these agents thus become the unconscious vehicles of the most pernicious capitalistic propaganda.

During the 1924 presidential campaign the Metropolitan Life printed tens of millions of circulars which were sent, via the agent, into six million homes, calling attention to the bogey of LaFollette's radicalism. It was pointed out that insurance funds are invested in Big Business and that a vote for LaFollette was a vote for confiscation.

This distribution of circulars by the agent is charged in the annual report to "welfare work" for which item the Metropolitan Life last year spent over eight million dollars. The Metropolitan is a "mutual" company.

"The Big Four" weekly premium life insurance companies employ, roughly, about 60,000 agents in the field in the United States and Canada. Each agent has about 200 families on his collection book with an average of four people in each family. As an agency for industrial espionage, it can readily be seen, he is invaluable.

Let us quote Italey Fiske on this question. Says he, "Not only are agents . . . a great piece of machinery when in their activities, constitute a public institution, but many activities of the company, conducted from the Home Office, have such an intimate relation to the public that added force is given to this designation . . . (by officials of the company) . . . Specific reference is made to the conduct of an industrial service, wherein where the relations between employers and employees are studied, based upon the company's experience . . . with holders of its group insurance and the like."

The agent's duties with an industrial insurance company are manifold. He must make his weekly collections from the 200 or so families which constitute his "debit." He must seek out new risks for new insurance. He must do several hours of bookkeeping in order to present a neat account of his petty financial transactions. He must locate families who have moved and learn his route without having an address. He must try to conserve old business which is in danger of lapsing. He must listen to hours and hours of harangueing on the part of his manager.

And for all this he is, in my estimation, one of the poorest paid of all white collar workers in America. So much so that the hard conditions under which he works compels a large turnover of labor in the thousands of branch offices throughout the country.

Some years ago a sporadic effort was made to organize these workers into a labor union. It failed because the attempt was haphazard and conducted without regard for scientific methods. A strike was prematurely called and the movement went up in smoke.

I have spoken to hundreds of agents throughout the country and not one has failed to say that the harsh and inhuman working conditions warrant the creation of a protective union.

At present due to the system of commission payments, the interests of the policyholders and those of the agent are diametrically opposed to each other. In reality this should not be so.

The exploitation of the agent by the company which results in tens of millions of dollars being pocketed by the company in fines and "charges to salary" is due to the fact that the agent permits the public to be overcharged and swindled by the company while he stands helplessly by.

He is helpless because he is unorganized, without his unconscious aid the fraud could not go on for another day.

As a class the industrial insurance agent is perhaps more intelligent and posted on public matters than any other skilled or semi-skilled worker. His contacts are with millions of unionized men who constitute his route.

That he is unorganized today in the face of a most shameless exploitation and swindle which is perpetuated on him is simply due to the fact that no serious efforts have been made in that direction.

That he has ample grounds for justifiable resentment will be shown in the forthcoming articles.

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in futile protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

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German Workers In Fight Injunctions Of U.S.A. Variety

BERLIN, May 23.—Fear is being expressed by German workers over the precedent set by a Saxon court recently in granting an injunction against the German Textile Workers Union. The order prohibits the union from "supporting in any way" a strike against the Saxon Wooden Yarn factory.

Labor leaders are reporting in the German press as protesting against the action of the court and declare that they will not tolerate their freedom of action to be restrained "in the American style."

Seek Freedom for Holtz.

Prof. Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, and a large number of other German intellectuals have joined in a petition to the German government asking for a court revision of the sentence of life imprisonment being served by Max Hoelz, the so-called Saxon "Robin Hood."

The signers maintain that Hoelz because of his activity in the Communist uprising in Middle Germany in 1920 was framed on charges of having murdered a landowner named Hess. A confession has just been made by the man who actually shot Hess.

Needle Trade Defense

New York Workers Will Greet the Furriers.

Next Friday May 27th, all the New York Workers will gather at New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, to greet the recently released victims of "Mineola Justice."

This welcome of the released prisoners will be given at the Grand Reception Ball which was arranged in their honor.

Do Not Keep Defense Money.

The Defense Committee is greatly in need of money. It is a crime against the cloakmakers and furriers to keep any money that was collected for them, a day longer than necessary. There are many people that have tickets, collection lists and roll call certificate booklets for which they have not as yet settled. Such binders the successful work of the Joint Defense Committee. All those who have money, tickets, roll call certificate booklets, honor roll lists are requested to immediately send in an account to the defense committee, 41 Union Square.

Bishop Brown Will Speak.

The famous heretic Bishop William Montgomery Brown will speak at the big mass meeting arranged by the Committee of One Hundred, on Wednesday night, May 25th at Webster Hall, 11th Street and 3rd Avenue. This mass meeting is arranged for the purpose of helping the families of the imprisoned cloakmakers and Furriers. Besides Bishop Brown there will be the following speakers: Paxton Hibben, Pascal Cegrove, Robert W. Dunn is Chairman. All New Yorkers are urged to come to this meeting. Admission 25 cents. Copies of "My Heresy," "Communism and Christianity," will be sold at this meeting at reduced prices.

Who is Next?

We received the following letter:

Dear friend:—At a meeting of the Ozoritzer Young Progressive Society, which was held on May 13th at Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, B'klyn, the defense of the cloakmakers and furriers was discussed and the following resolution adopted:

Whereas the Defense Committee is carrying on a campaign to help the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers, victims of the revolutionary class struggle, we altho a non-partisan organization, pledge ourselves to support the Defense Committee in its work, until all the cloakmakers and furriers will be released from prison.

We will carry through all the campaigns of the defense Committee among the members of our organization. As a beginning we ore sending $60.00 and we will send some more a little later. With greetings,—S. Furhs, Secretary.

Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Asks Public Hearing

(Continued from Page One)

the governor. MrAnarney declared he had been called in by the governor but refused to comment on the subject matter of the conference.

The defense committee is split on the reception proposed for Sergeiranting, the Swedish lawyer who is coming to America to be associated in the defense of the two Italian anarchists. A Farnell will attend the meeting has been suggested, but some members of the committee feel that the governor will be antagonized by a public demonstration while he is rondsidering the case.

Force Enemies Into Open.

Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti fear the irresponsibility of Governor Fuller's secret inquiry into the case. They want a full open consideration of the world-famous case so that the sinister elements demanding electrocution of the workers on July 10 may be forced to bring their eleventh hour perjuries and falsehoods before a national jury of workers.

Either the public, forsual commission or a new trial would satisfy them better than the furtive examination of witnesses and evidence now going on in Fuller's office and home.

Mrs. LaFolletts In Appeal.

Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, widow of the late senator, and Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., with 48 other prominent Washingtonians have appealed to Governor Fuller for the appointment of an advisory commission to aid in the investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Members of the faculties of the various Brookings institutes with publicists, lawyers and others signed the document. They include:

Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Walter J. Shepard, prominent sociologist, professor at Robert Brookings School of Economics; Harry H. Moore, economist in public health service; Arthur W. Macmahon, associate professor of political science, Columbia University; Helen R. Wright, professor, Robert Brookings School, author; Walton H. Hamilton, professor, Robert Brookings School; Thomas W. Page, former chairman Tariff Commission, now with Institute of Economics; W. F. Willoughby, director Institute Economic Research; Lewis Mumford, publicist, contributor to the New Republic; Burnita Shelton Matthews, president American Bar Association of the district; Rev. J. Paul Dresser, Church of the Holy City (Swedenborgen).

R. W. Baker, M. D., prominent physician of Washington; Dr. Louis Cohen, consulting engineer, professor, George Washington University; Mrs. Boston Halstead; Mrs. Abby Scott Baker; Mabel Costigan, president Women's Voter's League; Nina E. Allender, cartoonist; Maud Younger, executive board, National Women's Party; Mabel Vernon, executive board, National Women's Party; Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell; Emma Wold; Mabel VanDyke; Harriet Conner Brown; Florence P. Clark; Vera Fowler Lawris.

Among the lawyers who signed the petition are:

S. D. Hanson, C. H. Wigle, Louis Straw, Selig C. Bres, Norman F. Baessell.

Workers' Party Warns Of World War Danger

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The proletarian dictatorship of Russia gave the exploited masses of the world, who themselves had been everywhere oppressed by the rule of the bourgeoisie, political freedom at the ruling class of a powerful and very important country. In its very existence the Soviet Union gives the exploited workers a consciousness of their power. This has made and still makes the existence of the Soviet Union a menace in the eyes of the imperialists. Therefore, the whole period since the end of the war has been filled with military intervention, diplomatic conspiracies, and all other possible forms of struggle against the Soviet Union.

The example set by the revolutionary workers of Russia and the inspiration supplied by the very existence of a workers' rule have strengthened and invigorated the resistance of colonial and semi-colonial masses against foreign imperialist oppression. The fight for independence of the oppressed masses in the extensive British colonies received new impetus. The Chinese masses arose from their slumber in their power and began a struggle for freedom from oppression.

Great Britain, whose most immediate interests were at stake, has since exerted all efforts to make the imperialist powers of the word temporarily forget their mutual antagonisms and unite on the basis of their mutual interests in a struggle against China and the Soviet Union. This has created an immediate war danger. The imperialist powers fully realize the threat to their interests by the Soviet Union and the ever growing struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial masses. The danger therefore exists that the imperialists of Great Britain will succeed in uniting the imperialist powers for a broader struggle against the Workers' Republics of Russia and against the awakening nationalist masses of the far east.

Threaten British Imperialism.

The danger which nationalist liberation in China creates for British imperialism in India and China is such an immediate one that the British imperialists will leave no stone unturned to win the imperialist powers of the world for a united onslaught against the Soviet Union and China. The raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking, the bombardment of Nanking and the subsequent Five-Power note were all steps designed by British imperialism to gain its end.

American imperialism, altho scrupled with unprecedented aggression in its own particular "sphere of influence," Central and South America, still has sufficient common imperialist interests with Great Britain in China and against the Soviet Union to make the danger of a united front between American imperialism and British Imperialism a very real one. The American flag not only follows the dollar but, in the interests of its bondholders, precedes the dollar. Defense by American warships by American marines and American soldiers of the American dollars invested in Mexico and other Central and South American countries, is complemented by the sending of American warships, American soldiers, and marines to China to win new possibilities for investing American dollars.

The war danger created in China has been supplemented and made more serious by the incessant studied provocations perpetrated by British imperialism. Of these provocations, the raid on the Arcos is the latest and most outrageous one. The diplomatic forms, which this most haughty of the powers is always willing to grant to the representatives of the most insignificant princedoms of the world, were being outraged by the treatment accorded by the British imperialist government to the representatives of the Workers' Republics of Russia.

These studied insults against the Soviet Union are designed to provoke the Workers' Republic and are a bid for declarations of solidarity with the British imperialists on the part of the imperialists of the other countries. Like the raid on the Peking Soviet Embassy, the raid on the Arcos was a wilful attempt to create a cause for war. If the British imperialists succeed with their provocations, the nations of the world will be embroiled in a new world war. The fathers, brothers and sons of the working class will again be slaughtered in the hundreds of thousands. The women and children of the working class will again be starved by the millions.

Workers! You must not permit this!

Protest against American warships and marines in China!

Protest against the aid given by the American imperialists to British imperialists!

Unite your protest against the possibilities of a new world war into a mighty demand: HANDS OFF CHINA!! HANDS OFF THE SOVIET UNION!

Demand as a guarantee against intensification of the present war dangers the recognition of the Soviet Government in Moscow and the Revolutionary Government in Hankow!

Down with imperialism! Long live the solidarity of the oppressed of the world!—Central Executive Committee, Workers' (Communist) Party of America.

Filer Lindbergh's Father Fought for Nonpartisan League

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Capt. Charles Lindbergh, hero of the first direct air flight from New York to France, is acclaimed for his courage, his determination and his performance.

Young Lindbergh was 16 years of age when his father, the late Rep. Lindbergh, accepted the nomination of the Nonpartisan League conference in Minnesota, on the early spring of the war year, 1918, to run for the Republican nomination for governor on a platform of the farmers. The courage required to throw down the challenge to organized war profiteers in the Northwest at that time, when Gov. Burnquist and Sen. Frank Kellogg were backing the fanatical reactionary, Judge McGee, chairman of the state Council of National Defense, was no small thing. The heroic flyer of 1927 was old enough in those days to measure the heroism of his father, as he went from town to town, facing the howling mobs of patriots and the danger of assassination that were instigated by foes of the farmers' movement.

Tarred and Feathered

Delegates and visitors at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Paul in June of that year, will not soon forget the two young farmers, organizers for the Nonpartisan League, who came to see the convention and to receive medical treatment for the tarring and feathering given them by the Burnquist-Kellogg enthusiasts. Many delegates went to the town of St. Cloud to hear Lindbergh speak, and witnessed the mobilization of armed forces to prevent the farmers from making any demonstration. They talked with Henrik Shipstead, then mayor of a Minnesota town and candidate for the nomination for Congress against Volstead, a standpatter. Shipstead's house had been smeared with yellow paint, in the night, when the local chamber-of-commerce element learned that he had joined the farmers' political crusade.

On billboards opposite the convention hotels were big posters, with pictures of shells bursting in American trenches in France, and in big type an alleged message from Pershing: "You take care of the Huns at home and we will hold them over here."

Lindbergh Beaten.

Lindbergh opposed war profiteers and war hysteria. He made no compromise with Wall Street, Kellogg, Nelson or Burnquist, who had set up their monopoly in patriotism and who had implied that the Minnesota farmers who asked them to secure a fair price for their wheat were enemies of their country. Lindbergh was beaten, but the courage and dignity of the anti-war record he made in the midst of war's rowardice was an estate of which his family is proud. After his death, the son flew over Little Falls, Minn., scattering the ashes of the father upon the land to which he was devoted. It was a symbol they understood.

Hero of Chauvinists.

PARIS, May 23.—Lindbergh is being made the pet of the big militarist interests of France. Yesterday the French Aero Club, hangout of chauvinists, gave him a noisy welcome and presented him with the club's gold medal. The President of France has pinned the Legion of Honor medal on his breast while he is to receive the Swedish Aero Club gold plaque and a cup from the French aero club.

American chauvinist officials here tried to appropriate the young American flyer for use in their own propaganda. They regard the marvelous welcome given the Little Falls, Minn., youngster as insuring that the Legion gang, when it hits Paris this summer, will be met with something less than hostility.

Banker-Envoy Elated.

Animosities between the French and American upper classes over war debts and the credit for bringing the late human slaughter house to an end have temporarily been laid aside. Ambassador Herrick, former president of the American Bankers' Association, is elated over the unexpected results of the achievement of the American "air ambassador."

Lindbergh is being financed by a St. Louis commercial firm and is having the most flattering offers pressed on him. So far he has not lost his boyish, unaffected manner. The use to which he is being put by the French military gang and the advocates of French-American alliance and remission of war debts is apparently unknown to him.

Smithsonian Says Venus Habitable.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Venus, the "glorious blue planet," defied by the ancients as the goddess of love, probably is better adapted to life than her celestial and militant neighbor, the earth.

This opinion was expressed by Dr. C. G. Abbot, director of The Astrophysical Observatory of Smithsonian Institution, and internationally known astronomer.

A picture of a landscape on Venus, drawn by imagination from Dr. Abbot's scientific observations, might not be unlike that in the primordial ages of the earth, uncounted eons in the past, before the birth of man. Venus, it would seem, is a luxurious, steaming and tropical jungle, a world in the making.

Bricklayers Helpers Back Laborers in Worcester Strike

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23.—With cops on guard at every job, the city's building laborers continued their folded arms policy today with the bricklayers' helpers now out. More than 100 bricklayers automatically joined the walkout when their helpers struck.

Nine strikers were fined $10 each as the aftermath of a police attack on the picket line.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Greek Workers Strike Against Standard Oil

PIRAEUS, Greece, April 30 (By Mail).—Accompanied by brutality on the part of the police and gendarmes, four workers were arrested on the second day of the strike against the Standard Oil Co. One of those arrested was the president of the Benzine and Oil Workers' Union, Theochorides. The imprisoned workers are being defended by the Red Aid Committee.

The viciousness of the police aroused great resentment among all the workers of the city, and the secretary of the local Central Labor Council sent a telegram of protest to the secretary of the interior.

Women's Conference, New England, Talks Of Many Questions

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—The New England Conference of Working Class Women held here elected an executive committee of 17 members to be responsible for the future work of the organization.

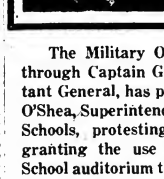
Seventy-five delegates were at the conference representing 48 organizations including trade unions, with a total membership of 7,500.

The questions discussed were women and the trade unions; women and war; maternity insurance and birth regulations; child labor and the school system; women and cooperative movement and the perfection of foreign born workers.

A resolution was passed greeting the Chinese women and asking for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The executive committee elected consists of Mrs. Eva Hoffman, Sonia Kaross, Miss D. Clifford, Charlotta Clayman, Olga Oikemus, Mrs. Florence Gage, Mrs. Galdman, Astor Berkowitz, Eva Biender, Anna Speaker, Mrs. Kagan, Mrs. Kouskia, Mrs. Lempi Parra, Mrr. Seltz, Mrs. A. Pulter, Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow and Morris Goldberg.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day



Who's Running This Country Anyway?

The Military Order of the World War, through Captain George L. Darte, its Adjutant General, has protested to Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of the New York City Schools, protesting against the action in granting the use of the Stuyvesant High School auditorium to the Civil Liberties Union for a meeting on the topic, "The Growth of New York City Since 1900."

Mrs. Rachel Davis, teacher of civics in the Woodbury High School of New Jersey, has had her contract for next year withheld, partly as a result of allegations made by the same Military Order of the World War.

And now The DAILY WORKER comes to trial on May 27th, as a result of charges preferred by these self-constituted arbiters of what the American people shall say and what information they shall receive.

It is high time that the workers speak quite plainly to these advance agents of Mussolini, who are seeking to institute the same black regime of reaction and suppression in this country as there is in tyrant-ridden Italy.

There is one way to speak clearly and unmistakably to these gentry. That way is to give such unanimous and whole-hearted support to the defense of The DAILY WORKER that these agents of American capitalism will understand fully that the masses of the workers will not tolerate any interference with their constitutional right to freedom of speech and press. Don't forget these are but the first few attempts on the part of extra-legal reactionary organizations to run our affairs. If they succeed now, they will make further excursions. Now is the time to call them to a halt. Your dollars are your command. Let us hear it—quick and strong.

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Inrloosed is my contribution of

..... dollars ..... cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly

every .....

Name .....

Add.ess .....

City .....

State .....

Attach check or money order.

U. S. S. R. WORKERS NOT WORRIED BY BARRAGE OF LIES

(Continued from last issue)

The weak spots in the general good showing are said to be in transport and building—yet here the advertising is such as would be lauded to the skies in any other country. In railroading, for instance, passenger traffic increased 11.7% and freight traffic 11%. On an estimated total revenue of 1415 million rubles, the railroads showed a net return of 66.5 million and the harbors 8.5 million, after deducting 50 million assigned to branches of transport that do not as yet pay their own way, and allowing 30 million for the continuation of new railroad building projects already under way. It should be noted also that "dead-head" tickets go not only to railway employees and their families, as in America, but that they are systematically used for cultural purposes, thus every student of a higher school can get a free ticket once a year to any point in the Soviet Union, though it be from Minsk to Vladivostok. Trade unions sending their members south to rest homes, etc., buy tickets at half price, and many similar concessions are made for other social service.

The building program, while extensive, cannot keep up with the demands made upon it, especially in Moscow where the housing situation will continue acute for years to come. In other centres conditions are rapidly approaching or have already reached normal. The sum expended on building are as follows:

Year	Total	Of which New Construction
1923	476 million rubles	147 million
1924	810 "	300 "
1926	1110 "	503 "
1926	1750 "	803 "

In addition to these sums expended there must be considered about 500 millions spent on the countryside for new building purposes.

Electrification.

The electrification projects are going ahead steadily. 100,000 kw. were added to the total capacity during 1925 and the coming year is expected to add another 180,000 kw. from major works and 150,000 kw. from new district enterprises. An example of the former is a tremendous new plant which harnesses the Kura, just above Tiflis (Soviet Georgia), and of the latter that in the autonomous province of Adjaria, 20 miles from Batoum, and about 5 miles from the Turkish border where small, almost perpendicular tunnels, hundreds of feet in length, are cut thru solid rock to tap a mountain lake to turn the turbines far down in the valley. Both of these projects are rapidly approaching completion and will, the writer was told when on the ground, completely change the character of local industrial development. Very great hopes are pinned to the electrification of Soviet industry and many will be the treasure chambers, like Georgia and Adjaria, that this white coal will unlock. A total of 159 million rubles will be spent on electrification this year.

Foreign Trade.

Nothing shows more conclusively the definite improvement of Russia's position than the figures on imports and exports duwng the last four years. It will be noted that the unfavorable balance (169 million in 1924, and 62 million in 1925) has given way to a positive balance of 75 million this year, to which should be added 50 lts.

Year	Export*	Import*
1923	522	439
1924	561	720
1925	670	732
1926	820	745

(*In million rubles.)

The leading role of the proletariat is not only not being undermined but it is becoming more predominant—absolutely and relatively. The total number of wage workers increased in the last year from 9,803,000 to 10,285,000, their wages increased on a general average of 6.7% in state industry the increase was 9% and in transport 10.2%. The productivity of labor at the same time is reported to have increased by 9%. Taking the various branches of industry separately we find:

Branch of Industry	Increase in number of annual workers	Increased average wages
Agriculture	5%	4.9%
Industry	6.8%	8.4%
Trade	5%	5.1%
Transport	2.3%	5.9%
Building	14.5%	7.2%
Public Ed. & Health	3%	11.6%

That the rule of the wage workers is increasing also relatively is shown by the gradually climbing proportion of total purchasing power in the Soviet Union that is held, first by the wage earners themselves,—and secondly, by their socialized industry: the former being given in the first of the columns below, and the latter in the second.

	Workers' Share	Socialized Industry
1923	23.8%	18
1924	26.0%	61
1925	29.0%	68
1926	29.5%	74

A final citation of figures that are probably already known through their use in connection with the discussion at the XIV Party Congress covers the relative share of private and cooperative trade in the Soviet Union, the former declining, the latter mounting in practically the same proportion:

	Private Trade	Co-operative Trade
1923	40.8%	24.2
1924	27.0	37.5
1925	24.0	42.0%
1926	22.0	44.0%

Let the capitalist press draw what comfort it can from this record in state housekeeping that shows off the Russian working class in such splendid contrast to the bankruptcy of the capitalist countries of Europe. To the working class of the world it is a cheering picture—it shows that their Russian comrades are more than holding their ground, that they are proceeding with the building of socialism under extremely difficult conditions—and that the workers of other lands have everything to gain by following their example. Productivity is being raised and new means of production provided by the workers themselves, the general industrialization of the country is proceeding, the size and preponderance of the industrial proletariat is increasing, while the socialist elements are more and more crowding out the private. Let us hope that the next anniversary of the workers' government that "could not last two months" will see other working class republics launched out upon the same road.



Pan-Pacific Labor Conference

(From Rotes Gewerkschafts Bulletin)
Translated by Whittaker Chambers.

The question of a Pacific Conference was first broached by the Austrian delegation at the II Congress of the R. I. L. U. (1922) at the time when an armed clash between the United States and Japan seemed imminent. But the immediate danger was removed and, together with that, the calling of a conference was postponed. The Conference of Far Eastern Transport Workers in Canton in 1924 at which representatives from China, Indonesia and the Philippines were present, created a substitute. That conference established a secretariat in Canton, for the purpose of maintaining relations between all the countries of the Pacific Ocean and for publishing a bulletin.

Fake League Confab Shattered.

Presently the situation changed. The problems of the Pacific came to the fore again. The League of Nations as well as the II and the Amsterdam Internationals became interested in Pacific questions. The League of Nations opened a branch in Tokio, the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations decided to call a Pan-Asiatic Labor Conference. The plan, whose realization was entrusted to Suzuki (chairman of the Reformist Trade Union League in Japan) and Joshi (General Secretary of the All Indian Trade Union Congress), was shattered by the opposition of the Chinese workers. Suzuki had to relinquish his idea.

In August 1926, the Japanese government tabilshed in Nagasaki another (certainly not a labor) conference which set itself very broad objectives. Japan hoped to create a Pan-Asiatic League of Nations in which she would play first fiddle. But the sweeping plans of the Japanese government proved a fiasco. Despite the strikingly curious measures and the very guarded utterances of the delegates, public opinion in the Far Eastern countries was not deceived as to the motives of the initiators. It is sufficient to note the leading article in the completely bourgeois paper "Mingo Shibao" which says:

Reformist Conference Fiasco.

"Under the cloak of Pan Asiatic trought the other Asiatic peoples are to do yeoman service for the Japanese interests. Japan hopes to protect herself against the anti-imperialist movements in the Soviet Union, China and in Mongolia by a Pan-Asiatic movement directed against the American and European imperialists."

In anticipation of an inevitable armed conflict America and Japan carry on a lively propaganda in the countries of the Pacific. The United States has founded in Honolulu the so-called Pacific Institute, and, thru this powerful medium and an all-embracing agitative and propagandistic work, is forcing the countries of the Pacific under American culture and American influence. The countless scientific, cultural, student, and other conferences, rallied by the Institute serve the same end, Japan, on the other hand, loses her efforts on the Pacific society, created under the direct protectorate of the Japanese government, with headquarters in Tokio and the principal cities of other Pacific countries, but whose activities do not embrace labor circles.

The Australian trade unions did not relinquish their idea.

All Parifie Labor Represented.

The conference planned for May 1st 1927, in Canton, was thought to be extremely significant. In its organization committee sat representatives of the Trade Union Council of Sydney and of the Chinese Trade Union League. Careful measures were taken to ensure wide representation from the Chinese trade union movement, from the center and left wing of the Japanese Trade Unions and from the Japanese Peasant Movement which is known stands in close relation with the workers. Other delegates from the Japanese colonies, Formosa and Korea, from the Philippines and Indonesia, from the American coast of the Pacific, i.e., from Canada and the United States, Mexico and Central America, were to participate.

Chiang's Betrayal.

The latest event, Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal and, as a result of that, the turmoil in a whole series of southeastern Chinese provinces, and in Canton itself, radically changes the situation. Despite the statements of Li Tin Sin, the present right Kuomingtang dictator in Canton, who has promised his "support" to the delegation of the Central Committee of the All-Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, it is very doubtful whether it will be possible to open the conference. The trade union movement is today forced into illegality. At Li Tin Sin's order hundreds, if not thousands, of the most active workers are being arrested in Canton. We have reports of the innumerable sacrifices of the Cantonese railway workers. Communists, and all that seems to hint of Communism, is hunted down. The union between Hankow, Shanghai and Canton is broken. And, on the other hand, the imperialist powers use every means to hinder the conference. The government of the Australian Union, for example, refuses to visa the passes of the delegates from the Sydney Trade Union, Council. Announcement comes from Japan of the arrest of the Japanese delegates in Kobe.

Naturally this tremendously increases the difficulties of the pending conference, which is threatened by the interference, if not by the forcible dissolution, of Li Tin Sin and the reactionary and imperialist powers who support him. The situation in the Pacific Ocean where the most vital interests of the imperialists collide with indescribable fury with the movement of the millions of the masses defending their most elementary national and class rights, more than ever demands the support and the cooperation of the forces of the labor organizations of the Pacific Coasts. It is clear that the working class, its struggle, its organization, and its united action, will soon decide the fate of the conflict which amidst incredible suffering, is bursting into flame thruout the Pacific. The conference may be delayed: BUT IT MUST TAKE PLACE! The situation in the Pacific, the interests of the national revolutionary and labor movement demand it.

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In addition to the arrest of the Japanese delegates and the refusal of the government to visa the passes of the Australian delegates, Losovsky and other prominent members of the Soviet Union delegates were held under arrest by British officials at Hongkong. They were later released.—H. P.).

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEW RECRUITS FOR RED ARMY TENTH MAY DAY

Inspiring Celebration In Moscow

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., May 1 (By Mail).—It is the tenth May Day since the overthrow of czardom. It is a whole decade since the old order toppled and fell. The Union of Soviet Republics lives and grows in strength and power!

That is the thrill that sweeps the mighty hundreds of thousands of Moscow's proletarian hosts on this international Day, with the many tens of millions out over the Soviet Union.

The great stands that parallel the Kremlin Wall filled early. The leading spokesmen of the Soviet Power fill the Tribune on Lenin's Mausoleum. There is Stalin, Bukharin, Rykof, Voroshilof and a host of others.

The Invincible Army.

And out over the Red Square! It is filled with the soldiers, sailors, cavalry, airmen, artillerymen, the clenched fist of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

Ten years before, at the first congress of the Communist International, the soldiers of the Red Army had marched in this same Red Square, many shoeless, clothes tattered, bleeding feet, reddening the cobblestones, their spirits undaunted, hard as the granite pavement in the struggle against the capitalist foe.

Today every Red Army uniform sparkles with newness. The equipment could not be better. And the spirit—the spirit of the social revolution still lives, glowing strong as ever.

On the second as the clock in the huge tower of the Kremlin strikes nine, every unit of this fighting host rings to attention, and from as many corners of the Red Square, half a dozen Red Army bands thunder "The Internationale." The song of the revolution is the song of the Red Army.

Army Hails Leaders.

On prancing steeds, Clement Voroshilof, the People's Commissar for the armed forces, and the chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, with the renowned cavalry leader, Budenny, come in review along the right lines of the Red Forces of the Soviet Union. Booted and spurred and in brilliant uniforms, the military attaches of capitalist lands, Poland, Lithuania, England, etc., there watch and must wonder as each Red Army unit, in its turn, thunders new cheers for Voroshilof and Budenny as they pass.

The review is over. Voroshilof mounts the Tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum. What is he going to say? Li Tin Sin, the present right Kuomingtang dictator in Canton, who has promised his "support" to the delegation of the Central Committee of the All-Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, it is very doubtful whether it will be possible to open the conference. The trade union movement is today forced into illegality. At Li Tin Sin's order hundreds, if not thousands, of the most active workers are being arrested in Canton. We have reports of the innumerable sacrifices of the Cantonese railway workers. Communists, and all that seems to hint of Communism, is hunted down. The union between Hankow, Shanghai and Canton is broken. And, on the other hand, the imperialist powers use every means to hinder the conference. The government of the Australian Union, for example, refuses to visa the passes of the delegates from the Sydney Trade Union, Council. Announcement comes from Japan of the arrest of the Japanese delegates in Kobe.

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

U. S. Oil Men's Choice For Mexican President



Preliminary maneuvering for Mexico's 1928 presidential election campaign is already under way and, as usual, the U. S. oil magnates are making many of the maneuvers. The candidate whom they are pushing forward with most insistence at the present time is Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the government military forces in the state of Vera Cruz. Gomez is the main support of the semi-fascist landlords' organization known as the "Sindicato de Agricultores." He has been active in disarming peasants and breaking strikes of industrial workers. Long considered "unreliable" by the Calles government, he has several times been on the point of going into open rebellion, particularly during the difficult days of the U. S. government assault upon the sovereignty of Mexico over the question of the oil and land laws. Gomez established his liaison with the U. S. oil interests years ago, when he held sway over the state of Tamaulipas where the Tampico oil center is located. Tampico workers will never forget his strike-breaking and union-smashing activities, in which all methods not excluding murder, were employed.

Union. Then Rykoff, president of the Council of People's Commissars, spoke from the tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum. He said:

"For the 10th time we are celebrating the First of May. All militants, all toilers, all Red Army men are celebrating the First of May. In the Soviet Union this is the holiday of the whole population, not only of the advanced section of the working class as in other lands. While we, on our Red Square, are peacefully celebrating, in other countries the workers are compelled to meet with all kinds of reprisals. In all capitalist lands it is branded a crime to celebrate International May Day. In our country it is the holiday of the self-emancipated workers, it is the holiday of social reconstruction."

Greeting From Britain.

Then A. W. Murphy, representative of the British Communist Party in the Comintern, spoke declaring that, of "Here in the Soviet Union we can celebrate International May Day without the interference of the bourgeoisie.

Russia Is For Peace.

Nikolai Bukharin then told of the lowering war clouds in the Orient. He reviewed the efforts of the open and secret diplomacy, from hand-to-hand the Soviet Union with a blockade of bayonets.

"It is the attitude of the international proletariat that will dictate when this new blood feast shall commence," he said. "We must intensify the work of peaceful reconstruction while we yet have peace. The foundation of our success is to be found in the reconstruction of society. We must run to life the national and unbounded wealth now lying dormant. We must strain ourselves much more to make stronger our industry and agriculture. We must grow from the plow to the tractor, from hand-craft to machine production. We must strengthen the bond between the working class and the peasantry. Our Army, our Navy, our industrial reserve capacity are the instruments that make for the emancipation not only of our own people, but of the people of the entire world. Long Live Our Working Class! Long Live Our Peasantry! Long Live Our Red Army! Long Live the Inevitable Coming Victory of the Workers of the World!"

Then the parade of the Red Army began, to be followed by the procession of the workers, that lasted the remainder of the day. I shall attempt to interpret part of the meaning of the passing of great hosts in another article.

WILL USE ASIA MAP FROM FAR EAST INSTITUTE

A new map of Asia such as is used in the Far East University at Moscow and in the advanced Soviet schools has been received by M. Wicks and will be used in the first lecture of his course of four to be delivered on China at the Workers' School 108 East 14th Street. The first lecture is this Friday evening. The map is a huge one, covering half of the side of the room and will enable those in attendance to remember the relation to China of the rest of Asia.

The lecture will deal with the economic geography of China and will show why the great imperialist powers consider it the greatest prize in the world today.

Dialectic Presentation.

The Marxist-Leninist method of presentation will be used by Comrade Wicks. Instead of the old, incompetent system of presenting the history of a country as an isolated thing, separate and apart from the rest of the world, it will be presented in its relationship to the rest of the nations of the earth. Though separate for thousands of years from Europe, nevertheless even its great geographical barriers could not wholly prevent the East and West meeting at some points.

Invaluable for those who desire to understand the "Chinese puzzle" will be the outlines prepared for each lecture and to be obtained only by those attending the lecture. These will miss one will miss one fourth of the outline and guide to the further study of China.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

wards the institutions of the Workers' Republic. This dispatch says that the heads of the industrial and commercial apparatus of the Soviet Union look to Germany and the United States for the most advanced methods of production and not to England. But even at that the needs of 160,000,000 of people would throw considerable trade to the British market provided a Labor government came into power in Great Britain or one not as prosecutive as the present government.

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EVERYBODY in Nicaragua is pretty well satisfied with the situation there now excepting the liberals, deposed Calvin Coolidge's emissary Henry L. Stimson, on his return from his mission of "peace" to the Latin American republic. Well, now, this is interesting and rather amazing because it is a fact. And the fact is that everybody in Nicaragua, outside of Diaz and his Wall Street-hired flunkeys are for the liberals. Stimson went to Nicaragua and frankly told the liberals that the majority rule did not mean a damned thing to the government at Washington. Wall Street investments and the Panama Canal demanded that Diaz retain the presidency and the United States would be prepared no matter how many American marines had to be killed to attain it.

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ANOTHER wicked slam has been dealt to the fiction that free speech exists in the United States. Not much consolation can be taken from the fact that two of the supreme court justices differed from the majority in the decision upholding the constitutionality of the conviction of Anita Whitney on a charge of having violated California anti-syndicalist law. Majority rules on the supreme court, that it is quite possible that had the Brandeis-Holmes view prevailed a communistic majority, the reactionary minority would refuse to recognize the decision. Our ruling classes are very obedient to law as long as the law suits them.

• • •

IF Brandeis and Holmes had voted against the decision of the supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the California anti-syndicalist law instead of simply confining themselves to an abstract attack on the suppression of free speech in general they would have had difficulty in proving their sincerity in the matter. The ruling classes of the United States will determine how much "free" speech they will allow their slaves and that will be just as much as they think the system can stand.

• • •

THE supreme court of the United States is one of the strongest bulwarks the capitalist system has here. They don't mind if a few of its members still retain a traditional affectation for Lincoln, Franklin and Jefferson. That does not hurt, since the respectable minority on the court will confine themselves to a mild protest. And creates the impression that the supreme court is not one reactionary mass. There are lots of ways of hiding the population. There is as much chance of the U. S. supreme court delivering a decision that will hurt the capitalist system as there is of the supreme court of the Soviet Union handing down a decision favoring the Nejamn. Both are class instruments. One is the bulwark of the robber system of capitalism; the other of the rising social order that is based on the laboring classes.



In the New
MAY ISSUE:
Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle — By Jay Lovestone.
The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism — By Manuel Gomez.
The Civil War in the United States—By Karl Marx.
The World struggle for Rubber—By Leon Platt.
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AMBASSADOR MOTORS TO COAST



Honorio Puyrredon, Argentine ambassador to the United States, and family, photographed while bidding goodby at Washington prior to departing on a motor tour through eighteen states to the Pacific coast. Left to right: Miss Puyrredon; the Ambassador; the Misses Martha and Julia Helena Puyrredon.

RED LOVE
A Novel of Life
In Russia
By Alexandra Kollontai
Russian Diplomatic Representative to Mexico
$1.50
THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
33 First Street
NEW YORK

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Professional Patriots Must Live.

The war with its hysteria still persists in the carcasses of a certain small but noisy strata of the population of the country. They still work overtime at the business of professional patriotism. Public interest in their antics has long ago subsided to the freezing point. Among intelligent people they are regarded with the same disdain that is accorded professional inhabitants of Greenwich Village and other freaks.

But somehow they manage to make an easy living preying on the gullible newly rich (and some of the older rich) who made fabulous sums out of the graft accompanying the war. They are kept busy concocting new "menaces" to the fortunes of these parasites. They have constantly to manufacture scares that will induce their gullible supporters to contribute money to their shady organizations, most of which exist merely to keep a few incompetents who cannot exist under normal conditions and in honest occupations in an easy job.

It is precisely this stripe of creature that is behind the persecution of The DAILY WORKER. They see in the frame-up against the editors and management of our paper a chance to circularize their list of suckers and try to extort money from them on the pretext that they are still holding aloft the sacred banner of patriotism and heroically defending the citadels of privilege. Aside from the well-known fact that the ruling class is constantly on the alert to crush us, these slimy creatures jump into the limelight in an effort to prove to their paymasters that they alone are capable of silencing the militant labor organizations and our most effective present-day weapon, our press. They are parasites upon parasites.

It is an easy matter to account for these particularly nauseating swindlers. Before the war they were never heard from. They are misfits, unable to exist by following legitimate occupations even in the society they pretend to defend. The war with its demand for professional patriots—four-minute men, red cross workers, poison propagandists, forgers, provocateurs, liberty bond salesmen and saleswomen, foreigner-and-red baiters, flag wavers, army chaplains—enabled this gang of semi-vagrants to live better than they had ever lived before. Hence they must, of necessity, in order to live, fan the flames of patriotism or again sink into the insignificant strata of society from which they emerged to thwart the evil designs of the Kaiser and help the late Woodrow Wilson make the world safe for the investments of J. P. Morgan and the rest of the brigands of Wall Street. They are part of the backwash of the war.

The serial we are running on "Professional Patriots" exposes the antics of this diseased growth upon the body politic, but does not explain the rotten objective conditions that gave rise to them.

This is written as a supplement to the "Professional Patriots" articles in order that our readers may know the real motives behind their exalted paens to patriotism and be able to expose them so that all readers will hold them in the contempt their execrable conduct so richly deserves.

Smashing Tory Government Is the Next Task of the Labor Movement.

The British government, following the raid on the Soviet Union Trade Mission, and its failure to isolate the Soviet Union at the Geneva Economic Conference, can choose now to break off relations, a move which is obviously a step towards war, or to let the whole matter drop, make the Churchill-Birkenhead-Joynson-Hicks combination the laughing stock of the world, increase greatly the prestige of the labor movement as a whole and the Labor Party in particular, and proceed to a general election in much more unfavorable circumstances than prevailed two or three months ago.

The British government has made errors in the past and survived. It has "muddled thru" until its ability to do so has become a tradition. But all this was before British capitalism entered a period of sharp decline. Strong systems can make mistakes—weak ones cannot afford it.

It is generally acknowledged now that the introduction of the bill for the suppression of the unions was a huge—a blunder of desperation.

The raid on the Soviet Trade Mission was to have been linked up with the drive on militant unionism, other nations were to be drawn into the front against the Soviet Union—then with British labor smashed and demoralized, the way would be clear for war upon Russia.

But the government has failed to rally any substantial support for its policy. On the contrary it has alienated those industrialists who want and need trade with the Soviet Union. The $50,000,000 loan to the Soviet Government which the latest dispatches say has been agreed to by the directors of the Midland bank is a very substantial straw showing which way the wind is blowing.

British industry shows little, if any, sign of improvement. According to a London dispatch to the New York Times, a reduction in prices of pig iron has failed to bring any new business; more coal mines are going on a short time operation basis, the outlook for new contracts in the shipbuilding industry is very poor indeed, the textile industry reports a discouraging future, etc.

Political maneuvering has failed to bring British industry back to normal. The defeat of the general strike gave the British ruling class a new lease of life but this too is nearing its end. The new attack on the British working class, directly connected with the conspiracy against the Soviet Union, has aroused the masses to the danger.

There is undoubtedly now in Great Britain the basis for a powerful drive of labor against the government—a drive which should have been the next step in the general strike, but which cowardice and treachery in the leadership prevented. The policy of capitulation put forward by the MacDonalds, Thomases, and their centrist supporters, has proved to be futile and dangerous—allowing just such surges of reactions at home and in China as have been indulged in.

The time has come for British labor to admit the correctness of the estimate made by the Communist Party of Great Britain and the revolutionary practicality of its program.

The government, now severely discredited, but still determined to take its revenge on the working class, can be routed completely if the rank and file of British labor permits no more betrayals.

We believe that the British workers have learned in the last few weeks that there is no such thing as separating questions of relations with the Soviet Union from the question of the life and struggles of the British working class.

Our Party Moves Forward

By JAY LOVESTONE, Acting General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party

It is now only a little more than one month since the various districts of our Party Organizations have swung into full activity in the Ruthenberg enrollment. Already the results achieved are gratifying evidence of the vitality of our membership.

In the first three weeks of the Ruthenberg enrollment our Party members showed their capacity for work, their ability to meet difficulties and spirit and devotion of the first magnitude to respond energetically to the party's tasks under the severest hardships. Here, our leader, Comrade Ruthenberg, died. A vicious offensive by the labor lieutenants of American imperialism, the employers and the government, had been going on for months against our Party. All our enemies were busy singing our requiem. We, the Communist Party, in America were a thing of the past. We were no more. And what was even better for the bourgeoisie and their socialist lickspittles of the species Oneal and other fake historians, we could be no more—no, no—never—ever again.

Some Significant Figures.

Here are some interesting figures that will make the socialist historians of the bourgeois chairs sit up and be paralyzed with disappointment.

In September 1925 our Party counted 14,037 dues-paying members. Of this number there were at least from three to four thousand who were counted as members thru the dual stamp column; that is, they were wives of members who purchased dual stamps—one stamp for husband and wife. Particularly among the former language federations was this practice in vogue.

In October 1925 the National Organization Department issued a call for the reorganization of the Party on the basis of shop and street nuclei. We proceeded with great energy to reorganize the party. We had just emerged from the most costly, disastrous factional struggle our Party had ever experienced. Practically only half of our membership responded to the reorganization call. To be exact, the dues payments in October 1925, the first month of reorganization, were only 7,213. By November of 1925 the number rose to 8,064. In December it mounted to 8,154. By January 1926 the figure reached was 8,780. And in March we totalled 9,052. This was the high point for some months to come. The summer period drew on and our dues payments naturally shrunk.

Reorganization Difficulties.

No one will deny that due to reorganization our party has been reduced in size, numerically, to an extent which some of us did not expect. But we must keep clearly in mind that the loss of dues-paying members is not as great as it would appear to the superficial observer. First of all, a minimum of twenty per cent of our dues payments before reorganization were not dues stamps actually sold to individual members but were only dual stamps—stamps given away to wives of comrades who were members of the party by grace of their husbands holding membership in the party. With reorganization, this social-democratic practice was dropped. There are no longer any dual or "by-grace" members.

Furthermore, the newly organized shop and street nuclei units are not all function well enough and regularly yet. There are many party members—far more active than many of the "regular dues-payers" in the pre-reorganization days of our party—who, because their units to which they are attached do not function as well as they should, are unable to pay dues regularly. We make these remarks, not by way of seeking to explain away anything or hiding any of our weaknesses. The aim is quite the contrary. We are here pointing out one of our most serious shortcomings.

Rally to Ruthenberg Enrollment.

The death of our leading communist fighter, Ruthenberg, was an irreparable loss to the party. This has been recognized by our sworn foes as well as by our most loyal followers. But the party set itself to work with a zeal and a determination to make good as much as possible the loss thus suffered by us. The Ruthenberg enrollment our Party was launched under the most trying circumstances. The response of the membership exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the most optimistic in our ranks. There was a new spirit in the Party. The inactive, to a large extant, became active. The active members redoubled their efforts. Better results were evidenced in all our fields of activity. Every section of the party responded promptly and vigorously to the call of the Political Committee, the leadership of the Party, to close ranks and build the Party.

Party Membership Grows.

Immediately the new Communist spirit showed itself in the status of our organization. We Communists don't view organization problems as questions distinct from the political. To us organization and political problems are invariably tied up as part of one and the same problem and as of building a mass Communist Party in the United States.

For the month of March 1927, the dues payments rose to nearly 9,500—to be exact 9,490. This is the highest dues payments we have had since September 1925. We must here keep in mind the fact that many hundreds of our members are at present involved in the severe disemployment in the needle trades in New York and in the strike of the United Mine Workers of America. The largest proportion of these party members refuse to take exempt stamps and prefer to wait in their dues payments until such time as when they can afford to pay up their back dues. This means that we now have an active party membership of more than twelve thousand.

April reports are not yet complete. All indications point to the upward swing in dues payments being continued.

The number of initiation stamps are not an exact index of the number of new members entering the party during a particular month. Some units even permit a new member to be in the party months before securing from their district offices the necessary initiation stamps. Yet, inaccurate an index of the influx of new members as the sale of initiation stamps may be, it has quite some value as an index of party organization progress. Let us again examine some figures.

In September 1925 the last month of the party organization on the old basis of language federation branches —286 initiation stamps were bought from the national office by the various Federation Bureaus. With the first month of reorganization, October 1925, the number fell to 253. It continued to fall to 158 in November and to 135 in December. By January 1927 the new units began to function with increasing regularity. There was an upward swing in the number of workers initiated into party membership. The total initiation stamps sold in January 1927 was 214. In the short month of February last the number rose to 275.

By mid-March most of the districts had not yet swung into the Ruthenberg. Still the few days which most of the districts participated in, the drive told appreciably in the influx of new members. These figures of new members will be especially important for April. Yet, in March last, 336 initiation stamps were sold. This means that a minimum of 236 workers were admitted to party membership in March. This is the highest figure reached in many months. Of course, there were many hundreds who applied for membership in the rousing Memorial celebrations held immediately after Comrade Ruthenberg's death. Not all of these workers were immediately enrolled into party membership.

Party Organization Moves Forward.

It is clear that the Party organization has taken a turn for the better. We have seen our most difficult days in the immediate post-reorganization period. We still have many serious problems of reorganization to solve. Some we have not even scratched the surface of in the least. But on the whole we have turned the corner—for the better.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION

	1925		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dues Payments	7,213	8,064	8,154
Initiation Stamps	253	158	135
	1926		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Dues Payments	8,780	7,446	9,052
Initiation Stamps	194	121	145
	1927		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Dues Payments	8,764	7,711	9,490
Initiation Stamps	214	278	336

The pessimists may throw sand into their own eyes. The enemies of the party may hope in vain and perish in disappointment. But the Workers' (Communist) Party of America is a living, growing force, moving forward in the revolutionary spirit and line of its dead leader, Comrade Ruthenberg.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The Daily Worker:

I believe that the big farce of the year was the "conference on "Youth and War System" held last Saturday at the Labor Temple. Not one speaker was invited by this "open minded" society to present the Marxian point of view on this question. Instead of that an evangelist, who appeared to be neither a worker nor the son of a worker told the audience "to love their brothers," as a means to avoid future wars.

Still another fellow, named Christensen, who was once a candidate for president on the Farmer-Labor ticket, said that Esperanto was the only way to end war. After a few more speakers fed the audience with similar trash, the chairman announced that those who wished to take part in the discussion could do so, but said he would not tolerate any mention of "Communism or class war," and also declared that "Youth and War" was the subject of the symposium. A storm of protest came immediately from the audience and the chairman yielded.

A few young Communists, including myself, then took the floor and exposed this "ideal of Christianity." We pointed out that Rockefeller who is responsible for the loss of 7,000 lives at Nanking, has contributed $900,000 to the Y. M. C. A., which is poisoning the minds of young workers. One speaker told the audience why England, a "Christian" nation, —is trying to make war on Soviet Russia, while Soviet Russia, an "atheist" nation, is preventing war.

These so-called peace societies only becloud the minds of the young workers so that when war comes they will be fooled by nice phrases.

Fraternally yours,—S. Magidson.

Sends An Extra Dollar.

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed find $2 for my monthly pledge fund. This month I feel lucky, so I have added $1.00 extra for this month over my regular pledged amount.

Wishing The DAILY WORKER all the success, I am, Fraternally yours,
J. C. DAS, New Orleans, La.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Chicago T. U. E. L. Plans Gay Picnic For Next Sunday

CHICAGO, May 23.—J. W. Johnstone, active in the local labor movement, will be the principal speaker at the seventh annual picnic of the Chicago local general group of the Trade Union Educational League to be held next Sunday at Kolze's Electric Park, 6452 Irving Park Blvd.

An elaborate program of music and entertainment is also being planned. Proceeds from the affair will be devoted to building the left wing movement in this city.

Tickets (50 cents) can be obtained at the following places: T. U. E. L., 156 W. Washington St., Room 26; 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Greek Workers' Hall, 758 W. Van Buren St.; 19 S. Lincoln St.; "Freiheit," 1902 W. Roosevelt Rd.; "Vilnis," 2116 S. Halsted St.; 2003 S. California Ave.; "Novoye Ludo," 1340 W. 18th St., and from members of the T. U. E. L.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' Communist Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 26 First First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

DRAMA

Kidding Themselves . . .

"Grand Street Follies" Final Bill of the Neighborhood Playhouse

The fifth edition of the Grand Street Follies will meet with the approval of these small bourgeois elements who get a kick out of a burlesque of their own foibles and who ratify their own inferiority complexes (to use the stupid language of psychoanalysis) by laughing at the ridiculous antics of their kind. It is a Menckinesque concoction.

The second incident is a slam at the police-censorship of the New York stage that resulted in Mae West doing a stretch in prison for producing a play called "Sex." There are a number of he-virgins furnishing a background for the ladies who have been guilty of appearing in prohibited shows, all doing time on Blackwell's Island.

Mr. Albert Carroll, one of the old favorites of the Neighborhood Playhouse, situated on East Grand, gives remarkable impersonations of Mrs. Fiske and Ethel Barrymore, which proves to remind one of how masculine are the voices of these two Broadway favorites.

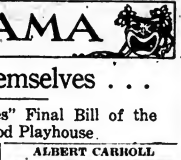
Most amusing was the skit involving "Cautious Cal," president of the U. S. A., and "Nervous Nellie," secretary of home and foreign affairs. A person properly insignificant was chosen to portray Cal and he did a good job of it.

But the part dealing with the "origin of the black bottom" fell flat. Certainly the directors of the thing ought to get something to substitute for it.

All in all it is a good evening's entertainment for those who enjoy seeing the various antics of the Broadway harnstormers made ridiculous, and some of the acting is better than that of those they imitate.

—H. M. W.

ALBERT CARROLL



The dynamic genius of the "Grand Street Follies" the new revue at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Broadway Briefs

"Speak Easy," a melodrama by Edward Knoblock and George Roesner, will be given a spring try-out by B. Freedlander. Donald Meek, Anne Shoemaker, Dorothy Hall, Allen Moore, Olga Clement and Kathlyne Sjiday are in the cast.

Phillip Dunning who collaborated with George Abbott in the writing of "Broadway," has a new one, a comedy of back-stage life, titled "The Understudy." Jack Donohue is collaborating this time.

Henry L. Cort and Clark Rose will produce a new play called "The Brigand," by Paul Fox and George Tilton early next season. This will be followed with a musical comedy by Cort called "The Radio Girl."

Brock Pemberton has acquired for early production next season, a new comedy called the "Colonels' Ladies," by Fannie Heaslip.

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
66 Grand St. Dryd'k 7258
Grand Street Follies 25c
Every Evening (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
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IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th Evs. $ 40
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GUILD Thrs. W. 52 St. Evs. $ 50
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Thrilling Mystery Melodrama.

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS COLONY BROADWAY
Cont. Noon to Midnight Pop. Prices

Wolfe is Speaker at West Roxbury Picnic On Decoration Day

WEST ROXBURY, Mass., May 23.—Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School of New York, will be the principal speaker at the Decoration day picnic next Monday at Caledonian Grove.

There will be a program of entertainment and music for dancing will be provided by a seven-piece orchestra.

"California Limited" Wrecked.

LOS ANGELES, May 23.—Dispatches to the Santa Fe Railroad Headquarters here state that between twenty-five and thirty persons were injured today when the two sections of the California Limited, the Company's crack flyer, collided four miles west of Flagstaff, Ariz. No deaths were reported.

Policy of Tories Attacked Before Boston Consulate

BOSTON, May 23.—A large crowd participated in the demonstration in front of the British Consulate which was arranged by the local Workers (Communist) Party.

The demonstration was in the form of a protest against the bombardment of Nanking, the general intervention policy in China, and the recent raid on the Arcos offices in London.

Fifteen signs carrying the slogans, "Hands Off China"; "British Empire Plans New World War," etc., were carried by the demonstrators.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

Learn About Class-Collaboration

These booklets present, in simple language, the problem of a great danger facing American Labor. Whether in the trade union or out of it, every worker should read these interesting and important booklets—and then pass them on to another worker in the shop:

CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION—By Earl R. Browder —.10
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THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT—By William F. Dunne —.15
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A total of 70 cents worth of books for

50 CENTS

NOTE. Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

TRACTION TRUST HOPES TO MULCT CITY OF $700,000,000 IN LONG CONTRACT

(Continued from Page One)

directors, composed largely of men not of individuals who were behind the Interborough Rapid Transit Company when it was later formed.

It would be too long a story to go into the records of graft and corruption, the buying off of city officials and the planting of public funds which accompanied this subsidy. It must suffice to be told here that out of an original investment of approximately $10,000,000, the Interborough Subway Construction Company has over $10,000,000 profit. This profit as well as the exaggerated original investment was turned in as part of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's investment under Contract No. 1.

Other Contracts Even Worse.

The conditions under which the agreement with the subsidiary company of the B. M. T. were carried out were no less vicious though on a smaller scale. Bad as these conditions were, they are nothing as compared with the circumstances surrounding the execution of the later Contracts Nos. 3 and 4. Under the first two agreements the city sunk some $63,000,000 already referred to. Millions of this amount were plainly plundered through unnecessary and excessive construction and elevation costs. But at least the city has received about 4 per cent return on the investment from which it has been able to meet part of the interest on the bonds floated for the purpose of raising the principle.

In the case of Contracts No. 3 and No. 4, under which the city has invested over $240,000,000, the swindle was so executed that the city has received not a single cent in interest on this enormous investment. In addition it has been forced to meet a yearly deficit now amounting to over $11,000,000 to cover the interest charges on its bonds. The total of these yearly deficits has reached a sum which is rapidly approaching $150,000,000 of dead and irrecoverable loss.

Dual Contracts.

These Contracts No. 3 and No. 4 were likewise executed with the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. They date from March 19, 1913. They came to be known as the Dual Subway Contracts, incorporating and superseding the earlier agreements. The excavation and construction work was again paid for by the city. The companies doing this work were again the same concerns which operated the subways.

Of the $240,000,000 now invested by the city, a vastly greater amount than in the case of the earlier contracts was plundered from the public treasury through the padding of construction accounts, double charges, wholesale corruption and unchecked graft. But this was by far the lesser evil.

The conditions under which the traction companies undertook to operate the completed subways stand out as a monument of disgrace to the people and the public officials who permitted such conditions to be executed.

Lines To Be Built.

Under Contracts No. 3 and No. 4, some 48 miles were added to the I. R. T. lines and about 38 miles were added to the B. M. T. On the I. R. T. there was built the Seventh Ave. extension from Times Square south through the Clark St. tunnel into Brooklyn. The east side line was built beginning from Grand Central north; and the B. M. T. built the main Broadway line through the heart of the city.

The following were the conditions under which the transit companies agreed to operate the enlarged systems:

The first charge out of the earnings of the railways was to go in payment as interest on the original city's investment of about $63,000,000 under Contracts No. 1 and No. 2. This sum, a relatively small amount, has been the only portion which the city has thus far received on its total of over $300,000,000 invested.

The second charge is for interest and sinking fund charges on the watered stock and padded investments of the companies.

Easy Money.

The third charge is in the form of a so-called "preferential" which was a sum arrived at by taking the amount claimed to be the earnings of the companies as an average for the years 1910 and 1911. This preferential of "guaranteed earnings" amounts in the case of the I. R. T. to the sum of $6,335,000 and in the case of the B. M. T. to the sum of $3,500,000 annually! The "preferentials" are profits practically guaranteed by the city treasury.

Only after the above charges which go to the companies are paid, does the city receive any interest on its investments of over $240,000,000. There is another joker in the agreements. In the event that the earnings of the lines do not provide sufficient funds after the interest and sinking fund charges are paid to the companies to cover the "guaranteed preferential" of $6,335,000 and $3,500,000 to the companies yearly, the city becomes indebted to the companies for the deficit and this deficit is cumulative and bears interest compounded semi-annually at 5 per cent.

$700,000,000!

Have you ever taken a sum of money and figured it at interest compounded semi-annually for a period of years? If not, do now the joke! The loss to the city through this deficit alone estimated at the present rate of accumulation would, if carried out for the period of 49 years, the term of the contract, amount to SEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

The city has received not a cent of return on the amount of over $240,000,000 representing the additional investments under Contracts No. 3 and No. 4. To pay the interest on its bonds issued to raise this investment, it has yearly had to put on the city budget a sum now over $11,000,000.

The next article will explain the conditions accompanying the drawing up of these monstrous agreements and expose the grafters and corruptionists responsible for the wholesale steal.

High School Teachers Ask Maximum of $3,600

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23.—Teachers here are demanding that long deferred increases be granted immediately by the school board. High school teachers ask the maximum be raised from $2,250 to $3,600 for men and $2,625 to $3,600 for women and that elementary teachers be raised from a maximum of $1,800 to $2,880.

Committee of 100 to Hold Affair to Help Jailed Cloakmakers

The Committee of 100 will hold a meeting for the relief of the families of the imprisoned cloak makers Wednesday evening at Webster Hall. Bishop Brown, the noted heretic, Paxton Hibben and Pascal Cosgrove of the Amalgamated Food Workers will review the struggle for democracy in the trade unions and other issues in the labor movement. Robert W. Dunn will preside.

Admission is 25 cents.

INDEPENDENTS IN EFFORT AT PEACE IN I. L. G. W. UNION

Committee of 50 to Seek Formula for Unity

Plans were laid for a committee of 50 at a meeting last night of the Independent Group of the Cloak and Dressmakers in Cooper Union to bring about peace in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Despite determined efforts to break up the meeting, which jammed the hall, a resolution was passed calling on "both factions involved in this struggle" to declare publicly that they agree for a peace with submission of the question of new leadership to a referendum vote of the membership, conducted by an impartial committee.

The committee of 50 is to "take steps to bring to an end the present struggle" with instructions to get in touch with the Jewish Council of Greater New York to assist in that work. The committee was given full power to work out plans to "establish order" based on a "spirit of unity and solidarity of all members of our organization."

Harry Berlin, a member of Local 10, whom disrupters attempted to shout down, declared the big issue in the union is not Communism. "I am not a Communist," he declared, but if I were, I wouldn't be ashamed to admit it."

Heard Patiently.

A Student, another speaker, called the entire audience and the sponsors of the meeting "Communists" and refused to stop speaking when his time was up. He yelled, "I dare anyone to touch me and make me stop."

The audience would not be provoked but kept on shouting, "Time is up; time is up," until he left the platform.

Another trick that failed to break up the meeting was an attempt to switch off the light. A Sigman henchman was discovered in time.

I. Brouner, chairman of the Shop Chairmen's Council, told the assembled workers that he is a member of the democratic party and a deputy sheriff in Kings County, but because he is opposed to Sigman's policy he is accused of being a Communist.

A. Alvois, Local 10, said that "it is difficult to be neutral after what has taken place in the union."

Brokers Hold Most of Traction Stock

(Continued from Page One)

an extent. The reason for this significant fact will be explained later.

The hearings were opened promptly on the appearance of the Transit Commissioners, Chairman John F. Gilchrist, Leon G. Godley and Charles G. Lockwood. Untermyer, special counsel for the commission, who is the main figure in the hearing, began with the reading of a long prepared statement calculated to set at rest anyone who might presume to question the propriety or the intention of the proceedings. The commission would listen to all and view all evidence impartially. The commission is in search of and will appreciate light from every direction.

His statement further laid down a method of procedure for the later hearings which consisted of five main principles:

First, the various interested companies would record themselves as being a part to the hearing.

Second, each witness of these companies to be called would appear as an individual.

Third, the commission counsel would examine witnesses.

Fourth, the company counsel might then question the witness.

Fifth, only one counsel would do the questioning.

Following the reading of this statement by Untermyer, former Governor Nathan I. Miller rose to present the position for the B. M. T. He began by stating that the hearings were "welcome" to his client and that they would "cooperate" in a spirit of the utmost helpfulness" and more to this effect destined for the stuffed ears of the people.

Fight Probe of Control.

Presently he came to the point: The B. M. T. would fight all attempts to investigate the stock transactions of its lines, a matter which they would maintain is not not "pertinent or relevant" to the inquiry.

The B. M. T. which is known definitely to be the controlling company of all the city transit lines, as was predicted in The DAILY WORKER, will seek to prevent all delving into its shady methods.

Following this was a statement by James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, who did not deign to present his company's position in the matter but only objected to the waiver of immunity which Untermyer demanded of each witness. This point was left hanging in the air, so to speak, but it appears that witnesses will be under some persuasion to answer though there is nothing now to compel testimony.

Who Owns I. R. T.?

The first witness called was H. M. Fisher, secretary-treasurer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Fisher is a hard boiled chestnut, typical of the Interborough. He had hardly been sworn in before Untermyer began a cross examination intended to reveal the real owners of the Interborough stock.

Fisher has a crying fifteen minutes in seeking to avoid the answer to direct questions. Did Sammy Untermyer, himself quite familiar with the internal affairs of more than a few concerns seasoned to put his hand on the sore spot in every instance.

Then the information came out: The stock of the Interborough is held by about 2,5000 stockholders who own together about 350,000 shares. This seems a pretty widely scattered ownership. But the first few questions on this subject revealed the fact that only about 6,000 shares of the total 350,000 were owned outside of Wall Street. That is, about 98 per cent of the stock and hence of the voting power of the company is in the hands of the brokers in the financial district. The full significance of this revelation will become clear in relation to the second fact disclosed.

Untermyer then devoted himself to establishing the nature of the directorship of the company. In a moment it was revealed that the members of the Board of Directors hold practically no stock in the company. The chairman of the board and the chairman of the controlling executive committee of the board, E. J. Berwind of the Berwind-White coal company owns no stock whatever! Frank Hedley, president and general manager owns but fifty shares. Buckner, another director, owned two! In fact all of the directors between them do not own a hundred shares of the company stock.

This is a strange fact indeed. But the meaning of it soon will become clear. On further questioning it was revealed that the coal bill of the Interborough amounts to some four millions of dollars a year; the insurance bill amounts to a figure in the large hundreds of thousands, perhaps more; the amount could not be extricated from the unwilling lips of Fisher. To the question often repeated as to how he explained the fact that none of the directors owned an interest in the welfare of the company, Fisher had no available answer.

Wall Street Control

The hearings broke off at this point. What do the two sets of facts disclosed mean? The first, that the stock is in the hands of Wall Street brokers is the possession of a voting trust enabling them to manipulate it at will, is proof that stock owners as well as the city and the public at large are being exploited by the huge Plunderbund inaugurated by the traction bandits. The brokers have nothing to lose in the swindle inasmuch as they do not own the stock but have merely secured possession of it for trading purposes and receive their commissions. At the same time the brokers are themselves under the thumb of the Morgan interests which now control the B. M. T.

Plunder Not Service.

The second fact disclosed, that the directors of the I. R. T. do not own any of the stock, convicts them as already stated in the DAILY WORKER of being a mere Plunderbund whose interests are directly opposed to efficient service.

They make their rake off and get their graft through enormous salaries and through the sale of coal, insurance, building supplies, steel, and other materials to themselves at enormously inflated prices.

They are limited in this graft only by the necessity of paying interest on the bonds of the company, a matter not difficult when it is, remembered that the city pays a yearly deficit of over $11,000,000 towards the upkeep of the subways.

The facts at the basis of the Plunderbund are explained in another column of The DAILY WORKER.

Building Bosses Lose Fight on Wage Rise

(Continued from Page One)

into submission had brought this result:

1.—The Brooklyn plumbers are still out to a man, and no serious effort is being made to fill their places.

2.—The lockout against the Bronx and Manhattan plumbers, engineered by this association, has collapsed.

3.—The lockout against the Queens and Richmond plumbers is being continued.

Local 1 Proves Correctness.

Thus the militancy and grit sense of Plumbers' Local 1 last week in refusing to arbitrate the five day week and the $14 scale demanded in a strike lasting since April 1 is borne out by the official commentators on the industry itself. Shortly after Local 1 had voted down overwhelmingly the International officers' demands that they return to work pending the arbitration proceedings, the Employers' Association called off the Bronx-Manhattan lockout, using as an excuse a week old injunction. At the same time the International officials hied themselves back to Chicago.

Building trades workers in Cooperative Hall, 347 East 72nd St. last night reflected the optimistic turn of events in a demand that the international union enter negotiations with the Plumbers Halpers' Association, looking toward their admission into the union with regular standing. The building workers also commended Local 1 and called for renewed support of the strike in Brooklyn and the locked out men in Queens and Staten Island.

NATIONALISTS SCORE VICTORIES OVER CHANG TSO-LIN IN DRIVE ON PEKING

(Continued from Page One)

proves the truth of Tan's report. Tan's report was received the day that British news agencies, and American correspondents under British influence, were wiring home stories about the fall of Shanghai; advices from that city indicate.

Feng Co-operates.

Co-operating with General Tan is General Feng Yu-hsiang, so-called "Christian General", who has allied himself with the Hankow Nationalist government. Feng has driven Wu Pei-fu, central Chinese war lord, back to Chengchow, where Feng is following him.

* * *

Americans Bombard Tawns.

SHANGHAI, May 23.—The United States destroyer Preble, when hit by stray machine gun fire, bombarded forts and villages on the south bank of the Yangtze with her main guns. Considerable damage was inflicted by the bombardment, it is believed.

* * *

Britain Withdraws Consul.

HANKOW, May 23.—Great Britain has withdrawn her consul from Chinkiang. All of the archives of the consulate have been removed, it is reported.

The withdrawal of the Chinkiang consul coming on the heels of the recall of the British representative at Hankow marks a new offensive of imperialist Britain against the Nationalist government here.

That Britain may attempt to forcibly regain the Hankow concession which she lost in a treaty signed early this year is not unlikely. Observers here regard the withdrawal of Great Britain's diplomatic representatives from cities in the control of the Nationalists is regarded as a prelude to open war against the Hankow government.

* * *

Chang Totters.

PEKING, May 23.—Chang Tso-lin's position is becoming more and more precarious.

Menaced by the rapidly advancing troops of the Hankow Nationalists, having lost (apparently) the support of Japan and facing the solid opposition of workers, peasants, merchants and students at home his fall appears to be near at hand.

The north is honeycombed with Nationalism and should General Feng come within striking distance of Peking, which appears likely, revolts in Peking and Tientsin would probably occur.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEWS PRINTERS BACK MILLIKEN IN BIG SIX FIGHT

Wahneta and Near-Wahs Slated for Defeat

Progressive printers were winding up their strenuous campaign today in behalf of D'Arcy (Doc) Milliken for president of Typographical Union, Local 6 (Big Six) against the reactionary incumbent, Leon H. Rouse.

Rouse's main achievement for the newspaper publishers was to kill the six-hour day back in 1924 at a time when Big Six almost had the great victory in their hands. A third candidate is William M. A. Powers, a reactionary who has the support of the reactionary Wahneta group.

The Wahneta or "administration" gang for years ran the international union and through a conspiracy with foremen of newspapers and job offices tried to starve out of the industry the militant members who refused to subscribe to Wahneta policies. The Wahnetas were in charge of the union, under the leadership of Marsden Scott when the 44-hour strike was lost in many of the job shops, costing the union $10,000,000 and a heavy loss in membership.

The Wahnetas in the present campaign have stooped to the lowest forms of co-operation with the boss. With boldface talk of "blood-dripping flags of anarchy," they have tried to besmirch one of the union's outstanding leaders, "Doc" Milliken.

The line-up in the present election is Milliken, the progressive party candidate against Rouse, the turn coat who has held office for 12 years while playing to the Progressives and Wahnetas and serving the employers, and Powers, the out-and-out Wah candidate.

This is the first time in Rouse' career as president that the Wahs have failed to support him. But there is only a slight difference between him and Powers. Even the stupid Wah gang realizes that he is discredited among the membership and so have pushed Powers out. Powers is ignorant of the labor movement.

The election takes place Wednesday.

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SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Professional Patriots

This is the second installment of "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

The present attack on this paper gives added interest to the sensational facts about the various crusade of zealous "patriots" who are out to crush all groups fighting the forces of reaction in the United States.

* * *

A group of military officers and organizations have been active in attacking pacifists and the opponents of compulsory military training in colleges and schools—usually on the familiar thesis that pacifism is aimed at destroying American defenses against Bolshevism. The military organizations most active are the Reserve Officers' Association, the Military Order of the World War—both national in scope—and one local association in Chicago, the Military Intelligence Association of the Sixth Corps Area.

This covers the newer type of organizations and individuals engaged in professional patriotism. Of the older types active now and then in the new crusade, or organizations devoted to other purposes which have taken to the cry, are nationally conspicuous—the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan. Various employers' associations, notably the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Clay Products Industries Association Inc., the National Founders Association, the National Metal Trades Association, and various state and local "associated industries," have been active occasionally when aroused by some such revolutionary proposal as the child labor amendment. The Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have also been sporadically active when stimulated by the Military Order of the World War or some more hysterical post of the American Legion.

Propaganda Against Radicalism and Pacifism.

The most conspicuous activity of all the professional patriotic societies is their propaganda against what they conceive to be revolutionary movements. Their conception is vague and inclusive, ranging from the Communist Party to the child labor amendment and proposals for municipal ownership of public utilities. Pacifism comes under the ban on the theory that any movement against war is intended to disarm the United States and so open the country to capture by Russia.

The conceptions of radicalism vary with the societies. The center of attack is of course the communist movement and all friends of Soviet Russia. But from that center have radiated c...acks at socialists, the LaFollette progressive movement, the church peace organizations, liberal magazines and reform agencies, and particularly on proposals calculated to affect private business,—notably the child labor amendment and protective laws for women.

Here are some characteristic utterances and statements. Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation, writing to Allen Wardwell, chairman of the executive committee of the Russian Famine Fund in 1922, on which served such citizens as Governor Alfred Smith, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., William Fellows Morgan, Charles W. Eliot and Cyrus H. McCormick, delivered himself thus:

"If the people who are contributing to the Russian Famine Fund understood that their money was going to be used by Lenin and Trotsky, contributions would soon cease." He added that he had "turned the matter over to the Department of Justice."

When Mr. Easley was interviewed by Miss Mary Lena Wilson concerning his attacks on the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, he indulged in characteristic language, referring to Captain Paxton Hibben, its secretary, as "a rascal and scoundrel," to the Reverend John Haynes Holmes as "wild and crazy," to the Reverend Henry Sloane Coffin as a "red" because he "founded that Labor Temple down there," and to Raymond B. Fosdick as "a wild red."

Easley Scared to Death.

Some of Mr. Easley's other characterizations are interesting: the former Mrs. Willard Straight he referred to as "the most dangerous woman in America"; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as "the Balkans of America, no revolutionary act anything in Europe"; eighty-year-old Mrs. Henry Villard as "a most notorious pro-German and leader of the non-resistance forces in this country at a time when they played into Germany's hands."

He is quoted as saying: "I would drive every damned Quaker out of America," and "There are plenty of damned liberals in this country who are just as ready to believe Will Irwin and they are to believe the Government." Mr. Irwin had written up Mr. Easley in a magazine article entitled "This Man Worries Too Much."

Among the persons and movements publicly attacked by Mr. Easley are: Father John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Reverend Iddings Bell, president of St. Stephens College;; Bishop Charles H. Brent of Buffalo, former chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces; H. G. Wells for radicallsm in his "Outline of History"—"willful misinterpretation of the teachings of Jesus," and the "unpatriotic Tolstoian psychology (sic) of non-resistance."

Radicals in A. F. of L.

Mr. Easley's attitude toward the radicals in the labor movement, for which he was deeply concerned in his effort to hold the American Federation of Labor in leash through the Civic Federation's union of employer and trade-unionist, was voiced thus:

"Organized labor has in its own ranks some of the disloyal elements (referred to elsewhere in the article as 'socialists, I.W.W., and their "high-brow" echoers —Ed.), the pro-German Germans and the anti-English Irish who will play the Potsdam game at every possible opportunity; but disturbances will be reduced to a minimum because there are now plenty of laws and machinery for seeking out these treasonable persons and handing them over to the firing squad."

"To talk about education on Americanization as a method of dealing with such people is a waste of time, effort, and money. Only the fear of the law, backed up by the police, the militia, the Army and Navy if necessary, has any terrors for such terrorists."

So much for Mr. Easley, the most picturesque in speech of all the militant patriots.

The Better America Federation of Los Angeles also speaks up colorfully. In a booklet picturing on its cover a college Bolshevik peeping from a rosebud, the Federation's former secretary says:

"The bomb-throwing, bullet-shooting anarchist does not worry me very much. It is the subtle, highly intellectual pink variety that is boring into the very heart of America. Such tragedies as the explosion in Wall Street on last September 16th are horrible—monstrous, but they will never halt our progress as a people. America will carry on, despite Czolgosz, Tom Mooney, the MacNamaras, and their tribe. But when I find a slow poison being secretly injected into our body politic through the class rooms, I do worry—and so should you."

In one of the Federation's weekly letters to its members its officers say:

"We are urged to pursue vigorously our Americanization program to hold ourselves in readiness to fight in the breach all forms of radicalism, communism, and radical socialism. A great many of our members write that radicalism has obtained a too-hold among teachers in public schools."

(To be continued.)

Report of John Brophy

To District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America.

(Continued from yesterday)

The present question is not one of a 30 per cent wage reduction with more work and prosperity on one hand and the present wages and little or no work, on the other, as the operators are presenting it.

Let us analyze the problem:

First, we must take into consideration the fact that the nation requires a certain amount of coal. When it has secured enough to meet all requirements it ceases to purchase. We are now consuming sufficient coal for all those requirements, yet unemployment is widespread. If the miners accept a reduction, it would obviously not create additional requirements. How then would such a reduction provide more work and more prosperity, when living costs for the miner are higher, if anything, rather than lower?

The results of a 30 per sent réduction would mean:

30 per cent less money for miners.
30 per sent less of miners' money for merchants.
30 per lent less of miners' money for merchants.

We must also consider the effect a wage reduction in Central Pennsylvania would have on the mining industry in the country as a whole. We must remember that West Virginia and the various non-union fields are not the only bitnminous coal producing districts. Were the miners here to accept a wage reduction, the Western Pennsylvania operators, the Ohio operators, the Indiana, Illinois and all the operators who are parties to the Jacksonville agreement would demand, and most justly so, the same concessions. The non-union fields would immediately follow suit and any slight advantage that might be gained by making the first cut here would in the course of a week or two, be wiped out and the same relative position would maintain between districts. The only result would be less money for the miners and consequently less for the merchants and the community at large.

The miners of District 2 are fully aware of the futility of the "wage reduction remedy." This is evidenced by the fact that in spite of months of unemployment and of privations and sufferings, there is not a single local union in the entire district that has suggested the acceptance of a wage reduction. On the contrary, many of them are urging that we stand firmly for the present agreement.

This is the position of the International Officers and the District Officers, but more than that, it is the position of the union miners of the country for whom we are but the spokesmen.

The present agreement is for a period of three years ending March 31st, 1928. That agreement was entered into after a joint conference at which all these various matters were carefully considered. Therefore, we see no advantage in having a joint conference now to discuss questions which are closed for a three year period.

We think the bituminous coal industry is in a chaotic condition and no stability will come to it until some form of regulation controls it. If the operators are not able to do so, then these people whose interests are dependant on the coal business, should appeal to Congress for the necessary regulatory laws that will make the coal industry stable and serviceable.

Yours truly,
John Brophy
President of District No. 2

Contract Repudiation.

In the early part of 1925 the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co., began repudiation of contracts through a leasing system with their Adrian operation in Jefferson county following with Lucerne Mines in Indiana county and various other operations until they had a considerable number running on the 1917 scale. These included other subsidiaries of the B. R. & P. R. R. as well.

Other concerns followed the lead of the B. R. & P. Coal companies and repudiated their contracts with the union, either openly or through a leasing system, such as the R. & S., Allegheny River Mining Co., Hussey Coal Co., Middle Pennsylvania Corporation, Moshannon Coal Co., Morrisdale Coal Co., and numerous smaller concerns.

We protested vigorously against this contract jumping at various times. Following is one of the letters of protest to the Operators' Association.

To Clark
February 9, 1925.

Mr. B. M. Clark, President
Assn. of Bituminous Coal Operators
fo Central Pa.
Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of a communication from your Association stating that the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. has resigned its membership in the Association. This announcement comes almost simultaneously with newspaper statements that that company has leased its Adrian Mine to the Jefferson & Indiana Coal Company ,whieb concern will proceed to operate.

Ever since tbs present scala agreement was signed last year the officers of your Association have conducted a campaign of propaganda to undermine that agreemant to which you were a signatory in your capacity as president of your organization. The propaganda took various forms, some more or less open, much of it under cover. Inspired news items purporting to show that the present wage agreement was responsible for slack work appeared almost daily in the public press; miners were approached by various mine managements with the specious argument that less pay would mean more work, and were urged to accept a wage reduction; men were intimidated by threats of eviction from their homes; so-called "citizens" groups were encouraged to form in order to crystallize public opinion in favor of wage revisions.

These and many more insidious means were employed or encouraged by your Association officers in an effort to set aside the wage provision of the Scale Agreement.

As President of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron company and associated coal companies you have served notices to families to vacate, or threatened to evict many in an effort to break their morale who have lived in your company houses in some cases for thirty years. The rentals you have received from these families have paid for those houses over and over again, and the labor of their men in your mines has made possible the payment of huge dividends to your stockholders—for example 100 per cent in January of 1923, or in the case of the Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company, 150 per cent in January of the same year.

The whole economic struggle of our present day depends on confidence and the faithful carrying out of the pledged word. Credit—confidence in people to pay made possible our business life today. The trade agreement has been instrumental in bringing some stability into the relations between the employer and employee. Everywhere these contracts and agreements underlying all our social life. When confidence in the pledged word fails the social structure is endangered.

Your action as President of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company in leasing your Adrian Mine to a new corporation which intends to attempt operating on the 1917 scale is mere subterfuge, and is palpably meant to circumvent the contract. It constitutes therefore, in our opinion, a repudiation of your contract obligations, and an attack upon the United Mine Workers.

So far as we know, the action of that company of which you are president, has not been condemned by the Operators' Association, of which you are also president. It is indeed an anomaly and queer ethics, when the president of a company which repudiates contracts is also the president of an association, one of the objects of which is to aid in enforcing contracts.

The United Mine Workers condemn these actions on the part of officers of the Operators' Association, and especially that of the Rochester Coal & Iron Company, in connection with Adrian mine, and intends to use every proper means in its power to maintain its contract rights.

Yours truly,
John Brophy, President
District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.

(To be continued)



WHEN WHITE, YELLOW AND BLACK TURN RED

Paled by hardships
Under the whip of exploitation,
The white race now blushes
At its servitude.
And a red glare
Spreads over the eastern horizon.

The peoples
Stretching over the vastness
Along the Yangtze,
Are hailing the overthrow of submission
And are assuming
The normal yellow of their birth,
Mingled with the red clearness
Of a new life.

Dark colonial slaves
Writhing under imperialist domination,
Will join hands with their brothers
Negro wage slaves,
And discard the fear of the underdog,
To take their place
In a world gone red.

And when—
The red blood of awakening has permeated
Through white, yellow and black—
A red, red world
Will greet a unified humanity.

—EUGENE KREININ.

MAY DAY IN THE SOVIET UNION

Ivanovo-Voznesensk (Textile centre). The foundation stone was laid of a new spinning mill which is to have 120,000 spindles.

The mill is being built on the banks of the River Talka, where the workers in the Ivanovo-Voznesensk usually celebrated the 1st of May in pre-revolntionary days, when they had to conceal themselves from the persecution of the police.

Leningrad. The "Red Putilox" works put out the first locomotive of the "M" series, which is the most powerful locomotive in Europe. Such locomotives have hitherto been built only in the United States.

The Karl Marx works in Leningrad produced the first wool combing machine to be produced in the U.S.S.R. Hitherto these machines have been imported from abroad.

In Nicolaiev (on Ukrainian coast): The Russud shipbuilding yard completed repairs and started work. This yard has been idle for the last 8 years. The yard will be engaged in building merchant vessels.

In Moscow. In the outskirts of Moscow the first asbestos works in the U.S.S.R. was started. Up till now asbestos goods were imported from abroad in spite of the fact that there are the richest deposits of asbestos in the world in the U.S.S.R.

In Kanavins (Nijhagorod province). The first cooperative large scale kitchen in the province was opened, capable of providing 12,000 dinners per day. The meals will be distributed in special thermos utensils to the factories scattered throughout the Kanavin district.

Sports in Soviet Russia.

According to the incomplete returns for 1926, there are over 4,000,000 workers men and women, engaged in physical culture in the U.S.S.R. In many provinces, a spontaneous growth of sports organizations is observed. For example, in one province the number of persons engaged in physical culture in the Vladimir Province increased by 226 per cent and in the Pskov Province by 258 per cent.

Everywhere considerable work of construction of stadiums, sport grounds, swimming stations, rifle ranges, etc., is going on. In Leningrad the great Lenin Stadium has been completed. In Moscow the Moscow Trades Council Stadium and the stadium of the Food Workers' Union, the largest of their kind in the country have been completed. At the present time the Dinamo Stadium is in the process of completion and will be the largest in the U.S.S.R.

In order to indicate the extent to which sport will develop during the coming summer, it is sufficient to point out that the Textile Workers' Union alone will spend no less than 100,000 roubles on physical culture.

One hundred and fourteen teams have entered for the Moscow football championship this year. No less than 300 referees will be required for these matches.

International Matches in 1927.

During recent years, Soviet sportsmen took part in 63 matches and contests abroad. This year matches and contests with working class sport organizations abroad will be arranged on a much larger scale.

The RSFSR football team which has acquired considerable popularity abroad will this year visit Germany, France, Belgium, Finland, Turkey and Latvia and possibly also Sweden. Light athletic teams have been invited to visit Latvia, Germany and France. Boxers have been invited to visit Braunschweig, swimmers to France and Belgium; boat teams to Germany, and shooting teams to Austria and Turkey. In addition to this a large excursion of 100 participants will visit Finland during the labor sports festival.

In June Yaroslav, Moscow, and Razan will contest teams in light athletic contests from the Working Class Sports Federation of France. In June, July and August, matches with football teams from Hungary, Austria and Turkey will be played in both Leningrad and Moscow. The visit of a Swedish football team is expected in September. In July, German cyclists are expected to visit Moscow, Tula, Bogorodsk and Leningrad. Moreover, representatives of working class organizations, from Finland, Latvia, Germany, France, Norway, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and Switzerland are due to arrive to take part in the All-Union sports festival.

BOOKS

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD

WALL STREET AND THE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP

A Diplomat Looks at Europe, by Richard Washburn Child. Duffield & Co. $4.

A steady campaign to whitewash the Black Shirts is being carried on in the United States. The capitalist press—that staunch defender of democracy—has deluged the country with articles and feature stories about the greatness of Mussolini. He has been compared to Caesar and Bonaparte. I have not seen the religious journals, but very likely they compare him to Christ.

The Duce's pouts and poses are as familiar to every American as Babe Ruth's batting average. He has been hailed as the restorer of his country, a great statesman, an administrative genius. Above all he is the "founder" of a creed that will "save" the world from the "scourge" of Communism. Among his devoted "disciples" are Judge Gary and Otto Kahn, honorary members of the Fascist gang of Italy. Liberals like Horace Kallen and renegade Socialists like John Spargo have fallen all over themselves in their mad scramble to get their tongues near Mussolini's boot.

* * *

But here is the pioneer of them all. Richard Washburn Child, former American ambassador to Italy, can claim the honor of having "discovered" the fascist savior. Mr. Child was more than a pioneer; he was a scout and an impresario. He admits that he looked for a man like Mussolini, and when he found him, he did his best to recommend him to the State Department at Washington.

This book, written by a professional literateur in the best Saturday Evening Post style, is full of curious and occasionally important revelations. One of the most important of these is that the American ambassador (hence the State Department, and American High Finance) was aware that the Fascist coup was coming and favored it profoundly. In view of the financial and political support which American capital has since given to the Fascist regime, and of the oceans of pro-Fascist propaganda which have flooded this country, it is useful to hear the ex-Ambassador on the subject of dictatorship.

* * *

"In April 1922," Mr. Child confesses, "I sent word to Washington that I was certain that something would happen in Italy. I believed that there would be nothing which could prevent a dictatorship. I said so."

One of Mr. Child's reasons for saying so is that he knew Italy's future lay in water-power and "man-power" industries, which take raw materials and primary manufactures from other countries and convert them into goods for sale. Another was that workers were writing on the church walls of Italy: "Viva Lenin!"

* * *

Mr. Child says he had never seen Mussolini when he wrote to Washington, but having prophesied a dictatorship, he thought it his duty "to follow it up and find the man, whoever he might be." The important thing was the dictatorship. Mussolini came to see Mr. Child on invitation and asked him:

"What do you want to know?"

Mr. Child wanted to know his program; he wanted to know whether Mussolini was the man that he (i. e., American High Finance) was seeking. When Mussolini left the American ambassador, there was—Mr. Child phrases it neatly—"the beginning of an understanding between us." The two kept in constant touch, and Mr. Child kept the State Department informed. He wrote reports "on the new organization of the Fascisti forces." He found them heroic and noble. He dismisses the Fascist campaign of brutality against labor organizations and revolutionists lightly. The castor-oil story, he thinks, is "amusing, but it has been exaggerated."

* * *

Finally the "great day" came. Mussolini, the man whom Italian and American High Finance were looking for, marched on Rome. By pure accident, one might say, Mr. J. P. Morgan, a well-known New York banker, was present in Rome. He had come to Italy to see "ruins"; he had plenty of ruins to see, for the Fascists smashed the headquarters of trade unions and radical newspapers. Later he showed some interest in Fascist finance.

The rest of Mr. Child's chapters on Mussolini praise the dictator as fulsomely as Spargo. He compares him to Roosevelt, than which there is, one assumes, no greater praise. He approves heartily of Fascism's aims and methods. And he expressed this approval in public speeches and in code telegrams to Washington. Mr. Child was in this case the voice of Wall Street.

Earlier in these memoirs Mr. Child describes how he told the Genoa conference that the United States government "will not tolerate any agreements with Russia, separate or joint, which impair the rights of the Open Door or the property rights we claim in Russia."

Thus we spake the messenger boy of Washington and Wall Street, which aid and abet dictatorships, provided they are capitalist, and not workers' dictatorships.

—JOSEPH FREEMAN.

THE COW IN THE VILLAGE.

The New Cow, a monthly periodical. Vol. I, No. 1. Greenwich Village, New York. $.25.

Dear Boys:—You are determined to be gay and impudent and to thumb your nose at the conventional bourgeois world. You are determined to keep pulling the reader's whiskers to prevent him from falling asleep. And you are probably also determined to laugh long and loud at any suggestion that there is such a thing as the class struggle, or if there is, that it matters very much. And being the disenchanted victims of a society that regards the artist with contempt and measures his worth in terms of money and popular success, you show your counter-contempt for such a society by whimsical rebellions, picturesque slappings and enormous pin pricks.

Being a Villager in my own right (11 Greenwich Avenue, ring bell three times), I speak without condescension. Your magazine is blithe and interesting, but it is very small potatoes. It is Hubert's Cafeteria, Troubador Tavern and the other Villager haunts done to death. Your satire has no bite, your irony dribbles in vacuo, your emotions are stuffed with straw. All your writing and posturing and shooting off your mouths interminably is based upon the assumption that nothing is important except "Art"—and even the importance of "Art" is illusory. The proper attitude is an elaborate pointlessness. Well, maybe you're right. Your own work proves your case admirably. Already it is a legend, it has ceased to be.

* * *

You are intellectuals, you say, artists. You have nothing to do with the mob, with the workers. They don't understand you. No wonder. Even intellectuals and artists may be expected to be human beings. And to be a human being is to have a relationship with all other human beings, to participate in a society, in its changes, its sufferings, its cries of anger and hope.

But maybe I'm getting too serious?

* * *

What would I have you do? Nothing. The workers of the world—they who do not understand you—will do your work for you. And when that work is done, you too will have ceased to exist.

* * *

Yours, with best wishes and hoping that The New Cow doesn't croak too soon,

—A. B. MAGIL.

THEY KNOW

Labor's hands built those courts, those dark, frowning walls,
And labor's hands can tear them down again.
O my brothers in the shadow, do you hear?
Let him speak words of death, for death is in the air.
Speak words of doom, O vulture cowering in terror,
For the world is an ear, a vast ear which hearkens to all you say,
A vast eye that observes all you do.
O never-to-be-alone, where is the chamber to hide your shameful nakedness from the sight of the all-seeing eyes of the world?
Where is the door which you can shut, lock, bolt, bar, and say:
I in here, they out there?
Fool! From henceforth the world is at your bedside when you sleep, or when you try to sleep.
From henceforth, this day, and all the days to be.
And the ones who have heard you speak are smiling.
Even the they go down to death, they are smiling.
For they know—do you hear?—they know
That labor's hands built those courts, those dark frowning walls,
And labor's hands can tear them down again.

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHES THE PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A. FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE capitalist correspondents in China have been giving the impression recently that the Hankow government was on the point of collapse. We warned our readers not to take these dispatches without a liberal pinch of salt. It is to the interest of the imperialist powers to create the impression thruout the world that the Hankow government, which represents the interests of the Chinese workers and peasants is weakened to the point of futility. Such is not the case.

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YESTERDAY'S dispatches indicate that the revolutionary nationalist forces have made important advances. The efforts of the capitalist correspondents to ally General Feng with Chiang-Kai-Shek have not survived. Feng is with Hankow. And Hankow has the same revolutionary connotation that Canton had until the northern advance and the defection of Chiang-Kai-Shek.

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FOR the benefit of those who came to the conclusion that the treachery of Chiang-Kai-Shek meant a fundamental change in the composition of the nationalist forces fighting the foreign imperialists and the native militarists, I would draw attention to the manifesto issued by the Koumintang with headquarters at Hankow declaring that the merchants, manufacturers, peasants and workers are important factors in the Nationalist revolution. The capitalist correspondents want to create the impression that Hankow is trying to conciliate business. As a matter of fact the manifesto does not indicate any important change in the strategy of the general staff of the Chinese revolution.

• • •

SOME people came to the conclusion that when the Chinese Communists raised the slogan of the expulsion of the right wing of the Koumintang that this meant the narrowing of the base of the nationalist revolution to the workers and peasants exclusively. Nothing of the kind. The trade union movement in China is young and inexperienced. The organization of the peasants is still in its infancy. The revolutionary middle classes still play an important role in the liberation movement. But the workers and peasants thru the Communist Party of China will redouble their efforts to secure the leadership of the nationalist revolution and change its character, in so far as conditions permit into a social revolution. We are glad to be able to report, from reading between the lines of the dispatches that the Chinese revolution is in a healthy condition.

• • •

IN all probability Great Britain will break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This act will be regretted by big industrial financial interests in Great Britain. The economic groups behind Winston Churchill and the extreme conservative wing of the cabinet want a break. They also want to establish a fascist government in Britain as soon as possible. It seems to me that this—tha threatening break—is a stupid move on the part of the British government at this time. But beggars cannot be choosers, as the old saying has it. And while Britain is not yet reduced to beggary, he condition is far from an envious one.

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IT is reported from London, or rather predicted that Italy will follow the British lead in case of a break with Russia. Chamberlain sounded out Briand of France when he was in London a few days ago but the French foreign secretary was evasive. Germany has turned a deaf ear to the British suggestion and the United States, not having recognized the government of the Soviet Union, seems bent on gaining as much commercial advantage as possible from the strained relations between the two powers.

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THE Colombian delegate to the international economic conference in Geneva created quite a scene at that august gathering when he stated that Columbia would prefar the investment of European capital in that country to Wall Street capital because of the tendency of the United States government to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin-American republics. And the headline artist who fixed up the story for the New York Evening Post concluded that European capital was "foreign" in Colombia!

• • •

THE government of the Soviet Union is planning an English boycott according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow and taks it from me this is no mean reprisal against the outrageous and insulting attitude of the British tory government to-

(Continued on Page Three)



"Flood rehabilitation is good business; we'll put Hoover in charge."

COOLIDGE MAKES HOOVER MASTER OF FLOOD FUNDS

Immediately Whips All State Groups Into Line

BATON ROUGE, May 23.—Tightening the grip of the banking interests on the already mortgaged farmers of the flooded districts in the South, and assuring a monopoly of the profitable business of "rehabilitation" for the inner ring of money bankers, Herbert Hoover has been today appointed by President Coolidge to be general supervisor and head of the $400,000,000 "reconstruction program".

Lining Up Business.

At one time it seemed that state governments, more under the control of the suffering farmers, were about to cut under the federal government's terms, and perhaps even give away some money to the flood victims. Hoover's appointment will effectively stop this stampede in the direction of mercy, and stiffen the resistance of local business men to the clamors of the 750,000 country people driven from their homes, thru the government's criminal negligence to properly control the river, as great rivers abroad are controlled.

Hoover Cracks Whip.

Returning to Baton Rouge today after a three day swing around the three hundred mile flood rimmed circle of Central Louisiana, Secretary Hoover devoted himself immediately to the rehabilitation work he was forced to drop ten days ago when the crumbling west bank Mississippi levees unleashed the river over more than one-fifth of Louisiana's 40,000 square miles.

After a conference here with Governor O. H. Simpson's State Reconstruction Committee, Secretary Hoover arranged to leave late this afternoon by special train for Vicksburg, where he will meet the Mississipi State Committee. On Tuesday he will go to Memphis, Wednesday to Little Rock, Thursday to Alexandria, and Friday to New Orleans. This programm will bring him to the southern end of Lonisiana according to latest meteorological calculations, about the time the main body of the Atchafalaya Basin flood passes over the last stretch of inhabited territory in its path to the Gulf of Mexico.

Two-Thirds in Camps.

A recapitulation today of relief work since mid-April places at 500,000 the number of refugees cared for in 64 concentration camps. From this figure, officials estimate that almost 750,000 persons were driven from their homes during the six weeks creep of the flood waters through the 700 miles of valley from Southern Illinois. About one-third, it is estimated found refugee with relatives or friends in dry sections. Property losses, including estimates for the last fifty mile stretch of Central Louisiana still to go under, are estimated at $400,000,000. The death toll stands today between 300 and 350.

Massachusetts Unions Fight Power Combine

BOSTON, May 23.—Massachusetts locals of the steam and operating engineers and stationary firemen will form a joint association to curb discrimination in rates charged by the big power companies. The unions claim large consumers are given power at ridiculously low rates for which small consumers have to pay.

More Police Officials Implicated In Canton, Ohio, Editor's Murder

CANTON, O., May 23.—The Stark County grand jury today was to weigh the worth of a story given last week by Floyd Streitenberger. Canton city detective, convicted of complicity in the Don Mellett slaying here last July which implicates in the crime two men, both officers of high rank on the Canton police force at the time of the murder. Streitenberger and his wife, Kate, were scheduled to appear before the grand jury.

The entire case of the murder of Mellett, a newspaper editor who gaged at the time in exposing sordid graft, is reeking with evidence which shows a connection between the Canton police force and the vice, rum and drug rings.

Olds, Who Lied to Press, First Aid To 'Nervous Nell'

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Robert E. Olds, former law partner of Secretary Kellogg and for the past 19 months assistant secretary of state, will replace Joseph E. Grew as undersecretary of state. The new job will make Olds acting secretary when Kellogg is away from Washington. Hitherto he has been legal adviser to Kellogg, and has displayed his diplomatic prowess only behind closed doors.

Misinformed Press

Olds' name came into nationwide notoriety last November, when it was disclosed that he had called into his office for a confidential talk the State Department correspondents for the three chief telegraphic news services, and had tried to induce them to publish, on their own authority, an attack on the Mexican government. His attack consisted in assurance that he had information proving that Mexico was seeking to establish a "Bolshevist hegemony" between the Rio Grande and the Canal Zone. When later called upon by the Senate foreign relations committee to make good this charge—which the Associated Press duly sent out to the country at the time—Olds and Kellogg were unable to produce any proof.

There are indications that progressives in the Senate will object to confirmation of the Olds appointment, when it comes to that body in December. They consider him a joke.

Chief of Black Shirts In Campaign to Stamp Out Masonry of Italy

WASHINGTON, May 23 (FP). — How Mussolini has stamped out Masonry in Italy is described in a letter from a 33d degree Mason to the Scottish Rite News Bureau, published here. The writer of the letter remains in Italy, and secretly smuggles news across the border.

His reports that the Scottish Rite headquarters in Piazza del Gesu, Rome, were closed last November, when the fascisti confiscated the furniture of the temples and the secretary's office. Soverign Grand Commander Palermi returned to his home in Sicily, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Only a few hundreds of the membership are left, out of thousands, since Mussolini dissolved the order by decree.

WORKERS PARTY WARNS AGAINST NEW WORLD WAR

Scores Arcos Raids and Imperialism in China

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Pointing to the studied attempts on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into war, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party has issued a manifesto calling upon the workers of the United States to protest against imperialist activities that will inevitably plunge the world into a new war.

The full text of the manifesto follows:

Little more than eight years have passed since the "war to end war" was terminated. But today we find ourselves again in immediate danger of a new world war.

The raid of the British government on the Arcos is an act of provocation thru which the imperialists of Great Britain hope to provoke the peaceful workers' republic of Russia, and expect to push other imperialist governments into an immediately active united front against the Soviet Union.

The last world war was a battle for supremacy between two groups of imperialist powers. The victims of this battle were the workers. Those who escaped slaughter and maiming on the battlefields are being squeezed dry of their very life in a mad race for more efficient profit-making, instituted by post-war capitalism. But even during the war it became clear to millions of workers that in spite of high-sounding phrases about lofty war aims, they were the only ones selected as its victims. Resistance to the war therefore developed among the working masses. This resistance cuimnated in the victorious overthrow of Czarism and capitalism in Russia by the Russian workers. But in other capitalist countries, too, there developed the danger for the imperialists that the war would be turned into a war of the working masses against imperialism. This danger was the pri-

(Continued on Page Two)

California Judge Gives Sacco-Vanzetti Friends 50-Day Suspended Term

By L. P. RINDAL.

(Worker Correspondent).

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 23.—Twenty-eights workers, arrested for "unlawful" parading and the display of Sacco-Vanzetti banners at the International Labor Day demonstration, May 1st, were all handed out a suspended sentence of $50 fine or 50 days in jail by Judge Richardson on May 18th. Joseph Siminoff, jailed a few days later for the crime of using the public streets for a spirited speech on the Labor Party, was honored with the same sentence as the rest—only with the exception that his probation was fixed at two years.

Neutral Arbitrator Hot for Wage Cuts

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 23. — The "neutral" arbitrator in the local shoe industry wants lower wages and a "more flexible" agreement between the union and the bosses. Declaring the union "must bend or break," he declares the industry faces a diminishing rate of return in the next few years.

NATIONALISTS SCORE BIG VICTORIES OVER CHANG TSO-LIN IN TWOFOLD DRIVE ON PEKING; TAKE TWO TOWNS, CAPTURE 5,000 AFTER THREE-DAY BATTLE

Appeal From Australian Organized Labor Ignored By Officials of A. F. of L.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—(FP). —Australian organized labor will have to settle its own quarrels at home, is the substance of a decision voted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on an appeal sent to it from the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, against official recognition in the United States of the labor mission of the Australian government's industrial mission now in the United States.

E. C. Grayndler, secretary of the Australian Workers' Union, is a member of this government commission, appointed by the conservative Premier Bruce. Secretary Holloway of the Melbourne council protested that the labor movement was ignored in the selection of labor members of the commission. He asked that they be not recognized. His appeal was submitted to the A. F. of L. in writing. Graynder appeared in person and, according to the statement given by President Green of the A. F. of L., he submitted "much interesting information concerning labor and the industrial situation in Australia, as well as the work and experiences of the Australian commission in the United States since it arrived about two months ago."

The executive council voted to recognize the commission and extend to them every possible courtesy.

HANKOW, May 23.—The Nationalist troops pushing thru Honan are sweeping aside the Northern troops who stand between them and Peking, according to a report received here by the military council from General Tan Seng-chi, who is commanding the drive. The report states that the Nationalists have taken Siping and Shangtsai and the area along the Hungho River are rapidly marching on Kaifing and Chengchow, strategic centers in the northern drive.

The text of General Tan's report as given out by the military council follows:

"Our forces on May 14 opened an attack on the enemy at Shangtsai, Siping and Heshucheng. After a fierce three-day battle we captured Sangtsai and Siping and the area along the Hungho River on May 17, killing more than 8,000 and capturing 5,000 enemy rebels.

Capture Munitions.

"The army which recently joined the Northerners was completely routed. We captured ten field guns, twenty machine guns and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. We lost 700 men. Our vanguards have reached Chowinkow and are now advancing on Kaifeng and Chengchow."

The resumption of train service between Hankow and Chumatien (recently held by the Northerners) proves the truth of Tan's report. Tan's report was received the day that British news agencies, and American correspondents under British influence, were wiring home stories about the fall of Shanghai; advices from that city indicate.

Co-operating with General Tan is General Feng Yu-hsiang, so-called "Christian General", who has allied himself with the Hankow Nationalist government. Feng has driven Wu Pei-fu, central Chinese war lord, back to Chengchow, where Feng is following him.

• • •

Americans Bombard Towns.

SHANGHAI, May 23.—The United States destroyer Preble, when hit by stray machine gun fire, bombarded forts and villages on the south bank of the Yangtse with her main guns Considerable damage was inflicted by the bombardment, it is believed.

• • •

Britain Withdraws Consul.

HANKOW, May 23.—Great Britain has withdrawn her consul from Chinkiang. All of the archives of the consulate have been removed, it is reported.

The withdrawal of the Chinkiang consul coming on the heels of the recall of the British representative at Hankow marks a new offensive of imperialist Britain against the Nationalist government here.

Wants War.

That Britain may attempt to forcibly regain the Hankow concession, which she lost in a treaty signed early this year is not unlikely. Observers here regard the withdrawal of Great Britain's diplomatic representatives from cities in the control of the Nationalists is regarded as a prelude to open war against the Hankow government.

• • •

Chang Totters.

PEKING, May 23.—Chang Tso-lin's position is becoming more and more precarious.

Menaced by the rapidly advancing troops of the Hankow Nationalists, having lost (apparently) the support of Japan and facing the solid opposition of workers, peasants, merchants and students at home his fall appears to be near at hand.

The north is honeycombed with Nationalism and should General Feng come within striking distance of Peking, which appears likely, revolts in Peking and Tientsin would probably occur.

Hatred of All Classes.

Chang's labor-smashing tactics, inspired by foreign mill-owners, have won him the hatred of workers, while heavy taxation and extortions from the peasantry have made the peasants Nationalist sympathizers. Executions of labor leaders in industrial centers like Tientsin are matters of almost daily occurrence and extortions from native business men and issues of enormous amounts of worthless paper money have won for Chang the hatred of the native merchants and industrial interests.

Chang's inability to cope with the situation or to hold the Nationalist troops have led Japan to favor a new regime in Manchuria, headed possibly by Chang's son, it is stated. Chang is now in Peking and is afraid to return to Mukden, it is said.

Has No Support.

Reports that Yen Shi-shan, war lord of Shansi Province, has joined Chang Tso-lin in his fight against the Hankow Nationalists are utterly without foundation. Chang has made frantic but futile efforts to see Yan and win his support. Yen, who is impressed with the strength of the Nationalists, is afraid to bet on a losing horse and is maintaining neutrality. Indications are, however, that he will join the Nationalists should they decisively defeat Chang's troops at Chengchow.

USSR NOW PLANS A TRADE BOYCOTT AGAINST BRITAIN

Will Transfer Trade If Relations Broken

MOSCOW, May 23.—The Soviet Union is making definite plans to boycott English industries.

This was made clear by A. P. Serebrovsky, vice-chairman of the Supreme Council of Public Economy. He declared that the Soviet Republic did not desire a break with England, but if that country's present attitude toward commercial relations continued unfavorable, the USSR would cease purchasing even those commodities England was best able to supply. Including among these are steam turbines, boilers, electric equipment, textile machinery, etc.

Serebrovsky explained that the Soviet Union was more interested in patterning their plans for industrial expansion on German and American methods. "America," he declared, "offers the best example of technical organization. England cannot give a good example because English factories have become obsolete, while the prices are higher than those of other nations."

Broaden Original Decree.

A decree has just been published by M. Mikoyan, Commissar of Trade and Director of the Foreign Trade Monopoly, expanding a decree issued last week ordering Soviet commercial agents to enter into trade only with such States as "are in normal diplomatic relations with this country and where trade delegations are guaranteed proper conditions for working safety."

The original decree was aimed in the direction of British business men, but the later document goes a step further and contemplates economic reprisals for the British raid by ordering Soviet representatives to cancel all licenses already given in England for export and import trade with Russia.

• • •

Cabinet Discusses Breach.

LONDON, May 23.—The cabinet meeting tomorrow is expected to take up the question of Russian trade, and afterwards presumably, diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. Sir R. M. Hodgson, head of the British trade delegation in Moscow has been ordered to report to the cabinet. Those in touch with the British trade delegation assert that a rupture of relations would hurt England more than the Soviet Union, which has shown itself able to exist without relations with any particular western power.

SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE ASKS PUBLIC HEARINGS

Warns Gov. of Danger In Secret Investigation

BOSTON, May 23.—Governor Fuller's star chamber inquiry into the Sacco-Vanzetti case, ran up against its first real snag today when the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee practically demanded an open, public investigation.

In a formal letter to the governor, the committee asks that the public be kept informed daily on the progress of the inquiry. Declaring that Fuller had never answered the committee's request for the appointment of a commission of five "impartial citizens" to conduct the inquiry, the committee asks that the lid be taken off the probe.

Demands are pouring in upon the committee for exact information concerning the progress of the secret investigation, the letter states, but the committee is as much in the dark as the rest of the world.

The letter is signed by Gardner Jackson, publicity representative for the committee, and by Joseph Moro, John G. Barry and Albino Faticani.

Thompson Sees Justices.

That William G. Thompson, defense counsel, inspired the letter is taken for granted hers. Thompson was closeted with supreme court justices for several ours Saturday. He was declared to be discussing various angles of the court's whitewash of Judge Thayer, who was fully upheld in the appeal taken to the highest Massachusetts court.

Thomas F. McAnarney, who was associate counsel with Fred Moore for Sacco and Vanzetti before Thompson stepped into the case, visited Fuller and was in conference with him and Lieutenant Governor Allen and Joseph Wiggin, personal counsel for

(Continued on Page Two)

See British War On Hankow In Withdrawal of Consul From Chinkiang; Want Concession

American Destroyer Preble Bombards Forts and Towns When Hit By Stray Bullets

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—*Nationalist troops sweep north; win decisive battle at Siping and Shangstai; capture military supplies, 5,000 men.*

2.—*American destroyer Preble bombards villages and forts; report heavy losses.*

3.—*Great Britain prepares for open war against China; recalls Consul from Chinkiang.*

4.—*Chang Tso-lin tottering; North honeycombed with Nationalism.*

INSURANCE AGENTS AID "BIG FOUR" WALL STREET DIRECTORS

This series of ten articles, of which this is the second, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

Article II.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

It is safe to say that without the agent an insurance company cannot live. Various companies here and abroad have tried to dispense with his services and have failed. For one reason or another people will not insure unless the pressure of personal solicitation is applied.

The enormous structure of the social institution of life insurance was built through the efforts of hundreds of thousands of agents who made the business what it is today.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for example, is the largest financial institution in the world today. It has more assets than the U. S. Steel. It is stronger than Gary's corporation due to the fact that its assets are in liquid form and may be released as is deemed necessary by its' oligarchical board of directors.

The Metropolitan Life insures over 26 million individual lives in the United States and Canada. The "Big Four" combined insure 40 million lives for over twenty billion dollars.

Due to the fact the premiums on weekly payment life insurance are payable at the home of the insured, these agents thus become the unconscious vehicles of the most pernicious capitalistic propaganda.

During the 1924 presidential campaign the Metropolitan Life printed tens of millions of circulars which were sent, via the agent, into six million homes, calling attention to the bogey of LaFollette's radicalism. It was pointed out that insurance funds are invested in Big Business and that a vote for LaFollette was a vote for confiscation.

This distribution of circulars by the agent is charged in the annual report to "welfare work" for which item the Metropolitan Life last year spent over eight million dollars. The Metropolitan is a "mutual" company.

"The Big Four" weekly premium life insurance companies employ, roughly, about 60,000 agents in the field in the United States and Canada. Each agent has about 200 families on his collection book with an average of four people in each family. As an agency for industrial espionage, it can readily be seen, he is invaluable.

Let us quote Haley Fiske on this question. Says he, "Not one agente . . . a great piece of machinery which, in their activities, constitute a public institution; but many activities of the company, conducted from the Home Office, have such an intimate relation to the public that added force is given to this designation . . . (by officials of the company) . . . Specific reference is made to the conduct of an industrial service bureau where the relations between employers and employees are studied, based upon the company's experience . . . w: . . . ilers of its group insurance . . . se like."

The agent's duties with an industrial insurance company are manifold. He must make his weekly collections from the 200 or so families which constitute his "debit." He must seek out new risks for new insurance. He must do several hours of bookkeeping in order to present a neat account of his petty financial transactions. He must locate families who have moved away from his route without leaving an address. He must try to conserve old business which is in danger of lapsing. He must listen to hours and hours of haranguing on the part of his manager.

And for all this he is, in my estimation, one of the poorest paid of all white collar workers in America. So much so that the hard conditions under which he works compels a large turnover of labor in the thousands of branch offices throughout the country.

Some years ago a sporadic effort was made to organize these workers into a labor union. It failed because the attempt was haphazard and conducted without regard for scientific methods. A strike was prematurely called and the movement went up in smoke.

I have spoken to hundreds of agents throughout the country and not one has failed to say that the harsh and inhuman working conditions warrant the creation of a protective union.

At present due to the system of commission payments, the interests of the policyholders and those of the agent are diametrically opposed to each other. In reality this should not be so.

The exploitation of the agent by the company which results in tens of millions of dollars being pocketed by the company in fines and "charges to salary" is due to the fact that the agent practically sells in an account to the defense committee. 41 Union Square.

Bishop Brown Will Speak.

The famous heretic Bishop William Montgomery Brown will speak at the big mass meeting arranged by the Committee of One Hundred, on Wednesday night, May 25th at Webster Hall, 11th Street and 3rd Avenue. This mass meeting is arranged for the purpose of helping the families of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. Besides Bishop Brown there will be the following speakers: Paxton Hibben, Pascal Cosgrove, Robert W. Dunn as Chairman. All New Yorkers are urged to come to this meeting. Admission 25 cents. Copies of "My Heresy," "Communism and Christianity," will be sold at this meeting at reduced prices.

Who is Next?

We received the following letter:

Dear friends:—At a meeting of the Ozoniter Young Progressive Society, which was held on May 13th at Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, B'klyn, the defense of the cloakmakers and furriers was discussed and the following resolution adopted:

Whereas the Defense Committee is carrying on a campaign to help the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers, victims of the revolutionary class struggle, we altho a non-partisan organization, pledge ourselves to support the Defense Committee in its work, until all the cloakmakers and furriers will be released from prison. We will carry through all the campaigns of the defense Committee among the members of our organization. As a beginning we are sending $60.00 and we will send some more a little later. With greetings.—S. Fuchs, Secretary.

Columbia University; Helen R. Wright, professor, Robert Brookings School, author; Walton H. Hamilton, professor, Robert Brookings School; Thomas W. Page, former chairman Tariff Commission, now with Institute of Economics; W. F. Willoughby, director Institute Economic Research; Lewis Mumford, publicist, contributor to the New Republic; Burnita Shelton Matthews, president American Bar Association of the district; Rev. J. Paul Dresser, Church of the Holy City (Swedenborgen).

R. W. Baker, M. D., prominent physician of Washington; Dr. Louis Cobben, consulting engineer; Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell; Emma Wold; Mabel VanDyke; Harriet Conner Brown; Florence P. Clark; Vera Fowler Lewis.

Among the lawyers who signed the petition are:

S. D. Hanson, C. H. Weigle, Louis Yurow, Selig G. Bess, Norman F. Bassett.

German Workers to Fight Injunctions Of U.S.A. Variety

BERLIN, May 22.—Fear is being expressed in German labor circles over the precedent set by a Saxon court recently in granting an injunction against the German Textile Workers' Union. The order prohibits the union from "supporting in any way" a strike against the Saxon Woolen Yarn factory.

Labor leaders are reporting in the German press as protesting against the action of the court and declare that they will not tolerate their freedom of action to be restrained "in the American style."

Seek Freedom for Holts.

Prof. Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, and a large number of other German intellectuals have joined in a petition to the German government asking for a court revision of the sentence of life imprisonment being served by Max Hoelz, the so-called Saxon "Robin Hood."

The signers maintain that Hoelz because of his activity in the Communist uprising in Middle Germany in 1920 was framed on charges of having murdered a landowner named Illess. A confession has just been made by the man who actually shot Illess.

Needle Trade Defense

New York Workers Will Greet the Furriers.

Next Friday May 27th, all the New York Workers will gather at New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, to greet the recently released victims of "Mineola Justice."

This welcome of the released prisoners will be given at the Grand Reception Hall which was arranged in their honor.

Do Not Keep Defense Money.

The Defense Committee is greatly in need of money. It is a crime against the cloakmakers and furriers to keep any money that was collected for them, a day longer than necessary. There are many people that have tickets, collection lists and roll call certificate booklets for which they have not as yet settled. This hinders the successful work of the Joint Defense Committee. All those who have money, tickets, roll call certificate booklets, honor roll lists are requested to report immediately and in account to the defense committee. 41 Union Square.

Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Asks Public Hearing

(Continued from Page One)

the governor. McAnarney declared he had been called in by the governor but refused to comment on the subject matter of the conference.

The defense committee is split on the reception proposed for Georg Branting, the Swedish lawyer who is coming to America to be associated in the defense of the two Italian anarchists. A Faneuil Hall meeting has been suggested, but some members of the committee feel that the governor will be antagonized by a public demonstration while he is considering the case.

Force Executive Into Open.

Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti fear the irresponsibility of Governor Fuller's secret inquiry into the case. They want a full open consideration of the world-famous case so that the sinister elements demanding electrocution of the workers on July 10 may be forced to bring their eleventh hour perjuries and falsehoods before a national jury of workers.

Either the public, formal commission or a new trial would ratify them better than the furtive examination of witnesses and evidence now going on in Fuller's office and home.

Mrs. LaFollette In Appeal.

Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, widow of the late senator, and Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., with 48 other prominent Washingtonians have appealed to Governor Fuller for the appointment of an advisory commission to aid in the investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Members of the faculties of the various Brookings' institutes with publicists, lawyers and others signed the document. They include:

Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Walter J. Shepard, prominent sociologist, professor at Robert Brookings School of Economics; Harry H. Moore, economist in public health service; Arthur W. Macmahon, associate professor of political science,

Workers' Party Warns Of World War Danger

(Continued from Page One)

the world.

The proletarian revolution of Russia gave the exploited masses of the world, who heretofore had been everywhere oppressed by the rule of capitalism, a potent stronghold in the ruling class of a powerful and very important country. In its very existence the Soviet Union gives the exploited everywhere a consciousness of their power. This has made and still makes the existence of the Soviet Union a menace in the eyes of the imperialists. Therefore, the whole period since the end of the war has been filled with military intervention, diplomatic conspiracies, and all other possible forms of struggle against the Soviet Union.

The exhalpe set by the revolutionary workers of Russia and the inspiration supplied by the very existence of a workers' rule have strengthened and invigorated the resistance of colonial and semi-colonial masses against foreign imperialist oppression. The fight for independence of the oppressed masses in the extensive British colonies received new impetus. The Chinese masses awoke to a realization of their power and began a struggle for freedom from oppression.

Great Britain, whose most immediate interests were at stake, has since exerted all efforts to make the imperialist powers of the word temporarily forget their mutual antagonisms and unite on the basis of their mutual interests in a struggle against China and the Soviet Union. This has created an immediate war danger. The imperialist powers fully realize the threat to their interests by the Soviet Union and the ever growing struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial masses. The danger therefore exists that the imperialists of Great Britain will succeed in uniting the imperialist powers for a broader struggle against the Workers' Republic of Russia and against the awakening nationalist masses of the far east.

Threaten British Imperialism.

The danger which nationalist liberation in China creates for British imperialism in India and China is such an immediate one that the British imperialists will leave no stone unturned to win the imperialist powers of the world for a united onslaught against the Soviet Union and China. The raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking, the bombardment of Nanking and the subsequent Five-Power note were all steps designed by British imperialism to gain its end.

American imperialism, altho occupied with unprecedented aggression in its own particular "sphere of influence," Central and South America, still has sufficient common imperialist interests with Great Britain in China and against the Soviet Union to make the danger of a united front between American imperialism and British imperialism a very real one. The American flag not only follows the dollar but, in the interests of its ultimate aims, even precedes the dollar. Defense by American warships, by American marines and American soldiers of the American dollars invested in Mexico and other Central and South American countries, is complemented by the sending of American warships, American soldiers, and marines to China to protect investments for investing American dollars.

The war danger created in China has been supplemented and made more serious by the incessant studied provocations perpetrated by British imperialism. Of these provocations, the raid on the Arcos is the latest and most outrageous one. The diplomatic forms, which this most haughty of the powers is always willing to grant to the representatives of the most insignificant princedoms of the world, are being outraged by the treatment accorded by the British imperialist government to the representatives of the Workers' Republics of Russia.

These studied insults against the Soviet Union are designed to provoke the Workers' Republic and are a rich declarations of solidarity with the British imperialists on the part of the imperialists of the other countries. Like the raid on the Peking Soviet Embassy, the raid on the Arcos was a wilful attempt to create a cause for war. If the British imperialists succeed with their provocations, the nations of the world will be embroiled in a new world war. The fathers, brothers and sons of the working class will again be slaughtered in the hundreds of thousands. The women and children of the working class will again be starved by the millions.

Workers! You must not permit this!

Protest against American warships and marines in China!

Protest against the aid given by the American Imperialists to Brit'sh Imperialists!

Unite your protest against the possibilities of a new world war into a militant demand: HANDS OFF CHINA!! HANDS OFF THE SOVIET UNION!

Demand as a guarantee against intensification of the present war dangers the recognition of the Soviet Government in Moscow and the Revolutionary Government in Hankow!

Down with imperialism! Long live the solidarity of the oppressed of the world!—Central Executive Committee, Workers' (Communist) Party of America.

Flier Lindbergh's Father Fought for Nonpartisan League

WASHINGTON — (FP). — Capt. Charles Lindbergh, hero of the first direct air flight from New York to France, is acclaimed for his courage, his determination and his performance.

Young Lindbergh was 16 years of age when his father, the late Rep. Lindbergh, accepted the nomination of the Nonpartisan League conference in Minnesota, in the early spring of the war year, 1918, to run for the Republican nomination for governor as spokesman of the farmers. The courage required to throw down the challenge to organized war profiteers in the Northwest at that time, when Gov. Burnquist and Sen. Frank Kellogg were backing the fanatical reactionary, Judge McGee, chairman of the State Council of National Defense, was no small thing. The heroic flyer of 1927 was old enough in those days to measure the heroism of his father, in the Northwest at that time, when the threats of mob violence and the danger of assassination that were instigated by foes of the farmers' movement.

Tarred and Feathered

Delegates and visitors at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Paul in June of that year, will not soon forget the two young farmers, organizers for the Nonpartisan League, who came to see the convention and to receive medical treatment for the tarring and feathering given them by the Burnquist-Kellogg enthusiasts. Many delegates went to the town of St. Cloud to hear Lindbergh speak, and witnessed the mobilising of armed forces to prevent the farmers from making any demonstration. They talked with Henrik Shipstead, then mayor of a Minnesota town and candidate for the nomination for Congress against Volstead, a standpatter. Shipstead's house had been smeared with yellow paint, in the night, when the local chamber-of-commerce element learned that he had joined the farmers' political crusade.

On billboards opposite the convention hotels were big posters, with pictures of shells bursting in American trenches in France, and in big type an alleged message from Pershing: "You take care of the Huns at home and we will hold them over here."

Lindbergh Beaten.

Lindbergh opposed war profiteers and State Council of National Defense patriots. He made no compromise with Meyer, Kellogg, Knute Nelson or Burnquist, who had set up their monopoly in patriotism and who had enrolled most of the Minnesota farmers who dared organize to secure a fair price for their wheat were enemies of their country. Lindbergh was beaten, but the courage and dignity of the contest was conducted in the midst of war's cowardice was an estate of which his family is proud. After his death, the son flew over their farm at Little Falms, scattering the ashes of the father upon the land to which he was devoted. It was a symbol they understood.

* * *

Hero of Chauvinists.

PARIS, May 23.—Lindbergh is being made the pet of the big militarist interests of France. Yesterday the Aero Club, center of chauvinists, gave him a noisy welcome and presented him with the club's gold medal. The President of France has pinned the Legion of Honor medal on his breast while he is to receive the Swedish Aero Club gold plaque and a cup from the French aero club.

American Legion officials here tried to appropriate the young American flyer for use in their own propaganda. They regard the marvelous welcome given the Little Falls, Minn. youngster as insuring that the Legion gang, when it hits Paris this summer, will be met with something less than hostility.

Banker-Envoy Elated.

Animosities between the French and American upper classes over war debts will be forgotten for bringing the late human slaughter honse to an end have temporarily been laid aside. Ambassador Herrick, former president of the American Bankers' Association, is elated over the unexpected results of the achievement of the American "air ambassador."

Lindbergh is being financed by a St. Louis commercial firm and is having the most flattering offers pressed on him. So far he has not lost his boyish, unaffected manner. The use to which he is being put by the French military gang and the advocates of French-American alliance and remission of war debts is apparently unknown to him.

Smithsonian Says Venus Habitable.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Venus, the glorious blue planet, defied by the ancients as the goddess of love, probably is better adapted to life than her celestial and militant neighbor, Mars.

This opinion was expressed by Dr. C. G. Abbot, director of The Astrophysical Observatory of Smithsonian Institution, and internationally known astronomer.

A picture of a landscape on Venus, drawn by imagination from Dr. Abbot's scientific observations, might not be unlike that in the primordial ages of the earth, uncounted eons in the past, before the birth of man. Venus, it would seem, is a luxurious, steaming and tropical jungle, a world in the making.

Bricklayer Helpers Back Laborers in Worcester Strike

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23.—With cops on guard at every job, the city's building laborers continued their folded arms policy today with the bricklayers' helpers now out. More than 100 bricklayers automatically joined the walkout when their helpers struck.

Nine strikers were fined $10 each as the aftermath of a police attack on the picket line.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Greek Workers Strike Against Standard Oil

PIRAEUS, Greece, April 30 (By Mail).—Accompanied by brutality on the part of the police and gendarmes, four workers were arrested on the second day of the strike against the Standard Oil Co. One of these arrested was the president of the Benzine and Oil Workers' Union, Theohorides. The imprisoned workers are being defended by the Red Aid Committee.

The viciousness of the police aroused great resentment among all the workers of the city, and the secretary of the local Central Labor Council sent a telegram of protest to the secretary of the interior.

Women's Conference, New England, Talks Of Many Questions

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—The New England Conference of Working Class Women held here elected an executive committee of 17 members to be responsible for the future work of the organization.

Seventy-five delegates were at the conference representing 48 organizations including trade unions, with a total membership of 7,500.

The questions discussed were women and the trade unions; women and war; maternity insurance and birth regulations; child labor and the school system; women and cooperative movement and the persecution of foreign born workers.

A resolution was passed greeting the Chinese women and asking for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The executive committee elected consists of Miss Eva Hoffman, Sonia Kaross, Miss D. Clifford, Charlotte Clayman, Olga Oikenus, Mrs. Florence Gage, Mrs. Goldman, Astor Berkowits, Eva Blender, Anna Speaker, Mrs. Kagan, Mrs. Kouskia, Mrs. Lempi Parta, Mrs. Selz, Mrs. A. Pulter, Dr. Antoinette F. Konkow and Morris Goldberg.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day



Who's Running This Country Anyway?

The Military Order of the World War, through Captain George L. Darte, its Adjutant General, has protested to Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of the New York City Schools, protesting against the action in granting the use of the Stuyvesant High School auditorium to the Civil Liberties Union for a meeting on the topic, "The Growth of New York City Since 1900."

Mrs. Rachel Davis, teacher of civics in the Woodbury High School of New Jersey, has had her contract for next year withheld, partly as a result of allegations made by the same Military Order of the World War.

And now The DAILY WORKER comes to trial on May 27th, as a result of charges preferred by these self-constituted arbiters of what the American people shall say and what information they shall receive.

It is high time that the workers speak quite plainly to these advance agents of Mussolini, who are seeking to institute the same black regime of reaction and suppression in this country as there is in tyrant-ridden Italy.

There is one way to speak clearly and unmistakably to these gentry. That way is to give such unanimous and whole-hearted support to the defense of The DAILY WORKER that these agents of American capitalism will understand fully that the masses of the workers will not tolerate any interference with their constitutional right to freedom of speech and press. Don't forget these are but the first few attempts on the part of extra-legal reactionary organizations to run our affairs. If they succeed now, they will make further excursions. Now is the time to call them to a halt. Your dollars are your command. Let us hear it—quick and strong.

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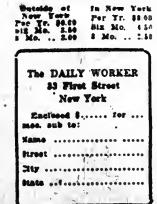
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U. S. S. R. WORKERS NOT WORRIED BY BARRAGE OF LIES

(Continued from last Issue)

The weak spots in the general good showing are said to be in transport and building—yet here also the showing is such as would be lauded to the skies in any other country. In railroading, for instance, passenger traffic increased 11.7% and freight traffic 11%. On an estimated total revenue of 1418 million rubles, the railroads showed a net return of 665 million and the harbors 8.8 million, after deducting 60 million assigned to branches of transport that do not as yet pay their own way, and allowing 30 million for the continuation of new railroad building projects already under way. It should be noted also that "dead-head" tickets go not only to railway employees and their families, as in America, but that they are systematically used for cultural purposes, thus every student of a higher school can get a free ticket once a year to any point in the Soviet Union, through it be from Minsk to Vladivostok. Trade unions sending their members south to rest homes, etc., buy tickets at half price, and many similar concessions are made for other social service.

The building program, while extensive, cannot keep up with the demands made upon it, especially in Moscow where the housing situation will continue acute for years to come. In other centres conditions are rapidly approaching or have already reached normal. The sum expended on building are as follows:

Year	Total	Of which New Construction
1923	475 million rubles	147 million
1924	810 " "	300 "
1925	1110 " "	503 "
1926	1760 " "	803 "

In addition to these sums expended there must be considered about 150 millions spent on the countryside for new building purposes.

Electrification.

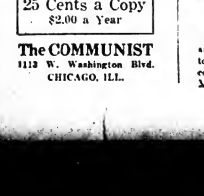
The electrification projects are going ahead steadily, 100,000 kw. were added to the total capacity during 1925 and the coming year is expected to add another 140,000 kw. from major works and 150,000 kw. from new district enterprises. An example of the former is a tremendous new plant which harnesses the Kura just above Tiflis (Soviet Georgia), and of the latter that in the autonomous province of Adjaria, 20 miles from Batoum, and about 5 miles from the Turkish border, where small, almost perpendicular tunnels, hundreds of feet in length, are cut thru solid rock to tap a mountain lake to turn the turbines far down in the valley. Both of these projects are rapidly approaching completion and will, the writer was told when on the ground, completely change the character of local industrial development. Very great hopes are pinned to the electrification of Soviet industry and many will be the treasure chambers, like Georgia and Adjaria, that this white coal will unlock. A total of 159 million rubles will be spent on electrification this year.

Foreign Trade.

Nothing shows more conclusively the definite improvement of Russia's position than the figures on imports and exports duging the last four years. It will be noted that the unfavorable balance 1169 million in 1924, and 62 million in 1925) is even now to a positive balance of 75 million this year, to which should be added 50 its.

Year	Export*	Import*
1923	522	438
1924	551	720
1925	670	732
1926	820	745

(*In million rubles.)



In the New

MAY ISSUE:

Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle by Jay Lovestone.

The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism — By Manuel Gomez.

The Civil War in the United States. By Karl Ware.

The World Struggle for Rubber. Pt. 1. Leon Platt.

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PAN PACIFIC LABOR CONFERENCE -HANKOW-



Pan-Pacific Labor Conference

(From Rotes Gewerkschafts Bulletin)
Translated by Whittaker Chambers.

The question of a Pacific Conference was first broached by the Australian delegation at the II Congress of the R. I. L. U. (1921) at the time when an armed clash between the United States and Japan seemed imminent. But the immediate danger was removed and, together with that, the calling of a conference was postponed. The Conference of Far Eastern Transport Workers in Canton in 1921 at which representatives from China, Indonesia and the Philippines were present, created a substitute. That conference established a secretariat in Canton, for the purpose of maintaining relations between all the countries of the Pacific Ocean and for publishing a bulletin.

Fake League Confab Shattered.

Presently the situation changed. The problems of the Pacific came to the fore again. The League of Nations as well as the II and the Amsterdam Internationals became interested in Pacific questions. The League of Nations opened a branch in Tokio, the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations decided to call a Pan-Asiatic Labor Conference. The plan, whose realization was entrusted to Suzuki tchairman of the Reformist Trade Union League in Japan) and Joshi (General Secretary of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress), was shattered by the opposition of the Chinese workers. Suzuki had to relinquish his ideas.

In August 1926, the Japanese government established in Nagasaki another (certainly not a labor) conference which set itself very broad objectives. Japan hoped to create a "Pan-Asiatic League of Nations" which she would play first fiddle. But the sweeping plans of the Japanese government proved a fiasco. Despite the strikingly caustic measures and the very guarded utterances of the delegates, public opinion in the Far Eastern countries was not deceived as to the motives of the initiators. It is sufficient to note the leading article in the completely bourgeois paper "Mingo Shibao" which says:

Reformist Conference Fiasco.

"Under the cloak of Pan Asiatic thought the other Asiatic peoples are to do yeoman service for the Japanese interests. Japan hopes to protect herself against the anti-imperialist movements in the Soviet Union, China and in Mongolia by a Pan-Asiatic movement directed against the American and European imperialists."

In anticipation of an inevitable armed conflict America and Japan carry on a lively propaganda in the countries of the Pacific. The United States has founded in Honolulu the so-called Pacific Institute, and, thru this powerful medium and an all-embracing agitative and propagandistic work, is forcing the countries of the Pacific under American culture and American influence. The countless scientific, cultural, student, and other conferences, called by the Institute serve the same end, Japan, on the other hand, bases her efforts on the Pacific society, created under the direct protectorate of the Japanese government, with headquarters in Tokio and in the principal cities of other Pacific countries, but whose activities do not embrace labor circles.

All Pacific Labor Represented.

The conference planned for May 1st 1927, in Canton, was thought to be extremely significant. In its organization committee sat representatives of the Trade Union Council of Soviet and of the Chinese Trade Union League. Careful measures were taken to ensure wide representation from the Chinese trade union movement. Special attention was extended to the Japanese Trade Unions and from the Japanese Peasant Movement which it is known stands in close relation with the workers. Other delegates from the Japanese colonies, Formosa and Korea, from the Philippines and Indonesia, from the American coast of the Pacific, i.e. from Canada and the United States, Mexico and Central America, were to participate.

Chiang's Betrayal.

The latest event, Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal and as a result of that, the turmoil in a whole series of south eastern Chinese provinces, and in Canton itself, radically changes the situation. Despite the statements of Lin Tin Sin, the present right Kuomingtang dictator in Canton, who has promised his "support" to the delegation of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, it is very doubtful whether it will be possible to open the conference. The trade union movement is today forced into illegality. As Lo Tin Sin's orders hundreds, if not thousands, of the most active workers are being arrested in Canton. We have reports of the innumerable sacrifices of the Cantonese railway workers, Communists, and all that seems to hint of Communism is hunted down. The union between Hankow, Shanghai and Canton is broken. And, on the other hand, the imperialist powers use every means to hinder the conference. The government of the Australian Union, for example, refuses to visa the passes of the delegates from the Sydney Trade Union Council. Announcement comes from Japan of the arrest of the Japanese delegates in Kobe.

Naturally this tremendously increases the difficulties of the pending conference, which is threatened by the interference, if not by the forcible dissolution, of Li Tin Sin and the reactionary and imperialist powers who support him. The situation in the Pacific Ocean where the most vital interests of the imperialists collide with indescribable fury with the movement of the millions of the masses defending their most elementary national and class rights, more than ever demands the support and the cooperation of the forces of the labor-organizations of the Pacific Coasts. It is clear that the working class, its struggle, its organization, and its united action, will soon decide the fate of the conflict which amidst incredible suffering, is bursting into flame thruout the Pacific. The conference may be delayed: BET IT MUST TAKE PLACE! The situation in the Pacific, the interests of the national revolutionary and labor movement demand it.

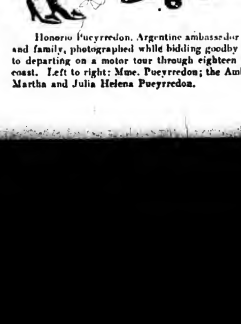
* * *

(The treachery of Chiang Kai-shek necessitated the postponement of the conference to May 15th, and its transference from Shanghai to Hankow. No news has yet been received of the events at the conference.

In addition tu the arrest of the Japanese delegates and the refusal of the government to visa the passes of the Australian delegates, Losovsky and other prominent members of the Soviet Union delegates were held under arrest by British officials at Hongkong. They were later released.—H. F.).

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

AMBASSADOR MOTORS TO COAST



Honorio Pueyrredon, Argentine ambassador to the United States, and family, photographed whilst bidding goodby at Washington prior to departing on a motor tour through eighteen states to the Pacific coast. Left to right: Mme. Pueyrredon; the Ambassador; the Misses Martha and Julia Helena Pueyrredon.

NEW RECRUITS FOR RED ARMY TENTH MAY DAY

Inspiring Celebration In Moscow

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., May 1 (By Mail).—It is the tenth May Day since the overthrow of csarism. It is a whole decade since the old order toppled and fell. The Union of Soviet Republics lives and grows in strength and power!

That is the thrill that sweeps the mighty hundreds of thousands of Moscow's proletarian hosts on this International Day, with the many tens of millions out over the Soviet Union.

The great avenues that parallel the Kremlin Wall filled early. The leading spokesmen of the Soviet Power fill the Tribune on Lenin's Mausoleum. There is Stalin, Bukharin, Rykof, Voroshilof and a host of others.

The Invincible Army.

And out over the Red Square it is filled with the soldiers, sailors, cavalry, airmen, artillerymen, the clenched fist of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

Ten years before, at the first congress of the Communist International, the soldiers of the Red Army had marched in this same Red Square, many of them, shattered, bleeding feet, reddening the cobblestones, but spirits undaunted, hard as the granite pavement in the struggle against the capitalist foe.

Today every Red Army uniform sparkles with newness. The equipment could not be better. And the Red Army spirit—the revolutionist—still lives, glowing strong as ever.

On the second as the clock in the huge tower of the Kremlin strikes noon, every unit of this fighting host snaps to attention, and from as many corners of the Red Square, half a dozen Red Army bands thunder "The International". The singing of the revolution is the song of the Red Army.

Red Army Leaders.

On passing review, Clement Voroshilof, the People's Commissar for the army and navy, and the chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, with the renowned cavalry leader, Budenny, at his side, reviews the rigid lines of these defenders of the Soviet Union. Booted and spurred and in brilliant uniforms, the military attaches of capitalist lands, Poland, England, England and others watch and must wonder as each Red Army unit, in its turn, thunders new cheers for Voroshilof and Budenny as they pass.

The review is over. Voroshilof mounts the Tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum. He is about to say—

But we are not compelled to wait long. Voroshilof uses no delicate words. His words crackle like rapid fire guns, and in the microphone it takes them up and spreads his May Day message thun amplifiers to the listening tens of thousands in the Red Square and hundreds of thousands in the city beyond. It is a message of uncompromising struggle against the challenging power of world imperialism. Voroshilof points out that the world is divided into two camps. On the one hand the Union of Soviet Republics. Against it the imperialist powers. The issue is clear. The Soviet Union must be prepared for every emergency. The Red Army was ready.

The best sign of preparation was the swearing in of a great host of new recruits for the Red Army. Voroshilof spoke the pledge and the new detachments repeated it after him as follows:

"I, the Son of the Toiling People, citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, take upon myself the name of a soldier of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

"Facing the Toiling Classes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the whole world, I take upon myself the obligation to bear this name with honor, to study thoroly the military art and to guard the people's property from any damage or nuisance. I pledge myself, earnestly and unflinchingly, to carry out the Red Army discipline and to obey without hesitation the orders of the commanders who are appointed by the Workers' and Peasants' government.

"I pledge to restrain myself from all actions which would harm the dignity of a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to direct all my actions and thoughts to the great goal of the emancipation of all toilers.

"I pledge myself at the first call of the Workers' and Peasants' government to take my stand in its defense against all menaces and attacks by enemies upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and I pledge myself not to spare my strength or my life in the struggle of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the cause of Socialism and the fraternity of all peoples.

"If I sidestep willfully from this my solemn pledge, then may my fate be universal contempt and may the severe arm of the Revolutionary Law punish me."

Rykoff Speaks.

The thunder of cannon, the cheers of the multitudes, airplanes flying overhead greeted the closing words of the pledge, that brought new armed forces to the standards of the Soviet Union. Then Rykoff, president of the Council of People's Commissars, spoke from the tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum. He said

"For the 10th time we are celebrating the First of May. All militants, all toilers, all Red Army men are celebrating the First of May. In the Soviet Union this is the holiday of the whole population, not only of the advanced section of the working class as in other lands. While we, on our Red Square, are peacefully celebrating, in other countries the workers are compelled to meet with all kinds of reprisals. In all capitalist lands it is branded a crime to celebrate International May Day. In our country it is the holiday of the self-conquering workers, it is the holiday of social reconstruction."

Greeting From Britain

Then J. W. Murphy, representative of the British Communist Party in the Comintern, spoke declaring that, "Here in the Soviet Union we can celebrate International May Day without the interference of the bourgeoisie.

Russia Is For Peace.

Nikolai Bukharin then told of the lowering war clouds in the Orient. He referred to the efforts of the open and secret diplomacy to again surround the Soviet Union with a blockade of bayonets.

"It is the attitude of the international proletariat that will dictate when this new blood feast shall commence," he said. "We must intensify the work of peaceful reconstruction while we yet have peace. The foundation of our success is to be found in the reconstruction of society. We must can life the national and unbounded wealth now lying dormant. We must strain ourselves much more to make stronger our industry and agriculture. We must grow from the plow to the tractor, from hand craft to machine production. We must strengthen the bond between the working class and the peasantry. Our Army, our Navy, our industrial reserve capacity are the instruments that make for the emancipation not only of our own people, but of the people of the entire world. Long Live Our Working Class! Long Live Our Peasantry! Long Live Our Red Army! Long Live the Inevitable Coming Victory of the Workers of the World!"

Then the parade of the Red Army began, to be followed by the procession of the workers, that lasted the remainder of the day. I shall attempt to interpret part of the meaning of the passing of great hosts in another article.

RED LOVE

A Novel of Life

In Russia

By Alexandra Kollontai

Russian Diplomatic Representative to Mexico

$1.50

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
33 First Street
NEW YORK

U. S. Oil Men's Choice For Mexican President



Preliminary maneuvering for Mexico's 1928 presidential election campaign is already under way—and, as usual, the U. S. oil magnates are making many of the maneuvers. The candidate whom they are pushing forward with most insistence at the present time is Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Gulfco government, he has several times been on the point of going into open rebellion, particularly during the difficult days of the U. S. government assault upon the sovereignty of Mexico over the question of the oil and land laws. Gomez established his liaison with the U. S. oil interests years ago, when he held away over the state of Tamaulipas where the Tampico oil center is located. Tampico workers will never forget his strike-breaking and unionsmashing activities, in which all methods—not excluding murder were employed.

WILL USE ASIA MAP FROM FAR EAST INSTITUTE

A new map of Asia such as is used in the Far East University at Moscow and in the advanced Soviet schools has been received by C. M. Wicks and will be used in the first lecture of his course of four to be delivered on China at the Workers School 108 East 14th Street. The first lecture is this Friday evening. The map is a huge one, covering half of the side of the room and will enable those in attendance to remember the relation to China of the rest of Asia.

The lecture will deal with the economic geography of China and will show why the great imperialist powers consider it the greatest prize in the world today.

Dialectic Presentation.

The Marxian-Leninist method of presentation will be used by Comrade Wicks. Instead of the old, incompetent system of presenting the history of a country as an isolated thing separate and apart from the rest of the world, it will be presented in its relationship to the rest of the nations of the earth. Though separate for thousands of years from Europe, nevertheless even its great geographical barriers could not wholly prevent the East and West meeting at some points.

Invaluable for those who desire to understand the "Chinese puzzle" will be the outlines prepared for each lecture and to be obtained only by those attending the lecture. Those who miss one will miss one fourth of the outline and guide to the further study of China.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

wards the auspices of the Workers' Republic. This dispatch says that the heads of the industrial and commercial apparatus of the Soviet Union look to Germany and the United States for the most advanced methods of production and not to England. But even at that the needs of 160,000,000 of people would throw considerable trade to the British market provided a labor government came into power in Great Britain or one not so provocative as the present government.

* * *

EVERYBODY in Nicaragua is pretty well satisfied with the situation there now excepting the liberals, despite Calvin Coolidge's emissary Henry L. Stimson, who returned from his mission of "peace" to the Latin American republic. Well, now, this is interesting and rather amazing because it is a fact. And the fact is that everybody, even the attitude of Diaz and his Wall Street-hired flunkeys are for the liberals. Stimson went to Nicaragua and frankly told the Diaz crowd that the majority rule did not mean a damned thing to the government of the United States. Wall Street investments and the Panama Canal demanded that Diaz retain the services of the United States would have no more no matter how many American marines had to be killed to attain it.

* * *

ANOTHER wicked slam has been dealt to the fiction that free speech exists in the United States. Not much consolation can be taken from the fact that two of the supreme court justices differed from the majority in the decision upholding the constitutionality of the conviction of Anita Whitney on a charge of having violated the California anti-syndicalist law. Majority rules on the supreme court, but it is quite possible that had Justice Brandeis-Holmes viewpoint commanded a majority, the reactionary minority would refuse to recognize the decision. Our ruling classes are very obedient to law as long as the law suits them.

* * *

IF Brandeis and Holmes had voted against the decision of the supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the California anti-syndicalist law instead of simply confirming themselves to an abstract attack on the suppression of free speech in general they would have less difficulty in proving their sincerity in the matter. The ruling classes of the United States will determine how much "free" speech they will allow their slaves and that will be just as much as they think the system can stand.

* * *

THE supreme court of the United States is one of the strongest bulwarks the capitalist system has here. They don't mind if a few of its members still retain a traditional affection for Lincoln, Franklin and Jaffarson. That does not hurt, since the respectable minority on the court will confine themselves to a mild protest. And creates the impression that the supreme court is not one reactionary mass. There are lots of ways of kidding the population. There is as much chance of the U. S. supreme court delivering a decision that will hurt the capitalist system as there is of the supreme court of the Soviet Union handing down a decision favoring the Nepmen. Both are class instruments. One is the bulwark of the robber system of capitalism; the other of the rising social order that is based on the laboring classes.

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Professional Patriots Must Live.

The war with its hysteria still persists in the carcasses of a certain small but noisy strata of the population of the country. They still work overtime at the business of professional patriotism. Public interest in their antics has long ago subsided to the freezing point. Among intelligent people they are regarded with the same disdain that is accorded professional inhabitants of Greenwich Village and other freaks.

But somehow they manage to make an easy living preying on the gullible newly rich (and some of the older rich) who made fabulous sums out of the graft accompanying the war. They are kept busy concocting new "menaces" to the fortunes of these parasites. They have constantly to manufacture scares that will induce their gullible supporters to contribute money to their shady organizations, most of which exist merely to keep a few incompetents who cannot exist under normal conditions and in honest occupations in an easy job.

It is precisely this stripe of creature that is behind the persecution of The DAILY WORKER. They see in the frame-up against the editors and management of our paper a chance to circularize their list of suckers and try to extort money from them on the pretext that they are still holding aloft the sacred banner of patriotism and heroically defending the citadels of privilege. Aside from the well-known fact that the ruling class is constantly on the alert to crush us, these slimy creatures jump into the limelight in an effort to prove to their paymasters that they alone are capable of silencing the militant labor organizations and our most effective present-day weapon, our press. They are parasites upon parasites.

It is an easy matter to account for these particularly nauseating swindlers. Before the war they were never heard from. They are misfits, unable to exist by following legitimate occupations even in the society they pretend to defend. The war with its demand for professional patriots—four-minute men, red cross workers, poison propagandists, forgers, provocateurs, liberty bond salesmen and saleswomen, foreigner-and-red baiters, flag wavers, army chaplains—enabled this gang of semi-vagrants to live better than they had ever lived before. Hence they must, of necessity, in order to live, fan the flames of patriotism or again sink into the insignificant strata of society from which they emerged to thwart the evil designs of the Kaiser and help the late Woodrow Wilson make the world safe for the investments of J. P. Morgan and the rest of the brigands of Wall Street. They are part of the backwash of the war.

The serial we are running on "Professional Patriots" exposes the antics of this diseased growth upon the body politic, but does not explain the rotten objective conditions that gave rise to them.

This is written as a supplement to the "Professional Patriots" articles in order that our readers may know the real motives behind their exalted pains to patriotism and be able to expose them so that all readers will hold them in the contempt their execrable conduct so richly deserves.

Smashing Tory Government Is the Next Task of the Labor Movement.

The British government, following the raid on the Soviet Union Trade Mission, and its failure to isolate the Soviet Union at the Geneva Economic Conference, can choose now to break off relations, a move which is obviously a step towards war, or to let the whole matter drop, make the Churchill-Birkenhead-Joynson-Hicks combination the laughing stock of the world, increase greatly the prestige of the labor movement as a whole and the Labor Party in particular, and proceed to a general election in much more unfavorable circumstances than prevailed two or three months ago.

The British government has made errors in the past and survived. It has "muddled thru" until its ability to do so has become a tradition. But all this was before British capitalism entered a period of sharp decline. Strong systems can make mistakes—weak ones cannot afford it.

It is generally acknowledged now that the introduction of the bill for the suppression of the unions was a huge—a blunder of desperation.

The raid on the Soviet Trade Mission was to have been linked up with the drive on militant unionism, other nations were to be drawn into the front against the Soviet Union—then with British labor smashed and demoralized, the way would be clear for war upon Russia.

But the government has failed to rally any substantial support for its policy. On the contrary it has alienated those industrialists who want and need trade with the Soviet Union. The $50,000,000 loan to the Soviet Government which the latest dispatches say has been agreed to by the directors of the Midland bank is a very substantial straw showing which way the wind is blowing.

British industry shows little, if any, sign of improvement. According to a London dispatch to the New York Times, a reduction in prices of pig iron has failed to bring any new business, more coal mines are going on a short time operation basis, the outlook for new contracts in the shipbuilding industry is very poor indeed, the textile industry reports a discouraging future, etc.

Political maneuvering has failed to bring British industry back to normal. The defeat of the general strike gave the British ruling class a new lease of life but this too is nearing its end. The new attack on the British working class, directly connected with the conspiracy against the Soviet Union, has aroused the masses to the danger.

There is undoubtedly now in Great Britain the basis for a powerful drive of labor against the government—a drive which should have been the next step in the general strike, but which cowardice and treachery in the leadership prevented. The policy of capitulation put forward by the MacDonalds, Thomases, and their centrist supporters, has proved to be futile and dangerous—

Our Party Moves Forward

By JAY LOVESTONE, Acting General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party

It is now only a little more than one month since the various districts of our Party Organizations have swung into full activity in the Ruthenberg enrollment. Already the results achieved are gratifying evidence of the vitality of our membership.

In the first three weeks of the Ruthenberg enrollment our Party members showed their capacity for work, their ability to meet difficulties and spirit and devotion of the first magnitude to respond energetically to the party's tasks under the severest hardships. Here, our leader, Comrade Ruthenberg, died. A vicious offensive by the labor lieutenants of American imperialism, the employers and the government, had been organized on for months against our Party. All our enemies were busy singing our requiem. We, the Communist Party, in America were a thing of the past. We were no more. And what was even better for the bourgeoisie and their socialist lickspittles of the species Oneal and other fake historians, we could be no more—no, no—never—never again.

Some Significant Figures.

Here are some interesting figures that will make the socialist historians of the bourgeois chairs sit up and be paralyzed with disappointment.

In September 1925 our Party counted 14,037 dues-paying members. Of this number there were at least from three to four thousand who were counted as members thru the dual stamp column; that is, they were wives of members who purchased dual stamps—one stamp for husband and wife. Particularly among the former language federations was this practice in vogue.

In October 1925 the National Organization Department issued its call for the reorganization of the Party on the basis of shop and street nuclei. We proceeded with great energy to reorganize the party. We had just emerged from the most costly, disastrous factional struggle our Party had ever experienced. Practically only half of our membership responded to the reorganization call. To be exact, the dues payments in October 1925, the first month of reorganization, were only 7,213. By November of 1925 the number rose to 8,064. In December it mounted to 8,154. By January 1926 the figure reached was 8,389. In March 1926 we totalled 9,052. This was the high point for some months to come. The summer period drew on and our dues payments naturally shrunk.

Reorganization Difficulties.

No one will deny that due to reorganization our party has reduced in size, numerically, to an extent which some of us did not expect. But we must keep clearly in mind that the loss of dues-paying members is not as great as it would appear to the superficial observer. First of all, a minimum of twenty per cent of our dues payments before reorganization were not dues stamps actually sold to individual members but were only dual stamps—stamps given away to wives of comrades who were members of the party by grace of their husbands holding membership in the party. After reorganization, this social-democratic practice was dropped. There are no longer any dual or "by-grace" members.

Furthermore, the newly organized shop and street nuclei units do not all function well enough and regularly yet. There are many party members—far more active than many of the "regular dues-payers" in the pre-reorganization days of our party—who, because their units to which they are attached do not funcilon as well as they should, are unable to pay dues regularly. We make these remarks, not by way of seeking to explain away anything or hiding any of our weaknesses. The case is quite the contrary. We are here pointing out one of our most serious shortcomings.

Rally to Ruthenberg Enrollment.

The death of our leading communist fighter, Ruthenberg, was an irreparable loss to the party. This has been recognized by our every foes as well as by our most loyal followers. But the party set itself to work with a zeal and a determination to make good as much as possible the loss that suffered by us. The Ruthenberg drive to build our Party was launched under the most trying circumstances. The response of the membership exceeded the most optimistic in our ranks. There was a new spirit in the Party. The inactive, to a large extent, became active. The active members redoubled their efforts. Better results were evidenced in all our fields of activity. Every section of the party responded promptly and vigorously to the call of the Political Committee, the leadership of the party, to close ranks and build the Party.

Party Membership Grows.

Immediately the new Communist spirit showed itself in the status of our organization. We Communists don't view organization problems as questions distinct from the politics of the organization and political problems are invariably tied up as part of one whole problem and task of building a real Communist Party in the United States.

For the month of March 1927, the dues payments rose to nearly 9,500—to be exact 9,486. This is the highest dues payments we have had since September 1925. We must here keep in mind the fact that many hundreds of our members are at present involved in the severe disemployment in the needle trades in New York and in the strike of the United Mine Workers of America. The largest proportion of these party members refuse to take exempt stamps and prefer to wait in their dues payments until such time as when they can afford to pay up their back dues. This means that we now have an active party membership of more than twelve thousand.

April reports are not yet complete. All indications point to the upward swing in dues payments being continued.

The number of initiation stamps are not an exact index of the number of new members entering the party during a particular month. Some units even permit a new member to be in the party months before securing from their district offices the necessary initiation stamps. Yet, inaccurate an index of the influx of new members as the sale of initiation stamps may be, it has quite some value as an index of party organization progress. Let us again examine some figures.

In September 1925—the last month of the party organization on the old basis of language federation branches —286 initiation stamps were bought from the national office by the various Federation Bureaus. With the first month of reorganization, October 1925, the number fell to 253. It continued to fall to 158 in November and to 153 in December. By January 1927 the new units began to function with increasing regularity. There was an upward swing in the number of workers initiated into party membership. The total initiation stamps sold in January 1927 was 214. In the short month of February last the number rose to 278.

By mid-March most of the districts had not yet swung into the Ruthenberg. Still the few days which most of the districts participated in, the drive told appreciably in the influx of new members. These figures of new members will be especially important for April. Yet, in March last, 336 initiation stamps were sold. This means that a minimum of 336 workers were admitted to party membership in March. This is the highest figure reached in many months. Of course, there were many hundreds who applied for membership in the rousing Memorial celebrations held immediately after Comrade Ruthenberg's death. Not all of these workers were immediately enrolled into party membership.

Party Organization Moves Forward.

It is clear that the Party organization has taken a turn for the better. We have seen our most difficult days in the immediate post-reorganization period. We also have many serious problems of reorganization to solve. Some we have not even scratched the surface of in the least. But on the whole we have turned the corner for the better.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION

1923	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dues Payments	7,213	8,064	8,154
Initiation Stamps	253	158	155
1926	**Jan.**	**Feb.**	**Mar.**
Dues Payments	8,389	7,146	9,052
Initiation Stamps	104	124	145
1927	**Jan.**	**Feb.**	**Mar.**
Dues Payments	8,266	7,511	9,486
Initiation Stamps	214	278	336

The pessimists may throw sand into their own eyes. The enemies of the party may hope in vain and perish in disappointment. But the Workers' (Communist) Party of America is a living, growing force, moving forward in the revolutionary spirit and line of its dead leader, Comrade Ruthenberg.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The Daily Worker:

I believe that the big farce of the year was the Conference on "Youth and the War System" held last Saturday at the Labor Temple. Not one speaker was invited by this "open minded" society to present the Marxist point of view on this question. Instead of that an evangelist, who appeared to be neither a worker nor the son of a worker told the audience "to forget all about the class struggle and capitalism, but remember God, and you'll be sure to go" and there will be no more war".

An elderly lady who represented another humanitarian organization urged the audience to "forget the struggle" and remember that "we are all brothers,"—as a means to avoid future wars.

Still another fellow, named Christensen, who was once a candidate for president on the Farmer-Labor ticket, said that Esperanto was the only way to end war. After a few more speakers of the audience with similar trash, the chairman announced that those who wished to take part in the discussion could do so, but said he would not tolerate any mention of "Communism or class war," and also declared that "Youth and War" was the subject of the symposium. A storm of protest came immediately from the audience and the chairman yielded.

A few young Communists, including myself, then took the floor and exposed the "ideal of Christianity." We pointed out that Rockefeller who is responsible for the loss of 7,000 lives at Nanking, has contributed $900,000 to the Y. M. C. A., which is poisoning the minds of young workers. One speaker told the audience why England, a "Christian" nation, is trying to make war on Soviet Russia, while Soviet Russia, an "atheist" nation, is preventing war.

These so-called peace societies only befool the minds of the young workers so that when war comes they will be fooled by nice phrases.

Fraternally yours,—S. Magidson.

Sends An Extra Dollar.

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed find $2 for my monthly pledge fund. This month I feel lucky, so I have added $1.00 extra for this month over my regular pledged amount.

Wishing The DAILY WORKER all the success, I am, Fraternally yours,

J. U. DAS, New Orleans, La.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

allowing just such surges of reactions at home and in China as have been indulged in.

The time has come for British labor to admit the correctness of the estimate made by the Communist Party of Great Britain and the revolutionary practicality of its program.

The government, now severely discredited, but still determined to take its revenge on the working class, can be routed completely if the rank and file of British labor permits no more betrayals.

We believe that the British workers have learned in the last few weeks that there is no such thing as separating questions of relations with the Soviet Union from the question of the life and struggles of the British working class.

Chicago T. U. E. L. Plans Gay Picnic For Next Sunday

CHICAGO, May 23. J. W. Johnstone, active in the local labor movement, will be the principal speaker at the fourth annual picnic of the Chicago local general group of the Trade Union Educational League to be held next Sunday at Kolze's Electric Park, 1532 Irving Park Blvd.

An elaborate program of music and entertainment is also being planned. Proceeds from the affair will be devoted to building the left wing movement in this city.

Tickets (50 cents) can be obtained at the following places: T. U. E. L., 152 W. Washington St., Room 26; 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Greek Workers' Hall, 768 W. Van Buren St.; 19 S. Lincoln St.; "Freiheit," 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd.; "Vilnes," 3110 S. Halsted St.; 2003 N. California Ave.; "Rovnost Ludu," 1510 W. 18th St., and from members of the T. U. E. L.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 30 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

DRAMA

Kidding Themselves . . .

"Grand Street Follies" Final Bill of the Neighborhood Playhouse

The fifth edition of the Grand Street Follies will meet with the approval of those small bourgeois elements who get a kick out of a burlesque of their own foibles and who satisfy their own inferiority complexes (to use the stupid language of psychoanalysis) by laughing at the ridiculous antics of their kind. It is a Menckenesque concoction.

The second incident is a slam at the police-censorship of the New York stage that resulted in Mae West doing a stretch in prison for producing a play called "Sex." There are a number of he-virgins furnishing a background for the ladies who have been guilty of appearing in prohibited shows, all doing time on Blackwell's Island.

Mr. Albert Carroll, one of the old favorites of the Neighborhood Playhouse, situated on East Grand, gives remarkable impersonations of Mrs. Fiske and Ethel Barrymore, which serves to remind one of how masculine are the voices of these two Broadway favorites.

Most amusing was the skit involving "Cautious Cal," president of the U. S. A., and "Nervous Nellie," secretary of home and foreign affairs. A person properly insignificant was chosen to portray Cal and he did a good job of it.

But the part dealing with the "origin of the black bottom" fell flat. Certainly the directors of the thing ought to get something to substitute for it.

All in all it is a good evening's entertainment for those who enjoy seeing the serious antics of the Broadway barnstormers made ridiculous, and some of the acting is better than that of those they imitate.

H. M. W.

ALBERT CARROLL



The dynamic genius of the "Grand Street Follies" the new revue at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Broadway Briefs

"Sneak Easy," a melodrama by Edward Childs Carpenter and George Roesner, will be given a spring tryout by B. Friedlander. Donald Meek, Anne Shoemaker, Dorothy Hall, Allen Moore, Clay Clement and Kathlene Nolay are in the cast.

Phillip Bunning who collaborated with George Abbott in the writing of "Broadway," has a new one, a comedy of back-stage life, titled "The Understudy." Jack Donohue is collaborating this time.

Henry L. Cort and Clark Ross will produce a new play called "The Brigand," by Paul Fox and George Tilton early next season. This will be followed with a musical comedy by Cort called "The Radio Girl."

Brock Pemberton has acquired for early production next season, a new comedy called the "Cowgirls' Ladies," by Fannie Heaslip.

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
Grand St. ... Dorothy Sands
Grand Street Follies
East of Bway. ... Mat. Sat.

THEATRE GUILD acting co.
RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th St. ... Pennsylvania
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Next Week: Mr. Pim Passes By

The SECOND MAN
GUILD 52nd St. W. of B'way ... Circle
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Next Week: Pygmalion

The SILVER CORD
John Golden Theatre, 58th St. E. of B'way
Now With Ned McCobb's Daughter

TIMES SQ. CRIME
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALFORD Theatre, 48th St. East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, Third Ave.
Pop Prices Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"FOG"
Thrilling Mystery Melodrama.

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
COLONY Broadway at 53rd St.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Wolfe is Speaker at West Roxbury Picnic On Decoration Day

WEST ROXBURY, Mass., May 23. —Bertram B. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School of New York, will be the principal speaker at the Decoration day picnic next Monday at Caledonian Grove.

There will be a program of entertainment and music for dancing will be provided by a seven-piece orchestra.

"California Limited" Wrecked.

LOS ANGELES, May 23.—Dispatches to the Santa Fe Railroad Headquarters here state that between twenty-five and thirty persons were injured today when the two sections of the California Limited, the Company's crack flyer, collided four miles west of Flagstaff, Ariz. No deaths were reported.

Policy of Tories Attacked Before Boston Consulate

BOSTON, May 23. A large crowd participated in the demonstration in front of the British Consulate which was arranged by the local Workers (Communist) Party.

The demonstration was in the form of a protest against the bombardment of Nanking, the general intervention policy in China, and the recent raid on the Arcos offices in London.

Fifteen signs carrying the slogans, "Hands Off China", "British Empire Plans New World War", etc., were carried by the demonstrators.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

Learn About Class-Collaboration

Three booklets present, in simple language, the problem of a great danger facing American Labor. Whether in the trade union or out of it, every worker should read these interesting and important booklets—and then pass them on to another worker in the shop.

CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION—By Earl R. Browder —.10
CLASS COLLABORATRIN—How to Fight It—By Bertram B. Wolfe —.10
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50 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

"Stock" Ownership New Stunt of Taxi Bosses In Chicago

(By a Worker Correspondent).

CHICAGO, May 23.—The following advertisement recently appeared in the Chicago Tribune: "Yellow Cab helps employees to own stock—Why? Employes who own stock in the corporation they work for, will do better and more conscientious work than if their interest is limited to the salary they draw. It makes the men careful of the property they handle, careful of the safety of the people they haul, and eager to cement the public's good will."

This notorious anti-union outfit, however, does not seem to believe that union wages and conditions might also help to insure the safety of the passengers and help maintain the "good will of the public."

Fights Union Members.

Strenuous efforts are now made to see that no one becomes an employe who has any personal or even hereditary taint of unionism and it is then expected that by holding up before the men the bright prospect of becoming a "stockholder" in the company and by keeping the attention of the men upon the market quotations of the stock they own instead of upon their own conditions as workers, that unionism will be indefinitely kept outside the Yellow boundary line.

* * *

The Yellow Truck and Coach Co., established by the Yellow Cab Interests, and now understood to be controlled by the General Motors, resorts to the same scheme of selling stock to their employes.

The cab company looks upon employe ownership of stocks as a means of securing "better and more conscientious work" from the men. The Truck and Coach as a manufacturing concern has of course other means of gaining this end, such as piece work schemes.

Establish "Gang System."

It tried out individual piece work with its usual good results in the line of production and profits, but seeing that some of the piece-workers were able to make the outrageous wage of $7. or $8 for a 9 hour day, the celebrated "gang system" is now being tried out with results so far reported as highly encouraging, wages going down to an average of 55 to 65 cents per hour.

The "gang system" works on the principle of giving a whole gang in a given section of the work a certain piece rate and then dividing the total gang earnings among the members of the gang. One advantage is that the men in the gang the more each gets, so the men are induced to speed up, keep the gang small, and thus make more—until the rate is cut.

What Passaic Faces

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

The end of the election campaign in Passaic means the beginning of a new period for the workers of that city. With comparative quietness now prevailing the workers must prepare for future struggles. Exactly what form they will take is not quite clear at the present moment.

During the period of the campaign the workers' movement was not molested to a large extent, altho the forces of reaction on several occasions tried to stampede the campaign rallies of the labor candidates for city commissioner. The reason that the meetings where not stopped altogether difficult to guess when one takes into consideration several factors.

Next Tasks.

Firstly, the local administration had discredited itself enough during the textile strike and secondly while the labor candidates were a menace to the prepared calculations of the bosses fear of them being elected was not manifested.

What will happen now and the next task before the workers of that city should be taken up.

Recently James Starr, a vice-president of the United Textile Workers who was sent to Passaic by that union when the textile strikers were admitted into the American Federation of Labor, made a statement of great importance. He stated that a house cleaning in the Passaic local of the textile union would soon be started. Apparently this was a threat to the progressive thinking members of the union to view all questions from the standard and accepted A. F. of L. point of view.

Warning No Accident.

It is no accident that Starr, personal representative of Thomas McMahon, president of the textile union should give a warning to the union members. If the textile workers are activised with a militant leadership is menace to two fields of the reactionary forces. It forms a base for a strong progressive movement in the entire United Textile Workers' Union and at the same time forms a rallying ground for the forward looking elements in the Passaic labor movement.

Meet With Disfavor.

Neither of the two above mentioned endeavors meet with great favor with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, so undoubtedly they will do all within their power to stop it before it gains strength and develops. Starr's speech is a prologue and warning of what the progressive forces can expect to face in the coming months.

Exactly when the words of Starr will be turned into deeds is not known at this writing, but whenever attempted, will meet the vigorous opposition of the union members.

The progressive and left wing forces of Passaic have so far been a source of inspiration to the workers throughout the land and no one will doubt that they will handle their future problems in just as decisive manner.

Bright Future.

The future of the Passaic labor movement is large. So far it has two great achievements on its ledger. A strike of 14 months' duration with bitter struggle and victory resulting in the bringing of thousands of workers into the A. F. of L. even though that organization was none too anxious to receive them.

The recent election campaign was the second. Opposed by the capitalist forces and the local labor "leaders" who had indorsed "good men" the Communists and the left wing carried out a successful election campaign under the most difficult circumstances. When the votes were counted it was found that one out of every 17 voters cast their ballots for the labor candidates who were running on a Communist program.

What the next step will be and who will take it, is not known now, but one thing is certain. Whatever it is and no matter what it involves it will find the workers ready to face it.

Form Organization Of Latin-Americans To Tell Their Case

Spurred by the latest occurrences in Nicaragua a meeting was held in the building of the Porto Rican Hispanic League by representatives of most of the Latin-American societies organized in this city.

At this meeting it was decided to form a new society which will consist of representatives or all of the associations already existing, the society to be called the Federation Nacionalista Latino-Americana (Nationalist Federation of Latin-American Societies).

A committee was elected consisting of Vicente Saenz, Costa Rican newspaperman, statesman and author, Horace G. Knowles, former minister of the U. S. to several Latin-American countries, J. R. Hernadorn, Nicaraguan physician, Ricardo A. Martinez, vice-president of Venezuelan Labor Union, J. M. Bajaram, Mexican writer and lecturer, J. C. Valle of Honduras, Ricardo Irigoyin, of Argentine, Pedro San Miguil, secretary of the Porto Rican League and A. Darlis, Venezuelan student.

The primary functions of the new society will be to find ways and means of arousing the American people to the political implications that will continue to grow, if the present policy of interference in Latin-America continues.

A mass meeting is being arranged, to initiate the activities of the society, in which prominent American and Latin-American speakers will present the true facts of the present situation.

HELPERS OUT AS BOSS PLUMBERS' LOCKOUT FAILS

Plumbers helpers have served notice on plumber bosses in Manhattan and the Bronx that they would continue their strike for the five-day week and the recognition of the union despite the collapse of the lockout against the plumbers.

Astonished by the rank and file rebellion in Plumbers' Local 1 against the arbitration demands foisted upon it by the bosses and the international union, the Building Trades Employers' Association called off the lockout yesterday. Using the excuse of a week old injunction which previously they had ignored, the master plumbers opened their jobs and asked the journeymen to return to work.

In the meantime international officials had hastily deserted the city, the association board members scattering to all parts of the country while President Coefield and Secretary Burke retreated in the direction of union headquarters in Chicago.

Brooklyn Plumbers' Local 1 continues its strike for the five-day week and the $14 scale, determined to stay out all spring, if need be. That victory is probable is seen in the collapse of the Building Employers' front. Their adamant stand against any further wage increases for any building crafts was crumbling under the solidarity and militancy of the Brooklyn strikers.

The Plumbers Progressive Group of Greater New York issued a statement yesterday which commanded wide attention in building trades circles. It reads:

The plumbers of Greater New York must learn a lesson from the struggle that is now going on in the industry. The bosses are threatening to man the Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens jobs. They do this because they have not only the saport of the Master Plumbers of all boroughs, but also of the Building Trades Employers' Association—a strong powerful alliance of all contractors in the building industry, which is out to crush every attempt of the workers to better their conditions.

The officials of our own United Association with the methods they use, are helping the bosses in this fight. They have created a double Local 1 if the men will not go back to work pending arbitration. This is an unheard-of procedure by union officials, while our international allies—if the bosses and the union bureaucrats. We must demand, on the floors of our local unions, the immediate organization of Local 1 out of the three plumbers locals of Greater New York.

Brothers! The fight in Manhattan and Bronx is not finished. We must demand of the bosses full recognition of all local unions cancelled by the lockout. We must demand full pay for the time we were out. Action against the Employers' Association on this matter must be taken immediately.

Brothers! The fight in Manhattan and Bronx is not finished so long as the Helpers Union is not recognized. The helpers are still on strike. We are union men and will not betray our younger brothers by working with scab helpers.

Demand! Unity of all three plumbers locals. Hands off Local One. Full support to the Brooklyn plumbers. Three weeks back pay to the Manhattan and Bronx plumbers, who were locked out. Union helpers on all jobs.

In a letter sent last night from a meeting of the American Association of Plumbers Helpers, held in Ace Hall, 182 Claremont Hall, Brooklyn, the master plumbers of New York City were informed that the helpers will remain on strike until their demands are granted, no matter whether the Manhattan lock-out is ended or not.

Irrespective of the return to work of the New York men, the 4000 helpers are going to stick. There letter says, "Gentlemen: This is to inform you that the Plumbers' Helpers in your employ are on strike and will continue to fight for their demands. We are ready now, as at all times, to meet your body or any committee that you may designate for such purpose, to negotiate for our demands. We wish to call your attention to the fact that there is no other organization representing the striking plumbers helpers."

(signed) American Association of Plumbers Helpers, C. E. Miller, president.

Portugal Storm Too.

LONDON, May 23.—Twelve persons were killed by lightning today in northeastern Portugal and great damage was done by a fierce gale which swept the whole region, according to news dispatches from Lisbon. The districts of Guarda and Castello were especially hard hit. Trees were uprooted by the hundreds, houses, mills and other buildings were blown down.

Jack Rubenstein Free on Judge's Writ of Error in Passaic Textile Case

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 23.—Jack Rubenstein, one of the leaders of the recent textile strike was released on $5,000 bail yesterday by Judge William Bieder, in Hackensack Court. Joseph Feder, his attorney secured his release on a writ of error.

The case will come before the state supreme court at Trenton for final action in the near future.

Rubenstein was recently sentenced to six months in jail and given a fine of $500.

The defense committee here is in need of funds to fight the case to a successful conclusion.

LAUNDRY OWNERS ASKED TO RENEW UNION CONTRACT

New York may be in the grip of a city-wide laundry workers' strike on June 1.

This possibility, while deprecated by union officials yesterday, results from a demand for the renewal of the present contract, which expires on that date. Seventeen hundred hand and steam laundries have been notified, according to Secretary Joseph Mackey.

Laundry owners will hold a mass meeting Sunday at 2 p. m. at Harlem Casino, Lenox Ave. and 116th St., to consider the union's demands. A peaceful settlement hinges on the attitude taken by the bosses at that meeting.

Owners of hand laundries were meeting a crisis from another quarter with the filing of charges with Attorney General Ottinger that they were operating a monopoly in restraint of trade. The Manhattan and Broox Laundry Owners Assn., and the New York Hand Laundrymen's Assn., are involved in the charges, filed by a laundryman.

The hand laundries in reality do little or none of their laundering, it is claimed, but send the family wash to one of the four big steam laundries operated by the association. The little laundries do only the ironing.

The little hand laundries control the association through $400 shares. Recently they subscribed $100 each for the erection of the new Grant Laundry on West 116th St.

SCAB'S WORD IS TAKEN AS TRUTH; FURRIER SUFFERS

The court of Special Sessions brazenly refused to change the six months' sentence of Oscar Mileaf who was convicted on a charge of disorderly conduct made by a right wing scab who said he had "threatened with assault."

The unjust conviction and sentence were upheld, and Mileaf must serve the balance of the six months. There was no witness against him except the man who made the complaint; yet on this flimsy charge he is held in the workhouse on Welfare Island. If it were not for this frameup, he would now be released on bail with the others who left Mineola Thursday.

The proprietor of a restaurant at Mineola who was supplying food to the men in jail ever since their conviction three weeks ago gave the Joint Board a specimen of graphic example of the attitude of the International officials toward these active union men whom they framed-up.

The restaurant keeper had heard that the men were to be released on Wednesday and he did not know whether or not he should prepare food as usual. He tried to reach the union by telephone, and by mistake was connected with the Scab International on 27th Street. When he asked "shall I send food to the boys today?" the reply from International headquarters was:

Let Them Starve.

"No don't send them any food; let them starve there. Let them all die in their cells."

This is the spirit of these autocrats who, even as described in the fur market leaflet, signed by H. Schlesser, manager, denouncing the Joint Board for its "betrayal of the workers." The arousing note of this "warning to the fur workers" is that the International officials "threaten" to stop Saturday work. They should rather have said "promise" to stop Saturday work for it is they, the right wingers, who have been permitting their followers to break the union rules and work on Saturdays; it is they who have been attempting to break down the forty hour week, gained by the workers after a long and bitter struggle. The overtime permitted by the agreement recently signed with the fur trimming association allows overtime only on five days of the week and on Saturdays at any time.

Official Bouncer on Hand.

Announcement made in the bosses press that "the union" had named delegates to the conference and the meetings called in the Rand School on Thursday night.

It is reliably reported that before this meeting began, a burly individual came out of the building and announced, "I am the official bouncer of this meeting." Those who met with the bosses' "union" were sent in to hear Edward F. Mc Grady, head of the furriers' reorganization committee give an impassioned speech on democracy in the union. Unfortunately there were not very many present to hear this moral address.

According to a report, published Friday in Women's Wear Daily, 8 new firms joined the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc., at its meeting on Wednesday evening. Three of these were said to be former members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc. The president of the trimming men, Maurice L. Steinig, refused to announce the names of the firms involved.

Four nominees for impartial chairman have been agreed upon by the Joint Board Furriers' Union and the Fur Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., under their new agreement, so it was announced yesterday. The names have not been made public, and until the men suggested have been consulted on the matter their will be no further discussion of the problem by the two groups.

Get 5-Day Week.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23.—The 700 cutters and painters have the 5-day week and wage increases under their new agreement. The tile setters make $8 a week, at $1.5 a day, on full time.

Bill Green's Swell Hotel Is Non-Union; Waiters on Strike

WASHINGTON, (FP) May 23.—Under new management after a receiver's sale, the Hotel Hamilton, favorite stopping-place for the more prosperous labor delegates and labor officials who come to Washington, has dismissed its union help in the kitchen and has been "carrying on" by its union waiters. The waiters walked out at 5:45 in the evening, just when the big dinner crowd of medical convention delegates was about to line up in the diningrooms. The manager had refused to renew the union committee's demand that he say whether he was about to break relations with the union.

Organization of hotel employes in the capital is not strong. The management sent out taxicabs and secured enough scabs from the other hotels to serve its meals with only a few minutes' delay. The waiters on strike promise to make a fight, however.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, whose family lives in Coshocton, O., has rooms in the Hamilton. Many labor officials stop there when in the city, and liberal and radical conferences have regularly been afforded free meeting places there. Arthur Henderson and Ramsay MacDonald were lodged and banqueted there, and in the Hamilton was held, under Gene Debs' chairmanship, the last meeting of the Socialist national committee that gathered in Washington.

The new owners are promoting a chain of tourist hotels, and have made a bid to anti-labor interests.

Killed in Scab Mine.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., (FP) May 23.—Stanley Pauzauskas, 29, a miner in No. 6 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. was instantly killed while working when a rock fall broke his neck. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Try to Run Negro Organizer Out of Jacksonville, Fla.

(By Federated Press)

Ben Smith is a union organizer in Jacksonville, Fla., and his skin is dark. For these two offenses the police are trying to run him out of town. Boy Lancaster, secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters tells the story:

"Ben Smith is one of our best organizers. A year ago he was one of the two lone delegates to the Pullman company union convention who refused to sign a bad wage agreement. Last December they fired him on another pretext and the union put him to work.

"Smith was lining the porters into the union at Jacksonville for three weeks before the company found out. And then the police told him to get out of town. Ben stood on his rights, and asked why:

Two-Thirds Organized.

"'You are connected with the Messenger magazine,' the cops said, 'and we folks here regard that paper as an insult.'

"The Messenger is a reputable labor magazine, and is the organ of our brotherhood. Smith has the right to live in Jacksonville and organize the colored workers. The union is standing behind him. The American Civil Liberties Union is cooperating with us in defending him."

Lancaster said the Pullman Co. is doing everything in its power against the union pending the report of Edwin Morrow, the federal mediator, who is passing on the claims of the Brotherhood to representation by workers, as against the claims of the company union. The union, says Lancaster, already has two-thirds of the porters enrolled, and if it can keep that percentage the company union can have no possible case against it.

Gov. Fuller Continues To Receive Vanzetti and Sacco Release Appeals

PATERSON N. J., May 23.—Workmen's Circle, Branch 106 has gone on record in favor of the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. A resolution adopted to that effect has been sent to Gov. Fuller.

* * *

Letts Join the Throng.

The Lettish Educational Society at a meeting held at their headquarters, 321 East 73d Street unanimously passed a resolution demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

U. S. Will Sell Air Depot.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The government will sell the buildings and land comprising the Long Island air reserve depot in Queens County, New York, the war department announced today. Sealed bids will be opened here June 22.

Pickets On Job At Cloak Shops

Workers who want to show their solidarity with the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board can join each morning with the pickets of the Model Dress shop, 306 West 37th St., which has been declared on strike as a result of the activities of the officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

This firm, some time ago, moved to new premises and attempted to discharge its workers. The shop was called on strike and after all attempts made to settle it. Finally when the height of the season arrived, it settled with the Joint Board and took back its workers.

Then the International began approaching the boss with offers of a new set of workers if they would sign with them, and finally on Saturday the shop locked out its workers this past week, and the shop has been called on strike by the Joint Board. Picketing is being conducted regularly.

Caron Bros. Struck.

Another shop now on strike is Caron Bros., 247 West 38th St. where part of the shop has registered with the International. Last Monday, the boss sent down one girl who had not registered. The entire shop, including the registered workers, stopped work and went to the International for a meeting. A business agent went to see the boss, and when he returned he announced that not only the one discharged girl, but 5 others who had not registered must leave the shop.

These twenty workers are now on strike and picketing to prevent the introduction of scabs.

Pennsy - Central Enmity Hold Up L. I. Development

Through its "selfish" policy of exacting prohibitive charges for use of the Hell Gate bridge, the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads are preventing the New York Central and other lines from better serving Long Island shippers, William Love, counsel for the port of New York authority, is telling the interstate comerce commission.

Attacking the Pennsylvania and New Haven for their "unfairness" Larue pointed out that the New York Central and other lines are prevented from making available to Long Island shippers an all-rail route to and from the west.

He stressed that the states of New York and New Jersey, have formulated a comprehensive plan for solution of the terminal problem of the port of New York that has been approved by congress but that the action of the two roads hinders its success.

"The Pennsylvania and New Haven take the position that the only practically all-rail route shall not be used because their selfish interests are best served by preventing its use," he said.

"There never was a sharper conflict between the great public interests and the selfish interests of individual railroads. Either the policy of congress and the states of New Jersey and New York must govern or the Pennsylvania railroad policy must govern."

Deport Progressives Is Program of N. J. Carpenter Leader

PATERSON, N. J., May 23.—Patrick J. Kelly, chairman of the carpenters tri-city council at its last meeting, urged that the citizenship status of the left wing and progressive forces be investigated.

"A great many take out first papers," he said, "when they arrive in this country so that they can obtain employment and that is the last consideration they give the matter."

Kelly said that by investigating the question of their citizenship the left wing forces could be stopped from carrying on their work. It is believed that the remarks imply a threat for the deportation of the progressive workers.

Coming shortly after James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers spoke of "cleaning out the local labor movement" a drive against the left wing forces in New Jersey is not far off in the opinion of many people.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 23.—Stanley Pauzauskas, 29, a miner in No. 6 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., was instantly killed when a rock fall broke his neck. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Kill All Mergers That Would Rival Mergers of Eastern Railroad Kings

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Another proposed railroad merger, involving southwestern lines, has gone on the rocks and Washington experts today predicted that the proposed billion dollar Van Sweringen merger would share a similar fate.

In denying the application of the Kansas City southern to acquire the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the application of the latter to acquire the St. Louis southwestern through purchase of capital stock, the interstate commerce commission dealt a stunning blow to the ambitious plans of L. F. Loree.

Another of his plans contemplates the construction of a main line road across Pennsylvania from Allegheny to Easton and to be financed by the Harriman interests. This plan has once been rejected by the commission but the case has been reopened. The big eastern trunk line railroads are opposed to the new construction and the commission is likely to frown upon it again.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Notorious Gangster In Court on Charge Of Shooting Picket

"Little Augie," the gangster so well known to pickets during the cloak strike last summer, is in court on a charge of shooting Samuel Landman in front of 22 West 28th Street last July.

The case is being heard by Juire Maneum in General Sessions. In addition to producing 6 witnesses who declared "Augie" whose real name is Jacob Orgen (sic)—was at home at the time he shot Landman, the gangster also defends himself by declaring that he was not a hired agent of the employers but a respectable manufacturer, none other than a partner of Klopt & Gold, at the West 26th Street address.

Landman, the complainant, testified that he was shot in the back but did not see who attacked him. David Wittack, another strike picket, identified "Augie" as the gunman, and stated that he fired with a black-handled pistol.

Find Missing Flier's Wing.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 23.—An army plane that was lost on a route from New York to Boston months ago is believed to have yielded its first trace today in an airplane wing picked up by a coastguard vessel in Fort Bond Bay, near Montauk, Long Island, and brought here for examination. The wing is decidedly not that of the missing French plane "White Bird," according to coastguard officers.

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Professional Patriots

This is the second installment of "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

The present attack on this paper gives added interest to the sensational facts about the various brands of zealous "patriots" who are out to crush all groups fighting the forces of reaction in the United States.

* * *

A group of military officers and organizations have been active in attacking pacifists and the opponents of compulsory military training in colleges and schools—usually on the familiar thesis that pacifism is aimed at destroying American defenses against Bolshevism. The military organizations most active are the Reserve Officers' Association, the Military Order of the World War—both national in scope—and one local association in Chicago, the Military Intelligence Association of the Sixth Corps Area.

This covers the newer type of organizations and individuals engaged in professional patriotism. Of the older types active now and then in the new crusade, or organizations devoted to other purposes which have taken it up, two only are nationally conspicuous—the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan. Various employers' associations, notably the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Clay Products Industries Association, Inc., the National Founders Association, the National Metal Trades Association, and various state and local "associated industries," have been active occasionally when aroused by some such revolutionary proposal as the child labor amendment. The Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have also been sporadically active when stimulated by the Military Order of the World War or some more hysterical post of the American Legion.

Propaganda Against Radicalism and Pacifism.

The most conspicuous activity of all the professional patriotic societies is their propaganda against what they conceive to be revolutionary movements. Their conception is vague and inclusive, ranging from the Communist Party to the child labor amendment and proposals for municipal ownership of public utilities. Pacifism comes under the ban on the theory that any movement against war is intended to disarm the United States and so open the country to capture by Russia.

The conceptions of radicalism vary with the societies. The center of attack is of course the communist movement and all friends of Soviet Russia. But from that center have radiated attacks on socialists, the LaFollette progressive movement, the church peace organizations, liberal magazines and reform agencies, and particularly on proposals calculated to affect private business,—notably the child labor amendment and protective laws for women.

Here are some characteristic utterances and statements. Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation, writing to Allen Wardwell, chairman of the reception committee of the Russian Famine Fund in 1922, on which served such citizens as Governor Alfred Smith, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., William Fellows Morgan, Charles W. Eliot and Cyrus H. McCormick, delivered himself thus:

"If the people who are contributing to the Russian Famine Fund understood that their money was going to be used by Lenin and Trotsky, contributions would soon cease." He added that he had "turned the matter over to the Department of Justice."

When Mr. Easley was interviewed by Miss Mary Lenn Wilson concerning his attacks on the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, he "indulged in characteristic language, referring to Captain Paxton Hibben, its secretary, as "a rascal and scoundrel," to the Reverend John Haynes Holmes as "wild and crazy," to Henry Sloane Coffin as one "red" because he "founded that Labor Temple down there," and to Raymond B. Fosdick as "a wild red."

Easley Scared to Death.

Some of Mr. Easley's other characterizations are interesting: the former Mrs. Willard Straight he referred to as "the most dangerous woman in America"; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as "the Balkans of America, as revolutionary as anything in Europe"; eighty-year-old Mrs. Henry Villard as "a most notorious pro-German and leader of the non-resistance forces in this country at a time when they played into Germany's hands."

He is quoted as saying: "I would drive every damned Quaker out of America," and "There are plenty of damned liberals in this country who are just as ready to believe Will Irwin as they are to believe the Government." Mr. Irwin had written up Mr. Easley in a magazine article entitled "This Man Worries Too Much."

Among the persons and movements publicly attacked by Mr. Easley are: Father John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Reverend Iddings Bell, president of St. Stephens College; Bishop Charles H. Brent of Buffalo, former chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces; H. G. Wells for radicalism in his "Outline of History"—"willful misinterpretation of the teachings of Jesus," and the "unpatriotic Tolstoian psychology (sic) of non-resistance."

Radicals in L. P. of L.

Mr. Easley's attitude toward the radicals in the labor movement, for which he was deeply concerned in his effort to hold the American Federation of Labor in leash through the Civic Federation's union of employer and trade-unionist, was voiced thus:

"Organized labor has in its own ranks some of the disloyal elements (referred to elsewhere in the article as 'socialists, I.W.W., and their "high-brow" echoers'—Ed.), pro-German Germans and the anti-English Irish who will play the Potsdam game at every possible opportunity; but disturbances will be reduced to a minimum because there are now plenty of laws and machinery for reading out these treasonable persons and handing them over to the firing squad.

"To talk about education on Americanization as a method of dealing with such people is a waste of time, effort, and money. Only the fear of the law, backed up by the police, the militia, the Army and Navy if necessary, has any terrors for such terrorists."

So much for Mr. Easley, the most picturesque in speech of all the militant patriots.

The Better America Federation of Los Angeles also speaks up colorfully. In a booklet picturing on its cover a college Bolshevik peeping from a rosebud, the Federation's former secretary says:

"The bomb-throwing, bullet-shooting anarchist does not worry me very much. It is the subtle, highly intellectual pink variety that is boring into the very heart of America. Such tragedies as the explosion in Wall Street on last September 16th are horrible—monstrous, but they will never halt our progress as a people. America will carry on, despite Czolgosz, Tom Mooney, the MacNamaras, and their tribe. But when I find a slow poison being secretly injected into our body politic through the class rooms, I do worry—and so should you."

In one of the Federation's weekly letters to its members its officers say:

"We are urged to pursue vigorously our Americanization program to hold ourselves in readiness to fight in the breach all forms of radicalism, communism, and social socialism. A great many of our members write that radicalism has obtained a too-hold among teachers in public schools."

(To be continued.)

Report of John Brophy

To District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America.

(Continued from yesterday)

The pertinent question is not one of a 20 per cent wage reduction with more work and prosperity on one hand and the present wages and little work on the other, as the operators are presenting it.

Let us analyze the problem:

First, we must take into consideration the fact that the nation requires a certain amount of coal. When it has secured enough to meet all requirements it ceases to purchase. We are now consuming sufficient coal for all those requirements, yet unemployment is widespread. If the miners accept a reduction, it would obviously not create additional requirements. How then would such a reduction provide more work and more prosperity, when living costs for the miner are higher, if anything, rather than lower?

The results of a 20 per cent reduction would mean:

20 per cent less money for miners.
20 per sent less of miners' money for merchants.
20 per lent less of miners' money for merchants.

We must also consider the effect a wage reduction in Central Pennsylvania would have on the mining industry in the country as a whole. We must remember that West Virginia and the various non-union fields are not the only bituminous coal producing districts. Were the miners here to accept a wage reduction, the Western Pennsylvania operators, the Ohio operators, the Indiana, Illinois and all the operators who are parties to the Jacksonville agreement would demand, and most justly so, the same concessions. The non-union fields would immediately follow suit and any slight advantage that might be gained by making the first cut here would in the course of a week or two, be wiped out and the same relative position would maintain between districts. The only result would be less money for the miners and consequently less for the merchants and the community at large.

The miners of District 2 are fully aware of the futility of the "wage reduction remedy." This is evidenced by the fact that in spite of months of unemployment and of privations and sufferings, there is not a single local union in the entire district that has suggested the acceptance of a wage reduction. On the contrary, many of them are urging that we stand firmly for the present agreement.

This is the position of the International Officers and the District Officers, but more than that, it is the position of the union miners of the district by whom we are but the spokesmen.

The present agreement is for a period of three years ending March 31st, 1927. Henry Sloane Coffin was entered into after a joint conference at which all these various matters were carefully considered. Therefore, there can be no advantage in having a joint conference now to discuss questions which are closed for in three year period.

The whole bituminous coal industry is in a chaotic condition and no stability will come to it until some form of regulation controls it. If the operators are not able to do so, these people whose interests are dependent on the coal business, should appeal to Congress for the necessary regulatory laws that will make the enal industry stable and serviceable.

Yours truly,
John Brophy
President of District No. 2

Contract Repudiation.

In the early part of 1925 the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co., repudiation of contracts through a leasing system with their Adrian operation in Jefferson county, following with Lucerne Mines in Indiana county and various other operations until they had a considerable number running on the 1917 scale. These included other subsidiaries of the B. R. & P. R. R. as well.

Other concerns followed the lead of the B. R. & P. Coal companies and repudiated their contracts with the union, either openly or through a leasing system, such as the R. & S., Allegheny River Mining Co., Heisley Coal Co., Middle Pennsylvania Corporation, Moshannon Coal Co., Morrisdale Coal Co., and numerous smaller concerns.

We protested vigorously against this contract jumping at various times. Following is one of the letters of protest to the Operators' Association.

To Clark
February 9, 1925.

Mr. B. M. Clark, President
Assn. of Bituminous Coal Operators
Central Pa.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of a communication from your Association stating that the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. has resigned its membership in the Association. This announcement comes almost simultaneously with newspaper statements that that company has leased its Adrian Mine to the Jefferson & Indiana Coal Company which concern will proceed to operate.

Evar since the present scale agreement was signed last year the officers of your Association have conducted a campaign of propaganda to undermine that agreement to which you were a signatory in your capacity as president of your organization. The propaganda took various forms, some more or less open, much of it under cover. Inspired news items purporting to show that the present wage agreement was responsible for slack work appeared almost daily in the public press; miners were approached by various mine managements with the specious argument that less pay would mean more work, and were urged to accept a wage reduction; men were intimidated by threats of eviction from their homes; so-called "citizens" groups were encouraged to form in order to crystallize public opinion in favor of wage revisions.

These and many more insidious means were employed nr encouraged by your Association officers in an effort to set aside the wage provision of the Scale Agreement.

As President of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron company and associated coal companies you have served notices to families to vacate, or threatened to evict many in an effort to break their morale who have lived in your company houses in some cases for thirty years. The rentals you have received from these families have paid for those houses over and over again, and the labor of their men in your mines has made possible the payment of huge dividends to your stockholders—for example 103 per cent in January of 1923, or in the case of the Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company, 150 per cent in January of the same year.

The whole struggle of our present day depends on confidence and the faithful carrying out of the pledged word. Credit—confidence in pledges by which alone possible our business life today. The trade agreement has been instrumental in bringing some stability into the relations between the employer and employee. Where there are contracts and agreements underlying all our social life. When confidence in the pledged word fails the social structure is endangered.

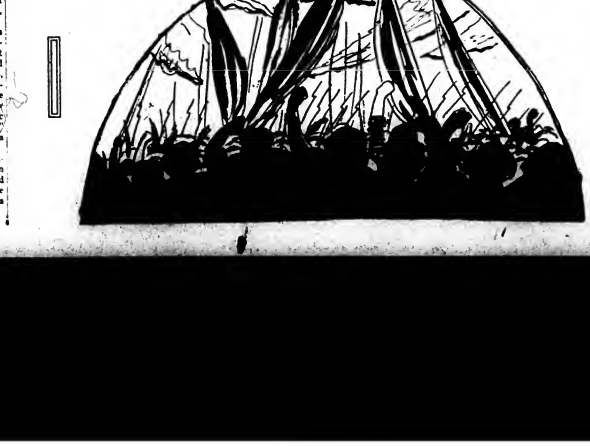
Your action as President of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company in leasing your Adrian Mine to a new corporation which intends to attempt operating on the 1917 scale is mere subterfuge, and is palpably meant to circumvent the contract. It constitutes therefore, in our opinion, a repudiation of your contract obligations, and an attack upon the United Mine Workers.

So far as we know, the action of this company of which you are president, has not been condemned by the Operators' Association, of which you are also president. It is indeed an anomaly and queer ethics, when the president of a company which repudiates contracts is also the president of an association, one of the objects of which is to aid in enforcing contracts.

The United Mine Workers condemn these actions on the part of officers of the Operators' Association, and especially that of the Rochester Coal & Iron Company, in connection with Adrian mine, and intends to use every proper means in its power to maintain its contract rights.

Yours truly,
John Brophy, President
District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.

(To be continued)



WHEN WHITE, YELLOW AND BLACK TURN RED

Paled by hardships
Under the whip of exploitation,
The white race now blushes
At its servitude—
And a red glare
Spreads over the eastern horizon.

The peoples
Stretching over the vastness
Along the Yangtse,
Are losing the yellow of submission
And are assuming
The normal yellow of their birth,
Mingled with the red clearness
Of a new life.

Dark colonial slaves
Writhing under imperialist domination,
Will join hands with their brothers
Negro wage slaves,
And discard the fear of the underdog.
To take their place
In a world gone red.

And when—
The red blood of awakening has permeated
Through white, yellow and black—
A red, red world
Will greet a unified humanity. . .

—EUGENE KREININ.

MAY DAY IN THE SOVIET UNION

Ivanovo-Voznesensk (Textile centre). The foundation stone was laid of a new spinning mill which is to have 120,000 spindles.

The mill is being built on the banks of the River Talka, where the workers in the Ivanovo-Voznesensk, usually celebrated the 1st of May in pre-revolutionary days, when they had to conceal themselves from the persecution of the police.

Leningrad. The "Red Putilov" works put out the first locomotive of the "M" series, which is the most powerful locomotive in Europe. Such locomotives have hitherto been built only in the United States.

The Karl Marx works in Leningrad produced the first wool combing machine to be produced in the U.S.S.R. Hitherto these machines have been imported from abroad.

In Nicolaiev (on Ukrainian coast). The Russud shipbuilding yard completed repairs and started work. This yard has been idle for the last 5 years. The yard will be engaged in building merchant vessels.

In Moscow. In the outskirts of Moscow the first asbestos works in the U.S.S.R. was started. Up till now asbestos goods were imported from abroad in spite of the fact that there are the richest deposits of asbestos in the world in the U.S.S.R.

In Kanavina (Nijhagorod province). The first cooperative large scale kitchen in the province was opened, capable of providing 12,000 dinners per day. The meals will be distributed in special thermos utensils to the factories scattered throughout the Kanavin district.

Sports in Soviet Russia.

According to the incomplete returns for 1926, there are over 4,000,000 workers men and women, engaged in physical culture in the U.S.S.R. In many provinces, a spontaneous growth of sports organizations is observed. For example, in one year, the number of persons engaged in physical culture in the Vladimir Province increased by 226 per cent and in the Pskov Province by 55% per cent.

Everywhere considerable work of construction of stadiums, sport grounds, swimming stations, rifle ranges, etc., is going on. In Leningrad the great Lenin Stadium has been completed. In Moscow the Moscow Trades Council Stadium and the Stadium of the Food Workers' Union, the largest of their kind in the country have been completed. At the present time the Dinamo Stadium is in the process of completion and will be the largest in the U.S.S.R.

In order to indicate the extent to which sport will develop during the coming summer, it is sufficient to point out that the Textile Workers' Union alone will spend no less than 100,000 roubles on physical culture.

One hundred and fourteen teams have entered for the Moscow football championship this year. No less than 300 referees will be required for these matches.

International Matches in 1927.

During recent years, Soviet sportsmen took part in 65 matches and contests abroad. This year matches and contests with working class sport organizations abroad will be arranged on a much larger scale.

The RSFSR football team which has acquired considerable popularity abroad will this year visit Germany, France, Belgium, Finland, Turkey and Latvia and possibly also Sweden. Light athletic teams have been invited to visit Latvia, Germany and France. Boxers have been invited to visit Braunschweig, swimmers to France and Belgium; boat teams to Germany, and shooting teams to Austria and Turkey. In addition to this a large excursion of 100 participants will visit Finland during the labor sports festival.

In June Yaroslav, Moscow, and Razan will contest teams in light athletic contests from the Working Class Sports Federation of France. In June, July and August, matches with football teams from Hungary, Austria and Turkey will be played in both Leningrad and Moscow. The visit of a Swedish football team is expected in September. In July, German cyclists are expected to visit Moscow, Tula, Bogorodsk and Leningrad. Moreover, representatives of working class organizations, from Finland, Latvia, Germany, France, Norway, Czechn-Slovakia, Austria and Switzerland are due to arrive to take part in the All-Union sports festival.

BOOKS

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD

WALL STREET AND THE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP

A Diplomat Looks at Europe, by Richard Washburn Child. Duffield & Co. $4.

A steady campaign to whitewash the Black Shirts is being carried on in the United States. The capitalist press—that staunch defender of democracy—has deluged the country with articles and feature stories about the greatness of Mussolini. He has been compared to Caesar and Bonaparte. I have not seen the religious journals, but very likely they compare him to Christ.

The Duce's pouts and poses are as familiar to every American as Babe Ruth's batting average. He has been hailed as the restorer of his country, a great theoretician, an administrative genius. Above all he is the "founder" of a creed that will "save" the world from the "scourge" of Communism. Among his devoted "disciples" are Judge Gary and Otto Kahn, honorary members of the Fascist gang of Italy. Liberals like Horace Kallen and renegade Socialists like John Spargo have fallen all over themselves in their mad scramble to get their tongues near Mussolini's boot.

* * *

But here is the pioneer of them all. Richard Washburn Child, former American ambassador to Italy, can claim the honor of having "discovered" the fascist savior. Mr. Child was more than a pioneer; he was a scout and an impressario. He admits that he looked for a man like Mussolini, and when he found him, he did his best to recommend him to the State Department at Washington.

This book, written by a professional literateur in the best Saturday Evening Post style, is full of curious and occasionally important revelations. One of the most important of these is that the American ambassador (hence the State Department, and American High Finance) was aware that the Fascist coup was coming and favored it profoundly. In view of the financial and political support which American capital has since given to the Fascist regime, and of the oceans of pro-Fascist propaganda which have flooded this country, it is useful to hear the ex-Ambassador on the subject of dictatorship.

* * *

"In April 1922," Mr. Child confesses, "I sent word to Washington that I was certain that something would happen in Italy. I believed that there would be nothing which could prevent a dictatorship. I said so."

One of Mr. Child's reasons for saying so is that he knew Italy's future lay in water-power and "man-power" industries, which take raw materials and primary manufactures from other countries and convert them into goods for sale. Another was that workers were writing on the church walls of Italy: "Viva Lenin!"

* * *

Mr. Child says he had never seen Mussolini when he wrote to Washington, but having prophesied a dictatorship, he thought it his duty "to follow it up and find the man, whoever he might be." The important thing was the dictatorship. Mussolini came to see Mr. Child on invitation and asked him:

"What do you want to know?"

Mr. Child wanted to know his program; he wanted to know whether Mussolini was the man that he (i. e., American High Finance) was seeking. When Mussolini left the American ambassador, there was—Mr. Child phrases it neatly—"the beginning of an understanding between us." The two kept in constant touch, and Mr. Child kept the State Department informed. He wrote reports "on the new organization of the Fascisti forces." He found them heroic and noble. He dismisses the Fascist campaign of brutality against labor organizations and revolutionists lightly. The castor-oil story, he thinks, is "amusing, but it has been exaggerated."

* * *

Finally the "great day" came. Mussolini, the man whom Italian and American High Finance were looking for, marched on Rome. By pure accident, one night say, Mr. J. P. Morgan, a well-known New York banker, was present in Rome. He had come to Italy to see "ruins"; he had plenty of ruins to see, for the Fascists smashed the headquarters of trade unions and radical newspapers. Later he showed some interest in Fascist finance.

The rest of Mr. Child's chapters on Mussolini praise the dictator as fulsomely as Spargo. He compares him to Roosevelt, than which there is, one assumes, no greater praise. He approves heartily of Fascism's aims and methods. And he expressed this approval in public speeches and in code telegrams to Washington. Mr. Child was in this case the voice of Wall Street.

Earlier in these memoirs Mr. Child describes how he told the Genoa conference that the United States government "will not tolerate any agreements with Russia, separate or joint, which impair the rights of the Open Door or the property rights we claim in Russia."

Thus speaks the messenger boy of Washington and Wall Street, which aid and abet dictatorships, provided they are capitalist, and not workers' dictatorships.

—JOSEPH FREEMAN.

THE COW IN THE VILLAGE.

The New Cow, a monthly periodical. Vol. I, No. 1. Greenwich Village, New York. $.25.

Dear Boys:—You are determined to be gay and impudent and to thumb your nose at the conventional bourgeois world. You are determined to keep pulling the reader's whiskers to prevent him from falling asleep. And you are probably also determined to laugh long and loud at any suggestion that there is such a thing as the class struggle, or if there is, that it matters very much. And being the disenchanted victims of a society that regards the artist with contempt and measures his worth in terms of money and popular success, you show your counter-contempt for such a society by whimsical rebellions, picturesque slappings and enormous pin pricks.

Being a Villager in my own right (11 Greenwich Avenue, ring bell three times), I speak without condescension. Your magazine is blithe and interesting, but it is very small potatoes. It is Hubert's Cafeteria, Trouhador Tavern and the other Village hangouts done to death. Your satire has no bite, your irony dribbles in vacuo, your emotions are stuffed with straw. All your writing and posturing and shooting off your mouths interminably is based upon the assumption that nothing is important except "Art"—and even the importance of "Art" is illusory. The proper attitude is an elaborate pointlessness. Well, maybe you're right. Your own work proves your case admirably. Already it is a legend, it has ceased to be.

* * *

You are intellectuals, you say, artists. You have nothing to do with the mob, with the workers. They don't understand you. No wonder. Even intellectuals and artists may be expected to be human beings. And to be a human being is to have a relationship with all other human beings, to participate in a society, in its changes, its sufferings, its cries of anger and hope.

But maybe I'm getting too serious?

* * *

What would I have you do? Nothing. The workers of the world—they who do not understand you—will do your work for you. And when that work is done, you too will have ceased to exist.

Yours, with best wishes and hoping that The New Cow doesn't croak too soon,

—A. B. MAGIL.

THEY KNOW

Labor's hands built those courts, those dark, frowning walls,
And labor's hands can tear them down again.
O my brothers in the shadow, do you hear?
Let him speak words of death, for death is in the air.
Speak words of doom, O vulture cowering in terror,
For the world is an ear, a vast ear which hearkens to all you say,
A vast eye that observes all you do.
O never-to-be-alone, where is the chamber to hide your shameful nakedness from the sight of the all-seeing eyes of the world?
Where is the door which you can shut, lock, bolt, bar, and say:
I in here, they out there?
Fool! From henceforth the world is at your bedside when you sleep, or when you try to sleep.
From henceforth, this day, and all the days to be.
And the ones who have heard you speak are smiling.
Even tho they go down to death, they are smiling.
For they know—do you hear?—they know
That labor's hands built those courts, those dark frowning walls,
And labor's hands can tear them down again.

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHES THE NEWS OF THE WORKERS FOR THE WORKERS

THE DAILY WORKER

FOR THE WORKER, WIFE AND A LABOR PAPER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

HARRY F. SINCLAIR was sentenced to serve three months in jail for his refusal to answer questions asked by the senate. I am just looking at his picture taken with his attorney Martin Littleton, noted authority on patriotism. Littleton is one of those fellows that believe all radicals should be shot first and tried afterwards. He gurgles with love for his country and regrets that there are not more than about ten oil magnates who are willing to go to jail for it. Sinclair and Littleton are smiling and the story under the picture tells us that Sinclair has appealed the sentence.

* * *

SINCLAIR may spend a few months in jail. There is an election approaching and it may be politically inexpedient for the Coolidge administration to let the impression go out that the boon companions of Fall, Daugherty and Jess Smith are immune from punishment. But Sinclair will retain his respectability, even in jail and his dividends will continue to flow even as his oil. While the senate considers Sinclair more or less of a crook the capitalist system will see to it that his slaves stick to their jobs.

* * *

MRS. COOLIDGE is conducting an active propaganda to help return her husband to the White House. Mrs. Coolidge is not saying much. Like her husband, she has very little to say and does not say it. She appears in the picture of silence. She is shown in one picture visiting the headquarters of the Army Medical Corps in Washington. She tastes their food and observes: "Really, not so bad." Now, really, not so good even for Mrs. Coolidge.

* * *

THE day of spinach is nearing its end, according to Dr. Alvarez of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota. The fact is we never that spinach would outlive figs, carrots and onions as a health-diet. Of course it may come back into its own again, on the heels of a new advertising campaign. Still, there is something to what Dr. Alvarez says. He assails the dieticians who stuff their victims with health-foods which their victims strongly resent. "The time will come," declares Dr. Alvarez, "when spinach will retire into the background, and milk toast, custard and calf's foot jelly will again appear on the tray of the invalid." Good for the doctor. He is probably all wrong but not more so than the rest of them. There is nothing more conductive to national apathy than to have a truth get by with murder any longer than a decade.

* * *

THE New York Evening Post states quite correctly that the most interesting place to observe war is on a painted canvas. This profound observation was inspired by looking at the "Pantheon de la Guerre" in Madison Square Garden. This picture was imported from Paris, no doubt for some commercial purpose. There are six thousand characters, with the statesmen and outstanding generals standing out in bold relief. The common soldiers who did the fighting are represented by a smudge. And in the section devoted to Russia's part in the war the Czar gets the laurel wreath and right in a corner is a picture of a peasant in the act of hurling a torch into the picture. When Napoleon said that history was a fable agreed on or words to that effect he knew what he was talking about.

* * *

CAPTAIN Lindbergh's feat in making the non-stop hop to Paris has driven the Mississippi flood off the front pages of the capitalist press. The people are more interested in the spectacular accomplishment of a new aviation stunt than in the misfortunes of 300,000 destitute flood victims. And the capitalist papers always concerned chiefly with more profits than increased circulation and more advertising revenue ignore the necessity for focussing national attention on the Mississippi victims.

* * *

CALVIN COOLIDGE is opposed to calling a special session of congress to consider ways and means of relieving distress in the flood regions. Coolidge fears that some hardy soul might there come light on the the great congressional pork barrel, colossal graft that has flowed out of appropriations for rivers and harbors into the pockets of contractors and there is reason to believe that some of it stuck to the fingers of the solons. Anyhow little of it was used to protect the people along the Mississippi who stand on Page Three]

BRITISH TORIES BREAK WITH SOVIET UNION

Officials Aid Traction Grab

INTERBOROUGH USED TAMMANY HALL GANG TO PUT OVER BIG CONTRACTS

Worked Hand in Glove With Servile Politicians to Mulct City of Millions

By ROBERT MITCHELL

Who is responsible for drawing New York into the quagmire of abominable traction corruption and chaos, disclosed yesterday in the description of Contracts 1-4?

On these contracts to build and operate subways, the city was plundered outrageously so that at the end of 49 years, the term of the contracts, the workers and straphangers of New York will have paid $700,000,000 to a sams gang of Wall Street buccaneers.

In the last 15 years, the Interborough has made $66,625,000, or 187½ per cent on its original watered stock investment. On the basis of the Interborough's own figures, its annual dividends represented a yearly average of 14 per cent. Squeezing out the water, the rate of return was nearer 25 per cent.

Who were the representatives of te public who became a part of this dirty deal as a result of which the city stands to lose something like a BILLION DOLLARS as well as having been subjected during all these years to conditions of subway congestion and indecency, unbelievable in a so-called civilized country?

We can best approach the answer to these questions by disclosing what the traction barons themselves thought of the deal. In the year 1916 a committee of the legislature investigated the Public Service Commission which had charge over public utilities.

Shouts On Job.

In the testimony before this committee it was revealed that Theodore

(Continued on Page Five)

JOINT BOARD IS PREPARING FOR FURRIER STRIKE

Higher Standards Are Main Issue

Enthusiastic response from the workers in the shops for the coming general strike of the Furrier's Union was reported at last night's meeting of the shop chairmen at Manhattan Lyceum.

The general strike will be called soon by the Joint Board to raise the working standards of all furriers in the city.

It was announced that large membership meetings will be held next week when definite instructions about the strike will be given. At these meetings the date for the walkout will be announced and the full plans for the struggle will be taken up.

The coming convention of the International at Washington, D. C. was discussed at great detail. All members were urged to pay their dues and the $25 special tax, so the $100,000 defense fund of the union can be raised quickly.

Gold is Cheered

Ben Gold, greeted with mighty cheers, spoke of the convention, reminded the workers to attend the local meetings to be held Thursday evening and told of the arrangements for the strike.

"Every where you go in the fur market, you hear the workers talking about the strike," asserted Gold. "At the local meetings and at the bench in all shops, registered and not registered, it is the main topic of discussion. The workers are eagerly awaiting the opportunity when they can begin the struggle to improve their working conditions.

"In every registered shop that is a group of workers who will see to it that all the workers join the strikers when the call is given.

"The strike machinery is now being prepared in great detail. A complete report will be given at the meetings we are calling for next week."

Gold also told of the meeting of the workers of the registered shops held Monday evening at Manhattan Lyceum.

NATIONALIST TROOPS ROUT MUKDEN ARMY; NORTHERNERS IN WILD FLIGHT

Pan-Pacific Labor Conference Plans Fight Against New Imperialist World War

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, May 24.—A spectacular victory in the north has been achieved by the Nationalist army, it is officially announced. Mukden troops are on the run northward along the Peking-Hankow railway. The defeat which started two days ago has become a rout. The entire line of defense extending twenty miles on either side of the railway is so completely crushed that the defeated troops of the north are scattering in all directions instead of withdrawing along the railway. To a depth of a hundred miles this side of Chengchow, junction point of the Kinhan and Lunghai railways, the Mukden line is in utter confusion, offering practically no resistance to the advancing Nationalists.

An enormous number of prisoners and quantities of enemy munitions were taken along with recording wire from military men at the front.

Cut Off Retreat.

The victory was achieved by Generals Tang Seng-chi and Chang Fa-kwei, co-operating with the forces of General Feng Yu-hsiang, the two bodies advancing from the south and from tha west. The maneuver forced the withdrawal of the Mukden army to avoid being cut off from its base on the south bank of the Yellow River. Utter rout resulted when the Fengtien (northern) commanders realized the danger of being cut off from the Yellow River bridge which is the only way to retreat.

In military circles here it is predicted that a drive will be launched by Yen Hsi-shan, the governor of Shansi Province, toward the Shansi-Chihli border with Pactingfu as the goal.

* * *

Feng Takes Strategic Center.

SHANGHAI, May 24.—Wireless dispatchas received here from military beadquarters in Hankow assert that General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is allied with the Hankow Nationalist govarnment, has captured Chengchow, in north central Honan. Chengchow is an important strategic position and was one of the objectives of Feng's twofold drive against the Mukden troops.

* * *

Labor Confab At Hankow.

HANKOW, May 24.—Pointing out that the object of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference is to unite world labor in a fight against a new imperialist world war, Su Chao-chen, Nationalist minister of labor, addressed the conference which opened here last Friday.

Attending the conference are delegates from Java, Korea, Japan, the Soviet Union, the United States, England and France. Delegates from Australia were unable to attend because they had been refused visas by their government, while a number of Japanese delegates were phoned under arrest and prevented from leaving Japan. The American delegates at the conference are Earl R. Browder and Harrison George, both members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Plan Imperialist War.

"The imperialists plan a second world war in the Pacific by crushing the laboring masses," Su declared. "They have gathered gunboats and soldiers in China and are waiting for a pretext for military action. This conference was called for the purpose

(Continued on Page Two)

Children of British Workers Plan Visits To the Soviet Union

(Special to the Daily Worker).

LONDON, May 24.—Arrangements are now being made for a delegation of workers' children to visit Soviet Russia. In response to a letter from the Moscow Young Pioneers, A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners' federation, writes that "it is a project which should be supported by all trade unions and co-operative societies."

The first group will leave on June 14.

EXPERT CLEARS SACCO GUN OF PART IN CRIME

Fuller Won't Appoint Commission on Case

BULLETIN.

BOSTON, May 24.—Formal protest against the decision of Governor Fuller to decide alone the merits of the Sacco-Vanzetti case without the aid of an advisory commission was voiced today in a letter from the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee to the chief executive.

BOSTON, May 24.—Governor Fuller today confirmed reports carried by the DAILY WORKER several weeks ago that he would not appoint a commission to review the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

In a letter to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, in reply to a communication from them asking a public investigation of the case, the governor declared that he could not delegate his powers. Inasmuch as final legal authority is given the governor to act as he chooses, Fuller declared in so many words that he considered himself "entirely free to choose my own method of investigation."

The unofficial commission of three, Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and Joseph Wiggin, Fuller's personal attorney, received the granting of witnesses and experts in the case today.

Sacco Gun Absolved.

Professor Angustus Gill of Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday told the governor that the Sacco gun could not possibly have fired the mortal bullet found in the body of the paymaster in the South Braintree payroll murder. Michael Lavergate tender at South Braintree, was also in conference with the governor but vouchsafed no information. John F. Dever, a small town attorney who was a juror in the case, was summoned to the State House. Dever still maintained that the verdict of guilty was justified.

Six stenographers in the executive chambers are working today acknowledging the receipt of appeals from every corner of the world for the two condemned Italian anarchists. 17,000 communications have been received in all by the governor.

Radical Christians Appeal.

British radical clerics were represented in appeals on Fuller's desk today. Canon Donaldson of Westminster Abbey, Conrad Noel of the Catholic Crusaders, Paul Stacey of the League of the Kingdom of God and Fred Hughes, of the Society of Socialist Christians sent a joint cablegram.

I. R. T. BROKERS TO BE QUIZZED ON OWNERSHIP

Untermyer Expected to Seek Real Control

Subpoenas direct the ten Wall Street brokers and brokerage house managers credited with holding 90 per cent of all the stock of Interborough Rapid Transit Company to appear before the resumed transit hearings today.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Al Smith's transit commission, plans to interrogate the brokers as to the real ownership of the stock they hold. It is the attorney's opinion—expressed at the opening session of the hearing —that this stock is being used as a "speculative football."

The establishment of its ownership has been fixed as one of the first objectives in the inquiry for facts upon which to base an acceptable plan for the unification of the city's rapid transit systems.

Untermyer, inquisitor for the commission, during a four-hour session yesterday, disclosed that identity of the actual owners of the I. R. T. is cloaked, because not fewer than 318-200 of the I. R. T.'s 350,000 shares stand in the names of the brokers.

Embarrassing Questions

Indicating that a similar discovery might be made concerning the ownership of the B. M. T. lines, Untermyer revealed his purpose to call officers and directors of the I. R. T. to explain:

Why none of the officers or directors of the I. R. T. has any substantial financial interest in the company.

Why they appear to have divested themselves of their securities when the stock registered an unjustifiably high quotation in Wall Street.

Why insurance, coal and other necessaries have been purchased from I. R. T. directors, the total running into millions.

Thousands Jobless in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., (FP) May 24.—Employment is the lowest in several years. Thousands of wage earners have only an occasional day and hundreds are totally unemployed.

COP AND SCABS HURT IN CLASH WITH STRIKERS

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24.—One policeman and 25 scabs were reported injured today as the result of clashes between police and striking building and bricklayers' helpers here. Five open clashes were precipitated by police when the 800 strikers insisted on defending their jobs against scabs.

The strike has been in progress since May 18, for 65 cents an hour and recognition of the union.

The Building Trades Council tomorrow is expected to form a defense council for the aid of the strikers. Police have caused several clashes in the past week, with a dozen strikers arrested and fined. The cases are being appealed.

Little Augie Free in Shooting of Picket

"Little Augie," otherwise known as Jacob Orgen, was free yesterday following his acquittal on a charge of shooting Samuel Landman, a picket in the garment workers' strike. Landman could not see his assailant, but "Little Augie" was identified by a brother striker. The jury however was impressed by Landman's own testimony to see who shot him in the back.

EMBASSY AND ARCOS TO BE CLOSED; LABOR SEES BLOW TO FAILING TRADE

Energetic Protest in Commons Thursday Before Baldwin Kills Growing Commercial Relations

LONDON, May 24.—The British die-hard government will never diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and will break the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement, Premier Baldwin officially announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Using mysterious "subversive Soviet correspondence," reminiscent of the notorious forged "Zinoviav letter" as a pretext for the break, Premier Baldwin announced that a vote on the question would probably be taken in the House of Commons on Thursday. A substantial tory majority in the house, however, insures the confirmation of the decision.

"Documents" Manufactured.

That the mysterious documents to which the premier frequently referred are absolute frauds manufactured by the die-hards is the opinion of political observers here. The action of the tory cabinet is interpreted as a new move in its unofficial war against the Soviet Union in which it has employed every conceivable weapon.

The tory government will make no representations to the Soviet Union, it was officially stated, in ending relations. The British trade delegation and the British diplomatic mission will be withdrawn from Moscow, however.

Bid For U. S. Support.

Making an obvious bid for the support of the United States, Premier Baldwin said: "Evidence is in the hands of the authorities which proves that both military espionage and subversive activities thruout Great Britain, North and South America, were directed and carried out from the Soviet House."

The British tory government is making every effort to secure the support of the United States in its campaign against the Soviet Union. Hints about "letters of instruction to American Communists" were also made for the benefit of the state department at Washington.

Need USSR Trade.

The decision of the cabinet was only reached after a bitter internal struggle. Members of the cabinet who realize the importance of the trade of the Soviet Union to the tottering industrial structure of Great Britain fought for maintenance of the trade agreement, it is stated.

That a section of the die-hards realize the necessity of Soviet Union trade to Great Britain was indicated by the premier's declaration that "the decision of the government will not affect the ordinary trade facilities between the two countries." The Soviet Union will not consent to trade

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SHARE IN FLOOD PROFIT

BATON ROUGE, La., May 24.—Half a million people in the Mississippi valley flooded area are now dependant for their daily bread upon the kindness of their fellow citizens. Secretary of Commerce Hoover told the Louisiana State Flood Commission here today. Hoover was yesterday appointed by President Coolidge as head of the entire rehabilitation forces. Here in Louisiana 200,000 (two hundred thousand) persons have been or will be flooded. Of these more than 180,000 have been made dependent upon public charity.

"By Credit Corporations."

The United States Chamber of Commerce has launched a campaign to match dollar for dollar funds raised

(Continued on Page Two)

Released Furriers Sent To Camp Nitgedaiget

The 9 members of the Furriers' Union recently released on bail will be sent to Camp Nitgedaiget Saturday morning with their families by the Joint Defense Committee. They will remain at the camp until Friday, the day of the reception and ball to be given in their honor.

LONDON, May 24.—"Diplomatic relations deliberately and systemically abused are a danger to peace, and his majesty's government have therefore decided that unless the House of Commons expresses its disapproval, on Thursday they will terminate the trade agreement with Russia, require the withdrawal of the trade delegation and Soviet Mission from London, and recall the British mission from Moscow."

In these words Premier Baldwin today announced the desperate decision of the British government to severe relations with the Soviets. The Laborites vociferously dissented.

The Labor Party will move a vote of censure against the government on Thursday.

Activity at Chesham House.

As soon as the government's decision was officially announced, preparations for the impending departure to Russia was hastened at Chesham House, the Soviet Embassy. Four large new trunks were delivered there. During the day the officials were busy destroying papers and packing up, and callers had difficulty in obtaining admittance. In the City of London Soviet House, which houses the Russian trade delegation and Arcos, limited, similar activities were going on in the delegations section of the building.

The final portion of Premier Baldwin's announcement was:—

"The legitimate use of Arcos is not affected by these decisions and the

(Continued on Page Five)

FRANCE TO JOIN IN SOVIET BREAK, PARIS BELIEVES

PARIS, May 24.—A break between France and the Soviet Union is likely to result from the Anglo-Russian break, French foreign officials intimated today.

Roumania, Italy and Holland are expected to follow the Anglo-French imperialist lead.

Georges Tchitcherin, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, here to see Briand, issued this statement tonight:

"It was agreed that I would see M. Briand before he left for London with President Doumergue last week. But there was no calculation in my delaying my visit to Paris until now, and I didn't wait for the Anglo-Russian rupture to see M. Briand.

"England's act is one of weakness. She is powerless to dominate the situation for which she was responsible. England has committed a regrettable act, regrettable, above all, for herself. If she is actually preparing an offensive against the Soviet, in concert with all the great powers, she will fail.

"She will fail, first, because we are prepared to counter-attack; second, because the great powers have conflicting interests. Up to the present, England and the United States have never been able to agree on a common policy regarding the aims in China or elsewhere. As far as France is concerned, I cannot see why she would want to imitate England."

Southern Bosses Tempt Textile Czars of North With Docile Workers

BOSTON, (FP) May 24.—"Come where there is an adequate labor supply. They don't believe in five-day weeks, or 48 hour laws."

This is the bait the Texas Power & Light Co. is offering to New England textile manufacturers to move their plants to the Lone Star State. The words quoted above are taken from an advertisement in the American Woolen & Cotton Reporter, an employer paper.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

AGENTS OF 33 MILLION DOLLARS

This series of ten articles, of which this is the third, deals with the organization of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject to common with the policyholder.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

ARTICLE III.

As soon as the industrial insurance agent divorces himself from the role he now plays as ardent supporter of the present iniquitous system and allies himself with the policyholders, all the ills which beset the weekly premium insurance business will automatically disappear.

In order to effect this divorce it is first necessary for him to revolt against the "fine system" which the "Big Four" employ in paying salaries and commissions.

In ordinary insurance, that is to say, in that form of insurance where the premium is payable annually, quarterly or monthly, the unit of calculation is $1,000 or multiples thereof. Thus, in referring to ordinary insurance policies one says that the policy is for one, two, five or ten thousands dollars as the case may be.

Tag It by Profit Rate.

With industrial insurance the premium is the unit. For example the policy is referred to as a twenty-five cent, a fifty cent or a dollar policy. As far as the company is concerned the weekly premium is the unit of identification.

When an agent assumes a collection route he is not only instructed to collect his "debit" and maintain the business in force on his books but in order to make a living wage he must write new business, both industrial and ordinary.

$24 Wages a Week.

For the collection of his weekly debit he receives 12 per cent of the money collected. The average debit or route is in the neighborhood of $200 and the commission for the collection is therefore about $24 per week.

The method which the "Big Four" use in paying industrial commissions is so sharch and cynical in its operation that it is difficult for the layman to understand how a group of employees could tolerate it without open revolt.

Pay For New Prey.

Let us assume that the average agent writes a dollar a week in new industrial weekly premium. As remuneration therefore the company allows as commission 28 times the weekly premium. The agent writes one dollar in premium his commission is $28; if he writes $2 his commission is $56 and so on.

As the collection work does not pay the agent enough to maintain himself and his family in a decent manner he is compelled to solicit new business.

Fine For Lapses.

But against this commission is charged all business which lapses. If during the week that the agent wrote one dollar in new business 30c of old business lapses he only receives commission on the "increase" of business on his book, which in this case would be fifty cents. In this manner he actually receives payment on half the work he does.

For every dollar of old weekly premium which lapses on the agent's book he is charged $28 and this fine is deductable from his weekly salary. Consequently, there is a remunerative sword of Damocles hanging over his head and he must resort to all manner of specious devices to maintain his business on his books.

If the premium on a weekly payment policy is not paid for four weeks it lapses and the original commission paid is charged to the lapsing agent, irrespective of how long the policy has been in force.

Let us take the case of a fifty cent endowment policy which has been in force for nine years. When that policy was written, the writing agent received his "special salary." During the nine years the insured has paid in $234, because he cannot pay any longer he forfeits this cash, and in addition the company fines the lapsing agent $14. Not only does the policyholder lose his deposits but the agent suffers as well. The "Big Four" play no favorites when they swindle.

Fines Total Up.

Last year the four weekly premium insurance companies lapsed nearly 1¾ billions of dollars in insurance. Most of this business was in force under three years. Allowing $1 of weekly premium to each thousand dollars of insurance this means that the sixty odd thousand agents were fined over 23 million dollars in lapse charges.

Because he submits to this system of petty robbery the agent is compelled to work from 10 to 15 hours a day trying "to save lapses." Because of this system he pays money out of his own pocket in the foolish hope that the policyholder will continue to pay after the period of unemployment is over.

Use the System on Boss!

One can say quite conservatively that when this lapse and charge system is abolished all the evils to which the agent is subjected will disappear.

A knowledge of billion dollar corporations leads one to believe that it will not be abolished through the good graces of Haley Fiske, Edward Duffield & Co.

The agent must organize and demand that his interests and the interests of the policyholders be made parallel. He must be paid a living wage, his hours must be set and regular and allowing for night calls must not exceed those in other industries.

When he makes this demand of the "Big Four" let him remember Haley Fiske's words, "They all say 'No' before they say 'Yes.'"

Chamber of Commerce Shares Flood Loot

(Continued from Page One)

by local credit corporations in the U. S., Hoover announced.

Advances from that source for Louisiana should approximate $5,000,000 he said. There are many other sources from which resources direct and indirect can be brought to bear, he pointed out.

The Bankers Between.

But this money will not be given directly to the victims of the government's negligence, Hoover made plain. It will be given to the bankers, organized into lending corporations, and then granted in the shape of loans, on good security, to the flooded farmers. For many years to come, collecting the mortgage payments will make the bankers and business men of the South aware of the trouble in the old prowers. "Its an ill wind that blows, nobody any good."

If it had not been for the storms, the flood and Hoover, a lot of Southern farmere would not have had to mortgage their farms, and the investment market thus been entrailed.

Undeserved Gratitude.

Louisiana bankers have formed a lending corporation with capital of $700,000, and with privilege of rediscounting in the federal intermediate credit banks up to three or four times that amount, Hoover has announced.

"I have been overwhelmed with an undeserved gratitude for such effort as I have been able to make in representing the President of the United States and in giving perhaps some leaderebip to the many forces which have been brougbt to bear on these problems.

"Sugar Bowl" Floods.

The five day fight to save Louisiana, from the Atchafalaya basin flood waters was abandoned today when a third cave-in along 700 feet of the east bank levee at McCrea drove the 1,500 defenders from their footing.

The first collapse of the McCrea levee occurred early Saturday morning, and another section caved in Sunday. The whole eastern section of the "Sugar Bowl" will be flooded.

For more than 48 hours following the Sunday break a desperate effort was made to hold the river in check with sand bags. More than a million bags and hundreds of car loads of dirt were dumped into the back-levee watere in an attempt to rear a new retaining wall.

Reports said that the levee crew escaped with their lives by racing through water knee deep to the highway some two miles to the south.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

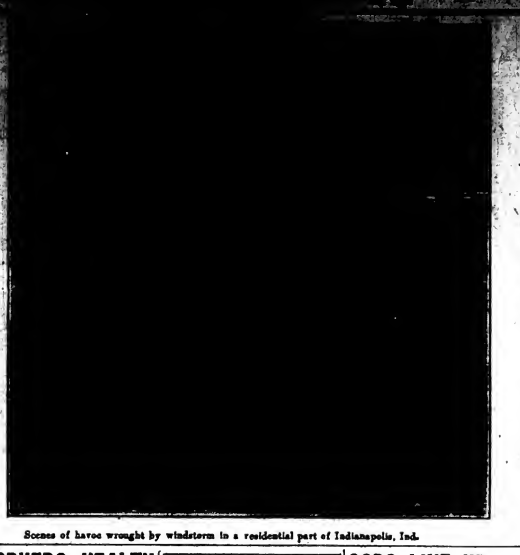


Professional Patriots

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Scenes of havoc wrought by windstorm in a residential part of Indianapolis, Ind.

WORKERS HEALTH PARLEY TO FIGHT INDUSTRY PERILS

Conference in Cleveland Opens June 18

(By Federated Press)

"Trade unions responding to the call for a National Labor Health conference to be held in Cleveland June 18 and 19, show a determination to control the occupational dangers now taking an enormous toll of life from the ranks of organized labor," says a statement by the Workers Health Bureau.

The conference will bring together representative labor men and women from all parts of the country to work out a program for eliminating industrial hazards and saving the lives of the thousands of miners, steel men, stone cutters, building trades mechanics, chemical workers and others who are killed on the job every year.

"Anyone familiar with conditions in American industry knows that the number of workers killed and injured continues to mount at an alarming rate," says the Bureau.

Not Enough Inspectors.

"Accidents in construction work alone have increased 61 per cent in New York State in the past two years. In this critical situation the state has only 12 inspectors to cover 400,000 building trades workers, while the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry early in 1926, was compelled to call off all safety inspectors from other work and detail them to supervising construction jobs for an indefinite period in an effort to control the situation.

"State regulations, for the protection of workers, where they exist, are openly violated and ignored. In the majority of trades there are either no safety provisions at all or regulations so inadequate that they are futile. At least fifteen states have no Safety Code for the Building Trades, no law to protect tens of thousands of workers from the insidious danger of lead poisoning in the house painting trade, no regulations on a national scale to cut down the enormous and ghastly loss of life in the coal and metal mines. Wherever safeguards do exist these have been won only after organized labor has waged a bitter fight against the opposition of the paid lobbyists of employers, corporations and gigantic trusts.

"The time is ripe for concerted action by organized labor. Prevention is worth ten pounds of cure. Prevention of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is possible and must be won.

Ask For Delegates.

"The coming National Labor Health Conference to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 18-19, at the Hotel Winton, will bring together representative trade union delegates from all over the country, to unite on a program for gaining national, state and city control of industrial hazards: regulations, safety measures and health codes in all trades.

"Every trade union is entitled to send representatives. Elect your delegates at once. The first National Labor Health Conference is Labor's challenge to the hard-boiled indifference of the employers. Send in the name of your delegates immediately to the Workers' Health Bureau, 799 Broadway, New York, and do everything in your power to support the movement to win health protection for organized labor in the United States."

Soviet Union Sending 18 Soil Experts For Washington Conference

BERLIN, May 24.—Soviet Union is sending 18 delegates who will participate in the International Congress of Soil Experts to be held in Washington.

They will arrive in New York on June 1.

Prof. Jaroflavski, head of the delegation, explained here that this will be the first congress of its kind ever beld. "Russians and Americans," he declared, "are ahead of all other countries in dapedology, which is a science cultivated in Russia for more than fifty years."

Nationalist Chinese In Another Victory

(Continued from Page One)

of discussing measures to prevent this."

Referring to the tremendous growth of workers' and peasants' unions and their role in the revolutionary movement, Su Chao-chen said, "Organization has developed rapidly. More than 2,000,000 laborers and 40,000,000 peasants have been organized and these have dealt a death blow to the influence of the imperialists in China.

Part of World Revolution.

"We all know that the Chinese revolution is part of the world revolution. Therefore, the second purpose of this conference is to consider measures for uniting the laboring classes of the Pacific countries to help in China's struggle against imperialism."

It is rumored here that Chiang Kai-shek regrets his desertion of the Kuomintang and that he may ally himself with the Nationalists in their drive against Peking. It is not impossible, observers declare, that the Nationalists may make a temporary working agreement with him. This would not, of course, mean any sort of permanent alliance. Its object would merely be the elimination of the northern war lords from the picture.

* * *

Chiang Claims Victory.

SHANGHAI, May 23.—Chiang Kai-shek claims the capture of Pengpu from the northerners, declaring that he inflicted heavy casualties upon his opponents, estimating the northern dead at 1,200 and the wounded at 2,500. More than 10,000 northern prisoners are also claimed.

The Nationalists launched a three sided attack and declare that the northernere have withdrawn to Hsuchow, with Chiang's forces bot on their heels.

Five locomotives, two hundred railway care and a buge quantity of arms and munitions were captured by the Nationalists, these facilities now being available for the use of the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek in his northward drive.

Yangchow is also claimed to have fallen to Chiang, with Sun Chuan Fang's forces retreating to Hwainan.

* * *

Peking Admits Losses.

PEKING, May 24.—Peking officials admit that northern troops have lost considerable territory in northern Honan to Nationalist forces commanded by General Feng Yu-hsiang.

Bus Injures Twenty

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 24.—Twenty persons were injured, some critically, when a bus overturned near here to-day. The bus slipped off the highway at a curve and rolled down an embankment.

COPS LINE UP WITH FASCISTS IN BRUTAL FRAY

Blackshirts Stab and Whip Workers

Guarded zealously by members of the New York police department, 150 fascists, 950 of whom were wearing the black shirt of Mussolini, were allowed to stab and brutally beat hundreds of Italian workere in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn last Sunday afternoon.

Every fascist was armed with a knife that he carried on his belt and a long whip. The police made to attempt to stop this obvious violation of the Sullivan law, prohibiting the carrying of weapons by civilians.

The fascists had announced that they would leave their headquarters on Knickerbocker Ave. and Trutman Ave. at 2 p. m., but due to fear of meeting the wrath of the Italian workers they waited until 3:30 p. m. when 100 police arrived to act as their protectors. Three police cars led the procession, the end of the fascist line being guarded by two more. The other police reenforced by almost 50 detectives were strung out along the line, one policeman or detective for every fascist.

Woman Breaks Line.

When St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Wilson Ave. and Sydman St., was reached, the police closed up the entire block, only the supporters of Mussolini being admitted to the church service.

An Italian woman broke thru the police lines and tore the badge off one of the fascists as he was entering the church. When interviewed later, she said that the fascist government had murdered her brother because he refused to support that bloody regime.

Fake Documents Again Used by British Tory

(Continued from Page One)

with Great Britain unless the immunity of her trade representatives are guaranteed by a trade agreement or recognition, political observers believe.

Financial Barons Sore.

The whole labor world and a large section of the business and financial magnates desiring Russian markets are protesting against the action of the die-hard section of the cabinet.

In the course of his speech Premier Baldwin admitted that the mysterious "missing document" which served as a pretext for the raid on the Arcos offices could not be found. No one expected that it would be.

Anticipating the ratification by the House of Commons of the cabinet decision, the officials of the Soviet Union embassy at Chesham House this afternoon began preparations for their departure.

* * *

It Will Help U. S. Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Administration officials were deeply interested today in the action of Great Britain in breaking off diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

If the Soviet Union carries out its threat to boycott English manufactures, it is probable that the German and American markets will benefit enormously, officials of the department of commerce pointed out. The U. S. S. R. is a gigantic customer for manufactured goods and some raw materials. The German and American markets afford the best avenue through which to obtain what it needs.

Cal Coolidge Back Home In 1912 Campaign, Says His Northampton Friends

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 24.—The claim that Calvin Coolidge signed a petition here in 1912 urging Roosevelt's candidacy for a third term nomination is called not desperate denials here from Republican leaders. They claim that he was too busy "pounding on the kitchen door" in his own campaign for state to bother about signing the anti-Roosevelt petition.

Coolidge made a house-to-house canvass, but was not ringing the front door bell. Instead he went hat in hand to back doors in order to make a better impression on the housewives.

CUT CIGARETTES GIVEN RIGHT TO TALK IN SCHOOL

Non-controversial Topic Is Given Okeh

Reversal of policy is shown on the part of the Board of Education of this city in the recommendation recently that its representatives have granted the American Civil Liberties Union a permit to hold a meeting in Stuyvesant High School. The subject of "New York City Since 1900" is the subject. The permission was given by Superintendent of Schools William J. O'Shea and Eugene C. Gibney, director of Extension Activities, who refused the Union's request last year and thereby precipitated a long legal battle over the right of the board to censor meetings in the school buildings.

Speakers at the meetings are to be Charles C. Burlingham, lawyer, former president of the New York City Board of Education; Professor John Dewey, professor of philosophy Columbia University; Rev. Charles N. Lathrop, executive secretary, Department of Christian Social Service of the National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church; Nelson S. Spencer, eminent New York lawyer connected with many civic associations, and Congressman F. H. La Guardia.

Schools Opened Again.

The permit is said to be a long step toward disposing of this moot question. Officers of the American Civil Liberties Union are jubilant because, they say, the action of the authorities clears the Union's name and recognizes its right to hold meetings in the schools. Forrest Bailey, the Union's director in a statement issued last night said:

"The fight the American Civil Liberties Union has been making to abolish the Board's policy of censoring meetings in the public schools has resulted in a 90 per cent victory. The school auditoriums have been opened to the Union by the granting of a permit for May 26th; the Union's name has been cleared of the charges made by Mr. Gibney and the Board last year.

"But there still remains to be settled the point raised by State Commissioner Graves' decision last December when he ruled that "controversial" subjects, such as "Old Fashioned Free Speech"; could not be discussed in public meetings in the schools. If this ruling stands the Board might as well close the school auditoriums to all, for practically all the subjects of the hundreds of meetings held yearly would be judged controversial. This is particuiariy true of the political meetings held there. The Board will continue to have trouble if this ruling is given their sanction. The American Civil Liberties Union has offered to cooperate with the Board in clearing up this phase of the controversy."

No Hot Issues Wanted.

The ruling of the Board of Education last June denying the Union a permit for a meeting on "Old Fashioned Free Speech" with Rev. John Hayes Holmes, John Nevin Sayre, James Weldon Johnson and Arthur Garfield Hays as speakere, was appealed to State Commissioner of Education Graves. Commissioner Graves sustained the Board on the ground that the subject of the meeting was controversial and declared that the Board had used its discretionary power properly in barring such a discussion in the schools.

The American Civil Liberties Union then made application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the Board to permit the Union the use of the school auditoriums. In April Justice Seeger denied the petition on condition that a public hearing be granted the Union in the event of another similar application.

Such an application is now pending before the Board for a meeting on September 14th in Stuyvesant High School on the same subject of free speech and with the same speakers as were slated for last year's meeting. The Union is represented by Samuel Untermyer and Louis Marshall.

Springfield Feeling New England Crisis In Textiles, Shoes

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24.—This city is feeling acutely the industrial crisis which is gripping all New England. Reflected mainly from the lethargic condition of textiles and shoes, employment is the lowest in several years. Thousands of wage-earnere here are on part time and hundreds are totally unemployed.

So great is the depression that the highways are noticeably deserted because workers cannot afford to run their automobiles.

Cigar makers and the building addition to other workers.

Government Ships Make Money.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Merchant Fleet Corporation (government ships) announced today that for the last ten months the United States Lines government-operated, made a profit of $137,000. The Leviathan is flagship of this line. For the last three years there has been a loss of approximately $1,500,

NEEDLE TRADE DEFENSE

The recently released Furrier prisoners who are now on a vacation at Camp Nitgedaigget will come to the Star Casino, 107th St. & Park Ave., on Friday night, May 27th, where a big Reception and Ball will be held in their honor. No worker will miss the opportunity to come and greet these fighters, and at the same time enjoy a fine evening. The Ball is expected to be one of the liveliest affairs of the season. The whole Proletarian Family of New York will meet at this get-together. All our fighters and all volunteers at the Bazaar as well as all the friends of the defense will be present. Admission to the Ball is 75 cents.

* * *

We Remind You Again

Many have not paid for the tickets, Roll Call Certificate Booklets, Honor Roll Lists and Coupon Booklets. The Committee needs great sums of money daily. Every cent is needed. Do not keep money with you but send or bring it to the Joint Defense Committee 41 Union Square, immediately.

* * *

Here's Another

At a gathering held in the home of Sam Fifer a collection was made in behalf of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. The following people donated $1.00 each: Paulin Fifer, Rose Fifer, Julius Mandel, Sam Wagshal, Saul Zippers, Sam Fifer, Dave Schebet, Zelda Mondel, Esther Zipper and Marion Zipper.

* * *

By Workers of Martimore Cloak Shop

The following resolution was received: We the workers of Martimore Cloak Shop, 139 W. 19th St., greet the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriere as a protest against the Sigman-Schachtman-McGrady clique. We pledge ourselves to support the Joint Defense Committee. Our first donation is $15.00. We hope that all other shops will follow our example and support those who have lost their freedom in the fight for our common cause.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

$

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A Study in American Imperialism

By Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman

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THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First St. New York

The Political Situation in Germany

By P. B. DIETRICH (Berlin).

FOR the last three months the Government of the bourgeois bloc has been rolling down hill. Its governmental authority up to the present has fully sufficed to prove not only to the world at large but also the petty-bourgeois masses of the country, that it is preeminently an instrument in the hands of the big trusts and combines, a weapon against the entire working population of the country.

THE process of "rationalization" has been carried on in a more intensified form than before. The average level of production during the last three months has been maintained at the relatively considerable height it attained in the last quarter of 1926. At the same time, prices have been maintained on that level, too, so that the profits of rationalization have continued undiminished. This is proved, inter alia, by fact that by reason of the unusual increase in tariff rates at present by the German bourgeoisie from the home market, Germany's urgent desire to export to the world markets has markedly abated.

PARALLEL with the more rigorous continuation of methods of rationalisation in German economy, we have experienced a renewed general attack on the living conditions of the German worker. Though nominal wages have remained practically unchanged since September 1926, actual wages have declined, as is shown by the rise in the official cost-of-living index figure from 142 in September 1926 to 145.4 in February 1927. The low level of weekly wage rates is systematically exploited by employers for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the workers in regard to overtime and to sweated job-wage stipulations.

ADDED to the fall of actual wages, there is the rise of dwelling rents by 10 per cent., put into effect on April 1st, 1927, and the augmentation of the duty on flour from 10 marks to 11.50 marks per 100 kilogrammes, which in the case of a family of five means a surplus onus on the household of about 70 marks a year. Furthermore, the Government intends to raise the duty on sugar and is likely to accede to the demand of the agrarians for the prevention of the free importation of frozen meat, so that the meat prices, too, will again be caused to rise. Whereas new sources of profit are thus opened up for the employers and the big land-owners, the living conditions of the German working class have markedly deteriorated and will continue to deteriorate.

THE same tendency is observable if we regard the budget of the German Government, which occupied the Reichstag up to the time of the Easter vacations. The budget submitted by the Marx-Hergt-Keudell Government takes the entire German population to an aggregate extent of about 15,000 million marks, if we add the communal and other taxes to the main items. By far the greater part of this onus rests on the shoulders of the broad masses. The State budget is particularly characterized by the fact that the German army and navy figure at the tremendous sum of 760 million marks, while the expenditure for the so-called productive unemployment relief has been curtailed by 50 millions. The item for the technical emergency service was maintained at its old figure. On the other hand, the expenditure for child relief was abridged in comparison with the last budget.

The SOS for the benefit of necessitous teachers was struck off the list, the new budget than in the last. Yet but the so-called church funds, a subsidy for the clergy, figures higher in another instance to illustrate the character of the budget: By reason of the reactionary financial settlement, Bavaria received a special subvention of 45 millions for the purpose of covering its surplus expenditure for its swollen reactionary bureaucratic apparatus and its policy of subsidizing the church.

TOGETHER with the settlement of the reactionary budget, the bourgeois-bloc Government passed an emergency labor law, which provides for the following legal regulation of working hours. The stipulation whereby the eight-hour day can be lengthened to ten hours by a tariff agreement or by an official decree, continues to obtain. The ten-hour day can be exceeded even without any official sanction in the case of temporary work undertaken in emergency situations or for the purpose of preventing the waste of raw materials or the failure of the fruits of labor. The consequence of the emergency legislation passed by the Government parties is the yet greater possibility of exceeding even the ten-hour day. The regulation in regard to the payment of a wage premium for overtime now obtaining only in respect of a very limited number of industries, is to be abolished altogether. The time of Sunday rest, the duration of the night rest, the [illegible] by means of the emergency decrees [illegible] decided that the [illegible] officially cut at paying due [illegible] all for overtime.

IN a cultural sense, too, the reactionary elements have made considerable headway under the bourgeois-bloc Government. The law against the immoral and indecent in art and literature, the public entertainment laws against juveniles, the brutal persecution campaign against authors and publishers, the numerous lawsuits in regard to productions of art allegedly endangering the State, the persecution even of compositions and other employees of the printing-works, and the bullying tactics employed against the juvenile and children's movement all show that the Government of the bourgeois bloc is very ready to satisfy the demands of cultural reaction. A new coup, meanwhile, is being prepared by the bourgeois-bloc Government in the form of the educational law of the realm and the concordat negotiations, purporting to complete the clerification of the entire system of education from the elementary schools to the universities and to render the schools and the teachers mere tools in the hands of the clergy.

THE German bourgeoisie, however, is not content with the economic and cultural subjugation of the German working class. It is no mere coincidence, that at the time of the general political and economic offensive of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, one week after the last of May, the Fascists from all parts of the realm should assemble in Berlin under the lead of the "Stahlhelm."

De Pinedo, Fascist "Flyer" Hops Ride On Sailing Vessel

LISBON, May 24.—The sailing vessel which has the seaplane of Francesco de Pinedo, fascist aviator-propagandist in tow is expected to reach Horta, the Azores sometime tomorrow.

De Pinedo was forced down yesterday while flying from St. Johns, N. F. to the Azores, enroute to Italy.

The reputation of the fascist aviator as a "brilliant airman" is being seriously deflated in the past few weeks, and it has become apparent that his flights are being utilized by him merely for propaganda for Mussolini and the blackshirts.

Hands Off China Meet On East Side Thursday

A Hands-off-China open air meeting will be held Thursday evening at 10th St. and Second Ave. by Section 1, Workers (Communist) Party. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

A meeting will be held at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St., June 10. Speakers will be announced later.

Canadian Workers, Fed Up on War Bunk, Don't Bother About Trophies

TORONTO, May 24.—Despite appeals in the Dominion Press, on the wireless, and on the movie screens the war office has in its possession more than 100,000 war medals that have not been claimed.

It is said that many thousands of war medals have also found their way in the hands of pawnbrokers.

Among the medals are also some military crosses and a large number of foreign decorations.

Chain Store Tea King Accumulated Millions

The will of the late Frank S. Jones, of 760 Park Ave., Manhattan, and Sayville, L. I., was filed yesterday.

The estate is understood to be several millions of dollars. Jones was head of one of the largest tea concerns in the United States and was a pioneer in the chain stores idea and the application of factory technique to grocery workers

International Branch No. 1, Sec. I.D New York City, will hold a special meeting on May 25, Wednesday 7 p.m at 66 E. 4th St. Rec. Sec'y.

Anglo-Saxon Workers Strike Against Slavery, Ranks Grow in Numbers

TUCUMAN, Argentina, May 24.—The general strike of the sugar workers of the province of Tucuman in the sugar mills here. Revolting against miserable pay and unbearable working conditions, the strike has assumed a militant stage.

The mill owners are asking for the intervention of military authorities, and charge the strikers are arming themselves. The employers are suffering heavy losses, as all activities in connection with the present crop have been suspended.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

valley from the wrath of the mighty river.

• • •

NEWS of Great Britain's break with the Soviet Union has just come over the wires. This is a serious move for the British empire, a move that may have dire results for the ruling classes of that country. While it is not well to indulge in a orgy of false optimism there is reason to believe that Great Britain was often in a much better position to easy a heavy diplomatic task than at present. Her business will lose millions of dollars worth of Russian trade, a loss they can ill afford to stand. It may mean a general election on the issue, with the use of tons of "red fire" by the tories. But in view of the record for forgery and burglary established by the present government the British voters will be unusually leary about believing their political propaganda.

• • •

IN the New York Times of May 19th, several lots of securities were advertised sold at auction, among them being the following: "6,000 rubles Imperial Russian government 5½% military short term coupon bonds, second series, issued in 1916." The lot sold for $8. The buyer of this collection of rubles should be placed under the care of a guardian lest he give the rest of his money to an oil stock salesman.

Boston Workers Tell British Consul What They Think on China

BOSTON, May 24.—Tory Britain's outrages in China were brought directly to the attention of the British consul here when scores of workers paraded in front of the consulate bearing a dozen placards, "China for the Chinese," "Let Cook Cook Churchill" and "Down with Tory Government Up With Labor" were some of the inscriptions.

The Workers Party of Boston, acting with the Kuomintang and other organizations, sponsored the picketing of the consulate.

The backfiring of a large truck in the same block, coupled with the picketing, struck consternation in the consulate. Frenzied appeals to the police brought squadrons down to "suppress the attack" on the British offices.

Bankers Trust to Control Affairs of Lindbergh in Paris

The Bankers Trust Co. yesterday took over the affairs of Charles Lindbergh, the New York to Paris flyer. The canny banking firm, which has large offices in Paris, will handle the deluge of commercial propositions being showered on Lindbergh to the tune of a million dollars.

"I haven't the million dollar itch," the boyish conqueror of the Atlantic air declared in postponing consideration of American efforts to commercialize his exploit. "I flew for the advancement of aviation and not for profit."

Economical Cal Coolidge yesterday offered to bring the flyer back from France on an American warship. But it developed that the "warship" would be either a destroyer or an old tub, the Scorpion. This antiquated converted yacht, if it attempts the voyage, may have to be towed into port, naval officials admitted.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Robinson "hoped" that Lindbergh would take a destroyer. Although willing to cash in on the hero's reputation by bringing him home on a warship, the government doesn't want to spend the money on sending a real battleship across for him.

General Pershing, in Paris to prepare for the American Legion invasion this summer, hailed Lindbergh as "an ambassador of whom we may all be proud." Pershing and the American idler crowd in Paris are cashing in to the full extent on Lindbergh's popularity.

London Junkers to Fete Hero of Air

PARIS, May 24.—Charles Lindbergh may accept the invitation of the London Aero Club and fly to London next Monday in the "Spirit of St. Louis," it was said tonight.

New Coal Crisis Is Now in Sight Says A. J. Cook

LONDON, May 24.—Another coal crisis is in sight. Mines are being closed continuously, short-time working in general in practically all the coalfields, and the vast number of men not taken back since the lockout ended has been swollen by many thousands of others thrown idle in the past few months. Wages have fallen and further reductions are indicated.

"We warned the government and the owners last year," declared A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation recently, "that the reduction of wages and the lengthening of hours was no remedy for the situation then existing. Indeed, we urged that such a policy was bound to make matters worse."

He asserted that the mine owners are now engaged in an orgy of price-cutting in the export trade with the idea that they will thus extend markets and capture others.

Both Richards and Cook stressed the view that no real constructive handling of the situation can be expected from the mine owners. May have they any hope of the government, with last year's bitter experience still fresh in memory.

Government Workers of France Affiliate With Confederation of Labor

PARIS, May 24.—A decision has just been made by a majority of unions of French government civil servants to form themselves into a federation which will be included and be under the supervision of the General Confederation of Labor.

The conservative French press is indulging in lamentations that such an alignment many sometimes lead to the government workers "obeying instructions from an international body rather than from their own government."



Who are the Enemies of the Daily Worker?

NORMAN HAPGOOD in the introduction to "PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS" points out that the reactionary element which speaks in the name of patriotism, "has its most important support among those who make money out of war and of holding down standards of labor."

Is it any wonder that the Military Order of the World War seeks to suppress our paper? Is their enmity to the only American paper, which supports the struggle of the Chinese workers for freedom, and which is fighting the military ventures of American imperialism, not to be expected? Is it not clear that the Military Order of the World War, with all their titles and gold braid, is fighting The DAILY WORKER in the name of the Open Shop and the war upon labor generally?

The case of the Military Order of the World War against The DAILY WORKER will draw the curtain sharply. It will expose clearly the actual anti-social character of these patriotic organizations, in spite of the high-sounding titles under which they parade. At the same time it will reveal on the other side a solid phalanx of workers, row upon row, in a solid front against this attack of the enemies of labor. The bugle has blown, comrades. Fall in line with your bit for the defense of our DAILY WORKER.

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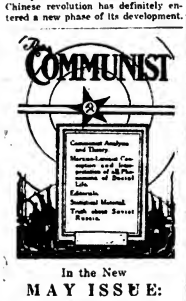
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The Chinese Revolution Turns Left

By EARL BROWDER.

HANKOW, (By mail).—With the reorganization of the Chinese National Government, on March 11 at Hankow, and the immediately following capture of Nanking and Shanghai by the Revolutionary Army, the Chinese revolution has definitely entered a new phase of its development.



In the New

MAY ISSUE:

Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle — by Jay Lovestone.

The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism — By Manuel Gomez.

The Civil War in the United States—By Karl Marx.

The World Struggle for Rubber—By Leon Platt.

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This new phase is a deepening, an intensification of the revolution, at the moment of military victory, when all observers concede that it is but a matter of months until all inner-China will be in the hands of the Nationalist Government.

Communists Participate.

The new personnel of the Government, established on March 11, includes participation of the Chinese Communist Party. The Ministry of Agriculture is headed by Tan Pingshan just returned from Moscow where he represented the Chinese party at the recent Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The Ministry of Labor is in the hands of Sou Chen-tsen, chairman of the All-China Labor Federation, chairman of the Chinese Seamen's Union, leader of the famous Hongkong strike, and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Appointment of Communists to head these two posts, signalizes a deepening of the social phases, the foundation, of the Chinese Revolution.

Shoot From Irritation.

This turn to the left by the Chinese revolution undoubtedly comes as a surprise and shock to American and British imperialism. The diplomats of Downing Street and the White House had been flirting with the right-wing of the Kuomintang, and undoubtedly thought that their pretenses in the Nationalist movement were prepared to step in and seize power just at this moment of military victory. It must have been rather disconcerting to them to have events move in exactly the opposite direction. Their chagrin was expressed by the spilling of the blood of thousands of Chinese men, women and children by British and American gunboats shelling Nanking and Wuchow.

Chiang's Preliminary Treason.

It must be stated that the imperialists had reasons for their reactionary hopes. On March 20, 1926, while the Kuomintang was still confined within the Province of Kwantung so far as power was concerned, where the British guns could reach every strategic point within a few hours, the right-wing in the Party executed a coup d'etat, under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, head of the military forces and the Whampao Military Academy. From that time on, Chiang Kai-shek assumed all power in the Party, expelled the Communists from all official positions, and forced the elected chairman of the Party, Wang Ching-wei, into exile. British and American newspapers suddenly began to speak in a different and more friendly tone about the Nationalist Government. And when Chiang Kai-shek became marshal of the Northern Expedition, which swept thru China in the summer of 1926, and occupied the Wu-Han cities in November, the imperialists thought the right-wing was completely in power in the Kuomintang.

CHIANG'S NEW LEADER



Under such conditions, how was it possible to effect such a radical change as we now see in the Kuomintang? How was the right-wing defeated? And what is the present danger of a military coup against the Nationalist Government? What are the perspectives of the Chinese Revolution? The following is an attempt to find the answer to these questions in the expressions of the Chinese masses themselves:

It was when the northern expedition of the Revolutionary Army marched from Kwantung, thru Honan, and Hupeh, that the forces were prepared which have now overthrown the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek in the Kuomintang. These military victories have been hailed by bourgeois writers as "miraculous"; but the "miracle" lay in the revolutionary mass of the occupied provinces, who were only waiting the opportunity to rise against their militarist rulers. In many places, indeed, the Army did not have to fight, finding that the mere news of their advance had been taken as the signal for the uprising of the people, who drove out the militarists.

Organize Unions.

Close behind the advancing army, came the organizers of the workers into the All-China Labor Federation, and the peasants into the Peasants' Union. In less than a year, more than a million new members of the trade unions, and seven million peasants in the Peasants' Union were mobilized. With this organization began the real process of revolution—destruction of the basis of power of militarism, the syndicate, corrupt magistracies and gentry of the villages—and an ever more widening of the basis of the revolutionary power. From Canton, under the guns of British Honghong and close to the seacoast, the National Government moved to Wu-Han—Hankow), having under its feet a solid ground of help China, with the many-million masses organized under its direction. Once more it became possible to openly struggle against the forces of counter-revolution entrenched within the revolution itself!

Beginning of the Struggle Against Chiang.

The issue upon which the struggle between right and left began was strangely enough, the question of moving the seat of Government to Wu-Han. After agreeing to the move, Chiang Kai-shek caused the official heads of Government to stop in Nanchang, Kiangsi, while the majority of the Kuomintang Central Committee were in Wu-Han, with the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Communications, and Justice. Delay followed delay in completing the move. The Central Committee members in Wu-Han set up a joint conference to transact government affairs. Chiang Kai-shek in Nanchang, after greeting the joint conference and making proposals to it, changed his mind and denounced it as an illegal body. After negotiations, it was agreed in Nanchang to move to Wu-Han on February 9th; when that date arrived, postponement was again made until the 10th; on that date it was again postponed. Whereupon, at last opened joint conference in Wu-Han, it was decided that the Central Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government should both begin office to succeed the Joint Conference without further waiting. But Chiang Kai-shek sent out a telegram over the country declaring that the central committee had not moved to Wu-Han. At the same time, the Kuomintang was circulated with telegrams stating that the plenary conference of the central executive committee had been cancelled.

(To be continued)

Butler, Columbia Head, Gets Fascisti Degree

ROME, May 24.—The honorary degree of doctor of letters has just been conferred upon Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. The degree will be conferred personally next month at a special sitting of the university.

Butler, considered seriously as a candidate for president on the republican ticket, has expressed himself enthusiastically on the subject of fascism and Mussolini on frequent occasions.

Reactionary Set Back In Polish Elections

WARSAW, Poland, May 24.—The final returns from the Polish general election today revealed a victory for the socialists and progressives.

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Tory Government of Forgery Takes to Suicide.

Insane with fury at their utter inability to stabilize the country, the Baldwin-Chamberlain-Hicks government of forgery has traversed the path from madness to imbecility. The decision of the tory cabinet to abrogate the Russian trade agreement and break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union was expected. It was the inevitable climax of the policy of forgery inaugurated even before they got into office.

Their madness is born of desperation. British diplomacy, widely heralded as the most astute on earth, becomes downright insanity in face of the steady decline of Britain as the first world power. No matter how stupid the diplomacy of the past, the power of Britain could make it appear invincible. Today, no matter what is done to salvage the economy of Britain, it appears futile and foolish.

The conspiracy against the Soviet Union, launched at Locarno by Chamberlain as his first act on an international scale, went on the rocks in face of the irreconcilable conflicts between the European nations. His attempt to organize a bloc against the revolution has not been a howling success. Every subsequent attempt to maneuver on an international scale has likewise failed. Instead of gaining recruits Britain became more isolated; was compelled more and more to go it alone.

Its maneuvers in Persia, Irak, Turkey in order to maintain its oil concessions for the Royal Dutch Shell have been defeated by the European agents of the great American trust, Standard Oil. Baku oil in Russia is beyond its reach and even there the Standard is in a superior position to Britain. Its failure in China to induce other nations to play its game has only added to its desperation. The final blow was delivered at Geneva when the American delegates refused to follow British policy and took a favorable turn toward the Russians. The revolt of the working class in England develops in inverse ratio to the loss of prestige in Britain's imperial domain. Unable to overcome the contradictions that history itself has placed before it the tory government tries to smash its way through. It perceives Russia as the great obstacle to its continued colonial domination, hence it has from the beginning of its infamous career conspired to isolate and crush the revolution, only to be met with failure abroad and increasing hostility on the part of labor at home. The shutting off of super-profits from the colonies makes impossible the bribing of a sufficiently large strata of labor to ensure domestic tranquility, hence the threat of a revival of the general strike movement. The tories meet this with the introduction of the anti-strike bill.

The Arcos house raid was designed with a two-fold purpose: To divert attention from the trade union bill and to endeavor to provoke Russia. It failed of both objectives. But once such a desperate step had been taken there was no possibility of dignified retreat. The final break was a matter of course.

Most amusing is the declaration of the Baldwin forgers to the effect that Arcos house was a center of conspiracy against the United States as well as Britain. That is a crude attempt to embroil the American government in the mess. But the American imperialists have their own little game to play and they are meeting with considerable success. They know that the trade formerly conducted with England will be transferred to the United States and Germany, financed for the most part by American capital. Present indications are that the American policy towards Russia is undergoing modification. As the struggle in the Near East for oil becomes more acute between the British and American trusts the policy of the government must change to conform to the demands of Standard Oil and the National City Bank.

England faces a world wherein its own markets are becoming smaller, while the American market is growing larger. Its break with Russia means a greater intensification of this condition. It also means more unemployment for the workers in the machinery, metal, electrical and other industries that have produced much of the exports to Russia. So, both at home and abroad the economic situation becomes worse and must inevitably have its political reaction.

This move against Russia, which will be instantly recognized by British labor as a further move against the already miserable standard of living, will evoke retaliation on the part of the working class. The agitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain for a new conference to elect a new general strike committee will receive tremendous impetus because of this imbecile act. Councils of Action will be formed throughout industrial England and the fight that has been concealed beneath parliamentary futility will burst forth into the white hot flame of the class struggle and seal the doom of the government of forgery.

Silence Regarding Political Career of Lindbergh's Father.

The Washington representative of The DAILY WORKER informs us that correspondents of several large newspapers, among them The New York Times, prepared stories for their papers dealing with the anti-war activities of young Charles A. Lindbergh's father, and that these stories were suppressed on the ground that "they are not desirable at this time."

The elder Lindbergh, though elected on the republican ticket, was one of the few insurgents who refused to follow in the wake of the maniacal hordes who plunged this country into the late war in order to make the world safe for the investments of the House of Morgan. For daring to challenge the holiness of the cause of Wall Street he was set upon by the jackal pack of professional patriots and blackguarded as a pro-German spy and traitor. Millions of dollars were spent to defeat him as non-partisan league candidate for governor of the state of Minnesota. During this hectic period young Lindbergh, now acclaimed for his aviation achievement, was sixteen or seventeen years of age and was reviled by local yokels as the son of a disloyal father.

The memory of his father's heroism must still have a profound effect upon young Lindbergh when the war-mongers fawn upon him and endeavor to capitalize his achievement for jingo propaganda. If his intelligence transcends that of an experienced mechanic and enables him to perceive political value he must despise these slimy creatures who want to use him as bait to induce other young men to serve as cannon fodder for the rapacious aims of American imperialism.

Why doesn't the Times and the other spokesmen for Wall Street publish the facts regarding the father of the aviator? They published column after column of diatribes against him when the war was on, and indulged in patriotic rejoicing when he was defeated by the plunderbund. The answer is plain. They would rather not have the public know that a popular hero could be the son of a father who had the courage and the intelligence to defy the pompous hypocrisy of the late Woodrow.

They laud the young man as a synthesis of all that is best in American manhood. It would hardly do to admit that he is but one generation removed from one who, less that a decade ago was branded by the one hundred per centers as all that is abominable in the patriotic scheme of things.

Young men who think they may emulate Lindbergh would do better for themselves and their class if they would also include the father among their heroes—if heroes they must have.



KING CAPITAL:—Kneel to me with the rest of them, or I shall destroy you!

RUTHENBERG ON THE IMPORTANCE OF RECRUITING NEW MEMBERS

By JACK STACHEL.
(Acting General Secretary New York District Workers' (Communist) Party)

In the present Ruthenberg Drive to enroll new members into the Party it is worth while to state how important Comrade Ruthenberg himself considered the recruiting of new members into our Party.

Comrade Ruthenberg last words were "Build the Party." One could hardly imagine that Comrade Ruthenberg would fail to make these words his last will. For Comrade Ruthenberg never at any party mass meeting or Party membership meeting failed to urge the comrades to build the Party, to strengthen the vanguard of the proletariat.

I do not recall a single time that I came to Chicago, or when Comrade Ruthenberg visited the New York District Office, that he failed to ask how many new members we had taken in during the month. I remember that prideful smile that would come over him when the number I mentioned were satisfactory. Likewise there was always the gentle criticism coupled with suggestions for improvement when the number I stated did not meet with his approval.

Ruthenberg As Organizer.

Comrade Ruthenberg attached the greatest importance to the every day detail organization work of the Party. While he was busy writing the programs of the Party, formulating its policies, and leading the Party, he was never too busy to write the most detailed letters to the District Organizers, on the every day problems of building the Party, increasing its membership and the circulation of its press.

In the present Ruthenberg Drive for new members, our Party does not look upon this campaign as an isolated event in itself. This campaign is based on the mass activity of the Party and is connected up with it organically. It is on the basis of the work of our Party in leading the struggles of the masses that we appeal to the workers of this country to join our ranks. We also do not fail to point out that Comrade Ruthenberg symbolized the growing revolutionization of the masses of this country and the struggle for the interest of the American workers as a class, and particularly of his anti-war record.

Our Party membership and particularly our functionaries in their work in the Ruthenberg Drive must work in the spirit of Comrade Ruthenberg. The importance that Comrade Ruthenberg gave to the recruiting of new members must be the importance that every active member of our Party gives to the Ruthenberg Drive for the recruiting of new members.

Many New Members.

The drive thus lasting for about 5 weeks in this District has already brought into the Party over 300 new members. This is a good beginning, but this work must be manifoldly intensified in order that we may carry out this Ruthenberg Drive in the point of Comrade Ruthenberg.

Letters From Our Readers

Reading the article of Fred Harris (as printed in The DAILY WORKER of May 17) one is lead to believe that Cleveland is an oasis in the desert—as far as jobs are concerned.

Being one of the many thousands that have been tramping the city for work, I quite disagree with him that "on the whole the labor situation is fair."

It isn't so very many weeks ago that the American Plan Association's own figures showed an army of 50,000 unemployed.

The one thing on people's lips is not that the carpenter got a dollar a day raise (that's all newspaper talk, and Fred Harris should know that), but are you working?

All construction job entrances have the same sign "No Help Wanted." Factories refuse to interview you when seeking jobs. Department stores located all along Euclid Avenue, sandwiched in between large banking houses and the hotels, including the "Statler," refuse even to allow anyone seeking employment to fill out application blanks.

Employes working for bosses for years (in my case six years) are being constantly laid off, and others substituted who work for nearly half.

I know of cases where men who have worked anywhere from 10 to 21 years were laid off with only an hour's notice, and others are taking their places for barely an existence.

Comrade Harris must have passed through Cleveland pretty fast, not to have noticed that:

1.—All the employment offices, including both city and commercial, are packed to the doors every morning with men and women seeking work.

2.—The large number of stores going out of business on account of conditions.

The chain stores in all lines are driving the small store owners out of business, thereby swelling the ranks of unemployed.

I just got back from going the rounds of factories. Speaking to an employe of the Sterling Brass Company, I find they make $.40 cents an hour. The Verden Company pays $.35 an hour. Department stores are paying the male help $15.00 to $22.50 a week; and its female help $12.00 to $15.00 a week.

Charitable organizations are overwhelmed with applications for relief. Hospital clinics are crowded with people seeking free medical care.

Such is my idea of conditions in Cleveland, and I hope you will print this to correct the idea that Fred Harris' article puts into the minds of The DAILY WORKER readers.

GEORGE ELSON.
10812 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland, O.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

Players' Club to Revive "Julius Caesar"

This year's revival by The Players' Club will be Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," and as in the previous revivals will include an all star cast. The tragedy will open at the New Amsterdam theatre, Monday, June 6th and will be given for one week. The players have made it a point to draft some of the best known actors and actresses along Broadway. This year's revival will have Margaret Lawrence, who will play Calpurnia, Tyrone Power will be Brutus, Basil Sidney will retain the role of Mark Antony and William Courtleigh will have the title role.

Of the other players in the cast, Basil a Ribbone will apear as Cassius, James T. Powers as the Cobbler, Pedro de Codoba as Decius, Joseph Kilgour as Trebonius, Ted Emory as Volumnius and William Gustafson as Popillius. John Craig staged the production.

Broadway Briefs

"Countess Maritza," now at the Shubert theatre will conclude its engagement on Saturday, June 4th, and the following Monday, Texas Guinan in "Padlocks" will begin an engagement at the same theatre.

An open-air performance of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to be given at the stadium at Forest Hills for the benefit of The Actors' Fund next month, with a cast of leading Broadway players, now being organized. The staging of the production is in the hands of Richard Boloslavsky.

Mary Boland has been engaged for the leading role in "Women Go On Forever," a new comedy by Daniel Rubin to be presented here early in August.

When the Neighborhood Playhouse closes, as it will with the performance this Sunday evening, the "Grand Street Follies" will move to the Little theatre, opening there Tuesday night. Helen Arthur, business manager of the Neighborhood Playhouse since its organization, Agnes Morgan, who staged and wrote the "Grand Street Follies," and Aline Bernstein, the designer, will continue with the players in the uptown venture.

Screen Notes

Austin Strong's stage play "7th Heaven" which ran on Broadway for almost two years will be presented in screen form at the Sam H. Harris theatre tonight by William Fox. The leading roles, formerly played by Helen Menken and George Gaul, are in the hands of Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell. The production cost over $1,300,000 and employs 2000 people in the special scenes.

Joan Crawford who will play opposite John Gilbert in "Twelve Miles Out," will be given the feminine lead



JANET GAYNOR

A newcomer to the screen, plays the leading role in the film version of "7th Heaven" which opens at the Sam H. Harris theatre tonight.

In William Haines's initial Metro starring vehicle, "Spring Fever," an adaptation of the stage play.

Lionel Belmore has been added to the cast of the new Marion Davies production, "Quality Street," an elaborate version of Barries famous play. Other players include Conrad Nagel, Helen Jerome Eddy, Kate Price and Margaret Seddon.

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St. Dryd'k 7516
Grand Street Follies 1927
Every Evening (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.

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RIGHT YOU ARE IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Eve. 8.40
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2.40
Next Week Mr. Pim Passes By.

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Next Week Pygmalion.

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Next Wk. Ned McCobb's Daughter

TIMES SQ. THEA. W. 42 St. Evs. 8.30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
CRIME
The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALPOLE, 48th St., East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"FOG"
Thrilling Mystery Melodrama.

Sam H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily 2.30 & 8.30
William Fox Presents
7th HEAVEN
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 2.30 $1 Eves. 8.30

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
Contin. Noon to Midnight Pop. Prices.

"Legend of the Bear's Wedding." Amkino Production, Produced for Daily Worker Benefit

Readers of The DAILY WORKER will have an opportunity to see the world famous Russian film, entitled "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding." This picture is produced by the Amkino artists, including the finest actors in Moscow.

The story of the film is taken from an old folk tale of the Russian peasants. It depicts in the most graphic form the life of the Russian peasants as the background of a powerful tragedy.

The picture is one of the finest examples of the new Russian film photography, with the wonderful methods worked out by the new Russian studio.

Tickets for this production are now on sale at the Local Office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street. Prices are 50 cents for the afternoons, 75c for week nights and $1.10 for Saturday and Sunday. Of course The DAILY WORKER will benefit by this performance.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

A Bronze Button of Lenin
FREE

An attractive bronze button of Lenin—one inch in size—which you will be proud to wear on the lapel of your coat—will be sent without charge to every worker who will purchase a copy of

LENIN ON ORGANIZATION
in a cloth library binding.

This book should be included in every worker's library. The book—and the bronze Lenin button will both be sent for

$1.50

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders rush and filled in turn as received.

INTERBOROUGH NEED TAMMANY HALL GANG TO PUT OVER BIG CONTRACTS

(Continued from Page One)

F. Sullivan, then president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, had sent a memorandum to J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, outlining the details of the interview. Shonts had had with the then mayor of New York, Gaynor, in which the latter, the city counsel, Control No. 1 and No. 4 was under discussion.

"It is true," says the memorandum, "that the loss would not break the city of New York, as the city could afford to absorb a deficit of ten or twelve millions per annum and not go into bankruptcy, but the Interborough would go broke the first year if it undertook to do so." (Vol. III, p. 684.)

The traction companies saw pretty clearly what they were putting over on the city. Were the city officials equally clear about the plunderbund?

Who represented the city in drawing up the dual subway agreements? Among others, a certain gentleman by the name of Leroy T. Harkness, who at the time was the assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission.

The Gold Dust Twins.

Who represented the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in drawing up these contracts? A certain gentleman by the name of Richard Reid Rogers, chief counsel of this enterprising concern.

Suppose you were to bunt up an old telephone book say of the years between 1920 and 1924. Now turn to the name of Harkness, Leroy T.

63 Wall St.

What address does the telephone directory give for Richard Reid Roger?

Bowling Green 1097.

Remarkable Coincidence!

Are not the address and the telephone number the same for both men?

Yes, the address and the telephone number is the same for both men!

What bonus did Roger receive for putting over the traction swindle?

The records show that Roger received a bonus of $50,000. This amount as will be shown, together with the other, much larger bonuses, were later charged up and paid for by the city!

What bonus did the assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission receive as his share for helping to put over this monstrous traction deal on the people?

Share Ia Graft.

The records do not show any direct evidence of such a "bonus" but anyone would be more than an unsophisticated child who would doubt that under the conditions Leroy T. Harkness shared with his partner the graft which was paid all around in the transit sell out.

But this is not all! If you turn again to your faithful directory you will find the name of one Abel Blackmar. Blackmar was then and is now one of the directors of the Interborough. Now if during the years of which we are speaking you had troubled yourself to take the elevator to the sixth floor of 34 Nassau St., you would have seen underneath the name of Blackmar printed in gold letters the name of Leroy T. Harkness, legal representative of the people in 1913, but at the time you were looking at his door, the sworn defender of the people's interests as a member of the New York State Transit Commission to which he was in 1921 appointed by Governor Nathan L. Miller, fondly beloved child of the traction barons. In other words the

(Continued from Page One)

founding of the 1913 Public Service Commission and the member of the 1921 New York State Transit Commission was a law partner of the Interborough director, Abel Blackmar!

McAneny Himself.

When in March of 1913 the traction plunderbund, which was then formed, it had to receive the consent of the Public Service Commission, the sanction of the city Board of Estimate. The chairman of the Board of Estimate and president of the Borough of Manhattan was at that time George McAneny. McAneny is an old time grafter whose squeal for cunning and brazen boldness in corruption is yet to be discovered. McAneny, second to Harkness, was responsible for putting over the traction swindle.

Testifying before the legislative committee in 1916, McAneny had the audacity to admit that the Board of Estimate accepted the final responsibility for the financial terms and approving of the contracts" (Vol. 29, Joint Committee to Investigate the Public Service Commission, 129 Session N. Y. Legislature, page 493). McAneny also testified that "we worked together with the Public Service Commission." (Ibid.)

Given Fat Job.

McAneny was another who in 1921 received an appointment on Governor Miller's notorious Transit Commission at the salary of $15,000 per year. The method which these artful grafters applied in trying to put over the "unification" plan on the city during their years of holding office will be explained in another article. Their connection with the present situation will also be explained.

First, however, it will be necessary to give some additional facts of the methods and tools employed in putting across the BILLION DOLLAR swindle on the people of New York. When these have been given it will be easily seen that the gang which is now plotting to put over the 10 cent fare steal is the same gang, with some additions, which was incorporated in 1913, and which put over the plunderbund of that year.

Stowaway Tells of Brutal Treatment Received on Boat

Brutality on the high seas is being recited to Judge Moskowitz in the Brooklyn United States district court by Jonathan Gibson, 21-year-old Negro who is suing the owners of the S. S. Princess May for $100,000.

Gibson, a tailor by occupation, boarded the Princess May on May 19 as a stowaway at Kingston, Jamaica, in an attempt to reach the United States. According to his story told to Judge Moskowitz he was discovered when the boat was at sea four days. Gibson told how his hands were manacled behind his back and the handcuffs attached to an upright stanchion at a point level with the deck rail. Gibson, being short, the stanchion kept his hands well up. Every time the vessel rolled, he testified, the deck fell away from his feet and he was left suspended by the handcuffs leaving him in agony until the ship righted herself.

Bingo Tricks Are Taken Up by Bosses

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 24.—Against the Socialist Labor Candidates, large meetings were addressed and distributed with the small hand bills reading: "Vote for Comrade Johnson, one of the greatest Americans to "reign." In a hand bulletin the bosses says that the comrade can lead the house altogether if it so desires.

The worker received $30 as their bonus last Christmas. In the past they received $500 for a whole year's "faithful work."

SEEK TO BREAK PIPE STRIKE BY BRINGING SCABS

3,000 Strikebreakers Is Bosses' Threat

Brooklyn plumbers were sitting tight today watching the new move of the Master Plumbers' Association in its threat to bring 3,500 strikebreakers into the borough to start work Thursday.

Officials would not comment on the latest move of the bosses but members of the rank and file expressed doubt that the scabs from nearby cities would be able to carry on work delayed since April 1, when the union went on strike.

Advertisements carried in the New York World and other papers invited scabs to go into the Brooklyn strike, but few responded to the lure.

Disgusted by the failure of the Building Trades Employers' Association lockout of city plumbers to break the back of the Brooklyn strike, the Master Plumbers themselves have taken active charge of the situation. In addition to the 1,500 strikebreakers billed to be on the job Thursday, 1,500 more will be obtained by next week, Jacob Stockinger, president of the Master Plumbers declared yesterday.

Scour Other Cities.

The scabs are being recruited in Philadelphia, Boston, Newark and other points outside the city, according to Stockinger, but Brooklyn plumbers do not believe that more than a few hundred can be obtained for actual work, once they find out conditions here. An aggressive fight to protect their jobs is promised, by Local 1.

Nearly a thousand building trade workers, meeting in Co-operative Hall, 347 E. 72nd St., pledged themselves Monday night to support the Brooklyn plumbers. Nearly half the audience was composed of plumbers' helpers, who called the meeting.

The president of the Alteration Electrical Workers' Union told the plumbers' helpers they would not touch work on which non-union helpers had been employed. Members working with scabs will be disciplined, he promised.

Back is Passed.

A reply from the International officials to telegrams from the Plumbers Helpers' Association declared that the question of affiliation would be taken up at the November meeting of the International executive board. The helpers have been demanding admission to the International.

LOCKOUT NEAR IN DISTRICT 2, UMW; BOSS WANTS CUT

Entombed Workers Still Try to Get Pay

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (FP)—Wages of 15,000 miners and drivers in the Pennsylvania Anthracite, are at stake in a conference going on now.

Led by Charles O'Neill, union president of District 2, United Mine Workers, now president of the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania—the employers are demanding large reductions in day pay and tonnage rates.

District Lock-out.

The conference is of national importance. Central Pennsylvania has not yet joined the national strike and lockout. Since April 1 it has been on a truce with the operators, in accordance with the policy of international president John L. Lewis, permitting any coal group to continue at the Jacksonville rates during the national suspension. But now the central Pennsylvania operators are talking of a district shutdown unless their demands are granted.

Trotsky Issues Call to Meeting Tonight Called To Help Jailed Workers

Trotsky will speak tonight at a meeting to be held at Webster Hall, auspices arranged by the Committee of 140 for the relief of the families of the imprisoned anthracite miners. It will be held on Webster Hall.

The other speakers who will address the meeting are Oscar Ameringer, Robert W. Dunn, will preside. Admission 25 cents.

Twenty volunteers are wanted to sell literature and help with the collection. Those wishing to help should report at Webster Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Injunction Hearing on Garment Board Members Postponed

The hearing of the contempt charges brot against the officials of the Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by The Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., was postponed yesterday by Judge Erlanger in Part 1, General Sessions until Friday morning.

Louis Hyman, Charles S. Zimmerman, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Boruchowitz, 16 business agents and representatives of the Joint Board are covered in the complaint.

They are charged with violating an injunction given the bosses March 24 prohibiting the workers from picketing and carrying out other regular functions of a trade union. Many workers who have been arrested as a result have been discharged in magistrate's court with the assertion that that court has no power to enforce an injunction. This has resulted in the recourse to the higher court, in an attempt to stop the picket lines.

Louis B. Boudin is attorney for the union. Isador Ginsberg being the bosses lawyer.

Brownsville Y. W. L. Hike and Play Baseball

The Brownsville Section, Young Workers League will hike next Sunday. All those who want to join them should be at their headquarters, 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn, 7:30 a. m.

According to M. Shapiro, sports director of the section, a baseball game will be played when they reach their destination at Silver Lake.

Shapiro declared that all young workers who are able to play base ball should get in touch with him at the section's headquarters.

Prepare to Close Soviet Union Offices

(Continued from Page One)

government is prepared to make all arrangements for ordinary trade facilities between the two countries."

Question of Trade.

Before the House of Commons passed to other business, however, the Laborites indicated they do not take the question Thursday as to whether ordinary trade can be obtained under the altered circumstances.

The Premier's statement, though expected, caused a tremendous sensation throughout the country. The government's strong action is hailed by all factions that for several years have vigorously prosecuted a "clear out the reds" campaign, but former Premier Ramsay MacDonald who arrived in London from New York too late to listen to the Premier's announcement, intends to lead the Labor Party in an attack on the Tory policy. He will declare that expulsion is a sign of weakness which will not terminate Red propaganda, and that the now reviving business of the country will receive a serious set-back.

Scotland Yard There.

It was a tense and crowded house that listened to Premier Baldwin's statement, and the galleries were jammed with officials, among them were the police chiefs, General Horwood and Sir Wyndham Childs, who conducted Scotland Yard's raid on Soviet house.

The Premier contended that the evidence in possession of the authorities proved:

1.—Both military espionage and subversive activities throughout the British Empire and North and South America were directed and carried out from Soviet house.

2.—Both members of the Trade Delegation and the employes of Arcos have been involved in anti-British espionage propaganda.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 24.—The Central Labor Union here has asked Governor Fuller to make a full review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Affiliated locals are advised also to send protests to Fuller against the execution of the two workers.

N. Y. ENGINEERS SEEK PAY RISE IN PARLEY HERE

Play Lone Hand First Time in 15 Years

Flanked by vice presidents and system chairmen, Grand Chief Al Johnston of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was in conference yesterday with J. G. Walber, New York Central vice president, in charge of labor relations.

The 15 per cent wage advance which the 30,000 engineers are seeking on the eastern railroads is the subject of the conferences, which will continue today and for the remainder of the week. Walber is representing all the eastern lines, as well as the New York Central.

The last wage increase won by the engineers was in 1924 when the New York Central was forced to concede a 5 per cent rise, later conceded by all other union lines in the country.

The rise asked would represent about $1.50 a day increase over the present average scale of $250 a month for engineers on the steady runs of the bigger eastern lines. Wages are based on mileage and weight of the engine, character of the run and the various classifications of passenger and freight service.

The New York engineers conference is being held under the provisions of the Parker-Watson Act which call for direct negotiations preceding recourses to mediation and arbitration. The movement for higher wages, begun last fall, is the first in many years to be carried on by the engineers alone. Since 1912 the engineers and firemen have negotiated together, but last year the engineers ended the "Chicago pact" which provided a united front in wage negotiations with between the two engine service brotherhoods and the bosses.

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Reception and Ball

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Recently Released Prisoners — **FRIDAY NIGHT** — Volunteer Bazaar Workers

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107th Street and Park Avenue

The New Chevrolet will be given to a lucky worker promptly at 11:30 P. M.

LOUIS HYMAN will presida.

Admission 75c. For shareholders in the car 50c.

Auspices: JOINT DEFENSE & RELIEF COMMITTEE.

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Music by Plumbers' Helpers Jazz Band.

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Auspices: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS' HELPERS.

Proceeds for the Striking and Locked-out Plumbers' Helpers.

TICKETS, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS, For sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 108 University Place.

DIRECTIONS—West side—Take Broadway Subway to 181st St., then 180th St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East Side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 180th Crosstown to Unionport.

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Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union 7 E. 15th St. Tel. Stuy. 4870-3667 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday. Membership Meeting—2nd and last Thursday of Each Month. George Trimmans E. L. Freedman Manager President. Harry Halpern, Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

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Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to THE DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

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Friday, Saturday, Sunday & Monday

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REGISTRATION OPEN for TENTS and BUNGALOWS

BUSSES leave Union Square every Friday at 6 P. M., Saturdays at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION: "Freiheit" Office 2 to 6 P.M., 135 Lexington Ave., Unity House, and Harlem Co-operativa House, 1786 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Opening of the 5th Summer Season of

Camp Nitgedaiget

May 28, 29, 30th

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In the City Office

69 5th Ave., Corner 14th St., N. Y. C.

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Only those registered will be accommodated in camp.

Professional Patriots

This is the third instalment of "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard, co-author of "The Labor Spy" and John Fearing.

More than 26 organizations, including the National Security League, the National Civic Federation and American Defense Society will be discussed in these articles.

• • •

Professional Witnesses Against I.W.W.

The anti-radical propaganda of the Better America Federation has been directed conspicuously against the I.W.W. migratory workers in California, scores of whom have been imprisoned under the criminal syndicalism law for mere membership in the organization. The Federation employed two professional witnesses to testify in these trials.

At a Washington meeting of representatives of most of the patriotic societies engaged in upholding the constitution and combating radicalism, Dr. David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany, thus addressed the late Louis A. Coolidge of Boston, the president of a new organization then holding its first convention, the Sentinels of the Republic:

"I am a Sentinel of the Republic and am very happy to join your great army, Mr. Coolidge. . . . The name you have applied to this organization, Sentinels of the Republic, has in it a sort of battle cry, a sound that ought to cover the whole of us. I do not see any reason why the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters and the rest can not all be Sentinels. I think they should be. I believe, Mr. President, that this great movement that you have started offers more hope than anything else I have seen of a possible uniting of strength and efforts of all these good patriotic people, and if from a central point of view, you and those closely associated with you could indicate what particular lines of work and development could be added to those which these various societies are now doing, it might greatly increase their efficiency. . . . So I say: good cheer, Brother Coolidge, and thank you much for dreaming out this dream of the Sentinels of the Republic. We will march with you. We are assigned to the watch towers where you direct us and God help us to be able to answer when you ask: 'Watchman, tell us of the night,' what we are doing and what we see and that the enemy has been overawed and has retreated." (Applause.)

A Paying Business.

The most persistent and thorough-going campaign of "exposure" of the forces of progress has appeared daily in the "Searchlight" column of the New York Commercial, edited by Fred B. Marvin, who outdoes all the professional patriots in lurid description. He is the author of several booklets whose contents and style may be judged by their titles: "The Menace of Bolshevism," "Underground with the Reds," "Are These Yours Friends?" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." His column is headed "Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government; Political and Labor Radicals, Communists and Pinks."

The American Defense Society hasn't bothered to discriminate at all in its onslaught. Note the catholicity of one of its circular letters appealing for funds:

"Do you know that the radical's battle cry is 'To Hell with the government, to Hell with the law, to Hell with the right of any person to be possessed of any property?' Hundreds of thousands of Reds in the United States, all Bolshevists, no matter under what name they march—Anarchists, Bolshevists, I.W.W.'s—all the same. . . . The Reds' next weapon is the general strike, the first one they win spells the beginning of the end. Professional criminals will cooperate with them."

The Better America Federation of Los Angeles goes the Defense Society one better in describing as "bolshevistic" even the public water works and public service commissions. Says the Federation in a bulletin headed "S.O.S.," which, it appears, means "save our state":

"We believe that the protection of private property and of private business is vital to the progress of this state. We believe that public ownership and public control of business through a multiplicity of boards and commissions is socialistic and bolshevistic in tendency."

Although the Better America Federation levels its guns most openly at reds and pinks, it fights at heart on the front of protection for privilege. Its support comes largely from the power companies and public utilities of southern California, and it serves them in the guise of a disinterested patriotism. In the course of these efforts it almost defeated in the legislature a bill to make corporations bear their fair share of the taxes. It also attacked William Kent, former member of Congress, as a Bolshevik when he ran in 1920 for the republican nomination for senator.

This mixture of patriotism, anti-radicalism, and privileged business runs through the larger and stronger organizations. With the exception of the National Security League only the small fry are patriots on principle. The National Civic Federation, for example, represents conservative business in its opposition to minimum wage laws, child labor laws, old age pensions, and welfare legislation.

Source of Their Support.

None of the organizations makes public its contributors. None makes any public financial report of income and expenditures, not even to its own members. All financial operations are enveloped in secrecy. All of them have refused to give the facts to interested inquirers. Some have refused to give them even to members of their own committees, holding that those facts concern the executive committee alone. Only two of the organizations are endorsed by the National Information Bureau, an agency for advising prospective contributors about the trustworthiness and management of organizations making public appeals for funds. They are the National Security League and the National Association for Constitutional Government. The others have either refused to give information, or hold that they do not make public appeals for funds. Their appeals to selected lists are apparently not regarded as public.

This situation makes it difficult to state accurately where they do get their money. They spend at the lowest estimate $250,000 a year, that estimate being based on the size of their offices, the number of salaried employes, and the amount of printing they do. The personnel of their committees indicates that most of the money comes from very wealthy business men and corporations. Some proof has come to light to show these sources.

The recent investigation of the National Security League in 1919, undertaken because the League had spent large sums in trying to defeat congressmen whose patriotism was not of the League's brand, showed among the larger contributors ranging from "$700 to $30,000":

Nicholas F. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company; H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company and allied interests; William K. Vanderbilt, director in several dozen big corporations; T. Coleman DuPont, of the DuPont Powder Company; Henry C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company; George W. Perkins, of the United States Steel Corporation; Simon and Daniel Guggenheim, of Guggenheim Bros., and the American Smelting and Refining Company; J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller.

(To be continued.)

Report of John Brophy

(Continued from last issue)
Injunctions—Private Guards.

In order to put over what appeared to be a concerted drive to shut down all large mines, injunctions against picketing were secured in several counties, interfering with peaceful picketing and denying to the strikers the ordinary rights of citizenship. Evictions of striking miners from company houses were carried on on a large scale in many places. Private guard systems were employed by many mining companies, augmented and then pressed at once to strengthen them.

In fact they used every possible means to intimidate and coerce the miners into accepting a reduction in wages. In some cases old union men finally broke away and accepted the reduced rates; in others they were able to import men from other places in sufficient numbers to resume operations.

Meeting these troublesome months in addition to the task of assisting and directing the work of the Board Members and organizers generally throughout the district and preparing and issuing public statements both in reply to operators' letter, and in protest against their action I attended scores of mass meetings at strategic points in an effort to stem the open shop drive. Many days had to be spent in conference with attorneys and in court in an attempt to preserve the rights of the miners as citizens, and to frustrate frame-ups which were planned to railroad active strikers to jail. Whenever it seemed that my presence on the picket line would have any beneficial effect upon the morale of our people I made it a point to be there.

District No. 2 a Buffer.

District No. 2 is surrounded on practically all sides by non-union coal operations which makes of it a buffer district for the Central Competitive Field. We were among the first of the exposed districts to receive the impact of the open shop drive. We were on the firing line months before the drive was felt in most of the Central Competitive Field.

We met all of this pressure and strain imposed on the district out of the check-off until November 1925, when taking care of evicted families, paying relief to striking miners and securing legal aid to fight injunctions exhausted the district surplus and a district assessment was levied for several months.

The fight waged by District No. 2 was not only a fight to maintain the contract here but also a fight to preserve about intact what the Jacksonville agreement throughout the entire union jurisdiction. The district, however, with a sadly reduced taxpaying membership, financed and supported the fight almost entirely unaided.

$549,093.23 to National.

It is interesting to note that during these three years of conflict in addition to the district obligations, the local unions of this district paid to the International in taxes and assessment $549,093.24. The financial assistance we received from the International during the period was a donation of $7,000 to the victims of two mine explosions and a loan to the district union of $20,000.

Because of mis-statements made at the International Convention, whether through ignorance or through malice, about the standing of District Two, I feel it is important to show in this report that District Two has just as great a proportion of loyal union miners as has any other district where great pressure has been brought to bear upon them. The statements made and impressions given at the International Convention, make it appear that District Two was the only district where great losses of membership occurred. But what is the true state of affairs? We can obtain it by comparing the secretary-treasurer's reports for the different years. For example:

	Average Tax Paying Membership.		Loss of
District	1923	1926	Membership
2	39,933	17,042	22,891
5	39,025	18,780	20,245
6	40,967	20,926	20,041
W. Va.	24,655	1,311	23,344
21	6,187	1,307	4,880

These are some of the largest districts. Many small ones suffered losses as well. The total number of bituminous tax paying members, according to the International Secretary-Treasurer's report on December 1, 1923, was 350,399; on December 1, 1926, tha total was 158,413—a loss of 196,986 tax-paying bituminous miners.

This huge loss in membership has caused a corresponding loss in union control. Whereas a few years ago union-mined bituminous coal made up the great bulk of all coal mined, at the present time approximately 65 per cent of the bituminous coal is non-union.

It is absurest folly to try to hide these facts. They are matters of public record and any interested person can and does secure them without trouble. Keeping this information from the membership is only lessening our ability to maintain our hard bought gains. We cannot fight a danger unless we are aware of it. Recognizing our weaknesses does not mean to surrender to them but it is absolutely necessary to know that we have a weakness before we can start to correct it.



UNION MINER — OPEN SHOP

Our first step then is to be frank with ourselves about our weak spots and then proceed at once to strengthen them.

Results of Lack of Policy in 1922.

The failure of our organization to frame and apply a policy which would bring under contract the 100,000 non-union miners who struck with the union in 1922 meant much more than the loss of the union of those 100,000 men. It meant the loss of confidence in the union on the part of the non-union men and gave the operators a greatly increased confidence in their ability to checkmate the union's moves towards expansion, and finally resulted in the campaign of union wrecking encountered after the signing of the Jacksonville scale agreement.

At the time of the Cleveland settlement of the 1922 strike, there was nothing insurmountable in the way of having the operators sign for all their mines, where the men were members of the union. I made an argument for that policy at the Cleveland ronference, and consequent events have proven the soundness of that argument. Such a policy carried out at that time would have meant the signing up of Consolidation Coal Company not only in Northern West Virginia, but also in Somerset County, Pa., and in Maryland. It would have meant a contract with the Hillman Company not only in the Pittsburgh district but also in Somerset County and in the coke region. The Bethlehem Mines Corporation would have signed for its Pennsylvania mines, many of which were non-union. Contracts with these three large corporations would have broken the resistance of the other operators and would have meant not only the 100,000 new members then on strike but the increased power and prestige of the union would have simplified the work of organizing other non-union fields.

This policy we argued for during the recent campaign and what we contended for at the recent International Convention. This does not mean, as Mr. Lewis inferred at that convention, that no contract should be signed unless the operators signed for all their mines regardless of whether the men are organized or not. What it does mean is that no contract should be signed with an operator unless he signs for all his mines where the men have signified their wish to belong to the union, as the Somerset miners had done in 1922.

(To be continued)

"Shot and Shell March"



The army and navy are calling for Sousa to lead the band that greets Flier Lindbergh on his return to New York.

While Lindbergh's father fought the war mongers, Sousa made tunes for them.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

MME. SUN GREETS THE WORKERS' DELEGATION

Speech of Madame Sun Yat-sen at demonstration of 10,000 women in Wuhan, called to welcome the International Workers Delegation.

Comrades:—You are here as representatives of the oppressed classes of the West, of the working classes of India, America, England and France. You have come to bring a message of understanding and co-operation to the oppressed people of China. You come to us as comrades and as comrades we welcome you.

I would like to express to you today the appreciation of China's women for the encouragement, support, and wise counsel you are bringing to us.

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I wish to speak to you a few moments in the name of China's women. You, who are familiar with the burdens and problems of the oppressed, will, I know, be able to comprehend the extent of the oppressions borne by the women of China.

Everywhere, where women and men are suffering from oppressions, it is the women who are suffering most. Working women share with their men the economic oppression of their class. But this is not the extent of their burden. In addition to the oppressions of economic exploitation which make the problem of keeping alive a perilous gamble, women in most lands suffer from other bondages. They are deprived of political rights. Social laws discriminate against them, giving men indulgence but women sometimes almost unendurable hardship. Women, partly by laws, but more often by customs, are kept in a narrow rut of small duties, forced to lead restricted, starved lives.

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The struggle of women is manifold. It is against economic exploitation which often, even among the poorest classes, grinds down the women even more than the men. Even where wages of men are so meagre that life is almost impossible, women often get still less. So their struggle is to work with the men for a better chance in life, and sometimes against the men, for an equal chance in life.

Their struggle is for equality in many fields, in wages, in the rights of citizens, in social relationship.

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It is not easy to be a woman, and, perhaps, it is harder to be a woman in China than in any other place in the world. Our economic oppressions have been greater. We have been completely disqualified politically. Education has been reserved almost entirely for the men, and, socially, our life has been more circumscribed, more bound by the customs which have been designed to make a free life the unique heritage of men, and an unfree life the heritage of women than perhaps in any western land.

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Today Chinese women are emerging. To the outsider it seems wholly miraculous, but although we who are working for the emancipation of Chinese women, recognize the miracle that makes this rebirth possible at all, at the same time we recognize the stupendous difficulties involved. The whole weight of traditional forces are against us, traditional economic forces, traditional international forces, and, in addition, traditional social and family forces. It is not easy to be a leader of Chinese women today! We are beset not only by the obstacles in the way of national and economic emancipation, but also those great obstacles of criticism, personal attacks, the open disapproval of the conservative classes who feel that women's life should be spent, as it has always been spent, either in the drawing room or the kitchen of the house of her lord.

We women of China, however, are fortunate in one respect. The Kuomintang which is leading us is determined that our oppressions, as the oppression of all exploited peoples and classes, shall end. Our program for emancipation receives complete support.

But the task ahead of us is great. In it, individual desires, individual emotions must be forgotten, merged into a common struggle. It is a time in China when great liberating movements that are above and beyond personalities are taking shape, and Chinese women leaders, from Canton, the birthplace of the revolution, to Peking, the stronghold of reaction, are throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the battle to rid both China and women from the bondage that has kept them enslaved for centuries.

You, delegates from the workingmen of the West, we know, have come to help us in this task. You bring to us a message of co-operation from the exploited millions of other lands.

I wish to tell you in the name of the women of China how much we appreciate your coming, how much we expect to profit from your help and advice, and to ask that you take back to the workers and the women of your homelands the greetings of the women of China.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

Today The DAILY WORKER begins publication of Margaret Larkin's The Left Wing in the Garment Unions. Issued by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' Unions, this study is not only an official account of the irrepressible dissension of the garment workers for a militant, honest, democratic union, but a remarkably factual history of the recent events in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The DAILY WORKER series on The Left Wing, in pamphlet form, may be obtained from The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. for 10 cents a copy. It is recommended that unions and labor bodies wishing a serious study of the New York situation order in bundle lots, at lower prices.

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FOREWORD

In December of 1926, the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union issued orders expelling its four largest and most powerful cloak and dress locals, and the New York Joint Board. Although no formal charges were preferred, as the constitution of the Union prescribes, general charges were made in the press that the leaders of the locals and the Joint Board were "Communists" who, "taking orders from Moscow," had led the Union into "ruin" in an unnecessary strike," which had been lost because "mismanaged."

The locals and the Joint Board refused to submit to the orders on the grounds that the charges were untrue and the expulsion illegal, and attempted to make clear to the public what the points at issue really were.

They found, however, that the complicated nature of the situation made it possible for the officialdom of the International to confuse the public mind by a great mass of charges and counter-charges. Officials of the American Federation of Labor instigated a "campaign to clean out the Reds from the Garment Unions." The press was willing to accept "official" statements from the officers of the International and the American Federation of Labor while it ignored any attempts of the leaders of the Joint Board to present their case. Public forums were closed to the entire situation because of the attitude of the leaders of the International in refusing to debate or discuss the issues with Joint Board leaders present.

Press Channels Closed.

In spite of the fact that thousands of workers were flung into an internal struggle which weakened the Union and encouraged the employers to make constant inroads upon Union conditions in the shops, and that the mass of these workers supported the expelled Joint Board, all the usual avenues of publicity by which the situation might have been clarified for the general public, were closed to the Joint Board.

This history attempts to trace the underlying causes of the internal dispute which has had such grave consequences. It proposes to show how the reactionary element which has always been able to maintain itself in power by means of a "Rotten Borough" system, has been opposed by a growing progressive element since the early days of the Union. It records the development of an Administration policy of expulsion as a means of crushing all opposition, from the expulsion of a few individuals to the expulsion of entire locals and even Joint Boards. It enters in detail into the causes and conduct of the recent General Strike of Cloakmakers, for which the International has sought to place blame upon the Joint Board, although it was conducted jointly by the International officers and the Joint Board officers.

All Labor Concerned.

It seems inevitable that the entire labor movement of America must become involved in the present struggles. Already the "Red" hunting campaign has spread to other unions. It appears that no compromise is possible. Either the policy of expelling workers from trades unions because of opposition sentiment, political opinion, or what not, will triumph in the American labor movement or it will be crushed.

If a policy of expulsion should be firmly established in the labor movement, what would result? In localities where the workers expelled were in the minority, and the union strongly organized, they would either have to work on the status of scab labor or be forced out of the industry! In localities where the workers expelled were in the majority, there is danger that dual unionism might result, a condition which is repugnant to the ideals of the American labor movement. Although the struggle is spreading through the entire labor movement, the New York garment unions remain its focal point. It is with the hope of clarifying the situation for those friends of labor who have opportunities to obtain all the facts in this crisis, that this pamphlet is presented to the public.

(To be continued)

What Passaic Faces

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK
Second Article

With the forces of reaction in the Passaic labor movement determined to force the issue against the progressive leadership of the local United Textile Workers' Union, a clear-cut statement of what should be their answer and future policy is necessary.

Is It Stuffing?

Will James, Starr, vice president of the Textile Workers' Union carry into effect his recent warning of a "housecleaning" that he made in a speech referred to before in The DAILY WORKER? Was his remarks made only to throw fear into the progressive forces, to act as a sort of warning, not to try and implant their ideas among the membership in other cities, or is his speech a prologue that will be followed by a bitter struggle in that union?

The answer to the above query must take into consideration a number of important points. The success or failure of the assault in the needle trades will to a very large extent be a factor in deciding the question. If Mc-Mahon, Starr and Co., see that the Woll-Sigman-Schachtman attack is a fizzle they will abandon their plans to destroy the Passaic unions.

On the other hand if the right wing were able to secure any degree of success in New York, they would be encouraged to broaden their scope of activities to the Passaic front.

Another factor to be considered is the Passaic locals of the United Textile Workers' Union. How would they react to a frontal attack on their regularly elected leadership? To what extent would they resist any attempt to take away the leadership that guided them to victory in the 14 months strike?

Without a shadow of a doubt the members of the Passaic Textile Union would fight just as bravely to defend their policies and leadership in the union as they did against the bosses and the police during the bitterly fought strikes.

Would Fight For Union.

Any attempt on the part of the McMahons and Starrs to carry on the instructions of Matthew Woll by eliminating any pretense of fighting spirit in the American trades unions will be ruthlessly fought by the Passaic textile workers.

The Passaic workers are today a part of the American Federation of Labor not because that organization made any move to organize them but because the workers under Communist leadership fought their way in.

Before the workers went on strike, the A. F. of L. and the United Textile Workers' Union made no attempt to organize them. Only due to the organizational ability and fighting spirit given the workers by Albert Weisbord and his associates it was possible for the workers even to consider a strike.

United Front Committee.

The United Front Committee that directed the struggle during the major portion of the strike was formed in spite of the American Federation of Labor, and only during the last few months as a result of a great deal of pressure, were the textile workers admitted into the A. F. of L. To enter, they had to pay a price many of them were opposed to—the stepping aside of the man who had organized them—Albert Weisbord, Communist.

Evidently the A. F. of L. clique realizes to their sorrow, that the textile workers are aware of the fact that the Communists are not any of the 57 varieties of bad and evil men that they would like them to be considered.

Not To Their Liking.

Viewing questions from the point of view of the entire working class is not to the liking of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats so the sooner it is squashed they believe, the more secure will be their seats. Of the American labor movement, for if the workers in one or two unions progress under left wing leadership it will result in other unions emulating them.

The Passaic textile workers face serious problems but they will meet them in an adequate manner, judging from past events.

They will fight to remain a part of the American Federation of Labor and at the same time follow a progressive line in their activities, likewise will they choose their own leaders and not allow any of their members to be sacrificed because they are not approved by the A. F. of L. machine.

After Great Struggle.

They became a part of the A. F. of L. after a great struggle and will continue to remain a part. The entire membership supports the progressive, left wing leadership and will continue to do so.

The forward-looking section of the American working class will watch with keen interest the events in Passaic and give the support their utmost support. The future will give the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L their acid test; they will have the choice of being eliminated in a battle to oust the left wing, or they will be exterminated as the left wing increases its support in the American labor movement.

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER, FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED AND FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

LINDBERGH, the young air hero, feted by the United States ambassador in Paris and congratulated by Coolidge and Kellogg among others, for his remarkable achievement in spanning the ocean without a stop, no doubt experienced a different sort of public clamor a few years ago when he accompanied his father to mass meetings under the auspices of the Non-Partisan league, when that organization was assailing the Wall Street bankers, railroads and speculators who were fleecing the farmers. The aviator's father was a man of courage, because it took guts to stand up against the raving and cowardly lunatics that were aroused to fever heat in those days by the propaganda of the capitalists.

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IN those days the mob—created by the militarists—was ready to tar and feather Lindbergh's father. When Oliver Cromwell, went thru Ireland with fire and sword slaughtering children in the interests of the ruling classes of the sister island his motto was: "Nits shall be lice." The child would be the father of the future Irish rebel. The canting hypocrites of war days that hurled ripe tomatoes at Lindbergh's father would not be opposed to giving his young son the same medicine. Perhaps some day this young lad would also fight the enemies of the masses, of workers and farmers.

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NOW, the interests that persecuted his father are showering favors on them. Overnight he has become the most popular man in the United States. How useful he can be to the ruling classes if they succeed in making him walk on the dotted line. His feat is turned into a talking point for American imperialism and his personality an advertisement for Wall Street's imperialist drummers. What the Prince of Wales is to British imperialism Lindbergh can be transformed into for American imperialism. And in view of the infantile development of the American labor movement and the consequent powerful position of imperialism it is more than likely that the young fellow will take the air for the ruling classes.

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SO there is very little said about Lindbergh's father but much about his mother who is a sort of a gypsy-ter and has royal blood in her veins. She is not the kind of a woman who sits by the Jordan laving her hair in its waters, weeping while her son braves the dangers of the vacant spaces. She screws up her courage and sticks to her job. Because she has a mission to perform, and the devil help those who block her on a mission nowadays. In fact one would think from reading the capitalist papers that Lindbergh was conceived by a holy ghost. It would not look well for the two capitalist parties to have biographical sketches of the rebel of Minnesota running with an account of the great achievement of the conqueror of the air.

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NOT to be outdone by their commercial rivals in the United States the British air ministry dispatched two daring flyers on a non-stop expedition to India. But the waters of the Persian Gulf claimed their craft and the lobbies of London hotels are now buzzing with satirical jibes at their cousins. The "blood is thicker than water" stuff does not stand up before industrial competition. A few days ago George Ade, one of our most prosperous humorists, expressed the opinion that "we" are very unpopular in England. "We" are.

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AND why? Because the old, proud and stately British imperialist edifice is showing signs of needing the attentions of a repairman. Despite the loud howls of the sons and daughters of the counter-revolution and the friendly sons of George Washington represented by the Sulgrave Institution. The fact remains that those who sell goods in the markets of the world, whether they hail from the United States or America are in each other's jugular veins. Competition is the life of trade and the death of nations. Those who win can crow while those who lose must whimper.

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WE have already commented on the nice things that have been said by American delegates to the international economic conference at Geneva about the delegates from the Soviet Union. The United States government does not recognize the government of the Soviet Union, but hesitates at hostages. Even while William Green, the servant of the dominant clique in the United States is slandering class-conscious workers, Soviet business agents are here talking the things over with Yankees who have things to sell. Talk is cheaper

(Continued on Page Two)

SOVIET UNION BOYCOTTS GREAT BRITAIN

Morgan Dipped in Traction Graft

BANKER PUT HAND IN CITY'S POCKET FOR MILLIONS OF TRANSIT PLUNDER

Big Wall Street Firm Skimmed Cream of Graft in Floating Bond Issues

The Exposures Thus Far:

A secret deal has been entered into between Governor Al. Smith, Mayor Jimmie Walker, the executive editor of a large metropolitan newspaper and the traction trust to put over the 10-cent fare.

The taxpayers of the city have sunk over $300,000,000 in the subways; nearly $150,000,000 is the loss to date which the people have sustained on the incorporated traction swindle; over $11,000,000 per year is charged up on the city budget to cover the deficit for the city's part in the sell out.

The present so-called open transit hearings are a dummy proceeding to cover up the real issue. In due time those who are now apparently attacking the traction trust will come to terms with the plunderers and put over the increased fare steal.

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The traction ring which put over the billion dollar steal made millions in graft by exploiting the construction and excavation work which this same ring under another name did for the city. The same old gang put over the dual contracts steal; but this was not by any means the limit of their accomplishment.

The financing of the whole operation, as has been previously indicated, was carried out by the open shop Morgan interests. Bonds were sold to cover the costs of the original construction work as well as costs of the proposed operation. The first fine rake off was accomplished in this way: The Morgan firm bought up the bonds, or more accurately it "furnished" the money for the bonds but instead of paying the Interborough the full par value of the bonds it allowed that company only 93 per cent of the amount for which the bonds were issued.

Now it must be understood that bonds are virtual mortgages on property. These bonds which are still in the possession of the Morgan banking interests are guaranteed by the land and materials of the industry for their full 100 per cent. In other words, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. made an immediate rake off of 7 per cent. But this was only the beginning.

The Morgan firm did not turn the money over to the Interborough but kept it and paid it out to the Interborough only as it later needed funds for its current expenditures, building, material costs, etc. The Morgan bankers paid the Interborough 2½ per cent interest for the money which it thus held in reserve for the trac-

(Continued on Page Five)

MINERS WIVES AT KINLOCK AID MEN TO EXPEL SCABS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 25. — The Valley Camp Coal Company made an attempt to open its Kinlock Mine near Arnold, Pa., on the non-union basis Monday, May 23d. Energetic action on the part of the union miners and their wives made it impossible. As soon as the news of the company's attempt was made known a number of miners, together with their wives and daughters, came rushing in trucks from all parts of Allegheny Valley who from the very beginning of the strike have taken the side of the coal operators against the striking miners and their families.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, which owns nine mines in District Five, opened its first mine on the non-union basis at Oprohalley, Pa., where about 200 men are reported at work now. More than three thousand men were imported by the company when they opened up the mine, but most of them leave the place as soon as they arrive and learn that a strike situation exists. Normally the mine employs nearly nine hundred men.

Honor Released Furriers and Bazaar Volunteers in Great Shindigs on Friday

To honor the nine union furriers recently released from prison, the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' joint defense and relief committee has arranged a novel social affair, to be given Friday evening at Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

A reception to the released furriers and the workers who helped to make the recent bazaar a stunning success will precede the ball. A short address by Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak Makers' Joint Board will precede the long night's holiday revel.

Admission will be 75 cents, and 50 cents to the bazaar volunteers.

REORGANIZATION IN CLOAK SHOPS BIG UNION ISSUE

Chairmen Meet to Plan Joint Board Action

The shop chairmen of the cloak and dressmakers will meet tonight after work at Cooper Union. Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, will give a detailed report on the reorganization plans that the manufacturers are now planning to put into effect.

The question of unemployment insurance and the contempt of court proceedings brot against the Joint Board officials will also be taken up.

In a statement issued yesterday, Hyman discusses reorganization. He points ont how with the co-operation of the right wing it is resulting in thousands of workers walking the streets jobless. The agreement is being violated wholesale by the manufacturers with Morris Sigman and his clique fundamentally to blame, he declared.

"During the last strike our main fight was against reorganization," said Hyman. "Finally, due to the sabotage and provocation of the Sigman clique we had to concede the clause on reorganization in the contract signed with the manufacturers belonging to the Industrial Council.

"Reorganization, according to the contract is to be put into effect only in those shops employing a minimum of 35 workers and guaranteeing at least 32 weeks' wages a year. It also has a clause forbidding the sending out of any work to other shops.

"The bosses under the contract are prohibited from discharging any workers for union activities. Those workers discharged under the reorganization plan are supposed to receive a week's wages. A labor harean was to be established to give the manufacturers workers to place those discharged.

"The contract has been taken advantage of by the manufacturers with the assistance of Sigman. The best union members are being discharged, especially those who have refused to register with Sigman's union.

"This step at this time is the last drive on the part of the bosses to break up what is left of the union. They have succeeded so far with the help of Sigman to bring the union to the state of demoralization.

"The results have been thousands of unemployed workers walking the streets with the only alternative of working in non-union sweat shops. The conditions grow worse daily. The unemployed tramp the streets without any relief from Sigman.

"Last year at this time the Joint Board paid out from the insurance fund three-quarters of a million dollars. On the other hand we see Sigman, with the aid of the bosses appropriating half a million dollars of the fund, belonging to the workers, for his own use.

"The Joint Board has called a meeting of the shop chairmen for Thursday night where consideration will be given to the question of reorganization and the handling of the contract on the part of the bosses. The meeting must furnish the means of action to be taken against the bosses who are collaborating with Sigman's union.

400 FUR WORKERS PUT OUT OF JOBS BY RIGHTS, BOSSES

Refusal to Register is Cause of Shutdown

JERSEY CITY, May 25.—The fur district today looked like Passaic a year ago as 200 police threw a cordon around Logan Avenue to help the fur bosses in their lockout of 400 furrier members of Local 25.

Every fur shop in Newark and Jersey City was closed down yesterday in a lockout engineered by the bosses and the international union against the workers of Local 25 who refused to register with the international. While Vice President Sorkin, in charge of the "reorganization" of militant Local 25, was declaring publicly that he is "working hand in glove with the bosses," the workers themselves flatly refused to have anything to do with the reorganization.

Only 10 members of the union actually registered with the international, resulting in Sorkin's decision to throw the remaining 400 ont of work. Not satisfied with obtaining the bosses' cooperation, Sorkin got the police department to blockade every entrance to the Logan Avenue fur shops.

Cops were stationed at every possible street and alley entrance and demanded that workers show registration cards before entering the Logan Avenue. Residents along the street were escorted personally to their homes.

A mass meeting of the locked out workers was held tonight at New Montgomery Hall to call a general strike.

When Sorkin and his assistant, Lucci, showed up in the fur district today, they were booed and hooted off the street. Lucci was chased out of a New Brunswick shop where he was attempting to sow disruption among the workers.

The International hopes to use the members of Brooklyn Local 58, also employed on rabbit furs, to break the strike of Local 25, but so far not one Brooklyn worker has signified his willingness to do the International's dirty work.

Injunctions Helping Cops Break Strike of Builders' Union

WORCESTER, Mass., May 25.—Police clubs and injunctions let the building laborers and bricklayers helpers on strike here today know where the state stands in industrial struggles. Twenty-two workers were arrested and jailed in connections with picketing yesterday while injunctions were being produced today to legalize police interference.

BRITISH MOVE ON HANKOW TO TAKE CONCESSION BACK

Japan Foresees Fall of Chang Tso-lin

BULLETIN.

LONDON, May 25. — Shanghai dispatches today said that a British warship had left Shanghai for Hankow taking twelve tons of barbed wire and hundreds of thousands of sacks for the making of sand barricades. The action is taken as evidence that the British are preparing forcibly to retake their Hankow concessions from which they were expelled by the Nationalists.

On the heels of this came a Tokio dispatch saying that Japan was alarmed by the impeding collapse of Chang Tso-lin's Peking government, and was sending a brigade to Shantung province with the purpose of taking over the Shantung railway.

• • •

PEKING, May 25. — Anticipating the success of the Nationalist drive against Peking, the officers commanding the imperialist forces here are planning to strengthen their garrisons at Tientsin and Peking.

General Smedley B. Butler, commanding the American marines in China, is in Peking making an inspection of the "defence" force here and it is regarded as likely that he will request the war department for the transfer of troops to northern cities which are the object of the Nationalist drive. There are 1,600 marines aboard transports in Shanghai harbor ready to leave for northern ports.

At a celebration of Empire Day, Sir Miles Lampson, the British minister in China, declared that British imperialism was "misunderstood," and that imperialism was "not meant to oppress them" but has as its "object the spread of civilization." The imperialist powers are "leading civilization" in China with 174 war vessels, it is estimated.

The conquest and exploitation of colonial peoples by Great Britain was celebrated by British business men and soldiers both in Peking and Shanghai. Forty warships, of eight nations, were decked with flags in honor of "Empire Day" at Shanghai while thousands of Chinese silently watched the parade of imperialist troops and the military planes circling over the city, reports from Shanghai state.

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(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PEKING, May 23 (delayed).—Information received here about the conference of officials of the Soviet Union arrested by Chang Tso-lin in his raids on the embassy compound is causing serious anxiety.

Only as the result of an eight days' hunger, strike were the arrested officials allowed to interview a representative of the embassy and only then was the case transferred from a military to a civil court.

Beat Soviet Officials.

Even now, the semi-official organ of the British imperialists, the Peking-Tientsin Times, continues to in-

(Continued on Page Five)

Workers Hurt Near Vehicular Tunnel

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 25.—Four men were hurt, one seriously late today when the scaffolding on the viaduct under construction across the approach to the new vehicular tunnel connecting New Jersey with New York, collapsed.

Croton Reservoir Is Overflowing Basin

Swelled by heavy rains to heights unprecedented at this time of the year, the waters of the Croton reservoir are flowing over the dam at an estimated rate of 800,000,000 gallons daily, and today had lifted the Croton River four feet above its normal level.

TORIES DIGGING OWN GRAVE, THREAT NEW IMPERIALIST WAR, SAYS MOSCOW

Cook, Mine Leader, Sees Alliance of Workers of Both Countries to Fight Die-Hards

BULLETIN

LONDON, May 25.—The Russian Soviet Embassy tonight issued an official statement deploring the decision of the British government to break off relations with Moscow.

"The British government's decision is of tremendous importance to the whole world," the statement read. "We cannot but express amazement and deep regrets that such an important decision was reached upon such flimsy pretexts."

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MOSCOW, May 25.—Pointing out that the British abrogation of the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement would be a harder blow to the tottering British economic structure than to rapidly growing Soviet industry, M. Mikoyan, commissar of trade, declared today that his department would end all relations with Great Britain. The Soviet Union, he said, would liquidate all its activities in Great Britain as soon as possible and completely boycott Britain.

"In spite of Britain's violation of its engagements to the Soviet," the Trade Commissar said, "Soviet organizations in London have been instructed to fulfill all of its engagements already made.

That the House of Commons, dominated by the die-hards, will approve the decision of the Cabinet is regarded as certain.

"We will be able to stand the blow without great difficulty," said Trade Commissar Mikoyan. "The British will soon realize that greater harm has been done England than the Soviet Union. Despite the major place England has occupied in our trade we will rebuild our external commerce and will insure an immediate market in other countries.

"Baldwin is mistaken if he thinks that after expelling the trade organization that their functions will pass to British commissions and firms."

"Crusade Against Socialism"

"Just when the Geneva economic conference has recognised the principle of equality of capitalists and soviet states and in practice started on an immediate and irreconcilable crusade against socialism," said Pravda. "The sympathy of millions of the

(Continued on Page Two)

POWERS SPLIT ON RUSSIAN POLICY, BERLIN'S OPINION

BERLIN, May 25.—Political circles in Germany take a rather calm view of the Anglo-Soviet break.

The general opinion in informed circles in Berlin, which are in closest touch with both the British and the Russians, is:—

1.—There will be no war.

2.—There will be no solid anti-Soviet front of the western powers, which England supposedly is trying to create, for the reason that Germany is the necessary key state to such a front, and will never join it.

Germany, it is emphasized on all sides, will stay neutral at all costs.

The powers expect to repeat the Chinese performance in Russia, each pursuing its own advantage. France and America, especially, are expected to go after the trade that England loses.

The Baltic region, already trembled by its own problems, now becomes, more than ever, the battle-ground for Anglo-Russian flank attacks.

The Lithuanians arrested General Konstatin Kleszinski for alleged spying for Russia, while the lefts arrested and searched Russian monarchists. It is understood that these very active anti-Russian forces are maintaining connections with official England.

Pere Marquette Cuts 20% Stock Dividend But Can't Raise Pay

Directors of the Pere Marquette Railroad Co. formally declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent yesterday, the project having already received the approval of the stockholders of the road. Payment of the dividend is also subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Six thousand Pere Marquette workers have taken a strike vote in force consideration of their demands for changes in working conditions. The company claimed that it could not afford the increased expense.

ANTI-IMPERIAL LEAGUE SCORES STIMSON 'PEACE'

Calls Upon Latins to Fight Imperialism

CHICAGO, May 25.—Denouncing the so-called peace in Nicaragua which American newspapers are acclaiming, as a peace of imperialist oppression, the All-American Anti-Imperialist League has just issued a statement calling upon the peoples of Latin-America to join hands with working class and progressive elements in the United States against American imperialism.

The statement urges the establishment of a Federation of Latin-American States and to express its aid to the growing movement for Latin-American unity to protect common interests. To its supporters in the United States, it proposes a sustained campaign for the termination of the U. S. intervention in Nicaragua.

Eleven secretaries heading the national sections of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League in as many countries signed the declaration as follows:

Cuban secretary, Jorge A. Pivo; Porto Rican secretary, Vincente G. Polanco; Central American secretary, Augustin F. Marti; Mexican secretary, Salvador de la Plaza; Colombian secretary, J. Zapeleta; Venezulan secretary, Gustavo Machado; Peruvian secretary, Octavio Vargas M.; Equadorian secretary, Juan F. Karolys; Brazilian secretary, Eduardo Mattos; United States secretary, Mannel Gomes.

"The 'peace' which the United States government has just established in Nicaragua marks another brazen advance toward the conquest of Latin America by Wall Street and Washington.

Peace of Slavery.

"It is a peace of slavery, a peace of oppression, a 'peace' resting on imperial violence and the shining bayonets of U. S. marines.

"Dr. Sacasa, the Liberal leader, is exiled from his country, in spite of the fact that he is constitutional President of Nicaragua and is supported by the overwhelming majority of the population. The usurper Diaz, active tool of American imperialism since 1909, is maintained in the presidency and receives a Wall Street loan to finance his government. U. S. military forces take over the police power of Nicaragua as a national constabulary.

"Diaz seized the government of Nicaragua in the winter of 1926, and was at once recognized by President Coolidge. Immediately the people rose up against him. The Liberal forces defeated him in battle after battle. His overthrow was plainly only a matter of weeks, when without warning or any declaration of war, the United States government began landing marines in Nicaragua. The first contingent of marines landed late in December, and on December 24th, 1926, Rear Admiral Latimer gave Doctor Sacasa until 4 p. m. of

(Continued on Page Two)

Mrs. Marie Ulmer, 35, of 466 Dill Place, Ridgewood, Queens, was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the Volstead law, after a 10-gallon still exploded in the bathroom of her home.

...ORGANIZE AND STOP SWINDLERS

ARTICLE IV.

By CHARLES TALE HARRISON.

The statements made by the officials of the "Big Four" that the average person is highly "sold" on industrial insurance is doubtless true. But that statement is made with the idea of misleading the public.

Last year the total industrial lay-ments were $1,458,587,229 and all original commissions on this business were charged back to the agent's salary except for the $100,404,748 paid as matured endowments and death claims.

In effect this means that the "Big Four" pay their agents for only 10 per cent of the total business produced.

Charge More Millions.

On lapses alone the industrial field workers were fined over 33 million dollars last year. This is a very high price to pay for the privilege of working for the very select group of gentlemen who saddle the industrial heap.

In addition to this lapse fine, an additional charge of, over 4 million dollars was made because 799,380 policyholders decided to cash surrender their policies after ten years of premium payment.

The ordinary companies doing business in the state of New York last year lapsed ordinary policies to the tune of $1,456,521,677. Not a cent of the original commissions was charged back as fines to workers who procured this insurance. The same holds true for "ordinary" cash surrenders.

Haley Fiske, the arch-defender of all the evils with which industrial life insurance is beset has the following to say on the question of lapses:

"Critics of industrial life insurance lay great stress on the large number of persons who take out insurance and then after payment of premiums for varying periods, permit the insurance to lapse. These critics sometimes make the evils of lapsing appear much worse than they really are. As a matter of fact, lapsing policyholders are seldom the victims of serious loss. The great majority of lapses are on policies of less than three years' duration. . . ."

Such a statement coming from so great a personage as Haley Fiske, $150,000-a-year president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company must be true. It is, in some respects.

Issue must be taken with Mr. Fiske when he says that the lapsing policyholders "are seldom the victims of serious loss." Not only are the policyholders victims of a serious loss, but the agent on whose books a lapse occurs is also a victim of a serious loss.

Agents Forced to Overcharge.

Assuming that the life of the average lapsed policy is only one year, American policyholders, as has been pointed out in a previous article, sustained last year a loss of over 50 million dollars.

Now if a fifty million dollar loss is not a serious loss then surely the "Big Four" would not be greatly inconvenienced if the method of fining agents for lapses were forthwith discontinued. After all it is only an annual item of 33 million dollars.

As industrial life insurance is constituted at present the agent is forced to aid and abet the existing overcharging and harsh policy conditions.

The public knows little or nothing about insurance in spite of its great social and economic significance. The agent who makes the weekly visit to the policyholder's home is the source of all insurance knowledge to which the insured has access.

Perpetrates Fraud.

Because any lapse of industrial insurance means a heavy fine being levied against his salary, the agent is compeled to urge the continuance and purchase of certain types of policies which he knows are fraudulent and unfair. The policy may have been written years ago, still, unless he is prepared to suffer financial loss he must act as an accessory to company's swindle.

The powers that be are doing all in their power to see that the present criminal system of fraud and misrepresentation goes on. A new system based upon equitable rates and conditions for the policyholder, and the abolition of the decidedly unfair lapse and charge-off method would give the institution a more social aspect than it enjoys today.

Organized in England.

In England practically every industrial insurance worker is organized. Two unions cover the country. They are the National Federation of Insurance Workers with headquarters in London end the National Amalgamated Life Insurance Workers with a total membership of 70,000.

These two powerful labor, unions see to it that a high standard of living is obtained in their industry and that better working conditions are continually introduced.

In addition to safeguarding the material interests of their members these workers have a share in the control and administration of the companies for which they work.

As the idea of industrial weekly premium life insurance was imported to America from England it would be quite in line with insurance precedent, if that is required, to import the idea of an agent's union.

It seems that after all these English are not so slow.

For Wage Slaves



Featuring:

CZARDOM OR DEMOCRACY IN THE UNIONS?

By Eugene Lyons

IN THE MAY ISSUE *of the*

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Newark I. L. D. to Meet on Thursday

NEWARK, May 25.—The International Labor Defense will hold a mass meeting Thursday evening in the Hungarian Workers' Home, 27 Sixteenth Ave. George Powers of the Bronze and Iron Workers' Union will speak.

Granite Cutters Are Voting for President

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—Members of the Granite Cutters International are voting for officers. Sam Squibb, incumbent, is running against Alfred Penny of Barre, Vt. The vote will be canvassed June 5.



Professional Patriots

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...Five Ruthenberg Drive...

...N. Y. to Support...

The Ruthenberg drive for the members of the Workers (Communist) Party is meeting with great success in the New York district. Already, nearly two weeks after the drive over, 800 members have been obtained for the party.

The Bronx section, in proportion to its size, leads the drive, according by contributing at least 90 new members. Section 2, the largest in this city, has contributed about the same number.

While this is a very good beginning, all the party functionaries must put some more ginger into the drive and make a quota of the district "Every Member Get a New Member." While we have cases where comrades have taken in as many as ten new members, as for example the case of Comrade Alfred Lessoff of Coney Island, there are still the great bulk of the comrades who have not yet secured their new member.

The District Executive Committee will intensify the Ruthenberg campaign and urges all the comrades that in their mass activities, in the unions, in the shops, to bear in mind that their task is not only to carry on propaganda and in general broaden the influence of the party, but also to concentrate on the most promising sympathisers and win them over to the party.

Funnel Motormen Will Fight for Wage Raise

NEWARK, N. J., May 25. (FP)—Motormen on the Hudson & Manhattan tube system, connecting New York and Newark, N. J. are seeking higher wages. The men now receive only $5.60 for 8 hours as compared with $6.90 on the two New York subway lines. Formal wage demands are expected after the arrival of a national officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, their union.

Anti-Imperialist League Scores Stimson Peace

(Continued from Page One)

the following day to leave his temporary capitol at Puerta Cabezas. From that time on, the U. S. military forces invaded one section of the country after another. The Nicaraguans continued to struggle bravely for months, but have at last had to yield to the superior force of Wall Street and Washington.

"Yes, this is peace, and all Latin-America will remember it!

"Now more than ever the cry for Latin-American unity against Wall Street becomes a rallying force from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn! One bitter experience after another has demonstrated that the smaller countries of the Western Hemisphere are destined to fall under the yoke of U. S. imperialism, unless they unite to defend their common interests. That they are actually uniting is the great augury for freedom in the western world. It is no small matter for Mexico to have recognized the Sacasa government officially, in the face of the U. S. attitude. It is an unmistakable signal of the gathering struggle, that virtually every important newspaper in Latin-America denounced the U. S. aggression and proclaimed its sympathy for Nicaragua.

"Peace? Yes, but a peace that can mean only war.

"The All-America Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all the peoples of Latin-America to unite their forces. The creation of the Federation of Latin-American States becomes a matter of life and death for every one of them.

"Down with American Imperialism!

"Let no more of Woodrow Wilson's phrase, "self-determination for all nations," a fighting slogan to throw into the teeth of those who (like Woodrow Wilson himself) have used it as any empty phrase to conceal imperialist aggression.

"The United States government is trampling on the rights of weaker peoples, not only in Latin-America but in the Philippine Islands, in China, and wherever Wall Street profit-empire blazes its path.

"We feel a common bond with all of these peoples, as well as with the working masses of the United States itself, whose class interests are directly opposed to those of Wall Street.

"We call upon the workers and farmers of the United States to stand by us! We call upon every one in America who sympathises with the cause of human liberty, to support us.

"Under imperialism there is no peace!

"Let us join hands for the peace of independent republics living side by side, the peace of mutual respect, the peace of liberty!

"The United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will begin an immediate campaign for the termination of U. S. intervention in Nicaragua. Funds for this campaign should be sent to the office of the League, Room 48, 104 S. Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Meantime resolutions of protest against the "peace" of Nicaragua should be passed by labor unions, and other mass and progressive organizations, and copies forwarded to Washington.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Wants Girls to Work 54 Hours a Week

By Alfred Wagenknecht

The Bundy Club enters the field against 44-hour laws. It has an organization of employers in Bundy, Texas, called the "Only Independent Glass Co." says Mrs. Miss Broderick Price, first vice president; "something like the Rotary Club, but more carefully selected."

Mrs. Price comes from an old Indian word meaning "Light." But still new its light has been hidden. First news of the Bundy wants in a long front page story in Women's Wear, a daily newspaper in the interest of department store owners and women's garment employers. Zonta was among the first to start cooperating with the National Retail Dry Goods Association in fighting 44-hour laws.

"Never heard of them," said the New York Consumers' League, which is on the other side of the 48-hour fence. "Better try the National Association of Manufacturers."

Women's Party Knows

It was a good hunch. The manufacturers turned us over to the National Woman's Party, and the party furnished the phone number of Mrs. Price.

"Yes," said Mrs. Price, "the New York 44-hour law is very unfair. It's all right for the labor unions to make restrictions for their own members, but they have no right to force such laws on the rest of the workers. They are only a minority of the workers.

Zonta, like the National Woman's Party, says it is championing working women in fighting shorter hour laws. If the bosses cannot hire women at shorter hours, they will get men, argues Mrs. Price.

Welfare to the Rescue

"And why," wonders Mrs. Price, "don't the folks who want these changes go direct to the department-store managers, instead of to the legislatures. The stores have welfare departments and they help their employes all they can."

Zonta is two or three years old and a national movement. There are 60 clubs, with 3,000 members about the country, and 80 members in New York City. All very carefully selected, Mrs. Price points out.

Chicago Cops Herd Metal Rubbing Scab Even at Meal-Time

CHICAGO, May 25 (FP).—In the epidemic of union shops that went bad after the election of Mayor William Hale Thompson, the case of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., is as raw as that of the White (Regan) Printing House. Thompson's police force has acted just as badly, appearing in large numbers at the plant, overawing pickets bent on legitimate activity, and, apparently, accepting favors from the company.

Broke Agreement.

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. has been union in the polishing and grinding departments for the past 11 years. It manufactures the Cooper and Stewart sheep shears and clippers, the Sunbeam electric iron and the Sunbeam electric toaster. Alone of the 61 Chicago shops under agreement with Local 6, Metal Polishers' International Union, the Flexible Shaft concern refused to sign the standard contract embodying a 10c hourly raise May 1. All the other shops are now paying $1.10 an hour. The union called a strike on the lone objector.

The struck plant employs 33 highly skilled polishers and grinders, some of whom have been employed there the past 18 years. All the men walked out. Inexperienced strikebreakers have been taken on in their place to keep up a bluff of production. The union is paying $25 a week strike benefit.

Scabs and Herders Eat Together.

The scabs are herded in the plant, sharing meals there with Mayor Thompson's policemen and the private gunmen of the notorious National Metal Trades Association, which is in charge of the attempted open-shop experiment. It contemptuously spurns the efforts of President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor to bring about a settlement. It sees to it that uniformed city police are on duty in 8 shifts of 8 hours each inside and outside the plant. Police flivver squads roar around the neighborhood.

American customers of the firm are being informed of its change of labor policy. As Australia is strongly unionized it is quite likely that it will back elsewhere for the bulk of its trade, thereby cutting out Canadian and Pacific northwest regions are also interested in the facts. Apart from union sympathies there is the consideration that the quality of work turned out by the class of workmen willing to stand under police guns and clubs while being herded into the Flexible Shaft plant is doubtful.

Tories Digging Their Grave Says Moscow

(Continued from Page One)

western proletariat and the friendship of the eastern peoples and our own firmness will insure our final victory."

Pointing to the danger of a new imperialist war, Izvestia declares, "Great Britain has departed upon a policy which must bring the most terrible consequences to European peace."

"We will meet with complete calm further developments and events. Since the Curzon ultimatum of four years ago there has been unceasing growth for the Soviets. The Soviet Union has become a world power and if it has many enemies it also has many friends.

Digging Its Own Grave

"Dispatches from Paris reveal an English attempt to isolate us, but this attempt has been defeated since efforts to build an anti-Soviet Anglo-French entente did not meet with French sympathy."

The editorial stressed the Soviet intention of fulfilling all outstanding obligations in England.

"By destroying business relations and insulting Russian public opinion, the conservative government has become its own grave digger," concluded Izvestia.

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British Workers Fight Move

LONDON, May 25.—An official breach between Great Britain and the Soviet Union will only cement the relations of the workers of both countries closer than ever, declared A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners Federation commenting on breach of Anglo-Soviet relations advocated by the tory cabinet.

British labor, he said, would never forget that the workers of the Soviet Union sent them millions of pounds to keep them from starving during their strike.

British labor is solidly opposed to the action of the die-hard Cabinet. Large sections of the financial and industrial worlds are also indignant at the Cabinet's decision.

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Canada Discusses Policy

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—The government will discuss at its cabinet meeting today the potential relation between the Dominion and the Soviet Union with whom Great Britain has severed diplomatic connections.

Trade between Canada and the Soviet Union has been increasing rapidly and the Soviet government maintains a large trade commission office in Montreal.

• • •

Fascists Follow British Tories

PARIS, May 25. (INS).—The Soviet Union is reserving efforts to settle the debt question with France following the break with England, it was learned today.

Italy may follow the lead of Great Britain in breaking off relations owing to the conflict between fascism and Communism.

The Foreign Office today declined to comment on the British decision to break with Russia, stating that it would have no influence on Franco-Russian relations.

• • •

See Locarno Collapse

BERLIN, May 25.—The collapse of the Locarno policy and the growing hostility of Germany is seen in the Anglo-Russian break by the Nationalist press of Germany, headed by Der Tag which stresses the fact that Anglo-French solidarity has been cemented by the visit of the French president to London.

Rote Fahne, the Communist organ, charged England with the first step in an anti-Soviet war and urges the world proletarians to rally to the red flag. This newspaper predicts strong resistance by British labor to the British government's action.

• • •

U. S. To Gain Trade

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Great Britain's break with the Soviet Union is regarded by Washington officialdom as one of the most important international developments since the war.

The United States probably will benefit indirectly from the Anglo-Soviet break, for if Moscow carries out its threat to boycott British goods it means that Russia must turn to America and Germany for the manufactured goods she needs so badly. No other markets are available, generally speaking.

Borah Silent

Senator Wm. E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a champion of American recognition of Russia, refused to comment.

...Drive On To Kill 7-Hour Law...

...Bosses Open Fight

By MARGARET LARKIN

The announced indictment of the managers of the shop-owned company union in the Standard Knitting Mills at Cohoes, N. Y., is the first indictment of the New York Joint Boards reform campaign in the manufactured Ladies' Garments industry.

A complete history with many types of employers and a crying need for reinstatement was portrayed by the complaints recently presented to the Governor's Commission. Miss Larkin outlines the administration's findings.

THE INDUSTRY.

There are three types of employers in the women's garment industry in New York, the "inside manufacturer," the jobber, and the sub-manufacturer or contractor.

The "inside manufacturer" maintains regular inside shops which produce and market a finished product from raw factory down.

The jobber does not, maintain any shops at all, but purchases material and gives out their work to a number of sub-manufacturers.

The sub-manufacturers usually have no contact whatever with the retail trade. They maintain small shops with a few machines, but in reality act in the capacity of petty foremen for the jobbers, rather than as independent employers.

The jobber-contractor system was recognized as the cause of much of the chaos in the garment industry by the Governor's Commission, which made a two year study of the industry. In its final report, issued on May 20, 1926, the Commission points out the irresponsibility of the sub-manufacturers, who force workers to make concessions in wages, hours, and working conditions in order to get only to those who take pride in the fact that they live in an atmosphere of filth. Governments are glorified chambers of commerce.

AS Communists we must recognize facts, draw certain conclusions from them and then shape our policies to draw the maximum political advantages from them. The conflicting interests of the imperialist powers is one fact. Another fact is the existence of the Soviet Union, the nucleus of the coming world federation of Soviet governments and eventually of the World Republic of Labor. Between the capitalist powers and this power there cannot be any peace. This fact should be engraved in the mind of every worker.

A French king once made history by the declaration: "After me the deluge." In other words he did not give a damn what happened to the world after he had his last bath of roses and lay on an honest king as kings go. But he was not a diplomatic king. And had he to run for re-election he never would expressed himself in this fashion. Now, our Wall Street capitalists do not like the Soviet Government. But they know that there is some business to be done there and there is a ruble. So, while the ruling classes of Great Britain are more worried about the loss of trade, our business interests in China think about a temporary loss of trade our business interests have no such fears. They want to sell their goods. Perhaps their daughters want to go presented to the king of England. That costs money. And if they get the dough thru trading with the hated Bolshevik Government of Russia, what of it? Money is money and the flunkeys at Buckingham Palace ask no questions of a pound note.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

Employers' Associations

The employers in the cloakmakers' industry are organized in Associations; the "inside manufacturers" in the Industrial Council; the jobbers in the Merchants' Ladies Garment Association; and the sub-manufacturers in the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association.

The employers in the dress industry are organized in the same way: the jobbers in the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, and the sub-manufacturers in the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc. The "inside manufacturers" have no employers' Association.

(To be continued)

More Politics From Now On in Booze Sleuthing; Doran Commissioner

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Practically the entire responsibility for federal prohibition enforcement will be shifted from an assistant secretary of the treasury to Dr. James M. Doran, the new commissioner, it was learned today.

Under Seymour Lowman, of New York, newly appointed assistant secretary, it is understood that Secretary Mellon virtually will revert to the method of enforcement employed before Andrews took charge. Under that policy the assistant secretary had little to do with actual enforcement and when problems of major policy, too big for the commissioner arose, they went directly to the secretary.

It is also understood that the political influence of senators and representatives again will become the principal factor in the selection of important dry personnel.

Alone, Tries Flight Record

DETROIT, May 25.—An attempt to break the record of 51 hours remained over flying solo recently by Bert Acosta and Clarence Chamberlin will be made here early next month by Duke Lockwood, it was announced today.

Lockwood, one of the country's best known stunt fliers, will carry no navigator, pilot or mechanic. The only break in the record flight will be refueling from another plane in mid-air.

Ford Too Progressive Reticen

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A. W. Gregg, solicitor of the Treasury, who is preparing the appeal for the government in the Ford income tax case, will not permit stockholders, in making their tax statements parties and will accept private testimony to show the suit is dangerous, it was learned at the Treasury today.

$

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By Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman

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The Chinese Revolution Turns Left

By Earl Browder

(Concluded from last issue)

[illegible] March 15, the Hupeh Provincial Union Congress met in Wuchang, and on March 16, the committee members of the Hupeh Kuomintang issued a new manifesto, declaring Chiang Kai-shek as a counter-revolutionary. This manifesto, published in the Hankow Min Pao, Hankow, March 16, 1927, contains the following declarations:

"The Party has lost its power, and all the power has gone to the hands of a dictator and the highest organization of the Party has lost its function."

"Help the Central Executive Committee to overthrow the condition of usurpation, to restore the spirit of democracy, to make all Party members obey the orders of the Party. All political and military affairs should be unified under the direction of the Party. . . Every person no matter who he is should submit to the power of the Party. . . Only the oppressed masses are the supervisor of the Party. Only the principles of Chang Li (Sun Yat Sen) and his spirit are the director of the Party."....

"Now it is time for us to manifest the power of the Party. Whether our Party will even exist depends entirely upon whether we can make the power of the Party felt."

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"The Party has lost its power

THE DAILY WORKER, 50 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

S. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor
BERT MILLER, Business Manager

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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The Mass Base of the Chinese Liberation Movement.

The days pass but Chiang Kai-shek fails to set up a government with any popular following or to make any substantial increases to his military forces. On the contrary, there are persistent rumors that considerable sections of his army have refused to obey orders to advance on Wuhan (Hankow), the seat of the People's Government.

Chiang's chief spokesman, Wu, has already admitted that no immediate advance against the People's Government is contemplated but Chiang himself says, according to Shanghai dispatches: "I do not intend to advance toward Peking until I have exterminated the Communists in my rear." The conclusion is inescapable that traitor Chiang is not going anywhere—at least at present—either toward Wuhan or Peking, but is having his hands full maintaining Nanking as his present base. It is also highly probable that Chiang has no real control over such troops as are in the field against the Mukden and Shantung forces.

On the other hand, the armies of the People's Government are advancing steadily along the main line of the Hankow-Peking railway and have captured the strategic city of Chengchow—the junction of the Pukow-Tientsin railway.

Of equal importance with the military successes of the People's Armies (and in a large measure responsible for them) is the tremendously rapid growth of the peasant organizations. Even into the dispatches of the imperialist correspondents there has crept lately brief references to these peasant organizations which are of an economic, political and military character. The imperialist press at first referred to them as bandit organizations and even published pictures of their meetings, etc., with misleading captions. But the fact that these peasant organizations were putting down banditry and defeating the troops of the militarists with merciless effectiveness could not be concealed forever.

The Chinese peasants are marching with the liberation movement. They support the People's Government and not Chiang Kai-shek.

Commenting on this feature of the Chinese struggle in connection with the general developments since the treason of Chiang Kai-shek and his capitalist and compradore following, the Moscow Pravda says:

"The abandonment of the revolution by the Chinese bourgeoisie is more than made good by the rapid growth of the peasant movement which expresses itself in the formation of a number of organizations like the 'Red Lances' and self-defence committees, the peasant unions, etc. **The Putsch of Chiang Kai-shek has thus merely given a new spur to the peasant revolution** which has been ripening for some time and which has even broken through occasionally. The provinces of Honan is in the throes of a powerful peasant movement. Before the gates of Canton an insurrectionary movement is sweeping up under the leadership of the Communists. In Honan the peasants are organizing self-defense organizations. Whole districts are under the control of the Red Lances. The struggle against the large-scale landowners is becoming ever more decisive.

"The tireless work of the Communist Party and the trade unions which are continuing their activity in the districts occupied by Chiang Kai-shek and the general growth of the forces of the proletariat are a guarantee that the Chinese revolution will advance to victory over all hindrances and difficulties." (Emphasis ours.)

The peasantry is the mass base of the Chinese revolution, the organized working class is its mass leadership. These are the guarantees of its final victory, in spite of imperialist lies, imperialist agents and imperialist troops and battleships.

The desertion of Chiang Kai-shek has removed the brake which the right wing put on the development of the Chinese mass movement because it was afraid of the masses.

If the working class of the imperialist nations does its duty and prevents all armed aggression against the Chinese liberation movement by their governments, the Chinese masses will not be checked again.

Imperialists Are Shamefully Misunderstood.

We submit that the appended two paragraphs taken from a Shanghai dispatch of May 24 to the New York Herald-Tribune, and which appear in that paper in the same sequence as below constitute in themselves an anti-imperialist editorial to which nothing need be added:

(1.) Sir Miles **Wedderburn Lampson, the British minister, speaking at a celebration of Empire Day, said that British imperialism was misunderstood** in China and that efforts **were made to inculcate in the Chinese the idea that imperialism is designed to oppress them, while its purpose is to spread civilization.**

(2.) **Shanghai harbor presented a brilliant scene when forty warships representing eight nations, were gaily bedecked with flags in honor of British Empire Day. Ashore thousands of foreign troops were cheered by foreigners, but were silently watched by Chinese as they paraded the streets while British airplanes flew over the city.**

E. Mischuk Dead

The District Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America expresses its deep sorrow at the untimely death of one of its young Party members in Providence, Comrade E. Mischuk. With the death of Comrade Mischuk the Party loses one of its most loyal, devoted and courageous workers. Comrade Mischuk was a Russian immigrant, who came here to escape the unbearable conditions under which the Russian farmer lived at the time of the Czar. However, he did not escape the exploitation in this country and had to work and privation, coupled with self sacrifice and devotion for the movement has hastened his death.

With the coming of the social revolution in Russia, Comrade Mischuk has thrown himself into the Party work with all fervor and devotion. Comrade Mischuk was also an active worker in the Russian Sick and Death Benefit Society in Providence, the establishment of which he was largely responsible for. Comrade Mischuk was buried on Sunday, May 15th and a demonstration of 600 workers accompanied his body to the graveyard, paid tribute to his work. C. S. Shiller.



British Imperialism Moves Toward War

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

BRITISH imperialism has made another move in the direction of war but in so doing it has again weakened its world position.

The tory government in Great Britain has abandoned the world of reality for the world of Alice in Wonderland.

The boasted brilliancy of British diplomacy has succumbed to a subjectivism which is out of place in a world divided between two warring social systems—that of the Soviet Union and the capitalist world and where sharpening imperialist rivalries produce a constant state of tension.

We have already stated that the British cabinet, dominated by the Churchill - Birkenhead - Joynson-Hicks wing had to make the choice of dropping the whole offensive against the Soviet Union and facing a general election under extremely unfavorable conditions or of putting on a bold face, breaking off relations and arousing nationwide resentment among all sections of the population opposed to the consequent loss of trade and the threat of war.

LET there be no mistake about the meaning of the tory cabinet's decision. It has embarked upon a war policy. Whether it will be able to carry it thru successfully is another question.

As it is, the effort made by British imperialism to isolate the Soviet Union at Geneva failed. It did not succeed in securing the endorsement of the United States for its isolation policy and neither has Germany been whipped into line. France appears to have given her tentative approval to the British policy but Germany quite evidently demands the complete evacuation of her territory before she is willing to consider support of Great Britain. France is not prepared to make this concession to please Great Britain.

BUT France under the leadership of Poincare, may follow Britain and break off relations with the Soviet Union. If this is done the fall of the French cabinet can be expected as large sections of the French industrialists will want to profit from the Russian trade which will come to France as a result of the boycott that the Soviet Union will institute against Britain. The French working class is of course opposed to a break with the Soviet Union.

ACCORDING to Paris dispatches, if France severs relations with the Soviet Union, Italy, Holland and Roumania will also line up with Great Britain. The attempt of the British foreign office to set up a hostile front against the Soviet Union in recent months, composed of the nations mentioned and others, would indicate that this is a possibility but no fact remains that the British government has been out-maneuvered by the peace policy of the Soviet Union which has been adhered to rigidly in spite of the unprecedented provocations in China and London.

GREAT BRITAIN has lost much of her moral fictitiousness by reason of her open warlike activities and it is not probable that many European nations are willing to at once repudiate the decisions of the Geneva Economic Conference even the Great Britain cracks the whip.

With the working class at home the British imperialists have played a mad game. While its policy of aggression in China and against the Soviet Union requires that it make all possible concessions to the workers, it has succeeded in arousing the whole labor movement against it by the bill for throttling the trade unions. Even the reformist leaders, whose opposition to the general strike and the miners' strike differed but little from that of the Baldwin government, are now compelled by mass pressure to resist the government attack.

IT is, nevertheless, certain that the "hardboiled" stand of the tory government on this issue is based largely upon the belief founded upon experience that at the critical moment the reformist will again offer to surrender under guise of compromise, that they will desert the masses and make peace with the government rather than take a determined stand against the "Arcos" raid and a break with the Soviet Union.

THE tories believe further, and with justification, that the MacDonalds, Thomases and Hendersons, etc., are willing to accept those portions of the trade union bill which prohibit centralized control in the labor movement, general strikes, mass picketing, sympathetic strikes, etc., provided they are allowed to carry on their parliamentary — "constitutional" — activities without too much interference by the government.

R. Palme Dutt, writing in "The Labor Monthly" for May, quotes MacDonald's statement in the "Daily Herald" for April 6 (after the text of the trade union bill had been published) as stating:

"The bill is a handicap to labor insofar as it treats of admitted difficulties which might be the subject of an exchange of views."

This is a clear offer of compromise made before the fight on the bill really began.

THE reformist leadership made no attempt to rally the working class for struggle but instead tried to slip out of the struggle in return for immunity for parliamentary labor leadership.

Under such circumstances it is little wonder that the imperialists felt that no serious opposition was to be expected from the official leadership. This encouraged them to go the limit. That they went too far is evident now but they still hope for aid from reformist quarters in the shape of "backing and filling," wordy protests relative to violation of "democratic principles" and failure to really mobilize the masses for struggle outside of parliament.

IF the imperialists are able to enact the trade union bill, if they are able to secure, a majority in the next election, if they are able to pursue their offensive against the Soviet Union with some measure of success, if they are able to continue their aggression in China (which is in reality another avenue of attack against the Soviet Union), if war follows the breaking off of relations, the official leadership of the British labor movement must take full responsibility for it.

LET us repeat. The British government is following a war policy. It is trying to provoke war against the Soviet Union and in spite of its weakened position the severance of relations with the Soviet Union is another step toward war.

The task of the rank and file of the British labor movement, the British Communist Party and the national minority movement is a two-fold one:

It consists in forcing the official leadership to fight—of defeating its program of abandonment of militant struggle in return for concessions which are meaningless to the masses.

It consists also of organizing all available forces so that the imperialist plot for war on the Soviet Union and the attempt to crush all life and will to fight out of the labor movement (both part of the same offensive) shall be smashed, the tory government driven from office and the labor movement of Great Britain begins to move rapidly forward to the conquest of power.

Without forgetting that their main task is to defeat their own ruling class, the labor and revolutionary movements of the other imperialist nations must render every assistance to the British working class in its heroic effort to safeguard its organizations and standard of living, stop war on the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union and intervention in China.

Reserve This Date.

Workers' Progressive Organizations of Harlem and Bronx have united for the purpose of assisting the Campaign of the Young Pioneer Camp.

They have arranged a Summer Festival to be held at the New Star Casino 107th Street and Park Ave., for Saturday June 16th. All Workers and Organizations are asked to keep this date open and help build permanent camp for workers' children.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Screen Notes

Robert Kane's new production for First National, "Dance Magic," from Clarence Puddington Kelland's prize-winning novel, will be released soon. Victor and Ben Lyon and Pauline Starke are featured.

First National has acquired the screen rights to Mann Page's original story, "Three Cheers." The rights to a novel entitled "The Code of Victor Jallot," and "The Barber of New Orleans," both by Edward Childs Carpenter, have been acquired, for early production.

Three new productions are nearing completion at the Warner Brothers Studio. Louis Fazanda will be starred in "Simple Sis," supported by Clyde Cook, William Demarest, Myra Loy and Billy Kent Schaeffer; "Dearie," by Carolyn Wells, with Irene Rich, and "What Happened to Father, "from Mary Roberts Rinehart's story. Warner Oland plays the title role, and is supported by Flobelle Fairbanks, William Demarest and Vera Lewis.

Charles Edward Bull has been selected to play the role of Abraham Lincoln in the Warner production of "The Heart of Maryland," in which Dolores Costello will be the star.

Sec. 2, New York, Puts Matter of Daily Worker Loans Before All Units

(By Martin Reed)

The Executive Committee of Section 2 decided that every unit in the Section gives a $100 loan to The DAILY WORKER.

Two units of Sub-Section 2B were the first to respond with $100 each. Comrade Litvin, Sub-Section organizer of 2B, challenged all other units in the Section to raise the same amount.

The units of Sub-Section 2A accepted the challenge. Factory districts No. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gave $100. loan each. Factory district No. 1 will follow the other units.

The party units must be the first ones to respond in this emergency. All units in Section 2 will answer Comrade Litvin's challenge and answer loud so all units of greater New York may hear and do the same thing. Who is next? Answer.

BUTLER HAVEMEYER



Director of the Brumhall Playhouse who is appearing in "The Importance of Coming and Going" at his intimate theatre on Twenty-seventh Street.

AMUSEMENTS

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Grand Street Follies 1927 Every Evening (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
RIGHT YOU ARE IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Eve. 8:40 Mts. Thur.&Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Mr. Fim Frances By
The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
Next Week: Pygmalion
The SILVER CORD
John Golden 58 St. E. of B'way Circle 5679 Mts. Thur. & Sat.
Next Wk: Ned McCobb's Daughter

TIMES SQ. THEA., W. 42 St. Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. CRIME
The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALNORT, 10th St., East of 5th Ave.
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Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"FOG"
Thrilling Mystery Melodrama.

Sam H. Harris Presents 7th HEAVEN
THEA. W. 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Eves. 50c-$1.50

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
Contin. Noon to Midnight.—Pop. Prices.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Chicago Has New Worker Booster.

The Chicago DAILY WORKER agent announces that the enlistment of the services of Paul C. Reiss, the successful DAILY WORKER agent of Los Angeles, is the latest gain in strengthening The DAILY WORKER in its fight against the Fascist attacks to suppress our paper. Comrade Paul C. Reiss is well known to the readers of the Daily, for his past activities in behalf of the Daily, particularly in California. He won the Sub Contest (the Moscow Drive) last summer and is on his way to N. Y. but has agreed to postpone his voyage for a month and lend his services.

Pioneers Registering.

The Young Pioneer Camp announces that they are now accepting registration of workers' children for a vacation at their camp. All information about the camp may be obtained at Room 41, 108 E. 14th Street or at 106 University Pl., every day from 12 to 8 P. M. Phone Stuyv. 7770.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

A Bronze Button of Lenin
FREE
An attractive bronze button of Lenin—one inch in size—which you will be proud to wear on the lapel of your coat—will be sent without charge to every worker who will purchase a copy of
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...ON AND FALL ... FREED PRISONERS ... Joint Defense and Relief Committee ... Star Casing

...MAN'S SLATE FOR MILLIONS OF TRANSIT PLUNDER

(Continued from Page One)

...tion company. The Interborough has paid ... and more when it was in such financial ... banking houses.

(Continued on Page Two)

Now you see additional subways ... The Interborough pays not one cent for the franchises. Through the so-called ... Contracts Nos. 3 and 4, the city ... a matter of fact paid the companies this interest, at the maximum ...

Yet this all! Not at all!

The gentlemen who put over the steal for the traction trust received their reward. It has already been revealed how Edward Reid Hoagland, counsel for the Interborough, received the bonus of $50,000 for his part in the frame-up. Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough received two bonuses, one of $125,000 and another of $25,000, making a handsome total of $150,000. Timothy S. Williams, then president of the B. M. T., received a bonus of $100,000. His salary, which before the steal had been a paltry $36,000 per year, was thereupon increased to $75,000. Shonts, who previously had been trying to make ends meet on a mere $50,000 per annum, was promoted to the less trying wage of $100,000 annually.

Nor was this all!

Under the contract, the Interborough was allowed $3,000,000 for the so-called Steinway Tunnel for which the Interborough had neither exact franchise rights nor legal claim of any sort. For this pretty piece of trickery and outright theft thanks is again due to the same George McAneny then chairman of the Board of Estimate.

As for the B. M. T., as may be expected, this company was not left out entirely in the cold. First of all there was allowed it something like $1,000,000 for land used to connect the subway and elevated lines at Fifth Ave. and 36th St., Brooklyn. In addition there were numbers of other parcels of land not including the contribution of the bonus to the president of the concern, Timothy S. Williams, who received the previously stated $100,000 together with the increase in salary.

But even these royal rake-offs were as small change to the revenue exacted by the Morgan firm. This concern which has its long fingers in everyone's pockets was not content with the trick of selling mortgage bonds worth 100% at an initial profit of 7% as previously stated; it was not satisfied with withholding the money from the Interborough and charging interest for not passing on this money; it has had to receive a bonus and a percentage.

In the first place, Morgan received 3% of all money raised through his firm; secondly the firm received a cold cash bonus of $500,000—a clean half million of dollars!

The foregoing is something of the picture as it appears to one who obtains a sort of bird's eye view of that period when professional hold up artists joined with the more respectible financial bandits to form a Plunderbund of unequaled audacity. That their form of plunder was made "legal" is but another proof that they are essentially social parasites.

The testimony already revealed before the present transit hearings in which it was shown that the ring operated the subways not for service but for plunder is scarcely astonishing in the light of the above facts. The original booty captured by this gang just as is the present toll, was under the "preferential" guaranteed earnings provision in the contracts charged up and paid for by the city, sums running into the tens of millions.

The next article will reveal how this gang was perpetuated by the appointments of Governor Miller, how it has maintained its hold to the present day.

B. M. T. CONTROLS CITY TRACTION, HEARING SHOWS

Ring Keeps Control By Shady Stock Voting

By ROBERT MITCHELL

The Transit Commission investigation of the traction situation opened its second hearing at 370 Madison Ave. yesterday with its star performers on the first part of the bill.

The Monday hearing revealed the fact that perhaps as much as 90% of the I. R. T. stock is in the hands of Wall Street speculators who use their power to elect their men, stock swindling dummy directors. These directors use their offices merely as means of plundering the company by selling themselves coal, supplies and other materials at exorbitant figures.

While the Monday hearing disclosed the fact that the present traction ring had no interest in providing transit service to the people, the proceedings yesterday showed that by means of corrupt and undoubtedly illegal voting of stock which in most cases these speculators no longer owned, they have perpetuated the plunderbund now operating the transit lines.

The second disclosure was a confirmation of the fact that interests closely associated with the B. M. T. now control the Interborough.

The first witness to be called was Thomas L. Chadbourne, senior member of the firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield and Levy, attorneys for banks, railroads and the Powers that Be in general. Chadbourne came to testify on his own request thereby implying a willingness to furnish information which was immediately belied by his reluctated refusal to reply to pertinent queries as to when the traction ring had acquired control of the local lines.

Big Stockholders.

Questioning of Chadbourne, which occupied the major portion of the short hearing, revealed the fact that as the personal friend of Gerhard Dahl, chairman of the B. M. T. Board of Directors, he owned some 9,800 shares of stock in the Interborough. His holdings in the B. M. T. total about 7,200 shares or approximately 10% of the entire issue.

Chadbourne proved more than a "tough customer" on the witness stand. All questions intended to reveal the date or the method of building up the traction ring were "respectfully declined through advice of counsel as being a delving into my purely private business." Nor did this gentleman budge when the chairman of the Transit Commission, John F. Gilchrist, under the request of Untermyer, the commission attorney, instructed him to answer the questions. The answer was the same: "I decline to answer."

Terrible Punishment.

Untermyer hinted at some steps to be taken as a result of the refusal. Dahl, chairman of the B. M. T. total Perhaps he meant to infer that Chadbourne would be reported to the Grand Jury—perhaps he might even be reported to J. P. Morgan & Co., the result will undoubtedly be the same in either case.

Following the testimony of the distinguished democratic politician, Chadbourne, who is undoubtedly one of the leading powers behind the traction swindle, Horace M. Fishes, was recalled to the stand. His uncomfortable position on Monday pulling the few beans which have thus far rolled from the carefully guarded traction table.

On Monday, Fisher was quite put out by the cross questioning. On leaving the stand at the time he was asked by one of his colleagues in

Former Grafters Who Courts Actually Aprove Ring Cash for Bribes

Peter Kornreich, ex-cop, ex-politician and democratic district leader of Morrisania Ave., Astoria, arriving at Magistrate Corrigan's bail to be arraigned on a charge of grand larceny when he heard the verdict of guilty rendered him by a jury in Queens County on Saturday, Long Island City.

Kornreich brought suit on claim for $50,000 against the Officer Co., owners of an office building at 50-52 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, on January, 1926, he fell five stories down an elevator shaft in the building, and received a fracture of the right hip, a fracture of the right wrist and internal injuries, he alleged, when he was ordered to enter the shaft to work, by the superintendent of the building. Interventions were taken for his safety, Kornreich alleged.

Kornreich recovered in an ambulance room before an ambulance surgeon arrived from St. John's hospital, across the street. He declared his faint was due to happiness at the verdict, and that he was not in need of medical attention, and left for home to tell his wife the good news.

graft ask to why he had given away so much dope.

"Why didn't you say, we haven't got the data?" "I tried to," replied the much worn out Fisher, "but he wouldn't let me!"

The Proxy Game.

Yesterday, Fisher was less harassed by the inquisitive Untermyer. In the few moments he spent on the stand, there was disclosed, however the fact that at the last annual election of the Interborough directors, held on September 15, 1926, there was voted a block of "proxy" votes many thousands in excess of the amount in the possession of the directors.

The conclusion seemed to be that in addition to voting stock without the knowledge of the owners, perhaps even against their wishes, the Interborough directors voted themselves into power by means of a falsified trust. How this was accomplished was not disclosed. Significant in this respect was the testimony that the large block of stock in the possession of Hayden Stone & Co., the largest single broker controlling Interborough stock and a company in association with the B. M. T. not yet voted at the September election. No doubt this circumstance will throw some light on the growing indications of an antagonism of some sort between the banking groups holding the bonds of the companies and the non-stock holding directors.

Several much scared and decidedly youthful office managers of the down town brokerage houses then followed one another in rapid succession. At this stage there was revealed an interesting bit of information as to the Wall Street methods of controlling stocks not actually in their possession. The brokers before a meeting of the directors of a particular business concern send in the proxies of the whole amount of stock on record in their offices.

Any part of this stock may be and often is already out of their possession due to the fact that other brokers may in turn have purchased it for their own "clients." The first brokers, nevertheless, vote the stock quite as if they were actually in possession of it.

Chadbourne, earlier in the morning had emphasized the fact with a decided flourish of virtue that such practice is "unethical" and is so considered in Wall Street. The testimony, however, revealed the reverse, so far as Wall Street "ethics" is concerned.

By such a process as this was the Interborough gang of plundering directors elected last September and by such devices has the same gang maintained its power from the beginning.

...IN OWN LOCAL AS MASS REBELLION

All But One of Gang Are Defeated

A ... defeat ... Beckerman, ... Furriers' ... Joint Board ... Chairman ... Dubinsky ... Dunn, the ... to an ... The ... votes ... ing ... of ... at ... Dubinsky ... Beckerman ... Dubinsky ... Beckerman ... Dubinsky ... Beckerman

It is noteworthy that the list of the largest contributors includes [illegible] men in business profit directly from sale of war supplies.

The congressional committee report on that point said:

"If the curtain were only pulled back, in addition to the interests heretofore enumerated, the hands of Rockefeller, of Vanderlip and of Morgan, of Remington, of Du-Pont, and of Guggenheim would be seen, suggesting steel, oil, money bags, Russian bonds, rifles, powder, and railroad."—(H. of R. 65th Congress, 3d session, Report No. 1172—Investigation of National Security Leagues, p. 6.)

The Security League at that time was spending about $100,000 a year, although in 1918, in view of the congressional campaign and the entrance of the League into politics, its expenditures reached the sum of $285,667.56. Its budget has since been greatly reduced. For three years ending in 1919 the Carnegie Corporation gave the League $50,000 a year.

The National Civic Federation numbers among its heartiest supporters Mr. Finley J. Shepard and his wife, the former Helen Gould, and V. Everit Macy of the Central Union Trust Company. The late August Belmont, who made his fortune in street railways, was also a large contributor. One trade union member of the Federation's executive committee, who does not wish to be quoted publicly, states that Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation has been "one of the Federation's financial angels." The position of a trade unionist on a board with anti-union employers backing the work is, of course, somewhat delicate.

The American Defense Society stated in 1924 that it had 1,080 contributors scattered in 44 states and the District of Columbia. Its chairman, Mr. Elon H. Hooker of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, manufacturers of chemicals used in warfare, is a director of many corporations that doubtless assist directly or indirectly. Mr. Hooker solicited funds for the society on the stationery of his company. Mr. Franklin Remington, chairman of the Finance Committee, is a director of the Great Western Chemical Corporation.

The American Constitutional Association in West Virginia, and the Better America Federation at Los Angeles are both employers' organizations whose patriotism is frankly identified with their private interests. Naturally they are supported by those who profit from their activities. In the case of the Constitutional Association, an interesting piece of testimony as to who gave and how much, came out in a suit brought by a professional solicitor named Kirk, who thought he had not received all the commissions due him. The testimony showed that Judge Gary, whose corporation operates the largest single coal business in West Virginia, gave $5,000 in 1921, with this letter:

United States Steel Corporation
Chairman's Office
New York, May 11th, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 2nd instant. It was placed before our Finance Committee on yesterday, when it was decided to make a contribution of $5,000 toward the work of the American Constitutional Society, with the understadding that the money is not to be used for any political purpose, but with the sole object of assisting and maintaining American institutions.

I am enclosing herewith check for $5,000 together with voucher, which you are requested to have signed and returned to this office.

Hon. Edward M. Kirby, Secy.,
American Constitutional Assn.,
House of Deisgates,
Charleston, W. Va.

Very truly yours,
E. H. GARY.

* * *

Some Contributors.

The evidence also showed the following contributors to the maintenance of the Constitution:

Pocahontas Coal Co.	$3,360
Wm. McKell Coal Co.	465
Carnegie Gas Co.	300
West Virginian Utilities Co.	260
H. Bowen, of the Bowen Coal Co. of Branwell	250
Wm. Ord. Pres. of a coal Co. in McDowell Co.	250
Bottom Creek Coal Co.	250
Crystal Block Coal Co. (a subsidiary of U. S. Coal Co.	250
Manufacturers' Light & Heat Co.	200
Col. Leckie of the Leckie Coal Co.	100
Atwater & Co., coal buyers	100
Dollar Savings Bank of Wheeling	100
Walker Peterson, president of Warwood Tool Co.	50
Dry Fork Colliery Co. of Bluefield	50
West Virginia Natural Gas Co., Wheeling	50
	$6,045

Other contributors named in the proceedings were the Consolidation Coal Company (a Rockefeller property), the Wheeling Steel Corporation, which gave $2,000, the Elkhorn Coal & Coke Co., the Empire Coal & Coke Co. and the Raleigh Smokeless Fuel Company. All these were contributors in 1920. They clearly prove the character of this particular brand of patriotic concern for the Constitution and "American institutions."

In the case of the Better America Federation, some direct evidence is at hand from public hearings in 1922 before the California Commission on Immigration and Housing, reported by Franklin Hichborn. After citing the fact that the Southern California Edison Company contributed $3,000 a year, he says:

"Thus, in 1920, the San Joaquin Light and Power Company subscribed $300 to the Better America Federation out of 'surplus,' and charged an additional contribution of $15 to 'miscellaneous general expenses.' 'Miscellaneous general expenses' are operating expenses. The following year, 1921, the company allowed the Federation $600 out of surplus and $6 as a 'miscellaneous general expense.' No protest followed these $15 and $6 budgets. The company evidently considered it was safe to make its Better American Federation contribution an operating expense. At any rate, the next year the company charged up to operating expenses $300 contributed to the Better America Federation.

The Southern California Edison Company has its $3,000 a year Better America Federation contribution under general expense, but the Edison system is responsible for the following gems in public utility bookkeeping: 'Donations to Los Angeles Community Fund' is reported by Edison companies $30,000 a year for five years, $200,000 in all, for the support of the Better America Federation."

(To be continued.)



REPORT OF JOHN BROPHY

To District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America.

(Continued from Page One)

When Mr. Lewis says we do not apply this policy in our own district he forgets to add that we attempted to apply this policy fully against interests, having union and non-union operations in this district after the 1922 strike in the cases of the Weaver interests at Nanty-Glo and Revloc. The Revloc miners came out with the union men and we refused to sign for the Nanty-Glo mines unless they signed for Revloc. The Weaver interests appealed to Lewis and after considerable correspondence he personally signed the agreement with them and then insisted upon the Nanty-Glo men returning to work under threat of revocation of their charter. This contract he forwarded to me in duplicate for me to sign. These contracts, signed by Mr. Lewis, are still in my files awaiting my signature. After this desertion the Revloc men soon became discouraged and returned to work.

How can we apply our policy in this district when the appeals of the operators result in Mr. Lewis signing contracts over our heads?

These interests so tenderly treated in the national policy in 1922 have since jumped their contracts and are now scabbing ALL of their operations.

It is plain to be seen that securing a wage contract for the older organized sections is not enough. It does not increase the strength of the union. In fact it will not even permit the continued maintenance of our present strength. With the constantly increasing non-union production, the union is suffering a constant decrease in the proporation of production controlled and is being more and more subject to pressure from the non-union areas.

A Constructive Policy.

If the United Mine Workers of America are to increase in power, and to secure additional benefits for our membership, we must adopt broader and more constructive policies. These policies must be so shaped as to enable us to realize our ideal of a complete unionization of the mining industry.

Heretofore the organising of the non-union fields has been secondary to the securing of wage agreements in the older organized sections, with disastrous results, as has been shown. The organization of the non-union fields and the securing of contracts for them must be made of equal importance to the securing of coutracts for the older fields.

Nationalization of the mines must be made an active policy instead of an abstract theory buried and forgotten between conventions. This is of great importance to the union. It will give hope to the rank and file who see no hope in private ownership and management of the industry.

The Labor Party should be a goal towards which we should work steadily. We have had ample evidence that the two major political parties are not interested in securing justice for labor. Nor will they be interested until labor shows itself powerful enough politically to challenge their control. This can be done only by building up a Labor Party.

Democracy in the union must be re-established. This was one of the most important principles upon which the union was based. For several years we have been drifting away from the democratic principle. Persecution and expulsion of those who differ with officials are becoming the order of the day.

A healthy growth cannot be had unless there is an atmosphere of freedom where all of us are given an opportunity to set forth our ideas. The good sense of the membership can be relied upon to accept what is sound and reject what is unsound.

27 Years Membership.

I have not made the foregoing statements in carping criticism but out of a sincere desire to assist in building up the United Mine Workers of America, in which I have held membership for more than twenty-seven years. The last ten of these years I have been your District President, and while I am now retiring from that office I hope to continue my membership and intereste as one of the rank and file. During all the years as an officer and member the affairs of the union have been my main interest and I have always endeavored to give it my best service. I have stood steadfastly for the things I have thought best for the organization regardless of consequences to me personally. My study of the industry and the union's relation to it convinces me thoroughly that if the United Mine Workers is to be a power the past policies must give way to broader policies. I have always stood ready to make reductions, but I realize that is not sufficient. We must now concern ourselves with more than wages and working conditions.

It is my firm conviction that a broad policy, such as I have outlined, actively adhered to, will soon restore the United Mine Workers to its former strength and set it well on its way toward the fulfillment of all its ideals.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN BROPHY.

WAITS, UNAFRAID OF PRISON



Charlotte Anita Whitney waits in her cottage at Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, for the beginning of her term of one to fourteen years in California's penitentiaries. She was convicted of being a member of the Communist Labor Party, in Oakland, at which a steel pigeon manufactured evidence by draping the American flag with a red table cloth. The Supreme Court of the United States has just confirmed her conviction.

A Modern Factory

By BERTHA KANTOR.

A big, modern factory! When my application for the job was accepted, it gave me the happy illusion that at last I had found the right place. Here must be plenty of light and air; here, there will be no more choking pressing feeling in my breast, no more sharp electric light hurting my eyes.

Happily I came into the work-room, and . . . my happiness disappeared. My old friends were smiling at me—the bright electric lights. The whole place was the same old "Hole" which I am so well acquainted with.

No Light or Heat.

The working room was located at the rear of the floor. A corner with one window facing a blind, dark alley, and another looking outside, front, place which forgot the time it was washed last. A dirty floor. It is so cold and damp. Later on I learned that no matter how warm and shining it is outside, cold and dampness still prevails in this corner; it penetrates to your very bones; you always have a feeling of a dreary, rainy day in November.

The front of the floor and the big windows that had attracted me so much, this is divided from the working room by a partition. There is the office, the shipping room. A space is also occupied by a big table for no definite purpose except to play cards when it is slow.

Boss On Guard.

So, here I learned the bitter lesson that things can be arranged so skillfully as to make life miserable even in the big modern building. I must confess that my trust in the big, modern building had been great up to that time. But let's return to the working room. Two rows of machines; at the end a little table. Here the boss sits, facing the machines. A big clock before him on the wall. He notices every move of yours, he counts how many times and for how long you leave your chair during the day.

Favoritism and Speeding.

We are here thirty girls and men. Three girls and one man work on each garment. Besides the weekly wages, men receive a few pennies extra for each garment with the intention that they should work faster and rush the girls. When there is not much work the slow workers are laid off for a day or so. To the fast ones the boss says politely: "I'll soon announce no work tomorrow but you should come in."

We are thirty here, but seldom you will hear the sound of our voices during the whole long day. The only contrast to this atmosphere of gloominess is my neighbor Mary. She is nineteen; she is always happy, sings, laughs, and chatters. The little devil, "Come on, cheer up, for heaven's sake;" she pulls me by my sleeve. "I'll sing you something." And she begins: "Blue sky smiling at me, beautiful birds I see . . ." Mary is the real "Jazz Baby." If she ever finds out that I do not dance the "Black Bottom" I will be lost in her eyes. She once happened to look at a pamphlet I was carrying: "Infantile Paralysis. What is it?" she asked, surprised. "You see, it gives you a good remedy, it tells you how to cure the worst sickness of all." "How did you come to it?" See it advertised in the trollies? But you never read a good book," and she fetches me a "True Story." I felt embarrassed a little.

The Noiseless Sam.

My other neighbor is quiet like a fish. "Mary, what is his name?" "I don't know, did he just come up recently?" "Oh, no, six months ago, but he never says a word." I found out later his name was Sam. "Sam," I said. "I have a fine proposition for you. Put a sign on your mouth: "A voice can be rented from 8 to 6." There are very many who would be glad to have some kind of a voice. He does not understand. "I am busy." "Were you just as dumb, when you worked on piecework?" "But you see, then I worked on my own time. But here, we should not deceive Mr. Smith, he trusts us, he pays us for every minute."

"Sam, you know something about slavery, don't you? A whip was used in the olden days, but you have the whip in your very blood and flesh." He lifted at me his blue eyes, they are tender like the eyes of a lamb. He smiles childlike, and again his head is bent over the work.

A conscientious specimen of a slave.

The USSR in 1932

By SHIRLEY REEVE.

A STRIKING example of how the workers' interests, in the Soviet Union are the first to be considered in all plans of the Republic is to be found in material recently published by the "Gosplan." This material will be used in drawing up the perspective "Peoples' Economy" Plan for the next five years. The "Gosplan" is the State Planning Commission and has some of the ablest and best known scientists and statisticians in the world on its committees.

By 1932, the productivity of industry in the Soviet Union will have increased by 50 per cent it is estimated and therefore the real wages of the industrial workers will also be increased by 50 per cent.

* * *

THE Peoples Economy Plan of 1927-1932 will not only provide that the PROFITS OF THE INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR GO TO THE WORKERS, but will also include plans for "new cities." The new cities according to the project of the Gosplan should be distributed over the whole country and their character changed. The new cities will have the appearance of small city parks, permitting the combining of industrial and village labor under the most favorable conditions. This not only from the economic point of view, but also in the interests of the cultural development and physical well-being of the population.

Another interesting fact characteristic of the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union is that the growth in population, very carefully calculated on the present rate of increase will have reached 15,500,000 in 1932. 4,000,000 of this increase, it is estimated, will take place in the cities.

THE PLUMBERS HELPERS

The American youth in the last few years has shown renewed activity. In the last few years they have taken part in mass struggles of young workers such as in the mining campaign and strike, the needle strikes, the youth strike in Bellaire and the Passaic strike. Due to the intensification and simplification of production and the closing down of the immigration bars, the activity of the American youth in the economic life of the general labor movement, is already being felt. In the organization campaign and strike of the plumbers' helpers, we find a spontaneous movement involving practically all the helpers in the trade. The bonafide union has bared all attempts of the helpers to get into the stream of the general labor movement. The persistence and vitality of these young workers will force the parent union to take them into their ranks especially when we consider that the helpers are at this time out on a sympathetic strike with the Plumbers' Union.

The young workers of this country must give the utmost of support to this movement. These pioneers in the organization of the unorganized young workers must be encouraged and helped by raising this question in every labor and youth organization and by financial aid. All power to them!

SPORT



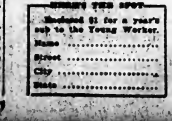
HELEN WILLS

All sport enthusiasts as well as full blooded Americans will watch the progress of Helen Wills in Europe. Ill health accounted for her showing last year. Restored to health and her usual brilliant tennis form she is on her way to a series of matches thru which she intends reaching the top again. There seems little doubt she will become world's champ, and will stay one for a long time now that temperamental Susanne Lenglen is out of it. Preceding Helen Wills, Tilden has made his comeback an impressive one. European cities sat up and took notice in his decisive wins in Germany, Holland and France. Both Tilden and Wills represent a part of the cleaner side of American sport and both are masters in their game.

Having achieved world-wide and everlasting fame as a daring prophet in predicting Sharkey would beat the Boston Mahogy, we rest on our laurels. We are not going to endanger our reputation by predicting the winner in a Sharkey-Dempsey fight. Liks Lindberg, on having crossed the Atlantic, why bother risking a return trip?

It's enough to know that we were right. We admit it. Hereafter on advices on matters of sport, consult the international expert of the Youth Column.

The Bug



Marks the spot where the sub found will be found. Just put your name on it, clip it and send it to us. We'll notify the kin of the finder. Address: Young Worker Bug Committee, 26 First St., New York, N. Y.

X

SUBMIT THIS SPOT

Enclosed $1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker.

Name .....

Street .....

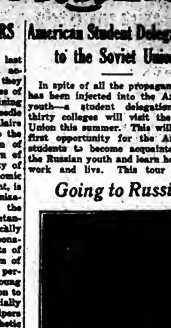
City .....

State .....

American Student Delegation to the Soviet Union

In spite of all the propaganda that has been injected into the American youth—a student delegation from thirty colleges will visit the Soviet Union this summer. This will be the first opportunity for the American students to become acquainted with the Russian youth and learn how they work and live. This tour of the

Going to Russia.



Samuel Cahan, top, instructor in the department of journalism, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., is chief adviser of an American student delegation sailing from New York June 15 for Russia. William Davis, Columbia University, New York, is corresponding secretary. Students of thirty American colleges are affiliated with the movement to see Russia firsthand.

students will act as a boomerang against all the bourgeois professors who have made their platform "The Glories of our Country."

The report that this committee will render will play an important role among the American youth who have been fed up on the opportunities before them. The activities of the Russian youth and the role that they play in the social and economic life of the country will be a revelation to the American Student Delegation.

PHILA Y. W. L. PICNIC

Sunday, May 29th, is a big day in Philadelphia. On that day the masses will stream "back to nature"—to Flaxman's Farm, Somerton, Pa., where the Young Workers League has arranged the first picnic of the year. Every young worker in the vicinity, everyone who has some youthful spirit left, will be there.

At seven in the morning the fun will begin. And it won't cease until twelve at night. There will be dancing in the beautiful new pavilion, sports, all sorts of entertaining features, a couple of good speakers, AND . . . JUST WAIT AND SEE! There will be the most pleasing surprise of the year!

The proceeds of the picnic will be divided between the Young Workers League BUILD THE LEAGUE FUND (of district three) and the summer camp of the Young Pioneers League.

Listen, friends, take the advice of an old picnic-goer, take any car or elevated going to Frankford, stop at Marguerite St., exchange for Somerton bus and get off at Somerton Station. There you will find a committee which will take you to the picnic. If you miss this, you miss the liveliest, most enjoyable picnic ever arranged.

SUBWAY WORKER

Dig, black man, dig.
Throw the shovelfuls of dirt over your shoulder;
And he a machine, black man, a machine.
Throw the shovelfuls of dirt over your shoulder;
Ten times sigh and wipe your forehead with a bandanna handkerchief,
Mechanically, black man, mechanically
Get tired black man, stare at the great crates
Digging ditches through the earth,
Shake your head, black man—
Mechanically.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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PAN-PACIFIC LABOR MEETING SCORES U. S.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE tory government of Great Britain is surely carrying the white man's burden these days. The weary and low in spirit from defending the interests of civilization against the Chinese, the Hindoos and other wicked people that insist on claiming the right to live according to their own standards, the British ruling classes can afford to expend a little surplus energy looking after the interests of American imperialism.

• • •

IN the raid made on Arcos, the stool-pigeons of Scotland Yard claim to have seized certain documents indicating that the Communist International is conducting Communist propaganda in the United States. This information was immediately dispatched to Washington. Perhaps the battered aristocrats of old England expect that in return for this bit of finking their wealthy cousins may become amenable to a suggestion for a cancellation of the debt that Great Britain owes the United States.

• • •

IN order to discover that the Communist International is carrying on agitation against the capitalist system in the United States as well as in every other country in the world all the clever detectives of the United States government have to do is to read The DAILY WORKER which is published quite openly. In fact the Communists of the United States go to great trouble to distribute the statements of the Communist International on current events, because they know that those statements have great educational value for the working class.

• • •

WHETHER the British government succeeds in hooking up a serious combination of powers in its present anti-Soviet drive remains to be seen. There are rumors that France is about to break off relations with Moscow, Italy is almost certain to follow Downing Street and a few other little powers may yelp at the clink of British gold. But there is a strong likelihood that the country of Great Britain will fall flat. The record of her ruling classes for treachery and deceit which earned her the title of "perfidious Albion" is too well known to lead honest people into believing the statements of a British government official.

• • •

AS one writer in the New York Telegram points out premier Baldwin's speech indicated that the break with the Soviet Union was based on the alleged activities of Soviet officials in the stealing of British government official documents not intended for public consumption. The same writer points outs. Scotland Yard resorted to burglary and second story work in attempting to make this charge stick.

• • •

ALL governments spy on each other and important secret documents are constantly disappearing from government archives. Only quite recently, president Calles of Mexico came into possession of secret instructions issued by the state department to United States agents in Mexico, urging them to conduct an aggressive campaign against the Calles government. The military attachs attached to the United States embassy in Mexico from whose safe the documents were stolen was recalled and the matter was hushed up. Calles used the incident to good advantage in his dickering with Washington. From the point of view of capitalist ethics the thing was alright.

• • •

THE fact is that Great Britain's decision to break with the Soviet Union is an act of desperation to which she is driven owing to the defeat she has sustained in China and the fear that a revolt in India would bring the rotten imperialist edifice tottering to its base. She fears the Soviet Union because it is a government of free workers and peasants that stretches out a friendly hand to the oppressed of all lands. It is not Soviet Union "agents" that are menacing British imperialism but the Communist idea, which finds fertile soil in the countries that are under the heel of British militarism.

• • •

THE German press with one voice declares for neutrality in the present Anglo-Soviet crisis. The Germans are not willing to risk the loss of much business with Russia by joining the anti-Soviet line of England is ready to make heavy concessions in return for assistance. In the meantime we may expect to see the columns of our capitalist papers filled with rehashed "discoveries" of Soviet propaganda.

• • •

THE capitalist world is a house divided against itself. It has no morals and its god is profit. Every

(Continued on Page Three)

USSR DELEGATE CALLS BALDWIN CHARGES FALSE

Right Wing Laborites Yield in Commons

LONDON, May 26.—The "sinister" and much-advertised "Soviet documents" alleged by the British die-hard cabinet to have been taken in their unprecedented raids on the Arcos offices were made public by the government today and proved to contain little but the names and addresses of a number of members of the American Workers (Communist) Party. There is nothing in any of the documents published (even assuming their authenticity, which is doubtful) that would indicate that the Soviet Union has carried on any propaganda in Great Britain.

Deny Charges.

The Soviet charge M. Rosengoltz to day issued a statement denying all of the charges made by Premier Bald-

(Continued on Page Two)

GOVERNOR FISHER HIDES RECORD OF COAL MINE THUGS

Shaft Caves; Injures Four Men at Kingston

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 26.—Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania in effect is placing himself as a shield for murderers and thugs used by the coal companies of his state. He has refused to allow Oliver K. Eaton, an attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, to see the official records as to who is sworn in as coal and iron police, and who vouches for the new men added to the force.

Evidence is accumulating that the Pittsburgh Coal Co. is importing gunmen and thugs from outside of the state and having them sworn in as Coal and Iron Police. The law of Pennsylvania provides that to become a member of this body, that is, a company guard wearing a state uniform and with considerable power to make arrests, a man must be a resident, and have the sworn statements of two well reputed citizens who act as guarantors. The Coal and Iron Police of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., which have been shooting and marauding thru the mining camps are, many of them, the union dis-covers, hired gangsters, brot into the state, and guaranteed by still other gunmen, previously in the company's hire.

The man or men who shot James Moore in the back a few days ago were Coal and Iron Police of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., stationed at Crescent, near here. They may very well, the present investigation shows, have been Chicago gangsters, or fresh from the bed-lands of Cicero.

The governor cites a decision of the attorney general that the Coal and Iron Police records are his private property. Legal action to compel an investigation is contemplated.

• • •

Another Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 26. — Four miners were injured and between 300 and 400 others are believed to

(Continued on Page Two)

700 Bakers Arrested Since Strike Started

Seven hundred pickets have been arrested since the beginning of the strike of the bakers of the Pechter and Messing concerns, it was announced yesterday by Abe Baron, leader of the strike.

U.S. Death Rate for Mothers is Highest

Maternal mortality is higher in the United States than any other civilized country and twice as high as in England, Sir George Newman declared here yesterday.

East Side Barbers' Strike Coming.

A general strike of the barbers of the East Side will be called next week, according to Abe Greenwald, secretary, Local 782, Barbers' Union.

The Daily Worker Must Have Your Aid

AN APPEAL TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

Comrades:

Because of technical and managerial changes in the present plant The DAILY WORKER must either make new arrangements involving considerable expense, or secure new quarters immdiately.

The DAILY WORKER faces the danger of immediate suspension. We have received an ultimatum from our printers stating that they would no longer continue publication unless $1.800 is raised before Monday, May 30. To meet this situation adequately, we must have in our hands not less than $25,000 by July 9.

The DAILY WORKER editors and business manager are on trial today on a charge preferred by open shop "patriotic" societies. They face jail sentences.

The whole world trembles with the threat of a new war.

If The DAILY WORKER should be permitted to suspend at this time it would be the most crushing blow our movement has yet received. It would mean a direct encouragement to the forces of American imperialism to go forward full speed in their nefarious march toward a new World War. It would be hailed with triumph by the Greens, the Wolls, the Sigmans, and the Cahans, as well the entire horde of open-shoppers and enemies of labor, whose interests these betrayers of the workers are protecting. It would be a signal for a direct assault upon labor and its standards on every front.

Comrades! No matter what self-sacrifice and devotion you have already shown in your day-to-day struggles against the bosses and the right wing, this is the time for the even greater sacrifice and devotion. We must not lose the heart and center of our movement. We must not lose the vital dynamo of the class struggle. We must not lose The DAILY WORKER.

We therefore ask in all earnestness that every comrade and sympathizer take stock of his resources and send to us immediately every available dollar he can raise through loans or contributions. Unless this plea is acted on with speed and dispatch, we may tomorrow face the prospect of the loss of our beloved organ. We have the utmost confidence that the comrades throughout the country will respond to this frank statement of our difficulties with a Bolshevik determination, which will pull us through.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, THE DAILY WORKER.

U. S. Conference Demanded to Help Sacco and Vanzetti

AL SMITH PACKED TRANSIT BOARD WITH FRIENDS OF TRACTION FIRMS

State Board Packed to Assure No Hostile Move Against Plunderbund

The Exposures Thus Far:

The billion dollar traction steal which was incorporated in 1913 *made its way by wholesale fraud and the corruption of city and state officials.*

Over $300,000,000 *of the city's money was sunk in the subways; nearly* $150,000,000 *in addition has been the loss to date as a result of the yearly deficit of over* $11,000,000 *which the taxpayers must bear as a result of the sell out.*

On the top of this a huge increased fare steal is now being planned; involved are Governor Al. Smith, Mayor Jimmie Walker, the executive editor of a large metropolitan newspaper and others mentioned in the following article.

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The Morgan banking concern dipped its long arms into the pockets of the city taxpayers for millions in the form of bonuses and special percentages exacted by this concern for floating the bonds of the traction companies. The officials of the city, the officers of the companies and no doubt numerous others received hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes to put through the traction swindle.

The chairman of the city Board of Estimate who sanctioned the steal was George McAneny, later appointed to the new Transit Commission by Governor Nathan L. Miller. Another who was on this board was William A. Prendergast, later appointed to the position of chairman of the New York Public Service Commission by Miller. This position Prendergast still holds. Now he is being used as the mouthpiece of the traction interests in their temporary squabble with Al. Smith, who in 1925 was eating quite peacefully out of their hands.

The part played by Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel, for the New York Public Service Commission in 1913 has already been indicated. That he was not alone in his betrayal of his sworn trust is proved by the fact that Travis H. Whitney, now vice president of the B.-M. T., was then the chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Legalize Steal.

To make the infamous 1913 steal "legal" it was necessary to put legislation authorizing the plunderbund. A bill was accordingly put through the New York State legislature, known as the Wagner bill.

The author of this bill is Robert F. Wagner, then state senator, later justice, now U. S. Senator Wagner, but the same Tammany grafter through whose hands several transformations. Wagner, it will be remembered, was the running mate of Al. Smith in the recent democratic landslide by which this precious pair were hurdled into office.

Did Senator Wagner get his reward for the part he played in the deal? No doubt! Among other evidences, there is the fact of his having advanced in public favor and of his having risen in public office—and no one, let it be known, rises in the empire state except through having come to a complete "understanding" with the traction czars. This is the writing on the wall which the somewhat perplexed, Al. Smith is reading with no little worry.

Al. Smith has already had one experience in attempting to buck the transit powers that be. In 1920 Al. was still the tried and true "friend" of the gullible people. As such his mission was to defend the fair public and to contend with the dragon of traction even as other heroes had invariably been called upon to do before him. What did Al. say then?

Brave Words!

"The traction question must be settled by municipal ownership. We have tried every other means and every other method but the time is now at hand when it will be just as ridiculous to think that private companies can operate transit facilities sufficient for the people of the state as it would be for us to believe that we could ever go back to the time when the little private water com-

(Continued on Page Five)

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BOSTON, May 26.—Sentiment is growing among militant labor bodies for a national workers' conference to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair on July 10. This was disclosed here today following the failure of Governor Fuller to name an open commission of five to review the evidence in the celebrated case in public.

When Fuller refused the request of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee for such a commission in a letter made public today, he overturned at one blow the whole elaborate strategy followed by the committee for the past several months.

For months the official defense committee has tried to head off the vigorous protest movements planned by other labor bodies. This policy it has justified by the plea that only respectable middle class and upper class elements would be able to swing the governor over to the committee's plan of having a commission appointed to review the entire case in public hearings.

For weeks now Fuller has been deluged by requests from liberals, lawyers, clergymen and other spokesmen for respectable middle class opinion, to name the commission. But yesterday he informed the defense committee that he had no intention of naming such a body, but would continue his secret star chamber investigation of witnesses and evidence.

Halt Effective Protests.

In the meantime militant labor has found countless obstacles placed in its way by the defense committee, composed for the most part of personal friends of Sacco and Vanzetti, earnest people who have little conception of nation-wide agitation and organized propaganda because of their anarchist principles.

Efforts to hold a great national labor conference in Boston or New York were spiked last month by the committee. Efforts to raise money on a big scale have also been halted by the committee's policy that it alone had the right to handle defense funds, despite its meagre organization and contacts.

Anxious not to jeopardize the case, labor organizations such as the International Labor Defense deferred to the committee's practical command to soft-pedal vigorous labor demonstrations against the impending execution of workers' champions. Now that the committee's long and tortuous policy has been proved futile, demands were pouring in today for the calling of a national conference.

Reprimands Governor.

The defense committee itself, aware of the serious predicament it has been

(Continued on Page Two)

Every True Worker at Great Reception Tonight For 9 Released Furriers

A big reception and ball will be given tonight at Star Casino in honor of the released furriers and the helpers in the recent Joint Defense bazaar.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dress Makers Joint Board will speak, preceding the ball.

One of the biggest affairs of the season with plenty of novelties is planned for the reception to the victims of the right wing—boss-cop alliance. The Casino is at 107th St. and Park Ave.

ATTACK ON DAILY WORKER PART OF DRIVE ON LABOR

CHICAGO, May 26.—In a statement issued today on the prosecution of the editors and business manager of The DAILY WORKER by various patriotic societies, the International Labor Defense, thru James P. Cannon, secretary, says:

"This attack on the only national labor daily, whose militant support of all progressive labor movements and brilliant workingclass editorial policy has won it a place in the hearts of thousands of American workers, is a signal for all lovers of liberty to rally to its defense."

"The same forces that are trying to murder Sacco and Vanzetti, crush the left wing in the Labor movement as a preliminary to the destruction of the unions, conquer Latin America and make war upon China and the Soviet Union, are behind this attempt to throttle the DAILY WORKER and jail leading members of its staff."

"This attack must not be allowed to succeed. The International Labor Defense considers that in this case are involved all of the demands of the working class for which it fights —free speech, free press and assemblage, the right to organize."

"We call upon all the members and supporters to come to the assistance of The DAILY WORKER by means of contributions to its defense fund and letters and telegrams of protest to Governor Smith of New York."

"The strangling of The DAILY WORKER would be a terrific blow to the whole American labor movement."

MINERS TO QUIZ GREEN ON TALK TO WOLL OUTFIT

Barred from membership in the National Civic Federation through the strict orders of his union, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will undoubtedly be challenged at the next convention of the United Mine Workers concerning his address before the anti-union Federation here.

This development seemed a certainty yesterday as dispatches to the mine fields carried the news of Green's appearance at a Federation luncheon at the exclusive Bankers Club here on the same platform with Walter Gordon Merritt, legal authority on the open shop and counsel for the League for Industrial Freedom. The League is a union-smashing employers' concern which has repeatedly published vicious attacks on the American Federation of Labor.

Also present at the luncheon in New York's swankiest club were Matthew Woll, leader of the union-disrupting forces at work in the needle trades here, Gilbert H. Montague of the National Industrial Conference Board, an economic research agency kept by big employing interests; Marcus M. Marks, wealthy merchant and Republican politician; and Arthur Williams, vice president of the New York Edison Co., probably one of the most bitter anti-union firms in the city.

Green criticised the recent supreme court decision on the Bedford coal stone case, forcing union men to work on non-union cut stone against their will. Merritt upheld the decision.

BROWDER BRANDS WALL STREET AS BIGGEST MENACE

Calls on Latin-America to Fight Imperialism

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

HANKOW, May 26.—The significance of the Pacific countries on both sides of the ocean in the forthcoming world war is being pointed out in Hankow at the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference, representing eight countries: China, Japan, Russia, England, France, United States, Java, and Korea.

The working session of the conference opened on May 21. The position of America in the coming struggle for world domination and the coming war in the Pacific was outlined by Earl Browder, the American delegate, who indicated that though the United States is the strongest power in the Pacific materially, it is a country which is temporarily at a disadvantages in its struggle in the Pacific because of Japan's strong geographic position and of Britain's precedence in the Pacific arena.

He stated that America is seeking the most favorable moment to establish an Asian hegemony and is now playing off Britain and Japan against each other in order to usurp their positions. The Far East, especially China, will be the basis of the next world war, he asserted.

Bargain Among Thieves.

America previously traded off British ambitions in the Far East for America's ambitions in Latin America, Browder continued, so the idea that America was motivated by pure friendship is mistaken. American imperialism was characterized as the most dangerous in all the world for China. America's usurpations in the Philippines were cited as instances; also her policy toward Latin American countries. The enormous significance of Latin America in the imperialist struggle in the Pacific was pointed out together with the necessity for close co-operation of oppressed peoples against imperialism.

A resolution was adopted in which the conference greets Latin America, expressing regrets on account of the inability of Latin American delegates to attend, and urging on Latin American labor groups to co-operate in the struggle against imperialism.

• • •

British Criminal Freed.

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

SHANGHAI, May 26.—The British soldier who was charged with criminally attacking a Chinese woman servant on April 22, after forcibly entering a Chinese residence in this city, was tried before civil and military judges at the Shanghai British Supreme Court. The trial followed a demand from Quo Tai-chi, Chiang Kai-shek's "commissioner of foreign affairs," which was addressed to the British consul-general. In the note Commissioner Quo requested that the soldier be court-martialed and that a representative from his office be permitted to attend the trial as an official observer. According to John Law, the accused soldier, was tried in the presence of a Chinese official sitting on the bench with the British judges.

Although positively identified by the attacked woman whose testimony was corroborated by witnesses, the

(Continued on Page Two)

Elect Delegates to Int'l. Convention

Nomination of delegates to the convention of the International Fur Workers' Union to be held at Washington, D. C., was on the order of business at four well attended meetings of the Furriers' Union held last evening.

The meetings went on record in favor of the general strike to be called soon by the Joint Board to advance the work standard of the furriers, that have been beaten down to a low level as a result of the united front between the bosses and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

The Rotten Borough Agents in Soft Soap

This series of ten articles, of which this is the fifth, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

Article V.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

"It seems to us that the best thought of the age has fixed upon insurance as the solvent for most of the economic ills of society."

"One can in imagination picture the time, when, instead of one in every five, four in every five shall be insured in industrial mutual insurance companies; and in the development of these companies along welfare lines one may look to the time when the people shall take care of themselves through life insurance . . . a mutual service of co-operation among such a large proportion of the population that it may be called the New Socialism!"

Capitalist Hokum

The above is from a booklet issued by the Metropolitan Life addressed to its twenty-odd thousand field workers. It is the sort of nonsense which emanates from headquarters from time to time in the hopes that in some occult manner the field worker will realize, that, in spite of low wages and harsh working conditions he is helping to bring on the economic millenium as conceived by the publicity agents of the "Big Four."

The average agent for the four industrial life insurance companies is a poorly paid worker indeed. Certainly his weekly earnings are less than those received by the semi-skilled worker in the factory or mill.

What he lacks in pay, the companies try to make up for in tickling his susceptibility to flattery. Medals and honor pins are awarded him for years "of faithful service" or for high standards of insurance production. In spite of the bits of bronze and nickel which a few proudly wear the average weekly wage is not over $35.

The system under which the industrial insurance agent works makes it impossible for him to be absolutely honest with his policyholders. If the agent is overwhelmed by a surge of honesty he soon learns that fair-dealing works to his economic disadvantage.

The increase of his collection debit through additions of new policies is one of the large factors upon which depend the amount of his special salary. And as he is continually being fined for lapsed business he finds himself in the position of a man who is bailing out a sinking boat. He must bail faster in order to keep afloat.

Increases Field of Graft

The system compels the agent, if he is to retain his job, not only to write new policies (which under the present economic order is sometimes a justifiable act) but he must replace the lapsed policies with new ones before he receives a dollar in salary for his work.

When one remembers that last year the "Big Four" lapsed over six million industrial policies the bailing process must be a fast one to earn a living at it.

Must Pay 'Til Death.

The fear of a lapsed policy causes the agent to lie and misrepresent the true facts regarding the proposed lapsed policy. For example, policies issued prior to 1907 with most companies have no cash surrender value. The policy must be paid on until death. The holder of such a policy and there are millions of them in force, cannot receive a dollar of his deposits back irrespective of the desperate straits in which he might find himself. In reply to questions regarding the advisability of maintaining such a policy in force the agent invariably replies in the affirmative.

In other cases when an industrial policy has been in force for but a few months or so and the insured feels that he would like a change to a policy embodying less murderous rates, self-interest dictates to the agent that such a policy must not be lapsed.

In the light of such conditions his position is not an enviable one. He must do the company's bidding or get out. And get out he does; so much so that that yearly labor turnover with the "Big Four" is over 50%, an unusually high rate.

Many Fail

The abolition of the "lapse and charge" system will, of course, relieve the agent of the embarrassing role he now plays as scapegoat for the insurance plunderbund.

How is this possible in the face of the organized opposition on the part of these billion dollar corporations?

First the insuring public must be acquainted with the fact that their "mutual" companies are perpetuating a system whereby the defrauding of the public must continue indefinitely.

Second the agents themselves must organize into protective unions and carry on a militant fight against the exploitation of their members and the defrauding of the public.

When the forty million policyholders realize that the fight is not only for better wages and working conditions for the agent but is being waged also for lower rates and for a really co-operative control of the business, it will not be long before the inoculation "takes."

Give Us Our Kitchenettes.

Big rents from the Real Estate Board almost insulted in supplication to Mayor Walker yesterday in an effort to get permission to have kitchenettes for use instead of for decoration in their new apartment-hotels.

For Wage Slaves



Featuring:

CZARDOM OR DEMOCRACY IN THE UNIONS?

By Eugene Lyons

IN THE JUNE ISSUE of the

NEW MASSES

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SCOTT NEARING
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(Continued from Page One)

soldier Wei set fire by order of the jury.

Reports Ill Treatment.

Reports of ill treatment reported to the United States from the Tungtze Valley this year are normal, with increased activity in Hupeh province, according to Nanking.

Chiang Kai-shek Professes.

SHANGHAI, May 26.—Picking by the end of summer." This is the slogan of Nationalist armies sweeping on from Hankow toward Peking.

Feng Yu-hsiang, ally of Generalissimo Chiang Tso-lin's flank from the west while Gen. Tang Cheng-chi with his Hankow army is rolling up against the northerners from the south.

Chiang Kai-shek professes to have information that Japan is preparing to throw down Marshal Chang Tso-lin and replace him as Governor of Manchuria with his chief of staff, Gen. Yang Yu-tin, a schoolmate of Chiang Kai-shek in the Japanese military academy.

Commemorate Shanghai Massacre.

Huge anti-British demonstrations will be held in cities, towns and villages throughout the Yangtze Valley May 30th to commemorate the notorious Shanghai massacre which occurred two years ago, when British troops shot down peaceful and unarmed Chinese demonstrators in the streets of Shanghai. Demonstrations are scheduled to be held at Swatow, Canton, Shameen, Kiukiang and Hankow.

Butler Returns To Shanghai.

PEKING, May 26.—General Smedley Butler, in command of the U. S. marines in China, left today for Shanghai.

Representatives Haven, MacGrady, and Thurston arrived here today, and Senators Wheeler and Goff are expected next week.

Chiang-British Alliance.

SHANGHAI, May 26.—On the strength of a secret agreement between Chiang Kai-shek's authorities and the Municipal Council a large number of native and Indian Nationalists have been arrested in the Chinese settlement.

The trial of the Hindu revolutionaries arrested by Chiang's police will be heard in the British court behind closed doors.

Hear Lion Roar—Tent Falls

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Most of the main tent of the "101 Ranch" circus here was blown down late today by a sudden wind and rain storm. The utmost excitement prevailed as the cries of the lions and elephants arose above the crash of the collapsing tents.

It has not been determined whether anyone was injured or the amount of the damage.

Take British Rum Schooner

WASHINGTON, May 26. — The British schooner "Carrie L. Hirtle" has been captured by the coast guard about nine miles off Moose Peak light, it was charged with rum-running, the Department of Justice announced today. The vessel and cargo are to be delivered into the custody of the Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, Maine.

Expect Wave of College Suicides

DARTMOUTH, Mass., May 26.—Four cases of choice liquors consigned to residents of Princeton, N. J., Washington, Pa., and Aurora, N. Y., seized here today by federal agents may be the key to a source of liquor supply for Princeton college students and official Washington, federal agents said.

Demand Conference on Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

placed in by Fuller's flat refusal to name a formal commission, sent a letter to the governor today expressing its deep regret at his decision and reiterating its desire for public announcements of the progress of the secret investigation.

The governor himself continued busy at the state house quizzing witnesses, jurors and experts in the case. Five more jurors were questioned yesterday, making a total of six so far. They stood pat on their verdict.

William Brenner, of Chelsea, a witness, told Fuller that he was working in the Rice & Hutchins shoe factory at South Braintree at the time of the payroll murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed. He was at a shop window directly overlooking the bandit car but was unable to identify any of the participants, although he declared witnesses for the state testified that they had been able to identify the criminals with ease from much greater distances.

Plan Branding Meeting.

William J. Callahan, formerly of defense counsel, William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel and Herbert B. Ehrmann his associate, were closeted with the governor.

Plans are being made for a public meeting for Georg Brandting, the noted Swedish labor attorney who will arrive in New York Friday and in Boston Sunday to investigate the case for Scandinavian labor.

The defense committee has asked for Faneuil Hall.

Young Oppose Parade.

MILFORD, Mass., May 26.—The selectmen here voted unanimously not to permit Italian societies friendly to Sacco and Vanzetti to hold a parade here on June 12. Sacco is a former resident of the town.

Fascist Terror Reigns in China; Blood Flows in Streets

Thousands Executed; Reign of Terror Rages in Shanghai; Chiang Kai-shek Boasts of Slaughter

WARSAW, May 26.—Complete suppression of the labor movement, the arrest of the entire leadership of the Polish Communist Party, and the total extinction of it unless it agitates public officials and violation is made punishable by fines and prison terms ranging from three months to five years.

Critics of the government or its officials under the new ruling, will not be permitted to prove their accusations, and the court is permitted to pass sentence without trial on simple motion of the public prosecutor.

U.S.S.R. Delegate Calls Tory Charges False

(Continued from Page One)

vin of illegal activity in Britain by the Soviet Union.

"Everything has been sacrificed in the interest of party struggles in Great Britain," said the Rosengoltz statement. "With full consciousness of the seriousness of the present moment the United Soviet Republics which have always pursued a policy of peace now lay full responsibility for all the consequences of the rupture between Russia and Great Britain on the present government of Great Britain."

Regarding Premier Baldwin's charges that M. Berzdin, Bolshevist adviser to the Hankow government, was under Moscow instructions, M. Rosengoltz said that the telegram upon which this charge was based bore "all signs of invention, particularly the constructions of phrases and the terms used and reference to non-existent bodies."

One "incriminating document," alleged to have been found in the possession of Robert Koling, carrier of diplomatic mail, was from the secretary of the Transport Workers' Union of the USSR and "contained instructions" that papers and periodicals should henceforth be sent to the International Seamen's Club at 26 South St., New York, instead of to Wangerin in Chicago. The International Seamen's Club receives magazines and other periodicals from all over the world.

With practical certainty that the House of Commons will tonight ratify the cabinet decision for rupture, it is understood that the Soviet embassy staff plans to leave London on Sunday.

Right Laborites Yellow.

LONDON, May 26.—The British cabinet's decision to break trade and diplomatic relations with Soviet Union was made a question of confidence in the House of Commons this afternoon, by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Tory foreign minister. The debate on the cabinet's action opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon before a packed chamber.

Little opposition to the Tory motion developed in the House of Commons, despite the indignation of the labor movement, because the weak conciliatory position taken by the right wing of the Labor Party has abandoned its intention to move a vote of censure for fear "championing the cause of Bolshevism."

Clynes Motion.

The Labor motion which John R. Clynes moved, in place of Ramsay MacDonald, was carefully worded as follows:

"That having heard the statement of the Prime Minister, this House is of the opinion that the termination of the trade agreement with Russia, and the severance of diplomatic relations, would have serious international consequences and close a promising avenue to the restoration of trade and industry, and is, therefore, a policy which the country ought not to be committed until a report of a select committee, based upon the examination of all relevant documents, and full enquiry into the facts, has been submitted to the House."

Ramsay MacDonald refrained from participating in the debate.

The vote is expected at 11 o'clock tonight.

The Old Bunk.

In moving a vote of confidence Austen Chamberlain, Tory Foreign Minister, rehashed all of the hoary charges "that the Soviet Union has carried on political propaganda in Great Britain." The recent "Hands Off China" demonstration before the British embassy was regarded by the Foreign Minister as a "Soviet plot!"

The reverse of the British in the Far East were also distributed by Chamberlain to the Soviet Union.

USSR Denies War Move.

MOSCOW, May 26.—No unusual military activity is visible here, despite rumors published abroad that Russia is placing herself on a war footing.

Official comment on Riga dispatches that the Russian Army and Navy have been ordered to make war preparations is limited to the word, "nonsense."

Premier Baldwin's speech announcing the cabinet decision for a break with Russia is published here today for the first time.

"History will show which is the strongest, the nerves of the English lords or the workers and peasants of Russia," commented Pravda.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Crime of Coal Cossacks Governor Pinchot Hides

(Continued from Page One)

have created [illegible] of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the property of the Mellon Al[illegible] many have entered the [illegible] of the Pittsburgh Coal Co.

The "law" created by the railroad judges over the Susquehanna District three operators of a valley from the mine to outlet. It was not observed that any of the judges had been in the other shafts at the times were injured.

Cases are always judicated between and by judging of the present and other cases, and only where the regulations are violated and the employers maintain a reign of terror, will men work to pass conveyors, spots. The only agreements with the coal companies in the anthracite, but the operators have been systematically violating such portions of them as they wish, without adequate retaliation because of the extreme conservatism of Rinaldo Cappellini, President of District No. 1, U.M.W.

Iowa Operator Gets Injunction.

CENTERVILLE, Ia., May 26 (FP). —The Barrett Co., operating soft coal mines near Centerville, has obtained an injunction against the United Mine Workers, forbidding the union from interfering with anyone wishing to work for Barrett at the 1927 scale. The operators in Iowa have taken some steps in organizing a scab union known as the Brotherhood of Miners which accepts the 1917 rate.

Iowa miners, like others in the union, are permitted to work during the suspension that began April 1 if they accept the 1924 Jacksonville scale. A number of outlying fields in the country are doing so and a few mines in the central competitive field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania). Union headquarters at Indianapolis report that the suspension is "proceeding normally."

Needle Trade Defense

The big reception that the workers of New York are preparing in honor of the recently released prisoners will be held tonight at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. All the released furriers with their families will be present. Chas. Wolfish, the Cloakmaker who has served four months in jail, will be there to greet his many friends. A great crowd is expected to come to demonstrate their solidarity with the men who were released and those who are still behind prison bars.

From a Guilty Conscience.

The following letter was received from Chas. Isaac Brothers: It hurts me very much that I cannot, due to the economic situation, collect very much money for your work. I therefore send you $5.00 and I have missed and hope that you will succeed in your work.—N. C., Cuba.

Workmen's Circle For the Defense.

Don't get frightened. The National Office of the Workmen's Circle did not yet decide to support the defense. It will only support the Sigman gang in its attempt to break the unions, but not the cloakmakers and furriers who are victims of this fight. Come and file members, however, are supporting the cloakmakers and furriers. Branch 155 of Toledo Ohio is the latest to be heard from. They had an affair at which $17.00 was collected for the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers and sent to the office of the Joint Defense Committee.

A Fine Example.

Max Samal of Los Angeles writes that he is sending $10.00 for a booklet and calls on all others who have received booklets to immediately follow his example.

Canada On the Order.

Mr. Sam Ansbel writes as follows: I am sending you $5.00 for coupons. I do so because I know that you are in need of money immediately. I will try my best to sell the other coupons.

"Atta Boy"

The following letter was received. "I am sending you $50.00 for five booklets. I did not yet sell all the coupons but I know that you are in need of money and I am therefore sending you the entire amount.

A. Lipkin, Baltimore, Maryland.

Send in Your Money.

The Joint Defense Committee calls on all other workers to follow the example of these workers who understand the importance of immediately sending in the money that they have on hand. The Joint Defense Committee needs all the money the masses collected for tickets, Roll Call Certificate Booklets, Honor Roll Lists and Coupon Booklets. Send it in immediately.

Office Workers Send $90.80

The office workers of the Furrier Joint Board at a meeting of their shop committee took up the matter of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. They decided to give full support to these valiant fighters and collected the total $90.80 which has been received at the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

"The Outcast" Is Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Henry E. Huntington, 77, California railroad magnate, died in the Presbyterian Hospital here today following an operation.

Fur Workers in the Garment Unions

By Margaret Larkin

The passive attitudes of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the record of administration and the arising evil of the rotten borough system are reviewed in today's instalment of the official review of recent struggles in the left wing of the needle unions.

(Continued from Last Issue).

The Union.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its members are workers on women's clothing, waists, underwear, white goods, embroidery, and so on. The total membership in the United States and Canada is about 70,000. In New York City, the industry is well organized, there being about 40,000 members in the New York Joint Board, *at* which about 25,000 are members of the four "Left Wing" locals, here specified.

In every locality where there are two or more local unions engaged in various branches of the same trade, a Joint Board is established under the constitution of the union. The chief functions of the Joint Board are to attend to complaints of members against employers, to negotiate and control the union shops, to organize non-union shops, to conclude agreements with the employers, and to work for the general welfare of the members. The Joint Board has a right to fix the minimum dues and assessments to be paid by the workers to their locals. Consequently the local would pay toward the upkeep of the Joint Board.

The New York Joint Board is composed of thirteen locals. They are organized on a craft basis—cloak operators, cloak finishers, pressers, cutters, dressmakers, button hole makers, each have a separate local. The demands of the trade cause the locals to vary greatly in size. There are many more operators needed in the industry than button hole makers, for instance. Consequently the Operators' Local 2 has more than 12,000 members, while the button hole makers' Local 64 has less than one hundred.

The Joint Board and its component locals carry on a tremendous amount of activity in the interests of the workers. Their yearly expenditures in normal times amount to nearly a million dollars, and in time of strike, additional hundreds of thousands of dollars must be spent. The strike of 1921, which lasted eight weeks, cost the union $1,046,531. The stoppage of 1924, which lasted officially for two weeks, in which few arrests were made and picketing was unnecessary, cost half a million dollars. In the first twenty weeks of strike, in 1926, for which official reports were given by the General Strike Committee, $2,794,000 was spent, half of which went for strike benefits.

Needle trades strikes in New York City are necessarily costly because of the character of the industry. Mass picketing against the thousands of shops involved must be carried on. The use of the injunction by the employers causes hundreds of arrests. Halls must be rented for the all-day meetings of the workers. Strike benefit must be paid. The union therefore prepares for possible strikes by collecting a "war chest" of a million dollars or more, with which to fight for better wages and working conditions for its members.

The government of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as set up by its curiously old-fashioned constitution, is briefly as follows:

Local unions elect annually by direct vote of the membership, a President, Vice-President, Financial-Recording Secretary, and members of the Executive Board of the local.

The Joint Board is composed of delegates elected from each member local.

Formerly representation was equal, so that several little locals of less than one hundred members sending as many delegates to the New York Joint Board as locals of 12,000 members. In the convention of 1925, however, the Left Wing demanded, and succeeded in obtaining, a revision of the constitution, which allows representation more nearly proportional to the size of the locals in the New York Joint Board.

The manager of the Joint Board was formerly elected by the Joint Board itself. When the Joint Board became predominantly Left-Wing, after the convention of 1925, it revised its constitution to allow direct election of the manager. Louis Hyman, the present manager of the Joint Board, is thus the first to hold that position by vote of the majority of all the members in New York.

The officers of the International—President, General Secretary-Treasurer, and the Vice-Presidents who comprise the General Executive Board, are elected at the biennial convention.

The "Rotten Borough" System.

The representation of locals to the convention, which elects the International officers, carries on general business, revises the constitution, and serves as the highest body of the union, has long been a source of great dissatisfaction to the membership. It is around this point that many internal struggles, looking this present stronghold, which dwells the International officers with power unmeasured, that [illegible] which are [illegible] of the union.

The constitution provides that a local union may be established by the International only with power unmeasured, that [illegible] which are [illegible] of the union.

the local union unable to have the number of members to send delegates to the International may pay their expenses. Local unions are entitled to delegates according to the following basis of membership:

7 to 300 members, 2 delegates.
300 to 500 members, 3 delegates.
500 to 1,000 members, 4 delegates.
1,000 to 5,000 members, 4 delegates for first 1,000 and 1 for each additional 1,000.
5,000 to 11,000 members, 8 delegates for first 5,000 and 1 for each additional 2,000.
11,000 or more members, 11 delegates for first 11,000 and 1 for each additional 5,000.

Such a system, originally designed to protect the small locals, has in actual practice militated against the large ones. Local 22 and Local 2, each with 12,000 members, are entitled to one delegate for every thousand members, whereas a local of seven members is entitled to one delegate for every three and one-half members. Since locals only need three month's existence prior to convention to entitle them to representation, the result of the system has been that every convention has been controlled by a host of little locals, organized just prior to the convention, who can and do consistently outvote the great mass of the membership whenever the Administration policies are challenged. In the convention of 1925, for instance, Morris Sigman was elected as president of the International by the votes of a majority of the delegates, although Louis Hyman was supported by the New York, Boston and Chicago delegates and delegates from other cities, representing seventy per cent of the membership.

The Left Wing has championed the demand of the membership for the abolition of this "Rotten Borough" system for years, and as will be shown later, this issue is at the very heart of the present dispute.

(To Be Continued).

Frigidaire Cool in Workers' Treatment

All the workers in the service department of Frigidaire (subsidiary of General Motors) are on salary. This only flatters to deceive, however, as the obligation of other firms to pay overtime is evaded.

If one had to work extra hours once a week, it wouldn't be so bad, but the nature of the job sometimes necessitates overtime three or four days a week.

Not content with this demand on the workers' time, Frigidare encroaches still farther by asking attendance at their night school. An idea is to make the worker efficient in the workers' time.

$

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By Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman

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READY TO PRESS FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION

Logical Outcome of Geneva Conference

WASHINGTON, May 26. — The miserable sham and cowardice of the Coolidge-Kellogg government in its relations to Soviet Russia was never more clearly laid bare than in the outcome of the international economic conference that has just been brought to a close at Geneva.

This conference of economists, representing all the great nations of the world, after several weeks of interchange of views and opinions agreed upon a resolution the substance of which means the recognition of Soviet Russia. The declaration proclaims that Soviet Russia is a going concern and as such is duly recognized by the capitalistic governments of the world.

Kellogg's Brain Contortions.

It means that only by mere technicality can the United States claim that it has not given recognition to the Russian government. Secretary of State Kellogg vehemently denies this fact. He attempts to maintain, that the American delegates of the world, representing the United States by appointment from President Coolidge, merely participated in an economic conference—and by no stretch of the imagination could have recognized the existence of the Russian government.

Such reasoning and such an irreconcilable attitude is of course all that could be expected from Kellogg, with his "Red" complex. But before the eyes of the world it places the Coolidge-Kellogg government in the position of being liars and cowards and makes of their protestations a yammer of sham and blatancy.

As a matter of fact it was the American delegates who were responsible for the resolution according recognition of the Communistic system. The British, French and Japanese delegations were opposed to acquiescing in any report which accorded recognition of the Soviets. Unless a unanimous report was adopted, according to League of Nation rules, the conference would have had to break up without an official declaration.

Agree to Report.

The American delegation set to work to bring about a compromise and by a bit of shifting of expressions evolved a document which while giving Soviet Russia full recognition, did so without the bluntness that was so distressing to the capitalistic sensitiveness of the objectors. This reworded report was agreed to by all and will within a few days be submitted as the official record of the conference.

Advocates of Soviet Russian recognition are getting much amusement out of the situation. The facts are really most astonishing—the American delegation chosen and represenring the Coolidge-Kellogg government not only recognians the Communist government of Russia but primarily responsible for such recognition before the entire economic conference. Senator Borah, who has demanded governmental recognition, is preparing a public statement on what was done at Geneva, pointing out the stupidity and sham of the Coolidge-Kellogg attitude and demanding that the gesture that alone remains, of exchanging ambassadors with Russia, be consummated.

Obregon to Run Again

MEXICO CITY, May 26.—(INS).—Former President Obregon will announce his candidacy for the presidency on June 1st, according to advices received today from his political supporters in Sonora.

RED LOVE

A Novel of Life In Russia

By Alexandra Kollontai

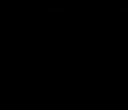
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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

normal capitalist in the world curses the Soviet Union every time he thinks of it. But capitalists must do business or die, so they prefer not to die. While some of them are driven to break off diplomatic relations with the government of the Soviet Union other capitalist groups rub their hands gleefully over the prospect of making profits at the trouble of their fellow robbers. A system like this cannot last.

• • •

THERE is one Frenchwoman who will kiss a male lip that scorns the touch of liquor. Opportunity is always knocking in one way or another, the the great majority do not see it coming and get knocked down. If aviator Lindbergh is not a volunteer advertisement for the anti-saloon league my guess is lost. Coming to think of it he is deplorably lacking in tact and being of Scandinavian descent this is not surprising.

• • •

WHAT happened is this: At one of the many banquets organized in Mr. Lindbergh's honor the hero arose to respond to a toast which was "Lindbergh: we are here," or something like that. The honored guest arose, grasped his wine glass like a man, raised it to his lips and drank not of the treacherous fluid. France fainted when it heard the news. Here was the second most important industry—indeed the only reason for all other indnstries—shattered by the unhooking of an elbow.

• • •

AS soon as the untasted wine descended to the table the hero spoke those words: "I drink to France, most heroic of nations and home of the greatest airmen." Then suddenly out of a sober banquet leaped a French girl and smacked Lindbergh on his wineless lips. At the moment of writing the female has not been shot as an industrial traitor but there is talk of deporting Lindbergh. In fact the hero's refusal to drink wine and then claim that he had taken a nip has aroused public opinion in France to such a pitch that there is a strong movement on foot for the cancellation of the war debt to the United States. Virtue is alright in its place but when an ambassador unofficial or official goes to Paris he should do as Paris does.

• • •

OUR young air marvel should stick to flying and leave diplomacy to more accomplished statesmen. It is all very well to give another country credit for being the home of strong men and weak women but it is treason most brazen to give a foreign country credit for being the only home of men that die and of women that don't. This is what Lindbergh has done, the true outside of the readers of this column may get the implication.

• • •

IT is deplorable that this column is forced to criticise our countrymen at a moment when his praise is on every tongue but duty is duty. In a week or two the pre-historic dames of the mayflower will be passing resolutions suggesting his execution for lack of patriotism. He might have helped Mellon to collect the French debt but by quaffing the champagne glass. And he might have been forgiven for his unpatriotic remarks by the great liberty-loving population of America that resents government interference with their stomachs if not with their ideas, had he hoisted his drink like a citizen. In reply to the protestations of the patriot bent on the reprisal they would say collectively: "Sure, the poor devil did not know what he was talking about. Would you, after a hooker of heady champagne?" This would floor the patriot who might be carried out by an irritated cop, feet foremost.

$35,000 Bank Robbery.

HAMMOND, Ind., May 26.—Three armed bandits today robbed Norman Kriscoss, director, and Mrs. Lavinia Green, teller of the Maywood trust and savings Bank, of $35,000 in cash and escaped.

The money had just been withdrawn from the Citizen's National Bank for the Standard Steel Car Company to meet a payroll.

AMID DIN OF CRACKING JOINTS AND THE RUSTLE OF DOLLAR BILLS U. S. LADIES BOW BEFORE KING GEORGE

By Our London Society Representative
Special To The Daily Worker

LONDON, May 26.—With knee hinges wheezing and spines cracking, sixteen American society dames got the raise of their admission fees to the royal reception that was given today abid all the exotic splendor of Buckingham Palace. True to their reputation for gameness those splendid representative of American womanhood stood up to the king with clenched jaws and a grin.

Frankly ignoring the Anglo-Russian break those ambassadors of beauty went about the serious business of cementing closer relations between the United States and the British royal family with a coolness worthy of their cause.

They sat for fully an hour in luxuriously-equipped carriages at the entrance to Buckingham Palace waiting patiently while the king was having his evening bath. Hundreds of London men and women gazed curiously at their wealthy cousins and wondered if the visitors could refrain from walking away with little bits of his majesty as souvenirs.

King George is now working full time at the king business. All union rules and regulations are now down. His majesty is putting in three shifts a day and a late night shift. He will soon win the reputation of "The Shifty Monarch." Most English kings have gained a reputation for something or other but this is the first time our present rulers seems doomed to go down in history as the man they like to toueh.

But touching the king is a case of tit for tat. Every time an American lady runs the risk of dislocating her right hip before him, it costs her enough money to support a dog hospital.

Engian expects to make enough money out of introducing American heiresses to King George this year to cover the loss of trade that is expected to follow the rupture with Russia.

This is the best-paying graft in the world, outside of the new pitch the holy father at Rome is exploiting, namely annulling the marriages of wealthy Catholics.

"5 and 10" Stores Fail In Berlin and Hamburg

BERLIN, May 26.—The attempt of German business to establish the American type of "5 and 10 cent store" has proved a failure.

Owners of a number of such chain stores here and in Hamburg in explaining the reason for their bankruptcy, declared that "the German people will not adapt themselves to standardization", and demand large and varied stocks from which to buy.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

ZINOVIEV'S CASE REFERRED TO CONTROL COMMISSION BY C. P. S. U. CENTRAL COMMITTEE

MOSCOW, May 12. (By Mail)—The decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with regard to the speech of comrade Zinoviev on the 9th of May in a non-Party meeting devoted to the press day and the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the «Pravda," has just been published:

"In his speech comrade Zinoviev attacked the Central Committee of the C.P. of the U.S.S.R., its decisions and the Central Committee of the C.P. of the U.S.S.R. regards the attitude of comrade Zinoviev as a violation of all the undertakings of the opposition including comrade Zinoviev, as impermissable and intolerable in the ranks of the Bolshevik. The C.C. has therefore decided to hand the case over to the Central Control Commission for examination."

• • •

MOSCOW, May 12.—The resolutions adopted by the Moscow and Leningrad committees of the C. P. of the U.S.S.R. with regard to the speech of comrade Zinoviev declare that the attitude of comrade Zinoviev makes for disorganization and is calculated to under-mine the confidence of the proletarian masses in the C.C. of the C.P. of the U.S.S.R. and in the editorial board of the "Pravda." Comrade Zinoviev who, declare the resolutions, speaks of the necessity for the maintenance of the unity in the ranks of the Party, is actually undermining this unity. His action is a step towards the commencement of a new struggle of the oppositional block against the majority in the most impermissible forms. To place questions concerning internal party differences before non-Party workers is an attempt to obtain the support of the non-party workers for the Party. This is a step towards separation from the Party.

The resolutions demand that comrade Zinoviev be punished for this breach of Party discipline, particularly as he is not merely a Party member, but also a member of the Central Committee of the Party.

The Party conference of the Moscow Garrison which is at present sitting has also adopted a resolution demanding that the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission put an end to these breaches of discipline on the part of bankrupt leaders of the opposition.

The Chinese Revolution Turns Left

By EARL BROWDER.

(Continued From Last Issue).

Reaction in Klangsi Province.

While these events were going on, the International Workers' Delegation arrived in Canton. After two weeks there, during which great demonstrations were organized with the participation of all sections of Revolutionary China under the slogan "Unite with the revolutionary proletariat of the imperialist countries," the delegation started to Hankow overland, a 25-day journey by way of Nancheng, thru Klangsi Province. On this trip we came into close contact with the work of reaction going on within the Kuomintang. Upon our arrival in Hankow on March 31, I was requested to put these experiences into writing, which I did that same day. The document was published in Chinese, in the "Min Kuo Jih Pao," a few days later. I quote from it:

"At Nanhan (March 17) we met the Kuomintang representative. Replying to our question, 'Can you tell us anything about the neighboring districts,' he answered: 'I can tell you that at Kanchow conditions are very reactionary.' He reiterated the news of the murder of Chen Tsan-yen, chairman of the Hankow General Trade Union, stated that he had worked in Kanchow and knew the conditions, that the reaction there controlled the Kuomintang District Committee, the Woman's Emancipation League, the Buro of Education, and the Merchants' Association, and also had a branch of the Narrow Nationalists' organization connected with Shanghai. Those forces had become very aggressive since the arrival of Li Pin (or, Ni Pi), Commissioner of the Provincial Kuomintang to the First Division stationed in Kanchow. The comrade who gave us the report concluded: 'This act is a coup directed against the policy of Sun Yat Sen'."

Kanchow Union Destroyed.

"We arrived at Kanchow the evening of March 19. We were met by a delegation with banners, who sent cards to us on the boat. But unlike every other city to which we had come, there were no cards from the trade unions, but only from merchants' associations and local Kuomintang. We asked the acting magistrate and party representative to visit us on the boat; we told them the purposes of our delegation, and then expressed surprise that for the first time we were not met by representatives of all revolutionary organizations, but only merchants and peasants being absent here. In reply to our questions, we were informed that There was formerly a General Trade Union here but it does not exist any more because it refused to register. The trade unions are not dissolved, but only transformed into preparatory organizations until they properly registier'. After many questions as to reasons for closing down the trade unions, we were finally informed of the local official version of the killing of Chen Tsan-yen, which was, that the unions made excessive demands, therefore registration was refused; 'preparatory organizations' have no right to make demands, collect dues, or organize defense corps, hut Chen refused to obey these rules; the magistrate asked Chen to come settle the dispute, a quarrel ensued, Chen threatened the magistrate with a revolver, whereupon an officer entered and shot Chen; all this occured on March 6th. This was the version of the acting magistrate and the local representative of the Kuomintang at Kanchow."

True Account of Murder.

"Later we got in touch with trade union leaders. They informed us that Chen had been arrested during a trade union meeting by soldiers, who stated that they were acting in the name of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek; the workers were afraid that danger threatened Chen and tried to follow to the magistrates office, but armed soldiers turned them back with a threat to fire upon them. The next morning Chen's body was found with 18 bullets in it; a photograph of the body was shown to us, which showed the body completely riddled with bullets. The trade union leaders told us that Chen was completely unarmed when arrested. They categorically denied the stories of excessive demands of 400% and 500% wage increases, and stated that all demands had been carefully graduated according to the economic possibilities, the very highest being 50%. They stated that several more union officials were threatened with the fate of Chen, and have been in hiding ever since. The trade unions must hold their meetings secretly, all premises being occupied by troops."

"Next day, March 20, at a conference on our boat with leaders of all local trade unions, the above statements were repeated and corroborated. We were further informed that two days previously, an election conference of the Kuomintang had been held, from which the workers and peasants had all been expelled, on the grounds that they were not qualified to participate in political matters. The Provincial Kuomintang representative (Hu Chi Shung) had approved this action. The trade union leader reporting this declared: 'The Kuomintang of this city now represents only the mandarins and capitalists because the workers and peasants have no voice whatever."

The Revolutionists Emerge.

The story of how we witnessed the suppressed revolutionary forces of Kanchow emerge, during our 36 hours there, and again assume supremacy, is extremely interesting but belongs in another place. Here we wish first to get a picture of how reaction was at work within the Kuomintang itself.

"On March 25, evening, we arrived in Nanchang. On the 26th, Comrade Tom Mann and myself, on behalf of the delegation, visited the general headquarters of the National Army, and the Provincial Government. At the general headquarters we were received by General Chang Chun very courteously; he expressed the sorrow of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek not to be able to meet us here, and invited the delegation to a banquet in the name of the Marshal, jointly with the Provincial Government. He then discussed the Chinese Revolution with us, the course of which he made statements differing from any we had before heard in China, the most important being: 'Our problems are entirely peculiar to China and have no relation to the problems of revolution in any other country; the Chinese revolution is not a part of the world revolution. On this point there are serious differences of opinion in the Kuomintang'."

"Strong Military Leader."

"At the Provincial Government we were met by the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Li Liehchun. He also discussed with us the Chinese revolution, along the same lines as General Chang, with the addition of saying that the differences of opinion within the party were about the 'adjustment' and 'modification' of the program of the Kuomintang necessary to 'meet realities'; he also stated that the great need of the moment was a strong military leader."

"It must be added, that at the banquet that evening, both General Chang and Mr. Li spoke, and while not contradicting anything said in the morning interviews, their speeches were different in tone, being along the lines of welcoming the assistance of the world movement to the Chinese revolution."

Chiang, "The Strong Man".

"On March 29, at Kiukiang, we were accompanied thruout our stay by an officer, local representative of general headquarters, whose name I have lost. Just before our boat left, he came on board to bring us a basket of fruit, for which we thanked him kindly. He then conversed with us for 30 minutes, being interpreted by Dr. Taipoo Chen of our company. The line of his remarks was: The first necessity of the Chinese revolution is to obtain military victory; in order to achieve this, a strong leader must be found who can personally hold the loyalty of the entire army; such a man is Marshal Chiang Kai-shek; unfortuuately, there have arisen sharp differences within the party, which threaten its unity; this unity can be preserved only, also, by a strong man, in order to avoid divided counsels."

Now it had become clear what was the political significance of the struggle between Nanchang and Hankow over the location of the seat of government. From Nanchang, the reaction could base itself, first, upon its control of the provincial apparatus, and from there, move to its second, and more fundamental base, contact with the imperialist forces in Shanghai and the Northern generals with whom it was negotiating. Hankow (Wu-Huan cities), on the other hand, is the center of the most intense revolutionary spirit and organization, and already the location from which was functioning the apparatus of the Kuomintang government, which it was necessary for the reaction to disrupt.

The magic of military glory surrounding the name of the commander-in-chief of the victorious revolutionary armies was relied upon to sway the masses away from the leadership of the Central Kuomintang. Further, it was expected that again, as on March 20, 1926, military pressure would intimidate the central committee, and cause it to submit. The strategy of reaction was the production of a Chinese Napoleon.

(To Be Continued).

Japanese Students to Tour the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, May 26.—A large number of Japanese students will join in the excursion to the Soviet Union this coming summer. They will be under the leadership of Nikamura, member of Japanese parliament.

They will be enabled to see much of the USSR because of the reduced railway rates which will be given them. The majority of the excursionists are of the working class.

OUR MARTYRS

The Execution of Comrade Li Tai-Chao and Nineteen of His Fellow Workers in Peking.

By TANG SHIN-SHIH.

ON the 28th day of April one of the best fighters of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary Kuomintang were executed in Peking by the Northern militarists. Twelve days previously 20 revolutionists at the order of the imperialists. The murdered comrades were arrested on the 6th of April and were held on the Soviet Embassy in Peking which was inspired by the diplomatic corps. Five hundred armed bandits of Chang Tso-lin entered the foreign legation which consisting to the agreement forced upon China by the imperialists in 1900 after the Boxer rising, had not been entered by any armed Chinese. As no "suitable material" against the arrested was found, the necessary documents were quickly fabricated. Upon the basis of these forged documents an "extraordinary court" then sentenced the arrested to death by strangulation after farcial proceedings lasting two hours. The sentence was immediately executed.

AMONG the murdered was the prominent leader of the Chinese revolution and of the Communist Party, comrade Li Tai-Chao. His death like the deaths of the others means a tremendous loss for the Chinese proletariat and for the Communist Party.

COMRADE Li Tai-Chao was one of the founders of the Communist Party of China. He was a permanent member of the Central Committee of the Party. The Party had instructed him to work especially in North China. After the insurrection against the imperialists on the 18th of March in Peking, the Peking government issued an arrest warrant against him. He fled and remained for some time in Moscow, but soon afterwards he returned to Peking in order to continue his work illegally. During the fateful years of 1925-26 Li Tai-Chao and Li Ta-chao and his comrades fearlessly and tirelessly worked toward the work of organizing the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat against the militarists of North China and their imperialist supporters and acted a special hated of Li Tai-Chao.

COMRADE Li Tai-Chao rendered special services in the establishment of cooperation between the communists and the Kuomintang. At the instance of Comrade Lenin he tried as early as 1921 to persuade the Chinese communist group to participate in the national revolution. As long as General Wu Pei-fu gave himself out as a friend of the national emancipation of China, Li-Tai-Chao maintained touch with him, but immediately Wu Pei-Fu commenced his reactionary activities, he was abandoned by Li Tai-Chao. In 1922 Li Tai-Chao joined Sun Yat-Sen. Li Tai-Chao was the first communist member of the Kuomintang and Sun Yat-Sen accepted him with enthusiasm. Li Tai-Chao was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at the first congress of the Kuomintang in 1924.

ANOTHER great service rendered by Li Tai-Chao was the organization of the railwaymen's union which today plays a great role in the revolutionary movement. Previous to 1921 the railwaymen were organized in the "transport association" under the infinence of a reactionary mandarbist clique. Li Tai-Chao utilised his temporary connection with Wu Pei-Fu in order to organize the railwaymen and draw them over to the side of the revolution. The great Tangsan miners' strike and the railway men's strike in 1923 took place under his leadership. Whilst the imperialists regarded him as their irreconcilable enemy, the workers regarded him as their true leader and were passionately attached to him.

AS early as 1919 comrade Li Tai-Chao played a leading role during the student unrests. Together with Comrade Chen Ta-Shu, the present geueral secretary of the Communist Party of China, he was one of the heads of the "free thought" movement. He also rendered valuable assistance to the movement of the Coreas people for emancipation.

COMRADE Li Tai-Chai was a well-known and popular author and professor of the Peking University for Law and National Economy.

HE once contributed a splendid article for the jubilee of a bourgeois newspaper, the "Shanghai Shuh Pao" upon the Paris Commune which drew thousands of Chinese students into the revolutionary movement.

BEFORE the extraordinary court comrade Li Tai-Chao declared proudly and openly that he was a follower of Marx and Lenin and that he would fight for the emancipation of the proletariat with the last breath in his body.

LI TAI-CHAO and the other executed comrades will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese workers and peasants, in the hearts of the international working class. The Chinese revolutionaries and the proletariat of all countries will continue the work of these comrades until the final victory.

De Pinedo in Final Act Fascist Fiasco Flight; Had Mussolini Worried

LISBON, May 26.—De Pinedo, fascist aviator, and his plane have been picked up by the Italian steamer "Lucerga," which is now enroute to Horta.

Press dispatches report that premier Mussolini lay awake all night on Tuesday when trace was lost of the black sbirt flyer after he left Newfoundland.

De Pinedo, under the pretence of making spectacular flights, has been making fascist speeches and participating in demonstrations arranged for the purpose of enhancing the prestige of Mussolini.

Leningrad Is Cultural Center of Soviet Union

MOSCOW, May 26.—The Soviet Academy of Sciences has carried out an interesting statistical study of the scientific institutions and societies of Leningrad. This investigation has shown that as formerly Leningrad is the leading cultural center of the Soviet Union.

The city of Leningrad has 195 scientific institutions, research institutes and laboratories, and 102 scientific societies and associations. There are 43 industrial scientific institutions, 19 political institutes, 7 medical institutions, and 72 historical and geographical bodies. The scientific institutions, research establishments, museums and numerous societies include 6,138 scientific workers.

Plan Pacific Flight.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 26.—Preparations are being quietly made by Captain Frederick A Giles of Bassey, Australia, for a proposed flight across the Pacific this summer, with Vancouver as the starting point, it became known today. Four stops will be made, according to present plans—Honolulu, Suva, Fanning Island and New Caledonia.

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British Imperialism—The Mad Dog of Europe.

Great Britain, having failed to secure the expected endorsement for her policy of boycott and war against the Soviet Union at Geneva and in the various foreign offices, has determined to act alone and try to stampede the other nations into following her lead.

There has been no such tension in international circles since 1920 when the Red Army thrust back the Polish offensive. Of all the European capitals Moscow alone remains calm. The Soviet Union foreign office, having told the world for the last year that Great Britain was preparing an offensive against Russia, and having prepared, on the basis of this knowledge, for all possible contingencies, can watch the scurrying in the foreign offices of the imperialist nations certain that they know nothing now that the Soviet foreign office did not know months ago.

But that a madman is loose in Europe must not be forgotten. British imperialist government will decide on more extensive acts of provocation and violence if it succeeds in crushing the British labor movement.

The trade union bill and the character of the fight made against it by British labor becomes therefore of decisive importance.

Dispatches from Shanghai report that British warships loaded with tons of barbed wire and with deckloads of sandbags have sailed up the Yangtze for Hankow. This can be interpreted only as preparation by Great Britain for war on the seat of the People's government—war which will begin the moment that British imperialism believes the time is ripe, first that it will have a certain amount of support from other imperialist nations or second, that they will not interfere openly.

War is in the air.

If Great Britain cannot provoke war her rulers will have suffered a defeat. Their whole maneuver has been to bring about a joint attack on China and the Soviet Union and to give new impetus to drive on the militant sections of the labor movement thruout Europe. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the French government has launched an attack on the Communist Party and the Unity Confederation of Labor and has already jailed many of their leaders.

The whole force of the American working class must be thrown into the struggle to smash this war plot.

We see now that the drive on the Communists and the left wing in the American labor movement has coincided with the international offensive—that like in all the other imperialist nations the reactionaries in America are trying to wipe out all possible centers of resistance to imperialist war.

The slogan of solidarity with the workers and farmers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, China and the Soviet Union against war must be the rallying cry with which to gather into a solid front all sections of the American masses willing to struggle to prevent another blood bath for the world's work'ng class.

The British Labor Party and the Break With the Soviet Union

According to London dispatches the Parliamentary Labor Party will not move for a vote of censure on the tory government for its raid on the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation and the breaking off of relations with the government of the Soviet Union. Instead the right wing leaders will put down a mild resolution which expresses the opinion that the termination of diplomatic relations will have a damaging effect on imperial economy, will injure trade and have serious international consequences. The appointment of a select committee is suggested to make an examination of all the relevant documents captured in the raid.

This is not the language of workingclass spokesmen. It is the language of apologists for the tory government and for the system that this gang of second-story workers represents.

Instead of calling attention to the real character of the new Anti-Soviet drive led by Great Britain, those labor imperialists would draw the teeth of the resentment which the attack on the Workers' Republic is certain to arouse among the British workingclass.

The tory drive against the Soviet Union will not be blocked by polite speeches in parliament, except so far as those speeches are calculated to arouse the masses into struggle against the Forgers' Government. In fact, the right wing of the Labor Party is heart and soul with the tories in this conspiracy and there is more than a reasonable doubt that if the government was not assured of the benevolent neutrality of the king's labor fakers, it would never have acted with such disregard for its agreement with the Soviet government.

The workingclass movement of Great Britain is not represented by the right wing labor leaders. The masses are not going to lie down while workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are under attack, by the very government that crushed them during the general strike and leads the capitalist offensive against their already low standard of living. The militant British workers know that the attack on the Soviet Union is also an attack on the revolutionary trade movement at home. The British Communist Party can be depended on to show the workers how to fight and to organize them for the struggle. Should the situation develop as sharply as is now indicated the workers will have little use for the MacDonalds, Clynes and Snowdens. They will follow leaders who are not content with slapping their masters gently on the wrist. They will follow leaders who believe in giving the capitalist system a close shave from the shoulders up.

Socialist Presidential Possibilities.

According to an announcement by Victor L. Berger, the meeting of the national executive committee of the socialist party recently held in Pittsburgh decided that a presidential candidate will be nominated on that ticket for the 1928 elections. The so-

Life and Crimes of Capitalism

By CY GORDON.

The [illegible] exhibits the characteristics of [illegible] and [illegible] in all [illegible] the current attention of all the [illegible] interested in studying currently American political and economic conditions. No [illegible] can claim to [illegible] that [illegible] merely because the [illegible] is one of religion. As Marx has pointed out, a struggle over religion may be merely the covering of a deeper social conflict which is the [illegible] [illegible] because of lack of understanding on the part of the oppressed of the underlying social factors of their oppression.

Peasant Reaction.

Any person who has spent some time in the American "backwoods" realizes the important part that this question of Fundamentalism plays in the minds of a large percentage of the population. To many individuals, sometimes even to whole communities, Fundamentalism is the greatest issue of the day before which all other issues sink into insignificance. What is the nature of this issue? What, if any, is its social basis? Why has it taken such a hold at the present moment?

Disregarding all the intricacies of dogma on which the question of Fundamentalism is based, we can generalize the whole matter by saying that Fundamentalism is a reactionary movement, a movement back to the ideas of their grandfathers, a protest against the modern spirit, against the changes in ideas that have come up in the last fifty to a hundred years.

Among the Country Poor.

What social classes are affected by this reaction? Firstly, there is some importance in the fact that the controversy has been fiercest among the Baptists and Methodists; protestant sects of emotional character which have their strongest holds on the poorer classes of the country, the petty bourgeoisie and workers of the small town, the poor farmer, the mass of the Negroes, etc. Secondly, the strength of the Fundamentalist movement is in the small town, on the farms, in parts of the country like the lower South where there is a low standard of living for the masses. The center of the attack of the movement is the large city with its great

The Issue Obscured.

Religion is the opiate of the people. The fundamentalist controversy is a blind deceiving the masses about the true character of the social struggle. The advances of monopolistic capitalism are hidden by the dust of religious controversy. The masses are confused, are made to forget the real issue. Our task is to uncover the eyes of the backward masses, to show them that the direction is not backwards but forwards. Forward by organization of society that will have no place for economic oppression, mortgages, and wage slavery.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

I am a reader of The DAILY WORKER, but not a member of the party. I just want to ask you whether we will ever have a union again here in the stock yards of Chicago, where I work.

We are working just like slaves. We have the bonus system. Oh Boy, and we have to work for that bonus of two dollars a week.

You can't say a word about the union to anyone, because if you do, you are fired, and the men are afraid to talk to one another. They don't need any bosses, they watch themselves.

I don't like what you say about the priests. There is good and bad in all of us. In the last strike we had here, we had a few priests on the picket line every morning. The some others were selling the tickets that if they didn't go back to work they would go to hell.

I wish you would write something about the Yards.—M. W., Chicago.

cialists want to get into the field early so they are to have a nominating convention in January.

To their convention are to be invited delegates of various farmer and labor "radical groups." We Communists are specifically given honorable mention. The socialist national committee does not think we are desirous of "co-operating." If the socialists expect us to accept their leadership and abandon our duty to the working class to warn them against the pitfalls of social-democracy, they are right. Certainly no group with a sense of responsibility to the working class can accept the program of the socialists and follow their leadership. To do so would be to land in the swamp of opportunist reaction.

But if the socialists really want to see a labor ticket behind which all groups in the labor movement who have broken with the capitalist parties can unite, we not only are desirous of cooperating but we will in the future, as we have in the past, do everything within our power to bring about unity of labor's forces behind candidates and a labor program.

In spite of the fact that the socialist national committee has already announced that it will have nothing to do with a united labor ticket and that they will enter the campaign alone, inviting other groups to accept THEIR program, we will still continue to fight for a labor ticket and, if possible, aid in building a labor party in the United States that will endeavor to mobilize the widespread discontent of the workers and farmers to contest every old party candidate in the country.

If the socialists persist in refusing to participate in such a movement we will stigmatize them, as we have in the past, as enemies of the working class who are totally unconderned about the elementary demands of the working class for a united front in face of the terrific capitalist offensive that is raging against labor throughout the world.

If the socialists run a presidential candidate they will only expose to all the working class their weakness. They no longer have Eugene V. Debs to bear their standard and shield with his past record of service to the working class the present perfidy of the socialists who, at least in New York, are travelling the inclined planin of fascism by aiding the most reactionary and vicious elements in an unprecedented campaign of violence and provocation against the militant elements in the labor movement. If they persist in going it alone in this campaign it will be their last stand as a legal political party for they will not receive enough votes in most of the states to again get on the ballot without petitions.

We hope there will be enough class conscious delegates at the January convention of the socialist party to rebuke their national executive committee, repudiate their action and accept the Communist proposal for a united front in the coming elections that will enable labor's forces to stand united on a common program, at the same time permitting each group to put forth its own ultimate program while at the same time supporting the united ticket.

To refuse such a demand will brand the socialist party as a traitor and a disgrace to the working class, deserving of nothing but condemnation.



A fierce diamond clash between the Old Militants and the Young Militants is scheduled to feature the 7th Annual T.U.E.L. picnic at Kelser's Park, this coming Sunday, in Chicago. The old birds may be rather shaky in the underpinnings, but they sure know how to use their noodles, and they hope to outwit their youthful opponents. The young guys are full of pep and go, as all young militants should be, and they have boasted all over the city that the game is as good as theirs. The opposing lineups are as follows:

Old Militants
Maurer, 3rd base—Captain
Loeb, 1st base
Ford, Pitcher
Abern, Catcher
Johnson, Center field
Matheson, Left Field
Wolfe, Short stop
Phillips, Right field
J. Edwards, 2nd base

Young Militants.
Zam, 2nd base
Murphy, Left Field
Ellman, 1st base
Angelo, Right field
Yusem, Short stop
Glotzer, Pitcher—Captain
Zallako, Shortstop
Harman, Catcher
Greenberg, Centerfield

The game will be played on the excellent diamond in the center of the grove, and will start at 3 sharp. Sam Ham, famous bookseller, will do the officiating. (Ed. Poor Sam, what did he do to deserve this?)

Gotham Rhymsters Decide to Do Something Useful at Long Last

Dear Comrade Editor:

Intelligent proletarians (that means all of us) omnivorous proletarians, ditto, vegetarian proletarians and even those who dine exclusively on flesh meats are urged to come to Labor Temple Auditorium, 14th Street and Second Avenue on Thursday evening, June 9th, 8 P. M.

Were you ever a poet? If not you don't know what you have missed. The poet's fate forces us into a lot of trouble but we forgive them, darn their hides. Because they are interesting and probably do some good. But doing good is the last thing that occurs to a poet which proves that a poet is neither born nor made.

What a self made poet wants to do, while he is alive is to disturb people. If a person is married and living with his lawfully wedded wife he paints the delights of concubinage for him. And if he is living in sin he explates on the pleasures of conformity. In other words a poet is never in accord with his compeers. That's why poets are so interested.

On the night alluded to a group of poets will poetize for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. Don't assume that we are ready to die because we accept a straw. We are really out for a jolly good time and our poets are unusual. That is, they don't take themselves seriously. They are not half as conceited as some of our columnists and only a few of them sent self-addressed envelopes with their contributions.

You will hear a good deal more about this phenomenon before the night of June 8. But this is enough for once.

Fraternally yours, the publicity man of nucleus F-4 sub. 1-B. W.P.A. in L. W. T.

Tickets for this affair can be secured at The DAILY WORKER office 33 East First Street; Workers Party Office, 108 East 14th Street; Freiheit Office, Union Square, and 106 University Place.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Union Affiliation.....

Fill out application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

DRAMA

Lunacharsky, Author of "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding"

Russia's newest contribution to the American dramatic market, "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," which opens at the Grand Street Playhouse on Second Avenue, this evening, bound to be a big success, is the work of Anatole Lunacharsky, Peoples Commissioner of Education in Soviet Russia. The story, based on a legend of the current harvest season of love, deals with the varied effects of primal influence upon the men of a mountain settlement attached by a bear just prior to his birth. The cast, played on the stream by K. V. Eggert, who is also director of the film, suffers from an overpowering desire to make bear-like attacks on women whenever love burns in his heart. The leading female role in the "Legend of the Bear's Wedding" is played by Vera Malaiovskaya, a Lillian Gish type, who has gained considerable eminence in Russia as a screen actress. Mlle. Malaiovskaya is the daughter in real life of the manager of the Moscow Art Theatre.

The fifty-fifth Street Cinema, where the film is enjoying the American premiere, opened a few days ago with a policy of presenting the most intelligent American and foreign motion picture productions. On the same bill with "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," is an interesting program of short subjects. The one which has created the most comment, both here and in Germany, where it was produced, is "The Magician of Talao," done entirely in animated silhouettes. Other films on the bill are "Knee Deep in Love," produced by E. Merle Johnson, and a color film, which accompanies the overture, on which the Eastman Film Laboratories in Rochester, spent $250,000 during experiments.

Tickets for this performance are on sale now at the local office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street.

Broadway Briefs

"A VERY WISE VIRGIN," a comedy by Sam Janney, author of "Loose Ankles" is due at the Bijou theatre Thursday June 2nd. The play will be given a tryout in Stamford, Monday and Tuesday and in Mamaroneck on Wednesday.

"Talk About Girls," the new musical comedy which Harry H. Oshrin and Sam H. Grisman are sponsoring, will open at the Waldorf Theatre Monday evening, June 6. "The Ladder" the J. Frank Davis play now playing there will be transferred to the Cort theatre on the same date.

International Labor Defence Will Picnic June 19, in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 26.—Members and sympathisers of International Labor Defence will have a good time on Sunday, June 19 at the Summer Festival and Picnic to be given under the auspices of Local Chicago of the I.L.D. at Brand's Park, 3266 Elston Ave.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League of North America will speak on the relation of Mexico to Latin-America and the United States Imperialist policy toward our southern neighbors, While C. T. Chi. of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) will tell of the present Revolutionary Situation in China and the aspirations of his people.

Sam Kissin's famous Russian Orchestra will furnish the tunes for the Park's noted dancing pavilions. Games will be played continuously.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!



JOHN BARRYMORE

Starring in "When a Man Loves," at the Warner Theatre.

A new producing firm composed of Bernard Lohmuller, production manager and art director for the Earl Carroll Vanities, and Christopher T. Scalfe, company manager of the Vanities, are planning a musical show to be produced next month.

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Labor Sports Union Has Biggest Athletic Meet Scheduled for Waukegan

CHICAGO, May 26, (FP).—The Labor Sports Union announces what promises to be the biggest labor athletic meet in America for July 30 and 31 at Waukegan, Ill. Baseball, soccer football, track and gymnastic events will feature the 2-day meet at Electric Park.

The Labor Sports Union at 458 North Ave., Chicago, welcomes labor sports entries and inquirks.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders each and filled in turn as received.

...ITH FRIENDS OF TAMMANY FOR...

(Continued from Page One)

...ency supported a scheme whereby each ...he local transit lines may be rented ...and worked by the city." (N. Y. Times, Oct. 29, 1926.)

...ow these leases would fit Smith ...ns of the political game. In the Democratic Convention of 1924 Nathan L. Miller, now battling for the B. M. T. in the transit hearings, was returned victor. Miller promptly showed his mettle. We do not need to tell Nathan his names. It is sufficient to regard his activities.

He had hardly taken office when Governor Smith instituted a line to have enacted the bill by which the present New York State Transit Commission was established. No publicity was given to the sewer concession and the whole proceeding was carried out almost in secret. The bill provided for a so-called "unification" plan, the essential feature of which was that the old scrap and junk of the traction lines would be passed off on the city at a figure to be established by the newly organized Transit Commission in conjunction with the transit companies.

Business Protests.

When the plan became public it met with some opposition. Accordingly a method was hit upon to silence public disapproval. It was arranged to have a letter sent to the governor in which were to be embodied the existing criticisms of the "legalized" swindle of 1921. This letter, written by one of the republican henchmen, Frederick L. Crawford, chairman of the Transit Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, was made public and duly "answered" by the governor.

Crawford's letter referred to the traction bill and "the apprehension in the minds of the public" as to its outcome. "I believe," the obliging governor wrote in reply, "that the bill which I have just signed paves the way for a just solution of the problem in the public interest. . . . The new act simply prevents mere obstruction (!) It seeks as far as possible to eliminate the opportunity to play politics with a great business, economic and social problem. . . ."

The governor is hardly to be blamed that his prediction did not come true. He did the best he could. But Crawford, the governor's apprehensive fellow citizen, wished to be assured further as to the personnel of the commission to be appointed. To this the governor also replied in terms of father reassurance: "Fear not I know my chestnuts."

Which translated into the language of public criminal justice means: "I have observed even these nothing but the best will be considered in the selection of the commissioners. I will not be unmindful of the trust reposed in me in the matter of the fare. Rest the governor's chestnuts are safe in the fire."

"The considerations to recently hold sway for the consummate regardless of them will be a necessity with us secured fair return in place of one with no guarantee or no service. Necessarily, therefore, the rate of fare will be an important element of any agreement and cannot be determined in advance. Service must be fixed in advance of the deposit by the companies of the necessary amounts to clothe the commission with ample power to put into effect whatever plan may be determined upon.

"The task before the commission is not an easy one. I feel confident that it can be done if approached with resolution, courage and the determination to do exact justice."

The language here is something terrific! But the light of the governor's meaning shines from beneath the bushel fo words in rays of certain hope for the traction barons. The task, he said, would not be an "easy one." But he would appoint men of "fitness."

As chairman of the new Transit Commission, the governor appointed George McAneny! As McAneny's right-hand man he appointed, second on the commission, Leroy T. Harkness. These two had been the chief instruments in the 1913 sell out. As chairman of the Public Service Commission, the governor appointed William A. Pendergast, a position still occupied by this gentleman, whose connection with the 1913 steal has already been related.

There can be little doubt of the "fitness" of these men. How they managed to pile up the hundreds of millions of public losses through the continuance of the rule or ruin policy of the traction ring has already been explained.

This was the gang which held office until April, 1926, about a year ago. Although they were relieved of their positions through the expiration of their terms of office, the work which they so nobly started is being continued quite as effectively by their successors. The details will be given in the next article.

Gesangs Verein.

The Freiheit Gesangs Verein will hold their fourth jubile concert at Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening. The poem Twelve by A. Block and music by J. Shafer will be presented.

"Among the speakers will be Forrest Bailey, American Civil Liberties Union; Lindsay Love and others.

The sponsors of the meeting, to which the Governor is invited, are 23 organizations with a membership of 7,000 were represented.

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...S STRIKE OF JERSEY FURRIERS

NEWARK, May 31.—Owing to the refusal of the Furriers' Association, Inc., representing the bosses in the art of attempting to break two of the strikes called on March 28, Furriers' Union. The action was definitely followed by the walking of a general strike of the Newark and Jersey City fur shops at a meeting of the local held at Arlington Hall yesterday morning.

When the bosses' association was working in cooperation with the International officials locked out the 600 furriers because they refused to support the strikebreaking crew in its attempt to destroy the union. Yager communicated with Louis Bolfer, vice-president of the local and told him that he "had something important" to tell him.

Bolfer, suspicious, arranged to meet Yager at the Hotel Martinique, New York, bringing Jack Shulman, member of the executive board along as a witness.

Business Proposition.

When they assembled at the New York hotel, Yager, turning to Bolfer said, "There is no need of beating around the bush. We are all willing to make a dollar if we can, and here is your opportunity to do so. All we want you to do is not participate in the struggle and we will be liberal with you."

Egging Yager on, Bolfer made him agree to $10,000 as the tentative amount of money. Yager stated that he would have to get the approval of his associates before handing over the money. Arrangements were made that Yager would telephone Bolfer the decision Wednesday evening, at the union headquarters, 194 Prince Street. When he phoned at 9.30 p. m. Bolfer informed him that there was not enough privacy in the union office, so he would call him back over.

Rushing to Montgomery Hall, where a meeting of the local was going on, Bolfer telephoned Yager, making arrangements for several union members to listen to the conversation on extra phones.

Yager in his telephone conversation said that his associates would not pay $10,000, offering $3,000 as "the top price." After a great deal of bargaining he raised it to $4,000. Bolfer and Yager made arrangements to meet again today to make final arrangements.

As soon as the conversation ended the workers who had been listening to the conversation raced upstairs to the membership meeting and told in detail what they had just heard over the phone. Several of the listeners had been slightly skeptical in the past about the charges made by the left wing, but after what they heard over the telephone they became firmly convinced that the position of the militant elements of the union is entirely correct.

Call Strike.

When the workers at the mass meeting heard of the attempt made by the bosses to demoralize the union they became indignant and voted for the calling of a strike, featured by strong picketing committees.

The bosses with the assistance of the International officials had been unable to furnish more than 12 scabs to take the place of the 400 strikers.

Petro Lucchi, I. Sorkin and Milton Gorbert are leading the scab harding in association with the Oscar Yager, chief of the bosses organization. Morris Langer, business agent of Local 25, is in charge of the strike.

...E FURRIERS IS TO BE DEMANDED

Unanimously adopting a resolution ...ding for the formation of a Preparatory Joint Board "to take any steps or action which they may deem necessary for the purpose of conducting, collecting and insuring the rights to the funds due us," last night's meeting of shop chairmen held at Cooper Union, went on record to fight for the $600,000 of the Unemployment Insurance Fund now in the hands of Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Resolutions were also passed on the question of reorganization of the cloak shops which the bosses are now trying to put into effect and on the question of contempt of court proceedings brot against the Joint Board by the Dress Contractors' Association on the ground that the union has violated an injunction of the supreme court. The contempt charges will be heard this morning before Judge Erlanger in Part 1, Supreme Court Building.

Among speakers at last night's meeting of shop chairmen were Louis Hyman, Charles S. Zimmerman, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Boruchowitz, Rose Wortis and many shop chairmen.

Founding of Fund.

The resolution instructing the Joint Board to take what action it deems necessary to regain the unemployment money recites in detail what has happened up to the present time. On July 16, 1924 an agreement between the Industrial Council and the union provided that "the Industrial Council shall cooperate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of the members of the union. The fund shall be made up by contributions from the manufacturers and the union or individual members of the union. The contribution of the employers to the unemployment insurance fund shall be equal to 2% of the weekly payroll and that of the workers to 1% of their weekly wages.

"The fund shall be administrated jointly under proper rules and provisions to agreed upon by the parties."

The resolution points out that "there is now available a large fund of security and cash on deposit, collected for the purpose of unemployment benefits and whereas, payments out of the foregoing funds will become due and payable June 1, 1927 and whereas the board of trustees have taken action to suspend operation of the unemployment fund.

"Resolved that we the members of the Joint Board, hereby authorize Louis Hyman, Charles S. Zimmerman, Nathan Kaplan, Julius Portnoy, and Joseph Boruchowitz to collect for us and in our behalf the moneys due us and to become due us, from the unemployment insurance fund."

...OMING TO PAINTERS UNION, OFFICIALS ADMIT

An amazing story of speculation in union funds by officials was uncovered yesterday in 57th St. court when President A. J. Fisher and Treasurer Hartley of District Council Nine of Painters were arraigned on charges of embezzlement.

Hartley confessed, it is alleged, that he used tens of thousands of dollars belonging to the District Council's treasury to plunge in Wall Street in a get-rich-quick effort. He and Fisher are members of the reactionary Zeuner clique.

Hartley was trapped on a $1,500 check made out on a union check blank to Dartell and Ludwig, stock brokers located on Broadway just off Wall St. Confronted by the tell-tale check, he admitted that he had been using union funds in efforts to enrich himself but that he was "paying back."

He had paid back $14,000, he declared, but still owed $37,000.

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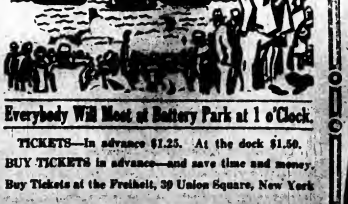
Dr. J. Mindel Dr. L. Handin
Surgeon Dentists
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 906 Phone Stuyv. 10115

Be Sure to See
THE LEGEND OF THE BEAR'S WEDDING
The Russian Movie Masterpiece by the producers of "Potemkin"
Founded on the Russian Folk Story
THIS WEEK
By arrangement with the Art Cinema League—for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, showing at the
55th Street CINEMA
Price 50 cents during the day, 75 cents week day evenings, $1.10 Saturday and Sunday.
TICKETS
on sale at the Local DAILY WORKER Office, 108 East 14th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 8584.

The Second Annual
EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
of the
Modern School Ass'n. of North America
will be held
May 27th to May 30th
in the
SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, STELTON, N. J.
PROGRAM:
Friday Eve., May 27th ..... Formal Opening
Saturday Eve., May 28th ..... Entertainment
Sunday, 10 A. M. ..... First Session
Sunday, 1:20 P. M. ..... Communal Dinner
Sunday, 3 P. M. ..... Second Session
Sunday Eve. ..... Entertainment
Monday ..... Children's Program

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Win Their Strike
GRAND PICNIC
SUNDAY, JULY 10th, 1927, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
At PLEASANT BAY PARK
UNIONPORT, BRONX, N. Y.
Music by Plumbers' Helpers Jazz Band.
Sports and Games for Young and Old—Added Attraction: Baseball Game Featuring Plumbers' Helpers Team.
Auspices: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS' HELPERS.
Proceeds for the Striking and Locked-out Plumbers' Helpers.
TICKETS, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. For sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place.
DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 161st St., then 163rd St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East Side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 177th Crosstown to Unionport.

NOT BATTLESHIPS
but
2 LARGE STEAMERS
(CLEARMONT and ONTARIO)
will take 5,000 workers
to BEARMOUNTAIN and BACK ON THE HUDSON
Saturday, June 4th
The Jewish Daily
FREIHEIT EXCURSION



Everybody Will Meet at Battery Park at 1 o'Clock.
TICKETS—In advance $1.25. At the dock $1.50.
BUY TICKETS in advance—and save time and money.
Buy Tickets at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York

Professional Patriots

This series continues to explain the activities of the 26-odd so-called patriotic organizations functioning in the United States at the present time.

The previous four instalments listed the names of the various groups together with some of their typical financial supporters—notorious union-smashing corporations and "conservative" business men.

The material for "Professional Patriots" was gathered by Sidney Howard, co-author with Robert Dunn of "The Labor Spy" and John Hawley.

• • • •

Consumers Pay.

Mr. Hichborn calls attention to the fact that all these contributions are passed on in charges to consumers.

As for the American Legion we have certain evidence on the character of its backers in a letter written on the letterhead of Swift and Company, December 26, 1919, and addressed to certain corporations:

"At a meeting held on December 23, 1919, presided over by Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, here were present representatives of the different stock yard interests and it was voted that they contribute $10,000 towards a campaign fund for the American Legion. A national drive is being made for the Legion and the amount raised from Illinois is $100,000, Mr. James B. Forgan, chairman of the First National Bank, being treasurer of the fund for Illinois . . . We are all interested in the Legion, the results it will obtain, and the ultimate effect in helping to offset radicalism. It is important that we assist this worthy work and at the meeting I was asked by the chairman to write to the different stock yard interests for their contribution. In prorating the amount, it was suggested that we use an arbitrary percentage as a basis and the amount you are asked to contribute is $100."

In much the same manner the new American Citizenship Foundation is supported by substantial Chicago capitalists (see page 1091).

Taking the whole group of patriotic societies, both the national and local, the general and the employers', it is clear that they are supported mainly by business interests. The connections of their directing committee members, shown in the list on page 22, makes that evident. In addition, there are of course many citizens paying small amounts who genuinely believe in the disinterestedness of the organization. Of all the organizations the National Security League has the widest basis of support, and is less identified with big business interests than in its early years. Its program is genuine, though of course reactionary, in its insistence on things as they are.

Of course it should be clear that support by interests fearful of change does not mean that they themselves have actively promoted the organizations. Rather the state of fear has produced a situation which could be capitalised to advantage by either skillful promoters or by intense enthusiasts. The officers who run the organizations are clearly one of two types—either promoters out for a good job which gives them also the gratification of public attention—and a salary—or sincere enthusiasts thoroughly alarmed at the menace of radical ideas to property interests and what they conceive to be our "form of government."

Financial Appeals.

Despite the fact that most of the income of these professionally patriotic societies comes from business corporations, and wealthy givers in fairly large amounts, public appeals for membership and funds are made by most of them. What proportion is so raised by circulars and leaflets is not known, but a study of the character of the literature of appeal throws light on the type of patriotism they are most eager to serve. And it shows what they think will bring in the money.

The National Security League, which appeals widely for dollar memberships (and over) heads its appeal:

"For an AMERICAN AMERICA and law and order," or, •

"For a better, safer and more prosperous America."

It pledges that the money will be used to increase "respect for constitutional government and in opposing socialism, communism, and Bolshevism." In one letter it asks:

"Are you willing to help match, for AMERICAN PROPAGANDA, what the Communists are spending for anti-American propaganda?", asserting that "if the Bolsheviki are spending over $30,000 a month in England, it can be safely assumed that they are spending over a $1,000,000 a year here."

Another Security League appeal offers members a chance to save America's soul. It reads:

"Help save America! America is in danger of losing her soul. The National Security League offers you the means of putting forth your individual force to help save it. Will you do this by giving," etc.

A Good Salesman.

In the spring of 1920, Major General R. L. Bullard, President of the National Security League, was asking every man who served in the military and naval forces of the United States during the World War, to become a member because "revolutionary radicalism, having so much money, is so bonsiful of its aims on our side, as well as on the other side of the world."

The Major General points out that the chief purpose of his League is "resistance of revolutionary radicalism" and tells how the League "has been in the past six months especially effective in resisting the efforts of pacifistic and religious extremists to throw military training out of the schools and colleges."

In a letter mailed about the same time to Reserve Officers, he reports that "hundreds of officers of the Army, Navy, and the National Guard have joined us. . . . If these men, realizing the need of our work, can afford from their meager income, to join with us, we believe that you as a citizen and a Reserve Officer, will be glad to help our work in a similar way."

The same appeal to fear of the reds is voiced by the American Defense Society. It argues that:

"The efforts and dollars of loyal citizens must be matched with the forces of the Reds and the large sums at their disposal."

To encourage giving, the leaflet predicts imminent revolution, saying:

"The radicals have not yet declared open warfare. Government officials state that their information is that the revolution has been planned to follow the Presidential election. This winter (1920) will be the decisive time for the success or defeat of the Reds," etc. "Make your check payable to Robert Appleton, Treas."

Heroic Work.

An appeal to business men telling them frankly what the Society claimed to do in the prosecution of Communists for their political opinions is contained in the following paragraphs addressed on the letterhead of the American Defense Society, April 9, 1924:

"It is not too much to say that the Prosecuting Attorneys were greatly assisted in their successful conduct of the trial of Foster and Rathenberg, leaders of the Communist Party, by the American Defense Society. We have a letter to this effect from the Prosecuting Attorneys.

(To be continued.)

British Workers Realize They Must Fight Government's "No-Strike" Bill



Chamberlain
(From Lansbury's Weekly)

Trade Unions

Schaefer's "Twelve" and the Freiheit Singing Society

By DAVID SAPIRO

It was unfortunate that the first performance of Schaefer's "Twelve" in Madison Square Garden on April 2nd, was given under such unfavorable conditions, and those who heard it could not get a fair impression of this remarkable work. The bad acoustics of the vast auditorium of the Garden, the lateness of the hour when the "Twelve" was sung, the tiredness of the chorus, orchestra and audience, all contributed to a poor rendition and reception of this work, which, under more favorable conditions, would have aroused the audience to great enthusiasm.

The "Twelve" will be performed again on Saturday evening, May 28th, in Carnegie Hall, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Freiheit Singing Society. Then it will be heard under the most favorable conditions. The hall is ideally suited for musical performance, and the concert will start early so that the chorus and orchestra will be fresh for its performance.

• • •

The poem by Alexander Blok, gives us an episode of the Bolshevik Revolution of twelve Red guardsmen marching through the streets and bullying the bourgeoisie in the first days of the Bolshevist triumph of 1917. It is an extremely vivid picture, full of bold and crude realism. It gives one an unforgetable picture of those early days of that tremendous upheaval of 1917. It seems to me that Schaefer has caught the spirit of the poem, with all its stark realism, in his musical setting. All the discordant elements of such an episode are well reflected in the music. There are moments of great harshness of sound, which is a true translation in musical terms of the necessary harshness of a revolution, as expressed by Blok. There are also moments of great beauty of melody and harmony, reflecting momentary romantic and tender episodes to perform it.

• • •

The march of the guardsmen is expressed by very grim music. It is not stirring martial music, like some of our cheap military marches. There is no element of triumphant exultation expressed in it. In the march of revolution there are serious, grim, even unpleasant duties to perform. That is what Schaefer tried to express in his music.

The work as a whole is characterised by realistic melodies and harmonies, strong rhythms and colorful orchestration. I consider it the finest thing he has done so far. It is worthy of being produced by the Friends of Music or any other of our best professional choruses. But its revolutionary character would probably prevent its performance by them. So it remains for our working class chorus. The Freiheit Singing Society,

• • •

It would be a fine thing to have this particular passage of the "Twelve" sung at all mass-meetings, for it has the real revolutionary spirit, and might help in arousing the masses to "turn the world upside down." The world is in need of it. In another part of the work Schaefer makes fine use of a beautiful melody in the Russian Folk-Song style, with a very interesting orchestral accompaniment.

• • •

Debunking a "Times" Inventor

Since American industrialists started to do a good business with Soviet Russia, the lies about the terrible fate which used to appear regularly in the American capitalist press were considerably reduced in number.

Sunday's New York Times, however, shows that we may at any time expect hunk about the Soviet Union to be hailed out among the news there's fit to print.

A cable from Berlin transmits the profound observations of a Mr. Herman Norden, "explorer, traveler and writer" during a brief visit to Baku and Tiflis. Mr. Norden presents a dark, if not very orginal, picture. A lot of old hokum is rehashed. It seems that as soon as he hit Soviet territory he was trailed by the Red police. In Tiflis two men, who said they were reporters, interviewed him. Later he discovered that they were the "Chiefs of the Soviet Cheka."

It happens to be that the Cheka has been abolished, and the Gay Pay Uoo (State Political Department) put in its place, but why should a little fact ilke that bother an explorer, traveller and writer? It also happens to be that the chiefs of the Gay Pay Uoo are in Moscow and not in Tiflis; Mr. Norden should worry about such little matters.

Genuine Reporters.

I have just returned from an extended visit to the Soviet Union, during which I visited Baku and Tiflis twice. I was also interviewed by two reporters, probably the same young men who came to see Mr. Norden. I found on investigation that they really were reporters; there are really reporters in the Soviet Union. Isn't that strange?

A Tabloid Imagination.

However, Mr. Norden got be sudden enthusiastic. He has the imagination of a tabloid editor, or of Mr. Joynson Hicks himself. He saw people being arrested in the streets and he knows that these people are shot and "piercing screams rend the air." During the month I spent in the Caucasus I neither saw nor heard anything of the kind, though there is nothing the matter with my eyes and ears. But then I am not an explorer, etc.

Mr. Norden discovered some other Bolshevik atrocities. There are no white collars in Tiflis "because of the Soviet policy to reduce laundering!" The Caucasian costume, with its soft collared shirt, is centuries old, and was worn by the most dashing officers of the Czar's army. No doubt in those dear, old days, which Kerensky is now lamenting in the Times, Mr. Norden was telling the world how "picturesque" they are. As a matter of fact, they are—and much more comfortable than white collars at that.

During his Tiflis explorations Mr. Norden found no restaurants. He ascribes this to the Soviet decree that everybody must eat in public kitchens. There happens to be no such decree on the Soviet statute books; no doubt that decree is the missing document for which Joynson Hicks is looking. Anybody who is not interested in lying about Soviet Russia (at three cents a word), I would suggest that there are at least two good restaurants on almost every block of the Prospect Rustaveli, the main street of Tiflis; and a number of good ones in all parts of the city. The Georgians are celebrated for their cooking and for their wine and cheese.

Why does the Times call Mr. Norden an "explorer" anway? I should say the correct term is "inventor."

—J. F.

MAY DAY DAWNS IN RED CAPITAL OF SOVIET UNION

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., May 1. (By Mail)—May Day dawns in Moscow! We catch the first gleam of red as our train reaches the outermost cottages in the suburbs. Then entering the city, the seat of power of the world social revolution, every building—sprinkling of scarlet gradually becomes a veritable sea of crimson—the revolutionary crimson of International May Day. No building anywhere, large or small, without its revolutionary banner.

Ten o'clock last night we left Ossry, textile center, on the southern brink of Moscow Province.

By midnight we had reached Kolomna, where we had to change trains, factory-bedecked Kolomna, a branch line. Since we had left Kolomna in the afternoon, the railroad stations had been decorated with Red Flags and a mass of evergreens.

The station was crowded. Tomorrow would be May Day. No one cared to sleep. Everyone sat about, drinking tea, discussing. Comrade Gerish and I joined in.

The express came thru for Odessa, and then our express for Moscow arrived from the opposite direction at 1:20 o'clock to the second. It was nearly five o'clock and breaking daylight as our train came to a stop in the Kazan Station in Kalantcherskaya Place, Moscow. Here the trains came in from Kazan and the Urals.

On the opposite side of the square stands the October Station, formerly the Nicholas Station. Once named for a czar, it now recalls the October (Our time, Nov. 1, 1917) Revolution. Its trains depart for Leningrad, Reval and Helsingfors, over what is said to be the best railroad in the Soviet Union.

In the same square is the Yaroslav Station, next to the October Station, from which trains depart for Yaroslav and Archangel in North Russia.

Thus, toward three points of the compass, trains from this square depart.

FIRST SECTION

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. IV., No. 116. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927 | Price 3 Cents

CONVICT DAILY WORKER EDITOR, MANAGER; HELD WITHOUT BAIL FOR SENTENCE FRIDAY

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE conviction of William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER and Bert Miller, business manager, for the appearance of a poem in the paper that offended the sensibilities of several groups of paid patriots is part of the campaign now conducted on an international scale against the working-class movement. At this particular moment nothing would give greater satisfaction to the open enemies of the workers and their hirelings among the bureaucracy of the trade union movement in this country to see The DAILY WORKER go under.

• • • •

ACCORDING to information gained from those who attended the trial it was a farcical proceeding. Only the most cursory attention was paid to the charge or to the testimony. It bore on its face all the evidence of being pre-arranged. The convicted comrades were locked up in the Tombs to be held there for one week without bail. Had they been bucketshop operators, real estate swindlers or defrauders of the masses different consideration would be shown them.

• • • •

DUNNE and Miller may be sent to jail for long terms. It may be the beginning of a new attack on the Communist movement in the United States. Already Matthew Woll, the political bell-hop of the National Civic Federation urges a government investigation of the Communist movement here, following the raid of the British government on the Soviet Trade Delegation. He did not succeed to his satisfaction in wrecking the needle trades unions. He wants more government assistance.

• • • •

AT the present time, when the columns of the capitalist press are echoing lies spun by the officials of the Forgers' Government of England against the Soviet Union it is vitally necessary that we have a daily paper that will keep the workers correctly informed and show them how to meet this lying offensive. The DAILY WORKER is the most effective weapon in the possession of the militant working classes. The sacrifice necessary to maintain it will be heavy. Money is sorely needed right now. It is up to the readers of The DAILY WORKER to say whether it shall survive or die.

• • • •

LLOYD GEORGE made a stronger protest against the action of the British government in breaking off diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union, than did John R. Clynes, the spokesman for the Labor Party. Clynes claimed that his faction of the Labor Party, the right wing, were the greatest sufferers from Communist propaganda. He practically admitted that the government was right in principle but held that it should go thru the formality of a trial. He did not raise the class issue for a moment, the issue of the Workers' Government versus the Employers' Government. He weakly protested the loss of trade that would follow the rupture, the pica of a peanut peddler.

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LLOYD GEORGE, the liberal leader and one of the most unscrupulous tricksters in British politics took advantage of the occasion to push himself back on the political map with an aggressive and cynical speech that literally left Austen Chamberlain, the sanctimonious foreign secretary without a leg to stand on. The government's conduct espionage on each other, he said. He tanned the government on what improvement they expected in the Russian situation. Did they expect the return of the Romanoffs? He mentioned the names of the various leaders in the Soviet government and suggested that all were equally unsatisfactory. Not that Lloyd George was not prepared to take steps against the Union government but he would do it in a way that would cause the least possible dislocation of trade and in a way that would preserve the dignity of the British government.

• • • •

THERE is hardly a word appearing in the capitalist papers of how the masses of the workers have taken the break with the Soviet Union. To the class conscious workers the Soviet Union is not merely a government that should be recognized because appropriate diplomatic relations tends to spur commerce between countries and orders from the Soviet Union would keep thousands of British workers in employment. To them the Soviet Union is the nucleus of the New Society, of the Workers State which will take the place of the Capitalist State that now dominates this world. For this kind of a revolt against the order and misery any price is justified and the kitchen for all

(Continued on Page Two)

Acting Department Heads Selected During Crisis Facing the Daily Worker

In the critical situation in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself we will with the support of our comrades and sympathizers continue to publish the paper and carry on the fight as determindedly as ever. During the imprisonment of Comrades Dunne and Miller, the editorial and management committees have placed Comrade H. M. Wicks in charge of the editorial department and Comrade Alexander Trachtenberg in charge of the business office.

In spite of the attacks upon us the paper will go on if our supporters do their part.

BRAND RUMORS OF 'HANKOW FALL' AS IMPERIALIST LIE

China to Commemorate Shanghai Massacre

SHANGHAI, May 27.—Rumors circulated here about "the fall of Hankow" are absolutely without confirmation, it was learned today.

Most of the rumors are inspired by British and American business men in Shanghai, it is stated.

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Commemorate Shanghai Massacre.

HANKOW, May 27.—Huge demonstrations commemorating the murder of the peaceful unarmed Chinese citizens by British police at Shanghai two years ago will be held here on May 30th. Other demonstrations will be held in towns, villages and cities thruout the Yangtse Valley.

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Sikh police at the command of Inspector Emerson fired into an unarmed crowd of Chinese who were demonstrating against the unwarranted arrest of a number of students. Ten seconds after Inspector Ever-

(Continued on Page Two)

Three Fatal Blasts Within Two Days at Woodward Colliery

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 27.—For two days now, explosion after explosion has shattered the Woodward Colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company at Kingston, near here. At least seven men have been killed, and twenty-three injured. A "squeeze" yesterday noon killed two men, and may have killed five more. It was accompanied by an explosion. As rescue crews were entering the plant, a second explosion wrecked the fan house and killed two men, making almost certain that the five missing at the time of the first blast were also killed. Then later, with poisonous and inflamable gas streaming from the pit mouth, a third explosion rocked the entire vicinity.

Company Culpable.

The disaster was caused by coal dust, and is of the type which the U. S. Bureau of Mines has often stated could be prevented by a small outlay on the part of the company, and reasonable diligence by company officials to see that rock-dusting was properly carried on.

Union Fights For Safety.

The miners of District 1 of the United Mine Workers of America, in which this mine is situated, have been carrying on an uphill struggle for months now to compel the companies to adhere to the miserably loose and disadvantageous contract which their district president, Cappelini signed for them. Unheeded mine are reported after them non-union mines, but only when the union actively organizes the miners to enforce the safety pro-

(Continued on Page Two)

Rally to Save the Daily Worker for the Labor Movement

Emergency Call to All Comrades and Sympathizers:

Blow after blow has been levelled against The DAILY WORKER during the past few days. Never have we faced such a critical situation. Never before have we been faced with a situation where we were ACTUALLY SUSPENDED. Yet that was precisely the condition of our paper on Wednesday when we were closed for two hours. In the midst of our efforts to rally our supporters and secure a new lease of life, efforts that were rewarded temporarily and enabled us to survive the crisis for two days three judges of the superior court found our comrades, William Dunne, editor, and Bert Miller, manager of The DAILY WORKER, guilty of the charges that have been pending against them since the combination of patriotic societies, right wing reaction, police and courts united to stifle the voice of the militant labor press, and sent them to jail, without bail, to wait until next Friday when sentence will be passed upon them.

Comrades, this drive against us comes at a time when The WORKER is needed as never before, because the world situation, the situation of the national labor movement and the condition of the local labor movement has never before been so grave.

The drive of the imperialist powers against the colonials and semi-colonials, in China, in Nicaragua, in Mexico; the crusade against labor in France; the vicious attempts to smash the British labor movement through the anti-strike bill; the raid on the Russian trading corporation in London and the breaking of trade and diplomatic relations after a whole series of the most monstrous provocations by the government of forgery; the preparation for war against the Soviet Union; all these are evidences of the world-wide character of the conspiracy to weaken and, if possible, destroy the labor movement internationally in order that the imperialist butchers may be able to launch the most frightful slaughter of the masses the world has ever seen. The DAILY WORKER alone has ripped the mask of hypocricy from the **faces of the war mongers and exposed** them for what they are. Alone we have reached thousands upon thousands of workers who have sworn that they will not be cannon fodder for another world slaughter to decide which imperialist nations shall pillage the rest of the world.

Nationally, while the workers in the mines and mills have been fighting against the combination of employers and right-wing labor leaders The DAILY WORKER relentlessly exposed the treachery against labor and became the spokesman for the honest, militant elements struggling for the elementary demands of the rank and file.

Locally, in New York City, we, of all the English dailies, alone fought the battles of the embattled cloakmakers and furriers and again exposed the corrupt combination of labor lieutenants of capitalism united with the employers, the police and courts in an effort to railroad to jail the leaders of these struggles.

At this moment we are on the eve of another furriers' strike and the silencing of the voice of our paper at this time would be a terrific blow to that movement even before it is under way.

The DAILY WORKER has come to be recognized as the gauge of the militant labor movement as well as of the Communist movement in this country. Its loss will not only mean the loss of all the long years of work and sacrifice on the part of thousands of workers who have stood by us in all the dark days through which we have passed, but its moral effect cannot be measured.

We have fought so hard in order that the workers engaged in elementary struggles, in Passaic, in the mines, in the needle trades, might win their victories that we have not always considered our own welfare as we might have done. We have helped every worker in every struggle in this country during our existence. Now is the time for those we have helped to come to our aid in our fight for life.

The jailing of our editor and business manager is part of the general campaign. They were tried yesterday morning before three judges, amidst surroundings charged with prejudice, in a hostile atmosphere, where every motion by our attorney in favor of our comrades was instantly denied, indicating that all had been decided in advance.

The enemies of labor thought they could take advantage of our present financial difficulties to definitely silence us by jailing our editor and manager, but as far as we are concerned we will fight on against these conspirators and in spite of them. But in order to be able to fight, you must everyone do your part—nay, more than your part by immediately coming to our aid.

We must have several thousand dollars within the next forty-eight hours or the conspiracy of the enemy will succeed

During the next two days, while you are enjoying the holidays, set aside something for The WORKER. Devote some of your time to raising money that you can instantly send in to us so that when you go back to work you can be sure that The DAILY WORKER is still living and fighting your battles and the battles of the oppressed everywhere.

Do not rely on the ordinary mail channels to send in money. It may come too late. Send in all that you can get together by wire, special delivery or, if possible, come in person so that you may become more acquainted with the gravity of the situation.

Send wires and special delivery letters to 33 East First St., New York City. Comrades and sympathizers in New York may call at the local DAILY WORKER office at 108 East 14th Street with donations. Act, comrades, before it is too late!

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

Communists Led Strike Of Opposition Parties Over Masaryk Trickery

PRAGUE, May 27.—Communist delegates here led all opposition parties out of national assembly today in protest against the way in which the re-election of President Masaryk was "railroaded" thru. By a parliamentary trick, the Masaryk group succeeded in famishing what its leaders, with little more than the Communist opposition, were of 64 against. The national minority [illegible] and other minority parties [illegible] demands.

Soviet Union Declares Lower Customs on Farm Implements Imported

MOSCOW, May 27.—In order to make possible greater production The Council of People's Commissaries of the Soviet Union has established a privileged custom tariff for the import of agricultural machines and implements not driven by mechanical power.

This arrangement will hold good until October 1 of this year.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

MacDonald Back Again Fears Workers of U. S. Getting Too Contented

LONDON, May 27.—Fear was expressed that "America is in danger of getting contentment on a purely material plane" by J. Ramsay MacDonald, former socialist premier, on his return here from a visit to the United States.

He declared that "money is flowing all through the place," in response to questions about the impressions of America.

The former premier was by the [illegible] of the visit of a number of the most prominent [illegible] against organized labor

WILLIAM F. DUNNE AND BERT MILLER FACE THREE-YEAR SENTENCE HERE AS COURT OVERRULES DEFENSE MOTIONS

Professional Patrioteers on Hand as Judges Railroad Defense Attempts to Postpone Case

Part of General Campaign on Part of Reaction to Throttle The DAILY WORKER

William F. Dunne, editor, and Bert Miller, business manager of The DAILY WORKER are in the Tombs prison today.

They were found guilty yesterday by Justices Featherstone, Murphy and Kelly, sitting in Special Sessions, of violating section 219 of the criminal code. Sentence will be pronounced Friday.

Poem Charge a Pretext.

A poem entitled "America," by David Gordon was the pretext used by high salaried professional patriots and the organizations for which they work to "get" The DAILY WORKER by railroading the editors and business manager to prison and robbing it of its mailing privileges.

Court is Brisk.

Convicted in less than 45 minutes after the court had listlessly denied all motions made by defense attorney, Joseph R. Brodsky, including postponement of the case, Dunne and Miller now face a maximum term of three years in the New York State Penitentiary.

In spite of the fact that the case against the paper was last on the calendar, the court curtly refused Brodsky's motion to postpone it.

Hundred Per Centers There.

On hand in the crowded court room were a large number of ex-army officers, leading members of the American Legion, and representatives of minor but active suppressionary "100 per cent American" organizations.

The New York "bomb squad" was

(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS PARTY SCORES FRIVOLOUS PRETEXT OF BRITISH WAR MAKERS

"Where is the Plot?" Asks Central Executive Committee About Addresses Tories "Find"

(By The Central Executive Committee of the Workers [Communist] Party.)

Exposure of the Reds! Red conspiracy unearthed! Red this—and Red that!

And what is it all about? A list of addresses is alleged to have been found in the possession of one Anton Miller, who in turn was found on the premises of Arcos, Ltd., in London by Scotland Yard raiders.

We have neither the desire nor the means of ascertaining whether all of these addresses are genuine. But let us assume that they are. Where is the deep and bloody conspiracy? Where is the plot? All we know is that it is alleged that American addresses were found in possession of a person in Europe, presumably a Russian. We hope that those sinister Americans who have thus been found out, who permitted their names to be in the possession of a Russian in London, who, perhaps (darkest crime of all) even received mail, letters, circulars, statements, information, etc., from this Russian, will be visited with a punishment commensurate with the awfulness of their crime.

Provokes War.

At the same time, however, we wish to point to the frivolousness with which the capitalist government of Great Britain is attempting to provoke a new world war. Violating international decency, police agents of the British government burglarized the offices of the Arcos, Ltd., and the Soviet Commercial Mission in London. And on the day when this gentlemanly government of Great Britain breaks off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, on the day when the honorable Baldwin government makes a step designed to plunge the world into a new bloody conflict, it has nothing else to offer to the world as an excuse for its treachery, it has nothing else to show as a base for its wrecking diplomacy than the fact that American addresses were found in the possession of one Anton Miller, who in turn was found on the premises of Arcos, Ltd., of London.

Look Behind.

We warn the workers to look behind the smoke-screen of this trumped up and ridiculous charge. Behind this physiognomies of the big bourgeois of Great Britain, who are working to undermine their society by a new war, behind the [illegible] of millions of workers who are suffering as the result of the [illegible] of this [illegible]

BOYCOTT APPLIED BY SOVIET UNION TO TORY BRITAIN

Will Transfer Trade to U. S., Germany

MOSCOW, May 27.—The Soviet Union has dealt its first blow in retaliation to the British die-hard cabinet which has broken the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement and severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The Commissariat of Trade today issued orders to all ships to boycott English ports and cargoes.

"The United States trading technique is superior to the English, and orders extended to England are now being given to America, particularly orders for textile machinery," said the Trade Commissariat's statement, discussing the possible trend of the Soviet Union's trade.

"The United States Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Moscow.

"We believe the American market will be able to absorb the Soviet Union's exports formerly shipped to England which has ended forever the prosperity of a middleman between the United States and the Soviet Union."

No Relations.

LONDON, May 27.—[illegible] today forcefully brought [illegible] trade relations with the Soviet Union to a [illegible]

The foreign office [illegible] protest [illegible] Soviet Union [illegible] of the Soviet trade delegation [illegible] of diplomatic [illegible] of diplomatic [illegible]

(Continued on Page Two)

FREEZE THEM HELP THE DAILY

This series of ten articles, of which this is the sixth, deals with the operations of the industrial espionage agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

Article VI.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Wall Street—The National Civic Federation—Matthew Woll—The Insurance Trust—the imperialistic, labor baiting oligarchy—the Hundred Percenters, all wheeled into action yesterday.

The Daily Worker's effective exposure of the looting practices of finance capital is bearing fruit. The fat boys have been goaded into action. Militant labor's lance-thrust has stabbed Wall Street and its yappers into action.

This puppet's aggressive of the National Civic Federation, of the Insurance Swindle, of the Traction Grab, its fight against the right wing reactionary, hierarchy, the fight against militarism, imperialism, invasion of China and Latin America, as well as other issues to which the workers are concerned, has stirred up the bitter rancor of these profiteers.

A False Issue.

They dared not bring action in court challenging the truth of the Worker's exactions. They knew that as long as the pitiless searchlight of The Worker's publicity beat upon them the danger to their position became more and more intensified.

A pretext was seized upon. A so-called unpatriotic poem was printed in a recent issue of the paper. This was made the issue for garnetting the only fighting labor daily in New York City.

The issue must not be befogged. The reason that Dunne and Miller find themselves in the Tombs today is because of the fearless, fighting attitude which their paper has taken in all matters which vitally affect the American worker.

The DAILY WORKER has been waging a fight on behalf of the defrauded policeholders of the "Big Four" plunderbund. It has called for the organization of the underpaid, overworked industrial insurance agent.

It is the only paper in America which has dared to pit its strength against the billions of the "Big Four." It is the only paper in America which dared to challenge the right of the insurance looters to swindle and defraud 40 million worker-policyholders.

Letters have been coming into the offices of the paper praising it for its stand in this and similar matters.

But letters of praise are not enough.

Ranged against The WORKER stands the massed strength of Wall Street and its satellites.

Now is the time for the rooters for The DAILY WORKER to come to its aid.

Victims Should Aid.

I make a direct appeal to the policyholders and agents of the "Big Four" to dig down and send us every dollar they can spare to aid us in the defense of our paper.

If the WORKER is downed, the right wingers and labor baiters will take on new lease of life. The old, dreadful days of Palmer and Burleson will surely return.

We know that this attack on The WORKER will prove abortive. Dunne and Miller may go to jail, but in their places thousands of vengeful workers will spring to the colors.

Dig down, "faithful" sons of Mother Metropolitan and Daddy Pru and come across for the only paper which has ever dared to champion your rights.

Do it now!



Registered members of the 11th Executive International convention in Memphis, Tenn., June 4-9, will be presided over by Caleb A. Emerson, of Scranton, Pa., international president.

Needle Trade Defense

The $100,000 Roll Call Drive is still on. Every worker should have his name on this list. If you have not yet bought a certificate, do so immediately. Send your dollar to the Joint Defense & Relief Comm. 41 Union Square, and we will send you a sealed dollar certificate with an official certificate receipt.

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Fleishhank and Klenetsky

Thirty-two workers of the Fleishhank and Klenetsky Dress Shop, of 42 W. 22nd St., donate a half day's pay to the Defense thru Abraham Stein, shop chairman. Other members of the committee active in the collection were Sam Skulnick, Abe Saitz, Jack Schneider, Isay Troot, Annie Schwartz and Clara. This is a continuation of the good work being done by this shop which was the first to contribute to the defense with a collection of one hundred dollars. Stein promises another collection in a short time and he is now working to spread the shop collection habit throughout the section in which he works.

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A Concert by the Sea

Summer is coming. It is becoming warmer. Imagine what will happen when the actual hot summer days arrive. Every worker will wish to leave his factory for a few hours for a breath of fresh air. The bourgeoisie has long since left the hot city. Only the vast mass of workers cannot spend the summer in the country. They are condemned to sweat in the factories broken at intervals by a trip to the beach where they are crowded even when in the water, but for one evening at least where one is assured of a good time. The Joint Defense & Relief Committee has arranged a monster concert to be held in the Coney Island Stadium for July 16th. Here the workers will be assured of a splendid entertainment and every body is cordially invited.

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Another Shop

The workers of Levino Costume Shop at 118 W. 22nd St., have collected $10.00 which they sent in to the office of the Joint Defense & Relief Committee.

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Can't Stop Them

Although the right wing officials of Workmen's Circle Branch 582 have carried on a strong campaign against the Cloakmakers and Furriers Defense, the progressive members of the branch collected $11.00 for the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Friend Karesavich, a member of that branch had the honor of delivering the money to the office.

• • •

Another One

Branch 285, Workmen's Circle, sent in $10.00 for the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers. The Workmen's Circle Branches are showing by their activities for the Joint Defense Committee that they do not support National Officials who favor the Sigman gang.

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A Victim of Sigman Helps Defense

The following letter was received from Mendal A. Krusse. "I am myself a victim of the Sigman pogrom on our unions. I have been out of work six months due to the fact that I was driven out by the Sigman gangsters. I feel that something must be done to save our arrested brothers and once for all exterminate the Sigman gang from our union. My wife and I collected $7 which I am sending to you. I hope to collect more.

Number of Jobless on Increase in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, (FP) May 27.—Unemployment is becoming noticeable in Baltimore. This is especially true in the building industry. Large numbers of men are out of work, according to reports by trade union secretaries. Jobs in factories and at common labor outdoors are more scarce than at any time in five years, in the opinion of discouraged applicants.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Negroes "Belong" to Plantation Owners

(Federated Press)

Negro peonage in the Mississippi flood area is exposed in a report made by Walter White, national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. White has just returned to New York from a tour including Memphis, Arkansas, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other points in the flooded region.

"In many refugee camps," says White, "negroes are released only to 'their' landlords and are sent back to the plantation from which they came. This fact was confirmed to me by General Curtis T. Green, commanding officer at Vicksburg of the Mississippi National Guard troops who are keeping order in the area covering registration from parts of Sunflower, Bolivar, Tunno, Warren and Holmes counties, and all of Issaquena, Sharkey, Washington and Humphreys counties.

"General Green told me that plantation owners came to the camps to pick out 'their Negroes' and that labor agents are kept out from the camps 'no man being permitted to talk to any other but his own Negroes'.

Slavery Again

"At a number of camps I was told of Negroes eluding guards and escaping, preferring to forage food, clothing, shelter and medical attention rather than go back to the plantations from which the flood waters had driven them. At some of the camps Negroes were being taken out by industrial firms, being checked out of the camps and checked in again when their labors were finished.

"Most of these men had no objection to working, even though not paid, but they objected to the beating, cursing and kicking they had to endure. There are also numerous instances of brutality in the treatment of Negroes forced to work on the levees under the guns of soldiers and even white civilians.

Swept to Death

"In many places, notably Greenville and Step's Landing, Negroes were thus conscripted, among them being an insurance agent, and they were kept at work when it was plain the levee would break. When the break came, this insurance agent told me he saw some 40 or 50 Negroes swept away by the waters, presumably to death. He managed to fight his way back to the levee. He is a graduate of Tuskegee, married, with a child, and entirely trustworthy."

White has a clipping from the Vicksburg Evening Post, of May 5th, that is revealing. It tells how a Citizens' Relief Committee met at Cleveland, Miss., and discussed the matter of permitting families to leave the refuge camps. A certain V. W. Thomas was put in charge of arrangements.

"Mr. Thomas," says the newspaper, "was instructed by the Committee not to release any family or persons from the camp except on written consent of the landlord from whose plantation the laborers came, or on the personal request or authorization of the landlords."

Slavery of Negro plantation workers in the Mississippi delta is shown also in an illuminating statement from Dr. William R. Redden, reported by White. Dr. Redden, Chief Medical Officer for the Red Cross in the flood area said:

"Some of the Negroes did not know that their own bodies belonged to them. When we sought to vaccinate them they said it could be done only after their plantation bosses gave their permission. When some of these plantation owners objected we had to tell them 'Either you will permit vaccination or we will stop relief.'"

Powers in Wall St Clash in Struggle For U. S. Industries

A vigorous onward swing of railroad and specialty stock prices yesterday was accepted as evidence of the clash of powerful financial interests in a number of the important transportation and manufacturing enterprises of the country.

Reports, rumors and "official denials" flew thick and fast in the financial district as efforts were made to disclose the nature of the buying demand for Western Maryland and Wabash railroads, Pittsburgh Coal Company, International Nickel Company and other companies. Filing of notices with the Interstate Commerce Commission by various roads which ask the right to appear in important rate hearings was generally accepted as evidence of the stock market activity of the representatives of Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Baltimore and Ohio, etc.

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 27.—"It is a pitiful cause" was the only statement made today by Dr. Fred Williams, Columbia, S. C., superintendent of the Sauth Carolina Hospital for the Insane, after three hours spent in the room with Earl Carroll at the Greenville City Hospital.

Machinist Council Forced to Cut Into Polishers' Strike

CHICAGO, May 27.—The strike of the Metal Polishers Local No. 6 against the Flexible Shaft Co., 5600 West Roosevelt Road continues with the company refusing to deal with the union, and still employing a score of plug-ugllies furnished by the metal trades association and with Thompson's police force being paid by the company to help the finks break the strike, the support given the Mayor by the labor leaders notwithstanding.

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. has dealt with the union the last 11 years, but through the pressure from the Metal Trades Association now refuses even to deal with the Metal Trades Council or the Chicago Federation of Labor when the officers of these organizations attempt to bring about a settlement.

Scabs, Police Fraternize.

The scabs are sharing their meals with the policemen and private gunmen who are always at hand when any struggle occurs in the metal industry. The men effected by the walkout are all highly skilled mechanics and some of them have been there 16 years or more, consequently the company is having a hard time to keep up any real production with scabs and is only succeeding in bluffing the outside by having the machinery run.

Other Crafts Not Unionized.

Unfortunately the other crafts are not organized; the majority of the workers being eligible to the machinists' union and very little effort is being made to have all the united forces mobilized against the company. The latest effort of the progressive forces in the machinists' district council a resolution was adopted instructing the machinists' officers to immediately begin to begin an organization campaign, bringing all the specialists, machinists and tool and diemakers into the union. The only difficulty in carrying this policy into effect is the sabotage of these officials, who have adopted a theory that "it is of no use trying to fight the metal trades association."

With the pressure from the rank and filo in the machinists' union they can be forced to carry on a united struggle with the result this victory of the metal polishers' union and force the company to deal with the union again.

The Flexible Shaft Company manufactures the Sunbeam electric iron and electric toaster, also the Cooper & Steward sheep shears and clippers.

CENTRAL AMERICA RAPS U. S. POLICY AS PEACE BREAK

WASHINGTON, (FP)—May 27.—Central American legations in Washington have been officially notified by their governments that a resolution adopted by the United States violated the Central American stability treaty of 1923 when it recognized Adolfo Diaz as president of Nicaragua, was adopted at a meeting of the foreign ministers of Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, in San Salvador on May 24. The spokesmen for Honduras and Salvador protested to consider steps for withdrawing the recognition given by their governments to Diaz after Secretary Kellogg had declared Diaz the constitutional president of Nicaragua.

Guatamala and Costa Rica have refused to recognize Diaz. They have sympathized with the attempt of the elected government led by Sacasa to restore its authority which was overthrown by the Chamorro military coup of 1925. Fonseca Minister Guerra of Salvador told the meeting that he felt that he should bring the matter before the League of Nations, since Diaz was the beneficiary of the Chamorro coup. The treaty of 1923 bound the Central American countries to refuse recognition to any regime set up as the result of unconstitutional action.

Secretary Kellogg's reply to this Central American communication is a renewal of his claim that Diaz had nothing to do with Chamorro's note. He ignores the long years of close political partnership between the two men beginning when American troops put Diaz in power in 1910.

Start Tour Immediately For Intl. Labor Defense

CHICAGO, May 27.—Paul Crouch, the rebel soldier who was imprisoned at Alcatraz prison for his revolutionary activity in opposing the sending of U. S. troops to Nicaragua, and on Hawaii, is due to be released on June 1, after having served his three years sentence, it was announced by International Labor Defense today.

Upon Organization.

The case of Crouch, who, together with his colleagues, Walter Trumbull, were the leaders of the Hawaiian Communist League composed of U. S. soldiers, aroused interest throughout the country, it being one of the most sensational cases on record in the United States, except in the fact that an open Communist organization had for the first time been formed in American military forces for the purpose of obtaining the allegiance of the soldiers to the labor movement and the working class.

Crouch, Trumbull, and a number of other members of the League were arrested on the information of a spy in the organization. They were charged with the violation of a Hawaiian law prohibiting the formation of such organizations if they were illegal. The defendants, whose case was taken over by International Labor Defense through its attorney there, proved conclusively that the organization was not an illegal one, but had been functioning openly all the time, holding open meetings and even having its stationery printed at the army's printing plant.

Savage Sentence

The two soldiers, who had never made a secret of their position and their sympathy for the bitterly exploited Hawaiian workers and peasants, had appealed to the American soldiers to have fraternal relations with the latter. The military court decreed that they should serve terms respectively of 40 and 56 years in prison. This savage sentence was reduced only after a national protest organized by International Labor Defense so that Crouch was given three years and Trumbull one year of imprisonment.

Upon Trumbull's release a nationwide tour which attracted widespread interest was organized by the I. L. D. Thousands flocked to hear the story of the case told by the first of the rebel soldiers to be freed. The I. L. D. is now arranging for a similar tour for Paul Crouch, the leader of the Hawaiian Communist League, and it is expected that an even greater interest will be expressed by workers everywhere in the meetings that are being arranged.

Dates of Tour

Tentative dates in the schedule of the Crouch tour are as follows:

Portland, Oregon, June 27; Astoria, Oregon, June 28; Tacoma, Wash., June 30; Seattle, Wash., July 1; Mt. Vernon, Wash., July 2; Spokane, Wash., July 4; Great Falls, Mont., July 5; Plentywood, Mont., July 8.

Other sections of the U. S. are also urged to send in their requests for dates immediately so that all arrangements may be completed immediately and in the best organized manner. Picnics, indoor mass meetings and banquets are among the methods of giving a rousing welcome to Crouch that have been suggested.

Boycott Is Applied by Soviet Union to Tories

(Continued from Page One)

charge that all attaches of the embassy and Trade Delegation will be expected to leave London within ten days.

The note named the heads of departments of the Soviet embassy and Trade Delegation, and their assistants, and stated that if they did not leave within ten days they would be deported.

No further contact will be maintained between the British and the Soviet Union and orders have gone forth for the withdrawal of the British mission from Moscow.

The government it is understood, also plans to deport a number of citizens of the Soviet Union who have no official connection with either the embassy or the Trade Delegation.

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Germany Aids USSR.

BERLIN, May 27.—Upon the request of the Soviet ambassador, Germany has agreed to instruct the German ambassador in London to take charge of the Soviet Union interests in Great Britain.

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STUTTGART, Germany, May 27.—Foreign Minister Gustave Stresemann delivered a peace speech here today, his first public statement on the diplomatic rupture between England and the Soviet Union.

"We do not believe in war," declared the Foreign Minister. "It is our duty to prevent war between nations that are not confronted with each other."

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"MacDonald Gets Monster Gold."

LONDON, May 27.—Lieut. Col. Walter Grant Meaden, extreme navy scented the Parliamentary Labor Party (including its leaders Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, etc.) of going to the bay of pigs.

Church Immorality Is Thrashed Out in Two Separate Trial Courts

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 27.—Ecclesiastical immorality is on the upgrade as evidenced from news dispatches from all parts of the country.

Mrs. Hansel testifying as the state's star witness in its suit to dissolve the House of David as an immoral and fraudulent institution, declared that "King Ben," while posing as Jehovah "cast devils" out of her when she was sick.

She further testified that when she was 14 years of age she was assaulted by the "messiah" under the guise of the rites of the covenant.

News arrives from New Haven that leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in secret session to hear the appeal of Guy L. Holmes of New Bedford for reinstatement as a minister of the church.

Holmes was disbarred as a minister by the New England South Conference in 1926. Holmes was recently the defendant in an action brought by Miss Antoinette Fortin, a waitress, on charges of immorality.

It is known that in San Francisco the Presbyterians are engaged in hot discussion on heresy and purging the church of modernist tendencies.

Dr. Machen, the central figure in the controversy, is being charged by his opponents with "failure to encourage young men in their preparation for the ministry."

Brand Rumors of Fall of Hankow as False

(Continued from Page One)

son had ordered the crowd to disperse (his order was given in English which none of the Chinese understood), he ordered the police to fire. The bayleys were fired into the crowd, composed for the most part of school boys and girls.

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Use "Dum-Dum" Bullets.

The news of the massacre spread rapidly thruout China. Hundreds of thousands of workers struck in Shanghai and when on June 23rd, British marines poured volleys of "dum-dum" hullets (debarred from "civilized" warfare) into a crowd of demonstrators, mostly students at Shameen, strikes spread like wildfire thruout southern China.

May 30th symbolizes for the Chinese people the savage brutality with which the imperialist powers have exploited her. According to reports received by The DAILY WORKER, workers and peasants thruout the Yangtze Valley will commemorate the Shanghai massacre. If workers and peasants above the Yangtze do not commemorate May 30th they will only be prevented from doing so by Chang Tso-lin, supported by the imperialist powers.

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p Nationalist Drive Unchecked.

PEKING, May 27.—Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, is rushing troops into northern Honan in an attempt to stop the Hankow Nationalist drive on Peking, but he will succeed in stemming the drive is regarded as highly unlikely by observers here.

The imperialist powers are reported to be preparing to move their troops north in preparation for the Hankow drive.

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Japanese To Rush Troops.

TOKYO, Japan, May 27.—Two thousand Japanese troops, garrisoned in Manchuria, are prepared to march into north China upon a moment's notice, it was learned today. The cabinet late this afternoon authorized Premier Tanaka and the ministers of war and navy to send the soldiers into China whenever, in their judgment, an emergency warranted.

Japanese armed forces will not be sent into China, however, unless the Shantungites are defeated at Hsuchow.

The government emphasized that an invasion will be made only to protect lives and property of Japanese citizens, and that as soon as danger threatens the Japanese people will be immediately withdrawn.

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Reception Off to Europe.

LONDON, May 27.—United States Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton will sail for New York on the Leviathan next Tuesday, it was learned today. The ambassador announced that he had to fly to private business matters.

CONVICT DAILY WORKER EDITOR AND MANAGER; HOLD THEM WITHOUT BAIL FOR SENTENCE FRIDAY

(Continued from Page One)

out in full force, and the air of assurance evident in the court room indicated that the case against the editors of the only national labor newspaper in the United States was "in the bag."

Ignore Defense.

In requesting the court for adjournment of the case, Joseph R. Brodsky, defense attorney, pointed out that two of the defendants named, J. Louis Engdahl, co-editor of The DAILY WORKER and Robert Dunne, author of the alleged unpatriotic poem were not included in the present hearing.

The court waved Brodsky hrusquely aside, and shouted, "This case is ready!" This despite the fact that the case against the paper was 29th on the crowded calendar.

Innocent, Says Brodsky.

The defense attorney argued that Dunne and Miller were not directly accountable for the publication of the poem, the statute stating clearly, he said, that mere editorship of a publication does not in itself constitute personal responsibility.

Brodsky furthermore insisted that the poem did not come within the meaning of the New York statute which is aimed at the publication of "lewd, lascivious and disgusting matter."

Jury Trial Denied.

Once again the "discretionary" privilege of the courts was exercised when the right of a jury trial was denied to the defendants.

Prominent local lawyers characterized as shameful the procedure of the court in holding Dunne and Miller without bail, a right which is accorded to those charged with crimes of the most serious nature.

"Patriots" Lead Attack.

The same group of representatives of professional patriotic organizations, including George L. Darte of the Military Order of the World War and George Seitz, of the Koymen of America, who were responsible for the original complaints against The DAILY WORKER were again in court yesterday. They did not take the stand, however.

Darte, admitted on examination at a previous hearing of the case that he is the paid "adjutant general" of the Military Order of the World War, that the organization is incorporated, is composed entirely of ex-army officers, has its headquarters in Washington, D. C., and that he had personally notified the postmaster-general of the publication of the poem "America" on which the charge is based.

Darte who parades the title of "captain" in addition to "adjutant general," declared that he had read The DAILY WORKER "religiously" for the past 18 months.

Spies on Radicals.

Seitz, who described himself as "a research worker," for the Koymen of America, testified that his job was to furnish information—he did not say about what or to whom.

That the Military Order and the Koymen, together with the representatives of some other "patriotic" organizations had joined in a conspiracy to crush The DAILY WORKER by getting its editors jailed and depriving the paper of the large privileges it has now become quite clear.

In backing their case against the paper, the two paid stool-pigeons of the labor-baiting organizations parading under the guise of patriotic societies had submitted as "evidence" copies of the issue containing the poem "America," the wrappers in which they were mailed, the address labels, etc.

Aim to Crush Paper.

The Military Order of the World War has been taking the lead in the attempt to throttle The DAILY WORKER. This organization has been engaged for the past few years in attacking liberals, liberals, and humanitarians like Jane Addams, charging that they were guilty of "radicalism."

BISHOP HAILS COMMUNISM AS ENDER OF WAR

Noted Heretic Discusses Chinese Situation

"The Chinese situation is the greatest crisis in ages," said Bishop William Montgomery Brown yesterday afternoon in an interview with newspapermen before leaving for Webster Hall to speak at the meeting arranged for the relief of the cloakmakers.

"When one discusses the Chinese question," he said, "the shadow of another world war rises before you, and that is something horrible to think about.

"The war on China is to keep down the price of labor in that country."

When asked by a reporter what he that could be done about it, Bishop Brown replied that "we Communists want a better world, but we can never have it while we have classes. One class has to give away. The unnecessary class, the capitalists should be put out of business."

The bishop told how it has been his task in the past to promise the workers mansions in heaven when they die, "Pie in the sky," was the way he termed it.

"I have done nothing useful for the last 50 years," he continued, "yet the money rolls in. All of it comes from workers, with no worrying on my part."

The bishop told briefly his ideas on a religion that is based upon nature. "A fact is a doing of nature," he said. "There are no facts except as a result of nature. We are a part of nature, and we should make the most of it."

...TACKS ... WITH FRIENDS OF TRACTION FIRMS

By [illegible]

The Mayoralty campaign has begun in earnest in the city of New York. The [illegible] of the city [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the traction [illegible] and [illegible] the traction swindle.

The chairman of the city Board of Estimate who sanctioned the steal and George McAneny, later appointed by the new Transit Commission as the new Transit Commissioner, are Nathan L. Miller. Another who was on this board was William A. Prendergast, later appointed to the position of chamberlain of this city. Both Miller and Prendergast still hold. Now he is being used as the mouthpiece of the traction interests in their bickering squabble with Al. Smith, who in 1920 was casting quite peacefully out of their hands.

The part played by Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel, for the New York Public Service Commission in 1913 has already been indicated. That he was not alone in his betrayal of his sworn trust is proved by the fact that Travis H. Whitney, now vice president of the B.-M. T., was then the chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Legalize Steal.

To make the infamous 1913 steal "legal" it was necessary to pass legislation authorizing the plunder. A bill was accordingly put through the New York State legislature, known as the Wagner bill.

The author of this bill is Robert F. Wagner, then state senator, later justice, now U. S. Senator Wagner, but the same Tammany grafter throughout these several transformations. Wagner it will be remembered, was the running mate of Al. Smith in the recent democratic landslide by which this precious pair were hurdled into office.

Did Senator Wagner get his reward for the part he played in the deal? No doubt! Among other evidences, there is the fact of his having advanced in public favor and of his having risen in public office—and no one, let it be known, rises in the empire State except through having come to a complete "understanding" with the traction czars. This is the writing on the wall which the somewhat perplexed Al. Smith is reading with no little worry.

Al. Smith has already had one experience in attempting to buck the traction powers that be. In 1920 Al. was still the tried and true "friend" of the gullible people. As such his mission was to defend the fair public and to contend with the dragon of traction even as other heroes had invariably been called upon to do before him. What did Al. say then?

Brave Words!

"The traction question must be settled by municipal ownership. We have tried every other means and every other method but the time is now at hand when it will be just as ridiculous to think that private companies can operate transit facilities sufficient for the people of the state as it would be for us to believe that we could ever go back to the time when the little private water company supplied a certain district with the fresh water that they had to drink and wash with" (N. Y. Times, October 25, 1920).

For these brave words Al. Smith was quite properly chastised by the powers behind the political scene. In the November returns, Governor Nathan L. Miller, now batting for the B.-M. T. in the transit hearings, was returned victor. Miller promptly showed his mettle. We do not need to call Nathan vile names. It is sufficient to record his activities!

He had hardly taken office when measures were instituted to have enacted the bill by which the present New York State Transit Commission was established. No publicity was given to the new enactment and the whole proceeding was carried out almost in secret. The bill provided for a so-called "unification" plan, the essential feature of which was that the old scrap and junk of the traction lines would be passed off on the city as a figure to be established by the newly organized Transit Commission in conjunction with the transit companies.

Business Protests.

When the plan became public it met with some opposition. Accordingly a method was hit upon to silence public disapproval. It was arranged to have a letter sent to the Governor in which were to be embodied the existing criticisms of the [illegible] and "the suggestion in the minds of the people" as to the solution. "I believe," the obliging governor wrote in reply, "that the bill which I have just signed paves the way for a fair solution of the problem in the public interest. . . . The law as it simply prevents more obstruction (1) It seeks as far as possible to eliminate the opportunity to play politics with the great business, economic and social problem. . . ."

The governor is hardly to be blamed that his prediction did not come true. He did have the best in mind. But Crawford, the governor's apprehensive fellow citizen, wished to be assured further as to the personnel of the commission to be appointed. To this the governor also replied in terms of father reassurance: "Fear not I know my chestnuts."

Which translated into the language of proper political jargon reads: "I can assure you that nothing but fitness will be considered in the selection of the commissioner." But it was in reply to the Brooklyn fearful one in the matter of the fare, that the governor's diplomacy quite outdid itself:

"The consideration to security holders for the concessions required of them will be a security with an assured fair return in place of one with uncertain or no return. Necessarily, therefore, the rate of fare will be an important element of any settlement and cannot be determined in advance thereof, certainly not in advance of the deposit by the companies of the necessary consents to clothe the commission with ample power to put into effect whatever plan may be determined upon.

"The task before the commission is not an easy one. I feel confident that it can be done if approached with resolution, courage and the determination to do exact justice."

The language here is something terrific! But the gist of the governor's meaning shines from beneath the bushel fo words in rays of certain hope for the traction barons. The fare at 4.36 per 1000 as against 4.79 in 1924. The estimate shows 4.79 per 1000 fulltime workers killed in bituminous mines and 3.87 per 1000 killed in anthracite mines.

The bureau's figures showing the number of coal miners employed (reduced to the equivalent 300-day a year workers), the number killed and the accident death rate per 1000 employed since 1906 are:

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Miners killed	Deaths per 1000 employed
2,658	5.49
2,317	4.61
2,416	4.03
1,994	4.20
1,979	4.89
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The figures show a steady reduction in the hazard of the industry during the 15 years 1906-1920 in which the United Mine Workers was extending its influence. In the years 1916-1920, when the power of the union reached a peak, there were only 4.03 deaths per 1000 employed, compared with 5.49 in the 1906-1910 period. But in the years 1921-1925, in which the operators were extending openshop operation, the death rate rose to an average of 4.52 per 1000 fulltime workers.

700 Bakers Arrested Since Strike Started

Seven hundred pickets have been arrested since the beginning of the strike of the bakers of the Feshbar and Messing concerns, it was announced yesterday by Abe Baron, leader of the strike.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Paper Box Makers Hail Three Members Freed From Prison

Peter Piscoto, Trippi, and Salvatorie Rosini, three paper box makers, have been released from jail after serving five months and one week. They were arrested during the general strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union last winter. The sentence was from six months to three years but the union, of which the three prisoners were good and loyal members, had been trying the utmost to effect commutation for the men.

A special meeting of the executive board was held Tuesday at which a hearty reception was given to the brothers. It was decided to arrange a dance and package party at which all members and friends of the union will welcome the three brothers into the ranks of the union. The affair will take place in the second week of June, date to be announced later.

East Side Barbers' Strike Coming.

A general strike of the barbers of the East Side will be called next week, according to Max Greenwald, secretary, Local 752, Barbers' Union.

Small Beer Plot.

A gigantic beer conspiracy, which the government alleges has ramifications all through New York and New Jersey, and whose annual business in illicit interests exceeds $[illegible], is being investigated by the federal grand jury here.

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OF 1927

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Workers Make Arrangements for Picnic, Sunday

In spite of floods, hail or have the Chicago waterworks will gather at Kelso's Electric Park at the Seventy-fifth street branch of the Chicago Federation of Labor will undoubtedly be challenged as the most successful of the United Mine Workers' annual picnics, which has been held for the past seven years.

This development seemed a certainty Saturday as compared to the feeble turnout during the morning hours.

Green's appearance at a Federation luncheon at the exclusive Bankers' Club here on the same platform with Walter Lippmann Merritt, legal authority on the open shop and counsel for the League for Industrial Freedom. The League is a union-smashing gathering composed chiefly of publishers whose chief business is the publication of virulent views attacks on the American Federation of Labor.

Also present at the luncheon in New York's exclusive club were Matthew Woll, leader of the union-disrupting forces at work in the needle trades here, Gilbert H. Montague of the New York Industrial Conference Board, an economic research agency kept by big employing interests; Marcus M. Marks, wealthy merchant and republican politician and Arthur Williams, vice president of the New York Edison Co., probably one of the most bitter anti-union firms in the city.

Green criticised the recent supreme court decision on the Bedford cut stone case, forcing union men to work on non-union cut stone against their will. Merritt upheld the decision.

Green Furious at Labor Delegation Planned for USSR

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"Brought to the Attention"

"It has been brought to the attention of the officers of the A. F. of L.," he said, "that plans to organize a group to be classified as a 'Labor Delegation' for the purpose of visiting Russia and other countries in Europe this summer, are being formulated by Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, and others. Plans of a similar character were drafted last summer but were not carried out.

"It is stated that nine well-known trade union officials have already arranged with their organizations for leave of absence and will be ready to start early this summer, and that a staff of expert economists will accompany the delegation.

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"For the purpose of relieving any wrong public impression which may prevail, the officers of the A. F. of L. wish it to be understood that this delegation . . . is not clothed with authority to speak for American labor or for the A. F. of L. The last convention of the A. F. of L. declared that 'The A. F. of L. cannot join in any mission to investigate conditions in Russia but deems any such mission wholly unnecessary.' It further declared that no trade unionist should permit himself to participate in any such adventure.' This declaration was meant to apply to officers and members affiliated with the A. F. of L., and is expressive of the mature and deliberate opinion of the representatives of the A. F. of L. in convention assembled.

"We concede that individual members of organized labor and the representatives of labor organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L. have a perfect right to visit Russia or any other country for the purpose of making an investigation of economic and political conditions. In doing so, however, they can speak only for themselves or for those groups which confer upon them authority to represent them. . . . But the A. F. of L. officers draw the line of distinction between a delegation speaking only for themselves or for special groups, and a delegation classified as an 'American Labor Delegation' speaking for American labor.

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U.S. Death Rate for Mothers is Highest

Maternal mortality is higher in the United States than any other civilized country and twice as high as in Holland, Sir George Newman, chief health officer of England, declared yesterday.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SAYS 49,000 DIE IN COAL MINING

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press)

CHICAGO, May 27.—More than 49,000 miners have sacrificed their lives in the production of coal in the last 20 years, according to the U. S. bureau of mines. This means an average of nearly 2500 miners killed each year. In the 10 years 1916 to 1925 coal mine accidents have taken the lives of 23,147 men.

The bulletin shows 2230 miners killed in 1925 compared with 2306 in 1924. The improvement is due largely to a reduction from 453 to 261 in the number killed in major disasters. By major disasters the bureau means accidents in which 5 or more persons are killed. Most deaths in the coal mines are caused by falls of roof or face. In 1925 such accidents took 1078 lives.

The bureau has not yet obtained all the figures necessary to compute the number of workers killed per 1000 fulltime workers employed. But assuming the same daily output per man as in 1924 it estimates the figure at 4.36 per 1000 as against 4.79 in 1924. The estimate shows 4.79 per 1000 fulltime workers killed in bituminous mines and 3.87 per 1000 killed in anthracite mines.

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OFFER OF BRIBE BRINGS STRIKE OF JERSEY FURRIERS

NEWARK, May 27.—Oscar Yager, president of the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers' Association, Inc., was exposed yesterday in the act of attempting to bribe two of the militant officials of Local 25, Furriers' Union. The exposure was quickly followed by the calling of a general strike of the Newark and Jersey City fur shops at a meeting of the local held at Montgomery Hall yesterday evening.

When the bosses' association working in cooperation with the International officials locked out the 400 furriers because they refused to support the strikebreaking crew in its attempt to destroy the union, Yager communicated with Louis Bolfer, vice-president of the local and told him that he "had something important" to tell him.

Bolfer, suspicious, arranged to meet Yager at the Hotel Martinique, New York, bringing Jack Shulman, member of the executive board along as a witness.

Business Proposition.

When they assembled at the New York hotel, Yager, turning to Bolfer said, "There is no need of beating around the bush. We are all willing to make a dollar if we can, and here is your opportunity to do so. All we want you to do is not participate in the struggle and we will be liberal with you."

Egging Yager on, Bolfer made him agree to $10,000 as the initiative payment of money. Yager stated that he would have to get the approval of his associates before handing over the money. Arrangements were made that Yager would advise Bolfer the decision Wednesday evening, at the union headquarters, 194 Prince Street. When he phoned at 9.30 p. m. he was informed him that there was not enough privacy in the union office, so he would call him back.

Rushing to Montgomery Hall where a meeting of the local was going on, Bolfer telephoned Yager, making arrangements for several union members to listen to the conversation on extra phones.

Yager in his telephone conversation said that his associates would not pay $10,000, offering $8,000 as "the very price." After a great deal of bargaining he raised it to $4,000. Bolfer and Yager made arrangements to meet again today to make final arrangements.

As soon as the conversation ended the workers who had been listening to the conversation raced upstairs to the membership meeting and told in detail what they had just heard over the phone. Several of the listeners had been slightly skeptical in the past about the charges made by the left wing, but after what they heard over the telephone they became firmly convinced that the position of the militant elements of the union is entirely correct.

Call Strike.

When the workers at the mass meeting heard of the attempt made by the bosses to demoralize the union they became indignant and voted for the calling of a strike, featured by strong picketing committees.

The bosses with the assistance of the International officials had been unable to furnish more than 12 scabs to take the place of the 400 strikers.

Petro Lucchi, I. Borkin and Milton Corbett are leading the scab herding in association with the Oscar Yager, chief of the bosses organization. Morris Langer, business agent of Local 25, is in charge of the strike.

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JOB PEACE MONEY $37,000 DUE; FURRIERS IS TO BE DEMANDED

Unanimously passing a resolution instructing officials of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union to take immediate any steps or action which they may deem necessary for the purpose of compelling the association of contractors to "live up to their agreement" Thursday night's meeting of shop chairmen held at Cooper Union, went on record to fight for the $50,000 of the Unemployment Insurance Fund now in the hands of Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Resolutions were also passed on the question of representation of the cloak shops which the bosses are now trying to put into effect and on the question of contempt of court proceedings here against the Joint Board by the Dress Contractors' Association on the ground that the union has violated an injunction of the supreme court. The contempt charges will be heard this morning before Judge Erlanger in Part 1, Supreme Court Building.

Among speakers at last night's meeting of shop chairmen were Louis Hyman, Charles S. Zimmerman, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Boruchowitz, Rose Wortis and many shop chairmen.

Founding of Fund.

The resolution instructing the Joint Board to take what action it deems necessary to regain the unemployment money recites in detail what has happened up to the present time. On July 16, 1924 an agreement between the Industrial Council and the union provided that "the Industrial Council shall cooperate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of the members of the union. The fund shall be made up by contributions from the manufacturers and the union or individual members of the union. The contribution of the employers to the unemployment insurance fund shall be equal to 2% of the weekly payroll and that of the workers to 1% of their weekly wages.

"The fund shall be administrated jointly under proper rules and provisions to agreed upon by the parties."

The resolution points out that "there is now available a large fund of security and cash on deposit, collected for the purpose of unemployment benefits and whereas, payments out of the foregoing funds will become due and payable June 1, 1927 and whereas the board of trustees have taken action to suspend operation of the unemployment fund.

"Resolved that we the members of the Joint Board, hereby authorize Louis Hyman, Charles S. Zimmerman, Nathan Kaplan, Julius Portnoy, and Joseph Boruchowitz to collect for us and in our behalf the moneys due us and to become due us, from the unemployment insurance fund."

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

PAINTERS UNION, OFFICIALS ADMIT

An amazing story of speculation with funds of the District Council of Painters was revealed Tuesday in 17th St. court when President A. J. Fisher and Treasurer Hartley of District Council Nine of Painters were arraigned on charges of embezzlement.

Hartley confessed, it is alleged, that he used tens of thousands of dollars belonging to the District Council's treasury to plunge in Wall Street in a get-rich-quick effort. He and Fisher are members of the reactionary Zausner clique.

Hartley was trapped on a $1,500 check made out on a union check blank to Darnell and Ludwig, stock brokers located on Broadway just off Wall St. Confronted by the tell-tale check, he admitted that he had been using union funds in efforts to enrich himself but that he was "paying back."

He had paid back $14,000, he declared, but still owed $37,000.

Elect Delegates to Int'l. Convention

Nomination of delegates to the convention of the International Fur Workers' Union to be held at Washington, D. C., was on the order of business at four well attended meetings of the Furriers' Union.

The meetings went on record in favor of the general strike to be called soon by the Joint Board to advance the working standard of the furriers, that have been beaten down to a low level as a result of the united front between the bosses and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

CHICAGO GRAND PICNIC

given by the

RUSSIAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

and

FEDERATION OF THE RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOL

at the

MARVEL INN GROVE

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SCRANTON ATTENTION!

Bishop William Montgomery Brown

will speak on

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2

at the

LABOR TEMPLE, 125 Franklin Ave., Scranton, Pa.

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Mussolini's Prospects for Gigantic Army

News dispatches from Rome report a speech by Mussolini before the Italian chamber of deputies in which he prophesies a revival of Italy as a dominant world power between 1935 and 1940, when she will have a strong navy, a huge air force and be able to mobilize 5,000,000 men.

With his customary low-bombast the blackguard despot reaffirmed his contempt for all forms of democracy and warned his fascist hooligans of what he termed the "inefficacy of the spirit of Locarno." His reference to the bankruptcy of Locarno only affirms what everyone knows—that the Locarno "security" conference of 1925 was only an attempted realignment of European and world states in preparation for the next war. The Italian government is joint guarantor with England of the Franco-German boundary line. Mussolini's speech shows how lightly he regards his so-called solemn pledges to endeavor to maintain peace in Europe.

But all his war talk at this time has but one object in view. That is an effort to detract the minds of the Italian masses from their miserable condition and the constantly lowered standard of living, recently made much worse by the enforced ten per cent wage reduction in all lines of labor. The Italian masses are seething with discontent. The Communist Party is the one section of the population that is carrying on agitation against the tyrant, hence the discontent is being directed into revolutionary channels.

Mussolini's talk about an army of five million is meaningless, for he will not dare attempt to build such an army as it would require arming of most of the adult male population. No despot dare arm his enemies. He maintains his power through imposing upon the nation organized bands of armed hoodlums, the very scum of the earth, that can only exist as bribed tools of reaction. If he dares place arms in the hands of one million Italian men, say nothing of five million, his fascist state will be swept to destruction before the armed uprising of the masses under the leadership of workers' and soldiers' councils that will supplant the present monstrous regime with a new form of government; a government that will not stifle the voice of the masses but will, for the first time in Italy, bring them into active political life as builders of a workers' government.

The Second Anniversary of the Shanghai Massacre

The workers of China, in the midst of the drive against the rapacious imperialist powers and their agents, will observe on Monday the second anniversary of the Shanghai massacre.

That unprovoked slaughter of defenseless men, women and children peacefully attending a strike meeting, by the gunmen of imperialism wearing uniforms of the British, Japanese and American forces, was the culmination of a series of outrages perpetrated against the Chinese strikers in order to drive them back into the slave pens and thus ensure an uninterrupted flow of super-profits into the hands of the bankers and industrialists of these predatory countries.

While commemorating that event two sides will be emphasized. The first of the heroism of the workers who died before the barrages of the invading enemy. This grim side of the massacre still burns in the minds of millions of Chinese workers and peasants. The Shanghai massacre lives in history as the symbol of imperialist despotism. The observation of that day will aid in implanting still deeper in the masses of the Chinese an undying hatred of imperialism and all its works. But Shanghai is not merely a date for mourning. Its second, and brighter side is the fact that the Shanghai massacre was the starting point for that development of militant nationalism, the beginning of the decisive swing of the liberation movement to the left and the beginning of the rise of Communist prestige among the masses.

Before the general strike of 1925 the Communist movement was small and had but slight influence upon the movement. In the course of that struggle they proved that they alone were the most determined and self-sacrificing fighters in the interest of the masses.

That date also marks the beginning of the victorious drive against the northern bandits that was only temporarily halted by the betrayal to the imperialists of Chiang Kai-shek and is now rapidly being overcome before the onward sweep of the nationalist armies.

One of the mile-posts on the long, blood-soaked trail of the struggle against imperialist despotism, its lessons will be emphasized on the second anniversary and the revolution will march forward to greater victories until the imperialists are scourged from the country.

Seamen's Center to Benefit by Festival

A spring festival and dance will be given by the Yonth Center of Brownsville for the benefit of the International Seamen's Club, Saturday, at the Workers Center, 63 Liberty Ave. in the Liberty Theatre Building.

The aim of the International Seamen's club is to provide all progressive and radical seamen with a congenial meeting place where they can meet and discuss all issues. Especially is it devoted to those issues involving their freedom from the tyranny of the master class without the restriction of the churches and missionaries for which the seamen have had to turn before the establishment of this workers' center.

Tickets at 50 cents may be purchased at the Jimmy Higgins Book Shop, 116 University place or at the door.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

other graft cases that pushed the human race forward thru history.

* * *

THE SOVIET UNION has not a friend among the capitalist governments of the world. Even those that may for the moment express a certain diplomatic friendliness to it, hate it and fear it because they know that it is only a question of time until the conflict between the two social orders takes place on an international scale and the Soviet Union is a base of operations in the struggle of the workers and peasants to remove capitalism from the earth. The strength of the Soviet Union comes from its allies among the workers in the capitalistically developed countries and from the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A Michigan delegation came to Washington today in an endeavor to secure next year's Republican National Convention for Detroit.

The Coal Miners Want an Effective Strike Policy

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

[illegible]

A SERIES of conferences of the above [illegible] with the result that they are all agreed [illegible] that the time for a powerful organized national [illegible] has arrived. [illegible] laid on a [illegible] of long contemplated [illegible] struggle against the [illegible] the treachery [illegible] of the Lewis machine and [illegible] treachery of [illegible] and fitzpatrick.

The most important present events indicating a revival of direct struggle against the Lewis machine can be listed as follows:

1.—The invitation to Alex Howat extended by the Peoria convention of District 12, Illinois (the largest district of the union) and the demand made by the convention for his reinstatement.

2.—The demand made for the reinstatement of Delegorievski (expelled by President Cappelini of District 1) upon the Lewis machine by the rank and file grievance committee representing 22,000 miners.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Harvest—*A Story of Farm Life*

By KENNETH S. BARNHILL



GUS was plowing. Spring had come early and the straw-colored, winter-bared fields seemed to cry for a fresh, warm breath. The snows and rains had scrubbed the roughness from the ground, broken by the fulmination of the past summers' efforts. April's warm sun had dried the earth to a pleasing, mellow brown. And the weeds, the stubble and remnants of the previous year's growth were ready to slink back to dust, awaiting but the caress of the heavy-handed plow. Gus smelled spring in the air. Where the plow cut, rich, fertile earth rolled away close to the ground, pungently sweet; where the fresh green things were plowed up there the clogged massive mats of last Fall's growing. Spring's odors came. Even the plowman's grunting was an aura that meant to the ground a willingness to mother new life again. The moisture spread on the fields early in the past March water, gave the appearance of a blond, dirty-brushed beard against each other; swerving the plow and pulling unevenly. The collars, around which Gus' hands clenched and the tree jerked taut, bruised Gus' neck. Patiently Gus would stand the load but kindly, but this morning he pulled the broad visage with the buckled ends of the long reins. The drafts steadied into a strong pull, the rich black earth turned back from the share rumbling, rolling over and settling into wholesomeness for another hot Summer. Presently the earth came back, burying the leavings of stubble and manure.

Farmer Frederick and Henry were on their way to the field when they heard them. It was very late. One thought of his religious training. Took a lot of work to be a christian. He admired the pastor. The pastor talked so easily and could say the Good Book words bright. That made Gus uncomfortable, made him feel conspicuous and he knew would grow red, he would shuffle his feet and his throat would seem swollen to immobility. He would not talk to the pastor. He couldn't talk to anyone when they spoke of his farm or his family. That was the pastor because he talked so well. The boys liked Herr Pastor too; their father wished that they would talk with him like he overheard them talking.

Gus looked up to the road that passed his field and barn. His face held no expression; only his eyes seemed animated; they moved with quick accuracy to see what they were examining. That one was in bad again. She would cause him the heavy labor of the year before. The doctor had been out Thursday. When he left, Gus heard him say that he would have to break pleurisy, maybe in the morning. Young man. Ernest, the bert-headed son of the grocery store in town had inherited the place doctor to Gus. The farmer liked the boy. He never drank his whiskey. He made it a habit to drink a glass of the choicest at cold water. He was a Bohemian—Gus liked the way he smiled when his face covered, heavy Prince Albert—he liked the way he drank his whiskey. Gus never drank his whiskey. He didn't like it—he always gagged it down and made water stream from his eye. Lager beer straight and old sour wine was good. Gus did like the doctor well, he spoke so easily, he could talk to him too.

Late in the morning the doctor drove up. Gus had stopped looking for him hours before. His mind was occupied with the plowing; as up and down the field he walked, following the plow and guiding it with a strong grip on the handles. Doc and Prince had long since ceased any playfulness and were concerned only with hauling the plow back and forth with a strong, easy pull. Doc and Prince were fine horses, that's right. Gus knew a good workhorse when he saw one. The team was among the best in the township. They looked pretty, too. Heavy, but not clumsy, their long hair billowing down over their hoofs. Gus combed their coats every morning. Their forelegs were short and full; their hindlegs rounded smoothly. He liked to watch them as they took the plow thru the surface of the resting soil.

The doctor had a fast roan colt. Liking the doctor, Gus had let him be served. The doctor's roan was the only stallion in the carriage horse 5 minute drove. He drove his head from side to side as though to say the bit that he might gallop away with the heavy horse-drawn, shiny buggy. The doctor seemed to sense what Gus knew when he drove into the lane and the other lifted a heavy hand in return. In a moment he checked to Doc and Prince and together the team moved on once more—moved on after the doctor's greeting to the roan colt. At noon Gus noticed that the doctor had not gone. So, after watering Doc and Prince and turning them into the stables for their fork of hay, he unhitched the roan colt; watered and fed him and then smoothed his sleek coat with heavy curry-comb and brush.

Gus did not go up to the house at noon. He wasn't hungry and he spent the hour arranging the harness on the hooks of the harness room. Some of it needed oiling, well, he'd tend to that Sunday. In the carriage shed he saw that the mower was in front of the planter. He grasped the tongue, swung the mower out dragged the planter from the shed. He'd be needing it in a few days if the warm weather kept up.

The sun was lowering over the woods as Gus turned the tired team into the barn. They'd worked hard enough for one day. The doctor's carriage was where it had been left in the morning. After giving the roan colt a can of oats he fed the team and bedded them down with fresh, clean straw for the coming night. When that was done he walked slowly to the back door of the house. No one was in the kitchen—he went on to the bedroom he and Minnie used. The young doctor heard him coming and met him at the door. Slapping him across the back, he said, "Well, Gus, we've found an eight pound baby girl for you." Gus pushed by him without a word and looking down at Minnie, muttered, "Monday ve build das farrowing ben. You be up cook for poys. Yah. Ve haf some nice shoats next Fall." Minnie nodded her head and Gus left the room—he might as well go into town with the doctor. Ernest had a good bar back of his grocery.

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Gus, Minnie and Hildegarde were leaning on the fence bounding the covered barn yard watching Bess when the neighbor's boy led the bull to the pen. He led the bull by a pole hooked to a ring which passed thru the nose of the animal. Hildegarde was eighteen and a big girl looking down at Minnie, muttered, "Monday ve build das farrowing ben. You be up cook for poys. Yah. Ve haf some nice shoats next Fall." Minnie nodded her head and Gus left the room—he might as well go into town with the doctor. Ernest had a good bar back of his grocery.

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Gus decided to breed Bess to a good bull this time. Well, the neighbor had a good bull and Gus didn't see why she shouldn't have the best. Bess had one pair of calves already. She was a good mother. Her calves were pretty good too, Gus got good money for them.

The neighbor boy unsnapped the pole and flicking the bull over the buttock with a short whip drove him into the enclosure with Bess. Inside the pen the bull paused as the door swung shut behind him. He looked at the cow—a low rumble came from his throat. Bess turned to him. From the other side of the fence Gus, Minnie, Hildegarde and the neighbor boy watched the proceedings with interest.

The old farmer turned to his wife and a smile broke the stubborn old heavy German face. He poked her in the breast with his thumb and muttering an "Ach Minnie," moved towards the house. Minnie's eyes nearly closed and turning she slowly followed her husband on the path that led away from the pen. . . . . The neighbor looked down at Hildegarde, and she, tilting back her head, looked up at him. . . . . In a little while the bull and Bess were alone—but they didn't care—they were in love.

• • •

Yesterday Hildegarde and the neighbor boy were married. And after the wedding the baby was christened, Gustave Adolph. Old Gus sat in the parlor. The room always smelled musty, due to its mustiness and smelling of no human occupation. He was sitting in the best chair; red plush with all sorts of gingerbread monstrosities carved in the heavy, black walnut frame. A lamp was burning on the center, marble covered table. Gus had been on the back eighty when the first ones had come yesterday morning. There was a crew on the line that was needed a little going over and besides could not Minnie talk to the people better than an old Dutch farmer? He had stayed there, walking along the fence, until Frederick called him with a drawn out, "Oh, papa, komm ma' hirr." He had walked slowly in, head down and uttering as few greetings as possible. Once in the room he had gone thru his part of the ceremony in a trance; carried along by Herr Pastor; carried along because he liked the way the pastor talked. He had held the two-months old baby in his arms and pride bouyed him thru with his service. Then the old women had taken the boy away from him. Pinched his cheek and in low guttural phrases cooed over him, like a bunch of animals.

Gus saw the doctor's son. He liked the youth well, why shouldn't he?—he liked his father. But the doctor was getting older. And now that the heavy beard was gone, lines of tiredness scratched his face. Funny, how Gus could talk to the doctor's boy. Young Doc was a quiet lad and he liked to listen to the old German. Gus talked of the way the corn was coming along. He took the young man out and showed him the cattle. He grinned when the young doctor called the straw stack, where the cows had eaten deep around the edge, a blond flapper's head. Gus thought the stack knew as much as a woman—maybe more. In the stables he let the boy look at the new work team. Yah, he called them Doc and Prince.

And the doctor's son had danced with Hildegarde. No one told him to signal for the orchestra to stop playing. He had danced for an hour before Gus called him over and told him to wave his hand at the leader. The boy gave the leader a dollar. Gus thought that was fine; they only caught the doctor's boy once. He laughed then, just a little. He liked the boy, for he was so quiet and he listened.

Minnie had gone to the kitchen and Gus had arisen to go to the barn when Hildegarde told him the baby was coming. She told him with her pretty, proud head hanging down, ever so slightly. He had wanted to put his arm around her shoulders and pat her head—tell her that all was well with him. Instead his throat had filled and slowly he turned from her and walked, heart heavy, to the stables. He slipped into the stall beside Prince and drew the horse's head against his side. Prince placed his muzzle against Gus' cheek. He could pat Prince; Prince couldn't talk.

But the doctor's son liked to hear Gus talk. He had taken a drink that the boy had given him and that made him feel better. Everyone seemed to want to speak with him. Why, even old Wilhelm, the state senator, said the farmers thought Gus should run for county commissioner. Anyone who has a farm and family like he, would make a good man to spend the county's money. Yes, that was nice. Gus liked to have them talk to him—strange, he liked to talk to them, too.

Ach Gott, the day was over now. Everyone was there but Harmon. Gus sloped a drink of wine from the pitcher on the table. Mist came over his eyes. Harmon had been a good boy. He used to talk to old Gus. But he had been killed in the war. Harmon had gone to Germany in 1916 and two years later the French had killed him. Gus kept the letters Harmon had written him. He liked to read the letters—with the help of Herr Pastor. Henry and Frederick never came over much now. They had families of their own. Gus had given them a hundred acres each of the land he and Minnie had worked so hard to clear and drain. The work was getting pretty hard, but now there was Hildegarde's man. He was a steady boy. Strong—a good worker, Gus knew.

Gus tipped the pitcher back again and the sour wine trickled around the edges and down his chin. He wiped it off with the back of a thick, brown hand. They all liked him at the wedding. He had thought they would not. The League of American Patriots had streaked his barn with blaring, yellow paint during the war—just because Gus would not buy Liberty bonds. Gus couldn't buy the bonds—the money might have been used to kill Harmon. But Harmon was dead now. One of the men who helped paint the barn had sold his ten thousand dollar bonds to Gus for eighty five hundred, after the war. He still had them. They were worth more than ten thousand today. He smiled again. They did like him; he had talked nice with the doctor's boy.

Minnie was in bed. She had gone upstairs. Hildegarde and her man were in the room where Gus and Minnie had slept. Hildegarde said it was easier for her to take care of the baby down there. She stayed in bed for two weeks after little Gustave was born. Gus thought of Minnie and her childbearing. The baby whimpered in the next room. Gus sat still and listened to hear whether Hildegarde would get up. There was no sound but the baby's soft cry. Oh well, Hildegarde was tired. She had been up for two days—dancing and entertaining the wedding guests. She probably had a little too much to drink. Gus chuckled. Quietly he arose from the best chair and picking up the light went into the bedroom. Little Gus became quiet when he stooped over the crib. Minnie never had a crib for her babies. Old Gus liked the crib. The young Doc said it was a fine thing to have. With hesitancy he poked a finger into the baby's stomach. Little Gus clasped the solid finger in two fat hands and looked up at the old man. Gus picked the little one up and went back to his chair, awkwardly holding the child in his arm. The baby again grasped the heavy finger and old Gus let his head fall to the back of the chair as he rocked slowly.

The baby was asleep when old Gus looked down at him again. The finger held fast in the tiny, fat hands. A happy lob shook his big frame and leaning close to the grandson's head, he whispered, "Ach himmel. Anyhow, Gus Adolph, ve had a goot vedding."

THE END.

Struggle of Czecho-Slovian Miners

By G. BEICHEK

FOR long past feelings have been running high in the Czecho-Slovakian mining industry. This has been due to the general marketing crisis experienced by the whole Czecho-Slovakian industry, owing to the contracted internal market and the ever-growing difficulties in the field of export. During the past 5 years coal production decreased and this resulted in 40% of the miners being permanently unemployed.

During these 5 years there were temporary flourishes in the coal industry (during the Ruhr occupation of 1923, and during the two British miners' strikes of 1921 and 1926), but it was clearly observed that after each short-lived boom, caused exclusively by objective conditions, the Czecho-Slovakian coal-industry fell still deeper in the mire of the marketing crisis. During these 5 years the position of the Czecho-Slovakian miners became steadily worse. Wages fell, productivity rose, and the mineowners reaped their profits of hundreds of millions of Czecho-Slovakian crowns. However, with every new slump the coal owners commenced their attack on the miners, driving at lowering their standards.

This move of the mineowners was especially marked during the British miners' strike of 1926.

The strikebreaking possibilities during that year enabled the mineowners to enhance their profits by many millions on increased productivity of labor alone, not taking into consideration the profits reaped on increased prices of coal. Directly the slump set in, the coal-owners immediately came out in a united front against the miners, who demanded a 20% wage-increase.

The treachery of the Czecho-Slovakian reformists cannot be passed over. During the trade boom they did not support the struggle of the revolutionary trade unions to increase wages. They thereby aided the coal-owners to make full use of the strikebreaking possibilities that were presented.

Very characteristic of the reformists are the excuses they give for rejecting the struggle for increased wages. As one excuse for their treachery, they claimed the unemployed miners had been starving for long past, that the miners needed a breathing space, if only by working temporary work and, therefore, no struggle for increased wages should be undertaken during the favorable marketing period that had set in.

This unparalleled and insipid argument of the reformists not only renounced international working class solidarity in respect to the British miners, but was the worst kind of demagogy. It was known to everybody and no less to the reformists that the mineowners got increased output not by engaging more labor, but almost exclusively by increasing the productivity of the men employed.

Thanks to the treachery of the reformists, the miners let a very favorable moment slip by. When the British miners' strike was lost, the mine-owners, despite the united front that had been formed of all miners' unions, categorically rejected not only the demand for a 20% wage-increase, but bluntly refused to pay the high cost of living bonus. After the insolent reply of the coal-owners, the reformists again commenced to suppress the revolutionary fervor of the miners and took all possible action to undermine the struggle for increased wages which was then commencing.

Utilizing the treacherous activities of the reformists in dividing the ranks of the miners, the coal-owners and the government prepared a new attack on the miners.

This time the government and the owners concentrated their attack on miners' insurance. In Czecho-Slovakia, the old system of miners' independent insurance dates from the year 1854. Under the Fraternal Insurance Fund the wives and children of the miners are also insured, the widows and orphans having the right to receive pensions. This insurance fund, (at the present time 33 Czech crowns monthly are paid for insurance against convalescence and old age, and 16 crowns for insurance against illness) contributed to monthly by both employers and miners alike, experienced a difficult financial situation. It has a monthly deficit of 3 millions and has no reserve funds to cover relief issued to working miners.

The financial crisis of this institute has its root-cause in the war when the number of persons receiving relief greatly increased. To save the Institute a subsidy of about 3 billion Czech crowns were necessary. The government, encouraged by the victory of the mineowners, now intend to completely abolish this Institute and transfer the miners to the general insurance system. This intention of the government aroused a storm of indignation among the widest masses of miners: at present 150,000 miners, 40,000 miners' families receiving relief, 20,000 widows and 12,000 orphans are affected.

On the initiative of the Miners' Section of One Big Union, affiliated to R. I. L. U., mass meetings of protest were organized throughout the coal districts and under pressure of the masses the reformists were forced to convene a joint meeting of all miners' trade union organizations including also the O. B. U. Miners' Section, which passed a decision to defend the miners' insurance. Revolutionary trade unions at this meeting stated clearly that the institute of miners' insurance must be re-established wholly at the expense of the government and the coalowners.

The executive of the O. B. U. drew up a project of reviving the Institute of Miners' Insurance. The following demands were made. 1) That independence of miners' insurance be maintained until general social insurance is improved to such an extent as to guarantee the miners the same amount of relief permitted by independent miners' insurance; 2) That the existing rules and amount of relief be preserved also for miners at work; 3) That miners' insurance be improved at expense of the employers and the state.

These demands met with wide sympathy among the masses. The miners understand that the proposals of the O. B. U. are fully justified as the mineowners have shown in their yearly balance-sheets tremendous profits. At the same time the government improved its financial situation at the expense of the mining industry by the increased amount of taxes on coal. The coal tax received by the government during 1920 was 918,408,094 Czech crowns; 1921 was 1,099,137,646 Czech crowns; 1922 was 1,510,141,187 Czech crowns; 1923 was 534,925,605 Czech crowns; 1924 was 329,877,191 Czech crowns; 1925 was 815,228,160 Czech crowns; 1926 was 248,324,200 Czech crowns.

Only under pressure of the masses were the reformists forced to side up with this movement and obviously with the intention of betraying it at the first convenient moment.

Revolutionary trade unions and the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia demand that a congress of mine committees be called to ascertain the feeling and militancy among the masses and to work out a program of action for the co-ordinated struggle of the miners not only to preserve miners' insurance, but to increase wages also.

The reformists are again evading the issue. They are endeavoring to "head the movement only to behead it later." This is an old and well tried policy of the reformists. However, the militant spirit of the miners forced the reformists to temporarily discard their usual tactics and they duly announced a one day strike of protest for the 24th of March. This 24-hour strike was completely successful. More than 100,000 miners participated.



—*Drawing by William Gropper.*



Drawing by Fred Ellis.

THE GLASS

By LEBARBE.

THE Glass was a drab soured thing, familiar—used by everyone in Mrs. O'Rourke's rooming house: TRANSIENT—BY THE WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR. Used by everyone in the rooming house: 4 anyhow, 5 maybe, for she was never quite sure about the back room. Sometimes there were 2 voices in the back room, men's. Sometimes only one man's cough. Sometimes one man's voice and the thin snuggling laugh of a woman.

The old woman in the front room used The Glass more than anyone else. The old woman with indigestion. So it often had a chemical crystallized on its clouded sides and tasted of soda (for the old woman's indigestion). No amount of hot water could ever quite clean out the taste of soda and toothpastes and what have you. She had tried and failed.

The Glass was always to be found in the rusted wire container hung on the wall in the bathroom, on the left side of the wash basin next to the hot water spigot. (To make the spigot work you had to push the thing you turn the water on with, tight against the fixture).

She hated The Glass. It was the mark of her station—the badge of her necessity—the altar on which she had to bow to the bosses. It had the taste of many mouths in it: the taste of degredation, hopelessness, standardization. Well, why didn't she buy one for herself then? Well, that meant 10 cents and they were always getting broken. And her landlady would think she was getting snooty—too good for her house. It was a good house, wasn't it? No kids. No dogs. Hot water usually. Clean linen every 10 days. That sort of thing. . .

She was afraid of this Glass. The old woman's indigestion. Yes, and always the chance of something viler from the indiscriminate mouthings of the other roomers. You never can tell. They are always changing, the roomers. Usually about the first of the month.

So she scalded The Glass out often. Tried to keep it clean. But she didn't have any luck.

The Glass began to haunt her. She began to dream of it. Always the sodden brown taste of tobacco, soda for the old woman, many lips. One night she looked into it and saw many years ahead. Years ahead of slaving for this boss or that boss. Years of stale tastes and soda tastes in The Glass. Along the rim the taste of mouths. The Glass was an admittance thing. She decided to go without drinking of-tener.

(And so one night when the flat voice of a woman giggled and snuggled in the back room and the old woman belched in the front room, she made up her mind. . .Then she went out and bought some deep purple iodine crystals. . .Then she locked herself in the bathroom. . .Took a look in the mirror . . .Straightened her hair with tired pats on the right, on the left, and a lifting caress in the back . . .Then she scalded The Glass till it looked clean when the cold water was turned in full force. . . Turned a little warm water into it now. . .Added a couple of the purple crystals and watched the color spread. . .Waited till the water turned grape purple—And drank the grape of her release. . .

(But before she lost consciousness, she replaced The Glass in Its wire container, went to her room and lay down on her bed where there would be clean linen in 3 days more. . .)

Mosc. Kum. R. C. P."

By A. ERVEY

This article is timely because of the recent raid on the Soviet Trade Delegation headquarters in London and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union because of alleged interference in the domestic affairs of Great Britain. The picture of the fake Pravda, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that accompanies this story should not at root any doubts our readers may have that the British government does not descend to the despicable level of forgery in framing up on its opponents. People of truly Byronic or Tolstoian moral stature are dedicated to the service of the British working class will have no difficulty in believing anything no matter how despicable about the British government. We doubt an will have a deluge of forged documents in the capitalist press from now on, aimed to have been captured in the Arcos raid.

The post-war years in very truth can be called the period when the doubtful art of preparing forgeries of every kind blossomed forth in all its glory. And without doubt the palm for supremacy in this respect — if not for quality, then for quantity — should be given to England, famous for the celebrated "Zinoviev letter," which guaranteed the entry to power in 1925 of the present Conservative Government with Baldwin at the head.

In connection with the 15th anniversary of "Pravda" and the recent Peking forgeries, it will not be superfluous to pay a little attention to the Scotland Yard "double" of our "Pravda," about which the reading public has doubtless already managed to forget. And, by the way, on February 28th, 1921, it was practically impossible to obtain a copy of the "Daily Herald," which denounced the whole business of the SCOTLAND YARD FAKED "PRAVADA." The "Daily Herald" wrote up in detail the "technique" of the production "of the forged Pravda." The publication of this "newspaper" had been started by Russian White Guards living in London in 1920. The "Editorial Collegium" was situated in the "old Russian embassy," and the financial side was run by the "old Russian consulate." The "paper" was printed once in two weeks, and was taken straight from the printers to Scotland Yard.

In England there is a law that on every printed publication the name of the editor, the publisher and the printer should appear. A close examination of the faked "Pravda" revealed a few English words at the bottom, written in tiny print. These words, run: "Editor—Pushnow, Publisher—Free Society, Printed by Williams, Lea & Co., Ltd., E. C."

It is absolutely obvious that the "Pravda" indicated was printed in a London printing shop, little suited to the purposes of these "Tsarist Russians." And this is where the official English police institution—Scotland Yard—came on the scene, zealously fighting against the "interference of the Bolsheviks in the internal affairs of other countries."

The copies of the faked "Pravda" brought to Scotland Yard were sent to the guillotining machine and, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF BRITISH CIVIL SERVANTS, the "compromising" signature was cut clean off. The "newspaper" was now ready for dispatch. But the kind help of Scotland Yard was not limited to the work of the guillotine. The doctored copies of the faked "Pravda" were packed and delivered by an English police agent to certain English officials in Helsingfors. The "Daily Herald" not without sarcasm commented, that the expense of the dispatch of the papers was borne by none other than the British taxpayers, who pay also for the upkeep of Scotland Yard.

Why and for whom was it necessary that the Russian White Guards and their "mighty defenders" from the Foreign Office should print forged copies of "Pravda" in London in 1920? The answer to this question will be clear, if we remember that it was in Autumn 1920 that the Lloyd George Government threatened to break off the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement on the pretext of "Bolshevik propaganda in England"; that in the same year Wrangel was ultimately defeated and the "Russian" conference in Paris decided to begin a new "agitation campaign" against Soviet Russia on a broad scale. The British foreign office was at that time in need of material to prove this "Bolshevik agitation in England"; can one stop at the preparation of false documents in the attainment of such "great aims"? The British police institutions did not let that hinder them in 1920, or later in 1924, when the "Zinoviev letter" appeared as the crowning glory of their endeavors.

* The actual title of "Pravda" translated into English runs: "Organ Cen. Com. and the Mosc. Com. of the RCP (b)," which means: "Organ of the Central Committee and the Moscow Committee of the Russian (now All-Union) Communist Party (Bolsherik)." The sub-title of the London fabrication has nothing in common not only with the present-day sub-title of "Pravda," but with the Russian language.

Democracy in Union Square

By I. LAZAROVITZ (Worker Correspondent.)

Union Square—afternoon. The benches were, as usual, taken. The visitors were mostly members of the army of unemployed, who, despite prosperity in their daily struggle for existence. They sat there and discussed politics.

Suddenly the tune of the Star Spangled Banner sounded.

A few of these Union Square visitors, among them myself, rushed to the place where the tune emanated. We saw a hurriedly built wooden platform with a big top sign which read:

"Department of New York Veterans of Foreign Wars."

A small fellow with a belly as big as the wooden platform on which he was standing, made the address. This fellow looked as though he had never seen the inside of a factory in his life.

Did he speak about the terrible conditions of the workers in this country? Did he speak about the danger of a new war with all its miseries? Or about the thousands of unemployed who are subjected to the worst kind of starvation in this highly developed country?

Quite the contrary. He spoke about the prosperous time we have. The phrase "American democracy" came into his speech often.

* * *

While he was speaking about democracy I noticed that the crowd began to run somewhere toward the east side of Union Square. Running after the crowd I saw two big fat policemen holding a fellow. One policeman kept a bunch of leaflets which he had taken from the fellow.

"What kind of leaflets are those?" I asked the policeman.

"Oh, these damn Bolsheviks, wherever you go you meet them."

"May I have one of the leaflets?" I asked the policeman.

"Who are you, anyhow?" the policeman replied in a voice that nearly made me deaf.

I told him I represented a certain newspaper and am interested to know what it's all about.

"O, well, there is one," he said in a more decent voice.

I took one of the leaflets and immediately understood why the policeman was so excited. The leaflet was a statement of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. It began: "Hands Off China—Not one dollar, not one man for the Imperialists."

"Where are you going to take this fellow?" I asked the policeman, but he didn't reply.



Ya don't believe in Democracy? I'll bust ya in the nose ya dama Red! That's how Democratic I am!

The New Open Shop Drive

By JOSEPH ZACK

THE miners' strike, organized wage cuts, drive against the left Wing, lock-out of the plumbers in New York, the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the stone cutters' case which tends to prohibit strikes, the latest decision by the same court upholding the anti-syndicalist laws as made in the Whitney case, which tends to outlaw the party, lock-out of the carpenters in Chicago, the imperialist drive to maintain control of foreign markets and gain new ones, (China, Nicaragua, etc.)—what does it all mean? Have these two reaction at home, imperialism abroad) any connection with each other? Are they indissoluble parts of the post-war imperialistic era of American Capitalism? Industrialization of the South and West, the later numbers of child, youth, and woman labor being inducted into industry, the replacement of skilled labor by semi-skilled and unskilled, thru efficiency schemes sectionalizing, new machinery, the terrific drive to increase the output at reduced costs. What has all this to do with the post-war imperialism of the U. S. A.?

The tremendous swing to the right of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, the tremendous loss of membership of the A. F. of L., the agricultural crisis, the crisis in several big industries. What has this to do with American imperialism?

The recuperation of European industry as a competitor for the world markets, the industrial development of semi-colonial and colonial nations and its effects upon the American capitalist system and imperialist rivalries?

Here are a few questions to be solved by us. What are the effects of American world imperialism upon the various sections of population, workers, farmers, petty bourgeoisie, middle class, independent manufacturers, industrial capital, degree of trustification, international monopoly, finance capital? Without a correct answer to these questions we can have no program, politically or industrially, we cannot see clearly enough the present divisions amongst the bourgeoisie, we cannot formulate an agricultural program. We are just groping in the dark, on the defensive, merely defending ourselves against blows that come our way. Surely, we can not play a leading, role in pointing the way and leading struggles against American capitalism. Thus far no such analysis with specific American application has yet been made by our party. To speak of imperialism as a Chinese or Nicaraguan proposition as is the popular way, is like seeing merely the surface manifestations of a profound transformation of the entire system. It would be merely like seeing the advance strokes of the oncoming open shop drive without understanding the why and wherefore of the forces and conditions that produce it. It would be like blaming it on the capricious greed and mischief of individual capitalists in control of important industries.

It would be beyond the scope of these two articles* to go beyond a few indications of what the problem is and where it lies. Surely the best minds of our movement and all our resources must be used to go into this in a really thoroughgoing manner.

Bourgeois propagandists and theoreticians have been psychologizing the labor movement with the contention that the American worker is enjoying unexampled prosperity. The social democrats have picked it up and the miracle of high wages, short hours, etc., under capitalism, "American Democracy Brand," is being dangled before the eyes of the "humble and meek" all over the world. Communisms, official and unofficial, coming to investigate the miracle of our proletarian prosperity under capitalism. Even many Left Wingers, yes even Communists, have been caught by this contagious propaganda. It reminds us of Woodrow Wilson's war propaganda that carried our Social-Democrats off their feet. All the theories of the labor movement moving to the right, the abandonment of militant slogans, the excuse for abandoning class struggle policies, working with the bureaucracy within the orbit of class collaboration, all the class collaboration tendencies and theories can be excused on that basis.

The commissions that come to investigate our proletarian prosperity in the U. S. A. never went to the Massachusetts and Connecticut textile towns, to the coal towns in the bituminous fields, down the South and West with their new industries and cheap labor, into the needle and shoe industries in the East. They never examined how many skilled mechanics have been replaced by cheaper semi-skilled and unskilled labor and machinery. They never looked into the earnings of our unorganized semi-skilled and unskilled in the great industries. They never looked into the fact that the surface prosperity of many proletarian families is there only because the children, women and youngsters are now in the factory, mill, store or mine, thus increasing the total income of the family.

The number of skilled mechanics bribed by this prosperity are most probably a minority even amongst the surviving skilled mechanics, not to speak of the semi-skilled and the unskilled who make up the huge army of the American proletariat and who have been either the losers or profited very little by this prosperity. Yes, there is a section of the skilled mechanics that have been petty-bourgeoisified. Even the semi-skilled and unskilled in sub-trades of only well organized industries like the building trades and printing have had a corrupting share of prosperity for these industries. The bosses have been willing to yield a part of their huge surplus profits to the workers in the form of wage increases and there only was class collaboration successful to the extent of wage increases without a sharp struggle. But to conclude from that that the labor movement is moving to the right, means to leave out of sight at least 90% of the proletariat and to deliberately ignore the million of workers skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled in industries that are going thru a crisis and where the income has been reduced as the result of this very imperialism.

It is not true that the labor bureaucracy has gone to the right because of the corruptive effects of imperialist prosperity upon the skilled mechanics, organized within the A. F. of L. altho this did bolster up its position. The needle trades and mining unions, etc. which are in a crisis, and where the tendency is to the Left, have as many skilled mechanics as the building trades and printers. The bureaucracy has gone to the right because it has itself surrendered to the might of corporate and imperialist capital in control of government and the principal industries and has gone in business thru banks, insurance companies, etc. to profit financially by this very prosperity and for this very reason will keep on moving to the right even when the skilled mechanics in these preferred trades, as it is particularly likely in the building industry, will move to the Left. No serious action on behalf of the workers is to be expected as far as the A. F. of L. leadership is concerned. Their activity will, in the main, be to prevent us from leading the workers into effective counteraction against the employers.

The Party and the Left Wing is at the cross-roads. If we keep as our chief orientation to operate within the A. F. of L., as it is today, we must move to the right and work within the orbit of class collaboration, with democratization of the unions, elimination of corruption, amalgamation as the chief slogans. It means the gradual abandonment of real militancy, particularly in the industries passing thru a crisis—like mining and the needle trades—in order to avoid headon collisions with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. It means the progressive abandonment of the unorganized, semi-skilled and unskilled masses that make up over 70% of the American proletariat as any attempt to organize them will bring us into violent conflict. It means a considerable surrender to the A. F. of L. bureaucracy all along the line and a probable degeneration of the Left Wing movement, if not of our Party itself. Such an orientation is out of the question.

A revaluation of the role of the A. F. of L. leadership under imperialism is absolutely essential. So is a revaluation of class relations and stratification amongst the working class under imperialism necessary and if we make the correct analysis we will come to the conclusion that our chief orientation must be on the basis of the unorganized, semi-skilled and unskilled, who in the main are outside of the A. F. of L. The organization of the unorganized must be our central task. We must undertake to lead and organize these workers thru international unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. wherever it can be done effectively and outside the A. F. of L. wherever necessary.

Our concentration would be on the basis of industries most favorably situated for organization and most unfavorably affected by American imperialism such as the automobile, marine transport, textile, food, amongst the unorganized in the miners, needle trades and amongst the relatively organized inside the A. F. of L. Which does not mean an abandonment of our extensive activities particularly among the railroad workers, nor building trades or printers who are relatively favorably affected by imperialist capitalism. With a policy of this kind, the A. F. of L. bureaucracy would be under what might properly be called an enfilading fire by opening up of the vast field among the unorganized and concentration of our main energies in that direction; and by the continuation of our activities inside, particularly in industries going thru a crisis, we can still maintain our slogans of affiliation to the A. F. of L. but application on the basis of fighting unionism. If the new unions are accepted on that basis, and those we control stay on the inside very well. If not, it will be up to the bureaucracy to expel us. But we maintain a policy of organizing the unorganized and struggle for better conditions and use and defense of the strike weapon. Whether, as a result of that a progressive new labor movement will gradually develop outside the A. F. of L., will largely depend abandonment of the expulsion policy by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

There are vast forces in the U. S. whose interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of imperialist capital at this time. Among them are the farmers, large sections of the petty-bourgeoisie and even part of the middle classes and independent manufacturers. In proportion to the pressure exerted upon them, they will separate politically and otherwise from the dominant imperialist group and in opposition inside and outside the old political parties and social and fraternal organizations. The uncompromising attitude of the employers toward labor, which will come sharp to the front in a new open shop drive, will defeat the class-collaboration policy of the A. F. of L. leadership and will break loose the lower layers of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy thus reconstituting to some extent the alliance between the progressives and the Left Wing. The division even among the upper layers of the bureaucracy will be more pronounced and while we cannot orientate ourselves on this possibility, we can take advantage of this most probable development as it occurs.

The workers in vast industries unfavorably affected by imperialism, these are the elements that can be brought into united fronts politically and otherwise on various issues arising out of the conflict against imperialist capital, and large sections of which will in large degree co-operate against the imperialist group in control of the U. S. government and the A. F. of L. leadership allied with it as it was even demonstrated in Passaic.

These dissident groups among the bourgeoisie, particularly the agricultural group need allies in the industrial states in the East. They must extend their influence politically, principally in the ranks of Labor in these states, and since they cannot do it thru the leadership of the A. F. of L., they will go a great way to do it thru the opposition in the ranks of Labor inside and outside the A. F. of L. The Left Wing, especially in its work among the unorganized, needs all the political protection and support it can get. It needs a political movement mainly directed against imperialist capital and the old parties. Now, before the 1928 presidential elections, is the time to formulate a clear program, and lay the base for this mass movement. Now, that the politicians must be candid more than usual, is the time to concentrate upon a certain industry and start a movement much greater than Passaic and altho no Labor Party can be expected for 1928, a big movement amongst the unorganized and a united labor picket for the 1928 presidential election will go a great way in mobilizing the masses against the new open shop offensive and the building up of a mass movement politically and industrially in the U. S. A.

* This is the second and last article by this writer on the subject. The first appeared in the New Magazine on May 14.—Ed.



—Drawn by Hay Bales.

A deluded worker, patting himself on the back on reading a letter from the boss thanking him for contributing to the prosperity of the country. The boss got the prosperity.



—Drawn by Hay Bales.

DRAMA

The Neighborhood Playhouse Says Farewell

By EVELYN BENNETT



Will play an important part in the new Richard Hayndon Reves "Merry-Go-Round" which opens at the Klaw Theatre Tuesday night.

...his natural growth and frequent temptations to depart from its original purpose. The Playhouse began as a protest, for contact with social forces through the Henry Street Settlement, and its development as "theatre" was the outcome of a deep rooted conviction on the part of its sponsors, that art was to life, and that the theatre is an aesthetic reaction to the great human drama.

If, in time, the theatre began to attract the notice of a few interested theatregoers and professional critics from other parts, it was because it offered incontestable evidence that a new life was about to be born in the American theatre. Once this fact was discovered the Playhouse was loosed from its parochial function and found, in spite of itself, to recognize a responsibility that had been thrust upon it as an important factor in the development of a new expression in the theatre. It was its consistently growing importance, culminating with the production of "The Dybbuk," that brought about the end of The Neighborhood Playhouse. For it had reached a point where it could go on no longer. Its main purpose had been achieved. It had outgrown its environment. Arrived at that point the inevitable thing, the artistic thing, was to stop. And that is what has happened. Whether it goes on again in some other form or not is beside the point: only its physical self can cease; the idea, the spiritual entity, remains.

Broadway Briefs

Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, the former screen comedian, is returning to the stage after a lapse of sixteen years. He will open at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre in Margaret Mayo's comedy "Baby Mine", Thursday, June 9.

Upton Sinclair's new play, "Singing Jailbirds" is definitely announced for production next season by the New Playwrights Theatre. The organization is searching for a new home — a small theatre and at a reasonable rental.

William Harris jr., who has been in...after a season or two will present "The Handkerchief" by Gilbert Emery at Atlantic City Monday, June 6. The play is a dramatic version of Guy de Maupassant's story "A Scrap of Lace". The cast includes Henry Stephenson, Warren Williams, Kathleen Comegys, Katherine Emmet and Mary Blair.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in
ALL NEXT WEEK
BERNARD SHAW'S
"PYGMALION"
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.
Week of June 6th—THE SECOND MAN

ALL NEXT WEEK
"MR. PIM PASSES BY"
GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Week of June 6th—RIGHT YOU ARE

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. | CIRCLE 5075
Week of June 6th—THE SILVER CORD
Extra Matinee Monday (Decoration Day) at All Three Theatres.

$500 AWARD
for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for eighth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play. Not necessary to see the play to win the prize.
"THE LADDER" WALDORF THEATRE
58th St. E. of B'way—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CRIME
4th MONTH

Neighborhood Playhouse 466 Grand St. Dryd'k 1616
Grand Street Follies 1927 Every Evening (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.
Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave. Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"FOG"
Thrilling Mystery Melodrama.
Sam H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8.30
William Fox Presents 7th HEAVEN
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Eves. 50c-1.50
SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
Contin. Noon to Midnight.—Pop. Prices.

Screen Notes

A love tale of the icy north will be unfolded when Capt. Kleinschmidt's "Primitive Love" has its premiere at the Cameo today. The story was filmed in hitherto unexplored regions near the North Pole, invaded by Captain F. E. Kleinschmidt, noted adventurer, and his wife last year.

Moss' Broadway Theatre beginning Monday will feature the new film "Is Zat So?" taken from the stage production by James Gleason. George O'Brien and Edmund Love play the chief roles.

Dorothy Farnum has signed a long term contract with Metro to write original stories for the screen. Her newest, "The Song of Love", based on the life of Jenny Lind, will feature Norma Shearer. Miss Farnum is also working on an adaptation of Tolstoi's "The Cossack's".

The New Plays

MONDAY

"THE TALES OF HIGO," a drama with music based on the play called "Drift," by Maurice V. Samuels and Hyman Adler, music by Ben Schwartz, will open Monday night at the Lyric Theatre, with Hyman Adler, Mildred Holland and Mira Niraka in the cast. J. and J. Oppenheimer are the producers.

TUESDAY

"MERRY-GO-ROUND," Richard Herndon's new revue, will open at the Klaw Theatre, Tuesday evening. The book and lyrics are by Morrie Ryskind and Howard Dietz, and the music by Henry Souvaine and Jay Gorney. The cast includes: Marie Cahill, Evelyn Bennett, Georgia Ingram, Mary Stills, Frances Gershwin, Maryon Dale, Vida Manuel, Dorothea Chard, Blanche Fleming, Philip Loeb, the Pan American quartette, and Gene Salzer's orchestra.

THURSDAY

"A VERY WISE VIRGIN," a comedy by Sam Janney will be presented at the Bijou Theatre next Thursday night. The players include: Joan Burdelle, Dennis Clough, Joan Gordon, Gail de Hart, John Buckler, Ethel Martin and Doris Bryant.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927 — *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* — ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



"Join the Army—Shoot Your Brothers at Home and Abroad!"—Drawing by Jakob Burck.

Editor's Notes

By ALEX BITTELMAN

A new political term is coming into vogue. It spells: Third Termism. The other day the Chicago Tribune carried a news item headlined: Third Termism The 1928 Issue, Edwards Says.

WELL, it looks to us a convenient sort of a phrase for the political purposes of capitalist politicians who are opposed to Coolidge running for a third term. But the issue involved in Coolidge's third term for the presidency of the United States is much bigger than the phrase itself would indicate.

SENATOR Edward J. Edward, democrat of New Jersey, is quite definitely opposed to a third presidential term for Coolidge. And for very good reasons. He wants his own party in the saddle. He says:

"Any attempt on the part of President Coolidge to dictate the destiny of these United States for more than eight years will be met with a just and proper rebuke."

NOW, we maintain that it is not really President Coolidge who dictates the destiny of these United States, but the big capitalists. They are doing all the dictating that there is to be done in order to maintain the present capitalist system. Coolidge and the republican party are the political executors of the will of big capital. We further maintain that the election of a democratic president, which would undoubtedly please Senator Edwards, would make very little difference in the situation. Big capital operates through the democratic party almost as good as through the republican party, and in some respects even better.

IS it to be concluded from this that the American working class and the poor farming classes are to be indifferent to what has been designated as Third Termism? No, not all. Only the working masses must realize the full implications of what Third Termism means, whether it be for Coolidge or some other capitalist politician.

* * *

IT is to be observed that big capitalist interests quite generally view with sympathy the idea of Third Termism. It kind of appeals to them. And why? The answer to this question is to be found in the general change of the state of mind of big capital with respect to the traditional requirements of the so-called democratic system of government of the United States. Big capital, and also medium capital, is becoming ever more distrustful of the efficacy of its own methods of government from the point of view of keeping the toiling masses in subjection. Ever so often the magnates of finance and industry in the United States are casting glances across the Atlantic, to the seat of Italian, Bulgarian and Polish fascism, sighing and hoping that some day American capitalism may find its own Mussolini to administer the affairs of state.

IT is no secret that the big capitalists of the United States are very favorably inclined, to say the least, towards the fascist governments of Europe, particularly towards Mussolini. We have yet to find the American big banker, or industrialist, or merchant, who upon his return from Italy failed to praise the "greatness" of Mussolini. They all like the hangman and oppressor of the Italian workers and farmers. And why? It is the manifestation of a repressed complex for a similar dictatorship in the United States.

THE Morgans and Garys, who wax so eloquent on the achievements of the fascist regime in Italy, can already see the day when American imperialism, powerful and still growing as it is today, will enter the path of decline. These captains of finance and industry, who are now amassing tremendous fortunes at the expense of the sweat and blood of the toiling masses of America and the world over, are quite in a position to visualize slackening production, growing unemployment, unrest and resentment of millions of American workers whom the trade union reactionaries will no longer be able to keep in check. Hence, the question arises in the minds of the present day rulers of the United States: Do the present methods of government offer sufficient guarantees against this coming upsurge of class assertion by the American working class? Will the capitalist dictatorship in the government, masked at present with intricate methods of democratic form, be able to withstand the onrush of working class awakening which is bound to come?



AND the point of view which is gaining ever more favor in the eyes of big capital is to gradually free itself of the mask and camouflage of "democracy" and to institute as much as is expedient the methods of open dictatorship. This trend is quite evident in the political development of American capitalism; away from capitalist democracy and toward capitalist fascism. The system of government is the same in both instances—a capitalist system—but the practical methods and means of government are different, the fascist methods being more adapted to the maintenance of capitalist rule in time of sharpened class struggles.

IN the light of these considerations, the issue of third termism, as far as the working masses are concerned, becomes an issue of struggle against the autocracy and dictatorship of big capital in the American government. The efforts of certain sections of big capital to retain Coolidge in the presidency for a third term becomes even more menacing just because of this trend of American capital towards open dictatorship and the use of fascist methods. To be sure, this is not precisely the way Senator Edwards looks at it, but just the same, this is the only way in which the working masses must view it. And seeing it that way, they must awaken to the situation and prepare to fight.

DANIEL J. TOBIN, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union, sees a great menace to the American workers in the national wage cut which Mussolini is now enforcing upon Italian labor. Tobin happens to be right, this time. But what is he doing to help American labor to meet this menace in an effective way?

Here is what Tobin has to say on Mussolini's charter of labor:

"If this plan succeeds in Italy it is not illogical to suppose that other nations will be drawn into competition on similar basis—a sort of worldwide race to see who can live on the least. Any economist can see what this means to the present industrial system."

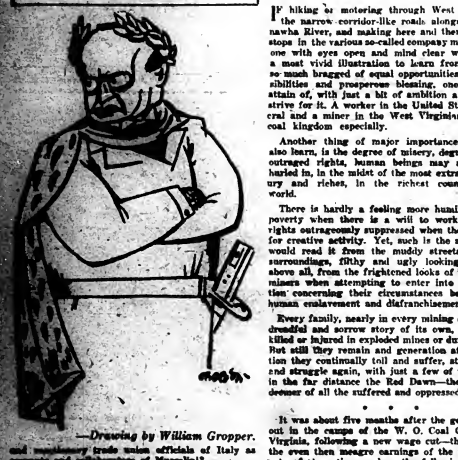
THE question that every American worker should ask himself is this: What are the Italian trade unions doing to resist this nationwide wage cutting measure of the fascist dictators? The answer is that the Italian trade union movement has been outlawed and crushed as a preparatory measure to cut the wages and further enslave the Italian workers. Strikes too have been outlawed. And the most conscientious collaborators of Mussolini in the destruction of the Italian trade union movement were no other than the conservative and reactionary officials of the trade unions of Italy.

WHY does not Daniel J. Tobin discuss this angle of the situation? Is it because it hits directly home? Is it because it shows up the conservative

(Continued on page 2)

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from page 1)



—Drawing by William Gropper.

and reactionary trade union officials of Italy as servants and collaborators of Mussolini?

If you think I mean what he says, namely, that Lewis' trade union measure is a menace to labor, then you are wrong. He does not like the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor because it opposes it. Why does it oppose it? Why does Green fight against the treachery of the Lewis-Mellon-Coolidge combine?

WHERE we should not be asking these questions. If Lewis' bill were what he says, namely, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, of which Tobin is treasurer, and Green as well as the Italian collaborators, Matthew Woll and William Green were trying to block the strike of the fur workers because they were afraid of the militancy of the rank and file, which they, the left wing leaders, with their party associated to undermine and split up the union. And in doing so, they are helping the bosses as little better than Green and Woll. Which, then, is the true face of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, either from Mussolini and his agents or from Lewis' measure?

I may be wrong to touch another fact in the situation. Lewis' bill has not yet met on his desk. But it is going to receive the fullest trade unions, including trade union heads, support. Green and records, mobilizing the power of the united "defiance" of the International of Labor Unions against the Italian trade union reactionaries and Mussolini as a whole the Executive Council is trying to protect the right of the Italian trade unions to a legal existence. A majority of general secretary of the International of Labor Unions, as the Executive Council of Labor Unions, has declared that it would take energetic steps to protect the Italian trade unions. Green and Woll, by passively permitting Mussolini's agents to control the Italian trade unions, are helping the bosses to the destruction of the unions, and, by passively permitting Mussolini's agents to control the Italian trade unions, are helping the bosses to the destruction of the unions.

SYDNEY, Australia. (FP).—One of the tricks which the bosses have to learn Britain the hard way is to keep their hands off the workers' unions. Not that they have any personal fondness for the unions, but they have learned from bitter experience that it is dangerous. In Australia, things are not so far advanced as in the old country. In the state of New South Wales, for instance, there are 97 unions with 14,468 members, and there are less than 14,468 employers. Now, if the workers would get the sense, they could run the country without any of them. But they haven't got the sense, and the employers are responsible for immigrants, who come to Australia in the hope that there is work to be had there. Unfortunately, it also explains why there are so many employers who come to Australia, transfer and go to the bread line.

In West Virginia

By MAURICE GOMBERG

If hiking or motoring through West Virginia on the narrow corridor-like roads alongside the Kanawha River, and making here and there occasional stops in the various so-called company mining camps, one with eyes open and mind clear would find it a most vivid illustration to learn from about the so much bragged of equal opportunities, great possibilities and prosperous blessing, one is able to attain of, with just a bit of ambition and desire to strive for it. A worker in the United States in general and a miner in the West Virginian open-shop coal kingdom especially.

Another thing of major importance one would also learn, is the degree of misery, degradation and outraged rights, human beings may allow to be hurled in, in the midst of the most extravagant luxury and riches, in the richest country in the world.

There is hardly a feeling more humiliating than poverty when there is a will to work, or human rights outrageously suppressed when there is a will for creative activity. Yet, such is the story as one would read it from the muddy streets and dirty surroundings, filthy and ugly looking huts, and above all, from the frightened looks of some of the miners when attempting to enter into a conversation concerning their circumstances betraying inhuman enslavement and disfranchisement.

Every family, nearly in every mining camp, has a dreadful and sorrow story of its own, of relatives killed or injured in organized mines or during strikes. But still they remain and generation after generation they continually toil and suffer, struggle, lose and struggle again, with just a few of them seeing in the far distance the Red Dawn—the Great Redeemer of all the suffered and oppressed.

* * *

It was about five months after the general walkout in the camps of the W. O. Coal Co. of West Virginia, following a new wage cut—thus reducing the even then meagre earnings of the miners to a rate of starvation—and on the following day after the work in the mines, being forced by poverty, terror and disorganization, was resumed under conditions as dictated by the coal operators, when James Anderson, a young miner, suddenly realized that all his hopes and aspirations to work himself up to a higher position in life, whatever his conceptions were, but relatively to a position somewhat higher than the one of a "common ordinary miner" he occupied at present, these peted dreams, he suddenly realized are nothing else but inaccessible, self deceiving and naive illusions incompatible with reality.

If asked by someone, it is very doubtful if James could intelligibly explain the source and cause of his new found consciousness, just as well as he could not probably explain the inspiring factors of his former aspirations, now dead. Nevertheless, there, deep in his heart he felt and knew that it is now that he is on the right path, wondering only, how could he not see it before, and his former self-deceiving illusions which were wrong and misleading.

James was young, in fact very young. And though born and raised in surroundings very far from luxury—in mining workers' surroundings—his knowledge and conception of life were such, as of a sweet and banal novelette where everything is so noble and magnificent. But starting in the mine at seventeen with the hard and brute routine of "education," he made him hostilely inclined towards any modern though or ideal contradictory to his conceptions of life or ambitious aspirations, he was now completing his fifth year of very much discouraging hard labor in the mine entirely disillusioned, his "education" completely evaporated.

Life—black and rough as a pile of coal; those brutal facts of life's reality, contradictory to all the phantasies he had been taught beginning from the time his cradle up to the time of his first walk to the mine; life—the most efficient and eloquent agitator, with hammering facts of truth and reality have spoken to James' ears in words more conceivable and convincing than all the pamphlets he occasionally read, mercilessly smashing his shattery beliefs into dust and oblivion.

The inevitable followed. Overwhelmed by the complexities of contradictions, bewildered and disenchanted, James conceded.

Days, dark and desperate, were these to young James, Anderson, days of torturous and painful vexatiousness, reminding those days of five years ago after that disastrous gas explosion in the same mine he is working now, when with a score of others his father, was also found dead, and he, James, then a school boy, picking up his father's lunch-kit —the only witness of his death—stgried his walks to the coal pits, becoming the main supporter of the family.

"Why!" For the first time did he ask. "Why!"

Never before did young James Anderson ask any proof or hesitate in the soundness of what he was trained to believe in and obey. "Everything is as it is—he was taught—because it cannot and should not be any different. Only reds and radicals, who are foreigners and outcasts, dare to hesitate in the justness of our American principles and question the good will of our institutions." James obeyed as all "good American patriots" did. He did not understand. It did not concern him. But now . . . now, there was a lost strike in which he himself participated—There was a wage cut he considered unjustified—And then—the most of everything—there were hopes and aspirations he pestled so caressingly through all his darkest years in the coal pits, dreams, he now regarded as mythical as fairy tales can only be. So now, there was a James entirely different than the one of five years ago. James, who already learned how not to care a damn, whatever, whoever is going to think of him or of his action, and over and over again was he asking what he was so anxious to know. "Why?" "Why?"

* * *

Since the last defeated strike in W. O. mining camps, several years passed away into eternity without any extraordinary occurrences. With the wage cut, the row of "total income" in the books of the W. O. Coal Company of West Virginia began to grow longer and longer by every month, while on the part of the miners, the growing objects were the loose belt ends, which were also growing longer and longer by every month while keeping track of the ever hungry and shrinking bodies of the underpaid miners.

And although superficially, as one unacquainted with the situation would conceive it, the pace of life in the camps continued to make its normal daily rounds, obviously smooth with no signs of anxiety or disturbance, the more penetrative observer would reveal under this camouflaged quietness a boiling volcano of discontent, whose furious vapors if concentrated and released, would exterminate in a single blow all the barriers of their enemy oppressors and exploiters forever and without return. And one of those amongst them, fully aware of this powerful weapon of "concentration," stimulating and propagating it, is now young James Anderson.

Broken and a thing of the past is now that charmed circle of "whys" he had been clampered in, in those early days of his awakening. And not only became it clear now to young Anderson, why that hypocritical "equal opportunity" boknm, invented by the capitalist ruiers and exploiters to delude the minds of the exploited masses, is equivalent to the same "equal opportunities" every miner's lunch kit has to be rebuilt into a radio set, but he also learned and knew how to combat such delusions, to the cause of which he entirely and wholeheartedly devoted himself since the day of his awakening.

To organize, to educate and to "concentrate" that boiling volcano of discontent for the final battle and victory of his class, became his life ambition and aspiration.

Young James Anderson, just recently a deluded and blind enemy of the struggles and aspirations of his own class, by accepting and critically analyzing the facts which life itself presented to him, became a class conscious and militant worker, and one of those struggling few in West Virginia who sees in the far distance a New Dawn—the Red Redeemer of all the suffered and oppressed.

* * *

If passing through West Virginia alongside the Kanawha River and making occasional stops at the various so-called company mining camps one may find some of these struggling few, energetic and self sacrificing Americans, in almost every camp.

Not everything is bad that comes from West Virginia. The near future will prove it.

May, 1927, Charleston, W. Va.

SYDNEY, Australia.—At a trades union congress, held at Sydney during the last week of February, the present trouble in China was discussed. It was ordered that fraternal greetings be sent to the Chinese Nationalist party, and the hope expressed that the advancing Nationalist armies on Shanghai meet with success, and that out of the present trouble there would arise the great eastern Soviet of Chinese workers.

It was decided to send a delegation of trade union representatives to attend the T. U. Congress at Canton (China) in May, and that the delegates sent to Canton then visit Soviet Russia to observe conditions there and report back to the Australian working class.

Congress also carried the following resolution: "That this T. U. Congress affirms its solidarity with the workers of the world. We recognise the awakening of the revolutionary spirit of the Eastern workers and the importance of united working class action to prevent the threatening blood-bath in the Pacific."

* * *

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (FP).—The capitalist press hails New Zealand as "God's Own Country," where every man has a chance to make good. The other side of the picture is shown in the following advertisement which appeared in the Wellington "Post," a capitalist newspaper, of March 27:—"Anyone having cast-off man's overcoat, would they help one struggling along? -Reply, 461, Evening Post."

The Young COMRADE

Edited by the Young

A Page for Workers'



SECTION

Pioneers of America

and Farmers' Children

SOUTHERN FARMERS RUINED

During the last few weeks due to heavy rainfalls the banks of the Mississippi River overflowed, flooding more than one fifth of the area of the state of Louisiana. More than 750,000 country people were forced to leave their homes and live in tents to save their lives. Most of them lost everything they had. Over 400 of them were drowned.

Whose Fault?

Whose fault is it? Who is to blame? Why didn't the American government control the Mississippi River as other governments control their rivers. Is it because they don't care what happens to poor farmers? We think so. .

What Now?

And what now? Are they helping these farmers to start all over again? No, they are not. Many thousands of dollars are given to build battleships and aeroplanes to kill the workers of other countries, but there's not a cent for the poor ruined farmers of the south. Instead, Coolidge has appointed Herbert Hoover as the Master of the Flood Funds. Herbert Hoover is a capitalist, a friend of the bosses and not the workers. He will NOT give money, but lend it, mortgaging the already mortgaged farmers of the south.

Our Letter Box

SOME MORE BUNK TAUGHT

Dear Comrades: I go to the Everittstown school and our teacher's name is Mrs. Thorp. She is a very religious woman. Friday she said, "The brains we have is a wonderful thing that God gave us." Then she said that if we didn't use our brains, God would take away even what we had. This shows what religious bunk our teacher teaches us.

Your comrade,

GAZIE NEMETH.

THE CRUEL BOSSES

By HELEN DOHANYOS.

The bosses are so cruel to the poor workingmen that they even punish the worker when he is innocent. They make the workers do all the work, while they smoke their cigars in their offices and have many servants at home. And the poor workers don't have enough money for food not to talk of spending it on cigars and things like that. The bosses are punishing us now and laughing at us, but the day will come when we'll punish them and laugh at them. And we'll ask them why they feel when someone laughs in their faces. Then the workers will be the happy men and there will be no more bosses!

JUST LIKE A BOSS

By CAROLINE SOMOGYI.

Worker to a friend who is a Boss: "What are you thinking of?"

Boss who loves money: "I am thinking how I can make the workers slave more hours and for less money so I can have more profit. What are you thinking of?"

Worker, sad-hearted: "I am thinking how I could get a little bit more wages so that I could have enough to support my family so they should not starve!"

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Did you get your free copy of the Young Comrade? If you did, how did you like it? Do you want to get the Young Comrade every month, then fill out this blank and send it to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....Age .....

(Issued Every Month)

BUNKHOUSE FABLES



By L. Laukkonen

The above picture shows a big fat capitalist trying to bribe a Pioneer. Swell chance! This is a bunkhouse fable because the capitalist knows better than to ask a Pioneer to help him. He goes to the Boy Scouts when he needs help.

RICH AND POOR

By GEORGE YAKIM—Akron Pioneer Group.

One night Bill, my friend, came home from the school crying. When his father, a worker in the Goodyear rubber shop, asked him, he said that the teacher whipped him. Why? Because Bill dared to complain for a low mark he received for the same work for which another fellow, a rich boy, got a good mark. Yes, the teacher gives "A"-s and "B"-s for the rich kids' work and "F"-s and even "F"-s for the poor ones. Yes, it also happens that some kids don't know their lessons. Then one of our boys was asked why does he not study. He said that his father cannot afford to buy all the books. "Well, the teacher said, go to work, and then you'll have the money to buy the books." She said the same thing to a boy who was hungry after leaving home without breakfast. She said to the boy after punishing him that "you can work in the rubber shop." The boy said that he would kill himself in the shop, although he would be glad to go to work. When the boy got home, he asked his father whether he got any money. "No, his father said, and I won't have for a long time." Then he told to Bill that he was fired from the shop.

There are many other differences between rich and poor. The workers' children are the poor ones, the bosses' children are the rich.

Of course, we workers' children do not want to live all the time the way we do now. Neither do we want to be fired from the shops when we grow up.

We shall organize and build up a world where there is no hunger, where every worker's child will be happy, where the workers will decide what they shall get.

Join the Young Pioneers of America. This is the organization of the children of the workers. The Pioneers are ALWAYS READY to fight for the happiness of all the children. JOIN!

—Age 11 years.

ANOTHER CHEER

Boom-a-lacka, boom-a-lacka
Bow, wow, wow
Chick-a-lacka, chick-a-lacka
Chow, chow, chow
Boom-a-lacka, chick-a-lacka
Who are we?
PIONEERS, PIONEERS, can't you see?

SOUTH BOSTON, ATTENTION!

The Pioneer group of South Boston are going to have a supper on May 29, 1927 at 376 Broadway. Beginning at 8 o'clock, everyone will get together for a fine time. There is also going to be many amusements, such as singing, reciting, jokes, dialogues and many other things. All children are invited.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to puzzle No. 15 is PIONEERS. The following have answered correctly:

Agnes Krencevich, Daisytown, Pa.; Lillian Zagor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; AN HUI, Maynard, Mass.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 15

Raymond Kosul, So. Chicago, Ill.; Rosalie Schwartz, New York City; Violet Sanstone, Shadeside, Ohio; Philip Franks, Chicago, Ill.; Elizabeth Hirt, Detroit, Mich.; Mary Hlenash, Lansford, Pa.; Sylvia Nusitale, Newaunee, Mich.; Clarence Rose, Dayton, Ohio; Anna Tuby, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Kish, Elwood City, Pa.; Lee Vilarino, Inglewood, Calif.; Veronika Yelich, S. Brownsville, Pa.

More Asnwers to Puzzle No. 13

Lee Vilarino, Inglewood, Calif.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Calif.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 16

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: 1 in the puzzle stands for A, 2 for B, 3 for C, etc. Here goes:—

2 5 18 5 1 4 25 20 15 8 5 12 16 20 8 5
25 15 21 14 7 3 15 18 18 1 4 5 2 25
7 5 20 20 9 14 7 19 21 2 19.

Send your answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

From FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN

(Continued)

The bland man became red with anger and his eyes sparkled. This made the dog happy. "He is really a good man," thot he, "for only good people are angered by the sufferings of other people." When he was thru speaking, the man said, "Bring your little friend here quickly. My home has rested enough. We will ride off immediately so that no one can capture Benjamin."

How happy the little grey dog was! In spite of his weariness, he danced with joy, wagging his tail, and started toward the bushes where Benjamin was hidden. Then he saw something dreadful. A man came over the meadow with a dog, which ran straight towards the bushes. The grey dog howled with fright. The bland man looked up, jumped forward and called to the dog, "Keep the man back just a moment, and all will be well." At that the dog ran toward the man. The man had reached the bush, with one bound the dog leaped at his throat, bit hard, did not loosen his hold in spite of cuts and blows.

In the meantime the northerner had taken little Benjamin in his arms, ran hastily toward the wagon, jumped in, and called to the dog. "Follow us, we will wait for you in a safe place." Then he cracked his whip, started on the road, the brown horse galloped ahead for it knew everything that was going on.

The grey dog still gripped the man's throat, thinking every moment that if he could only finish the man, it would be of advantage to the good man and little boy, and would save his friend. But the man, tired of wrestling, took a large knife from his pocket and plunged it deep into the breast of the faithful dog. The dog whimpered piteously and fell heavily on the ground. His clouded eyes still saw, far off in the distance, a tiny spot that kept growing smaller and smaller; that was the wagon which was carrying little Benajmin to freedom.

Great joy filled the dog's heart. He wagged his bushy tail once more. Then he died.

The bland man and little Benjamin waited a long time in vain for the grey dog. Benjamin wept bitterly, and his new friend comforted him: "The brave dog will come running back. All is well with him."

But the Benjamin was safe, he was always and when he thought of his friend. But he did not know that the little grey dog had died for him, paying his debt of gratitude to Benjamin with his life.

THE END.

A PIONEER CHEER

Strawberry shortcake, Huckleberry pie,
V—I—C—T—O—R—Y
Are we in it?
Well I guess!
PIONEERS, PIONEERS, Yes! Yes! Yes!

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE are labor fakers in all capitalist countries but in no other country in the world could one of this fraternity afford to openly ally himself with the stoolpigeons of the capitalist system and get away with it. It is true that in England, Havelock Wilson, head of the seamens' union is an accomplished fink but even the British trade union bureaucracy are forced to hold their noses when the name of this odoriferous gentleman is mentioned. In the United States the labor stoolpigeon—provided he works on a salary basis and not on commission—is accorded the respect that prosperity usually carries in its train.

* * *

THE particular faker that I am referring to just now is Matthew Woll, president of the Photo Engravers' Union, a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, head of the insurance company founded by the A. F of L. and acting president of the National Civic Federation, an open shop patriotic aggregation of capitalists and flunkeys from the higher circles of the trade union bureaucracy. Mr. Woll has made himself notorious among intelligent workers by his willingness to scab on the underpaid stoolpigeons who stay up late at night writing the illegible reports of their day's work to their employers.

* * *

OWING to the amount of space used up by the capitalist press these days in interpreting the young lad Lindbergh to their readers it is somewhat difficult for a cheap skate like Woll to make the first page. But beggars cannot be choosers. Even a position next to the "money to loan" advertisements is preferable to no space at all. So in the New York Times of Monday, May 30, we find Woll in a corner on page five demanding that the United States government condnct an investigation of Soviet activities in the United States with a view to deporting the Russian trade officials now operating in this country.

* * *

WHAT Mr. Woll is chiefly concerned with is his own personal interests. This parasite has lived on the American workingclass since he was old enough to realize that a fellow with a glib tongue, an elastic conscience could get along working the workers and gulling them with the idea that their best interest would be served by being loyal to their masters and paying toll to some legitimate grafter who played the role of middleman.

* * *

SO long as the workers parked their brains and allowed a few frauds to do their thinking for them fellows like Woll were safe. Their graft was secure. But when the radicals, not only told the workers that they must do their own thinking but attempted to organize them so that they would be prepared to secure for themselves the maximum benefit from the product of their labor, Woll and his tribe of leeches became panic stricken and had to resort to the government and its policemen to help them retain their seats on the backs of the workers.

* * *

WOLL'S patriotism is as sensative as his pocket book. His kind, sold the national domain to the oil magnates and almost got away with it. They love this country because it can stand a lot of grafting. It is rich. But would they die for it? Yes—by accident. They hate the radicals because they know that sooner or later the workers will be obliged to listen to what the radicals have to say and to follow their advice. This will be the day of doom for gentlemen of the Woll type.

* * *

THERE is no essential difference between the part played by Matthew Woll and his kind in the American class struggle and the part played by the Hindoo princes in India. England's policy—and the policy of all imperialist powers is similar circumstances—has been to divide the conquered. England picked on the nobility and put them on her payroll—the money being extracted from the hell of the conquered. The noble hirelings became the native overseers and slavedrivers for the conquered.

* * *

IN the labor movement the capitalists first fought the labor leaders and then bought them. Sometimes there is no direct transfer of cash. Indeed it would have to be credited to the originality of the capitalists if they were unable to devise methods that would not leave footprints on the sands in such delicate bartering. While the original crop of labor leaders were young and incorruptible the capitalists put them in cold and damp cells. When their political

(Continued on Page Three)

ANTI-IMPERIALIST HOLIDAY IN CHINA

Col. Stimson May Get a New Soft Berth For Hiz Job on the Nicaraguans

MEXICO CITY, May 30.—Probably for his indiscretion in permitting the nature of U. S. state departments to become known, Ambassador Sheffield will soon, it is reported, be relieved of his job. Letters from Secretary Kellogg, ordering him to start a revolt in Mexico and get President Calles out, were taken from his office and given to Calles.

Sheffield refused either to deny or affirm the report but let it be known that he is "in good health."

Col. Henry L. Stimson is being urged for the post as a reward for his good services in bringing about "peace" in Nicaragua—by ordering the forcible disarming of soldiers in the Liberal army and by threatening attacks by U. S. marines if they offered resistance.

BRITISH WAR ON WORLD WORKERS ASSERTS PRAVDA

Rupture Hides Di-Hard Defeat in China

(Special To Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, May 30.—The Pravda points out that Chamberlain's note as well as his whole foreign policy is directed not only against the Soviet Union but is a challenge to all of the toiling masses of the world. Chamberlain, the Pravda says, is preparing a war against the Soviet Government.

The Tory Government is not only employing against the working class of its own country methods of violence, but what is no less dangerous it is systematically innoculating the masses with chauvinist propaganda and with pacifist illusions.

The most valuable service to capitalism is rendered in this respect by the international social democracy. The untiring exposure of pacifist illusions is the first premise in the effective organization of toilers against war and in support of the Soviet Union.

Workers and peasants of the world must clearly realize that war is energetically being prepared and the prattle about peace is an unpremeditated falsehood. The capitalists are gaining conviction that their stake in bourgeois regeneration is being threatened by the Soviet Union from without and the powerful growth of socialist elements from within. Therefrom follow their stake in the class war.

World reaction will meet with the resistance by the world proletariat.

* *

USSR Note to Britisb.

MOSCOW, May 30.—The Soviet Union has long known that the British Conservative Government was preparing for a ruptnre, said Maxim Litvinoff, acting Commissar of Foreign Affairs in a note handed to the British Charge yesterday.

The cause of the rupture, the note said, is the defeat of British imperialist policy in China and an attempt to mask that defeat by an attack on the Soviet Union.

British Tories Rush Battleships to Egypt To Crush Independence

LONDON, May 30.—The die-hard Government has ordered three battleships from Malta to Egypt to crush the wide-spread protest against British domination. A crisis is reported to have arisen in Egypt over the powers of the Sirdar (the British Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army).

A committee of the Egyptian Parliament has recommended that the Sirdar be deprived of his powers, which have been employed to further the interests of the British imperialists at the expense of Egypt.

There is widespread unrest in Egypt against unofficial British rule and anti-British demonstrations it is reported, are being held throout the country.

Do Not Permit the Enemies of Labor to Gloat Over the Death of the Daily Worker

To All Comrades and Sympathizers:

In spite of the heavy blows that have been delivered against us we still publish The DAILY WORKER. But the crisis is not yet overcome. We want to be perfectly frank with our readers about our position. We still face the future with misgivings. We do not know what tomorrow will bring forth. Although many comrades and supporters have responded to our appeals we are still far short of the amount necessary to assure our publication even for one week.

Comrades Dunne and Miller are still in jail and even their jailers carry on the persecution started by the three judges who refused them bail. Visitors who tried to bring them the little things that prisoners need in the filthy jails of capitalism were denied admission and the jailers would not permit even food to be sent to them. Visitors were told that on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays no one could visit or send provisions to prisoners.

Next Friday they will again be taken into court to find out how long they will have to serve because of their services to the paper and to the revolutionary movement.

Comrades, no one can deny that the decision of the three judges was a class decision. No member of the ruling class is ever sent to prison to await sentence because of a misdemeanor—a small crime. But our comrades were thrown into jail and bail denied them because the powers that prey knew The DAILY WORKER was having a hard struggle to exist and they hoped by this action to silence us so that nowhere in the United States would there appear a daily paper in the English language that fights the battles of the workers.

Comrades, do not let the conspirators succeed in their drive to kill your paper. Do not let a day go by that you do not get someone to contribute to our emergency fund in order that we may keep alive and get a chance to prepare for the future by overcoming our financial difficulties.

You have acted thus far and we are still alive, but you must stay on the job. Our fate is in your hands.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

BOSTON FURRIERS WATCH SCHLISSEL EXPOSE HIMSELF

Right Wingers Justify Use of Gangsters

BOSTON, May 30.—Winick and H. Schlissel, self-appointed leaders of the Furriers International, gave an exhibition of themselves before the members of local 30, Boston furriers the impression they made was the opposite intended.

The Boston furriers are very much aroused at the kind of leaders the International wants to impose. Local 30 has its own troubles here, For months the local officialdom did not call any meeting. They removed the executive board and the treasurer and they conducted the local through the dictatorship of the chairman, the business agent and self-appointed committees.

The membership expected at this meeting to ask the reasons for it and also demand that the financial committee be allowed to give a report and to restore to the membership the right to speak at meetings and not being molested by gangsters.

These questions were not allowed to be discussed. Winick and Schlissel came to the meeting accompanied by strong arm men who tried first to prevent in good standing members from entering the hall and tried to put some members out of the hall. They did not succeed due to the protest of the membership. Winick openly stated that he would do his utmost to put Ben Gold behind the bars. Schlissel complained that he and his associates are being called names and accused of acts which they are not guilty of. When questioned about Winick's statement, Schlissel said that he does not share his opinions but justified the presence of gangsters as a means of protection for himself.

The Boston furriers after listening to these two gentlemen were more than ever determined to fight for the right of the membership to select their own leaders.

Regional Confederation of Mexico Undecided on Presidential Candidate

MEXICO CITY, May 30.—The Regional Confederation of Labor organizations has not as yet decided which candidate to back for the presidency, according to Luis Morones, secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Woll Hot for Action by Department of Justice Against Radicals Here

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., when he isn't occupied with his duties as acting president of the open-shop National Civic Federation, has gone into the red-halting business in a serious way.

During a holiday lull in the attack against the left wing in the labor movement, Woll after giving his enthusiastic approval to the raids on Arcos, Ltd., by Scotland Yard, calls for an "investigation" of Communist organizations in the United States.

Woll pointed out that the department of justice and the intelligence bureau of the war department has made no investigation during the past three years, and asks, "Are we as Americans helpless in such a situation?"

MUSSOLINI HANDS PRISON TERMS TO 10 C. P. EDITORS

ROME, May 14. (By mail.)—A few days ago a process took place in Rome before the Exceptional Court against a group of Communist journalists, one-time editors of the "Unita" ("Unity") and the "Stato Operaio" ("The Workers State"), for conspiracy and incitement to class hatred through the press.

The process dealt with the activity of the accused up to September, 1926, when they were arrested and handed over to the civil authorities. The occasion of the arrests was the distribution of a leaflet in the streets of Rome dealing with the appointment of the Italian Crown Prince as a Senator. The police accused the members of the editorial staff of the "Unita" in Rome of having prepared the leaflet in question and of having formed an insurrectionary association. The files of the process produced no proof whatever for the guilt of the accused who were performing a perfectly legal activity, i. e. the correspondence service of a newspaper which is published in accordance with all the legal requirements.

Arrest Editors.

After having raided the offices of the "Unita" in Rome under orders from higher up, the police charged ten Communists, despite the fact that there was no material against them whatever. The ten are: Ottavio Pastore, the parliamentary editor of the "Unita"; Giuseppe di Vittorio, one-time member of parliament and editor

(Continued on Page Two)

PITTSBURGH COAL RATE CUT MINOR FACTOR FOR U.M.W.

Progressives Hold West Virginia Essential

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—Influence of the cut in freight rates on soft coal from western Pennsylvania to the lakes on the miners' strike was variously estimated yesterday by operators and miners.

C. E. Lesher, vice-president of the anti-union Pittsburgh Coal Co. declared that the reduction of 20 cents a ton, while improving the operators' position, would not lead to an agreement with the union. The Pittsburgh field coal owners have complained long and loud that the freight rate structure favored West Virginia against the union districts of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

The reactionary officials of the Miners' Union, led by Philip Murray, international vice-president, have long placed reliance on the readjustment of the freight rate basis by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a means of preserving the union.

The cut of only 20 cents a ton, the operators held, would not affect the strike or the miners, except in stimulating Pittsburgh miners to somewhat higher production.

Progressive leaders point out however, that the failure of the union to keep northern West Virginia organized, and to unionize the southern part is the main reason for the advancing inroads of the open-shop in the Pittsburgh field, a close competitor with West Virginia. The freight rate structure is incidental to the main factor of non-unionism in West Virginia in affecting the condition of the union in the 2Pittsburgh field, they declare.

Judge Kerr, Fishwick Machine Legal Shark, Dies at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30. —A. W. Kerr, chief counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, died here today.

Judge Kerr was a staunch adherent of the Fishwick machine in District No. 12 (Illinois) of the U. M. W. of A. He headed the corps of assistant prosecutors which the reactionary Farrington-Fiswick group sent to assist the state in the frameup of the Ziegler miners, militant union men convicted of murder as a result of a fight in a union hall with a group of reactionaries, during which members of the K. K. K. shot progressives, and each other.

Advertises Pineapples



James D. Dole of San Francisco, president of a Hawaiian pineapple corporation, has offered $25,000 for the first aviator and $10,000 for the second to complete a non-stop flight from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. The wages of Hawaiian labor continues low.

He Tests Rum



This is Dr. William V. Linder, the new federal prohibition commissioner and chief chemist of the prohibition unit at Washington. He tests (not tastes) liquor samples in "a scientific manner"—which is a good trick even if he doesn't do it.

HOOVER DEAF TO NEGRO SLAVERY FACTS IN FLOOD

Washington Engineers Feel Levees Unpopular

WASHINGTON, May 30.—As the flood gradually subsides in the Mississippi Valley, the flood of intrigue and financial politics increases in Washington. Secretary Hoover has announced that he is prepared to place before the president the final outline of his program of "credit organizations" to properly take advantage of the business opportunities afforded by the ruin of vast acreages of cotton and sugar cane. The planters will have to borrow money to re-establish themselves, and put in the next crop, and this means that huge quantities of capital can be invested by bankers wise enough to get on the inside. That there is good profit for those managing the "credit corporations" goes without saying.

Negro Slavery.

All government agencies from the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce on down decry and fear the revelations last week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that the relief machinery, under Hoover's direct control, has vigorously repressed any attempt by the Negro peons to escape from their bondage.

The N.A.A.C.P. points in a public press release to numerous cases in which Negroes who have fled for refuge to the levees, or have been simply conscripted by relief officers and put to work at the point of a gun, have been held prisoners until claimed by their masters and taken

(Continued on Page Two)

PEKING PROTESTS NEW INVASION BY JAPANESE TROOPS

Big Shanghai Meeting Denounce Shootings

PEKING, May 30.—The Peking government today was preparing to lodge a protest with the foreign government against the dispatch of 2,000 Japanese troops from Manchuria to the Shantung area.

The American Legation denied reports that it was intended to send United States marines into the Peking and Tientsin area immedately, although the vist of General Smedley Butler to Peking indicates that United States marines may be rushed to Peking and Tientsin in the very near future in preparation for the Nationalist drive north.

Observers declare that Japanese bid for Chiang Kai-shek has led Chang Tso-lin, who has hitherto enjoyed Japanese support, to send the protest.

* *

Anti-Imperialist Protest.

SHANGHAI, May 30.—The series of anti-British and anti-Japanese mass-meetings scheduled for today, which had alarmed the authorities of the international settlement and French concession who feared anti-imperialist demonstrations, passed off quietly without serious disorders. The mass meetings, vigorously anti-British and anti-Japanese, were held in the Chinese city, and the crowds made no attempt to enter the concessions. Such Chinese as did enter the settlements were searched by police.

The demonstrations were held to commemorate the murder of peaceful unarmed students by British police on May 30, 1925. The shooting took place ten seconds after police inspector had ordered the students to disperse. His command was given in English which few of the demonstrators understood.

Hundreds of thousands of workers struck in protest against the brutal murder of the marching of the boys and girls. A nation-wide boycott against English goods was also instituted as a result of the massacre.

No news has yet been received of the huge demonstrations which are scheduled to be held in Hankow and the other Wuhan cities.

* *

Feng Advancing.

HANKOW, May 30.—Reports from north central Honan state that General Feng Yu-hsiang's drive against the northern war lords is making rapid progress. Feng is consolidating troops at Chengchow, strategic center captured about a week ago, in preparation for his march on Peking.

HERRICK ATTACKS USSR; HAS WAR NOTE IN SPEECH

Ambassador to France Follows British Lead

PARIS, May 30.—Using a Memorial Day speech as a pretext, Ambassador Myron T. Herrick launched into a vicious attack on the Soviet Union this morning, calling upn "the Americans who fought a seven years' war against a mighty empire" not to sit by "while a band of men who have made themselves the masters of a kindly and talented race, attempt with fiendish ingenuity to inject a fatal poison into our ethisens and to undermine the institutions which have brought comfort and happiness to our continent."

Hysterically referring to Bolshevism as a "scourge," "a disease," "a poison," a "sinister movement," "malidious menace," "a tyrannical and oppressive despotism," Ambassador Herrick praised the men who died in the Revolutionary War (forgetting that they were "the scourge" etc., of their day.)

Ambassador Herrick's speech coming on the heels of the British abrogation of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union is regarded as the indication of an unofficial war on the part of all imperialist nations against the Soviet Union.

...ETER FRAUDS EXPOSED

This series of ten articles, of which this is the seventh, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the outside and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

Article VII.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

When the "Big Four" swindling gang—they play no favorites. The defrauded dollar of an agent is just as sweet as the swindled dollar taken from a policyholder.

The insurance trust makes tens of millions through overcharging and millions on an inflated policies. It also makes tens of millions on "lapse charges" charged to underpaid field workers. Everyone loses except the polished gentlemen who direct the looting.

Ghastly Reports.

And now comes the 1926 annual report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with its figures running into billions of dollars to lend hand to the mulcted customer and the oppressed and goaded agent.

It is a base fact that half of the agents of these billion dollar corporations are in the hands of loan sharks. Such philanthropic institutions as the Morris Plan and other "industrial" bankers have thousands of "industrial" agents on their books. These "banking" organizations operate in such a manner that when one becomes a customer one remains a customer. "Industrial" banking for "industrial" agents!

"Of the People."

Let the agent whose pay is mortgaged to these loan leeches take pride in his company's annual report. It is a thing to be proud of.

The legend at the head of the report reads, "The Company of the People, by the People, for the People." That has a familiar ring. I think I have heard vote-seeking politicians use that same shibboleth before, fat, oily corporation-serving Big Business politicians who have the dollar ax to grind. "People" indeed.

"From the People."

Last year the "Big Four" made 50 million dollars on lapsed policies. This enormous sum of money went directly into the pockets of the companies who indulge in such maudlin bluffs as "the company of the people" and similar tripe.

Last year the "Big Four" stole 32 million dollars from the pockets of their agents in "lapse charges." The legend should read, "From the People."

Lapse Rate Still High.

The report reads: "Paid for life insurance issued, increased and revived in 1926, $3,011,775,180." But the report fails to mention the important fact that of this amount only $1,401,734,835 of it remained in force. That more than half of the insurance "issued, increased and revived" lapsed before the year was out. Only of the amount thus terminated only 1 per cent was paid as matured endowment and less than 9 per cent was paid as death claims. The balance of terminations represented a loss in one form or another to the millions of policyholders who could not keep the pace with the inhuman conditions imposed upon them by the "Big Four."

Same Directors.

The report listed the companies' assets, but on the report no words appear to show that half of these assets are accumulated through forfeitures made on lapsed policies and through "lapse charges" taken from the agent's payroll.

Take the list of newly elected directors. The same old gang. Schwab, Fisher, Olphenhoyne, Houghton, Wigrin Noyes, et al. The Metropolitan is a "mutual" company—of, by and for the people. Scan the list of Wall Street directors and see if you see any of the "people" present, see if there is a name thereon who takes an interest in the rights of the policyholders or the agents.

"Unite."

As long as the existing gang sit in control of this billion dollar machine the fraud which is being perpetuated on policyholder and agent alike will continue.

The machinery exists for the taking over of these corporations by those who really contribute to their greatness.

The interests of Schwab & Co. are diametrically opposed to those of the customers and workers of the "Big Four."

The first duty of the agent is to ally himself with the defrauded policyholder. They are in the same boat. The directors and officials of the insurance trust fleece the agent with the same lack of compunction as is used in robbing the policyholder.

Propaganda Machine.

Every week 60,000 "Big Four" agents walk into 10 millions homes of industrial policyholders. In those homes the agent is the insurance company. He can show these defrauded policyholders that it is in their interests to elect and vote for representatives who will guard their insurance interests on the directorates of these companies.

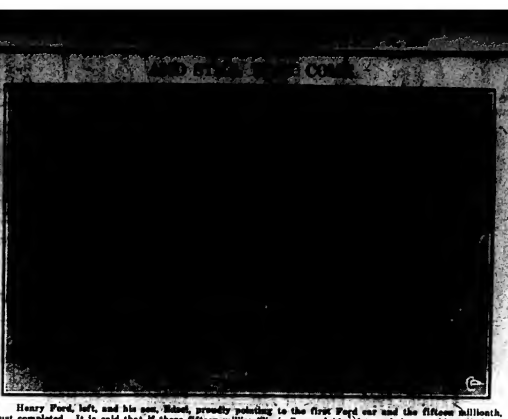
Good Example.

In England the 70,000 industrial field workers are organized into two powerful trade unions which jealously guard the rights not only of the worker, but the policyholder. Arrests

...sit on the boards of directors and aid in the administration of these strong English companies.

The lot of the insurance field worker in America will become endurable when he wakes up and exhibits the same initiative exhibited by his English brother.

Hands across the sea means many things.



Henry Ford, left, and his son, Edsel, proudly pointing to the first Ford car and the fifteen millionth, just completed. It is said that if these fifteen million "lizzies" were laid end to end they would reach from Detroit all the way around the world and back to the Two Billion Dollar offer which Ford, Sr., refused from New York bankers.

Coolidge Decries Jane As Time for Fake Naval Reduction Dispatches

GENEVA, May 30.—The United States legation at Berne today advised the League of Nations secretariat here by letter that the Three-Power Naval Conference will be convoked at Geneva in June.

The Hoover network of trade delegations and the regular embassy staffs in Europe have been actively threatening the debtor nations with dire punishment unless they send their representatives, and Italy and France, who almost contemptuously rejected what they consider a British-American plot against them are now ready to send at least "observers."

Trimmer Elected as Printers' President For Another Term

Leon Rouse, 12-year czar of Big Six, the newspaper local of the Typographical Union here, has been re-elected president. By playing to both the Progressive and Wahnetа (reactionary administration) forces, Rouse has fastened his hold on the New York Printers Union, the largest in the country with 10,000 members.

Rouse got 4,650 votes to 2,470 for D'Arcy Doc Milliken, the Progressive candidate and 1,277 for William Powers, the "black flag" reactionary.

Crusader Wheeler Yelps On Trail of Wet Hopes

WASHINGTON, May 30.—An attack upon the presidential ambitions of Governor Al Smith of New York was made today before the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church by Wayne P. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League.

"The issue at the next election will not be whether a Protestant or a Catholic is to be elected president but whether the forces of corruptionists and nullificationists can place a liquor president in the White House," Wheeler said.

"The church made prohibition possible. It must now recall to the fight those members who demobilized themselves too soon. It must revive its teachings on the evils of alcohol."

There's Law Against Poison Gin.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Matt McAnany, drugstore proprietor and three of his clerks, were booked today on charges of murder, conspiracy to murder and violation of the Prohibition Act, in connection with the death of Asa John Dixon Harper, 21 year old University of Chicago student, by poisoned gin.

Hoover Deaf to Negro Slavery Facts

(Continued from Page One)

back to their regular plantation slavery. Many of them had hoped to escape during the confusion of the flood, but the relief machinery was too much for them.

Hoover refuses to be bothered by any complaints from the negroes or any of their friends.

Levees System Attacked.

Unwelcome news arrives at this capital, in which all interested parties are firmly convinced that any change from the system of levees which has this year proved so disastrous, will interfere with the huge graft of private contractors and water power companies. These tidings of danger come from both ends of the flooded valley, and is to the effect that the New Orleans business interests, who can not be entirely disregarded, are sick and tired of the levee fraud, and want their back country protected by reservoirs and spillways, as rivers abroad are handled. Also, some time this week in Chicago, there will be a hastily called meeting of experts, presided over by Mayor Thompson, which will discuss flood prevention and in which it is known there will be advocates of the reservoir system. The army's engineer corps has ordered a survey of the whole valley, in order to gather evidence for the levee propagandists.

Coolidge Gives Subsidy To Shipbuilding Trust Thru Juggling of Bids

WASHINGTON, May 30 (FP).—How private shipbuilding yards on the Atlantic coast are given a government subsidy in fact, without legal warrant for any subsidy, is disclosed in connection with the award of contracts for construction of four new cruisers to private yards in this territory.

Navy yards at Vallejo, Calif., and Bremerton, Wash., each secured the contract to build one cruiser when they submitted bids which were nearly $2,000,000 below the average price at which contracts were let to private yards in the east. The navy yards on the Atlantic coast submitted estimates of cost which were low, but they failed to submit formal competitive bids. When reasons were sought for the failure of the commandants of these eastern navy yards to submit bids, the lint was given that the Coolidge administration and Secretary Wilbur did not want to drive the private yards into bankruptcy through lack of orders. Business was slack and if the government did not come to their aid their organizations might have to be scrapped.

The result was the award of construction of four cruisers at a subsidized price to the private yards, and the leaving of the eastern navy yards to carry an excessive overhead charge on what repair work they are permitted to handle. Trade union protests were not heeded.

Mussolini Hands Prison Terms to Ten Editors

(Continued from Page One)

of the "Unita"; Romano Cocchi, editor of the "Unita"; Felice Platone, editor of the "Unita" and of the "Stato Operaio"; Edmondo Peluso, correspondent of the "Pravda" and editor of the "Unita"; Vincenzo Baccalà, manager of the "Unita" offices in Rome; Bruno Ricci, employee of the publishing house SEUM; Filippo D'Agostino, the manager of the same publishing house and of the "Stato Operaio"; Giovanni Fornari, technical student, and Salvatore Celona, employee of a private firm.

The ten accused were arrested on the 20th of September. The legal authorities in Rome, who were being urged by the political authorities and who had no material against the accused, passed them on to the Milan courts by declaring that the case was in connection with a process taking place in Milan against Terracini, Bibolotti and others. The legal authorities in Milan did not know what to do with the ten accused, so they washed their hands of the whole matter and sent the accused back to the prison in Rome, declaring themselves not competent in the affair. Finally the Court of Appeal in Rome was compelled to give a verdict in the matter, which it did, acquitting the accused on the charge of conspiracy, but handing them over to the court for deilnquencies in connection with the press laws. After eight months of arrest for enquiries, the accused were released.

Long Sentences.

But after the attempt of November 1926, the process was handed over to the exceptional court which declared the previous verdict of the Court of Appeal to be null and void and found the prisoners guilty of conspiracy and sentenced them as follows: D'Agostino received 4 years hard labor and 3 years under special surveillance; Fornari received 7 years and 9 months hard labor and a fine of 1,500 Lire; Pastore, Di Vittorio, Platone, Cocci, Peluso and Baccalà each received 12 years hard labor.

Once Again Communists have been sentenced to over a hundred years hard labor. In the process against the Communists of Toscana the court passed sentences amounting to over 200 years hard labor.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Needle Trade Defense

The $100,000 Roll Call Drive.

During the Bazaar the $100,000 Drive was nearly forgotten. This is a reminder that many hundreds of workers have not forgotten and are sending in their dollars daily. There is still time and place for every sympathizer with the cause of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers to add his name to the list. Send your dollar to the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, New York City.

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The Out Of Town Campaign.

The campaign for funds throughout the country is commencing to show good results. Letters from numerous cities and towns who are responding to the call of the Defense and Relief Committee, to help defend the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers and support their families, are being received daily. Examples of the work being carried on throughout the entire country follow.

• • •

Los Angeles, Calif.

Lenin Branch 542 Workmen's Circle sends in $10.00 and states that this is the beginning. They will send in much more they say. Sam Glass of Los Angeles writes: "Friends Cloakmakers and Furriers:" Please do not for a moment get the impression that you were left alone and that your only support will come from other parts of the country. We, the workers all over the country are behind you and will support you in your fight. I am sending you $10 as a proof of what I say. I am sure that all the other workers in different parts of the country will follow my example."

• • •

Winthrop Mass., and Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Eva Gibber, Secretary of the Mother League of Winthrop Mass., remits $5.00 which her organization donated for the defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers.

Mr. R. Halpert of Albany, New York forwarded another $5.00 collected by him.

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The Co-operators Do Not Slacken.

The members of the Co-Operative House, 2700 Bronx Park East, had a House Party on Saturday night, May 21st. An appeal made by J. Rappaport for the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers netted $2.05 which was turned in to the office of the Joint Defense Committee.

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Collection At a House Party.

A party was given at the home of a comrade in honor of the birth of a baby girl. Among those present were S. Olanofsky, A. Litich and D. Cyprens. A collection for the arrested cloakmakers and furriers was made and some netted $13.50.

Pennsylvania Labor Endorses Negro As Faithful to Union

PHILADELPHIA, May 30. — The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor in convention recently adopted a resolution against barring the Negro from certain unions. The resolution lauded the colored worker as a loyal union man when he is given the opportunity.

Continuing, the resolution read in part, "If we bar the Negro from our unions, he will work as a non-union man, for he must make a living, and the employers are hiring him."

Mexican Miners Strike When 36 Discharged

MEXICO CITY, May 30.—Work was suspended today in the Real Del Monte mines near Pachuca, when all the miners went on strike. The men said they struck because of the discharge of 36 laborers; but the mine management said the walkout was the result of a refusal to meet the miners' demand for higher wages.

Sinclair Writes Letter Of Sarcasm to Governor About Whitney Sentence

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 30.—Upon Sinclair has written the governor of California a letter full of sharp irony over his purported dilemma about the Whitney case. Many women's clubs and liberal organizations have protested against the actual inflection upon one of the most popular women in the state, of the sentence of "from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary" which the Supreme Court of the United States has decreed she must suffer because of conviction under the iniquitous criminal syndicalism law of California. Anita Whitney was convicted like all the other victims of that law, on frame-up evidence of professional labor spies and detectives.

Sinclair's letter is as follows:

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Opponent in Election.

Governor C. C. Young, Sacramento, California.

My Dear Governor Young:—As one of your opponents in the recent election, I am sure you will welcome my advice upon the conduct of your office, and so I write to add my name to the list of law-abiding and patriotic citizens who are asking you to allow Anita Whitney to go to jail. It seems to me a most dangerous thing to enforce a law against the poor and fail to enforce it against the rich, and if you pardon Anita Whitney, how can you fail to respond to her challenge, and let out the workingmen who are now in jail for the same offense? It seems to me this is a time, if ever, to prove that justice is blind, and shut our eyes and go straight ahead, regardless of any turns in the road.

Law Nearly Dead.

Moreover, what is the good of having a law, unless we get some use out of it? At present this criminal syndicalism law is practically a dead letter, and forgotten. It isn't frightening the "reds," they are going right on doing what they were doing before the law was passed. But if Anita Whitney goes to San Quentin, then everybody will be set to talking about the law, and we will all be reminded that we have it, and some one may obey it.

Then too, California needs advertising, and this is a way to make people talk about us. There are ten or twenty million organized workers all over the world who will begin to repeat the formula, "California, land of Orange-Groves and Jails." It is a principle, explained in all schools of advertising, that "every knock is a boost." Everybody who hears the slogan will remember the orange groves and forget the jails—just as our own people do.

She Might Write.

As a literary man, I am naturally led to reflect, what an interesting book Anita Whitney will be able to write after she has served her term. One of the great books of all time might come out of that experience. And it seems to me it will be a tragedy not to let it be written. Many great books have had such an origin—Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and Tollar's "Massemensch," and Ralph Chaplin's "Bars and Shadows."

Also, if you should ever decide to clean up those nests of cruelty and graft, our state prisons, think what a help it will be to you to have Anita Whitney telling all the world about them from inside knowledge! As you no doubt remember, suffrage was brought to the women of the United States by those who went to jail in our national capital. Who can tell what moral and political earthquake might come from the fact that one of the gentlest and finest ladies of our state is shut up with common criminals and political prisoners whom nobody cares anything about?

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Pump Out Malolo.

The new liner Malolo, of the Matson Navigation Company, damaged in collison with a freighter off Nantucket last Wednesday, was being pumped out by a crew at Pier 4, Hoboken, yesterday, and it was believed all water would be out of the ship and that it would be ready to be towed to a dry dock today.



Capt. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

LINDBERGH'S DAD OPPOSED MORGAN WAR HYSTERIA

Capitalist Press Now Suppresses Facts

(By a Staff Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, May 30. — The world is acclaiming Charles Lindbergh for his daring feat in flying from New York to Paris, but only a few years ago his father's name was anathema and the youth and his mother were very lonely and unhappy.

The father now dead had committed the great crime of being opposed to American entrance in the World War. He was a representative, representing a progressive district in Minnesota. Although elected as a republican he was a follower of the insurgent La Follette and in his years of service in Washington refused to play the game as it is done here. This was bad enough, but in 1917 when the holy Mr. Wilson began to force the United States into the European conflict, and the aviator's father attacked the government's policy he immediately brought down upon himself the fury of the war lords and munition magnates.

Denounced by Patriots.

It is a matter of record, to be found on the pages of the Congressional Record, that the father of this 25-year-old youth, while a member of congress, was assailed on the floor of the house as a "sinister and dangerous influence." The papers now frenziedly heralding the son, only a few years back bitterly berated the father denouncing him as a traitor and a spy.

Just before Wilson consummated the war deal the elder Lindbergh published a book detailing the deception, the criminal fraud, and corruption that had been perpetrated in foreing the country into the maelstrom. The volume was proscribed by the government and it was Lindbergh's position as a member of congress that alone saved him from prosecution.

Ran for Governor.

Embittered by the persecution and ferocious attacks upon him he returned to Minnesota and ran for governor on the then rapidly growing Non-Partisan League ticket. He was defeated and two years later opposed Secretary of State Kellogg who was then up for re-election as a United States senator. Kellogg on the strength of the war phobia won out, but the next time he went down before the candidate of the Farmer-Labor party.

The elder Lindbergh was a close friend of A. C. Townley, of North Dakota, who started the famous farmer revolt, the Non-Partisan League. He took an active part in organising the league in Minnesota and was preparing to re-enter politics when he died early in 1925.

Facts Now Suppressed.

These facts about the father's tragic experience have not been very carefully withheld by the press of the country. The DAILY WORKER'S correspondent knows for a fact that the correspondents of several large New York papers, among them The New York Times, prepared stories detailing these facts but their editors ordered the articles suppressed on the ground that "they were not desirable at this time."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

...ER'S ...ORIES

ON SACCO CASE

Gloom Among Friends of Workers Grows

BOSTON, May 30.—A deep gloom is spreading among friends of workers this week, following the hopefulness of recent weeks.

With Governor Fuller fully launched on his secret investigation, with Defense Counsel William G. Thompson seriously perturbed over recent developments and with the growing conviction that enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti have succeeded in poisoning the governor's mind, defense controlled not only the defense committee's headquarters, but also friends of the condemned men in the Workers Party, International Labor Defense and advanced liberal circles.

Among visitors at the State House executive chambers have been several foes of Sacco and Vanzetti. They have been closeted with him for hours. The long tale of perjury, circumstantial evidence and downright falsehood which the state used to railroad two radicals to the electric chair is being reinforced by these determined enemies.

The heavy weight of conservative Boston business is also pressing against the governor, telling him that the sanctity of the courts must not be exposed as a sham by reversing the verdict in this case. Standing instinctively on class-determined grounds, the hoary-parched hitherers at the Union Club are letting it be known in social contacts and veiled utterances that the "two damned reds ought to hang anyway."

Irresponsible Probe.

And all the while figures slink in and out of the governor's office, unheralded and unnamed. What their business is, what they have told the governor, what raw tales of fanciful fabrication they have related, the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti can never know and can therefore never refute. But they are dripping poison slowly into the governor's mind. Whether he already feels that the chain of lies they have thrown around the two workers is heavy enough to drag them to the electric chair on July 10 is not known definitely, but there is a growing feeling that he is succumbing to these sinister forces. George Brantting, the Swedish attorney who will investigate the case for the labor movement of his home country, can't speak in Fanueil Hall, the "cradle of liberty." On the flimsy excuse that the hall is being repainted, the defense committee has been denied its use.

Instead a parade in which New England Scandinavians will take a leading role, is being planned through the city in honor of Branting next Sunday.

Life Sentence.

Two more jurors have been examined by the governor. One declared that he is in favor of commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. Many keen observers believe that this will be the "solution" of the governor.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti prefer death to life imprisonment, and Sacco has appealed repeatedly for the execution of the death penalty, as he is convinced that there is no justice in Massachusetts.

Former Governor William Sweet of Colorado visited Fuller yesterday and commended him for not appointing a public commission. Worcester business men, supporters of Judge Thayer, persecutor of the two men, likewise commended the governor.

The New York Nation sent in 417 more names on its petition for a commission.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Technical Aid Calls For Special Workers

The Society for Technical Aid to the Soviet Union states that the Cooperative in-co, organized last year in the United States, at present is in need of three specialists on bench land work; three lathe hands and three machinists.

The co-operative is engaged in manufactruing electric motors, automobile and tractor parts and rebuilding industrial machinery.

Those who want to join the co-operative should apply to A. Barkinsky, secretary, Room 402, 799 Broadway.

Arnold, Pa., Workers Back Sacco, Vanzetti

ARNOLD, Pa.—May 30.—A mass meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti has been held here at the Ukrainian Hall, addressed by Comrade Hidenkap of Chicago, A. Jakira of Pittsburgh and an Italian speaker. Several hundred attended despite the heavy rain.

A resolution requesting Governor Fuller to unconditionally release Sacco and Vanzetti was adopted unanimously and forwarded to Massachusetts. A collection for the defense of political prisoners of $46 was collected.

Huge Day Demonstration Thru Inspiring Event

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 30.—(By mail.)—Only second to the struggle between the Red Army and the working masses of the Soviet Union at this time was one of the big tests passed in Moscow's May Day demonstration. Missing this test to fail in making an important part of the success of this occasion.

This fact, that was quite made apparent in all the May Day gatherings over the whole Soviet Union, is of special importance in these days of great threatening attacks on the Workers' Republic by the imperialist powers, finding expression to some extent in the imperialist war waged against the Chinese Revolution.

Nikolai Bucharin has just finished speaking on the Tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum. The six different Red Army bands, 500 pieces in all, have converged in the center of the Red Square. From 500 instruments comes the music of "The International," echoed back by the Kremlin Wall, a mighty volume of inspiring sound.

Aids to Red Army.

It is the signal for the starting of the Red Army parade. But upon the banners of these Red Army units there is inscribed the fact that the patron of this or that particular unit is some public body, factory, trade union, political organization or other body, that renders them material and cultural aid.

Similarly the different regiments assume the patronage of various villages, and in this manner cordial relations are established between the Red Army and the population at large, based on their mutual interests and any estrangement between the Army and the people is avoided.

Red Commanders.

So they marched. Here come the future generals. They are from the higher military academy where they undergo a course of three years' intensive training.—Red Commanders from the ranks of the proletariat.

The increasing number of these trustworthy "Red Commanders" has made possible the introduction of the system of the unitary command under which all the military, administrative and economic direction of each section of the Red Army is concentrated in the Commander. Political leaders have supplanted the political commissars. The plans for the future envisage the political and military direction being concentrated in the one personnel.

The various higher schools of military training all had their units. There was a unit from the aviation forces, including a hydroplane unit, a detachment from the chemical department, and from the famous chemical school of the Kremlin garrison.

There was an "International Legion," containing many Chinese soldiers, who were hailed everywhere as they passed.

Then a troop of railroad engineers and large sections of the "G. P. U." is their natty uniforms and well-colored caps, to show which branch of the service they are in. Thus the forces of the "G. P. U." that serve on the frontier border have green ribbons in their caps.

An inspiring sight is the big detachment of sailors who have come from Leningrad, where they are a part of the Baltic Red Fleet.

Interspersed everywhere thru the procession are the Red Army recruits of various classes.

The Red Cavalry.

Now a Red Cavalry Band wheels into position facing the Lenin Mausoleum and on the opposite side of the square, alongside the "G. U. M.", the State Universal Stores, a magnificent structure two blocks long, hosts of restless horses mounted by able riders, began to move around the Red Square. Pennants of many colors fluttered from long lances. Some of the troops had saddle cloths of pronounced hues, adding brilliancy to the scene.

The head of the column turns and passes before the Russian Historical State Museum at the north end of the Red Square. Then as the column turns parallel to the Kremlin Wall, the brisk canter turns into a wild dash. Simultaneously seventeen airplanes, spread in a broad and perfect fan, with motors roaring, appear suddenly over the Historical Museum, speeding over the Red Square from North to South. It was a sight to thrill, the plunging, dashing Red Cavalry splashing sparks on the pavement, the swiftly speeding Red Air Fleet overhead, that later broke into a single column and thundered about the Square, then winging its way back to the landing field.

Workers Donate Airplanes.

Some of those airplanes had been donated to the Soviet Power by the workers in various industries, intent on developing this arm of the defense of the Soviet Union.

Next came machine gun battalions. The guns are mounted on carriages, each drawn by four horses. Three of these carriages running abreast whirl past as in a Roman chariot race. There are multitudes of them. Then armored cars of various sizes, gradually growing larger; also various types of artillery also generally larger, accompanied in the skies by the appearance of three huge biplanes. Then Red Army trucks of various kinds.

600,000 in Red Army.

This is the display of the Red Army that now numbers approximately 600,000 in its ranks, that has grown from the "Red Guard" of the Russian workers which, organized by the Bolshevists during the Kerensky period in the course of 1917, fought the first battles of the Revolution, being the germ of the Red Army, organized in 1918, in the further development of the Civil War.

Training Fighting Youth.

Now come the youths of the factories and workshops in several solid regiments. They all wear black leather coats, the kind that are often worn by workers in America. That is their only uniform. But they all carry guns. Otherwise they are in their everyday clothes.

They are the youth who are receiving two years of preliminary training before they reach military age. This course is devoted chiefly to physical culture, but illiterates are taught to read and write, so that in the Red Army itself there are no illiterates.

This cultural activity is continued by means of courses of lectures, clubs and libraries. Thus the Red Army constitutes a tremendous educational apparatus; it gives to the large masses of peasant recruits their first acquaintance with modern culture and it turns out during the two years of service hundreds of thousands of cultural missionaries for the villages who, then as their political training have become supporters of the Soviet Power.

There were more regiments of students of chemistry. They were gas masks, presenting an interesting sight, both boys and girls.

Workers Riddle's Enemies.

Then came the workers' delegations. They poured into the Red Square from three directions: from the Tverskaya, from the Lubyanka and the Moscovya. They flowed across the Red Square in three huge currents. What multitudes of banners and battle flags! Caricatures, effigies and floats, in an endless stream, attacking the enemies of the workers the world over. The traitors in the Chinese revolution were the favorite theme. The British imperialist statesmen got considerable attention, the Dollar Statesmen of America not so much. Huge banners carried numerous slogans appropriate to the day. So the multitudes passed late into the day.

Here among the workers frequently marched units of the Red Army, shoulder to shoulder with the workers. There were many workers' delegations that carried arms, the workers' militia. Thus the idea of an armed working class was thoroly developed. Communists from foreign lands stood in the reviewing stands with tears in their eyes, tears of joy that at least in one land there was an armed proletariat, workers with rifles in their hands, prophecy of the day when labor in other lands would also seize power. Multitudes of Pioneers flowed past the Lenin Mausoleum with the rest, saluting the Soviet leaders on its Tribune, proclaiming "All ways Ready!" to all the world. That was the spirit of massed labor in Moscow's May Day Demonstration, 1927, "Always Ready!" to advance the cause of the Red Army of Labor.



Jerked into two parts when its mooring cable became entangled inside a rail as it began a flight from Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., to Scott Field, Ill., the U. S. Army dirigible "TC-10-243" is a complete wreck, although Major H. A. Strauss and his crew of five men escaped injury. Top photo shows the dirigible in the air. Below is the wreckage of the big ship at Brooks Field. The crew was caught beneath the gas bag when it fell, but all its members managed to scramble to safety before the 200,000 feet of helium gas was lost and the bag completely collapsed.

Admiral Uses Fake Documents to Smash Union in Philippines

MANILA, May. 30.—In order to smash a union of Philippine workers, to discredit the Filipino Nationalist movement, and to spread anti-Soviet and anti-Chinese propaganda, Rear Admiral Sumner E. Kittelle, Commandment of the Sixteenth Naval District, has issued a statement alleging that "certain radicals" were plotting to destroy the ammunition dump at Cavite.

Emissaries of the Soviet Union have been sent to Manila "to weaken the sovereignty of the United States," said Admiral Kittelle, forgetting that the independence movement in the Philippines is as old as the American occupation of the islands.

Fake Documents.

To support his case, Admiral Kittelle referred to the documents alleged to have been taken by Chang Tso-lin in his raids on the Soviet embassy compound in Peking. The documents it has been proved, were clumsy frauds perpetrated by Chang Tso-lin and the imperialist powers for the purpose of discrediting the Soviet Union and justifying intervention in China.

The immediate purpose of this anti-Soviet propaganda, observers declare, was the smashing of the union at the Cavite. Admiral Kittelle forced workers at Cavite to leave the union and to give "a personal pledge of loyalty to the American Government." Admiral Kittelle also notified workers that he would tolerate no opposition to Governor-General Wood, or sympathy for the Filipino Nationalist movement.

He urged workers to follow Aguinaldo, who has been a zealous supporter of the American dictatorship in the islands.

German Socialists Make Small Gains in Election

BERLIN, May 30.—Social-democrats were victorious over the nationalists in the elections of Mecklenburg State and the Danzig Free City elections. An additional seat in the legislature was won in Mecklenburg while in a Junker stronghold.

At the convention of the socialists now being held in Kiel, Otto Wels, head of the national committee repeated the willingness of his party to collaborate with the bourgeois groups in the government.

HAITIANS PROTEST SCHEME OF U. S. CAPITALISTS TO PUT THRU $5,000,000 IRRIGATION PROJECT

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Serious opposition is being made to the scheme of a group of Chicago and middle-western financiers to put through a $5,000,000 irrigation project in Haiti. This became known today when the New York "Nation" received cables of protest from several newspapers and a large number of organizations in the Caribbean republic.

The basis for the objections to the development of the irrigation plan is found in the treaty provisions which were railroaded through with the little country. Under these provisions the government of the United States places itself in a position of financial representative of capitalists who chose to make investments.

Capital "Protected"

One of the treaty provisions reads: "The government of the United States will by its good offices aid the Haitian government in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mineral and commercial resources and in the establishment of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis."

Danger to the People.

A still worse source of danger to the people of Haiti is found in another provision which declares that "the government of Haiti agrees not to surrender any of the territory of the republic by sale, lease or otherwise or jurisdiction over such territory to any foreign government or power, and not to enter into any treaty or contract with any foreign power or powers that will impair or tend to impair the independence of Haiti."

Seek Further Control.

Former congressman William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, who is heavily interested in the present financial scheme for exploitation of Haiti said that the plan of his group "is no secret; it is strictly a business proposition."

He further declared that once the irrigation workers were in operation tropical fruits, sugar and various tropical products "could be produced to advantage."

Haiti is at present a "protectorate" of the United States. Beginning with the entrance of the National City Bank into Haiti the state department of the United States began a definite policy of interference on behalf of American capital. Beginning with the scheme of making small loans to the Haitian government by American banking concerns finally led to their obtaining mortgages on the railroads of the country and liens on national customs.

Thousands Killed By U. S. Marines

Following a series of "revolutions" inspired by American capitalists, they succeeded in having the United States establish a military "protectorate" over the little country which makes it a colony of the American empire.

This was effected, however, only after a campaign of the most violent brutality by U. S. marines, during the occupation. According to the U. S. Marine Corps report more than 3,000 Haitians were killed,—most of them practically unarmed. In a protest lodged by prominent Haitians with the Senate Committee of Inquiry into the occupation of Haiti, it was declared that the American occupation is the "most terrible regime of military autocracy which has ever been carried on in the name of the great American democracy. The Haitian people, during these past five years, have passed through such sacrifices, tortures, destructions, humiliations, and misery as have never before been known in the course of its history."

General Chiang Kai-Shek, Renegade

(From Chinese Guide to America)

General Chiang-Kai-Shek has turned its guns on the workers of Shanghai. He has made himself the murderer of the workers who were responsible for his victorious entry into Shanghai. He has ordered the disbanding of the trade unions and attempted to take their arms from them. He has declared war on the "reds" in the Kuomintang. He has split with the Civil Government of Hankow and has set up a military government of his own in Nanking. General Chiang Kai-shek has betrayed the principles of Dr. Sun Yatsen and joined the ranks of the counter-revolutionists.

We state emphatically that General Chiang's split from the Hankow government does NOT mean the disintegration of the Kuomintang. On the contrary it indicates a crystallization of the deep-seated contradictions within the Kuomintang growing out of the social composition of its membership. The Kuomintang is a mass organization, as we have pointed out in previous editions of the CHINESE GUIDE IN AMERICA, having within its ranks big and little merchants, workers, peasants, and students, etc. These various groups do not all have the same aims. Those elements who are not so severely exploited by foreign imperialism, and who themselves are engaged in the business of exploiting the Chinese masses fear that the revolution may go too far. These are the middle class elements, who stand even now ready to compromise with foreign imperialism. It is this group who favor the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek. They fear the masses, who are against all exploitation, both foreign and native. And out of their fear of the masses they make war on the masses.

It was the general strike instituted by the workers preceding the entry of the Southern troops into Shanghai that made victory possible. Not only did the workers lay down their tools, but they took up arms and fought for the Nationalist Cause. In the face of the execution squads of war lords, they carried on the struggle. Now General Chiang proposes that these same workers be disarmed, preparatory to completely breaking their power of resistence.

Naturally the workers of Shanghai resent such treatment. And again they come out of the factories by the tens of thousands in general strike. These workers readily see that their interests lie with the Civil government of Hankow, which rests on the mass support of the workers and peasants of China.

General Chiang Kai-shek is the Yuan Shi-Kai of 1927, who betrayed the revolution in its early days of 1912 and '13. Like Kerensky in the Russian revolution, he attempts to stop the progress of the revolution in its narrow nationalistic stage. But like Kerensky, the onward sweep of the Chinese revolution will engulf him and he will be recorded in the pages of history as one who would sell his people into oppression and exploitation. He may linger in the arena of struggle a short while yet. But the fires of the Chinese revolution will consume him as it will all the traitors who stand in the way.

The Day We Celebrate

The Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Red International of Labor Unions

By LOUIS BOUDOUCK.

The work done by the minority movement in the trade unions of the world not just over international relations from the reactionary labor leaders and the general council, who betrayed the great general strike, has developed into a very keen one. The minority movement and its supporters have taken the most active part in all trade union campaigns. During the great general strike and the miners' lockout, it pursued the right policy, mercilessly exposing the treachery of the reformist leaders, the policy of class collaboration and "industrial peace," which played so powerful a part in the preparations for the general attack on the trade unions.

Right Wing Weakened.

This work done by the minority movement threatened to destroy and indeed has partially destroyed the authority of the reformists. It is therefore no wonder that the latter have begun open warfare against the minority movement. The Right leaders, coming out against the class struggle, not less than the government and the owners, desire to avert strikes of any sort. The agitation for "industrial peace" openly and shamelessly carried on by them since the termination of the general strike is inseparably bound up with the struggle against the minority movement as founded as it is on the class struggle. The form at present assumed by the campaign against the minority movement is that of a policy of expulsion and disruption.

Expulsions.

The trade union bureaucrats of the general and municipal workers' union have undertaken the carrying out of the Amsterdam tactics of expulsion in England. As early as November 1926, they sent out instructions according to which members of the Communist Party and the minority movement could be elected neither to responsible posts in the union nor to its conferences or congresses.

Despite these instructions, the rank and file members of the union showed their complete confidence in the militants of the minority movement. The latter were elected in many local branches to various responsible posts. In January last the executive of the union sent out a new circular to all branches the contents of which were directed against the Communists and the object of which was to achieve their expulsion from the trade unions. The circulars declared in the first place, that membership in the Communist Party or adherence to the minority movement was incompatible with loyalty to the union; in the second place, that local branches of the Union must not join district bodies composed in any way associated with the minority movement; and finally, that local branches of the union shall in no case adhere to the minority movement or send delegates to its conferences.

Call Conference.

In reply to this, the general workers' section of the minority movement resolved to call a conference of representatives of local branches of the union of general and municipal workers in London to draw up a plan of campaign against such decisions and to force the union leaders to withdraw them.

The London district committee of the union, at the head of which are the most blatant reformists, denounced the minority conference and threatened to liquidate all local branches sending delegates to it, and to expel from the union any of its members attending the conference.

This order caused indignation among the rank and file of the union. The minority movement declared that the conference would be held, and appealed to all local branches and members of the union to embark upon a determined struggle against the leaders breaking up the union.

Conference a Success.

The conference was held on the 6th of February and, in spite of the threats and endeavors of the trade union bureaucrats to break it up, was most successful. It was attended by representatives from 21 branches—57 delegates, representing over 20,000 members. The conference declared emphatically that the Executive's policy of disruption and the delegates undertook to wage a campaign against its decision by all means in their power.

The trade union bureaucrats were not slow to carry out their threats. The London district committee expelled 5 of the most important branches from the ranks of the union. These branches were deprived of any sort of participation in organizational and administrative work until the next congress of the union. Besides this 18 active members were expelled from the union, including Comrade Moody, a member of the minority movement executive and of the general council of the general and Municipal Workers' Union.

Approve Expulsion Policy.

This policy of expulsion and disruption was sanctioned by the general council, nor is this surprising when it is remembered its leaders who are at the same time the leaders of the Labor Party, are merely carrying to its logical conclusions the tactics of the Liverpool labor party conference, which as is well known passed decisions on the expulsion of Communists. These tactics have merely been transferred to the trade unions.

On the 25th of March the General Council met to, all intents and purposes, "wash its hands" of the "disruptionist" Nos. 31," laying down among other things: That those trades councils which are affiliated to the labority movement, or receive, recognition by the general council organization, or are associated with that body, shall not be accorded recognition by the general council nor allowed to participate in any work carried on under the auspices of the general council."

The meaning of these instructions is clear: the general council is beginning an open warfare against the minority movement, the vanguard of the trade union movement. This shameless policy of the general council is unexpected neither by the supporters of the minority movement nor by the wide masses of the workers. It is not this that same general council which betrayed the general strike and the miners' strike? This same general council which is now fighting for industrial peace and still attacking the powerful strike as the weapon of the class struggle against the owners? That same general council which by its whole policy is weakening to the trade union movement has cleared the ground for anti-trade union Government legislation?

What is the explanation of the fact that in the very moment when government trade union legislation is threatening to throw back the labor movement a hundred years, the general council is carrying out its disruptive policy? There can only be one answer to this question: the general council and trade union bureaucracy in some unions have embarked upon their struggle against the Communists and the minority movement in the hope that the Government will reward them by changing some of the clauses of the anti-trade union bill so as to make it acceptable to the labor bureaucrats.

The minority movement has already begun its campaign for the exposure of the reformist leaders' disruptive policy. It points out that the general council had not recognized the trade councils "until the agitation of the minority movement had developed to the point where resolutions appeared on the agenda of the trades union congress demanding the affiliation of the trades councils to the T.U.C., with representation on the general council."

The agitation of the minority movement is responsible for transforming the most important trades councils into real centers of action in the various localities. This is one of the greatest contributions of the minority movement, which is being recognized by the trades councils as the real fighting file. At the last annual conference there were ninety delegates in attendance representing fifty-one trades councils. The general council cannot point out a single instance where the policy of the minority movement has injured or retarded the working class movement.

The general council's offensive against the minority movement can be explained by one reason: they know that the force in the trade union movement is the force and real force in the trade union movement of Britain that alone can save the movement from the traitorous policy of the Thomases and Pughs. This offensive of the general council will be defeated by the rank and file members of the unions.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

vigor became sapped and their political virtue got tarnished they rallied the coin with hearing distance and watched their furrowing brows. Those that preferred the flesh pots of capitalism to the huggy coils became patriotic and respectable; the others were broken.

THE labor leaders that got tired of the fight joined the ranks of business and since, in the broad sense, one's class interests determine his attitude toward questions that affect his bank account these labor leaders have degenerated into defenders of capitalism and bitter enemies of the workingclass. Well is one of those. Having been recently of the workingclass the very thot of being jerked back into their ranks fills him with dread. He has no ideals that span a second-story worker would confess to without blushing. So he out-Herods his masters in his vindictiveness against the militant workers.

WOLL'S demand for an investigation of alleged Soviet activities in the United States must not be regarded as representing the individual wish of this labor faker. He is speaking for the big capitalists who head the National Civic Federation. Those are the elements that make our capitalist government jump. All he did was point to a new wave of terror in the United States against the progressive wing of the workingclass movement. From China to New York the reactionary storm is raging or brewing. Never in the history of the class struggle were the lines drawn more firmly lined up with the ruling classes. It is our imperative duty to draw out the latent insurgency in the ranks of the organized workers and to develop a new leadership that will supplant the corrupted and deadbeated human hulks that are now dropped around the necks of the labor movement.

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Coolidge Glorifies Imperialism

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Coolidge Glorifies Imperialism

By M. H. WICKS

NOTHING more than the statement of Coolidge in his Memorial Day address that "we have not sought the territory of any other people" is needed to show the hypocrisy of the whole speech. The United States has grabbed more territory than any other country in the world. Its imperialism is more rapacious than that of any other country. Its record of conquest is more extensive than that of any other country. Its record of exploitation of weaker peoples is more shameful than that of any other country. Its record of suppression of the struggles of weaker peoples for freedom is more brutal than that of any other country.

Coolidge's speech is a glorification of the victims of imperialism. In their lives most of them were workers, despised by the ruling class; all workers are considered dirt beneath the feet of those for whom they slave. Most of them had slaved all their early lives to produce surplus for the capitalist class. When that class could not waste it or invest it in the United States they took it to foreign lands and then forced the very workers who had produced that surplus (unpaid labor of the working class) to go and lay down their lives in order that their masters might exploit still more workers in other countries. Then the surplus value extracted from labor from all over the world piles ever higher. It has to be invested in still other territory. But there then ensues a conflict with the capitalists holding surplus produced by workers of another imperialist country. Diplomatic intrigue fails and war flares forth. Then the master class, unable to settle their own fight between themselves call upon their slaves to murder each other to decide which master class shall have the right to exploit still other workers. That is our Memorial Day lesson. That is the real cause of wars. Do not let Mr. Coolidge or any other parrot of imperialism make you believe anything else.

Frisco I.L.D. to Picnic.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—A monster picnic of the International Labor Defense will be held at East Shore Park on July 4th under the joint auspices of the San Francisco, Oakland and Berkely branches of the organization. All workers are urged to attend for a good time and a labor Fourth of July, and to help in the building up of the movement for labor defense which is especially important in California where there are still so many class war fighters in prison, with every prospect for increased reaction as a result of the recent Supreme Court decision in the cases of Charlotte Anita Whitney and William Burns, under which the vicious California Criminal Syndicalism Law was upheld by a unanimous opinion of the members of the Supreme Court.

Coolidge Glorifies Imperialism in Philippines.

The raucous and frequently discordant brass band of international forgery has a new recruit in the person of an American admiral tooting a tin whistle in the rear. With an abandon reminiscent of one of Gilbert & Sullivan's characters in the "Pirates of Penzance" Rear Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle, commandant of the sixteenth naval district, asserts that "certain radicals proposed and discussed a plot to destroy the naval ammunition dump at Cavite," in the Philippine Islands.

Supporting his statement he cited "certain documents" found in the recent raid on the Soviet Embassy at Peking, China. That these documents were written by agents of the British tory government of forgery is of no concern to this lackey of American imperialism.

The story is quite obviously concocted with a two-fold purpose. First, the 2,600 workers at the arsenal are organized into a labor union. The odious administration of Major General Leonard H. Wood, who gained his greatest fame in the eyes of capitalism by commanding the strike-breaking forces at Gary, Indiana, during the great steel strike, follows the Coolidge strike-breaking policy in the islands. The rear admiral tries feebly to steal the thunder of the British forgers in order to terrorize the workers into abandoning their labor union. Secondly: the Wood regime wants to strike another blow at the independence movement in the Philippines as is evidenced by the statement of the rear admiral to the workers: "If you boys desire to follow some Filipino leader, why not follow General Aguinaldo,"

Aguinaldo, native military leader of a quarter of a century ago, has long been the servile vassal of American imperialism. "He is a good Filipino and an excellent citizen, loyal to the American flag." A Filipino who is loyal to the flag of the invaders is in the same category as a colonist who, in the days before the outbreak of the American revolution, was loyal to George III, that is, a traitor to his own people.

Every American worker with brains enough to perceive the class struggle sympathises with the trade union movement in the islands and urges the workers in the arsenal as well as all other workers under the iron heel of the Wood despotism to refuse to disband their unions in spite of the forgers threats. Unquestionably the struggle for national liberation in China against the imperialist powers is exerting a strong influence on the Philippines and we hope the day is not far off when the major generals and rear admirals will be driven from the country. In their struggle against American imperialism the Filipinos will have the support of the militant section of the working class in the United States.

Bill Green Does Not Speak for Labor.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who uses his office for the base purpose of assailing every honest effort on the part of labor against its oppressors, has issued a statement denouncing the proposed trade union delegation to Russia. This delegation is composed of prominent trade unionists and not by any stretch of the imagination can they be considered revolutionists. Yet Green comes forth and proclaims that they do not speak for labor and he wants the world to know it.

Green, alone, speaks for labor, according to his opinion of himself. However, there are thousands upon thousands of trade unionists for whom he does not speak. They belong to international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and pay no attention to the ravings of creatures of the Green stripe. Many local unions would not permit Green to address them any more than they would invite the chairman of the open shoppers to harangue them.

Furthermore, labor in the United States, though suffering from the blight of a reactionary and traitorous officialdom in most of its organizations, has never expressed its desires regarding a trade union delegation to Russia.

The reason Green tries to prevent a delegation going to Russia to investigate conditions for itself is because he knows they will discover that his anti-Soviet campaign is a plain concoction of capitalist lies. He doesn't dare endorse such a mission as a matter of self-preservation. The real facts easily obtained by an impartial committee would brand Green as a lying, vindictive agent of the capitalist class and an enemy of the working class.

Preparing for Further Looting of China.

Every move of the new Tanaka cabinet of Japan is contributory evidence that a secret conspiracy exists between Britain and Japan government to revive the Anglo-Japanese alliance in plain violation of the Washington treaties of 1922, when the old pact between those two countries was dissolved.

The Peking government under control of Chang Tso-lin has protested against the projected occupation of Japanese forces of Tsing-tao, a strategic point that will give Japan control of one of the rich provinces she relinquished at the Washington conference. It is not because Peking is opposed to Japanese imperialism that the agents of Chang-Tso-lin protest, but because the Manchurian war lord has been discarded by Japan and is no longer on her payroll. He wants to convince Japan that she is wise him to do her dirty work in China. The whole game in China is becoming ever clearer. The contemptible apostate and traitor, Chiang Kai-shek, sold out to British imperialism in an effort to arrest the northern drive of the nationalists in order that Britain could seize coveted territory. Then, with the rise to power of the Tanaka cabinet, Japan followed British policy on the basis of assurances that she would be permitted to retrieve her own former "spheres of influence," as a result of a victorious imperialist conquest.

Britain and Japan are pursuing their old policies in China and though they do not openly assail the position of the United States every move indicates that they are preparing for a struggle against the tremendous power of American imperialism, which plus its own game in that part of the world—a long-distance policy, the aim of which is to endeavor to secure the exclusive right to exploit China. Britain and Japan will not surrender without a bitter struggle; at first carried on through diplomatic, economic and military maneuvers without an open clash between the great powers, but inevitably leading to such a clash, which will plunge the world into a war of such magnitude that countless millions of workers will be slaughtered.

Only one thing can prevent such a war and that is the victory of the nationalist forces, which can be fully realized only when the armed forces of the imperialist nations are withdrawn or driven out of China.

The demand on the part of the working class for withdrawal of forces from China is not only calculated to aid the nationalist liberation movement, but is a matter of simple self-preservation. Every day the imperialist forces occupy China brings nearer the hour when another world war will burst forth. The alignments for such a beginning are already plain. Britain and Japan on one side and the United States on the other at first. As the conflict progresses other countries will be rapidly drawn in and the earth again rocks beneath the tread of the legions of imperialism as they again march to the human slaughter house to decide which gang of avaricious bandits shall attempt to rule the world for another decade just as they tried to decide in the last war the fate of the world the past decade.

Everywhere the demand should insistently be made to get out of China and stay out and permit the Chinese people to work out their own destiny.

Woll Makes Fascist Appeal.

Matthew Woll, speaking as acting president of the national civic federation, launched a fascist tirade against reds in general in which he even included an attack upon the constitution of the United States. He doesn't object to it as a class document. His is not by any means a Communist criticism of the uses to which it is put as the defender of special privilege. He objects to it because, in order to cloak the fraudulent democracy of the ruling class, it must on occasion pay lip service to free speech. While we were not aware of the fact that free speech is very widespread in this country, Mr. Woll, the galant servant of big business and self-appointed union wrecker, deplores the fact that the constitution permits Communists to express certain restricted opinions and he advocates "requisite laws" to prevent Communists giving voice to their demands.

As a Communist publication The DAILY WORKER has exposed the low practices of Woll so effectively that even the ordinary reactionaries in the American Federation of Labor are letting him severely alone. Naturally he flies in a rage and tries, in typical stool pigeon fashion, to work up a case for the government against us. His latest outburst followed the raid of the British tories upon the trade delegation in London and the subsequent breaking off of relations with Russia. Woll wants similar raids here. He wants to silence every agency favorable to the Soviet Union and advocates raids upon the trade agencies, "news and telegraph agencies, cultural and educational agencies and the like." We presume Woll, like the rest of the professional patriots, includes in his list of subversive agencies the various liberal organizations that cannot swallow his brand of Americanism.

Just as Mussolini has stifled every semblance of free speech in Italy, so Woll and his cohorts would repeat the performance here if they had the power.

Again, we must not forget that this outburst has wider implications than the antics of Woll as an individual. Woll is one of the principal agents of reaction in this country. Behind him stands the labor-hating aggregation of the National Civic Federation—bankers, igdustrialists, insurance magnates—who are unquestionably preparing for a new anti-labor drive on a national scale. Woll's tirade, brainless as it is, may be the first symptom of a general offensive, first against the Communists and the left wing and then against the main body of labor.

Organized labor, if it has learned any lessons from the bloody regime of fascism in Italy, should instantly repudiate the Woll propaganda designed to destroy what semblance of free speech we still have in this country. He should be told that if he wants to ape Mussolini he can confine his antics to the Civic Federation where such performances are appreciated, but that he cannot use the labor movement as a mask for fascism.

Walter Hampden Planning Season of Shakespeare

Unless present plans go awry the plays of Shakespeare will return to Broadway next season. Walter Hampden, in his interview with Heywood Broun, says that he will devote a considerable portion of next season at the Hampden's Theatre to Shakespeare's plays, which will be produced in the order in which they were written. Mr. Hampden, in the character of the exclusive "Caponsacchi". He is preparing to appear in two plays in which he has never appeared before, "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Coriolanus". In addition he will revive "Hamlet" and "The Taming of the Shrew". Not in fifty years has "Coriolanus" been acted in New York, or since the days of John McCullough, one of whose most famous parts the title role of this drama was. The last Hamlet and revival of "Much Ado About Nothing" was made by E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe more than a dozen years ago.

Another of the actor-manager's productions for next season will be of Henrik Ibsen's, "An Enemy of the People". Mr. Hampden placed this play which is seldom produced here, in rehearsal last January but the drawing power of "Caponsacchi" prompted him to postpone its presentation until autumn. A new play — the details of which are lacking is also slated for production. But two plays were produced by Mr. Hampden the present season: "The Immortal Thief" and "Caponsacchi".

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

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Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

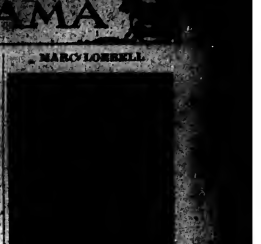
Nuclei outside of New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Girl Workers Raise $30.

The thirty-one women workers in the Perlmutter & Blumenfeld shops have raised the sum of thirty dollars to help save The DAILY WORKER in the present crisis. This amount was collected thru the generosity of the girls working there, and has already been received with gratitude by the management of The DAILY WORKER. These workers are all members of the Millinery Hand Workers' Union, Local No. 43.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

— MARC LORELL



A bright light of the new "Grand Street Follies," which is moving uptown this evening, taking up new quarters at the Little Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

Richard Herndon's new revue, "Merry-Go-Round" opens at the Klaw Theatre tonight. The book and lyrics are by Morris Ryskind and Howard Dietz.

Music Notes

Beethoven Symphony to Give Seven Concerts

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, of which George Zaslawsky is the conductor, will present during the coming season a series of seven subscription concerts to be given at Carnegie Hall on three Wednesday evenings and four Friday evenings, October 12, November 16, December 21, January 13, February 17, March 9 and April 13. The programs will include standard classical works, and new symphonic works by American composers. The Beethoven is one of the newest symphonic organizations in the musical field and gave two concerts the past season. Zaslawsky received high praise for his conductorship.

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[illegible] Working Women's [illegible]
[illegible] Labor Board [illegible]
[illegible] Washing Trust.'

Today laundry owners are organizing on a tremendous scale. "A Billion-Dollar Wash Line by 1930" is the slogan. Unless the laundry workers meet organization by organization now—they will be utterly lost in the hands of the powerful combinations being formed by the bosses.

The Board of Health made an investigation ten years ago. The State Department of Labor, another, in 1924. Things were found to be practically unchanged. They still are. From it is claimed that many modern buildings have been put up. But these are were often used for the shipping and office work, thus for housing those who do the hardest, dirtiest work, of sorting, marking, washing, mangling, and ironing.

Dark, Dirty, Damp.

For the majority of workers in the laundries, these are the conditions that still prevail. Laundries frequently are housed in dark, dirty rooms, located in cellars, where neither light nor air penetrate. Rooms filled with hot steam and fumes from the chemicals and bleaches used to whiten the clothes. Floors dripping wet because the drainage is defective, or simply does not exist. Bad light, no artificial methods for letting in air and carrying off steam.

Workers standing up all day long—ten, twelve, even fourteen hours, often till they are ready to collapse. More often than not, no time off for lunch. Drinking water only to be had out of the faucets in filthy laundry tubs.

Street clothes hanging up on hooks in the same room where the washing and ironing is done, so that all the long day's end, the exhausted workers are forced to put on damp, clammy clothes—no rest room—no showers to get off the sweat and filth of the day's work—dirty toilets.

Danger of Disease.

It's a sweet job sorting out the dirty clothes, and marking them, before they go to be washed, with their sickening, sour stench, and the comforting thought that they may have come from sick people—handkerchiefs and towels from someone suffering from tuberculosis, sheets from the bed of a typhoid patient.

There is danger of heart-disease, too. Board of Health examinations found the great majority of both men and women in the laundries suffering from this dangerous illness, from the terrific strain of the work.

Laundry Owners Organize.

The laundry owners have already learned the lesson of organization that the workers are just beginning to learn. From a trade in which there were [illegible] small laundries and dry cleaning establishments in New York, Brooklyn and West Chester, there has developed [illegible] industry in the United States today.

At the end of 1929, several of the largest laundry companies in New York, banded together and formed one huge trust, now doing a business of $10,000,000 a year. From $270,000,000 in 1926, the laundry business in the United States jumped to $450,000,000 in 1928 and it is out to increase this to a billion dollars by 1930.

The workers will certainly have to do some speeding up and overtime to make this billion dollars for the trust. What does the Trust care about putting a stop to the unsanitary conditions, the dangers to life and limb from handling unprotected machinery, the terrific heart-strain from heat and steam and lifting tremendous weights, in dirt and dust which kills the workers years before their time, from tuberculosis, the suffering of women and girls whose internal organs are injured by lifting and carrying, the strain of pushing mangles and trestles, and the long, long hours of standing at their work. Profits must be made at all costs. Small laundries will be swallowed up, larger ones brought into the trust, and the workers driven to the last limit.

Workers Must Organize Against Intensified Exploitation.

The only way for the workers to protect themselves against the new wave of exploitation that the new order of things in the laundry business is bringing is to organize as the bosses have organized already.

Now is the time to join the union.

The organization campaign is on in every branch, of the trade. In every shop, men and women, white and Negro workers should work together to build the organization.

Join the Union.

Together, united in one powerful Laundry Union, the thousands of men and women in the industry in New York City, can win higher wages, cut down the working day to 8 hours and the week to the 40-hour week, do away with unsanitary conditions, get clean, light, airy, washrooms, stop carrying heavy loads of ironed clothes, do away with the old gas heating machines, with their danger of poisoning from gas and steam.

Not a billion-dollar wash-line for the bosses, but the highest possible standard of working conditions for the workers! **Help to Build the Laundry Workers' Union.**

Seattle Unites for Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Conference

SEATTLE, Wash., May 30.—Trade unionists of this city are organizing their forces in line with the nation-wide protests against the death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti. At the instance of the International Labor Defense a united front conference to save the lives of the two Italian workers has taken form. The same conference functioned effectively last Fall in emergency protest meetings.

In the revived conference the Central Labor Council and a number of local unions are sending delegates as well as the Workers Party, the I. W. W., the International Labor Defense, the Socialist Party, the Workmen's Circle, the Labor College and other bodies.

All the above organizations and a large number of local unions have adopted resolutions or sent telegrams to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts urging freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Detroit Sees Film For Cloak Makers

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—The famous motion picture "The Jungle," based upon Upton Sinclair's book of the same name will be shown here for the first time Thursday June 5 at the Academy Theater, at Oakland and Josephine. The showing will take place 7 and 9 P. M.

The picture is being shown for the defense and relief of the Cloakmakers and Furriers who are facing trials and sentences and for those already imprisoned, in New York as a result of their recent strikes.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS

By Margaret Larkin.

A new pamphlet of interest to every militant in or out of the trade unions.

Giving the history of the valiant struggle in the needle trades—briefly and clearly.

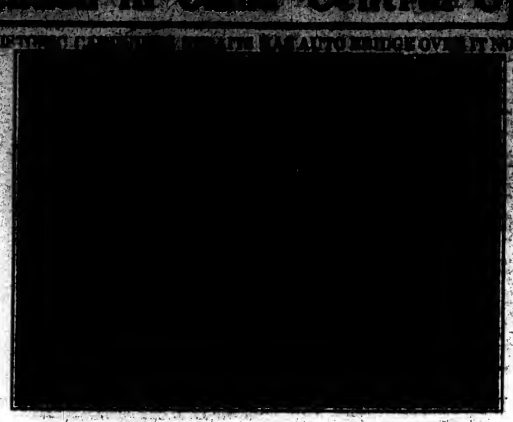
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[illegible] Theresa Wolfson $1.75
[illegible] AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF [illegible] JONES $1.50

Daily Worker Pub. Co.
33 First Street
New York



View of the great Carquinez bridge, said to be the largest highway bridge in the world, spanning Carquinez Straits on the northern arm of San Francisco Bay. Just opened for traffic, the bridge is bearing a constant stream of autos. Taking four years to build, the structure cost $8,000,000. The roadway is 185 feet above the water, permitting the largest ships to sail underneath.

The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By Margaret Larkin

Following the expulsion of Local 1 and Local 25, the reactionary officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers started heresy hunts against individual members. But this just started a new revolt, leading to the left wing demands of 1925. The story is told in the Joint Board's own official account of the Left Wing in the Garment Unions, published in pamphlet form.

* * *

EXPULSION OF INDIVIDUALS.

After the division of the local, the rank and file of the workers refused to abandon the progressive idea of the Shop Delegate system, and new leagues advocating its adoption were established almost at once in the new Local 22 as well as in other locals.

The International continued its attempt to crush the movement by further expulsions. Members known to be in favor of it were not permitted to run for office, and candidates who received the endorsement of the Shop Delegates League found their names removed from the ballot on the eve of elections. Nineteen officers who had been elected by the membership of Local 22 with the endorsement of the Shop Delegates League were expelled from the Union in 1923.

Shortly after these expulsions, the Trade Union Educational League was organized, which advocated amalgamation of all the needle trades as well as greater democratization of the Union through the Shop Delegate system or some similar plan. The Trade Union Educational League was attacked even more fiercely by the International, of which Morris Sigman was now the president. The fact that some of its leaders were members of the Workers' Party made possible the cry of "Communism," which was immediately raised and has been used ever since, as a means of obscuring the issues in any internal dispute.

With the support of the General Executive Board, President Sigman issued orders expelling all members of the Union who were members of the Trade Union Educational League or any other organization where trade union problems were discussed. The order created a tremendous upheaval throughout the entire Union. Local after local was broken up. The most active members of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities were expelled from the Union, and the International lost thousands of members. In the 1924 convention delegates from the largest New York locals were unseated on charges of being members of a League.

Left Wing Gains.

The immediate result of these attacks was to unite the rank and file of the membership in opposition to Sigman and the Administration, for it became evident to the workers that no man would have a right to his opinion in union matters, and particularly that the will of large groups of the members could not prevail, under such a policy of wholesale expulsion.

At the same time there was a growing revolt against the corruption in the Union. Any system in which the leaders are not elected by the members, are not directly responsible to them, and cannot be removed, is sure to breed corruption, and the International was no exception. The Administration machine had become so corrupt and the corruption so flagrant, that in spite of the expulsions, the membership rebelled. "Left Wing" leaders, running for office on an anti-corruption and reform platform, were voted into control in Cloak Operators' Local 2, Cloak Finishers' Local 9, and Dressmakers' Local 22. The managers of these locals were Joseph Boruchowitz, Louis Hyman, and Julius Pertney, respectively, all of whom are leaders in the present struggle.

The next great struggle of the so-called "Left Wing" against President Sigman and the officials of the International is of great importance, first, because the present dispute is in reality a continuation of it, and second, because for the first time in the history of the International, the membership was able to defeat the expulsion and "reorganization" policy.

The Left Wing Platform of Reform.

The demands of the Left Wing in 1925 included the following reforms: Proportional representation in the convention and in the New York Joint Board; the abolition of the policy of expulsion of members for their political beliefs, election of International officers and General Executive Board by direct vote of the membership, and amalgamation of all the needle trades.

The question of proportional representation in the Joint Board was of particular interest to the three Left Wing locals. Representation was equal, each local, large or small, sending five delegates to the Joint Board, so that the three large locals, representing about 29,000 out of the 50,000 members, were always outvoted by the delegates from the other ten small locals. The expenses of the Joint Board are met by the locals in proportion to their membership. Consequently the three Left Wing locals paid about sixty-five per cent of all the expenses of the Joint Board. In spite of this they were not allowed a single member on the Financial Committee which dispersed the funds.

When the Joint Board proposed to increase the local dues of all members from thirty-five to fifty cents, these locals protested that efficient management had reduced their expenses to a minimum, and could also reduce the expenses of the Joint Board. They also declared that they were able to pay their pro rata for the upkeep of the Joint Board without raising their dues. Nevertheless, over the protests of the members and of the three locals, the dues were raised. Such incidents resulted in increasing dissatisfaction against the system of representation to the Joint Board.

The representation to conventions was also a source of discontent to the membership. It grew increasingly militant in its demand for reforms, which, if carried through, would certainly seriously menace the tenure in office of the Administration.

The action of President Sigman in preventing strike demands to a Commission appointed by the Governor of New York in 1924 was the occasion for another sharp clash between Left Wing and Administration policies. Since the agreement in the cloakmakers' industry was about to expire, and the employers had given every evidence of unwillingness to comply with Union demands, the membership had voted in referendum, to strike for the demands. Instead of carrying out the order to strike, President Sigman submitted the demands to the Governor's Commission, and pledged the Union to accept its findings, in spite of the fact that the employers refused to make any such promise. This action was strongly opposed by the Left Wing group, and indeed, after two years of waiting, the recommendations of the Commission were such as could not be accepted by the Union, and the strike was called, although conditions were much less favorable to the Union in 1926 than in 1924.



In the New
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Worcester Bricklayers Join Laborers' Walkout —Cops Attack Strikers

WORCESTER, Mass., (FP) May 30.—With cops on guard at every job, the city building laborers continued their folded arms policy today with the bricklayers helpers now out. More than 100 bricklayers automatically joined the walkout when their helpers struck.

Nine strikers were fined $17 each as the aftermath of a police attack on the picket line.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

CO-OPERATIVES
Report is Issued for Cooperative Stores

By LELAND STOWE (Federated Press)

If you want some of your money to go to the actual people you are purchasing from, and not to the middlemen, you will be interested in the report of the U. S. Department of Labor [illegible] and retail cooperative stores. The report [illegible] of the consumers' dollar [illegible] and [illegible] with private stores [illegible] both in labor and [illegible] the private stores.

Statistical experts from [illegible] cooperative societies showed that in 1925 operating costs absorbed 16.3 per cent of the money paid by consumers. Nearly a decade later, in 1934, the expenses of retail grocery stores in 1934 by the Harvard bureau of business research, the department finds that in these private stores expenses absorbed 18 per cent of the consumer's dollar.

The department's figures show that the saving achieved by the coops was not made at the expense of the employes. The labor costs in both types of stores vary practically the same absorbing 10.2 per cent of the consumer's dollar in the cooperatives and 10.9 per cent in the private stores. In other words labor employed by the coops got 66.7 per cent of operating expenses while labor employed by private stores received 60.7 per cent.

The return on capital and borrowed money in the case of co-operatives ranges down from about 1% of sales for general stores to less than ½ of 1% for consumers stores. The department's analysis shows the percentage of net sales expended for each item of expense by general, grocery and combined grocery and meat co-ops to be:

Co-operative store-operating expenses	Pct. of net sales expended by General stores	Grocery stores	Grocery & meat
Wages	7.71%	8.92%	11.84%
Advertising	.25	.13	.16
Rent	.92	.42	1.29
Light, heat, power	.46	.76	.49
Insurance and taxes	1.00	.74	.66
Interest on capital and borrowed money	1.02	.74	.57
Office supplies	.15	.06	.03
Freight, express, etc.	2.32	.17	.20
Repairs	.14	.26	.12
Depreciation on equipment	.64	.46	4.07
Loss from bad accounts	.39	.27	.49
Miscellaneous	1.65	2.37	2.58
Total	18.83%	14.32%	17.48%

The department's figures suggest that as consumer cooperation extends, expanding the sales of individual stores, the proportion of the consumer's dollar absorbed by cost of operation will fall. In the case of coops with sales under $25,000 the department found expenses absorbing 27 per cent of the total; for stores with sales between $25,000 and $50,000 the expense was 18.79 per cent; for sales between $50,000 and $75,000 it was 15.46 per cent; $75,000 to $100,000 14.63 per cent; while between $100,000 and $200,000 expenses absorbed 15.03 per cent of the consumer's money. The department shows a jump of 19.82 per cent in stores with sales over $200,000 but this could probably be explained by the nature of the business or other special problems of this group.

SOVIET UNION CO-OPERATIVES CREATE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 30.—The Central Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies of the U.S.S.R. has received invitations from the French, British, Belgian and Swiss cooperative organizations to send delegates to their congresses called for May and June in Nimes, Cheltenham, Namur and Interlaken.

The delegates from the Central Union to the congresses have been instructed to invite foreign cooperatives to send delegations to the U.S.S.R. to study Soviet Union cooperatives and to acquaint themselves with Soviet Union attainments during the ten years of proletarian dictatorship.

Information has been received from Prague, to the effect that a Czecho-Slovakian delegation of cooperative workers, consisting of 20 persons, will soon visit the U.S.S.R.

Working Students at Wisconsin U. Unionize

MADISON, Wis. (FP) May 30.—30 students at the University of Wisconsin are perfecting a labor union to advance the interests of men and women who work their way through school. Like other unions it will seek to raise wages of its members, gather data on the industries they work in and act as spokesmen for them.

It is a belated revival of a student labor union which was formed over 15 years ago at the university and conducted a successful lightning strike at the leading campus eatinghouse. The organizer and leading spokesman of that strike is now a professor of American history at Harvard.

The revival is due to the helplessness of the average student who has to earn money if he is to continue his studies. Wages for student labor range from 25 cents an hour to 50 cents, a survey of the field revealed.

Pres. Glenn Frank of the university is sympathetic with the new organization. William Forrest of the Madison Federation of Labor and several professors addressed the initial meeting, which was held at the Y. M. C. A.

Hazleton Bakers Get Increases.

HAZLETON, Pa.—(FP)—May 30.—Bakery and Confectionary Workers Local 481 has signed a 3-year agreement with the bakeries of Hazleton providing for wage increases of $1 to $3 a week and for reduction of the 8½ hour shift to 8 hours. Compulsory arbitration, binding on master and men, is agreed to. The union label is to appear on all baking products.



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"Our Washington Office will become the Mecca for all those institutions and committees making information regarding conditions of Fascism in America.

"We need money, however, to carry this work along."

...

"As a patriotic American will you not help us financially in this work of defense of America by subscribing either for yourself or the business with which you may be connected, as much as you feel you can possibly spare?"

It remained for a newcomer in the field of professional patriotism, the United States Flag Association, organized in 1924, to make the first all-inclusive appeal. It says:

"Some of us belong to a half a dozen or more patriotic societies but our mail-carrier who delivers to us every day our mail cannot belong to them, because he cannot meet their particular qualifications for membership; nor can he afford to pay initiation fees and annual dues which to him are considerable. But your mail-carrier and yourself, and Mrs. Rockefeller and her cook, and Mr. Rockefeller and the man who sweeps the street in front of his house, can all belong to the United States Flag Association, the big, democratic, patriotic association, destined to become THE GREAT AMERICAN PATRIOTIC SOCIETY. It will be the great agency of the Nation, potent and far-reaching, for the building-up of Peace-Time Patriotism."

High Pressure Methods.

The better American Federation, though heavily backed by corporations, goes after members extensively. The "red menace" appeal is apparently relied upon to produce the best results. One pamphlet of exposé of the radical plot to overthrow the government is entitled "Behind the Veil," though most of its material, where accurate, could be secured from radical publications for fifty cents. Another *money-getting folder* is red, white, and blue is entitled "Are you an American or ?." It includes extracts from I.W.W. songs and quotations from radical journals, all in red ink, with a pledge at the bottom. The signer, who contributes to this employers' body at the same time, agrees to

"oppose all organizations or individuals who openly or covertly, directly or indirectly, give aid, comfort, or support to the doctrines, practices or purposes of the Bolsheviki, the I.W.W. or kindred organizations, or who do not give undivided allegiance to our flag and the great principles of constitutional free government of which it is the emblem."

When the business crowd behind the Better America Federation want to do a political job that might embarrass that organization, they get up machinery under another name. The Citizens' Committee of Ten Thousand (nominally a few score) is one of them, devoted solely to campaigning for the "right men" from Los Angeles in the legislature and Congress.

A circular appeal from that committee to business men in February, 1926, puts its job plainly:

"Laws which are detrimental to business or injure you, the members of your family, or the community in which you live, can be prevented.

"You are being robbed every day,—losses running into the thousands, yes, probably millions of dollars yearly. You and your business interests are footing the bill.

A California newspaperman who examined the Better America Federation carefully for an article on the real purposes concealed in its patriotic pretensions, says:

"Much of its pamphlet literature is used primarily for the purpose of securing new members and subscriptions. Business men and old ladies,—any one with a conservative bias, a credulous timid streak, and $10 or more to spare—are their meat. For instance, I know of one old lady who received a copy of the week's pamphlet 'Behind the Veil,' with its terrifying exposure of revolutionary activities enclosed in a letter asking her to join and contribute, which she did."

Down in West Virginia, the real operators behind the American Constitutional Association got out a letter of appeal, addressed to "members and friends." It is taken from the court record in the case of a solicitor suing for commissions and is reproduced in part:

One of our Bluefield (W. Va.) members writes:

"We have got to have something with PUNCH in it—something which will awaken and HOLD red-blooded men, and make them sit up and take notice and keep on taking notice and get out and dig for our Association.

Now then: Many of us feel just as do our member and his friend in Bluefield—that we must *do* something; and when we see and read, as all too often we do these days, about the efforts of either those who seek to overthrow our constitutional Government or of those, who being falsely led, are working to the same end, we are ready for "direct action"—ready to *fight*. But

This Association, as organized, is something wider and deeper than possibly some have thought. And while its officers realize fully the outrageous conditions which exist, and which must be changed, yet they also realize that better and *permanent* conditions will *have to come by "peaceful persuasion" and not by force*. One of our objects, as you have read, is to *"inculcate"*—not to *force*—"in the *minds*"—not the *passions*—of our people, both native and foreign born, the *true spirit* of Americanism. . . .

Also, you have just read, "The American Constitutional Association is organized to *preserve reverence for law*." And, here, what is meant is a respect—a reverence for Order, Symmetry and *just* Proportion as expressed by what we call Law. . . . Who can say there is any place for the "Closed Shop" here? And since we call upon "all Americans and American Organizations to accomplish these purposes," will not the un-American "Closed Shop" be *automatically closed out* when they answer our call? . . .

Do you—at least once a day, say to a friend or acquaintance, "Here, Tom, you must join The American Constitutional Association"?

"But what is it," says Tom.

"It is an association of all Americans and American Associations" is your answer.

"To do what?"

"Briefly, to organize the American people—the public."

"For what?"

And here is where you hand him the leaflet of our Object, and start the argument—starting doing your part. Get his application.

Time, patience, hard work and lots of money are required to merely offset the efforts of radical agitation which are SPENDING a year in these United States.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASS'N.
(To be continued.)

The Builders of Glimerstad (on the Volga) have been presented with a red banner by one of the Czecho-Slovakian organizations of building workers, with whom they carry on regular correspondence.

• • • •

On the invitation of Finnish comrades, the Water-Transport Workers' Union of the U.S.S.R. is sending a delegate to the Transport Workers' Congress in Finland.

• • • •

The Cabinetmakers' Union of the U.S.S.R. has received an invitation to the Cabinetmakers' Congress in France. This Congress, which is convened by the Unitarian Federation, will take place in June.

The Executive Committee of the Profintern has received an invitation from the Central Workers' Committee of Trade Unions of Yugo-Slavia, to send a representative to the forthcoming General Trade Union Congress to be held in Belgrade on June 12-14. The principal item on the agenda will be the question of a united trade union movement in Yugo-Slavia.

• • • •

Workers' Delegations in the U.S.S.R.

At the Congress of workers of the Tailoring Industry in the U.S.S.R. which has just concluded in Moscow, Comrade Libers, the Chairman of the Belgian Delegation of the Tailors' Union said:

"During our sojourn in the U.S.S.R. we had the opportunity of seeing many institutions and factories. We are convinced that since the time of the last Congress, at which we were present, you have made great progress. We took part in the May 1st demonstrations together with the Moscow proletariat, and we are convinced that the working class of the U.S.S.R. is prepared at a moment's notice to defend the Soviet power. The workers of the whole world have learn from the Soviet workers how to fight for their own future."

Comrade Libers presented the Congress with an address from the National Congress of Tailors' in Belgium, which took place in Autumn 1926. In this address written in Russian language, it says that the Belgian tailors henceforth will fight energetically for unity.

Comrade Sclair, member of the Executive of the British Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union, who was present at the Congress, said:

"The knowledge of the Russian language gave me the lucky opportunity of following the work of the Congress from day to day. I have been convinced during this time that the work of the Soviet trade unions differs greatly from that of the English trade unions: your Congress took an active part in the solution of questions of economic construction and cultural work, while the English unions are not in the habit of doing (unfortunately they cannot at present). When I arrive in England I shall have something to relate.

"As for unity between the English and Soviet tailors, I consider that it exists already and that no power exists which can break this unity. The Annual Congress of our Union will take place next year, and we hope to see your representatives there.

"We shall work together then not only for unity among the tailors, but for general unity among the working class as a whole."

The Congress greeted the foreign delegates with a stormy applause.

• • • •

Children of Foreign workers

At the forthcoming International Children's Week (May 15-22) children's delegations will arrive of Pioneers and school-children from England, France and Germany.

• • • •

University of A.U.C.T.U.

The Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. will celebrate the 10th Jubilee of the All-Russian Central Committee of Trade Unions from July 11-17. The celebrations, connected with the stalinements of the trade union movement in the U.S.S.R. during the last 10 years, will be carried out on a mass scale.

• • • •

Unemployment Benefit.

The Presidium of the AUCTU has confirmed the new regulations providing for the unemployed.

According to this regulation, qualified workers in case of unemployment have the right to assistance regardless of the length of time they have worked: highly qualified brainworkers also are entitled to assistance on the same basis, provided they have had paid positions in connection with their specialty, before becoming unemployed.

Unskilled and unskilled workers (whether they are trade unionists or not) can receive assistance only if they have worked for 26 weeks in the course of the last 12 months.



Joseph Stalin, left, secretary Russian Communist Party, with Rycoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

WORKSHOPS THAT DISTURB URQUHART'S SLEEP

(Letter from the Ural Mining District.)

One of the active leaders of the anti-Soviet campaign in England is, as is well-known, Leslie Urquhart. In order to better understand the cause of his wildly excited condition, we must have recourse to history.

Before the war, in 1913, the entire copper-smelting works of Russia turned out about 2 million 100 thousand tons of copper. Of this total, the Urals works smelted about one-half, the Caucasian, one-third, and those of the Kirghiz steppes about 15%. Only the poorest works belonged to the local industrials, Demidov and others. The entire Russian copper-smelting industry was monopolised by English and French (particularly the former) banking capital, which, in the form of five companies in 1913 worked 65% of the copper in the Urals, 88.5% of that in Kirghis, and 32.8% of the Caucasian. The remaining copper was monopolised by French banking capital, who were the owners of the "Bogomolov Mining-Industrial Company" (in the Urals) and the "Caucasian Metallurgical Company."

In the Urals of the five above-named English limited companies was one, "The Kyshtimski Works" Ltd., of which Urquhart could honestly say: "I myself am the Company." The Karabash copper-smelting works, the Kyshtimski Electric Refining Works, the Kaslinski cast-iron works (essential as an auxiliary, to all copper works), and several other small factories, were all part of the "Kyshtimski Works, Ltd." The maid factory of the "company" was the Karabash, constructed in 1906, newly equipped in 1912, and from that time smelting copper to the extent of 8,000 tons yearly.

• • • •

Tried to Get Old Works.

When Urquhart recovered from the 1917-1918 years, he tried twice, in 1921 and 1926, to obtain a concession on his old works. He, at that time, broadly hinted that without his "cultured" help and experience, these works could not be restored. He knew, of course, that his agents, on the retreat of Kolchak, had done all they could to destroy the works. But the example of Karabash is a heroic page in the history of the restoration of Soviet economy: it worked excellently without Urquhart.

Karabash is now one of the main copper-smelting works in the Urals. Step by step we are having to restore long-torn parts of it, which were wrecked by Urquhart's agents. One by one the mines are being restored, furnaces for smelting copper are being put into motion; three months ago the reverberatory furnace (for smelting copper dust and foreign substances) was restored. The Kyshtimski electric refining works, which before the war refined Urquhart's copper (and this refining includes the separation of gold and silver of which the copper of the Urals contains a high percentage), refined in the course of the last year, 7,340 tons of Soviet copper—30% more than before the war.

Urquhart Annoyed.

But it is not only the excellent work of "his" factories that infuriates Urquhart. The most painful thing for him is the fact that instead of the old limited company, the present monopolists of the production of copper in the Urals (and of the whole U. S. S. R.) are the workers who used to work in his factories, in the form of the Soviet Government. More than this: In addition to the existing works, a huge Soviet Bogomolov copper-smelting works is being built in the Urals, which will smelt 10,000 tons yearly. This factory is not being built on the Urquhart pattern. If anyone on looking over his factories, and the living quarters of this Administration and highly qualified technical staff, had asked Urquhart: "But where will the workers live?" he would probably have considered him a madman; the question of houses for workers never worried him. But in the construction of the Bogomolov works, the first thought has been given to the workers' homes. Last year 600 thousand roubles were spent on house-building, and this year one million will be spent. Forty houses are already completed, including several large "communal houses." The co-operative buildings, the school, hospital, club and communal dining rooms are also finished.

Health of Workers to Be Safeguarded.

The smelting of copper in the new factories will be carried on by means of burning sulphur, ore, whereby sulphur gases will be given off. In Karabash, built by Urquhart, these gases poisoned the population for several miles around. But in the Bogomolov works, they will be collected for the production of sulphuric acid. And we can rest assured that the representatives of the Defence of Labor, who, in Urquhart's days had to wink at much that went on (otherwise the factories would have been closed down), will see to it that the health of the workers in the new factories is safeguarded.

The Bogomolov works are the last word in technique and the builders have already established the conviction of American copper-smelting works. Ore, coke, and other materials, essential to smelting, will be supplied continuously by means of the conveyor.

Very soon three of the works in the Urals will have an output of 21,500 tons of black copper. To cope with this increased output, the Kyshtimski works will be enlarged and a new electric refining works opened in Sverdlovsk. For the above reasons, the anti-Soviet campaign of Urquhart, without his "cultured" assistance, have managed not only to restore, but to develop the output and development of copper in the Urals.

IF HENRY GEORGE WERE A GERMAN.

The Share, by Franz Oppenheimer. Vanguard Press, 100 W. 13th.

Oppenheimer is most of all a single taxer. The only thing the latter has peculiarity over the average "Little Leader" is the fact that he is a college professor of a conspicuously un-Protestant university, and was for a number of years a Privat Docent. Otherwise he is the average Georgist, hard and honest thinking.

True to this tradition, Oppenheimer gives a vivid, and on the main correct diagnosis of the way in which certain states arose. By certain general and classical types—the first state, normal peace, the subjugation, commercial drive state, built on ocean commerce and the like. This is the best part of the book, and justifies its reprinting by the Vanguard Press. It is an old book (1908), and thru the decade of discussion of Russian affairs it is almost the only piece of pure publicistic comment to have emerged, by which we can judge it with considerable accuracy.

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Judgment is made easier by the reason that Oppenheimer was historically honest. He did not dodge any issues. He started with a definition of the state which is clear and distinct, and essentially that of the class of serious worker:

"The state, completely in its genesis, essentially and almost completely during the first stages of its existence, is a social institution, formed by victorious group of men on a defeated group, with the sole purpose of regulating the dominion of the victorious group over the vanquished, and securing itself against revolt from within and attack from abroad. Teleologically this dominion had no other purpose than the economic exploitation of the vanquished by the victors." (page 15) Compare this with the Communist Manifesto, Chas. H. Kerr edition, p. 42, and with the Origin of the Family, Private Property and The State, by Engels, same publisher, p. 130.

But Oppenheimer speedily brings in his two essentially false corollaries: (1) The class state arises only thru war; the conquering tribe mulcts those of the conquered tribe, and sets up the state by that means; (2) The oppressive State depends entirely on the existence of large landed estates.

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In regard to the first of these, Bukharin comments: "The theory of L. Gumplowicles and F. Oppenheimer, which traces the origin of classes from extra-economic force, overlooks the difference between the abstract theory of society and the concrete facts of history. In actual history, the role of the extra-economic use of force (conquest) was very great, and had an influence on the process of class formation. But in a purely theoretical investigation this condition may not be considered. Assuming that we are analyzing society only, "abstract society," in its evolution, we should find classes developing here also (as of course the state, too, even according to Oppenheimer-V. S.) by reason of the so-called 'internal' causes of development mentioned by Engels. Therefore the role of conquests, etc., is merely a (very important) complicating factor." (Historical Materialism, International Publishers, p. 286.)

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In other words, when the material development of peoples has reached a point where private property is possible and efficient, classes develop, by one means or another, and bring with them the state. Besides this answer of Bukharin's we may show cases where states develop by other means than tribal war, and Oppenheimer's theory will collapse.

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There is much evidence (see Morgan, and others) to indicate that slavery thru debt, and classes of nobles, grew up from other causes than tribal wars. Especially the Chinese have developed classes and states, even feudal states out of primitive peasant proprietorship, out of communal proprietorship even; and these trace to other causes than wars of conquest.

But another refutation of Oppenheimer's first corollary is bound up in the collapse of his second theory, that about landed property. For Oppenheimer with strict logic, argues that if no sufficient indigenous people exists to be conquered, as in Australia, New Zealand and North America, and if impossibility of a slave class, or of homeless "free labor" is prohibited as in Australia and New Zealand, or if creation of landed estates of great size stopped, "as in Utah", (?) then no state can arise. Accepting Oppenheimer's premises, I see no way in which to escape his conclusion. His argument is good. But then, if since he wrote his book, the Australian, New Zealand and North American states begin to give such complete and irrefutable evidence of statehood as is found in suppression of strikes, prohibition of the importation of radical books, passing of anti-labor union laws, the shooting of Joe Hill, and all the other characteristics of a fierce class state, then Oppenheimer is wrong with Oppenheimer's theories of "conquest" and landed estates. If his ideas about these two things were correct, Utah, Australia and New Zealand should be no states, but places of what he calls "freeman's citizenship."

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Like all single taxers, Oppenheimer saw the spread of "freeman's citizenship" thru the breaking up of the European great land holdings, due, if you please, to immigration from Europe to America which he thought would reach its end when there were "two masters to every one." There will be no 'surplus value' for the capitalist class, because the laborer himself can form capital and himself become an employer." (!) Perhaps we have been unjust to Henry George, who would agree with Oppenheimer as to the ills of capitalism resulting from the land monopoly, but did not express any such naïve program as to how to bring it about.

There is no need to add more. Sundry minor points of Oppenheimer's doctrine are consonant with his main arguments. He is certain that there is no such thing as unemployment caused by upsetting forces of labor saving machinery (p. 283) and also that there is no danger of Malthusian overpopulation. He scoffs at Marxism as the proletarian overstatement of the antithesis to the bourgeois defense of private property, and considers himself, true liberal that he is, above the classes, harmonizing them. Above all things he is prejudiced against violence.

—VERN SMITH.

LITERARY NEEDLEWORK.

The Time of Man, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts. Viking Press, New York. $2.50.

This novel, which was mentioned for the Pulitzer prize and hailed by some bourgeois critics as "great," suffers from too much literary excellence. It is all beautiful writing minus the impact of life.

Consider the author's material. Among the hills of Kentucky, isolated from the rest of the world, there live semi-migratory, poor white tenant farmers. Their life is barren and naked, a desperate struggle with the elements and with their fellow humans for a wretched existence. These are the poor white trash that industrial civilization has forgotten and that a benevolent capitalism remembers, if at all, only to help dig their own graves. An ugly life, decaying, meaningless, with here and there some rigorous beauty struggling to bloom.

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And what does Miss Roberts do with this brutal ugliness? She pretticises it, she envelopes it in soft, soothing twilight colors and sounds, a monotone of beauty, melancholy and resigned. She etherealizes her characters, divests them of the flesh and blood that are humanity unlovely, stained and broken and she evades their emotions by simply talking about them from a safe distance where passion is distilled in a delicate mist. And all this hard life, driven cruelly against the soil, is wrapped, sans fangs and claws, in soft, sheltering sentences, langorous beauty.

Beauty. I felt a little sick at the end, hungry for a large, juicy slice of ugliness to make me feel alive again. The bite of an incisive mind might hurt, but it would draw blood instead of water.

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Consider, I say again, the author's material. Practically a virgin field from a literary standpoint, peasants whose speech is as rhythmically beautiful as the peasants which Synge's plays, is life more devastating and ironic in its implications than anything Thomas Hardy ever knew.

And then consider what has happened to all this in "The Time of Man." Consider the book's impeccable propriety, the propriety of lifelessness.

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To me "The Time of Man" presents an interesting social and psychological phenomenon. In its writing and treatment of its subject matter it is almost perfect example of the conventionally feminine cast of mind. It sees the peasant which Synge's playa, in life more devastating and ironic in its superficial emancipations. It is the sort of book which most of our women novelists will continue to write under a system of society which has emasculated their sex until their minds have become tethered to certain weaknesses and evasions that they have come to consider as uniquely and basically "feminine."

"The Time of Man" is of a piece with the writing of Willa Cather, beautiful literary needlework.

—A. B. MAGIL.

Read The Daily Worker

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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CHINESE MILITARIST FRONT COLLAPSES

Pacific Conference Demands Colonial Freedom

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE New York Telegram asks if Lindbergh is mad after reading the recent pleas of bombast from the Fascist dictator in which the motor-car commander declared that he wanted an army of 8,000,000 strong with which Italy would participate in a war that would make the rest of the nations sit up on their hind legs and obey their ears to all Mussolini's demands. The demand of international Fascism indulged in a last chuckle at the expense of the corpse of liberalism and the protests from our own home-grown Fascisti of democracy were few and far between.

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PERHAPS Mussolini is mad but we are not aware that the sane Wall Street bankers loan money to lunatics. Indeed we know quite a few belligerent, the mentally healthy citizens who would be looked on with suspicion should they seek a loan from the same bankers that drop their millions at Mussolini's feet. And the reason why they loan their money to Mussolini is because, first of all, they will make a profit on the loan and secondly the money will be devoted to the strengthening of the system on which the bankers look with a benevolent eye.

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COMING to think it over we are of the opinion that Mussolini is not crazy. Any more than Napoleon was. Or Kaiser Wilhelm. He might have been considered crazy had he appeared on the world political stage twenty years ago. Ever the former Kaiser of Germany in his palmiest days never brandished the sword as threateningly as Mussolini does. The explanation can be found in the shaky condition of capitalism in Europe and the inevitability of the spread of Fascist organizations to cope with the ever growing militancy of the workers. The issue in the future will not be between dictatorship and democracy but between the Workers' and Farmers' governments and the black dictatorship of capitalism.

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STILL the government has not made an appropriation out of the treasury for the relief of the victims of the Mississippi flood. Perhaps this money is being saved for the pork barrel. Hoover is in a panhandling mission and in the meantime the people of the flooded areas are suffering. Woe unto the unfortunate. Their misery will excite public compassion for a few days, then some other novelty hoves in sight—this time it was Lindbergh—and the world jogs along as usual.

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IF the Washington administration was as much concerned with the fortunes of the poor farmers in the Mississippi Valley as it is with those of big business in Mexico, Nicaragua and China, it would not wait to tap the public purse before lending aid. It spends millions of dollars on expeditions to those countries, in going to the extreme of shooting down defenseless people simply because they stand in the way of Wall Street's interests. It's a capitalist government and there is no more humanity in it than there is in the soul of a pawnbroker.

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LAST Sunday our ministers had a good time telling their flock that Lindbergh crossed the ocean without a mishap because he believed in god. We do not know whether he does or not but his father didn't believe very much in superstition. Had Lindbergh failed the spiritual aviators would have declared that "the sins of the father are visited on his children, yes, even unto the fourth generation." Anyhow, for once the preachers had a topic that had almost universal interest.

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AMBASSADOR HERRICK made a good thing out of the Lindbergh feat. This flunkey is about the most colorless of the United States ambassadors and unless there happened to be some new development in the debt controversy between Washington and Paris, he was lucky to get notice in the society columns. But when Lindbergh have in sight he stuck to him like glue to a blanket and then pulled off an anti-Bolshevik speech in the form says of the aviator's reflected glory. Clever stunt! Millions who read the drivel were thinking of the flying flier and assumed that "them's my sentiments."

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WHO dats not for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is approaching and there is reason to fear that the authorities intend to concentrate their attention on this threatened legal murder of two innocent workers during the week-end. A certain group of Massachusetts, who fostered themselves on the Senate-Vesper defense, have placed obstacles in the way of a stay [illegible]

(Continued on Page Four)

EARL BROWDER OF AMERICA ELECTED CHIEF SECRETARY

Plan Fight Against New Imperialist War

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, May 31.—Fourteen and a half million of the organized workers of Japan, Korea, France, Russia, China, the United States, England, and Java were represented by delegates to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference which opened in Hankow on May 20 and closed on the 26th. The Australian delegates were prevented from attending by the refusal to them of passports by the Australian Government. The Mexican delegates were delayed en route. The Philippines Labor Federation cabled greetings and expressed regrets over the fact that they could not appoint delegates to attend the conference on account of their own Congress.

Demand 43-Hour Week.

Important decisions made by the conference included (1) support of the Chinese revolution and protest against imperialist intervention; (2), struggle against the Pacific war danger; (3), support the national liberation movements in India, Korea, Java, the Philippines, and Latin-America; (4), economic program including 43-hour week, social insurance protection for women, abolition of child labor, equal wages for equal work, freedom for organization of labor inspection, and abolition of punishment fines; (5), establishment of a permanent secretariat to distribute information and to prepare for the Pan-Pacific Congress next year.

Five members including the secretariat of which Earl Browder, of America, was elected the chief secretary, and Aplain of Russia, the assistant secretary. The other members include Nichiuri of Japan, Bai Shou-chen of China, and Gardes of Australia. Su Shou-chen is the head of the All China Labor Federation and is Minister of Labor of the Nationalist Government.

CHARGE WORKERS WITH SEDITION IN THIRD FRAME - UP

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—Pete Muselin, Milan Resetar and Anton Zima of Woodlawn, Pa., were arrested Thursday on a charge of sedition, and were released on $2,000 bond each. Warrants are out for two others.

Muselin was arrested while working in a barber shop in Ambridge. Resetar called at the police headquarters after he learned that a warrant was out for his arrest. He was employed in an Ambridge bakery shop at the time the warrant for his arrest was issued.

Armistic Day Case

The three defendants were arrested together with eight others last year in a raid on three peaceful houses and were released o none-thousand dollars bail each. The indictments were quished before they ever reached the courts. They were then rearrested charged with the same "crime" and together with eight others last year in were released on $1,000 bail each. The indictments were quashed before they ever reached the courts.

They were then rearrested, charged with the same "crime" and again released on ball which was increased to $5,000 each for the three defendants. The charges were so flimsy that Judge Heller of Beaver County considered it necessary to dismiss the case for the second time before it reached the courts.

Third Time Same "Offense"

The Lenard Lonsdale Interests, however, did not rest in peace and caused the arrest of the three defendants for the third time. The charges now are exactly the same as on the two previous occasions.

About two weeks ago Muselin was arrested on a trumped up liquor charge and released on $1,000 bail dollars

(Continued on Page Two)

Central Executive Committee of Workers [Communist] Party Appeals for Emergency Fund for the Daily Worker

The following telegram has been received from the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party:

DAILY WORKER
33 East 1st Street
New York City.

Chicago, May 31, 1927.

Comrades:

The jailing without bail of Comrades William F. Dunne and Bert Miller is part of the general campaign of frightfulness against the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement. It is part of the world campaign of the imperialists to cripple and silence the vanguard of the working class in preparation for the most frightful slaughter of the masses the world has ever seen in order to again try to decide the issue of which jackal pack shall have the right to exploit the rest of the world. Joining in this attack are the hordes of black reaction—the patriotic societies, the courts, the police, the agents of capitalism who have placed themselves at the head of labor unions in order to betray them. They want to silence The DAILY WORKER because it has done its duty to the working class by unmasking their murderous schemes, because it has exposed the betrayers of labor and fought for the building up of militant unionism in order to resist the wage cuts, the lengthening of hours and the general lowering of the standard of living. In face of this assault against The DAILY WORKER every comrade must rally to its support and exert all his or her energy to raise funds to rush to the management of the paper so that our only English daily, the gauge by which our party is estimated by the working class, may survive and grow stronger in order to lead in the great struggles that are coming.

Especially is it imperative that The DAILY WORKER be saved in view of the new struggle in the needle trades—the furriers' strike—that begins this week. It would be an immeasurable calamity to enter this fight without The DAILY WORKER.

Comrades, rally to the support of The DAILY WORKER!

Do not let the enemy silence us by their savage attacks and their atrocious actions in jailing our comrades without bail on such a flimsy pretext as they have used against us.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

• • •

Comrades, the emergency is still grave. Our comrades are still in jail, denied even the privilege of reading books or newspapers. We are carrying on the work to the best of our ability, but you must continue to rush funds for relief during this critical situation. Send contributions to 33 East First Street, New York City. We are perfecting plans for a fund to insure The DAILY WORKER, but until we are able to get this work under way you must to help.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

Imperialist Acts Against China Will Be Exposed Friday

The truth about the present situation in China will be told at a mass meeting at Central Opera House Friday evening, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Scott Nearing, Betram D. Wolfe, Harry M. Wicks, M. J. Olgin, Alexander Trachtenberg, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Charles Krumbein, Rebecca Grecht, a Chinese speaker, and a representative of the Young Workers League will tell the truth about the revolution in China. The machinations of the imperialists for a new world war and the real meaning of the break in the Soviet-British relations will also be explained.

William F. Dunne, one of the editors of The DAILY WORKER, who was scheduled to speak, is now in jail as a result of a conspiracy on the part of the patriotic societies of this city to kill The DAILY WORKER. He will speak if out on bail by that time. Jack Stachel will be chairman.

There will be an admission charge of 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at the office of the Workers Party, 108 E. 14th St., Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 108 University Place, and the Prolhelt, 80 Union Square.

Engineers to Mediate Pay Raise Demands

The demand of 30,000 locomotive engineers on the eastern roads for a 15 per cent wage advance has gone to mediation under the Parker-Watson Act, it was announced yesterday. Reports that a compromise of 7½ per cent might be made with mediation of certain working conditions would be agreed to, were denied.

It is suggested that the board of mediation will grant the engineers the 15 per cent advance, which other railroad crafts have won.

JOHN BROPHY PROVES LEWIS STOLE ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF U. M. W.

Usurper in Office, Progressive Leader Charges in Analysis of National Vote

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—Only by the most astounding and bare-faced election crookedness in the history of the American labor movement is John L. Lewis president of the United Mine Workers today.

This is the giat of serious charges levelled against Lewis and his associates in an open letter by John Brophy, Progressive leader, to the membership of the Miners' Union, made public here today. He asks a complete recount of the vote by a committee of 5 mine workers.

"Gross irregularities," "self-evident frauds" and "vote stealing" on such a scale, Brophy asserts, that he has been led to believe that "the men now occupying the offices of International President, Vice-President and Secretary Treasurer were really not elected and that the Save the Union candidates were duly elected the international officers" of the Miners' Union, are detailed with figures in proof of the startling expose.

Eastern Kentucky

Eastern Kentucky, with no tax-paying members, cast 1,635½ votes out of a reported "membership" of 2,665½, and every vote, including the "half" was for John L. Lewis.

Glaring Examples

Northern West Virginia, with 877 tax-paying members, cast 14,164 votes, nearly all for Lewis; Tennessee with 483 taxpaying members registered nearly 4,000 "votes" for Lewis and 16 for Brophy; one third of the locals in western Pennsylvania listed as voting were dead; in the anthracite Brophy was given, in some cases, the vote cast for him while the vote of the membership, whether voting or not, was cast on ther for Lewis.

These are highlights in the remarkable statement from Brophy, who was Lewis' opponent in the 1926 election. He was given 81,000 votes to 178,000 for Lewis.

Brophy's statement in full will be published in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Progressives Winning Convention Delegates

Progressives have elected 116 delegates to the next International Typographical Union convention to 16 for the Administration, Wahesta Party, according to advices here from Charles Balh, secretary to International President Howard. When complete returns are in, it is expected that the progressives will have a majority.

Syracuse, home of the reactionary former president, James Lynch, reports a clean sweep for the progressive slate with two delegates elected to the convention.

Big Six of New York elected all four progressive delegates with German-American and the Hebrew-American locals each electing two progressives.

C.P.R. Railway Clerks Conferring on Strike

MONTREAL, May 31.—Conferences were being held today to avert a possible strike of 12,000 railway clerks on the Canadian Pacific.

Four New Limousines for Mayor Walker Cost More Than His Year's Salary

Mayor Jimmie Walker has four shiny new limousines, valued at $7,000 each. With chauffeurs and upkeep, they cost the city $36,481 in the past year, $11,000 more than the workers pay Jimmie for being the world's best dressed mayor.

All this, and more is explained in a report of the city affairs bureau of the republican party, in a broadside against Tammany made public yesterday. Four other city officials spend more of the city's money on private cars than they get as wages. All told about $1,000,000 a year is wasted on official limousines.

Even under the extravagant Hylan regime, no such heights in graft were reached, assert the republicans, themselves keen judges of graft through intimate knowledge.

SMITH IN PLAY FOR POWER IN TRANSIT PROBE

White House Ambitions Are Involved

Today Robert Mitchell, DAILY WORKER traction expert, resumes the exposure of the forces behind the present transit hearings and the effort to raise fares to 8 or 10 cents. The personnel of the transit commission is reviewed, revealing their intimate connections with Al. Smith.

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

Evidence that the present Transit Commission, conducting the so-called open hearings, began its career under the guiding star of the big bankers is to be found in the approval with which Wall Street greeted the appointment of this commission.

Nothing is as sensitive as the stock market. During the Hylan battle against the traction trust, the stock of the Interborough and B. M. T. had moved listlessly on the exchange. There appeared to be no solution to the tangle of knotted opposition until Al. Smith came to the rescue and cut the knot by dumping Hylan.

Immediately on the appointment of the new transit commissioners in April, 1926, the stocks of the I. R. T., the B. M. T. and the Third Avenue Lines advanced as if under inspiration. The I. R. T. stock in particular rose to a new high level for the year. How Wall Street, moreover, viewed the Smith-Walker administration is clear from the fact that traction stock began its systematic rise immediately after the 1925 elections.

Who are the men in whom the financial interests are so confident?

In the first place they are through and through Al. Smith men. Secondly they are part of the new machinery which the controlling banking interests had set up under Al. Smith in order to clean house in the old corrupt Tammany Hall and to set up a

(Continued on Page Five)

CHANG RETREATS FROM HONAN AS FENG TAKES 20,000

Powers Rush Troops to Stem Nationalists

Highlights of Today's News.

1.—Hankow Nationalists smash militarist line in Honan; take 20,000 prisoners; Peking authorities withdraw all troops from Province.

2.—Imperialists plan war on advancing Nationalists; land 2,000 Japanese troops at Tsing-tao; rush British battalion to Tientsin.

3.—Wu Pei-fu's troops rapidly joining Hankow Nationalists.

4.—Chang Tsung Chang, Shantung-ese war-lord abuses Soviet Union citizens captured with Mme. Borodin on Pamlat Lenina; threaten hunger strike if not immediately released.

5.—Cabinet considers removal of U. S. embassy at Tientsin, controlled by Chang Tsing-chang, Shantungese war-lord, or Shanghai, controlled by Chiang Kai-shek, in view of imminent capture of Peking by Hankow Nationalists.

• • •

PEKING, May 31.—The entire Northern line in Honan Province has been smashed by the twofold onslaught of the Hankow Nationalist troops, commanded by General Feng Yu-hsiang and Yang Sen. The Northern authorities announced today that all troops would be withdrawn from the Honan front as a result of decisive defeats that Chang Tso-lin's troops have suffered at the hands of the Hankow Nationalists.

The prediction made by Eugene Chen and Michael Borodin that Peking will fall by midsummer seems to be justified in view of the recent victories of the Nationalists in Honan. The retreat of Chang Tso-lin's forces means the complete surrender of all of Honan Province south of the Yellow River, of Anwhei Province and the entire Lung-hai railway.

Capture 20,000.

The straw that broke Chang Tso-lin's Honan lines was the capture of Kunghsien yesterday. (Kunghsien is an important arsenal 40 miles west of Chengchow and a strategic point in the Nationalist drive against Peking).

The Northern troops were crushed between General Feng's troops advancing from the Shensi border to the west and General Yang's forces marching north from Hsakow.

Reports received from the front yesterday state that Hankow troops took more than 20,000 prisoners and large quantities of ammunition when the Northern troops attempted to prevent them from crossing the Lohe River. The retreat of Chang Tso-lin's forces be fleeing in panic.

Imperialist Plan War.

The imperialist powers are preparing to rush troops and warships to the Peking-Tientsin area in view of the imminent fall of Pewing.

Japan has already dispatched 2,000 troops to Tsing-tao from Manchuria and is holding two thousand more marines in readiness for immediate transportation to Peking and Tientsin, while British military authorities have ordered a battalion of troops from Shanghai to northern China.

General Smedley Butler, commanding the American marines in China,

(Continued on Page Two)

GREETINGS TO COMRADE PAUL CROUCH

Comrade Paul Crouch, who was sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary for his agitation among the soldiers in the United States army, is slated for release from San Quentin prison today.

The DAILY WORKER, now under fire from the same capitalist enemy that railroaded Comrade Crouch into prison, welcomes him back into the fighting ranks of the militant workers again.

The ideas that Paul Crouch went to prison for cannot be crushed by imprisonment. They burst all bonds because they are pushed forward by the hammer blows of ordered events.

At this moment in world history when the days of war are being numbered, and the struggling masses are being put in shape for another defense in which millions of the world's working class are destined for the slaughter, Comrade Paul Crouch is invaluable. Every militant fighter is needed now more than ever. We feel sure that his place in the ranks awaits Crouch for the struggle ahead.

The DAILY WORKER greets and welcomes you, Comrade Crouch.

The DAILY WORKER STAFF.

Those wishing to send greetings to Paul Crouch can wire him in care of Edgar Owens, 1212 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

OF PRESIDENTIAL FOR LOYAL

This series of ten articles, of which this is the eighth, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

Article VIII.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The existence of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents should justify, in the eyes of the Insurance Department, the creation of an insurance workers' protective organization.

Every year millions of dollars are paid to the presidents' association in the form of fees. This money is taken from the current "mutual" expenses and paid to this association which is the official lobbying machine for the insurance trust.

The New York Department of Insurance is the recipient of thousands of letters of complaint from ex-insurance agents in which specific charges of fraud and withholding of salaries are made.

In 1916, the companies involved spent millions of dollars in crushing the strike which occurred that year. In the annual report issued the following year no mention was made regarding the expenditure of this "cooperative" money.

No Help From Insurance Dept.

The agent has nothing to hope for from the official departments of Insurance which are in existence in the various states. It is a known fact that the departments operate in favor of the company at all times. It is also a well-known fact that after his names in office the average superintendent is taken care of by his late charges.

Preparatory to the creation of an agents' union it is well to bear in mind that the legal machinery of the insurance department will be used to crush any attempt at organization.

In order to forestall this, an aroused public opinion must be created among the millions of policyholders who are defrauded by the "Big Four."

The legislative machine is always at the beck and call of the insurance trust. The legislators who took part in the famous Armstrong Insurance Investigation were bought off in order to avoid the investigation of "industrial" insurance practices in 1906. Hughes, Cox, Tully and others were all taken care of following the 1906 insurance scandals.

At the time of the Insurance upheaval in New Jersey the assistant attorney general was one Edward Dickinson Duffield, a cunning lawyer and shrewd politician. At that time it was considered good form to take pot-shots at the insurance business, providing such shots contained "constructive" criticism.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company is a New Jersey corporation and Duffield came forward with a plan for federal control of insurance companies. This was distasteful to the Prudential hierarchy.

Bought Off

The following year, on the expiration of his time in office, Duffield was made general solicitor for the insurance company. This was in 1906. In the same year he was appointed 4th vice-president. In 1913 he was made vice-president. Five years later, in 1918, he was appointed vice-president and associate general counsel for his faithful work in crushing the 1916 strike.

In 1922 Duffield was appointed president and has acted in that capacity ever since. Among the "Big Four" the Prudential methods are the most shameful. It still indulges in the iniquitous deferred dividend system which was declared illegal in New York by the Armstrong Committee.

Of such material is a life insurance president made.

* * *

"Friend of Workers"

In one of its official pronouncements to its field staff the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says, "Today the Metropolitan with its millions of industrial policies in force is recognized as the friend of the workingman."

Who recognizes this? The forty million defrauded policyholders? The sixty thousand agents who are bulldozed and ordered not to organize?

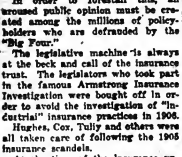
Haley Fiske, the Metropolitan president has something to say on the question of the agent when he says, "Criticism has frequently been directed at the comparatively high expense rate at which industrial (weekly premium) insurance is conducted. A large share of this expense is the result of the services extended to the insured in sending agents to their homes each week to collect the premiums. The history of industrial insurance has amply demonstrated that this system of house-to-home collecting is necessary. . . . No substitute has yet been found for the faithful agent who goes from house to house."

Robbing the Faithful.

In the face of this statement Mr. Fiske authorizes the deduction of 15 million dollars annually from the pay envelopes of his so-called faithful agents.

We have Mr. Fiske's words for it that the company cannot exist without the field worker. He is the pillar upon which the whole insurance structure rests.

Only the unionization of the industrial insurance worker will end the unfair and harsh conditions under which he works.



In the New

MAY ISSUE:

- Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle — by Jay Lovestone.
- The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism — By Manuel Gomez.
- The Civil War in the United States—By Karl Marx.
- The World Struggle for Rubber—By Isaac Phelps.

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The COMMUNIST
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CHICAGO, ILL.

Upton Sinclair to Fight Boston Ban on His Book "Oil"

Upton Sinclair is expected to come East and fight Boston's ban on his latest novel, "Oil." A. C. Boni, publishers of the book, are waiting final word from the author of so many workers' stories. The Bonis will back Sinclair's legal test of the Massachusetts censorship provisions under which Boston police have acted.

"Oil" is a well hewed chunk of contemporary life. It may in time be recognized as a first rank historical novel. It crowds the growth of the oil industry through the national scandal period under Harding into its pages. It gives flashes of the movie world, of the prophets and profits of new religion, and of the currents in the labor movement.

Boston booksellers say that some of Sinclair's women characters are too outspoken in their gold-digging philosophy of love and life—hence the ban. They deny that the author's attack on private profit system of industry and government brought the action against the book. After two police detectives confiscated copies of "Oil" in one shop, practically all Boston book dealers withdrew the volume from their shelves.

"Oil" follows the fate of Sinclair Lewis' novel "Elmer Gantry," which satirizes the protestant ministry, and other recent works which are alleged to fall under ancient obscenity clauses of Massachusetts law.

"Fascisti, Inc." Of Britain Goes Out of Business

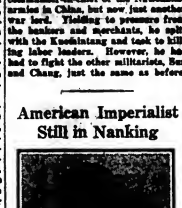
LONDON, May 31.—Unable to do much exposure of the relative strength of the British labor movement, the "British Fascisti, Inc.," has gone out of business. It was organized about two years ago to have openly contemptible of the other organizations whom it seemed of being too moderate in not making bloodshed a principal method of settling workers' assistant and compositions.

They themselves, however, limited their activities to beating up stalwart Labor members in their leisure shirts. The oath of allegiance prescribed that members, regardless of "life, person or self-interest," should forward the cause of fascism.



This positive looking chap is none other than Chiang Kai-shek, formerly commander-in-chief of the Nationalist armies in China, but now just another war lord. Yielding to pressure from the bankers and merchants, he split with the Kuomintang and took to killing labor leaders. However, he has had to fight the other militarists, Sun and Chang, just the same as before.

American Imperialist Still in Nanking



John K. Davis, U. S. Consul in Nanking. He is largely responsible for the lying propaganda about Nationalist atrocities there and has remained behind to tell Chiang Kai-shek what American big business wants him to do.

Barbusse In June Labor Defender Urges Sacco and Vanzetti be Freed

"The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti can be considered hereafter only as a tremendous challenge to the entire public opinion. It will engender everlasting hatred on the part of the working masses and be condemned by all loyal, wise and enlightened spirits whom it will transform into enemies of a system of domination which employs such methods. . . . There are all the moral and humanitarian as well as tactical reasons why the supreme American power should spare these two victims."

These are the words contained in an appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti by Henri Barbusse, the internationally known writer and agitator of France, written especially for the June issue of the Labor Defender, which is just off the press, upon the cabled request of the editor.

Special For Sacco-Vanzetti

The June issue which is a special Sacco-Vanzetti number contains a series of features dedicated to the famous case that has aroused the indignation and protest of millions of workers. The cover design by the noted labor artist Fred Ellis, is a striking expression of the powerful hand of labor stretched ou tto save the two Italian radicals. The issue contains a lengthy record of the organizations and individuals of prominence throughout the world that have protested the planned execution; the speech of James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D. at the Chicago protest meeting, and a review of Felix Frankfurter's analysis of the Sacco-Vanzetti case by Thurber P. Lewis.

Articles On Arrests

In addition, the June issue contains articles on the campaign against labor leaders in Hungary, written by Martin Abern, an article on the arrests and imprisonment of the five workers and ladies garment workers in New York, on the case of Jack Rubenstein, Passaic strike leader, by Hollace Randsell, the continuation of the life of Eugene Barnett, the Comrade I. W. W., letters from prisoners, and a full page of photographs of the labor defense movement throughout the world, in addition to the usual host of illustrations which have added to the popularity of the Labor Defender.

Copies of this issue can be obtained at labor bookstores, local offices of the I. L. D., or from the national office of International Labor Defense, 80 E. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill. A copy is easily worth the dime it costs.

K. K. K. BARRED FROM PARADES

Warren Investigates Queens Riot

As a result of the clashes between Ku Klux Klan elements and their opponents and the death of two fascists during Memorial Day celebrations on Monday, Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren stated yesterday that he believed that both the Klan and the Fascisti should be barred from parades, especially when wearing their white robes or uniforms.

The police commissioner yesterday started an investigation of the clash between police and catholics with members of the K.K.K. along the line of march during the Memorial Day parade at Richmond Hill, Queens on Monday. In spite of the fighting attitude of the Klan no clubbing took place although that is a usual feature of police action when workingclass organizations are involved.

The Klan is angry nevertheless, feeling that the police had no right to interfere with their parade. It is believed that the entire matter will be white washed.

Chang Retreats From Honan; Loses His Army

(Continued from Page One)

has visited Peking and is reported to be making plans for the dispatch of American marines from Shanghai to north China in preparation for the Nationalist offensive against Peking.

Wu's Troops Join Hankow.

The success of the Nationalists appears assured in view of the persistent reports that Wu Pei-fu's troops are rapidly joining the Hankow armies. Wu Pei-fu's army has been regarded as a buffer between the Nationalists and the northern war-lords and the defection of Wu's troops places nothing between the Nationalists and Peking, but the demoralized army of Chang Tso-lin.

* * *

Imperialists Abuse Soviet Prisoners.

MOSCOW, May 31.—A report received here today states that the forty-seven members of the Soviet Union steamship, Pamiat Lenina, who are being held prisoners at Peking in an attempt on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into war, have appealed to the court at Tsinanfu, protesting against the appalling conditions of their imprisonment.

Chang Tsung-chang, Shantung war lord, who arrested them, has offered no explanation and has failed to produce any accusation against the prisoners.

Declare Hunger Strike.

The prisoners declare that they will go on a hunger strike today unless they are informed of the reasons for their arrest and immediately released. No word has been received of Mme. Borodin who was removed from the Pamiat Lenina and sent to Peking.

* * *

Arrest Soviet Citizen.

HONG KONG, May 31.—A citizen of the Soviet Union, who has been engaged in organizing peasants' unions in southern China, is reported to have been captured at Pashing. What action the right wing in control of the town will take is unknown.

Concentrate Japanese Troops.

TOKYO, May 31.—Increased concentration of Japanese soldiers in China is believed near today.

The tide of battle is turning against the Mukden troops, upon whom Japan is relying for protection of her citizens in Shantung, General General Yata at Tsingtao reported today.

Two thousand Japanese soldiers have already been detailed to Tsingtao. Two additional battalions of 1,000 men will be sent to Tientsin soon, it was believed.

Mme. Sun Heads Relief.

(By Nationalist News Agency).

HANKOW, May 28 (Delayed). — Madam Sun Yat-sen is heading a movement to create an organization for the relief of wounded soldiers returning to Wuhan from the Honan front. She plans to establish a base hospital here.

The Chinese and foreigners here are cooperating in the formation of a Northern Expedition Red Cross Service, with Madam Sun as chairman. Two hundred persons, including American, British, Chinese, and German doctors, attended a meeting here yesterday to devise means of aiding the Red Cross.

* * *

Unofficial U. S. War on Hankow.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The removal of the American legation from Peking in view of the imminent capture of that city by the Hankow Nationalists is under contemplation by the government, it was announced today.

The cabinet which is bitterly hostile to the Hankow Nationalists contemplates the removal of the legation either to Tsinan, which is controlled by Chang Chung-chang, Shantung war-lord, or Shanghai, which is controlled by Chiang Kai-shek.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Needle Trade Defense

Add Your Name to the $100,000 Roll Call List!

The $100,000 Roll Call Drive was undertaken to raise the sum of $100,000 in the shortest possible time, and to give every friend of the defense a chance to be listed on this Honor Roll. More and more money is needed to successfully carry on the campaign to defend the imprisoned Coalminers and furriers.

A dollar is not too much from any worker. The number of workers who can give one dollar reaches into the hundreds of thousands. Many of these however are delaying their contributions thinking that they still have time. The Joint Defense & Relief Committee wishes to impress upon all the sympathizers that the money is needed immediately. Send in your dollar today. Do not wait any longer. A dollar from every worker will help to keep our martyrs from prison.

* * *

Follow This Good Example

The Women's Workers Club of Cleveland at its headquarters 13514 Kinsman Rd., arranged a Package Party for the benefit of the Joint Defense & Relief Committee. The affair netted $47.65 which was immediately remitted to the Joint Defense office. Follow this example.

* * *

Brownsville Workers Mass Meeting

Friday at 8 p. m. there will be a mass meeting at 63 Liberty Ave., Brownsville. This meeting is being arranged by the Non-Partisan Brownsville Workers Culture Club. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. All workers of Brownsville are urged to come and hear about the latest developments in the needle trade situation.

* * *

Here's One From West New York

Receipt of a $5 donation from the Freiheit Club of West New York, N. J. is hereby acknowledged.

* * *

Coney Island Stadium Concert

The Joint Defense & Relief Committee which has arranged a Monster Symphonic and Concert at the Coney Island Stadium on July 16th, wishes to announce that they have engaged the entire New York Symphony Orchestra for this Concert.

Ben Gitlow's Father Dies of Pneumonia; Radical Many Years

Louis Gitlow, 59, father of Ben Gitlow, member of the Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party died here last Saturday afternoon after a short illness. He was buried in the Workmen's Circle cemetery on Sunday.

Louis Gitlow had been active in the labor movement of this country for many years. He was among the founders of the Voice of Labor, one of the first papers issued by the socialist labor party. When the socialist party was formed he joined that organization, later affiliating with the Communist Party, being a member until the day of his death.

Comrade Gitlow's widow, Kate Gitlow, is secretary of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives.

Branting Sees Sacco and Vanzetti in Jail

BOSTON, May 31.—Georg Branting, the Swedish lawyer, visited Sacco and Vanzetti in Dedham jail yesterday in company with William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel. Prison rules were relaxed to permit the visit.

Brotherhood Bank Officially Yields to Union Smasher

WASHINGTON, May 31. (FP).—Herman E. Willis, assistant grand chief engineer and national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has been a director of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Title and Trust Co. in Philadelphia, confirms the report that the bank has been merged with Mitten Bank. When the deal becomes effective on May 31, President Mitten of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. and of Mitten Bank, will have control of the combined bank, but he will retain five of the directors and the president and most of the staff of the B. of L. E. Title & Trust Co. The former president of the Brotherhood concern will be operating vice-president of the B. of L. E.—Mitten Bank.

How Mitten, who controls the street railways of Philadelphia and maintains a company union which he claims is not hostile to the regular trade union—the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employes—has been able to supplant the Brotherhood bank is a story which Mitten himself at in a circular which he has sent to Washington press correspondents and labor officials.

"This bank," says Mitten in a letter to President Prenter of the B. of L. E., published in this circular, "was originated through the discovery of 1,000 trainmen and conductors who, through payment to conductors on the cars for P. R. T. preferred stock, showed an ability to save an average of $5 per week. P. R. T. stock is limited in quantity, other means were necessary to be found in order that these workers' savings be directed into savings accounts, where every additional savings account of the worker is a certain and substantial blockade against Bolshevism, and is therefore the greatest possible support to the present property-owning system."

Having used his street car conductors as stock salesmen, Mitten proceeds to work on receiving tellers for his bank. They gathered in the savings accounts on every street car on Mitten's lines and soon cut off many of the chief sources of deposits upon which the Brotherhood bank had counted. When this process had gone far enough, he made a proposal to admit the Brotherhood bank to a consolidation, as he had earlier taken over a labor bank known as the Producers' and Consumers', which had failed. The Brotherhood bank was sound, but was not growing so fast as had been anticipated. After much discussion, the Brotherhood bank's directors recommended that the merger be approved.

The Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employes does not share Mitten's good opinion of the Philadelphia situation. President Mahon has expressed himself as looking upon Mitten as a union-buster—a term which Mitten quotes in his circular without naming Mahon. The chief of the trade union has asserted that Mitten tried to smash the union in Buffalo some years ago. Mitten replies that organized labor needs "more enlightened management" to guide it to economic efficiency.

Lawyer's Name Worth $3,000,000?

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—One of the largest damage suits ever filed in federal court here was entered this afternoon by Attorney R. E. L. Mazey, of New York, against George C. Craighead. Mazey seeks $3,000,000 damages which he alleges is due him for injury to his reputation through letters written by Craighead.

Charge Sedition Upon Woodlawn Workers

(Continued from Page One)

bail. One of the policemen reported that he "found" a gallon of liquor in Musolin's Ford, which was standing on the Woodlawn street where Musolin attended a meeting of Croatian Beneficial lodge. The car was standing on the street for several hours. No witness happened to be around when he liquor was "found," despite the fact that the Ford was standing on quite a busy street.

The Vanderbilt Cup Case

The well known Tapolchanji case was scheduled for a hearing in the Federal Courts in Pittsburgh on June 1, but was postponed by the middle of June.

The case of Sedelius, who was arrested some time ago in Wilmerding and charged with rioting, was scheduled to come up for hearing early in May, but was postponed and will come up in the early part of June.

Thus the defense cases are being defended by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense, on the two other cases are being taken care of by the International Labor Defense.

Strike to Collect Loans Due to Harried Loser Of Trading Company

LONDON, May 31.—The British Government will be held responsible for all losses incurred by citizens both of the Soviet Union and Great Britain due to lack of time of the Russian Trade Delegation in winding up its financial affairs.

This was made especially clear in the note addressed by F. P. Keyes, the Russian Charge d'Affaires to Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, in which the Soviet representative stated that permission be given to citizens of the U. S. S. R. who are directors of the Arcos, Ltd., and other British companies conducting Anglo-Soviet trade to remain until they are able to liquidate their affairs.

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They Are Celebrating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the "Pravda"

GUSSEV CHIEF SPEAKER—BUKHARIN ANSWERS ZINOVIEV ATTACK

By WILLIAM F. KNUDE.
(Federated Press Correspondent of "The DAILY WORKER")

MOSCOW, May 9th (By Mail).—The fifteenth anniversary of the publication of the Bolshevik Daily, "Pravda," was celebrated today at a public meeting held in the "Hall of the Columns" of the Dom Soyus (the "Union Temple" of the Soviets, built before, formerly the most exclusive club of the nobility). Thousands of people again squatted from the more modern gentry brought up in the polished white marble columns that give this famous hall its name. Above the platform on which sat about two hundred of the more prominent members of the "Pravda" staff and Party organs, was suspended a big red and gold streamer: "Greetings to the Bolshevik Pravda!"

Fifteen years ago the Bolsheviki realized that the time had definitely come when a break must be made with the opportunist, liquidatory Menshevik with whom they had thus far been "united" in a single Social Democratic Labor Party. This "unity" deserves the quotation marks because never had two horses pulled so contrariwise as did this team; both wings, representing widely divergent ideology and generally advocating diametrically opposite tactics, they had maintained their own organizations and press, and Party history had been a long sequence of almost twenty years of inner-Party struggle over every vital question confronting the young Russian labor movement.

Lenin Calls For Break.

There had been splits before which, under the pressure of conditions, had been breached—but now that the Mensheviks proposed the virtual liquidation of all the revolutionary phases of socialist activity Lenin called for the final break. The Bolsheviks formed their own Party, rallied behind themselves the overwhelming mass of the Party membership, and began publishing, in Petersburg, their own daily—"Pravda."

From the very first the paper had to fight desperately against police suppression. Its very title was chosen first under the conditions of this fight, a dormant police permit for the appearance of a paper by that name being utilized to make the start. Time after time the paper was confiscated, members of the staff and distributors imprisoned, but the paper appeared just the same under a slightly changed title and the chase went on until it was ended by the victorious proletarian revolution. Now the birthday of "Pravda" is also "International Press Day" for the Communist movement, a fitting tribute to the first and greatest of Bolshevik dailies.

Pravda's Services Reviewed.

Great ovations greeted Comrade Ulianova, sister of Lenin, who is re-

[illegible] Central Committee of the Communist Party, and M. I. Bukharin, Editor-in-Chief. The chairman was Uglanov, Secretary of the Moscow Party organization. The real principal speaker was that old Communist Comrade Gussiev, known to a great many American Communists for his services to the American movement. He is head of the CPSU of the Central Committee Department for the Press it was his function to review the work done and yet to be done by the "Pravda" and the other leading Communist press in the Soviet Union.

He began by threatening, human comity, to speak 15 minutes on the 15 years of "Pravda's" history, one minute for each year, and then two hours or more of excursions through the realm of the Soviet literary world. Then he promised to do no such thing and confined himself, after a short statement of the significance of "Pravda" to the movement, to a detailed analysis of the tasks and trends in the present day Communist press in the Soviet Union.

The 15th anniversary, he said marks a turning point in the history of "Pravda" and our press generally. Our task now embraces the enlightenment of the vast masses of workers and especially the raising of the cultural level of the peasant people. Quoting Lenin he reminded the great audience that when "Iskra" was started there were perhaps 40 revolutionists grouped around it in all Russia. "Proletar" already had about a thousand such. "Pravda" when launched enjoyed the active support of tens of thousands, which have now grown into millions. The task of our press is to find suitable forms for the mobilizing of these no longer thousands but millions. The mobilizing of these masses for the demands of the hour—rationalization, economy, lowe prices—is the immediate task of our press.

The Rabcor's Job.

We all realize, he continued, that the worker-correspondents are one of our most valuable and indispensable ties between our press and the masses. But this movement, which now includes between 250,000 and 300,000 worker, peasant, red army and youth correspondents is beginning to show some signs of development in a direction not beneficial to its real function. There is to be observed a tendency towards separatism, although the Worker-Correspondent movement is something exclusive and apart from the toiling masses instead of their voice. The whole well-developed structure of worker correspondent circles, conferences, organizers, special press, etc. faces the danger of institutionalism, and this must be avoided. The renaissance has been that during the last year their ranks have not grown at the desired tempo, there is often an inclination to narrow the membership of worker-correspondent circles down to only Party and Youth League members, and in turn this has its reflection on the one hand in a certain conservatism and even resentment among worker correspondents towards proposed new forms of mass work by the press, and on the other in neglect by the special work-correspondent press organs of the specific problems of their own field in favor of general politics, thus invading the field of the regular Party press. Several glaring cases were cited: of a Leningrad worker correspondence organ allegedly reporting on a gubernia conference actually devoted only a few lines to this and the rest of the paper to China, Italian Fascism, world economies, etc. Everything except work-



This cartoon illustrates the changes in the name of Pravda, organ of the Russian Communist Party, made necessary by the constant attempts of the police to suppress it. The names on the paper in the successive pictures are: Pravda, Workers' Pravda, Northern Pravda, Pravda of Labor, For Pravda, Proletarian Pravda, Path of Pravda, Worker, Laborers' Pravda, Pravda, Page Pravda, Workers' Soldier, Proletariat, Worker, Workers' Path, Pravda.

er correspondents and their conference and problems.

How to Reach the Masses.

The speaker than discussed some of the new methods of developing mass contact with the press that had been initiated successfully. The chief of these was the putting of each factory, separately, on public exhibition through the columns of the press in such a way that worker correspondence grew so far beyond the more limited circles of the WPC movement itself that personal letters were sometimes received from 30 per cent of the workers engaged in a plant.

The method employed, as in the case of the paper in Tver, is to call for a public discussion of each factory as a basis of determining which is best, and which is carrying on the most conscientious efforts to improve. The campaigns, lasting from two to six weeks depending on the size of the enterprise, are very thoroughly prepared for. After thorough explanation in the Party nucleus and enlisting the full collaboration of the Trade Union Committee, a general meeting of the workers is called at which the proposal is explained and discussed. Then enlarged "Production Conferences" are held in each department to prepare for the presentation of material, and finally after the whole factory has been discussed its open affairs on the basis of the questions solved by the conferences, correspondence and all others who can be moved to do so write in to the paper what they have gleaned of the views of the workers and also whatever details of fact they can contribute. These letters are frankly published and sometimes regular press debates ensue.

At the close of the campaign another general meeting is called and the results are subjected to discussion. In the case mentioned where almost a third of the workers wrote personally to the newspaper 42 definite suggestions were made, of which 22 were accepted at once and carried out to an extent of 80 per cent. As a result, also, the friction which existed between the workers and the technicians was liquidated.

Opposition Scorned.

Following Gussiev's speech there were short addresses by Comrade Ulianova and others including a factory worker who had taken part in the illegal distribution of the original "Pravda." Thereupon Comrade Zinoviev, who had been sitting at the extreme rear of the platform, asked for the floor. It was granted without question and, as an old "Pravda" collaborator his reception by the audience was fairly cordial. This was his first appearance since his crushing defeat in the XV Congress of the CPSU and the VII Enlarged Executive of the Comintern, and there was great interest in what he would have to say. He did not leave his hearers long in doubt. Assuring them that in the event of a war on the Soviet Union every comrade (of the Opposition) would be found in the solid united Party front, he attacked the Party policy in China and especially the "Pravda" which, he said, did not give sufficiently earnest, attention to the war danger and did not print his article on May First. By this time dissatisfaction embraced the whole audience and shouts of "Enough!" came from all parts of the hall.

Not Fooled By Pretty Speeches.

No sooner had he wound up his remarks than Nicolai Bukharin went to the tribune—where he was given a tremendous ovation. He had not intended to speak he said, but the unhazard of attitude of Zinoviev made an immediate reply necessary. To come before an open mass meeting in such a critical time with an attack of this sort was a crime against the Party. The charges made by Zinoviev he refuted completely, and the pretty phrases about "united front of the Party" were exposed by comparison with Zinoviev's actions. A resolution endorsing the policy of the Central Committee and censuring the Opposition was then offered from the floor and adopted with only two dissenting votes.

As is customary in such celebrations, a very fine concert program followed the serious part of the meeting. Each guest received a souvenir anniversary packet of "Pravda" and its other publications. This drawing taken from the 15th anniversary supplement of "Pravda" illustrates the hectic experiences of the sheet with the Tsarist and Kerensky police. In its history between 1912 and 1917 it had to change its name sixteen times of which six changes were after the February revolution. The sequence of the various titles and the number of issues through which they lived is as follows: "Pravda" (Truth) 440 days, "Workers' Truth" (17 issues), North-ern Truth (31 issues), Labor [illegible] (30 issues), For Truth (51 issues), Proletarian Truth (15 issues), Path of Truth. (91 issues), Worker (one issue) into a magazine, Laborer (one (85 issues), which was closed down on the eve of the World War. Then came "Pravda" once more under the old name, changed June 19, 1917, to "Sheet of Truth," on June 26 to "Worker and Soldier" which was closed down on August 5, and followed in quick succession by "Proletarian," "Worker," "Path of the Worker," and finally, on Nov. 8th once more "Pravda."

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THE FACTORY NUCLEUS IN USSR

By KARL REEVE

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The functions of the nucleus of the Russian Communist Party and of the trade union organization in a state-owned factory in the Soviet Union, are, of course, not the same as functions of the Communist nucleus or the trade union organization in a factory in a capitalist country, or in a privately owned enterprise within the Soviet Union. In the state owned enterprises in the Soviet Union—and the large industries, as well as the transportation are entirely in the hands of the state—the proletarian state is the employer.

The workingclass, through its organizations, the Communist Party and the trade unions, has therefore, as one of its functions, the increasing of the production of the factory, the elimination of all points of friction, as well as the protection of and advancement of the interests of the workers.

• • •

The basic unit of the Communist Party in a Russian factory is the factory nucleus, and the highest party body in the factory is the general meeting of the factory nucleus. The general meeting elects the nucleus bureau, consisting of no more than 9 members, and 3 candidates and this bureau functions between meetings of the general party membership. The bureau elects an Organization, an Agitprop, a Work Among Women and other committees, which are responsible to the bureau, which in turn, is responsible to the general meeting of the factory nucleus. In a later article I will give definite details as to the organization of the party nucleus as well as of the trade union within a Russian factory. In the present article I will describe the chief functions of the nucleus. The Rayon (county or section) committee of the party maintains contact with the factory nucleus and with the nucleus bureau, and is the higher party unit. (There are six rayons in Moscow). The functions of the rayon committee will also be described later.

• • •

The party nucleus is the fundamental party organization and consists of at least three members (in small enterprises). The principle tasks of the nuclei are: a) "To work among the masses, to constantly exercise the party influence among the non-party masses of workers and peasants and explain the party slogans and decisions; to determine the needs and demands of these masses, to raise their political and cultural standard, to draw the masses into the process of socialist construction, into the Soviet, co-operative, economic and other work."

b) "The inner party work, carried ont on the basis of inner party democracy; to study the decisions of the party congresses and conferences, to draw the membership into active participation in the decision of all questions confronting the party as a whole as well as the local party organizations; to promote people to the leading party, Soviet and other positions, to educate the membership in the Leninist spirit; to draw new members into the party, and improve the social composition of the organization by a thorough study and control of those admitted to the party."

c) "To direct the work of the non-party organizations and participate in the Soviet, economic and co-operative work of the enterprise, village or institution" (extract from latest draft rules on the nuclei, which have been discussed by the Leningrad, Moscow, Nishni-Novgorod, Tula, Ivanove-Vaasiesensk Vologda, Zlatoust, Tver, Vodsk and Smolensk organizations. The amendements proposed by these organizations and approved by the Department of Organization and Appointements are included in the quotation).

• • •

The general membership meeting, the highest governing body of the nucleus, is called by the bureau, or its own initiative or by request of one third of the membership. Nuclei meetings are held regularly, at least twice a month, and decisions are binding if at least half of the membership is present. A majority vote decides all questions. Each meeting elects a presidium of a few members, or a chairman and secretary. The general meeting indorses or amends plans of work submitted by the bureau, considers applications for membership or to become candidates, discusses and acts on expulsions and disciplinary measures, elects delegates to party conferences occurring within the rayon, receives reports from the Young Communist League, the party fractions, and individual members on their work. The general meeting discusses political, economic, trade union, party and local questions.

• • •

The general meeting elects the Bureau, for a six months period, consisting of nine members and two or three candidates, a large number being allowed only with the consent of the rayon party committee. If the nucleus is small, consisting of less than seven members, a secretary is elected instead of a bureau.

In order to better carry on the work among the non-party masses, the nucleus periodically conducts open meetings and attempts to draw active non-party workers into the political study circles and schools, and tried to give active members or workers responsible positions in the carrying on of the work in the factory, particularly those who are workers, farm laborers or poor peasants. Non-party workers who have the confidence of the workers and stand near to the party are nominated for elections in the non-party organizations, as well as party members. The best elements are drawn into the party. The nucleus at all times attempts to draw the non-party masses into the discussion of the problems of the Soviet Union as a whole. "By overcoming the narrow craft and localist sentiments, and conducting thorough systematic educational activities and imbuing the masses with a sense of their common interests the nucleus secures their support for the party slogans and decisions," (Extract from same as above)

The nucleus participates in all the educational and cultural work carried on within the factory, such as clubs, libraries, literature evenings, entertainments, question and answer evenings, coal and wall newspapers, etc. The nucleus does all it can to increase subscriptions to the press and increase the number of worker correspondents, and carries on educational activity among the latest.

Opposition in Bulgar Parliament Wins Many Seats Despite Terror

SOFIA, May 31.—In spite of the existence of the governmental reign of terror, 32 Opposition candidates were elected to the Bulgarian parliament.

Since the crushing of the Radical Agrarians and the assassination of the late Premier Stambouliski the election of a majority of reactionary members to the parliament has been a foregone conclusion.

Fifteen of these elected as Opposition deputies are now in exile, victims of the white terror. It is not expected that they will be recognized by the new parliament.

Calles Boycotts U. S. A. In Retaliation Against Fleecing of Government

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—A decree has been signed by President Calles forbidding all Mexican governamental departments to purchase supplies of any character, either directly or indirectly, from the United States. Ambassador Sheffield and attaches of the embassy refused to comment officially on the decree.

President Calles stated that the decree was issued because "The United States Government has established a systematic embargo upon all goods purchased by the various departments of the Mexican Government."

HOOVER'S OFFICE HAS DEFENSE FOR AFRICAN SLAVERY

WASHINGTON, May 31 (FP).—[illegible] American capital should accept the [illegible] fers made to it by Ras Tafari, ruler of Abyssinia, and proceed to employ great numbers of slaves in the development of rubber, coffee, copper and other resources of his empire, it will do so with elaborate moral explanations.

In the files of the government at Washington is a confidential report of recent date, on the subject of slavery in Abyssinia—the one significant omission from the report on that country which the Commerce Department has just published.

Nice Life.

"The slaves," says this anonymous report, "in the capital, Addis Ababa at least, do no useful work, their conception of their whole duty to their owners being the ornamental function of running beside him on the few occasions when he rides forth upon his mount. It is an easy life, and the class of people used as slaves desire no other.

"It seems superfluous to wax vitriolic over the time-honored customs of an ancient African empire. The last slave country in the world must be induced to change its ways by more gradual methods. A custom like this is not to be uprooted by stroke of pen or sword."

Disarm Natives.

Having thus reported on chattel slavery to an administration which claims direct succession from the Great Emancipator, this investigator quoted at length the opinions of a foreign official who had lived long in eastern Africa. This foreigner recommended that Abyssinia rather be deprived of arms and ammunition as a means of stopping their slave-taking habits.

"The War Minister of Abyssinia," says this report, "never rides forth without at least 2,000 slaves running behind his horse waving long wands and shouting their paens of joy in praise of their master. A poor man may possess only one small item of human property, but that one must assuredly be ever at his side to do him homage.

"Nor is the lot of the slave unenviable. To bring a good price, or to retain his value, he must be well fed. He is content, on the whole, with his position in life, albeit because he can visualize none better.

All for Civilization.

"To all these peoples slavery is, far from being an evil, a most desirable and essential part of the social structure. They would even maintain, were it put to them, that the condition of the slave is much improved over their aboriginal status, their status being considerably elevated from that of wild animals to the relatively high civilization into which they are purchased.

"It is to be anticipated, therefore, that the eventual eradication of slavery from the countries of this district is scarcely to be seen by any person living at present."

These conclusions were applied not merely to Abyssinia but to Afghanistan and the Hedjas, in southwestern Arabia, to which large numbers of slaves, especially children, are sold by Abyssinian raiders and Arab traders.

Will Send Minister.

In its report dated July 25, 1926, the Temporary Slavery Commission of the League of Nations says that Abyssinia is the only Christian country in which slavery is still legalized. It credits Ras Tafari with taking preliminary steps toward their gradual liberation, but it offers advice to him, in a series of proposed measures for curbing his purpose effective. It might help him to encourage his principal chiefs to free their own slaves; also to register all slaves and to declare free those not registered; finally to abolish "the legal status of slavery," but with the reservation that "for a fixed period" such freed slaves might be compelled to continue to serve their masters.

The League Commission's report also declares that forced labor can only become free labor, in a safe economic condition, when small holdings of land are made accessible to freedmen, and when cash payment of adequate wages is assured by foreign companies that may develop the resources of the country with the labor of serfs and slaves.

These facts were in hand when the Washington administration decided to ask congress to enable it to send a minister to Abyssinia.

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BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Smashing the Imperialist Front in China!

The black picture of a defeated and disorganized nationalist movement, pictured by Frederick Moore, New York Times correspondent, and other mental scavengers of imperialism is shattered by the lightning flashes of victory as the militarist front in China collapses before the Hankow advance. The temporary arrest of the victorious advance caused by the treachery of the renegade, Chiang Kai-shek, who tried to turn a part of the nationalist forces over to the imperialist invaders, has been overcome. The collapse of that venture was the reason for the hasty dispatch of British, Japanese and American forces to Tsing-tao and Tientsin and points up the Yangtze in preparation for repetitions of the bombardment of Nanking.

In spite of and against the forces of predatory capitalism the nationalist armies march from victory to victory and again raise high the hopes of the revolutionists and anti-imperialists of the world. The converging of the two nationalist armies—the main force from Hankow and the Shensi batallions of General Feng Yu-siang—at Changchow, the intersection of the two main railroad lines, gave the national liberation movement control of all Northern China and assured the collapse of the armies of the bribed bandit generals in the service of American, British and Japanese capital.

This magnificent victory will drive the imperialists mad with fury and they will hesitate at no atrocious crimes, they will resort to any unscrupulous provocation, in order to stem the rising tide of revolution.

Now, more than ever, the working class of the great powers must insistently demand that all invading forces be withdrawn from China so that the workers and peasants may be left unhampered to organize their own government and exterminate the bandit gangs who for years have been used by imperialism to thwart the desires of the masses of Chinese.

Herrick Assails Bolshevism Because It Is Enemy of War

Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France, now shining in the reflected light of young Lindbergh, whom he supplied with a pair of pajamas and a room at the American embassy after the famous ocean flight, upheld the tradition of his kind in a Memorial Day speech in France. American ambassadors are famous for their total ignorance of political affairs. They merely parade at foreign courts as puppets, without brains, without comprehension of the deeper currents that control politics, while the real work is done by a small staff of trained, if obscure, office workers and alleged experts. The public utterances of ambassadors are supposed to contain some political content; to deal with political and economic relations between the home countries and the countries to which they are sent. With the customary quackery that distinguishes utterances of American ambassadors, this ex-president of the American Bankers' Association, only briefly and in the most superficial manner, referred to relations between France and the United States. Not one word was uttered about the real problems confronting the world; nothing about China, or the mandates policy of the league of nations, or the war debts, or any of the other unsolved questions that daily rise to plague the imperialists.

As a substitute for a political discourse such as is expected from ambassadors of any other land, this ornament of the Ohio gang, that launched the period of administrative "revelry" with the inauguration of the late Dr. Harding as president of the United States, stole the anti-Bolshevist thunder of the fiendish blackguard braggart, Mussolini. Mentally poverty-stricken, this ambassador of Wall Street pilfered the very language of Mussolini as reported from his latest harangue before the Italian chamber of deputies.

Here are the utterances of these two luminaries, side by side:

MUSSOLINI (Rome, May 26th)	HERRICK (Paris, May 30th)
We have taken measures in the struggle against malignant tumors, 10,000 ships from the East have been disinfected—from that East which brings us so many pleasant things like yellow fever and Bolshevism.	Modern methods of scientific research are being applied to the scourge . . . of cancer. These modern scientific methods are now, somewhat belatedly, being applied to the scourge of Bolshevism.

Like that other good and faithful servant of the American capitalist bandits, Matthew Woll, Ambassador Herrick eulogizes the die-hard tories of Britain for their raid on the Soviet trading corporation and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Russia.

While the irreconcilable conflicts on the political and economic field bring nearer the time when the rapacious nations of the world will fly at each other's throats in a new world war, there is one policy on which they are agreed; that is the necessity for a vicious fight against Bolshevism, for the imperialists all know that Bolshevism is the only force today capable of thwarting the conspiracies of the imperialists and that to the extent that the workers of the great powers and the oppressed nations come under its influence they will refuse to be cannon fodder in the imperialist conflict that is drawing ever nearer.

Bolshevism is the only force on earth working for peace. It does not play the filthy and contemptible game of the social-democracy and indulge in pacifist illusions that only play into the hands of the war-mongers, but openly proclaims to the workers the revolutionary slogan of Lenin: "Turn the imperialist wars between nations into civil wars against capitalism." Only through the revolutionary struggle can the workers hope to wipe from the earth the real causes of modern wars.

This is known to all the spokesmen of imperialism, hence their savage drive against Bolshevism throughout the world. The conspirators hope to weaken and if possible destroy the organizations of the working class so they can again lead millions of workers to the slaughter. Anti-Bolshevist propaganda is war propaganda and the anvil chorus of imperialism assails the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat because it is preparing the way for new wars.

The Herricks, the Wolls, the Mussolinis, the Joynson Hickses, and others of their stripe are trying to pave the way for new attacks by the master class upon the Communists of the world.

Already in the United States the attack has begun against the most dreaded spokesmen of the revolution here, The DAILY WORKER, that is now under the combined fire of the police, the courts, the jailers, the patriotic societies and all the forces of death and destruction that can be mobilized to do the dirty work of Wall Street.

The reply of the workers to Herrick's and Woll's apeing of Mussolini must be unstinted support of The DAILY WORKER and the preparation for the mass struggle against the threats of war that are now ringing throughout the world.

"Through the Alps Lies Italy—But Mussolini Lies All the Time"



Mussolini has frequently stated that he is for peace, with honor of course. Part of the material required to fortify the mythical honor of this depraved monster and his capitalist backers in Italy and America, is an army of five million men by 1932. In this respect he follows the example of the other imperialist powers, which hide behind a veil of pacifist phrases a feverish preparation for war.

THE WORLD WAR—A WAR TO PREVENT ALL WARS (?)
WHAT ABOUT THE WAR ON CHINA?

By MARGARET COWL.

According to Professor Bogart (Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War), quoted before a Senate Committee, the total cost of the war for all countries, including the Central Powers, was two hundred eight billion, four hundred five million, eight hundred fifty-one thousand, two hundred and twenty-two dollars ($208,406,851,222). Of this amount $22,072,214,125 was advanced to the allies. This cost includes the expenditure sustained by the United States which is $22,625,252,843, plus advance to allies $9,455,014,125, a total of $32,080,266,968.

It is estimated by Bogart that 22 billion dollars is nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States government from 1791 up to the period of the world war. These figures safely substantiate the statement that the war cost the United States "considerably more than a million dollars an hour."

Cost in Human Life.

About 25,000,000 men, women and children were killed in the World War. (Half of these were killed on the battlefield). Prof. Bogart estimates that there are 10,004,771 "known dead" and that of the 5,983,600 reported as "prisoners or missing," at least half may be added to the "known dead."

During the nineteenth century, there were 13,000 battle days in nine wars in which time 4,448,300 men were killed. The World War in about 1,500 days killed nearly 13,000,000 on the battle field.

The Spanish influenza epidemic of 1918, the direct outcome of the war, killed nearly 8,000,000 people. Over 500,000 soldiers in the French and German armies contracted tuberculosis during the war. There are still hundreds of thousands of ex-soldiers suffering the effect of trench fever and shell-shock.

This is the price paid by the peoples of the world for a "war to end all wars."

If this was a "war to end all wars" then why did Great Britain send 80 warships, America 55 and Spain one warship just recently to China? What are 15 battalions, one division and three brigades and three artillery divisions doing in China today? Why are the months of guns smoking again? What business have American troops to shoot down Chinese men women and children who are fighting for liberation? "To protect life and property" we are told. Workers cannot be enjoled into believing this slogan as a justification for the presence of such fighting forces in China, to protect lives of foreigners in China. The presence of such armed forces means nothing else but actual intervention in China by the above named countries.

What Communists Say.

The Communist International states:

"The Chinese Revolution with its tremeudous sweep and its enormous influence upon the colonial world and upon the European proletariat, has caused an extraordinary intensification of the crisis of capitalism. The seriousness of the crisis has caused the imperialists to join forces and compelled them for the moment to bury their differences beneath their rifles and bayonets. Their crusade against China, their plans for a criminal provocation of the Soviet Union place the cause of peace in the whole world at stake."

American imperialism is playing a significant role in this intention. It is to the interest of American imperialism to maintain a situation in China where the exploitation of the Chinese workers would be unhindered.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1926 states that there were 18,893 marines stationed in China, Haiti, Cuba and Nicaragua. Undoubtedly since the struggle of the people in China for liberation, this number has been increased.

According to the study of the "Cost of government in the United States" made by the National Industrial Conference Board, it is found that five years after the close of the war expenditures were 359 per cent higher than in the last pre-war year.

Edward B. Rosa, formerly of the Bureau of Standards, gave the war expenditures of the United States government for 1919-20 as 92.83 per cent of the total expenditures.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1925, the expenditures for past wars and preparation for new wars cost the United States government over 80 per cent of its total expenditures.

Leads to World Conflict.

The continuation of military intervention in China by the imperialists, will inevitably lead to a great imperialist war.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to accept the most drastic measures for the prevention of war and competition in armaments and calls upon the other powers to do this. The Soviet Union proposes that the standing armies be completely abolished, that war industry be done away with and a real control set up consisting of representatives of the people, of the workers, of the trade unions and of the peasants."

The workers in the United States should actively support these proposals and immediately demand the withdrawal of American warships and troops from China.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

movement of workers and sympathetic elements. They trusted more to the puny voices of "respectable" citizens.

* * *

ONE would imagine that in a case of this kind, where two lives are in jeopardy, that all sections of the workingclass movement regardless of differences of opinion, would be able to unite on the simple platform of: "Save Sacco and Vanzetti." Regardless of what harm those puny-brained busybodies may be able to do there are enough militant workers in the United States to make it clear to the capitalists of Massachusetts that they will consider the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti an act of vengeance against the workingclass and plain murder. The agitation to secure their release must be renewed with increased vigor.

Protest Anglo-Soviet Break in Chicago Sat.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Thousands of Chicago workers are expected to join in the open-air mass meeting to be held this Saturday in Newberry Square, Clark Street, near Chicago Avenue, as a protest against the action of Great Britain in breaking diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Prominent members of the Workers (Communist) Party, including Max Bedacht, editor of "The Communist," Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, Jack Johnstone, and Arne Swabeck will be the principal speakers.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlets, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

"Patience" and the Poets

Gilbert and Sullivan Again Take a Crack at Hero Worship

PERKE Hamberg Productions, Inc., are reviving Gilbert and Sullivan. They have a company outfit, to put "Patience" on at the Theatre Masque. That's too close to Greenwich Village. Somewhere out in Bronx would have been safer. For "Patience," one of the lesser known of the Gilbertian operas, swings a wicked lash over our long haired friends. If you hear your versifying neighbor running down "Patience," believe him not, his wrath is highest praise, and proves the whip bites deep.

The action revolves around Reginald Bunthorne (James Watts), a flashly poet, an arrant knave, who knows he is a fraud, and Archibald Grosvenor (Joseph Macaulay), the idyllic poet, who is a Narcissus, and so unfortunate as not to know it. These are prototypes. Their children are still with us, damn the luck.

Both are flouted, mocked, dissected flayed, and stabbed in the back, to the tune of some very pretty lyrics, sung by remarkably pretty girls.

But the women who trail after these poets are not spared either. No wonder this play has been unpopular. None who worship matinee idols could enjoy it, and the idols too, would have to feel that the most unkindest cut of all was the ridicule that indirectly drops upon them because of the quality of their conquests. The curtain rises on an elaborate jeer at the women who fall for poets. The ladies enraptured by Bunthorne, stand around the stage, dressed in semi-Greek costumes, in poses more goofy than Greek, and sing—"Twenty love-sick maidens we—maidens much against our will." Who can take credit for winning what is evidently easy to win?

As foils to the poets appear the Heavy Dragoons, glaring with "prime colors." How come they march on the stage doing a goose step as stiffly as the House Guards of the Hohenzollerns? Is this as it was in the beginning, or has some Irishman bored from within the Perke Hamberg corporation?

But if the Heavy Dragoons balance their light brained rivals, they are not allowed to get away unscathed. Within a few minutes the fact is brought out that these man-hunters are passionately fond of candy, and that they regard their red coats as primarily lures for ladies. In their midst, too, silliest of them all, is a certain Lieutenant, the Duke of Dunstable. Even the stupid dragoons find him stupider than any (He proves it later by his choice of a wife), and yet his very presence in the regiment is a reproof to the Englishman's love for lords—the poor freak had to enlist to escape the constant monotony of cloying flattery and adulation.

In the end the whole mob of them nearly succeed in making an aesthete of the only proletarian in the play, Patience, the milkmaid. She winds up by marrying the idyllic poet, the not innil he reforms, and agrees not to write any more of his junk.

I don't know whether the Gilbert and Sullivan partners were really conscious revolutionists — probably not. Probably their poetry and music were based merely on the rule of thumb theory, "Where you see a head, hit it." But it is gratifying to see that so many of the heads which fell beneath their baton strokes are those which have worn the crowns of popular adulation during one of the most hypocritical periods in English history.

The singing is particularly clear and sweet. Vivian Harte, as Patience, and Bernice Mershon as The Lady Jane were especially good.—Vern Smith.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

MARGALO GILLMORE



In "Ned McCobb's Daughter," the Sidney Howard drama at the Golden theatre.

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Contin. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices.

Passaic Tag Day In Waukegan

WAUKEGAN, Ill., (FP)—Under the auspices of the Waukegan central labor body and other organizations a tag day will be held June 11 for the benefit of the Passaic defense fund. The fund pays for the legal defense of the textile strikers framed by the police and for appeals of those convicted by a grossly unfair trial judge and given long sentences in the New Jersey state penitentiary.

Nearing to Speak.

Scott Nearing will speak on "American Imperialism," Wednesday evening, June 1 at the meeting of Section 2-C, Workers Party. It will be held at 100 West 28th Street.

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Protest U.S. Intervention in China—Central Opera House—June 3.

GOV. SMITH USING TRANSIT PROBE TO ADVANCE HIS POLITICAL FORTUNES

(Continued from Page One)

ment efficient administration. The previous Transit Commission had been the old line of which Francis Walker and his circle were the figureheads. Al. Smith, the present transit commissioners and the former police commissioner, McLaughlin, are of the new Tammany Hall lineage.

Gilchrist Is A Pal of Smith.

John F. Gilchrist, the chairman of the commission, is an old Tammany standby, but principally the personal friend of Al. Smith. That he is the right-hand man in the governor's move for a larger slice of graft than can be obtained in New York State, becomes evident to anyone who notes carefully the details of the hearings now being conducted at 270 Madison avenue. He is a friend of Thomas L. Chadbourne, millionaire lawyer for the B. M. T. and one of its controlling powers.

Let Gilchrist explain if he will, the basis of this friendship between himself, the paid servant of the people, and this Mussolini of the traction game, an individual so contemptuous of the public as to insult common intelligence with his obvious perjury in testifying that he had no knowledge of an "understanding" to purchase I. R. T. stock by his own group.

Godley Tammany Man.

The second member of the commission is Leon G. Godley. Godley is a Tammany faker from Brooklyn and another of Smith's personal friends. He was appointed by the governor over the numerous other recommendations of Big Boss McCooey, who had made the fatal mistake in 1925 of backing Hylan. Godley, in his earlier years, was associated with McAneny and a firm of traction lawyers. He and Gilchrist make a handsome pair to back up the desperate efforts now being put forth by the Catholics, the Knights of Columbus, the Militia of Christ, etc., in their attempt to place a Catholic in the White House.

The desperate affort being made by the Catholics to revive their waning influence through the prestige of running a presidential candidate goes a long way to explain Al. Smith's temporary "break" with the traction ring. Wall Street, with its hand on the national economic pulse, is in a position to gauge accurately the approach of the coming depression.

Is Smith Doomed?

Frightened at the many signs, the financial interests have given the order at the last moment for the re-election of a republican. Smith is being forced, however, to take up the challenge to his ambitions by a movement far larger than himself. Unless he had behind him a large and organized backing, Smith would not dare to come out with even such a camouflaged opposition to the traction interests as is now being displayed by the hearings. The question still to be cleared up is: Who is behind Al. Smith's open challenge to the traction ring?

The third member of the commission is Charles C. Lockwood, a staunch republican. The appointment of a republican would seem to belie the statement that this is entirely a Smith comcission. Quite the contrary is the fact. At the time the present Transit Commission was appointed in April, 1926, it was stated that Lockwood had not even been consulted as to whether he would accept.

In With Untermyer.

Lockwood's fame dates back to the building tradas investigations of 1921. The attorney conducting the prosecutions was Samuel Untermyer. It is an open secret that Untermyer is Smith's under cover man, manipulating the governor's forces as a labor of love and admiration. Lockwood's connection with Untermyer is of a more than ordinary nature as will become clear in a moment.

Lockwood is also a personal friend and great admirer of Frederick Ecker, first vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Ecker is likewise an Interborough director, one of the three members of the board who represent the bond holders. This struggle between the directors on the board representing the bondholders and the other irresponsible, non-stock holding directors, who are merely using the railroad as a basis for plundering the public, has already been noted.

During the recent I. R. T. strike, it was Lockwood who played the game of the group represented by Ecker. Acting under the inspiration of Ecker, Lockwood, it will be recalled, was then the one who came to the fore in issuing statements "against" the Interborough.

Lockwood, Untermyer, Smith, McLaughlin, the members of the Transit Commission are working hand in glove with this group of big finance capitalists to reorganize or check the traction ring which last September by means of corrupt voting of stock perpetuated themselves in power.

The game that Al. Smith, through the Transit Commission and with the able assistance of Samuel Untermyer, is playing is a game for high stakes. Prospects of the presidency are the issue. The control of the whole traction system is the stake. But who is pulling the strings?

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Cops and Finks in Raid on Furriers Offices in Newark

NEWARK, N. J.—May 31.—The Furriers' Union office here was visited by right wing officials and members of the police department who attempted to frame up the left wing members. Being unsuccessful, they took it out of the hide of a slim youth who happened to be present in the office.

Three of the gangsters beat up the boy, who weighs no more than 100 pounds. While this was going on, Hilton Corbett, Sam Adelman and Frank Wenarsky, representing the right wing International, stood outside giving orders to the police.

The next move on the part of the gangsters was to attempt to place a certain document in the desk of the secretary. After being discovered they gave up the attempt. Another furrier who was just entering the office was set upon and beaten, even worse than the youth had been a short time before.

Jobless Furriers Asked to Register Today at Joint Board's Offices

All unemployed fur workers are urged to register at the office of the Joint Board, 23 East 22nd Street any time after 2 p. m. today. The registration will continue until the end of the strike. Jobs will be assigned in the settled shops according to the order that the workers register.

Special shop lists are being sent to the chairmen of all independent and fur trimming shops. The names, address, local and ledger number of all the workers in the shop should be placed on the list and immediately returned to the Joint Board. From these lists special working cards will be issued without which no worker can return to the shop after the one day stoppage that is being called in sympathy with the strike of the workers employed in the association shops.

FURRIERS READY FOR BIG STRIKE ON SCAB SHOPS

Woll Busy Seeking Cop Protection

The general picket committee of the Furriers' Union held their organization meeting last night at Astoria Hall, where arrangements for the coming strike were discussed.

The committee will start their work immediately in preparation for the struggle. In numbers it equals the famous general picket committee of the 1926, having the same amount of enthusiasm and fighting spirit. Ben Gold was present and told the assembled workers what their tasks would be. All those who were present pledged to fight until victory is achieved.

The Joint Board announced last evening that a general member shop meeting would be held Thursday evening right after work where the final mobilization for the strike will take place.

At last night's meeting of the Joint Board, plans for the struggle were discussed at great length and the union machinery was declared to be ready for the general strike.

Woll Wants Scabs Protected.

According to reliable information reaching The DAILY WORKER at a late hour last night, Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne, and Edward F. McGrady, the American Federation of Labor committee to disrupt the furriers' union, will appeal to Police Commissioner Warren today for protection for the scabs they have hopes of furnishing to the bosses to break the strike. When informed of this last night, many active members of the furriers' union just grinned and said they did not expect anything different from strikebreakers.

Another move on the part of the A. F. of L. strikebreakers with the cooperation of the bosses was the distribution yesterday in all association shops, leaflets of the bosses issued by the A. F. of L., urging the workers not to go on strike.

Woll—Boss Cooperation.

The leaflet is written in a bulldozing tone and says that workers joining the strike will be dealt with severely by the union. It ends: "Remember! All workers remain at work!" Many workers commented on the fact that the only ones McGrady was able to get to distributing the leaflets were the bosses.

The Joint Board announced yesterday that strict control of all workers will be in force during the strike. Arrangements are being made to know the whereabouts of every worker at all times due to a special system that is being installed thru a special method of centralization.

No Big Scab Jobs As Plumber Strike Enters Third Month

Not a big scab job in operation in Brooklyn was the boast of Plumbers' Local 1 yesterday on the eve of another membership meeting to consider new moves in the fight for the five day week and a $13.20 scale.

Picketing is in full blast, officials declared and so far employers' threats to import a thousand strikebreakers have not resulted in any big job going forward. The paralysis of the Brooklyn pipe trades is complete after the eighth week of the strike, they reported.

Plumbers' helperr are also waging a vigorous fight for the $9 scale and the five day week, loyally supporting the Brooklyn plumbers, as well as the Journeymen locked out in Queens and Richmond. Hundreds of members are being fed daily in the strikers kitchen at the Church of All Natioos, 9 Second Ave.

Appeals for financial support for the kitchen are being answered by local union and fraternal groups, President C. F. Millar announced yesterday. In one day alone Carpenters' Local 1164, Upholsterers' Local 76, Bohemian Bakers' Local 22, and Branches 6, 55 and 325 of the Workmen's Circle donated for the kitchen's support.

Bakers' local 3 of the Amalgamated Food Workers are contributing $80 a week.

WASHINGTON, May 31. — The supreme court today upheld the right of U. S. coast guard officers to go beyond the 12-mile limit in search of rum runners in American vessels.

Philadelphia Forms Council to Protect Foreign Born There

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Delegates from labor unions and fraternal societies organized the Philadelphia Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born at a meeting held here over the week end. President James Maurice of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor was the main speaker.

The Independent Workmen's Circle in convention today indorsed the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and voted a substantial contribution, according to Nina Samorodin, secretary for the Council.

Amalgamated T.U.E.L. to Meet on Thursday

An important meeting of the Amalgamated Section, Trade Union Educational League will be held Thursday evening, 8 P. M. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. All members must be present as important business will be acted upon.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Needle Trades League Holds Special Meeting At Manhattan Lyceum

A special meeting of all the Leagues of the Needle Trades has been called for after work on Wednesday, June 1st at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

This is a very important meeting where discussion on the latest developments in the present struggle of the needle trades will take place, particularly the mobilization of the entire left wing for the coming furriers' strike, and it is most urgent that every member of the League should be present.

Due to the fact that there is to be a reception and welcome for Moissaye Nadir at Central Opera House, we are arranging the meeting for right after work so that the comrades will be able to attend both the meeting and the reception. The meeting will start promptly at 6 o'clock and must adjourn at 8.

TRACTION BOSS SNEERS DURING TRANSIT PROBE

Chadbourne Refuses to Divulge Control

Thomas L. Chadbourne, reputed boss of B. M. T., toyed with Samuel Untermyer, transit commission counsel yesterday and then took the boat to Europe.

Just when he will return was left indefinite with Untermyer going through the motions of teeth gnashing over the loss of his quarry. Chadbourne had nothing to say about his control of either I. R. T. or B. M. T., and finally hid himself behind a statement prepared by his lawyer, refusing flatly to divulge "personal business," although it concerns the city's 6,000,000 straphangers pretty intimately.

But the banker did admit that he is making 7 per cent on his stock and hopes to make 8 per cent from the city's nickel-payers. But otherwise his knowledge of the traction stock was as obscure as that of any sweating, jostled subway rider, despite his investment of millions.

Chadbourne admitted speculating in subway stocks, having bought huge blocks on margin. "I am holding that stock," he declared calmly, "until the car riders pay more fare. And that time is coming."

Untermyer called for the "Hayden Stone people" after he was through with Chadbourne, but one and all they had simply ignored the summons to be present. However some junior clerks of the Chase National Bank were there. They told blandly of their bosses placing thousands of shares of subway stock in their names and said it was a usual banking process.

Close observers of the traction mess believe Albert Wiggin of the Chase National, one of the nation's largest banks, is the biggest figure in the B. M. T.

Dressmakers Local 22 Will Meet on Thursday

Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. will hold the first general membership meeting in months Thursday at 7 p. m. at Webster Hall. The meeting will be the occasion for a demonstration of loyalty on the part of the dress makers toward the Joint Board, and the discussion of futurs policies of the union.

Bishop Brown to Be Star Speaker At the Conference

Bishop William Montgomery Brown's appeal in behalf of The DAILY WORKER in yesterday's issue will be followed by a meeting at Webster's Hall, 4th Ave. and 11th St. next Friday evening with the venerable rebel as the principal speaker.

The threat against The DAILY WORKER has aroused the militant workers to rally to its aid and hundreds of meetings are being arranged all over the country for that purpose.

One of the outstanding figures in the drive to save the paper and put it on a firm financial footing is Bishop Brown.

His speech next Friday evening will be on the subject of "Evolution and Revolution" and those who have heard him speak since he went out to banish the spooks from the skies and the robbers from this earth know that he can hold his audience in rapt attention.

"At the rate I am growing young" declared the bishop in an interview to The DAILY WORKER, "I must stop fighting when I want to die."

Each fresh fight seems to add to Bishop Brown's vitality and when the attack of The DAILY WORKER broke, he hopped into it like a Spartan.

The DAILY WORKER conference will be attended by delegates from unions, fraternal organizations, left wing groups and Workers Party units.

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ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

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Wm. F. Dunne — Chinese Speaker — M. J. Olgin
Juliet Stuart Poyntz — Bertram D. Wolfe — Alexander Trachtenberg
Y. W. L. Speaker
Jack Stachel—Chairman

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at the

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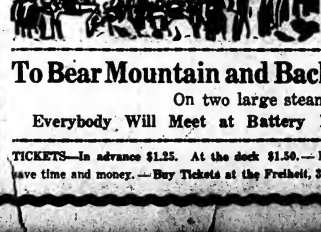
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Professional Patriots

By ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

Chairman of the Committee on Militancy, Order of the World War and Chairman of American unit of the organization's section. The DAILY WORKER is publishing a series entitled "America: Professional Patriots," gathered as a result of careful research by Sidney Howard and John Hearley, will provide the reasons for the zeal of the spies of the "patriotic" organizations.

VII

What They Do.

All these organizations exist primarily for propaganda. Their main activity therefore is printing literature and giving it great scope. Less common are public meetings, debates, furnishing speakers, conducting prize contests for patriotic essays or orations in schools and colleges, though they all figure.

The propaganda is chiefly against radicalism in all its forms, including LaFollettism, the child labor amendment, and industrial welfare bills. Next most conspicuous, is the attack on pacifism, usually coupled with radicalism, on the theory that the object of the pacifists is to disarm the United States "so that the Bolsheviks can take it." Restriction of immigration, and Americanization of the aliens who are here, come next in importance, though the efforts at Americanizing are very feeble. This activity is based on the assumption that most aliens are Reds (or most Reds are aliens—it works the same either way).

In the background of activities, but underlying them all, is hostility to the organized labor. Where organized labor is recognized, as it is in the National Civic Federation, it is only the conservative leadership that is encouraged and approved. The progressive and radical unions are regarded as part of the menace to "American institutions." They supported LaFollette in 1924, as did the Socialists, and the Communists were prepared to do. Therefore they are un-American. As Mr. Gompers and many of the conservative leaders also supported Mr. LaFollette, it put quite a strain on this interpretation, and caused Mr. Ralph Easley of the Civic Federation to explain and apologize for Mr. Gompers to his conservative associates.

This attitude to organized labor is natural to conservative business men. If the Reds are not opposed they may capture the labor movement "as they have in Great Britain." We might be fated not only with the prospect of a labor government at Washington, but a radical labor crowd in power. Therefore the safe course is to stop the evil at its source—organization. And quite aside from political power, trade unions are to be opposed by employers in their own businesses. So we find the professional patriotic organizations on the whole anti-organized labor and open shop. The Civic Federation alone is not, though anti-union employers are not on board.

Yet it would not do to express this attitude openly as part of a patriotic program. So it is concealed under attacks on the Reds. It is significant enough that not a single trade-unionist is on the controlling board of any of the patriotic organizations except the Civic Federation, which was organized to bring capital and labor together.

In addition to propaganda, some legislative work is done by a few associations, chiefly in opposing progressive measures such as industrial welfare bills and the child labor amendment, and in fighting efforts to repeal laws curtailing free speech. The total effort put into legislative work is slight compared with the propaganda work. It is also far less than a few years ago, probably because progressive industrial measures are so little agitated. Only the National Civic Federation and the Better America Federation of Los Angeles have ever gone far in that field.

Not Active In Politics.

None of the organizations takes any active part in open politics. The disastrous experiences of the Security League in that field in 1918 may account in part for their reluctance to tackle it, though it is probable that they are not fitted for such a major task. Their leading backers are prominent and influential in the regular republican and democratic organizations, and do not need help outside. It is significant, however, that almost all the patriotic societies united in opposing the LaFollette Movement in 1924, not by official action in most cases, but by matter-of-course references to it as "made in Moscow." It was just tied into the regular anti-red campaign.

Some few of the organizations have actively gone into the business of prosecuting radicals, or have aided or prompted public officials to do so. Most conspicuous of these efforts was the long campaign of the Better America Federation against the I. W. W. in California, as a result of which about 164 members of that working-class organization were sent to prison under the criminal syndicalism law, solely for their membership in it. The Federation employed for over three years three professional witnesses, Diamond, Coutts and Townsend, to testify in all these trials. Two of these were ex-convicts. The American Defense Society assisted the federal secret service under William J. Burns in bringing the criminal syndicalist prosecutions in Michigan in 1922 against thirty-one members of the Communist Party. The president of the National Security League, Mr. Solomon Stauwood Menken, has on several occasions insisted on the exclusion of distinguished aliens whose radicalism he opposed—notably the Countess Cathleen Mary Szigli, wife of the first president of the Hungarian Republic.

The Security League in 1925 also succeeded in inducing a business men's luncheon club and the Y. M. C. A. of Hartford, Connecticut, to cancel speaking engagements of Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., the British labor statesman, on the ground that he was preaching "socialistic doctrines." On this occasion the Baltimore Sun remarked:

"Already in continental theaters America is the subject of the same sort of gibes that New York pokes at Brooklyn. With Mr. Kellogg inside the government and the National Security League outside, we are certainly a legitimate subject for ridicule."

Typical of the activity of the National Security League was the report issued by B. F. Ristine, Major of Infantry, 84th Division, U. S. Army, Indianapolis, on Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War, who was scheduled to speak on peace in Indianapolis. This report was "authenticated by Major General Robert L. Bullard, U. S. Army, Retired, President of the League."

All of the statements included in the report had been answered and proved to be falsehoods time and again by Mr. Libby's organization. Knowing of this, the Indianapolis Monthly Meeting of Friends complained to the army headquarters at Indianapolis and received a reply from G. L. Townsend, Colonel of Infantry and Chief of Staff which said that "the statement made by Major Ristine regarding the authenticity of the data was inaccurate, the data being understood to have been compiled by the late R. M. Whitney (author of the book 'The Reds in America') and furnished the undersigned and his associates for their information, the officers of the National Security League believing it to be correct and true, and not furnishing it for publication. . . . It is known to be the expressed policy of the League to avoid controversy involving personalities, and it is regretted by the officers of the League

(Continued on Fourth Column)

Labor Fakers

(Continued from Page One)

Gompers, Green, Woll, Tobin, Duncan, Frey, Hutcheson, Wharton, Stone, Fitzpatrick, Brown, Hayes, Lewis, Howat, Hall, Hapgood, Berres, Hillman, Dubinsky, Sigman, Schlesinger, Zaritsky, Sweeney, Dalrymple, Dubinsky, Hillman, Sigman, Schlesinger, Zaritsky, Sweeney, Dalrymple, Howat, Lewis, Berres, Hapgood, Hall, Hutcheson, Frey, Duncan, Tobin, Woll, Green, Gompers, Stone, Fitzpatrick, Brown, Hayes, Wharton, Hillman, Dubinsky

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER.

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Chinese revolution has more lives than the proverbial cat. The Nationalist Government—the legitimate one with headquarters at Hankow was reported several times about to step up to the block, coil up its pigtail and invite the executioner to do the right thing by it. Only The DAILY WORKER, of all the daily papers published in the English language in the United States gave the facts of the situation in China and interpreted them properly.

• • •

IT was quite evident to us that this mighty movement with the overwhelming majority of the masses behind it, was in no danger of decisive defeat tho it suffered setbacks. The failure of the traitor Chiang-Kai-Shek to deliver the goods to the imperialists was proof sufficient that he did not have any popular support. Chiang could not even find enough Chinese nationalists of ability to organize a cabinet. As for the northern bandit generals their supporters consist of conscript soldiers who are loyal only as long as they are within speaking distance of an executioner's sword.

• • •

THE capitalist correspondents in China had general Feng about to march to Hankow, tho a few weeks previously they had him on the payroll of the government of the Soviet Union. Now that he has whipped the northern bandits into cream he is back again on the salary sheet. This is the kind of news that is fit to print.

• • •

WITH the recent victories of the Nationalist armies the danger of foreign intervention in China becomes ever more likely. It would be foolish to assume that because the capitalist powers have conflicts among themselves they cannot come to terms for a common policy in China, even a temporary unity. All of them fear the revolutionization of China. Japan, England, France and the United States have their heels on the necks of colonial and semi-colonial peoples. With China unified under a national anti-imperialist government the revolutionary fever would go thru the oppressed peoples of the Orient like fire thru a forest.

• • •

WHILE we hail the fresh victories of the Chinese people and expose the predatory aims of the foreign imperialists aided by their harpies, the capitalist press, we must not cease to warn the workers of this country that the words of sympathy for the Chinese people expressed by Coolidge are no guarantee against intervention. We also take this opportunity to point out to some of our liberal critics who accuse The DAILY WORKER of "exaggeration" that our "direlictions" in that respect are always calculated to encourage the exploited to fight on, while the capitalist press deliberately lies to discourage the oppressed from battling for their rights!

• • •

ON the whole the radical press is more accurate than the capitalist press of any shade of opinion. We know that victories cannot be turned into defeats and defeats into victories by clicking a typewriter. Nevertheless a hostile press has an enervating effect upon the minds of the people and it is therefore very important that the workers should have a press of their own that concerns itself solely with their interests.

• • •

FROM collective troubles to individual troubles: Recently a letter came into this office from a subscriber, and a remarkable letter it was. He told in point blank that he was about to commit suicide because he was old and could see nothing in life that was worth the effort of living. He was a laborer and worked for about 40 cents an hour. His name is Franz Bostrom and he hailed from Seattle. He was known to many radicals from all over the United States who visited Seattle. He was a sympathizer with the radical movement and a man of intelligence.

• • •

YESTERDAY, a copy of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer came in with the news that Bostrom took his own life. Beside his body lay two notes: one a message to the coroner concluding: "I've had a hell of a time of a worthless life." The other was addressed to the manager of the auto camp where he was employed at Snoqualmie. It began: "When you receive this, I will be dead. I am tired broke and do not own anyone a cent." It is known that this was a good thing he did. . . .

(Continued on Page 6)

Workers of New York, come and learn the truth about China!

POWERS RUSH PLANES, TROOPS TO PEKING

Ultimatum Sent to Fur Bosses

GIVEN UNTIL 5 P.M. TO QUIT RELATIONS WITH SCAB UNION

Must Recognize Power of Joint Board

An ultimatum to the Board of Directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers and to Oiser Schachtman and his associates in the International Fur Workers' Union was served by the Furriers' Joint Board in letters dispatched last night.

The manufacturers were informed of the mobilization to be held in Cooper Union right after work this afternoon and were given until 5 p. m. to send a favorable reply to the letter of the Joint Board. If the associated fails to signify its intention to

(1) Recognize the Joint Board, which is the union chosen by the workers.

(2) Refrain from encouraging or supporting the dual, opposition union.

(3) Forward instructions to associated members to live up to the terms of the agreement signed last June.

(4) Refrain from interfering in internal affairs of the union.

(5) Refrain from forcing the workers to join an organization to which they are opposed.

(6) Reestablish union conditions in the shops; the "Joint Board will be forced to adopt proper and necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the workers and protect the Furriers' Union".

Ex-President Notified.

To "Mr." Schachtman, "ex-president" of the International Fur Workers' Union, the Joint Board also sent notice of tonight's mass meeting, inviting him or his associates to attend and declare their readiness to bring peace in the International and guard the interests of the workers and the union. The Joint Board's letter declares that if no favorable reply is received by 5 o'clock today, Schachtman and his associates will be held responsible, by the workers, for the consequences of their refusal to bring about peace and will hold them equally guilty with the employers for the trade war being forced upon the New York fur workers.

Toronto Furriers Appeal.

In the absence of any apparent desire for peace at International headquarters, the Joint Board, Toronto Fur Workers' Union, has made the first move for unity by sending to

(Continued on Page Five)

HANKOW VICTORY CELEBRATED AT FRIDAY MEETING

The victories of the Hankow army over the mercenary troops of Chang Tso-lin will be celebrated at the Workers (Communist) Party mass meeting on China Friday evening at Central Opera House.

"For the past few weeks," declared Jack Stachel, acting general secretary of District 2, yesterday, "the bourgeois press has been reporting that Hankow is failing. We had all learned to recognize that each announcement of the fall of Hankow covered up a defeat for the Northern army and a defeat for the imperialists.

"The Friday meeting will also explain the real meaning of the breaking off of relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union and the danger of a world war arising therefrom, which is being engineered by British imperialism."

Speakers will be Scott Nearing, William F. Dunne (if out of jail by Friday evening), Rebecca Grecht, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Charles Ruthenberg, Bertram D. Wolfe, H. M. Wicks, M. J. Olgin, Alexander Trachtenberg, A. Lozovsky, spokesman for the Red International of Labor Unions, and a Young Workers' League speaker. Earl Browder will be the chairman. Admission will be 50 cents. The meeting will start promptly at 8 p. m.

Workers of New York, come and learn the truth about China!

The Daily Worker Still Fights for Its Life!

Every day the entire jackal pack of capitalist reaction awaits expectantly the news of the death of The DAILY WORKER. Last week so-called experts on such matters predicted that we would never survive the attacks waged against us. They though the fight they waged against us on every side would kill us. But we are still fighting on.

It is possible for us to appear today because our comrades and sympathizers have rallied to our support and enabled us to meet the demands of the printer temporarily, and we feel that we owe it to all our readers to keep them informed regarding our condition. We are still in danger. The costs of publication, of defending our imprisoned comrades, Dunne and Miller; the costs of preparing appeals so that we can get them out of jail—provided Tammany's judges will permit them to get out on bail, which they have thus far denied—all this imposes heavy burdens upon us.

But the message from all our comrades is an echo of the dying words of Comrade Ruthenberg, "Let's Fight On!" They have shown that The DAILY WORKER means much in their lives. They realize that no effective fight is possible without The DAILY WORKER to hold high the standards of the class struggle.

One of the inspiring examples of the loyalty of our comrades was the action of the executive of Section Four, Harlem and Yorkville units of the Workers (Communist) Party. The section organizer, S. Nemser, sent in the following letter:

"At the enlarged executive committee meeting of the section where all functionaries of the units were present, we considered the plan of helping The DAILY WORKER. We approve of turning over to the organizer $500.00 and we call upon every member in the section to give full support to the Executive Committee of the section to carry on the campaign of The DAILY WORKER at the present critical situation. It was unanimously decided that we pledge full support to the Central Executive Committee of the party and the campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER alive.

"We call upon every member and every section of the party to do likewise."

Comrades, this is the spirit that has enabled us to keep up the fight during the trying days we are living through where we are beset on every side by demands that tax our resources to the limit.

Do not fail to keep funds coming in. All those units of the party that can contribute must do so at once. All those who owe debts to The DAILY WORKER must pay them now. Send the money in by telegram or special delivery to 33 East First Street, New York City. We need it quickly and badly. A dollar now is worth ten under normal conditions, because the need for it is greater than ever before in all our history.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

Injunctions Follow Picket Ruling

The decision of the Court of Appeals upholding "peaceful picketing" was declared yesterday by labor authorities to be no real victory for the workers.

"The courts will go on issuing injunctions just the same," said Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for several New York unions. "In fact, here is a new injunction granted this morning, the day after the decision of the Court of Appeals, by Supreme Court Justice Prewett of Brooklyn. He has given this to the Clarendon Shoe Company against its workers, on the grounds that there were 'coercion, intimidation, threats' used on the picket line.

"The right to strike and the right to picket were not won by law but by economic pressure of the workers. Now the court is giving its legal approval—only there is a joker in the decision. It says 'peaceful picketing,' and it is left to the judge to decide what this is."

All workers are familiar with the tricks used by employers to create disturbances on picket lines, to cause the arrest and fine of one worker, and then using these examples of "unlawful" methods as argument demanding that the court should grant an injunction against all picketing.

The case passed upon by the Court of Appeals was that of an injunction taken out by the Exchange Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., of 840 Sixth Ave., New York, against officers of Waiters' and Waitresses' Union, Local 1. The court's opinion is that anyone may enter a non-union shop and organize the employes, and if a disturbance is created, the criminal law and not an injunction must be invoked.

"This has always been the contention of organized labor", said Attorney Brodsky. "But in actual practice, the courts say, 'There has been trouble on the picket line; it is not peaceful. Therefore we will have no picketing at all.'"

Judge Prewett, on Tuesday of this week, granted an injunction to three house painters in Brooklyn restraining their workers from striking for a wage increase of $8 a day. This injunction will remain in force until June 13 when the patriarch continued expires.

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Theatre ticket agencies charge 100 per cent for their services. Before prices, it was admitted here yesterday before federal commissioners.

HIGH HONOR PAID RUTHENBERG BY MOSCOW MUSEUM OF REVOLUTION

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 2. (By Mail).—There will be a Ruthenberg Memorial Corner in the Museum of the Revolution, in Tverskaya St., here. This was decided on today thru arrangements made with the director of this important and interesting Soviet institution. Rose Frumkina, who is also connecte with the Agitprop Department of the Communist International.

The nucleus of this Memorial will consist of the beautiful Red Banner of the American Communist Party that was brought along with the Bronze Urn containing the ashes of Ruthenberg, as well as the streamers with their revolutionary slogans, that decorated the wreaths of the Party Organizations in Bremerhaven, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin, Germany, and also here in Moscow. Here will also rest the wooden casket in which the Bronze Urn was carried all the way from Chicago to Moscow. There will also be pictures and photographs in the collection, showing Ruthenberg in different party activities while alive, then pictures of the funeral in the United States and of the various demonstrations that took place in Germany, and lastly of the final funeral ceremonies at the Bufiding of the Communist International, in the Red Square and before the Kremlin Wall here in Moscow

The Ruthenberg Memorial in fact is the beginning of the American Section of the Museum of the Revolution. On my visit to the Museum, Comrade Frumkina pointed out the meager material that had been received so far from America. Most of this concerned the Passaic strike. There were a few copies of The DAILY WORKER and other party publications. That was all.

It is urged that all comrades in America having any material, pictures, daily papers, etc., dealing with the life of Ruthenberg, send them on immediately either to the present writer, or preferably the original manuscripts or pictures, that they may be put on historic exhibition.

Material must also be sent here concerning the American labor movement generally; charts and statistics regarding the American class struggle, on strikes, cost of living, wage fluctuations, the development of the American Communist Party, the trade unions and farmers' organizations.

Church Now Museum.

While the duty of preparing this material for the Museum of the Revolution should fall upon the party nationally, nevertheless, the party organizations in different sections of the country can also make their contributions, some of which ought to be of great value.

The Museum of the Revolution is housed in a magnificent, the rather old building, on Tverskaya, called "Moscow's busiest thorofare. It compares well with Museums in the United States, so far as arrangement of material is concerned. It is only one of many museums in Moscow, some of these being now housed in former churches. The guide book to Moscow often carries a note, after calling attention to some church or cathedral, pointing out that it is "now a museum."

The Museum of the Revolution was formerly Rasumovsky Palace, built in 1814, where later the English club was housed. The Museum was founded by the commission of the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, for the investigation of the Oct. (Nov. 7, 1927) Revolution. It is formed from the permanent exhibition of this commission together with the Historical Revolutionary Museum of Moscow. The Museum strives to give a complete review of the history of the Russian Revolution from its very beginning, and also of the history of the All-Union Communist Party. Since January 1926 the Lenin Museum is also located here. There is also the Comintern (Club Section) of Communist Section, which holds up considerable space and is decorated by a huge painting of the Second Congress of the Comintern.

No Squabbles.

In the United States the museums are completely isolated from the

(Continued on Page Three)

BUTLER SHIFTS U. S. BASE FROM SHANGHAI AS FENG DRIVES NORTH

Imperialists Prepare for War; Britain Sends More Planes; Land 2,000 Japanese Troops

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Despite official denials repeatedly made, the American marine base in China will be completely shifted from Shanghai to Tientsin, it was definitely learned today. General Smedley Butler, commanding the American marines in China, is now perfecting the arrangements.

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PEKING, June 1.—With the imperialist powers rushing troops, warships and airplanes to Tientsin and Peking, the danger of an open imperialist war against Nationalist China looms larger than ever.

The sweeping victories scored by the Hankow Nationalists in their drive against Peking have stirred the powers.

British Send Air Fleet

Two thousand Japanese marines have already landed at Tsingtao, while a cable from London states that the British die-hard government has decided to send a squadron of the latest type of airplanes to Tientsin. Preparations for the dispatch of further air forces are being made, the cable says.

There are now 7,000 American, British, Japanese, French and Italian troops in Peking and Tientsin.

SHANGHAI, June 1.—The growing gravity of the situation in North China was emphasized today when the Sixth Marines, commanded by Col. Henry Snyder, suddenly received orders to embark hurriedly on the transport Henderson, to sail tomorrow morning for Tientsin.

It is learned from authoritative sources that Britain recently sounded out Washington on America and Japan together taking over the protection of foreign interests in North China, leaving Britain to handle the situation in South China.

Though reports from Washington say there is no official cooperation with Britain, there is the fullest cooperation between the British and American military and naval forces at Shanghai, extending to the conveying by American warships of British steamers up the Yangtze River

U. S. Approves "Defence" Measures

PEKING, June 1.—American Minister John Van A. MacMurray replying today to an inquiry from the United States regarding the outlook for the safety of foreigners, said he believed present conditions did not warrant the evacuation of American women and children from Peking. This declaration directly contradicts President Coolidge's statement that the American Legation would probably be removed from Peking soon.

The "documents" alleged by Chang Tso-lin to have been taken in his raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound on April 6 are pure frauds, political observers declared.

Peasants Attack Chang

PEKING, June 1.—The opposition of the peasantry thruout Honan Province and wholesale desertions of troops to the Nationalists, as well as the determined drive of the well-trained troops of the Hankow Government were responsible for the withdrawal of Chang Tso-lin's troops from territory south of the Yellow River, it was learned today.

Supporters of the Manchurian war lord stated that desertions of Fengtian troops to the Nationalist cause and rear attacks of the Red Spears, a peasants' organization, were in a

(Continued on Page Three)

Call Dressmakers to Membership Meeting at Webster Hall Tonight

All dressmakers are called to a membership meeting of Local 22 tonight at 7 p. m., in Webster Hall, 11th Street near 3rd Avenue.

This is a chance for all dressmakers to show once again their loyalty to the leaders of the Joint Board, and their determination to continue the struggle for preservation of the union, and of union conditions in the shops. Now is the time to lay plans for increased action. All members of Local 22 must be on hand to take part in the discussion of union problems.

HARLEM BARBERS STRIKE NEAR AS GIRLS FIGHT ON

Bronx Pickets Arrested Big Parade

An auto parade headed by two big busses filled with striking beauty shop workers wended through Bronx streets yesterday as part of the drive for unionization. Forty automobiles bearing banners, streamers and placards left Boston Road headquarters of the Barbers' Union and visited shops affected by the strike.

Nearly 500 girls have won their demands for recognition of the union and improved working conditions, leaving about 30 per cent of the shops still unorganized. The union, embracing both barbers and women workers, is putting up a stiff fight to win the other shops.

Sadie Reich, organizer for the Women's National Trade Union League and several girl pickets have been arrested on picketing charges.

Harlem barbers and beauty shops was scheduled to strike today for recognition of union demands for adequate pay for week end workers and union hours for women. A strike of east side barbers, culminating in a general Manhattan strike may follow.

Gangsters are being hired in Harlem to fight the pickets, it was learned yesterday. Thu union won the Bronx strike in three days and hopes to clean up on Harlem just as quickly.

Burglars who looted the home of Jesse Livermore, Wall Street "Wolf" of $100,000, were quarrelling yesterday over the spoils, according to a "snitcher" of the gang.

The proposed tunnel and subway extension from W. 41st St. under the Hudson and the Palisades to New Durham, N. J. was declared practicable yesterday.

BROPHY PROVES BY FIGURES THAT LEWIS STOLE MINERS' UNION VOTE

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—John Brophy charges the John L. Lewis administration with stealing the biennial elections of the United Mine Workers last December. His charges are made in a circular letter to the membership of the international union.

The tabulated report of the vote, local by local, has finally been published from the Indianapolis office of the union. It gives Brophy 60,641½ votes, as against 173,823½ for Lewis. Brophy declares the tabulation shows "gross irregularities, self-evident frauds, and vote stealing to a startling extent."

The candidate's accusations are causing a sensation in Pittsburgh union circles. Brophy is a well-known figure in the miners'

(Continued on Page Two)

[illegible] INVOLVED IN LAPSE [illegible]

This series of ten articles, of which this is the eighth, deals with the operations of the insurance companies and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests for information on the details of the scandals and fraud to which the agents' practices are common with the policyholder.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

ARTICLE IX

As long as the industrial insurance worker remains unorganized, just so long will the colossal fraud of weekly payment life insurance go on. As long as the "lapse and surrender" method of paying wages exists just so long will the agent have to work hand in glove with the looting directors of the "Big Four."

The first demand of an agent's union must call for the abolition of all industrial "lapses." For by means of this method of wage payment are the evils of the fraud perpetuated. The excuse offered by the officials of the "Big Four" in maintaining this system (which costs the industrial agent upward of 35 million dollars a year in wage deductions) is that it is a lapse deterrent.

In the face of this misleading excuse the "Big Four" last year lapsed over 6 million policies for nearly 3½ billions of weekly payment life insurance. Obviously the "lapse and charge" system is not all that it is crooked up to be as a lapse preventer.

Why They Lapse.

The real causes of lapses are the excessively high premiums rates and the unusually harsh policy conditions. It is safe to assume that a vast percentage of embryonic policyholders take out their life insurance with the intention of maintaining the protection until maturity or death. Under the stress of "dynamite" sales methods sometimes the amount applied for is greater than the insured can possibly, for, but the majority of cases are sincere applications.

Why, then, do we find that only half of all weekly business written remains in force at the end of the first year?

It is because this form of petty larceny insurance is sold under false representations. It is because the purchaser is led to believe something which is very far from the truth. It is because the rosy picture painted by the agent-artist can never, under present conditions, be realized by the prospect.

Cash In.

No one knows this better than the officials of the "Big Four." They know from past experience that the average life of an industrial policy is less than three years. They know that only 1 per cent of all terminated policies are matured endowments. They know that the prospect who insures himself under any plan has only 10 chances in a hundred of cashing in on his policy either by death or maturity.

This being the case, and business being what it is, the wisest plan, in their estimation, is not only to penalize the policyholder for his poverty but to blackjack the agent as well.

Haley Fiske Says:

Let us examine in the light of official statistics the truth of the statement that due to the high cost of maintaining industrial insurance in force the "charge" system must be preserved.

Haley Fiske, the arch-apologist for weekly premium life insurance, speaking on the subject of lapses says: "Lapses DO constitute a most unfortunate feature of the business, a feature, however. . . which characterizes all insurance. The methods of compensating the field force have been so fixed as to PENALIZE LAPSING and encourage persistence." (Emphasis mine).



In the New

MAY ISSUE:

Toward Another Wave of Reactionary Terror — by Jay Lovestone.

The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism — By Manuel Gomez.

The Civil War in the United States—By Max Bedacht.

The World Struggle for Rubber—By Leon Platt.

And Other Features.

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The COMMUNIST

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CHICAGO, ILL.

In view of the fact that 90 per cent of all industrial policies lapse before they mature either as claims or surrenders, and, that commissions are only paid on policies which terminate as claims and surrenders, the "Big Four" only pay for 10 per cent of the business written each year.

In this respect they differ from the "ordinary" companies who pay for all policies placed, irrespective of how long they remain in force.

No Medical Fees.

Again, industrial risks are not medically examined on policies under $1,000 and as the average weekly payment policy is for a less amount than $500 comparatively few medical fees are paid. In the Metropolitan report as submitted to the N. Y. Insurance Department, industrial fees were less than half of that expended in the "ordinary" department. The figures are $785,252.95 in the industrial department and $1,803,806.14 for the "ordinary" division.

If the claim put forward by the "Big Four" officials that the "lapse and charge" system prevents lapsing there might be some excuse for its maintenance. But this is a deliberate lie and is used as a club to keep the field worker in line and further enrich the officials and directors who profit thereby.

And as long as the agent remains unorganized the system will remain.

District Executive Lauds Fine Work of Late Louis Gitlow

The death of Louis Gitlow, father of Ben Gitlow, is mourned in an official statement by the executive committee of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party. The statement reads:

In the death of Comrade Louis Gitlow, the Workers (Communist) Party has lost a loyal, devoted and persistent fighter in the cause of the emancipation of the workingclass.

To many Comrade Louis Gitlow was known as the father of Benjamin Gitlow, an outstanding leader of the Party. But Comrade Louis Gitlow was not merely the father of Benjamin Gitlow. Comrade Gitlow leaves behind him nearly forty years of activity in the labor, Socialist and Communist movement. He was one of the early members of the Socialist Labor Party and helped to found the Voice of Labor.

When the Socialist Party was formed, he was a charter member and was always to be found in the left wing of that Party. He helped to form the official left wing and when the split occurred in 1919 joined the Communist Labor Party. He then worked for the unification of the Communist forces in America and up to the date of his death was an active member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Comrade Louis Gitlow died at his post. Only a short while ago, when he was already ill, he could be found every day until four o'clock in the morning working for the defense bazaar to help the cloakmakers and furriers in their struggle. Comrade Louis Gitlow was one of the founders of and active workers in the International Labor Defense.

Comrade Louis Gitlow leaves behind him his son, Benjamin Gitlow, and his wife, Mother Gitlow, who remains to carry on the work to which he devoted his life.

Brooklyn Workers Rally to Defense Of Sacco, Vanzetti

To rally the workers of Brooklyn to the campaign to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, a large mass meeting will be held 2 p. m. at Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street, near Broadway. It is being arranged by the Brooklyn Sacco-Vanzetti conference.

The speakers will be Forrest Bailey, director, American Civil Liberties Union; Ludwig Lore, editor, Volkszeitung; Carlo Tresca, editor, Il Martello; M. J. Olgin, editor, The Freiheit; John Tortorella, manager, Barbers' union, local 913; Roy Hogsett, International Labor Defense and Armando Borghi, Lettrice Martinez, vice-president of the International Journeymen's Barbers' Union will preside.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

L. J. Briggs, assistant director, and Dr. Paul R. Heyl, chief of the sound section of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, are shown with the first experimental model of the earth inductor compass, which they developed, and which was used by Captain Charles A. Lindbergh on his trans-Atlantic flight.

Needle Trade Defense

Workmen's Circle Reply.

The following resolution was adopted at Branch 271 W. C.

"We, the members of Branch 271 W.C. gathered at a regular meeting of our Branch on May 27th, at Astoria Hall, have discussed the decision of the 27th Annual Convention of the Workman's Circle and have decided as follows:

WHEREAS, the National Executive Committee of the Workmen's Circle has given to the Sigman Clique $10,000 of the hard-earned money of our members, which was collected for the Cloakmaker strikers, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Workmen's Circle to help unions and not to smash them, and

WHEREAS, the Workmen's Circle has lent its support to the union-smashing tactics of the Sigman-Woll-McGrady clique against the class conscious workers; be it therefore

RESOLVED: that we protest most vigorously against such action, and decide to support the cloakmakers and furriers in their fight against the traitors."

As a beginning we send $100.00 to the Joint Defense & Relief Committee which is defending the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers who are behind prison bars due to the treachery of the Sigman and McGrady clique. — (Signed) Chotiner Youth Branch 271, W.C., Resolution Committee, M. Breiman, S. Pirtt, and A. Bookoff.

Telzer Branch 491 W.C. Also Responds

At a meeting of Telzer Branch 491, W.C. which was held on Friday, May 13th, a collection was made which amounted to $50.00. The branch pledged itself to support the defense committee as long as it will be necessary.—(Signed) N. Kirsh, Fin. Sec'y. S. Levine, Rec Sec'y.

* * *

Here's Another.

The Chenstochoer Branch of the Jewish National Workers Alliance celebrated its 10th Anniversary with a banquet on May 8th. The participants of the celebration did not forget the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers and made a collection which netted $50.00. The money was sent to the office of the Joint Defense Committee by Rubin Berger, Sec'y.

* * *

The Woman Again.

The Women's Council No. 3 of Lower Bronx had a banquet for the benefit of the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers. It brought in $44.00

* * * *

West Bronx Is On The Map.

An affair was held in the headquarters of the West Bronx Workers Club on Friday night, May 27th. S. Liptin, one of the entertainers at the affair, notified the situation with an appeal for the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers which netted $28.35.

* * *

Music and Literary Circle.

The girls of the Music and Literary Circle made a collection among themselves which netted $3.50 and same was sent into the office of the Joint Defense Committee by Beatrice Karp, secretary of the Circle.

Cappellini Helps Hudson Throw 8,000 Miners Out of Jobs

SCRANTON, Pa., June 1.—Hudson Coal Co. balanced its order placing 10,000 miners out of work in Luzerne county today by another order suspending operations in Lackawanna county. Eight thousand men are forced into idleness.

The switch came after secret conference with President Rinaldo Cappellini of District 1, in which hours and conditions were discussed. The grievance committee of the Hudson Coal Co. has been at swordpoints with Cappellini for months. The new agreement between him and the company will not help to smooth relations.

LEWIS STEALS 1,463 VOTES IN [illegible] VOTE

[illegible] He [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

No. 1054
NEW YORK June 16 1926
FEDERATION BANK OF NEW YORK
Pay to the Order of Ruthe Ludwig
Fifteen Hundred 00/100 DOLLARS
$1500.00
Dollars
Ruthe Ludwig
Chas. Stein

This is the check which gave away the game that President A. J. Fischer and Treasurer William Hartley were playing with the funds of Painters' District Council 9. Members of the discredited Zuvanov gang, Fischer and Hartley, were using as much as $60,000, if not more, of the council's funds for speculation in Wall Street, Joseph Brodsky, counsel for the union, in cooperation with Secretary Thomas Wright employed accountants in an effort to catch the tricky financiers, who had apparently completely covered up their tracks. And then this check, made out to a lower Broadway brokerage concern, was found. Later Fischer and Hartley confessed to speculation with the union funds, but said they were "paying it all back." They revealed that $14,000 had been paid back but that $37,000 is still due Painters' District Council 9.

The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

The truth about the General Strike and its calling is given in today's installment of the official Joint Board history of the struggle in the garment unions. Few strikes have been so lied about and misrepresented. Margaret Larkin's clear account of its origin will equip you to answer malign stories inspired by the right wing.

* * *

The General Strike

There has been much misunderstanding as to the calling and the conduct of the Cloakmakers General strike,—a misunderstanding that has been purposely fostered by the Right Wing leaders. In spite of the fact that the strike was conducted jointly by the Right and Left Wings, they have charged that it was "lost by the Communists," and have made this an excuse for seizing control of the Joint Board and the four locals for another "reorganization."

The Demands

The demands for which the strike was fought were formulated by the officers of the International, or Right Wing, in 1924, more than a year before the present Left Wing administration in the Joint Board was voted into power. They were approved by the membership in a general referendum in that year. In spite of the vote of the membership to strike for the demands, President Sigman presented them to a Commission appointed by Governor Smith.

At the end of two years, when the Governor's Commission finally reported, it was clear that the Union could not accept its terms, since the report rejected the most vital demands of the Union. It recommended only very small wage increases, and ignored the workers' plea for a forty hour week. Moreover, it gave to the employers the right which they had long sought of discharging ten per cent of their workers every year without cause. This "reorganization of shops," with all its resultant speed up systems and discrimination against active Union workers, could not be accepted by the Union without a struggle. Only one point of the Union's demands was reported on favorably, namely that the number of sub-manufacturers working for any one jobber should be limited, so as to force the jobbers to assume responsibility for Union conditions in the shops of their contractors. This was a measure long desired by the Union, but the jobbers, representing seventy-five per cent af the industry, refused to accept the report of the Commission of this point, making a strike inevitable. Since the report was so unfavorable to the workers on every other point, the Union found that it had nothing to gain and much to lose by accepting it, and that a strike must be called in the entire industry.

It has been suggested that a strike should have been called only against the jobbers, although such a course would have been impracticable in the extreme. The two main points at issue were the "limitation of contractors," which the Union hoped to get from the jobbers, and the "reorganization of shops," which the "inside manufacturers" hoped to get from the Union. Sub-manufacturers had little interest in the issue of reorganization of shops, since very few of them employ the 35 workers that the Governor's Commission had made the perquisite of the discharge privilege. To have called a strike against the jobbers alone would have been to abandon the "inside shops" to reorganization, a forty-four hour week instead of the forty asked for, very small wage increases, no recognition for designers or examiners. Furthermore a strike against the jobbers for the theory of "limitation of contractors," could not have been conducted successfully without the additional demands of higher wages, shorter hours, time guarantee, and so forth, that make a more popular appeal to the workers. Finally the character of the industry is such that only a General Strike of all branches can be carried on successfully, since it would be impossible to keep "inside shops" from manufacturing for jobbers, and so converting many workers into scabs and seriously crippling the effectiveness of the strike.

Calling of the Strike

On June 29, the Joint Board called a mass meeting of the membership in Madison Square Garden to consider the situation. Morris Sigman, President of the International, Hugh Frayne, New York Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Sydney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and many other Right Wing leaders were present, and spoke strongly in favor of a strike. Telegrams were read from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and other high labor officials, promising support. Thousands of cloakmakers filled in Madison Square Garden voted the strike. On July 1, the strike, that had been voted by the membership in 1924, ratified at the conventions of 1924 and 1925, approved by the General Executive Board, the Joint Board, and the Executive Boards for all the locals, was finally called.

When the machinery of the strike was organized, the leaders of the International were given the Chairmanships of the Finance, the Settlement, the Out-of-Town, and the Law Committees, and membership on all other Committees, so that the strike actually was carried on jointly by the Right and Left Wings.

Moscow Museum Does Honor to Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)

working masses. They are generally deserted sepulchres.

But on this Sunday that I visited the Museum of the Revolution, accompanied by Comrade Frumkina, an unending stream of humanity was continually pouring thru the various and numerous rooms. There were plenty of lecturers to explain everything, not in a careless monotone, but with intense enthusiasm, like a zealous teacher interested in his task.

Thus one of these lecturers, that we listened to, interspersed her remarks with questions, that were quickly answered by some one in the audience. Thus in one section was a map showing the route taken by Lenin from Switzerland to Russia following the February, 1917, revolution. The lecturer started off asking, "Where was Lenin when czarism fell?" which put the gathering immediately on tiptoes. Then when the original of a thesis written by Lenin was shown in a glass case, the lecturer would ask, "What is a thesis?" and some worker would quickly and accurately reply.

Thus this Revolution Museum, giving a Bolshevik view of the struggle of the workers and peasants for power in Russia, is a sort of university for the thousands that pour thru it.

The exhibits start in its first section with a review of the Cossack and Peasant Insurrection of Stenka Rasin in the 17th Century, and the Cossack and Peasant and Workers' Insurrection of Emelian Pugatchev in the 18th Century.

Section Shows Revolution.

The second section shows the revolutionary movement during the first half of the 19th Century. There are documents on serfdom under Nicholas I, the Peasant Liberation, the Peasant Disorders, the Revolutionary movement in the 60's, the movement of the "Narodjiki" about 1870, the Group of the Narodnaya Volya (the People's Freedom), the first organization of the Revolutionary Workers' Movement, the South Russian Workers' Union and the Northern Union of Russian Workers.

Then comes the Russian Marxist Movement, from the "Group of the Liberation of Labor" to the group "Iskra" and the eve of the first revolution. Detailed documents on legal and illegal Marxist literature of this epoch are here.

Next comes the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, richly represented by literature and illustrated papers of that time, pictures of the insurrections and peasant disorders; the first and second state Duma and the Fourth (Union) Congress.

Then follows the period of reaction, the period of the new revolutionary growth of the Great War, pictures of the persecution and execution of revolutionaries under czarism; pictures and diagrams showing the decline of the old social order and the growing revolutionary wave, with many illustr the World War.

tions of the museum bring s to the February Revolution of 1917, with the workers and soldiers' insurrections. The first Soviets in Petersburg (now Leningrad) and Moscow, the Temporary Government, Lenin's Arrival, the growth of Bolshevism pass in review. Then comes the October (Russian Time) Revolution of 1917.

There is a Lenin Corner, with many pictures of Lenin's life at different periods. Another section shows the conditions of prison life, penal servitude and exile, as well as the mechanism of underground (illegal) work.

It is in the Comintern Section of the Museum, devoted to the Communist Parties of the different countries of the world, that the developing struggle in the United States must be distinctly interpreted.

Prisoners Battle For Freedom.

In a thrilling battle with prison guards and a deputy sheriff from Hudson County, two prisoners, one bound for Sing Sing and the other for Matteawan State Hospital for the insane, made a desperate attempt to escape from a New York Central railroad train at Tarrytown yesterday.

FRANS BOSTROM, LABOR PIONEER, ENDS HIS LIFE

Appeals for Revolution in Last Letter

Frans Bostrom, one of the Pacific Northwest's ablest labor fighters, is dead.

Bostrom, former secretary of the Socialist Party of Washington, scribbled "A fitting end to workingman's life" on a scrap of paper, turned on the gas and lay down to die in the bare room of a cheap Seattle lodging house.

Shortly before he wrote a long letter to The DAILY WORKER explaining carefully why he was not renewing his subscription and why he had selected death rather than continued existence on the meagre wage he earned as an aged bookkeeper.

Bostrom was state secretary of the Socialist Party in the days when it was a tower of left wing strength in Washington. Later he ran a small cigar store in Tacoma where left wing members of the Socialist local gathered in a rear room to discuss the war and the new crisis before the party.

Persecuted During War.

Then the government began its persecution of Bostrom for selling anti-war literature. Department of Justice agents arrived to give up his little bookshop. Although in the 50's, and not vigorous physically, Bostrom went to work in the shipyards and became a leader in the famous Shipyard Laborers Union of Tacoma.

After the war the radical movement in Tacoma declined in strength with the closing of the shipyards, but Bostrom, an active fighter in the Communist movement, supported himself by odd jobs.

Plans Suicide Carefully.

Then he made his decision to end his life, quite as calmly and methodically as he made his decision 27 years ago to enter the socialist movement in Sweden. With the clear intelligence which made him one of the best grounded Marxists in the Pacific Northwest, he wrote out his last statement, ending with the sentence:

"Yours for the supremacy of the working class in a speedy revolution."

Bostrom's letter to The DAILY WORKER reads:

Editor The DAILY WORKER,
New York City
Dear Comrade:

The time of my paper expired April 22nd. Owing to the fact that I had decided to withdraw from the class-struggle when my little savings were exhausted, and go where I would be fairly certain to find the liberty I have spent my life in trying to bring to this earth, I did not find it convenient to send you the money before now.

Having taken a somewhat active part in "The Cause" for the last 27 years, it is natural that I should have a good many friends among the comrades I have past all over this country. I feel that I may give them an explanation for deserting them.

I am by profession a bookkeeper. But it is difficult for a revolutionist to get into and still harder to locate a job in this line. So I have mostly worked at common labor. I am now nearly 60 years old and would find it hard to hold down a deskjob in competition with young men. In fact every move is painful. And more painful to the mind than to the body. Frankly, it hurts my self-respect that a man with my intelligence and knowledge should not be able to live even in the simple way in which I have lived for these many years without grovelling like a worm before some damned moron whose lack of self respect has elevated him to bossing.

World a Stage.

I decided more than a year ago to use up my savings and then die. I am afraid that as a consequence I have been of very little use to the Party, since in reality I died when I made that decision. Since then the world has appeared to me like a stage and I have been merely a more or less amused onlooker.

Now when the moment has arrived I am not at all anxious to leave. I am not tired of life. I am not excited in any way. I have always been exceptionally well balanced mentally and have never been aware that I know that I, and every other person who has to toil to live, would have been better off had we never been born. I have known for thirty years past that death is the only emancipator for the slave as long as ignorance keeps him and his kind disunited. But something, perhaps curiosity, has kept me from individual salvation in the (for the present) only available way. But realizing from the beginning that it would be difficult when the time came to make up my mind to depart, I have planned so that there is now no cent that I owe cent left in the world. I owe nothing to anybody and what others owe me is uncollectible. I have no god, but have always worshipped liberty. I have not loved my neighbor, but have tried to treat him as fair as I wished to be treated. My morality consists in only one maxim: Self Respect (Those who do not like me probably call it Conceit.) I have no duties and admit of no virtue unless it be: Moderation, Forbearance.

I regret that my finances do not permit me to stand with my comrades until nature took its toll in regular order.

Being confronted with an inexorable slavery or death, I choose the least of two evils. I am not taking my own life. Charge my murder up to capitalism, the hydra-headed old hag.

Yours for the supremacy of the working class in a speedy REVOLUTION.—Frans Bostrom.

Let Negro Wait in Electric Chair as Killers Argue Duty

RAIFORD, Fla., June 2.—Stapped in the electric chair at the state prison for fully ten minutes, staring goggle-eyed into eternity, awaiting the death current which never came, Jim Williams, condemned Putnam county Negro, is living today, reprieved until Friday, by which time it is expected the question of who is duty-bound to act as executioner will be settled.

The Negro, according to authorities, is probably the only slayer in the United States who escaped death by electrocution merely because no one would press the switch.

Butler Shifts Base Away From Shanghai

(Continued from Page One)

large measure responsible for Chang Tso-lin's defeat.

* * *

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Evacuation of the American legation and other properties in Peking, ancient capital of the Chinese empire and of its recent successor, the republic of military chiefs, has been planned by the State Department and approved by President Coolidge. Unless conditions in Northern China become quieter within a few days, orders for withdrawal of the staff and their records and private effects to Tientsin, on the coast, will be issued.

British and Japanese policy just now is agreed in support of Chiang Kai Shek, moderate Nationalist, Japan has abandoned Chang Tso-lin, war lord of Manchuria and now controlling Pekin. Coolidge suspects Chiang of being still the radical he professed to be when he took Shanghai, and is feeling his way slowly the other powers have beat the U. S. in forming alliances with the new war lord.

Japan is moving troops in Shantung to protect Japanese nationals and Japanese properties from attack at the hands of the northern chief—Chang Tso-lin and Chang Tsung-Chang — whom the Tokio government has abandoned. The American withdrawal from Peking would seem to indicate that the Japanese were preparing to withdraw from Peking also, or else that they were getting ready to provoke the Chinese to a general anti-foreign break.

Machine Gunners at Tampa Fire Into Mob Bent Upon Lynching

TAMPA, Florida, June 1.—The mob which seemed determined to lynch B. F. Levins, reputed to have confessed to several murders, finally dispersed this morning, but not until it had clashed with the Florida National Guard.

The crowd, made up of many of the best citizens of Tampa, with sundry visiting Northerners who came South seeking amusement and were anxious to partake of the chief sport and help hang a man, were considerably shocked when the deputies and militia actually defended the jail. Lurid stories of the atrocity of the crime had inflamed the southern gentleman and their guests, and the lynch mob formed with the fatal facility of long practice, forgetting that there was no Negro involved in this case.

Anger at the sheriffs for firing caused further clashes, in which machine guns were finally used. Three are killed and an unknown number wounded.

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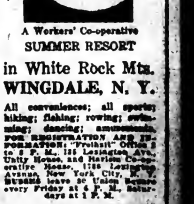
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WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Managers
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Imperialists Shift Military Base in China.

The withering of the lines of the Chinese counter-revolutionary forces before the sledge-hammer blows of the advancing Nationalist armies has forced a swift change of front on the part of the imperialist bandits of the United States, France, Britain and Japan.

Before the echoes of the pacifist utterances of the statesmen of the great powers have died away the gun-men of imperialism in the marine, naval, army and air forces have been ordered to shift their bases northward, Japanese forces were moved northward several days ago. Two battalions of British have gone north this week, one to Wei-hai-wei and the other to Tientsin. A British air squadron has also proceeded to the latter point. Reports indicate a similar movement of French forces.

American marines, under the leadership of that comic opera lackey of Yankee imperialism, Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler, have shifted their base northward from Shanghai to Tientsin, even while Wall Street's puppet president at Washington is still congratulating himself on his Memorial Day speech in which he hypocritically asserted that the armed forces of this country were never used to stifle the liberties of weaker peoples.

This concentration of imperialist forces means but one thing—an attempt at concerted armed intervention on a huge scale against the victorious Nationalist revolutionary forces.

Again, in face of the threat to all imperialist rule in China, the invading forces temporarily unite in an effort to stem the tide of revolution. They realize that the new drive is under the leadership of what constituted the left wing of the former Kuomintang (nationalist liberation party), the workers and peasants with its invincible vanguard, the Communist Party of China. The present Kuomintang has thrown off the weight of the middle and big bourgeoisie that formed the right wing of the party and supported the betrayal to the imperialist butchers of Chiang Kai-shek, so there is no section of the present revolutionary movement that will play the role of bribed tool of imperialism.

Britain still takes the initiative in the fight against the Nationalist revolution, because she has more to lose, not only in China, but in all her vast empire on which patriotic Britishers boast that the sun never sets. Wave after wave of calamity rolls over the heads of the tory die-hard government. The breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union has infuriated a large section even of the British capitalist class that was carrying on trade with Russia; the anti-labor drive has alienated all sections of the working class; its defeat on a policy of united action in China, when it had to yield to the pressure of Wall Street, is followed by the collapse of the counter-revolutionary forces upon which it based its wan hopes. British imperialism is also being challenged on another front—Egypt—where three warships and additional land forces have been dispatched to deal with the Nationalist movement there. The mass pressure upon the Egyptian government has forced it to demand the withdrawal of British officers from the Egyptian army council. Many times since the close of the world war the Egyptians have staged revolts against the despotism of British rule and the liberation movement in all the colonial countries has gained tremendous impetus as a reflex of the victories of the Chinese liberation movement. In its fight against this world-wide movement the British imperialists are fighting for the life of the empire—and the realization of the fact that it is thus far losing its fight drives it to desperation.

Likewise the Chinese liberation movement has had its reflex in the Philippine islands as is evidenced by the peasant revolts and the actions of an American rear admiral, Kittelle, in dissolving the labor union at the Cavite naval arsenal, by utilizing the forgeries of the British tory government as an excuse. The attacks on the Filipinos are for the purpose of weakening the independence movement and the labor movement so that American forces in the Philippines can be released for service in China. Already Smedley Butler has announced that marines will be removed from the Islands to aid in endeavoring to reestablish imperialist rule in China.

More than ever it is imperative that the workers' and farmers' organizations in the United States make their voices heard in no uncertain terms in a demand to get the armed forces of this country out of China and keep them out.

Commissioner Warren's Threat Against Labor.

Police Commissioner Warren has declared that he is opposed to "class" demonstrations or parades in the streets of New York City. He used the Memorial Day disorders in which two fascists were killed in the Bronx and the Ku Kluxers and police rioted in Queens as an excuse for his proclamation against "class" parades.

As far as the fascists are concerned they are so cordially hated by the overwhelming majority of the Italian population that whenever they raise their heads they meet with fierce and spontaneous resistance. The assailants of the fascist band, who are alleged to be responsible for the death of two black-shirts, have not been found. It is an impossible task to arrest all anti-fascists, for there are not enough jails to hold the Italian population. Italian fascists are no menace; they can be taken care of in a most salutary fashion by the Italians.

As to the koo-koos, they have become so insignificant that their night-gown parades only evoke derisive laughter. There is nothing to fear from them.

The only demonstrations that are effective are labor demonstrations against plots to murder workers like Sacco and Vanzetti, against the employers and their agents comprising the right-wing of the trade unions and against the predatory policy of American imperialism in various parts of the world. It is these labor demonstrations that Commissioner Warren aims at when he speaks of class demonstrations.

If this beneficiary of Tammany Hall and the appointee of the Broadway male butterfly, Mayor Walker, thinks he can with impunity suppress labor demonstrations, he is badly mistaken and will discover the fact the moment he tries to prohibit such demonstrations.



—Drawing by Wm. Gropper.

The Mississippi Valley floods have spread ruin and devastation over six states. For the bankers of the North, led by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, it is only a chance to profitably invest loan capital.

AN ILL-TIMED EXPLOSION

(By BERT MILLER In Cell 17 of Tombs Prison).

The heated outpouring against Bolshevism delivered by Ambassador Myron T. Herrick at the Memorial Day exercises at the Suresnes American Military Cemetery is a remarkable utterance in other respects than its lurid vituperativeness.

It is worthy of note that the venerable ambassador speaking as he did immediately upon the rupture of relations between England and Russia has thereby assumed the prerogative of making official comment, upon the provocative act of the British Tory government. This is, to say the least, unusual. He may have acted on his own initiative or Canfora Cal may have moved his "spokesman" to Paris for a day. Who knows?

It is significant too that the capitalist press has given the Ambassador's speech little prominence or editorial comment. From the lack of applause, one is therefore left to opine that the venerable fire-eater must have put his foot in it, somehow.

Ever since John Bull was so ignominiously humbled by Uncle Sam's refusal to continue to follow Great Britain's lead in a Far Eastern policy in China, the former gentleman has been aching to recover from this blow to his world prestige and influence. It is evident that Downing Street has now decided that its next step toward this purpose is an offense against Soviet Russia. While no one will pretend for a moment that American capitalism hates Bolshevism any less than do the English capitalists, there is still room to believe that various influential and powerful groups of American capitalists now see their way clear to make the most of England's political and economic difficulties by securing for from every possible corner of the world market—even Russia. Considerable pressure has already been exerted in this direction. With Britain out, what more favorable opportunity could be found to wrest the greatest possible concessions from the Workers' and Peasants' Republic?

We are therefore left to wonder, editorially, whether Herrick's explosion may not have been ill-timed from the point of view of powerful American capitalist interests.

Party Factory Unit Hits Imprisonment of Daily Worker Heads

Protesting against the conviction of William F. Dunne, editor and Bert Miller, business manager of The DAILY WORKER, Factory Unit 6; Section 7, Workers (Communist) Party has adopted a resolution condemning the action of the capitalists controlled courts of New York. The resolution ends by pledging support to The DAILY WORKER, the only English Communist daily newspaper in the world.

Bronx for Sacco and Vanzetti.

At a Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting held at 1247 Boston Road, the Bronx, a resolution was adopted unanimously demanding their immediate release. Copies of the resolution are being sent to Gov. Fuller and to the press.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 1. (FP) President Coolidge, true to form, has made a political selection of his vacation place this summer. South Dakota has two senators at Washington who were elected against the opposition of his machine in 1924 and 1926. They are not real progressives, but McMaster is inclined to follow the lead of Norris on farm issues, and Norbeck, now entering his second term, frequently votes with the Hiram Johnson and Borah group. Indeed, Norbeck has been known as Hiram Johnson's only follower in the Senate.

By going into the Black Hills state forest in southwestern South Dakota for his three months of seclusion, Coolidge does nothing for the impoverished farmers or cattlemen of the West, but he flatters the sentiment of state pride and give welcome advertising to the railroads and other tourist industries in that region. McMaster and Norbeck, as practical politicians, will be put into the role of polite hosts, whether they like it or not. And since South Dakota is the state which holds the earliest presidential primary next year, Coolidge has by this move given himself the maximum handicap in the race for delegates in the 1928 convention.

Poll-Tax Wrecks Families

A Texas polltax dispute, according to reports in Democratic official circles, has broken up three families in Maryland, just over the border of the national capital. The dispute deals with women's value as voters.

A woman on a Texas plantation asked her husband to pay the polltax for their family, so that she might vote. He refused to pay any tax but his own, saying that her vote wasn't worth paying for. She went to the country seat and stayed in a hotel, while her friends started a bill through the state legislature making it impossible for a husband to thus separate his own polltax payment from that of his wife. This measure was passed, and the woman went triumphantly home.

Afterward, she visited in the Maryland suburbs of Washington and told her story. Women who heard it started arguments with their husbands, three of whom held firmly that the Texas husband was justified in his attitude. And so three households broke. The wives had no thought of yielding on so serious a point of political progress.

Industrial Mobilization.

Fifty officers of the Army Industrial College have just made a three-day visit to the Pittsburgh district, to look over the big steel and machinery plants and to explain to plant managers the plans of the War Department for distributing orders to them in the event of war. The officers of the army, in turn, were given a first-hand lesson in big-scale industrial production.

Industrial mobilization, as it is called by the department, was heartily endorsed by spokesmen for the Carnegie Steel Co., National Tube Co., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Jones & Laughlin, and other concerns. They said the department's plans would help their industry in time of emergency, since they would provide for efficient distribution of work with a minimum waste of effort in readjustment to war production. Everyone assumed the likelihood of a war emergency.

Phila. Cloak-makers Show Calligari Film To Aid Defense Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—On June 3 and 4, at Moose Hall, Philadelphia, the Joint Defense and Relief Committee is giving several showings of "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." The full proceeds of these performances will go for the defense and relief of those heroic fighters of the needle trades who are now paying the price for their strike activities in jail.

Two showings will be given each evening at 7 and 9 p. m. Tickets may be obtained in advance at Freiheit Office, 317 S. 5th St., Daily Worker Office, 50 East 4th St., Novakoff's Drug Store, 1010 N. 43rd St., M. Olken, Drug Store, 2500 N. 33rd St., Furriers' Union, 1229 Arch St., Model Bat Co., 2315 S. 7th St., The Day Office, 332 So. 5th St.

Wolfe Talks on China in Cleveland Next Sunday

CLEVELAND, June 1. — Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers School of New York, will speak on "The Present Situation in China," at a mass meeting to be held here next Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at Gordina Hall, 6821 St. Clair Ave.

The significance of the triumphant movement of the Hankow army will be emphasized in the talk, together with the relationship of the Arcos raids to British imperialistic interests in China.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

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Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in another city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet bringing the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

"The Legend of the Bear's Wedding"

To all those who have the misfortune of seeing "Potemkin," we recommend "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," the second picture of Sergei Eisenstein, denied in Asbestos Dave's old world movie channels. This means we recommend it to every worker.

It is a great comedy classic of the picture, telling in its story in never flagging interest, one vivid scene after another and ending in a terrific, inevitable climax that leaves one breathless. It is likely you know the story: A Lithuanian landlord's son, born to a mother, who frightened by a bear, goes stark mad in giving birth. The legend so widely known to all Russians, credits pre-natal influence in accounting for the nature of the son, who leading a double life, as master of the estate, at night is a human beast that preys on the young peasant girls, killing by tearing them to death with his teeth as an animal. Unnerved, as he murders his bride in this manner, he takes to the woods, to be hunted and finally killed by the peasantry.

This brief account does no justice to the eventful plot in which one dramatic moment follows another and builds for the logical terribly dramatic end. In photography, the adequate, this picture does not give us the artistry of "Potemkin." But you will find here a story well told pictorially, splendidly acted, and faithfully costumed to the country and period. Surely, here is something out of the ordinary and worth-while seeing.

In the Russian-peasant legend of the bear, it is a landlord, a vicious bully lashes the assembled peasantry. The suffering of the oppressed creeps into all folk lore. At the wedding of the master, a wicked looking potbellied flunkey (splendidly acted) verbally lashes the assembled peasantry to dance and appear gay for the event. As a religious lesson, the children (as children will at all Sunday schools) are bored and sleepy. This picture, made in a Workers Republic, instead of the usual hokum, gives us something that is honest to life itself. There are other reliable touches to reveal its origin.

The Legend of the Bear, is the first picture of the Art Cinema League, at its new 55th Street Theater. If later programs are in keeping with this, its first showing, it will be well worth placing this small but attractive theater in mind as a place where intelligent, honest amusement can be had.

—W. C.

5,000 Expected on Freiheit Excursion

The Freiheit excursion to Bear Mountain will be held Saturday. Five thousand workers are expected to be at South Ferry at 1 p. m. where two large steamers, the Ontario and the Claremont will take them to Bear Mountain.

Tickets are for sale at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square at $1.25. At the dock they will cost $1.50.

Tallentire to Tour Northern Michigan In 10-Day Program

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer, Workers' (Communist) Party will start a 10 day tour on Friday, lecturing on Workers and War.

All meetings will be held at 8 p. m. Every Workers Party member is urged to attend the Ishpeming Conference, Sunday at 9 a. m., Coming Nation Hall, 213 Pearl Street, Ishpeming, Mich.

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Featured player in "Crime," the vivid melodrama at the Times Square Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

The first production of the new producing firm of Lawren and More will be "The Manhatters," a musical revue, opening at the Grove Street Theatre, Monday June 20.—George Oppenheimer wrote the lyrics and Alfred Nathan Jr., the music. Aline Erlanger is author of the book.

The Jitney Players with their automobile stage will open their fifth summer tour of New England and Long Island at New Haven Monday, June 13th.

Lynn Fontanne is back again in the cast of "The Second Man" at the Guild Theatre, having recovered from her recent illness.

"A Very Wise Virgin," by Sam Janney will have its premiere at the Biljou theatre tonight.

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Mexico Daylight Saving.

MEXICO CITY, June 1.—Mexico went on daylight saving today. In obedience to a presidential decree all clocks were advanced an hour at midnight.

Central Opera House Friday

Farmers Jailed as Rights Batter on Union

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—After breaking up two meetings the Farmers union here last Saturday, the right wing group has barred warrants on five active members of the organization. A meeting was held in Jerry Carpentiere who was severely beaten up by the right wing gangsters.

One of the members was arrested Monday night and held in jail until the next morning. Three others were arrested Tuesday. All are released under $500 bail.

At a meeting of the general strike committee Shapiro and Skolnik pledge the moral and financial support of the New York joint board.

Morris Langer, manager of the Newark local, outlined the situation at present. He told the assembled workers that the strike was one which concerned the entire membership in their struggle for freedom of expression within the union.

PATERSON, N. J., June 1.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union bureaucrats helped Paterson raise another $50 for the Joint Defense for the imprisoned needle workers by failing to show up at a meeting called at Morris Sigman's request to afford him an opportunity of explaining why the Workmen's Circle branches should not support the Defense Fund.

After extensive correspondence between Workmen's Circle Branch 106 and Sigman's propaganda bureau, May 18 was fixed upon, and rights and lefts both turned out and filled the hall at 3 Governor Street.

After waiting an hour and a half for Sigman's agent to appear, the chairman asked some champion of the right wing to present the case of the International. Since no one volunteered, a left winger gave an explanation of the left wing position, and challenged the rights to refute his arguments. Again no right winger responded.

An excellent analysis of the situation, showing that the fight in the I. L. G. W. U. was not a fight between workers of two factions, but between the entrenched bureaucrats on the one hand and the rank and file workers on the other, was made by I. Geller, who ended his talk with an appeal for the defense.

Nearing Will Debate Hays Friday Evening

Scott Nearing will take the negative in the debate against Arthur Garfield Hays on the subject, "Is Democracy Suited For Modern Life?" It will be held Friday evening at the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York. Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, will preside.

Italian Food Workers Discuss Organization

The Amalgamated Food Workers Union held a successful organization meeting of Italian hotel and restaurant workers at their headquarters, 133 W. 21st Street, Tuesday evening.

Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, was the principal speaker. The meeting was also addressed by P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer of the union and Anthony Ragnullo. G. Varillo presided.

Oliviso Sentenced to Penitentiary for "Possessing" Bomb

Michael Oliviso, 24, anti-Fascist, was sentenced to one year in Sing Sing Prison by County Judge William F. Buckley at White Plains yesterday following his conviction two weeks ago by a jury on charges of carrying and possessing a bomb during a Fascist riot in Portchester.

In his defense, Oliviso had claimed that the bomb had been handed to him by Dante Bertini during a meeting at Portchester some time ago which resulted in a riot.

At the time it convicted Oliviso, the jury recommended leniency for him. Judge Bleakley then announced he was in possession of evidence which had not been introduced at the trial and would investigate before passing sentence on Oliviso.

In sentencing Oliviso the judge declared he believed the case should be reopened with Bertini as a defendant.

Bertini was recently fined $20 by the same court.

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Release Moskowitz From Jail Without Giving Any Reason

After serving one month of a six months' sentence, Herman Moskowitz, active member of the Young Workers' League, was mysteriously released from Welfare Island yesterday morning without any reason being given by the authorities.

When informed of his release, Charles M. Joseph, attorney of the International Labor Defense who had been conducting the case was amazed at the procedure adopted. Josephs has been appearing almost every morning in the Court of General Sessions asking for Moskowitz's release on bail, pending an appeal. This plea was always sidetracked. Josephs has promised to investigate the question.

Moskowitz and Matthew Kushner were arrested April 27, at Union Square where they were distributing Hands Off China leaflets issued by the Workers (Communist) Party. April 29, Moskowitz was sentenced to six months in the workhouse. Shortly after Kushner was released with suspended sentence.

Brooklyn Plumbers Firm at Meeting on Original Demands

Undaunted by the report that the Master Plumbers' Association had attempted to break the strike of the 3,000 Brooklyn union plumbers advertising for 1,000 scabs, Local 1 in regular meeting Tuesday evening voted to stand firm by demands for a $14 scale and the five day week. They have been out since April 1.

With International officials hosing about town again, the Brooklyn plumbers are meeting the fight on two fronts, one against the bosses and the other against their own higher officials who want the workers to go back on the job and arbitrate their demands.

The union is protesting to Health Commissioner Harris about disease-breeding plumbing being done in Rosedale and other sections. Strike-breakers who know little about plumbing are installing tubs and basins without vents, as required by law.

I. L. D., Down Town Branch, Meets Tonight.

A very important meeting of the Down Town Branch, I. L. D., will be held today, at the Ukrainian Labor Hall 17 East 3rd St., 8 p. m. sharp.

Mexico Cops Hunt Reds For Bible "Influence"

MEXICO CITY, June 1.—[illegible] Anti-religious activities are to be stamped out in the state of Tamaulipas, it has been announced.

At first it was rumored that he was leaving for a short leave of absence, but it is now announced that he has resigned.

The reason for his resignation is found in a letter from Governor Kellogg, ordering him to start a revival in Mexico and put [illegible] which were taken from the church and given to Callen.

Cops and Gangsters Set Upon Strikers

Pickets [illegible] Agents yesterday [illegible] Workers' shop, [illegible] Fifth Ave. [illegible] Workers which took place [illegible] Monday morning.

Officials of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit and Dress Industry [illegible] that it was at the instigation of right wing leaders of the International that [illegible] Steinzor, chairman of the Joint Board, Isidore Weinberg, assistant manager of the Dress Department, together with 29 other cloak and dress shops were taken into custody when mass picketing was begun by the workers.

When the boss of the Carmon Brothers shop (which is but partially registered with the International) discharged one worker the entire shop made a stoppage in sympathy with the discharged worker and came down to a meeting at the office of the International. The business agent who took up the complaint made an arrangement with the firm to lock out 19 other non-registered workers in addition to the one already discharged. This action on the part of the International representative was bitterly resented not only by the workers in sympathy with the Joint Board, but also by some of the workers who registered with the International.

But Few Scab.

The shop was declared on strike by the Joint Board and only ten of the more than 40 workers employed are scabbing today. The registered chairman and ex-chairlady are among those who refused to return to work. Amongst the scabs working in the shop at the present time is one of the former business agents, Greenberg, and Harry Kantor, a member of the present Executive Board of the International local.

At 7:30 this morning the first group of workers were arrested while picketing in front of the shop. The officers of the International together with their committee of strong-arm men pointed out individual workers who were arrested by the 12 policemen and 2 sergeants who were on hand, while the hired gangsters of the International were permitted to remain near the shop. These unwarranted arrests only served to increase the number of pickets. At 8 o'clock another group of workers were arrested. This manoeuvre was repeated at 8:30 again, but the picketing continued.

Names of Pickets.

Those arrested are: Alter Seitler, Barnet Schuchman, Alex Hartenstein, Henry Turk, Harry Cohen, Isidore Weissberg, Isidore Steinzor, Anna Lelbowitz, Mollie Karp, Anna Epstein, Sonia Chaikin, Rose Merkowitz, Lena Plein, Lillie Perlman, Calla Simirotin, Sarah Gillis, Irving Sophian, Rose Alfelen, Morris Cohen, Hyman Tarshin, Dave Aber, Alex Ritzen, Samuel Cohen, Sam Huck, Julius Miller, Samuel Chanker, Ray Feinblatt, Joseph Gellis, Charles Gibel, Sam Cohen, Max Tuchman.

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Pittsburgh Coal Men Police Arrest Official Of Mine Workers Union

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—P. T. Fagan, president of district No. 5, United Mine Workers, was arrested here today by Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation police. Charges on which the arrest was made have not been learned.

At the offices of the United Mine Workers it was stated that Fagan was in the village of [illegible] Monday night, going next to the Cowanda mine of the Coal company, and that he had informed the men there was a strike on at the mine.

City Rivers, Bays Unfit for Bathing Health Men Admit

Because the city and state refuse to compel industries to regulate their sewage, the waters of the Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers and on Pelham, Sheepshead and Jamaica Bay are unfit for bathing. Health Commissioner Harris yesterday issued a strict warning against bathing in the disease-laden rivers and bays.

"The East River," he declared, "is filled with disease-breeding stuff from industrial establishments all the way from Red Hook Point to Hell Gate. The East River, as well as the North (Hudson) is poisoned daily by rotten stuff from the wharves and from steamships and other boats.

"Off the Palisades, where hundreds of boys are accustomed to bathe, we have found death-dealing refuse and acids dumped from factories which line the North River shores.

"Pelham Bay is a particularly dangerous spot. When the tide goes out, we find the beaches strewn with the most noxious smelling matter."

Harris refused to explain whether any steps were being planned against the industrial firms polluting New York waters. Health authorities point out that both rivers and all the bays could be made fit for bathing if places were obliged to take care of their noxious refuse.

The Atlantic shore beaches are relatively "clean," but after storms or when heavy winds blow from the ocean they are strewn with garbage from city refuse scows.

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Testimony of Spy in Coal Case Shows Plans for Lindbergh

Lindbergh reached a boiling point among Democratic politicians in New York City yesterday when they learned that Charles Lindbergh will be brought to Washington before he comes to New York, and they were quick to throw the whole blame on the shoulders of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the former Republican assistant secretary of the Navy.

Roosevelt, they charged, had suggested to [illegible] Washington friends, that Lindbergh be asked to come to Washington. They charged Roosevelt was piqued because of certain plans in connection with the New York reception.

Grover Whalen, chairman of Mayor James J. Walker's committee for reception of distinguished guests, said that Lindbergh's desire to [illegible] had "disputed most of New York's plans."

Mayor Is Sore.

Earlier in the day, Mayor Walker had stated that President Coolidge's invitation to Lindbergh, extended by a special committee of cabinet members, to come direct to Washington, was "in contra-distinction to every tradition."

Lindbergh refused $1,000,000 offered him for a year's work in the films and on the lecture platform, Rene Nacover, theatrical producer, revealed yesterday when he arrived here on the liner Paris. Nacover attempted to open the negotiations with Lindbergh in France and said the flyer turned down his offer without hesitation.

President Coolidge acted upon his own initiative in inviting Lindbergh to re-enter the United States via Washington, it was said at the White House yesterday ament reports from New York that democratic city and state officials there were incensed over the nullification of Gotham's ambitious plans for receiving the trans-ocean flier.

Lower Bronx Hold Two Open Air Mass Meets

An open air meeting will be held at 138th St. and St. Anns Ave. tonight by the lower Bronx branch of the Workers (Communist) Party. Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographers' Union will speak.

A Hands off China open air meeting will be held Saturday evening at 141st St. and St. Anns Ave.

STANDARD OIL USED KELLOGG TO JAIL ENEMY

Long Arm of Octopus Busy in Mexico

Standard Oil, Department of Justice agents, Mexico and oil mix in a strange fantastic story which culminated yesterday in charges that Cecilio Velasco had been kidnaped. He is the attorney for independent oil companies in the Tampico field which are fighting Standard Oil.

E. Basil O'Connor, partner of Franklin D. Roosevelt, sponsored the charges, which includes the flat statement that Standard Oil influenced Secretary of State Kellogg to have Department of Justice agents go to Mexico City to kidnap Velasco, while him out of Mexico and place him in a Texas jail.

Independent exploiters are suing Standard Oil in Mexico for $28,000,000 over land titles, and Velasco had been appointed by Mexican courts to see that Standard did not remove its assets to that value pending the settlement of the suit.

Nevertheless Standard is moving equipment from Tampico to Venezuela, according to O'Connor and in addition has had Velasco kidnaped and jailed.

Injunction Against Painters.

Supreme Court Justice Faweett in Brooklyn yesterday granted three boss painters a temporary injunction to restrain District Council 9 of Manhattan, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, from calling a strike of workers on jobs of the three boss painters.

The injunction was obtained by Schwartz and Fuller, Elkin and Goldman, and Forman and Minchowsky, all of Manhattan. These three concerns were among the 27 which two months ago obtained a similar injunction from Justice Callaghan restraining District Council 9 of the same union in Brooklyn from calling strikes on their jobs.

The injunctions are effective until June 15. The workers are demanding $14, a $2 increase.

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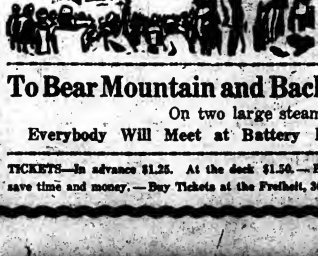
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The Village Atheist's Son Makes Good

By CHARLES PAGE in Chicago Tribune.

Charles August Lindbergh, the father of the new hero of the air, was born here in the days of the Civil war. In the light of his son's achievement it is interesting to recall that Lindbergh pere established an office and as now a record of business as that shown by his illustrious son.

Consider the other Lindbergh. A first generation Swedish immigrant. In Little Falls, the Lindbergh home, he was known for his radical and atheistical utterances. In spite of this he was elected to congress and remained there from 1907 to 1917.

• • •

Then America went to war, and Congressman Lindbergh wrote Why is Your Country at War.

In June 1918 the Chicago staff writer, Arthur M. Evans, wrote of Lindbergh's book: "The reader looks instinctively to see if it bears a German copyright. It doesn't, but it contains many choice morsels of thought that might be gobbled with relish in Potsdam."

• • •

In the same month the Tribune special correspondent in Washington telegraphed an attack made by Representative Miller in which Lindbergh was declared "because of the attacks which he made upon the American government a friend of the Kaiser whether he wishes it or not."

Why is Your Country at War contains the political creed of Lindbergh, senior. To publicly state such a creed in 1917 was considered political madness. I quote at random from the book.

• • •

"We have been dragged into the war by the intrigue of the speculators."

"The few now desire to cut off every possible avenue of escape from industrial slavery for the masses."

"The trusts are determined to control these problems in their own favor, and use every adroit method to parade the machine office-holders as the only 'true Americans in office.'"

"The system, however, will never be corrected by simply following leaders, for as I have explained, leaders are very valuable to big business, are quickly discovered by big business. Big business can afford and does buy them."

"The real problem is not so much how to end the war. . . as it is how to deal with the problem that causes war, that is, the 'special privilege' system itself."

"Of all cowards, no other is so cowardly as the average politician. . ."

"We must substitute reason for tradition—if we are ever to unshackle ourselves from the arbitrary domination of property privilege over human right."

"Unhesitatingly, I declare it to be the most solemn duty of the state to establish a system to liberate mankind from the existing industrial slavery."

"Are you a farmer—a wage earner—or engaged in any of the occupations required to be filled with industrious men and women in order to fulfil the many necessities of life? If you are—why do you let capital—a product of your toil, sit on the throne of human industry as the master of all—to determine your place in life and starve you for drudgery, even as you if it chooses."

• • •

For writing the book the political powers that be hounded Lindbergh senior. He was called "pro-German," "Hun" and all the frenzied epithets used during the war period. In Little Falls the Lindberghs were ostracized by the patriotic Little Falleens.

• • •

When Lindbergh ran for Governor of Minnesota on the Non-Partisan League ticket the book was widely quoted and used against him to prove his radical and atheistic tendencies.

"Read it, brother," said Lindbergh, "and you will find that everywhere, in all lands, at all times many dignitaries of the church. . . have been on the side of oppression." For this he was called an atheist.

The Hill railroad interests, Pillsbury Flour and the U. S. Steel spent millions to defeat him. In many counties patriotic organizations paraded to the polling places and publically burned League ballots.

• • •

And now Charles A. Lindbergh jr. has made good. Today he hobnobs with royalty itself.

The self same forces which united in 1918 to defeat his father today sing praises to the young man.

Politicians of high and low degree bask in the reflected glory of the intrepid airman.

They forget that during the trying war days young Charles stood loyally by his father all through the slander of the war mongers. They have forgotten that it requires courage to hold off a howling mob of infuriated jingoists.

• • •

Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France and a member of the Ohio gang, describes young Lindbergh as follows: "Had we searched all America, we could not have found a better type than young Lindbergh to represent the spirit and high purpose of our people. He is the Lincoln type. Who can say more?"

Already Lindbergh's name is being coupled with U. S. Army propaganda. A leaflet has appeared on the streets of New York urging enlistment and bearing Lindbergh's picture on the cover.

Coolidge offered the aviator a naval escort on his return to America and Al Smith awarded him the Medal of Honor.

When he arrives in New York it is safe to say that it will be impossible to see Lindbergh for Tammany politicians.

• • •

In the Non-Partisan League states Lindbergh senior is still spoken of with pride by his followers who remember the courageous stand he took in the face of a war-crazed citizenry.

No wonder the controllers of capitalistic press are suppressing sympathetic news about the airman's father. One Chicago daily said that such an article "would not be helpful now."

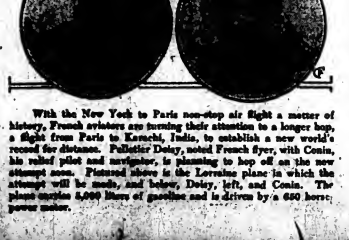
No wonder the financial pirates of the country who did their best to have the older Lindbergh mobbed don't want the public to know that "the spirit and high purpose of our people, the Lincoln type," is best represented in a profoundly radical family.

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

THERE are many reasons why a worker should die, but there are more why he should live. Those burdened with the slave mind will put up with the terrible monotony and merciless exploitation of a life of wage slavery. Those who have been awakened into class consciousness will join with their comrades to fight against the system that makes slaves of them. Others will escape into the business world if they can. Those who lose faith in the possibility of the world ever becoming a happy place to sojourn in, on the return journey to the earth out of which we were taken will contemplate suicide and some will do it. Fortunately the latter are not many. We can only express our regret for the sorrow that must have dined on the heart of Franz Bostrom during those last lonely years when hope faded from his vision and his once optimistic soul dried up like the bed of a river that changed its course. He is now at peace and the sordidness of life is behind him.

PARIS TO INDIA, NEW AIR GOAL



With the New York to Paris non-stop air flight a matter of history, French aviators are turning their attention to a longer hop, a flight from Paris to Karachi, India, to establish a new world's record for distance. Pelletier Doisy, noted French flyer, with Conin, his veiled pilot and navigator, is planning to hop off on the new attempt soon. Pictured above is the Levasseur plane in which the attempt will be made, and below, Doisy, left, and Conin. The plane carries 4,000 liters of gasoline and is driven by a 650 horse power motor.

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS

The amazing story of the "Red" scare, the 35-odd societies into which it grew, and the "wild impulses" of union-busting businessmen and their benevolent understudies. The methods of their propaganda against radical and pacifist organizations was also described, together with the sources of their support.

"Professional Patriots" was edited by Norman Thomas from material gathered by Sidney Howard, co-author with Robert Dunn of "The Labor Spy," and John Hearley.

• • •

VIII.

All these organizations operate from single offices. There are no branch offices, except that of Boeschen of the Republic in Milton, Mass. All of the headquarters of those operating nationally are in New York or Washington. None has active local groups, and only occasionally do their chief representatives appear publicly elsewhere than in New York or Washington. They are highly centralized propaganda bureaus, working almost entirely by mail or through the press. This of course does not apply to the purely local organizations, like the Better America Federation, nor to the American Legion and the K.K.K. The Legion and the Klan

[illegible] Boeschen [illegible] Washington [illegible] Legion [illegible]

SUNDAY at 2 P. M

THE DAILY WORKER

BROOKLYN EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

GOVERNOR Fuller of Massachusetts has announced the appointment of an advisory committee in connection with his investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Frankly, this business does not look good to me. The governor is a politician and fears that whatever decision he may make will have a detrimental effect on his political career so he brings up a few reserves who in all probability have no reason to fear the wrath of any section of voting Americans.

• • •

WHAT we fear most in this situation is the danger that this committee might surrender sufficiently to the popular claim in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti to commute their sentences of death to life imprisonment. This would be a greater and more gross miscarriage of justice than the farce presented in judge Thayer's court-room. Our comrades are innocent. They were framed up because of their activity in behalf of the workingclass. They must be freed. This is the time to inject new life into the agitation to Save and Free Sacco and Vanzetti.

• • •

AS I already noted in this column the capitalist press carefully avoided giving us any information about the reaction of British labor towards the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. But sometimes a good picture gets by a city editor when a written story gets the waste basket. An international Newsreel shows a monster demonstration of London workers with banners protesting against the action of the tory government and our latest exchanges give us the true picture of the wave of resentment that swept thru the ranks of the British workingclass when the Government of Forgers and Burglars broke with the Workers Republic.

• • •

IT is encouraging to note that the Soviet Union is not taking the British threat with a whimpering tone. Without any desire to indulge in heroics the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have shaken their clenched fist—it's some fist at that; the muscle power of 150,000,000 people is behind it, also the brain power—at the Robber Empire and challenged the decadent aristocrats to do their worst. And the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union can count on the active sympathy of millions of other workers thruout the world, for hundreds of millions have a bone to pick with world imperialism and a whole skeleton with the British Empire.

• • •

THE armies of the Manchurian bandit, Chang-Tso-Lin are in disorderly retreat and we have not heard that the reporters who staked their reputations on the invincibility of the brigand's mercenaries have yet cut their throats. How the liars have been exposed. While those knights of the gaudy falsehood pictured Hankow in panic and the foes of the Chinese revolution getting ready to slaughter the leaders of the workers' and peasants' organizations, the Nationalist generals were reorganizing their forces on the heels of the perfidy of Chiang-Kai-Shek, in preparation for the northern advance. Now they are thinking up a new line. Frederick Moore, the famous prevaricator of the New York Times has had another lapse into silence. Perhaps, like old Ike Burns, he has gone into retirement to think up a new scheme.

• • •

LIKE buzzards when they smell a fresh killing, the armies and naval forces of the imperialist powers are moving northwards on the flanks of the Nationalists. Those human birds of prey are afraid that their rich pickings in China are endangered. What a calamity it will be for many a gaudy female parasite, whose keeper's pounds and dollars are invested in Chinese raw wealth and cheap Chinese labor if the coolies should begin to eat meat. In fact we will compromise with the vegetarians on spinach soup if the cooling provide the rice with company. Thousands of poodle dogs may go without jeweled earrings but millions of Chinese children will be saved from the river and from a worse fate as adult slaves.

• • •

CHRISTIANITY never showed up to a worse advantage than in China at the moment. Of course there are comparatively few people now that believe the Christian god has power enough to blow out a candle but there are many who believe that the dogs the missionaries have been handing out would make pacifists out of the Chinese. Not that christians are averse to the shedding of blood. When they shed blood, they shed it for some holy cause but when Chinese, Hindoos or Egyptians shed it, in behalf of their

(Continued on Page Two)

FIGHT TO RESCUE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

SOVIET UNION COMMUNISTS DEFY BRITAIN

Will Make Invincible the Red Army

MOSCOW, June 2.—Central Committee of the All Union Communist Party has addressed the following appeal to all party organizations, workers, peasants and colonial comrades:

The most important political fact of recent days is the severance by British of diplomatic and trade relations with USSR. This is no casual fact but a continuation of the hostile policy which British conservative government has pursued since it came into power against the first proletarian state. The Soviet Union is the biggest obstacle in the way of the realization of the principle predatory designs of British conservatives. Precisely for this reason the conservative government has now passed to open energetic preparation for fresh attacks on the Soviet Union. This preparation has the closest connection with the deepening crisis of capitalism generally and British capitalism in the first place.

Building Socialism.

The USSR with one hundred and fifty million population having long since shaken off the yoke of the capitalists and landowners is building socialism in the Soviet country and presents an infectious example to the toiling masses of the Eastern and Western peoples, standing in the way of the predatory efforts of imperialism.

Menace in China.

The huge country of China with four hundred million people struggling to rid itself of the shackles of imperialism is creating for imperialism new insurmountable obstacles and lays there more sharply than ever before the contradictions of modern society. Contradictions between militant imperialism on the one hand and the proletarian dictatorship of the USSR and the national liberative revolution of China on the other hand show imperialistic policy rests on ground ever more tottering. There is a grave danger that the solution of these conflicting interests by acts of violence. This danger is becoming the more real that in the most important European states open, unrestrained reaction is actually supreme.

Drench World in Blood.

Chamberlain, Hicks, Chang Tso-lin and Churchill are heroes today. Conservative, imperialistic England is the sharp-shooter of the world counter-revolution. It crushed the General Strike, the heroic struggle of the miners and is now dealing summarily with its proletariat (Trade Disputes Act), strangling the Chinese revolution. It is the jailer of the peoples of India, Egypt, and South Africa, and is covering the whole world with a network of disgraceful espionage and intrigues reeking of blood and powder.

Policy of Peace.

The most important fact of today, the rupture of diplomatic and trade relations with the USSR, is but the culminating point of the dirty, criminal game of British conservative diplomacy and exposes the cards of Brit-

(Continued on Page Three)

Two Wilkes Barre Girls Stripped and Murdered; Suspect Company Thugs

PITTSTON, Pa., June 2.—The brutal murder of two Wilkesbarre girls, Jennie Monica, 19, and Edith Fonza, 20, was revealed today when a mine employee found their bodies, unclad, in a field here today. The girls were slain after a terrific struggle.

Altho Wilkes Barre is in a district which is signed up with the union, numerous attempts have been made by companies to practically void these contracts, and the country is full of thugs the employers have imported.

Wife of President of Mexico Dies in U. S.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 2.—Senora Natalia Calles, wife of Mexico's president, died late today at a hospital here.

She went under the knife for a major operation last Saturday, and was believed to be well on the way of recovery when she suffered a sudden relapse. Three physicians and a nurse were at the bedside.

Rush Funds to Save Daily Worker



From many sections of the country come responses to our appeals for funds to enable us to weather the storm and continue publication of The DAILY WORKER. Workers who are familiar with the great fights through which we have gone during our existence realize that the present struggle to retain in this stronghold of the world's mightiest imperialism at least one English daily that cannot be silenced by the forces of reaction is their fight. From Detroit, Michigan, comes a check for two hundred dollars—money raised among the workers in the slave pens of that city. The Workers (Communist) Party nucleus in the Ford auto plant contributed $75 of the amount from Detroit. They have not forgotten the fight we put up against Fordism more than a year ago, and they want us to live to lead other fights.

Today our two members of The DAILY WORKER staff, William F. Dunne and Bert Miller, who are in prison, held without bail since last Friday, appear in court to receive their sentence on a verdict dictated by prejudice, bitter enmity against us because we are the defender of the interests of the working class against the employers, against the reactionary traitors to labor masquerading as leaders, against the rapacious imperialism of Wall Street in every part of the world.

We await a probable fine and further action of the post office authorities toward possible suspension of our mailing privileges. But in spite of everything we will keep the paper going if you realize the necessity of aiding us at this time.

Rush your contributions and defeat the conspiracy of the enemies of labor to silence us. Don't forget that the old bills you may now owe us must also be paid immediately, because every dollar now is worth much more than its face value in this crisis.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNIONS MEET; DECRY INVASION

Demand Recognition of Nationalist Government

TOKIO, June 2.—Protesting against the dispatch of Japanese marines to Tientsin, representatives of labor unions and proletarian parties from all parts of Japan held a mass meeting in Tokio today.

The meeting urged the immediate recognition of the Hankow Nationalist government and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops and warships from China.

Japanese labor has solidly opposed imperialist intervention. Japanese representatives played an important role in the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference which met in Hankow several days ago for the purpose of planning opposition to a new imperialist war in the Pacific and to imperialist intervention in China.

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U. S. Force of 5,000.

SHANGHAI, June 2.—Fifteen hundred American marines left here for Tientsin today aboard the U. S. transport Henderson. They are the first of the force of 5,000 marines that is being rushed to Tientsin in preparation for the imminent fall of Peking.

Eight American warships are also sailing for Chefoo at the head of Tientsin Bay. The destroyers Pruit and Preble and the mine sweeper Bittern have been ordered from Tsingtao, while the destroyers Paul Jones, Noa and William B. Preston are sailing from Shanghai.

Plan War.

The imperialist powers hope to concentrate 15,000 troops at Tientsin within a few days. The whirlwind drive of the Hankow Nationalists thru Honan Province has made the danger of an open imperialist war against Nationalist China likely, observers say.

Great Britain has not abandoned her plans for the partition of China and the annexation of the rich Yangtze Valley, and will, if it is at all favorable, attempt to carry her plans into effect.

Strike in Salonika; Greek Tyrants Raise Cry of "Red" Revolt

Reports from Athens state a Communist uprising is taking place in Salonika, Greece, and that a group of Communists attempted to seize the governor's palace.

Greek Communists here declare that the characterization of "uprising" is undoubtedly employed to mean a strike in Salonika of large proportions in order to employ ruthless military tactics to crush it.

Brooklyn Co-ops Save Thousands For the Workers

The Finnish workers of South Brooklyn have met the problems of operative enterprise in housing and rising rents and high price of foodstuffs by the organization of co-food production.

The power quality of bakery products, and the exorbitant prices demanded by private shop-keepers during and after the war, prompted these workers to take the matter into their own hands to see what could be done to relieve the situation.

The result was a co-operative bakery, on 8th avenue and 42nd street, Brooklyn, which began operations in 1926, and in the seven years of its existence has increased its production almost 500 per cent, until now it is doing a yearly business of nearly half a million dollars. The superior quality of the bread and other products of this bakery has popularized it all over the city, so that seven trucks are kept busy on daily rounds through the five boroughs of New York City, and deliveries are made even to towns in New Jersey and up-state as far as Connecticut.

Fights Food Trust.

A "Finco" (co-operative trade-mark) 16 oz. loaf of white bread sells for the same price as the 12 oz. loaf made by the bread trust. The trust "loaf" is the standard size in this city.

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Doom Still Hangs Over Heads of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti

BOSTON, June 2.—Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti today reiterated their warning that the doom of death hanging over the heads of the two staunch labor fighters is by no means removed by Governor Fuller's act in appointing an advisory committee.

They point out emphatically that the new committee will conduct its hearings in secret, star chamber sessions, just as the governor has been doing. Thus no opportunity has been left to counsel for the Italian workers to refute the vicious lies being woven anew to assure their death.

All three members of the new commision are conservatives of the accepted New England stamp. No matter how hard they strive for "impartiality" their own class bias and the class nature of the case will inevitably color their decisions.

Now as never workers must rally to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti with the cry of "freedom or death," the same cry uttered by Vanzetti himself in his statement to the governor.

ARCOS OFFICIALS LEAVE LONDON AS RESULT OF BREAK

Moscow Soviet Approve Government Action

LONDON, June 2.—Officials connected with Arcos, Ltd., began their trip to Soviet Russia as a result of the diplomatic rupture with Great Britain. Today 35 Russians sailed on the steamer "Youshar." The former Chargé d'Affairs, M. Rosengolz and members of the Trade Delegation will leave tomorrow.

The British Foreign Office sent a note to the Russian legation announcing that all members of the staff of the embassy and Trade Delegation would be required to leave England, and that those remaining in England would be subject to special regulations.

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(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, June 2.—The plenary session of the Moscow Soviet, after hearing the report of Alexis Rykoff, President of the Council of People's Commissars, adopted a resolution entirely approving the Soviet government's action aiming for the preservation of peace, expressing readiness to support all measures for the defense of the USSR, and calling upon the population to organize effective methods of financial self-defense by ensuring the successful realization of state loans.

WOLL'S OUTFIT BOOSTS FOE OF SACCO, VANZETTI

Civic Federation Wants to Broadcast Wigmore

In an effort to drag Dean Wigmore of Northwestern law school, the only legal expert in the country who has been found to declare the Sacco-Vanzetti death sentence just and warranted, out of the obscurity of a Chicago methodist college, the National Civic Federation has written to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts proposing a debate between Wigmore and Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard.

Deriding as "propaganda" the efforts of the workers who have stayed the hand of Massachusetts "justice" from electrocuting Sacco and Vanzetti for six long years, Ralph Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation's council, has asked the governor if he has "any objections" to the debate, which would be broadcast by radio.

But the Civic Federation, of which Matthew Woll, disrupter of the Furriers' Union, is acting president, fell into an open ditch in its letter when Easley commended the governor for not appointing a commission to review the case. Right on the heels of the Federation's pat on the back, Fuller did exactly that thing when he named three Bostonians as a committee to review the case.

"I only know what I read in the New York papers regarding it (the case)," writes Easley, "and since you did not take their advice to appoint a commission of impartial men;—as if there were any such thing in a case of this kind—to 'thrash it all out,' they seem to have lost interest in the matter."

Vicious and Incorrect.

Easley, Woll's man Friday, also takes a slap at the "rods" for saving Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair when he commended the governor as "giving a good lesson to the governments throughout the world which have been stirred up by their own Reds to make clemencies appeals to you."

LABOR SO ACTIVE REPRIEVES ARE PREDICTED SOON

But Struggle Must Be Vigorous to Free Them

Events of the last few days have proved that although Governor Fuller may not send Sacco and Vanzetti immediately to death, only that solidarity of labor in their behalf which has for seven years prevented them from being legally murdered can finally end their danger and their imprisonment. Meetings of workers all over the country have been held, but there must be more, and each of them must assert in thunderous tones—"Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!"

Otherwise their seven years' purgatory will finally end in the flaming embrace of the electric chair.

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BOSTON, June 2.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti may be granted respites from the execution of their death sentence, scheduled to take place in the electric chair at Charlestown State Prison on July 10

Governor Fuller has made no official announcement to this effect, but a reprieve is confidently expected following his appointment of a formal reviewing committee yesterday to assist him in investigating the biggest labor case of the 20th century.

Celestino Madeiros, also doomed to die soon for his part in the Wrentham bank robbery and murder, and self-confessed member of the gang responsible for the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed, is also scheduled to receive a reprieve. He holds within himself the explanation of the mystery concerning the South Braintree paymaster holdup and crime, fastened on the now famous Italian radicals.

Shields Fellow-Gangsters.

Madeiros has confessed his own passive part in the South Braintree murder but so far has refused to name positively the members of the gang. But they are known to be the Morelli gang, notorious Providence holdup men whom Felix Frankfurter of Harvard says are responsible.

President Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, Judge Robert Grant and President Samuel W. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology have agreed to serve on the governor's advisory committee. They will act independently of the governor's own informal committee, consisting of himself, Lieutenant Governor Allen and Joseph Wiggin, personal attorney.

Grant was judge of the probate court and court of insolvency in Suffolk county from 1893 to 1923 and is

(Continued on Page Two)

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

The Workers (Communist) Party is organized upon the basis of the capitalist system and the class struggle.

In the Workers (Communist) Party are organized those workers who understand the character of the struggle which the workers are fighting, and who are ready to unite their strength to give leadership to that struggle and to direct it along the road that will carry the workers forward to the Workers' and Farmers' Government and victory for the new social order.

In our country the class struggle has not yet developed to that sharp form which places the workers before the revolutionary struggle for power. The Workers (Communist) Party of the United States formulates policies for the immediate struggles for partial demands which will build up the power of the workers and prepare them for the REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE.

To achieve this end, the Workers (Communist) Party declares itself in favor of the following policies:

Support of the Workers' and Farmers' Struggles.

The Workers (Communist) Party supports and participates actively in every struggle of the workers and farmers against the capitalist class.

The Workers (Communist) Party enters into every fight which the workers make for higher wages, better working conditions, better conditions of labor. It endeavors to give leadership in these struggles, broaden them by bringing other workers to the support of those engaged in the struggle.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights with the farmers in their effort to secure relief from the unbearable conditions to which the capitalists are subjecting them.

It is through these struggles for their partial demands that the workers and farmers learn the nature of the capitalist system, the part which the government is playing in these struggle and the necessity of organizing their power for the fight against

(Continued on Page Five)

TAX SWINDLE

Will Exempt Rich and Burden the Rest

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It is still impossible to say what the Senate will do with the measure and safely to predict that it will not do anything. Democratic leaders are letting the big boys know that all will be well in the matter of cutting down on their taxes next year. From various Administration sources have been authorized announcements that the "higher brackets" would receive no slashes, but in the past these have all been more or less not for direct publication.

Tax Program for Rich.

Now comes Senator David Reed, in senate life Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's attorney and public apologist by his allied mien and personal agent on the Senate floor in such matters as tax cutting and "explaining" the wholesale vote corruption in Mellon's home-state, Pennsylvania, with a frank pronouncement of what it is hoped the Administration can put through next session. Republican Senator Reed, who thinks it perfectly all right to spend some $8,000,000 to secure a senatorial nomination, the republicans proposed to abolish the remaining inheritance taxes, reduce by about $300,000,000 the corporation tax and cut to about 10 percent the surtaxes that the rich pay. He also hopes to be able to repeal some of the so-called "nuisance taxes," but only those effecting the rich, such as club dues and high admission fees.

Rob the Small Fry.

In simple language Senator Reed, who next to Senator Smoot of Utah, chairman of the senate finance committee, is the most important Administration member on that all-important committee, proposes to give those of incomes above $30,000 a huge reduction in taxes. The purpose is twofold, first to place the burden of income taxation on the small producer and secondly to prepare the field for a wholesale "shake-down" of the rich for the 1928 campaign.

Reed would say nothing about the "shake-down" for the 1928 political fight, but he very frankly declared that it was time that the rich "were given tax relief."

"In my opinion there ought to be no reduction of the rates on small incomes," Reed remarked, "the exemptions are high enough and there seems no necessity for further reductions in the rates or increase in the exemptions. The rates on incomes from $30,000 to $75,000 are out of proportion with the rates on other incomes. This class has only been brought down about 10 per cent since 1919. The rates on such incomes is too high and ought to be readjusted.

A Class Argument.

"American business would be aided in a reduction in the surtaxes. Money going to the government in taxes ought to be released for trade and business ventures. I favor a radical reduction in the surtaxes with the maximum at 10 per cent. I am also in favor of repeal of the inheritance taxes."

This naive reasoning, according to Senator Reed, applies only to the wealthy. That the man of small income might use his taxes for "business and trade ventures," does not follow, according to Senator Reed. Therefore only the rich will have their taxes reduced.

Standing between the reactionary republican administration and its plan to give the rich a luscious tax remittance will be the democrats, for the most part equally reactionary and anxious for big campaign contributions and the progressives who will be the balance of power. They have no hope for big campaign funds, but they are with only one or two exceptions, incompetent to make a strenuous opposition fight or ignorant of the fundamental issues.

Want Campaign Graft.

As a matter of fact as it now appears, Reed's program, which is that of Mellon's and Coolidge's, is most likely to get through. Both sides are hungry for campaign handouts and the Progressives have neither the guts nor the desire to make the fight necessary to prevent the boodle. They will utter a few complaints during the session and then return to their ballwicks and make strenuous campaigns about their heroic efforts in Washington against the "old party bosses."

The budget meeting which will be held June 13 is expected to disclose that the Treasury expects a surplus next year of over $300,000,000. It is the Administration's plan to return this amount in taxes to those of "the higher bracket" incomes—from $20,000 and upwards.

Rescue 8 in Fire.

Three women, a man and a baby were rescued by firemen and policemen from the upper floors of 7606 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn yesterday afternoon in a drugstore on the ground floor of the building.

Red Cross Stamps
OF 1927
$1 Postpaid
Red Cross Seal Of 1926 Now
10 CENTS

Buy Anti-Fascist Stamps

One Sou Stamps

CHICAGO (FP).—The union of American Italian workers, known as the League of the Sons of Italy, has issued a call for the purchase of anti-fascist stamps, the proceeds to be used in the fight against the Mussolini regime. The stamps are to be sold at one sou each.

SHOE WORKERS IN LONG FIGHT FOR REAL UNION

Brooklyn Bosses Bitter Enemies of Labor

"Rise and smite the tyrants" is the cry of the workers who have banded together in the ranks of labor defense unions, militant, or uniting control of unions, to fight for better conditions. They have been in many cities in bitter conflicts in contests with the bosses that a widespread persecution afflicts them in their struggles. Many of them think there is no use joining a union because they have lost hope of gaining anything thereby.

This attitude is easily understood in view of the history of the shoe workers, but it is suicidal to accept it. Again almost overwhelming odds the past two years a group of determined workers have held together and strengthened the Shoe Workers Protective Union, until it is a real influence in Brooklyn and New York.

Particularly instructive is the history of the betrayal of the shoe workers by a fake union organized by the employers, who hoped thereby to prevent a real union springing up.

Busting Up the "United."

In 1919 the Shoe Workers of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Goodyear factories workers, organized in the United Shoe Workers of America, about 11,000 strong.

The Goodyear operators were organized in an independent organization which had catered to the shoe manufacturers for the past 20 years by using their power to keep the lasters and other shoe workers unorganized, even going to the extent of striking against lasters and refusing to stitch their shoes when they would join a union.

In 1919 the manufacturers forced a strike on the "United," and with the "Goodyear Operators" as a nucleus, organized a union to break the strike.

The Bossed Fake Union.

This union was called the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union. This name was adopted for the purpose of fooling the Haverhill Shoe Workers who were organized 100% in the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. In this they were partially successful as when they went to that city for strike-breakers they made some of them think that it was a part of their own union.

The American Union controlled the workers from that time on in the factories of the manufacturers' association. There were many attempts to organize the shoe workers into bona fide unions but they all failed until 1924, when three locals here who had been in the United Union joined the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. The "Protective" was the first organization that was ever successful in winning the workers from the scabbery of the "American".

One of the first strikes which the "Protective" ever had, the "American", immediately through their president, A. Grady, signed up with the firm (Zwier & Grossman) and tried to fill the shop with scabs. The "Protective" from that time on has made steady progress in this line, having organized about two thousand workers in the trade and having agreements with some thirty manufacturers.

Up to 1923, the manufacturers had complete control of the American Union, an attorney sitting in every meeting of their Council to advise and steer them. At this period their funds were under the control of the manufacturers as it required the signature of one of the manufacturers on the checks to draw on their account.

About this time many shoe workers who had formerly refused to join the organization sent in applications and became members of the purpose of trying to wrest the union from the manufacturers. This continued until last fall, 1925 when the militants had become so strong that they had the same difficulty in putting over their agreement. The agreement of a year ago last November was the worse that had ever been thrust on, taking away every right that the workers ever had, causing many revolts to take place which convinced the manufacturers that the members could no longer be controlled and that they must rid the union of the militants.

The Miller Strike.

The fight was started by I. Miller and Sons discharging fourteen workers, including officers and board members of the fitters' union. This caused a walk-out of the entire crew of about 1100. Miller told Grady, the General President of the American Union, at that time, that if he would throw seven delegates out of the Council they could do business. Grady immediately called a special meeting of the Council and succeeded in having them expel the seven delegates, although they had no right to do it, as these delegates were elected by their locals and only the locals could recall them. When he reported to Miller he was told that that was not enough and that they must throw out the fifters officers [illegible] the fighters in those two locals, as most of the militants were in those locals. This was [illegible] for Grady to do. The result was that a general strike was advocated by Grady who had always held them from a strike in times when there was a chance of winning.

Sabotaged the Strike.

This strike was never intended to be won, and we have every reason to believe was a frame-up between the reactionary officials of the union and the manufacturers. The strike was declared about ten weeks before the season would open with the idea in view that after a few weeks under these conditions they would be willing to sign up under any conditions. The strike had not been on three days when Grady and other officials were trying to send back whole departments and crews oh the quiet and in many instances were successful. At the same time the agents of the reactionaries were holding meetings with the manufacturers at which it was proposed that they make an agreement with the American Union covering four locals which would leave out the fitters and lasters. This would leave the manufacturers free to hire whom they wanted in those departments. In that manner they would eliminate the fighters. Then the officials of the union would probably call their attention to the agreement calling for all employees to be members of the American Union and would be told to go ahead and organize them. They would then have had practically the same conditions as in 1919.

The plans did not work out. It is true that the strike was lost but instead of eliminating the fighters, only the fighters remained.

Reaction Defeated.

After the strike was declared off there was an election held on July 8th, in which Chester W. Bixby and Thomas J. Flood were elected general president and general secretary respectively, on the issue of amalgamating with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. These officials took their offices with the understanding that no wages would be paid for the purpose of clearing up the affairs of the union and uniting them with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

Immediately after the election there was a meeting held in the office of Franklin C. Haven, between him and Reilly and Donovan, ex-agents of the Goodyear operators and the finishers and packers locals, ex-president Grady and William Ahearn, at which Haven suggested that they agree the manufacturers as he stated that they had been calling him up for several days to see if he could not help them to get another manufacturers' union. Franklin C. Haven is the attorney who secured the charter in 1919 for the "American" union and who for about four years attended with the council meetings and advised for the manufacturers. Since then an attempt has been made by these reactionary leaders to form what they call the Greater New York Shoe Workers' Union and they have already got a charter from the state.

Consolidate Two Organizations.

There has been an agreement entered into between the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the "American" Union under the new administration to have the membership of the American transferred into the "Protective" and the members of the "Protective" to organize an association for the purpose of owning property to be incorporated and then this incorporation and the American Union which is incorporated, to merge together under the name, charter and by-laws of the new corporation. Already they have transferred several organized shops over to the "Protective". These shops were organized and had independent agreements as they were not in the Manufacturers' Association, but we cannot finish the work of clearing up the situation and establishing one organization of shop workers in this district unless we have raised the money necessary to square the bills which we inherited from the old administration.

Defeated Renegades.

After being defeated and discredited [illegible] and agents of the employer with the assistance of the bosses' lawyer, Franklin C. Haven, tried to use the old headquarters of the American union to reorganize the thing and sign agreements with the employers so they could oust the "Protective". Even in this they failed because they are so utterly discredited among shoe workers that no one would join the scabby outfit.

Progress Being Made.

The local organization, District Council No. 2 of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, is making headway against almost insurmountable obstacles. If the national office at Boston would render the assistance necessary the shoe industry could be organized in a very short time and a real fight waged against the horde of petty bosses who try to make slaves of their workers.

All shoe workers should get into this organization in order to establish and maintain decent conditions for themselves and get a wage sufficient to enable them to support their families.

Needle Trade Defense

Coney Island Stadium Concert Tickets Ready.

The Coney Island Stadium Concert arranged by the Joint Defense & Relief Committee for July 16, will be the biggest affair this summer. Over 30,000 people are expected to fill the huge Stadium. The program will be the best that was ever held in any open air concert. The New York Symphony Orchestra, consisting of 100 men, is already engaged. Negotiations are being made with a World Famous Ballet. There will be noted singers and dancers. In view of the fact that a big crowd is to be present, the Joint Defense Committee will distribute tickets in various stations so that no one will be compelled to stand for the inconvenience of waiting in line. Tickets are priced at $1.00 and reserved seats $2.00.

They can be gotten at the following stations: Joint Defense & Relief Com., Prashkat, Cloakmakers Joint Board and Furriers Joint Board. Get your tickets immediately. Do not wait for the last moment.

Holiday Collections

On Decoration Day, when thousands of workers were out in the various camps and summer resorts, some of them did not forget the struggle of the cloakmakers and furriers and made it their business to do something for the prisoners on their vacation. At Camp Freiheit, a committee put up a radio set which was sold for $50.00. Comrade Losoff of the Joint Defense Committee, was present at "Camp Freiheit," which is situated near Camp Nitgedaigct. He made an appeal in behalf of the Cloakmakers and Furriers and the collection amounted to $53.80.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn. Again

We received a check for $50.00 from St. Paul, Minn., which was collected at the Ladies Auxiliary of the Workmen's Circle. This is the second donation of $50.00 from the St. Paul organization. They also write that they will make good their pledge of $100.00 more this week.

* * *

Brownsville Mass Meeting Tonight.

There will be a mass meeting at 65 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn, Friday, June 3rd. The meeting is arranged by the Brownsville Non-Partisan Workers' Club, and is being held in behalf of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. Prominent speakers of the needle trades will be present. All workers of Brownsville are urged to attend.

* * *

In Elizabeth, N. J.

The Elizabeth workers will have an opportunity to get acquainted with the present situation in the needle trades at a mass meeting which will be held tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 315 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J. Prominent speakers from New York will address the meeting. The Jewish Workers' Club will sing proletarian songs. Sam Liptzin (Uncle Sam) will read some of his famous stories. There will also be other entertainers. The proceeds of this meeting will go for the defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. All Elizabeth workers are urged to come to this meeting.

Wales Wandering Once More

LONDON, June 2.—From Unofficial sources it was learned today that the Prince of Wales hopes to leave England for Canada on July 2, remaining in Ottawa as the guest of the Canadian government for a few days before leaving for his ranch near Calgary. The prince expects to be absent about two months. It is not considered likely whether he will return through the United States.

CALLES'S WIFE IS CONFORTED



Alicia Calles is shown comforting her mother, Senora Natalia Calles, wife of President Calles of Mexico, in a Los Angeles hospital, where the "first lady of Mexico" came for an operation.

Coolidge Will Not Run

Calls on Wall Street Gets Little Business

WASHINGTON, June 2 (FP)—Leaving Washington, Coolidge went to New York, where he remained three days, the longest visit he has paid to the United States capital since he left it to become President. He spent the time golfing and talking with Wall Street.

The general consensus of opinion there coincided with official Washington life is dull and uninteresting. It will find, in his private life, every effort made by certain public men connected with foreign affairs of the United States to aid and assist him to the limit.

Had The Drop On Kellogg.

The point is, that Dennis created a lullabalee in Kellogg's office not so very long ago, by suddenly leaving his post in Nicaragua and sailing for the good old U. S. A., preceded by a warning that he had in his possession letters showing Kellogg directly involved in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. The latter is now a mere protectorate of the U. S., but then it was an independent country, with which Kellogg kept up a pretense of friendship. The documents Dennis had are said to have shown Kellogg in the act of creating a conservative reactionary revolt against the liberal constituted authorities.

Nervous Nell Sickens.

When he neared Washington, Kellogg became very sick, and went off on a vacation. Somebody else talked to Dennis, and now he is "going into business," without anything more heard of the documents.

Dennis, before his decision to be silent, said quite a lot also about the favoritism in the U. S. consular services. In fact, he published a letter on it.

Promoting The Rich.

The issue raised by Dennis was that consular officers were kept in low-paid and dishgrvous posts in the "mosquito belt" and in other difficult places, while younger men who had money and social pull were sent to European capitals to live a gay and idle life among tearooms and dance parlors. These "career men" of the diplomatic branch were pictured, by Dennis and by other consuls who did not permit their names to be used, as being slavishly devoted to British models in manner, speech and dress, and with being greedy for big salaries and no work.

Crisis Over.

When the Dennis letter was quoted in the press, Undersecretary Grew—in the absence of Kellogg—issued a brief but flatulatory statement in which he said that Dennis' letter had included many suggestions which might prove valuable, and that the department would be glad to consider and act upon them where possible.

Now that a good business berth has received Dennis, the crisis for the the "career men" in the diplomatic branch is over until congress shall see fit to investigate the charge that an oligarchy in the department is ignoring the Rogers law which placed the diplomatic and consular officers on an equal footing as regards promotion and pay.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

right as human beings, the christians take ont their poison gases and their bombing aeroplanes and sail off to the other side of the earth.

* * *

TALKING of Egyptians, you will notice that when the Egyptian parliament voted to transfer the functions now discharged by the Sirdar, or British commander-in-chief to the Minister of War, the British government sent four warships to "impress" the parliament. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the hero of Locarno (where the doves of peace was let loose) speaking in the house of commons on the question declared that Britain was morally responsible for the protection of foreigners. Comment on this typical piece of imperialist hypocrisy would be like carrying filth to a sewer.

* * *

THERE has been a gratifying response to our appeal for funds to save The DAILY WORKER. The financial crisis was complicated by the conviction and imprisonment of our editor, William F. Dunne and business manager Miller. But strange to say——or is it?—our readers and particularly the members of the Party, instead of losing heart, getting discouraged or becoming pulloosophers of despair and doubt, went to their pocket books and sent us dollars. As O. Henry had it, in one of his delightful stories of delightful scoundrels, describing two confidence men in a barroom: "They cursed furiously and threw down dollars."

* * *

BUT our benefactors cursed at the enemy and not at us. This morning I opened a letter addressed to me personally and saw an artistic piece of green paper peeping out. It bore the legend: $7.50. and the letter ran quite modestly: "Excuse the familiarity, but I have come to know you quite intimately thru your columns. . . . We have just emerged from a disastrous strike. . . . In the meantime, heads up! The game is breaking our way in the East and the birth of a new social-order is visible on the horizon." This is the way Frank Brochian answered our call. This is the kind of language we like to hear. It is double barreled. It sheds up the printers and it gives the capitalists to understand that even tho we are standing on our toes in the dark, we will get on our feet again—with the aid of comrades like Frank Brochan.

* * *

WHILE it is true that we have stalled off the printers for the week the emergency is not over. To save The DAILY WORKER now would be a calamity and one week follows the next with monotonous regularity. And printers are just as human as you or I, brother. We want to see The DAILY WORKER on a sound financial footing, as efficiently as this can be done under the present system. So [illegible] and help

The COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
10 cents a copy—$2.50 a year.
7 cents to bundle lots.

Sacco and Vanzetti May Expect Reprieve

(Continued from Page One)

the author of numerous works of fiction. He is a very conservative Republican politician who assumes the old New England tradition of literature and culture.

Lowell is also a conservative, with decrees from most of the leading world universities, a commander of the French Legion of Honor and of the Belgian Order of the Crown, president of the League to Enforce Peace and author of many books of American law and politics. He is a Back Bay conservative of the first water.

Stratton was director of the United States Bureau of Standards at Washington from 1901 to 1923, when he became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, closely related to Harvard University. He was in naval service from 1896 to 1912. As a physicist he carries degrees from many of the world's leading scientific institutes.

Duchess Appeals.

An appeal was received today from the Duchess of Warwick, the British labor peer, for a reviewing commission. Workers of Worsley Abbott, England and the Hungarian Count Michael Karolyi and 100 students of Smith College, a women's college at Northampton, Mass., home of Calvin Coolidge, appealed for justice in the case.

The British Trades Council [illegible] Labor Party [illegible] communist [illegible] of the case and urged the governor to veto the [illegible] sentence.

Government Lets Ley, Cantonment Builders, Slip Out of Charges

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2.—Suit for five million dollars, the outcome of charges of irregularities in connection with the construction during the war of Camp Devens, has been dropped, Fred T. Ley and Company, general contractors, of this city, were notified today by United States Attorney Frederick H. Tarr.

Government agents charged misuse and waste of materials, excessive use of unskilled labor and twenty-eight other complaints including graft. This was one of several suits filed against various contractors who erected the army cantonment but it was not known here whether the other suits had been discontinued.

"KINGS" SCHEME MEXICAN REVOLT

Rebels Admit Aid From U. S. "Organizations"

WASHINGTON, June 2.—That American business men are plotting the overthrow of Calles with the aid of the Hughes and that they are receiving the unqualified support of the State Department was clearly indicated today with the publication of a statement by Enes Capestran Jacques, notorious rebel, and disclosures made in a Mexican presidential decree further say department of the United States Government to purchase goods in the United States.

In announcing the failure of his rebellion, Gurza declares that "funds which were to have been forthcoming from an American organization have not been furnished." It has long been known that certain religious organizations and more especially certain oil barons have been planning to subsidize a revolt against the Calles Government.

That the State Department has been lending its support to these plans is clearly brought out by its refusal to permit the sale of American arms and munitions to the Mexican Government which needed them to suppress "religious" revolts supported and subsidized by American oil interests, political observers in close touch with the situation state. The State Department has also refused to permit the Mexican Government to import 8 commercial airplanes, it was learned.

Mexican Government Has U. S.

Pointing out the serious injuries to Mexico resulting from the policy of the State Department, President Calles issued the following decree Monday:

In view of the fact that the Government of the United States of America has established a systematic embargo on merchandise acquired by various dependencies of the Federal Government, a procedure whereby serious injuries are caused in the administrative conduct of said dependencies, since even how many of the articles already bought have not been received, the Executive in my name has decided to direct, in order to avoid the inconvenience caused by this unjustified delay, that from the date of the present decree all departments of State and administrative departments abstain absolutely from purchasing directly or indirectly in the said country furniture, machinery, articles of consumption and others in general intended for the administration of the public services and that such purchases be made in all cases from commercial firms established within the national territory.

For this purpose the Department of Foreign Relations will immediately issue definite orders to the Embassy and Consulates of the republic in the United States so that they may on no account make payment in contravention of the orders herein contained, which the Department of Finance and Public Credit will issue orders in the same sense to the financial agency of Mexico in New York.

Given in the National Palace, May 30, 1927.

The President of the Republic.

PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES.

Spend Your Vacation at


A Workers' Co-operative
SUMMER RESORT
in White Rock Mts.
WINGDALE, N. Y.
All conveniences; all sports; [illegible]; [illegible] bowling; swimming; [illegible] concerts; [illegible] Saturday Evening Affair, 1st Sunday Affair, 1st Sunday Concert, 2nd Sunday Affair, 2nd Sunday Concert, 3rd Sunday Affair, 3rd Sunday Concert, 4th Sunday Affair, 4th Sunday Concert. Unity Hours, and Harvest Concert. Special Trains: 1:40 and 5:40 P.M. from 2nd Ave. and 14th St. Special Bus: 10 A.M. from 2nd Ave. and 14th St. Every Friday at 5 P. M. Entertainment at 8 P. M.

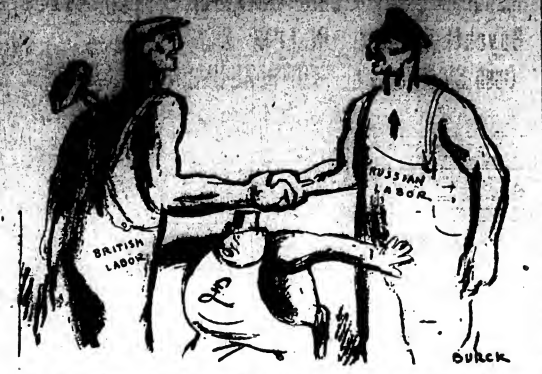
PEACE: FIGHT ON IMPERIALIST WAR

Trade, Says Vuyo

Britain's break with the Soviet Union will throw more Soviet trade to the United States, is the opinion of Sokolnikov, the president and general manager of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate.

The All-Russian Textile Syndicate buys annually more than $35,000,000 of American cotton and needs textile machinery. "Irrespective of the situation in Great Britain," says Yonov, "the Soviet's trade with the U.S.A. will increase, but the rupture is bound to help the United States still more in this trade. I believe that Germany also will be benefited in the event the United Kingdom, through its Department of State, breaks off trade relations."

Of the growth of the Soviet Union industry he says: "Over 80 textile mills have been built or are under construction as a part of our textile program."



Succo and Vanz Memorial at Comintern Red Aid Congress

BERLIN, May 21. (By Mail).—The opening session of the Second Congress of the German Red Aid [illegible] which took place this week in the crowded Sport Palast, became into a tremendous demonstration of international proletarian solidarity. Many thousands of Berlin workers, communists, social democrats and non-party workers participated in the mass-meeting at which the congress was opened. The march past of the standard company of the Red Front Fighters League was greeted with great applause.

Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, the chairman of the Red Aid organization in Germany, welcomed the delegates and the representatives of the Red Aid organizations from other countries. The speaker then paid a moving tribute to the victims of the bourgeois reaction, to the tens of thousands murdered and imprisoned proletarian fighters. The great mass meeting rose spontaneously to its feet. The speaker concluded his remarks by appealing to those present to strengthen the Red Aid Organization with all possible means as one of the most important fighting organizations of the working class, particularly to the present moment when the international situation was tense and the danger of a new war at hand.

The following comrades, most of whom are in capitalist prisons, were elected honorary members of the Congress Presidium: the President of the International Red Aid, Klara Zetkin, Max Hoelz, Rudolf Margies and Streletsky (Germany), Sacco and Vanzetti (United States), Stefanoff (Rumania), Pavlov (Bulgaria), Rakosi and Szanto (Hungary), Bordiga and Grameci (Italy) and André Marty (France).

Following the election of the Presidium, the representative of the E. C. of the International Red Aid delivered a speech to the meeting in the name of the E. C. of the I.R.A. and of 11 million members of Red Aid organizations in all countries. Comrade Dmetrov spoke in the name of the Central Committee of the Russian Red Aid organization. He presented three flags to the German organization in the name of the Moscow, Kharkov and Samara district organizations of the Red Aid. His appeal to the workers to follow the example of the Russian workers and peasants' who had got rid of their oppressors for all time, was welcomed with great applause. Comrade Todria, the representative of the Central Committee of the Red Aid in Georgia then spoke and was welcomed with protracted applause. He also brought a flag from his organization and presented it to the German organization. Representatives of the Red Aid organizations in Poland, Denmark and Switzerland also spoke. The political prisoners in Warsaw sent the congress a flag and the political prisoners in Cottbus (Germany) sent a picture. After various telegrams a greeting was read and a number of resolutions adopted, the mass play "The Red Flood" was produced and greeted with great applause.

Chicago Committee for Hands Off China Calls Conference for June 12

Charging that the presence of 9,000 United States Marines on Chinese soil places the people of this country face to face with the problem of war and declaring that the present policy of the U. S. in China is one of intervention on behalf of big business, a committee of prominent Chicagoans headed by Clarence Darrow, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Dr. John A. Lapp and others, have called a conference of local organizations under the watchword, "Hands-Off-China."

Meets June 12

William H. Holly, provisional secretary of the Chicago Hands-Off-China Committee announced today that the conference will meet at 10 a. m. on Sunday, June 12 at Musicians Hall, 175 W. Washington St.

Prominent individuals representing liberal, labor and church opinion are members of the committee. These include, in addition to the above, President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Prof. Ferdinand Schevill; William A. Cunnes; Rev. Paul Hutchinson, Editor of the Christian Century; Miss Margaret Hiller of the Teachers' Union; Edward Nockels, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Christien Madsen of the Painters Union; Anton Johnsen of the Carpenters Union; Manuel Gomez of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League; C. T. Chi of the Chicago Kuomintang, and Miss Ethelyn Byrnton of the Women's International League.

Organized Committee

The Chicago Hands-Off-China Committee was formed a few weeks ago to arouse popular sentiment against intervention of any kind by the United States government in China. At a mass meeting held in Addams Auditorium on May 8, addressed by Miss Jane Addams, Miss Margaret Haley, Dr. Lapp and others, a strong protest was made against the presence of U. S. troops in China and the principle of "China for the Chinese" advocated.

Underfed Children of British Workers Join In "Empire Day" Fetes

LONDON, May 20 (By Mail). — "Empire Day" was recently celebrated here. The children of the working class marched past the Union Jack in their school playgrounds, and were made to salute the symbol of "their" Empire.

Out of these children, who number 6,000,000 (apart from cripples, mental defectives, blind, and deaf), according to the Ministry of Health report:

"2,619,350 children have to go to the school doctors during one year. Of these 800,000 require special treatment, 33,767 suffer from malnutrition, the remainder from tuberculosis, nervous diseases, defective vision, poor teeth, adenoids—all developments from malnutrition and overstrain. Over half of the children in attendance at elementary schools are below the normal in health."

Predict Riots as White Terrorists in Roumania Put Gag on Newspapers

BERLIN, June 2.—Wholesale suppression of Roumanian newspapers attacking the government, is reported from Bucharest.

The newspaper attacks are understood to have followed the appeal of King Ferdinand, who is again critically ill, for a coalition of parties.

According to reports received here there are fears that the newspaper suppressions will be followed by disorders, the white regime in Roumania is employing every terrolet device to suppress the growing criticism of its policies.

U. S. S. R. Communists Defy Tory Britain

(Continued from Page One)

ish imperialism which has inspired and organized the imperialistic campaign against the Soviet Union. While British imperialism systematically day after day was and is preparing war against the USSR, our Party and the USSR pursues a policy of peace. All testify to the peaceful policy of our Party and the Soviet Union. All know we did everything possible for preservation of peace. We want peace for the victorious construction of socialism and the realization of our great plans for the industrialization of the USSR. We want it in the name of a better life for the workers and peasants. We fought for peace, using all available means without giving in to predatory acts of the Conservative Government and manifesting the greatest coolness and patience. This is proven by facts known to all. The "incident" of the Chinese Eastern Railway (Chang Tso-lin's attack last year) the recent raid, robbery and executions in Peking, the police blockade of our Consulate in Shanghai, the torrents of abuse and calumnies against our country by vetal presses of the British Government Lords and the London City Pirates, the disgraceful diplomatic campaign against USSR by members of British government, the campaigns of forgeries and arrogant ultimatums, and lastly the bandit robbing of Arcos and violation of the rights of our Trade Delegation as guaranteed by British Government—to all these provocatory acts we replied by a policy of peace.

A Step Toward War.

All this makes clear the meaning in such conditions of the breaking off of normal relations undertaken by the Baldwin-Chamberlain Government, and the direction in which the policy of the British tories is developing. The act of rupture is unquestionably a step to war against the Soviet Union. This is clear to the most prominent representative of the British liberal bourgeoisie, Lloyd George ("Only arrow left is the thunder arrow—War"). This must then be still clearer to every proletarian and in the first place to every member of the All Union Communist Party. It must be clear to every worker and peasant why England is preparing war against us, arming neighboring states, provoking the break with the Soviet Union and brandishing the sword.

Labor Turns to Left.

The stabilization of British capitalism is ever more sapped by the growing contradictions within England herself as well as her colonies and dependencies. British imperialism wishes by force of arms to improve its affairs, which are in sad condition. The British proletariat is shifting leftwards, being revolutionized in spite of Hick's gendarmerie, Baldwin's hypocrisy, and the treachery of the MacDonalds and Purcells.

Failure in China.

British policy in China has failed. Her "prestige" in China can only be supported by Britain with guns. At the same time there is growing a warm sympathy toward the Soviet Union on the part of all peoples oppressed and enslaved by England. This is the source of the animal hatred of conservative Britain against the Soviet Republic. The instability of her own position drives Britain on the adventure of organizing war against the USSR. It must also be clear to every worker and peasant what kind of war; what designs the tory government has against the USSR; with what it wishes to present the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. The immediate object of the rupture and the arrogant threats against the USSR is to stop the powerful economic growth of the Soviet Union or at least to stem the successes of Socialistic construction, successes which are infectious example to European and English workers, and causes the international bourgeoisie to tremble.

Want to Crush Revolution.

The most cherished aim in the crusade which Britain is preparing against Soviet Union is the liquidation of the Proletarian Dictatorship, the overthrow of the Soviet Power, the liquidation of socialistic construction and a return in the old regime making the USSR a colony of the British bankers and an agrarian accessory to international imperialism. To the workers of the Soviet Union this victory of the British Black Hundreds would mean denationalization of industry, returning the factories and mills to the Riabushinskys and Urquharts, taking back their eight hour work-day and making a gallows barracks of the workshops.

British Aim in Russia.

If in their own "home" country the conservatives have not hesitated to throw the English working class far back with their notorious anti-trade-union law, they would have still less reason to hesitate in an "alien" conquered country. To the peasants of USSR such a victory of the conservatives would mean a "second advent" of the landowners, serfdom, new Denikins and Wrangels, punitive expeditions, robbery of peasant lands (British imperialists are already doing this in China) and dark barbarity in the villages.

Would Restore Tsarism.

To the free toiling nationalities of the Soviet Union this would mean making them humiliated and enslaved "alien" nationalities, restoration of the gibbets of Tsarism, and the establishment of a regime such as British imperialism created for the Hindu peasants and Egyptian fellahs. Such are the designs of the enemy. The first duty of the workers and peasants of our country is to be on guard; to face the danger; to be ready with resistance. We must reply to the growing danger of war by still more powerful, still more intense efforts on the economic fronts. We must energetically raise the socialistic industry and raise the productivity of labor through carrying out the socialistic nationalization of industry. We must improve rural economy and transport; must raise and develop war industry for the defense of the country; must intensify the struggle against the plague of bureaucratism. We do not know and cannot know when the enemy will openly attack the USSR with bayonets, but undoubtedly British imperialism is ever more assiduously preparing to approach these terms.

Must Prepare to Resist.

The working masses of the Soviet Union must reply to these preparations with preparations of their own. In face of war danger this must be no "small," "quantitative" business when dealing with raising the economic, cultural, military and political might of the country. The productive work of every proletarian and peasant is a great addition to the defense of the proletarian republics. The separate efforts of millions thrown into the common pool will be the pledge of our success.

Make Army Invincible

Utmost attention must be given to our army and to questions of workers' and peasants' defense. All toilers, above all their Communist vanguard, must intensify help to workers and peasants' army and its care. It is necessary to strengthen the ties between the Red Army and the worker and peasant masses. It is necessary to intensify the work of volunteer sport organizations; to intensify the preparation of the whole party mass in the matter of military education. Every member of the party, every young worker and peasant must go through a course of this preparation.

Bolshevik Preparation

Be on guard; prepared for the defense of the country; prepared genuinely like Bolsheviks, firmly, unswervingly, without panic. Such is the task today. There is no room within the ranks of the All-Union Communist Party for slackness, looseness and annecessary good nature. Our party throughout the checkered career of its great historical way, has ever manifested itself as the inexhaustible source of revolutionary proletarian energy.

Our party has always everywhere manifested the greatest political farsightedness. Today as before, the members of our party must be a model to all proletarians and peasants; a model of energy, accurate work, workers' heroism. War may be forced upon us despite all our efforts to preserve peace. For this worst emergency, all toilers and in the first place the Communist Party, must prepare: not to waste time, but to raise economy, consolidate transport and defense; work still more energetically amidst the masses in the mills, workshops and villages—this is the paramount duty of all members of the All-Union Communist Party.

Defy British Imperialism.

If British imperialists pursue their policy, if they overstep another limit, if they start an open attack on our country, they will let lose an all-European war which will inevitably have as a sequel the greatest class battles. In these battles European capitalism will be destroyed and in the long run the Soviet dictatorship of the bourgeoisie will be replaced by a dictatorship of proletarian soviets. All the greater is the responsibility resting upon members of our Party. They will be heroic leaders of the international revolution.

London Workers Protest Breach of Relations



This picture shows a great parade by which thousands of British workers denounced the Tory raiding of Arcos House and the breach of trade relations with the Soviet Union. Banners criticize Baldwin and Joynson-Hicks. The police attacked the parade.

What's What in Washington

By LAWRENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(FP).—Shall the American delegates in the naval limitation conference which will open at Geneva on June 20 submit to the British and Japanese delegates a plan for drastic reduction of the present cruiser and submarine strength of these three nations? Or shall the American proposal, with which the three-power conference will start, be simply one of standing still and forbidding any extension of the power that has been created in these branches of naval equipment?

These are problems faced by the conference which has been in session in Secretary Kellogg's office for almost a week. Admiral Hilary Jones, technical expert for the Navy, who has been attending the preliminary arms-reduction parleys of the League at Geneva, is leading the technical review of the world naval situation. Hugh Gibson, newly appointed ambassador to Belgium, now retired from the post of minister to Switzerland, is to be chairman of the American delegation, but he will be under instructions to make this a technical rather than a political conference of the three powers. Admiral Jonas will be heard more often than Gibson.

Power Of Press.

Hugh Wilson, who is the new minister to Switzerland, will be secretary of the American delegation, and probably will be made secretary of the conference. He has for some years been in charge of press relations at the State Department, but formerly was secretary of the Berne legation.

Secretary Kellogg has not disclosed whether a clean-cut proposal for percentage reduction or percentage limitation will be made by the American government at the outset, as was done by Hughes at the Washington conference six years ago. Yet European debate on the possibility that anything can be accomplished in the coming parley has shown that the British and French press anticipates a definite program from the Washington government. Only by laying down on the table, for immediate public inspection, a plan which will insure limitation, if not actual reduction of naval expenditure, will President Coolidge be likely to get any satisfaction out of his venture.

Benito vs France.

France has refused to take part, on the ground that she cannot submit her naval power, under present political conditions, to control from outside. French fear of Mussolini's alliance with Tory Britain is growing; only when the British Labor Party gains control of the House of Commons by a decisive majority will the French cease to feel that British power is allied with Italian Fascism to undermine the French position in Europe and Africa. When Mussolini at first curtly refused to discuss naval limitation, and later changed his attitude without a word of explanation, neither the British nor the French were surprised. They knew that his first declaration was a gesture for home consumption, and that his final endorsement of the parley was given in order to embarrass the French.

Now that Britain has broken with the Soviet Union, and all Europe is anxious as to the danger of a new war, Mussolini announces in his own Fascist parliament that "The Locarno powers are furiously arming"—as his reason for starting a new program of naval and army expansion.

READ ABOUT THE NEW CHINESE WALL AGAINST WORLD IMPERIALISM.



CHINA IN REVOLT

By STALIN—BUCHARIN—MANUILSKY and TAN PING SHAN

A discussion on China by outstanding figures in the Communist International

15c

Topics of the Tombs

False Hopes Through Court Decisions Permitting "Peaceful" Picketing

Many trade unionists hailed as a great victory for labor the decision of the New York State Court of Appeals in the injunction case of the scab Exchange Bakery & Restaurant Company against officers and members of Waiters' and Waitresses' Union No. 1, in which it was decreed that workers had a right peacefully to picket whether there is a so-called bona-fide strike in progress or not. The decision declares that:

"Picketing without a strike is no more unlawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose."

This is of only limited advantage in New York in as much as it will prevent the Tammany police captains of various precincts driving pickets from the line because the bosses refuse to admit that there is a strike in progress.

But as far as guaranteeing workers the right to picket it is of no advantage. Under capitalism courts serve the interests of the bosses against the workers and the New York courts are no exception. Legally picketing has been permissible for years, but injunctions are issued just the same by flunkeys of capitalism who sit upon the benches. All that is required is a creature sufficiently low to commit perjury and swear that some picket assaulted him and an injunction is issued, without the defendant even having a chance to defend himself or to face his accuser in open court.

In spite of this decision injunctions are still one of the greatest weapons against strikers and must be fought until workers have the right to picket without interference from judges or police.

Sacco and Vanzetti Agitation Must Go On!

Since the announcement from the state house at Boston that Governor Alvan T. Fuller was conducting his own investigation of the Sacco and Vanzetti case the agitation for the release of these two victims of capitalist vengeance has died down. No more do we hear the indignant bleatings of the liberals who weep not for the victims but for outraged justice. They never were overly enthusiastic about these two radical foreign workers; their concern was only for the fictitious tradition of American fair-play. Their astounding inability to perceive the class nature of the case has caused them to cease all activity in behalf of the victims and wait for the final decision of the governor of Massachusetts.

But while they wait the insidious forces of capitalism with perjury on their foul lips and murder in their leprous hearts are concocting new "evidence" calculated to influence the rich Mr. Fuller, whose whole training impel him toward sympathy with the enemies of labor.

We warn the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee of Boston that has been conducting the defense not to rely too much upon Fuller. They should unhesitatingly let the whole world know the progress of the investigation. They should expose the miserable jurors that first returned the verdict against these two Italian workers on framed-up evidence and who now appear before Fuller with declarations that in their opinion the trial was fair. These jurors are tarred with the same stick as the other conspirators and there is more than a suspicion that they obtained their dirty pieces of silver for their verdict and are probably now on pensions which they will receive until the textile barons, the department of justice agents and the rest of the criminal gang that framed these men have carried out their murderous plot.

The working class that has thus far saved from the embrace of the electric chair these militant workers is not going to abandon its activity in behalf of these victims and is sworn relentlessly to continue the fight in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti until they are definitely removed from the shadow of the electric chair and restored to their places in the labor movement.

Woll in Role of Strikebreaker.

Matthew Woll, who divides his time between the job of acting president of the labor-hating Civic Federation and aiding the flunkeys of the bosses at the head of the International Fur Workers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union can now be listed as the first scabby strikebreaker of the furriers' strike. He wants to prove to the bosses that he can be relied upon to do the work that ordinary scabs would shrink from doing so he comes forth with a threat, in the form of a circular signed by himself, that in case any of the furriers strike in response to the call of the Joint Board they will never be permitted to again work in any union shop in New York or any other city in the United States. It is not the bosses who make this threat, but their good man Friday, sometimes vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. The threatening circular is also signed by Woll's two partners in perjury who tried to frame-up the Furriers' Joint Board officials with the story of police bribery, Hugh Frayne and Edward F. McGrady, a pair of forlorn pie-card artists who also draw wages from the labor movement while doing the dirty work of the bosses that the bosses themselves would shrink from doing.

Woll and his cohorts know very well that the overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the furriers are infuriated at the strikebreaking and police spying activities of his gang and that they have determined to strike in spite of the efforts of the labor fakers to force them to yield to the demands of the employers. Infuriated at the militancy of the fur workers, Woll now tries atrocious. But the fur workers have had to fight the hired thugs and gangsters of the bosses, so they do not fear Woll and his stooges.

And when the fight is finally over and the shops are again filled into the union ranks the strikers will have the jobs and will enjoy decent conditions in spite of the treachery of the Wolls.

"Mr. Wu", with Lon Chaney & Renee Adoree

THIS feature [illegible] melodrama [illegible] of the Chinese [illegible] a land where [illegible] marvelous [illegible] according to the [illegible] Chaney [illegible] with young Americans and have to pay with their lives.

Added to this is the presence of some of the morality plays [illegible] for which the Chinese have always been given credit in the American mind. However, the tortuous turn out to be nothing worse than allowing the pretty young American's prosperous, double-chinned mama to decide whether she will let him be killed or his character violated as a penalty for his "defilement of the Mandarin's daughter. In the nick of time Mama finds a handy stiletto and saves the situation.

As a thriller the picture hardly gets by. No attempt has been made to give the story any background wider than the Mandarin's house. Many of the scenes are beautiful in the usual movie style. The only features of any distinction are the charming acting of Renee Adoree and the quiet forcefulness of Lon Chaney. —N. S.

The Stupid Police

(Reviewed By Sylvia A. Pollack.)

For those who enjoy mystery dramas, "Triple Crossed", playing at Wallacks Theatre, will be two hours of solid enjoyment. It is a member of the "Last Warning" school where actors are well distributed throughout the audience. In fact, only five of the more than 20 in the cast have their names on the program.

Among the most interesting parts of the play are those when the stupidity of the metropolitan police is shown up in the light of day. In one scene we see how the police in their determination to find someone who they can fasten the guilt for the usual murder of the mystery play, arrest a well known anarchist, who was unlucky enough to be present at the play the night of the murder.

The audience is kept constantly suspicious about their neighbors, for members of the cast are planted throughout the house and many unexpected humorous moments are portrayed off the stage.

The end of the play is weak, as usual in mystery plays. But if one feels like being amused, one could do worse than visiting "Triple Crossed".

Broadway Briefs

A feature of the forthcoming open-air performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to be given at the Forest Hills Stadium June 19th for the benefit of The Actors' Fund, will be a special ballet presented under the direction of Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Crosby Gaige, in association with Earle Boothe, will present "The Shannons of Broadway," a new comedy written by James Gleason, co-author of "Is Zat So?" and "The [illegible]

Vote Weekly Donation For Daily Worker at "Worker" Chapel Meet

At a meeting of the Daily Worker chapel held last Friday a motion was passed that every member donate twenty five cents to the Daily Worker sustaining fund. Two of the mailers have also promised to give twenty five cents a week.

George J. Mason, chairman of the chapel turned the first $3.50 over to the Daily Worker business office last night.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Freedom For Sacco and Vanzetti.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The silence and secrecy which is displayed at the present time by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts in the investigation of the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, gives the workers some cause for alarm and concern. Especially when we see the New England fascists, and professional patriots working persistently day and night to "get" these "Reds." The black reactionary alliance are plotting and poisoning every avenue of expression of sympathy with a view of eventually stifling all aid for these victims.

Also, do we see them in their numerous clubs, actively engaged in scheming by ways and means to stop Governor Fuller's hand and allow these workers to be sent to the death-chair.

In view of these indicative conditions the working class throughout the length and breath of the country, must intensify their efforts, to demand of Governor Fuller an open and public investigation of this case. And that all the files of the Department of Justice and the present mountain of evidence for the defendants be placed upon the table, before an impartial tribunal.

The workers already know that these two labor supporters are innocent of their alleged crime. But to vindicate this and to show that they were framed up, they ask for an open and unbiased review.

The workers must not wait for July 10th, the day of execution, that will be too late. They must not slacken their protest.

Fraternally Yours—Mark Stone.

To the Editor of The DAILY WORKER:—Some time ago, Station WGL presented to the world unimpeachable evidence of radio censorship, when Mrs. Mary H. Ford's speech expressing approval of Denmark's neutrality during the war, and its leaning toward the abrogation of armed force, was deliberately cut off. I was therefore considerably amazed when, by mere chance, I came across a talk from the same station of such liberal nature that, I am sure, every reader of The DAILY WORKER will be interested in listening to it. The talk, or rather series of talks, is delivered by A. Kanovich, is philosophical in import, and entitled, "The Will to Beauty."

Among other things, he said, "No scheme leading to the elimination of poverty can ever be successful without the introduction of Socialism." His findings of some charitable organization, which investigated the conditions of school children on the lower west side. It was found that 40 per cent of the children went to school without breakfast. 25 per cent had a piece of bread and some black coffee, the rest an egg in addition to the afore-mentioned nourishments (?). This in our great and prosperous country. In view of these facts, the business man is asked to contribute to charity; he does, that is, he presents gratis out of his kind and christian heart a very small portion of the enormous profits he has exploited the poor hard working people of.

These broadcasts take place Sunday at one o'clock. WGL further stated, in a complete reversal of their policy as exemplified by their earlier actions, that they are in favor of free speech, and invited the questions of their hearers.—S. W. Kass, New York City.

What Are the Teachers Waiting For?

For two years the school teachers of New York City and State have been waiting for a salary increase. Sporadic efforts have been made to, Teachers City Fathers and the State Legislature of the necessity for an increase; but these astute politicians who hold their power by the grace of political machine, think only in terms of political and economic power.

They know that school teachers are practically unorganized; that such organization as there is, is weak and scattered; that school teachers do not "play politics."

Will it be necessary for a mass migration from the profession to take place in order to force a raise, as was the case on the last occasion?

Increased duty schedules, increased pupil loads, higher standards; in other words, greater speed-up, and the unvarnished autocracy of the machine,—these are making the teachers doubt if theirs is, after all, the best possible profession. It remains to be seen whether this will result in driving them elsewhere, or if they will realize that they have most to gain by organized effort.

Are the teachers so busy teaching that they have no time to learn?

Detroit Picnics for Worker and Lavoratore

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—Over three hundred dollers was sent from here to the DAILY WORKER since Comrade Dunne and Miller have been jailed. Elaborate arrangements to collect additional defense funds have been made by the Conference of Party Functionaries and the District Executive Committee.

The first public appeal for assistance is being made in the form of a Daily Worker, Il Lavorator Picnic arranged for Sunday, June 13, at the DeQuindre Park located on Nine Mile road and DeQendre road.

Besides a first class dancing orchestra and numerous attractions, the Italian Workers Club is making arrangements to serve original Italian spaghetti for dinner and supper at the picnic. Tickets are now on sale at the Workers Book Shop, 1967 Grand River Ave. Daily Worker readers and defenders are invited to attend this picnic as one means of assisting the defense of the DAILY WORKER.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives of William church mourns the loss of Comrade L. Gitlow, and wishes Comrade K. Gitlow to find consolation in the great work she is doing for the emancipation of the working class.

Bronx Branch I. L. D. Will Discuss Defense

The regular monthly meeting of the Bronx English Branch, International Labor Defense, will be held Monday, June 6 at 8:30 p. m. at 1472 Boston Road. Important business will come up. A lecture by Jack Goldman on furriers' and cloakmakers' defense features this open meeting.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlets, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet through the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member in the Nucleus.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to THE DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

CHARLES FARRELL



in "7th Heaven," the new William Fox film at the Sam H. Harris Theatre.

Fall Guy." Lucile Webster, will appear in a principal role.

Wally Productions, Inc., a new producing firm announce for their first production, "Half a Widow," a musical comedy that will open in August. Shep Camp wrote the book and music for the play, while Alex. Sullivan, provided the lyrics.

"Triple Crossed," the mystery play by F. S. Merlin, has been transferred from the Morosco Theatre to Wallacks.

"Pygmalion" will close at the Guild theatre this Saturday night. "The Second Man," with which it has been alternating, will continue there indefinitely.

The opening of Texas Guinan in "Padlocks," announced for Monday, at the Shubert Theatre, has been postponed until Monday, June 13th. "Countess Meritza," now at that theatre, therefore will continue another week.

AMUSEMENTS

KLAW Thea., 45th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
MerryGoRound
The successor to "AMERICANA"

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40 Next Week Right You Are

PYGMALION
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30 Next Week, Second Man

Ned M'Cobb's Daughter
John Golden Th 58 E. of B'way Circle 9-1 Thur & Sat. 2472 Next Week Silver Cord

LITTLE Theatre, West 44th Street Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Grand Street Follies

TIMES SQ. THEA. W. 42 St. Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
CRIME

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALDORF, 49th St. East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Sam H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
William Fox Presents 7th HEAVEN
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Eves. 50c-$2

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
Cont'us. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices

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AT SPECIAL PRICES

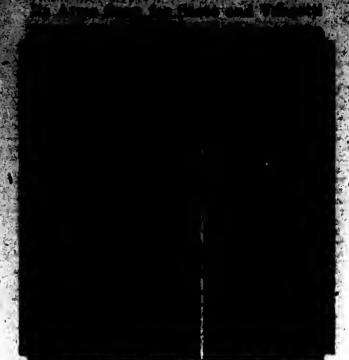
RUSSIA TODAY
The Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

This book is the most complete book on Soviet Russia today. Every phase of soviet life is reported on: trade unions, peasantry, communism, factories, conditions of workers, etc. It is a report of an official body of the British Trade Unions. Maps of Russia are included and attractive decorations are by Fred Ellis.

NOW 50 CENTS
Add 5 cents for postage.

NOTE—Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Mass Meeting in Central Opera House N.Y. - Today



The conspiring class has the electric chair all ready to burn the life out of its hated foes, the two labor organizers, Sacco and Vanzetti. Labor alone has saved them thus far.

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE--A WORD FROM RUTHENBERG

(Continued from Page One)

the capitalist class and the capitalist government.

Make the Unions Militant Fighting Organizations

The Workers (Communist) Party supports all genuine labor unions and endeavors to strengthen them through urging the workers to join them.

At the same time it carries on a struggle within existing unions to transform them into militant fighting organizations for the workers' interests and to amalgamate the trade unions into powerful industrial unions which can more effectively fight the workers' battles against the great trusts and corporations which today control industry.

Organize the Unorganized.

But today in the United States there are only four million workers organized in the trade unions, while fifteen million industrial workers and many agricultural and other workers are outside of the trade unions, in the ranks of the unorganized. The organization of the great mass of unorganized workers in the basic industries of this country into labor unions is one of the big problems before the working class.

The Workers (Communist) Party will carry on a persistent campaign for the organization of these workers. It will raise this question inside of the existing labor unions and at the same time carry on a direct campaign for the organization of the workers where no organizations now exist.

The organization of the workers in the steel industry, the metal-mining and smelting industry, the automobile industry, the great manufacturing industry, the textile industry, the rubber industry and the strengthening of the existing unions in other industries must be achieved in order to place the workers in a position to make their struggle effective against the capitalists in their struggle for a higher standard of life.

The Organization of a Labor Party.

The workers and farmers of this country still, to a large degree, are supporting the political parties of the capitalist class—the Republican and Democratic parties.

The next step in developing the class consciousness of the workers is the organization of a mass labor party of the workers who, in alliance with the farmers, will carry on a struggle against the capitalist parties in the workers' interests.

To achieve this end, the Workers (Communist) Party is actively carrying on a campaign for the formation of a Labor Party (in some states, a Farmer-Labor Party exists which the Workers (Communist) Party supports). Such a party should unite all existing workers' organizations, trade unions, workers' political parties, workers' fraternal organizations and co-operatives and should be formed by the calling of conferences of delegates from these organizations.

The Workers (Communist) Party supports the formation of local and state labor parties with the view of eventually crystallizing a national labor party. While the labor party will fight for the immediate political interests of the workers, there must be an organization of those workers who are fully conscious of the nature of the struggle against the capitalist class and capitalist government, and who are prepared to carry the struggle forward to the final victory. The organization of these workers is the Workers (Communist) Party. The The Workers (Communist) Party will affiliate with the labor party, maintaining at the same time its right to carry on its work in support of its full Communist program as outlined in this statement.

Fight For the Negro Workers and Against Imperialism.

The Negroes are not only a part of the most bitterly exploited section of the working class, but they are in addition, oppressed as a race.

The Workers (Communist) Party supports the organization of the Negroes for their fight against exploitation as a part of the working class and against the special discrimination to which they are subjected. It demands complete social equality for the Negro.

The Workers (Communist) Party will aid in organizing the struggle against American imperialism by the oppressed peoples who are being exploited by the capitalists of the United States. It will aid in uniting the people of Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, the Philippines in a struggle for freedom from the American capitalist exploiters.

The Communist International

The Workers (Communist) Party is affiliated with, and is a section of the Communist International. The Communist International is the world-wide leader of the class struggle of the workers. It is an association of the Communist Parties of all the countries of the world.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party

The Workers (Communist) Party invites every man and woman who is ready to accept the above program of struggle against the capitalist class and capitalist government, both as to its immediate forms and the ultimate revolutionary struggle for a Workers' and Farmers' government to join the Workers (Communist) Party.

An application blank for membership is printed on the last page. Every member of the Workers (Communist) Party must agree to participate actively in the work of the party. The dues are fifty cents per month and there is an initiation fee of fifty cents which should be sent with the application.

It is only through building a powerful Communist party which can unite and lead all phases of the struggles of the workers and farmers that the victory of the Workers' and Farmers' Government can be won and the Communist society established.

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WHO IS READY TO HELP BUILD SUCH A PARTY SHOULD JOIN THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

Commerce Commission Has to Stop Trust That N. Y. Central Planned

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Railroad consolidation received another setback today when examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended that the proposal of the New York Central to acquire the Big Four, Cincinnati Northern, Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute, Michigan Central and Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railroads under a 999-year lease, be denied as "not being in the public interest."

Call "Hands Off China" Conference in Chicago

CHICAGO, (FP)—May 30.—The Hands-Off-China conference, following the recent huge Chicago mass meeting, is scheduled for Sunday morning June 12 in Musicians Hall where the Chicago Federation of Labor holds its meetings. Pres. John Fitzpatrick and Sec'y. Ed Nockels of the federation, Clarence Darrow, Jane Addams, Anton Johnson and Margaret Haley are among the committee members calling the conference. Wm. H. Holly of 100 W. Monroe Street is secretary of the committee.

NARROW NATIONALISM TO BE EXPLAINED AT BIG MEETING

Gather Tonight at the Central Opera House

New York workers will gather tonight at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., to raise their voices in protest against American intervention in China and to celebrate the recent victories of the Hankow People's Government.

The meeting is also called to explain to the workers of this city the true character of the Chinese revolution and the forces that play their part in it. This is particularly necessary because of the net of lies that has been spread around the Chinese revolution by the bourgeois and socialist press.

The speakers will be Scott Nearing, Bertram D. Wolfe, H. M. Wicks, Alexander Trachtenberg, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Rebecca Grecht, Chas. Krumbein, M. J. Olgin, a Chinese speaker and L. Plath for the Young Workers League. Jack Stachel will be chairman.

Wm. F. Dunne will speak if released from jail by that time. Dunne, one of the editors of the Daily Worker, together with Bert Miller, business manager of the Daily Worker, are now in jail pending sentence due to a frame-up on the part of the patriotic societies of this city in an attempt to destroy the Daily Worker because of its service to the labor movement and its anti-war character.

Admission to the meeting is 25 cents.

Albany to Hold Meeting For Release of Sacco and Vanzetti, June 8th

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—A Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Meeting is scheduled to take place Wednesday June 8, 8 p. m., at the Sons of Italy Hall, 120 Madison Ave. Arthur Garfield Hays, prominent N. Y. City attorney and member of the Civil Liberties Union will be the principal speaker of the evening.

Albany is one of the few cities in the country where not a word of protest on the Sacco-Vanzetti case has been uttered by any prominent liberal minded individual. The reactionary labor leaders have absolutely refused to do anything in the matter. The Central Federation of Labor showed the way and the bureaucratic machines of all the local unions followed. No delegations have been addressed to them by the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference asking them to cooperate.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Albany with the following organizations represented:

Workmen's Circle Branch 320, Jewish National Labor Alliance, Workers (Communist) Party, International Labor Defense, Women's Self Educational Club, Sons of Italy, and Independent Order Sons of Italy.

Texas Governor in Move to Prohibit Voting of Negroes

AUSTIN, June 2.—One of the main points of Governor Moody's message to the Texas legislature dealt with the suggested revision of the primary election law of the State.

Texas, in common with the majority of the southern states, has kept up a pretense of allowing Negro citizens to vote in the primary elections, at the same time depriving them, by some political hocus-pocus, of any actual voice in the elections.

The United States Supreme Court has held that under the present law Negroes cannot be barred from voting in Democratic primaries. The upholders of "law and order" in Texas, therefore, must devise some means to circumvent the ruling of the Supreme Court and, with the help of Moody, will endeavor to have a measure passed through the legislature giving the democratic party, which is practically the only political party which is permitted to function unhampered in the South the right to exclude Negroes from the primaries.

Hartford Holds Sacco-Vanzetti Meet Tonight

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2. — A Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting will be held Friday evening at Union Hall, 1230 Main St. Speakers will be Bill Pollack of The DAILY WORKER will speak.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Fire Razes Cross Island Log Mill; $40,000 Loss on Short Notice

Fire breaking out at the Cross Island Log Mill and Lumber Company plant at 2:30 a. m. yesterday destroyed the mill and its machinery entirely. The entire loss is estimated at $40,000. The mill will be rebuilded, which means that those men will have to look for jobs elsewhere. Such is the security enjoyed by workers in the unorganized slave pens of the auto industry.

Women's Council Is Actively at Work In Williamsburgh

The working women of Williamsburgh are waking up. The class struggle in the United States is reflected in Williamsburgh also. Every uprising of the working class receives the helping hand of our Women's Council. Our aim is to have the women in the factory and in the home join the council to help the working class gain better houses, schools for their children and better working and living conditions for their class.

The public schools in Williamsburgh are in very bad condition. They are so overcrowded that children between the ages of six and nine are continually crowded out and transferred to schools far from their homes, over dangerous crossings, such as Broadway, Flushing Avenue, and other congested streets. In many of the schools water-closets are in the yards and children suffer from colds all winter long. In some of the schools the children are forced to work by artificial light, and defective eyesight and constant headaches are the rule.

The Williamsburgh Women's Council is organized to meet these daily problems that confront working women and children, in a constructive way through planned and organised effort. Every working class woman, whether her days are spent bending over the machine in the workshop, over the cookstove and washtub in the home, should join this organization. Meetings are held on Tuesdays, at 29 Graham Avenue, G. Gordon, secretary.

Brooklyn Co-ops Save Thousands for Workers

(Continued from Page One)

and the unsuspecting public fondly believes that it is getting the same value. "Finco Health Bread is shipped to all parts of the United States, and is recognised as superior even to the imported products.

Also Operate Restaurant.

The Finnish Co-operatives include a restaurant and a market, both of which have won the support of the neighborhood by their efficient service, cleanliness, honesty, and above all by the low prices, which have been reduced to operating costs.

The consumers have been allowed to participate in the profits. For the past two years a rebate of 4 per cent has been given on all purchases.

Do Educational Work.

Educational work is an important phase of "Finco" activities. An educational director, supported by a committee representing 5,000 members, has arranged lectures, picnics, entertainments, the distribution of special educational leaflets, etc., and edits a small paper, "Your Forum", which appears bi-monthly. A picnic was recently held in Ulmer Park which was attended by 3,000 enthusiastic supporters.

The Brooklyn Co-operative Trading Association is a 100 per cent working-class organization, and recognizes the part the co-operatives must play in the class struggle. It has freely donated its products and money to struggling workers' organizations, such as the Passaic textile strikers and the western mine victims.

Thus far, the co-operative work in this district has been largely in the hands of the Finnish workers; but a strong movement is now on foot among the Scandinavians, and it is hoped that before long a strong, united movement, embracing all the workers in south Brooklyn, will be able to drive the profiteer from this field.

Co-operative housing has also been carried beyond the experimental stage in south Brooklyn. Some 30 houses are now being operated, ranging from 16 to 60 apartments. In each case, a small investment has enabled the co-operator to get the most modern conveniences and best locations at rents from 40 per cent to 50 per cent lower than those demanded by profiteering landlords. Apartments that rented in 1919 at $35 to $50 have been cut to from $20 to $30 at a time when the general trend of rents is still upward in a rising one. It is estimated that the 500 families occupying these apartments effect a saving of $240,000 yearly, in rents.

One-fifth of a million dollars each year out of the landlords' pockets and into the pockets of the workers! Does it pay? These 500 families find that it does.

SCAB COAL MAKES FENCES IN WHOLE TOWN OF MINERS

Paisley Outfit Makes 700 Prisoners

PUCKETT CREEK, Pa., June 2 (FP).—What used to be the country mining town of Puckety Creek, sometimes known as Parnassus or Kinloch, near Pittsburgh, is now to all intents an industrial prison stockade. Starting early in May the Valley Camp Coal Co., a Paisley concern, has put a close woven wire fence all around the mine and town. The fence is about 10 feet high with strands of barb wire strung inside the property line at the top, making it impossible to climb over and out from the inside.

700 Prisoners.

The town houses 700 union miners and their families. When the Jacksonville agreement expired April 1 the mine was shut down for a month and then tried to operate openshop. It was the first attempt by the operators to break the union front in the Allegheny valley. The miners stood pat, however. They are imprisoned in the wire stockade unable to go out unless they want to stay out for good. They are living in the company houses and will probably be evicted if they keep up their solid union front.

The company got 10 outside strike-breakers and is trying to get more but the imported labor quits when it learns of the situation from the pickets and straw up the wire pen the company has constructed. Of the 10 imports 3 have quit and 10 pit bosses, who had worked cordially with the union, pulled out.

On the first day of openshop operation almost 1000 pickets from other camps were on hand outside the wire gates. Powers Hapgood and Tony Minerich of the progressive miners and 3 organizers of the Lewis administration are among those active. It was the first real sign of life since April 1 in Dist. 5, the Pittsburgh soft coal territory.

The union is working hard to upset the openshop attack as it wants to keep the Allegheny valley from becoming a Pennsylvania edition of the West Virginia non-union terror reigns.

Ohio Miners Rally to Defense of Vanzetti and Sacco in I. L. D. Meets

BELLAIRE, O., June 2.—Five hundred miners at the Miners' Temple unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon Governor Alvan T. Fuller to grant Sacco and Vanzetti an unconditional pardon.

Adolph Pacifico, Vice President of Snh District 8 of District 6, U. M. W. of A., was chairman of the meeting. Carl Hacker, attorney for the International Labor Defense was the principal speaker and spoke at length about the witnesses used by Massachusetts in the prosecution of conviction against Sacco and Vanzetti. He made a plea for more intensive defense work for these two men, as they are not yet saved from the fate meted out to them by Judge Thayer. He concluded with an appeal for membership in the International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the meeting had been arranged. Fifteen new members were obtained for the I. L. D.

John Clinque, President of the 8nh District spoke in the Italian language and also pleaded with the miners to keep up the work of protest for their brother workers.

* * *

Yorkville Protests.

YORKVILLE, Ohio, June 2.—A mass meeting of 150 miners assembled at Miners Hall after listening to Carl Hacker, organizer for International Labor Defense explain the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti adopted a resolution calling upon Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to grant them an unconditional pardon.

Patients Imperilled in Brooklyn Hospital Fire

Cancer patients of the Cumberland Street Hospital between Myrtle and Park Aves., Brooklyn were in danger yesterday as a result of a fire that broke out at 6:15 p. m. last night. The hospital is located in a five story reinforced building and only by luck were all of them saved from being burned to death.

Florida Fundamentalist Law Stops Sunday Golf

TALLAHASSEE Fla., June 2.—Playing golf in Florida on Sunday would be punishable by a fine up to $500 or imprisonment up to six months, or both under the terms of a bill passed by the Florida house of representatives today.

BELGRADE, May 30.—Antoni Jovitz, Jugo-Slavian minister to the United States, has been pensioned by King Alexander. His successor will be chosen from the new government parties.



WORKERS OF BROOKLYN!

Do you want to keep informed on all the struggles of the workers in the industries of Brooklyn? Do you want to know how more effectively to fight the bosses? If so fill out this blank today and mail it to

THE DAILY WORKER
33 East First Street,
New York City

Name .....

Street and No. .....

City .....

(See subscription rates top of Page 4)

Urge Big Loan to Nicaragua as U. S. Crushes Liberals

BOSTON, June 2.—A loan of $20,000,000 to Nicaragua was urged by Whiting Williams, "industrial investigator," before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Assn.

Williams, who has just returned from a nine-weeks stay in Nicaragua, declared that this amount would be sufficient for the settlement of the country's debts, enable the Nicaraguan government to build a railroad system.

U. S. Control Secure.

The American Anti-Imperialist League in recent statements has predicted that heavy loans would be arranged soon by American financiers as the final effort to completely subjugate the Latin-American country.

With the Liberal forces disarmed and routed by U. S. marines, the present government under the puppet president, Diaz, will offer a fruitful source of investment for American capitalists, the League pointed out.

Passaic Organizer Has New Automobile

Thomas De Fazio, organizer United Textile Workers' Union, Passaic, N. J. is today the proud owner of a Chevrolet touring car as a result of his attending the recent four day bazaar for the relief of the imprisoned needle workers at Star Casino.

De Fazio is soon leaving New York on a long tour for the benefit of the Il Lavoratore, Italian Communist newspaper, and feels that with the use of the car he will be able to do more effective work.

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF

Will Try Calif.-Hawaii Flight.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Roy Ahearn, young Chicago aviator, today announced he will attempt the $35,000 California-Hawaii flight in the middle of August.

Strike for 40-Hour Week.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., (FP). — A strike for the 40-hour week is being conducted by the Celtik Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union against the firm of E. Rothstein, Sons. All the cap union agreements require the 40-hour week.

Cyclone In Holland.

BRUSSELS, June 2.—Eight persons were killed and 200 injured in a cyclone which has swept portions of Holland, according to advices received here today. Hundreds of houses are reported destroyed.

Lita Still After Alimony.

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Lita Grey Chaplin was expected, to complete her deposition today in her suit for divorce against Charles Chaplin, film comedy king. The deposition, it was learned, will be used as a basis for Chaplin's reply to his wife's divorce action complaint. The comedian's attorneys will file an answer and a cross-complaint today, it was rumored.

MADRID, June 2.—Heavy hail storms here destroyed crops in Navarra and it is estimated that damages of 5,000,000 pesetas has been done to wheat crops about Tarragona ruins continue.

Big Bill Thompson Gets Sec'y of War To His Flood Talk

CHICAGO, June 2.—Variously interpreted as a scheme to withdraw attention from the South's demands for an extra session of congress on the flood, or as a mere stunt to exalt the name of Mayor Big Bill Thompson, who called it, and by the naive as a real attempt to do something about the Mississippi River, the flood control convention opened today.

Control of the conference rests in the hands of the private "super-power" concerns, and there are a sufficiency of self seeking politicians there to stop any unwelcome resolutions unless public pressure grows too strong.

May Start Discussion.

The real hope, in so far as there is one, that something will appear as a result of the talking orgy in sight, lies in the presence of a few sincere advocates of the dam and spillway program. How much they will be allowed to say depends on the interest taken by the onlsiders. The insiders will decide what is to be "resolved."

Among those present are Secretary of War Dwight Davis, with some generals, and Frank R. Reid, head of the flood control committee of the house. They insist that they are not in Chicago for political purposes. Mayor Thompson has taken the opportunity to denounce the talk about an extra session of congress.

Film Murder To Jury

LOS ANGELES, May 30.—The case of five motion picture extras, on trial for murder in connection with the "wild party" shooting and killing of Tom Kerrick, film cowboy, was expected to go to the jury some time today. The defendants are Mrs. Sarah Kerrick, the widow; Iris Burns, beautiful actress of whom Mrs. Kerrick was said to be jealous; Anita Davis, Joseph Hunt and Henry Isabell.



That Bosses Fear and
EVERY BOOK REVIEWED OR ADVERTISED IN
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BOOKS

A COMPLACENT ONEAL LIES THAT UNREAL CLASS HISTORY.

By Scott Nearing. (Vanguard Press. 8vo. Cloth. $2.50.)

If some Oneal were to say that Jesus Christ was a myth, and not the man whom the masses were qualified for blaspheming, nothing, that assuredly, James Oneal would be the foremost historian in the world. I will not attempt to reply to such lie, or slander, or implication, in the above-mentioned book of the Socialist Party of such Oneal's, who is now writing a history of almost equal size.

Oneal, in his opening chapter, attempts to draw an analogy between the "International Brotherhood" of Bolshevism and the Communist International. There is not even a superficial resemblance between the two. At other times, the C. I. has declared against "putschism," and feared the superiority of the various Communist parties first winning over the majority before proceeding to the conquest of power. This is quite different from the Bakunin-ish conception of regarding the masses as "mere fodder for the prosecution of their mad schemes of absolute power by an insignificant minority." But Oneal knows this, but in his blind hate of the militant proletariat this lackey of the bourgeoisie is willing to outdo his masters in villification.

Further on in the first chapter he speaks of the factional fight within the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party in 1877 between "the advocates and opponents of the theory of force." This is lie Number 2. The fight did not rage over the question of force at all, but between the Marxists and the anarchists, with the former fighting the generally reactionary philosophy of the latter and especially their absurd "propaganda of the deed." Again we are convinced that Oneal knows better than he writes, but, as usual, he shows his charming orientation towards his friends and fellow saviors of capitalism—the Department of Justice boys.

* * *

When it comes to an account of the struggle of the 1919 left wing of the S. P. against himself and his associate lieutenants of capitalism, this creature manifests himself in all his glory.

On pages 55 and 56, this fervid apostle of democracy, shamelessly tells of the infamous methods used to retain the S. P. control in the hands of the petty socialist party Tammany Hall of which Oneal is a worthy representative. Let us quote the scoundrel's own words. (The following refers to the session of the National Executive Committee of the S. P. just prior to the 1919 convention):

"All important issues were decided by a strictly partisan vote of eight to two. The important actions taken were: (1) The suspension of seven foreign language federations and referring this action and the reasons for it to a special national convention; (2) the revocation of the Michigan State charter; (3) instructing the Executive Secretary not to tabulate the vote cast in the referendum for party officials and 'to call in all the original ballots of the federations in question, send them to the national office, and that a committee be elected to investigate the whole question of the election and report to the national convention'; (4) that a national Emergency Convention be called, to meet in Chicago on August 30; (5) that the membership be urged not to initiate any referendums on controversial questions, as they 'can only be settled after consulting a mass of testimony and documentary evidence, which cannot possibly be sent to the party membership and which are essential to intelligent decisions'; (6) that members in Michigan opposed to the two objectionable actions taken in that state be organised so that they will not be deprived of representation in the national convention; (a very small minority in favor of religion and opportunists who could be relied on to stand by Oneal & Co.); (7) refusing a request of the two left wing members that they be permitted to print a statement in the party's 'National Bulletin' regarding their position on questions decided by the executive."

* * *

And yet Oneal talks of democracy. The only thing lacking in the above procedure was to pass a resolution that henceforth only lackeys of the bourgeoisie should be elected to the National Executive Committee of the socialist party.

* * *

In spite of all this a certain fraction of the left wing decided to continue the attempts to capture the S. P. from within and concentrated its efforts on electing delegates to the national convention. But, when they came there, the Oneal-Branstetter-Stedman gang had their democratic friends (the Chicago police) threw them out. How does the worthy socialist charlatan explain this? Very simply!

"The Chicago Police Department sends patrolmen to all large gatherings and they were present at the socialist convention. They also appeared at the other conventions. Passions were at a high pitch at the opening of the socialist convention as the left wing had announced its intention to capture the party. Many of the delegates were meeting in conference in the same building. Left wing delegates began to appear at the entrance to the socialist hall at the hour for calling the convention to order. A disturbance followed and the police ejected the left wingers."

The above is illuminating indeed, hnt permit us to ask a few questions, Mr. Oneal. How did it happen that the police ejected only left wingers? Do left wingers possess peculiar physical characteristics by which they may be distinguished? Or—did your unspeakable gang instruct their friends as to who was and who was not to be thrown out? Think up a good lie next time, James Oneal.

* * *

And so we could follow this "history" for page after page, hnt, no doubt, the reader is already convinced that "American Communism" is the work of a petty bourgeois liar, who will descend to any depths in order to vent his spleen against the revolutionary workers.

There are, however, a few more points to be touched upon. One characteristic of Oneal's "work" is his frequent admission of all "right" tendencies in the various Communist parties. For instance: "During the factional struggle (1924-25) a third faction had appeared, the leader of which was Ludwig Lore, editor of the 'New York Volkszeitung', a German daily. This faction became known as 'Lovejoy'. It had attempted to combat the romanticism of the two leading factions and bring them to some knowledge of the reality of American life" (p. 219).

As dearly as our hero loves the right wing elements, so viciously does he vent his puny hate upon the "Worker's Challenge," 1922 organ of the United Toilers. And, like Postum, "there's a reason." The reason being that the "Challenge" consistently exposed, with irrefutable proofs, Oneal as a liar, a charlatan, and an objective agent provocateur. (Whether he is subjectively so, we leave to his fingerprints.) So, let us recall to Mr. Oneal's attention his cowardly silence, when the editor of the "Challenge", after exposing him to the extent of a full newspaper page, hurled at him a defy to take the negative of the proposition: "Resolved that the socialist party is not based on the principles of Marxism."

* * *

Let us pass over Oneal's pretended inability to understand the distinction between political prisoners in the U. S. A. and imprisoned murderers and paid socialist revolutionary and menshevik flunkeys of imperialism in Soviet Russia. Let us pass over his perversion of the united front tactics of the C. I. Let us pass over his own bald account of the betrayal of the labor party movement by that aggregation of labor fakers, petty bourgeois, pie card artists, gangsters, careerists, social workers, tabloid journalists, lawyers, doctors without patients, and preachers without pulpits known to infamy as the socialist party leaders. There still remain a few remarks to be made about this book.

On the question of organization Oneal is hopelessly confused. He pokes fun at the Communist International for its centralised discipline, thereby revealing his ignorance of what every Pioneer knows, the international nature of the class struggle. In his dissertation on the shop nucleus form of organization this clown displays his buffoonery in the following sentences: "In fact one has to read with very clear attention to understand the complicated and cumbersome structure which is proposed as a substitute for the comparatively simple form of political clubs, of which all political parties have consisted—the planting of cells in shops and factories and in the streets might well serve an oppressed class in the old czarist bureaucracy, where political organization and voting were unknown—but it appears cumbersome and unworkable for political parties in the modern 'democratic' countries."

Aside from the weird English and the equally weird political science in the above, Oneal clearly shows that for him capitalism is an eternal system, and that the workers are to be regarded only as voting cattle who are to decide, once every two or four years, whether an out-and-out bourgeois or his S. P. lieutenant is to repress them.

While opposite of democracy also attempts an excursion into the field of ethics (don't laugh). In the one passage in the book in which he is very critical of Wm. Z. Foster, he condemns him for the statement that, in the class struggle, the end justifies the means, that the working class must use any effective weapon that is at hand, regardless of its "legality" or "morality." Aside from the theoretical aspect, the spectacle of this executive of Sigman, (his member of the 1919
(Continued on fourth column)

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS

Albert H. Gary, T. Coleman DuPont, William B. Fleming, Albert Fall (of the Senate), and others, are among the financial supporters of the organizations which are spreading hate propaganda in the United States.

The aims of these organizations as organs for suppressing radical and liberal opinion and trade unions are being explained in this series.

IX.

National Civic Federation.

This, the most elaborately organized of the national agencies, has nine departments, each devoted to study and action. A well-known journalist who studied them has listed them with comments:

Correct: economics and business represents.

Welfare—opposing industrial welfare legislation and favoring "company" welfare.

Immigration—opposing it.

Women's—opposing minimum wage, etc., and radicalism in all forms.

Workmen's compensation.

Social insurance—against it.

Study of revolutionary movements—against them.

Public health education.

Industry—founded in joint honor of August Belmont and Samuel Gompers, and devoted to industrial progress through industrial peace (and vice versa).

The Woman's Department has as one of its objects:

"Americanism—To understand the meaning and intent of this form of government and of the various radical activities tending to undermine and destroy it. To use such accurate knowledge to actively oppose destructive propaganda and to aid in all efforts toward stabilising constitutional Americanism.

"Naturalization— . . . To support legislation authorising the enrollment of aliens.

"National Defense—To stand for a trained and equipped Army and Navy adequate to uphold the principles of Democracy and Liberty as expressed by this government. To urge and to stimulate the protection and preservation of chemical industries and chemical research as they affect the home, the health, the industry and the defense of the country." (The Woman's Department distributes a pamphlet entitled "A Plea—To American Women" which is an appeal to aid in the protection of this industry.)

This concern for the chemical industry may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Elon H. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company (and of the American Defense Society, by the way) is on the executive committee of the Federation.

Of the Welfare Department, headed until recently by the late Louis A. Coolidge, Treasurer and Director of the United States Shoe Machinery Company, Mr. Easley says:

"There is perhaps no better antidote for radical attacks on present institutions than intelligent genuine and wisely directed welfare work."

Ambitious Program.

The Department on the Study of Subversive Movements, headed by Condé B. Pallen, one of the editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia, offers the most pretentious program. Here it is:

"a. A sub-committee on socialist doctrines and tactics dictated to the preparation and distribution of literature and the organization of a training school for speakers. (We have tried without success to find the training school.—Ed.)

b. Sub-committees to make intensive studies of the extent to which revolutionary forces have penetrated into labor, the church, the press, philanthropic agencies, social agencies, foreign groups, women's organizations, public employees, negro groups, agriculture, colleges, public schools, and other fields.

c. A sub-committee to study text books on history, political economy and civics used in high schools and colleges.

d. A sub-committee on Soviet propaganda in the United States.

e. A bureau to evaluate federal, state and municipal official statistics as well as socialist deductions from same.

f. A committee on the fundamentals of our Constitution and their application to everyday life, including the limitations of free speech, free press and free assembly.

g. A sub-committee on a survey of industrial, political and social progress and constructive recommendations."

The Federation's efforts against radicalism are by no means confined to this department. There is a special committee on the "Limitation of Free Speech" headed by Archibald E. Stevenson, attorney for the "Lusk Committee" appointed by the New York state legislature in 1919 to study radical movements. Its Industrial Department published a report headed "Free Speech a Nuisance." The announcement of the Department on Current Economic and Political Movements sent out by Mr. Easley was a typical anti-radical blast, serving up the same dish under another name. He promised "data for social and religious bodies" to "thwart the detailed program to capture these self-same movements, as worked out by Moscow with uncanny cleverness."

Easley A Figure.

In fact, all these departments and committees are merely machinery for Mr. Easley's use. He is the dominant spirit. He speaks through them all. And whatever is uppermost in his fears becomes the Federation's concern. The radicals have been chiefly on his mind since the war, together with those who defend free speech

The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

The flimsiness of the great strike of 1926 has been the subject of unending misrepresentation both in the capitalized and right wing press. Accusations have been hurled at the Joint Board leaders which are altogether unfounded. Margaret Larkin today discusses those charges and offers complete refutation of them.

FINANCES OF THE STRIKE.

Of all the "charges" against the Joint Board officers, that of having "extravagantly wasted" the Union funds in the General Strike, has been most frequently used by the officials of the Right Wing in explanation of the expulsions. Since the public had no way of ascertaining the truth of the matter, it was easy to broadcast a general impression that money had been mishandled and possibly even embezzled, in order to obscure the real issues at stake.

Even a casual examination of the facts, however, proves conclusively that the "extravagance" charge, like the "Communism" charge, is without basis.

All of the finances of the strike were under the control of a Finance Committee, of which Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the International, was the Chairman, and on which every important local, including the Right Wing locals, were represented.

The money expended was allotted to the committees in charge of various departments of the strike. Actual disbursements were made by checks signed by Joseph Fish, then Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board and a member of the Right Wing.

The total amount expended for the entire strike period of twenty-four weeks probably was three and one half million dollars, with Committee appropriations proportional to the amount spent during the twenty weeks reported upon to the General Strike Committee.

The last report of strike expenditures made to the General Strike Committee before the expulsions took place, covered twenty weeks of strike, from July 1 until November 18, 1926. The total amount expended during this period was $2,794,000.

Modest Payments.

Of this amount $1,370,000 was spent for strike benefits, which was distributed, after the eighth week of the strike, on the basis of $5.00 a week for single men and $8.00 a week for family men. These amounts were later increased to $7.00 and $10.00.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that none of the officers of the Right Wing of the cloakmakers accepted any pay at the strike benefits, week of the strike excepting $10.00 a week for expenses. Right Wing officers, including President Sigman, received their full pay, and did not even donate 20 per cent to the strike fund, as did all workers who were sent back to work in settled shops.

Outside of strike benefits, which must be discounted since it was paid directly to the workers, the expenses of the twenty weeks of strike amounted to nearly a million and a half dollars. Of this sum, the Right Wing Chairmen of two Committees spent $779,212; the Left Wing Chairmen of three Committees spent $908,091; and $261,857 was spent for general expenses which cannot be assigned to either group.

In other words, of the funds which passed directly through the hands of Committee Chairmen, the Right Wing Chairmen spent twice as much as the Left Wing Chairmen; and of the entire funds of the strike, only about one-seventh was in the hands of members of the Left Wing at all.

Sigman's Charges Flat.

It is apparent that President Sigman's charges of "wasteful extravagance" in the conduct of the strike are entirely without foundation.

The three Committees headed by Left Wing Chairmen carried on the important mass work of the strike.

The Picket Committee, headed by Joseph Goretzky, made its principal expenditures for the "coffee and cake" committees, so called because the active workers, who picketed New York shops night and day, received only $15 a week for their meals. In the fifteenth week of the strike, this was raised to $20. These workers were not paid strike benefits.

The Hall Committee, headed by Joseph Boruchowitz, kept its expenditures very low in comparison with expenditures for this Committee in other strikes. This was due to the fact that its several hundred members gave all of their time to the work of the Committee without salary, receiving only $10 a week for expenses, and no strike benefit. This amount was later raised to $15.

The Organization Committee, headed by Nathan Kaplan, spent nearly ninety percent of its appropriation for payment of professional accountants who investigated the books of settled shops to see that no scab work was done. Nearly a quarter of this amount was recovered from employers for the work of the accountants.

There were four Committees headed by Chairmen from the Right Wing. Of these, the Finance Committee and the Settlement Committee made no large disbursements. The Out-of-Town Committee, and the Law Committee, that for other experts nearly one-half of the strike funds, outside of strike benefit, did not need to use large masses of people, as did the Picket, Hall, and Organization Committees.

That the 1926 strike was an economical one, and that those departments over which the Left Wing had control made even greater savings than did the Right Wing departments, is shown by a comparison of recent strikes and stoppages:

	Strike 1921, 8 weeks	Stoppage 1924, 2 weeks	Strike 1926, 20 weeks
Hall Committee	$60,000	$43,000	$100,000*
Organization Committee	17,000	26,000	92,000*
Picket Committee	43,000	100,000	200,000*
Law Committee	25,000	49,000	179,000
Out-of-Town Committee	42,000	59,000	476,000

*Committees headed by Left Wing Chairmen in 1926.

(Continued from first column)

N. E. C. of the S. P. prating about fairness, morality, etc., is enough to make even the yokels who support his "New Leader" laugh, and surely no lower order of intelligence is humanly conceivable.

* * *

In that little Marxian study, "Underground Radicalism," John Pepper profoundly analyses the S. P. According to him the S. P., having for practically all of its real proletarian elements is now mostly composed of workers who have become petty bourgeois led by the Tammany Hall of Oneal, Hillquit, etc. The great ambition of this gang is to emulate the German so-called Democratic and become the pets of the labor aristocracy. But, due to historical conditions, this is an impossibility. Therefore, the objective logic of its position forces the S. P. to become the willing tool of the labor bureaucracy. At the time it was made, I heard even some members of the Workers Party object to this analysis as too harsh. If there is any such naive ones now, let them read the chapter on the T. U. E. L. in this book and their doubts will be dispelled. Even though, in some parts of the book, Oneal seems to have a peculiar regard for Foster (resenting him as personally all right, but regarding his entrance into the W. P. as a mistake) nevertheless he takes him (Foster) and the T. U. E. L. to task for the attack on such treacherous labor fakers as Lewis of the Miners, Hutcheson of the Carpenters, and the infamous hangers-on of the Jewish yellow socialist Forward.

* * *

Can this charlatan sink any lower? Strange as it may seem, yes! Whenever one talks the S. P., or one of its noted "practical leaders" has finally touched bottom, he finds out, that, in the interval, it has already sunk to a lower depth. Even bourgeois professors, pulpit pounders, lawyers, and editors today acknowledge that Sacco and Vanzetti were framed. Aye, even the reactionary Sons of the American Revolution did not dare to give their approval to the proposed legal assassination of these two workers at their convention just held at Richmond, Va. But, listen to what the editor of the "New Leader", the member of the N. E. C. of the S. P., the theoretical light of that aggregation has to say on the subject. "The I. L. D. . . . has devoted much of its time to collecting funds for the purpose of obtaining legal aid for Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italians convicted of murder in Massachusetts, and by many who have investigated the case believed to be innocent." (Bold face mine—T. H. S.)

With this, intellectual nausea compels me to conclude. Only one question remains to be answered. Why was this book written just at this time? Undoubtedly as a "theoretical" supplement to the "practical" attack of the class collaborators on the left wing in the unions.

If any worker is interested in a first hand study of political depravity then this book is worth even more than $1.50 to him. If, however, he is desirous of learning something about the American Communist movement, then the book is worse than useless to him. He had better purchase the tales of Baron Munchausen and read more entertaining and better constructed lies.

—THOMAS H. STONE.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

U. S. ARMY KILLS ITS AIRMEN

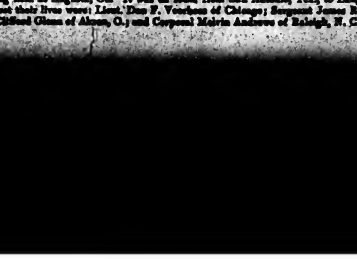


Photo shows wreckage of an United States air corps' Martin Bomber, which crashed near the landing field at Augusta, Ga. It was en route from San Antonio, Tex., to Langley Field, Va. Those who lost their lives were: Lieut. Dan F. Voorhees of Chicago; Sergeant James Reid of Pittsburgh; Sergeant Clifford Glenn of Akron, O.; and Corporal Melvin Anderson of Raleigh, N. C.

Read The Daily Worker

DRAMA

And Still They Come

"Merry-Go-Round" Runs True to Form at the Klaw

To ask a proletarian writer to criticize a Broadway musical show is very much like asking Eddie Cantor to do a political book review for these columns. There we are.

If this duties which devolve upon one engaged in labor journalism are multitudinous and varied. There are correspondence, but plain show reviews are few.

"Merry-Go-Round," at the Klaw since 9am in June. There are the usual song hits of a musical show and some of the sisters said to exist in hiding. The cast of hard workers, with whom rather than

[illegible]

MARION COAKLEY



A member of the all-star cast in the revival of "Julius Caesar," which opens Monday night at the New American Theatre.

[illegible] to Miss Anglin's entering a new play under the management of Carl Reed.

Six thousand children from fifteen institutions in Brooklyn and Queens will be the guests of the management at Luna Park next Tuesday.

"One For All" Opens at Princess Today

"One For All," a comedy by Ernest and Louise Goebel, which played for several weeks at the Greenwich Village Theatre some time ago, will open this afternoon at the Princess Theatre. The play has been completely re-written and re-staged and several new principals have been added.

The cast includes Madeline Delmar, Estelle A. Bostock, Ethel Jackson, Lolya Laidlaw, Allen Jenkyn, Richard Ballaine, Robert Long and N. R. Croxton.

Screen Notes

Warner Bros. announce the acquisition of Al Jolson, who will make his debut on the screen in the title role of "The Jazz Singer," which will be filmed from the stage play. Jolson has been both seen and heard in a number of talented songs.

Monta Bovin will be starred next in "The Fair Co-Ed," an adaptation of George Ade's story.

"The Callboy's Grings" will be Tim McCoy's next western starring release for Metro. This picture will be directed by Vitzchesky Tourjansky, the Russian director who scored an outstanding success in Europe and abroad with "Michael Strogoff."

The 100th presentation of John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves", will be given at the Warner Theatre next Tuesday afternoon.

Mme. Bonheur Theatre will show Clara Bow in "Rough House Rosie" on the screen beginning Monday. Reed Howes plays the masculine lead.

Beginning today the Cameo Theatre will introduce a week of Adolphe Menjou repertoire. The first three days will be devoted to "Sinners in Silk." "The Marriage Circle" will be shown Tuesday and Wednesday and "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter" on Thursday and Friday.

Dolores Costello, is starred in "Old San Francisco", a new film bearing the early development of the Golden Gate city. Warner Oland, William Demarest, Joseph Swickard, Anders Randolph and Anna May Wong are other principals.

Broadway Briefs

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

$500 AWARD

for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for ninth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play. Not necessary to see the play to win the prize.

"THE LADDER" WALDORF THEATRE
58th St. E. of B'way—Matinee Saturday

MOVING TO THE CORT THEATRE MONDAY NIGHT—Popular prices $1 to $2.

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in
ALL NEXT WEEK
"The Second Man"
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Eves at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.

ALL NEXT WEEK
PIRANDELLO'S
RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE"
GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Week of June 13th—MR. PIM PASSES BY.

ALL NEXT WEEK
"The Silver Cord"
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St. East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. CIRCLE 5670
Week of June 13th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

KLAW Thea., 45th, West of B'way Bryant 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat 2:30.
MerryGoRound
The successor to "AMERICANA."

LITTLE Theatre, West 44th Street Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. &Sat.
Grand Street Follies

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Eves Daily, 8:30 & 8.30
William Fox Presents
7th HEAVEN
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Eves. 50c-1.50

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
Contin. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices.

"Headlines of 1917," a new revue by Max and Nathaniel Lief, with music by Ray Perkins, is due on Broadway July 25. Roy Atwell, Marjorie White, Edwin Tierney and Dorothy James will play important roles.

A HOODS presents
CRIME
4th MONTH

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The New Plays

MONDAY

"JULIUS CAESAR" will be presented by the Players' Club at the New Amsterdam Theatre beginning Monday night. The all-star cast includes: Mary Eaton, James Rennie, Mary Young, Tyrone Power, Marion Coakley, Wm. Courtleigh, Basil Rathbone, James T. Powers, Pedro de Cordoba, Henry Hull and Ruth St. Denis.

"LOMBARDI LTD.," by Frederick and Fanny Hatton will be revived at the George M. Cohan Theatre Monday night, with Leo Carrillo in his old role. Murray Phillips is the producer.

THURSDAY

"TALK ABOUT GIRLS," a musical show by William Carey Duncan, based on a play by John Hunter Booth, will open Thursday night at the Waldorf Theatre. Irving Caesar wrote the lyrics and Harold Orlob and Stephen Jones composed the music. Harry H. Oehrin and Sam H. Grisman are the producers. In the cast are Andrew Tombes, Russell Mack, Jane Taylor, William Frawley, Madelyn Killeen, Spencer Charters, Bernard MacOwen, and Frances Upton.

"BABY MINE," Margaret Mayo's farce will be revived next Thursday at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre under the direction of John Tuerk. Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle will return to the stage in the leading role. Others in the cast include: Lee Patrick, Zelma Tiden, Anne Kostant, William J. Rathbun and Humphrey Bogart.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, June 4, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



—Drawing by WILLIAM GROPPER.

The Anti-Communist Yote

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

IT should be obvious to all friends and supporters of a labor press in the United States that the present attack upon The DAILY WORKER has for its solo purpose the stifling of a voice which for several years has made the enemies of labor feel highly uncomfortable. The defense of our paper must be the concern of all true friends of labor.

There are too few militant labor papers in America. All too few. And to permit the enemies of labor to destroy The DAILY WORKER—because this is the intention—is to permit the employers to seriously weaken the workers and to hamper the development of the American labor movement.

The severity with which the "open-shoppers," super-patriots and hypocritical upholders of capitalist morality have seized upon the occasion is explained in the first instance by the fact that The DAILY WORKER is a Communist paper. But this alone does not tell the whole story. It is, of course, true that a Communist paper is at all times pretty much undesirable from the capitalist point of view. But such a paper begins to appear positively menacing to the capitalists when it succeeds in establishing itself as a loyal, and consistent fighter in the everyday struggles of the working masses. This is precisely the crime of which The DAILY WORKER is guilty in the eyes of the capitalists. It is for this "crime" that our editor and manager have been jailed and the paper threatened with destruction.

Defense of The DAILY WORKER is defense of a militant labor organ. It is a duty which no American worker can afford to shirk or ignore.

* * *

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S speech at the Arlington cemetery contained nothing new from the point of view of American imperialist policy. It is the same old tune played in the same old way that we have been accustomed to hear from spokesmen of American capitalism since native imperialism came into age. The sense of the oration is: talk peace and prepare for war.

Read this quotation from the speech:

> However we wish to pursue the paths of peace, however much we are determined to live [illegible] terms of good will both at home and abroad, we cannot escape the fact that there are still evil forces in the world which all past experience warns us will break out from time to time and do serious damage to lawful rights and the progress of civilization unless we are prepared to meet such situations with armed intervention.

This carefully worded sentence treats of "evil" forces at home and abroad in the same breath. It makes no distinction between the "evil" that may come to the American capitalists from the competitive designs of, say, British capitalists, and the "evil" effects that may result from a successful strike of workers for decent wages, say, the present strike of the coal miners. It is the same to Coolidge as it is to the big American capitalists. All those interfering with the "lawful rights" of the capitalists to exploit the workers, whether American or foreign, and to amass profits are "evil" forces which must be dealt with by armed intervention.

Another point worth commenting on is Coolidge's conception of evil. When the British capitalists are manipulating to maintain their hold upon the markets of Latin America, it is a clear manifestation



of evil. But when the American capitalists are engaging in the same manipulations to displace the Britishers and establish control for themselves, or when the American navy invades Nicaragua, crushes its independence and imposes there the rule of American bankers, it is nothing more than the realization of lawful rights and progress of civilization. The Hottentot is still alive.

When the three-power limitation of armaments conference opens this June in Geneva, we will be treated to another exhibition of capitalist peace comics. Japan is coming there with a demand for the neutralization of the Panama canal, in which it will undoubtedly be supported by Great Britain. The latter will be anxious to "patch" things up with Japan without seriously alarming or offending the United States. While our "own" imperialists will confidently put their fook on Japan's neutralization schemes, demand that the other fellow disarm, and very likely make a determined effort to kick English imperialism out of the West Indies. Which is all fully in accord with the pursuit of "our lawful rights" and the promotion of the "progress of civilization."

* * *

COOLIDGE'S refusal to call an extra session of Congress to provide effective relief for the Mississippi flood victims is developing into a first class political scandal. The Washington government is perfectly satisfied that all is being done while hundreds of thousands of men, women and children continue to suffer misery and starvation as a result of the flood disaster. A typical example of capitalist justice and fair play. Because the Republican administration has grounds to fear political complications if Congress is called in extra session and because Coolidge is afraid to be confronted there



—Decorative drawings by GABRIEL MAROTO.

with the necessity of speaking out on the third-term issue, hundreds of thousands of people must suffer agony and torture. This is how the wealthiest capitalist class in the world is administering public affairs.

The efforts of several, midwestern capitalist politicians to secure action from Congress on prevention of future floods may or may not bring the desired results. But the burning question of the moment is immediate and adequate relief for those most seriously affected by the disaster. What is being done about that? How much Zaloney and equal treatment is being given to the poor and helpless by the agencies now administering relief? These are questions which cannot be dismissed with general appeals for relief.

It is time that the organized labor movement made an effort to investigate conditions and find out as to what is actually taking place in the area affected by the flood. It is just as urgent that the organized farmer movements raise their voice in the matter and present a program of action which would protect the lives of the ruined farmers and their families. Coolidge third term ambitions must not be permitted to stand in the way of something adequate relief to the workers and farmers stricken by the flood disaster.

* * *

THE Philippine Islands are again on the agenda of the capitalist press of this country. This time an attempt is being made to adapt British tactics in China to the needs of American imperialism in the Philippines. For the first time, in our recollection, a direct charge is being made against the leaders of the Filipino Independence movement that they are in communication or alliance with the Communists.

Feeling, presumably, that this charge by itself may not justify the imposition of more terroristic pressure upon the Filipinos, Rear Admiral Kittelle confirms a report "that certain Indiscia proposed and discussed a plot to destroy the naval ammunition dump at Cavite, near Manilla." The two stories are skilfully linked together in the newspapers, and thus a "sinister conspiracy" against American is brought to light. With General Wood on his way to the United States to get authorization from Washington for more power to crush the Philippines, these alarmistic stories are clearly designed to harm the independence movement.

Which is exactly in line with British tactics in China. And very likely these will prove just as effective in the Philippines.

* * *

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, finds it extremely difficult to keep his peace of mind. The Soviet Union simply would not let him rest. Hence, he has again delivered himself on the proposed American labor delegation to Russia.

The reader will recall the terrific attack launched by the reactionaries at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. upon Coyle, editor of the Journal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and his associates for their proposed plan to visit the Soviet Union and study conditions. The attack was nothing short of a frenzy. But the storm had blown over,

(Continued on Page Two)

WHAT THE IRISH DID

By V. A. JACKSON (London)

GEORGE LANSBURY'S reminder of the parallel between the Irish national struggle and the Ulster protest in the Westminster Bill derives point from the reactionary "Ulster" resolutions of the days of Parnell.

It is no longer possible for an opposition group in Parliament to make use of the Irish question as Parnell did. It is impossible for a Parliamentary leader of the Irish people to temporize with the ruling class, to play off one contentious issue against another in the hope of their political favor and to the detriment of the enthusiasm of those who obey him.

The characteristic Irish method of obstruction will not succeed to any great length, in opposition to the measures of coercion. It was a method appropriate to the days of a powerful Irish Party, able practically to compel such a state of congestion in the House of Commons as to force the Government to submit to a threat.

That same period saw the method of moving the adjournment of the House on the slightest pretext, thereby compelling the Government to submit to the obstruction rather than allow the matter to undermine business.

"Mind the business," . . .

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to order. I submit that this question is not in order, and I ask you to rule whether it is in order or not."

"I am not prepared to give a point of order at this moment."

"I submit that the question of the Irish Members

DRAMA

And Still They Come

"Merry-Go-Round" Runs True to Form at the Klaw

MARION COAKLEY



A member of the all-star cast in the revival of "Julius Caesar," which opens Monday night at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

to Miss Anglin's entering a new play under the management of Carl Reed.

Six thousand children from fifteen institutions in Brooklyn and Queens will be the guests of the management at Luna Park next Tuesday.

"One For All" Opens at Princess Today

"One For All," a comedy by Ernest and Louise Cortis, which played for several weeks at the Greenwich Village Theatre some time ago, will open this afternoon at the Princess Theatre. The play has been completely rewritten and re-staged and several new principals have been added.

The cast includes Madaline Delmar, Jessie A. Bustace, Ethel Jackson, Lolya LaMotr, Allen Joslyn, Richard Bellaire, Robert Long and N. E. Croegan.

Screen Notes

Warner Bros. announce the acquisition of Al Jolson, who will make his debut on the screen in the title role of "The Jazz Singer," which will be filmed from the stage play. Jolson will be both seen and heard in a number of selected songs.

Marion Davies will be starred next in "The Fair Co-Ed," an adaptation of George Ade's story.

"The Gallant Gringo" will be Tim McCoy's next western starring release for Metro. This picture will be directed by Vinctoslav Tourjansky, the Russian director who scored an outstanding success both here and abroad with "Michael Strogoff".

The 250th presentation of John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves" will be given at the Warner Theatre next Tuesday afternoon.

Mews' Broadway Theatre will show Clara Bow in "Rough House Rosie" on the screen beginning Monday. Reed Howes plays the masculine lead.

Beginning today the Cameo Theatre will introduce a week of Adolphe Menjou specialties. The first three days will be devoted to "Sinners in Silk." "The Marriage Circle" will be shown Tuesday and Wednesday and "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter" on Thursday and Friday.

Dolores Costello, is starred in "Old San Francisco", a new film bearing the early development of the Golden Gate city. Warner Oland, William Demarest, Joseph Swickard, Anders Randolph and Anna May Wong are other principals.

AMUSEMENTS

$500 AWARD

for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for ninth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play. Not necessary to see the play to win the prize.

"THE LADDER" WALDORF THEATRE
58th St. E. of B'way—Matinees Saturday

MOVING TO THE CORT THEATRE MONDAY NIGHT—Popular prices $1 to $2.

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in
ALL NEXT WEEK
"The Second Man"
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evgs at 8.30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.

ALL NEXT WEEK
PIRANDELLO'S
RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE"
GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
Week of June 13th—MR. PIM PASSES BY.

ALL NEXT WEEK
"The Silver Cord"
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. CIRCLE 5478
Week of June 13th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

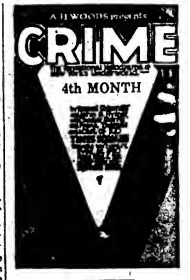
KLAW Thea., 45th, West of B'way. Evenings 8.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat 2.30.
MerryGoRound
The successor to "AMERICANA."

LITTLE Theatre, West 44th Street Evs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. &Sat.
Grand Street Follies

Sam H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8.30
William Fox Presents 7th HEAVEN
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Evgs. 50c-$2

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
Contin. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices

A J.J. SHUBERT presents
CRIME
4th MONTH



"Headlines of 1917," a new revue by Max and Nathaniel Lief, with music by Ray Perkins, is due on Broadway July 25. Roy Atwell, Marjorie White, Edwin Tierney and Dorothy James will play important roles.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The New Plays

MONDAY

"JULIUS CAESAR" will be presented by the Players' Club at the New Amsterdam Theatre beginning Monday night. The all-star cast includes: Mary Eaton, James Rennie, Mary Young, Tyrone Power, Marion Coakley, Wm. Courtleigh, Basil Rathbone, James T. Powers, Pedro de Cordoba, Henry Hull and Ruth St. Denis.

"LOMBARDI LTD.," by Frederick and Fenny Hatton will be revived at the George M. Cohan Theatre Monday night, with Leo Carrillo in old role. Murray Phillips is the producer.

THURSDAY

"TALK ABOUT GIRLS," a musical show by William Carey Duncan, based on a play by John Hunter Booth, will open Thursday night at the Waldorf Theatre. Irving Caesar wrote the lyrics and Harold Orlob and Stephen Jones composed the music. Herry H. Oshrin and Sam H. Grisman are the producers. In the cast are Andrew Tombes, Russell Mack, Jane Taylor, William Frawley, Madelyn Killeen, Spencer Charters, Bernard MacOwen, and Frances Upton.

"BABY MINE," Margaret Mayo's farce will be revived next Thursday at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre under the direction of John Tuerk. Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle will return to the stage in the leading role. Others in the cast include: Lee Petrick, Zelma Tiden, Anne Kostant, William J. Rathbun and Humphrey Bogart.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, June 4, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



—Drawing by WILLIAM GROPPER.

The Anti-Communist Vote

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

IT should be obvious to all friends and supporters of a labor press in the United States that the present attack upon The DAILY WORKER has for its sole purpose the stifling of a voice which for several years has made the enemies of labor feel highly uncomfortable. The defense of our paper must be the concern of all true friends of labor.

There are too few militant labor papers in America. All too few. And to permit the enemies of labor to destroy The DAILY WORKER—because this is the intention—is to permit the employers to seriously weaken the workers and to hamper the development of the American labor movement.

The severity with which the "open-shoppers," super-patriots and hypocritical upholders of capitalist morality have seized upon the occasion is explained in the first instance by the fact that The DAILY WORKER is a Communist paper. But this alone does not tell the whole story. It is, of course, true that a Communist paper is at all times pretty much undesirable from the capitalist point of view. But such a paper begins to appear positively menacing to the capitalists when it succeeds in establishing itself as a loyal, and consistent fighter in the everyday struggles of the working masses. This is precisely the crime of which The DAILY WORKER is guilty in the eyes of the capitalists. It is for this "crime" that our editor and manager have been jailed and the paper threatened with destruction.

Defense of The DAILY WORKER is defense of a militant labor organ. It is a duty which no American worker can afford to shirk or ignore.

* * *

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S speech at the Arlington cemetery contained nothing new from the point of view of American imperialist policy. It is the same old tune played in the same old way that we have been accustomed to hear from spokesmen of American capitalism since native imperialism came into age. The sense of the oration is: talk peace and prepare for war.

Read this quotation from the speech:

> However we wish to pursue the paths of peace, however much we are determined to live in terms of good will both at home and abroad, we cannot escape the fact that there are still evil forces in the world which all past experience warns us will break out from time to time and do serious damage to lawful rights and the progress of civilization unless we are prepared to meet such situations with armed intervention.

This carefully worded sentence treats of "evil" forces at home and abroad in the same breath. It makes no distinction between the "evil" that may come to the American capitalists from the competitive designs of, say, British capitalists, and the "evil" effects that may result from a successful strike of workers for decent wages, say, the present strike of the coal miners. It is the same to Coolidge as it is to the big American capitalists. All those interfering with the "lawful rights" of the capitalists to exploit the workers, whether American or foreign, and to amass profits are "evil" forces which must be dealt with by armed intervention.

Another point worth commenting on is Coolidge's conception of evil. When the British capitalists are manipulating to maintain their hold upon the markets of Latin America, it is a clear manifestation of evil. But when the American capitalists are engaging in the same manipulations to displace the Britishers and establish control for themselves, or when the American navy invades Nicaragua, crushes its independence and imposes there the rule of American bankers, it is nothing more than the realization of lawful rights and progress of civilization. The Hotsentot is still alive.



When the three-power limitation of armaments conference opens this June in Geneva, we will be treated to another exhibition of capitalist peace comics. Japan is coming there with a demand for the neutralization of the Panama canal, in which it will undoubtedly be supported by Great Britain. The latter will be anxious to "patch" things up with Japan without seriously alarming or offending the United States. While our "own" imperialists will confidently put their fook on Japan's neutralization schemes, demand that the other fellow disarm, and very likely make a determined effort to kick English imperialism out of the West Indies. Which is all fully in accord with the pursuit of "our lawful rights" and the promotion of the "progress of civilization."

* * *

COOLIDGE'S refusal to call an extra session of Congress to provide effective relief for the Mississippi flood victims is developing into a first class political scandal. The Washington government is perfectly satisfied that all is being done while hundreds of thousands of men, women and children continue to suffer misery and starvation as a result of the flood disaster. A typical example of capitalist justice and fair play. Because the Republican administration has grounds to fear political complications if Congress is called in extra session and because Coolidge is afraid to be confronted there with the necessity of spending out on the third-term issue, hundreds of thousands of people must suffer agony and torture. This is how the wealthiest capitalist class in the world is administering public affairs.



—Decorative drawings by GABRIEL MAROTO.

The efforts of several, mid-western capitalist politicians to secure action from Congress on prevention of future floods may or may not bring the desired results. But the burning question of the moment is immediate and adequate relief for those most seriously affected by the disaster. What is being done about that? How much fair play and equal treatment is being given to the poor and helpless by the agencies now administering relief? These are questions which cannot be dismissed with general appeals for relief.

It is time that the organized labor movement made an effort to investigate conditions and find out as to what is actually taking place in the area affected by the flood. It is just as urgent that the organized farmer movements raise their voice in the matter and present a program of action which would protect the lives of the ruined farmers and their families. Coolidge's third term ambitions must not be permitted to stand in the way of securing adequate relief to the workers and farmers stricken by the flood disaster.

* * *

THE Philippine Islands are again on the agenda of the capitalist press of this country. This time an attempt is being made to adapt British tactics in China to the needs of American imperialism in the Philippines. For the first time, in our recollection, a direct charge is being made against the leaders of the Filipino independence movement that they are in communication or alliance with the Communists.

Feeling, presumably, that this charge by itself may not justify the imposition of more terroristic pressure upon the Filipinos, Rear Admiral Kittelle confirms a report "that certain radicals proposed and discussed a plot to destroy the naval installation dump at Cavite, near Manilla." The two stories are skilfully linked together in the newspapers, and thus a "sinister conspiracy" against America is brought to light. With General Wood on his way to the United States to get instructions from Washington for more power to crush the Philippines, these alarmistic stories are clearly designed to harm the independence movement.

Which is exactly in line with British tactics in China. And very likely these will prove just as effective in the Philippines.

* * *

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, finds it extremely difficult to keep his peace of mind. The Soviet Union simply would not let him rest. Hence, he has again delivered himself on the proposed American labor delegation to Russia.

The reader will recall the terrific attack launched by the reactionaries at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. upon Coyle, editor of the Journal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and his associates for their proposed plan to visit the Soviet Union and study conditions. The attack nearly ended in a frenzy. But the storm had blown over,

(Continued on Page Two)

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

FIRST EDITION

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office of New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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DAILY WORKER EDITOR SENTENCED TO PRISON

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

WHILE Benito Mussolini is sharpening his stiletto and threatening to plunge it into the heart of Europe the government of the Soviet Union uses the language of peace. And yet our "peace loving" press sings low on Mussolini's sabre-rattling, while it attributes every disturbance outside of an earthquake to the Soviet Union. There is a reason, as a famous advertiser used to say.

* * *

NOT even the unprecedented action of the British government in raiding the Trade Delegation of a nation with which the government was on friendly terms, at least officially, goaded the Soviet Union into even a threatening attitude. Conscious of its strength it could afford to adopt a policy of dignified resentment and this attitude has won it the approbation of all fair-minded persons, but most important of all the support of the workers who have most to gain by peace and least of all from a capitalist war.

* * *

FROM things serious to things more or less so. Thus we take the liberty of again calling to your attention the fact that the Reverend Doctor Benjamin "King" Purnell, of the House of David, a religious cult, is prancing around the columns of our capitalist press after a reasonably long absence. If we get Benjamin right, his idea was that those who took him seriously, particularly members of the fair sex, would live forever. All they had to do was to obey Benjamin and "Ben" would do the rest. He did, only too often, so he is in trouble.

* * *

NOT that quite innocent persons don't get into the meshes of the law occasionally. For instance we have our comrades Dunne and Miller who are in jail because somebody wrote a poem that got published in The DAILY WORKER which was not to the liking of our local rulers and their stoolpigeons. But that is a different story. Purnell was only running a religious business calculated to dope the brains of the masses while Dunne and Miller were getting out a radical publication designed to open the minds of the workers. If Benjamin used a little discretion or paid enough protection he would be still playing to full houses.

* * *

"KING" Benjamin's place of business is or was in Benton Harbor, Michigan, quite close to a little house where several of us spent a short time in the fall of 1922 after the raid on the Communist convention in Michigan. All we were doing was discussing how best to organize the workingclass movement. The "king" was engaged in the business of ruining American womanhood, after first taking their dough. The "king" is still outside and so are we, yet dollars to whiskers, the capitalist will be more lenient to this plogs deffler of sacred things than to radicals.

* * *

ONE of Benjamin's greatest drawbacks was an excess of hirsute adornment around his thyroid gland. He wanted to escape, when the hounds of the law sniffed too closely to his harem, but his whiskers stood in the way. A barber might suggest that a good shave would solve the problem but the "king" would not be the old cave man he was without the foliage. Instead he decided to wrap a horse blanket around his forest. This along with a corset was to be Benjamin's armor in braving the hostile world. But treason was in his camp, and a jealous woman was the means of his downfall. Here we leave "Ben" to his fate. But ain't religion grand!

* * *

A CHICAGO dispatch tells us that Pola Negri arrived there on the way to Hollywood with her poodle and her newly-found husband. Her costume was minutely described and so was her poodle, but very little ink was wasted on her husband. He happens to be a prince. What made Pola forget the dignity of the profession? This business of marrying princes for advertising purposes has been played out. Peggy Joyce knocked the bottom out of it when she sent a royal Swede selling toothpaste and sent him a bill for the pajamas she gave him as a wedding gift. Pola is ruined we fear. But then, perhaps, so is the prince.

* * *

IF you want to be prosperous in California, pretend to be funny and

(Continued on Page Four)

Furriers United in Strike!

SHOPS TIED UP IN WALKOUT OF ALL WORKERS

Arrests Follow Vigorous Picketing

A tremendous success. That is the report of all Joint Board leaders and members of the Strike Committee following the walk-out of New York City fur workers in response to the call issued early yesterday morning.

"The response was far greater than was expected," said Ben Gold, chairman of the Strike Committee and manager of the Joint Board. "We are delighted with the result."

As the fur workers came to their shops yesterday morning, still carrying the memory of the enthusiastic "mobilization" meeting held at Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum the night before, they found members of the General Picket Committee on the job before them and leaflets were handed out calling the "General Strike of all Fur Workers for 8 o'clock, June 3.

Instead of going up to their shops, the workers started picketing their own shops, and for over an hour the fur market was crowded with thousands of men and women peacefully picketing and thus showing their determination to defend their union against both their bosses who have violated the agreement, and the traitorous International officials who with leaders of the A. F. of L. are trying to destroy the organization which the workers have struggled for so long to build.

Dismiss Two Cases.

Several arrests were made by the police, but Al Schap and Samuel Mailman charged with disorderly con-

(Continued on Page Three)

I. R. T. Anxious to Fire Union Men, Quackenbush Says

1.—Frank Hedley and James L. Quackenbush, I. R. T. officers, boosted their own pay at the time they persuaded platform men to take a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

2.—Any I. R. T. worker joining the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes will be fired forthwith.

3.—Breaking the I. R. T. strike last summer entailed an expense of $1,500,000, which was paid out of the funds due the city. In other words, the straphangers were forced to pay the costs of breaking the strike.

These were leading points disclosed yesterday when Samuel Untermyer resumed the transit commission hearings. Angered by the refusal of bond house clerks to testify on the ownership of I. R. T. stock, he suggest that a good shave would solve the problem but the "king" would not be the old cave man he was without the foliage. Instead he decided to wrap a horse blanket around his forest. This along with a corset was to be Benjamin's armor in braving the hostile world. But treason was in his camp, and a jealous woman was the means of his downfall. Here we leave "Ben" to his fate. But ain't religion grand!

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* * *

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(Continued on Page Four)

We Must Raise the $500 Fine and Appeal Funds

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, has been sentenced to thirty days in jail and the Daily Worker Publishing Company has been fined five hundred dollars as a result of the prosecution initiated some months ago by a number of patriotic societies. Strenuous efforts were made to prejudice the case against the defendants by showing their records in the Communist and labor movement in order to secure a heavier sentence. Due to the splendid support which we received from comrades everywhere, we were enabled to put up a stout and effective defense.

The fine of five hundred dollars comes at a most difficult time when we are in the midst of the expenses involved in the legal side of the case and when we are still confronted by heavy printers' bills. To this is added the fact that we must appeal the sentence in order not to allow such a dangerous precedent to remain on the books. An appeal is expensive. We feel that the comrades who responded so wonderfully thus far will not fail to continue their efforts with redoubled energy so that we may carry the case through to complete victory. Rush contributions in as fast as you can. We count on all comrades to keep up the splendid pace that has already been started.

Topics of the Tombs

By B. D.

GAMBLERS BET ON LIFE TERM IN SACCO CASE

Foreshadow Decision of Governor Fuller

BOSTON, June 3.—Gamblers here are betting even money that Sacco and Vanzetti will be given life imprisonment.

The gentry who hang out in newspaper offices and hotel lobbies downtown are cashing in on information which they claim comes from "inside sources" concerning the probable fate of the two Italian radicals facing death in the electric chair on July 10.

While their sources can hardly be verified, the gamblers and sports are ready to put up hard cash on their wagers—and these fellows are not in the "game" for charity.

In the eyes of both Sacco and Vanzetti, life imprisonment for a crime they did not commit is worse than electrocution. Sacco particularly has been emphatic in declaring that he favors death "at any time" in preference to continued imprisonment.

The new advisory committee has done nothing yet on the case and no one knows when it is going to function. Two of the members are college heads and are overwhelmed with the all-important job of turning out some more intellectuals for use in white collar jobs in factories and offices.

Judge Robert Grant, the third member, is a thorough-going reactionary who in his literary gems has been a great friend of the courts. The defense fears that Grant will be overpowered by his desire to whitewash Judge Thayer and the supreme court

(Continued on Page Three)

Let Workers' Families Jump in Case of Fire, Declares Chief Realtor

"Let 'em jump", declared Stewart Browne, representing New York realtors at the hearings yesterday of the state commission considering revision of tenement laws, when he opposed construction of fire escapes in workers' tenements.

Browne revealed wholesale violation of the spirit of the law requiring landlords to have hose in halls for fire protection.

"Some buildings have fire hose 20 years old," he declared. "The hose would burst if it was ever used in a fire. But the owners are obeying the letter of the law; they do have hose."

Browne objected to changes in the zoning law and called for the abandonment of water tanks on the tops of buildings.

He was sitting, half asleep, in the "bull-pen" when they brought us in to be handcuffed and led us to the cells.

A huge Slovak and a construction worker, he had been arrested for putting a slug instead of a nickel into one of Chadbourne's subway turnstiles while on his way to his job.

He had his battered dinner bucket with him and every little while he would lift up the cover and look inside in a puzzled way.

He got ten days in the workhouse.

Chadbourne, accompanied by Barney Baruch has gone to Europe after testifying that he has bought up millions of dollars worth of transit stock in expectation of a fare increase.

* * *

"Don't eat any of these jail prunes," said the white haired "cokey" who keeps his overcoat on day and night because he claims he once did thirty overtime days because the jailer would not want for him to put it on after he had been ordered released.

"They're full of worms that won't stay in your stomach. These worms ain't like tapeworms. They got to have air. They crawl up in your throat and steal the air away from you."

"The last time I was here I ate prunes for supper and they had to call the ambulance and take me to the hospital early in the morning."

"All night long I had to stay awake and keep swallowing, but early in the morning they tired me out and nearly passed out."

"Cokey" made one convert. The old man whom the keepers say never steals anything but neckties, and who claims that he once woke up in the workhouse with a mouthful of bedbugs when he had a cold and slept with his mouth open, went over and poured out his prunes in the corner where they sweep the garbage.

But he did not capitulate to greater talent completely.

"But prune worms has got to taste like prunes," he said. "Now you take a bedbug and he tastes like a bedbu.. Of course bedbugs in your mouth don't steal your breath, but you just don't feel like you wanted to breathe any more."

Cokey magnanimously conceded the point.

* * *

Slim and brown, dressed in the uniform of an usher for a big uptown theater, he spoke English with the peculiar clipped accent of the West African Negro.

He had finished a course at Amherst last spring, he said, and was waiting to hear from his father in England before leaving the United States after being here for five years. He was born in Togoland.

Coming to New York from Massachusetts he had taken a job as usher to pay expenses. In Massachusetts he had a permit to carry a gun, because he was working in an all-night restaurant.

A few days after he came here, his room was burglarized. He called in the police and they found his revolver which the thieves had overlooked.

The policeman he had called upon for protection arrested him and charged him with violation of the Sullivan anti-gun law.

"It is easy to make a living here,"

(Continued on Page Two)

A. F. L. DEMANDS SOVIET RAIDS IN NEW YORK

Department of Justice Cool to Suggestion

The American Federation of Labor called yesterday for the repetition of the Arcos raids in London by raids on "all Soviet offices in New York City."

The demand was made by Edward McGrady, special representative of the A. F. of L. in a formal statement.

McGrady is a member of the A. F. of L. committee attempting to break up the Furriers' Union here and turn over the remnants to the fur bosses. Within a few hours after the Joint Board had called the city-wide strike of furriers, he declared he would ask the Department of Justice to raid Soviet offices here.

"I am going to demand," he said, "that the Department of Justice make a thorough investigation of Soviet agencies in the United States.

"I am going to call for action similar to that of Great Britain. I refer to the Arcos raid, in which the British Government seized documents showing Russia had been carrying on a subversive movement.

"This fur strike is under direct orders from Soviet Russia. The American Federation of Labor has hoisted the American flag over the fur industry, and, by God, it is going to stay there."

Department Ignores Him.

The Department of Justice, immediately after the Arcos raids, announced publicly that there were no grounds for similar fishing expeditions against Russian-American trading organizations. Neither Amtorg, the official trading organization nor the Russian-American Textile Syndicate would comment on McGrady's statements.

Contempt Charge On Cloakmakers Argued

The contempt charge made against left wing leaders of the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board for violation of the injunction taken out by the Dress Manufacturers, Inc., was argued yesterday before Judge Mitchell L. Erlanger, in the supreme court, Special Term, Part I.

Louis B. Boudin appeared in behalf of the union. The decision in the case will not be rendered for a week or ten days.

Exploit Butter and Egg Men.

Theatre box office men exact a 25-cent personal fee on tickets sold to likely looking butter and egg men, it was revealed in the income tax hearings yesterday on several big taxevading agencies.

Everybody takes a rake-off on tickets, it was testified, with the ballots paying $10 to $20 for the better girlie-girlie leg shows.

BERT MILLER SENTENCE SUSPENDED; COURT IMPOSES HEAVY FINE ON PAPER

Dunne's Record in Behalf of Militant Labor Held Against Him by Judges

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, must serve 30 days in the New York workhouse. This was the sentence imposed yesterday morning by Justice Featherstone, Murphy and Kelly, sitting in Special Sessions, in connection with the publication in The DAILY WORKER of a poem entitled "America" by David Gordon.

Handcuffed, he was returned to the Tombs Prison where he will remain pending appeal to the higher courts.

Blow To Paper.

The new tactics to be utilized by its enemies to crush The DAILY WORKER were revealed when a fine of $500, the maximum under the law, was imposed upon it for the publication of the poem.

The $500 which The DAILY WORKER must now pay comes as a terrific blow, and its existence becomes more precarious than it ever has been since the commencement of the persecution against it by professional" patriotic societies. It establishes a dangerous precedent for further attacks against the radical press of the United States in utilizing this means of impoverishing it.

Miller "Sufficiently Punished."

In suspending sentence on Bert Miller, business manager of The DAILY WORKER, Justice Murphy for the court declared that "the guilt of defendant Dunne was greater inasmuch as he was the editor of the paper and responsible for its contents."

With surprising candor the judge declared that as far as Miller was concerned "the seven days which he has already served in the Tombs Prison will be considered sufficient punishment."

Dunne and Miller were brought handcuffed into the court room from the Tombs prison where they have been held without bail for the last week.

Preliminary to their sentence the probationary officer of the court read a detailed account of their "radical activities," especially that of Dunne who, the investigator declared, has for a long time been active in the American labor movement, "especially the radical and Communist side."

Dunne's "Record".

He also read telegrams and letters from police authorities in Butte, Mont., where Dunne was many years the editor of the "Bulletin," and from numerous industrial centers throughout the U. S. where he was active in labor struggles.

Dunne had been arrested a number of times, he declared, but had never been convicted.

The court investigator reported that he had no record of Miller ever

(Continued on Page Three)

FIGHT TO FREE NEGROS HELD AS PEONS IN SOUTH

By ART SHIELDS

(Federated Press).

The escape of James Felton, fugitive peon, from a cotton plantation near Lexington, Georgia, may lead to a general probe of peonage in the South. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is stepping into the case and intends to bring Felton to New York to give his story the widest possible hearing.

Five other Negro peons who attempted to escape were knocked on the head with axes and then shot, says Felton. He was more lucky. After three days in a swamp without food he came to a firm land and finally reached Danville, Va.

"They had 45 men and 25 women when I left," he said. "Some of them escaped from the farm and others in the sawmill. We got the same food three times a day, peas and corn bread. We could not sing, write letters or talk, same as when we did not work fast enough we were whipped with a strap."

The Negro's hands are badly scarred. Hot Babbitt metal was poured over them to make him work faster, he says.

* * *

Hoover Blesses Peonage

Reports of Negro peonage in the Mississippi flood area testified at by Herbert Hoover, secretary of the de-

RUSH 1,700 MORE U. S. MARINES TO TIENTSIN, PEKING

Feng Sweeps On; Yen To Join Nationalists

BULLETIN

HANKOW, June 3.—Eugene Chen, foreign minister, has dispatched a sharp note of protest to Japan, pointing out that the landing of 2,000 marines in Tsingtao is a reversion to Japan's old policy of coercion.

* * *

SHANGHAI, June 3.—A detachment of 1,700 American marines have already left the Philippines for Shanghai. It is reported that they will be sent to Tientsin to join the 1,500 marines who have already left for Peking.

A dispatch from Manila states that the army transport Chaumont is expected there tomorrow to take an additional detachment of marines stationed at Olongapo to China.

Plans for the disposition of a force of 16,000 imperialist troops are being perfected at Tientsin, it is stated.

Northern Workers Sympathetic

The situation is regarded as an extremely delicate one by the imperialist powers. Peking is "menaced" not only by the rapidly advancing troops of the Hankow Nationalists but by the large number of Nationalist sympathizers within the city.

Workers in Peking and Tientsin are only kept from openly espousing the Nationalist cause by the terrorism of Chang Tso-lin. The execution of labor officials in Tientsin which is in the hands of Chang Tso-lin's subordinates is a matter of almost daily occurrence.

* * *

Feng Controls Honan

HANKOW, June 3—Detachments of General Feng's troops are sweeping out the rearguard of Chang Tso-lin's retreating army from the Chengchow district, according to reports received from the front. Honan Province, south of the Yellow River is now in the complete control of the Nationalist troops.

It is reported General Yen Shi-shan, commender-in-chief of the Shansi army, will join the Nationalists in their drive against Peking.

Women Join Struggle

The awakening women of China have thrown themselves full-heartedly into the struggle for the emancipation of their country and have even gone to the extent of joining the Hankow Nationalist army.

A regular woman's traiging corps has been established here. The women have regular army uniforms. They are primarily engaged at present in giving first aid at the battlefront.

partment of Commerce. "Without foundation," he calls them. The reports were made by Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after an extended tour of the flooded area.

If Hoover will talk to General Curtis T. Green, commander of the Mississippi National Guard Troops, in the flood zone, he will get abundant evidence of Negro slavery. Green talked freely to White.

Negro refugees—who make up 90 per cent of the flood sufferers—will be returned only to their former landlords, on identification by the landlords, the general said.

"We don't want our labor supply

(Continued on Page Two)

Clarence Chamberlin has postponed his trans-Atlantic flight again.



Chiang Tso-lin is the bandit leader Japan raised to power over first Manchuria and then all of Northern China. He is now the object of the attempt of militarists formed some months ago to combat the Chinese Nationalists. His chief supporter in Chang Tsung-chang, overlord of Shantung province. The retreating rear guard of his armies has about where the point of the arrow reaches it down from Peking above and to the left. His Shantung province has decapitated heads before Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking army, and there is desultory fighting in northern Kiangsu province.

Sung Tse-hsiang is commander-in-chief of the Nationalist armies driving northward from Hankow, and eastward out of Honan province. They have already reached the important railroad center of Changhow, 45 which reaches arrow points.

Topics of the Tombs

(Continued from Page One)

he remarked as we said good-by, "but it is very hard to live in America."

His last ten days in the United States certainly had been tough enough but of course no one with the makings of a good American citizen ever gets into the Tombs.

• • •

The Tombs edition of The DAILY WORKER has made its appearance.

According to the oldest keeper, this is the first event of its kind in the history of the prison, and the editor and business manager are the recipients of warm congratulations.

The general program of the Tombs DAILY WORKER is "Liberty, (in capa) Life and Pursuit of Happiness." Among its immediate demands is a One-Hour Day for keepers and trusties—from 12 Noon to 1 P. M. It is stipulated that this period shall also be their lunch hour and that during this time all gates, doors and sacrifice of the prison shall be unlocked. A penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, is to be enforced against any keeper or jailer who eats a lunch within one mile of the Tombs.

The attempted suicide by hanging of fellow-prisoner furnished the first number with a story which Harvey O'Connor would have characterized as "great stuff." Application for police cards having not yet been O. K'd, the editor was unable to be on the scene, but a trusty whose nose for news is as keen as Sylvan Pollack's, but who lacks his long and varied journalistic training, covered the story for us in a very satisfactory manner.

We were moved to compliment this young Cub (a "dip" of necessary size) for the enterprise he displayed in securing a picture of the hangie—hangor, which had been taken in Sing Sing, by frisking him before he had recovered consciousness.

Thanks to this triumph of reportorial energy, the Tombs edition came into the corridor with the lifelike picture of the principal actor in this tragic drama proudly pasted on its first page, scooping every other paper in the city.

Some criticism was caused by the fact that in the rush of getting to press we inadvertently left the Rogue's gallery number on the photograph, but these few complaints quickly were drowned in a great wave of approval of the masterly way in which the Tombs edition of The DAILY WORKER had handled this great human interest story.

The bitterest criticism, strangely enough, came from the man whose terrible plight we had trumpeted to the sympathetic public. But as he had been handcuffed in his cell to prevent further suicide attempts, we ignored his verbal letter to the editor.

We have a good working knowledge of picturesque profanity, but we must confess that he used a number of words and phrases which were new to us and which we were unable to translate.

With the exception of this regrettable incident the Tombs edition went over big.

Features of the first number include:

Exclusive (in The Tombs) photograph of the anti-British imperialist demonstration in Moscow, pictures of "Jimmy" and his father and mother with a news item stating the arrival of the Swain Edition had spoken to many meetings of farmers and workers with Lindy's father in Minnesota, and a Women's Page. The regular Editorial of The DAILY WORKER has a position, and has a vocal and emphatic volume that is capable of taking complete charge of this department. All applications must be made in person to the editor.)

• • •

A number of poems were sent in for the first edition, but all were rejected by the editor with a shudder in which the business manager joined.

The subscription rate to the Tombs Edition of The DAILY WORKER is one package of Camel cigarettes per week.

• • •

No subscriptions for a period of more than 99 years are accepted.

• • •

The United Cigar Store Company paid him $24 per week for a work day of 10 to 11 hours with split shifts every other week. Pay day was two days ahead, he was 23 years old, it was June, he had a date with his girl, but no money, he failed to "ring up" forty-five cents, and—the company spotter caught him.

He has worked steadily for the United for two years, his record is clean, but here he is in the Tombs with bail fixed at $500—which he cannot raise.

His girl came down to see him—then two thick screens in a visitors' row amid a devil's din of visitors' and prisoners' voices—and he came back to the cells sobbing his heart out and trembling in every muscle.

If you work faithfully for the United Cigar Store Company (the retail wing of the tobacco trust) you may, after years and years, stand with your feet planted on the golden pinnacle of $40 per week.

That is, of course, if the "spotter" never catches you forty-five cents short.

District 2 Miners Preparing Now for Strike in Summer

ALTOONA, Pa., (FP).—Union miners in central Pennsylvania are talking of the strike that may be called in their field this summer. Coal operators are saying that they will press again for wage reductions when the bituminous operators association of central Pennsylvania meets with the scale committee of District No. 2, United Mine Workers, at Philadelphia, June 15.

The truce between union and employer in this region depends on continuation of Jacksonville rates.

Fight to Free Negroes Held As Slaves

(Continued from Page One)

deranged," the general explained. Labor agents who solicit Negroes for other jobs are kept out of camp. Negro labor is at a premium now, because of the wholesale migration to the North in the last few years.

• • •

Recall Phillips County

"If there is such a thing as retribution some of the southern plantation owners are getting it," said White. He told of one plantation in Mississippi where the Negro lands have not seen a penny in 5 years. The owners' properties were covered with raging waters, flowing at many miles an hour when White passed through.

And the waters were also over Phillips County, Arkansas, where a thousand Negro cotton farmers were killed in 1919, when they formed a peaceful farmers' union.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Hughes in Hot Attack on Traction Fraud

Writes Letter to His Friend, Hylan

Samuel Hirshfield, ace undercover operative in the John F. Hylan city administration, who was appointed to the important 12-year job of chief of Hylan's main traction investigation, is trying to revive the political corpse of Hylanism. Little Davie, between jobs as county strike picketer for pal Tammany, and Tammany's policemen indulges in literary communion by writing letters to his former chief.

Both Hylan and Hirshfield are grandnazis of the Tammany machine. Their only mistake was that they imagined themselves against them the machine. From the days of their youth they associated officers they lost all sense of political perspective and imagined they could with impunity defy their creator, Tammany Hall.

Get the Boss's Rush

When Tammany made a deal with the traction barons and tried to indict Mayor Hylan and his administration to aid Governor Al Smith in a fight to raise the fare of the millions of city workers who have to travel in the subways, the mayor kicked over the traces and refused to be a party to the swindle.

Hylan's fight against Tammany was not because he is the servant of the "common people," he loves to talk about, because he is and his boss, William Randolph Hearst, who really forced Tammany to accept Hylan, were the political agents of the land sharks, the suburban *soft-drivers* real estate agents who were opposed to higher fares because it would make it more difficult for them to sell their "special homes for workmen," to the slaves of the city.

A bitter fight ensued in which the traction interests defeated the real estate interests. Politically it meant the defeat of Hylan by Walker.

Revive the Traction Fight

The traction fight has recently been revived, obviously for political effect upon the fortunes of the boss of Tammany, Governor Al Smith. One of the staunch Tammanyites, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, investigator extraordinary, has had charge of the investigation and Magistrate Hirshfield hastens to assure the public that the so-called "discoveries" of Untermeyer were unearthed by him during his term of office.

Casting about for the best means of placing himself and his pal, "Red Mike" Hylan again before the public, Magistrate Hirshfield writes a letter to Hylan praising the work of the investigation and, incidentally, berating the Interborough, Untermeyer, Smith, Tammany and Walker, which follows:

Enormous Dividend

"New York, June 1, 1927.

"Hon. John F. Hylan,
9 East 40th Street,
New York, New York.
"My dear Judge:

"According to the press of today, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer just discovered that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had between the years 1915 and 1919 paid out subway dividends aggregating 187½%, or within 12½% twice as much as the Interborough Company's total investment.

Figures Are Old Ones

"Nearly eight years ago, when the subway corporations made application for an increased fare, as Commissioner of Accounts, I furnished these figures to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the same were made public at that time in the course of the public hearings held by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment under your presidency, as Mayor. It was in that investigation that we found that the law firm Guggenheimer, Untermeyer and Marshall received from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company $25,818.72 as counsel fee in the now famous Admiral Realty Company law suit, said to have been cooked up for the purpose of having the courts pass upon the legality of subway contract No. 3; the contract under which the I. R. T. received the city built subways and the city thus far received nothing in return.

Untermyer Was Bondholder.

"I also remember that according to our records, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, his son, his nephew, and his law partner owned an aggregate of $186,000 worth of Interborough bonds and that the estate of the late Andrew Freedman, of which Mr. Untermyer was executor, owned $928,091 worth of Interborough bonds.

Washing Dirty Sinners.

"It occurred to me that while this traction investigation is now being conducted at the Criminal Courts Building, under the direction of the head and front of the B.-M. T., large stockholder in the I. R. T. and the reputed financial backer of Governor Smith's successful aspirations, is being examined as a witness, it would be of interest to delve into the story of how you were favored out of the investigation by Governor Smith because of your stand on the transit question and your insistence upon the five cent fare. In the summer of 1926, it was said, I do not now recall by whom, that before your decapitation had been decreed upon a conference alleged to have been attended by Mr. Chadburn, Boss Olvany of Tammany Hall, Tammany Sub-Boss Flynn of the Bronx, Walker and one or two others was had at a certain place. The Walker campaign managers seemed to have plenty of cash during the primary fight for the governorship and later in the general election; the corporation controlled republican legislature passed the amendment giving the Walker administration additional $300,000,000 to finish the subways you began to build, and everything seems to have been running along smoothly except to Hylan, when suddenly this investigation was started by Governor Smith's State Transit Commission with the great Investigator Untermyer as counsel. Does it mean war to the hilt, or is it simply shadow boxing?

"The people would undoubtedly like to know whether the traction magnates were double crossed, or the reason for the apparent break between the aforementioned worthy confreres.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) DAVID HIRSHFIELD."

More Tammany Graft.

Although professing expert knowledge of the traction tangle, Hirshfield missed the important point of the whole investigation—the enormous graft that is involved in the whole affair. As a result of the newest traction scandal both republicans and democrats at Albany have approved a three hundred million tax exempt bond issue for the purpose of constructing more subways. These subways will be built by the city and the traction grafters who obtained dividends to the amount of 187½ per cent in a period of four years will gain the benefits derived therefrom. The whole "investigation" is worse than shadow-boxing. The traction barons do not object to being called names if only they get what they want and in this case they are getting it. Tammany, in turn, will get nice fat campaign contributions from the corporations to boost Al Smith for president.

Don't Mention Wages.

In all the investigations thus far conducted nothing is said about the wages of the traction slaves. The strike of last year, which Jimmy Walker and his police force helped to break up—and which Tammany judges issued injunctions against, was the excuse for the traction barons to plead poverty. They declared that they could not pay the living wage demanded by the strikers. The facts again brought out by the investigation proves that they can pay wages, and the workers on the subway and elevated lines should smash the company union called the Brotherhood and organize a real union and again put up a fight against the slave drivers who amass enormous profits off the starvation wages of the traction workers.

Breaking Chains, Movie Of Russia, In Newark

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—"Breaking Chains," a motion picture which portrays life in the Soviet Union, will be shown here Saturday, June 4, at Krueger's Auditorium.

Illinois Wins Point Over Lakes.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The supreme court today eliminated New York's contention of sovereignty over water power rights on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers on the New York Boundary from the Chicago-Lakes diversion case on motion of ex-cer E. Carlstrom, attorney general of Illinois.

Fur Council Is Formed

At present, an hat loses repeatedly several hundred dollars in the course of a year's operation. Wall Street financiers who have seen it is continuing any American worker and discharging capitalistic interests.

The "Big Four" are abstract conception, that is to say, the machinery whereby the workers who make them in this form of life is taken over the management and direction of these organizations and run them to their own advantage.

Ford, Firpo, Flynn.

To this end the field worker must lend himself. At present his use is the old one of a controlled creature. He is used as an implement of attack and opposition. If he would free himself from the position in which he now finds himself it is imperative that he organize a protective union not only for the benefits which will accrue to his own advantage but in the interest of the 40 million policyholders who are victimized by the open system.

The right to organize is given to these groups of workers who effectively do organize. After the organization is completed all talk of "right" disappears.

Can Most Public.

The industrial field worker enjoys a condition which exists in no other industry or business. He has contact with practically the entire "public." Each agent calls at about 200 families every week. In each family there are six months' of policies. His customers are mostly workers who understand the value of trade unions, if they themselves are not active members they are sympathetic to unionization.

The first move towards organizing an insurance field workers' union is to acquaint the insuring public that such a move would be in the interest of the policyholder.

Thrice Too High.

Every agent of the "Big Four" knows that the premium rates charged by these companies are exorbitant. In some cases they are more than 300 per cent too high. Every agent knows that the ten year accumulation clause is murderous in its application. It should be granted after two years. If the insuring public were acquainted with these facts via the agent, there would be an immediate wave of sympathy in his direction.

In his own interest the agent must agitate to abolish the "legee and change" system by means of which he is penalized and fined for conditions over which he has little control.

Abolish "Timee" System.

When the "timee" system is done away with practically all of the evils to which he is subjected will automatically disappear. The fear of the legee charge gone he will no longer work at night to maintain insurance in force; which was written years ago by other agents and on which he received no salary.

Needle Trade Defense

Help the Furriers Win Their Strike

The Furriers are out on strike. The further developments of the Union depend on this strike. Every class conscious worker and progressive must help the Furriers.

The Joint Defense Committee is arranging a concert for Saturday, July 16th in the Coney Island Stadium. The entire profit of this concert will go to help the Furriers in their struggle. The participants in the program will be the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100, the largest ballet in New York and a number of famous opera singers and dancers.

Tickets for the Concert are One Dollar and Two Dollars. They can already be gotten at the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square; Prosbeat, 30 Union Square; Furriers Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St.; Cloakmakers Joint Board, 130 E. 25th Street. Hurry and get your tickets as we need the money for relief for the Furriers.

• • •

A Defense Journal

The office of the Joint Relief and Defense Committee will issue a special Souvenir Journal for the Big Concert at the Coney Island Stadium, July 16th. The Journal will contain many articles by prominent writers on the present situation in the Needle Trades and on the Defense Work. It will also contain many greetings and advertisements. The Journal will be read by over 40,000 people and will be one of the biggest advertising mediums. All those who wish to advertise or have greetings in the Journal, should send it in immediately to the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Room 714, 41 Union Square.

• • •

"Breaking Chains" in Paterson

"Breaking Chains" the famous picture of life in the Soviet Union, will be shown in Paterson on June 17th, in Public School No. 6, Cornell Street and Hamilton Avenue.

"Breaking Chains" was recently shown in New York and made a hit. The workers of Paterson will have the only opportunity to see it on June 17th. No one should fail to see this picture.

• • •

"The Ready Laundry," Bronx Park, has turned over $100 to the Women's Council of the Cooperative House of the Bronx, for the arrested Cloakmakers and Furriers, with a promise to send in $100 more next week and also assist in the future work for the release of the prisoners.

The money was turned over to Mrs. Lillienpetz, Council No. 1, Bronx Cooperatives.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

RUSSIA TODAY

The Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

This book is the most complete book on Soviet Russia today. Every phase of soviet life is reported on: trade unions, peasantry, communism, factories, conditions of workers, etc. It is a report of an official body of the British Trade Unions. Maps of Russia are included and attractive decorations are by Fred Ellis.

NOW 50 CENTS

Add 5 cents for postage.

NOTE: Special offered in this coupon is good for one week only. All orders each day, and filled in turn as received.

American Guardian

$1000 Protection — No Medical Examination

SPECIAL DRIVE—$1.00 FOR MEMBERSHIP AND ASSESSMENT FOR FIRST QUARTER

An Association organized and incorporated under the strict laws of Illinois, writing protection on a net cost basis, following the plan that has proved sound for more than seven hundred years in England. The plan is as follows:

Members are formed in groups of 1200 each and when a member dies each member contributes $1.00. On a careful selection of members, the death rate per group at ages taken by the American Guardian should not run more than three deaths to the group per year. No person, male or female, is eligible for membership under ten or over forty-five years of age. The rates are as follows:

Certificate fee for all ages, including first Quarterly Expense Contribution, $7.00 with the application.

Ages are as follows:

Age 10 to 20. Quarterly Expense Contribution.	$1.25
Age 21 to 30. Quarterly Expense Contribution.	$1.50
Age 31 to 45. Quarterly Expense Contribution.	$2.00

In addition to the death benefit, the certificate holder is also covered for total and permanent disability, not to exceed the sum of $1000. The members will contribute the same amount per member, ($1.00 each) the same as in the event of the death of a member of their group.

The American Guardian, in order to form a new group of 1200 members, will issue for $1.00—including the first quarterly expense contribution covering the first three months—to the first 600 applications received and accepted, a regular membership certificate.

By acting quickly, filling in, signing and sending in the enclosed application, you will save the Certificate Fee of $7.00.

APPLICATION

AMERICAN GUARDIAN
184 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

In this, my petition for membership in the American Guardian, I hereby make answer to the following questions with full knowledge that the facts as I assert them are the basis for issuing to me a certificate for membership.

What is your full name? .....
Street Address? ..... APt.? .....
City? ..... State? .....
Height? ..... Weight? ..... Sex? .....
Race? ..... Where born? .....
Month? ..... Day? ..... Year? .....
Age? ..... Married? .....
Give details as to occupation .....
.....
Where do you name as beneficiary? .....
.....
Relationship? .....
Address? .....
What illness or injuries have you had in last five years? .....
.....
Have any of your family or relatives had Tuberculosis or been Insane?
.....
Have you had any operation, disease or infirmity? .....
Have you ever been declined for Life Insurance? .....

I also appoint and constitute Mr. William B. Ferds, of the American Guardian, to be My Lawful Attorney-in-Fact, and in my stead it is authorized and empowered to cast my vote at any meeting of the AMERICAN GUARDIAN and this authority shall continue in full retroactive by me by notifying the American Guardian by registered mail at least two weeks prior to any meeting of the members.

Signature of Petitioner .....
Witnessed .....
.....

I have carefully read (or heard read) the foregoing application together with my statements therein made, and I hereby declare the truth-fulness of the same.

Date ..... 192... City .....
Signature of applicant .....
Must be Signed in full

...CALLS OUT ... STRIKERS

Caucus of Needle Workers Backs Fur Strike Vote

...16 West 21st St. ... Fur Workers' Union ... strike ... all shops ... p. m. ... Manhattan Lyceum ...

Tuesday, June 7—6 p. m., Bryant Hall, 8th Ave. and 42nd St., mass meeting of Greek workers.

Gamblers Bet on Life for Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

in his admonition of the "secret" capitalist courts.

Only Advisory.

Just what investigation the new committee can do is mystifying decidedly to the unsophisticated. The new committee, composed of Presidents Lowell and Stratton of Harvard and "Boston Tom" with Grant will act in a strictly advisory capacity, it is expected.

Three defense witnesses, James J. O'Neil of Boston, a lawyer, and Lena Allen and Harry Kaziensky of Quincy were questioned by the governor. Judge Cosillo of New York expressed his interest in the case of a letter. Filipo Turati, head of the Italian Socialist Party, whose headquarters have been transfered to Paris, asks "mercy" for Sacco and Vanzetti. His cablegram, curiously worded, reads:

"Your refusal to intervene will kill more than two men for years in torment; this refusal will kill the mutual trust between civilized nations; it would open a gulf of bloodshed between Europe and America, which the waters of the Atlantic would not efface. We feel sure, sir, that you will pronounce the word of mercy which the world expects from you."

Sixteen hundred more names, asking a commission to review the case were forwarded by the New York Nation. The Buffalo Sacco-Vanzetti conference, representing 41 labor bodies asks freedom while the Working Men's Labor League of Vancouver, B. C. wants unconditional pardon for the two workers.

The Parkhead Socialist Sunday School of the Glasgow, Scotland, Labor Institute ask a retrial. A cable from Haarlem, Holland asks intervention "in the gracious name of Jesus Christ."

The Swiss section of the European committee to save Sacco and Vanzetti is appealing for signatures to a petition asking a new trial.

Keep Preachers in Place.

Thomas W. Boynton, former state attorney general, denounced efforts to obtain justice for Sacco and Vanzetti as an interference with the courts. The idea of a fact-finding commission to review the evidence nettled him especially.

"I recently told a minister quartered at my home," he declared, "that the ministers and the church should mind their own business with regard to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. I told him that coming from the clergy such a move for a fact-finding commission would be comparable to the demand for a trial by a mob on the street."

Night Wingers in N. J. Fur Hearing Arrested in Court

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—Eight wing members of the furriers got the surprise of their lives today when they came down to court to watch their socialist attorney, Henry Cowen put the screws on the strikers of Local 25. After great preparations, lots of influence exercised over judge and county officers, they found that not only were the cases of the six strikers postponed until the September Grand Jury session, but on evidence presented that the right wing gangsters were the parties really guilty of slugging, six of them were arrested in open court.

Among the reactionaries who were thus placed on the defensive was H. Serkin, vice-president of the International. When the judge got a look at him, he refused to let him out in the custody of his attorney, and held him on $100 bail, "because he looked like a typical gangster."

When Serkin was placed in his cell, union men drew away in disgust, refusing to be associated with a loathsome character.

Mother Bunch.

When the left wing furriers came up for trial, a motley assemblage of police, A. F. of L. representatives, detectives and a socialist attorney were on hand. Henry Hilfers, A. F. of L. representative in New Jersey, joined arms with Henry Cowitz, the socialist attorney and the chief of police in trying to send the workers to jail.

John Larkin Hughes was attorney for Local 25. He obtained the continued freedom of the pickets on $200 bail, with the exception of Jacob Shulman and Hyman Rothberg, whose bail was raised to $300 each.

The right wingers arrested in court were Serkin, Sam and Max Adelman, one a professional scab and the other a gambler, Frank and Sam Wenarsky, both scabs and Milton Corbett, the former business agent of Local 25, who was charged with absconding with $40,000.

Meskowitz Released Because Judge Thinks He's Punished Enough

Herman Meskowitz, Young Workers League member, released from jail several days ago after serving one month of a six months sentence for distributing Hands Off China leaflets was let out because one of the three court of special sessions judges who sentenced him believed "that he had been punished enough."

When Meskowitz was released no reason was given by the authorities, the opinion of the judge being obtained after an investigation by Chas. M. Josephs, International Labor Defense attorney.

Plumbers' Helpers Protest Tammany Neglect in Scale

A letter calling the attention of the Board of Estimate to the fact that plumbers' helpers in the employ of the city were omitted in the consideration of pay raises for building trades workers, was despatched yesterday by C. E. Miller, president, and James F. Walsh, organizer, of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers.

Varnishers' Union Meet Monday Eve.

A regular meeting of Local 697, Furniture Varnishers and Finishers' Union will be held Monday evening, 8 p. m. at their headquarters, 151 Clinton St. A report of many committees will be taken up.

All unemployed workers are urged to report to the union office.

Hands Off China Open Air Meeting Tonight

A Hands Off China open air meeting will be held tonight at 141st St. and St. Anns Ave., by the lower Bronx Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party. The speakers will be Abraham Markoff, Louis A. Baum and a Chinese speaker.

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41 West 21st St. New York

Between 5th and 6th Ave.

Health Foods of the Highest Order.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakery Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 8468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

Brooklyn Eager to Hear Truth About Sacco and Vanzetti

All Brooklyn knew today about the great Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration planned for Sunday afternoon at Arcadia Hall. Thousands of DAILY WORKERS and more thousands of leaflets and announcements had been broadcast through the borough by the Sacco-Vanzetti Brooklyn Conference in its energetic campaign to hold one of the country's biggest rallies for the two Italian workers in Brooklyn.

With Anthony Merlino, International vice president of the Barbers' Union as chairman, a group of the city's most brilliant speakers and representatives of various groups were billed to explain the significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Among them are;

Carlo Tresca, editor of the Italian weekly, Il Martitello, now under charges for his anti-fascist activities.

Molasaye J. Olgin, editor of the Yiddish monthly, "The Hammer," and writer of international renown.

John Tartamella, manager of Brooklyn Barbers' Local 913.

Forrest Bailey, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has consistently forwarded the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Bertram D. Wolfe, of the Workers Party and director of the Workers School, America's largest labor college.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volkszeitung, a long-established German labor daily.

Ray Ragozin, of International Labor Defense.

Leo Pruseika, editor of Darbas.

Armando Borghi, author.

V. Marcantonio, lawyer.

The meeting will be at Arcadia Hall, Halsey St. and Broadway at 2 p. m.

Booth Phones, Dry Dock 4612, 7846. Office Phone, Orchard 2119.

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MANHATTAN LYCEUM

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Kentucky Workers in Brooklyn Refuse to Scab in New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—Brooklyn ...ers, ...ly organized in Local ... to ... Daily ... to ... Local 25 ... here.

Ordered by the ... International ... on the New Jersey ... more than 200 ... rolled in response to ... Schoolcraft ... the Brooklyn ... local defied Presidents ... Organizer Lionel ... and Edward McGinley ... and P. of L. ... Georgenda.

Local 25 ... at a tumultuous meeting yesterday evening.

Local 25 ... patiently to the strike-breaking pleas of the officials, they ... refused to be a party to the crime of disrupting the New Jersey local.

NEXT MILLS SENTENCE SUSPENDED; COURT IMPOSES HEAVY FINE ON PAPER

(Continued from Page One)

...Judge George L. Dunne of the Military Order of the World War, the attorney for the prosecution gave ... attack on The DAILY WORKER, ... was evident, had commissioned with the investigator in his report to the court.

Dietz, he asserted, had called to his attention a copy of "Red Cartoons," consisting of drawings appearing in The DAILY WORKER during the past year. Obviously calculated to influence the court, the investigator cited several drawings in the collection which he described as "objectionable." The worst offender, one was a cartoon on Sacco and Vanzetti, which, he said was "disrespectful to Judge Thayer and the courts of Massachusetts."

The DAILY WORKER teaches class consciousness and class hatred," the investigator concluded.

Obscenity Charge A Smoke Screen.

Before sentence was passed Joseph R. Brodsky, defense lawyer, characterized the entire proceedings as a badly disguised attempt to muzzle the organ of the Workers (Communist) Party.

That the 'obscenity' charge is entirely fictitious," he declared, "is obvious in view of the fact that the original complaints were made by the Military Order of the World War and the Knymen of America."

The DAILY WORKER has been publishing serially for the past 10 days the book entitled "Professional Patriots." The activities of the principal patriotic organizations now functioning were described, and the methods of their secret service given.

"The issue must be kept clear," Brodsky continued. "This prosecution was begun because of the position and economic views of The DAILY WORKER. This paper is the organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of the United States. The law of this country has not challenged its right to exist.

"This paper," Brodsky asserted, "is the spokesman of the workers of the United States. It should not be grouped in the same class with publications capitalizing so-called 'immoral literature.'"

Will Appeal Sentence.

In sentencing Dunne to the workhouse, Justice Murphy declared that "this should serve as a warning to all radical and Communist elements that they cannot express their ideas in any way they please."

The case will be appealed at once, Brodsky declared. In the meantime Dunne was returned, handcuffed, to the Tombs where he will remain until he is sent to the workhouse.

Gordon Now in Tombs.

Immediately after the sentence had been imposed, David Gordon, 18-year-old author of the poem "Anarion," who had been freed in $500 bail was convicted by the same court and remanded without bail to the Tombs for sentence next Friday.

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Simon Felshin	Joseph Freeman	Abr. Raisin
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SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925

Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

No Reason to Question the Real Issue.

If anyone was so gullible as to doubt the real motive behind the persecution of The DAILY WORKER co-editor and manager that doubt is surely now dispelled by the events in the courtroom yesterday when the investigator for the court, in presenting what purported to be the records of Comrades Dunne and Miller, devoted most of his time to emphasizing the revolutionary character of our publishing house. He even went so far afield as to drag in as evidence the volumes of "Red Cartoons" that we have published. He especially emphasized the working class activities of Comrade Dunne over a long period of time in the West.

That it was not the individuals before the court who were on trial, but The DAILY WORKER as an organ of the revolution was made plain by the sentences imposed. In addition to jailing Comrade Dunne for thirty days on the pretext of publishing a poem that he knew nothing about, the Daily Worker Publishing Company was fined five hundred dollars. The courts know very well our financial condition. They know that five hundred dollars at this time may mean weal or woe to us—that our financial condition is menacing our very existence—so they hope to hasten what they hope will be our demise. Out of the hard-earned funds that have been donated at such heroic sacrifice by our comrades and supporters we now have to pay five hundred dollars as a fine. We are also compelled to appeal the verdict which means an added expense of possibly greater than the fine. This legal defense is imperative because if we let this verdict stand it is a precedent that will be usd against us on the slightest pretext.

The threat to the life of our paper is still grave and editorially we appeal to all our supporters to continue their efforts in order that the enemies of labor will still have to fear the power of our press and the workers will still have an organ of militant working class expression.

The U. S. Marines in Tientsin.

Only a person hopelessly bereft of reasoning power, only a dolt who believes that the United States government is anything other than an imperialist bandit ravaging every part of the earth where it can gain a foothold will believe that American troops in China have been moved from Shanghai to Tientsin, the great port near Peking, for any purpose other than intervention against the Chinese revolution. American forces everywhere are recognized as agents of tyranny, of a depraved despotism that has few equals in the history of the world.

Just as American marines have stifled free government in Nicaragua and placed at the head of a fraudulent government, Diaz, a scullion of Wall Street bankers, so they are now in China with exactly the same purpose in view. While the motive is the same the methods of achieving its ends are different. China is not Nicaragua. There are more powers than one involved in China, which imposes upon the American forces the necessity of proceeding with caution. In Nicaragua only the imperialism of the United States placed the iron heel upon the necks of the inhabitants. There it is a simple matter of using force and terror to the utmost without fear of coming into conflict with any rival imperialism. The perversion of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, begun by William Jenninga Bryan under the Wilson administration, continued and further developed by Charles Evans Hughes under Harding and brought to full fruition by the petty despot, Kellogg, under Coolidge, enables the Wall Street brigands to claim the exclusive right to exploit the South and Central American republics. In China American imperialism has to reckon with the power of Great Britain, fighting desperately to maintain its empire against overwhelming odds and forced to stake its all in a mad crusade against every threat to its domination at home and abroad.

In the first imperialist combination against the Nationalist liberation movement in China the American diplomatic corps and the militarist commanders played the game of Great Britain. Britain took the lead in that drive. But Wall Street would not permit its agents to play the British game. They have their own special policy, a line that is directed toward dominating China with the same undisputed tyranny that is now exercised in Nicaragua and other countries groaning under the oppression of Yankee imperialism. Today it is the American forces that take the lead. Brigadier General Smedley Butler has been given command of the marines not only in China but in the whole Far East. He shifted the Shanghai forces to Tientsin to be ready to strike a blow against further Nationalist advances on Peking, and has ordered to Shanghai marines from the Philippine Islands. This maneuver, to release Philippine forces for service in China, also accounts for the recent ferocious attacks against the trade unions and the Nationalists of the Islands, so they can be terrorized into submission during the Chinese drive. The American forces are the first to move to Tientsin—yesterday the sixth regiment of marines, 1,600 strong, was dispatched thence on the transport Henderson, while the tenth regiment artillery force, 400 strong, accompanied them. The Americans are followed by the British forces under command of Major General John Duncan. Japanese forces are headed for the same point. In face of the Nationalist threat to imperialism the predatory powers hold in abeyance their own inner conflicts and unite against the common enemy.

No amount of sophistry from Washington can conceal the fact that the occupation of Tientsin is an act of aggression, of intervention and war. Like all imperialist depredations against colonials and semi-colonials, war is actively conducted, but without the formality of an official declaration.

More than ever it is essential for the working class of this and other imperialist countries to insist that the governments of their countries get out of China and permit the Nationalist liberation movement to dispose of its own counter-revolutionary enemies, thereby paving the way for a stable government.

Although the differences between the imperialists are temporarily laid aside the moment they again feel that the liberation movement is arrested, they will resume the old conflict between themselves that can end only by endeavoring to decide the issues upon the sanguinary field of battle. Even now, while professing to co-operate, they each endeavor to use the situation for their own advantages.

Force the butchers to withdraw all forces from China!

Fight against the threat of another world war!

The British Trade Union Bill and Its Place in the Framework of World Imperialism

Its Lessons for the American Labor Movement



ONE ASPECT OF THE BRITISH "NO STRIKE" BILL

During the great coal strike and short general strike that preceded it the British Parliament illegally suppressed strike activities. But the Englishman loves his laws, and parliament is busy trying to make such action legal in the future. The Trades Union Bill, now before the house of commons, makes most strikes illegal, and general strikes positively the next thing to treason.

The attack of the Tory government on the working class comes at a time when British imperialism are engaged in one of the most far-reaching imperialist adventures in their history. It comes at a time when scores of thousands of troops have been landed in China for the purpose of shattering the Chinese revolution and the partitioning of China as a colony of the imperialist powers. It comes at a time when war is actually being waged without a declaration of war . . . the treachery and cowardice of the labor leaders . . . and their open support of this imperial brigandage present . . . a situation wherein the British government has been . . . left free to pursue its offensive in all directions unhindered. . . . The government . . . therefore launched its trade union legislation with a twofold object in view. It calculated that it would act as a means of diverting the labor movement from attending to the issues of the Chinese Revolution on the one hand, and on the other, it could fetter the unions against mass action of any kind before it would be possible for sweeping changes to be made in the leadership of the trade unions. (J. T. Murphy, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, International Press Correspondence, May 12.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ARTICLE I

THE Trade Union Bill, the latest weapon which British imperialism is trying to forge for use against the workingclass, has been treated so far in the American press as a purely British problem.

It is exactly the reverse. It is the latest manifestation of the world offensive against the trade unions which is a necessary part of the capitalist program for repairing the damages of the world war—called variously "reconstruction," or "stabilization" or "rationalization of national economy." It has as its first objective the weakening of workingclass organization to the point where it can no longer resist effectively the offensive of the capitalists and their govergment and prevention of trade union participation in working class political activity.

IT is only in method that the British Trade Union Bill differs from the outright fascist control of the trade unions as in Italy, the control of the unions thru the activities of parliamentary reformist leaders as in France and Germany, or the worker-employer cooperation schemes, legalised in the Watson-Parker bill as in the United States. (In the Uulted States, where the process of decay of the capitalist system is present only in subdued form, the methods of attack are distinguished under a phraseology of friendliness but have nevertheless a deadly purpose which coincides with the fact that American capitalism has never acknowledged that trade unions have a legal right to exist. It must be remembered however that there is also a powerful subjective factor at work here—the fact that American capitism has observed and drawn serious lessons for its future conduct from the extension of the trade union movement in Europe following the war and the revolutionary struggles which have arisen there as the working class realised its increased power.)

IT is the political activity of the unions which is under attack and the extension of this activity into direct conflict with capitalist government which the British bill is designed to suppress.

There is the additional motive of crippling any widespread action of the whole trade union movement, or joint action by its various sections in securing better wages and working conditions or resisting wage cuts, etc.

An examination of the bill itself shows its undisguised hostile and suppressive character. It is divided into eight parts, seven of which detail the offences under the act and the penalties established and one part which interprets the other seven.

THE seven provisions of the bill are as follows:

(1) All strikes, except those dealing with simple questions of wages, hours, etc., are outlawed. These also become illegal if they take the form of sympathetic strikes affecting other workers than those originally involved.

(2) Scabs are given additional protection.

(3) Picketing is outlawed.

(4) Severe rules governing the use of union funds for political purposes are set up.

(5) Government employes are prohibited from joining any but civil service unions or engaging in political activity.

(6) Provisions for union labor in municipal contracts, etc. are declared illegal and municipal employes and other public service workers are severely penalized for stopping work without due notice.

(7) The attorney-general is given wide powers in enforcing the provisions of the bill.

THE first provision of the bill practically abolishes the right to strike. It first states clearly that if a strike has any other object than that of advancing the economic interests of the workers in one trade or industry, that it is by virtue of this fact illegal.

Second, if the strike is "designed or calculated" to bring pressure to bear upon the government or upon the community "or any substantial section of it." It likewise becomes illegal.

But this is not all. The decision as to the legality or illegality of a strike rests with the courts.

THE declarations of the strikers as to their intentions have no weight. A judge or jury (composed of property-holders, "ratepayers" is the English term) decides first the object of the strike and second if it is "coercive" or not.

It is easily seen that, under the bill as proposed, the only guarantee that a strike has of not being declared illegal is that it is ineffective. In other words, strikes which the capitalists feel certain will be defeated because of their small size and lack of militancy are the only kind of strikes which will be tolerated.

A STRIKE to free political prisoners would be illegal. A strike of transport workers to aid coal miners—or vice versa—would be illegal. A strike to force consideration of unemployment relief, a strike against war—all protest and sympathetic strikes are to be made illegal.

Likewise a strike in the coal mining industry, the transport industry, the electric light and power industry, in telephone and telegraph, etc. becomes illegal because the courts will inevitably decide that it is designed or calculated "to intimidate the community" or "a substantial section of it."

THE penalties provided for taking part in an illegal strike range from a fine of ten pounds ($50) to three months imprisonment after conviction in a magistrate's court to two years imprisonment after conviction following an indictment.

The language of the bill is that any person who "declares, instigates, furthers, or takes part" in an illegal strike is subject to the penalties of the law.

It follows that those who speak in favor of such a strike, or who write in favor of it are equally liable with strikers.

NEITHER can a union, whose strike has been declared illegal, claim immunity from suits for damages as was formerly stipulated in the Trades Disputes Act of 1906.

The next portion of the bill dealing with the right of scabs supplements the provisions outlawing strikes. It follows logically that if a strike is illegal that a strike-breaker is a person who is performing a great service for the "community" and must be accorded the full protection of the law.

Under the proposed law the unions are therefore prohibited from expelling or in any way disciplining a strikebreaker—no matter what the ordinary rules and procedure of the union may be. If in spite of the law, a scab is expelled, the courts can order him reinstated and the union to pay him damages.

THE third provision, that dealing with picketing, is one of the most drastic features of the bill. Any picketing that is carried out, to use the language of the bill, "in such a manner as to be calculated to intimidate," is illegal and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Not satisfied with the ironclad character of the phrase quoted the bill interpets the word "intimidation" to mean:

"To cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any other member of the family, or of violence or damage to any person or property, and the expression 'injury' includes injury other than physical or material injury, and according the expression 'apprehension of injury' includes an apprehension of boycott, of loss of any kind, or of exposure to hatred, ridicule or contempt." (Emphasis Mine.)

IT is manifestly impossible under such conditions to picket legally and picketing is therefore abolished.

To strengthen this provision of the bill another clause makes it illegal even to watch a house for the purpose of persuading any person not to scab. A fine of $100 or three months imprisonment is the penalty for such an "offense."

IT is when the bill begins to deal with the funds for political purposes collected by unions that the British rullingclass shows where the shoe pinches most. It is evident from the language employed that this section of the bill, which is a direct blow at the Labor Party, is framed to lay the basis for a deal with the reformist elements who are undoubtedly willing to accept other features restricting the strike powers of unions in order to preserve as much as possible of the trade union election machinery.

AT present any member of a trade union is free to apply for exemption from assessments for political purposes. But under the new provisions every member of a union must signify in writing his willingness to contribute to the political fund—on a blank form provided for in the bill, a clause of which kindly informs the member that he can withdraw his consent at any time.

No political assessment can be collected from a member of a trade union who has not given his consent in the manner stipulated. Whereas the previous procedure was for a member to notify the union that he did not wish to contribute, now he must notify his union that he IS willing to contribute.

ALL funds for political purposes must be kept separate from other money, and the minutest details of all transactions filed with the Registrar of Friendly Societies. The government thus has a check on all phases of workingclass political activity involving financial expenditures.

Here the reformists will probably accept a compromise. That is they would be willing to define "political funds" as those which are used only in elections and thus agree with the government that the wider political activities of the labor movement such as demonstrations, relief for political prisoners, agitation against imperialist adventures, aid to colonial labor and revolutionary movements, etc. should be banned.

THE section of the bill dealing with civil servants, i.e., government employes, makes workers in this category virtual slaves of the British oligarchy. They are prohibited from membership in any union which is in any way, directly or indirectly, affiliated with any political organization. They are allowed to belong only to unions whose membership—or affiliated membership—is composed of government employes.

The Perennial Revolt.

We have with us again "Ladees and Gentilmin" that most remarkable phenomenon of this misinformed age, the never-dead, never-alive "revolution" against the government of the Soviet Union.

This strange phenomenon rarely deserts its favorite haunts on the Polish and Lithuanian border.

It usually crawls forth from its lair whenever Leon Trotsky or Zinoviev or any other individual or group in opposition to the general policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union come in for criticism at the hands of the central body. This happens quite frequently but not more frequently than the yarns of a revolt.

As usual the capitalist correspondents stationed in Riga and London have the G. P. U. (they still call the Soviet political police the Cheka) arresting "followers of Trotsky." Of course this is a lie made out of whole cloth.

A few days ago the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union issued a strong statement against Trotsky and his group for openly assailing the policies of the party on the Chinese and British questions. At a time when the U. S. S. R. was being attacked by the British empire and that government was engaged trying to organize a world war against the Soviet Union and a united front against the Chinese revolution, the Central Committee decided quite correctly that Trotsky and his followers were guilty of a serious breach of discipline in opening an unauthorized discussion over questions already settled.

No sooner did this news get out than the capitalist correspondents had a revolution clicking off their typewriters. This is about the explanation of the latest "revolt."

It will have the usual run in the papers—about forty-eight hours. Then it will pass away, as all things do sooner or later.

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

cash in on it. Al St. John, nephew of the ponderous and much-abused "Fatty" Arbuckle, is reported to be the 110th movie comedian that has purchased land in Beverly Hills, where the clown, Will Rogers, poses as mayor to the greater glory of Will and to the profit of Beverly's real estate men. "Al" paid $90,000 for a residence. That's too much even for a comedian.

• • •

WE learn as the result of an investigation that our local transit barons have been paying tremendous dividends to their stockholders during the past few years, while they were threatening to pass the hat to the public in the form of an increased fare. In fact quite a number of skeptical people were on the point of believing them so consistent was their cry. In four years the Interborough paid 187½ per cent. This will put a damper on the move for a fare increase, but unless it gives the transit employes encouragement to jump and get some of this surplus coin, the greater part of its value will be missing.

• • •

CALVIN Coolidge is not saying much nowadays but he is allowing Mrs. Coolidge to say less and look her best. A recent portrait of Mrs. Coolidge that appeared in a soaked-in-One-oil republican sheet was captioned: "The lady that runs the white house efficiently." Thousands of women who were supposed to revolutionize things when they got the vote will say: "Isn't she a dear," and cast their votes for her husband. Coolidge may not be a great man, but he is a good judge of the great American sap.

• • •

THIS is the kind of thing that makes many workers pessimistic, "Aw, you can never do anything with them," they will rave. But we should not forget that over in Russia, if you will pardon us for taking note of a country that comprises one of workers and peasants took off sixth of the earth's surface, millions their hats to the Czar up until right close to the Revolution. They are not doing it now because there is no Czar. Some day the American workers will not be voting for a G. O. P. or "donkey" candidate. There won't be any.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

NOTE—These articles were begun before the writer was sent to jail and were finished in the Tombs prison. Some of the quotations had to be made from memory and therefore may not be entirely correct as to context but are nevertheless substantially accurate.—W. F. D.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

A Few Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

A coal miner from Illinois sends $5.00 to The DAILY WORKER fund. "I would not feel loyal to the labor movement or to the working class," he says, "if this contribution were not made. I wish I could give more. As a coal miner, I realize the truth that comes to the workers through the Workers Press is very dangerous to the capitalist oligarchy and their system. Let's have more truth."

• • •

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Lithuanian Communist Daily, "VILNIS," a motion was passed pledging full support to our only English daily, The DAILY WORKER, in its fight against the extreme reactionaries, and as a beginning, a collection of $68.55 was taken up to aid in the fight."

• • •

A "sympathizer" from Detroit, Michigan, sends a contribution of $90.00 to the sustaining fund of The DAILY WORKER, and Gustav Tachelaki, of the same city, adds $10.00 to make an even $100.

• • •

Ernst Wagenknecht, of Clevelana, Ohio, sends a money-order for $20.00, "to help save the only paper that really fights for the workingclass." $5.00 of this amount comes from an oldtime sympathizer.

• • •

At a special meeting of Street Nucleus No. 2 of Section 2, Detroit, to discuss the dangerous situation in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself, a collection of $25.00 was taken up, and the Nucleus pledged itself to raise an additional $200 "for the support of our daily organ, which we will never allow to be smashed by the united front of the reaction."

• • •

Irving Steinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends a contribution of $20.00 for The DAILY WORKER sustaining fund.

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter of the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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WARNS OF DANGER OF IMPERIALISTIC ATTACK ON U.S.S.R.

The Third International Appeals to Workers.

MOSCOW, June 5.—The plenary session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has adopted a manifesto addressed to the workers, peasants and soldiers of all the world, and all oppressed peoples, wherein it points out the growing danger of a new war. It says:

"In China the worker and peasant masses are rising against unrestrained foreign capitalistic exploitation. The Chinese revolution is drawing capitalism from its condition of temporary stabilization and deepening the crisis.

"Echoes of the struggle in China are finding response in other colonies, Indonesia, Indo-China and India. The imperialists, although torn asunder by contradictions, in face of the revolt of the colonial peoples, are attempting to rally a united front to crush the Chinese revolution.

"The wrath of the capitalists is first of all directed against the workers of the Soviet Union—the republic which shows the toiling masses the way towards freedom. To preserve the rule of the bourgeoisie over the colonies and the regime of exploitation of the working masses of the European countries, the stronghold of the proletariat—the workers' state—must be levelled to the ground.

"The raids on the embassy in Peking, the consulate in Shanghai and the trade mission in London is aimed to provoke war against the Soviet Union. The revolutionary steadfastness of the revolutionary state showed all the world that the U. S. S. R. is pursuing a policy of peace and forced British imperialism to assume the initiative in a rupture of diplomatic relations. This act signals the greatest danger for the world proletariat.

Mobilize Against War.

"It is necessary to mobilize all forces against war and for the support of the proletarian state threatened by the joint forces of world capitalism. In recent years at Locarno, Leghorn, and Geneva, British imperialism has succeeded in engineering a bloc of imperialistic states against the U. S. S. R. It will undoubtedly obtain from Hindenburg's Germany, in the name of the League of Nations, permission for marching through Germany troops and munitions for the struggle against the Soviet Union. Imperialism has most energetically created around the U. S. S. R. a hostile cordon of its vassal states, where military dictatorship and terror against the proletariat and peasants is rampant.

"In Poland and Lithuania, owing to coups d'etats subsidized by London, and in Ronmania with the favorable assistance of Mussolini, power is in the hands of governments which are obedient tools of Chamberlain's. At the moment of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. the British government was celebrating its reconciliation with the Poincare war government. It is true that in the united front of the imperialistic states, fragile Germany and Italy are already bringing up the problem of a new repartition of the world. The Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans are a constant focus for intrigues and rivalry, with dispredators snatching world booty from one another. However, these conflicts are actually in the background. The Italo-Yugoslavian conflict showed Britain knows how to subdue rapidly any struggle arising between capitalistic states, and to rally them in a united front against the common enemy—the working class and its proletarian state. War against the Soviet Union means war against the proletariat. In preparing war imperialism compels at the same time a struggle against the working class and its organisations. Therefore its laws against British trade unions, arrests of members of the Communist Party in France and England, growth of fascism in Germany, fascistic terror in Italy, executions of revolutionaries in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Lithuania. The Second International deserts all actions against the U. S. S. R. and as in 1914, international social democracy wishes to use the working class for war. Still more dangerous for the toiling masses than the open cynical defection of the right wing social democratic leaders are the fallacious pacifistic illusions of the left leaders of social democracy in the trade unions, lulling the working masses with the opium of sentimental pacifism, instead of mobilizing them for the struggle against war.

Increasing Danger.

"The capitalistic regime inevitably engenders war. The struggle for

(Continued on Page Two)

Five Hundred Dollars Fine, "The Limit of the Law"

This is the sum which must be immediately raised to pay the fine imposed by the capitalist court upon our DAILY WORKER. In addition there is the heavy expense involved in the appeal of the case of William F. Dunne, who was sentenced to thirty days in jail, and Bert Miller, who received a jail sentence of a week. The term may appear short, but the fact that a conviction stands against the members of The DAILY WORKER staff, is far more important than the length of the sentence. These convictions must be reversed in order to protect our paper.

Action on the question of our mailing privileges still remains to be seen. We are not in a position to judge just what action the postal authorities are going to take, but we must be prepared for anything.

The comrades throughout the entire country are awake to the danger confronting our paper. They are rallying behind us with truly magnificent support. Not for a moment must we let up. Not for a moment must there be a break in the splendid response which is coming to The DAILY WORKER'S emergency call.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

SOVIET WORKERS KEEP U.S.S.R. SAFE FOR ALL TOILERS

4th Congress Pledges Union as Haven

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—"The construction of Soviet motors for airplanes has equalled not only airplane construction in capitalist Europe, but also in America."

As Clement Yoroshloff, People's Commissar for the Red Army and Navy, and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, made this statement, an ovation of applause broke simultaneously from all sections of the great gathering of 1,500 delegates attending the Fourth All-Union Congress of Soviet Workers, Peasants and Red Army Deputies assembled in the Bolshoy Theatre here, workers' republic on view.

There is a Soviet movie showing conditions under czarism and at the present time, one of the scenes being laid here in the Great Academy (Bolshoy) Theater. In the picture the czar crouches in his royal box as the throng shows disapproval of his favorite ballet dancer. But tonight, in the same royal box, a score of foreign diplomats from as many capitalist lands, sit silently surveying the scene, some of them accompanied by their women folks. Their home governments have sent their war fleets and armies against the Chinese revolution, and are plotting a new attack on the Soviet Union, creating a situation that is uppermost in the minds of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

They cannot help but feel uncomfortable as this Soviet Parliament thunders its approval of every step taken towards the defense of the victories gained by the Bolshevik Revolution. The Japanese ambassador, more stoic than the rest, sits motionless almost as the proceedings go on.

The news of the sessions of the Soviet Congress was prominently displayed in all the capitalist press as it came eastward across Europe.

Red Fleet Gets Ovation.

The question of the economic conditions of the country had been taken up and discussed. The Industrialization of the Soviet Union and its agricultural problems had also been reported on. Tonight Voroshiloff was reporting on the Red Army and the Red Fleet. Unprecedented enthusiasm greeted Voroshiloff, who has the place formerly held by Franze and before him, Trotzky. The praesidium of 85 members, leaders in far flung sections of the Soviet Union, including a dosen women, land in the applause. It is taken up by the closely packed tribune. It sweeps out over the orchestra pit, occupied tonight by journalists, the capitalist and Soviet writers being divided in two separate sections. It is taken up and grows to thunder proportions in the main body

(Continued on Page Three)

Chicago Bakers Renew Existing Scale of Wages

CHICAGO, June 5.—The 1,500 members of the Chicago bakery workers' local will continue to receive the present scale after June 15 under the contract just signed. This insures a wage of $41.50 a week for one class and $39.50 for the other class of bakers, and the 8-hour day.

The employers had insisted on a $2.50 cut.

Two Greek Deputies Jailed When Striking Workers Are Attacked

ATHENS, June 5.—Two members of the Greek Chamber of Deputies are among the 12 Communists arrested when police attacked workers at Salonika.

Communist leaders have addressed an ultimatum to the Govarnor General of Macedonia, demanding the release of the prisoners and the resignations of the Governor General and the Chief of Police.

The arrests followed a police attack on striking tobacco workers who demonstrated in front of the governor's place at Salonika.

ROLE OF COMPANY GUARDS TAKEN BY SIGMAN'S AGENTS

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are to become the "company guards" of the bosses.

This was made clear when the right wing officials in a confidential appeal, to some of their active followers, urged them to stage a "demonstration" in front of a number of shops in the dress market.

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union called a strike in these shops recently because some of the workers were being discharged for refusal to register with the reactionary union. The present action of the International officers is considered surprising, in view of the fact that Morris Sigman, its president, declared last week that "there are no strikes in the dress shops."

The Joint Board charges that the present move of the right wing officials is a brazen effort to make members of the International into hirelings for the employers by attempting to interfere with the regular picketing.

Among the shops to be picketed this morning by workers of the Joint Board is Carson Bros., 247 West 38th Street, where the business agent appointed by the right wing had 20 girls dismissed for refusal to register with the International union.

Gov. Len Small Must Return Part of Spoils

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—The long pending interest suit against Gov. Len Small ended in circuit court here today, following a lengthy conference between attorneys for the state and defense and circuit court Judge Frank W. Burton.

A final decree under terms agreed upon outside of court calling upon the governor for payment to the state of $650,000 would be entered July 15.

Courts Assist Landlords.

WASHINGTON, June 5. (FP).—13 years after its enactment by congress, the law designed to abolish the alley tenements in the national capital has been virtually knocked out in the district court of appeals. The scandal of the conditions under which many thousands of persons, black and white, were crowded into these slums in the rear of middle-class residential property was the only reason why congress passed the law.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

POLITICS MIXED IN CHAMBERLIN BERLIN FLIGHT

Cal Slapped Germany in Lindbergh Trip

BERLIN, June 5.—With Clarence Chamberlin and Charles Levine in their Bellanca plane scheduled to arrive here at midnight, the entire city was aroused to greater intensity than any time since the insurrectionary movement of 1923.

Great political importance is attached to Chamberlin's ignoring Paris and Brussels to come straight through to Germany. Although young Lindbergh expressed a desire to go through Germany to Scandinavia, U. S. Ambassador Herrick throttled his ambition and steered him to London. Than President Coolidge practically ordered him home, cutting short his European trip by a full two weeks.

German national feeling, aroused at the Herrick-Coolidge slap, has pinned its hopes on Chamberlin as the New York-Berlin flyer who will put Germany on the aerial map as a competitor to Paris, Brussels and London, which cashed in magnificently on Lindbergh.

BERLIN, June 6 (Monday).—A report from Cologne at 1:30 o'clock this morning said that Chamberlin was sighted between Rotterdam and Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, at 11:30 p. m. central European time Sunday night (6:30 p. m. New York daylight saving time. The Columbia is expected to cross the German border at any minute now, and may arrive here within an hour.

Brooklyn Workers Want Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti

Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti was demanded by over 1,000 workers who rallied to a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at Arcadia Hall, Halsey St. and Broadway, Brooklyn. The meeting was held by the Brooklyn Sacco and Vanzetti Conference.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti; urging the calling of a national defense conference and a message of greeting to the two prisoners.

The meeting was presided over by Anthony Merlino, vice president of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union; Carlo Tresca, editor, Il Martello; Molasaye J. Olgin, editor, the Hammer; John Tartamella, manager, Barbers' Union, local 918; Forrest Bailey, director, American Civil Liberties' Union; Ray Ragozin, International Labor Defense; Leo Pruseika, editor, Darbas and a representative of Congressman La Guardia who told the assembled workers that the New York representative favored the cause of the two Italian workers.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 5.—Mell Gore, convicted slayer of W. H. Cheek, Atlanta storekeeper, was electrocuted at the state prison here today.

Ruby Ray, now serving a prison sentence for complicity in the fatal holdup, made a desperate effort today to save the youth by declaring she was the one who fired the shot. Gore, however, denied this.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, NATIONALIST TRAITOR, IS SLATED TO GET U. S. RECOGNITION AT WALL STREET BIDDING AS HANKOW ARMIES SWEEP ON TO CHINESE CAPITAL

Industrial Unions and a Labor Party, Advice of Australian Visitor

WASHINGTON, June 5 (FP)—If American labor really wants to secure legislation and administration that will safeguard its industrial rights and rapidly advance its conditions, it must establish and build up a labor party, in the opinion of Miss May Matthews, an attache of the Australian Industrial Delegation to the United States. She gave this advice to an informal group of questioners after she had spoken at a dinner in her honor given by the Women's Trade Union League in Washington. The Delegation, sent by the conservative federal government of Australia to study economic conditions in America, includes several members of the Labor Party, of which Miss Matthews is a leader in the city of Sydney.

Industrial unionism has been found most efficient in Australia, and would be equally successful here if seriously tried, she said. The rapid improvement of labor legislation, of educational opportunities, public health measures, public ownership and social insurance and other safeguards to the common good, she credited to the effective organization of labor on the political and industrial fields.

British Capitalism to Lose $75,000,000 Orders from Russia

The following statement on American trade with the Soviet Union in the light of the Anglo-Soviet break was issued by Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the largest organization in American-Soviet trade:

"I have received numerous inquiries as to how American-Soviet trade will be affected by the breach in Anglo-Soviet relations. While it is still too early to give any figures in detail, my correspondence of the past few days indicates that there should be a decided gain in Soviet government purchases here.

Great Traffic.

"Last year Soviet Union purchases in Great Britain aggregated about $75,000,000 and in Canada during the current year, about $3,000,000. It is obvious that re-arrangements of a business of this volume, under unexpectedly changed conditions, cannot be affected in a few days. I am ad-

(Continued on Page Two)

Arrest Mexican Killer of American Merchant

MEXICO CITY, June 5.—Javier Diaz, charged with shooting and killing Arthur Brewer, an American coal merchant and former Harvard football player, has been arrested, according to despatches arriving here from Guadalajara.

The press reports the shooting as having taken place last Wednesday in a quarrel over business matters.

The American embassy and the consulate general have not been officially notified of the shooting, and it is believed they will make no official representations unless instructed otherwise by the state department.

U.S. Czar of Haiti to Fight for More Gravy

PORT AU PRINCE, June 5.—General John H. Russell, American high commissioner in Haiti, who has faithfully protected the interests of the sugar barons and the National City Bank in the little "republic", is returning to the United States to lay before Secretary Kellogg "irrigation plans", which will open up 100,000 acres of land to the Illinois financiers.

Fatal French Wreck.

PARIS, June 5.—Nine persons were killed and seven injured in a collision today between a freight train and a passenger train at Bessay, near Vichy. First reports stated that no Americans were among the dead or injured.

State Department Swaps Agents to Safeguard Investments; Feng May Upset Plans

Appeal for Funds to Aid Wounded Troops; Mme. Sun Yat Sen Heads Red Cross Drive

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The successful drive of the Nationalist armies on Peking has forced the state department once more to change its Chinese policy. In a statement issued to the press yesterday, Secretary Kellogg indicated that should Chiang Kai-shek's troops capture the Northern capital, Washington would extend the same form of recognition to the right wing Nationalists as has hitherto been extended to Chang Tso-lin.

This change of front is in line with the policy of American finance capital which is anxious to see some group unify China so as to guarantee the "open door" and American investments. Chiang Kai-shek's treachery and the imminent fall of the Northern stronghold has given the state department an opportunity to swap its Chinese agents. The legal subterfuges involved in the change were explained by Secretary Kellogg as follows:

Prior to the revolution of 1911 the state department recognized the Peking government because it was the only government speaking for the whole of China. Later recognition was extended to whatever government happened to occupy Peking merely because it was on the scene. But this recognition, Secretary Kellogg explained, was conditional and not absolutely de jure. It was never extended to Chang Tso-lin or any of the other war lords as such, he said.

American Minister MacMurray and the American consuls, he pointed out, are authorized to do business with any of the governments in China if American "interests" require it. In case the capital of China is established at Nanking, the American legation would be moved there, and the conditional recognition hitherto extended to Peking would be extended to the new capital.

Forget Hankow Nationalists.

It remains to be seen what American bankers and the state department will do should the Chinese capital be established at Hankow, whose troops are more likely to smash the reactionary stronghold at Peking.

Raise Funds For Red Cross.

In an appeal for funds to aid soldiers wounded in the Nationalist fight for the liberation of China, the American Committee for Justice to China, 105 Fifth Avenue, has issued a circular letter to its friends stating:

"We have received a cablegram from Anna Louise Strong, who has reached Hankow. She says that 10,000 were wounded in the recent fighting and they are coming into Hankow at the rate of 100 a day. The

(Continued on Page Three)

League Sanctions Murder of Syrian Rebels by French

The League of Nations has officially blessed the reign of terror carried on by the French imperialists in Syria, it was learned today as the result of the publication of the report of the Council of the League to a petition by Syrian Nationalists. The League's reply was made public by refugee Syrian Nationalists who have established a bureau of information at Cairo, Egypt.

Referring to the Nationalist complaints that revolts have been crushed by French with the most ruthless cruelty, the reply of the council states: "The painful accidents of which some of the inhabitants of the mandated territories were the innocent victims are so much more regrettable since they affect a population administered in the name of the League of Nations."

After a hasty dismissal of the complaints of the Nationalists, the council expresses the pious hope "that the politics followed in Syria will always be of a nature to inspire in all inhabitants the conviction that their legitimate interests will always be the object of prompt and effective protection on the part of the authorities."

Would Be Welcome?

BRUSSELS, June 5.—The Belgian government has asked the United States for its approval of the appointment of Prince Albert De Ligne as Belgian ambassador to the United States.

RED CRY OF A. F. L. EXPOSED BY GOLD WHO TELLS FACTS

Picket Associated Dress Shops Today

"The charges that the fur strike was called for 'Communistic' purposes have been made by American Federation of Labor officials simply to prejudice the New York courts and police, and public opinion in general," said Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union yesterday.

"Matthew Woll and McGrady know that such charges are simply nonsense, but they realize that this old familiar 'red' cry is effective in misleading the public and obscuring the real issue in this strike. They know that demands for raise on Russian furs, and absolutely unfounded statements about the 'unseen hand of Moscow,' have no bearing on our union situation, but are useful to divert attention from the facts.

Does Not Fool Workers.

"While this 'red heresy' cry may mislead the public, it does not fool the workers. They know that this fur strike was called because the employers in the Associated broke their contract with the union. Just a year ago, at the end of our 17 weeks' strike, an agreement was signed between the Associated and the New York Joint Board Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15." It was signed by Samuel N. Samuels for the Associated, Ben Gold for the Joint Board and Dr. Paul Abelson, impartial chairman in the fur industry.

Strike Necessary.

"If the Joint Board should break this agreement, the employers would promptly lock out the workers. Now that the Associated has broken the agreement, a strike has been made inevitable. Other employers have lived up to their agreements; the Associated will have to do the same. This strike, which was called to enforce a legal contract, can be settled just as soon as the Associated manufacturers decide to recognize the agreement they signed with the Joint Board, live up to all its terms which they have been deliberately violating in the shops, and stop interfering in internal union affairs."

A mass picket demonstration is to be held this morning before all shops of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., after which the workers in individual

[illegible] IN DOUBLE LABOR IS MOVE OF REDBAITERS

PRESIDENT SHRANK PART IN THE STRIKE.

The entire membership of [illegible] and Repairers and other International [illegible] in the strike, is controlled by the Communist Party, which [illegible] the instructions of the Central Strike Committee, and is carrying out the [illegible] in America of the disciplined [illegible] of instructions to obtain an [illegible] control picketing.

In an effort[illegible] sworn to by Fitzpatrick in the [illegible] dispatches [illegible] the following depositions as to the calling of the strike, its [illegible] and the proper conduct:

[illegible] Secretary of all [illegible] to the effect that the general strike now pending in the cloak and suit industry in the City of New York is an unlawful strike, or that the defendants are engaged in a conspiracy to injure or ruin the plaintiff corporation or any of the members of the same, or that they are actuated by malice or any illegitimate motives in the conduct of said strike.

"On the contrary I ever that the said strike was forced upon the workers in the industry; that it is being conducted by them for the protection of their vital economic interests, and that their struggle is not only legitimate but highly meritorious, and one that should commend itself to the sympathies of all right thinking men."

Discussing the findings of the Governor's Commission, President Sigman deemed in his affidavit, that "The recommendations, which undoubtedly are the result of careful and painstaking investigation and of a conscientious effort to remedy some of the evils of the industry, fell considerably short of satisfying the most substantial demands of the workers. Our Union, after very careful consideration of the Commission's recommendations, reluctantly reached the conclusion that they were entirely inadequate to remedy the most crying evils under which the workers suffered. We accordingly invited the principal organizations of employers in the industry . . . to confer with us on terms of a new agreement. The jobbers' association (The Industrial Council) responded to our invitation and met in conference with our Union. The Industrial Council, however, refused to consider our requests point blank and stated that it would not even as much as discuss any proposition outside of the recommendations of the Governor's Advisory Commission. Our Union thus found itself forced to declare a strike in order to bring about the necessary improvements in the conditions of the workers."

Sigman Himself Refutes Charges.

In the affidavit, President Sigman himself refuted the charges of the employers that the strike was led by "Communists." He said:

"The moving papers (to secure the injunction) seek to represent the present strike as something different from the ordinary labor struggle; as a sort of sinister movement against law and order led by communists for political purposes. I absolutely deny the said statements. 'The defendants are not, as alleged, 'communists recently from Russia.' They are workers of many original races and nationalities, residents and citizens of the United States who are not concerned in this struggle about anything but an opportunity to earn an honest and modest living for themselves and their families. Whatever the individual political persuasions of any Union official may be, they do not and cannot enter into the present controversy or influence the conduct of the workers in any way. The pending strike of the cloakmakers of the City of New York is solely and exclusively an economic trade union struggle."

The charges of President Sigman and other International officers, after twenty-two weeks of co-operating in [illegible] were [illegible] that "[illegible] Communists" [illegible] were not [illegible] in good faith.

After about six weeks of the strike, and workers in some independent shops were ready to settle on union terms, the Communist Party, by the Administrative Committee, which was headed by Salvatore Ninfo, Chairman, and David Dubinsky, Secretary, both of the Right Wing. With the approval of the General Strike Committee, of which President Sigman was a member, such shops were gradually restricted to work. All at the end of twelve weeks of strike, there were but from 4,000 and 5,000 workers in the shops who regularly contributed fifteen percent and later twenty percent of their wages to the strike fund. The Union took special precautions to prevent the settled shops from making work for jobbers that were struck, so as to safeguard the strike. Every shop that was settled signed a supplementary agreement that permitted a representative of the Union to check over all work made in the shop, in order that none of it might be made for houses against whom there was a strike.

At the end of twenty weeks of struggle, a settlement was effected with the Industrial Council, or "inside manufacturers," in conferences at which President Sigman, Salvatore Ninfo, David Dubinsky, Morris Hillquit, Louis Hyman, and others acted as spokesmen for the Union. The new agreement was signed by Morris Sigman and Morris Hillquit for the International and Louis Hyman on behalf of the Joint Board.

The settlement was then conceded by all to have obtained far better terms than those proposed by the Governor's Commission. The forty-hour week was won; increases in wages of from four to eight dollars were won in every craft where the Commission had recommended increases of from two to three dollars; recognition of examiners which the Commission had denied was won. Most important of all, the right of the employers to reorganize their shops up to ten per cent was greatly restricted. The commission had restricted such reorganization to firms employing thirty-five workers, but the settlement further restricted it by the addition of clauses stipulating that employers must also guarantee thirty-two weeks of work a year and that they must pay a recompense of an additional week's wages for workers discharged under its provisions. Thus an employer could not take on extra workers he did not need for the last few weeks in the season so as to fraudulently claim the privilege of reorganization, but must employ at least thirty-five workers for at least thirty-two weeks before it could be granted him.

Negotiations with the American Sub-Manufacturers Association for a settlement were begun, and the employers, with the example of the "inside manufacturers" before them, seemed to be in a frame to make concessions. Only one point remained in dispute, when suddenly the negotiations collapsed. Subsequent developments indicated that the right wing had interfered to further its own purposes within the union, and had promised the association better terms if it would wait longer. The association declared a lockout, which, however, was never effective, and upon this largely imaginary excuse, Sigman seized control of the strike, announcing at the same time that it was lost, that it had been "illegal" from the beginning, and was the result of the destructive work of the "Communists."

I. L. D, Branch at Dillon Bottom, Ohio, June 5.—A meeting of protest for Sacco and Vanzetti was held here tonight which resulted in the organization of a branch of the I. L. D., composed of both colored and white workers.

Carl Hacker, organizer for International Labor Defense explained the Sacco Vanzetti case in detail to the group of more than seventy miners assembled and made the plea for them to join the International Labor Defense.

A resolution asking Governor Fuller to grant Sacco and Vanzetti an unconditional pardon was unanimously adopted by the gathering.

Amateur Flyer Dows

LOS ANGELES, May 30.—Fears for the safety of Nicholas Putnam, 20, who is attempting a three stop flight from California to New York, were allayed today when it was learned he landed in Yuma, Ariz. Putnam, a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, revolutionary war hero, has had only a week's training in aviation.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

A cheerful, energetic, middle-aged trained nurse will take full care of convalescent or mildly ill comrade, Coventry. Will help with farm work in small comradely family. Box G, Daily Worker.

GOOD STORIES.
By UPTON SINCLAIR

THE JUNGLE
Cloth Bound $.50
MANASSAS—A Story of the Civil War.
Paper, $1.00 Cloth, $1.50
THEY CALL ME CARPENTER
Cloth, $1.50
THE METROPOLIS—A story of New York.
Paper, $1.00 Cloth, $1.50
THE JOURNAL OF ARTHUR STERLING
Paper, $1.00 Cloth, $1.50

By IVAN CANKAR

VERNEY'S JUSTICE
Cloth, $.50
FLYING OSSIP—Stories of New Russia.
Paper, $1.50 Cloth, $2.50

Fugitive Threatens to Expose Slavery

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press)

The escape of James Felton, fugitive peon, from a cotton plantation near Lexington, Georgia, may lead to a general probe of peonage in the south, if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is stepping into the case and intends to bring Felton to New York to give his story the widest possible hearing.

Five other Negro peons who attempted to escape were knocked on the head with axes and then shot, days Felton. He was more lucky. After three days in a swamp without food he came to firm land and finally reached Danville, Va.

"They had 48 men and 25 women when I left," he said. "Some of them worked on the farm and others in the sawmill. We got the same food three times a day, peas and corn bread. We could not sing, write letters or talk, and when we did not work fast enough we were whipped with a strap."

The Negro's hands are badly scarred. Hot Babbitt metal was poured over them to make him work faster, he says.

Hoover Covers Up.

Reports of Negro peonage in the Mississippi delta are verified at by Herbert Hoover, secretary of the Department of Commerce. "Without foundation," he calls them. The reports were made by Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after an extended tour of the flooded area.

If Hoover will talk to General Curtis T. Green, commander of the Mississippi National Guard troops, in the flood zone, he will get abundant evidence of Negro slavery. Green talked freely to White.

Negro refugees—who make up 80 per cent of the flood-sufferers—will be returned only to these former landlords, on identification by the landlords, the general said.

"We don't want our labor supply deranged," the general explained. Labor agents who solicit Negroes for other jobs are kept out of camp. Negro labor is at a premium now, because of the wholesale migration to the north in the last few years.

Owners Get It.

"If there is such a thing as retribution some of the southern plantation owners are getting it," said White. He told of one plantation in Mississippi where the Negro "hands" have not seen a penny in five years. The owner's properties were covered with raging waters, flowing at many miles an hour when White passed through.

And the waters were also over Philips County, Arkansas, where a hundred Negro cotton farmers were killed in 1919 when they formed a tenant farmers' union.

Needle Trade Defense

The Soviets Invade Coney Island.

A Cablegram from Riga, states that the Soviets are preparing to invade Coney Island, drive out the bourgeoisie and establish Soviets there with an army of 25,000. Do not ask for the source of the news. Perhaps it was London. In spite of the fact that England found various documents about the "plans of the Soviet Government," it could not find the plans for the invasion of Coney Island. The cablegram even states the definite date when the invasion will take place. This will be on July 16th, and will be led by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. The army will consist of shoemakers, cloakmakers, furriers, dressmakers and all other workers as WILL CONGREGATE AT THE CONEY ISLAND STADIUM.

* * *

$200 From St. Paul, Minn.

The following letter was received:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—"Enclosed please find a check of $200 donated by the Workmens' Circle Loan Association of our city. Yours for victory.—Louis Levi, St. Paul, Minn.

* * *

Here's One From Brockton, Mass.

Florence R. Gage, Secretary of the Mothers' League of New England, Brockton Branch, sends the following letter:

"Dear Brothers:—Enclosed please find check for $15.00 as a contribution toward the defense of the persecuted needle trade workers. Fraternally yours.—Florence R. Gage, Brockton, Mass.

* * *

Chicago Also Represented.

Here is another letter.

Dear Friends:—Enclosed you will find a check for $6.00 for the Defense. Wishing you success in your work, I am fraternally yours—Sara Gordon.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

[illegible] Head and Pilot Are Rescued [illegible]

Boston, June 5.—Pale from the ordeal Charles Lindbergh, the nation's national guest and flight [illegible]

That was the series given here last night by Lt.-Col. Dana T. Gallup of the 110th Cavalry, during the talk as chief speaker at the recruiting dinner given by Battery H, 324th Coast Artillery at the cadet armory.

Gallup asked the recruits to follow the "deed of Capt. Lindbergh," himself a national guardsman and fight the efforts of "American bolsheviki to overthrow the institutions of the country."

Gallup did not mention that Senator Lindbergh, the aviator's father, was repeatedly denounced as a "traitor" and almost mobbed for opposing U. S. entry into the World War.

British Capitalism to Lose by Recent Break

(Continued from Page One)

vised that existing contracts made in both countries will be scrupulously fulfilled as far as the Soviet Union trading organizations are concerned. The offices of the Soviet Union trade delegation in Canada have already been closed and the uncompleted commitments have been turned over to Amtorg for completion.

Baffled Trade Ending.

"We are already receiving tentative orders from Moscow that would ordinarily go to England. The next few months will give an indication of the extent of such diversions. In this connection it is interesting to note that during May Amtorg placed the greatest number of orders in the United States during any month since its organization three years ago. These orders amounted to $8,500,000. This increase was not influenced by events in England. It is also interesting to note that purchases of American cotton valued at upwards of $35,000,000 by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate during the past seven months established a new record for that company.

No Change of Plan.

"I am in a position to state authoritatively that the break with England will have no effect on the economic plans for the current year in the Soviet Union. Orders to be placed abroad for industrial expansion will suffer no curtailment. The financial position of the Soviet Union in connection with commitments and trade is well taken care of.

"In accordance with the plans for industrial expansion in the Soviet Union for the coming year, we may look for considerable increases in imports and orders abroad. There is every indication that these plans for enlarged foreign trade will be fully carried out. There is also every indication that the break with England will facilitate the effort being made by Soviet Union industrialists to deal directly with American firms, through the authorized selling companies here, eliminating the European middle-man, and to enter into closer relations with the American technical world.

"To sum up: The secure position in connection with Soviet trade plans for this year, the industrial program for the coming year, the record increase in orders placed here and the curtailment of trade with Britain, all these show the direction to be taken by Soviet Union trade with the United States."

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Mail in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Mail outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING Co., 23 South First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

STRATON AGAIN TRIES TO STOP ATHEIST JOKES

Was Asked to Abandon New Testament

There are some things even judges of capitalist society cannot tolerate from the other apologists of capitalism. One of these is the Rev. Zeno Bosch Straton, notorious fundamentalist pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church and apostle of ignorance and superstition.

Having trimmed his long hair that he wore for so long, probably in an attempt to resemble as nearly as possible the Sunday school picture of Jesus Christ, the eminent bible-thumper appeared before Magistrate McKinley in the West Side Court Saturday and tried to have a complaint against Charles Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

Resented "Sex" Magazine.

The eminent divine declared that Mr. Smith had mailed him a magazine called "Sex" recommending it as a substitute for the New Testament. This shocked his sensibilities.

Magistrate McKinley refused to hear the Straton complaint because the Saturday routine is concerned only with petty crime.

When Straton learned that the magistrate would not hear his complaint he arose from his obviously uncomfortable seat among drunks and vagrants, and strode inside the rail to a point between Leonard Snitkin, counsel for Smith, and the amusing John P. Sumner, chief of the Society for the Suppression of Vice who was there in behalf of Straton. Fixing his ministerial, if somewhat bleary eye upon the magistrate, Straton waited for recognition of his austere presence. But he was ignored as the court proceeded to examine a battered individual with a black eye and broken nose. So the Calvary Baptist pastor retreated again to his seat among the down-and-outs.

Besides the irrepressible Mr. Sumner, Straton also had his assistant pastor with him as well as his son who is serving his apprenticeship to god in a Philadelphia spook shop.

The magistrate informed Straton that he would have to take his case back to Magistrate Maurice Gottlieb who told him a short time ago, to "ignore the charity of forgiveness I have heard you preach in your church more than once."

Would Enlighten Straton.

Mr. Smith of the "Sex" stated that he would like to win Straton away from the ideas of sex as taught in the New Testament.

The next hearing is set for June 21, when Straton will try, for the sixth time, to punish Smith for asking him to read and think. That may quite probably be construed as an insult to any fundamentalist.

Warns of Danger of Imperialist Attacks

(Continued from Page One)

peace is tantamount to a struggle against the regime engendering war; a struggle against the capitalistic regime as such. The struggle for peace in a capitalistic regime (unless it become mass revolutionary struggle) is a lie, an illusion, preparing the war for a bloody tomorrow. In face of the daily increasing danger, close your ranks for a fierce and ruthless struggle against war depredators who are preparing war. You are stronger than all and you will win if you close united whole ranks of all exploited against exploiters. Awaken, arise! away with cowardice. Close front against those who, within our own organisations spread pessimism and disintegrate our forces. War is pending.

"Only by mass action, protest meetings, powerful demonstrations and opposition strikes; by developing resolute mass struggle, will you succeed in defeating the onslaught of capital, and repel the imperialistic jackals. Defend the Chinese revolution, manifest by millions of muscular hands to form an unassailable Prevent the transport of troops and barrier of defense to the threatened Russian revolution. Imperialists are preparing war to crush the revolution. Your reply must be preparation for revolution to crush war and destroy capitalism which alone makes war inevitable. Unite and rally thousands, millions in your Communist revolutionary organisations and Communist fractions. Form with your midst social patriotic leaders preaching sacred unity with exploiters. Gag those who are lulling you with pacifistic rubbish. Prepare for the great struggle; do everything necessary for victory."

Millionaire Boasts "It"; Loses Wife.

DETROIT, June 5.—Henry (Tom) Stevens, millionaire globe trotter, author and banker, was divorced today by his wife, Margaret, who got $250,000.

Stephen's book, "Journeys and Experiences in Argentina, Paraguay and Chile," was not referred to in today's testimony but recently the wealthy sportsman was a witness in a civil case, passages from the book on the beauty of South American girls were read. Stephen's referred to one South American girl as a "marvelous work of god" and declared that he discovered that he "appealed to Paraguayan womanhood."

Topics of the Tombs

By S. B.

Prisoners, indeed, are the things to whom all the evils in the universe are due—if we are to believe the newspapers.

Crime, with its attendant disorderliness, the newspapers hold responsible in the Tombs for the last week, was given an indeterminate sentence. This is a fleshly dressed lady, habituate of the more profitable business and of his fat percentage by and from the 16 girls "working" in his place during the record visit of the Apostle Paul.

He admits that he went out on the street and "insulted for the joint."

He took to himself a new wife a short while ago *and* promptly gave her the job of supervising the activities of the other inmates. He did not say so in so many words but one cannot escape the impression that he forced his wife to attend to the wants of customers when the other inmates were engaged.

When he was greatly hurt and downcast by the fact, as he explained in detail as we were waiting in the ballpen to be taken back to our cells, that the probation officer had read out in what he thot was an unnecessarily loud voice, the intimate details of his career.

He didn't have to tell the whole world about it," he said. "It's enough when the Judge and D. A. hear it. I pleaded guilty last week just because there was hardly anybody in the courtroom and I thot it was a good time to get it over with. Now look what I get this morning. .Some of these Reparation officers are worse than judges."

The little Chinaman in the next cell kept busy all day long. From somewhere he got a scrub-rag and every day he went over his cell until it shone.

He washed the floor after it had been mopped by the trusty. He washed the walls as high as he could reach. He washed the water and drain pipes. He washed the little bench that is in every cell and the bars of the cell door.

He took great interest in the Chinese pictures in the June number of Current History, cheerfully pronounced the Chinese words on its cover for us again and again and gravely commented that "Generally good people."

What he was here for I do not know and he could not or would not tell me except that he was to be sent back to China.

* * *

He could hardly wait till we met the doctor. When the doctor produced the bottle full of little white morphine pellets he broke down completely.

"Four is all you get," said the doctor, "and you must swallow them now."

There was a verbal battle, Cokey protesting that he would simply vomit them up again, the doctor demanding that he take them all.

Suddenly Cokey surrendered. He put the four pellets in his mouth, gulped three or four times and beamed on the doctor.

We resumed our interrupted journey to the ball-pen, where Cokey rescued three pellets from some recess of his mouth and did them up carefully in a bit of newspaper.

He takes the "cure" on the island where, he says cheerfully, it is much easier to get dope then in the Tombs.

* * *

In New York on an excursion from Pittsburgh, he was arrested for some minor offense after he had spent all but a few dollars of his money.

His first time in jail and worried to death lest his friends find out about his "disgrace." He bore up well until yesterday. Then he found a head louse in his hair and almost went to pieces.

He was released today with his ten days in the Tombs as sufficient punishment.

Otherwise he would probably have gone crazy.

* * *

Jails, hospitals, forecastles, barracks, tombs—all smell alike.

Some say it is bad air or dirt that is never reached by broom or soap and water that gives them this odor. Others say that places where men and women are confined against their will soak up the protests that may not even be voiced and utter them in the only way that steel, brick and mortar may speak.

Whatever it is one never forgets the odor.

Nearing Punctures Democracy Pretense In C.C.N.Y. Debate

"Where's your democracy in India, China, Nicaragua, Cuba, the Philippines?" asked Scott Nearing in his debate against Arthur Garfield Hays Friday night at the Lewisohn Hall in the College of the City of New York.

On the topic "Is Democracy Suited for Modern Life?" Hays said "yes," and Nearing said "no." Hays acknowledged we did not have perfect democracy in America, but he urged a return to the ideals of Thomas Jefferson, the father of democrats.

Jeffersonian Democracy cannot stand up against the machine guns, battleships, armies and navies of 1927," Nearing declared. "This country, and the whole world is ruled by plutocracy and not democracy—which is out of date."

While Hays devoted himself to condemning both the Soviet Government of Russia and the Fascisti government of Italy as undemocratic, and criticising the U. S. government for its imperfections as a democratic state, Nearing gave a concise analysis of the ruthless economic imperialism which rules the world today, and declared that a complete economic change to a Communist society, is the only solution for the situation.

Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York acted as chairman of the debate which was held under the auspices of the Social Problems Club and the Douglass Society.

European Seamen Seek 48-Hour Week

AMSTERDAM, (FP) June 2.—A united drive for the 8-hour day and 48-hour week was authorized at a meeting in Antwerp of the Advisory Committee of the Seamen's Section of the Transport Workers' Federation. There were representatives present from Belgium, Deumark, Germany, Finland, Holland, Norway and Sweden, in addition to Edo Fimmen, general secretary of the Transport Workers Federation.

Solidarity was pledged by the French Seamen's Federation, which is not in the I. T. F. and by the International Mercantile Marine Officers' Association.

As a preliminary move 150,000 copies of an international manifesto for the 8-hour day will be printed and distributed.

J. P. Morgan Swallows Johns-Manville Co.

Another industrial concern came under bankers' control here yesterday when J. P. Morgan & Co. obtained a controlling interest in the Johns-Manville Co., a big asbestos and magnesia firm.

Abraham Fabian, son of a New Jersey theatre chain owner, committed suicide yesterday.

Courts Cling to Italian Worker As U.S. Tries Frame-up

After serving two-thirds of his sentence before he was sentenced, Mario Benci, Italian radical suspect, was set free yesterday, having completed his 60 day term in prison on a charge of technical violation of the Sullivan Act.

Behind Benci's detention lies a dramatic story of the use of every possible legal weapon on the part of the courts to keep him in custody while the United States Department of Labor could take steps for his deportation.

Benci was arrested on the night of April 30 while putting some Sacco-Vanzetti "stickers" on a store window, and charged with disorderly conduct. It was brought out that when he was searched at the police station, a book purporting to deal with the construction of bombs, and some pamphlets alleged to be seditious were found. The magistrate held him in $2000 bonds until the following Thursday. Then he was fined $3 and costs and immediately rearrested without warrant on a charge of violating the Sullivan Act. The police had searched his apartment and found a pistol in a bed which had been slept in while Benci was still in the Tombs. Trial was postponed until April 29, the court meantime urging the case upon the Department of Labor for consideration.

The American Civil Liberties Union was appealed to and represented Benci in the entanglements that followed.

Denies Possession of Gun.

Though Benci denied all knowledge of the pistol, he was found guilty of violating the Sullivan Act. Again sentence was postponed, this time until April 29, when sentence was suspended and the court issued instructions to arrange for Benci's deportation.

At a hearing on May 13 an inspector from the Department of Labor assured the court that there was no case for deportation; that Benci had lived the revolutionary three years as a peaceful citizen; that the bundle of so-called seditious literature was really a miscellaneous collection of pamphlets and that the government found no reason to take action.

The judges agreed to sentence Benci to 60 days imprisonment for possessing the pistol and then to allow credit on this sentence for the time already served.

LONDON, June 5.—Jerome K. Jerome, famous British novelist and humorist, who was stricken with a cerebrae hemorrhage yesterday, was in serious condition in Northampton hospital today.

THE WORKERS' CAMP
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Grand Opening June 18, 1927.
All information and reservations at Workers' Bookshop, 29 Leverett St., Boston. Tel. Hay 2271. Directions: Go to Franklin, Mass., there take Summer St. to Camp.

What Lies Behind the London Coup

By R. PALME DUTT (London).

THE immediate occasion of the London coup was the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept the ultimatum delivered by Arcos on May 12th, demanding the withdrawal of the Soviet Trade Delegation from London, the closing down of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London, the withdrawal of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London, the withdrawal of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London, the withdrawal

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Extreme Solicitude for Rich Crooks.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, millionaire traction magnate, has left for Europe aboard the Aquitania. His departure conveniently removed from the scene one of the principal actors in the startling tale, unfolded in the hearings of the Transit Commission, of ruthless gouging of the people of the city of New York and vicious exploitation of the traction slaves.

The hearings thus far have brought out a number of astounding developments in which Mr. Chadbourne, Mr. Dahl and Mr. Wiggin of the National City Bank collaborated:

1—The Interborough Rapid Transit company actually is obtaining above 16 per cent on its capital stock and above 22 per cent on money paid in by its stockholders.

2—In spite of the fact that the B. M. T. is paying its regular dividend of $6 a share on its preferred stock and close to $7 on its common stock, Mr. Chadbourne was definitely planning to bring this to $8 by using his powerful influence to secure an increased fare from the vast army of toilers who use his lines daily.

3—Stockholders of the Interborough put in $21,620,000 and drew out the enormous sum of $85,625,000 between 1905 and 1919.

4—The city was $67,000,000 behind on the 8.76 per cent it was supposed to get on its own $100,000,000 contribution.

5—At the identical time the traction octopus was cutting the wages of its already underpaid workers 10 per cent on the lying pretext that it was to "save the road," the officers raised their own salaries and paid thousands of dollars to the notorious dispenser of apologies for thieving corporations in the guise of "publicity."

Mr. Chadbourne shows his utter contempt for the investigation by leaving the country. He and his crew have everything fixed with the Tammany Hall corruptionists whom they support by lavish campaign funds. His support of the presidential aspirations of Governor Al Smith assures him immunity from the Tammany courts. After flatly refusing to answer certain uncomfortable questions put to him, he departed for Europe in the midst of the investigation, promising that he would return if notified to do so.

Not since the notorious Teapot Dome scandal has there been so glaring an example of the extreme solicitude the capitalist state shows for its wealthy supporters.

While Chadbourne, head of an organized band of highway robbers, goes to Europe in the midst of an investigation of his criminal practices, the wheels of capitalist class justice roll on against the less fortunate members of society. The same day he left a poor foreigner was sent to the workhouse charged with having dropped a plugged nickel in one of his subway slots. The next day a United Cigar store clerk was jailed for having failed to ring up 45 cents in the cash register, while in Massachusetts Sacco and Vanzetti still face the electric chair for having dared to speak openly against the system which so brazenly protects the wealthy crook.

All this helps to dispel the fiction that the rich and the poor alike are equal before the majesty of capitalist law.

Protecting Boston's Back Bay Youth.

Upton Sinclair's new novel, "Oil," first published serially in The DAILY WORKER, has offended the fastidious sensibilities of Boston, the stronghold of the nation's "culture." John Gritz, a young book clerk on Beacon Hill, has been arrested and brought to court on a test case for selling a copy of the banned book.

"We'd rather arrest Sinclair than anyone else," Supt. Michael H. Crowley, of the Boston police, said to newspapermen. "Unfortunately we cannot take action against him for having written the novel, but if he wants to sell a copy of it in Boston, we will immediately ask a warrant for him."

Sinclair had telegraphed to the "Boston city prosecutors," stating it was manifestly unfair to hold a book-seller's clerk for his novel, and offering to come to Boston immediately if he should be permitted to assume the responability in the case in question.

There is little doubt that the Boston police would be "delighted" to arrest Sinclair for daring to write a novel which attacks the sacred system of private profit in industry and government, and rakes up the smelly oil scandal of the Harding administration which has long since been white-washed and carefully hushed to sleep in "respectable" circles.

Of late Boston is attracting some of the odium attached to Tennessee and other backward communities because of its ridiculous suppression of books that are freely circulated in other cities. The pretext is that the banned books are a "menace" to the morals of the youth." Probably the guardians of purity and sweetness and light object to Sinclair's book because it depicts the younger set of the bourgeoisie precisely as they are. But they need not fear corrupting this spawn of the Back Bay aristocracy in Boston. There is nothing they can learn about "petting parties" and "cocktail soices."

As for the other sections of Sinclair's novel, there is no fear this element will use their brains sufficient to understand it anyway.

Another Section Inundated by Flood While Government Evades Issue.

The McCrea levees have broken and a hundred thousand more inhabitants of the South are homeless. Hoover has been in that region for more than a month and was fully aware of this new threat of floods. Said this miserable vulture, who preys upon war, famine, flood and pestilence, a week ago: "IF the McCrea levees stand, the end may be in sight."

But the levees are now gone and the end of the flood is not in sight. Every gesture of Hoover as the representative of Washington has emphasized the complete bankruptcy and criminal neglect of the administration. Coolidge, although urged by every section of political life, outside the ranks of his own clique, to call a special session to deal with the situation, ignores the pleas and prepares to spend the summer months in the Black Hills, where he hopes to repair his political fences battered to pieces by the farmers' revolt against the G. O. P.

Harris Dickson, writing for a prominent newspaper syndicate, declares the magnitude of destruction along the lower Mississippi is so appalling it dulls the senses. This condition could have been overcome if the government had seen fit to call a special session and appropriate funds for diverting the raging waters. Engineering experts claim that such diversion could have been achieved within thirty days with an expenditure of ten million dollars and the use of 75,000 men. The money and men seems enormous, but comparatively they mean very little, considering the fact that more than 600,000 people were rendered homeless aside from the hundred thousand now fleeing before the newest break.

A government that can spend billions and mobilize hundreds of thousands of men in a war to defend Morgan's European investments could easily conquer the floods. The reason it doesn't do so is because the Wall Street gang cannot see any profits in rescuing from disaster the unfortunate inhabitants of the Mississippi valley.

As for Coolidge, he doesn't dare call congress into session on this problem because the whole world would then discover that the United States government, representing the mightiest and most opulent imperialism on earth, deliberately murders (for its criminal neglect is plain murder) its own people because it doesn't pay Wall Street to save them.

The British Trade Union Bill and Its Place in the Framework of World Imperialism

With this law the bourgeoisie intends to ensure that trade unions or organizations for the protection of the class interests of workers, can be made illegal. It intends to prevent organizations for mutual support under penalty of the government stepping in, that is to say, to turn them into enemies of the working class. . . .

The chief mistake of the leaders of the trade unions is, in my opinion, their refusal to mobilize all the forces of the working class in a struggle against the conservative government for the protection of the elementary rights of the workers. All the rest is secondary. At this moment the bill is a class criterion. All those in favor of freedom of trade are in favor of the bill. All who are opposed to fascism are against the bill. The grouping of forces must now proceed along these lines.

What do we see in reality? The General Council has not rallied the forces of the working class around itself. Just as before, a campaign is being conducted against the Communists and the revolutionary minority. Everywhere for this end the capitalists form the trade unions. The trade union leaders refuse to liberate their people, they humiliate themselves and carry on the struggle against the left while all forces should be concentrated against the right against the offensive of capitalism. (M. Tomsky, head of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, May 8.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

ARTICLE II.

The penalty provided by the trade union bill that is now before parliament for a civil servant who dares to join any union other than one composed entirely of similar civil servants is instant discharge.

WRITING in "The Labor Monthly," W. J. Brown, general Secretary of the Civil Service Association, has the following to say about this section of the bill:

"If the bill goes thru, Service Associations will either have to become outlaw organizations or alter their constitutions to conform to the bill. If they choose the latter course (as the only alternative to sheer impotence) the results would be:

1. To destroy the postal and Civil Service Internationals.

2. To destroy the affiliation between Civil Service Organizations and the Federation of Professional workers.

3. To destroy the affiliation of 50,000 Civil Servants with the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress.

4. To destroy the political funds of the Association.

5. To make it impossible for Civil Service Associations to promote their own parliamentary candidates.

6. To make it impossible for Civil Service Associations to support or oppose the candidates of other people—friendly or hostile to the service.

7. To put every Civil Servant and the Civil Service Association at the mercy of the "regulations" to be issued by the Treasury (and not to be submitted to the Houses of Commons).

In short the bill says to Civil Servants:

You have already no right to strike.

Hereafter you shall not influence the House of Commons, which is your employer.

You shall not associate with outside workers, even tho their conditions are cited against you whenever you try to improve your own.

You must place yourself completely in the hands of the government, which will do with you precisely as it pleases.

THE Civil Service, if it can be controlled properly, is a valuable, in fact an almost indispensable part, of the capitalist machine. Like the army and navy, the civil servants constitute a permanent section of the capitalist state and it is a striking commentary on the instability of British capitalism that the ruling class finds it necessary to attempt to enact such stringent measures for separating these workers from the rest of the working class and the labor movement. That it does not hesitate to make this attempt, at the price of a rousing widespread opposition, is testimony to the desperate situation in which it finds itself and to its fear of the power of the masses manifested in the general strike of last May.

TO further weaken both the unions and the authority of public officials which they elect, the bill has a special section making it illegal for municipal authorities to stipulate membership in a union as a qualification for employment on public works.

Workers on public enterprises are forbidden to quit their employment without the legal notification, either as individuals or as members of a union under penalty of a $50 fine or three months imprisonment.

In the United States we would call this legalization of the "open shop" and the abolition of the right to strike on any city, county, state or government enterprise.

THE final section of the bill holds out great inducements to stool-pigeons and all agents of the capitalists and the government who for one reason or another have joined a union. Any member of a union is allowed to apply for an injunction to prevent the spending of union funds in any manner to which he takes objection.

The attorney-general is also authorized to proceed against any union on this ground at any time even tho no member has made a complaint.

ALL in all the British Trade Union bill is a masterpiece of class legislation designed to make of the trade unions the "bread and butter" organizations they were in the period of British capitalist stability, to deprive them of all militancy and to make any effective political activity impossible.

One reason for this vicious attack on the labor movement is quite obvious—the loss by Britain of her monopolist position in the world markets, the centrifugal tendencies visible in the empire, the rise of the nationalist and worker and peasant movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the penetration of American capital into British dominions like Canada and Australia—forced to make it impossible for the British rulingclass to maintain its former level of income without lowering the living standard of the masses.

IT seeks therefore to recoup its losses at the expense of the workers, while at the same time attempting to weaken their powers of resistance. Its attack on the political activities of the unions is to be explained by the fact that, due to its falling income, in turn due to the increasingly precarious nature of its colonial holdings, the rulingclass can no longer, as in the recent past, prevailed in the past, placate the British workers at the expense of colonial slaves.

Struggles for increased wages—even struggles or maintenance of existing standards—better working conditions, etc. tend more and more to develop into sharp political struggles. (The effort of the miners to preserve their conditions brought on the general strike.)

THESE facts alone, however, do not explain the sharpness of the present attack—an attack which cannot be separated from the offensive against the Soviet Union, an offensive which the rulingclass planned to develop into political justification for the Trade Union bill.

Further reason for the present attack can be sought for and found in the miserable cowardice and treachery of the official leadership of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Council.

WHEN the leadership of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress (with minor exceptions) calls off the general strike, surrendered to the government, announced their opposition to any but "constitutional" methods and deserted the miners, the Trade Union bill was conceived.

It has not been born at this writing, but all during the period of its pregnancy it has been nourished on the acts and utterances of the reformist leadership of the British labor movement.

(To be continued)

These Comrades Responded to the Call for Ruthenberg Sustaining and Defense Fund

J. Brooker	$1.00
I. Ortenboy	1.00
A. Shaikin	3.00
Sam Woll	8.00
H. Farr	4.25
Finkelberg	10.00
J. Gratton	1.00
Fred Cammer	1.00
D. Tuzzin	1.00
A. Brekany	5.00
Rufus Heath	2.00
H. Wood	1.00
J. Eidelman	3.50
Casten	12.50
Jewish Phila. Club	34.70
Jewish Phila. Club	17.30
W. P. Wash., D. C.	57.00
Rose Weinman	11.00
A. Madiano	3.00
SS3	26.00
Ed Royce	25.00
Joseph Henslien, Allentown, Penn.	100.00
J. Franico	5.00
Meeting in McKeeport	200.00
E. Miller, Toledo, Ohio	2.00
G. Mulfinger, New York City	1.00
N. Kuzymkiw, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Street Nucleus No. 1, Detroit Michigan	5.25
Allis Chalmer Shop Nuc., Milwaukee, Wisc.	5.00
West Allis St. Nue. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	5.00
Progressive Workers Club, Baltimore, Md.	2.25
Progressive, Workers Club, Baltimore, Md.	5.00
Central Branch Workers Party, Baltimore, Md.	3.00
St. Nuc. No. 1 of San Jose, Cal.	5.00
Collection on Hike, Silver Lake, S. D.	12.00
A. A. Sockel, Stamford, Conn.	7.10
V. Kinoff, Lorain, Ohio	5.00
R. Inrax, Lorain, Ohio	5.00
Kolu V. Pasinleff, Lorain, Ohio	1.00
Juan Ponce, New York City	3.00
Louis Lagomanini, Sante Rose, California	5.00
D. Schlossberg, Collected from Lithuanian fraction Cleveland, Ohio	17.00
M. Poberesky, Collected: St. Paul, Minn.	4.75
Brockton Branch Workers Party, Brockton, Mass.	11.00
E. J. Olehowsky, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
N. Pvaouvich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Frank Lehti, Fort Myers, Fla.	2.00
Alex Cumming, Fort Myers, Fla.	1.00
Ludwig Altschaffin, 333 Locust St., Reading, Pa.	7.50
Henry Renne, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
C. F. Wu, Madison, Wisc.	5.00
Steve Sevich, Kansas City, Kans.	7.00
F. Waters, Minidoka, Ida.	5.00
J. Jensin, Bridgeport, Conn.	2.00
Helen Judd, St. Nuc. 31, Chicago, Ill.	16.00
H. Levin St. Nuc. 30	1.50
A. Rudman St. Nuc 20, Chicago, Illinois	2.25
Louis Hockheim, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
J. Prokopec St. Nuc. 14, Chicago, Illinois	4.25
J. Cohne St., Nuc. 32, Chicago Illinois	5.00
Adelson St. Nuc. 32, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
N. Kjar, St. Nuc. 32, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
E. Cohen, St. Nuc. 32, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
St. Nucleum, St. Nuc. 31, Chicago, Illinois	5.00
H. Levin, Sec. St. Nuc. 30, Chicago, Ill.	7.25
L. Estess, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
J. Perlman, St. Nuc. 18, Chicago, Illinois	1.00
John Reaver and John Stratis Collection, Dayton, Ohio	56.50
Lithuanian Workers Party Distr. No. 2, City	26.07

Hungarian Meeting to Discuss Needle Trades

The Hungarian Needle Trades Group will meet at Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81 St., Wednesday June 8, 8 p. m. Ben Gold, manager Joint Board, Furriers' Union; Jack Goldman, business agent, Cloakmakers' Joint Board and Hungarian speakers will address the meeting.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DRAMA

Tamaki Miura To Present Japanese Play At Selwyn

Tamaki Miura, soprano, formerly with the Chicago Opera and the San Carlo troupe, begins a summer season at the Selwyn Theatre this evening in "Namiko San," Lee Duran's translation of an ancient Japanese play with book and music adapted and composed by Aldo Franchetti. In its original form as a one act opera, "Namiko San" won the David Bispham gold medal and was given its world premiere in 1928 by the Chicago Opera Company. Mme. Miura and Sig. Franchetti will present it in the form of a musical drama at the Selwyn. The Japanese note has been preserved under the supervision of Sessue Hayakawa. A pantomime embodying the spirit of Japan, with music arranged by Mme. Miura will be presented by Mme. Julia Hudak and Serge Sergieff.

Julian Oliver, Graham Maar, Joseph Cavdsore, Jolanda Rinaldi, Fausto Gozza and Felice D'Gregorio, will sing and play in the production. Sig. Franchetti will conduct.

Broadway Briefs

"Wolf, Wolf," a comedy by Gertrude Purcell, will be presented here next season by Crosby Caige and Earle Booth. Miss Purcell's play was presented last Friday afternoon at the Triangle Theatre for one performance.

Bide Dudley and Louis Simon, authors of "Bye, Bye, Bonnie", the L. Lawrence Weber music comedy, seen during this season and which will reopen in Boston August 8, are at work on a new play with music.

Perke Hamberg, whose production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" is now playing at the Theatre Masque, is planning a repertory company of comic opera players for next season. Among the musical offerings which he will offer will be, "Robin Hood," "La Fille de Madame Angot," "Die Fledermans," The Waltz Dream" and "The Chocolate Soldier."

"The Green Rabbit", a mystery melodrama, by Howard Daring, goes into rehearsal next week and will open at the Greenwich Village Theatre on June 20.

Elsie Janis remains at the Palace for another week. The other acts include Jay Brennan and Stanley Rogers; Harry Rove and Billee Maye and Company with Charles Emhler and Boyd Davis, Steve Hanson and Johnny Palace; Russ Brown and Jean Whittaker; Allan K. Foster vanity Girls; Five Maxellos and Belleclaire Brothers.

At the Albee theatre in Brooklyn the program is headed by Winnie Lightner; Jeanie; Lahr & Mercedes; Valerie Bergere & Company; Bob Hall; "Pisanos;" Castleton & Mack and the Seebacks.

Claude and Marion are the headliners at the Broadway theatre this week. Acts include, Guy and Pearl; Magley and their Strumming Serenaders; Stutz and Bingham; Betty and Jane Brown and Boyd and Wallin.

Two openings are scheduled for this evening, both revivals at the New Amsterdam theatre, the Players' Club will present "Julius Caesar" and at the George M. Cohan, Leo Carrillo will revive his old success "Lombardi Ltd."

William Fincke Dies.

William Mann Fincke, devoted free speech defender, and member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, is dead. Fincke was arrested in a free speech test at Duxquesne, in the 1910 steel strike. Later he was one of the founders of Brookwood Labor College and the Manumit School in Pawling, N. Y. He began life as a mining engineer.

IRENE PURCELL



In "The Ladder," which is being transferred from the Waldorf to the Cort theatre this evening.

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"The Workers (Communist) Party calls on those sympathizers who knew and respected Comrade Chesick to make good his loss by joining the Party and making the Communist movement stronger and better than before."

(Signed) District Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, District 4. Albert Weisbord, Acting District Organizer.

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...OF MARION CRY OF 3,000 WORKERS

Party Hands Off China Rally Spokes...

...Meeting will protest against ... Chinese Nationalist ... Council Square, 57th ... and 58th Ave., 8 p.m. ... Workers Party ... and auspices of the ... Workers (Communist) ...

...White sold by Samuel H. Wolfe, ... of the Workers Party, the ... meeting tonight will be a most ... festive way of fighting for the pro... of the Chinese Nationalist revolution and against imperialist in... vention of the British Tories and the Pe... ple's government at Hankow. Wolfe ... pointed out the divisions in the im... perialist ranks in relation to their ... policy towards China and why Amer... ica is now following the same path ... in that country as England.

"America is not in favor of a policy of complete intervention at the present time," asserted Wolfe, "but if the Chinese masses continue to go to the left and gain control of the entire country, endangering imperialism, then the United States will reverse its policy and come out in favor of complete intervention."

The steady advance of the armies of the Hankow government was mentioned by Wolfe. He told the assembled workers that Chiang Kai-shek was only pretending to fight against the northern warlords at the present time.

Wolfe emphasized the importance of the Peking and London raids as reflecting the policy of England to isolate the Soviet Union.

Other speaker included H. M. Wicks, editor of The DAILY WORKER; Charles Krumbein and Rebecca Grecht. Alexander Trachenberg presided.

Thousands Jobless In New England; Cal Talks "Prosperity"

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press).

BOSTON, June 6. — Republican prosperity must be pretty much of a joke to factory workers in Cal Coolidge's home state, to judge by the April employments report of the Massachusetts department of labor. The report shows a decline of 2.2% in employment compared with March and of 6.8% compared with April 1926. Massachusetts factories now afford jobs to 17% fewer workers than were employed on the average in the 5 years 1910-1914.

On the basis of census figures there were about 40,000 fewer jobs in Massachusetts factories this April than a year ago. The reduction in employment since 1923 has cost 110,000 factory workers their jobs. There are actually about 50,000 fewer workers on the payrolls than were employed in this state in 1914.

Thousands Jobless.

The sharpest drop in employment compared with a year ago occurred in the electrical equipment industry where it fell from 18½% above the 1919-21 average in April 1926 to 15% below the average this year. In this industry 28% of the workers employed a year ago are out of work today. Rubber footwear factories are employing 25.3% fewer workers than in April 1926 and textile machinery factories 14.4% fewer workers while the great cotton mills have laid off about a tenth of the workers on the payrolls a year ago. Other industries below last year are woolen goods, hosiery and knit goods, foundry and machine products, paper and printing and publishing.

The average weekly wage in Massachusetts factories in April was $24.75. This includes a $29.46 average for male workers and an average of $16.78 for women workers. In April 1926 the averages were $29.27 for men, $16.67 for women and $24.50 for all workers combined.

The report shows 82.7% of Massachusetts factory workers employed in plants operating on full-time schedules. This is an improvement over April 1925 when only 80.2% were employed in factories reporting full-time operation. Apparently unemployment has been substituted for extensive part-time, particularly in the textile industry.

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Red Delegates to Participate in Central Conference at Belgrade

BELGRADE, June 6 (FP)—Delegates to be sent to Belgrade on June 13-14 have been sent to the American Federation of Labor, the (American) International Federation of Trade Unions, the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee of Trade Unions, and the Red Trade Union International of Professional Unions. The Profintern has decided to send one delegate.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. Rules Mining Towns Like Conquered Fort

(By Worker Correspondent).

PRICEDALE, Pa., June 5. — The Pittsburgh Coal Company, which had locked out its union workers in an effort to force open-shop conditions, is carrying on its fight against the workers in approved capitalist fashion. Pricedale and Arnold City are flooded with coal and iron police who parade around the town with large guns and blackjacks, trying to intimidate the strikers.

Cossack's Swarm.

The state police have barracks in North Belle Vernon, and are very much in evidence in the strike district on horseback and in cars. In the bank of the barracks they have a small two-room shack jail with barred windows.

There are spot-lights and street lamps everywhere. In Arnold City a huge revolving spot-light is kept moving all the time around the mine and on the hillsides.

Only scabs are allowed on the company's property. There are "trespass" notices everywhere, and if a striking worker is caught "trespassing" he must pay a fine of $10 and costs or go to jail. All strangers are stopped and questioned, and warned not to interfere. The sheriff has orders to put striking workers out of company-owned houses.

Pittsburgh Company Police.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company has two coal and iron police on duty at the picket-line. Only two pickets are allowed to stand together, and they must be at least 15 feet from the next two pickets. The company has an injunction against the union, and only "silent picketing" is allowed.

Please continue sending me The DAILY WORKER. I am a motal worker and work only two and three days a week. My next pay will be for 3 days out of two weeks. How can you make a living on that?

World Rotarians Argue Very Deep Problems in Famous Gambling Joint

OSTEND, Belgium, June 5.—Forgetting for the moment their motto "Service above self," the famous 7,000 delegates to the convention of world Rotary clubs being held here have gone on a festive rampage.

The convention is being held in the Kursaal, the famous gambling casino, and the delegates ftud this an excellent place for relaxation after the strain of official business during the sessions.

It is announced that a number of important subjects will be dealt with at the present convention, including international peace and "raising the standard of commercial morality."

Overlooks Power Graft Back of Levee System

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Under the leadership of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the representatives of rich Eastern banking firms met today in Washington and heard Secretary of Commerce Hoover describe the rich opportunities for loan capital in the water soaked Mississippi Valley. About forty business men, including Chamber of Commerce President Louis E. Pierson (personally invited by President Coolidge) heard Hoover tell of the good security and the great needs of the flooded farmers. They subscribed at once $8,000,000 for the Hoover "credit corporations," and agreed to raise among themselves within a short time about $12,000,000 more. Hoover has already left for St. Louis with the news for the Southern bankers. None of this money will be given to the farmers. It will all be handled by Hoover's loan selectics.

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EXCURSION TO RUSSIA STARTS 14TH OF JULY

World Tourists Grants Very Low Rates

The World Tourists, Incorporated, announces as its principal tour this summer a trip to Russia, arranged especially for those who want to visit that country and learn what is going on at the present time.

A large number of organizations of a similar nature are conducting student tours through the same territory, but the announcement released by the World Tourists indicates that special arrangements have been made so that anyone may go, therefore it is not confined to students as are so many similar tours, but all who desire may take advantage of it.

Over Three Weeks In Russia

The arrangements include leaving New York on one of the fastest and newest steamships July 14, going direct to Leningrad, arriving 11 days later, July 25. The group will then spend a number of days in Leningrad, before journeying to Moscow and other points. Entertainment includes at least three visits to the theatre per week and special attention to historic spots, under direction of special guides and interpreters. The boat will leave Leningrad for the return trip on August 27, making the return trip to New York in another 11 days.

Low Rate for Trip

The World Tourists, with offices at 41 Union Square, Room 803, announces also that this is the lowest priced trip of a similar nature, the total cost being $575 for the round trip and all hotel and restaurant service while in Russia. Some five hundred or more people are expected to make the trip to Russia.

Proletarian Poets to Read Red Rhymes At Labor Temple Thursday

A large number of prominent poets will read from their verses at the "Red Poets' Nite" next Thursday at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and 14th Street.

Among those who will be present are Michael Gold, Joseph Freeman, Arturo Giviniti, Floyd Dell, Simon Felshin, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen and Abraham Raisin, who will read in Yiddish.

There will also be Chinese, Hindu, Russian and German poets on the program.

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Federal Employees May Join International at San Antonio Convention

WASHINGTON, June 5—(FP)—Discussion of possible affiliation of the National Federation of Federal employes with the International Federation of Civil Servants and Teachers will take place in this year's convention of the Federal Employes, meeting in San Antonio. Secretary McNally of the N. F. F. E. says that the executive committee will make no recommendation when it lays before the delegates the invitation of the International to join that organization.

Precedent for such affiliation is found in the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, who have been affiliated with the Postal International for the past four years. Twenty-seven countries' postal employes are represented in this organization, whose general secretary is J. W. Bowen, with headquarters in London.

Other American labor unions that have affiliated with the internationals of their respective trades are the United Mine Workers, Carpenters, Ladies' Garment Workers and several more.

At a meeting, in The Hague, April 25-27th, of the executive committee of the International Federation of Civil Servants and Teachers, as reported by the press service of the International of Trade Unions, further cooperation with the International of Professional Workers was authorized. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the British anti-trade union bill, and against the persecution of organized civil servants in Greece. The Greeks have applied for affiliation. The Swiss union of civil servants, not yet affiliated, will send a fraternal delegate to the congress of the international which will be held in Nuremberg in September.

Cleveland Patrioteers Make Public Library Hide 'The Communist'

CLEVELAND, June 5.—The good citizens of Cleveland have been seised with horrors since the Department of Justice discovered that there is a Communist Party in this country, that it is connected with the Communist International, and publishes a monthly called "The Communist."

One of these saviors of youth and the working class protested to the librarian of the Cleveland Public Library because the "Communist" was on the rack where anybody could read it. This is economical, and dangerous to the successful exploitation of the workers by the capitalists.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

RED POETS' NITE
will be celebrated
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9
at the
LABOR TEMPLE (14th Street and 2nd Avenue)
Among those present will be
Mike Gold — Floyd Dell — Langston Hughes
Adolph Wolf — Arturo Giviniti — Countee Cullen
Simon Felshin — Joseph Freeman — Abr. Raisin
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SECOND LECTURE OF CHINA COMING FRIDAY EVENING

Wicks Will Depict Conquest of Country

The second lecture on China in the course of four being delivered by H. M. Wicks at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, will be given this Friday evening at eight sharp, and continue every Friday night thereafter until completed.

The lecture was not held last Friday because of the China mass meeting held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party at Central Opera House.

Imperialist Conquest.

The second lecture will deal with the opening up of China in the middle of the last century with special reference to the role of Great Britain in Asia, which was really the key to the problem until the world war. The encroachments against China by the imperialist powers constitutes the most flagrant international brigandage in history and Comrade Wicks has assembled the facts and will present them with a Marxist-Leninist interpretation, which assures all who attend a rare treat.

4,000 Carpenters Out In Providence, R. I.; Pawtucket Men Win

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—The first break in the bosses' ranks came today when some master builders in Pawtucket granted carpenters' demands for increases to $1.10-1.25 an hour and 65-75 cents for building laborers.

More than 4,000 carpenters are still out with work on buildings projects estimated at $12,000,000 tied up dolisly. Master builders have voted to declare an open shop. The strikers are determined to carry on, confident of victory.

Railroad Labor Paper Urges Calif. Governor Pardon Anita Whitney

Labor, official organ of the standard railroad labor organizations, in an editorial in its current issue urges the governor of California to free Anita Whitney, whose conviction on a charge of having violated the criminal syndicalism law of the state was recently upheld by the United States supreme court.

Labor says in part:

"Miss Whitney has not only refrained from injuring other folk, but has devoted much of her life to helping them. She has been one of the few who have crusade against the vilest of American institutions, the average jail. By the irony of fate, her crusade has succeeded; a new prison for women is being built; but Miss Whitney, if she goes to the penitentiary, will be confined in the old, unsanitary, overcrowded disgrace to civilization in which California now houses her women convicts."

Lecture on China Tonight.

Jim Cork of the Workers School will lead a discussion on "China and the Impending World War," 8 p. m. this evening, at 63 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn. All workers are welcome to be present and participate in the discussion.

Important Brownsville Meeting. Sub-section G-C will meet tonight at 62 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn, right after work. It will be an important meeting and all members must be present.

BOOKS



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CO-OPERATIVES

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAM SHOWN LARGE AUDIENCES; CO-OPERATIVE VAUDEVILLE SHOW SUCCESSFUL

By ARNOLD J. BOSEN.

The co-operative Central Exchange (a co-operative wholesale located at Superior, Wis.) have had great success with their co-operative stage shows in cooperation with the co-operative stores. The success is demonstrated by the fact that their show is in great demand by the co-operative societies of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan and by the full houses that they have had for every showing. The new City Hall at Maywood, Minn. with a seating and standing capacity of close to 1,000 was by far too small. It was estimated that at least 400 people were turned back at the door. When shown in the 6,000,000 Recreational Building of Hibbing, Minn., there were approximately 2,000 people present. According to reports, the hall at Chisholm, Minn. was packed more than ever before.

Teaches Cooperation.

The program consists of a play entitled, "A Gala Day in a Co-operative Store." It's a sketch of a co-operative grocery store in which questions concerning cooperative principles are explained. The cooperative movement as a class movement and its relation to the trade union movement and to other phases of the general labor movement is very capably and vividly explained in discussions with the clerks and customers and in songs specially written for the play. Embodied in the play are acts of all description, such as: Classical, oriental, acrobatic and step dancing; chorus dancing by girl employees in beautiful costumes, trombone, violin and piano solos; singing; readings; speeches and reports. Although many good acts were left out of the program as time Miss Allie Mae Torvenen, the talented young acrobatic and oriental dancer, who is at every showing applauded for an encore. The program in its entirety is very lively and interesting, and though "light" conveys an invaluable educational message that is easily grasped by the masses of people.

Rehearse In Warehouse.

It is well to mention that the program, which is compiled by the employees collectively—everyone contributing to the best of their ability, has been rehearsed and shown under a great handicap. The training of the girls for the chorus has not been done in an elaborate and well heated hall, but after a hard day's work, in the cold and crowded warehouse of the Co-operative Central Exchange.

One of the large trucks of the Co-operative Central Exchange, with nothing but plain hard wooden benches to sit on, has been used to haul the "gang" to the various places. (One doesn't have to have much of an imagination to know how it feels to ride over rough roads for several hours at a stretch with nothing but a wooden bench to sit on).

It has been a great sacrifice on the part of the youngsters, and though we know that they are well satisfied for having done their share for the cause of the co-operative movement, we take this opportunity to thank them for their efforts and the spirit they have shown.

RELIGION PITS WORKERS AGAINST EACH OTHER; BOSS CASHES IN ON SHORT-SIGHTED OUTLOOK

(By Worker Correspondent)

"Religion is the Opium of the People." Marx and Lenin have both pointed out this fact, and a recent experience I had at the Lefco Picture Frame Company, certainly illustrates it well. This company has an unorganized shop. Long hours and low wages are the rule. At every turn, foremen shout at the workers to "speed-up." Instead of rising up against these tactics of the bosses and demanding better pay, shorter hours and union conditions in the shop, these workers drug their minds with prejudice and superstition.

"You Dirty Jew."

Not long ago, a Jewish worker in this shop stopped his work for a moment, and taking a cheese sandwich from his pocket, commenced to eat it. Another worker, sitting near him, remarked: "You dirty Jew, you're always eating; better do your work; this is not lunch time, this is the boss' time."

The Jewish worker looked at him with surprise and replied: "The way you talk, you probably think that I am robbing the boss. How is it, then, that I ride on a street-car, while he rides around in a $4,000 automobile? He lives in a fine home, wears good clothes, and does not do a stitch of work, while I work with my sweat and blood to help supply him with luxuries? Am I robbing him, or is he robbing me?"

"God Helped Boss."

The other worker replied: "It is not your business what the boss has. He is lucky and God helped him, so he became wealthy. People like you, with your ideas, should never have been allowed in America."

The Jewish worker looked at him with pity and scorn. "Who taught you to talk that way to a fellow worker? What is the difference between you and me? We both work under the same employer; we are both alike exploited. If we can't exist any longer under their cruel condition and go out on strike, we get our heads split, or if not, we are put in jail and they let our wives and children starve. It does not matter to the boss whether we are Jews, Catholics, Mohammedans. The progressive worker is not interested in religion; what he wants to know and does know, is that there are two classes in society, the workers and the capitalist class. The boss takes everything he can get, and gives the worker only what the worker is willing to fight for. They are natural class enemies, and the workers, be they Jew, Catholic, black, white or yellow, are brothers in the class war."

At this juncture, the Catholic worker shook the Jewish worker's hand and begged him to excuse him. He said that he now saw things in a new light, and understood that he was wrong.

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THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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U. S. ENVOY WANTS WAR, STAYS IN PEKING

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

EVERY dog has his day according to an old saying and every celebrity has his hour of publicity. Chamberlin has taken the wind out of Lindbergh's sails and Germany, if she owes any money to Wall Street has a splendid opportunity to cash in on the wings across the sea business. This might be a good time for Germany to discuss the revision of the Dawes Plan with Chamberlin!

• • •

THIS is a great age. Flying across the ocean without stopping will soon be as prosaic as taking the subway to Brooklyn. And much less confusing. At least when one hits Europe he has a general idea of where he is at. There was a time when the hardy Wright who assayed such a feat would be burned at the stake for flying in the face of providence. The world does move, whether in circles or not.

• • •

ALL the poor relations of the famous flyers who want to see themselves in the papers should get busy before it is too late. Editors are scouring the country for pictures of Chamberlin's wife, mother, father, child or children. Mrs. Chamberlin is shown peering over a map of Europe, or an alleged map. Probably it is not a map and probably the person that is looking it over is not Mrs. Chamberlin. We are getting so skeptical about this publicity business that soon we will hardly believe what appears in this column.

• • •

ON the Bowery in the early hours of the morning, say six to eight. If you glance at an individual he will bum you for the price of a meal. And since there are hundreds of meal-less persons on this thorofare, only the wealthy can afford to gaze at the passing show. It is not a pleasant sight for a fellow with a conscience.

• • •

A POLICEMAN suddenly comes rushing along and begins pushing derelicte off the curb. The wrecks shuffle along until the momentum of the cop's push peters out. They stop, turn around and resume their old stands. The cop having done his duty, takes off his cap, wipes his perspiring brow and goes about his business.

• • •

LABOR agents, or employment sharks stand with steely eyes beside their signs. They are confident. Their hands are in their pockets and no doubt hefting on to rolls of bills. The hundreds that wobble up and down the street are penniless. They are waiting to be shipped somewhere. There are jobs in iron ore mines, in farms and in hotels. Perhaps those signs are blinds to attract customers to the joint.

• • •

A YOUNG Swede walks up to a shark and exhibits interest in the idea of taking a job. The shark is also interested. But the Swede is nobody's fool. He wants to learn the location of the job with a view to doing the shark out of his honest commission. The status quo was maintained with the Swede walking away jobless and the shark expressing his indignation against "wise guys" in general and against Swedes in particular.

• • •

THE G. O. P. is not going to let the democrats get any political gravy from the Lindbergh feat. A big reception was being planned in New York for the air hero and Tammany was busy taking down its tarred feathers. Then canny Cal stepped in and made it Washington. The G. O. P. has been rather wobbly out in the wide open places and Lindbergh is as good a political argument as could be designed to convert the man with the hoe.

• • •

THE Fascist Party of Italy has issued a typically flamboyant attack on the Soviet Union, which is about the highest compliment that could be paid to the Workers Republic. The blackshirt organization charges Russia with perpetuating dictatorship and with suppressing free speech. No comment on this would be quite so futile as trying to purify the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of a cesspool by dropping a grain of eau de cologne into it.

• • •

THE Fascist statement indicates that Italy decided to line up openly with Great Britain in the present anti-Soviet drive. While Italy was one of the first countries to recognize the government of the Soviet Union, and socialists liked to address this fact as proof that both governments had a common bond between them, this recognition, as was the case with all other governments

(Continued on Page Two)

JAIL 16 PICKETS IN POLICE DRIVE, FOUR BEATEN UP

Vicious Manhandling Left Wing Workers

Pouring into the market from all directions, more than 9,000 furriers staged a mass picketing demonstration yesterday morning that culminated in the arrest of 16 workers, four of whom were brutally beaten up by members of the industrial squad.

Many workers who did not join the strike when it was called last Friday walked out yesterday when they saw the fighting spirit of the strikers. Many of these men and women, who had come down town to go to work stayed to become a part of the demonstration.

Police Arrive.

At 7:30 a. m. the industrial squad appeared upon the scene and what up to that time had been peaceful picketing was turned into an attack upon the workers. If the detectives had not appeared the picketing would have continued in as peaceful a manner as it was started.

Abe Soefer, business agent under the Kaufman regime, at present a contractor, who beat up Ben Gold several years ago when the right wing was in control of the union, was responsible for the arrest of Nathan Mileaf. Soefer, now a boss, is one of the leaders of the right wing forces in the fur market.

Soefer Waves Gun.

Flourishing a revolver with five bullets, Soefer attempted to intimidate the pickets.

A member of the industrial squad grabbed Soefer as the latter pointed the gun at a group of workers and in the struggle which followed, the officer's nose was broken. When the gun had been captured, Mileaf, who had also made an attempt to snatch it from Soefer, was arrested. He was fined $5 for disorderly conduct, and Soefer, who is known to all fur workers as a gangster with a long police record, lodged a felonious assault charge against him.

A. Pericardis, S. Commodikas and P. Krofotis, also arrested by members of the industrial squad, were brutally beaten when taken to the station house. Pericardis was in such a serious condition he was later taken to Bellevue Hospital. Max Waliman was also taken to the hospital suffering from a fractured arm and contusions of the skull. Before being taken to the hospital, Pericardis was fined $5 in magistrate's court. Commodikas and Kromotis were fined $10 each.

M. Weitman was fined $5; Louis Yanowitz was released on $500 bail for trial June 8; A. Shruderman, Al Gendman, Lena Greenberg, Lena Halperin, Sam Lupzer were dismissed. A. Share, F. Atkin were fined $5. Joseph Weiss was fined $10 and released on $500 bail for trial June 8. Charles Lubel was also released on $500 bail for trial June 8.

Strike cards will be given to all unemployed workers at Manhattan Casuum beginning this morning. All unemployed workers are urged to get their cards. They must report daily and have their cards punched.

Industrial Squad To Blame.

"The disturbance which occurred during our mass picket demonstration this morning was provoked by the ac-

(Continued on Page Five)

Start Drive to Aid Wounded in Chinese Liberation Struggle

A drive has been started to raise funds to aid Nationalist soldiers wounded in the struggle for the liberation of China. Mme. Sun Yat-sen, with the co-operation of many prominent foreigners, is directing the drive.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER who wish to express their sympathy for the Nationalist movement in a tangible form are urged to send contributions direct to Mme. Sun Yat-sen at Hankow, or to the American Committee for Justice to China, 70 Fifth avenue.

Industrial Squad Attacks Furriers

We Have Won a Partial Victory Make It Complete

The decision in the case of The DAILY WORKER is a tribute to the power of the agitation carried on by our supporters. At the opening of the trial every sign pointed to heavy sentences for the members of the staff. But the attack upon our paper aroused such a storm of protest and such an avalanche of support that the Professional Patriots and the capitalist courts realized that they had tackled a harder task than they had bargained for.

Comrades, we have done well. We have raised funds for the defense of our case. We have carried on a successful agitation campaign, which not only showed clearly the anti-labor character of the attack upon The DAILY WORKER, but also succeeded in gaining new publicity and support for our paper. But we have not finished our job.

WE MUST PAY THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR FINE, (THE HEAVIEST POSSIBLE SENTENCE THE LAW COULD IMPOSE.) This money must be raised immediately. WE MUST APPEAL THE CONVICTIONS AGAINST THE DAILY WORKER. WILLIAM F. DUNNE IS NOW IN JAIL. HE MUST BE FREED. You must increase your efforts, comrades. You must carry forward the fight to complete victory.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

I. R. T. INSISTS STRAP HANGERS MUST PAY MORE

Quackie Says Company Won't Pay Interest

Informing the taxpayers that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had no intention of paying a single penny of interest on the millions invested in the Interborough subway system for many years, James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, yesterday announced before the Transit Commission that his company is going to go to the courts to force through an increased fare.

Despite the fact that it was proved in last week's sessions of the Transit Commission that the I. R. T. is earning many millions of dollars yearly, and paying more than 6 per cent in dividends to its stockholders, Quackenbush again raised the futile defieit argument, claiming that the city owed the I. R. T. over $71,000,000.

Quackie, notorious for the ruthless tactics he pursued in breaking subway strikes, defied the transit commission to begin recapture proceedings to recover the city property now being exploited by the I. R. T. Evidently secure in the knowledge that his company has enough money to secure a favorable court verdict, Quackenbush tacitly assured the commission that he was going to concentrate on the problem of the fare increase, and that the recapture threat would cause bim no concern.

"I Don't Know."

When asked why directors of the B.-M. T. had ordered the purchase of 20,000 shares of I. R. T. stock, Frederick C. Marston, secretary-treasurer of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, another witness, replied "he didn't know." All attempts to probe further into the I. R. T. stock purchase met with failure when Marston continued to answer "I don't know" to every question. Finally, Untermyer, counsel for the commission, gave up in despair, intimating that he would have to resort to court action to gain any definite information concerning the stetns and activities of the transit trust.

Ocean Hoppers Due in German Capital Today

BERLIN, June 6.—While Chamberlin and Levine are planning to fly to this city tomorrow, from Cottbus, in the plane Columbia which carried them from New York to Germany without a stop, arrangements have been made, in case the Columbia is not repaired in time, to bring the flyers to Berlin in a Lufthansa passenger plane.

The Brooklyn chamber of commerce through Ralph D. Jonas, its president, yesterday presented a $15,000 check to Mrs. Wilda Chamberlin, wife of the trans-Atlantic Bellanca plane's pilot.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

DAILY WORKER Editor Is Transferred to the Workhouse From Tombs

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, was yesterday transferred from the Tombs prison to the New York workhouse where he will serve the remainder of the 30-day sentence imposed upon him last Friday in Special Sessions for the publication in The DAILY WORKER of the poem "America."

An attempt to secure his release pending appeal to the higher courts will be made tomorrow by his attorney, Joseph R. Brodsky.

David Gordon, 18-year old author of the poem which furnished professional patriotcers with the pretext to attack The DAILY WORKER, is now in the Tombs awaiting sentence next Friday.

Anarchist is Held Here at Request of Fascist Gang

Armando Borghi, well known in anarchist circles is being held for deportation to Italy because the fascist government of that country notified the American authorities that he is a dangerous man.

Recently the American immigration authorities were notified by the Italian government that Borghi had entered this country illegally and that he is an anarchist.

Representatives of the immigration department and Detective Repetto of the New York police department arrested him Friday evening as he started to speak at a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting at Columbia Hall, 210 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

Borghi is now on Ellis Island and as soon as $2,500 is raised he will be released on bail while his case is being fought. His return to Italy would undoubtedly result in immediate death.

Not long ago Borghi visited Sacco and Vanzetti in their New England prison.

Court Martial for Navy Navigators Who Stranded Colorado

Two goldbraids of Cal's na-vee went on trial yesterday for landing the $21,000,000 Colorado, giant battleship, on Diamond Reef during the recent fleet demonstration in New York harbor. They are Captain Frank Karns, commander and Lieutenant-Commander D. J. Friedall, navigating officer.

With all New York Bay to maneuver in, these navigators managed to locate Diamond Reef, between Governors Island and the Battery while proceeding into the East River. The ship hung on the ledges for 36 hours, in grave peril of breaking in two.

At first the officers were whitewashed, but the bureaucracy in Washington has given orders for court martial proceedings.

COPS BREAK UP PICKET LINE OF PLUMBERS AIDS

Five of 200 Arrested for Union Loyalty

Police broke up a picketing demonstration of the plumbers' helpers union at noon yesterday and arrested the five who were carrying banners explaining the demands of the workers. Over 200 strikers were in the line of march in front of the Tudor City apartments, 42nd Street and First Avenue, when two police officials broke the line and hit several of those who were in the front. When brought before Magistrate Corrigan in the 57th Street court the five workers were fined $5 each.

Assembling at lunch time, the picks immediately formed into a double column, the five banners being carried in the front. Patrolman Charles Martin who apparently had been tipped off about the picketing, stepped

(Continued on Page Five)

Extreme Tories Run Britain; Begin Drive For Fascist Regime

LONDON, June 6.—The time has come to consider Premier Baldwin's successor, according to J. Maxse, editor of the "National Review," organ of the extreme right-wing of the Tories. An outspoken article of Maxse declares that "it may be, as is freely rumored, that more than one colleague shares the view that the hour is ripe for another experiment in leadership."

Maxse's article is part of the campaign for ascendancy carried on by the right-wingers in the cabinet, led by Churchill, Birkenhead, and Joynson Hicks. This group has won a series of victories for more conservative sections of British capital in putting over the break with Soviet Russia, the trades unions bill, and the dispatch of British battleships to Alexandria and Port Said to back up the sharp note to the Cairo government regarding the control of the Egyptian army.

The Churchill - Birkenhead - Hicks group is pulling the wires for a dissolution of Parliament in the fall and a general election which would enable them to reshuffle the cabinet and put through their fall reactionary program. They are seeking to take advantage of the present situation to call an early general election. This, among other things, would give them a chance to evade the present cabinet's promise to extend the vote to women between the ages of twenty-one and thirty.

Meantime, the die-hard wing is exerting all its powers to put the trades union bill, robbing the labor movement of its powers, on the statute books, to tighten the economic blockade around Soviet Russia, and to strangle the Chinese revolution.

British Open Three Houses of Prostitution for Use of Soldiers in Shanghai

Despite the illegality of prostitution in the International Settlement at Shanghai, three houses of ill fame have been opened near the race track, according to a cablegram received here from the Nationalist News Agency at Shanghai.

Chinese girls, many of them under 15, are confined in the houses under the guard of British military police. Only British and American soldiers are permitted to enter, civilians being barred except by courtesy. Chinese women's clubs and other organizations in the native city are protesting bitterly to the British and American military officials.

PLANES OF USSR AMONG BEST, ARMY IS WELL-EQUIPPED

Soviet Congress Hears About Defense Steps

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail.)—"The construction of Soviet motors for airplanes has equalled not only airplane construction in capitalist Europe, but also in America."

As Clement Voroshiloff, People's Commissar for the Red Army and Navy, and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, made this statement, an ovation of applause broke simultaneously from all sections of the great gathering of 1500 delegates attending the Fourth All-Union Congress of Soviets of Workers, Peasants and Red Army Deputies assembled in the Bolshoy Theater here.

There is a Soviet movie showing conditions under czarism and at the present time, one of the scenes being laid here in the Great Academy (Bolshoy) Theater. In the picture the czar crouches in his royal box as the throng shows disapproval of his favorite ballet dancer. But tonight, in the same royal box, a score of foreign diplomats, from as many capitalist lands, sit silently surveying the scene, some of them accompanied by their women folks. Their home governments have sent their war fleets and armies against the Chinese revolution, and are plotting a new attack on the Soviet Union, creating a situation that is uppermost in the minds of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

They cannot help but feel uncomfortable as this Soviet Parliament thunders its approval of every step taken toward the defense of the victories gained by the Bolshevik Revolution. The Japanese ambassador, more stoic than the rest, sits motionless almost for hours as the proceedings go on.

The news of the sessions of the Soviet Congress was prominently displayed in all the capitalist press as I came eastward across Europe.

Discuss Problems.

The question of the economic conditions of the country had been taken up and discussed. The industrialization of the Soviet Union and its agricultural problems had also been reported on. Tonight, Voroshiloff was in control across the Red Army and the Red Fleet. Unprecedented enthusiasm greete Voroshiloff, who has the place formerly held by Frunze before him, Trotsky. The presidium of 85 members, leaders in far-flung sections of Soviet Union, including a dozen women, lead in the applause. It is taken up by the closely packed tribune. It sweeps out over the orchestra pit, occupied tonight by journalists, the capitalist and Soviet writers being divided in two separate sections. It is taken up and grows to thunder proportions in the main body of the theater. Then it climbs tier on tier, until it reaches to the last row of the sixth gallery. What enthusiasm for the Red Army! What joy in the knowledge that a great host stands ready, under the Red Flag of the Revolution, to de-

(Continued on Page Three)

BUTLER ADVISES WITHDRAWAL AS FENG DRIVES ON

Silk Mill Owners Won't Accept Mild Labor Code

PEKING, June 6.—Serious differences of opinion between General Smedley Butler, commanding the marines, and officials of the U. S. legation here are evident. General Butler has recommended the withdrawal of the legation from Peking and Minister MacMurray contends that such action is not necessary.

General Butler, a shrewd military observer, is certain that Peking will fall before the Nationalist drive in the near future and for the safety of legation members he has urged their withdrawal from the city.

Minister MacMurray, it is stated here, would welcome the murder of a number of American citizens in order to force the United States to join Britain in an open war against Nationalist China. Minister MacMurray has definitely aligned himself with British die-hard policy.

The Butler talks of the danger of a Nationalist bombardment of the capital city, all foreigners here realize the undisciplined troops of the Manchurian bandit leader Chang Tso-lin offer a far greater menace to American citizens than the shells of the Nationalists. Chang's troops have little compunction about murdering and looting. The retreat of the Shantungese from Nanking and their attack on foreigners is remembered here.

Two hundred U. S. marines have arrived at Tientsin, while the balance of the forces from Shanghai are remaining aboard the transport Henderson at Taku Bar.

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Sun Fleeing to Japan.

SHANGHAI, June 6.—General Sun Chuan Fang has abandoned his fight against Chiang Kai-shek, according to advices received here today. The general is reported now on the cruiser Hiichi enroute for Tsingtao where it

(Continued on Page Two)

YUGOSLAV BREAK FORCED BY TORY ANTI-USSR DRIVE

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 6.—The prospect of a new Balkan war looms closer than ever with the severance of diplomatic relations with Albania. The Yugoslav Charge d' Affaires, it was learned today, and the Legation staff left the Albanian capital Saturday night.

The encroachment of Fascist Italy in the Balkans has created fuel for a flame which may break out at any moment. Operating thru Albania, which he has made a virtual dependency of Italy, Mussolini has taken every opportunity to provoke Yugoslavia into a war.

The immediate cause of the break is reported to be due to the failure of the pro-Fascist Albanian government to accept the Yugoslav demand for the release of an attache of the Legation at Tirana, recently arrested by the Albanian authorities.

Italy Prepares For War

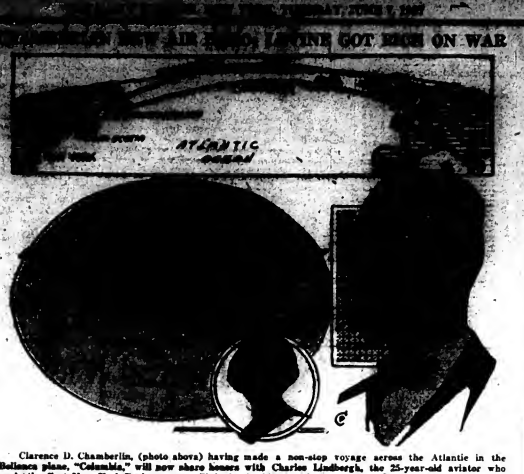
That Italy is making every preparation for a Balkan war is indicated in dispatches describing the feverish manufacture of munitions in various industrial centers. Yugoslav papers charge Italy with smuggling thousands of officers and soldiers over the Albanian border.

The Yugoslav-Italian controversy reaches far beyond the Balkans. Great Britain has been using Italy and the Balkan states with the exception of Yugoslavia in her offensive against the Soviet Union, and Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, is, it is known, primarily responsible for the treaty of Tirana, which gave Italy protectorate over Albania. By permitting Italy to grab Albania, and Roumania to take Bessarabia (Soviet territory), Great into an anti-Soviet bloc.

Into an antiSoviet bloc.

BOSTON, June 6.—Governor Alvan T. Fuller quit the state house today and went to bed shortly after he conferred with Georg Brantieg, distinguished Swedish lawyer on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

...E GOT RICH ON WAR



Clarence D. Chamberlin, (photo above) having made a non-stop voyage across the Atlantic in the Bellanca plane, "Columbia," will now share honors with Charles Lindbergh, the 25-year-old aviator who made the first New York-Paris non-stop flight in the history of the flying industry.

The distinction of being the first trans-Atlantic air passenger has fallen to Charles A. Levine, who accompanied Chamberlin. Levine, who holds a controlling interest in the company which backed the flight, made $1,500,000 when he cornered the copper market during the late war. He was formerly a dealer in junk. Consequently the capitalist press is having a difficult time weaving a romantic background.

The woman's picture is that of Mrs. Chamberlin.

Latin Americans in Appeal to American Workers to Protest

A great meeting of protest against the crushing of Nicaragua by the United States government and its subjugation beneath the powar of Wall Street will take place at New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., Wednesday, June 8, at 8 p. m.

Among the speakers will be Scott Nearing, Manuel Urrusla, a Guatemalan journalist, Horace G. Knowles, former American minister to Santo Domingo, Richard B. Moore, Secy. of the American Negro Labor Congress, J. R. Herradora, M. D., Nicaraguan writer, J. M. Bejarano, Mexican writer and journalist, Vicente Saenz, Costarican writer and statesman, Carl Weisberg, Secy. of the Social Problems Club of tha College of the City of New York, and representative of American and Latin American student organizations.

Latin American Federation

The meeting is under the auspices of the Confederacion Nacionalistas Latino-Americana, which issues the following call to the American workers to participate in its protest:

The crushing of the Nicaraguan Revolution is a warning to the American people and the people of Latin America. The Government of the U. S. has shown how it will back the tools of the American exploiters and concession hunters south of the Rio Grande.

In 1909 Adolfo Diaz with American dollars and ammunition (wo do not manufacture them), started a revolution. At this time he was a clerk of an American corporation, and the U. S. was officially informed by its consular representative at Blue Field two days before it actually took place.

Workers Concerned

The 4500 millions invested in Latin America have been produced by American workers.

The dollars which bribe our government are produced by American workers.

The ammunition used in revolutions manipulated by American investors have been manufactured by American workers. The marines are American workers.

We call upon the American workers who are also victimized by Imperialism to join us in this Protest.

Egyptian Nationalists Offer Compromise Over British Military Rule

CAIRO, June 6.—The fall of the Non-Nationalist Egyptian Cabinet, which depends for existence on the Nationalist majority in parliament, is a serious possibility if the present "crisis" in the relations between Egypt and Great Britain continues.

Since the assassination of the British Sirdar, who was commander-in-chief of the army in Egypt, Great Britain has failed to make another appointment. The Nationalist forces in Egypt are making a vigorous fight against investing another British official with hitherto fairly high military powers, but are willing to grant him the rank of field marshal.

Zaghlul Pasha, leader of the Nationalists in the Egyptian parliament is considered the logical premier, but insistence on his appointment would result in all probability in an armed conflict with Great Britain.

Butler Tells MacMurray Not to Stay in Peking

(Continued from Page One)

is stated he will take another ship for Japan.

The retreat of Sun Chuan Fang gives Chiang complete control in Kiangsi.

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There is widespread sympathy for the Hankow Nationalists, however, thruout the Province.

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Brutal Exploitation.

The brutality with which foreign controlled silk mills exploit the Chinese workers was clearly illustrated by the bitter war waged by Shanghai mill-owners against the extremely mild set of labor regulations issued for the Shanghai district by Chiang Kai-shek. A copy of the labor regulations with a denunciation of them by foreign business men in Shanghai has been received by the Silk Association of America.

The regulations call for the recognition of unions, more sanitary factory conditions, a limit on the working day (although no limit is specified) and so forth. No protection against the exploitation of child labor is guaranteed by the regulations. The regulations issued by the Nationalist government at Hankow afford full protection for women and child labor.

Bid for Labor Support.

The regulations, such as they are, are interpreted by observers as a bid on the part of Chiang Kai-shek for the support of the labor movement, whose sympathies he has alienated by his brutal execution of labor leaders and by his open espousal of the cause of the native merchants and manufacturers.

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Peking Fall Near.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Private advices received here from competent military observers show that the Chinese Nationalist armies are in a much stronger strategic position than press reports indicate and that if they do not meet with an unforeseen check they will make good their boast, of last winter and sweep into Peking some time in early July.

Peking, according to these dispatches, is menaced from three quarters, the most determined drive against the Chinese capital being directed by Feng Yu-hsiang, in the interior province of Honan. Feng's army, estimated at more than 60,000 men, is pushing northward from Honanfu and has gained control of the all important Lung Hai Railway, which gives it a line of communication and transportation leading straight to Peking.

400 Miles From City.

Feng is now less than 400 miles from Peking, while the Northern troops have withdrawn across the Yellow River.

The second advance is being made in the seaboard provinces of Kiangsu and Shantung, by the Chiang Kai-shek forces.

Holds Railway.

The third threat against Peking is the presence of 8,000 of General Feng's troops along the railway leading into Kaigan, which is about 70 miles northwest of Peking. This force, although 100 miles from Kaigan, appears to be in full control of the railroad.

No Harvester Trust Dissolution

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The government today lost its suit in the supreme court to bring about a further dissolution of the International Harvester Company because of alleged anti-trust law violations.

Government Has Surplus.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The government's surplus this year will exceed $600,000,000, Secretary of Treasury Mellon announced officially today.

Philadelphia Holds Work Among Women Conference, June 8

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—On Wednesday, June 8, at 8 P. M. at Party headquarters, 521 York Ave., Philadelphia, will take place an important party conference for work among women. Representatives must be present from all party nuclei and also from trade union and language fractions. There will be a thorough discussion of the program for work among women adopted by the district, and assignment of work along the following lines: Work among women in trade unions, in outside organizations, in the party, among housewives and among women in the shops. To reach the unorganized women working in industry, of whom there are many thousands in Philadelphia, ways and means will be discussed of building up a Delegated Conference of Working Women.

In order that this party conference be successful, there must be a good attendance of elected functionaries, so that the party may proceed without delay to develop the great possibilities of work in a neglected but important field.

Illinois Labor Got Cold Shoulder, Pres. J. H. Walker Admits

CHICAGO, June 6 (FP).—Failure in the Illinois legislature of labor's notpartisan political policy was admitted before the Chicago Federation of Labor by Pres. John H. Walker, Illinois State Federation of Labor. Walker, who was the Farmer-Labor candidate for governor in 1920, did not advise abandonment of the nonpartisan policy of rewarding labor's friends and punishing its enemies in the old parties. Instead he urged greater energy in pursuing that policy.

Walker also deplored the political results of organized labor's attitude toward the Negro worker. He pointed out that if the labor lobby at Springfield had been able to line up the four Negro legislators the woman's 8-hour bill would have passed the house. But tha Negro quartet voted against it because, he said, of the refusal of many unions to admit Negro workers to equal membership with white workers. He cited the lathers as an example.

Negroes Not Wanted.

This brought the lather delegates to their feet with the familiar rejoinder that there was nothing in their constitution to prevent the admission of Negroes. Walker may have had in mind a situation possibly similar to that of the machinists who have no constitutional bar to Negro members but who pledge all new members never to propose any but white workers for membership.

David McVey of the lathers took up Walker on the other point and made a spirited attack on the official labor policy of supporting capitalist party friends in the hope of getting labor crumbs out of them after they are safely in office. McVey became a Farmer-Laborite about the same time as Walker but has retained his faith in a labor political party.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Miners Trade Defensive

The Furriers are out on strike to defend their homes! It is up to the workers of this city and the Union through the Joint Defense and Relief Committee to see that the strike shall be lost! Every penny is urgently needed. The more money is received the easier it will be to win the strike. Every class conscious worker and progressive should make it his business to help the Furriers.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee has arranged a big concert for Saturday, July 16th, in the big Coney Island Stadium. The entire proceeds of this concert will go to help Furriers in their struggle.

The New York Symphony Orchestra of 100, the biggest Ballet in New York, many famous opera singers and dancers will participate in this concert. Tickets for the concert can already be gotten at the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square; Furriers' Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St.; Cloakmakers' Joint Board, 130 East 25th St. and in the Freiheit office. The income for the tickets goes over to the strikers. Buy your tickets immediately and help raise a sustaining fund for the striking furriers.

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Workmen's Circle of Toronto, Canada, Sends $47.50.

L. Berger, Secretary of a Toronto Workmen's Circle Branch, sent in $67.50—$50.00 as a donation from Local 209, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, and $17.50 for stamps.

Grand Concert in Coney Island.

Thousands of wise people will buy their tickets in advance and will have the advantage of going straight to their seats when they get to the Stadium. Others, not so wise, will have to stand in line and suffer for their negligence. Do not be one of them. Don't delay. Buy your tickets immediately.

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Stelton Sends $25.

The Left Wing Group of Stelton brought in $25.00 to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. The money was brought in by Comrade Taback of Stelton, a member of the Left Wing Group.

The Left Wing of Stelton is not satisfied with this donation. It feels that something more has to be done for the Furriers and Cloakmakers. They therefore, called a conference last Sunday of all the surrounding cities to establish a large branch of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. They also arranged a concert for next Sunday, June 12th, to be held at the Public School, for the relief of the Cloakmakers and Furriers. They promise a lot more money.

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Volunteers!

If you have an hour's time during the day, come up to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714. We have a lot of work on hand.

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A Successful Furriers' Strike Means a Success for the Entire Labor Movement.

The Furriers are again out on strike. 50,000 dollars are needed immediately.

The united front of Schachtman-Zigman-McGrady and the bosses wanted to smash the Furriers' Union. This strike is the fight of the Fur Workers to the attacks on their Union.

The fight of the Furriers' Union is the fight of the entire Labor Movement. If their strike is lost, the Zigman-McGrady-Schachtman gang will center their attack on the Union.

If the Furriers win their fight and give a decisive blow to the traitorous clique it will be an achievement for the entire labor movement. The traitors will no longer dare to carry on the Union-smashing tactics as they have been doing until now.

The Furriers' strike must be won! The necessary amount—50,000 dollars—must be raised immediately!

The Furriers' Relief Committee has issued special loan certificates of $10, $15, and $25 each. Every worker must get a bond certificate. Every worker must help win this strike.

The loans on these bonds will be returned as soon as the first assessment of the Furriers' Union comes into the office and immediately after the Coney Island Stadium Concert.

Rush your loans to the Furriers' Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

Respond immediately! The 50,000 dollars must be raised in the shortest time.

Chicago Furnace Firm Declared Both Fair and Unfair by Labor Unions

CHICAGO, June 6, (FP).—Contradictory reports in the labor press concerning the fairness of the Holland Furnace Co. to organized labor bring forth the following explanation:

The Sheetmetal Workers Intl. Assn. has a national agreement with the Holland Furnace Co. and regards it as fair, according to Tom Redding, an international official of the union.

The International Molders Union, on the other hand, has a dispute on with the Holland Furnace Co. and regards it as unfair. This dispute was apparently settled about a year ago by an agreement but the company broke the agreement soon after it was made, at both its Michigan and Iowa plants, according to the Chicago local of the molders.

Supreme Court Refuses Tempel Dome Case; No Explanation Offered

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The United States supreme court denied its assent to a writ of certiorari declining the Tempel Dome oil lease case. No explanation of the court's reason for permitting the decision to go over until fall was made.

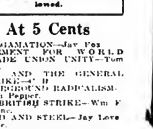
Openshoppers Starting Raid on Moulders' Union Treasury for $100,000

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, (FP).—Suit for $100,000 has been brought against the 16th Molders Union by Frank Tanner, a non-union molder injured recently. The Openshop Industrial Assn. is understood to be back of the suit, which is aimed at crippling the union's defense fund.

Hindesburg and Cal Shake.

BERLIN, June 6.—President Von Hindenburg and President Coolidge today exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the feat of Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine.

BOOKS
for your



OPEN AIR MEETING

Look at the Prices!

Many of the books are listed at reduced rates. Make advance up of this. On orders of $5.00 or more, from this list, a 20% discount will be allowed.

At 5 Cents

AMALGAMATION—Jay Fox
MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY—Tom Bell
REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE—Foster
I SHOULD GROW RADICALISH—John Pepper
THE BRITISH STRIKE—Wm F. Dunne
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TWO SPEECHES by Karl Marx
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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

was for purely business purposes. The easiest form of entertainment, based on it is on the capitalist system, and the novel form based on the working class principle are so far apart as the poles.

• • •

It is not a bad idea to devote a few paragraphs to more or less trivial subjects by way of relaxation after a strenuous week discussing serious problems. And sometimes there is more propaganda value in nonsense artistically presented, than in ponderous opinions on current affairs. A truth has a hard time in this world. As a rule it does not wear gaudy plumage and does not get facetious with it with impunity. The truth loses its dignity when you get funny with it, provided some serious person does not kill you for the commission of sacrilege. Then truth is vindicated.

• • •

TRUTH is in many respects like a successful politician. Can you imagine a politician who aspires to election introduce one of his speeches with his own version of the Black Bottom. The audience would laugh and enjoy the terpsichorean effort much more than the speech—which in all probability would be listened to only by the very young and the very old—but they would not vote for him. The dignified politician might leave the platform and his himself to the nearest automatic piano but the voters would not know anything about that. They would consider him a man worthy of their suffrage, even while he secretly regaled his ears with tinpan music as a relief from the applause of those who liked what he had just stated for the thousandth time.

• • •

SOME people see nothing in the class struggle except a clash between people who are congenital politicians and artists, or between serious-minded people and those who always look at the burlesque side of life or between the ignorant and the educated. This flatfooted conception passes for cleverness in certain quarters where people continually tell each other jokes they read and quote a few French phrases from an abridged dictionary. Interesting people to look at occasionally but not to listen to. When you feel that politicians are terrible bores visit an artist hangout. You will return to your favorite politician and shed tears of repentance on his pillowy chest.

• • •

TRUTH is mightiest when it can be appreciated by a Kentucky hillbilly. Some people are condemned by a trick of nature to reach men's souls thru their bones. Nobody believes what they have to say and would not trust them with a position requiring patience under any circumstances. They don't take the proper attitude towards truth. And yet they raise hell with whatever system they are opposed to. They are usually opposed to whatever exists if they are near enough to it. Fortunate indeed is tha cause that fan enlist the humorist.

• • •

THE humorist makes the enemy laugh and while he is burning up his horse power in this fashion the vanguard of freedom deals him a knockout. The danger is that our own followers should take to reading humorous things, then the status quo would be established and we would be no better off than when we started. The ideal propaganda arrangement would be to offset a light and frivolous propagandist who makes his readers laugh with a heavy and profound writer who makes them weep. As a matter of fact we often have managed to run into such a happy arrangement, but the profound fellows can't stand the gaff. They run away for a good cry every once in a while.

• • •

PERHAPS I have a single-track mind and cannot see both sides of a question with equal felicity but in my opinion there are two ways of telling the same story. One method springs from the conviction that nobody can avoid believing what you have to say because you know it is the truth. The other method is inspired by a sickly Athenian, a conviction that nobody will believe what you have to say for the good reason that it is the truth and the truth is usually distasteful when you hear it for the first time. The fellow, prepared with conviction, will speak like a worker of a hothouse on smooth brow and make no sweat. Athenian, going to him, weak men will go home to their wives spiritually emasculated with the notion of not having engaged in a worthy cause if they are not called aside. In that they may buy a book from the speaker or pamphlets for distribution. So much for our capitalist system.

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THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., INC., 33 FIRST ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editor
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager
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Subscription rates on application.

Lewis Gang Branded Election Thieves.

John Brophy, candidate for president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, on the "Save the Union" ticket, has issued a circular (published last week in The DAILY WORKER) in which he proves that the contemptible traitor and agent of the mine owners, John L. Lewis, was really defeated in the last election.

It would be tedious to repeat the crimes of Lewis against the members of the miners' union. His administration has marked the disheartening decline of the organization. From being a dominant power in the industry and the most militant and effective labor union in the United States, it has sunk into impotency under the series of monstrous betrayals perpetrated by John L. Lewis and his machine which openly and brazenly sells out the miners in every struggle. He has never even pretended to fight except to convince the bosses that they cannot get along without him, that they must recognize him as a labor lieutenant of capitalism.

Today he maintains office against the expressed will of the majority of the membership and continues his foul treachery by refusing to call a general strike in the industry and putting up a real fight for the unorganized miners, thereby bringing them into the organization.

The scoundrels at the head of the United Mine Workers' organization probably have more than one reason to fear the organization falling into the hands of the representatives of the majority of the membership. They have perpetrated such gross and self-evident frauds in their vote-stealing campaign that they have proved themselves past-masters in the art of thievery. It is quite probable that they have practiced the same thievery in other lines, particularly in juggling finances.

A wholesale demand for a recount of the votes should be demanded by the miners. If the crooks of the Lewis machine have destroyed evidence of their own guilt, new elections should be held under control of an impartial board composed of trade unionists affiliated with other organizations who could be depended upon to give an honest count. Such a proposition would meet with the opposition of Lewis' pal, Bill Green, former secretary of the miners, who now heads the A. F. of L. Green would declare such procedure a violation of the jurisdiction of the miners' union.

The rotten condition in the U. M. W. of A. emphasizes the need for a thorough house cleaning in the American labor movement. Many other unions suffer from the same blight as Lewis has imposed upon the miners, and only an aroused and determined rank and file, always on the alert can prevent the reactionaries wrecking the unions they head before they surrender control of them.

Renegades, Scoundrels and Liars to Publish Magazine.

Chester M. Wright, former editor of the socialist daily, the New York Call, who proved himself a coward and renegade when Woodrow Wilson hurled the United States into the world war on behalf of Wall Street's investments on the side of the allies, and William English Walling, another apostate and social-patriot who graduated from the socialist party into the ranks of the jingoes, are still trying to gouge funds from the workers they so shamelessly betrayed. Their latest adventure is to incorporate at $25,000 a publishing concern the purpose of which is to publish a magazine called "Washington."

This is a worthy pair of confidence men. All their lives they have been fakers. Even in the socialist party they vitiated with their stupidity everything they touched. Wright was consistently a defender in the socialist party of the opportunism of the Hillquit crowd, while Walling endeavored to become the theoretician of a new revisionist school by writing a series of books that perverted Marxism in the most shameless fashion. Only the backwardness and theoretical poverty of the socialist party prevented them being kicked out before the first blasts of the trumpets of war scared them into the ranks of the patriots, whence they found lucrative employment as journalistic scavengers for Compersism.

Their preliminary announcement, under the heading of "Democracy in Industry" proclaims that deceptive slogan, a veil for class collaboration, to be the keynote of their "labor" work.

> "We shall deal largely with labor affairs, largely and keenly, standing by the American labor movement, but not leaning upon it. The democratization of industry—and with it the even larger development of economic democracy—steadily, in an evolutionary manner, is the sole preventive of a political overlordship that can mean only tyranny and ultimate revolt and destruction.
>
> "Labor finance will be one of the big fields of exploration and explanation.
>
> "We shall deal with Communism and fascism, twin autocratic evils, twin foes of freedom and democracy. We shall fight them bitterly, with the sort of earnestness that must be called forth when freedom and cherished institutions are endangered."

Communists will not be disturbed by the malevoient assauits of Wright and Walling. To be reviled by such creatures is to be honored. We enjoy the enmity of their kind and carefully cultivate it.

As to their shadow boxing against fascism they pretend, like the Greens, Wolls, Sigmans, Lewises and Cahans, to be opposed to fascism in Italy, but use it against the working class of the United States. The democratization of industry as interpreted by them means the abandonment of the class struggle and the complete subserviency of labor to capital. It means labor banking, labor insurance. It is that type of scoundrelism that solemnly tells workers that the way to obtain higher wages is to produce more for the capitalists, in spite of the fact that even the veriest amateur in economics knows that the larger the army of the unemployed, the more difficult is the task of the unions. Such a policy, supplemented by active opposition to a militant struggle on the part of the unions, is bound to result in a fall in the rate of wages and a lowering of the worker's standard of living.

According to its announcement the new magazine will be utilized by its sponsors as an apology for more intensive exploitation of labor, and will be a valuable addition to the array of capitalist propaganda disguised as labor publications. It will probably be used as a textbook in some of the fraudulent labor colleges where the philosophy of increased production is taught as the

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ARTICLE III

WHAT could bring greater joy and expectancy of success to the tory government than the campaign of expulsion organized by the Conservative Labor leadership against Communism and the left wing—the National Minority Movement?:

What better guarantee could the tories ask than the expulsion of Trades Councils and Labor Party branches which continued to accept the affiliation of Communists and left wingers in spite of the ukase issued by officialdom?

More than this the tories had tested out the ability and willingness of the reformist leaders to fight on broad issues (the forged "Zinoviev" letter) and found that instead of enemies, they were actually allies of the government, insofar as the "Moscow menace" was concerned.

SOME of Ramsay MacDonald's utterances relative to the general strike show that when R. Palme Dutt, editor of "The Labor Monthly" states in the May issue that "the Workers' Trade Union bill represents, as to 75 per cent. the policy preached by the reformist leaders," he is understating rather than overstating the case.

Dutt also quotes Frank Hodges of "Black Friday" fame, speaking at a luncheon given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, on "Industrial Relations—Can They Be Improved?" Hodges said:

> "Employers, on the one hand, who do not understand the legitimate principles of trade unionism, and the followers of the Bolshevist philosophy on the other, can destroy such measure of prosperity as exists, unless there is strong rigorous joint action on our part to destroy them." (Emphasis Mine.)

SUCH a speech, delivered by a labor leader on April 5, just as the rulinglass was preparing its attack, can be called nothing less than promising the enemy to undermine the morale of the labor movement by continuing to attack a section of it in the presence of the foe. Hodges, like the tories, is in favor of "legitimate" unionism—as interpreted by the courts.

BEFORE the general strike, when the Communists and the national minority movement were calling upon the General Council to prepare the working class for resistance to the attack on the miners and state what is now known to be the cold fact that the onslaught on the miners was but the beginning of an offensive against the whole working class, Ramsay MacDonald declared:

> "There is at present much discussion about forming an alliance between the miners, railwaymen and metal workers. No greater calamity could befall the country than the formation of a trade union bloc on the one side and a capitalist bloc on the other for the purpose of engaging in a suicidal struggle. In my opinion the miners should unite to demand their rights and TO FULFILL THEIR DUTIES TOWARDS SOCIETY AND APPEAL TO THE MORALS AND REASON OF PUBLIC OPINION. We are all for peace, but this peace must not be purchased at the price of starving out the miners. That is the whole point. WE DO NOT WANT THE FIGHT. You know quite well how serious the situation is now. The economic situation is not good. The representatives of capital and labor should negotiate in order to avoid the strike."

MACDONALD was for "peace" and in order to ensure peace he opposed the strengthening of working-class organizations. He had time to point ont to the miners "their duties towards society" but not to warn the labor movement that it must organize and fight or accept defeat—the defeat he later helped to bring about.

There is no more shameful spectacle in labor history for one bearing greater significance for workers who need to estimate accurately the role of MacDonald and his kind) than this undercover agent of British imperialism rising in the House of Commons on May 5, 1926, when the strike was at its height, and saying:

> "I again ask this house if it cannot do it (i. e., resume negotiations). I am not speaking for the Trades Union Congress at all. I am speaking for nobody. I have not consulted my colleagues. I am speaking from my own heart. I am not a member of a trade union, and am therefore a little freer than my colleagues, and can do things for which perhaps I will get blamed tomorrow by the trade unionists, but I cannot let this opportunity go."

THE inference here is clear. MacDonald was telling the British ruling class in so many words, first, that he as the parliamentary leader was against the strike and second that the trade union leaders were also against the strike but were being forced to acquiesce by the masses.

In my pamphlet, "The British Strike," written while the strike was in progress, I said of the above utterance:

> "MacDonald may have been speaking 'from my own heart' but in plain that it is a heart filled with black treachery toward the trade union movement and the working class."

No better characterization of his words and deeds occur to me now.

AS for J. H. Thomas, parliamentary secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, who took a leading part in betraying the strike after having sabotaged all preparations for it as well as he could, he had no scruples which prevented him from trying to destroy the morale of the strikers by parroting ruling class phrases relative to "right", "justice", "constitutionalism", etc.

Thomas's Hammersmith speech is a fine sample of the kind of strike-breaking indulged in by the official leadership and upon which the present tory government bases its belief that it will encounter no serious opposition from them.

Thomas said:

> "If the people who talk about a fight to the finish carried it out in that sense the country would not be worth having at the end of it. I HAVE NEVER DISGUISED AND I DO NOT DISGUISE NOW THAT I HAVE NEVER BEEN IN FAVOR OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE GENERAL STRIKE. . . . THE WORKERS HAVE NO RIGHT TO SAY TO THE EMPLOYERS: "YOU MUST NEGOTIATE UNDER THREAT OF A STRIKE," but it is equally RIGHT AND JUST that the workers should not be asked to carry on negotiations under threat of a lockout.
>
> "FROM THE START I DELIBERATELY WENT IN TO GET PEACE. I repeat that it is the duty of both sides to keep the door open."

BUT Thomas had declared himself still more clearly during the period of negotiation and had given the ruling class the cue that it is following today:

> "I am frequently asked why the organized working class must not make a mass attack on the capitalist class. My answer to this is that such an attack would not only be directed against the capitalist class, BUT AGAINST THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY. In the event of such an attack being successful it must logically lead TO THE ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE MASSES. BUT I DO NOT THINK THE MASS OF WORKERS WANT TO GET POWER BY SUCH BACK-STAIR METHODS. If the masses are not intelligent enough to get power thru the ballot box, they are still less capable to achieve this aim by violent means."

NOTHING could be plainer. Thomas, like MacDonald, has no confidence in the working class and their success if organized and conscious that they must fight the government—the concentrated force of the ruling class—if they are to win even "purely industrial" demands in a period of declining capitalism.

A book could be filled with similar quotations from all of the more influential leaders (with some few exceptions like A. J. Cook, the fighting secretary of the miners' union) which show conclusively that not only fear of the mass power of the labor movement but a belief in the willingness of the official leadership to make terms with the government which would leave their parliamentary privileges untouched while strangling centralized, disciplined and conscious mass action in both "industrial" and political struggles, prompted the British ruling class to initiate the new offensive against the labor movement.

IT is impossible of course to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear but the fact stands out as clearly as MacDonald's mustache that the betrayal of the general strike and of the struggle of the miners, opened the way for the present drive.

It is equally clear that the refusal of the financial relief sent by the Russian unions to the British working class during the general strike (later accepted by the miners) and the failure to carry out the campaign for world trade union unity agreed to with the Russian labor movement, the sabotage of the work of Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee by the official leadership of the General Council, paved the way to the raid on the Soviet Union Trade Mission and the repetition of the "red menace" maneuver.

WHILE it may be said that the tories do not show much originality in the present two-sided campaign against the Soviet Union and the British working class, it can be said as well that they know the hearts and minds of the official leaders the tories know that they are, like themselves, stripped of their "labor" camouflage, imperialists to the cor

To those well-meaning persons who are always with us in times like these and who complain that this is no time

Bourgeois Advice to The Daily Worker

One of our readers complains about our appeals to our readers for aid during the present financial crisis of our paper. While he does not object to our raising funds to weather the storm he considers it very poor business sense to advertise to the world the threat to the existence of The DAILY WORKER. He asserts that no capitalist business concern could possibly survive that issued statements about the danger of bankruptcy and at the same time tried to obtain business. The observation regarding capitalist institutions is perfectly correct, but it does not apply to a Communist publication.

The very essence of bourgeois success is based upon deception and bluff. Organized advertising is merely systematic misrepresentation. A concern in danger of going out of business must strive to keep up appearances of prosperity. That is not the case, however, with a revolutionary publication. We do not exist by the practice of deception. Our propaganda is not based upon lies as is the propaganda of capitalism, but upon a working class interpretation of facts. While it is considered disgraceful for a capitalist concern to admit financial difficulties, such experiences are to be expected by a Communist publication. It is no disgrace to be forced to appeal to our readers, the advanced section of the working class for aid. In fact it would be criminal on our part and proof of our recreancy to the labor movement not to explain our problems and dangers to our supporters. Should we cease publication without having given them a chance to keep alive their paper we would deserve nothing but contempt as betrayers of the trust they have placed in us.

This talk of concealing the facts about our financial condition arises because bourgeois ideas of business pervade the minds of some of our readers.

solution for labor's ills. To revolutionists and members of the working class who have advanced beyond the stage of class collaboration illusions the magazine will only serve as a plummet with which to measure the depths to which certain betrayers of labor are able to sink in their service to their capitalist masters.

DRAMA

Broadway Brief

Jacques Jaray and Frances Carlon, Betrothals and Artist Pictures in "The Grand Street Follies" at the Little Theatre.

In addition to the plays announced for next season, the Theatre Guild is considering new plays by Eugene O'Neill, Sidney Howard, John Howard Lawson, C. K. Munro and S. N. Behrman.

Margaret Anglin's revival of "The Woman in the Case" is scheduled to open at the Lyric Theatre, June 15. This will be the third production of the popular-priced repertory company of Murray Phillips. The other two are "Kempy" and "Lombardi Ltd."

"The Ladder" moved from the Waldorf to the Cort Theatre last night. The Davis play just celebrated the two hundred and seventy-fifth performance.

"Kiss Me," the new Lorenzo musical show is due on Broadway early next month. Desiree Ellinger, William Cahey, Arthur Campbell and Adrian Rosely will play important roles.

Beginning with this week the Saturday matinee of "The Constant Wife" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre will be discontinued.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader, and the American working class its staunchest fighter. The loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

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Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

TAMAKI MIURA

The Japanese prima donna soprano is featured in "Mamiko San," a play with music, at the Selwyn Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

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IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
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Screen Notes

John Gilbert plays the chief role in "Twelve Miles Out," adapted from William Anthony McGuire's stage success of last season. The story centers on the rum-runners and much of its action is laid at sea. Joan Crawford, Ernest Torrence, Betty Compson, Eileen Percy, and Bert Roach are also in the cast.

Maria Corda, has been assigned the leading role of the film version of "The Private Life of Helen of Troy," the John Erskine novel, which is now going into production by the First National.

Universal Pictures has leased the Central Theatre and will offer the screen presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe's tale, beginning August 15.

Ricardo Cortez will have an important part in Lon Chaney's new starring picture, "Terror," another picture being made of the Russian Revolution.

Marceline Day, will play opposite Ramon Novarro in "Romance," which is now in production under the direction of John S. Robertson.

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The Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia
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Asks Withdrawal of Treachery Charge

MOSCOW, June 6.—The Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. today issued a statement declaring that the charges of treachery against the Communist Party of Germany were "absolutely false" and that the expulsion of the German Communists and their leaders from the Communist International was the result of the opposition to the policies of the world Communist movement.

The Executive Committee points with indignation to the murder of Trotsky and Wurm in the Soviet Union and of the Communists in Germany and as well as the fact that the opposition is ever more openly breaking with Communism, inevitably falling into the anarchist camp. The opposition gives a liquidatory estimate of the situation, and by the bad faith of their criticism disintegrates the party ranks.

Strike Against Disrupters.

The plenary session of the Moscow committee calls for a mobilization of public opinion of the broad proletarian masses to support the decisions of the executive of the comintern against the opposition. By its actions the opposition has grossly violated its promise of October 16th, and the Moscow committee insists, with the Central Committee of the party, that Zinoviev and Trotsky be excluded from the executive of the Central Committee. The plenary session of the Leningrad committee, jointly with the All-City meeting of active members of the Leningrad Party organization, passed a resolution declaring it will nip in the bud all attempts to kindle a new discussion with the All-Union Communist Party in the present conditions of a growing threat of war, and the immense difficulties facing the world Communist movement.

Industrial Squadders Beat Up Four Furriers

(Continued from Page One)

tivities of the Industrial Squad," declared Isadore Shapiro, chairman of the strikers' Law Committee.

"While there were thousands of workers in the fur market, the uniformed police were handling the situation without difficulty, and picketing was proceeding in a peaceful fashion until members of the industrial squad appeared.

"They were in plain clothes, and without showing their badges they began shoving the workers and ordering them away from the shops. They attacked several workers and beat two of them so badly that they are now in the hospital. Two others were brutally beaten by members of the squad in the police station, after they had been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

No Officers Attacked.

"It is absolutely untrue that our workers attacked any police officer, or that they carried any sort of weapons. There was a gun being flourished by a manufacturer, and it was in a struggle for possession of this that one member of the industrial squad was hurt. This manufacturer, well known to the workers as a strong arm member of the former right wing regime in the union, was dismissed by the court when the officer made no charge but disorderly conduct against him. Eight of our workers were fined; five others were held under bail.

"We feel confident that if the industrial squad had not appeared on the scene this morning, there would have been no trouble—except at those shops where men with blackjacks were employed by the manufacturers to stand outside the building and attack pickets. It was in defending themselves at several such shops that our workers—but not the men with weapons—were arrested. We intend to do all we possibly can to expose this introduction of hired thugs by the manufacturers."

Supreme Court Hears New York Klan Appeal

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Arguments of the constitutionality of a New York State Law requiring the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations to file lists of members with state authorities, will be heard by the United States Supreme Court on October 8, it was announced today.

The case is on appeal of George Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y., alleged member of the Klan for a decision of the New York Court of Appeals sustaining the law, known as the Walker Act.

Bryant claims that the act is unconstitutional.

Rubber Workers of Akron, Toiling for Little Pay, Rebel

AKRON, Ohio, June 6.—Speeding up of the workers in the local rubber shops is reaching unbelievable heights as the peak of the greatest season the industry has ever known is approaching.

Although the rubber workers are unorganized the increase in speed-up is exciting forth a determined resistance which usually takes the form of spontaneous department strikes on the job. The mill room workers at Goodyear are the latest group to rebel at an attempt to increase production at their expense.

Conditions in the Goodyear lamp-black mill room are typical of the industry. Ten minutes after a man starts work he is coal black. The air is filled with dust and as proper ventilation is non-existent, the stuff gets in the worker's eyes, his nose, mouth and lungs. The men are allowed no time off for lunch. They must work straight thru the 8 hours without leaving the mills.

Work at Top Speed.

The men work at top speed. Production is 60 per cent more a man than in 1923. That year each man ran 19, 80-pound batches of stock thru his mill per day. For this he received $6.56.

By 1927 the men were running 24 batches of 94 pounds each for the same money.

A few days ago the management announced that the efficiency department had decided the men were able to produce still more and that 6 pounds would be added to each batch, making a total of 2,400 pounds per man a day.

This was the last straw to the mill men, already driven beyond endurance, and they struck. The whole gang left the job and went to the locker room for a meeting. Word reached them that the factory manager wanted to speak to them, and after some debate he was admitted to the meeting and finally persuaded the men to go back to work, with the promise of a raise. The raise was not forthcoming the next day and the men quit the job again for three hours. This time Slusser, the manager, came down and told the men they had been granted a raise of 50 cents a day, but that the extra six pounds a batch was there to stay. The men realized that a strike of one department alone would be licked before it started, so they accepted the miserably small raise and sullenly returned to work.

Pittsburgh Coal and Terminal Firm Figure in Rumor of Mergers

Rumors on Wall Street, backed by advances in stock, indicated that the notoriously non-union Pittsburgh Coal Co. may consolidate with the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. into the biggest bituminous producer in the country. A further merger linking the new company with the Pitsburgh & West Virginia Coal Co. was also discussed. Pittsburgh Coal soared eight points.

Plumbers Helpers to Picnic in Bronx July 10

A picnic for the benefit of the striking plumbers' helpers will be held Sunday, July 10th at Pleasant Bay Park, Unionport, the Bronx.

Several organizations have promised to cooperate with the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers in making the affair a success. They are the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Chinese Workers' Association, the Armenian workers' organization, and several sports labor organizations.

Plumbers Helpers Are Beaten Up by Police

(Continued from Page One)

up to the workers and told them "to get out of here."

In a chorus they answered that they were "going to picket peacefully." This answer did not please Martin who hit Murray Singer, a picket, a hard blow on the left ear. He then followed that by hitting several other workers. The line retreated several feet and reformed their ranks, being joined by several dozen more workers who had just reached the scene.

Boss Runs for Help.

Joseph W. Pollack, in charge of the contracting, ran up to Sergeant Coogan and complained that the pickets were walking on private property. Coogan then stepped forward and with the help of Patrolman Martin placed five of the workers under arrest.

As soon as the police left with the five prisoners, the pickets again formed in line and marched before the building, for half an hour without any interference. As soon as they left, two other policemen appeared, but too late to arrest any workers.

When brought to the 51st Street Station House, Lieut. Rigney, at the desk, refused to allow any reporters present when the names of the five prisoners were being entered in the blotter. He curtly told the representative of The DAILY WORKER as well as the capitalist press to "wait on the street."

Helpers Arrested.

The workers who were arrested arrested were Peter Groskaw, Lawrence Cohen, Solomon Green, James Pascale and Samuel Rothberg.

"Picketing will be continued," said C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers. "We do not intend to allow the arrests to interfere with our work."

The striking helpers held a large meeting last night at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, where the workers pledged to continue the struggle until they win.

Chile Dictators Seek Loan From Wall St.

Quickly following the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in Chile, announcement was made yesterday that the National City Bank has sent two officials to the South American country to negotiate a loan. One of the first acts of the dictatorship was to name the National City Bank as financial agent, with hopes of fat subsidies from Wall St.

Colombia, another South American country, is negotiating with New York bankers for a $40,000,000 loan, most of which will be applied to railroads, according to explanations. Osaka, Japan is seeking $50,000,000.

Children Lose Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, June —American citizens who are born and live abroad may deprive their children of citizenship through non-residence, the supreme court ruled today.

The decision, rendered in the case of Chiu Shee, a Chinese child, is expected to affect a large number of claimants to American citizenship.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY
STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK
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SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11
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TICKETS at Co-operative House, Freiheit, DAILY WORKER, 108 E. 14th Street, Room 58.

'Two Cents' Fund Aids Miners' Families

Fascist Europe Applauds Peace That Means War

'World Locarno' Allows Attack on China

BERLIN, June 6.—The model "peace" pact, suggested by Dr. James Shotwell, Columbia, professor and Director of the Economic and Historical Section of the Carnegie Foundation, has the support of League of Nations and World Court advocates in various countries, according to a symposium published by the Acht Uhr Abendblatt.

The paper asked the opinions of various politicians, professors, lecturers and militarists about the treaty to "abolish war," and received replies enthusiastically approving it.

Among those whose answers were published by the Acht Uhr Abendblatt are Primo de Rivera, fascist dictator of Spain; Bernhard von Deinsting, retired German general; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Gilbert Murray, leader of the British League of Nations Societies; Professor Victor Ballard, of Paris, president of the World Congress of the League of Nations Societies; Victor Basch, Leading French liberal and pacifist; Ferdinand Buisson, member of the French Chamber of Deputies and Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, the Austrian founder of the pan-Europe movement.

The tenor of the replies is that Dr. Shotwell's proposed treaty is a step toward a "world Locarno."

The industrialist capitalist organ, Vossische Zeitung, has published the proposed treaty in full with an introduction by Dr. Shotwell in which he says that the idea of drafting the treaty came to him after a talk with Foreign Minister Briand of France.

Civil Liberties Union Will Meet in School

Having gained its point of the right to hold meetings in New York school buildings without any official discrimination whatever against it, the American Civil Liberties Union has announced its first public meeting, to be held at Stuyvesant High School, First Ave. and 15th St., Thursday, at 8 p. m.

A year's controversy in which the Board of Education, the State Department of Education, the State Supreme Court and various civic and patriotic organizations was involved, has preceded this meeting.

Helps DAILY WORKER.

Sub-section 2-B of the Workers (Communist) Party is donating one day's pay to The DAILY WORKER in the present emergency. Thirty dollars has been collected already.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!
Flora Anna Skin Ointment
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freckles, rash, itching skin eczema or stubborn skin trouble of any kind will be banished by use of FLORA ANNA SKIN OINTMENT. $1.00. Sold on money back guarantee.
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302 West 43rd st. New York City
25% of all sales are donated to The DAILY WORKER. Always mention The DAILY WORKER on your order.

2,000 Dressmakers Picket Four Shops; Zimmerman Freed

More than 2,000 dressmakers and cloakmakers held a successful picketing demonstration yesterday morning, centering their activities on 30th Street between 7th and 8th Avenue, where four shops having strikes are located.

The "right wing guard" that Figman promised to give to the bosses turned out to be an utter failure. About 20 right wingers including the office force from the International headquarters on 16th Street, marched to the dress market led by Mollie Friedman, a vice-president of the International.

No Workers.

Very few actual workers were in the line. In addition to the stenographers, bookkeepers and clerks, most of the others were former business agents who were ousted when the left wing gained control of the union.

The police and the right wingers beat up Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board and Monia Pearlman, active member of Local 9. Zimmerman was then arrested but discharged when brought before Magistrate McQuade in Magistrates Court.

Coal, Iron Police Aided by Sheriff in Fighting Strike

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—Coal and iron police are precipitating a reign of terror in the "big smoke and soot" area around Pittsburgh affected by the coal strike. With hundreds of strikers and their families being evicted from their shabby clapboard homes by deputy sheriffs on the orders of the coal bosses, with non-union companies arming their workers and doubling their guards, the whole region is taking on the appearance of bitter warfare.

Not far behind the privately paid and armed coal and iron police is Sheriff Braun of Allegheny County who has armed his deputies with high-powered rifles and given orders to shoot to kill strikers. Coal and iron police admit having fired repeatedly at strikers, who in several instances have sought to defend themselves.

Union officials have advised Sheriff Braun to watch the coal and iron police, rather than the strikers, as the main cause of violence in the Pittsburgh district.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

RED POETS' NITE
will be celebrated
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9
at the
LABOR TEMPLE (14th Street and 2nd Avenue)
Among those present will be
Mike Gold — Floyd Dell — Langston Hughes
Adolph Wolf — Arturo Giovinitti — Countee Cullen
Simon Felshin — Joseph Freeman — Abr. Raisin
Main Lab — Russian Poets — Chinese Poets
ADMISSION 50c. Benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

The Fight Now in the Garment Trade

By MARGARET LARKIN

This is the beginning of a series of Miss Larkin's stories on the struggle in the New York needle trades against reactionary leadership.

[illegible] which the Joint Board and Union were supposedly organized for.

Officers Ignore Membership.

In the course of the "reorganization," the International officers have violated every principle of democracy within the Union. Not only have the members been deprived of any voice in the selection of their officers, or the determination of the Union policy, but compulsory "registration" has been set up. Workers who refused to register, (in spite of the moratorium declared on back dues, assessments, and fines) were threatened with the loss of their jobs, and in many instances were compelled by force to register in the "reorganized" Union. When the Joint Board attempted to defend the interests of workers discharged because of their refusal to register, the International resorted to the use of the injunction.

The membership has again, and again demanded that the issues be submitted to referendum vote, where the question of proportional representation could be decided, choice of leaders and policies be indicated, and the dispute be settled in a democratic way by the vote of the workers. Various appeals of Socialist leaders have advocated the holding of elections or a referendum under impartial auspices.

To all such proposals the leaders of the left wing have agreed. Leaders of the right wing, however, have refused to assent to such referendum as a means of deciding the controversy. They have refused even to discuss the issues at stake before any group of people impartial or otherwise, at which the left wing was also represented.

Will Continue Fight.

The left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stands for proportional representation, direct election of all officials, amalgamation of the needle trades, abolition of the expulsion policy, and abolition of corruption.

For such ideals, thousands of cloak and dressmakers have been expelled from the Union.

The situation presents a clear challenge to the American Labor Movement.

Trades Unions must either abolish the policy of expulsion and yield to greater democratization, or find themselves the victims of the political machine of a Bureaucracy.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Section One Open Air Meetings.

A Sacco and Vanzetti open air meeting will be held tonight at Rutgers Square.

Another meeting will be held Thursday evening at 10th Street and Second Avenue.

* * *

Discuss China.

The diplomatic break between Great Britain and the Soviet Union will be discussed at a meeting Friday evening at Clinton Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street. The speakers will be Alexander Trachtenberg, Rebecca Grecht, Kopel and others. Pat Devine, chairman. Admission free. Auspices of Section 1.

* * *

Functionaries Meeting.

A conference of the functionaries of Section 1 will be held Thursday evening, 6 p. m., at 51 East 10th Street. All those concerned must attend as important business will be acted upon.

* * *

Bronx Symposium Friday.

The breaking of relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain will be discussed at a symposium, Friday evening, 8.30 p. m., at 542 East 145th Street. Admission free. all welcome.

* * *

Bath Beach Meeting.

An open air meeting will be held Thursday evening at Bath Avenue and 20th Street, Brooklyn. Sacco and Vanzetti and the Chinese situation will be discussed.

Socialists Seeking Station for Radio

Efforts of Station WEL to obtain a higher wave length were connected here yesterday with reports from socialist sources that the proposed right wing radio station would soon be in operation. Leah, radio announcer for WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor station, is here inspecting possible stations.

The call letters WDEBS. sought for the proposed station, will not be obtained, according to radio men who say the radio commission will not deviate from its policy of using four letters or less.

Airplane Abduction?

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 6.—Charles La Jotte, aviator, said to have kidnaped Miss Noreen Burke, beautiful San Diego society girl, from Ryan Field at San Diego yesterday, was arrested today as he alighted from his plane at a landing field here. Miss Burke was with him when he landed.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

The "Forward" and the "Nation"

An Answer to Oswald Garrison Villard

By A. B. MAGIL.

Several weeks ago there appeared in the editorial columns of [illegible] the "Forward" on its thirtieth anniversary. The Nation" didn't always agree with the methods of the "Forward"—which you [illegible] Villard admitted freely, the editorial said, but the "Forward" nevertheless, nevertheless, an admirable journalistic achievement on a non-profit making basis.

"The Nation's" naivete irked me. I remembered that some years ago Oswald Garrison Villard, its editor, published a lengthy article on the "Forward," which was later incorporated in his "Some Newspapers and Newspapermen." And knowing the important role that the "Forward" has played during the thirty years of its existence, thirty years of consistent betrayal of the interests of the working class, I decided to make some protest.

* * *

Unfortunately I neglected to make a duplicate copy of my letter to "The Nation," but its salient arguments are still fresh in my mind.

I pointed out that the "Forward" was the first Yiddish newspaper to employ the journalistic methods of Mr. Hearst—and to improve on them.

That, founded in opposition to the "Abend-Blatt," organ of the socialist labor party, it went to all extremes of vilification in its effort to crush its rival.

That during the Spanish-American War it openly supported the imperialistic aggressions of the United States, referring contemptuously to the "Abend-Blatt" as "the Spanierd" because of the latter's opposition to the war.

That with the accession of Abraham Cahan to the editorship in 1902, and with the "Abend-Blatt" finally stamped out, the "Forward" began in earnest its career of betrayal, sensation-mongering and vulgarization.

That its "non-profit making" basis has enabled it to erect a magnificent ten-story structure and to pay its proletarian editor-in-chief, Abe Cahan, $350, and its proletarian general manager, B. Vladeck, $300 a week regular salary—out of the pennies and voluntary contributions of workers.

Finally, I pointed out to the editors of "The Nation" that if their lack of knowledge of the Yiddish language might be some slight extenuation for their ignorance about the paper, there is nothing to prevent them from reading the Sunday English section of the "Forward," where they will be edified by such tidbits as "Are Intermarriages Ever Happy?" and "Should a Girl Tell?" or the profound interpretation of the Chinese liberation movement by William Morris Feigenbaum, written in the best manner of G. A. Henty, tha boys' favorite.

I also mentioned the fact that "The Nation's" congratulation to the "Freiheit" on its fifth anniversary had somehow escaped me, and commented briefly on the magazine's "impartial" interpretation of the needle trades struggle according to the gospel of Benjamin Stolberg.

* * *

My letter did not appear in print. Instead I received on May 21 the following communication:

"Dear Mr. Magil:

"I am sorry that your letter of April 28th has not yet received an acknowledgment. It went to Mr. Gannett, who has been away ill, and has only today come to me.

"I note what you say about the 'Forward.' I have never denied, either in my writings about or in speaking of the 'Forward,' that it often stoops to the gutter, though I have tried to make plain in my book and in my lectures that it is the most interesting experiment in American journalism in that it is non-profit making and gives away its surplus. Whether it gives that surplus away wisely or unwisely I, of course, do not know. I am sorry, too, that I am handicapped in not being able to read it to see for myself how bad or how good it is.

"Your letter has also been forwarded to Mr. Stolberg for his information.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "Oswald Garrison Villard

"Editor."

* * *

It seems obvious to me that Mr. Villard has rather effectively succeeded in hanging himself. He says, "..... It is the most interesting experiment in American journalism in that it is non-profiting making and gives away its surplus. Whether it gives that surplus away wisely or unwisely I, of course, do not know. I am sorry, too, that I am handicapped in not being able to read it to see for myself how bad or how good it is.

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(Signed) "Oswald Garrison Villard

"Editor."

* * *

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STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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SOVIET UNION MINISTER TO POLAND MURDERED; BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN BORDER STATES BLAMED

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE is a good deal of confusion about the Chinese situation even among friends of the Chinese people. For instance, there are people that think Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow government are having a trifling spat which can be overcome or liquidated by the use of a little diplomacy. This is the ostrich's toe.

• • •

THE real difference between the Hankow government and the Nanking or Chiang Kai-Shek organization is imperialism versus the right of the Chinese people to govern themselves. Hankow stands for the freedom of China. Chiang Kai-shek stands for Chiang Kai-shek. But in order to stand successfully for anything, one must have backing. So Chiang Kai-shek falls back on the imperialists.

• • •

THE imperialists are not fools. They invest their money, but they expect to get it back and more with it. They may lose. If so this is not unusual. But they expect Chiang Kai-shek to deliver the goods. And if he does not do so much, the worse for him. Because he will get wrecked between two stools. Chiang, for reasons that need not be stressed here, decided that he could do the best thing by himself by joining the imperialists. He joined the imperialists and lost his head. The latter is still on his shoulders but if Hankow wins out in the near future and unless Chiang has more soldiers than we think he has, he will have to hike to Japan to save his neck.

• • •

JUGO-SLAVIA has broken off diplomatic relations with Albania, which means that Jugo-Slavia has broken off diplomatic relations with Italy. This has a more or less direct relationship with the conflict between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Jugo-Slavia has been in the French circle of European powers as opposed to the British combination. So we must conclude in the absence of more conclusive evidence that Italy-Slavia is taking a crack at Italy, an ally of England. Which proves that things are not as simple as they look in Europe, even tho the world is divided into two classes.

• • •

FINLEY PETER DUNNE is one of the most fortunate humorists we know of. Payne Whitney left him half a million dollars. Why? Dunne was supposed to have torn a real streak thru the capitalist system some years ago and yet a millionaire left him a fortune. Did Dunne really hurt the system? Or did he merely tickle the funny bones of the bourgeoisie? A person can take liberties with the capitalist system provided he does not hurt. A humorist and a clown are two different animals.

• • •

SOMETIMES there is something in a name. Arthur Sapp is our man. And he hails from Huntington, Indiana, and he has been nominated for the presidency of the Rotary International. There is nothing between Sapp and success except a little opposition. Let's hope it shows up. Just to give Sapp a little excitement.

• • •

KING" Benjamin of the House of David continues to dynamite his way into the news. Benjamin got by for a long time with the proposition that he was the seventh messenger of some god or other. Thousands of people believed him and paid him for the privilege. But there is an end to most things and now poor Benjamin is on the threshold of a jail.

• • •

FERTILIZER is necessary in order that flowers may grow," sings J. B.S.H. in The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Also political parties that require the artificial stimulus of improvised manure. Which reminds us that J.B.S.H. is a stockholder in the pennings of a new political party designed to shove the Workers (Communist) Party off the map. Mothers, (to use a style used effected by Shakespeare) fertilizers should stick to their lilies.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

WANTED

Five Hundred Comrades Paying One Dollar Each to Cover the Five Hundred Dollar Fine

With a smile of triumph the Professional Patriots listened to Judge Murphy as he pronounced the verdict of Five Hundred Dollars against The DAILY WORKER, thus invoking the full limit of the law in the case. These gentry realized fully what a fierce blow they are delivering to The DAILY WORKER by imposing such a heavy fine at this time, when our financial difficulties are so great.

But they reckoned without our comrades. They did not realize that the comrades feel that the sentence against The DAILY WORKER is really a sentence against them and they will stand their share of the sentence imposed upon them. We will show them what solidarity means. The closest fighters around The DAILY WORKER will meet the challenge of the capitalist court with a one dollar bill. We want five hundred such donations immediately to cover the amount of the fine. Let no one shirk his responsibility. Let us meet the blow shoulder to shoulder, in a collective and true Bolshevik spirit.

Subway Men Drive for Union

READY TO KICK COMPANY UNION TO SMITHEREENS

Untermyer Revelations Damn Bosses

Worth a million dollars to the subway workers.

This was the comment yesterday of an organizer prominent in the 1926 Interborough Rapid Transit strike on the vigorous assault on the I. R. T.'s company union by Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the transit commission.

Whether Untermyer's recommendation that the I. R. T. bosses be forced to quit their vicious warfare against the Street Car Men's Union will be heeded by the transit commission was another question, the organizer admitted. The commission during the 1926 strike did nothing to aid the strikers, when a word from its members might have swung the balance to the side of the strikers.

Company officials admitted yesterday that their so-called "Brotherhood of I. R. T. Employes" company union had been hard hit by Untermyer's statement to the commission reviewing the company's anti-union policy. Chances for a subway strike in the future have been increased, they complained.

Part of Terror Lifted.

Subway workers canvassed by a DAILY WORKER reporter expressed themselves as hopeful that a real organizing drive can be gotten under way soon. Terrorized by the I. R. T.'s blacklist and anti-union policies,

(Continued on Page Five)

Carroll, Theatre Man, Headed for Atlanta

Atty. General Sargent yesterday ordered Earl K. Carroll removed immediately to Atlanta penitentiary to begin serving his term on conviction for perjury. The attorney general declared that there is nothing in the report of the medical commission which recently examined Carroll to show that his health would be injured by removal to the prison.

Anita Whitney Comes to Aid of The Daily Worker "To Save at All Hazard"

My brave comrades in The DAILY WORKER:

The DAILY WORKER must be saved at all hazards. Its voice is needed now as never before. I am sending enclosed sum at once and hope to duplicate it in a few days.

Fraternally, Charlotte Anita Whitney.

Party Membership Meet Scheduled for Saturday at Manhattan Lyceum

A very important special Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting will be held at Manhattan Lyceum on Saturday at 10 a. m.

This meeting is called for the purpose of taking up one of the most important problems of the Party and the District Executive Committee calls up on the entire Party membership to attend this meeting and to be on time.

Engdahl Addresses Health Department Convention of USSR

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (by mail).—Mine was the great privilege of extending the greetings of the Communist International and our American Workers (Communists) Party to the Sixth Convention of the Health Department Heads of the Soviet Union.

In responding to my greeting, N. A. Semaahko, the people's commissar of health, declared:

"Allow me in the name of this convention to express my deep appreciation and thanks to the Communist International for the greetings extended here by Comrade Engdahl.

"Allow me to express our greetings to our fraternal Communist Party in America.

"Allow me to express our deep condolence for the death of its general secretary, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg.

"We are honored that the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg have found their last resting place here in the Kremlin Wall, together with the ashes of other revolutionary leaders.

"Let me assure the Communist International, in the name of the Sixth Convention of Health Department Heads of the Soviet Union that we also are holding high the banner of Communism.

"It is in this spirit that we will continue to carry on and develop our work. Long live the social revolution."

1,000 Delegates.

More than a thousand delegates, from every section of the Soviet Union, applauded Semaahko's remarks. They were gathered here for many days discussing the health problems of the Soviet Union. The opening session was held in a great auditorium the walls of which were covered with huge posters picturing the development of the health of the masses within the borders of the

(Continued on Page Two)

REPORT CHIANG ALLIANCE WITH CHANG TSO-LIN

U. S. Minister Refuses To Withdraw Legation

SHANGHAI, June 7.—It is persistently rumored here that Chiang Kai-shek, who has been expelled from the Kuomintang for betraying the Chinese revolution, will join hands with the northern war lords in their war against the Nationalists. It is reported that Chiang is actually carrying on negotiatious with Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord.

Chiang continues his reign of terror in Shanghai, Nanking and neighboring cities, executing Nationalist and labor leaders daily. It is estimated that forty Chinese left wing sympathizers are executed daily by Chiang Kai-shek.

• • •

Butler MacMurray Quarrell.

PEKING, June 7.—Difficulties between John V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, and Major General Smedley Bulter, commanding the American marines in China, continue. Minister MacMurray has refused to withdraw the U. S. legation from Peking, despite the advice of General Butler, who expects the Nationalist capture of Peking in the very near future.

• • •

Nationalists Push On.

HANKOW, June 7.—Nationalist troops, now in complete control of territory south of the Yellow River, are beginning to renew their drive against the Fengtien troops.

General Feng is reported to have predicted the capture of Peking by July.

Bellanca Plane Ends Trip at Berlin Field

BERLIN, June 7.—The airplane flight ended officially this afternoon at 5:53 p. m. central European time at the Tempelhofer Field, when the Bellanca-Wright plane Columbia, with Clarence D. Chamberlin, pilot, and Charles A. Levine, financial backer, landed from Cottbus, Germany.

The Columbia thus completed its flight from Roosevelt Field, New York—a flight in which only two stops were made and these both on German soil.

Extra Holiday for Us As Bosses Greet Flyer

An extra week end holiday for workers, in which to escape the city's heat and smoke, may result from plans of bosses to close shops on Monday to greet Charles A. Lindbergh, the flyer.

BRITAIN CARRIES ON UNOFFICIAL WAR AGAINST SOVIET UNION THRU POLAND, LITHUANIA, RUMANIA; TORIES GLOATING OVER ASSASSINATION OF ENVOY

"Hell and Maria" Dawes Thinks Kellogg's Time Is Up; Jabs at His Men

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Without regard to the disrespect shown his Republican associate in Washington affairs, vice president Dawes here in a speech today stated that the United States was being beaten on the diplomatic field by most of the countries of Europe because of not sending its more intelligent men abroad as representatives.

"Diplomacy in Europe, because of the critical economic position in which these countries find themselves, is being evolved under continued contracts and the law of 'survival of the fittest,'" he said.

"The United States must begin to put really able men in charge of its foreign affairs," was another statement.

FURRIERS SEEK TO TELL MAYOR OF BRUTALITIES

Joint Boards Plan to Send Delegation

An attempt will be made to have a committee representing the Furriers' Joint Board and the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board appear before Mayor Walker today and report to the city executive details of the excessive brutality of the Industrial Squad toward members of the two unions.

"If the appointment is made," said Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, "Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, C. S. Zimmerman, manager of the Dress Department of this Joint Board, and I will call upon the mayor with a group of workers who have been brutally beaten by the Industrial Squad during these past two days.

"These will include Lena Goodman, a dressmaker, who had her nose broken and received serious injuries this morning; Max Wallman, if he is able to leave Bellevue Hospital where he was removed after the detectives had beaten and arrested him yesterday; George Perdicaris, S. Commodikis and F. Kromotis all of whom were taken into a room at the 30th street police station, following their arrest on the picket line yesterday, and were terribly beaten so that their resulting injuries are

(Continued on Page Five)

Prexy Throws Sop to Mississippi Sufferers By Call to Congress

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Coolidge will call the 70th Congress into session next October or November, at least a month in advance of its regular convening, to consider the Mississippi flood problem and other matters of government, it was clearly indicated at the White House today.

Bellanca Cashing in on Columbia Flight

Giuseppe M. Bellanca, designer of the "Columbia" which has just completed a non-stop flight from New York to Germany is organizing a company to build multi-motored planes to carry 40 or more passengers to Europe on a commercial basis.

The big problem in the way of further trans-Atlantic aid travel is financial, Bellanca said.

Wojkoff Walking With USSR Chargé Expelled From England When Shot by White Guardist

London News, Die-Hard Sheet, Lavishes Praise on Murder; Polish Workers Protest

WARSAW, Poland, June 7.—The Soviet Minister to Poland, M. Wojkoff, was assassinated at the Warsaw Central Station this morning by Boris Kowceda, a young Russian monarchist inflamed by British anti-Soviet propaganda. The brutal murder of the Soviet envoy is regarded as a direct result of the intensive anti-Soviet drive that tory Britain has been carrying on in states bordering on the Soviet Union.

Following on the heels of the raids on the Soviet legation in Peking, the Arcos raids and the British rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the British-inspired assassination of the Soviet envoy may have far-reaching diplomatic consequences.

As the Soviet Minister was walking along the platform of the station with A. P. Rosengols, former Charge d'Affaires in London, Kowceda fired eight shots at him. The minister fell to platform, wounded in the breast. He was rushed to a hospital where he died an hour later.

Workers Protest

Workers thruout Warsaw are protesting against Wojkoff's murder, which they regard as a British move to increase the difficulties between the Soviet Union and Poland. More basically, Britain's object is to goad the Soviet Union into a war, observers state.

Great Britain has been carrying on an intense propaganda campaign in Poland, Lithuania, and Roumania and has been welding these states into an anti-Soviet bloc.

• • •

Tories Express Pleasure

LONDON, June 7.—Gloating over the murder of M. Wojkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, the London Evening News, which has been conducting an anti-Soviet campaign, says:

"By his assassination at the hand of a Royalist, retribution has come to one of the chief perpetrators of one of the foulest murders in history."

"The foul murder" to which the Evening News refers is the execution of the Czar in 1919.

The London News substantially represents the views of the Tory Cabinet, and its expression of satisfaction over the murder of the Soviet envoy is regarded as semi-official encouragement to White Guardists thruout the world to commit similar murders.

AVELLA MINERS DEMAND MASS PICKETING START

Order Officials to Defi Sheriff's Ukase

AVELLA, Pa., June 7.—Calling for mass violation of the arbitrary and illegal orders of the sheriff of Allegheny county prohibiting it, and demanding that greater activity be taken to raise relief for the miners locked out in the great bituminous coal fields of America, the local union here has passed resolutions and is circularizing them about amongst the other unions of the United Mine Workers of America.

The letter sent with the two resolutions passed points out that:

"Providing relief for the striking miners, their wives and children must not be looked upon as charity. It is the duty of those miners who continue to work and the workers generally to make it possible for all the union men who are on strike to remain at their posts and to make it impossible for the coal operators to open their mines on the non-union basis. This can be achieved if some relief is rushed to the striking area.

"The question of picketing likewise

(Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOLD BACK OF INTRIGUE AGAINST U. S. S. R.

General Pilsudski, the tyrant of Poland, is an English tool. He seized power thru a coup d'etat in which he had the backing and tacit support of Great Britain, and in which he unseated a parliamentary majority in the Polish Sjem which was bought and paid for by France.

The chief point in British policy in Poland has been, working thru Pilsudski, to build an anti-Soviet Union bloc from the Black Sea to the North Sea. This fact was not known to the Communist International, which, thru its press service, International Press Correspondence, has repeatedly exposed British intrigue. Thus "Improcor" for March 8, states:

> The seizure of power by Pilsudsky in May 1926, the Fascist coup d'etat in Velmar (Latvia), the destruction of the White Russian Hromada, which went hand in hand with an unprecedented terror against all the national minorities which are settled in Poland on the borders of the Soviet Union—all this is in the closest connection with the plans of intervention of British imperialism. The interventionalists aim at the victory of Fascism in the Baltic border states and Poland, so that they may cover in the rear in case they undertake a campaign against the Soviet Union. And Again: Improcor, March 10, 1927.
>
> It was no mere coincidence that, as the semi-official organ "Lietava" reports, Mr. Wheen, in his discussion with Smetona, the president of Lithuania, displayed great interest in the question of establishing friendly industrial relations between Poland and Lithuania. Neither is the visit of Jungutis, the director of the National Bank of Lithuania, to London a coincidence; this visit was for the purpose of taking up a foreign loan, the prospect of which had been held out by England, whereas England had, up to that time, granted no credit to the Ilaschevitis government. There can be no doubt that if Fascist Lithuania will, sooner or later, throw itself into the arms of Poland. (M. G. Bach).

Fascist Ring.

Bach concludes, in the same article:

> A survey of the Fascist movement to the west of the Soviet Union shows that a Fascist ring is being successfully welded around the Soviet Union, anti-Soviet bloc, with the

(Continued on Page Two)

ORGANIZATION OF THE NUCLEUS

CHAPTER I.

The nucleus is the basic unit of the Party. Its fundamental duties are the life and activity of the Party. The quality of the nucleus determines the value of the Party. Its active work is determined by its general understanding of Party circulars and by the leadership given within the nucleus.

Our Party is built to fit the requirements of the class struggle. The strength of its inner structure is decisive. It must stand the test in action. Applied in organization practice this means that each nucleus must become one compact body, always effective. It should be organized generally on the following basis.

1. The Leading Committee.

A nucleus must have an Executive Committee composed of the following members: chairman, secretary, financial secretary, industrial organizer, agitprop director, and literature and DAILY WORKER agent. (This may be increased or decreased according to the size of the nucleus.) Each member of the Executive Committee is to function as the head of each particular department named.

While the Executive Committee must give complete leadership to all the activities of the nucleus, it, however, does not mean that its members are to do all the work, but rather to give general direction, and see that work is properly distributed and decisions carried out. The active function of the nucleus will in the largest measure depend upon the ability of its Executive Committee to mobilize the members for active systematic Party work. It is therefore, important that the Executive Committee fully understand the qualifications of the various members for the various tasks. To this end it should from time to time conduct an examination of the membership in order to have work properly assigned and to make sure that each member attends to his respective duties. Those members who belong to mass organizations should participate regularly in activities assigned to them within such organizations, while the small nuclei functions in many cases may be left to those who have no such connections.

Mein Executive Duties.

The duties of the Nucleus Executive should be the following: 1. To work out an agenda for each nucleus meeting. 2. To introduce the proper spirit to the meeting and to watch its conduct. 3. To take care of all communications containing plans of work from higher bodies and make recommendations in accordance with the plans to the nucleus. It should decide which letters are to be read in full to the nucleus, if any. 4. To recommend measures for the conduct of current Party work or Party campaigns. 5. To assign work to the individual members.

The Executive Committee should meet prior to each nucleus meeting, work out its plans and submit one of its members to make the complete report to the nucleus containing the various recommendations. The Executive Committee should also compile reports for higher bodies from time to time, such reports to contain standing of membership, number belonging to unions or mass organizations, general activities of the nucleus, participation in campaigns, leaflets distributed, paper and pamphlets circularized, etc. The report when compiled should be thoroughly discussed in the nucleus with a view to improving all future activities.

The Nucleus Agenda.

The nucleus agenda should gen-

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By Revolutionary Defense

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A [illegible] Committee with [illegible] Council of [illegible] Committee [illegible] of a mark by William J. Hagan and the Dreyer Motor Corp., charging infringement of patents by General Motors.

Diggs is inventor of an internal combustion engine and also of a method for preparing explosive fuel mixtures for the supporting of petitions to the most valuable patent, charges General Motors had encroached on his rights in the production of the 1925 Buick passenger car and the 1925 General Motors Truck.

HAWAHAN LAWYER JAILED, HOUNDED FOR STRIKE AID

Denied Parole; U. S. Sugar Kings Control Board

By LAURANCE TODD.

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 7 (FP).—Pablo Manlapit, a Hawaiian lawyer of Filipino race, who encouraged many thousands of Filipino workers on sugar plantations in Hawaii to strike, in 1924, for a $2 basic wage, and who has served two years in prison as a result, is the center of a fight between the sugar barons and their territorial government at Honolulu and the humanitarian element in the Hawaiian Islands. Manlapit's story has come to Washington. Efforts are about to be made by progressives to compel the territorial authorities to answer for their arbitrary and vindictive attitude, which seems to be due to the fact that these officials are in the sugar business. Manlapit is a victim of the class government which the sugar companies maintain for their private protection.

As the story has been told by Americans who have brought it to Washington, the Filipino plantation workers in Hawaii were brought there to supplant Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese labor which had in turn supplanted the native Hawaiian workers on the plantations. Native population had fallen in 50 years of hard toil on these plantations from a total of 300,000 to 21,000. Japan's government refused to permit Japanese peasants to go to Hawaii to work at $20 a month and a company house, which was the rate paid Chinese and Portuguese on 2-year contracts. So the Filipinos were enticed and the Chinese secured better conditions, until some 15 years ago the Filipinos began coming, under a contract system, which accepted the offer of $20 a month, with return passage guaranteed at the end of 2 years.

Shoot Down Strikers.

Manlapit had counseled for a union which was established among these Filipino plantation hands. Sympathising with their misery in a country where the cost of living is very high, he inspired them with a hope that they could win better terms by striking. The stoppage of work that followed was joined by thousands who were not under contract. American owners of plantations, organized in the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., became panic-stricken. They feared that the strikers would form a permanent union which would force them to pay wages far above the old level. Manlapit was denounced as a dangerous agitator. Police were sent out to cow the strikers. Many were arrested. Crowds of strikers were shot dead and a score left wounded. The strike was broken. The Filipinos went back to the fields. Manlapit was arrested on a cospiracy charge, and was convicted and sentenced to serve from 2 to 10 years in prison.

Refuse Him Parole.

After two years he was entitled to a parole from the prison board, but when he applied for it, in January, 1927, the board refused it, saying he would submit to deportation to the Philippine Islands he would not be paroled. He had never lived in the Philippines. His wife is a white American citizen. He has four small children. The sugar planters' influence had been such that organized charity in Honolulu found pretexts for refusing aid to his family. His wife went to work in a laundry at $8 a week, and she was induced to sign over the custody of her children to an orphan asylum. Under these circumstances, Manlapit refused to accept deportation to the Philippines unless his family were sent with him. The board refused to consider such a suggestion. Even after the state's attorney decided that the board could not order him deported, the board refused the parole. Two of the three members of the board are prominent in sugar companies, while the third is a former U. S. W. W., converted to Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scout work. He spoke sympathetically of Manlapit—and voted to hold him in prison.

Gov. Farrington, who could force the board to release this victim of sugar planters' vengeance, is a partner in a newspaper enterprise with one of the biggest men in the sugar planters' organization. He has evaded the issue, claiming that it was a matter for the board to handle.

British and American Gold Helps Assassin

(Continued from Page One)

direct support of English imperialism, which is arming for intervention against the Soviet Union.

Not Successful Yet.

As yet this bloc is not completed, nor is the ring around the Soviet Union closed. Up to the present, Germany has withheld its consent to English intervention. The bargaining continues on the foreign offices of the Great Powers. Germany is setting hopes which are not unfounded, on the support of England and demands that the frontiers laid down by the Treaty of Versailles be changed, above all that the Danzig corridor be removed. Poland, however, still remains inflexible and solemnly declares through the mouth of Zaleski; "not a hand's breadth of Polish soil; every man to the defence of the fatherland."

Wall Street In It.

The United States is partially financing this bloc, as evidenced by the following item in the New York Times, April 2, 1927:

A credit from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York along the lines of the accommodation which the bank in part has extended to Great Britain, Belgium, and oter countries is also understood to be part of the financial plan for Poland. . . . The bank in the past has given credits to Poland, secured by the deposit of gold.

Philadelphia I. L. D. Has Conference for Bodies A. C. W. Bars

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Determined to help in the work of freeing Sacco and Vanzetti, even though barred from the conference called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for this purpose, the Philadelphia Local of the International Labor Defense has issued a call to all workers' organizations who for any reason could not get into this work otherwise. This conference meets every Thursday evening, at Free Lotts Hall, 531 North 7th St., and urges all organizations, other than unions, which should affiliate with the Amalgamated conference, to send delegates to the I. L. D. conference.

Engdahl Talks at Health Conference in Moscow

(Continued from Page One)

workers' republics since the Bolshevik revolution.

It was not difficult to talk to this great assemblage, many of whom were highly skilled scientists and renowned specialists in their profession. They were all united in the common struggle, not only to combat disease in all its forms, but to eliminate the causes of disease as well, a struggle made possible by the building of a new social order that is crushing the profit system underfoot. I was presented to this audience by the first assistant people's commissar of health, Z. P. Soloviov, who was acting as chairman. I said in part:

Engdahl Speaks.

"Comrade chairman and comrades of the Sixth Convention of the Health Departments of the Soviet Union. In no country in the world outside the Soviet Union does there exist a people's commissariat of health as part of the government. This is so because in no country where the rule of profit exists, is the class in power interested in combatting and eliminating the causes of the diseases that ravage the working masses.

"In the United States we have a department of state that carries on an aggressive campaign in the interests of American imperialism. It is waging its fight today against Mexico, Nicaragua and China. In the cabinet of the American president there also sits a secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover, to help protect profits wherever they are endangered and to expand this robbery of the masses. But there is no secretary of health in the government of the American profiteers.

Unity For Health.

"Within the borders of the Soviet Union you have achieved the unity of the health departments. Throout the entire one system of health protection is maintained that is centralized in the people's commissariat of health. You have already achieved tremendous progress in winning the participation of the masses in the health work of the Union, thru drawing the workers and peasants into co-operative activities with these health departments. You have developed the program, not only for curing the sick, but also for eliminating the causes of disease.

"You are to be congratulated on the able leadership of Comrade-Doctor Semashko in carrying on this work. Even in far off America we have heard of the able and constructive work directed by Comrade Semashko. The health authorities of America are forced to recognise his worth, even the profit system that keeps workers enslaved under disease-breeding conditions in American industry makes it impossible for them to carry out in the United States the system you have established here. Comrade Semashko recently presented the health work in the Soviet Union to the international family of health departments at the health conference recently held in Paris. But not until the workers in other lands have also won their victory over the profit system will it be possible for them also to inaugurate the war against disease on the broad and effective scale that you are carrying it on here under the banners of an emancipated working class.

Workers Watch.

"Thus the workers the world over are turning their eyes toward your congress here, and it is with the keenest hope of world labor that your achievements will soon spread to all lands, that I greet you in the name of the Communist International and also of its American section, the Workers (Communist) Party of America."

Many of the remnants of czarism still persist among the so-called "professional" classes. This includes the doctors and physicians, some of whom chafe under the fact that they do not enjoy the best of conditions, while the Workers' Republic strives to do its uttermost to lift the level of the masses, that was low indeed under the czarist tyranny. Thus I urged that the intellectuals, especially the professions, must become the honest and devoted allies of the workers in their struggle to build the new social order.

Chinese Professor Killed.

I cited the heroic martyrdom of Lee Ta Chao, whose murder at the hands of Chang Tso-lin's assassins had just been reported that day from Peking. Lee Ta Chao was a professor in the law faculty of the Peking University. He was also the founder and leader of the Chinese Communist Party, one of its organizers and a prominent member of its Central Committee. He was the son of a peasant. His immediate crime was the fact that he was caught in the provocation raid on the Soviet Embassy, during which he was cruelly strangled to death. He left a mother and widow, son and two daughters. I argued that Lee Ta Chao's heroic martyrdom should inspire honest intellectuals to greater sacrifices in the class struggle everywhere.

I also cited the case of the Russian professor, Timiriasev, who gave of his precious intellectual forces, of his knowledge and vast experiences, to the Soviet task of reconstruction. He joined the forces of the workers and peasants, since the very beginning of the revolution, being denounced by the intelligentsia, who did not understand him, as "an old man who had lost his senses." He was denounced as insane because he worked with the "terrible Bolsheviks." Yet it was Lunacharsky, the Soviet commissar of education, who said it was Timiriasev who had saved the honor of the Russian intellectuals. I declared:

Intelligence For All.

"The best elemante of the intelligentsia should not belong to the bourgeoisie, but should join forces with the working class. Instead of selling themselves to the capitalists, they should become the allies of the workers and peasants."

Only half of the revolting health conditions, citing many statistics, that existed in capitalist industry in America, especially in those basic industries where the workers are unorganized and unable to protect their interests. I concluded by urging every possible support of the people's commissariat of health. My address was translated by George Ashenude, formerly of the American Communist Party.

Comrade Wolf extended the greetings of the doctors' fraction of the Commnnist Party of Germany. The people's commissariat of health, Dr. Turcomahla, also spoke pointing out that the Soviet medical program was building up the health of the workers of the East. A greeting was also extended by a representative of the Young Communist League, who pointed out that the death rate of the youth was being lowered under Soviet rule. Workers' delegates from the factories and workshops also spoke. If time permits I will give you some of the details of the work of this congress in another article.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—The Window Cleaners' Unions which has been on strike here for past 2 weeks against the bosses who proceeded to hire scabs to help in violation of their agreement with the local are all out 100 per cent. The spirit of the workers is just as strong today as the day they went out on general strike.

Most of the bosses want to settle with the union and have made approaches to the local strike committee. However, the American Window Cleaning Co. and the N. Y. & N. J. Window Cleaning Co. are bitterly fighting the union and refuse to settle. These two firms want to maintain open shop conditions. The workers are determined to stay ott on strike until all the bosses concede to their demands.

* * *

Big Meeting Tomorrow.

On Thursday evening in the New Montgomery Hall, Prince and Montgomery Sts., a huge protest meeting has been arranged in behalf of the striking furriers of Local 25. Every worker is urged to attend to learn for himself of the frame-up against the local and its officers. Prominent speakers from Newark and New York will speak.

The attempt on the part of the International Fur Workers' Union and all the reactionary forces lined up with them to break the Rabbit Workers' Local Union 22 has thus far met with failure. The strike and the spirit of the men is high.

Norway Labor Is Norway Accepts Industrial Court

OSLO, June 7 (FP).—Norwegian labor, placed under a system of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes by act of parliament, has accepted the first award made in the arbitration tribunal.

Passage of the new law was followed by the calling off, by Norwegian employers, of a lockout against 15,000 trade unionists which had been effective for 12 weeks, in an attempt to enforce a sharp cut in wages. It is the group that has accepted a compromise reduction in pay.

The new law provides that until Aug. 1, 1929, wherever the cabinet considers that important public interests are endangered, and when the state conciliator has failed to settle a dispute, the cabinet may, at the suggestion of its conciliator, issue a decree forbidding a stoppage of work and ordering the tribunal to decide the point at issue. No change in wages or conditions is permitted until this decision is made.

Avella Miners Demand Mass Picketing

(Continued from Page One)

is a very important one. The orders issued by the sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties against large scale picketing is un-American. These orders are issued in order to protect the interests of the coal operators and is a blow at the striking miners and at labor generally. Every ounce of our energy must be mobilized in order to defeat these vicious anti-labor orders of the sheriffs."

The resolution in regard to picketing says:

"WHEREAS, the sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties of the state of Pennsylvania posted notices prohibiting mass meetings of union miners and picketing near the scab mines, and

"WHEREAS, such an order of the sheriffs is an arbitrary and unwarranted act aimed to help the coal operators to break the union, and

"WHEREAS, the prevent system of picketing, where the union men are prevented from coming together in large groups and to speak to the strike-breakers is ineffective, and

"WHEREAS, this makes it necessary for the right to picket lawfully in any way we may find it necessary, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that we call upon our International Executive Presidents to fight against this vicious order of the sheriffs by organising mass picketing at a number of mines in violation of the sheriff's orders and that our District and International Presidents shall lead this picketing in order to pickat to the attention of all workder to bring the question of the right to picket to the public at large."

The other resolution calling for more effective relief measures demands:

"1.—That we call upon the International officials of the UMWA to immediately place a 15% strike assessment during the period of the strike, upon all miners now at work in the anthracite and the union bituminous districts, the money so collected to be used entirely for strike relief.

"2.—That we request the International officials of the UMWA to immediately issue a call for financial assistance for the miners and to urge the American Federation of Labor to issue a similar appeal.

"3.—That we call upon the district officers of District No. 5 fo stimulate the collection of relief from labor unions and sympathising elements in Western Pennsylvania, and should urge other districts of the UMWA to do likewise.

"4.—That local unions of the UMWA shall take the initiative in forming local relief committees in all mining districts to be made up of representatives of miners' unions and friendly local unions of other trades, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the miners on strike."

Workers' Aid Raising Relief.

The International Workers' Aid will do its share in this relief work in this district as long as the struggle between the miners and the coal operators continue. The International Workers' Aid of Western Pennsylvania will hold a huge picnic at the farm of Frank Galda, Cherwick, Pa., on Sunday, June 12. An elaborate program which includes dancing, Scotchfield and Slatch, got to end of line, transfer to car No. 96 then go to the end of line to the Cherwick car. Trains 10:10, 11:28 a. m., 2:50 p. m. to Cherwick, or by auto—follow the Freeport Road.

Daylight Bonus Held-up.

Four automobile bandits held up a truck loaded with $10,000 of prewar whiskey at 11th Ave. and 54th St., yesterday, kidnaped the driver and his helper and took possession of the truck and its cargo.

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OF CHIANG IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following is a statement issued by the Chinese people by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang concerning Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution:

"Chiang Kai-shek, the traitor to the Chinese Revolution, and the new Chinese Kuomintang, the First Unit of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, had long cherished a sinister design. His treacherous and revolutionary move was directed, adhering to the interest of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the party has adopted an attitude of tolerance in the hope that he would repent and make amends for his wrongful conduct. During the past several months, however, his pronouncements and actions have indicated more and more a reactionary tendency. He has utilized the post of the commander-in-chief to carry out his treacherous scheme. He has created a new epoch in the history of Chinese militarism and has proved himself a new tool of imperialism.

Two-Fold Duty.

"The Kuomintang has to fulfill a two-fold duty; internally, to eradicate militarism and externally, to eliminate imperialism. Chiang's acts are not only perversive in the extreme but also mean the 'substitution of 'tyranny' for tyranny! Therefore, besides the adoption of a resolution ordering his expulsion from the party and his arrest by the officers and soldiers as well as the general public bodies for punishment, it is deemed necessary to proclaim to both Chinese and foreigners some of his notorious crimes:

"1. Violation of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's instructions.—The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen held that the aim of the Nationalist revolution should be to secure freedom and equality for China. Hence, internally, we should eliminate militarism and externally, we should annihilate imperialism. And the three great policies of "Cooperation with Soviet Russia", "Cooperation with the peasants," and "Cooperation with the labor" were enunciated by the late Dr. Sun at the time of the reconstruction of the party. Although Chiang was then an ardent supporter of these policies, his words and acts have proved contrary to the late Dr. Sun's instruction.

Ruins Party School.

"2. Ruination of the party school by way of disintegrating the revolutionary force. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen entrusted the management of Whampoa Cadet School to Chiang with the expectation that he would train military men for the service of the party. With his head filled with thoughts of feudalism, Chiang regarded Whampoa as Szechuan (a place where Yuan Shih-kai had his troops trained) and as a sphere of his personal influence. By means of small favors, he dispelled the students into rendering service to himself, instead of to the party. The intelligent elements, who could not thus be employed, were oppressed by any conceivable means. His henchmen and agents were ordered to set up such organizations as 'The Sun Yat-senism Club', 'The Whampoa Alumni Association', etc. The 'Three People's Principles' were given a wrong interpretation and false doctrines were advocated in order to deceive the world. Deliberately, he caused complications to arise so that he could exploit them to the fullest extent. Consequently, the very foundation of the Whampoa Cadet School was shaken by the devilfry of a single individual. It was only very recently that he instigated General Li Tai-sin to surround the Whampoa Cadet School with troops and suffered to ruin an institution which the late Dr. Sun had built up with much effort.

Destroys System.

"3. Destruction of the party military system with the consequent infringement of the power and authority of the Central Party and government.—On March 20, 1926, he wrongfully exercised the power of arrest, disarmament and dismissal of the officers of the 2nd Division, thereby destroying the party military system. His acts were characterized by selfishness and treachery, by the slightest consideration for the dignity and prestige of the Central Party and government. He is responsible for the evil precedence of military men interfering with civil administration and for the introduction of a despotic military regime.

Oppressive Control.

"4. Oppressive control of the party and employment of scoundrels.—The comrades of the party were very much exasperated by the coup of March 20, 1926, and it was only the presence of the enemy that restrained them from adopting punitive measures against him. It was hoped that such attitude of tolerance would lead to his repentance but his evil propensity persisted. Relying upon his military power, he coerced the comrades, altered the party regulations without authority and appointed chairmen at will. In consequence of his oppressive control of the party and his employment of scoundrels who fill all important posts, the prestige of the party has suffered a serious blow. And yet he shamelessly boasts that he is a loyal disciple of the late Dr. Sun! With the presumptuous air of a monarch, he dictates to the comrades as if he himself were the country. Whosoever follows him is regarded as a real revolutionist and whosoever opposes him is denounced as a counter-revolutionist, so that the people only know Chiang but ignore the Central Executive Committee.

Usurpation of Power.

"5. Usurpation of governmental power in appointing army chief-commanders without authority.—The appointment and dismissal of civil military officials are rights reserved for the Nationalist government. Chiang, however, wrongfully appointed, in the name of commander-in-chief, pacification commissioners and scores of army chief-commanders. Neither did he ask for permission of the government before the appointments were effected, nor did he report such appointments to the government subsequently. The result has been that the Central Government has been left without any knowledge of the condition of the different armies. As regards the distribution of funds and provisions for the armies, he has indulged in such freedom of action which denies the Central Party and government an opportunity of investigation. There have been cases where unwarranted deduction was made from the pay-roll for personal enrichment. In his eyes there is no law!

Violates Resolutions.

"6. Violation of the resolutions adopted by the Central Party and opposition to the elevation of the party power.—The removal of the Central Party and government to Hupeh was decided upon at Canton. Chiang, however, desired to annul the original resolution and proposed that the party and government should be located at Nanchang within his firm grip so that his feudalistic ambition might be satisfied and his sinister designs might be carried out. The comrades, realizing the grava danger consequent upon the decline of the power of the party and the ascendency of that of Chiang and his clique since March 20, 1926, conducted a movement for the elevation of the power of the party. The purpose was not only to strengthen and centralize the authority of the power but also to rectify Chiang's mistakes. From the revolutionary standpoint, the movement was entirely unselfish but Chiang vigorously opposed it.

Allies With Imperialism.

"7. Alliance with imperialists and compromise with militarists.—The bringing about of the downfall of the imperialists and the militarists is the fundamental policy of the party. Yet following the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang the cry for a compromise between the north and south was raised both in Chinese and foreign circles, while the air became filled with the talk of a compromise with the imperialists. As to the facts, it has been known to all that such men as Huang Fu have been busy at such attempts. Seditious connections with the enemy is another of his crimes.

Persecutes People.

"8. Persecution of farmers and laborers, and murder of common people.—It is in the interests of our people that our party has carried on this revolution—in fact the foundation of the party is laid on the interests of the masses. More than 80 per cent of our populace are represented by our farmers and laborers. The support of the farmers and laborers is therefore one of the three principal policies of the party. Chiang Kai-shek, however, looks upon the farmers and laborers as if they were his enemies. Wherever he goes the murder of these people is repeated. Quickly following the murder of Chen Tan-hsien, a labor leader, at Kiuchow, Kiangsi, there took place the wholesale destruction of party headquarters, offices of the farmers' unions and labor unions, and arrest and slaughter of party members as well as farmers and laborers in all parts of Kiangsi province. The same tactics were also adopted in Kuangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien and Anhui. He also has sent Hsiang Chuan-yi and Lee Chao to Szechuen, where Liu Hsiang and Lai Hsing-hui were induced to murder the people of Chungking and to besiege Luchow.

Shanghai is the base of operations of imperialists and counter-revolutionaries. Then the number of laborers is larger than in any other part of China. It is there that the severest of oppression against labor was experienced. Immediately upon his arrival at Shanghai, Chiang Kai-shek formed a seditious league with the imperialists, and began a campaign against the mass of the people as well as laborers. Labor pickets are recognized by the Central Government as "a legal force but Chiang disarmed and slaughtered them. It was even possible for the city branch of our party to maintain an open existence under the oppression of the imperialists and militarists but it was at once suppressed by Chiang Kai-shek, who calls himself the disciple of Dr. Sun and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary Nationalist army. Tai Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang had no courage to do, Chiang did without fear.

Crushing Work.

"9. Smothering of political work among troops.—Recently Chiang arbitrarily sealed up the offices of the General Political Department of the Military Council stationed in Shanghai. Without authority he also arrested persons engaged in political training of troops. His aim is nothing short of an attempt to transform the revolutionary army into a tool of the militarists and their proteges. The height of his cruelty and the severity of his crimes far exceeds that of the affair of March 20th.

Illegal Conference.

"10. The calling of an illegal conference against the Central Government.—The general regulations of the party stipulates that meetings of the Central Executive Committee and of the Central Control Committee must be held at the place of the sent of the Central Government. The seat of both the Central Party headquarters and the Central Government is at Wuhan. Yet Chiang Kai-shek in his own name dared to call a meeting of the Central Supervisory Committee to be held at Nanking. On what authority and with what reason can Chiang call this meeting? When the counter-revolutionaries met in the Western Hills sometime ago, they were repeatedly repudiated by Chiang himself as law breakers. Now he himself is doing the very act he condemned. This is his tenth crime.

"11. Interference with local administration and trampling down of peoples' rights.—Whenever he arrives at a new place Chiang would unlawfully appoint civil and military officials, not even attempting to discard rascals and unscrupulous sharks. When Shanghai was captured the people of Shanghai, in accordance with the spirit of self-determination, elected their own committees and organized provisional local government, which received the approval of the Central Government.

Chiang, however, hindered their establishment and appointed his own men. As regards the Provincial Government of Kiangsu, the appointees of the Central Government were similarly prevented from assuming their offices by the same method.

Suppression.

"12. Suppression of public opinion and interference with newspapers.—Realising that his crimes have reached a height that they could no longer be tolerated by public opinion, and fearing that the newspaper might publish news concerning his anti-revolutionary acts, thus exposing his crimes, Chiang gave orders, forbidding newspapers to publish articles against his interests, suppressed news from Wuhan, and falsely accused our party of being 'red.' Be it noted that Chiang is also one of our members, and it is absurd to think that he could tell such a falsehood in the manner of Chang Tso-lin and Chang Chung-chang. He does this for no other purpose than offering the imperialists and militarists a demonstration that he is prepared, for his own selfish interest, to surrender to them under the false banner of anti-Bolshevism.

"There are only a few of Chiang's crimes which we choose to point out. By no means are they the only ones he has perpetrated. On behalf of the interests of the people, the party has started the revolution. It is to be regretted that the wrong choice of a military commander has led to such difficulties. The comrades of the party, prompted by the spirit of leniency, have again and again, for the sake of saving the situation, overlooked, though reluctantly, many irregularities. The point is now reached where it is no longer possible for us to be fore-bearing. A survey of Chiang's acts will reveal the fact that he is an extreme anti-revolutionary. What Chang Tso-lin and Chang Chung-chang dared not, he had dared without hesitancy. It is he who cuts himself from the party and from the people. It is he who of his own free will has chosen the place of the new militarist. We have no talking about overthrowing the militarists yet another new militarist whose cruelty far surpasses his predecessor, follows on the heels of the one brought down. It is a misfortune for the party to have such a rebel. How can we face the people and fulfill their expectations if we fail to exercise the strictest party discipline at this juncture and allowed the perpetuation of a reign of terror. It is hoped that the people will understand to what extent Chiang has sunk in crime, and why it is necessary for the party to take such drastic measures to punish him. Let every one rise and join in the condemnation, so that no one would dare and repeat Chiang's deeds!

"The success of the revolution depends on the solidarity of the people, and their ability to carry on a vigorous war. While it is true that military force is one of the most important weapons, it is more true that a victory can only be a true one when it is won by the people by their own solidarity and valor. In this sense also do we desire to inform the people."



Upper portraits are of Arthur Henderson, left, and J. H. Thomas, right, Labor Party heads, whose anti-Communist activities made easier the Arcos raids by the government and aid the passage of the anti-strike bill now before the House of Commons. Below are, left, Ernest Bevin, and right, Arthur Purcell. These two are centrists, not so ruthless in their opposition to the left wing as Henderson and Thomas. Purcell headed the delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which brot back a report, on the whole, favorable.

Van Sweringens Again Try to Form Road Trust

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The fate of the Van Sweringen billion dollar railroad merger may be determined by the character of the testimony offered today before the Interstate Commerce Commission by O. P. Van Sweringen, Cleveland financier, who conceived the plan of linking up five big railroad systems into a single unit.

The commission resumed hearings on the application of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to acquire stock control of the Erie and Pere Marquette systems, with Van Sweringen as the star witness. The Chesapeake & Ohio now controls the Hocking Valley road, while the Van Sweringen Brothers control the Nickel Plate. These five roads constitute the proposed merger, with the Chesapeake & Ohio as the nucleus of the unification plan.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Coolidge will make no speech-making stops enroute to the Black Hills next week, save for that at Hammond, Ind., where he will deliver an address dedicating a memorial park. It was announced at the white house today.

A New Crisis in the European Mining Industry

By F. B.

We are experiencing the beginnings of a new crisis in the European mining industry. The struggle of the mining enterprises over control of the markets is growing more acute. Signals from among the coal-exporting countries of the world every September have related the story of frightful coal production paralyzing the prospects for the consistently dividend-paying stocks at the pithead to be cleared, but this consolidation was no more than transient. No sooner was the struggle in Great Britain terminated, and British coal again able to compete on the world market, than the seemingly preponderant business position of European coal production changed into the contrary again.

Victory In Vain.

The British coal magnates had carried off a complete victory over the British miners. Not only did they effect a prolongation of the working hours; they also made a cut in wages and began to put through their comprehensive programme of rationalization in regard to working methods by reducing the number of shifts in the face of a simultaneous increase of output.

In spite of all the desperate efforts of the British coal magnates, to regain the lost world markets and to penetrate into fresh pastures, the possibilities of exportation get smaller and smaller. Production is already being restricted, fewer shifts being worked, and further miners are being dismissed, notwithstanding which, the stocks at the pitheads are growing so large that there is again talk of a necessity of reducing the costs of production, which means the wages. The course of procedure is so clearly outlined in England, that the miners' leader Cook only the other day pointed out that a fresh struggle was impending at no vary distant date, in which connection the miners would have to withstand the attacks of the mine-owners.

THESE proceedings in British mining naturally affect the mining industry of all Europe most sensibly. The prosperous business cycle called forth abroad by the British miners' struggle is over, and the competition of Great Britain has become far keener than it was before. This is particularly the case in the Ruhr district and in Silesia.

In the Rhur district the situation has become so acute that miners have been discharged and idle shifts introduced. On this subject the Bochum correspondent of the "Berliner Borsen-Courier" states that:

"If the market crisis continues to obtain, further serious restrictions will be inevitable."

Coal the coal-mining districts outside Germany have also been affected by this crisis may be seen from a report of the Belgian Labor Ministry, according to which the position of the Belgian hard-coal market is getting more and more critical. A number of small mines have been threatened with the necessity of closing down.

Polish Situation Bad.

THE situation in Poland meanwhile, is also serious. The pithead stocks in Upper Silesia, which have at all times been the most reliable barometer to record the position of coal-mining, rose to a total of 1,021,000 tons on March 24th, a figure which has up to the present only occurred once, during the customs war with Germany.

In keeping with the increase of pithead stocks, there is a decline in production and in sales. The daily output, which amounted to more than 107,000 tons in February, fell to about 80,000 in March. The sales and exportation totals are discussed as follows by the "Berliner Börsen-Courier."

"The deterioration of the coal position is yet more drastically expressed in the sale returns. In February the home market absorbed 1,548,477 tons, but in March only 1,363,000 tons. The development of export trade is altogether disastrous. While in January coal exports from Eastern Upper Silesia alone still totalled practically a million (or to be exact 996,400) tons, there was a drop in February to 768,604 and March a further fall to 604,000 tons, or relative to January, exports have thus declined by about 39 per cent.

Everything points to the probability that the giant struggle of the British miners was no more than a prelude to still greater struggles. The success of the British mine-owners and the keen British opposition will also drive the Continental coal magnates to force through their "rationalisation." Even now, wages are being discharged, idle shifts introduced, and pits closed down. The next move will be a general attack by the mine-owners on the miners. The miners of Poland, the Rhur, and Czechoslovakia will have to suffer bitterly for failing to recognise a year ago that the struggle in Great Britain was fought in their own interests too.

All the forces of the working class will have to be called up if the imminent attack of the employers is to be repelled. The fate of the British miners should have taught the International proletariat that it is only by the fight on a united international basis that can avert defeat.

HAVELOCK WILSON AND THE SAD CASE OF DAVID SCOTT

LONDON, June 7.—Havelock Wilson, renegade bureaucrat of the Seaman's Union, has joined hands with the tory government of Birkenhead and Churchill, in attacking the Soviet Union for its alleged mistreatment of a British sailor named David Scott, who was deported from Russia for violating the criminal code.

Scott has given out an affidavit charging that he was imprisoned without trial in Soviet Russia. In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Locker-Lampson, under secretary of Foreign Affairs declared that his attention had been called to the case of David Scott, "who was just returned destitute from Russia" and that the British Charge d'Affaire at Moscow has protested to the Soviet Government against Scott's "prolonged datention without trial."

Wilson has made political capital out of the sordid case in his efforts to help the Die-Hards break off relations with Soviet Russia. He has appealed to members of Parliament on Scott's behalf.

A statement issued by the General Council of the Soviet trade union movement shows that Scott came to Russia in 1923 and remained there illegally. He does not deny this.

A Smuggler.

For three years he lived in the port city of Novorossisk with a prostitute named Pavlova Cortonet, a Soviet citizen. They both carried on contraband trade. They were searched ten times and each time contraband goods were found on them. They were fined for this illicit business.

In addition Scott and Cortenet acted as procurers. They were arrested for keeping a house of prostitution to which sailore of foreign vessels were lured to be made drunk and robbed.

Given a "Floater."

Scott had no documents showing he was a British subject. He established his identity through a trade union card.

He and his woman partner were arrested Dec. 10, 1925, and released Aug. 10, 1926 on the understanding that they would leave Novorossisk. They had been imprisoned after trial in which they were found guilty of violating Article 97, Part 3 of the criminal code. The woman was sentenced to live three years in the Khirgiz district. Scott was deported to England.

In the affidavit which he published in England, and which is being used for anti-Soviet propaganda, Scott admits that he jumped ship at Novorossisk because he thought he could earn a pound a day there.

Do They Mean It?

In London labor circles it is pointed out that if the tory government is really interested in prohibiting against the imprisonment of British subjects it might address its complaints to the United States, where a number of British workers are rotting in jail for mere membership in the I. W. W. in western states. California in particular, British subjects have been arrested under the criminal syndicalist act, and the possession of an I. W. W. membership card was sufficient to send them for terms of one to fifteen years at San Quentin and other prisons.

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The Assassination at Warsaw.

The assassination at Warsaw of M. Wojkoff, the Soviet minister to Poland, by a creature described as a young Russian student with monarchist tendencies, has a much deeper significance than appears on the surface. Despite the weak explanation of the Polish government that no police protection was furnished because the Soviet minister did not request it, the criminal neglect of the Pilsudski regime must be condemned in the strongest terms. Especially is this neglect more pronounced inasmuch as A. P. Rosengoltz, former Charge d'Affaires in London, expressly expelled by the Baldwin tory government, was with M. Wojkoff at the time, and such attacks, inspired by London, could be expected.

The facts at hand at this writing are too meagre definitely to place the blame, but we venture the opinion that this is also the handiwork of the dastardly British tory government of forgery and provocation that has been contriving by every low device to provoke a war against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

Credence is given to this interpretation by the malignant attack upon the dead ambassador by the semi-official London Evening News, which charges, without a scintilla of evidence, that M. Wojkoff gave the order that resulted in the execution of the family of the Czar. Says this reptile sheet:

> "By this assassination at the hand of a royalist retribution has come to one of the chief perpetrators of one of the foulest murders in history."

This red-baiting and anti-Soviet publication expresses the sentiments of the Baldwin government and is contributory evidence that the tory criminals have now added assassination to their vile deeds against the Soviet Union. They hoped thereby to provoke the Soviets into a war against Poland, but the Pilsudski government has evidently been quick to disavow the deed. Britain's game in this case was loathsome as all tory practices. It hoped to provoke a war between Russia and Poland, then spur other European countries to a defense of Poland—the same old game of trying to use other nations as pawns in its imperialist game.

But the workers of Britain will know how to meet this latest move on the part of their hated rulers against the peace of the world and heavy and frightful as is the loss of its minister, the Soviet Union will not be maneuvered into war.

Nothing short of actual intervention of Soviet territory by the armed forces of Britain will evoke retaliation by Soviet armed forces, who will then defend the revolution with a determination that will smash the imperialist hordes to pieces and arouse the working class of Britain to another general strike and revolution.

War Clouds in the Balkans.

Diplomatic relations between Jugoslavia and Albania have been broken. British tory intrigue and Italian fascist rapacity are responsible for this move toward a Balkan war. Back of Albania stands fascist Italy, back of Mussolini threats to Jugoslavia is the secret diplomacy of Great Britain, striving to make vassal states of all the Balkan nations for the triple purpose of (1) strengthening its power in the Near East so it can weaken Turkish influence in the world of Islam, which has direct bearing upon its colonial policy in India, (2) strengthening its fight for control of the Balkan and Near East oil fields, (3) building a bloc against the Soviet Union.

Mussolini, although having designs of his own upon Jugoslavia, plays the game of agent of the British government. In his recent provocation against Jugoslavia, when that country threatened to appeal to the Council of the League of Nations, it was Britain that enabled the fascist brigand to bluff his way through and avoid defending his course before the league.

The actual break occurred over the arrest in Albania of a representative of the Jugoslav government who was accused of spying activities. Jugoslavia demanded the release of the prisoner. Backed by Italy the Albanian government, a vassal of Italy by the terms of the treaty of Tirana, (November 27, 1926) impudently refused to release the representative of Jugoslavia. A break in diplomatic relations followed, precipitating a situation reminiscent of the dark July days of 1914.

Italy has been carrying out a policy of most flagrant provocation against Jugoslavia since the rise to power of the blackguard government of Mussolini. After varied struggles it succeeded, through treachery of politicians in Albania, in putting through the treaty of Triana, which signed away the independence of that nation and gave Italy exclusive rights to the exploitation of the Albanian oil fields. So Italy has her own special interests to serve, while at the same time playing the game of Britain.

It is noteworthy that Albania has laid the case before the League of Nations. This action would never have been taken without consent of Italy, that same fascist government that refused to consider the proposed league investigations of the Albanian situation a few months ago when Jugoslavia wanted a hearing on the question. Now that Italy, through provocation by including its vassal state to arrest a member of the Jugoslav legation, has contrived to manufacture a case, it is anxious to go before the league. But it would not want the question referred to the league were it not perfectly aware of the fact that Britain's representatives in the league council will back Albania.

In this crisis France is also involved, because of the struggle for spheres of influence with Italy and also because the French support the claims of Turkey against Greece, which is also backed by Britain, at the bottom of which there is the fight for oil.

Although apparently involving but two small nations, this break in diplomatic relations is one of the symptoms of the great clash of imperialist forces on the stage of world history. Every country in Europe is either directly or indirectly involved and results of how this particular event is disposed of the intrigues, the realignments, will go on until a point is reached where the conspirators of the league of nations can no longer attain their ends by subterranean diplomacy—then will flare forth another and more devastating war than the last one.

In all the world there is but one great power that pursues a policy of peace and that is the Soviet Union and but one great force that fights against the threat of another war and that is the revolutionary proletariat of the world. That is why the imperialist bandits are provoking attacks against Russia and against the working class of their own countries. They hope to weaken the anti-imperialist, anti-war forces so they may be free to again turn the world into a slaughter house.

Against these conspiracies the working class must hurl its battalions and smash the imperialist monsters.

The British Trade Union Bill—Peace in the Framework of World Imperialism

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Article IV.

THE question may be asked: "Does the British ruling class want to smash the unions completely, to wipe them out of existence now?"

To this question we can answer that the tories instead of the unions the instruments of imperialist government but in answering it we can and must make a few comparisons and draw a few lessons for ourselves. We have here in America in an embryonic form as compared with the sharp nationwide struggle in Great Britain, (as was remarked at the beginning of these articles) a like offensive against the trade unions.

TWO forms of crippling the unions have so far come to be noted:

1) Simple "worker-employer cooperation" in which the unions abandon a strike policy and enter into efficiency agreements with the capitalists.

2.) The Watson-Parker railway act by which the government becomes openly an instrument for enforcing the policy of worker-employer cooperation—partial "governmentalization" of the unions.

As in other countries the measures taken here by the official leadership to emasculate the unions was preceded by a wave of strikes and left wing agitation and organization. It is enough to mention here the nationwide strikes of the coal miners and railway shopmen, the rise of the left wing in these organizations in 1922-23, the labor party movement, the development of a powerful Communist and left wing bloc in the needle trades and to recall that the campaign for efficiency unionism and the offensive against the left wing goes hand in hand, to establish the connection between these various phenomena.

SINCE as in other countries the official leadership has quit fighting for the interests of the workers, and since the program of the left wing represents both the immediate and needs of the trade unions and the masses, the drive against the unions takes the form of direct struggle against the Communists and the left wing on the part of the government, the capitalists and the official labor leadership.

In Italy the rise of fascism came after years of revolutionary manifestations had shattered the structure of capitalist "democracy."

IN France the bill militarizing the population (sponsored by Paul Boncour, right wing socialist and supported by all parties of the bloc with the exception of the Communists who conducted a campaign against it) the jailing of the most prominent Communist and militant trade union leaders now being carried out, has come after some important Communist parliamentary victories and a strong campaign against French imperialist policy.

We have already seen that in Great Britain the Trade Union mil follows a great swing of the masses to the left.

The first phase of the process of "rationalization"—placing the chief burden of rebuilding and maintaining capitalism on the workingclass and the lower sections of the middle class—which began with the establishment of the Dawes Plan, has about run its course.

It has not solved the important questions of markets and sources of raw materials—it has not been able to abolish the fierce struggle for fields in which to dispose of surplus commodities.

Neither has it toned down class contradictions to any marked degree—legislation like the British Trade bill and the recent Italian Fascist Trade Union act recognize this latter fact by setting up new machinery for suppression of the ever sharpening class conflicts.

IN the United States the rulingclass meets increasingly keen competition in foreign markets (altho this is not of major proportions as yet) and it knows that the reduction of the living standards of the European workers which will follow the extraordinary measures taken by the rulers of Great Britain and the continental countries will intensify this competition.

The official labor leadership in its drive on the left wing is expressing its own fears and serving very well the future interests of American imperialism.

THE reformist trade union leaders of Amsterdam and the Second International who in Italy rendered aid to fascism, the socialist bureaucrats who foisted nationwide militarization upon the French masses and who join with the French imperialists in the denunciation of the Soviet Union and war on the Communists, the British Labor Party and Trade Union Congress officialdom which betrayed the general strike and the miners, and which now refuses to mobilise the workingclass for a struggle against the contemplated destruction of the unions, which denounces and expels Communists and left wingers instead, the socialist bureaucrats who support capitalist rationalization plans and the new colonial demands of the German rulingclass in the interests of the fatherland," the leaders of the American Federation of Labor who are destroying whole unions as in the needle trades in their frenzied efforts to crush all class consciousness out of the labor movement—all are seen to be playing the same game.

The scope of the various anti-labor programs and the extent to which the government itself appears as the main instrument of suppression approximates the degree of internal instability and the extent to which each country is affected by the unfavorable world situation.

(Pending imperialist conflicts, the Chinese liberation movement, other colonial and semi-colonial independence movements, the pressure arising by virtue of the existence of the Soviet Union and the construction of socialist economy within its borders.)

THE conclusions to be drawn from our analysis are:

1.—That the present period of capitalist stabilization has run its course and that new extraordinary measures to prevent additional demoralization and retain such benefits as have been derived from its past efforts are being taken by the capitalists and their governments.

2.—That the new measures have the further purpose of reducing the workingclass to a status where it can no longer threaten effectively the equilibrium of the system.

3.—That this new offensive against the workingclass inevitably will produce gigantic new class conflicts.

4.—That the capitalist system has been able neither to solve the question of class relationships or of markets and sources of raw materials and that the instability of imperialist relationships makes the danger of war of first importance.

5.—That while the British Trade Union Bill and the Mussolini Trade Union Law show the acuteness of the struggle in Europe, there are bound to be repercussions in the United States some of the effects of which are already apparent in the attack on the coal miners, the increasing number of conflicts in the hitherto stable building trades, etc.

We must consider also that recent supreme court decisions like that in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case, which outlaws ordinary trade union activities, and that in the Indianapolis Street Car men's case, under which two union organizers are serving jail terms for trying to form a union; are of a fascist character similar to the British and Italian measures.

6.—That the new offensive against the Chinese liberation movement and the Soviet Union, and the drive on the workingclass and its organizations, are parts of the same campaign—trade union struggles and imperialist politics can not be separated, as the Second Internationalists try to convince workers should be the case. Where any considerable number of workers are involved in any important industry, there is no longer any such thing as a "purely industrial" struggle.

7.—That as in the past this new drive against the workingclass has been heralded by preliminary attacks on the Communists and the left wing by the official trade union leaders or the government or both. (Italy, France, England, the United States.)

a. That in view of this fact we are justified in concluding that consistent attack on a Communist Party in any given country, or in a group of countries, is practically an infallible sign of the preparation for an offensive against the labor movement and the whole working class.

8.—That far from being a matter of concern only to the British workingclass, the Trade Unions Bill is a signal to us in the United States that we must prepare for struggles in which our party and the left wing will have the task of organising the masses for new battles to preserve their organizations and living standards, to increase the power of the unions, to build a labor party—and to defeat the official labor leadership which now leads the war on militant trade unionism and the offensive against the Soviet Union.

(The End.)

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Comrade I. Cohen, of Richmond, Va., sends along a postal money order for $20.40 "from friends and sympathizers of The DAILY WORKER" to help keep the Daily alive.

* * *

At a farewell party given by Chicago comrades for Comrade A. Smaily, of Detroit, who is leaving for Russia with a Commune, a collection was taken up to aid The DAILY WORKER in its fight against the reactionaries, and a check for $15.00 enclosed.

* * *

Comrade Chas. Kratochvil, of Chicago, sends a money order for $10.00 for the defense and sustaining fund of The DAILY WORKER, and says: "I would like to donate a larger amount, but for the present time it is impossible for me to do it; but will try my best to collect as much as possible amongst my fellow-workers and friends. Long live our Daily."

* * *

Comrade J. T. Crandall, of Evansville, Indiana, sends his personal donation of $10.00 with a protest against the persecution the powers that be, of The DAILY WORKER and its editors and business manager.

* * *

Comrade Joachim Katchmar, of Watervliet, N. Y., sends a personal contribution of $6.00 and an additional $6.00 collected from sympathizers and friends. "I shall send more as soon as I can collect it," says Comrade Katchmar. "Every member of our Party should be trained to understand that this is time and money talks. Kick, comrades, kick; kick hard!"

* * *

$5.00 from Columbus, Ohio, collected by a Chinese comrade, K. S. Huang, is accompanied by a note which says: "I feel very unhappy indeed when I think that I could not do much service for The DAILY WORKER at present as I wish and ought to; but be sure that The DAILY WORKER will always have sympathizers, and light shall banish darkness, sooner or later."

* * *

L. Objiler, 5.50; Lobstein, 1.00; Stein, .50; F. Krakovsky, .50; Rosenthal, .50; Stoler, 1.00; Mysin, 1.00; Walter Sweey, 2.00; Josef Kropf, 1.00; Robert Mausser, 1.00; Alex. Pasowetz, 2.00; ——— Schackman, 1.00; Art Stein, 1.00; Ed. Epstein, 1.00; B. Rosenbergb, 1.00; Theodore Morance, 1.00; Max Epstein, 1.00; Saul Goodman, 1.00; David Marshak, 1.00; George Wimberg, 1.00; Frank C. Japich, 1.00; Thomas Snegur, .50; T. Cuckovich, 1.00; Becky Miller, 1.00; Chas. Kratochirl, 1.00; Marie Erstochil, 1.00; Stefan Osijcik, 1.00; John Vrabel, 1.00; Anton Mosovsky, 1.00; John Dendur, 1.00; Arthur Johnson, 1.00; Nich. Carlson, 1.00; S. Zollinger, 1.00; Harry Greenwood, 1.00; Olaf Brown, 1.00; M. F. Rajkovich, 1.00; W. Rodgers, 1.00.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Li Po, Jr., Poet of Chinese Revolution, At "Red Poets' Nite"

Li Po, Jr., promising Chinese poet, will read from his unpublished writings at the "Red Poets' Nite" tomorrow at Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

Hailed as one of the best of the younger revolutionary poets, Li Po, Jr., has attained especial favor since the beginning of the Chinese nationalist revolution.

Others who have been announced to appear on the program are Mike Gold, Joe Freeman, Max Eastman, A. B. Magil, Floyd Dell, Genevieve Taggard, Adolph Wolff, Lola Ridge, Babette Deutsch, Langston Hughes, Countee P. Cullen, Abraham Raisin, H. Lalveck, Simon Felshin, Mein Laib, and others.

DRAMA

A Shakespeare Needed For the Movies, Says Reinhardt

THE Russians are not the only ones who take the movies seriously—who consider that films are not a luxury but an absolute necessity, and therefore the best writers should not hesitate to consider the moving picture as an outlet for their sincere effort. Max Reinhardt, the noted German director, who is widely known as an authority on such matters, takes up the cudgels for the screen, and insists that the moving picture art is only in its infancy, and will develop further when the advanced writers take to the movies to express their views, and at the same time serve as an outlet for their talent.

"Why should not the screen become the instrument of a genius who will be able to write veritable masterpieces for an international audience?" says he. "Why should not a Shakespeare come for the movies? In their time Shakespeare and other great writers were handicapped and had to write plays that were ordered. They had to please certain classes just as scenario writers and directors are doing now. The pinnacle of moving picture art will be attained, however, when a real genius is able to adopt the same subject at an opportune moment to all minds.

"It is not absolutely certain that the genius will be an American, the land where screen art has every advantage of great technical perfection, the most beautiful studios in the entire world and unlimited financial resources. But we must admit that each time that a film artist, no matter in what country, seems to promise to become a genius of the movies, America doesn't hesitate to invite him and to give him the means to achieve his career!"

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Steamer Hit By Typhoon.

MANILA, P. I., June 3.—Between 80 and 100 passengers aboard the steamer Negros were missing today following the sinking of the vessel, in a terrific typhoon off Romblon Island.



LEO CARRILLO

Is back on Broadway in a revival of "Lombardi Ltd.," which opened at the Geo. M. Cohen Theatre Monday night.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
RIGHT YOU ARE IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. $ 50 Mts. Thur. &Sat. $ 50
Next Week We Pius Passes By
The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea. W. 52 St. Evs. $.50 Mats Thurs. & Sat. $.50
The SILVER CORD
John Golden 58 St. E. of B'way Circle 5810 Thur. & Sat. 5075
Next W k Ned McCobb's Daughter

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
COHAN, 45th St., East of B'way.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY

KLAW Thea., 45th, West of B'way Evenings $.50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $.50
MerryGoRound
The successor to "AMERICANA"

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.30
William Fox Presents 7th HEAVEN
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1 Evgs. 50c-$2

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
Contin Noon to Midnight Pop. Prices

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.50 MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2.30 GRAND STREET FOLLIES

SCREEN NOTES.

"Carmen," the first on the list of Fox Films twelve specials, has Dolores Del Rio in the title role. This production, directed by Raoul Walsh is a new interpretation of the celebrated story. Escamillo, will be played by Victor McLaglen and Don Alvarado will have the role of Don Jose. Others in the cast are Fred Kohler, Ben Bard, Nancy Nash, Carmen Costello and Mathilde Comont.

Milton Sills' new stirring picture, "Framed," formerly called "Diamonds in the Rough," from a story by George E. Sutton, Jr., which Mary O'Hara adapted, will be released in June.

Josef von Sternberg, is now completing Ben Hecht's thriller, "Underworld" George Bancroft, Clive Brook, Evelyn Brent, Larry Semon and Fred Kohler play leading roles.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES
On American Labor

Here is an opportunity to secure four important booklets on American trade unionism at an especially low rate. Each is a most interesting and important little volume.

TRADE UNIONS IN AMERICA
—By Foster-Cannon-Browder .10

THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS
—By Margaret Larkin .10

THE RAILROADERS' NEXT STEP
—By Wm. Z. Foster .25

BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
—By Wm. Z. Foster .25

A total of 70 cents worth of books for
50 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

...ASSEMBLY TO ...NTERNATIONAL

...Ask Scandinavian Plumbers to Aid Bronx Strike

...

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...

Professional Patriots

One of the best examples of the work of the professional patriots who, on orders of the Department of Justice, are now engaged in the formation of the I. W. W.-Bolshevik-American Civil Liberties Union.

"PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS"—a book edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

(Continued from yesterday)

A record of acts of violence by members of the American Legion acting as such, compiled from the press reports and verified by correspondence, was published by the American Civil Liberties Union in 1921. It listed 56 cases up to the close of the year 1920. From that date the record of violence fell off, due to the criticism it aroused and the resentment aroused even among its own membership. There have since been not more than four, of which two were serious.—E. Wilbur Barre in March, 1924, and at Great Bend, Kansas, March 21, 1924. At Great Bend, where a Farmer Non-Partisan League meeting was scheduled, four speakers on the way to it were beaten up, and two of them were tarred and feathered. The two who were beaten and tarred were J. O. Stevic, editor of the Nonpartisan Leader, Carl Parsons, a veteran of the World War, while ex-Senator Boston of Kansas and George Wilson of Oklahoma, who came together in a car, were forced to get out of the car.

At Wilkes-Barre a Lenin Memorial meeting conducted by the Workers Party was broken up at the point of rifles by a crowd of Legion men who marched from their hall for that purpose, and who forced the audience to leave the hall and to salute the American flag. The action of the local post was backed by others throughout the country who wired their approval. The following from Oklahoma is typical:

"Oklahoma City Post No. 35, American Legion, wishes to congratulate you on your recent stand in upholding Americanism, which is the basic principle of our organization. Dispersion of Bolshevik worship strikes a chord in the heart of all true Americans. The American flag is good enough for us. Stay with it.

"Oklahoma City Post, American Legion
By H. Lee Minton, Post Commander."

The Wilkes-Barre Daily Record of January 30, 1924, had a news account reported that:

"Those who entered the local Legion Hall last evening could hear a click of rifles on the indoor rifle range. A large group of Legionnaires exhibited eagerness to become proficient in this art for future emergencies. The rifle range was crowded last evening with ex-service men in quest of rifle practice. This is unusual and attracted the attention of all who entered the building."

Break Up Meetings.

The breaking up of meetings at the instance of the American Legion has been accomplished without violence, by pressure on local officials and hall-owners. The Legion specialized in stopping Socialist meetings addressed by Eugene V. Debs, conducted by Fritz Kreisler, and showings of a film depicting conditions in Russia, entitled "The Fifth Year."

Legion alarmists prevented peace signs being carried in an Armistice Day parade in Boston. A Legion official journal in Sioux City has made libelous attacks on the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on the basis of information which the local post admitted was furnished by the "General Staff of the United States Army." Loyal Legionnaires joined with the D. A. R., the Reserve Officers Association, the Better America Federation, the National Security League, and the Military Order of the World War in a loud outcry against Frederick J. Libby's appearance before the students of Leland Stanford, Jr., Uuiversity.

As noted above the Legion Chapter at Concord, Mass., attempted, in June 1926, to prevent the New England Fellowship of Youth for Peace from holding a conference there. Eggs, stones and stink bombs were reported among the missiles used without avail in this Legion-inspired attempt to intimidate college students interested in peace. Later the Legion officials who had been most interested in breaking up the student gathering repudiated their participation in the violence. The Legion's propaganda material against the Fellowship of Youth for Peace was supplied by the Industrial Defense Association and the Massachusetts Public Interest League, "composed of a group of women who are jealous of the good name of their state." Mr. Marvin of the New York Commercial also contributed to the attack. According to Brent Dow Allinson, the chairman of the students' conference, the charges made by all the "patriots" were "unproved, unfair, untrue and a baseless slander."

Civil Liberties Union.

A. Leroy F. Smith of Los Angeles, writing in the American Legion Bulletin for September 22, 1923, under the title "A Nice Little Kitty—with Claws," indulged himself in a page of pleasantries about the American Civil Liberties Uniou, which has a branch in Los Angeles to combat police suppression of radical meetings and the numerous criminal syndicalist prosecutions. The article evidently had the support of the Legion officials. It scored in picturesque language all the principles of free speech and assembly, characterizing the Civil Liberties Union thus:

"The local committee has a number of well-known figures on it, very well known; while the national committee numbers among its members such eminent patriots as William Z. Foster, Rose Schneiderman, Scott Nearing, James A. Duncan (former I.W.W. mayor of Butte), Felix Frankfurter (which means in English Merry Sausage)," etc.

The spectacle of the I.W.W., an anti-political organization, with a mayor, is enough to characterize Mr. Smith's ignorance of public affairs, even overlooking the fact that Mr. Duncan was secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council and not a resident of Butte.

The spirit behind these evidences of patriotic zeal is not far removed from the Italian Fascisti. Indeed the connection is not fanciful. The Legion invited Mussolini to address its San Francisco convention in 1923. He sent a cordial reply regretting that he was otherwise engaged. National Commander Alvin Owsley, in an interview with the Newspaper Enterprise Association published in various papers served by that agency in January 1923, said:

"If ever needed, the American Legion stands ready to protect our country's institutions and ideals as the Fascisti dealt with the destructionists who menaced Italy!"

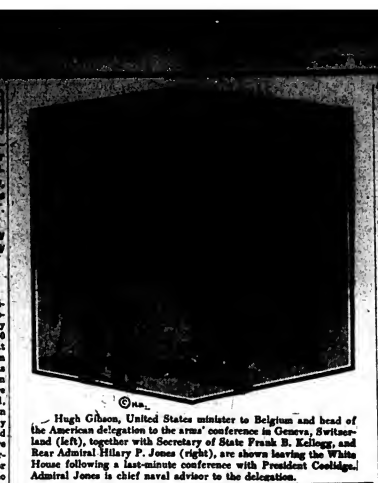
"By taking over the government!" he was asked.

"Exactly that," he replied. "The American Legion is fighting every element that threatens our democratic government—soviets, anarchists, I.W.W., revolutionary socialists and every other 'red.' . . . Do not forget that the Fascisti are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States."

Mr. Owsley's reported statement was never repudiated by him or by other Legion officials.

(To be continued.)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day



©Kns.

Hugh Gibson, United States minister to Belgium and head of the American delegation to the arms' conference in Geneva, Switzerland (left), together with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones (right), are shown leaving the White House following a last-minute conference with President Coolidge. Admiral Jones is chief naval advisor to the delegation.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 7.—One very good reason why Secretary Kellogg will not go to Geneva to take the lead in the three-power naval limitation conference is that neither he nor President Coolidge is now giving much support to this Coolidge-Kellogg scheme.

The big thing before the administration, every member of it is made to feel, is the re-election of Calvin Coolidge, for the good of business and the country, this year. True, the balloting will not take place under the law until November, 1928, but the Coolidge organization proposes to devote the summer of 1927 to making Coolidge's third term inevitable.

And naval reduction or limitation, which looked like a good issue a few months ago, looks hopeless as a campaign slogan today. Except for some extraordinary break of luck, the Geneva parley will be a complete failure:

"He's Never Sick at Sea."

That is why, on the day the American naval and diplomatic' delegates and their staffs were embarking at New York for the journey to Geneva to "put an end to naval expansion and naval threats," Calvin Coolidge donned his naval officer's uniform as commander of the fleets of the American nation, and sailed down to the Virginia capes to review 98 ships of war. The cameras were on hand. He tipped up his cap so that the pictures could betray his likeness to the commander of the "Pinafore." Then he walked among his guests, remarking on the muddiness of the water of the Potomac.

The Labor Party members of the Australian Industrial Delegation now studying industrial conditions and wages in this country after a long two months of being shown non-union factories and railroad shops, and being banqueted with the rest of their party by chambers of commerce, began to speak. It seemed that they were enthusiastic Labor Party members, keen for discussion of what Australian labor has done through social legislation, government ownership, elimination of private profit, and no end of heretical things. Miss May Matthews took the first occasion when she was invited to make a speech before working women, to declare that the United States needs a militant working class party and industrial unionism.

Won't Hear Him.

John Valentine, of the Locomotive Engineers of the state of Queensland, told of how the Labor Party in his state had ruled with brilliant success for the past 12 years, steadily improving the economic condition and the legislative safeguards of the workers while the general prosperity of the community forged ahead of that of any other state in the commonwealth. He was ready to talk to any labor audience.

But these Australians found few interested auditors in the American capital. There was no general demand from trade union officials for descriptions of the triumphs of working class effort abroad.

Flour Gold

Panned by JIM SEYMOUR.

First Pan.

For the benefit of those proletarian readers who never see gold except in the minted discs of which they receive sackfuls every payday I announce that flour gold is gold in minute particles. The prospector, sometimes with a pan made for the purpose, but usually with some old frying-pan picked off a dump, washes the goldbearing gravel with infinite patience, removing the dirt from time to time until the bits of gold, being heavier, are collected on the bottom of the pan. He loses, as a rule, as much as he saves, but often—nowadays every year or so—he washes out some fairly heavy gold, and sometimes he gets a nugget.

In this colyum you can expect a little of everything, including some junk hreas that I have to work off somehow. But after all, we are in the United States and brass is all wool and a yard wide. Aimee McPherson, for instance . . . .

Here is a sad world, fellow kickers, and we need to laugh once in a while, so while I'm doining the panning I'll try tb give you now and then something to laugh at. When I succeed that's a nugget, even tho you are only laughing at my attempts to be funny. But don't hope for too many, for nowadays, in order to be really funny, a fellow has to find something more idiotic than the capitalist system, and that isn't easy. Besides, I don't know that I'm such a good searcher, for if I had much of a sense of humor I wouldn't be trying to conduct a colynm. However, hoid the sack.

• • •

Till Sheep Do I's Part.

Heretofore the only movie I ever saw that was worth the wear and tear on the seat of my pants was The Last Laugh. But now that White Gold is playing the cheap houses I can add it to my scrawny list. It is a da Mille picture starring Jetta Gondal, who, unlike the brainless babyfaced calendertops that still have a fair monopoly of the business, can really act. And photography is perfect. But I am more interested in the story. For the first time I have seen an American picture that does not end with the sickening moralistic "must" that attempts to convince us that things that are are right because they are. The world always was this way and it always will be. Clutch. . . . Hold it!

In White Gold, whose title refers to the alleged monetary value of a lot of dirty stinking sheep, the husband with the slavesowner psychology is shown as the cur that he is. He does not triumph in the end simply because the law and a rotten economic system have given him a coward's advantage. He remains a cur. He exercised his authority but he levied a heavy toll upon himself: he lost something very beautiful, something that would have prevented his damn fool actions had he been anything but a contemptible property owner and incapable of anything less ignoble than conventional meggotry.

As a professional knocker, because of sheer novelty of the experience, it pleases me to speak a good word for White Gold.

• • •

Reason For a Fence.

The Christians, having stolen a Jewish god, are now incensed because Jewish schoolchildren, heretofore considered undesirable adherents of the creed Gescheft ist gescheft, refuse to accept the stolen property.

• • •

Exodus I.

A cartoon shows California's new criminal code causing a stampede of crooks across the state line. This probably accounts for the multitude of abandoned real-estate offices in Los Angeles.

• • •

No Wonder They Are Unbalanced.

Roger Babson says: "We believe the two greatest losses that this country has thus far suffered are the present neglect of family prayers and Sunday observance. Thus far, the loss is only spiritual, but, unless rectified, will soon be economic and very real. Let us, therefore, hold fast all the more earnestly to the habit of church attendance as the one surviving leg of the stool on which America's greatness rests . . ."

Is this the balance that the powers are always trying to maintain?

• • •

English as She Maybe Come.

Do you wish to be classily interred? Quality and durability of our subterveneration guaranteed. Nonexpensive. We desire no remuneration other than an infinitesimal honorarium. Our one passion is to serve.

Dunham and Steele,
Morticians to the Elite.

The General Membership Meeting

Duties of Party Members in Soviet Union Factories

By KARL REEVE.

MOSCOW.—Before considering the tasks of the various organs of the organizers of the party organization in a Soviet factory, let us take up more definitely the tasks of the party nucleus in the factory as a whole and the general tasks of every member of the party. We may take, as examples from the "Red Proletarian Rivet" Plant, a textile factory located in Moscow, which employs between 1400 and 1500 workers. This factory numbers 147 members and candidates in the party, 81 being candidates, and 180 members and candidates in the Komsomols (Young Communist Leagus). Of the latter, all are full members excepting 15, who are candidates. Of the thirteen persons who joined the party in this nucleus recently twelve were workers and one is an office clerk.

The admission of new members is first approved by bureau of the factory nucleus, then at the general membership meeting of the nucleus, and it finally approved by the rayon (section or county) party committee. Members of the Young Communist League who are transferred to the party are received in the same manner.

THE general membership meeting in this nucleus occurs once or twice a month, some meetings being "closed" when only party members and candidates are present, and others "open" when non-party workers are invited. In this factory there were approximately twenty meetings during the year, about half of them being open meetings. The nucleus has three shifts, 70 per cent of the membership being present on the average. In addition to the matters touched on in the last article, the following questions were taken up, among others,—organization of important campaigns, discussion of the collective agreement to be entered into between the trade union and the administration, the work among the Young Pioneers, and in addition to the usual reports from the bureau and the various committees. Political and educational questions are discussed. I was present at one meeting where the question of the international situation, the threat of war against the Soviet Union by the world imperialists was taken up and many questions were asked. Of course, in these discussions, after the report of a qualified comrade and after the questions, the members frequently express their views in short speeches. Then the reporter of the evening sums up and a suitable resolution is passed by the meeting.

In the Moscow River Factory, referred to above, during the months of March, April and May of this year, the following general membership meetings of the nucleus, among others, were held:—March 16th, subject, reduction of prices in the Soviet Union; April 13, Report of the party fraction in the factory committee of the trade union; April 20, (a) Report of the factory management (Red Director), (b) Results and Prospects of Work Among Women; May 18, report of the nucleus bureau, and re-election of a new bureau (taken from the 3 months plan of work carried out by the nucleus).

THE bureau of the Kamovniki Rayon (section) in Moscow, last fall issued instructions on the duties of members and candidates of the C. P. of the Soviet Union which also gave direction as to the rational use of the time budget. This resolution points out the importance of economising the time of the individual party member and of the organization. It directs the equal distribution of the party duties, as far as is possible, and declares that the work must be conducted systematically. "It is necessary to combat exaggerated plans, the tendency to discuss and solve in one month the greatest possible number of questions and hold the greatest possible number of meetings. The plans of the lower and the leading bodies must be co-ordinated in detail. The leading organizations must refrain from piling campaign upon campaign which should be distributed evenly throughout the year."

THE work of the party must be strictly differentiated from the work of the trade union, co-operative and other non-party organizations, the resolution continues. "The party organizations must refrain from preparing and carrying out all the campaign. . . . While giving the general political line, the party organizations, (the rayon committees and the nuclei) must demand from the Communist fractions in the non-party organizations greater initiative and independence." As many active non-party workers must be drawn into the campaigns as possible. Those comrades failing to properly carry out their party work must be disciplined.

"QUESTIONS should not be discussed at party meetings which may be discussed at non-party meetings." The agendas should be carefully planned in advance, but they must be worked out collectively, the preliminary preparation of the questions and the time budget must not suppress the initiative of the members. Wide discussion of the questions prepared must be allowed. The following suggestions are given for reducing the duration of the general membership meetings, and thus economizing the time of the workers:—to limit the agenda, to carefully prepare it, to allow reporters between 15 and 45 minutes, to limit the meetings to two or a maximum of three hours, to post agenda announcements beforehand, enabling the workers to prepare for the meetings, to open the meetings on time.

OTHER recommendations are that where one person can handle the work, committees should not be appointed. There should not be a number of bodies deciding one and the same question. Questions already decided in practice should not be dealt with again. Long, tedious reports must not be written. "The public opinion of the party organization must be focussed upon this question. Severe self-criticism, free exchange of opinions, a maximum of initiative, criticism in the press, exposal of defects, the popularization of achievements and the resolute carrying out of the decisions adopted—all this is necessary." (This resolution approves the initiative of the nucleus, a study of the manner in which the party nuclei of the Kamovniki rayon were carrying out the decision of the rayon convention on the question of economising the worker's time and developing a rational time budget.)

Note.—Article 3 will describe the structure and functions of the departmental nuclei.

RETRIBUTION.

A missionary in far Nanking his master
disobeyed,
He pulled a gun upon a Chink who questioned why he stayed,
But that heathen Chink had quicker
Finger on a christian trigger,
So the missionary went aloft to join the big parade.

P. R. O'SCRIBED.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box." The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

"We Build for Ourselves"

(Laying the foundation stone of the Spinning Factory in Moscow)

A tall textile worker with a very useless face holds the huge plan in his hand. Then a few workers shovel fully symbolical it with bricks to the posts of the wooden platforms, and, like a banner, it is raised above the ground.

That is what our new factory will be like! What a contrast to the old stunted, two-storeyed brick shed of the old Danilovsk factory at the foot of the hills. How grand it all is, how light and airy is this new four-storeyed building of concrete and glass!

The ground is already cleared for the foundations. In a few days the work will begin. By the winter the building will be ready. In a year's time it will be equipped according to the latest technical pattern with the sanitary and hygienic requirements suitable to the demands of the Soviet country, the factory will increase its output of yarn 2½ fold.

This factory will be light and airy. It is reckoned to have a volume of 100,000 cubic metres. The ventilation will be exceptional. In the central buildings will be a huge dressing room, connected with all departments, and there the worker will go straight to his bench without going through other departments or workshops. There will be sufficient couches, lifts and other contrivances to lighten the conditions of labor. This is how the workers build for themselves.

Future Owners.

The whole of the Soviet territory is covered with a network of new metallurgical works, textile factories, mines and petroleum towers. The country is enjoying a universal holiday,—a building holiday! During the laying of the foundation stone of the new factory, the crowd was as gay as on May day or November 7. Huge masses of working men and women stood round the tribune. Children roamed through the crowds.

"Now, you future owners, keep quiet"—they were silenced.

But the "future owners" conducted themselves as owners, found their way through to the very Presidium table, and one of them, clinging to the table, became transfixed there, listening to the words of the orators.

Comrade Kulbyshev, President of the Supreme Council of People's Economy was on the platform. He said that every new workshop built in the U. S. S. R. gave evidence of the possibility of building Socialism in a technically backward country.

"Our country is moving towards that bright goal on behalf of which the October Revolution was accomplished. The workers of the whole world are watching our building work with intense interest. Every new factory increases their belief that socialism is greater than capitalism—that socialism will conquer the world."

On behalf of the CC of the Textile Workers' Union, Comrade Maksimalsky greets the workers of Dmitrovka and the builders of the factory!

New Technique.

"We suffered a great deal through the old, worn out machines," he said. "But we showed that even with these machines we could push forward successfully until we could accrue enough or enough to build new factories. And if the proletariat was able to conquer in the arduous conditions of battle, with what speed will it now be able to advance, equipped as it is, according to the last word in technique."

This dynamic growth was indicated in the figures given at the beginning of the speech of Comrade Deitch, director of cotton trust:

"In 1921, in all the factories belonging to the trust there were working 9,000 workers; that means that 30% of the trade was working. Today 17,000 workers are employed with 72,000 spindles, which means that the trade is working 100%. During the coming years, according to the plan of development of the factory, 29,000 workers will be engaged in the undertakings, with 230,000 spindles."

Comrade Ulanova, a working woman said:

"The merchants also built factories, comrades, but they did not give us joy. They were built by our sweat, the bricks were strengthened by our blood. Now we build for ourselves, we build for our children."

And she called to mind those dark days, when the factories stood deserted,

"They left us broken throughs, we collected rotten potatoes. But though we fed on potatoes, we did not relinquish our hold on the factories, we held on to them for ourselves. Let the bourgeoisie gnash its teeth when it looks at our success; we are not afraid. We shall continue to build factories in order to improve our conditions of life."

• • •

Soviet Start.

A square of red brick is leid down on the ground. Inside this square, a five-pointed star had been made out of bricks. The bricklayers in aprons and with smiling faces, gaze with satisfaction on their work. It is excellent.

According to the builders' custom, Comrade Kuibyshev holds in his hand a piece of green bottle glass. He carefully "cements" it in the liquid cement.

"Go on, cement it, Kuibyshev; cement it more carefully," shout the workers, smiling.

Comrade Melnichansky lays the brick, the working men and women following.

The foundatiou is finished.

And from the factory yard there comes the lond "three cheers" of a huge crowd of workers, "We build for ourselves."

—LEON.

An Example of Achievement in the Ruthenberg Drive

By JACK STACHEL, Acting General Secretary District 2, W. C. P.

Last week in one of the reports on the Ruthenberg Drive printed in The DAILY WORKER I stated that Comrade Alfred Loseff had secured 10 new members for the Party in the course of the drive. A few days ago I received the following letter from Comrade Isidore Brodowsky, the secretary of one of the branches in the Bronx.

"Dear Comrade:

A few weeks ago you mentioned about a comrade who brot 10 new members into the Party. It is good work, but I want to report to you that I brot into the Party 30 new members in 3 weeks time and also 80 members into the International Labor Defense. I am not telling these things because I want credit, for what I did is my duty and the duty of every Party member. I report this because I want the other comrades to know about it so that they can make a real effort to do the same. I want this printed as an example of what can be accomplished if we do. I want to tell you that the Ruthenberg Drive will be for me forever, and not only until the 9th of July. Comradely yours—Isidore Brodowsky.

• • •

Here is an achievement that not only comrade Brodowsky can feel proud of, but one which the entire Party can be proud of. Comrade Brodowsky is correct. What he did every comrade can do. Not every one can be so successful, but surely every Party member if he makes a real effort can bring new members into the Party in large numbers. And this is further proof by the fact that we have already taken in hundreds of new members in the course of the Ruthenberg Drive. At the same time the great bulk of the membership has not yet made good. Every Party member must secure at least one new member by the 9th of July, the Birthday of Comrade Ruthenberg. If every comrade gets on the job now, this will be accomplished, and we will have doubled the Party membership.

The key to the success achieved by Comrade Brodowsky lies in the fact that he has also secured 80 new members for the International Labor Defense. If we this testifies that he is carrying on widespread propaganda for the campaigns of the Party, that he has no doubt approached hundreds of workers on the issue of Sacco and Vanzetti, on the arrests of the fighting furriers and cloakmakers, and that he understands that in the Ruthenberg Drive is not merely a mechanical or sentimental appeal to the workers to join the Workers (Communist) Party, but that the Ruthenberg Drive is based on the campaigns of the Party. That our Party appeals to the more enlightened and militant workers to join its ranks because it is the leader of the struggles of the American workingclass. If all the comrades approach the drive on this basis as did Comrade Brodowsky they will succeed in broadening the influence of the Party and the left wing and at the same time get new members into the Party. An approach on any other basis will not succeed.

• • •

One more thing mentioned in the letter is important. Comrade Brodowsky states that he will always continue the work for the Ruthenberg Drive and not only until July 9th. The Ruthenberg Drive is not merely understands that the task of building the influence of the Party end, to increase the membership is part of the everyday work of every member, and secondly that he understands that the Ruthenberg Drive is an appeal to the American workers in addition to the main campaigns of the Party, an appeal on the basis of what Comrade Ruthenberg stood for—namely against the war, for the building up of the power of the workingclass, that Comrade Ruthenberg was the symbol of the revolutionization of the American working class and its growing consciousness as a class.

The example of Comrade Brodowsky is an example worthy to be strived for by every member of our Party.

Let us have more of such examples. I am sure that there will be many who will try to excel this. But Comrade Brodowsky will not be sorry if they do. And besides Comrade Brodowsky is still on the job.

Bostonians Attention.

A whole Boston truck party is arranged for Sunday, June 12, 1927, to Franklyn, Mass., Camp Nitgedaiget. Trucks leave 9:30 A. M from New International hall, 42 Whenemha Rez Ma and the party office 36 Conseway Street. Tickets are $1. We have arranged special sports gramed. Every body come. Everybody welcome.

Auspices of truck party Industrial department of the League and the party.—Winokur.

STOP THE MURDER! STOP THE WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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4 KILLED, 28 INJURED IN ANTI-SOVIET OUTRAGES

329 Fur Shops Crippled by Strike

BELA KUN WARNS AMERICAN LABOR OF PERIL OF WAR

Tells Editor of Daily Worker of Danger

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(This is the First of a Series of Interviews with Prominent Communists On International Situation—Ed note.)

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail.)—Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet Republic during its brief and heroic existence, and one of the most prominent spokesmen of the Communist International, declared to me here:

"The workers of America must not allow themselves to be fooled on the present imperialist plans for a new attack on the Soviet Union. They must be kept awake to the ever present war danger.

Attack Upon Soviet Union

"Opportunism reveals itself in the ever-present tendency to underestimate the danger of the new war against the Soviet Union. There must be no underestimation of this danger.

Bela Kun showed how Hungary was being made a pawn of Great Britain and Italy in the new anti-Soviet War plans. British imperialist schemes against the Soviet Union will be advanced if London can win support and close collaboration of Washington in the attack on the Chinese Revolution. Weakening of Great Britain in the Orient will help blast its plots against the Soviet Union. A huge anti-war campaign in the United States must hamstring Wall Street's ambitions in the Far East, especially the waging of its war on the Chinese masses.

Forty arrests were made on this May Day in Hungary. No May Day meetings of any kind were permitted among the peasants. That is the way the mailed fist of the big bourgeoisie and the great landholders, who now dominate the government, show their power, having taken control from the petit bourgeois elements that won power after the overthrow of the Soviet Republic, a crime against the Hungarian working class in which Herbert Hoover, now secretary of Commerce in Coolidge's cabinet played a prominent role, a counter-revolutionary role of which the American ruling class is proud.

MacDonald Helps Restore Monarchy.

With the help of British capital, and with J. Ramsay MacDonald, while "labor" premier, acting as an intermediary for international loans, we find that the Hungarian terrorist government of Horthy and Bethlen has now enjoyed three years without a deficit. Strenuous efforts are now being made for the saving of private capitalist enterprises, says Bela Kun.

As crowning these achievemeuts of state and private financing, it is planned to call back to power a member of the Hapsburg Family and restore the monarchy.

These monarchist ambitions of the Hungarian terror are not reiished by the neighboring states of Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Jugo-Slavia and others, that are also necessary to aid the British designs against the Workers' Republic. Thus the Hapsburg intentions have been held in leash by the International capitalists. Yet England and Italy continually fight against this opposition of the little so-called "democratic" states of the Anti-Soviet Block.

Attacks Upon Communists.

This development in Hungary, with the ultra-reaction in the saddle, has resulted in the most vicious persecution of Communists and left wing trade union and farmer elements on the one hand, and brazen compromise with the traitor socialists on the other.

It is estimated that there are 1,000 political prisoners in Hungary today, the outstanding cases being those of Sultan Szamos, organization secretary of the Communist Party, and Matthias Rakosi. The latter is now serving an eight-year prison sentence, but

(Continued on Page Three)

PICKETS BRING MORE OUT IN BIG WALKOUT HERE

Ben Gold Delighted with Progress Made

Two large picketing demonstrations yesterday, in the morning and the evening, resulted in several additional shops joining the Furriers' strike. Many of the workers joined the picketers in the morning while others left their shops during the day.

Because of this steady increase in the strike ranks, it is impossible for the Joint Board to give complete figures on the extent of the strike. However, it is certain that at least 75 per cent of the workers from Associated shops are out on strike, and there are 329 shops where production has been crippled as a result of the workers' response to the strike call.

"The Joint Board is delighted with the progress of the strike so far," Ben Gold, the manager, said last night; "except for the brutal treatment being given to some of our workers by certain police officers.

Press Charges Against Police.

"We are preparing the affidavits of those workers who have been brutally beaten in the police station during the past few days, and we intend to press charges against those responsible. We are certainly not going to see our union members, whose only crime is picketing, and who are charged simply with disorderly conduct, crippled for life by the beating

(Continued on Page Five)

'PRAVDA' CHARGES ENEMIES OF USSR INCITED MURDER

Attack on Woikoff Link in Chain of Crimes

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, June 8.—Commenting on the brutal murder of Woikoff, Russian minister to Poland, the Moscow "Pravda" designates it as another link in the chain of crimes against the USSR by her capitalist enemies.

"Soon after Lord Curson's ultimatum, the scoundrels of international fascism murdered another Russian minister, Vorovsky, on Swiss soil, in the 'hallowed' precincts of the League of Nations Congress. Today, almost immediately after the rupture of the Anglo-Soviet relations, Woikoff is murdered."

Inspired by Britain.

"Pravda" points out that these crimes could not be committed without the participation and connivance of those who are sharpshooters in the struggle against the USSR. "The toiling masses of the world," it continues, "well know the bandit role of the British Tory government. The Polish government, which, in spite of repeated warnings from the Soviet government of Russia, accorded hospitality to Russian White Guards and encouraged their intrigues against the Soviet Republic, must bear the full responsibility for the consequences of such a policy.

Workers Will Reply.

"The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union will present their bill of account to Poland. By the murder of Woikoff, the marauders of the world Black Hundreds have added more fuel to the flames which envelop the cause of European and international peace is being burnt.

"The conscious world proletariat, however, will not allow these international incendiaries. Czecovviakhem (Voluntary Air and Chemical Service Organization) has issued an appeal to all toilers of the USSR to start voluntary money collections for a fund to build new airplanes under the slogan: 'Our reply to Chamberlain.' This fund must be the same bulwark in the cause of peace as was the flotilla 'ultimatum' which was created with voluntary collections after the Curzon note."

Held Incommunicado

WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, is now in the Workhouse, isolated without the right to see anyone from the outside world. In their effort to suppress The DAILY WORKER, the capitalist class of this country sought to isolate the revolutionary elements from the rest of the working class, and thus render our party impotent and powerless.

They will not succeed. They will fail to isolate our editor. They will fail in their attempt to cut off our movement. For there are thousands of strands connecting our revolutionary organ with the workers all over the country. While Bill Dunne is in jail, there are thousands of workers in the mines, mills, factories and farms, who demand the right to shoulder the sentence with him. They demand the right to contribute from their hard earned wages, everything they can spare, not only to free Comrade Dunne, not only to wipe off the books the infamous fine of Five Hundred Dollars which the courts have imposed, but also to successfully appeal our case, and reverse the vicious decision which has been rendered.

They cannot break our ranks. Your contribution is the concrete evidence of your solidarity. Send it along quickly.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

THE PAPERS THAT ARE NEVER FINED $500



By WM. GROPPER.

Their editors never go to jail.

SECRETARY DAVIS CITES PLANS FOR WORLD SLAUGHTER

By MICHAEL WEBB.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

The wholesale murderers who prepared the last imperialist war, which destroyed 20 million lives and wrecked a continent, are once more busy hatching plans for the next butchery, which threatens to bring even greater disaster to the masses of people the world over.

The United States is not the least of the capitalist powers who are sharpening their bayonets and oiling the motors of their bombing planes.

Smoke-screens of peace-talk are being poured out to delude the workers.

No less than two "model" peace treaties have been published in the past few weeks. Sweet phrases about a "world Locarno" are heard in the press, unaccompanied by explanations that Locarno stands for war, particularly war against the workers and farmers' republic of Soviet Russia.

America has sent these passionate peace-lovers Hugh S. Gibson and Admiral Sillary Jones to the Geneva naval conference, disguised as usual by the fig-leaf of "disarmament."

This is for public consumption. Behind the smoke screens the United States, like all the other capitalist powers, is carefully organizing army, navy and industry for the next "emergency."

Revelations of what we may expect

(Continued on Page Three)

Murdered Soviet Union Envoy Gave Whole Life To Revolutionary Cause

M. Woikoff, Soviet Union Minister to Poland who was murdered Tuesday by a young monarchist inspired by British propaganda, was associated with the revolutionary movement since early youth.

He was born at Kerch, in the Crimea, in 1888, and was compelled to flee Russia at the age of 19 for anti-Czarist activities. After studying at the Universities of Paris and Geneva, he returned to Russia in 1917 and joined the Communists after the October Revolution. He was elected Food Commissar of the Ural District.

Woikoff was appointed Director of the Central Union of Cooperative Societies in 1919 and later became a member of the Collegium of the Peoples' Commissariat of Foreign Trade. In 1924 he was named Minister to Poland.

Party Members Asked to Attend an Important Meeting Sat. at 10 a. m.

All members of the Workers (Communist) Party must attend an important membership meeting to be held 10 a. m. this Saturday at Manhattan Lyceum.

This meeting is called by the District Executive Committee for the purpose of taking immediate action on one of the most important problems of the party.

CHIANG RESUMES REIGN OF TERROR; 80 ARE EXECUTED

BULLETIN.

WUHAN, June 8.—The reactionaries in Peking are panic-stricken over the defeats of Chang Tso-lin. The chamber of commerce has decided to organize a volunteer corps to defend the merchants' interests. The merchants detest the approaching Nationalists but dread mostly the raiding and pillaging of the defeated northerners in case they decide to abandon the city.

The British general, Duncan, and four members of the general staff of the foreign troops in Shanghai have left for Tientsin, and several regiments of foreign troops have been sent there.

* * *

SHANGHAI, June 8.—Chiang Kai-shek has resumed his reign of terror in the lower Yangtze Valley with the suppression of a score of labor unions and the execution of eighty labor leaders in the vicinity of Kiukiang.

He is carrying on a vigorous labor-smashing campaign in his bid for the support of the imperialists and the northern war lords. Labor and peasant unions through the Yangtze Valley are opposing him and an armed revolt at an opportune moment is not unlikely.

* * *

PEKING, June 8.—The widely heralded triple alliance between Chang

(Continued on Page Five)

IMPERIALISTS CONTINUE TERRORIST TACTICS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

Poland Responsible for Woikoff's Murder; British Provocation

MOSCOW, June 8.—The latest step in the campaign of terrorism that white guardists are waging against the Soviet Union with the approval and support of the imperialist powers was taken today when two persons were killed and twenty-six seriously injured by the explosion of a bomb at a Communist Party meeting at Leningrad.

The bombers escaped, firing revolvers as they fled from the scene of the explosion. Militia surrounded the building shortly after the explosion and extinguished the flames after a great deal of difficulty.

Izvestia Blames Britain

Branding the British tory government as the real perpetrator of the murder of M. Woikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, the Izvestia, official Soviet organ says:

"This is not the first time that international tension has been the signal for terrorist action against Soviet Union representatives. As in 1923 after Curzon's ultimatum, Vorovsky was the victim of the feeling created by hostile attacks against the U.S.S.R., so Woikoff today is the victim of the situation resulting from the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations."

Implying that the Polish Government has allied itself with the British tory government in Britain's unofficial war against the Soviet Union, the Izvestia, continues, "The Polish Government is also responsible for the murder because, notwithstanding the Soviet Union's repeated demands for measures against the Russian monarchists in Poland, it connived in their activities.

"London has become a place where it is possible to get a permit for any anti-Soviet crime," the Izvestia adds.

Masses Indignant

A storm of indignation has broken out in Moscow and police are compelled to guard the Polish embassy from possible attacks by indignant workers.

Soviet Union authorities have declared a fortnight's mourning for M. Woikoff by all Soviet officials at home and abroad. The body of the murdered envoy will be taken to Moscow tomorrow by A. P. Rosengols, former Soviet Charge d'Affaires at London, who was with Woikoff when he was shot.

Nail British Lie

A vigorous denial of the British statement that the murdered Minister was connected with the execution of the Czar was made by Tass, official news agency of the Soviet Union. Woikoff was Soviet Food Commissar in the Ekaterinburg district at the time of the Czar's death and had

(Continued on Page Two)

WHITE TERROR KILLS ANOTHER SOVIET OFFICIAL

Murders Near Minsk Third in Series

MOSCOW, June 8.—Murderous plots against Soviet officials continue, with all the earmarks of organized monarchist terror.

The Soviet foreign office was notified from Minsk tonight that Chief Opinsky, of the white Russian secret police, and his chauffeur were assassinated and two aides seriously wounded. Meagre information states that Opinsky and party were on the way to Minsk from Danovitchi, near the Polish frontier, with a suspected Polish spy, Lieut. Jani, who was arrested last night on the Russian soil.

The party was riding on a motor handcar on the railroad track when a gang of monarchist secret agents opened fire from ambush.

The assailants, as well as the spy, escaped.

Occurring at virtually the same hour as the Leningrad bomb outrage, the first of its kind in seven years, and following the assassination of Ambassador Woikoff at Warsaw, the Soviet officials are convinced that assassination plots are being hatched outside of Russia, seeking to provoke internal and external Soviet complications.

Jail 30 Monarchists.

MOSCOW, June 8.—Thirty monarchists have been arrested at Vilna and seven at Warsaw charged with complicity in the assassination of Ambassador Woikoff.

The prisoners include Gorlow, representative of Grand Duke Nicolai, and several former czarist generals. The assassin, Kowerda, is formally charged with being a member of a secret Russian monarchist organization operating in Europe and America, and which employed the Anglo-Soviet rupture as a signal for terrorist acts against Soviet representatives.

Poets of All Shades, But All Red, on Hand to Help DAILY WORKER

Everybody who is anybody will be on hand tonight to listen to the largest collection of Red poets ever gathered under one roof. Armed with pieces of their own versification, they will be at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. at or about 8 p. m.

Revolutionary poems in every tongue, and a few more, including the Hindustani, Chinese, Hungarian and Japanese, not to mention Yiddish, Russian, Italian and—English, will be read by their authors. Among the poets are: Abr. Raisin, A. B. Magil, Arturo Giovanitti, Adolf Wolff, Babette Deutsch, Eli Siegel, H. Laivik, Ho Su-shing, Joseph Freeman, Lola Ridge, Louis Ezrg, Mike Gold, Mani Leib, Max Stengel, Simon Feishlu and Seigo Ogino.

Admission is 50 cents, and the proceeds are for The DAILY WORKER.

Not the worst part of the program will be a critical discussion of the poets and their offerings by members of the audience. Moissaye J. Olgin will be chairman of what is billed as the "first event of its kind in history."

Lindbergh 900 Miles Away.

ABOARD CRUISER MEMPHIS, June 8.—Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh is less than 900 miles from America at midnight tonight.

Inco Seeks Skilled Specialists Here to Work in Soviet Union

Industrial Cooperative INCO was organized in the U. S. for the purpose of going to U. S. S. R. and manufacturing there electric motors, automobile and tractor parts, rebuilding industrial machinery, etc. This cooperative has settled in Moscow last year and its work has been carried on in full swing. At present they need a few first class mechanics of the following qualifications:

3 specialists on bench hand work, 3 lathe-hands, 3 good machinists.

Those who want to join this cooperative should apply immediately to its secretary, A. Barkinsky, c-o Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York City.

Tie More Workers Up With Stock Purchases

The United States Steel Corporation announced yesterday that under the "profit-sharing" plan, common stock of the corporation to the amount of 100,000 shares will be offered to employes at $122 a share. Subscriptions will be received until July 16.

In 1926, the corporation distributed 74,351 shares of stock to employes at $135 a share; in 1925 the price was $125 a share; in 1924 the stock was at $100 a share and in 1921 at $61 a share.

CHAPTER X.

Shop Nuclei Function.

(Continued)

SHOP nuclei must become organs of the shop committee, which is the only part of their fighting for better conditions, with their membership. They must also be able to explain any decisions which the shop nuclei should establish contact with the workers in the shops, which are not yet drawn into the trade unions, whether they be for mass demonstrations, election campaigns, and for greater and more decisive political struggles.

There are many special questions that the shop nuclei have to do collective work. The fact that they are organized instils functioning in daily contact with masses of workers and in intimate contact with their every-day conditions becomes ripe, to set up the necessary organization machinery by forming committees in the shops representing the various departments and all of the crafts. The question of a possible strike must always be considered in connection with any campaign for organization of the unorganized workers in the shops.

Naturally the work of shop nuclei are of a different nature within light industries and heavy industries and particularly in this true with regards to our campaign for organization of the unorganized. Within the light industries it is often necessary to work on the basis of the marked craft divisions existing and directly through the trade unions. In the heavy industries on the other hand which is practically entirely unorganized it is hardly possible to do effective organization work except on an industrial basis. Within organized industries generally speaking our campaigns also take a different character as our work there is to a great extent carried on through the unions.

Our slogan for a Labor Party can be made an effective one in the shops and should be connected with all the struggles obtaining. Many experiences can be used to expose the deal given to the workers by the capitalist parties. During election campaigns in particular the needs of the workers in the shops should be made the issues of the campaign and independent political action by the workers proposed. For the actual establishment of a Labor Party, the unions must become the main organizational basis. The Labor Ticket and labor demands can always be emphasized and when such can be put forward, support of the workers in the shops secured.

The campaign for protection of foreign born workers has a direct bearing on the conditions of the working class as a whole and can arouse wide-spread support. The anti-alien bills are bills against the workers and every shop nuclei become a blacklist system of the employers and their government and should be so emphasized. In the shops national and racial discriminations also exist. The only effective method of combat is complete class solidarity and that is the basis of our campaign.

Our campaigns for our Party press is a constant one and should be brought into the shops. To get the full benefit of this campaign, shop nuclei should always have regular correspondence to Party papers. A reporter should be selected for that purpose, but other comrades should supply the material and when the stories appear, the Party paper should be sold in front of the shop. In this manner the Party paper becomes the mouth-piece and the champion of the workers in the shop and becomes an integral part of all our activities.

In all of our campaigns, wherever possible, factory gate meetings should be arranged during noon-hours addressed by Party Speakers with Party literature to be at hand. It is, of course, preferable that these meeting take up concretely the issues of the workers in the particular shop.

(To be continued).

THE WORKERS' CAMP
Camp Nitgedaiget of Boston
Grand Opening June 19, 1927.
All information and reservations at Workers' Bookshop, 26 Leverett St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 6810. Directions: Go to Franklin, Mass., there take Summer St. to Camp.



BOOKS

As a Doctor Sees It

By B. LIBER

With 54 Pencil Sketches by the Author.

This interesting new volume is the kind of a book that can be recommended to every worker.

A critic says:

"It certainly seems as though the total of human knowledge will soon be able to be covered by a single day of Gradual... [illegible] ... have written."

$1.50 Postpaid.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First St., New York.

Politicians of Illinois Make New Move to Pry Smith Into U. S. Senate

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—Legislative wheels were set in motion here today in demand of the United States Senate the seating of Col. Frank L. Smith as senator from Illinois.

Rep. Reed Cutler of Lewistown, Republican floor leader, introduced a bill in the House providing for the appointment of a commission of four, one Republican and one Democratic senator and one Republican and Democratic house member, to go to Washington and demand of the Senate the constitutional rights of Illinois to representation in that body.

Germany Not Affected By Anglo-Soviet Break; Scorn Tory Propaganda

BERLIN, June 8.—There will be no change in the present relations between Germany and Soviet Russia.

This was decided today after the conference between Dr. V. Tchitcherin and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the foreign ministers of the two countries.

It is understood that possibility of more active trade between Soviet Russia and Germany was the major topic of discussion.

Mississippi Rises Fast; Kills Replanted Grain

MEMPHIS, Miss., June 8.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover and the heavy taxation who expected to begin their work of relief in the Mississippi flood area will have to go into debt, slavery will have to postpone the deed.

The merciless Mississippi River and its tributaries today continued to rise rapidly, pouring millions of gallons of overflow waters onto farmlands for the second time this year and spelling ruin for the Mississippi Valley farmers who have in the face of disaster courageously reestablished themselves after the greatest flood in history.

Raises New Crops.

Passing the flood stage today, the great river started emptying through the gaps left in levees by the first disaster and washing away crops planted since the first flood of the year receded.

Refugee camps throughout the Mississippi Valley, closed after refugees were able to return to their homes, are now reopened.

No Repairs.

Columbus, Ky., is again under water. Families who have returned to their homes during the past two weeks at Columbus are again leaving their domiciles to the mercy of the mad river. A fifty foot stage, predicted for Columbus by Friday, will inundate the entire city. Fifty thousand acres of farmlands, 85 per cent of which was already in cultivation with crops growing rapidly, will be flooded in Lee County, Ark. from the break in the Mississippi levee at Whitehall, which has not been repaired.

Two Killed in Outrage Against U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page One)

nothing to do with any warrant ordering his execution.

The Soviet Government last night handed Poland a sharp note protesting that the assassination of Soviet Ambassador Wolkoff at Warsaw was due to Poland's inadequate protecting of the Soviet envoy, and the failure to curb anti-Soviet plots.

The Soviet government is withholding further action until the details of the murder are officially known.

Hold Poland Responsible

The note, which is signed by M. M. Litvinoff, reads:

"Poland will be held responsible for any assassination. The Government of the Soviet Union considers this an unprecedented criminal act, bound up with a whole series of acts aimed at destroying friendly relations of the Soviet Union abroad and creating a direct menace to peace.

"The raid on the Peking Embassy, the blockade of the consulate at Shanghai, the police attack on the Soviet Trade Delegation in London and the provocatory rupture of diplomatic relations on the part of Great Britain—all this series of acts has unloosed the activities of terroristic groups of reactionaries, who, in their blind hatred of the working class, are seizing the weapon of political murder.

"The Union Government also sees in the murder of the Minister the result of the Polish Government not having taken necessary measures against the criminal activities in Polish territory of Russian counter-revolutionary terroristic organizations, which are particularly dangerous to the cause of peace in the present intense international situation.

"The Soviet Government has called the attention of the Polish Government to the activities of White Guard terrorists repeatedly and has warned the Polish Government of its responsibility for the provocatory criminal acts of these elements.

"Consequently, while indignantly protesting, and holding the view that the Polish Government cannot repudiate responsibility for what has happened, the Soviet Government reserves the right to revert to the question after receipt of fuller and more exhaustive details bearing on the crime."

Recall Vorovsky Murder

The Foreign Office is intensely provoked, and firmly believes that Great Britain is directly responsible for the assassination. It is recalled that M. Vorovsky was murdered in Switzerland after Lord Curzon's note to the Soviet Government. Now Wolkoff is murdered following the break in relations between the Soviet Union and Britain, according to the Foreign Office's attitude.

Wolkoff was an old Bolshevik, having joined the party when he was exiled by the Czar in 1906.

* * *

Protest Meeting Tuesday

A protest meeting against the assassination of the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, Wolkoff, will be held at the New Star Casino, 107th street, and Park avenue, at 8:30 p. m., Tuesday evening. The speakers will deal with the life and work of the murdered ambassador and international significance.

Ex-Police Chief of Canton Indicted in Killing of Editor

CANTON, O., June 8. — Former chief of police, S. A. Lengel, was indicted by the grand jury here late today on a first degree murder charge in connection with the assassination of the late Don R. Mellett, editor of the Canton Daily News.

Lengel is one of a group charged with joining in a conspiracy to murder the editor. Mellett had been exposing vice conditions in his paper the existence of unique graft arrangement between the Canton police and owners of brothels.

Members of Klan.

Three ex-four members, including two city detectives, have already been convicted of the crime. One of them has confessed and involved various other members, including the former chief of assistance.

Most of the accused policemen were members of the Ku Klux Klan.

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Forbes, C. L. U. President, Attacks Radicals

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 8.—As the delegate of the Central Labor Union to the National Convention of the United American Federation of Labor to be held in Washington, D. C., next June and 2,500,000 American workers of industrial accidents will be represented.

With this warning Dr. Alonzo Wolfort Health Bureau announced the calling of its National Labor Health Conference in Cleveland June 18-19 at the Hotel Winton. President James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor will preside while the Cleveland Federation of Labor will extend official greetings to the delegates.

Dr. Alice Hamilton, assistant professor of Industrial medicine, Harvard Medical School and Thomas Kearns, superintendent of the division of safety and hygiene, Ohio Industrial Commission are featured speakers at the Saturday evening dinner. Among prominent trade unionists who have signified their intention of attending the first national labor health conference are:

H. M. Donnelly, secretary, Rhode Island Federation of Labor; Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary, Ohio Federation of Labor; Harry Call, president, Washington Federation of Labor; H. M. Broach, vice president, Electrical Workers; Frank Martel, president, Detroit Federation of Labor; Arthur Rohan, president, Automobile Workers; Samuel Pasoco, president, District 30, Kentucky, Mine Workers; John W. Jordal, secretary, Ohio Conference of Bricklayers; Dennis Batt, Machinists Lodge 54, Detroit.

Programs for codes, state legislation, and agreements with employers will be presented for the building trades, miners and leading shop trades such as printers, bakers, painters, machinists, textile workers, auto workers, hatters and molders.

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Anti-Soviet Drive To Be Discussed at Big Meeting Friday

The diplomatic break between Great Britain and Soviet Russia will be discussed at a mass meeting to be held at the Clinton Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St., tomorrow night.

The assassination of M. Wojkoff, the Soviet Minister to Poland will also be discussed, and evidence given of the present world campaign against the Soviet Union which is being inaugured by the British Empire.

Among the speakers will be Alexander Trachtenberg, Rebecca Grecht, and others. Pat Devine will preside. The meeting is being held under the auspices of Section 1, Workers (Communist) Party.

New Freedom for Press of Roumania Declared Pre-Election Strategy

BUCHAREST, June 8. — Extreme skepticism is being felt here in labor and liberal circles about the declaration of Premier Stirbey concerning the lifting of the censorship of the press.

The vague pronouncement is being interpreted as a pre-election gesture.

No Priest at Funeral of Mme. Calles

MEXICO CITY, June 8.—Impressive funeral ceremonies were held today for Senora Calles, wife of the president.

The entire staff of the American embassy and other diplomatic missions, as well as the Mexican cabinet, attended the ceremonies.

The funeral address was delivered by Jose Casasnueva, secretary for education, and not by a priest. President Calles, the chief mourner, was deeply moved by the ceremonies. Mme. Calles died after an operation in an American hospital.

Son of Dodge Hurt At Play.

DETROIT, ——Horace E. Dodge, son of one of the founders of Dodge Brothers, and a companion, whose identity was not learned, were injured today when a speedboat struck a buoy on the Detroit River, according to word received by customs inspectors.

Dodge suffered a severe cut on the chin. The boat was [illegible]

Labor Temple Call for More Armament; Seem to Want Wars

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The national defense committee, representing what some years of disinterested research has shown to be organizations that the United States must have more guns, airplanes, bombs, warships, forts, armies, etc. They want more money, more munitions, and more men. They did not say exactly who is to be attacked with all this preparedness, but they agreed with the high army and naval officials who addressed them that things at present are in a deplorable way.

The American Legion at present is completely controlled by the officer caste, "dollar a year," and ignorant small town patriot class of "veterans," and has lost whatever rank and file character it ever had. Its activities are principally directed to aiding the business of the munition manufacturers and conducting patriotism work.

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If the [illegible] is anywhere about the [illegible] they will be there on the meeting [illegible] As announced, the [illegible] have arranged the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] which is to be held tonight at the Labor Temple, 74th Street and Second Avenue.

Calls Chairman.

Some of the most prominent poets in the United States will appear on the program and send from their [illegible] Molmaye J. Olgin, author of "The Spirit of Russian Literature," and editor of "The Hammer" will preside at this event.

Included among those who will participate in the program are Michael Gold, Arturo Giovannitti, Babette Deutsch, Joseph Freeman, A. B. Magil, Adolph Wolff, Eli Siegel, H. Levick, Abraham Raisin, Lajos Egri, Simon Felshin, Seigo Ogawa, Mani Leib, Max Stengel, Lola Ridge, and H. Sushing.

For Daily Worker.

Criticism and discussion will follow the regular program.

Admission is fifty cents, and the proceeds will go toward paying the $5000 which the DAILY WORKER must pay for publishing the poem, "America."

Contractor's Greed Kills Two in Fall of Heavy Scaffold

Two workmen were killed and two were seriously injured today when they fell seven floors down an elevator shaft in a building being demolished at the corner of Park Place and Church St. Charges of manslaughter may be levelled against contractors responsible for the needless accident.

The scaffold loaded with bricks, dropped from the sixth floor to the basement. The other men escaped injury by grabbing the railing of the elevator shaft in the shaft.

The dead are Max Stasuk, forty-three, of 237 East Third St., and Paul Allenick, thirty, of Hicksville, L.I.

The injured, whose names were not learned, were taken to the Broad St. Hospital.

The two men who escaped injury are Mike Kranjluk, of 372 Powell St., Brooklyn, and Samuel Lukianne, of 160 Thaford Ave., Brooklyn.

Police took Abraham Green, the foreman, into custody for questioning.

The building is being demolished to make way fur the new Eighth Ave. subway.

Alienists Can't Decide Whether Term in Prison To Drive Carroll Crazy

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Earl Carroll was taken to Atlanta penitentiary today, in spite of the warnings of physicians, who nevertheless could not agree as to just how much danger there might be in a prison term.

Two general practitioners and two nerve specialists have examined Carroll in Greenville. One nerve specialist reported that he found "no positive evidence of mental disease," and said that Carroll's mental and physical condition would not interfere with his removal to Atlanta. He added, however, that Carroll's nervous, excitable make-up might be endangered by confinement in prison.

A general practitioner said he found Carroll depressed and in a highly emotional state. This interfered with his nutrition, but "his physical condition is entirely normal," he added. "There is no indication of psychosis." The physicians warned that prison might cause insanity.

Aviators Chase Pacific Prize.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—With new entries announced every day for the San Francisco to Honolulu airplane flight, the dash across the Pacific to Hawaii, it was indicated today, will be reminiscent, in a way, of the rushes into the South African diamond districts, or scene of the battle scrambles for newly opened land reservations in the country.

Thirty aviators have unofficially entered the air dash, it was revealed today. Competition for the $50,000 prize, which is being raised in San Francisco, and which will be augmented by an additional $25,000 offered by James Dole, Hawaiian "Pineapple King," has attracted aviators from all over the country. It is expected that the flight will develop into a speedway air race that may never be duplicated.

Millionaires Fight Over Cash.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Miss Isabelle Pope, fiancee of the late Billy Mac-Clintock, today filed suit for the same share of the million dollar estate as she would have received had they been married. William H. Shepherd, MacClintock's foster-father, has refused some time ago of poison-

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THE GENERAL STRIKE—Jones Pepper
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COMMUNISM VS. CHRISTIANISM—Bishop Brown
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Why the Marines were on the Atlantic

The advertised joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy in New England and off the coast, now in progress, are the most ambitious of their kind ever undertaken by the United States. In a large measure they are a rehearsal for the part of our country in the coming war for the control of the world, and the conduct of the armed forces, as well as considerable equipment and ammunition used for the War College and War Game maneuvers, are identical with, in kind and in quantity, that which, in general mobilization plans, will form the detailed and coordinated for the American War College and the conduct of larger operations. The creation of a basis and give great momentum to a wide-spread preparedness propaganda and activities particularly in relation to the Atlantic.

To protect its unscrupulously and arrogantly acquired economic supremacy and to enable it to further weaken its present and potential rivals so as to bring them more completely under its domination, American Imperialism has set out to develop a military strength that will be enabled to successfully fight, if necessary, even against combined armies and navies of a number of countries who, due to the growth and crowding of American Imperialism, may desire it wise and necessary to temporarily reconcile their own differences and contradictions long enough to give military attention to the curbing of the limitless appetite of the giant that threatens to eventually swallow them all.

The propaganda for which the present maneuvers are paving the road, vantageous naval basis of which will enable American imperialism to fight on both coasts with equal advantage. It is intensely desirous to prepare for such an eventuality, particularly since Britain, disappointed at America's Chinese policies, is again making gestures at an alliance with Japan.

There was a time, not so long ago, when the ambitions of American Imperialism did not extend beyond Latin America. It was then quite content to limit its protective program to the Pacific where it has obtained most advantageous naval basis of which Honolulu is the most important. But now, not only did it come into frictional contact with Japan and particularly with Britain in China but it has via the Dawes' plan, the loan to Italy, the pressure of its war loans, etc., entered the very front door of its European competitors; to say nothing of having financially annexed Canada and at least partially other British dominions.

This development of American dominance calls for a gigantic naval and military preparation orientated both on the Pacific and the Atlantic. And since the Pacific has already received adequate attention and fortification, the large scale naval maneuvers usually conducted on the Pacific have been transferred to the Atlantic. In a word, the military eye of American Imperialism has been focused upon Europe. And the spectacular front-paged maneuvers afford an excellent medium with which to attract the public ear to propaganda for preparedness on the Atlantic.

It matters but little what conclusions the War Department arrives at as a result of these maneuvers, one thing is reasonably certain and that is that the American people will be told in most skilful sentiment-moulding language that unless great preparations are undertaken at once, there is grave danger that some foreign foe will come and steal New York from under our very noses. Many will be made to believe this not as a remote possibility, but as an eventuality

A Rare Pamphlet

By LENIN

THE

SOVIETS AT WORK

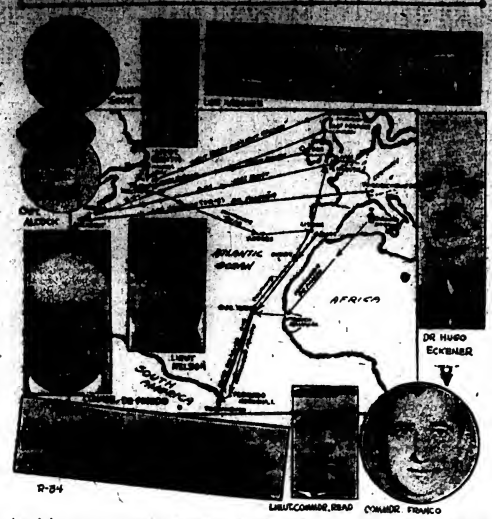
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FIRST AIRCRAFT HAVE CONQUERED ATLANTIC



In view of the extreme newspaper hysterics over the trans-Atlantic flights of Lindbergh, Chamberlin and Levine, the above map is interesting. It shows that the Atlantic has been crossed by airships no less than nine times before Lindbergh's flight. The first trip ever was by Commander Albert Reade, U. S. Navy, but was not a non-stop flight. Reade went from Newfoundland to the Azores, May, 1919, then on to England.

Two British officers, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Brown made the first non-stop flight, in June of the same year. In 1922 the Portuguese pilots, Captains Sacadura and Coabiate flew over the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Brazil route, a way to cross the Atlantic with two stops, but blazing the trail which the fascist propagandist, De Pinedo, claimed so much credit later, in 1927, for following. De Pinedo departed a little from the example of his predecessors, and flew two-thirds of the way over land. Others who have crossed are Smith and Nelson, 1924. Ramon Franco, Spanish, flew over the Cape Verde route in 1926. Two dirigibles have also crossed, the British R-34 and the German (later American) ZR-3.

SECRETARY DAVIS DETAILS PLANS FOR NEXT WORLD SLAUGHTER; TELLS INDUSTRIAL POWERS

(Continued from Page One)

pect were made by Secretary of War Davis yesterday at the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The Secretary discussed primarily the mobilization of the power industry in war time, but he made it clear that this mobilization was only part of a vast scheme involving the whole of industry.

Concrete plans for the next war are being worked out. Some of them have already been adopted. Captain, according to these plans, is to "play its role," but Secretary Davis took good care to make it clear that profits will not be reduced under any circumstances.

14 Billion in Two Years.

The power of mobilizing industry in wartime is vested by law in the War Department. During the last imperialist war, the government spent fourteen billion dollars from June 1917 to April 1919. Of this sum, twelve billion was spent on war supplies, although the total value of manufactured products in the United States at that time was only 62 billion.

Secretary Davis declared that prior to the imperialist war the United States was without an "adequate plan of national defense." The General Staff, organized in 1903, was small and restricted in its activities. In 1920 the National Defense Act was passed by Congress, increasing the scope and powers of the General Staff, and authorizing the War Department to organize industry on a war basis.

The National Defense Act provides for seven supply branches. A war effort on a major scale, Secretary Davis said, involves the supplying of 35,000,000 articles, made up of some 700,000 different items of every conceivable kind, and in quantities running into many millions.

A general mobilization plan has been drawn up, he said. This plan aims to do away with the competition among industrialists which characterized the last war. In the next war the War Department plans to allocate certain facilities to certain agencies of the government, and to get them to accept schedules of production.

Transportation.

Two years ago the War Department presented to the railroad owners a tentative plan for operating the railroads in war, Secretary Davis said. This plan has been developed by the Department in collaboration with the railroads and has been approved by President Coolidge.

The plan provides that the railroads shall not be taken over by the government "unless the emergency was such that in the opinion of the President that step was necessary in order to insure the efficient prosecution of the war." Should it be necessary for the government to take over the railroads the President will appoint an executive assistant, who will in turn be assisted by a committee of railroad presidents nominated by the Association of Railroad Executives. This plan was formally approved by the [illegible]

tact with the organization of railway owners (American Railway Association).

Protect Capitalists.

During the last war, the Secretary said, the power industry caused some worry. In certain areas there was a shortage of power. The Council of National Defense appointed a committee to investigate the power situation. Later this committee became the Power Section of the War Industries Board, which conducted the industrial end of America's war activities. The Secretary reassured the delegates that their industry will not be nationalized.

"In time of war," he said, "the national energies must not be taken out of the hands of the private agencies, experienced in their case, and put into the hands of a gigantic official machine. Such a machine could not manage them as effectively. Private initiative, energy, and resourcefulness must not be thrown aside and the vital and complicated processes of production and transportation lowered."

However, a plan has been devised for a certain amount of control. The chief engineers of the army in conjunction with the National Electric Light Association keep an up-to-date survey of the power facilities in the United States. As a result of this plan the War Department has invaluable information on the subject and knows just where surplus power is located.

Low Wages.

Secretary Davis' speech did not touch on the role of the workers and farmers in the next war. He was talking on a limited subject to a group of power owners. He did however, emphasize that wages will not be "too" high. It is a sure thing that there are elaborate and specific plans for drafting workers and farmers into the military and naval forces that will "defend" the United States in the next war for markets and investments.

It would be interesting to know whether the American Federation of Labor, like the railroads, [illegible] and power companies, has entered into some kind of agreement with the War Department for the industrial mobilization of those workers who will not be in uniform, but will remain in the factories and plants to carry on production.

Bigger and Better Wars.

The experience of the last imperialist blood-bath has taught us that such preparations as Secretary Davis outlined are not made in vain. A program of "national defense," is always advertised to the masses as the best way to prevent war. It has never yet prevented a war. It cannot prevent a war. Its whole purpose is to prosecute war, to make the next war a "bigger and better" war than ever.

The workers and farmers of America must watch this steady march of the capitalist governments, their own included, on the road to war.

They must take the most energetic measures against the looming danger of the most terrible war disaster [illegible]

Chile, Too, Has "Red" Documents; Owe Many Millions to Britain

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 8.—In an effort to ape the tactics of Great Britain whose position as her overlord is increasingly evident, local officials have also been "discovering" documents similar to the forgeries concocted during the raid on Arcos, Ltd.

In the present instance mysterious "letters" said to have been received from the Arcos House are declared by the officials to have been found on the person of Teodoro Toro, a Communist newspaper man who had been jailed following a raid on his home here.

BELA KUN WARNS AMERICAN WORKERS CAPITAL PLOTS A WORLD-WIDE SLAUGHTER FOR THEM

(Continued from Page One)

Socialist [illegible] with it a life sentence, [illegible] that he was a People's Commissar in Hungary during the Soviet days. Another personal victim is Stephen Vagi, of the Socialist-Labor Party, which consists of elements that have broken away from the Socialist Party.

The socialists have been the best allies of the fascists in the war on the Hungarian trade unions, just as the Thomasites, the MacDonalds and even the Purcells give support to the Baldwin government, especially giving it aid in the latest parliamentary attack on the trade unions.

Socialists Split Unions.

Expulsions of militant sections of the trade unions where socialists are in control of the national organizations are increasing. This is testimony to the fact that the influence of the Communists is growing in the unions. The socialists have split the miners' union and they have acquiesced in the government's dissolution of the railroad workers' organization. The socialists have also given their pledge to the Horthy-Bethlen government that they will not carry on propaganda work among the discontented peasantry. This leaves the Communists and the Left Socialists as the only champions of the oppressed workers on the land.

This is merely an echo of the agreement reached between the Horthy terror in 1922 with the socialists, that provided for an acceptance of the fascist regime by the socialist reaction with a pledge not to oppose it.

The publicity given this vicious compact at the time caused quite a scandal in the Second (Socialist) International. A special Committee of the International of traitors, however, appointed to probe this unheard of treason even in the second international, white-washed the Hungarian socialists by declaring that they were faced with "an exceptional situation." But since then the practice of the Hungarian socialists has become the practice of the second international, another outstanding case being the treason of D'Aragona, who has joined in the declaration for the dissolution of the General Trade Union Federation and surrender to the Mussolini terror.

The Communists in Hungary are especially strong among the coal miners, the leather workers and the agricultural workers, declares Bela Kun.

The development of the power of Hungarian fascism, its consolidation and stabilization, depends entirely on the future of British Imperialism. England prepares its new war against the Soviet Union, and the Hungary of Horthy is but a pawn in this campaign, Bela Kun points out.

Bela Kun declares that not only great masses of the workers and peasants oppose this new attack on the Soviet Union, but they are supported by sections of the petit bourgeoisie. Recently even a conservative paper [illegible] that no one would follow [illegible] Horthy-Bethlen heroism in the [illegible] War, in which the orders would [illegible] from London.

Prepare For War.

The British-Italian grip on Hungary forbade the manufacture of munitions and arms in Hungary. But these prohibitions are being withdrawn, Horthy's Hungary is now aiding in the shipment of arms and supplies for attack on the Soviet Union. Compulsory military training has been established in order to bring the professional army up to war standards of requirements. Reports of persistent revolts against this new form of conscription pour in continually. There are numerous desertions from the army by the peasant youth, an element of disintegration.

"Conditions are such in Hungary at the present time," declares Bela Kun, "that the people will not support a war against the Soviet Union for long. It is generally realized that the Horthy-Bethlen regime is in the hands of Great Britain and Italy."

The two pretenders to the throne of this British-dominated Hungary are Prince Otto, whose mother, the Empress Zita, is now in Spain, and Archduke Albrecht, son of the Archduke Friedrich, the generalissime of the Hungarian armies during the world war. Both pretenders are of the House of Hapsburg, hated because of its 400 years of oppression of the Hungarian masses. The extreme monarchists are for Prince Otto. Premier Bethlen vascillates between both. It is declared that it would not be difficult, under British and Italian pressure, to force a compromise between the two.

Just as the defeat of the British general strike and the miners' struggle that followed, released the strength of British imperialism for its present war on the Chinese revolution, just so will victory in the Far East give the British reaction new strength to build its power to attack the Soviet Union.

Must Be On Our Guard.

Bela Kun then points out that an aggressive attack by American workers and farmers on the imperialist designs of the United States government in the orient would help [illegible] weaken any proposed Anglo-American alliance in the Far East, which helps cripple the British bandits.

"Everything possible, therefore, should be done by the workers in America," declares Bela Kun, "to develop the war against the war. The whole organization in China, growing out of the treason of Chiang Kai-shek, makes the thieving designs of Great Britain in China, so much easier of execution. It is the duty of the Communist Party in America to fight against any underestimation of the war danger. America's workers must do everything in their power to prevent the collaboration between the imperialists of the United States and Great Britain in China, that paves the way for the new war on the Workers' Republic."

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Lowden's Hat is in the Ring

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and one of Elbert H. Gary's favorites at the 1920 convention of the republican party, has publicly announced that he is a candidate for the nomination for president of the United States. That this son-in-law of the scabby Pullman millions has long been a candidate, is known to all who have watched his endeavors to secure a political platform by preying upon the distress of the impoverished farmers of the Middle-West. The formal announcement only confirms what was known.

The medium through which the announcement was transmitted to the public is as interesting as Lowden himself, who was barred from the nomination in 1920 because he was caught stealing votes in the state of Missouri and had to yield to a dark horse who proved to be Warren G. Harding, the political protege of the notorious crook and political swindler, Harry M. Daugherty, chief of the Ohio gang of looters of the public domains. Mr. Lowden's candidacy was announced through Mr. Harvey Ingham.

Ingham is to replace Mr. Ingham. He hails from Algona, Iowa, where he was the junior partner of a very able country journalist, Bob Warren. Ingham, after the retirement of Warren, joined the ranks of those petty prostitutes of Iowa country journalism who sold out to the railroads, particularly the Northwestern, when investigations of their corrupt practices was the order of the day. So well did he serve his masters that he increased considerably his fortune. With another budding publisher, named Gardner Cowles, from the same town, he invaded the newspaper field in the capitol city, Des Moines, becoming proprietor of the Register and Leader, the oldest and most powerful paper in the city. Under the management of this worthy pair of mid-west go-getters the paper became the bulwark of reaction, supporting every vicious measure against labor and the farmers.

Ingham's support of Lowden only confirms our conviction that this millionnarie labor-hater and briber of the electorate is the agent of the railroads, the harvester trust, the elevator and flour trust, and the other predatory combinations that prey upon the farmers. He represents the same interests in the republican party that caused the Bull Moose split in 1912, but he will not be able to repeat the performance of Roosevelt, for the simple reason that big capital plays a much greater role in controlling the destinies of this economic group than in 1912.

If the official leaders of the American Federation of Labor were anything other than lackeys of the capitalist class, they would utilize the present political situation to launch a party of labor that would strive to consolidate into a powerful movement the discontent of the masses of workers and farmers of the country and enter the campaign against the parties of capitalism.

Being agents of the identical forces that dominate the old parties they constantly betray the workers and farmers. Only the Workers (Communist) Party carries on a systematic campaign for the creation of a labor party that will also defend the interests of the exploited masses of the United States in industry and on the farms.

A Base for Bombing Planes in California.

An announcement by the assistant secretary of war, F. Trubes Davidson, is to the effect that his recent visit to California was in connection with the army plan to make that state the home of a bombardment wing of the air service, consisting of 27 bombers, 48 pursuit planes and an observation and photographic unit. The pursuit planes will be stationed at Rockwell field, near San Diego and the bombers at March field, near Los Angeles.

The geographical position of these bases reveal their political and military implications. They will serve as points from which to hurl death and destruction into Mexico in case that nation cannot be browbeaten and swindled into subserviency to the oil trust, the Guggenheim mineral bandits, and Hearst's land interests. It is also significant inasmuch as military and naval activity on the Pacific coast intensifies in direct proportion to the extent that American imperialism becomes more deeply involved in the Far East and the antagonisms between the great powers become more intense.

Such preparations for impending slaughters of the working class of various countries must be viewed with alarm and anti-imperialist agitation everywhere must be intensified to the utmost in order to expose the foul conspiracies of the political agents of Wall Street, the armor plate trust, the ammunition trust, the aircraft trust against the working class, who will be called upon to sacrifice themselves as cannon fodder in another war that their capitalist exploiters may become still more wealthy and powerful.

An interesting sidelight on Mr. Davidson's return from Dayton, Ohio, on a Fokker plane, is the presence in the party of the vicious and ignorant Tammanyite and labor skate, Peter J. Brady, president of the federation bank and trust company, which dramatizes the role of such creatures as labor spies for Wall Street's government.

The Farce of Referring Disputes to the League of Nations.

Albania, as the vassal of Italian fascism and British imperialism, has applied to the league of nations for a review of its dispute with Jugoslavia. Italy consents to a review of the specific incident of the arrest by the Albanian government of a member of the Jugoslavia diplomatic staff, but sets the limits of the investigation. Mussolini refuses to permit the league to take up the broad question of the Trianon treaty which delivered Albania to Italy as a base for operations against Jugoslavia.

Thus again the inability of the league to defend the interests of small nations is manifest. In all the league's history there is not a single instance of a decision involving an imperialist power being settled any other way than in favor of the dominant imperialist groups in the league council. It is an instrument for legalizing the pillaging of small nations by the great powers and its impotence to impartially review the grievances of these countries is flagrant in the extreme.

An Apology for Sex Anarchism Disguised as Marxism

By E. B. VEDA

[illegible] Modern Quarterly," (June-September, 1927) carries an article entitled, "Marx, Engels and Lenin," by no less a person than Bertrand Russell, the well known English author. According to a most charitable distortion of Marxism the article is a low apology for the "revolutionary" politicians and quotes at length from Marx in order to prove that the "revolutionary" DAILY WORKER keeps its columns so sweet and clean for its young and tender revolutionary readers as the Sunday School Times."

THE "revolutionary politicians" (as we are disdainfully called) follows along in the footsteps of the heroic battles in the realm of treatment prevailing in modern journalism, while the real revolutionary proletarian (as distinguished from us) "is no doctrinaire fanatic, trying to live and force others to live, Puritan-fashion by rules and regulations; he is struggling to break away from those which he has been bound—and find new ways of living. . . . He fights to express his life." (Emphasis in original.)

The "revolutionary politicians" are scorned because they "cannot undertake anything so wild and impractical as would hasten the break-up of the disintegrating bourgeois family; all they want is to take over the day-factory and turn out the boss—nothing else matters. Take over one-half the works; leave the other half in control of the enemy!"

What sublime erudition! What unsurpassed scholarship and historical perception! What matchless Marxism! Surely before that last burst of profundity we stand appalled—speechless! Blow after blow falls upon our unrepentant heads. But the final culminating blast comes when we are astonished to "Read the early socialist revolutionary pronouncements on the family and sex and compare the present aims and practices."

LONG before we ever dreamed that human ingenuity could devise such miserable apologies for social analysis as Mr. Calverton's "Modern Quarterly," we took the pains to familiarize ourselves with the early and late socialist pronouncements upon the subject and we defy the editor or any of the contributors or admirers of that magazine to point to one solitary writer of any consequence in the whole history of the revolutionary movement that ever approached the question of the family and sex in any manner other than that expressed in the columns of The DAILY WORKER.

This ridiculous screed against us on the subject of sex is a part and parcel of that same confusion that imagines it is possible for the working class to begin building within the shell of the old society the structures of the new. The principal theoretical difference between the anarcho-syndicalist and the Marxist is the fact that the former imagines it is possible to begin now, under capitalism, to build the new society, while we hold that only after we have raised the working class to the position of ruling class through revolution and established our own form of state can we begin to build the new society.

But then the type of mind that is capable of asserting that if we take over the factories and do not destroy the monogamous family at the same time we will face defeat, as does our critic on page 144 of the "Modern Quarterly," cannot be expected to comprehend Marxism. And certainly if one is no Marxist who claims that if the working class controlled industry and the monogamous family still continued to exist it would leave one-half "of the works in control of the [illegible]

[illegible] Marx and Engels would be [illegible] to act in an [illegible] against the working class in defense of a capitalistic class that has [illegible] in a mighty revolutionary upheaval.

Furthermore, in the monogamous family a detriment to the working class? And when we want to destroy it? Only enemies of the revolution and of the working class charge us with such aims! The writer of the above against us complains that we call such as he "drifters, pessimists, decadents, or enemies of the workers." Such people are all this and more. They are perverters of the theory of the revolution, and their doctrines, if accepted by the working class, would only lead to the swamps of anarchism, where every person would consider his own self-expression the most important thing in the world, and his sex-life just as important as the control of industry by the working class. Pronounce by this time the "Modern Quarterly" readers are damning me as an incurable prude and monogamist who could change places "sexually with our old maid aunt, or with the deacon of the church and nobody would notice the difference."

Let us read one of the "early socialist pronouncements on the family and sex," written by no less an authority than Frederick Engels. On page 99 of his "Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," he declares:

"Since sex-love is exclusive by its very nature—although this exclusiveness is at present realized for women alone—marriage founded on sex-love must be monogamous. . . . Remove the economic considerations that now force women to submit to the customary disloyalty of men, and you will place women on an equal footing with men. All present experiences prove that this will tend much more strongly to make women polyandrous.

"However, those peculiarities that make men truly monogamous, than were stamped upon the face of monogamy by its rise through property relations, will decidedly vanish, namely the supremacy of men and the indissolubility of marriage. The supremacy of man is his economic superiority and will fall with the abolition of the latter."

It is very easy for dilletanti and sex-anarchist vulgarizers of Marxism to refer glibly to "early socialist pronouncements," but the facts reveal them to be as ignorant of the facts of the history of the revolutionary movement as they are of the correct application of revolutionary theory.

Perhaps Marx and Engels were old fogies! Perhaps Lenin was also a puritan as he is sneered at by our critic from his self-constituted promontory disdainfully refers to the "'Russian complex' of Leninism."

WHAT would our critic have the proletariat do to enable it to overcome capitalism on the sex field? He does not openly advocate "free love," but he glides in for suppressing or discountenancing such ideas, so the inevitable conclusion is that he prefers that sort of sex-life.

He thinks that workers suffer from sex-hunger and that the "perverted" popular taste in matters of sex is the result of repression of natural impulses." (Emphasis is our critic's.)

Not only does the writer who so bitterly assails us not understand the theory of the revolution but he knows nothing of the pastimes of the majority of the working class or he would know that it is precisely sexual excesses and not repression that most seriously affects the workers. Again we refer to Frederick Engels for the social background of this fact and to prove that it is nothing new. Says the brilliant co-worker of Karl Marx on page 128 of his "Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844":

"Next to intemperance in the enjoyment of intoxicating liquor one of the principal faults of the English working men is sexual license. But this, too, follows with a relentless logic, with inevitable necessity out of the position of a class left [illegible]

[illegible] to itself, to which society can not [illegible] any duties, which has [illegible] to subject to any moral influences, which has no opportunity to raise itself to any position in which the social virtues would be of any advantage to it, which has only rights to be trampled upon and no enjoyments except those which degrade it."

Then, in order to put the blame where it belongs, and to show that the working class is not responsible for the sex-vices, Engels points out the "sexual excesses of the upper classes, carry them to the most revolting extremes."

When people are placed under conditions which appeal to the brute only, what remains to them but to rebel or succumb to utter brutality?

This was not only true of England of the 40s, but any reputable physician in a working class section of any city in the United States will report similar excesses today.

Add to the poverty and ignorance of families living in the great industrial districts the housing conditions that compel two or more families to live in small, crowded, ill-ventilated, fetid rooms and it is easy to comprehend that the rules of monogamy are frequently violated. Monogamy for many of these miserable victims of capitalist rapacity is only an empty fetish, "Syndyasmy, polyandry and incest can by no means be regarded as exceptions among a very large strata of the lower proletariat. Their very condition of life deprives them of any other form of relaxation.

AS to the parasites at the other end of the social scale, surely our critic will not pretend to deny the well-known fact that those idlers who roll in immense wealth and go from excess to excess practicing all the refinements of depravity need to be rescued from their lives of suppression. As Marx and Engels said in the "Communist Manifesto" the bourgeoisie spend their time sedncing each others' wives."

Surely those individuals who constitute the lunatic fringe of the revolutionary movement and talk sex-anarchism are decadents, apeing the worst features of the ruling class as it approaches its doom.

If they want to experiment in social analysis of something they might devote a little of their worthless time to analyzing their own role in society. But that is too much to expect of them, for they would then discover that they cannot teach the "political revolutionista" the intricacies of their weird ideas of economics and sociology, but must learn from us if ever they hope to play anything other than their present clownish roles.

THE choicest morsel of the miserable perversion of Marxism that this phrase-monger hurled against us was the charge that we are not properly "sensitive to the role of the yellow journals "in dethroning respectability." He assails Comrade O'Flaherty for accusing these yellow sheets of "feeding the popular appetite for sluah," and indignantly asks us "what sort of proletarian interpretation is this?" Must we always give to the proletarian analysis of slush when we mention it? True, these periodicals, called yellow journals, do talk a great deal about sex and exploit the escapades of the plutocratic rabobs as well as the morons like Snyder and Gray, but they also indulge in the most nauseating morality. If O'Flaherty's criticism of the "Graphic" is unintelligible to the "Modern Quarterly" writer that is not his fault. It is not one of the duties of the Communist Party to cater to any decadent who disagrees with him a new set of brains. It is sufficient for us that our writings are understood by the proletarian readers of our paper who do not seek their revolutionary inspiration from the phrase-mongers, plagiarists, publicity-seekers and perverters of revolutionary theory and practice.

Get Out of Peking and Out of China.

John Van A. MacMurray, representative of American imperialism at Peking, objects to moving the legation from that city to Tientsin because it would be viewed by the other powers—Great Britain, France and Japan—as an admission of defeat of the powers and an "admission that Western Influence had come to an end." Reports also declare that General Smedley Butler, marine commander, is opposed to moving the legation and that he advises employing airplanes to bomb Chinese who attempt to interfere with railroad transportation between Peking and Tientsin, a distance of 80 miles.

Approximately 11,000 foreign troops are situated at Tientsin of which 4,000 are Americans in various branches of the service.

Not only should MacMurray be forced to get out of Peking and stay out, but he and all the rest of the agents of Wall Street, including its 4,000 gunmen should be forced to get out of China and stay out. "Western influence" has brought to China nothing but the curse of opium, (in which traffic America shared with Britain) despotism, slavery, and christianity in the service of imperialism. It is to be hoped that if the powers do not withdraw of their own accord (and they won't) the mighty power of the Chinese revolution rises high enough to scourge them from the country.

In such a task they will have the sympathy and support of the advanced section of the working class of the great powers who recognise their governments as the enemies alike of the workers and the colonials and semi-colonials.

DRAMA

Summer Plans of the Theatre Guild

With the "Tyranny" taken off the boards last Saturday, and the closing this evening of "Right You Are If You Think You Are," the Pirandello play which has been playing at the Theatre Guild is "resting" its summer schedule. Four plays will continue through the summer if the heat and attendance does not interfere.

"Ned McCobb's Daughter" plays at the John Golden next week, after which it moves to the Garrick, where it will run through the summer. John Cromwell, who played in the Chicago production will replace Alfred Lunt and Hortense Alden replaces Margalo Gillmore. Philip Leigh returns to his original role of Pen McCobb and Naurice NeRae will play George. Mr. Lunt and Miss Gillmore will continue in "The Second Man," which is now running at the Guild theatre. Earle Larimore is also out of the "McCobb" cast and will continue in "The Second Man."

"Mr. Pim Passes By" will play next week at the Garrick, and the following Monday will move to the John Golden and there alternate with "The Silver Cord," which continues at that theatre. Edward Lighter is playing Elliot Cabot's Role in "The Silver Cord," and Maurice McRae will take up the role of George in "Ned McCobb's Daughter."

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Comrade J. Smolin, of New Brighton, Pa., sends a donation of $15.00 "to our DAILY WORKER, because without it the American working class will be like an army without guns."

An anonymous sympathizer, from Nampa, Idaho, sends a $10.00 donation to help The DAILY WORKER. "I read the paper quite a bit," he says, "and I believe you are telling the truth about what's going on. I would like to see you win out over 'big biz.'"

Comrade A. Dontzig, of the Bronx, has borrowed $25.00, and sent it to The DAILY WORKER sustaining fund. "I can't express with words," he says, "how sorry I am that I cannot more. I am sure that the workers are realising as well as I do, the importance of giving all the money we can, and then some, to our only daily communist working paper in the U. S. A."

The West Side Ukrainian Fraction, of Detroit, Michigan, sends a donation of $25.00. Additional donations from Shop Nuclei and individual comrades in Detroit, total $41.20.

Comrade D. F. Snyder, of Kansas City, Mo., sends $15.00 as a personal contribution towards keeping up The DAILY WORKER, and says: "The class-struggle is on most savagely, and it is only the fool that can't see it."

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In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

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Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or in any other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' Communist Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet through the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

HELEN WESTLEY



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Broadway Briefs

"Countess Maritza" will not conclude its engagement at the Shubert Theatre this Saturday night, but will continue for an indefinite period, at least until the new Texas Guinan show "Padlocks" is ready to leave the road and come to Broadway.

Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle returns to the stage tonight at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre, where he will open in "Baby Mine," Margaret Mayo's farce, which is being revived by John Tuerk.

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DRAMA

And Still They Come

"Merry-Go-Round" Runs True to Form at the Klaw

TO ask a proletarian writer to criticise a Broadway musical show is very much like asking Eddie Cantor to do a polemical book review for Sinclair Gorlin—only more so.

If the duties which devolve upon one engaged in labor journalism are anything, they are multitudinous and varied. There are conventions to report, and strike shoot reviewers are left among them.

"Merry-Go-Round," at the Klaw runs true to form. There are the girls (a handful of beautiful girls whose names or nicknames remain out of the chorus and to exist in blue, color, chorus). The cast of hard boiled that editors rather than

At first unpolished numbers the chorus flings itself with calculated abandon into the stage to the accompaniment of a jazzy band. At last comes the incident or incidents around which a glimpse of a story may be built. In this re- [illegible] Miss Belle Baker in her two [illegible] vaudeville revues.

There were the expected [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and other vital subjects are [illegible] [illegible] wonder why the boys who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WHAT THE IRISH DID

By T. A. JACKSON (London)

GEORGE LANSBURY'S reminder of the parallel between the Irish national struggle and the fight around the Trades Disputes Bill derives point from memoirs of parliamentary "Diarists" reminiscent of the days of Parnell.

It is no longer possible for an opposition group to delay proceedings quite to the same extent as it did in 1881, but it is still possible for a Parliamentary Party of eighty odd members to pursue a policy which will (as it did) at once concentrate attention upon the justice of their political foes and thereby help to support the enthusiasm of those whom they represent.

The characteristic Irish method of obstruction was not entirely to speak, and at great length, in opposition to measures of coercion; it was to oppose systematically every measure of legislation which, and especially to create such a state of congestion in the parliamentary business as to force, and be permanent to a frenzy.

This was carried to the length of moving the adjournment of the House—and persuading the majority of the members—after announcing the desire to do so, on some trivial pretext.

[illegible] Gladstone [illegible] to [illegible] the Irish Party [illegible] to [illegible] the House

Review of Conditions of Working Women in the U. S. A.

(Ending of 1926 and the beginning of 1927.)

By MARGARET COWL

IN THE DOLL INDUSTRY employing about 5,000 women in New York City, the employers have devised a new scheme for cutting down wages. Every worker is required to sign an agreement that she will not join a trade union and will not strike. As a guarantee that she will live up to the agreement 5 per cent of her wages is deducted each week for one year.

TOBACCO FACTORY, Perth Amboy, N. J. more than 200 girls were discharged because of the introduction of new machinery; prices for remaining girls were reduced; many of the discharged girls were re-employed (in some town) by a men's shirt factory at $6.50 per week.

AMARET COTTON MILLS in Maynard, Mass. About 600 workers jobless; 200 children in need of relief; Mrs. Crotty, a mill worker, stated that instead of 4 quarts of milk per day, the family has to have only one quart. The Crotty baby is 16 months old.



—Drawings by CHAMBERLAIN.

SWIFT MEAT TRUST. Since 1921 wages were reduced and hours increased. The Company reported net profits for 1925. The Forth Meat Packing Company has established a company union.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNERIES. In the state of Pennsylvania, according to the report of the Factory Inspection Department, 2,000 women and children are employed. Actual slavery exists among the workers in these canneries.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY in Schenectady, N. Y. reduced wages of its employees since 1921.

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY. In the first half of 1926 the workers had a demand for an increase in pay and went in league. The Goodyear netted for 1926 over $16,500,000. A company union exists here.

UNDERWEAR. On January 17th, 1927, 300 girls employed by the Goodrich and Bixler Underwear Co., Paterson, N. J., struck against wage reductions. Some of the workers are girls between 14 and 15, many of them showed pay envelopes of but $5.00 for a week's work after the new reduction. They say a week after the new rates were put into effect the pushers (foremen) would reduce the speed of the machines. Some workers were placed on piece basis. The girls had to buy needles, machine oil and the girls had to pay a fine when they reported late for work.

TEXTILE WORKERS in Passaic. About 12,000 workers (60 per cent women) out on strike against 10 per cent reduction in wages. The average wage before reduction was for male workers $18.00 per week and for women $14.75. Average work week 54 to 60 hours. Thousands of mothers doing night work. Brutal police attacks against men, women and children, attempting to force the workers back to work. Courageous activities of women in picket work.

THE FARMER'S WIFE. According to Frank O. Lowden, a member of the Republican Party: "Their earnings (farmers of middle west.—M. C.) including management and family labor, have shrunk from $1570 as an average to $648 a year."

MINER'S WIFE. To keep the family from starvation, thousands of miners' wives have recently been forced into the Scranton, Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Old Forge, etc., candy, silk, textile mills to work at from $18.00 to $15.00 per week. They must walk two to four miles to and from work every day.

BILL FOR 48-HOUR WEEK for women was defeated in New York State. For 12 years organized labor attempted to put thru a 48 hour week bill for women workers. Every year it was defeated. This year the 48-hour bill was modified to 49½ hours with 78 hours additional for overtime in busy seasons, and was thus enacted into law. According to the Graphic Survey, "Its various exceptions, modifications make it hard to apply and complicated to enforce." The new law reflects less than half of the working women in New York State. The Women's Party opposed the passage of the bill. This is how the employers got rid of the 48-hour bill. The 48-hour bill in Illinois has been contin ously defeated for a number of years. In all other States in the U. S. a 48 hour law for women w rs exists mostly with exceptions and modifications similar to the New York law.

SOME OF THE 1926-1927 STRIKES. In many of these strikes the workers were bitterly fighting injunctions issued against them, prohibiting them to rightful picketing.

Paper Box Makers; Willamantic American Thread Co. workers; Shoe workers; Cloakmakers; Furriers; White Goods workers; Passaic Textile workers; Laundry workers; Auto wor ers; and these where no women are employed: Interboro Rapid Transit Company workers; Cap workers; Barbers; Miners.

The above are conditions affecting only some of the sections of the working women in the United States.

CHILD BRIDES. Up to 1926 the lowest age at which a girl was allowed to marry by law, in New York State was 12 years of age. The 1926 Legislature raised this age to 14. Now there is a bill introduced to raise the age to 16.

According to the 1920 census, 343,000 girls in the United States married at the ages of from 11 to 15 years. Each year since, the number of child-brides increased. To escape intolerable conditions in homes and to get away from the factory is the reason for most of the early marriages. The men marrying these girls are mostly unskilled workers. The low wages paid to these workers are not sufficient to maintain a family, making it necessary for the wife to go back into the factory. The mother occupied in the factory is not able to give attention to the children. The street attracts the children for whom children's courts and houses of correction are established. Raising the marriage age to 16 will not do away with the cause for the misery of these thousands of child-wives. Only when the government representing the interests of the employers will be abolished and a Workers' Government established will the conditions of girls, even tho they will marry at an early age, be made better. It is to the interest of working women to cooperate with men workers in the struggle for a Workers' Government.



BODIES BY BRIGGS.

In the recent fire at the Briggs Body Plant in Detroit an unknown number of men were burned to death. Twenty bodies were recovered. None of the Briggs officials were arrested and no gunboats were sent to protect the interests of American workmen.

At the Auto Show:

Soft glowing lights in pillared hall, with music softer still,
The soothing blend of palm and rose and golden daffodill,
The swirl of fashion's silken tide, sweet laughter's vibrant thrill,
Dame and mistress gathered there a languid hour to kill.

Came through the crowd a money king, silk hatted, boorish, grim,
A fur clad strumpet on his arm, her form divinely slim,
They paused before a gleaming car—last word in speed and trim,
He helped her in, the cushions soft embraced each dainty limb.

"Oh, Dan!" she cried, "this car for me," his check book out he digs,
"Tis just the thing to set them wild, those cattish, women prigs.
A clever salesman fussed around, his job to sell these rigs,
"No better car in all the world, this body's made by Briggs."

At the Auto Factory:

Deep in the murk of spray booths that stink like the pit of hell,
The workers sweat at the paint guns on cars that shownmen sell,
Gas laden air and poisoned lungs their labored breathings tell,
Stark hunger's whip the foreman cracks, they speed to every yell.

A thunder crash and death rode through, astride a blood red flame,
The workers died in their bondage, each black and blasted frame,
Burnt offering to the god of greed; great Christ the cruel shame,
Incense at profit's altar their scorching flesh became.

BODIES BY BRIGGS, this cinder heap of things that once were men,
Bone of our bone, our brothers they, slain in that flaming den,
Such the tally of wealth and greed through all of mortal ken,
Death marks the score in worker's blood using a golden pen.

P. R. O'SCRIBED.

A Hobo on Halsted Street

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT was eight o'clock in the morning on Halsted Street, Chicago, where husky employment sharks fleck their muscles on the sidewalks and urge wage slaves out of work to step right in and be shipped to distant parts where one can labor in return for anything from 30 to 60 cents an hour for his toil.

"Shipping them right out now boys."

The vocal sounds are jerked thru the nose giving the performance a somewhat professional effect.

Here was a tall lean man with his two hands in his empty trousers pockets looking at a sign announcing that railroad labor was wanted. One week ago he had hit the town with a roll of bills he liked to fondle. He spent it and while he was spending it life was pleasant indeed. When he peeled the first bill off the roll it seemed that he could never get to the end of it, but moonshine and the acquisitive women that one is liable to run into on Madison Street, between Racine and the River, are anything but slow. They must live, and an adventurous lumberjack wants to be accommodated.

There he stands now with the earnings of several months only a dream. He tries to kid himself into the belief that he got his money's worth....

"Shipping them out today."

He walks right in and trusts himself to the tender mercies of the employment shark.

He goes to work for some boss who may now be sporting on the Riviera or whose daughter may be straining her spine bending before the king and queen of England in Buckingham Palace. And the little that he spent on the ladies of easy virtue in Mid-City or in the bootleggerica that dot the topography of that section would not be sufficient to tip the maid that bathes his master's daughter's poddle. Yet it took him months to earn that money. Now he must go and bring in another roll.

On a side street leading off Halsted over one hundred men are lined up waiting for an office door to open. It does and they troop in. Two surly faced persons and a woman man the place. It is an agency for distributing circulars. They receive a certain sum from department stores to distribute circulars and they advertise for broken-down men to do the distributing. They get rich on the racket. The distributors keep on gettings poorer and poorer.

The component parts of the que were leary about telling how they came to this. Could you blame them? Under a different social system they might be useful members of society and they might not be. Perhaps they might be let starve. Unless they were physically unfit. Parasites in rags or parasites in silk hats. It is a difference in degree. Which is the greatest parasite? But we are now concerned with the parasite under the silk topper. He is the lad whose scalp we are out to misappropriate.

I walked into McCauley's store and purebased the American Mercury and the Nation. I would sit down in a restaurant and read what one of our favorite cynics had to say, over a cup of coffee. And one could contrast the dignity of the Nation with the sordidness of the Slave Market. A polite liberal on Vesey Street might be cursing like hell on Halsted.

With my head full of random thots and my eyes on the conglomeration of dirts that festooned the street, I walked along. It would not be pleasant to be shipped out on some railroad job. It might



be work in the hot sun or in the bitter cold. And then it would take such a long time at 30 cents an hour to save the price of a suit of clothes. And if one did not feel like buying clothes for his savings it would not last very long anyhow.

Suddenly something stopped in front of me. It opened its face and three long yellow teeth seemed to snarl at me. But the eyes were twinkling with merriment and the head was cocked to one side like that of a child planning out the strategy of borrowing the price of an ice cream cone from her father or a girl trying to switch her suitor from eloquent recitals of the way he made the boss notice him to more intimate the perhaps even sillier vocal efforts.

The clothes on this animated piece of protoplasm seemed to have been designed for a good sized baby elephant. The color was gray.

The stranger's face carried at least eight ounces of coal in its pores but between the tiny black spots there was a diffusion of color which indicated that the bearer was not consumptive.

"How about staking a fellow for a meal?" he asked. I tickled my 60 cents and took a good luck at him.

"If I give you the price of a meal," I replied, "what guarantee have I that you will not spend it on liquor."

"This fellow must have been brought up in a boudoir" I soliloquized.

"Anyhow" he continued, "I find that it pays to be on the level. When I want a dime for a 'shot' I put it that way and I rarely get turned down. But when I want a 'shot' and tell my man that it is coffee I want he can tell that I am lying. So I stick to the truth as a matter of business."

"This game is tough," he continued. "I collected twenty cents a few minutes ago and before I had the dough lodged in my jeans a bunch of buzzards were on my neck and I had to give it up."

Every business has its own undesirable qualities, I thot, and said to the stranger:

"Alright, let's go and eat."

"I know where we can get a meal for twenty cents," he observed. "Let's go."

Sitting at a table my new found friend introduced himself.

"My name is Shawneen Henley" he said.

"Sounds rather Irish."

The yellow teeth showed again, the eyes twinkled and he gave me a quizzical look.

"God knows when my people came from Ireland but they tell that I look like one."

"My name is O'Flaherty," I reciprocated.

A sense of greater security seemed to overspread his face and he looked at the menu with greater enthusiasm. He evidently thot he had struck luck. I did not show him my bank balance and hoping for the best I encouraged Shawneen Healey to go as far as he liked with the ment.

He looked the card over with an appraising eye and I almost had a heart attack when he ordered poached eggs on toast, corned beef hash and a cup of coffee. I could see my sixty cents proving inadequate but I still had my watch so in case of emergency Old Ben was around the corner.

Mine was a cup of coffee.

While the waiter was waiting for our orders we sat in silence for a few minutes. Then Shawneen looked at me with one of his eyes on half cock as if trying to size me up. Then he said:

"You know, I felt sorry for you when I saw you with the papers under your arm."

"Why so?"

"Oh I thot you were one of those poor fellows who have to distribute circulars. You are too good for that kind of work."

I admitted it tho I would not mind distributing circulars for ten dollars a day. But two dollars for that kind of work was beneath me.

"As for me," continued Shawneen loading his fork with a cargo of corned beef hash painted with poached egg, "I don't go in for that kind of thing. I am a painter by trade and when I get a job I get money. But work hasn't much attraction for me."

"I used to be a chronic wage slave many years ago. Then I got fired and found that I did not have a dime but I had a pair of bum lungs. So I took to the road and have not worried about money since. Now my lungs are like two pieces of rhinocerous hide and I can stand the cold and the heat with equal comfort. I am not a bum. I am just a hobo. Say, why don't you quit it and turn over a new leaf?"

He talked to me like a fond mother begging her wayward son to cut out chewing gum. Or a preacher urging an intelligent citizen to dig out his brains and swallow the bible. Or an insurance agent appealing to the father of a large family to add $500 more to his insurance. Here was a man with a cause he believed in.

"I work on a labor paper," I said by way of excuse, "and I am not in much danger of being corrupted by the acquisition of wealth."

"That's different," said the hobo, "but it's funny how people like to work for others."

I thot they had to work for others or eat on others under the capitalist system but when I looked at the check and learned that it was only twenty-five cents I almost agreed with Shawneen.

We walked to the desk to pay the bill. Shawneen saw me putting a quarter back in my pocket.

"I am not holding on to a nickel," he said.

"Here are two of them to play with," I answered, and we both went our ways whistling merry airs.



ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS

Said the landlady—
"I don't want any more
ladyroomers.
They lock themselves in the bathroom
and wash their clothes out.
They cook their meals
over the gaslight.
I'd rather have
MENroomers
than LADYroomers . . ."

And being what she is,
I guess she would.

—LEBARBE.

THE COUNT

They killed this stiff
three times—
Once when they tortured him
in the death cell;
once when they burned him
in the chair;
last when they buried him
in a numbered convict's grave
under the prison yard.
And god knows
what'll happen to his family . . .
It's hard to satisfy
a state that wants
three lives for one!

LEBARBE.



—Drawing by WILLIAM GROPPER

No Holy Picture for Janek

By WALT CARMON

THE Polish settlement consists of eighteen blocks between Western Avenue and Warsaw Street. The church of St. Stanislaus, like a feudal castle, stands in the centre, towering above its domain and exacting tribute from it. The Reverend Mieczyslaw Szczepkowski is pastor. He is God's own representative; counselor of conscience, advisor in matters political and practical, collector of nickels, dimes and dollars to further the glory of God and feather the nest of his agents.

Twice every Sunday he preaches in the Polish settlement. Monday Apostles, useless men godless.

In the hearts of women and children buying soap and groceries passes the word, in Pasek's grocery, Domski, in the butcher shop of Wladislaw Kosciusko:

"Remember, remember the priest will visit all the houses. You must scrub from cellar to roof. Have you told that to the child?"

"Yes," the woman would answer, sometimes hesitantly, "I told her to look for your blasphemy."

". . . and tell children the dark thing?"

To old women who made the sign of the cross. The children looked at the ceiling.

"Tak, tawk," Domski emphasized, "all that these old women have to do mostly and long."

". . . and pinken our good looking priest, eh Pasek?"

But Pasek was in business. And his business came mainly from people who praised the priest. Besides, why couldn't a person make Sunday on this question? Wasn't it proper that he serve as censor of himself as our God?" It doesn't pay! So Pasek nodded and kept silent.

"Then you will be disappointed. The priest don't get to children's houses . . . He's got a good housekeeper, Domski opened.

The other women nodded but did not answer. Many facts on the matter were common gossip.

At church hours in the parish. Women and children came all day to buy chalk that had been blessed, holy water, a tiny whisk broom to sprinkle it with—whatever was looking for the visit of the priest. The money went to the upkeep of the rectory. Here is a well furnished home behind the church.

Those were days when women ran outside the room when the priest came, when mothers and girls took pains to wash and sprinkle it, then in the expense of their means. Visits cost seven subsistence expenditure of the apprehensions of the mass.

"After the visit" Antonina Kosciusko Avenue and Warsaw Street shone brightly. Floors were scrubbed clean. Curtains newly ironed. Best linens on the table.

Antonina spoke to her son:

"The priest looks clean, doesn't it, Janek? We need not be ashamed when the priest comes!"

"Yes, mother," Janek looked up from his book,



"and he'll ask you why you don't send the kids to parochial school."

Janek's younger brother and sister attended the neighboring public school. Even the small sum charged per month at the catholic school could not be spared.

"Ah, Janek, but the price is good," his mother defended weakly.

"Good at collecting!"

Janek's mother loved him. The priest did not like him. He did not go to church. Janek led his class in high school. But gossip brought to the priest's ears that Janek read "socialist" books.

"That boy will hang some day!" the priest once said. "The devil always makes his disciples wise."

"Janek is a good boy," his mother answered.

He worked after school hours. He helped at home. His mother, meek as a mouse and fearful, secretly admired her boy. He dared even to oppose the parish priest!

Preceding the priest an altar boy went from home to home to announce his coming. This allowed time for final preparation. To borrow money when none was in the house.

"The priest is next door!"

Janek's mother gave a final glance around the room. Yes, the adjoining room Janek looked at the table. A crucifix stood in the center. Aside of it, blessed chalk. A receptacle with holy water. The sprinkler. A dollar bill lay in front of it all.

"Say, ma, that stuff with the dollar bill in front of it sure looks funny!"

"Sh . . . Janek, the priest will come!"

But the priest did not come quickly. The neighbors were among the best contributors to the church. Some claimed that donations to the church could be guessed by the length of the priest's visit.

When the priest entered Janek was reading in the next room. His mother kissed the priest's hand and the children followed. Janek pretended reading.

The priest said a short prayer in Latin. He sprinkled holy water around the room. Then with blessed chalk he wrote three letters over the doorway. Initials of the three wise kings who followed the star to Bethlehem. The household was blessed. The holy script above the doorway would guard the home against all evil.

"These two are lovely children," the priest complimented, ignoring Janek whom he could see.

The altar boy collected the small donations. He vouched for the single dollar on the table.

"Yes, . . . they are all good," Janek's mother ventured timidly.

"They should be going to parochial school. They must be taught religion."

Janek smiled in the next room.

"I try to teach them their prayers," she answered meekly.

"Well, we must be going. There are many homes to visit."

A single dollar is but little encouragement to priestly conversation.

"And for you two good children," the priest smiled over to the altar boy's wall trained, extended hands, "here is a holy picture to keep you with God."

The children urged by Janek's mother, accepted and kissed the priest's hand.

As the priest moved to the door, the altar boy noticed Janek in the adjoining room.

"Father, there is another in the family!"

The priest looked at the tactless altar boy sharply. Such a fool! He turned in feigned surprise.

"So there is! But Janek does not welcome the priest. Holy pictures are only for good boys!"

Janek smiled but kept his face to the book.

As the footsteps of the priest died out Janek entered the room. His mother put her arm around his shoulders.

"You're a good boy, Janek!"

"And you're a good mother, too. But a foolish one."

Janek looked at the lettering above the door. Then he glanced at the table.

"Well, the priest is gone. So is the dollar!"

"Ah, Janek, we will earn another."

"But the next one had better go for shoes for the kids!"

Janek's mother nodded. As he left the room she looked after his receding figure with pride.

Janek led his class in school. Janek did not even fear the priest!

Janek would be a great man some day!

The Difference

IN THE U. S. A.—Workers are still working 10 and 12 hours a day in heavy industries.



IN RUSSIA—Workers in heavy industries work only six hours a day.



Drawing by Jakob Burck

The Chinese Revolution and India

By J. T. MURPHY

THERE are more reasons than the fact that Great Britain has over sixty million pounds invested in Shanghai to make the British imperialists deadly enemies of the onward sweeping Chinese revolution. The south-western frontiers of this revolution meet the north-western frontiers of the Indian Empire. Within the frontiers of that Empire, 350 million people have been held in subjection for many generations by British imperialism which is now so scared over the prospects of the effects of a victorious Chinese revolution.

As a writer in the "Empire Review" says in an article on "The Indian Sword and World Politics": "Spreading as she does from the frontiers of Burma to the Pacific, a strong China might easily become a menace to Southern Asia." This is stating the case mildly, so permit Lord Meston, an ex-Indian Governor, to say his say. Spreading himself over three columns of the Tory paper, "The Sunday Express," he says—in contemplation of the passing of Shanghai into the hands of the National Revolutionary forces—"If Shanghai falls it will not be Shanghai alone that we shall have lost. Throughout the entire Eastern world one interpretation and one interpretation only will be put upon such a catastrophe, namely, that Western civilisation has been defeated by oriental nationalism." He goes on to say: "Every blunder, every hesitancy, every weakness on our part in China goes running down the whispering galleries of Asia and weakens our whole position in the East."

He is especially concerned with India, for here he goes on to say that there is a "persistent underworld of restless, fanatical hatred of the West and all that it implies in India." He concludes "That a weak or vacillating policy in China is a danger, sufficiently great in its reaction on those countries with which we are most closely allied, to reconcile all thinking Englishmen to the measures that are now being taken."

"Slaves in Burma."

In another Tory organ of the bourgeois press, Lord Birdwood protests against any possibility of the reduction of the military budget of India and warns the world against the Bolshevik menace.

Still more direct in its relation to the important events developing in China is a visit of the British Commander-in-Chief to Burma. The British have suddenly discovered that in Burma there are slaves to be liberated and expeditions are sent there to abolish slavery in this benighted country, and incidentally, to make a military inspection of the frontier of Burma which borders the frontier of the Chinese revolution.

All these facts point conclusively to the fear which reigns in the minds of British imperialists concerning this mighty revolutionary movement. And, of course, they have good reason to be alarmed. For ten years they have seen the U.S.S.R. emerging from its difficulties, growing in strength, and by its very existence inspiring the peoples of the East to gather their forces and rise for the liberation of the masses from the power of imperialism. To see this mighty revolutionary movement extending to the millions in China who, in the process of their struggle, realise more and more that the great friend of their liberation is the organised dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R., is driving them to a state of hysteria.

They know that a liberated China must perforce beckon to the millions of India, Egypt, Palestine and Africa. They know that the masses of these countries are watching every step forward of the Chinese National Army, and, steeped in a hundred years of experience of "how to deal with the Asiatics," they feel themselves impelled to discard even the semblance of liberalism in their policy and to attack the Chinese revolution with all their force. They regard the Asiatics as slaves and have determined that slaves they shall remain.

In the process they perpetrate blunder after blunder, and outrage upon outrage, not one of which passes unnoticed by the teeming millions of these countries. The Indian masses, for example, know full well their own experiences under British rule. They know the precautions they have endured from their overlords and when they see the Chinese National Army marching from victory to victory, when they see that the atrocities of Shanghai, of Wanhsien, and of Nanking are unable to deter the revolution, but on the contrary, arouse the masses to more powerful organised action, then this is at once an inspiration and a lesson conveying new perspectives for their own future.

A Warning Voice.

For example, the organ of the Swaraj Party of India, "The Forward," for the 27th of January, 1927, writes: "If Japan has been spared the fate of China, India, Persia, etc., it is only because she too has taken a leaf out of the book of European imperialists, become a votary of force and has learned to pay European nations back in their own coin . . . The first condition of a successful stand against White Imperialism in Asia is to have a strong and independent China fully trained in the modern arts of warfare." This is at once a warning to the imperialists and a portent of coming events.

But this is not an isolated voice. In response

HIS MAJESTY'S GOV'MENT

Thru forgery they rose to power
This slimy bloody tory band.
And now at the eleventh-hour
At cracking safes they try their hand.

No ruling click has ever shown
Ill manners like these knights and lords.
Such vile behavior was unknown
Amongst the crudest savage hordes.

There's nothing sacred to these asses,
Except their power and their gold.
They tear up treaties, murder masses
Anything their loot to hold.

Men of England! You the toilers!
Crush this parasite crew
Rid your country of despoilers
You are many, they are few.

ADOLF WOLFF.

to a speech at a banquet by the President of the European Association in Calcutta in which this gentleman said: "A continuation of British rule in India was necessary for the good of the Indians themselves", a leader of the Swaraj Party writes: "Events in China ought to have opened the eyes of the extremely high-spirited members of the European colony. The Europeans in India should not forget that they form an insignificant minority. Half-a-million desert people would be enough to cause so much disturbance that the British would realise their unusual position in the country." This

"DISCOVERING THE REDS"

By WILLIAM PICKENS

OUR daily papers have just published a list of Communists and other American "reds," which the London police took in a raid on a Russian trading company. And these papers pretend to have "discovered" something in the names and addresses of the American radicals. That is pure propaganda: for every intelligent person in America has known the names of most of these people for years. Know that they are Communists and radicals. Even those of us who are not Communists have long been perfectly familiar with the names, addresses and activities of these "reds." Think of any newspaper "discovering" to us that Lydia Gibson or Robert Minor or Ruthenberg is a Communist! What a joke! These people have never tried to hide their names, their addresses or their political beliefs in America. In fact Ruthenberg, until he died, was the head of the American Communist Party, and known all over the world.

This is one of the serpentine methods of propaganda: to excite the people by making them think that something "terrible" has just been "turned up." Even the English police knew all about these people before the raid was made. It looks to us as if the truth is that London police were looking for something which they failed to find, and are therefore making the best of what they did find.

While they were "discovering," they might have discovered a few really big things: that the Czar was killed, that Lenin is dead, that Trotsky is still alive, that there is a revolutionary civil war in China, and that unopposed British and American guns killed several thousand Chinese women and little children in Nanking.

Some of these things are vastly more important than anything discovered in this raid. Everybody who is intelligent, already knew that Russia is fighting "anti-red" propaganda by "red" propaganda, all over the world.



is placing the finger on the pulse of British imperialism with a vengeance.

But not only is the warning sounded. On all hands the voice of protest is raised against the intervention in China and especially against the sending of Indian troops to crush the Chinese revolution. It is already reported that some of these troops have revolted and they are being taken away from Shanghai to Hong-Kong. The voice of protest extends from the most extreme right of the Indian National forces to every section of the Indian National Movement. For example, the "Bombay Chronicle", the organ of the Right Wing Nationalist elements, says in a leading article of January 25th: "The Viceroy has announced that his masters installed at Downing Street and his government had agreed to co-operate by constituting a contingent including Indian troops as India happened to be the closest port from which troops could immediately be despatched to China. Is not the Viceroy aware that India has always bitterly resented the use of her soldiers in Egypt, Mesopotamia and China, whenever they have been unscrupulously used to stem the tide of patriotism and trample down the leaders of their people? Has not the Legislative Assembly voiced the uncompromising opposition, that the people of this land object to this cheap device of using now again Indian troops as helpless mercenaries for helping selfish imperialist designs, and does not the very name of the Indian stink in the nostrils of all oppressed nations because they have been employed in sanguinary conflicts in Shanghai and Cairo? The long and shameless record of British relations with China include the long-continued opium poisoning of these people, the ruthless exploitation of its cheap labour and vast resources; and the fierce and oppressive treaties forced on its governments at the point of the bayonet disclose a purpose and a policy that cannot be called defensive."

Against Troops Going.

All the leading papers of the Nationalist movement have voiced their protest in more or less strong terms, and the National Assembly itself desired to vote against the sending of troops to China. "There is not the least doubt that this Assembly, the majority of whom are the most constitutionally-minded of Indian politicians, would have carried a decision reflecting the great mass sympathy of the Indian people for the Chinese revolution. But the Governor-General stepped in as the representative of the nervous British imperialists and forbade discussion of any kind on this question.

This decision at once had the opposite effect. It inflamed the Indian press and great mass meetings of protest were made on every hand. The following resolution adopted at great meetings in Bombay is a duplicate of the resolutions passed at many meetings in all the great cities in India: "This meeting of citizens of Bombay desires to express the sympathy of the Indian people for the great Chinese revolution in the struggle which they are waging for their political and economic freedom. The meeting strongly protests against the proposal of the government of India to send Indian troops for intervention in China and declares India's sense of humiliation at the use of her resources for the advancement of capitalist imperialism in the East."

"The Forward," the organ of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, discusses with strong contempt "the claim of any man, be he Viceroy of India, to offer up the blood and lives of the sons of India to the service of Britain's mission on Chinese soil. India is not at war with China. India has no quarrel with China. If the truth is to be told, the people of India have the warmest sympathy for the Chinese in their desperate struggle against the unjust aggression of the foreign devils on her soil. Every true son of India will warmly sympathise with Chinese aspirations to recover their country from the deadly grip of unjust usurpation."

Toward Mass Action.

Such are the characteristic terms used with regard to this development. But a still further concrete example of the way in which the Indian masses look in regard to the struggle of the Chinese people can be seen in the decision of the Indian workers to send three thousand Indian ambulance men to serve with the Chinese National Revolutionary Army. The Hindu "Seva Dal" has undertaken to organise the contingent but we can say with certainty that the British government will prevent such a contingent leaving the shores of India. Nevertheless the action will only add fuel to the flames. The Indians themselves will learn from these events that until they also pass from the path of passivity to that of organising the power of the masses and overthrow them with the means of victory, their subjection will continue to endure.

This great lesson will be learned as every echo of the Chinese revolution falls upon the Indian soil. Indeed, they are learning. It is this fact which is driving the British imperialists to frantic anger. But what are anger and stupidity in face of hundreds of millions of slaves who have learned how to fight for freedom?

Fuller's Role of Sacco and Vanzetti Case Hits Defense

BOSTON, June 9.—Response to the social and vague charges that have been stirred up by the Illness of Governor Fuller and the task of making copies of the transcript of the evidence for the governor's personal use, was heralded by President Lowell of Harvard.

Twenty stenographers have been put at work on the transcript so that the committee may soon have all the testimony in its hands. In the meantime the governor has requested 30 to 40 witnesses to see him during the week.

Georg Branting, Swedish attorney, representing Scandinavian labor groups, is conducting the third inquiry. He has conferred with the governor and plans to interview Judge Thayer, who condemned Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair and former Prosecutor Katzmann, who framed the case that put two innocent workers in prison to die.

The Colorado Federation of Labor in convention has commended Fuller's determination to investigate the case. Seattle Aerie No. 1 of the Eagles, with some 20,000 members asks a reviewing commission to study the case while William Allen White, famous Kansas editor, condemns the intolerance of Massachusetts, in a letter to Fuller.

City's Left Wing to Meet at Picnic of Workers Party

The first picnic this season has been arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party for Sunday, June 26th, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx.

Those who remember the Workers Party picnics for the last two years will know that this picnic is not only an occasion for good fun and relaxation, but that it is the meeting place of the left wing of this city. Nearly 5,000 were present last year and this year with the growing influence of the party it is expected that a much larger crowd will attend.

There will be many features in the picnic this year. There will be the usual baseball game between the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League and also a baseball game between the furriers and the I. L. G. W. U.

The Young Pioneers, the Communist children's organization, is arranging a special program.

Games for all and dancing will be another feature. The grounds will open at 10 a. m. and the picnic will continue until midnight. Admission will be 35 cents.

Directions: Take Bronx subway or "L" to 177th St., then take car to the end of the line (Unionport) West Side Broadway or subway to 181st then crosstown car to Unionport. Free busses will take you from and to station.

Amalgamated T.U.E.L. to Meet This Evening

The Amalgamated section, Trade Union Educational League, will hold an important meeting tonight at Manhattan Lyceum at 7 p. m.

All members are urged to be present including the shirtmakers.

125 Shops Closed by Furriers' Strike

(Continued from Page One)

given them by members of the police force.

Three pickets were arrested yesterday. They were Abe Lefkowitz, 20 E. 125th St.; Jack Abramson, 1560 Park Ave., and Maria Rosenzweig, 1560 Park Ave. Arrested Monday was Max Tired Hill, A. Arrested Tuesday evening was Samuel in the night court.

Shops Walked Too Slowly.

A stenographer on her way to work yesterday morning was also arrested. Walking slowly along Seventh Ave. near 27th St., she was taken into custody charged with disorderly conduct. When brot to Jefferson Market Court she was found guilty. The union paid her fine of $5.

The police, detectives and gangsters were out in full force yesterday. Along 28th and Seventh Ave. as many as five and ten patrolmen could be seen on one block. Except when they chased the pickets there was no disorder, in spite of this unusually large display of armed force.

List of Shops.

Among the large shops crippled by the strike are such well-known firms as the Brooklyn-New York Fur Co., 238 7th Ave.; Cherniak & Rattner, 104 West 29th St.; Feldman & Silverman, 333 7th Ave.; Fishman Brothers, 129 W. 27th St.; Hittler Bros., 306 7th Ave.; Jacob & Sacks, 150 West 30th St.; Kushner & Terner, 305 7th Ave. Neufeld & Schwartz, 146 West 28th St.; Weckstein & Sons, 333 7th Ave.; and Weinstein & Samuels, 150 West 30th St.

Others include J. Bohrof, 134 West 29th St.; Sol Dickler, 230 7th Ave.; Elite Fur Co., 151 West 28th St.

Friedman & Glotter, 50 West 29th St.; M. Getto & Son, 333 7th Ave.; Gorden & Gelberg, 180 West 29th St.

Jos. Hoffert, 336 West 30th St.; Kassarsky, & Rubman, 251 West 30th St.; Katzman Bros., 305 7th Ave.; Kleinman Bros., 333 7th Ave.; Julius Klugman, 43 West 38th St.;

Lenkowsky Bros., 236 West 30th St.; Lenkowsky & Kupcher, 145 West 30th St.; Morris Levy, 44 East Broadway; Simon Levy, 122 East Broadway; Magun & Kleinert, 242 West 30th St.; Markin Bros., 215 West 30th St.; Miller & Ritter, 305 7th Ave.; Myriad Mfg. Co., 1 East 33rd St.

Neufeld & Weiss, 236 West 30th St.; Offenberg & Feuerstein, 127 West 28th St.; Robinowitz & Binger, 242 West 30th St.; A. Schinasi & Co., 312 7th Ave.; Schwartz & Bluestein, 155 West 30th St.; Skolnick & Jasper, 144 West 27th St.

Bronx Coöperative Plans Concert and Dance Saturday Eve.

Hundreds of Bronx workers are expected to attend the Russian costume ball and concert to be held Saturday night at the Workers' Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx Park, East.

Besides an elaborate program of entertainment, there will be dancing music which will be furnished by a 5-piece jazz orchestra.

Attractive Program.

On the program will appear Laura Turchin, soprano; Louis Miller, tenor; Rosario Toregrossa, mandolin; S. Sabulsky, tenor. Abraham Raisin, famous Jewish poet and writer, will read from his writings.

The affair is being arranged by Branch 6, Section 5, Workers (Communist) Party. Proceeds will go to the sustaining fund of The DAILY WORKER.

Telephone Mott Haven 0606.

Dr. Morris Shain
SURGEON DENTIST
592 Oak Terrace, Bronx, N. Y.
141st St. and Crimmins Ave.

Boss Furrier Denies Yonkers Arson Crime

A sweeping denial of the charges that he had conceived and ordered carried out the intentional burning of the plant of the Yonkers Fur Dressing Company for the purpose of fraudulently collecting insurance, will be made by Nathan Ressler, president of the concern, it was learned yesterday.

UPTON SINCLAIR COURTS ARREST ON NEW NOVEL

Promises to Read Parts On Boston Common

Upton Sinclair will defy arrest on Boston Common by reading parts of the Songs of Solomon contained in his recently published novel, "OIL!" which the Boston police are attempting to suppress.

Arriving here from his Pasadena, Cal., home to challenge Boston's suppression of his book, Sinclair in a session with newspaper men declared he regarded charges of obscenity raised in connection with Oil! as a "ruse." The real reason for police action against the novel is the "open portrayal of former President Harding as the pawn of the oil interests in the 1920 Chicago Republican convention.

Sinclair is accompanied by his son David, 25, who is willing to testify on the stand in Boston that his father has not "corrupted his mind or morals."

The noted labor writer, whose novels have been read by tens of millions in America and Europe, will have been arrested four times, if the police pull him down from the rostrum in Boston Common. Once he was arrested for reading the Constitution on private property with a permit from the owner by San Pedro police during the waterfront strike there several years ago. Another time he played tennis on Sunday in Arden, Del., and in 1914 he gained his first arrest by wearing a black band of mourning on his arm in a labor funeral parade.

Plumbers Helpers Submit Affidavits to Estimate Board

Four affidavits were submitted yesterday by President C. E. Miller of the Plumbers Helpers' Association to the budget committee of the Board of Estimate in support of the union's demand for city recognition of the union and the $9 scale.

The first sworn statement declares that the helpers with a membership in excess of 3,500 are on strike for the $9 day. The second asserts that two shops, A. Weiss of 295 Broadway, Astoria, Queens and the Premo Plumbing and Heating Co. of Brooklyn have signed contracts with the $9 scale for the eight hour day and union recognition.

Four firms are willing to sign up with the union at the $7.50 scale while two more are willing to pay $8, declares the third affidavit while the fourth says that scales of $6 and $6.50 are too low to support an American standard of living.

Te Board of Estimate will consider the statements, it is hoped, with a view toward including plumers' helpers in the recently announced increase in unionized city employes' wages.

Mme. Kollantay Denied Permission to Visit Havana by Officials

HAVANA, June 8.—Mme. Alexandra Kollantay, Soviet Minister to Mexico, was not permitted to land here for a brief stay. This is in conformity with the refusal of the state department to permit her to pass through the United States enroute to Mexico City.

Mme. Kollantay will return to Mexico City after submitting a report of her work to the Soviet authorities.

Dr. J. Mindel Dr. L. Hendin
Surgeon Dentists
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Room 803 Phone Stuyv. 10119

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SURGEON DENTIST
48-50 DELANCEY STREET
Cor. Eldridge St. New York

Bank Offers Chamberlin $100,000 to Fly Back to New York; Levine Ponders

BERLIN, June 9.—Clarence Chamberlin and Levine, upon their arrival in Berlin yesterday, were formally offered by Wilhelm Kissel, head of the German Aero Lloyd, the sum of $100,000 to charter a plane for a non-stop flight from Berlin back to New York, including an exclusive account of both flights.

Chamberlin declined quick to accept, this other at once. Levine said that he would consider it and give an answer later.

Plumber Pickets Are Released by Court

Nine striking Brooklyn plumbers were released from custody in Coney Island Court yesterday. They were arrested for picketing near a building at 1040 W. Fifth St. last Monday.

The pickets declared they were merely persuading strikebreakers to leave their jobs and that they "moved on" when ordered to do so by a policeman who was not satisfied with their speed. They were arrested a block from the building.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Party For The DAILY WORKER Next Saturday.

To raise funds for The DAILY WORKER, the Bath Beach International Branch, Workers Party, will hold a concert, package party and dance this Saturday evening in the open air garden of the Progressive Center, 1940 Benson Ave., corner Bay 27 St., Brooklyn. All proceeds go to The DAILY WORKER.

• • •

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

136th St. and St. Anns Ave. Speakers: Louis A. Baum, S. Globerman and O. Ginsberg.

Tenth St. and Second Ave. Speakers: Sylvan A. Pollack and others.

China Meeting Downtown Friday

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Hands Off China will be the slogan of Friday's meeting at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St. The speakers will be Alexander Trachenberg, Rebecca Grecht, and A. Kopel. Pat Devine, chairman. All workers invited to attend.

• • •

Anglo-Soviet Break Explained.

Friday evening a meeting will be held at 842 E. 145th St. to explain the reasons behind the Anglo-Soviet break. Prominent speakers will discuss the significance of the Tory government's decision in breaking off trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

• • •

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

• • •

NEW YORK.—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino on June 18, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Young Pioneer Camp. Come, and bring your relatives, friends and neighbors. Do your bit to build a Camp for workers' children.

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Daily Except Friday and Sunday.
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Cor. Second Ave. New York.

$250,000 PROFIT FOR LEVINE ON PLANE LETTERS

Deal Adds to His Ill-Gotten Fortune

The unsavory record of Charles Levine, the financial backer of the Chamberlin New York to Berlin flight, was disclosed further yesterday. Levine patronized a postal superintendent to cancel stamps of 250 envelops carried on the flight and as a result will reap a profit of $250,000 on the deal.

Each envelop has a value of $1,000 to philatelists, it is declared. Whether the postal superintendent will participate in the profits is not disclosed. He will be disciplined by postal authorities for violation of the code, as Levine is not an authorized mail carrier.

Levine has figured in clashes with the post office department over bids for carrying air mail. Although lowest in two bids, Levine was not given the awards as it was discovered that he had framed a deal with air mail pilots to participate in the profits on the mail they were to carry.

Levine's fortune is built up on the salvaging of the government's war supplies. The department of justice has started numerous suits against him to recover hundreds of thousands of dollars he is accused of having plundered the government.

Greek Fur Workers Elect Delegates to Washington Meeting

The Greek furriers held a large meeting Tuesday evening at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave., near 42nd St., and elected two delegates to the June 13 convention of the Furriers' Union to be held in Washington, D. C.

Many Greek furriers, members of the scab Local 70, were present and joined the other workers in voting in favor of a resolution asking for the issuing of a charter for the Greek furriers.

A picket committee of 25 women was selected at the meeting. The delegates elected to the Washington convention are John Pappas and Mike Pericardis.

The meeting was addressed by Isidor Shapiro and Irving Potash.

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A place with atmosphere
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302 E. 12th St. New York

Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state, received an honorary degree of doctor of laws at the commencement exercises yesterday of New York University. He was commended for his "strong foreign policy . . . compelling respect abroad for the American flag."

CELEBRATE WITH US
The Release of Our Three Paper Box Makers From Prison
at the
Dance and Package Party
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 8 P. M.
at MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th Street.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS HAT CHECK FREE
Arranged by PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION.

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Dr. JOSEPH LEVIN
SURGEON DENTIST
1215 Bronx River Ave., Bronx
I wish to announce to all my former patients, friends, and new residents of the Bronx Gardens, that beginning Saturday, June 11th, 1927, I am opening a modern dental office and will devote my entire time, namely: every day of the week, to the practice of dentistry in all its branches.
Hoping to be favored with your patronage and assuring you of my best services, I beg to remain
Yours very respectfully,
In practice since 1919. Dr. JOSEPH LEVIN
Office Hours: 1215 Bronx River Avenue
10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Cor. Westchester Avenue
And by appointment. Opp. Municipal Gas Station.
DIRECTIONS: Lexington Ave. Subway, change at 125th St. for local Pelham Bay, stop at Zerega Ave. exit, walk 2 blocks North to Zerega Ave. Third Ave. Elevated, Westchester Ave. car to Bronx River Ave. Throgs Neck Subway, 180th St. car to 180th St. car will bring you there.

Election of Delegates to Convention Today, From 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

The members will vote at the following halls: Cutters' Local 1, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Operators' Local 5, at Webster Hall, 119 East 10th St.

Nailers' Local 10, at Webster Hall, 119 East 10th St.

Finishers' Local 15, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

All members who are unemployed or on strike will vote beginning 3 p. m. sharp. Those workers who are employed will vote after work.

Every member who has a 1927 membership book is eligible to vote. All workers are requested to be on time and vote for the candidates they so desire.

JOINT BOARD, FURRIERS' UNION,
B. GOLD,
Manager.

Unorganized Alteration Painters to Join Union At Tonight's Mass Meet

To organize the non-union alteration painters, a meeting will be held tonight at 85 East 116th St., the headquarters of the International Alteration Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union.

There are 25,000 unorganized painters in this city who work at much lower pay than union men. Those who belong to the union receive from $12 to $14 a day and work only 5 days a week.

Tonight's meeting will be addressed by speakers in English, Italian, Greek and Jewish.

RED POETS' NITE
will be celebrated
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9
at the
LABOR TEMPLE (14th Street and 2nd Avenue)
Among those present will be
Mike Gold Floyd Dell Langston Hughes
Adolph Wolf Arturo Giovinitti Countee Cullen
Simeon Fechin Joseph Freeman Abr. Raisin
Max Lieb Ernestine Poets Chinese Poets
ADMISSION 50c. Benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

Russian Costume Ball and Concert
to be given for the
Benefit of The DAILY WORKER
on SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11
at the
Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx Park East
ON THE PROGRAM:
Abraham Raisin, Poet Louis Miller, Tenor
Laura Turchin, Coloratura Soprano R. Peregrossa, Mandolin
M. Tamar, Concertino S. Sabulsky, Tenor
ADMISSION: 50 CENTS.
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Fascism in Power

BOTTLING UP VESUVIUS



The Fascist Charter—Will It Suppress The Class Struggle?

The Italian Labor Charter

By RAMINGO.

In the very heat of the political reaction and economic attack on the working class Mussolini has presented Italy with a "Labor Charter' which the fascist press extols as a document of far greater importance than the "Declaration of Human Rights" of the French revolution, as the beginning of a new era in the relations between labor and capital.

What is there new or remarkable in this "historical" document?

The most superficial acquaintance with the "Labor Charter" will show that there is nothing specially new or remarkable in it.

The charter is a hybrid mixture of general statements, good intentions and a few injunctions and is, moreover, by no means an official legal act, but merely a declaration of the "Great Council" of the fascist party, in which both employers' organizations and the fascist monopolist trade unions are represented.

The Corporation As State.

The first clause of the charter is devoted to the laying down of the principles and organization of the "Corporation as State." This clause states that "the Italian nation is an organism which in its aims, life and means of resistance is more important than the individuals or organized groups of which it is composed. It represents a spiritual, political and economic unit which is entirely embodied in the fascist state. Labor in all its aspects—brain-work, technical work and manual labor—is a social duty and as such is under state control."

Further come asseverations that "trade union organization is free"! It is true an explanation follows that only legally recognized monopolist (i. e., fascist) unions under state control have the right to represent the interests of their members, both before the state and before other trade union organizations. They alone have the right to conclude collective agreements binding on all and impose compulsory dues.

Having thus established the unalterable freedom according to fascist standards of the trade unions, the charter goes on to explain the meaning of the collective agreement which it appears is nothing but an expression of the solidarity existing between labor and capital, since in the agreement "the conflicting interests of employers and employed are reconciled and their submission to the higher interests of industry achieved."

These phrases, which may be boiled down to the simple fact that the workers and employes ought to work not for their selfish interests but in the higher interests of "industry" (i. e., the employer's pocket) while the employer answers for his actions only to the state (i. e., to himself) are regarded by the fascists as a new discovery, as the establishment of equality between labor and capital.

Another point to which the fascist attribute vast importance is the expression in the charter of something between a desire and an order that all employers' and labor organizations should conclude collection agreements only for the members represented by them. All agreements must contain clauses dealing with standards for discipline within enterprises, with length of probation period for newly-engaged workers, with methods and rates of wages and with working hours.

The charter refrains from the establishment of minimum wages in terms of the demands of the fascist labor unions. Wages are to be fixed by agreement with the respective organizations, and in case of it being found impossible to come to an agreement, by a labor court whose decisions must be ruled by "normal demands according to cost of living, industrial potentialities, and labor productivity." Further follow words of wisdom from which the bourgeoisie is at liberty to draw its own conclusions, with regard to the present economic crisis: "The results of the industrial crisis and their effect on the currency must be divided fairly among all the factors of industry" (i. e., among workers and employers). In the official text of the charter, published on the 21st of April, sometime after its appearance in many papers, this clause is omitted.

The charter generously acknowledges the right of workers engaged on night work, or at least those not working on the ordinary night shift, to raised wages. A minimum rate for these raised wages, has, however, not been established. Silence is maintained on the subject of overtime pay, it being evidently considered that the supplementary 10 per cent established by fascist legislation is quite enough for the worker. The charter enjoins on the workers the strict and "intensive" observation of working hours, while the employers receive no recommendations on this score. Strange to relate the charter says not a word about the eight-hour day which is formally supposed to be practiced in Italy and about which the fascist never lose an opportunity, in season and out of season, to boast. This clearly shows the fascists' intentions with regard to the establishment of a standard working day. Here follow a series of injunctions which have long also been included in practice in collective agreements and are nothing new: The Sabbath rest, the payment of piece-work in such a way that they represent in addition to the worker's normal pay, the right of workers to a few days' annual holiday after not less than a year's work (how many, the charter does not say), the right to full discharge payment, etc.

The employer has the right to fine, discharge for a certain time, or discharge without any payment workers infringing the discipline and "normal course of industry," according to gravity of offense. Conflict commissions in enterprises or any sort of labor representation for the solution of conflicts and the defence of the workers' interests in the localities are, as is well known, not recognized by the fascists.

Labor exchanges, according to the charter, will be under the authority of the corporation. The employers are given absolute freedom to choose from those registered in labor exchanges, with one "small" limitation quite in keeping with fascist right to work. They are bound to engage first of all members of the fascist party and fascist trade unions according to their party and trade union status.

The Charter as the Prelude to a Fresh Attack on the Working Class.

Such is the famous labor charter, the last word of fascist demagogic technicology.

The publication of this charter does not ease the position of the working class by a single jot. Rather may it be regarded as a prelude to a fresh attack on the working class. For it is the peculiarity of fascism to mask every fresh criminal idea, aimed against the interests of the workers with a smoke-screen of high-sounding declamations.

After Nanking

The Chinese revolution has come to the final point of political disappearance being despite the courage of the situation created by the action of the workers of Shanghai, the U.S.A. & Japan, by reason of the treachery of the Kuomintang leaders, who are working for the strategy of Great Britain, to her defeat in China at the hands of the Nationalist government which enjoys the benevolent neutrality of the Soviet Union and the sympathies of the workers of the U. S. S. R.

The following article by the Editor of The Communist International, N. Bukharin, on the Nanking massacre and the strategy of the imperialist powers in China should be read carefully with a view to acting on the signals of the Chinese situation as a key to unravel the news that is purveyed to the daily press by the capitalist liars stationed in Shanghai and Peking.

It is well to add that The DAILY WORKER has correctly diagnosed the Chinese struggle and our ability to do this is chiefly due to the correct information and political direction supplied by the various statements of the Communist International on the question.—Editor.

• • •

THE British censorship is doing everything in its power to prevent the masses from learning the truth about the destruction of Nanking and it must be admitted that so far the censor has been very successful. In Great Britain, during the first days after the massacre of the defenceless population of Nanking, the general public was under the impression that some sad incidents had taken place, that there were some victims on both sides, and that the Americans and British suffered most. Evidently, however, the ruling class of Great Britain are not convinced that the version which they have circulated to justify their brutal and unprecedented crime will meet with the sympathy of the broad masses of the population. They are using the short period at their disposal, before the secret becomes generally known, in preparing the country to receive the news about the breaking out of hostilities on a wide scale.

The moulding of public opinion along these lines began the first day after the occupation of Shanghai by the national armies. The time that elapsed between the Shanghai victory and the Nanking bombardment was utilized to convince the country of the need for more decisive action and more violent methods against the victorious Chinese Revolution.

There is hardly any necessity now to prove that the Nanking program was carefully prepared. It was not expected. The most convincing document in this connection is the appeal of the Shantung clique circulated in Nanking on the eve of the bombardment. The Shantung clique, which is in permanent contact with the imperialists, wrote in their appeal the following:

"The Great Powers will not permit that Nanking be captured by the Canton forces. The occupation of Nanking will signify its destruction. The guns of the battleships are all turned towards the town."

The Shantung predictions came true. The occupation of Nanking actually led to the destruction of great masses of the population and of some thickly populated sections of the town. The guns of which the Shantung clique spoke, actually brought death to Nanking; this gunfire will be recorded in history as the beginning of a new great war.

The military situation supplies the strategical explanation for the destruction of Nanking. But this explanation is not sufficient alone. The military aim could have been achieved without the violent destruction of a Chinese city. The character and extent of this pogrom mark the Nanking bombardment as a reprisal for the taking of Shanghai, as an attempt at military hostilities on a big scale in order to stem the progress of the Chinese revolution.

The British press started the political preparation for the military attack on the Chinese Revolution during the first days after the Chinese victory. This preparation was carried on brutally, cynically, and in an organized manner. The British press called things by their real names.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in the account of his visit, said Bartlett. On Monday, March 21, at 2.30 p. m., he sent a cable to this paper about the looting and atrocities perpetrated by the Canton forces. He consoled his compatriots, however, with the information that an emergency situation had been declared in the foreign settlement, joyfully emphasizing that there are 1,500 American sailors among the foreign forces who will help to restore order. A few hours later he sent another cable declaring that there are no civilians in the foreign settlement, as all have donned military uniforms. He added that there are 20,000 people of various nations in Shanghai surrounded by 1,500,000 "mad Chinamen."

Ashmead Bartlett even described the sentiment of those foreigners. Here is what he wrote:

"At night our immense front is patrolled by small gronps of soldiers behind barbed wire, hoping against hope that the enemy will attack them, for really the strain of keeping back these armed hordes by peaceful persuasion is becoming intolerable. I cannot imagine that any other troops would have shown the patience ours have displayed."

The author adds to this work of art in describing the hopes and despairs of the British that:

"It is certain that there will be disagreeable incidents during the week."

• • •

WE have taken only a few passages from these cables published in the "Daily Telegraph," of March 22nd. Two days later we find a more sober communication in the "Times." The correspondent of that ponderous publication does not spare any coloring in describing the chaos prevailing outside the foreign settlement. He describes the revolutionary Shanghai workers as hooligans and bandits.

The correspondent knows that the "Times" is regarded in Great Britain as a government organ. That organ is accustomed not merely to discuss but also to command, and the correspondent commands Bei Shun Shi to put down the Shanghai workers in 24 hours, with the methods applied by his predecessors in the struggle against the Chinese Revolution. This command ends with the ultimatum:

"If he permits terrorism to continue"—by terrorism he evidently means the General Strike —"it means that he is either a party to it, or is incapable of controlling it. Within the next 48 hours it will become evident whether there is a reasonable chance of a peaceful outcome."

(To be continued.)

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

WITH THE Young WORKER

A STUDENT CHIRPS UP

By STUDS.

That college students can expect nothing from so-called "liberal" college presidents has been proven by the latest action of President Robinson of the College of the City of New York in his action in removing from the curriculum the alternative course to military training, civilian drill. The course in Civilian Drill was offered as an optional course to the military drill course after some strenuous campaigning on the part of the students for removal of the despised Military Science and Tactics evil. Now the "pacifist," "broomstick" drill has been abolished on the flimsy pretext that "sufficient to give the course are lacking." The history of the situation is worth reviewing, to see the hypocrisy of the administration of this Tammany-owned seat of "higher learning."

• • •

On Armistice Day, 1925, a blistering editorial on the merits of the Military Training course was carried in the official college organ, the Campus, under the editorship of Felix S. Cohen. This was followed by a mass student agitation against compulsory military training in the colleges that threatened to assume nationwide proportions. Censorship of the college newspaper was then instituted and no mention was made of the martial course for a period of about two weeks. Nevertheless, pressure of agitation finally forced the president of the college to lift the ban and a few weeks later found a poll of the student opinion being held while a referendum of parent opinion was being taken, the results of which showed that the overwhelming attitude of the students and parents was vehemently against the new compulsory military drill in the college.

• • •

It was then that the faculty decided that its whiskers and dignity had blown too long in the lusty breeze of student opinion and that the prerogative of deciding whether the students should be drilled for cannon-fodder or not belonged to its all-knowing set only. Well . . . the mills of the gods grind slowly but oh so surely. And it takes a lot of oil to make the Tammany Hall grist-mill grind. The faculty considerations dragged for seemingly endless aeons until, almost a year later, it was announced that there would be an alternative course offered for incoming freshmen, namely the Civilian Drill Course.

Now examine some crude subterfuge, o ye deluded believers in capitalist democracy and bourgeois liberalism.

The Civilian Drill course was offered to the incoming class a few days after they had arranged their programs, causing many of the first-year men to take the Military Science and Tactics (which had already been neatly fitted into their schedules) instead of going to the trouble of changing their programs for the alternative course. Secondly, the classes for the Civilian Drill course were held at such times that it would have meant a severe sacrifice for most students to have taken the course. Thirdly, and most important for students of City College, who come from workingclass or small-merchant-class families, for the Military Training course the uniforms were supplied by the U. S. Army, free of charge; for the Civilian Drill uniforms—concerning which, incidentally, there is a strong suspicion of graft—there was a charge of seven dollars—deterrent sufficient for a poor City College student. Add to that the fact that the few remaining students were treated so viciously that it became the popular saying among the few hardy souls that dared to take the course that "This would be a good course in Civilian Drill if only the instructors would treat you civilly." Finally, when you realize that most of the work was a modified form of military drill, with wands instead of guns, military parading, psychology of Hand-to-hand combat by Individual wrestling matches, etc., you get a full bird's-eye view of what this hypocritical farce of acceding to student opinion means.

Finally comes this last bit of brazen effrontery, "that the course will not be offered to the incoming freshmen class because of limited facilities."

• • •

The situation is now squarely up to the students of City College and the students of the other colleges of the country. They may let themselves be bulldozed into taking the military training course; they may let themselves be psychologized into making good cannon-fodder; they may lay down their lives for the holy cause of dollar diplomacy.

Or instead, they may fight with their great weapons of student organization and agitation. And in their struggle they will realize more and more that they are fighting no peculiar situation but that they are struggling against a whole social system, one of the inevitable consequences of which is bloody, youth-devouring war.

Crouch Leaves Jail June 1st

WAS SENTENCED FOR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY.



Paul Crouch, who, together with Walter Trumbull, was sent to jail in April, 1925, because of revolutionary activity in the American Army in Hawaii, was released on June first. He has served his term in Alcatraz Prison, California, since that date. Alcatraz is notoriously one of the worst jails in the country.

Paul Crouch was the organizer and leading figure of the Hawaiian Communist League, whose objects were to improve the conditions of the soldiers in the army and also to endeavor to liberate the natives from the yoke of American imperialism. Altho it could not be shown that they had in any way violated any laws or army regulations, Paul Crouch was sentenced to serve 40 years in jail, Walter Trumbull was sentenced to 23 years imprisonment and other men were dishonorably discharged from the army. This brutal procedure aroused such a storm among workers and farmers, and among the soldiers, that the government was compelled to commute the sentences to 8 years for Crouch and 6 months for Trumbull. The usual reductions for good behavior enabled both of them to leave prison somewhat before the terms expired.

We extend our heartiest greetings to Comrade Cronch. We welcome him into the revolutionary movement. The work he began in Hawaii will be continued. The example he set will be followed by thousands of young workers. The sacrifice he made for the movement will not have been made in vain.

We have learned that it is contemplated to arrange a national anti-imperialist, anti war conf or Comrade Crouch.

SPORT

Labor Sports Press Service

Pro Wrestling Shown to Be Completely Corrupt.

Professional wrestling has commonly been regarded, even by the most unsuspecting elements of the sporting public, as the most dishonest branch of the athletic business. From time to time facts have leaked out tending to show that the mat game is under the complete control of a trust that manipulates the bouts and the wrestlers, shifting victories and titles about in accordance with the best financial deals in view. But definite public evidence to this effect has been lacking. And now it has come out.

The exposure has been made by one Reid, who has been on the inside of the mat game for years. Reid reveals that for the last 6 years the title has been tossed about between Strangler Lewis, Joe Stecher, Stanislaus Zbyszko, and Wayne Munn—as per the direction of the mangers of the trust. Reid recounts the numerous bouts that were faked—and also the numerous double-crossings that took place. Significantly enough the papers are handling this exposure with the utmost brevity. The sports writers know on what side their bread is buttered.

NEW YORK ATTENTION.

This Sunday, June 12th all units of the Young Workers League will go together in a city-wide hike. Each unit will meet at 8 a. m. at their respective headquarters from whence they are to meet the crowd at South Ferry at 9 a. m. The Sport Committee has arranged an appropriate program for the occasion.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE assassination of the Soviet minister to Warsaw may be considered an accident, but it is nothing of that kind. It is part of the campaign against the government of the Soviet Union. It is more than a coincidence that just when the Soviet envoy to Poland was murdered a Russian railway carriage conveying a Polish spy to the Polish border was blown up. British imperialism is desperate and stops at nothing. Assassination is one of the weapons that Britain uses against their enemies.

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THE Polish government is making a pretense of apprehending the murderers of the Soviet envoy. But all this fuss will end up like the Swiss incident. The murderer will be considered a hero and a big-hearted judge will term him none or impose a light sentence on him. Theodore Roosevelt said that the constitution meant nothing among friends. The same thing can be said about the law.

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FIELD Marshall Earl Haig must be in the Winston Churchill cancus. He is a Scotchman, but then, so is almost everybody else in high places in England unless he is an Irishman. The Field Marshall has been blowing his horn a little about the world war. He claims that England did the whole thing. This is a voice from the Fascist forest. It is a blast from the faction of the British ruling class that has a bone to pick with American imperialism, and several bones with the working class.

• • •

MR. Arthur Sapp of Huntington, Indiana, was elected president of the Rotary International. We just think he could not lose. And after he was elected Sapp justified the honor by the following comment: "I feel that the highest international honor has been conferred upon me. The Ostend convention is the greatest ever held to date, but we hope that next year's will be even better. I expect to push the rotary movement, particularly in Germany." What more could a Sapp say!

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THE Irish voters went to the polls yesterday to cast their ballots for the various parties running in the election. The fact that no serious incidents occurred was considered a place of news. The Ireland- is not Chicago, sometimes there are accidents during elections. That is not the most important feature of the situation. It is the political lineup.

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THERE is only one workingclass party in the field and the proletarian virility of that party is rather anaemic. It calls itself a Labor Party, but is sick from an excess of respectability. It is an "opposition" party. It stands up in parliament and criticises the government, but believes in the system, in a fashion. Still, it is better than nothing.

BRITAIN BACKS ANTI-USSR MURDERS, ARSON

Aaron Gross Slashed; In Grave Danger

RIGHT WING CHIEF DIRECTS ATTEMPT TO KILL FURRIER

Lies at Point of Death In Bellevue Hospital

Aaron Gross, one of the leaders of the furriers' strike who was expelled from the office of International vice president by the right wing last January is now in Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition as a result of being ambushed by a gang of right wing thugs and stabbed in the neck yesterday morning.

The attempted assassination was made under the direct supervision of Isaac Walter, executive board member of the newly formed scab union, Local 105, which the right wing is industriously trying to terrorize the workers into joining. It will be hard for the reactionary right wingers to avoid the responsibility for the death of Gross, if, as very well might happen, he should not survive the wounds inflicted by his assailants.

After being assaulted, Gross was immediately rushed to the hospital where doctors worked over him for more than three hours before they were able to stop the flow of blood. According to the physicians the loss of blood is one of the greatest dangers that faces Gross at the present time. When they heard of it, many furriers offered his assistance in a blood transfusion to save Gross' life.

Attack Pre-arranged.

According to eye-witnesses the attack on Gross was pre-arranged. Several minutes previous more than 20 of the right wing gangsters were congregated on the corner of Seventh Ave. and 28th St. in conversation with several policemen. This made many of the strikers immediately suspicious, because none of the strik-

(Continued on Page Five)

Lindbergh Eager to Fly From Capitol, He Cables Tammany

Lindbergh, the flyer, may mess up the well-ordered arrangements for his official welcome to the city on Monday.

He has just sent a radio message to Grover A. Whalen, chief of the city's reception committee, telling him that he doesn't think it advisable to ship his plane from Washington by train. "Crowd can be avoided by not publishing time or place of landing," he suggests.

Between 8,000 and 12,000 policemen, the largest number ever required for any kind of demonstration, will be assigned to parade duty on Monday, according to Police Commissioner Warren.

Scramble For Glory.

Upon the suggestion of Mayor Walker the board of education voted to give the school children of the city a holiday on Monday in honor of Lindbergh.

Meanwhile, various groups were getting ready to take their share of the glory—Tammany politicians in charge of the city's destinies, and military officials eager to utilize the opportunity for jingo propaganda. And incidentally, hotels, restaurants and amusement places.

Important Party Meet Tomorrow Morning at 10 a. m.; Must Attend!

All members of the Workers (Communist) Party must attend the special membership meeting tomorrow, 10 a. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Immediate action must be taken on one of the most important problems facing the party. The District Executive Committee calls upon all members to be present. Also to on time.

POLICE BEAT UP PLUMBER HELPER PICKET IN CONEY

Spectators Horrified at Brutality

Five workers, members of the plumbers' helpers' union, were arrested yesterday when they were picketing on 29th St., Coney Island. One of them, Thomas Russo, was severely beaten that spectators protested to the police against the brutal treatment given to the worker.

The workers were picketing Sam Rosen, 29th St., between Mermaid and Railroad Ave., when two policemen appeared on the scene. Giving chase to the workers they threw their clubs at them tripping up Russo, who they then pounded without showing any pity. They also arrested four other workers, all of them being released under $500 bail each. Their case will come up this morning in the Coney Island magistrates court. Joseph R. Brodsky is the attorney.

Police Lose Clews to Murder.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9.—The only possible tangible clue presented them far in the murder of Mrs. Mary Arnold and her brother, John Lyons, in their Ossining home, vanished this afternoon when an investigation revealed that an axe, found near the murder spot, was not the one with which the slain pair's heads were mutilated after they had been shot and killed.

JOIN THE FIVE HUNDRED

Two days ago we issued an appeal for five hundred comrades to pay one dollar each to cover the Five Hundred-Dollar Fine imposed by Judge Murphy in Special Sessions last week. Hundreds of comrades are answering that call every day. Hundreds of comrades have taken upon themselves the responsibility to pay that fine. Hundreds of comrades, recognizing the fact that The DAILY WORKER is their organ, their mouthpiece, have responded without hesitation to the emergency.

But there are comrades who have not yet responded. Perhaps you are one. If you are, we want you to make good your delay. Send in that dollar bill with a bang. And by the way, send it along with the contribution of every other comrade or honest worker you can line up on the proposition.

In New York, the Four Hundred are supposed to be the cream of aristocracy, the hoi poloi of the bourgeoisie. The Five Hundred comrades, who respond to this call, will be the cream of the labor movement, the militant front line fighters in the cause of the workers. Be sure you are in the ranks of the Five Hundred.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

BRITAIN RUSHES MORE TROOPS TO PEKING, TIENTSIN

Pacific Labor Congress Scores Imperialism

PEKING, June 9.—France is sending an additional battalion of troops to Tientsin and a small detachment to reinforce the Peking guard, it was learned today.

The British Border Regiment is leaving for Tientsin by train this afternoon. Major General Sir John Duncan, commander of the British forces at Shanghai left for Peking yesterday.

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Americans Smuggle Arms.

SHANGHAI, June 9.—Two American citizens, W. Worthington and Samuel Chaiet have been arrested yesterday by police of the International Settlement yesterday charged with smuggling arms.

American citizens have been carrying on a lucrative business smuggling arms and opium into China. Several weeks ago former District Attorney Husar was convicted of accepting bribes for permitting the entrance of opium.

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Pacific Labor Conference.

WUHAN (Hankow), May 28th, 1927. (Delayed)—The following resolution against imperialist war was adopted at the trade union conference of the countries bordering on the Pacific:

The struggle between the imperialist countries, above all between Great Britain, Japan and the United States for the hegemony of the Pacific, is becoming daily more intense. This struggle must inevitably lead to imperialist wars. The rivalry of the powers is expressed in the growth of armaments, the growth of the air forces and in the search for new and more murderous methods of chemical warfare. The preparations for war are being carried on parallel with bypocritical speeches in favor of peace and the limitation of armaments.

The tense situation is made worse by the fact that the imperialists attempt to represent the Soviet Union as responsible for their misfortunes. The Soviet Union is therefore under a permanent threat of war. The conflicting interests of the imperialists are becoming ever sharper and the war can therefore break out unexpectedly. From this arises the urgent duty of every proletarian and of every working class organization, to oppose any new imperialist slaughter, and to counter the imperialist conspiracy to disturb the peaceful work of the toiling masses.

The only means of preventing the imperialist war which is being prepared is to turn this imperialist war of the races and nationalities, into a class war, a war of the exploited against the exploiters. The working men and women of all countries must fight against their own bourgeoisie and build up a mighty indestructible brotherhood over all nationalities and all countries and set the power of the workingclass in the place of the power of capitalism.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

British Officials Not Interested in Briand's Anti-War Propositions

LONDON, June 9.—Great Britain is but lukewarm towards Foreign Minister Briand's proposals for "no more war" treaties. Officials stated that such a treaty would have no immediate effect. Great Britain feels secure, they say, behind her navy, and is concerned, not with outlawing war, but in reducing by means of "arms conferences" the danger to English shipping from submarines and cruisers when the inevitable struggle for mastery reaches the military stage. The Briand plan is likewise considered merely a maneuver by the French to consolidate a few alliances necessarily against England.

Carpenters' Council Refuses Aid to Fur Workers, Plumbers

The Carpenters' District Council, meeting Wednesday evening at 130 Madison Ave., refused to go on record in favor of the striking plumbers of Brooklyn or in opposition to the brutality of the industrial squad against the fur workers.

When Irving Steinberg, delegate of Local 2725, carpenters' union, suggested that the council protest to the mayor about the beatings of the striking furriers, Charles George, president, who was presiding, ruled him out of order. Many of the reactionary delegates shouted "get off the floor. We have nothing to do with the furriers."

Official For Plumber Bosses.

A communication from Plumbers' Local 1, Brooklyn, asking for assistance in their strike was criticised by John Hallkett, president of the Building Trades Council who charged that "the plumbers broke their agreement with their bosses and we cannot therefore support them. Another thing, we must keep our record clean so when we appear before the carpenter bosses they will have no reason to find fault with us."

POLISH WORKERS BLAME PILSUDSKI; U. S. S. R. WORKERS DEMONSTRATE

(Special To DAILY WORKER)

WARSAW, June 9.—Expressing its sorrow and indignation at the murder of M. Wolkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, and denouncing the Pilsudski dictatorship, which shares with the imperialist powers and Russian White Guards, the guilt of the murder, the Communist Party of Poland has addressed the following communication to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland expresses the sorrow and indignation of the masses of revolutionary workers and peasants of Poland at the infamous murder of Comrade Voikov, representative of the U. S. S. R. in Warsaw.

Score Pilsudski

Voykov's murder is the first step of the war against the U. S. S. R. which is being systematically prepared by Britain and Pilsudski's Poland. The fascist government of Poland, on behalf of the party, assures the toilers of the U. S. S. R. the Great All-Union Communist Party and its leaders that the criminal act in Warsaw will increase in the prole-

(Continued on Page Two)

FATHER OF "BOMB SQUAD" IS DEAD; HAD REAL CAREER

Noted for Foiling Non-Existent "Plots"

George Deitz Barnitz, police spy and father of the present "bomb squad" is dead at the age of 51.

He joined the New York police force in 1896 and was just an ordinary flat-foot until he developed a reputation among his colleagues as an "expert" in uncovering bomb plots, most of them originating in his own fertile imagination.

Since most of the "plots" failed to come off, Barnitz conveniently took credit for having been responsible for preventing them.

The first official recognition came to Barnitz when he was deputized to organize the "bomb squad" by the late Theodore Roosevelt, who was at that time police commissioner of New York.

During the war Barnitz attracted much public attention to himself by repeatedly thwarting German "dynamiting plots," details of which were usually lacking.

More recently he distinguished himself with the police department by the brutal attacks on subway workers during the I. R. T. strike last summer.

Gangsters Who Shot Cloakmaker Picket Freed By the Judge

The case against the three gunmen who shot Samuel Cohen, cloakmaker picket, several months ago, was thrown out of court yesterday by Judge Marqueen in General Sessions. This was an amazing procedure as the case against the three gangsters was a strong one, conclusive proof being given of their shooting of Cohen in the left leg. The three gangsters are Max Richter, Max Friedman and A. Goldman.

Facts which are sufficiently charac-

CAPTURED BRITISH SPY CONFESSES PLAN TO MURDER SOVIET OFFICIALS

Polish Communists Blame Pilsudski Terror for Assassination of Woikoff

Huge Demonstrations Against Imperialists Held in Moscow and Leningrad

WARSAW, June 8.—In a press interview a prominent left wing labor member of the Polish Sejm stated today that Woikoffs murder was directed by British hands with the assistance of the second department of the general staff of the Polish army and is but a prelude to war being prepared by Pilsudsky under British guidance.

The murder will be followed by raids of white guardist bandits organized by the Polish general staff on Soviet territory or direct hostilities against the Soviet Union.

Russian monarchists have long enjoyed the hospitality of Poland where they are maintained with English money under masks of members of administration or workers employed in Bedford forests leased to an English firm and have notably increased their activity since the accession to power of Pilsudsky, who now, with a sixty million dollar loan contracted with England's assistance, is systematically preparing war against the Soviet Union.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 9.—The murder of M. Woikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, the bomb outrage at Leningrad and the assassination of Vice-Chief Opansky of the state political police are merely the most outstanding episodes of a vicious campaign of murder and terrorism that is being carried on thruout the Soviet Union by White Guardists at the instigation of British imperialists, states an official government communique issued today.

That the British die-hard government is carried on a campaign of espionage and terrorism within the Soviet Union and has actually encouraged anti-Soviet revolts and wholesale terrorism was pointed out in the communique.

Churchill Instigated Revolt.

Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer in the British Tory cabinet, personally encouraged English spies operating in the Soviet Union to carry on a terrorist campaign, according to the testimony of George Riley, a captured spy, the communique states.

Despite the denials frequently made by the British die-hards, evidence submitted in the communique clearly points to wholesale espionage and violence carried on by Britain within the borders of the Soviet Union.

Text of Communique.

M. Woikoff, Soviet plenipotentiary representative to the Polish republic, has been murdered in Warsaw. This act which reflects the actual international situation of the world emphasizes still more the criminal policy of the reactionary forces which are striving to wreck the cause of peace.

Wolkoff's murder is a link in the chain of events which taken together, mean an ever-growing menace to peace. This menace is becoming ever more real in spite of the utmost efforts of the government of the USSR to preserve peace.

In connection with Wolkoff's criminal murder, which followed a whole series of direct and indirect attacks on the part of the British government on USSR institutions abroad, and the rupture by Great Britain of diplomatic relations with the USSR, the government deems it necessary actually to make public a number of further facts which are sufficiently characteristic of the work of the British government and its vassal organs in the territory of the Soviet Union.

A certain 'merchant' with a Soviet passport in the name of Steinberg was wounded and arrested by a frontier guard while illegally crossing the Finnish border in the summer of August 1925. During the inquest he declared that he was not Steinberg but a well-known English spy, captain in the Royal Air Forces named Sidney George Riley and one of the six chief organizers of the Lockhart plot. He had been declared outlawed by sentence of the court on December 3rd, 1918. Riley further stated that he came to the USSR for the special purpose of organizing terroristic attempts, arsons, revolts, etc. He stated further that when he came from America he saw Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain and one of the most responsible ministers of the British king, who personally instructed him regarding the organization of terroristic acts and other provocative acts. His written testimony is in possession of the government

Riley's testimony was entirely corroborated by material seized in further arrests.

At the end of 1926, organs of the All-Union State Political Department prevented an attempt against Tchubar and Petrovsky. At the same time an attempt was made against Messing, chief of the Leningrad state political department, by the son of Colonel Truba, a supporter of Petlura, and commandant at Kharkov in Petlura's time, now residing in Warsaw. This criminal was at one time a member of the Communist Youth Union, which he joined the more easily to carry on counter-revolutionary white terror. He belonged to the same group as the counter-revolutionaries who prepared the murder of Tchubar, chairman of the council of People's Commissaries of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Petrovsky, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee.

Attempt on Bukharin's Life.

At that same time was arrested Birinkoff, formerly a volunteer of Denikin's army, who tried through the Union of Communist Youth to join the Communist Party and prepare a revolt against representatives of the Soviet power and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. On March 13, 1927 an attempt was being prepared in the big (Bolshoy) Theatre against Bukharin during his report on the occasion of the anniversary of the February Revolution and it was by mere chance that Bukharin was not killed. Later this same person, who was a son of the merchant, Gorvitch, and formerly chief of the bourgeois Red Scout militia prepared an attempt

(Continued on Page Three)

13,000 Rifles Included In Nicaraguan Grab by United States Marines

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Over 13,000 rifles, several hundred machine guns and field pieces, and several millions of rounds of ammunition were confiscated by U. S. marines from the army of the constitutional government of Nicaragua, which has now been driven into exile in order to make safe the rule of Wall Street's man, Diaz.

This was contained in the report to the state department by Admiral J. L. Latimer, commanding the American forces.

Ten dollars each for the rifles paid for the confiscated rifles, but since no expense accounts was attached to Latimer's report it is doubtful where the money went to.

Organizational Problems

CHAPTER ...

...ing the work of the party and the ...ers they may not fall ...ent of the ...ers. Comrades should ...ow the ...ssible ...ings in local ...ty ...ers or at the ...ers of ...ctivities. Reports or ...s of ...ers should not ...ly before ...ssible ...ers of ...ch ...ers ...ssary.

...ll ...ganize ...ymathetic work...ers within the shops our members must take care when revealing their Party membership. In addition to receiving our general propaganda material such elements should be approached individually by individual members and not until they have made application and properly been accepted in the Party should they know who the other members are.

It is always preferable that shop nuclei meet right after working hours near their place of work. Nevertheless as a matter of safety, such meetings must not be arranged so that they become obvious as nuclei meetings to the boss or his agents. Another rule of safety which should be observed is for shop nuclei members to distribute their shop bulletins or other Party literature in the shop only when there is some reasonable assurance of not getting caught in the act. Distribution of bulletins, literature, as well as speaking at factory gate meetings should be done by members of other nuclei; the preparatory organization work to be done by the nucleus in the shop, however.

While all necessary safety measures should be taken it must nevertheless be recognized that we will not use caution to the extent of hindering our work. Fear of victimization should never cause our members to stop, or even lessen, their activities; nor to fail to accept any post in the general organization of the struggle, or cease their regular propaganda activities.

Polish Workers Declare Pilsudski Accessory

(Continued from Page One)

tarian masses of Poland the feeling of deep love to the motherland of proletarians and a World Soviet Union and will fight against the threat of another imperialist war and Pilsudski's fascist dictatorship.

* * *

Workers Demonstrate

(Special To DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, June 9.—The assassination of Wolkoff, Soviet Plenipotentiary Representative in Poland has provoked an outburst of indignation from the toilers of the U. S. S. R. In Moscow, meetings of protest against the infamous crime were held. The speakers emphasized the fact that this murder was linked with the anti-Soviet policy of the British Empire. It was pointed out that the Polish government was responsible for the murder. Resolutions adopted unanimously stress the aspirations of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union towards peace, but at the same time emphasize the readiness of the toilers of the U. S. S. R. to defend to the last the conquests of October and charge the Soviet Government to demand from the Polish government satisfaction and severe punishment of the assassin, and liquidation of the White Guardist organizations in Poland. The meetings ended with a huge demonstration wherein several hundreds of thousands participated, particularly impressive were the demonstrations before the building of the People's Foreign Commissariat, which lasted till late in the evening. The demonstrators carried thousands of banners and placards with inscriptions of protest, indignation and readiness to fight.

* * *

In the demonstration Chinese students of Sun Yat-sen University and students of the International Military School participated and together with the Moscow proletariat demonstrated not only their sympathy, but also their readiness to protect the Soviet Union. Huge demonstrations of protest were held in Leningrad and Kharkov and in all cities and big towns of the U. S. S. R.

The Bureau of Aviation decided to name after Volkoff the first airplane of the flotilla, "Our reply to Chamberlain."

Say's He'll Hop Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Around the world in twelve days—with the first hop from San Francisco to Tokyo.

That is the airplane flight being considered today by Lieut. Bert Hall, famous ace.

Lieut. Hall said he expected the 5,500 mile air jaunt from San Francisco to Tokyo could be made in from 50 to 60 hours. This ambitious air feat will be attempted sometime during August and no later than Sept. 1, Lieut. Hall asserted.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The American wheat crop this year will fall considerably below recent years, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine told President Coolidge today at the White House.

Jardine, who has just returned from a swing around the wheat belt, said the government report to be issued later today would show an even greater reduction than the 33,000,000 bushels shrinkage estimated in the last government report.

THE WORKERS' CAMP
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W. Short, Seattle Labor Leader, Lies In Seattle Hospital

(By Worker Correspondent)

TACOMA, Wash., June 9.—H. M. Short, president of the Brotherhood Cooperative Bank of Seattle, was recently a patient in the Tacoma General Hospital, an institution which for long years has been a thorn in the side of the Tacoma Central Labor Council, because it has always shown a hostile attitude to union labor. It is conducted by the leading Tacoma scabs.

Short has been President of the Washington State Federation of Labor for years. He recently resigned, as he felt that he would soon be kicked out if he did not. He has always been a bitter enemy of radicals, and helped wreck the Seattle Union Record, tried to have Gompers smash the Seattle Central Labor Council, helped smash the Farmer Labor party movement in this state. He is a firm believer in class collaboration and other labor-faker ideas.

There is a hospital in Tacoma, and several in Seattle where Short has his home, that are friendly to union labor, but he appeared to feel that a scab hospital was more appropriate for himself.

Laundry Girls Out On Strike Against Tacoma Wash Trust

(By Worker Correspondent).

TACOMA, Wash., June 9.—Members of Laundry Workers' Union Local-cah-42, went on strike Friday at the plants of the Home Service Co., and three other laundries. The walkout was a 100 percent success, even the non-union girls of one laundry coming out. Three others of the large laundries are still union and will remain so, including the largest and most modern plant in the city.

The laundries are endeavoring to obtain scab crews, but have so far had no success. As they only ran three days last week, they have been unable to keep up with their work and are rapidly losing customers to union plants. The labor movement is strong in Tacoma, and the girls on the picket line are getting good support and it will probably not be long until the bosses learn that they must give in.

About a year ago six of the leading laundries, five union, one scab, consolidated. They call themselves the Home Service Co. Three plants were abandoned. It was apparently the intention of the company to build up a scab organization. For some time they have been laying off union workers and hiring non-union ones. Once they had all of the union girls they would have tried to force out the union. But the girls did not wait for this. When the agreement expired on June first, they went out at 8 o'clock on the morning of October 1st.

Some workers in the Tacoma laundries are receiving as low as $18 a week. The Tacoma workers receive less than is paid for the same work in Seattle, Auburn, Kent, and other towns in this district. But Tacoma laundries are notorious for high prices. Much of the local laundry work is done by Japanese in low prices. The laundries are small family affairs, long hours, primitive methods and insanitary conditions prevailing. The union wants the same scale in Tacoma that is paid in Seattle.

As usual, the head of the local laundry trust peddles out a line of bunk in the local capitalist press. He claims that the strike was entirely unexpected, meaning that he wanted the workers to wait until he had scab crews ready to take their jobs. He also claims that the workers did not want to go out, but were forced to by the union officials. This is a lie. Under the aggressive and militant leadership of Miss Gertie Wetzel, secretary of local 42, the local laundry workers have built up a strong organization, and they will stand by it, and win their fight.

Tacoma is a live wage town. While it is a strong union town as compared to many, organization is mostly among the more skilled workers. The lumber mills employ thousands of unorganized workers who receive $2.60 to $3.40 a day in most cases, and are never sure of a full week's work. Because of the low wages, the workers have little to spend, and the result is that local merchants are always complaining that business is poor. It is the ambition of the local business interests to make the $3.40 scale of the lumber mills a maximum wage. They can not do it. Over a year ago an attempt was made to lock out the building trades when the workers demanded the same wage scale that is paid in Seattle, Portland, and Grays Harbor. This failed and only one important building has been built since by the low paid scab labor, this being the Masonic Temple. The attempt to defeat the laundry workers will fail in the same way.

Orders Return to Work With Scab Plumbers

John Halkett, president of the New York Building Trades Council has ordered the rule of non-intercourse.

By whose fiat would he orders all building trades in Brooklyn who had refused to obey an order to work with plumbers, to return to work.

Workers Defy Order.

The order addressed to the business agents of the crafts involved follows a protest registered with Halkett by the New York Building Trades Employers' Association, who declared that the men were violating an agreement with the bosses which is operative until January, 1928.

The lie is given to this assertion by leaders of the union who declare that their agreement specifically states that only union men shall be employed on the various jobs.

Workers in the trades involved in Halkett's order refuse to be stampeded into returning to work and are indignant at his attempt to force them into the position of scabs.

Scabs With Plumbers.

On two big construction jobs in Brooklyn all the men had dropped their tools last week, according to Dan Gallgher, business manager of Local 791, who reported this fact at a meeting just held. These are located at Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., and Lafayette Ave., and Ashland Place. On several other jobs, he reported, the carpenters were asking to be taken off the jobs on account of the presence of scab plumbers.

Workers in the locals affected are giving the cold shoulder to Halkett's order, declaring that the struggle of the 3,000 striking plumbers in Brooklyn was a situation of vital concern to their own progress.

Attack Order.

Morris Rosen, of Local 791, a leader of the progressives of the Carpenters' Union, led the fight on the order of the officialdom. Rosen was formerly president and business agent of Local 376, whose charter was revoked because of its fight against the bureaucracy in the international union.

Rosen, in moving that a protest be sent to the district council of carpenters and to the Building Trades Council, declared that such an order is equivalent to forcing the men to scab.

"The plumbers' struggle is our struggle," he declared, "if they lose their fight for the five-day week, it will be a signal for an offensive against the entire building trades."

Adopt Motion.

The motion, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority, was actively supported by McClarkin, trustee of the union, and other members, who declared that there were under no circumstances obey the orders of the officials to return to the jobs.

Britain Fighting Egyptian Effort To Run Country

LONDON, June 9.—Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner in Egypt, has been instructed to resume "conversations" with the Egyptian Government, after the recent exchange of notes concerning the control of the Egyptian Army.

The powerful Zaghlul party has been insistent that the Army be taken completely out of British control. The British Government, while denying that anything in the nature of an ultimatum has been sent, to Egypt, is jealously guarding the power which it has usurped under the guise of a "benevolent" protectorate, and is understood to be firm in its stand that all efforts to detach the Egyptian Army from British control must cease.

Between this demand which is backed up by the guns of the three British battleships recently dispatched to Egyptian ports and the pressure of the Zaghlul forces, Sarwat Pasha and his so-called "moderate" government, recently placed in the saddle by Britain, are steering unhappily as between two horns of a dilemma.

Nungesser Search Begun.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 9. — The monoplane Jeanne D'Arc, in which Major Cotton plans to search the North Atlantic coast for trace of Captains Nungesser and Coli, missing French trans-Atlantic fliers, was launched today at St. Johns, Nfl. The plane was flown to the Cuidi Vidi Lake Aerodrome, which will be the starting point of the aerial search.

No Alaska-Greenland Flight.

SEWARD, Alaska, June 9.—Captain Hubert Wilkins has abandoned his attempt to fly from Alaska to Greenland, according to advices received here today from Fairbanks.

Wilkins and his party arrived at Fairbanks yesterday and related how, after they were 300 miles out, engine trouble developed which forced them to return.

Do You Want to Go With 500 Tourists Or Visit to USSR?

A study of social conditions and recent cultural developments in Russia is planned by a group of 500 Americans who will leave New York in July.

The party, which will be under the auspices of the U.S.S.R. Committee for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia.

While there have been several sightseeing delegations and other special travel groups to Moscow, this is the beginning of general tourist travel. The New York agency co-operating with the Committee for Cultural Relations is the World Tours, Inc., which opened offices to-day at 41 Union Square, Room 503. The Tourist section of the new Swedish American Line "Gripsholm" has been chartered for July 14, and it will sail direct to Leningrad taking 11 days for the trip.

The American party, which is to be sub-divided into small groups which will travel in Russia, will be with interpreters and be received by delegations at the various factories and institutions, which are on the itinerary. Because of the housing shortage in Russia, each a tour would be impossible unless arrangements were made with some such group as the Committee for Cultural Relations which is responsible for rooms and meals for all visitors at all points. One of their residences will be a former castle which is now a dormitory for one of the engineering societies.

This first Russian tour will last six weeks, returning to the U. S. on Labor Day. There will be arranged by the World Tourists as public interests warrants.

Locomotive Engineer Convention Worries Over Labor Banking

CLEVELAND, June 9. — Behind closed doors and in executive session, the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has opened here.

To judge from the reports emanating from the convention, it would appear rather to be a businessmen's than a workers' convention.

The Brotherhood is interested in several banks—among them being now the Mitten Bank of Philadelphia, with which the Brotherhood bank in Cleveland recently merged. This is "high finance" and takes the mind of the engineers—or at least the bureaucracy—away from the disagreeable question of everyday work hours, wages, working conditions. Then there is the town building enterprise in Venice, Fla., in which the Brotherhood has invested money and energy.

It would appear as if the condition of the engineers in this country, despite the fact that the engineers or part of them belong to the "aristocracy of labor," would be of greater moment to the convention, composed, as it is of men at the throttle, than business enterprises. But the officialdom which is steering into the field of "labor capitalism" and is deeply enmeshed in its already thinks otherwise.

Perhaps that is one of the reasons that the convention is behind closed doors. Workers are beginning to realize that the aspirations of the officialdom are quite apart from the everday struggle of the workers.

There are about 5,000 visitors in the city as a result of the convention, this including the 500 delegates. The convention will last 30 days, it is reported, and will be replete with balls, outings, etc.

Man in Jail for Life Practically Dead, Is Verdict of High Court

A person sent to prison for life for murder is legally dead. Justice Fawcett held in Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday when he granted Mrs. Blanche Irene Gallaway Webster, wife of Herold F. Webster, convicted slayer, the right to resume her maiden name and inherit her husbands' property.

Webster was sentenced to twenty years to life imprisonment in Sing Sing for killing his mother-in-law.

Mussolini Foe On Trial

ROME, June 9.—Gino Lucetti was placed on trial today before a military tribunal on charges of having made an attempt on the life of Premier Mussolini last September.

Lucetti is alleged to have thrown a bomb at the Premier's car as he drove from his summer residence. The bomb hit the car but rolled away and exploded without injuring the premier.

Doheny Wants Monopoly.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Unless anti-trust laws are modified to permit restricted production, American oil companies face a long period of "ruinitious operation," E. L. Doheny, the oil magnate, declared today. The hero of Teapot Dome agitates for a cartel while he is now a dormitory for one of the engineering societies.

This first Russian tour will last six weeks, returning to the U. S. on Labor Day. There will be arranged by the World Tourists as public interests warrants.

CHICAGO BANKERS WANT PORTION OF FLOOD RAKE-OFF

Negro Labor Congress Protests Slavery

CHICAGO, June 9.—Headed by Mayor William Hale Thompson, a special train bearing advocates of immediate flood control measures was to leave Chicago today for Washington to discuss the problem with President Coolidge.

Many La Salle Street bankers have been heard to say hard things about Herbert Hoover lately, because the official director of flood "relief" has left out of the picture most of the Chicago capital, and has organized his "credit corporations" principally among the financiers of Wall Street, with local, flood region, bankers as the distributors of the debt he plans to impose upon the victimized farmers.

Some Oppose Debt.

There is a large and influential section of business men, especially among the manufacturing interests of Chicago, which has nothing to profit from the mortgaging and debt slavery the Hoover plan provides for Southern farmers, and desires instead a direct gift of rehabilitation funds from the United States treasury to the Mississippi victims, so they can continue to purchase the products of Chicago and other lake ports.

Advocates of both these factions are understood to have pooled their forces to bring pressure on Coolidge.

* * *

Negroes Protest Slavery.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—At a recent meeting the American Negro Labor Congress here took action against the system of slavery that prevails in the flooded lower reaches of the Mississippi Valley, in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, thousands of poor colored and white farmers and laborers in the chief sufferers in the Mississippi flood disaster; and

WHEREAS, a system of partial slavery due to the fact that Secretary of Commerce Hoover released the Negroes only to the owners of the plantations from which they came; and

WHEREAS, our brothers have been and are being treated in a most shameful manner and are not allowed any freedom of action for themselves, but are made to cringe to the dictations of the relief committee, who have been acting in an utterly hypocritical and unfair manner, increasing rather than alleviating the suffering of our brothers; and

WHEREAS, the colored laborers in the flooded valley have no objection to working, but do strenuously object to being forced, beaten and forced to work on the levees under the guns of white civilians; and

WHEREAS, they are not allowed to leave the relief camps to seek work wherever they can, without permission of the white plantation owners; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Cleveland local of the American Negro Labor Congress do hereby protest and call upon the president to take immediate action in the flood district so as to afford the colored flood victims protection and the same freedom of action as is given the white flood victims, and so that both white and colored flood victims as American citizens may be given the right to leave the camp as they see fit.

* * *

Army Floods Farmers.

HOUMA, La., June 9.—Destructive work of incompetent U. S. army engineers, the same engineers whose policies of levee building made certain the present destructive flood, was severely rebuked by about two hundred farmers here today.

A dam erected above the town of Houma, Louisiana, by the army, prevented the water and drowning out scores of square miles of rich cotton and sugar cane. The dam was not needed to save the little city of Houma, according to the opinion of the engineers and the police they had won over to their view. After vainly expostulating for some days, the imperiled farmers blew up the dam.

Lindbergh to Get Cash at Breakfast in His Honor on June the 17th

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will be presented with the $25,000 Raymond Orteig prize which he won by making his New York to Paris flight, at a breakfast to be given in his honor at the Hotel Brevoort on Friday morning, June 17, according to an announcement made yesterday.

Ford's Friends Hit Back?

CHICAGO, June 9.—Aaron Sapiro, Chicago lawyer and farm cooperative organizer and F. J. Lisman, New York banker and traction financier, were defendants today in a $900,000 breach of contract suit brought by Andrew Stevenson, Chicago banker and railroad reorganization expert, and James R. Howard, Clemont, Ia., president of the American Economic Institute.

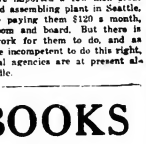
Breach of contract in the reorganization of several mid-western railroads on plans Stevenson claims he originated, through which he declared, was changed in the campaign

Tacoma, Wash., Ford Repair Men Strike Over "60 - 40" Plan

(By Worker Correspondent).

TACOMA, Wash., June 9.—Mechanics at the local Ford agencies are on strike against a new piece work plan known as the 60-40 system, installed by the Ford Motor Co. The plan was to give the shop 60 per cent and the worker 40 per cent of labor charges on each job. In case work was not satisfactory it was to be done over free, the mechanic therefore receiving no pay. This plan makes it impossible for mechanics to earn a decent wage, so they struck.

There are many local garages employing union workers, and these get most of the repair work, which is frequently necessary on the flimsy flivvers. Meanwhile the local agencies have imported a few men from the Ford assembling plant in Seattle, and are paying them $120 a month, with room and board. But there is little work for them to do, and as they are incompetent to do this right, the local agencies are at present almost idle.

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Labor in China

The following items on conditions of Labor in China are from an exhaustive study made by C. L. Malone of the economic conditions under which Chinese workers are being exploited today and deserve the attention of every American employer. Every item adds to a better understanding of the reasons underlying the Chinese revolt against foreign imperialism and Chinese capitalist exploitation.—Editor.

Shanghai.

Nearly half the cotton mills in China are in Shanghai—46 out of a total of 122. Of these 24, the majority are foreign-owned, 22 being Chinese, 32 Japanese and 4 British. These are the figures given by the China Year Book. Consul-General Barton in Cmd. 2449, states that there are 6 cotton mills in Shanghai of which 32 are Japanese and 6 British. Perhaps one out of five refers to actual mills and the other in part to firms owning mills.

	No.	Spindles.
Chinese	22	790,982
Japanese	32	966,172
British	4	206,320

Looms	Laborers
10,250	44,294
5,256	55,488
2,343	16,500

It will be observed that all the British cotton mills in China are in Shanghai.

Wages.—Men 30 to 50 cents per day.

Children 10 to 25 cents per day.

Over 60 per cent of the workers are women.

Average wage $12 per month, i.e., about 43 cents per day. (N.B.—The dollar in use is the Mexican dollar, raise about 2s. 2d cents is therefore equivalent to 6d. in English money and 43 cents to about 10¾d.)

The wages here are rather higher than elsewhere, but on the other hand the cost of living in Shanghai is said to be 20 per cent. higher than in the South or inland.

Hours Worked.—11.5 to 16 per day. Seven days per week.

The normal hours are 12-hour day and night shifts and sometimes 15 or 16-hour shifts on the day before the machines are stopped for cleaning, so that the women and children may have to stand for perhaps 16 hours. Very young children are employed in the mills.

There is no time or place for meals. There is very little lavatory accommodation. Babies are not allowed in the foreign factories, so they have to be entrusted to a neighbor. Women are allowed two weeks away at the time of their confinement. If they do not return then, they are liable to be dismissed. They get no pay during this period. For serious accidents compensation up to 50 dollars is sometimes given, but there is no obligation to pay any compensation whatever. Here, as elsewhere, there is no fencing of machinery, and owing to the very long hours worked and the youth of the workers very serious accidents occur.

Tientsin.

Average Wage.—30 cents per day.

Hours.—12-hour day and night shifts. Seven days per week.

60 per cent. of the workers are children, who get 15 to 25 cents per day. Women are not so much employed as in Shanghai. The Japanese provide dormitories for their men and women workers according to their usual custom. The rent is said to be 50 cents per person per month. In the course of a strike in Japanese cotton mills in August, 1925, 25 workers were killed.

Hankow and Wuchang.

Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang form together a triple city known as Wuhan, on the junction of the River Yangtze and the River Han, most of the cotton mills being in Wuchang and the steel works in Hanyang.

It must be understood that all wage-rates given relating to Hankow are those obtaining at the time of my visit in the summer of 1926 before the Cantonese arrival. Since then the rates have gone down.

Average wage—30 cents per day. (Note.—The Hankow Textile Mill gives better pay—about 50 cents; at Tsi An (Japanese) the pay is lower.)

From the information which I received from various trade union officials, it appears that 30 cents is about the average daily wage of the ordinary adult cotton mill hand in China, though a few of the skilled men in the power house may earn considerably more—up to 62 (i.e. 6s.) per day.

Hours.—Two shifts of 12 hours each. Seven days per week.

Holidays.—The machinery is stopped for one day every ten days, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of the month for general cleaning.

I visited several cotton mills at Hankow and Wuchang. One was the Teen Huan mill, which started in 1921. It employs 2,300 workers, of whom 1,000 are women and 1,000 little children. Some of those whom I saw were certainly not more than eight years old.

The are 94,700 spindles. One spindle produces 1 lb. of 20 count. The product of the mill is 70 bales per day, a bale weighing 430 lbs. The raw cotton comes from about 200 mills up country.

There are no meal hours. I saw the men, women and children eating from their rice bowls as they tended their machines. The machinery was supplied by Asa Lees of Oldham.

I also visited the Hankow Dee Yee Spinning and Weaving Co.'s mill at Wuchang. This mill was erected in 1915. There were 88,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. This mill employs 8,000 workers, of whom about one-third are children. As elsewhere, the hours of labor are two shifts of 12 hours. The Chinese employer said that this was not too long. They say that the work is very lazy and slack about and so on. Perhaps they mistake effect for cause.

The Teen Huan mill, which was only erected about five years ago, compared very favorably with any Lancashire mill as regards lighting, ventilation, etc. The Hankow Dee Yee mill, built earlier, was much darker. I did see some rather primitive washing arrangements, and the lavatory accommodation appeared to be insufficient. All these reports the mill compared very unfavorably with the Japanese mill which I subsequently visited.

At one factory I noticed women bringing in their babies. I followed one and finally ran the baby to earth by the machine which its mother was tending—one of 800 there. Amid the terrific din of the shuttles, in an atmosphere full of cotton dust, the mother was suckling the child. It was apparently brought in by some one else by whom, doubtless, it would be removed, when fed. There was a notice at the entrance to the factory to the effect that babies must not be brought in. I did not see very many, but this was because most of the women were quite young girls.

There is no fencing of machinery. If the workers are killed, the owner may give the family 20 to 30 dollars (Mex.) compensation.

Cotton Packing.

Cotton packing, as well as wool and hide packing, appears to be almost entirely in the hands of eight British firms, who operate hydraulic cotton, wool and hide packing presses at Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai.

A representative of the workers in Hankow informed me that wages were 20 to 26 cents for a twelve-hour day. After some strikes the ages had been raised from 26 to 30 cents. The workers live in the outskirts of the town in poor shelters. If accidents occur they must take care of themselves.

Silk Filatures.

As has been said, the manufacture of silk is still to a large extent a peasant industry. The factory industry is established at Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Chefoo, Soochow, Hangchow, Chungking and Chingkiang where there are steam filatures. There are also silk-weaving factories, but not so many as filatures, the factory-made silk thread often being woven in the home.

There are said to be 300,000 silk workers in factories in China, of whom 70 per cent. are women and children.

In [illegible] I was able to visit a [illegible] of silk filatures. Nearly all [illegible] were women and young [illegible] only being employed in [illegible] house, and as foremen in [illegible] where they may be seen [illegible] small cane for the correction [illegible] children.

[illegible] the cocoons, classifying, packing, a department [illegible] rooms, the main [illegible] filatures where [illegible] are [illegible] in the reeling shed. This shed contains rows of [illegible] pans. On one side [illegible] women, on the other side [illegible] children [illegible] One of the children could [illegible] than seven years old and was probably [illegible] on her side of [illegible] basin, in which [illegible] and steam is laid [illegible] the silk reels [illegible] accident [illegible] the silk [illegible] The child [illegible] when asked ever to [illegible] of boiling water in front of the women. The web from six cocoons is made into one silk thread. The woman [illegible] the six together, more than [illegible] winding-frame or drum behind her. This is driven by machinery which she stops or starts by a pedal with her feet. Each woman keeps five sets going, i.e. five threads or 30 cocoons.

The operating cocoons are unwinding whilst they also float in boiling water, so that there is ample water surface to provide steam to fill the whole shed, besides leaks in steam pipes, etc. The atmosphere was stifling and would be terrible in summer. There was absolutely no means of artificial ventilation for drawing off the steam or providing fresh air. All the women were dripping with perspiration, the whole shed being full of a hot, damp vapour. There was a pungent stench from the dead cocoons on the floor.

I saw great many infants and babies, at least one to every two women. They were lying asleep on the floor under reeling drums behind their mothers' backs—thus passing the early years of their lives in a good imitation of a foul Turkish bath.

Wages.—The women receive 28 Shanghai get about 44 cents per day (about 10½d.) and the children 20 cents (nearly 8d.)

Hours.—They work 12 hours per day. Seven days per week.

There is no night shift, because the threads are too fine to handle in artificial light. Unlike the cotton mills, there is a break for the midday meal, made necessary by the fact that the work requires both hands.

I received the impression that, bad as are conditions in the cotton mills, with their long hours, their night work and the exploitation of tiny children and women for incredibly low wages, conditions in the silk filatures are even worse, because of the great heat and damp and the awful smell of dead cocoons in which the women and children work.

Unorganized as they are, there are recent signs that the value of the strike weapon is being learned by the women. In June, 1926, 800 women in the Yung Yui Filature, Shanghai, went on strike, as a result of the refusal of the management to grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages and an hour's reduction in working hours. Two days later the woman and children at other filatures declared a sympathetic strike. Then they all presented four demands: (1) an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, (2) work to start at 6 a.m. instead of 5 a.m., (3) no wage to be left unpaid at the end of the month, (4) no worker to be dismissed without good cause.

Match Factories—Tientsin.

Wages.—Men 15 cents to $1 per day. Women 10 cents to 50 cents. Children 10 cents to 20 cents per day.

Working hours.—Daily 13¼ hours. Weekly 54 to 87 hours.

Canned Food Industry—Province of Chihli.

Wages.—Men 8 cents to 15 cents. Girls 8 cents to 11 cents.

Working Hours.—Daily, 12 hours. Weekly, 76 hours.

Holidays.—2 days per month.

Glass and Glassware Industry—Province of Chihli.

Wages.—Men 10 cents to $1. Children 5 cents to 20 cents.

Working hours.—Daily, 8 to 10 hours per day. Weekly, 52 to 65 hours.

Time for rest.—2 to 4 hours per month. 2 days per month. Three months' wages are given in case of death due to injury.

Mining Industry.

Wages.—20 to 40 cents per day.

Hours.—In the coal mines at Po-shan in Shantung Province, 24-hour shifts are worked. These were formerly Germans, and are now Sino-Japanese. In the Kailan Mining Administration (Sino-British) there are a [illegible] hours [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DAILY WORKER

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Latest Act of Terrorism Against Russia.

The foul murder of Comrade Volkoff, Soviet minister to Poland, instigated by the British tories in their violent campaign against the workers and peasants of Russia was followed by the cowardly bombing of a Communist Party meeting in Leningrad.

The reptile press of the United States, always predicting dire calamities for the Soviet Union, points to this outrage as evidence of widespread discontent among the masses of people of Russia. Being capitalists and apologists for political and industrial tyranny they realize that all similar attacks in capitalist countries usually arise because of fierce suppression. But such capitalist analysis does not apply to the Soviet Union. There the masses, released from the hideous night of Czardom by the revolution, are solidly behind the government and the revolutionary Party that led them to victory. Heavy industry has reached a higher stage of development than pre-war days and the construction of socialism goes steadily forward, with the condition of the masses constantly improving.

Far from being discontented with their government and the Communist Party which directs their destinies, the Russian masses are so determined to maintain it that the assaults against the Soviet Union by the imperialist bandits and their agents only evoke the most intense hatred and cause monstrous demonstrations in which the masses of workers and peasants plead to be permitted to shoulder arms and exterminate the enemy.

It is precisely the great advance made by Russia in the face of tremendous difficulties; the fact that of all nations in Europe the Soviet Union is the only one that has steadily progressed since the war, while the victorious allies have steadily declined that lashes the imperialists to such blind fury that they go from excess to excess in a mad but futile effort to destroy the victorious workers' state and turn that country into a vast slaughter house where the systematic extermination of the flower of the working class would proceed for years. The workers of the Soviet Union know what a ghastly fate would be in store for them if for one moment they sank into indifference and abandoned their vigilance for the revolution.

The creature who hurled the bomb at the Communist meeting in Leningrad, like the assassin of Volkoff, was unquestionably a tool of the imperialists. To be very specific, this latest atrocity was only one more of the crimes of Great Britain (through its fascist tool, Pilsudski) in its campaign of provocation against the Soviet Union.

Tory Britain, the mad-dog of Europe, that backs the fascist government of Poland, which has become a headquarters for white-guard conspiracies against the Soviet Union, is fighting for its life. Its colonial policy is breaking down and to the extent that the empire disintegrates the economic crisis at home becomes sharper and the condition of the workers more miserable.

The ruling class is no longer able to govern as it did in the past and the condition of the workers is becoming so bad that it has almost reached the limits of endurance. That condition furnishes the objective condition for revolution.

Realizing that the colonials and semi-colonials look to the Soviet Union as their inspiration in their struggles against imperialism, the tory government strives to destroy the revolution. Every attempt against the revolution makes more determined the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and makes more powerful the iron battalions that will defend it against aggression from any quarter. The Soviet Union possesses the only army in Europe that can be depended upon to fight, because it alone has something to fight for. Every other nation that arms its inhabitants faces the danger of having its own guns turned against it. Capitalist Europe plunges toward war, but fears it because it has not forgotten the revolutionary wave that nearly engulfed it at the close of the last war.

Everywhere the vanguard of the working class fights against imperialist war, but once it comes every effort will be made to turn the war between nations into civil wars against capitalism. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, under the invincible leadership of the Russian Communist Party, know that they have mighty reserve forces in the Communist parties of every land and that behind these reserve forces of the imperialist countries stand the seething masses of Asia and Africa and other colonial countries that will rise by the million against the imperialist war-mongers.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Underpaid Metal Workers.

BRONX, DAILY WORKER:

If we analyse the situation in the metal drawing and stamping industry we cannot help but notice that this line is one of the worst paid and the most backward.

Workers employed on skilled or dangerous jobs usually get about $35 or $40 a week. Although metal drawing is not highly skilled, it is extremely dangerous. Those who have worked a power press realize that a worker in the industry risks the loss of his hands 15 or 20 times a minute. In many shops in which I have worked, the guards were taken off the machine as soon as the inspector left.

Most workers in New York work from 40 to 44 hours a week. Needle trades workers, have won for themselves the 40 hour week. In the metal industries the shortest working week is forty-eight hours, and in most of the shops, it is a fifty-hour week.

In all of the metal shops are stretch-out system, where there is little or no relief, where the tempo of industries into the lungs of the metal worker. Workers are laid off at a moment's notice.

For all this drudgery, under these miserable conditions, metal workers get from $16 to $24 a week; our wages range from 35 to 50 cents an hour.

These conditions are only possible because the workers in the industry are helpless and poorly organized. If we built up a strong union in the industry we would not be so helpless.

It is true that workers in our trade were unionized twice, and both times their organization went broke. But that was the fault of the leaders rather than the workers.

We have the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers Union now; but all the leaders of that union care for are the building trades workers and their fat-salaried jobs.—A Reader, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Whither the Trade Union Bureaucracy?

By JOSEPH EAGER.

We have had six years of prosperity. Yet there has been no organization drive of importance worthy of the name. Not a single union in the A. F. of L. leadership. On the contrary, instead of the trade unions registering big gains in membership, as is usual during periods of prosperity, there was a tremendous decrease totalling over one half million members.

Right now we have a virtual lock-out of soft coal miners to enforce a wage reduction. The employers realising the weak position of the trade unions are taking the offensive. There are several indications of a new open shop drive even in the strongly organized building industry. We have the lock-out of the New York plumbers organized and led by the Building Trades Employers Association. In Chicago we have a lock-out of inside carpenters to enforce a wage reduction.

Judicial Aid.

Thruout the country there is a tendency on the part of the governmental authorities to outlaw strikes, by judicial decisions, by police interference. Even organization campaigns are being outlawed by injunctions, as in the case of the tractional interests of New York against the subway workers' local union affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street-car and Railway Workers; the Watson-Parker Law practically outlawing strikes on the railroads; the latest anti-strike decision of the supreme court in the stone cutters' case, all this tends in the same direction.

The approval of the U. S. Supreme Court of the war legislation embodied in the numerous anti-syndicalist laws, as manifested in the Anita Whitney case stabilizes political repressive anti-labor legislation on a big scale and is a part of the new drive of the employing class against labor.

What has the trade union bureaucracy done during this prosperity and what is it doing now?

As already pointed out there was no organization drive on a big scale undertaken by the A. F. of L. leadership. Instead the trade union bureaucracy sought to profit, in the main personally, through this prosperity by investing the union treasuries and the workers' savings. Thru so-called labor banking and other finanetal schemes into those industrial and commercial schemes that yielded the most profit and then, for the most part are industries where the workers are most exploited.

This was the main occupation of the big trade union officialdom in all these years of prosperity. It is there that they sunk the union treasuries. The spare time they had they spent hunting down the Reds, who led the opposition against this treacherous policy. Now the prosperity seems to be waning and the employers are once more taking the offensive, but the trade union bureaucracy, is not mobilizing the entire strength of the labor movement in support of the miners, who are in the front trenches of the trade union struggle and to organize the southern coal miners without which the miners' union is in danger of a disastrous defeat.

The bureaucracy instead mobilizes all the strength they can muster and at the head of the Civic Federation, led by Matthew Woll, carries on a civil war inside the union to defeat, with the support of the employers, the opposition to them led by the left wing, by attempting to crush the left controlled local unions inside the needle trades.

Thus the center of the struggle is not the defense of the workers against the employers, which at present manifestation of all forces and movements in support of the labor movement is required, but the struggle against those that favor and fight for a policy of organizing the unorganized, amalgamation, aggressive use of the strike weapon in defense of the workers' interests; 40 hour 6 day week, political action on the part of labor in opposition to the old parties, etc.

The Whys and Wherefores of the Present Situation in the American Labor Movement.

The history of American labor shows that labor federations and bureaucracies come and went in the U. S. in accordance with the change that took place in the development of the country. We had the National Labor Union, the Knights of Labor, big organizations in their time. Who knows what may become of the A. F. of L. under its present leadership? The A. F. of L. has lost nearly half of its membership since the close of the war. With the war against the miners' union, the war in the needle trades and a probable struggle in the building unions, the Watson-Parker Law in the railroad unions, who can tell what will remain inside of a few years of these unions, if the policy of the present leadership remains in force?

We have a situation where the trade union bureaucracy is growing more and more reactionary and constantly moving to the right, nearer to the views, practices and needs of the employing class; while the workers seeing their rights abridged, suppressed and interfered with and their trade unions crumbling in morale, fighting strength and numbers, move further to the left following those that have a program and slogans reflecting their interests.

The Role of Our Trade Union Bureaucracy Under American Imperialism.

The American trade unions in pre-civil war days, when industry was in a highly competitive stage and when trusts and capitalist combines of present day type were spoken of only in Jules Verne's fantastic novels, were of course of a different type, different in policy, practice, organization, experience, etc. The Spanish-American war and Monroe Doctrine imperialism marked another stage, a stage where trustification of industry and centralization of capital had already considerable headway. Free land which hitherto was serving as an outlet for dissatisfied skilled workers and immigrants, was getting scarcer, the unions began to stick, consolidate locally and nationally and on trade lines. They were several steps ahead of the employers in this respect. The capitalist political parties were still in a state of flux. Into this period came the formation and development of the American Federation of Labor. If we trace the history these days, study the statements and declarations which embodied the policies of the A. F. of L. we find that in those days we can call it truly progressive in the sense that it corresponded closely to the situation then existing in the country and hence could get something for the workers on the economic and even on the political field.

Since those days, however, everything except perhaps the A. F. of L. bureaucracy who remained relatively speaking at a standstill, has considerably changed. Not only have the employers organized, locally and nationally thru associations and Chambers of Commerce, but enormous industries have trustified and interlocking trusts are developing where a few capitalists control several related industries. We have also seen the beginning of international trusts. The money power of the big capitalists, centralized thru the banking system and the Federal Reserve Board unites all the capitalist interests in a manner never known in American history and reflects itself daily in the policy and reaction prevelant in the local and national governments.

The control by Wall Street of the two capitalist parties, courts, press, etc., has become more positive and direct. In other words the American labor movement has not only not moved ahead of the employers in organization methods, policies, etc., but is behind, so far behind indeed, that its method of organization struggle is completely out of date with the development of American industry. The situation is such that whereas the capitalist is organized on the basis of throwing in his whole power and resources, the bonafide policies of the A. F. L. bureaucracy are to mobilize the strength of a mere corporal's guard and expel anyone who insists on doing more than that.

The Sharp Swing to the Right.

The development of industry and finance in the U. S. outlived the policies prescribed by Gompers more than 30 years ago. Steadily the A. F. L. leadership has been moving to the right and opposition movements demanding a change anticede many times the life of the present left wing opposition movement. The scope and intensity of the present left wing opposition movement however, is due to the fact that anticipated policy was steadfastly adhered to by the bureaucracy despite the fact that it got out of date more and more each year. During the last open-shop drive and at the close of the world war, the employers, taking advantage of restabilization of industry from a war to a peace basis, opened up the gigantic open shop drive in 1920-21 in effected.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Rothenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Rothenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Rothenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Rothenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Rothenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

Summer Revival

The Tribulations of a Male Dressmaker—Leo Carrilla in Old Role

AL JOLSON



As an example of the profundities of the female parasites of capitalist society "Lombardi, Ltd." the play being revived at the George M. Cohan Theatre, with Leo Carrill in the star part which he created some ten years ago, is superb. There pass before one the gorgeously gowned legal and illegal kept women of the exploiters of the workers in a display of finery the value of which would keep The DAILY WORKER going for some years.

All of these air their troubles in the fancy dressmaking shop of an excitable Italian, Lombardi, who is a genius for designing costumes for the elegant ladies, but who is annoyed by his bookkeeper who constantly pesters him with "little slips of paper" from his creditors.

Mr. Carrillo in the role of Lombardi again proves his mastery as a comedian and in one scene in which a mercenary female breaks the hypnotic spell she has woven over him by running away with an old rouse he displays his power as an emotional actor.

He is supported by a competent, well balanced cast; all of them handling their parts well, particularly those whose job it is to depict the idlers as particularly loathsome individuals. The denizens of Park Row and Riverside Drive may not care for "Lombardi, Ltd.," because it pictures them as they are.

Broadway Briefs

Weber and Fields will appear in their characteristic sketches as a prologue to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which will be given an open-air performance at the Stadium, Forest Hills, Sunday night June 19 for the benefit of The Actors' Fund.

The tour of the Civic Repertory Theatre which ended in Boston last Saturday, after playing five weeks in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, was very successful, having played to large grosses all along the line. The plays produced on the road were "Master Builders," "La Locandiera," and "Cradle Song."

Donald Oenschlager, instructor of scenic design and stage lighting at Professor Baker's Workshop at Yale University, will design the scenery for the musical comedy, "Hold 'Em Helen."

Max Reinhardt is planning to form a company of his important players in Berlin and Vienna and come here next season. So far no definite idea has been decided upon as to the plays, to be shown here. Franz Molnar, the noted Hungarian playwright, it is rumored, will come to America with Reinhardt.

CORRECTION IN QUOTATION FROM ENGELS, IN WICKS ARTICLE.

In column 3, page 4, of yesterday's DAILY WORKER, a quotation from Engels' "Origin of the Family, Etc." is made to read directly the opposite of what Engels said. Through one of those aggravating blunders in typesetting Engels is made to say that the removal of economic considerations will place women on an equal footing with men and that "all present experiences prove that this will tend much more strongly to make women polyandrous." (Capitalized words left out of yesterday's article.)

(Cleveland DAILY WORKER Builders Club Formed.

Cleveland, June 9.—The Cleveland Daily Worker Builders Club has been formed. At a meeting held at 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 13, on Sunday, June 5, the club was permanently formed, all the comrades present joining.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at the same address on Monday, June 13 at 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

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The active Communist and interested workers will find a wealth of valuable material in these reports of the leading body of the world Communist movement. They should be included in every worker's library.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (Nov. 7 to Dec. 3, 1922) —.50

FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS (Report of the Executive Committee of the C. I.) —.25

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE C. I. (June 17 to July 18, 1924) —.70

A total of $1.45 worth of books for
75 Cents

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

SECOND CHINA LECTURE TONIGHT

Deal With Conquests And Revolutions

Tonight at the Workers School the second of the series of lectures on China will be given by H. M. Wicks. His subject will be "The Powers in China" or the great powers. For the first time the stirring events of the world intrigue of the powers in China will be subjected to a historical analysis before a New York audience. The real forces at work beneath the surface will be laid bare and the lessons with their unlimited practical fundamentals learned in the present great Chinese revolution.

Deal With Other Revolts.

Besides detailing the penetration of China by the great powers the lecturer will also deal with their effect upon the internal politics of China—all the rebellions from Taiping to the first Kou Min Tang struggles in Canton and the Boxer rising and will explain the social forces brought into play through these earlier revolts.

As usual the audience will be supplied with an outline of the lecture for future reference on China.

The lecture starts at eight o'clock sharp.

First City-Wide League Hike Slated for Sunday

The Young Workers League of New York will have the first city-wide hike this Sunday 12th 1927. All units will meet at their unit headquarters and will proceed to Dyckman Street Ferry. Departure from the ferry will be made at 10 A. M. sharp.

Crossing the Hudson the hikers will wind their way to the Alpine where games and other events will be held.

Baseball, soccer and other games will be played. Comrades are requested to bring all necessary paraphernalia.

At this hike every unit and every comrade should make all efforts to bring sympathizers and other clubs along with them.

Early reports were circulated that the League will go to Silver Lake this Sunday.

The Sports Committee of the Y. W. L. announces that we will go to the Alpine.

Exactly at 10 A. M. the hikers will leave Dyckman Street Ferry and proceed to the Alpine.

All comrades should be on time.—Al Schaap, District Sports Director, Y. W. L.

Andy Mellon Cruises in European Trouble Zone

WASHINGTON, June 9. — Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon announced today that he will spend the summer months cruising in European waters on a vacation.

Mr. Mellon, who is 72, said he had chartered a small private yacht, the Vanadis, which he will board at Gibraltar early in July.

Improved Plane Engine.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—An oil burning engine which will whirl an airplane through space at a fraction of the cost of gasoline for present day engines and virtually eliminate the danger of fire in forced landings, is the goal of experiments now being carried on by government aeronautical engineers, it was disclosed today.

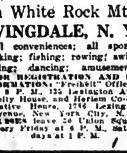
Taking the principle of the Diesel engine, engineers are said to have already increased the efficiency of the oil burner so that vastly more power can be obtained with a much lighter engine.

Fiend In Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., June 9.—Doris Dore, 21 year old stage actress, was the victim of a gorilla-like fiend who early today used a razor blade to carve the letter "K" seven times on her body.

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Canton, Ohio, Chief of Police Waits in Jail for His Trial

CANTON, Ohio, June 9.—While Seranus A. Lengel, deposed Canton chief of police, was in jail here today awaiting arraignment on a charge of first degree murder in connection with the slaying of Don R. Mellett, Louis Mazer, indicted last fall as one of the Mellett conspirators, was to be sentenced.

Mazer, whose confession to his part in the plot to slay the young editor resulted in the conviction of Floyd Streitenberger and in turn the indictment of Lengel, has thrown himself on the mercy of the court. He is charged with first degree murder.

Mazer's confession corroborated other testimony to show that the high officers of the police department participated with the underworld thugs to kill an editor who was exposing their graft.

$100,000 For Return Flight? Must Ask Our Wives About It

BERLIN, June 9.—Neither Clarence A. Chamberlin nor Charles A. Levine have reached a decision on the offer of William Randolph Hearst of $100,000 for a return flight across the Atlantic to New York in the Bellanca plane. They will not make a decision until they have consulted their wives, who are due here next week.

"Everything depends on whether our wives will let us fly back," said Levine today.

A Third Degree Miracle

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9.—Police of this city are baffled by the "confessions" of William H. Morse, 26, self-styled Chicago stenographer, who has admitted participation in robberies throughout the country but which police have been unable to corroborate.

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(Continued from Page One)

POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST STRIKERS

Crime Records of Thugs of Right Wing Cited

A committee representing the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Joint Boards, composed of Benjamin Gold, Isidore Nagler, Louis Kraus, and Max Rubenstein, accompanied by Jacob M. Rosenbloom, counsel for the two Joint Boards, visited Police Commissioner Warren yesterday afternoon pursuant to appointment.

At the conference these were represented facts to the Commissioner relating to the activities of a group of gangsters all of whom are known to have long criminal records.

The Committee reported that these gangsters congregated at 29th Street and Sixth Avenue at 7:30 A. M. daily, from which place they spread through the fur market with the preconceived plan and object of committing assaults upon fur pickets.

In the course of this conference, the committee cited concrete and specific instances of assaults committed upon fur pickets by members of this group or gangster.

Gang Attack on Gross

One of the flagrant cases which was called to the attention of the Commissioner was the assault committed upon Aaron Gross, a well-known union official and strike leader who is now confined in the Bellevue Hospital in very serious condition.

One of the persons who was arrested, charged with having committed this assault, is a man with criminal record and not affiliated with the fur industry.

In addition to this outstanding case, there were submitted facts of numerous other similar instances.

Proof of Gangsterism

The committee further called to the Commissioner's attention concrete instances of unwarranted physical violence by the police on fur pickets after arrest.

Upon the request of the Commissioner, the committee promised to incorporate all of the facts brought to his attention in a written memorandum which upon completion will be submitted to the Commissioner.

Attention, Furriers!

A mass meeting of all strikers will be held today at 1 p. m. in both Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum.

Every member of the Furriers Joint Board is urged to attend one of these meetings.

Fur Strikers Hold Meeting at 1 p. m. This Afternoon

A meeting of all striking and unemployed furriers will be held at 1 p. m. today at Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum.

The shop chairmen of all fur shops, associated, fur trimming and independents will meet Monday after work at Manhattan Lyceum. Important matters will be taken up at this meeting.

Anti-Fascisti Alliance Holds Dance Saturday

The West Side branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America will hold an entertainment and dance at their headquarters, 350 West 39th St., tomorrow night.

Music will be furnished by a 7-piece jazz orchestra. The arrangements are being made by the women's auxiliary of the organization.

Flora Anna Skin Ointment

for PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, LARGE PORES,

freckles, rash, itching skin, eczema or stubborn skin trouble of any kind will be banished by use of FLORA ANNA SKIN OINTMENT. $1.00. Sold on money back guarantee.

NEW WAY LABORATORIES

270 West 43rd St. New York City

2½% of all sales are donated to The DAILY WORKER. Always mention The DAILY WORKER to your order.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Daily Worker Party Tomorrow Night.

To raise funds for The DAILY WORKER, the Bath Beach Independent Branch, Workers Party, will hold a concert, package party and dance tomorrow night in the open air garden of the Progressive Center, 1940 Bath Ave., corner Bay 22nd St., Brooklyn. All proceeds go to The DAILY WORKER.

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

* * *

NEW YORK—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino on June 18, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Young Pioneer Camp. Come, and bring your relatives, friends and neighbors. Do your bit to build a Camp for workers' children.

* * *

Hike This Sunday.

This Sunday's hike will be held jointly by the Workers' School and the Young Workers' League. All those wishing to join the hikers should be at Dyckman St. Ferry at 9 a. m. Many sports events are being arranged.

* * *

Hands Off China Meeting Tonight.

Hands Off China will be the slogan of tonight's meeting at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St. The speakers will be Alexander Trachtenberg, Rebecca Grecht, and A. Kopel. Pat Devine, chairman. All workers invited to attend.

* * *

Anglo-Soviet Explained.

Tonight a meeting will be held at 542 E. 146th St. to explain the reasons behind the Anglo-Soviet break. Prominent speakers will discuss the significance of the Tory government's decision in breaking off trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

* * *

Daily Worker Agent Meeting.

Notice to all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents of Section 2.

A special meeting of all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents has been called for Wednesday June 15 at 6 p. m. at 100 W. 28th St.

* * *

G. A. R. Elects.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 9.—With installation of officers of the G. A. R. of New York State and other allied organizations this afternoon brought their 1927 encampments to a close.

Women's Council of Furriers and I. L. G. W. Hold Open Air Meeting

The Women's Council of the Furriers and Cloakmakers, will hold an open air demonstration tomorrow, 1 p. m. at Rutgers Square. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. All workers are urged to attend and show their solidarity with the needle trades workers.

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ON THE PROGRAM:

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ADMISSION: 50 CENTS.

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CELEBRATE WITH US

The Release of Our Three Paper Box Makers From Prison

at the

Dance and Package Party

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 8 P. M.

at MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th Street.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS — HAT CHECK FREE

Arranged by PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION.

Pilsudski Wants $4.5 of French Government Money Because to Pay Wall Street

PARIS, June 9.—Premier Poincare today urged the chamber of deputies to accept the project for giving the Premier power to negotiate a Swedish firm for $80,000,000, so that France might have some available cash when discussions of the American debt are resumed.

Possession of $80,000,000 would permit France to reopen the debt negotiations and to enter into discussions.

Traction Quiz Shows Phoney Stock Buying By B.-M. T. Officers

A frank admission that the B.-M. T. could get along satisfactorily on a 5-cent fare was made by Gerald M. Dahl, chairman of the board during the continuation of the hearings being conducted by Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the Transit Commission.

"The fare is bound to be increased, however," declared Dahl with self-assurance.

Stock in Wife's Name.

It seems that Dahl personally owns only three or four shares of preferred stock of that transit line holding company. The 77,093 shares of common stock of that corporation which have been credited to Dahl are, in fact owned by a mysterious firm known as the "Waubesa Corporation," organized in Delaware and having offices and records at some point in Jersey City not known to Mr. Dahl.

The point is, however, that ownership in the 77,093 is vested in Mrs. Dahl, the wife of the B.-M. T. head.

Expected Fare Raise.

Dahl testified that he got the B.-M. T. to buy 19,650 shares of I. R. T. stock because "it would promote consolidation."

"What you mean is," suggested Untermyer, "you bought because you thought the fare would be raised."

Prolonged examination of the witness revealed the fact that the "Waubesa" owns 77,093 shares of B.-M. T. common, 12,436 shares of preferred and 8,600 shares of Interborough stock. He was hazy when efforts were made to find out just when the corporation was formed and what its capitalization is.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

UPTON SINCLAIR TO READ BIBLE TO BOSTON FOLK

Passages Which Bar Oil Are All in "Holy" Writ

BOSTON, June 9.—Upton Sinclair and John Gritz, bookstore clerk and defendant, appeared in municipal court today in defense of Sinclair's latest novel, "Oil," which has been banned here.

The case against Gritz, charged with selling a copy of "Oil," was continued until tomorrow by Judge William H. Sullivan. In the meantime, Judge Sullivan said he would read the book.

Sinclair will read extracts from the Bible on Boston Common Sunday afternoon, he declared today. The extracts referred to are the alleged obscene matter contained in "Oil," or the grounds of which the book was suppressed.

The novel "Oil" is of copse not obscene in any way, not nearly as much as the Bible, from which Sinclair made a very cautious selection of passages. The reason for its difficulties is that it gives a very vivid picture of the graft, bribery and general corruption in capitalist politics, industry and society in Southern California, not even respecting some of the secrets of the "Ohio Gang" and their oil deals.

Investigator Warns of Fire Hazard to the Workers of N. Y. City

"The people of New York City take a horrible chance with their lives in most of the apartment and tenement houses."

So declared Lawrence Vellier, secretary of the National Housing Association, in the course of an attack yesterday on the present lax enforcement of the tenement house laws before the hearing in City Hall of the temporary commission appointed to suggest improvements to the statute.

Danger Increasing

Vellier charged that the building department inspectors work only with the idea of maintaining the best interests of the contractors, and "are not interested in protecting the lives of the city."

He declared that "saving laws has accomplished some good, but they were a compromise and that with steadily increasing number of stories the fire hazard increases."

HELP WANTED

The DAILY WORKER office, 33 First Street, needs volunteers to help in circularization work. All comrades who have time are urged to report any time during the day.

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Win Their Strike

GRAND PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 10th, 1927, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.

At PLEASANT BAY PARK

UNIONPORT, BRONX, N. Y.

Music by Plumbers' Helpers Jazz Band.

Sports and Games for Young and Old Added Attraction: Baseball Game Featuring Plumbers' Helpers Team.

Auspices: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS' HELPERS.

Proceeds for the Striking and Locked-out Plumbers' Helpers.

TICKETS, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. For sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 104 University Place.

DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 242nd St., then 180th St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East Side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 180th Crosstown to Unionport.

Tel. Underhill 2738.

Dr. JOSEPH LEVIN

SURGEON DENTIST

1215 Bronx River Ave., Bronx

I wish to announce to all my former patients, friends, and new residents of the Bronx Gardens, that beginning Saturday, June 11th, 1927, I am opening a modern dental office and will devote my entire time, namely: every day of the week, to the practice of dentistry in all its branches.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage and assuring you of my best services, I beg to remain

Yours very respectfully,

In practice since 1919.

Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. And by appointment.

Dr. JOSEPH LEVIN
1215 Bronx River Avenue
Cor. Westchester Avenue
Opp. Municipal Gas Station.

DIRECTIONS—Lexington Ave. Subway, change at 125th St. for local Pelham Bay, stop at Elder Ave. Sta., walk 1 blocks back.—5th Ave. cars at Simpson Sts., take Westchester Ave. car to Bronx River Ave., 1 blocks.—Westchester Ave. car, or 180th St. car will bring you there.

...Patriots

...ing to the ... of the ... and ... of ... has ... The ... ... of ... ...

DRAMA

The Moscow Stage

Meierhold's Theatre a Workshop of Revolutionary Expressionism

THERE is no doubt that the Russian stage today is probably the most active, not only in its tendencies towards the development of experimentation and ideas, but in the presentation of drama that is alive to the times. For that reason it is interesting to get a bourgeois outlook on what is taking place in the Soviet theatre. The following, taken from an article by the Moscow correspondent of London Observer, represents such a viewpoint.

"No where in the world," he says, "can the theatregoer exercise such a free choice of selection as in Moscow. Side by side with the old established theatres, chiefly theatres a number of studios representing the most varied tendencies in dramatic art are developed on the stage. And the former theatres old and new alike generously enjoy the fruits of this flowering.

"The predominant tendency on the Moscow stage at the present time is not realistic fidelity rather than realistic. Producers rather than audiences, to smash the actor and the producer somewhat at the expense of the playwright. The most iconoclastic and controversial of modern theatres at present is Vsevolod Meierhold, whose theatre is simultaneously a laboratory of experimentalism and a school that puts into execution of revolutionary ideas on the stage. Meierhold starts out by making a clean sweep of most conventional stage properties as useless and toothless. (His critics, of course, would say he is making unnecessary mess, but he is making it on this point.) His productions are illuminated by the most complicated projectors. For the benefit of his effect Meierhold abandons even the musical accompaniment which he has banished his actors, and uses clever and original stunts of acting. His actors are put through a course of physical training and many of them build almost automatic machines. To express love and sorrow, they bring their healthy, and their athletic performances are made easier by the introduction on the stage of ladders, platforms and other aids to quick and lively movement.

Propaganda Plays.

"Meierhold's most popular productions are probably Ostrovsky's comedy, 'Forest,' and Tretiakov's 'Earth Rampant,' a propaganda piece written by Tretiakov and Ingulov [illegible] in the Ural Mountains on the backbone of an Archangel with Chinese [illegible] Meierhold's production of Ostrovsky's comedy was strongly criticized by Communists, [illegible] women. Despite [illegible] that many [illegible] known in Russia [illegible] Ostrovsky's [illegible] turned [illegible] the [illegible] in his production, and [illegible] with [illegible] The [illegible] amused a great deal of [illegible] Meierhold's [illegible] quarters [illegible] its humor.

"[illegible] a new play by Willard [illegible] and which is claimed a [illegible] Elizabethanism, will open [illegible] June 10, and maybe co[illegible]

GEORGIE INGRAM



One of the merry souls in the new "Merry-Go-Round" revue at the Klaw Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

Arthur Richman is adapting Paul Gerald's play, "Sun Mark," for production by Edgar Selwyn.

"Love and Lightning," by Edna Ferber, Lisbon and Ruth Langdon, has been placed in rehearsal by Chamberlain Brown and A. H. Van Buren. Hazen Dawn, Reginald Mason James Cossar and Marie Curtis are in the cast.

"Caponsacchi" is in its final two weeks at the Hampden Theatre. Walter Hampden announces the closing of the Robert Browning poetic tale on Saturday, June 18—after a run of 272 performances.

Anne Shoemaker will take over Antoinette Perry's role in "The Ladder" next Monday night at the Cort Theatre. Miss Perry is going abroad for a vacation.

"Pickwick," a dramatization of the Dickens' character by Cosmo Hamilton and Frank C. Reilly is scheduled for showing by Mr. Reilly at the Empire Theatre on Labor Day. John Cumberland will play the title role.

Screen Notes

[illegible]d San Francisco" will have its [illegible]lown Tuesday, June 21st at the [illegible]er Theatre. Dolores Costello is [illegible]red in the picture, which is a [illegible]ical outline of the city with the [illegible]g of the Spaniards on the [illegible] of the Golden Gate, along [illegible]h the gold rush of '49, and [illegible] down to the present. Ward[illegible]nd, William Demarest, Joseph [illegible]rt, Anders Randolph and John [illegible] are others in the cast. Alan [illegible] directed the picture. The [illegible]aryanovsky picture, "When [illegible]ms," now current, will end its [illegible]day night June 19th.

[illegible]haplin's starring vehicle, [illegible]ting Link," which has been [illegible]at the Colony Theatre for [illegible]ix weeks, will close its stay [illegible]fortnight.

[illegible]roadway beginning Monday [illegible]a new film "The Sunset [illegible]William Collier, Jr. plays [illegible]d is supported by Mary [illegible] Ralph Lewis.

[illegible]eo, beginning today [illegible]"The Three Musketeers." [illegible]rbanks plays the hero in [illegible]oose story.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

ALL NEXT WEEK

"The Second Man"

GUILD THEATRE (52d Street, West of Broadway) Evgs at 8.40 Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30

ALL NEXT WEEK

"Mr. Pim Passes By"

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8.30 Mats Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

Week of June 20th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

ALL NEXT WEEK

"Ned McCobb's Daughter"

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY CIRCLE 5078

Week of June 20th—MR. PIM PASSES BY

$500 AWARD

for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for tenth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play. Not necessary to see the play to win the prize.

"THE LADDER" CORT THEATRE 48th St. E. of B'way

MATINEE WEDNESDAY

SUMMER PRICES—Best Orchestra Seats $2.00. Balcony Seats $1.00.—Popular Priced Mat. Wed. $1.50 Top

The 55th Street Cinema is reviving "The Beggar on Horseback," a screen version of the famous satire on big business by Connelly and Kaufman. The picture will be shown for one week beginning today.

Music Notes

Work has started at the Lewisohn Stadium on the erection of the orchestra platform for the Stadium Concerts which will begin on July 6, with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

An important musical feature of "When A Man Loves" at the Warner Theatre is its Vitaphoned musical score, the work of Henry Hadley. The Vitaphone concert programmes preceding the picture has Marion Talley, Gigli, Jeanne Gordon and De Luca of the Metropolitan Opera in the quartette from "Rigoletto"; Charles Hackett, tenor; Waring's Pennsylvanians and Van and Schenck on its bill.

Walter Damrosch has accepted the appointment of musical directorship of National Broadcasting company and will direct a series of symphony concerts on the air next season. The concerts given by the New York Symphony under Damrosch, will be relayed by the National to thirty-five stations.

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of B'way Evenings at 8.30 MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2.30 GRAND STREET FOLLIES

KLAW Thea., 45th, West of B'way Evenings 8.30 Mats Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

MerryGoRound

The successor to "AMERICANA"

Sam H. HARRIS Presents William Fox 7th HEAVEN

THEA. West 42nd St. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.30 Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-$1. Eves. 50c-$2

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK

COLONY B'WAY AT 53rd ST. MORE Contin. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices

The New Plays

TUESDAY

"TALK ABOUT GIRLS," a new musical by William Carey Duncan, will be presented by Harry H. Oshrin and Sam. H. Grisman Tuesday night at the Waldorf Theatre. Irving Caesar wrote the lyrics and Harold Orlob and Stephen Jones composed the music. Andrew Tombes, Russell Mack, Jane Taylor, William Frawley, Madelyn Killeen, Spencer Charters, Bernard MacOwen, and Frances Upton are the principal players.

WEDNESDAY

"A WOMAN OF BRONZE" will be revived by Murray Phillips at the Lyric Theatre next Wednesday night, with Margaret Anglin in the chief role. Pedro de Cordoba will play the lending male part.

SATURDAY

"BARE FACTS OF 1927," a revue by Stuart Hammil, with music by John Milton Hagen and lyrics by Marian Gillespie and Menlo Mayfield, is scheduled to open next Saturday at the Triangle Theatre, presented by Kathleen Kirkwood. Austin Street, Hazel Henderson and Dorothy Guy are in the cast.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

HIGHLY ruinous effects of the flood disaster in the Mississippi Valley, and the immediate need of large scale governmental action for the relief of the flood victims, are becoming a political issue of first class importance. The only people who do not see it yet are the flood victims themselves and their real friends all over the country. The Coolidge administration, as well as all capitalist politicians, are fully conscious of the political meaning of the flood situation, and are acting in strict accord with the "best" interests of the big banker, merchants and industrialists.

Why does Coolidge refuse the demand of the flood victims for an extra session of congress? For a while it looked as if the political opponents of the Coolidge administration in the capitalist camp would, upon this occasion continue to "embarrass" the president and support the demand for an extra session of congress. But this did not happen. As the days went by, the following fact became clearly established, namely, that all capitalist politicians, regardless of party, and all big capitalists, are irreconcilably opposed to the calling of an extra session of congress and to any kind of governmental "interference" in the relief and rehabilitation of the flood ares.

The meaning of this opposition to congressional action became still more obvious, when upon the initiative of Hoover big business began to speak on the matter. It then developed that our big bankers, merchants and industrialists have very definite ideas of their own as to how the flood sufferers should be "helped." These ideas are, first, that congress and the government keep their hands off the whole matter; second, that whatever funds may be necessary for flood rehabilitation, these be supplied by bankers and other capitalists in the form of loans to those capable of being rehabilitated; and, third, that the big bankers be given full liberty to handle the whole matter in a "regular business way" extracting as much profit from the situation as will be possible.

As a matter of fact, the United States Chamber of Commerce is already proceeding to act on this theory. According to press reports, the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce held a meeting at which plans were laid out for the raising of several million dollars (from two to fourteen millions) to be advanced to certain groups in the flood area as loans.

* * *

President Coolidge refuses to appeal to congress, but he willingly makes his appeal to Louis E. Pierson, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Pierson is quite willing and agreeable. Why, not? Here is a "swell" opportunity for enterprising big business. Large sums of capital are needed for rehabilitation. Tens of thousands of people are in urgent need of funds to rebuild their homes. If congress were to come forward with large appropriations assisting the homeless in their present hour of need, there would be small opportunity left for business sharks to enrich themselves at the expense of the flood victims. But as matters stand now, the road is clear for the big capitalists to step in and take charge of the situation.

This they are proceeding to do. The voices of the flood victims are stifled and ignored. The demands of the farmers, workers and small business men are dismissed as of no consequence. All capitalists and all capitalist politicians are united on this point: exploit the flood disaster and the consequent misery of nearly a million people for the greater glory of American capitalism.

* * *

As to the Flood Control Conference held in Chicago, June 2-3-4, some very interesting developments took place there. Mayor Thompson of Chicago had a good deal to do with the calling of the conference. In point of attendance, and the volume of publicity that it called forth, the conference was undoubtedly a great success. The Chicago press reported the arrival of 12,000 delegates from 27 states. But what did it produce in terms of effective relief action? Nothing. Absolutely nothing.

Here is the essence of the decisions adopted by the Flood Control Conference:

Be it resolved that we urge immediate and effective relief be extended to all present suf-

(Continued on Page 2).



THE GRADUATION CLASS By MAURICE BECKER

Wages and Working Conditions in China

Exploitation That Breeds Revolution

CHINA'S first modern factory was established at Shanghai in 1890. In 1925 there were 122 cotton factories, employing about 200,000 workers.

Other lines of Chinese factory industry are growing with like rapidity, and the pressure of Chinese competition is being felt on the international market. China, with her vast stores of natural resources and her population of about 440 millions is becoming a factor with which the entire industrial world must reckon.

What are the labor conditions under which these Chinese goods are being produced? According to all of the evidence they are frightful.

Powers Hapgood, returning from a recent visit to China, reported that he found workers striking to have the workday cut down to 12 hours! He also found children of eight and ten at work in the factories, and children of ten and twelve, inside the mines, pulling baskets filled with coal, because children were cheaper than mules.

Now comes an English observer, C. L. Malone, who has just completed an exhaustive study of working conditions in China. His findings have been published by the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain. They are so detailed and so well presented that they are well worth a careful study by American wage-workers, who will sooner or later be forced to compete with Chinese industrial enterprise.

* * *



Factory Work.

As has been said, modern industrialism, spreading outwards from the small foreign self-governing communities, known as Concessions or Settlements, is growing up side by side with the local industries run on primitive lines and to some extent displacing them. A very rough estimate, made some years ago, leads one to believe that there may be 1,500 modern factories in China, besides thousands of semi-modern ones, many of which are simply extensions of home industry, the so-called factory being really an overgrown workroom or shop. How many persons are at present employed in modernized industry in China it is difficult to say. 153,918 workers are said to be employed in factories in Shanghai, by far the largest industrial centre. It is said that all over China the cotton mills employ 209,759 "laborers"—though what exactly this term includes, I do not know; and that there are 300,000 persons employed in silk factories, making rather more than half-a-million in these two predominant factory industries. Beyond this, there do not seem to be even rough figures. Possibly there are 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons employed in modern factories, a tiny percentage of the whole population. It must, however, be remembered that forty years ago there were practically none and that industrialism may spread at an immense speed; as witness the emergence of Japan, in about half-a-century, from a state of mediaeval feudalism to the position which she now holds—ranking amongst the foremost industrial nations of the world. Although there are but few what we should call industrial cities in China, machine-run factories, since their first introduction some forty years ago, have sprung up like mushrooms, and it is said that modern industrial enterprises of one kind or another, either Chinese or foreign, are now to be found in more than fifty different centres. While, therefore, in considering the factory areas of China, we are looking at what are at the moment, as it were, only small spots in this great continent of agricultural and handicraft workers, they are tremendously important spots, because of their tendency to spread, because of the growing industrialization of China. Especially important are they to the workers in the west, whose livelihood has been cut away from under their feet by the erection of factories in China, to do the work hitherto done by mills in Lancashire and elsewhere. This, however, is not perhaps the whole story, certainly not in this gen-

(Continued on Page 8).

EDITOR'S NOTES

Big Bill Discovers the Flood

By HARRY GANNES

(Continued from page one)

sufferers; that the measures which may be recommended by existing Federal agencies for relief to the lower valley, so as to protect it against a recurrence of the present disaster, be carried out promptly, and that the necessary appropriation therefore be made.

This is all the conference had to say ON IMMEDIATE ADEQUATE RELIEF for the 70,000 homeless, starving and ruined people in the Mississippi Valley. No concrete demands upon the federal government or the Coolidge administration. No concrete proposals as to how relief funds should be raised and distributed. Only a plea with that "the measures which may be recommended by existing federal agencies for relief. . .be carried out promptly."

Undoubtedly, large numbers of delegates left the conference very much disappointed and disillusioned. There was a strong feeling in the flooded areas that the Coolidge conference might actually undertake a study of the immediate needs of the flood sufferers. But the big capitalists and their political henchmen, which dominated the conference from the very first day, saw to it that from the very first day nothing would be done in the way of immediate relief. The Chicago Evening American was forced to report that:

"The problem of immediate relief and restoration of the flood-swept Mississippi Valley remained in the hands of the Red Cross and other relief agencies. . . DESPITE LEADERS' EFFORTS TO GIVE THE RIGHT OF WAY TO PERMANENT FLOOD CONTROL PLANS." (Cape ours)

Not a word was said for the small business men of Louisville, the following remarks:

"In one week nearly 100,000 persons and, probably, more will be in the public flood area, are destitute. I have talked to many of these people and every single one of them has expressed the desire to go back and start all over. These men want to be the ones to have the honor that they have earned and the burden will have to carry them along. I am also convinced that the Federal Relief Board did not have a representative at this meeting and I am also convinced THAT IT WAS NOT PROPOSED TO PLAN FINANCIAL RELIEF AT THIS CONFERENCE (Caps Ours). FLOOD CONTROL LEGISLATION CAN WAIT; WHAT WE NEED NOW IS FINANCIAL AID."

The capitalist point of view, representing the interests of the big banks, was expressed by William J. Conners, president of the Hibernia City Trust and Savings Bank, and chairman of the bankers' division of the conference. His opinion was:

"While the purpose of the conference is flood control and not relief, and that they were in no sense bankers but as delegates on flood control. . .

"Mr. Bush has nothing to worry about. . . Louisiana will not have to leave the 300,000 bales of cotton in the fields. . . Cotton will come to town AS A BANKER and negotiate loans on his own account. This is the point of view of Coolidge, Hoover and Mellon. This is the point of view of the bankers' conference. This is the point of view of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. This is the point of view that eventually prevailed at the Chicago conference on the Flood Control.

The interests of the flood victims were sacrificed to those of the capitalist politicians and big business men that engineered and dominated the Chicago conference.

What is needed is immediate large scale relief for the flood victims, not in money, but only in supplies, such as food, clothing, shelter, medicine, etc. Not a penny of the billion dollar industry of the Mississippi valley must be allowed to be used for the immediate relief of the flood victims. The demand must be made for the immediate confiscation of the property of the big capitalists that the relief may be carried out by those who can be trusted to look after the interests of the farmers, sharecroppers and workers in the flood areas.

. . .

The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting in Washington, has refused to [illegible] to the flood victims. [illegible] the Executive Committee [illegible] to contribute to the relief of the flood victims

ARCOS AND THE EIGHT-FIFTEEN

(Continued from page 4)

He paused. His audience had made a great impression.

"Or perhaps they were Russian state documents pinched by the British Secret Service and now the Russians have got 'em back again?"

Sensation!

"No Gavver, the fact of the matter is that the whole is all bunkum. The fact of the matter is that the friends of your party hate workers' Russia as much as such, that they just hit out blindly and damn the consequences!"

"Hear, hear!" sounded approving voices from the front of the stage and the billy cans who were leaning forward following the debate with the greatest interest.

One of the inhabitants of Hampton Court lost his temper completely.

"Well, what about it? Let them get out, bag and baggage! They can nothing but a lot of deceitful lousy scoundrels, violating our hospitality. Let them clear out, we don't want them here!"

The last despondent man and his friends roared with triumph.

"There you are!" "There you are!" "That's the stuff to give 'em the raid!" "Don't talk about questions of agreement and bosh of documents and all the rest of it!" "There you have it!" "Real good old down the cornerstone Tory-ism!"

"What 'bout Stanley? Who doesn't want 'em? You're not the only ship in the cabbage patch you know."

There was laughter. The leader of the Plebs, who had been trying to get a word in, now succeeded. "But I wouldn't be at all surprised if you've succeeded though, and the Russians really do go. But what say words, they won't go alone. They'll take trade goods with them."

This latter were attentive.

"They" counted a bald-headed man in the corner "they certainly, their trade! Let them take it. We can do with it."

This broadsheet was turned to the little man. "Once again Mister, who is this 'we'? Who can get along so well without Russian trade? May I have your question?"

"I've got no cotton-spool, 'Pike and Barrymore' sir, side of the Mersey."

"Yes, yes," said the opponent cutting him short, "I've got a cotton-spool, of course, you" (accent on the "you") "do without Russian trade. What you've all sorts of spools, Lawyers, jobbers, sharks in shares, shareholders and what not. Of course, you can afford to do without it. But what about the workers? Can they do it? Perhaps they're so fond up with cotton from abroad that they can afford to forego Russian trade too?

The proprietor's club paused for a reply, but none came.

"I tell you, this front policy of the die-hards is simply out of order to spite the Russians' faces."

"Spite their faces! Good gracious! Can you name any other way in which the workers can get here that they can get work? Or in Germany? And in the meantime, millions are idle, overtaxed walking about the streets looking for work, and starving at the hands and making profits, they and their fellow-workers in Russia. And, as I remarked before, I won't let 'em!"

There was a pause of four the men with the determined face. The position of class forces had changed considerably. It's a long way from bourgeois Hampton Court to the city, and the journey goes through Whitechapel, Stepney and Wandsworth and then through Proletarian Battersea, Lambeth and Brixton.

And as the battle raged, By the time the train pulled up at London Bridge the carriage showed as the result of the struggle that it got the most exacting proletarian could ever desire. The two parties drew out in battle array. The workers laughing and determined, the bourgeoisie serious and defeated, and some decided reformist itself. And then it was pulled again, leaving a shadow of a doubt, the bourgeoisie could not hold the workers down and Russia do not hold the workers down. "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."





Hail Caesar, Napoleon, Mussolini—the Conqueror!

Drawing by William Gropper

The Changes in the Egyptian Government

By J. B. (Jerusalem)

THE ten months of the government of Adly Pasha, which came into office in June 1926 as a result of the compromise between the Zaglulist majority in the Egyptian parliament and the British government, has not brought any benefit to Egypt. In the sphere of politics, not one of the questions vitally important for Egypt — evacuation of the British troops, union of Egypt with the Sudan, abolition of the capitulations—have been solved or brought nearer to a solution. In the economic sphere, the outbreak of the cotton crisis led to the impoverishment of broad sections of the population; and the government did not succeed in doing anything to reduce the high food prices. On the other hand there were a great number of inner political difficulties; disturbances in the religious university of El-Ashad, labor conflicts and unsuccessful attempts to carry out reforms.

The government was in a constant state of embarrassment: Parliament with its Zaglulist majority, which in general is much more radically inclined than the leaders of the Party, and in particular of those moderate elements who were sent as representatives of the party into the Adly Ministry, insisted in every question on definite decisions, and overwhelmed Adly and his minstrs with awkward questions, which the government in most cases answered evasively or were unable to answer at all. The reason for this humiliating position of the government is that the independence of Egypt is, in the last resort, only a fiction. Without the sanction of the British no minister is able to carry out any measure. While, however, Adly Pasha and also the Zaglulists in his cabinet always tacitly yielded to the desires of the British, the parliamentary deputies would hear nothing of this.

Conflicts between parliament and the government became more and more frequent: The question of the discharge of British officials, which parliament demanded to be carried out thoroughly while the government, under pressure to British pressure, sabotaged; the question of the British Supreme Command in the Egyptian army on the liquidation of which parliament insisted; the constitutional problem, whether local authorities shall be elected or appointed (parliament demanded that they be elected, while the British adviser insisted on the retention of the system of appointment)—all these provided material for conflict which reddered the position of the government impossible.

Finally, it came about that the constant intervention of parliament hindered the government in its work. The Liberal Constitutional Party, whose program demanded that cooperation with Great Britain which the Prime Minister Adly Pasha carried out, wished to show the Zaglulists that they are not to be regarded as a mere facade of the cabinet, behind which the Zaglulists could proceed with their attacks in order to preserve their popularity as friends of the people and consistent nationalists, but that they are just as indispensible to the Zaglulists as the Zaglulists are to them.

Precisely at the moment when the British and a portion of the Egyptian press again published news regarding direct negotiations between Zagful Pasha and the representative of Chamberlain (the result of which would be to render the mediation of the Liberal Constitutionalists superfluous), and when the Zaglulist majority in parliament again undertook an attack in order, if possible, to bring into power a purely Zaglulist government, Adly Pasha made a clever maneuver in order to render possible the resignation of the entire cabinet: he used as a pretext the chance rejection of a vote of thanks to the government on the occasion of a financial transaction.

The fact that this action of Adly Pasha precipitated the crisis clearly shows that a ministry formed by Zagful or consisting only of Zaglulists would meet with just as much opposition on the part of the British as it would have ten months ago. There remained only the choice; open conflict with Great Britain, which would have immediately led to the dissolution of parliament and to a new period of an "unconstitutional" ministry (the "Ittehad" Party is only waiting for a "favorable moment" in order, with the aid of the British and of the king, to come to power again), or fresh compromise, acceptance of persons agreeable to the British.

Although the Nationalist Party and some radical Wafd organs recommended an open conflict (there were even hints that in view of the China adventure it would not be possible for the British Foreign Office to proceed drastically against Egypt), Zagful Pasha, with whom this time also the decision lay, again decided on a compromise: Adly Pasha was thrown overboard and his place taken by Sarvat Pasha, who was hitherto Foreign Minister in the Adly Cabinet and is even more closely connected with the British. In addition to this the Zaglulists had to give up the two most important posts in the ministry, which were the cause of frequent conflicts with the British advisers on the one side and parliament on the other, namely the finance ministry and the war ministry, to Liberal Constitutional candidates. As a result the Liberal Constitutional Party, even though numerically unchanged, emerges politically strengthened out of his cabinet crisis. The only compensation the Zaglulists received was the office of foreign minister, which is to render it possible for them to continue direct negotiations with Great Britain.

The changes in the cabinet do not in any way alter the main problems of Egypt. The cabinet was received very coldly by parliament, and the vote of confidence was granted with considerable reluctance. It is clearly perceived that it is only a question of a temporary solution in order to give Zagful Pasha the opportunity of arriving at an agreement with England. Should Zagful Pasha, in view of the obdurate line of British policy, not succeed in this, then the government of Sarvat Pasha will result in a considerable strengthening of the forces of the left wing of the Zagful Party which are in favor of the Anglo-Egyptian differences, which are continually concealed and glossed over, being fought out in the open.

Historical Sketch of the Chinese Labor Movement

A Decade of Progress In Eight Years

By EARL R. BROWDER

DUE to the widespread interest in the great revolutionary upheaval of the Chinese masses, this sketch of the history of events in particularly of interest to every worker. The tremendous growth of the Labor movement in China should serve as inspiration to the workers.—Editor.

The following sketch of the history of the Chinese Labor Movement is the result of notes made in an interview with the Chairman of the All-China Labor Federation, Sou Cheu-tsen, who is also the new minister of labor in the Nationalist government, and with the secretary of the All-China Labor Federation, Li Li-san.

The Chinese trade union movement dates from 1919. It arose during the great anti-Japanese movement, protesting against the "21 points," known as the "Fourth of May Movement." This began as a students' movement. Some embryonic organizations of workers had existed previously among the railway workers on the Peking-Mukden line, and the Peking-Hankow line, but had not yet become properly a trade union movement. These embryonic groups were transformed into trade unions during 1919.

At the same time in Shanghai there broke out the strikes of textile workers and dockers, who were in Japanese employ, 20,000 in all; while in Hongkong occurred a large metal workers' strike. These were successful, and imparted a great impetus at the Labor Movement elsewhere. During this time the trade unions in Kwantung Province made especial progress, in Canton alone their number increasing from 20 to 100 during 1919. This year may therefore be called the real beginning of the Chinese Labor Movement.

Among the most important influences affecting the course of development of the Labor Movement, were the following

1. The Russian revolution, which was made known to the Chinese masses through several weekly propaganda papers.

2. The rising Chinese Nationalist movement, which began to absorb masses into its ranks. A seamen's union was organized at that time by the Kuomintang; there existed the Social-Republican party, and also many anarchist groups. The political movement was especially strong in Canton.

3. The workers had lived through several insurrections which had failed, from these, the lesson of the necessity of strong, centralized organization had penetrated large masses.

4. Organization of the Chinese Communist Party, which furnished a central direction for the movement; this was done through a special organ, called the "Secretariat of the Chinese Labor Movement," with branches in Shanghai, Canton and Hankow.

After 1919, the trade unions grew steadily. But it was not until 1922, when another national wave of struggles broke out, that the First All-China Congress was held. First among the battles of 1922, was the great Hongkong Seamen's strike, which was declared on January 12th, and lasted 56 days. Before it ended in the granting of the workers' demands, all Hongkong labor had been drawn into the struggle, in a General Strike which included the railwaymen. The successful outcome of this struggle stimulated the workers of the entire country.

The centre of the 1922 movement was the Railwaymen's organization particularly that of the Peking-Hankow line, which had 16 branches with 18,000 members. A successful strike on this line was quickly followed by railway strikes throughout Central and Northern China; Peking-Mukden line, Shanchou-Haichow line, etc. Through this movement 50,000 railwaymen were organized in the union.

In the Province of Hupeh, a General Trade Union (Provincial Federation) was established with 23 trade unions, and 35,000 members.

In Honan Province, after a long strike of 13,000 miners of An-yuen, the movement was established, with 25 trade unions in which were 40,000 members.

The Shanghai movement was very active, with strikes of seamen, silk filature workers, postmen, and others. All these strikes, except that of the seamen, were, however, unsuccessful, and the movement there received a setback, only 20,000 members being organized as a result of the 1922 movement.

On May 1, 1922, the First All-China Labor Congress was held in Canton, on the initiative of the "Secretariat of the Chinese Labor Movement." A membership of 230,000 was represented. The most important resolution at this congress was that providing for the industrial form of organization.

It had been decided at the First Congress to convene the Second Congress at Hankow on May 1st, 1923. But on February 7th, occurred the massacre in Hankow of the railway union leaders and others by Wu Pei-fu, and white terror reigned throughout China. This massacre and repression was planned and ordered by British imperialists, who were financing Wu Pei-fu. The immediate occasion for it was the creation of the General Union of Railwaymen on the Peking-Hankow line; Wu Pei-fu dissolved the union whereupon a general strike broke out, which was joined by all Hankow workers. An All-China strike was imminent. But the movement was crushed by the army of Wu Pei-fu, who executed 43 leaders, imprisoned unknown hundreds, and dissolved all trade unions. Even sympathising schools were closed, and active unionists were driven from the factories and railroads, when not imprisoned and shot. During this reign of terror the entire movement was crushed, except at Canton, where the trade unions remained intact.

Until September, 1924, there was a period of reaction. Then the movement began to revive again. On January 18, 1925, occurred the beginning of a series of strikes in Shanghai, Tsintao, and Hankow cities. These were all successful, and regained some of the losses of hours, wages, and conditions which had been lost in the year and a half of reaction.

The period of inaction after the defeat of 1923, had been made use of by the workers to assimilate the lessons of the past experiences. There also occurred during this period a great change among the leaders of the Kuomintang, who finally had come to realize the vastly important role of the working class in the Chinese National revolution. The masses themselves had achieved political consciousness, and learned the necessity of strong trade unions. International relations had been established during the struggle, when the Russian and Japanese trade unions sent telegrams of solidarity, and the Chinese trade unions had addressed themselves to the trade union movement of the world.

On May 1, 1925, the Second All-China Labor Congress was held at Canton, in an atmosphere of a rising movement. More than 600,000 members were represented. At this congress, the All-China Labor Federation was definitely formed; theory, tactics, and organizational methods firmly established, and a recognized central leadership set up.

Quickly thereafter followed the massacre of 30th of May at Shanghai, and the Shanken massacre at Canton, on June 23. These occurrences were the signal for a national upheaval. Strikes broke out everywhere. The most notable of these was the glorious strike of the Hongkong and Canton workers against the British, and the blockade of Hongkong for more than a year. In Shanghai, more than 300,000 workers came into the trade unions. Great movement sprang up at Dairen, Tientsin, Tsintao, Nanking, Klukiang, Hankow, Liuing and wuchang conditions were everywhere improved. In Shanghai a general wage increase of 15% was secured. Not only the industrial workers, but also the artisans throughout China, flocked into the movement.

The Third All-China Labor Congress was held on May 1, 1926, in Canton. Already there were 1,200,000 members. Concrete resolutions were adopted on all problems of the movement. The movement after May 30th had raised the level of the entire working class. Previously, the political side of the trade unions had not been firm; now the trade unions were deep in the political struggle and leading it. Active and permanent contact had been established with the International Labor Movement. The movement had become mature.

Militarist agents of imperialism still tried to crush the rising trade union movement, especially at Tientsin, Tsintao, Shanghai and Mukden. But steady and rapid progress continued and continues up to day. The masses of all China had been won to the trade unions and for the revolution.

The Northern Expedition of the Revolutionary Armies was prepared by the great national strike movement following May 30. This was the basis of the military victories, which resulted in the occupation of the Yangtse Valley, the capture of Hankow and Shanghai, and the present drive toward Peking. When the revolutionary army entered Shanghai, for example, they found the city already policed by the Workers' Guards, and an administration jointly established by the trade unions, commercial associations, and students' unions, already functioning.

This is a general and very brief review of the history of the Chinese labor movement results, which in Europe or America would have taken decades to accomplish, have been accomplished in China in a few years. The demands of the trade unions now run through the whole scale, from the most elementary economic demands up to participation in government and management of industry. And these highest demands are now being realized, with Comrade Sou Cheu-tsen in charge of the labor ministry, and the trade unions already participating in the administration of the railways.



A Chinese Anti-British Poster.



Maurice Parker

The True Seat of Government

Wages and Working Conditions in China

(Continued from Page One)

section. In another generation, when the Chinese have gained in industrial skill, things may be otherwise. For the moment, the west is probably feeling the results of Japanese competition more than the industrialisation of China.

Industries which are carried on under the factory system are: cotton spinning and weaving, silk reeling and spinning, silk weaving, cigarette making, match making, printing, engineering, electricity, distilling, brewing and aerated water manufacture, moulding, flour milling, rice milling, oil refining, bean pressing for oil and cake, sugar refining, fruit, fish and meat canning, egg preparing, saw-milling, tea curing, hosiery knitting, hair net examining, wool cleaning and press packing, ice and cold storage works; and the manufacture of soap and candles, cement and bricks, carpets and rugs, towels, biscuits, glass, porcelain and earthenware, paper, chutzoug, lacquer and enamelware.

Cotton Mills: General Conditions.

As regards the actual structure of the factories and the arrangements for lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and sanitation, there is little to choose between those in China between Chinese, Japanese and British owners. A Chinese mill built in 1934 is better than a British mill built in 1910 and a British mill built in 1924 is better than a Chinese mill built in 1910. The same applies to Japanese. Date is more or less the governing factor, as far as I could see from visiting a number of mills of different nationalities. The textile machinery is either supplied from England, from such well-known firms as Asa Lees of Oldham, or from America; and the layout is very different from the lay-out of mills in Lancashire, except that the rows of spindles are very much lower, so as to suit the height of the small children who so often tend them. I have heard it said that when New England introduced law abolishing child labor, the low child-size machinery which did not go to the Southern States of America was exported to China. It is said that one of the mills of Nagai Wata Kaisha Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. in Shanghai is the most up-to-date cotton mill in China and I do not think that anyone has ever disputed this claim.

The cotton spinning and weaving industry is carried on largely by the labor of women and children. I have seen it estimated that of all the cotton workers in any one area were, 40 per cent children, and 35 per cent women. I can assure you, however, really young men are employed in the mills which I visited, except as foremen and as engine-men in the power houses. My general impression was that this is a women's and children's industry.

Standard of Life.

At the present time the life of the mass of the Chinese is extraordinarily poor. The peasant farmer and fisherman who constitute nearly three-quarters of the population of China are said to spend 55 per cent of their earnings on food; the coolies in the towns about 70 per cent. I have seen the workers in the cotton mills partaking of their midday meal, a small bowl of rice or bean or millet. And the industrial workers are in general not worse paid than their coolies. Yet this is all that they can possibly afford and the cost of this food is so great that it runs away with anything up to nearly three-quarters of their earnings, and leaves little over for anything else. Note, indeed, that quite clearly their wives and children are forced to work if the family is to live at all, even at their low standard.

It is generally admitted that the wage of the father of the family is not sufficient to keep the family. Both foreign and Chinese factory owners represent that, because of this, the employment of women and children, and especially, of children, is in the nature of a charity. It does not seem to have occurred to anyone that another solution would be to make the man's wage adequate for the maintenance of the family.

Very little attention has so far been paid to the lives of the Chinese workers and very little evidence has been collected. Some slender information, however, exists regarding Shanghai, the commercial and industrial capital of China, which is at the same time an International Settlement, in the government of which Great Britain overwhelmingly predominates.

Housing.

Nothing could be more miserable than the housing conditions of the factory workers in China. I visited a number of workers' dwellings in proximity to the cotton mills at Shanghai, Hankow and Wuchang. Many of the two-storeyed houses front on dark streets, so narrow that hardly a rickshaw could pass, even if the piles of garbage were cleared away.

In Shanghai the rent of a four-roomed house was $15 to $20 per month. This is frequently paid by the man who owns the front room on the ground floor and probably works in it. The other "rooms," which often consist of rough wooden partitions made out of old packing cases—and if there is any wall-paper, it is just Chinese newspapers pasted on)—are sub-let at about $5 per month. A room, 10-ft. by 12-ft. which I saw, housed two families. But a back partition with two more families only cost $4 per month, as there was no window. In the rooms were two wooden beds—crude home-made affairs, little more than raised planks, about 5-ft. wide, covered with a torn and dirty piece of matting. In one I did see a real bed. The only other furniture was an open brick brazier—there was no fireplace—and some old clothes hung on a nail. These dwellings were just outside two cotton mills, where the average wage of the cotton mill hands who inhabited them is given as $12 per month. Probably the wife and children were also wage-earners, otherwise one-sixth of the wage would go in rent, even if the workers shared with another family the worst kind of room with no window.

There was generally a water supply from a tap in each street, similar to the village pump in our old-fashioned villages, but no evidence of any sanitary arrangements, and refuse was just thrown into the street. In Shanghai, I was told that some workers pay a rental of 10 cents per month for a plank in a room with thirty other workers.

It is possible that replicas of some of these filthy grimy brick or stone dwellings could be found in parts of East London or Glasgow. But a great number of workers in China live in mere huts, grouped near the mills or factories on any waste ground available. This I saw both at Shanghai and Hankow. Some that I saw at Shanghai were just outside the Ewo Cotton Mills, owned by one of the two largest British firms out East. They consist of low huts with not more than 5-ft. head room, made of bamboo poles stuck into the ground and covered with mud plaster. The police frequently come and burn these houses down, as being too insanitary; but they are soon rebuilt. At other times, except in periods of drought, winds and heavy rains often carry off the roof or wash away the whole house. These huts consist of just one room, containing a bare mat or two to sleep on, a brick oven, bowls and sometimes a broken chair or table. The surrounding stench was almost overpowering. There was stagnant water and, of course, no drainage system or sanitation. Skin diseases appeared to be very prevalent. The following is another description furnished by a Chinese Y. M. C. A. investigator, of one of these huts, of which there are now apparently many thousands in various parts of Shanghai, built of bamboo, mud, lime and straw:

"The house with six inmates, father, mother and four children, occupied a space of about 10-ft. by 14-ft. The roof, built of bamboo matting and straw, now in a dilapidated state, lined underneath with soot and cobwebs, lets in water even in a shower. The walls, riddled with holes, are caving in and afford no privacy and no protection against cold and storm. There is no flooring, everything rests on an uneven mud floor. There is no drainage and no lavatory. The house is surrounded by garbage heaps and cesspools. One's throat becomes inflamed in this neighborhood in ten minutes. On rainy days water contaminated by refuse and manure enters and floods the house to a depth of several inches. After a storm the author has seen the inmates moving about in water and mud up to the knees and little children covered with filth confined to the spaces on beds and chairs. In this place which they called home is to be found their living room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom all in one. In this particular working community there are nearly 400 such 'homes.'"

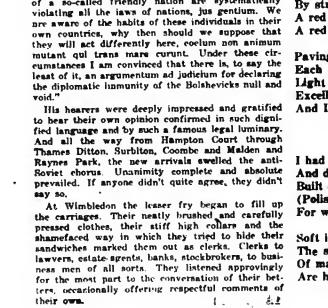
Some of the mill owners, notably the Japanese Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., have built special quarters to be rented by their workers and their families at a low rental. This is, of course, an immense advance on a mud hut; but from what I have seen elsewhere, I doubt whether employes in Japanese mills and other factories are not practically prisoners housed in a compound.

I will conclude this section on housing in the modernized industrial cities of China, by quoting Mr. Thomen Tchou, Director of the Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution. Mr. Tchou has recently conducted an enquiry, a report of which is published by the International Labor Office, into the problem of China's modern slums, the slums into which are crowded the Chinese workers, drawn into the great industrialised foreign Treaty Ports, as our own workers were drawn into the factory towns of Lancashire at the time of the Industrial Revolution. Mr. Tchou says that these slums, which have grown up recently around Shanghai's great new Western factories, are so horrible that "their equal has never been seen in the Western world, nor in China in past generations, except in abnormal times of famines, floods, and similar calamities."

IN WALL STREET

Here empires rise and fall, here wars are made,
And in their chairs the bankers, gray and staid,
Here daily plan, as calmly as can be,
The destinies of man, from ten to three!

—HENRY REICH, JR.



Drawing by William Gropper

"Arcos" and the "Eight-Fifteen"

By ANDREW WILLMER

THE "8-15" to London Bridge was under steam. The driver's head poked out of the cab of the panting engine and looked down the platform to where the guard stood with one eye on the station clock and the other eye on the station entrance for late-comers. Inside the train well-dressed and well-fed gentlemen settled down comfortably into corner seats with their newspapers before them.

The "8-15" starts every morning from Hampton Court and carries a very select load into town. There is always plenty of room, for the train only fills up later on. In the meantime the comfortable citizens of Hampton Court and the near-by stations have always bagged the best seats.

The last stragglers scurried along the platform and wrenched open the carriage doors. The green flag of the guard waved in the air and a sharp blast sounded on his whistle. 8.15 a. m. and the train slowly slid out of the station gathering speed and rushing through the beautiful countryside fresh in the morning sun. Hampton Court is a very select residential quarter. It has been since the sixteenth century when Cardinal Wolsey built a palace there and presented it to the English Bluebird, Henry VIII. No factory smoke ever sullies its skies. Industry is banished from its breast and the smell of jam and pickle factories never offends its delicate nostrils. The only smoke that curls around under its placid skies is the peaceful, friendly smoke of the English fireside or the long romantic trailing smoke from the funnels of hurrying trains.

In the roomy carriages of the "8-15" lawyers greeted better-class estate-agents whilst stockbrokers discussed the latest news with other professional and business men of all descriptions. The smoker quickly became animated.

"Good morning." "Ah, good morning, how d'you do?"

"Have you read that about 'Arcos'?"

"Why of course, splendid piece of work. Ought to have been done long ago."

"You're right sir. I have the impression that this Joynson-Hicks is a very capable person and he certainly has very fine men under him. There is nothing to beat our police sir."

"No, you're right, finest body of men in the world. High time they kicked those damned Russians out, bag and baggage!"

"I can't understand what the government was thinking about to let it go so far. Seven tons of documents, and all in Russian! Just think of that!"

"Yes, and secret safes let into the walls and hidden with wall-paper. Something fishy about that, what?"

"Arms have also been found."

"What? Arms! You don't say so?"

"Yes sir, there it stands in black and white."

"And that's only the so-called trading establishment. What do you think a search of the embassy would reveal?"

"That's right. I don't know what the government are about I'm sure. The murderous rabble ignore all the normal rules of civilized conduct, it's far too decent of us to treat them with kid gloves."

"What do you think of that suggestion as seen from the legal point of view Mr. Cholmondely?"

The pompous gentleman in the corner thus deferentially addressed looked up from his scrutiny of a bundle of papers tied with red tape and the strain on his row of double chins relaxed a little. He peered over his gold-rimmed pince-nez at his fellow travellers, cleared his throat with a little cough and declared ponderously:

"In my opinion one may reason from the present case of the trade institution to the embassy, ab uno disce omnes. The law officers of the crown are undoubtedly in possession of a mass of evidence showing that the representatives and institutions of a so-called friendly nation are systematically violating all the laws of nations, jus gentium. We are aware of the habits of these individuals in their own countries, why then should we suppose that they will act differently here, coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare curunt. Under these circumstances I am convinced that there is, to say the least of it, an argumentum ad judicium for declaring the diplomatic immunity of the Bolsheviks null and void."

His hearers were deeply impressed and gratified to hear their own opinion confirmed in such dignified language and by such a famous legal luminary. And all the way from Hampton Court through Thames Ditton, Surbiton, Coombe and Malden and Raynes Park, the new arrivals swelled the anti-Soviet chorus. Unanimity complete and absolute prevailed. If anyone didn't quite agree, they didn't say so.

At Wimbledon the leaser fry began to fill up the carriages. Their neatly brushed and carefully pressed clothes, their stiff high collars and the shamefaced way in which they tried to hide their sandwiches marked them out as clerks. Clerks to lawyers, estate-agents, banks, stockbrokers, to business men of all sorts. They listened approvingly for the most part to the conversation of their betters, occasionally offering respectful comments of their own.

At Hampton Court, cigars and the "Times" with eggs and bacon and coffee for breakfast had held undisputed sway. At Wimbledon, however, cigarettes and the "Daily Mail" with tea, bread and butter, marmelade, Quaker Oats, etc., for breakfast, began to get the upper hand.

At Earlsfield a liberal-minded bank clerk, the secretary of his debating society clambered into the smoker and actually began to cast mild doubts upon the advisability of the government's action. He was instantly bombarded with reproaches from the ring of excited gentlemen.

The inspiring example of the idealistic bank clerk caused one or two other gentlemen who had not previously dared to express any opinion, to air mild doubts also and up to Clapham Junction the dissident Liberals wriggled under the attacks of their more pugnacious conservative brethren.

But at Clapham Junction a change came o'er the spirit of the scene. New arrivals came in considerable force and occupied most of the still vacant seats. A big broad-shouldered man bore the first pipe into the smoker like a standard of battle. He was followed by others. Having taken a seat he bent over sideways to drag a doubled-up newspaper from his side pocket. In doing so he tipped the top hat of a fat stockbroker over his eyes.

"Sorry Mister. Couldn't be helped."

And with a final wrench the newspaper came out. Its owner straightened it out. The first "Daily Herald"! There were others.

A fat Conservative encouraged by the previous weight of opinion on his side, leaned forward.

"Well, and what do you think of that my man?" he asked loftily. "Seven tons of documents, arms, secret safes, letters in code!"



PAVING STONES AND ASPHALT

I.

I had a dream,
And dreamed that the Revolution
Would be founded
Upon paving stones.
Fondly I viewed them,
Piled high by laborers in the cities,
Newly chisled,
Or lately torn from old streets
By strong hands,
A red flag stuck in each pile,
A red lantern by night.

Paving stones,
Each a hundredweight,
Light missiles for strong men on house-tops,
Excellent material for barricades—
And Labor temples!

II.

I had a dream,
And dreamed of wide boulevards
Built of smooth asphalt
(Polished like glass
For wheels of swift pleasure cars.)

Soft in the fierce heat—
The steel-shod feet
Of marching multitudes
Are held fast in black mire!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

The broad-shouldered man looked up and met the challenge.

"I'm not your man, guvnor. And if you want to know what I think about it, well, I think it's the dirtiest, meanest bit of blackguardism I've seen for many a long day."

"What!" "What's that?" "The man's a Bolshevik!" "Why, what do you mean sir!" burst from the startled gentlemen from Hampton Court to Wimbledon. Sounds of agreement with the broad-shouldered one came from some of the new arrivals.

"What do I mean? Well, I mean this: the people who are always talking about honor and loyalty, the members of the gentlemanly party, the Conservative Die-hards have broken the plighted word of the British government as though it were worth less than nothing. They have raided houses which were guaranteed immunity by themselves, smashed open doors, stolen diplomatic correspondence, ill-treated the employes, let the women be searched on the body by male police and in general conducted themselves like their Chinese bandits."

There was a moment or two's silence of sheer paralysis. The speaker went on.

"The Conservatives accused the Russians again and again of breaches of agreement, but when they were asked to prove it, they couldn't prove one single concrete instance."

By this time his listeners had recovered from their astonishment and there were almost roars of dissent from the irate Conservatives, but the broad-shouldered one stuck to his guns.

"Can anyone of you prove one concrete practical breach of the trade agreement?" he persisted. "If you can, then you can do more than Chamberlain has been able to do."

Half a dozen voices assailed him with, "But the propaganda. . ." "Communism!" "Bolshevism!"

"That's no argument," declared the stalwart. "The propaganda doesn't come from Moorgate Street, most of it comes from King Street. And I remember just such propaganda years before ever an official representative of the Soviet government set foot on our shores, before the Soviet government existed in fact."

"That may be so," interposed an apoplectic looking old gentleman, "but we have certain proof now that the Russians have subsidised and encouraged this anti-constitutional propaganda."

"Ho! Ho! Ho!" laughed the man with the pipe, "you are jolly fine ones to talk about the constitution, when your party has just proved that it is ready to fling all the laws of the land into the sea to get it's own way!"

"But the seven tons of documents, the arms, the secret safes!" they bombarded him.

"Seven tons of fiddlesticks!" said another man near the door, speaking for the first time. He also was broad-shouldered with big red hands and huge hob-nailed boots. Between his feet there was a tin can which obviously contained his dinner. "Fiddlesticks!" he repeated energetically whilst his friends laughed. "If you went into any big business concern and pinched all the papers you could lay hands on, I dare say you'd get seven tons of 'documents' too if you weighed 'em!"

There was renewed laughter and one or two of the well-dressed passengers looked a little foolish.

"I suppose you think the Russians have been carefully writing down all their conspiracies and savin' 'em up until they got seven tons of documents all ready for the navvies to nice little 'safes.'"

There were roars of laughter. No one made any attempt to answer.

"And as for the arms," said a thin young man with a union badge wedged in between a brace of pistol brokers, "they were shot guns for export to Siberia. Who thinks you can make a revolution with shot guns?"

At the next station, Vauxhall, matters got still worse. More men with smelly pipes and their hands got into the smoker. They all had their food in billy cans which they deposited on the floor of the carriage. There was not a pair of spats to be seen amongst the lot of them. And some of them even were chokers instead of decent collars and ties. In consequence the rebellion of their forces, to the Marxists call it, changed still further to the disadvantage of the citizens from Hampton Court to Wimbledon.

"The fact of the matter is," snapped a beaky-nose solicitor from Raynes Park, "that these foreign spies have captured British state documents of paramount importance, and the government is to be dilluded in sheer self-defence, by any strong possible means to recover them." And his little beady eyes glittered angrily at the broad-shouldered man who had first taken up the cudgels. But the latter was not in the least put out.

"Tell that to the horse marines, Mister. Those seven tons of documents the police have taken were all in Russian. You said that yourself. Now even if you even seemed to think it was justifiable for deceitful for Russians to write in Russian, but British state documents are written in English which means that the dullest blockhead in the world is able to find 'em in a jiffy if they were really there."

(Continued on Page Six)

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

FIRST SECTION

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SOVIET WORKERS, PEASANTS HIT AT IMPERIALISTS

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SEVERAL members of the Bomb Squad had a mild surprise coming to them last Monday, when divers, not belonging to that large but respectable fraternity known as the workingclass peeped on the said pillars of the law and disclosed the arrests in their trousers. There was cursing and gnashing of molars. The members of the Bomb Squad are not accustomed to this kind of treatment. It reminds us somewhat of Chicago.

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ONE exciting night a labor faker handed out local union membership cards to half a dozen members of the detective bureau of that city. A new set of officials were to be elected that night. The detectives showed up alright, but so did the membership. And there was a lot of fun for all those who remained neutral, watching the dust getting chased around the hall thru the impact of the bodies of the detectives on the furniture. The detectives came around to maintain law and order. They got lots of order but very little law.

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THE members of the police force have no more right to use violence on citizens than have ordinary thugs. But right means nothing to those we are charged with the task of defending the interests of the capitalists. We have no record of the police attacking the bosses. In the present strike conducted by the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union against the employers that violated their agreement with the union and against the scabbery of the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. the police are clearly on the side of the bosses and the bureaucrats.

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THAT white guardist officers under the inspiration and very likely in the pay of the British government had planned a wide campaign of assassination of Soviet officials is suggested in articles appearing in the Moscow press in comment on the murder of the Soviet Minister at Warsaw. Those scoundrels were plotting to dynamite the Kremlin and also a congress of workers and peasants in session in a large theatre.

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THE imperialists feel that the removal of Stalin, Buharin, Rykoff and other outstanding leaders would rob the Soviet Government of some of its best minds and make the tasks of overthrowing the government easier. After the French revolution and up until the time that England succeeded in crushing Napoleon her daggers were as busy as her cannon against the French revolution and the French military hegemony on the continent. Lloyd George recently pointed out in the house of commons that Britain spent millions trying to restore Czardom as she did trying to restore the Bourbons in France.

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YET those hypocrites have the impudence to charge the Soviet government with interfering in the domestic affairs of Great Britain. It is a device almost universally used by capitalist governments to blame a revolutionary movement or a revolutionary government for the discontent that prevails in their own countries. The real blame rests on the shoulders of the greedy exploiters.

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THE British Royal Air Force is busy dropping bombs on villages on the North West frontier of India. Fifty of the unfortunate victims of British imperialism were slaughtered by the valiant heroes of the air. American aviators bring the blessing of "Civilization" to Nicaragua and the Philippines and they are now using young Lindbergh and his great feat in the propagandize the masses in favor of the biggest air navy in the world.

Meet this Furious Hatred!

David Gordon, the writer of the poem "America," which has offended the dignity of the Military Order of the World War, the Keymen of America, as well as the august judges on the bench, has been sentenced to the reformatory. In the proceedings in the Supreme Court, Part I, during which the request for a certificate of reasonable doubt for William F. Dunne was argued, Judge Mullan proclaimed the sentiment that the writer of the poem should be "tarred and feathered". These are expressions of the hatred of the ruling class toward our paper.

We glory in the fact that the ruling class hates us so bitterly. Their hatred is born of the fear of our power and influence upon the masses of oppressed and exploited workers. We glory in it all the more because through our courage and militancy we have at the same time aroused the deepest affection and devotion among the masses of the workers. The decision of the court in the case of Comrade Gordon will add new enthusiasm to the flow of contributions which are coming in to The DAILY WORKER. For every word of hostility uttered by the judge and the district attorney we will match a dollar from the loyal supporters of The DAILY WORKER. Don't wait. Do it now.

More White Guardist Plots Bared in U.S.S.R.

Execute 20 Whites Guilty of Murder and Arson; Criminals Aided by British

Contributions Pour in for Construction of New Air Squadron; Workers Give Wages

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 10.——All over the Soviet Union, in the most remote towns of Siberia, in all parts of the Caucasus, Crimea and Central Asia demonstrations and meetings are being held to protest against the brutal murder of M. Woikoff, minister to Poland from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Pledging their full loyalty to the workers' and peasants' government and branding the series of outrages against the Soviet Union as entirely inspired by British imperialists and in no way reflecting the sentiments of any portion of the population in the U. S. S. R., huge meetings of workers are denouncing the provocatory acts of the imperialist powers.

Scientists Also.

A group of Ukrainian scientists and Georgian authors have published declarations in which they point out that the October revolution has opened the greatest prospects for scientific, cultural and economic construction and express their willingness to do everything possible for the defence of the achievements of the revolution.

Build Air Squadron.

Many workers' and peasants' institutions instead of laying wreaths on the grave of the murdered envoy to Poland have assigned funds to the Bureau of Aviation for the construction of a new air squadron.

The workers of Kiev, Tiflis, Kharkov and other towns are giving portions of their wages for the construction of the squadron.

Anglo-Soviet Protest.

The Anglo-Soviet Committee has sent a resolution protesting against

(Continued on Page Two)

Four Battle Miners Die Because Power Wire Not Disconnected from Pump

BUTTE, Mont., June 10.—Four miners were electrocuted in the Belmont Mine here today while attempting to move an electric ventilating fan from one part of a drift to another. They were not given time to disconnect the power wire.

Joint Board Answers McGrady Charge

Fur Council of Working Class Housewives Give Concert, Dance, Tonight

At Scholem Aleichem School No. 2, 2075 Clinton Ave., near 180th St., Bronx, N. Y., this evening at 7 p. m., will be given the concert and dance of the Fur Council of Working Class Housewives, No. 1. All are invited. Admission is twenty-five cents. The Working Class Housewives is an organization which is always ready to defend pickets arrested, give relief to strikers' families and work to make strikes and all other labor activities successful.

VICTORY NEAR IN 12-WEEK'S FIGHT OF THE PLUMBERS

Helpers Will Be Brot Into Union

Victory for the Brooklyn plumbers, on strike since April 1, is seen as a result of a conference between Plumbers' Local 1 and the United Masters' Association, which has announced that it will employ all of the workers now on strike beginning Monday morning.

This independent group of bosses has broken away from the principal employers' group and has promised to hire all the workers on the five-day week, $12.50 a day basis. They also pledge to raise the pay to $13.75 a day as soon as the rest of the building trades gain the five-day week.

The independent bosses and the local union also agree to take up the question of getting the plumbers' helpers into the union before the end of the year. The independent group represents 77 bosses. A. Libsky is their president.

Last night's meeting was held at Ace Hall, Brooklyn. Thomas Oates, president of the local, read the report of the conference committee.

When this edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press the workers had not yet voted whether or not they would accept the bosses' terms.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Walter J. Biesemann, who during the war was fair price commissioner for Maryland, was today sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Coleman in Federal Court on conviction of having embezzled confidential government information.

CLENCHED FISTS ANSWER BALDWIN IN SOVIET UNION

Spontaneous Protest Thunders in Streets

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—((By Mail)—An intense and mounting wave of hitherto unexpressed ire against the growing series of provocative acts of the Baldwin-Chamberlain government in Great Britain is sweeping over the Union of Soviet Republics.

This raid on the Soviet Trade Delegation in London came on the heels of the raid by the British puppet, Chang Tso Lin, on the Soviet embassy in Peking. And now (May 25) the die-hard intention seems to be to break off all diplomatic as well as trade relations with the Soviet Union.

This feeling of Soviet Labor against the British imperialism that is plotting the new war against the Soviet Union, was brought vividly home to me during the visit to the "Amo" Plant, Moscow's automobile works.

"We are going to have a meeting at quitting time," said Vladimus Yelesian.

"What about?" I asked.

"About the raid on the offices of Arcos and our Trade Delegation in London," was the answer.

Sure enough. At that very moment the great throng of workers was assembling outside this very building. No long speeches were necessary. The workers had all read the facts about the raids in their own press. They had discussed them thoroly among themselves. There was a short statement by one of the workers. Then the reading of the resolution. In an instant, as the reading of the resolution ended, a hillowy sea of hands—of clenched fists—rose high above the throng. The "Amo" workers had spoken unanimously against the British imperialist foe. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"The workers and employes of the factory Amos have learned from the newspapers and from the report of Comrade Shellenbaum, concerning the new and unheard of behavior of the

(Continued on Page Three)

Plumbers Helpers Will Be Tried On June 14 In Coney

The five striking plumbers' helpers arrested Thursday when picketing in Coney Island were released in $500 bail for trial June 14 yesterday in Coney Island Magistrates Court.

Thomas Russo, one of the pickets is still nursing a sore leg as a result of the beating he received at the time of his arrest.

According to the American Association of Plumbers Helpers, which is conducting the strike, the struggle is still going strong and will continue until victory is achieved.

M. Woikoff, Murdered USSR Envoy, Studied With Lenin in Geneva

MOSCOW, June 10.—Peter Woikoff, Soviet minister to Poland, who was murdered by a Russian White Guard at Warsaw Tuesday, was a close friend of Lenin's and studied with him at the University of Geneva for a number of years.

When the March revolution broke out, Woikoff returned to Russia with Lenin. Woikoff took a prominent part in the October revolution.

At the Universities of Geneva and Paris, Woikoff studied mathematics.

MORE COAL MINE DEATHS PROVE A UNION IS NEEDED

Miners Picket as Scabs Consider Low Wages

BLUEFIELD, West Virginia, June 10.—Another non-union mine accident, adding to the truly stunning record so far achieved this year, has demonstrated that without organization among the miners, there is no possibility of forcing the employers to maintain even ordinary safe working conditions.

Four miners are dead here today, and another is in a critical condition in a hospital as the result of a slate cave-in at the Keystone Coal and Coke Co. mine last night.

Mine Known Dangerous.

The dead are:—Joe Talazarro, William Braddon and Morie Hooks, all white, and Grady Crider, Negro. Henry Griffin is suffering internal injuries, two broken limbs and a crushed foot.

The men were clearing the main entry to the mine, preparatory to resuming operations after a shutdown. The mine was known to be unsafe, and several of the miners objected to the dangerous plan of the management to remove props and other timber and "clean her all out" in the entranceway. They were ordered to continue and when a certain amount of support was removed, a fifty ton slab of slate came down from the ceiling, and the third fatal accident in McDowell County within one month was accomplished.

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Hundreds Picket.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., June 10.—Reports that the Valley Camp Coal Company has resumed operation on a non-union basis in their Kinloch mine near here, with scabs imported from out of town, has created deep resentment among the union miners.

The railroad station is being pick-

(Continued on Page Two)

John Drew Near Exit

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—John Drew, dean of American actors, was making a valiant battle for his life here today. Stricken at Portland, Ore., two weeks ago, Drew was brought here.

A. F. L. ATTEMPT TO WHITEWASH GROSS ASSAULT

Thirty Shops Sign With Joint Board

The attempt to place the murderous attack on Aaron Gross, furrier leader, last Thursday morning as a fight between two factions within the Joint Board, was made by Edward McGrady, American Federation of Labor representative, was branded as an utter falsehood by the Furriers' Union Joint Board yesterday.

The Joint Board pointed out that the attorney representing the two gangsters when they appeared in court was a member of the law firm of Samuel Markowich, counsel for the International.

According to the latest information Gross is still in a serious condition.

Two Big Meetings.

The striking furriers held two large meetings yesterday afternoon. In spite of the intense heat thousands of workers jammed Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum to capacity.

Amid loud cheering the assembled workers were informed that since the strike started last Friday, 30 shops have signed up with the Joint Board and six others are expected to sign very shortly. This is seen as the beginning of the break in the ranks of the manufacturers.

"We challenge the city authorities to thoroughly investigate the attack on Gross," declared Gold. "If they are not cowards, huildozed by William Green and his clique they will do so.

Were In A. F. of L. Pay.

"The two gangsters who attacked Gross were in the pay of the American Federation of Labor and were protected by the police. I am not speaking in Yiddish so all the spies who are here this afternoon can hear what I have to say.

"The police department says it is not taking sides in the struggle. Those are sweet words to hear, but from our experiences we know differently. McGrady and his friends would not dare attack the fur workers unless they were sure of having the support of the police department."

To Give Proof.

"We intend to present to the police commissioner definite proof of our charges. We will show that Isaac Walter gave the orders to the two gangsters, Friedman and Cohen to attack our fellow worker and comrade, Aaron Gross."

McGrady's Bluff.

"McGrady, of the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee, has tried to deny that the two gangsters who attacked Gross were right wing hirelings; but it was the lawyer of the International who defended them in court, and it was I. Walter, a member of the Reorganization Committee who pointed out Gross to the two men who attacked him.

"We challenge Police Commissioner Warren and Mayor Walker to prove it by finding the persons who are guilty of the assaults which have been made on our workers during this past week."

Points To Di Mola Case.

As an example of the way such as-

(Continued on Page Three)

BID FAREWELL TO SORMENTI, RED FIGHTER

Deported for Fight Against Fascism

A group of revolutionists and anti-fascists held a farewell to Enea Sormenti, Communist editor, and political exile from the bloody clutches of the fascist tyranny in Italy, whose order for deportation from the United States becomes effective in a few days, at a meeting hall on 39th Street Thursday evening (and this morning).

Instead of bewailing the faith of revolutionists who come to this country and are sent away by the Wall Street government, the sentiment of the meeting was that those who remain in the country will put up a more determined fight than ever, not only against fascism, but against the

(Continued on Page Two)

SHANGHAI UNIONS BOYCOTT BRITISH, JAPANESE GOODS

Appeal for Funds to Aid Nationalist Wounded

SHANGHAI, June 10.—Steps are being taken here for the organization of anti-British and anti-Japan, boycotts.

The rapid advance of the Hankow Nationalist troops has again brought to the fore the danger of an open imperialist war against China and workers here are arousing popular sentiment against the purchase of their goods.

The proposed boycott is not a move on part of the right wing supporters of Chiang Kai-shek who are in control of the city. It is a spontaneous protest on the part of the masses of workers who are almost unanimously in favor of the Nationalists. British and Japanese trade has already dropped from 15 to 30 per cent in the last 4 months.

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An especial effort to raise funds in the United States to aid Nationalists troops wounded in the armed struggle against domestic militarism and foreign imperialism is being launched at Hankow.

The leaders of the DAILY WORKER who wish to aid the Chinese liberation struggle are urged to send whatever they can to Mme. Sun Yat Sen, who is directing the drive, with the aid of many prominent foreigners, among them Anna Louise Strong. Mme. Sun Yat-sen can be reached at the care of the Chinese Red Cross at Hankow, China.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

'AMERICA' AUTHOR GIVEN LONG TERM IN REFORMATORY

Gordon May Serve 3 Years for His Poem

For writing the poem "America" David Gordon, 18, was yesterday sentenced to serve an indeterminate sentence up to three years in the city reformatory by Justices Murphy, Kelly and Fetherstone, in special sessions.

For publishing the poem in The DAILY WORKER, William Dunne editor, is now serving 30 days in the workhouse, and a fine of $500, the maximum under the law, was imposed upon the paper.

In imposing sentence upon Gordon, an active member of the Young Workers' League, Justice Murphy expressed regret that it was not within his power to sentence him to the state penitentary.

The judge put the youth thru a severe grilling, and expressed great indignation at the sentiments of the poem which he characterized as a "libel against the United States".

Gordon was asked if he was a Communist and, various other questions dealing with his attitude toward the present order of things.

Before being sentenced Gordon attempted to speak concerning the poem, but was cut short by the judge.

Friends of the young man were appalled at the severity of the sentence imposed, especially in view of the fact that in the case of the actress, Mae West, and others convicted under the same statute against "obscenity", a sentence of only 10 days was imposed.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING THIS MORNING, 10 A. M., WORKERS PARTY

A very important special membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held this morning, 10 a. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

This meeting is called for the purpose of taking up one of the most important problems of the party and the District Executive Committee calls upon the entire party membership to attend this meeting and to be on time.

All party members must cancel all other activities this morning.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS!

Wanted, volunteers for the Lindbergh celebration Monday, June 13! Report without fail on Monday morning at 9 a. m. at 108 East 14th Street.

White Guard Plots Bared in U. S. S. R.

Russ White Guard Plots.

MOSCOW, June 10.—The activities of White Guardists in the Soviet Union, acting in conjunction with the Fascisti units now led by the ex-Tsarist ambassador to Rome, Count Carlo Sforza, to overthrow the present government to foment a counter-revolution, are being uncovered here.

Among the terrorist plots that have been headed are attempts on the life of Chicherin, commissar of foreign affairs, attempts at the assassination of members Soviet representatives in Berlin, and the brutal murder of Vorovsky.

The plans of various white terrorist groups, organized with the aid of the British, included the assassination of Stalin, Bukharin and Rykoff. Various attempts at stirring the peasantry to revolt were made. The attempts were futile because of the unswerving loyalty and profound devotion of the workers and peasants to the Soviet government.

The Collegium of the All-Union State Political Department has issued the following communique:

Government Communique.

Seeing that monarchist white guardist elements are acting from abroad at the instructions and with the funds of a foreign intelligence service which has openly passed to a terroristic diversional destructive struggle, the Collegium of the All-Union State Political Department, has decided to publish the death sentence by shooting which was passed at a sitting on the ninth of June, 1927, on the following persons:

(1) Paul Dolgorukoff, ex-prince, former big landowner, member of the Central Committee of the cadet party, withdrew towards Constantinople with who, after the rout of the whites, the remains of Wrangel's army, where he was a member of Wrangel's financial controlling commission; then he moved towards Paris, where he was acting chairman of the whiteguardist "National Committee of Paris." He took a leading part in monarchist organizations abroad, and their activities in U. S. S. R. territory. In 1926 he illegally penetrated through Roumania into the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic with the view of organizing counter-revolutionary monarchist spying groups, to prepare foreign intervention.

British Spy.

(2) George Elevengran, ex-captain in the bodyguard Cuirassier regiment, and who organized and directed Ingermanland and Karelian revolts in 1918 and 1919, participated in Tagdatzev's counter-revolutionary organization in Leningrad which was liquidated in 1921; also the Kronstadt revolt. He was one of the ex-closest assistants of Boris Savinkoff in the whiteguardist "Union for the Defence of Motherland and Freedom" and one of his ex-assistants in organizing, with British government funds, together with George Sidney Riley, officer in the British intelligence service and air forces, attempts on the Soviet delegation at the Genoa conference, headed by Chicherin, when that delegation passed through Berlin; organized numerous other attempts on Soviet representatives in Germany within the period from 1921 to 1923

(3) Dmitri Shakhovskoi, ex-noble and ex-Tsarist consul; ex-chief of the Tsarist intelligence in Persia, an employe in the U. S. S. R. union bank, who was an agent of the British charge, Hodgson, whom he supplied with spying information on the financial plans of the state bank and on the troops of the Moscow military district. (4) Vladimir Orlov, ex-noble in the service of the British intelligence, who supplied the British spy in Finland, Bosshard, with secret information regarding aviation and the capacity of industry to turn out war materials in the U. S. S. R.

(5) Michel Popoff, ex-officer, formerly a big landowner and industrialist who went to France in 1926 where he joined the monarchist organization headed by the ex-tsarist ambassador, Maklakoff; later he returned to the U. S. S. R. to carry on counter-revolutionary work at the latter's instructions. (7) Eugene Stchegolevikoff, ex-noble, a general's son, who engaged in counter-revolutionary monarchist

(6) Tom Shaufu, ex-noble, ex-tsarist consul, ex-chief of Tsarist intelligence service in Persia, who remained on close terms with the late Kermit Roosevelt, who visited Berlin in 1927 with orders from ex-Grand Duke Nicholas to organize and execute terroristic acts. (10) Alexander Yarkoff, ex-tsarist consul, a member of a counter-revolutionary monarchist organization, who financed this organization's activities in the U. S. S. R. directory. (11) Nicholas Pavlovitch, ex-chief of the Kiev fighting "Two Eagles" body, and prominent ex-tsarist servicemen officer on Denikin's staff, who, on instructions from monarchist organizations abroad, engaged in counter-revolutionary work in Kiev. (12) Boris Naryshkin, ex-officer in the Tchernigov Russian regiment, Cyril's supporter, who advocated the necessity of British intervention and systematically worked for the creation of illegal counter-revolutionary groups. He rendered spying services to numerous foreign representatives in Moscow.

(13) Alexander Popoff—Kavaleff, ex-noble, and ex-captain who penetrated into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic with Urenuk, monarchist organizer of bandit detachments, and agent of the Rumanian Siguranza to carry on counter-revolutionary terroristic activities in the Ukraine. (14) Alexandor Nikulin, ex-noble and ex-chamberlin in the tsar's court, ex-member of the state council, member of the monarchist group of ex-Grand Duke Nicolas, who kept a lodging where he hid

(15) Sergius Tchakhotin, ex-noble, ex-tsarist consul, ex-chief of Tsarist intelligence service in Persia, who remained on close terms with the late Kermit Roosevelt, who visited Berlin in 1927 with orders from ex-Grand Duke Nicholas to organize and execute terroristic acts. (16) Alexander Yarkoff, ex-tsarist consul, a member of a counter-revolutionary monarchist organization, who financed this organization's activities in the U. S. S. R. directory. (17) Nicholas Pavlovitch, ex-chief of the Kiev fighting "Two Eagles" body, and prominent ex-tsarist servicemen officer on Denikin's staff, who, on instructions from monarchist organizations abroad, engaged in counter-revolutionary work in Kiev. (18) Boris Naryshkin, ex-officer in the Tchernigov Russian regiment, Cyril's supporter, who advocated the necessity of British intervention and systematically worked for the creation of illegal counter-revolutionary groups. He rendered spying services to numerous foreign representatives in Moscow.

(19) Alexander Popoff—Kavaleff, ex-noble, and ex-captain who penetrated into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic with Urenuk, monarchist organizer of bandit detachments, and agent of the Rumanian Siguranza to carry on counter-revolutionary terroristic activities in the Ukraine. (20) Alexandor Nikulin, ex-noble and ex-chamberlin in the tsar's court, ex-member of the state council, member of the monarchist group of ex-Grand Duke Nicolas, who kept a lodging where he hid

(21) Boris Bazhanov, ex-tsarist officer, who in the beginning of 1927 illegally penetrated the U. S. S. R. from Paris with instructions from Russian monarchist supporters of ex-Grand Duke Nikolai to organize terroristic diversional acts in U. S. S. R. territory. (20) Ex-Prince Alexander Mestchersky, ex-landowner, active monarchist, who worked to unite active anti-Soviet elements and advocated the necessity of foreign intervention to overthrow Soviet power; supporter of ex-Grand Duke Nicolas.

The death sentence has been executed.

ARMY EXPLOITS LINDBERGH SAY HIGH OFFICERS

"Don't Wear Uniform" Is Appeal of U.S. Aces

WASHINGTON, June 10. — The army officials fear that the U. S. Army is trying to exploit the airplane trip of Col. Lindbergh and make an orgy of recruiting and militarism out of his reception back in America has been noticed even by certain very non-radical organizations.

Latest of these is the "United State Air Force Association" in which the two chief figures are Colonel (formerly Brig. General) Wm. Mitchell and Eddie Rickenbacker, leading American ace in the world war.

Sends Radiogram.

The U. S. Air Force Association has sent the following wireless message to Lindbergh.

"Army officials endeavoring to get you in uniform for the exploitation of the army. Your success was made as a civilian. Do not fall for their stuff."

The air force association claims a membership of 20,000.

"The government officials have spared no efforts in their attempts to belittle aviation", declared J. Edward Cassidy, director of the association today after sending the radiogram, "and took no notice whatever of Col. Lindbergh's efforts until he had made a success and had received a royal reception abroad. He was then forced to come to Washington before reaching New York. This was effected by having the president issue a "royal command" to have Lindbergh brought direct to Washington on a warship.

"Bureaucratic Chicanery."

Referring to the uniform incident, Cassidy said that the war department is trying "to get Lindbergh into a military uniform for his arrival in order that the public may be led to conclude that his success was in a army affair.

"The practical exclusion of civilian bodies from the escort of Colonel Lindbergh, and the elimination of Billy Mitchell from any consideration in the reception, are features which should receive the attention of the public as a piece of petty politics and bureaucratic chicanery."

* * *

Await Lindbergh.

Lacking the authority to create a public holiday, Mayor Walker yesterday declared Monday, the day of the arrival of Charles A. Lindbergh here, a day of public celebration. In a "proclamation" His Honor asked that the national colors be displayed everywhere.

Wall Street Dictatorship Endangering Peace Again of Clandestine Plot

SUNDAY, June 10.—Great preparations are being made in Washington, diplomatic authorities to have them visit Washington and other capitals of Europe, and to settle outstanding issues so as to prevent the hastily heralded "airplane diplomacy" from coming to make the U. S. just a little too friendly with "Sky" late enemies, still oppressed by the Dawes plan.

The Hindenburg officialdom and the Nationalist party has acted on the occasion of Chamberlin and Levine's visit to make some adverse criticism of Lindbergh, who, under similar diplomatic guidance, established from entering any but allied countries.

At the advice of the American embassy, Chamberlin and Levine have decided to forego the pleasure of meeting their wives on their arrival at Bremen next week and have accepted invitations which will keep them away from Berlin for ten days or more.

MASS MEETING IN BOSTON TO HEAR SINCLAIR

Bookclerk Selling "Oil" Fined by Judge

BOSTON, June 10.—Upton Sinclair today launched into a campaign against the Massachusetts book banning law.

As the prosecution of a bookstore clerk, who sold a copy of Sinclair's latest novel "Oil," moved toward a jury trial, the author announced that he was going to hire a hall for a free mass meeting Monday morning to "explain to all who care to hear me the very unjust law which cripples the book business in this state."

Sinclair said he would exhibit Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the Bible and a copy of "Oil," to show that both "Hamlet" and the Bible contain passages which, he said, "are incontestably obscene under the terms of the Massachusetts law."

"If the law were enforced, selling the Bible would be a crime," he said, adding, "I shall point out the objectionable passages and invite the police to buy the offending book and arrest me for selling it."

In Municipal Court Judge William H. Sullivan found John Gritz, 29, bookstore clerk, guilty of selling "Oil," which, in his opinion, was in violation of the statutes. Gritz was fined $100 and trial by jury was set for July following an appeal.

Wet Lowman Dry Head

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The appointment of Seymour Lowman, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, was officially announced today by President Coolidge. Lowman succeeds General Lincoln C. Andrews, resigned. He has been considered a "wet" in politics.

500 N. Y. Workers to Visit Soviet Union On Six Weeks' Tour

500 workers of New York will have an opportunity of making a tourists' trip to U. S. S. R. July 14 to study working class conditions and recent Soviet cultural developments. The World Tourists, Inc., which has just opened offices at 41 Union Square, Room 803, are the sponsors of this enterprise. They plan to charter the tourist division of the steamer "Gripsholm," a new 2500-ton ship of the Swedish American Line and sail for Soviet Russia the middle of next month for a six weeks tour. The trip will take in Leningrad, Moscow and a number of other neighboring cities under the guidance of the U. S. S. R. Committee for Cultural Relations with

While there have been several student delegations and other special travel groups to Moscow, this marks the beginning of general tourist travel.

The American party, which is to be sub-divided into small groups when it reaches Russia, will travel with interpreters and be received by delegations at the various factories and public institutions, which are on the itinerary. Because of the pressing shortage in Soviet Russia, such a tour would be impossible unless arrangements were made with some such group as the Committee for Cultural Relations, which is responsible for rooms and meals for all the visitors at all points. One of the residences to be used by the tourists will be a former castle which has been transformed into a dormitory for one of the engineering societies. The tourists will be given the best chances of visiting the various factories and workers' unions.

The first Russian tour will last six weeks, from July 14 to Labor Day. Other tours will be arranged by the World Tourists as public interest warrants.

The price for the complete trip, including rooms, theatres, meals, boat and train fares both ways, is $575.

Those interested in this tour to Russia are urged to make inquiries and applications at once at the office of the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, Room 803. It will be open daily from 9 to 7.

BID FAREWELL TO SORMENTI, RED FIGHTER

(Continued from Page One)

Wall Street government that aids Mussolini against his enemies in the United States.

Pennance Deportation.

The affair was in the nature of a banquet with Fascisco Coco as chairman, who spoke of the work of Sormenti in this country and who called upon other speakers present to voice their sentiments. Celso Tresca delivered a speech in Italian and H. M. Wicks spoke in English, telling his hearers that the United States, once the haven of refuge for the oppressed of all lands had now become the bloodhound for every fascist despotism in Europe and mercilessly scored the hypocrisy and duplicity of the Coolidge-Wall Street government at Washington. He concluded with the declaration that the Communists in America would eventually lead the working class to revolution against the most powerful and arrogant imperialism in the world and that the time would come when Sormenti and other revolutionists deported from these shores could come back and laugh over the corpse of the tyranny that sent them away.

Rose Baron spoke for the International Labor Defense describing the fight that had been made to save Sormenti from being deported to the fascist assassins and the partial victory inasmuch as he has been permitted to leave for any other country he chooses—where he can get in.

In conclusion Sormenti spoke in Italian and English and declared that no matter where he was he would be fighting for the American working class.

Sormenti is to speak Sunday at a Mettecti memorial held at the Church of All Nations, 2nd Avenue, near First Street.

THE WORKERS' CAMP
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Protest Murder of USSR Envoy at Demonstration At Boston This Sunday

BOSTON, June 10.—A meeting to protest against the murder of M. Wolkoff, Soviet minister to Poland, will be held on the Boston Commons, Sunday, June 12th, at 4.30.

Pat Devine and Gus Shklar will be among the speakers at the meeting.

* * *

The Boston demonstration is only one of a series that American workers are planning to hold to protest against the murder of the Soviet envoy to Poland. Vigorous protest against the unofficial war which the imperialist powers, particularly Great Britain, are waging against the Soviet Union will be launched at numerous meetings this week.

MORE COAL MINE DEATHS PROVE A UNION IS NEEDED

(Continued from Page One)

cted night and day by hundreds of miners.

Company Fortifies.

The company has erected a sort of fort around the mine and the company houses, and armed coal and iron police are constantly on guard. The mine area has the appearance of an armed camp.

Employment agencies in large cities are recruiting scab labor with promises of good working conditions and no trouble. One out-of-town arrival who was approached by the miners explained that he had a wife and five children, and that he had accepted the job in a desperate effort to keep them from starvation.

The miners in New Kensington and the Valley are waging a grim fight to hold their union intact in the face of the onslaught of the coal barons.

* * *

Pittsburgh Coal Opens Office.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 10.—The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, whose miners were locked out when they refused to accept the company's ultimatum for a non-union shop, and are on strike to preserve their union, has opened an employment office, is offering to ship scab workers to the non-union fields. Members of the local union of Lyill Mine are making an official picket of the employment office, and will take further action at the local meeting tonight, to be held at Miners' Hall, West Brownsville.

According to miners who have lived in this town for 12 or 15 years, "here has never been a miners' employment office here before."

Wants Not So Sure.

The Wheeling Steel Co. controlled by the James D. McLaughlin Steel Corporation has set up a schedule of wages, but no date at which they will try to resume operations with scab labor at these rates. They are offering to pay 63 cents a ton for machine loaders, instead of the old rate of 73 cents; 83 cents a ton for pick labor, instead of the former rate of $1.03; 72 cents a run to machinemen, instead of 10, and other wages in proportional reductions.

SENATOR'S PROBE SHOWS U. S. BANK RULES NICARAGUA

Toribio Tijerino, former Nicaragua consul general in New York, in reporting a special investigation undertaken at the instance of Senator Shipstead and a senate sub-committee, declared yesterday that Nicaragua is absolutely under the dominance of two New York banks, the Guarantee Trust Co., and J. and W. Seligman Co.

The bankers' control was effected by means of a million dollar loan negotiated March 21. The contract connected with the loan, Tijerino points out, obligates Nicaragua to give the bankers complete charge of the board of directors of Pacific Railways of Nicaragua and the National Bank of Nicaragua. Half the surplus of all treasury revenues and the new taxes established in 1927 are mortgaged to the bankers.

Seize the Money.

The new board of directors of the Nicaraguan National Bank include R. F. Loree, vice-president of the Guarantee Trust, Phillip Tillinghast, J. W. Jenks, Earle Bailie and H. C. Breck. The board of directors of the railroad includes Loree, Bailie, Jenks, Tillinghast and Chost.

The loan was for only a million, but the first thing the new boards of directors did was to transfer to the two American banks all the cash in sight, amounting to about $3,500,000.

Cheat On Interest.

"The $3,500,000 deposited by Nicaragua with the New York bankers obtains no more than 2 and 2½ per cent interest per annum," Mr. Tijerino continues. "But for the credit which the bankers extend to Nicaragua, Nicaragua pays 6 per cent annual interest plus 1 per cent commission capitalized from the start of the life of the credit."

"Through the mortgage given on 50 per cent of the treasury surplus," says Tijerino, "the bankers quite naturally exercise an undue influence on the government of Nicaragua, as the government cannot undertake any work of improvement, such as road construction, etc., nor in any way dispose of its surplus money without the consent of the bankers.

"Without risking or spending one cent, without making an investment of any kind, the New York bankers have taken absolute control of Nicaragua, its transport system, its currency and credit, and, by those means, the government of Nicaragua itself, is in the hands of J. and W. Seligman Company and of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York," is the conclusion drawn in the report.

Machado Land Strangles Two

HAVANA, June 10.—Agustin Poso, a Cuban, and Venancio Weyler, a Spaniard, were put to death by the garrote today for an accidental killing during a robbery. It was the first double execution by the garrote in the history of the Cuban Republic.

Poso was pronounced dead eleven minutes after he was seated in the chair and the steel collar tightened about his neck. It required 18 minutes to strangle Weyler.

Soviet Vessels Shall Not Die!

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...ALDWIN ...STREET UNION.

(Continued from Page One)

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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE DAILY WORKER

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Managing Editor
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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The Executions of the White-Terrorists and British Agents

The workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union has been more lenient with spies and agents-provocateurs than any other government in the history of the world. It could afford to exercise extreme clemency against its enemies because it is the government of the overwhelming majority of the population of the country. All previous revolutions in history have been revolutions of minorities attempting to impose their wills upon the vast majority. The Bolshevik revolution is, as Marx and Engels and Lenin always declared proletarian revolutions must be, the movement of the vast majority in the interest of the majority. Its internal stability insures it against the success of any counter-revolutionary attempts, so it could regard with disdain the feeble attempts levelled against it on the basis of striving to arouse the masses against its authority. To the surprise of the whole world the social revolutionaries, who were tried and convicted in 1922 of being paid agents of the French military mission in Russia in the early days of the revolution, were permitted to live, on specific orders of the Council of Peoples' Commissars that revoked the death sentences and substituted prison terms instead. They permitted them to live in shame, despised by all revolutionaries of the world. Some of the ignoble hirelings of imperialism, tried in 1922, had engaged in terroristic acts against the leaders of the revolution and it was proved that the executive committee of the so-called social revolutionary party had given orders to the forlorn hag who fired a poisoned bullet into the body of Lenin in an effort to destroy the foremost revolutionary leader of all time—a wound that unquestionably hastened the untimely death of our world leader.

But when today the Soviet Union is being attacked on all sides, when Britain—the mad-dog of Europe—is on a rampage inciting raids against Soviet embassies, indulging in an orgy of forgeries and inciting assassinations against the representatives of the workers' and peasants' government in every part of the world, and when it goes to the extent of aiming, through its whiteguard czarist hirelings, at the lives of Stalin, Bukharin, Rykoff and the other outstanding leaders of the Soviet Union, it is time to call a halt.

Twenty paid agents of Britain, who tried to supplement with terror inside Russia the acts of the tory government outside in trying to create a military bloc of adjacent nations against the revolution, have been shot, after unimpeachable proof of their crimes were produced in a trial court. Their crimes are related in detail in another part of this paper. This gang of unprincipled assassins, who tried to aid Britain in its efforts to invade the Soviet Union and turn that nation into an abattoir, shed oceans of blood in the relentless extermination of the flower of the working class and reduce the surviving inhabitants to vassals of imperialism, met precisely the fate they so richly deserved.

The time for temporizing with the enemies of the revolution who, for pay, perpetrate the crimes that these vile dogs were guilty of, has passed. It is to be hoped that all of their kind are immediately exposed and summarily dispatched.

Let the contemptible scoundrels of apostacy in the ranks of the social democracy who act as apologists for imperialist despotism against the workers and peasants of the world indulge in banal twaddle about the "new terror" in Russia! Let the liberals who serve imperialism by praising the fraudulent democracy with which capitalism tries to conceal its diseased blotches that herald its impending death talk about abstract political liberties. People who do not distinguish between a government of capitalism, torturing the defenders and leaders of the working class, and a workers' and peasants' government, defending the working class against imperialist spies are, either consciously or unconsciously, playing the game of the enemies of labor. They would save the lives of these traitors in order that they may carry on their nefarious work of paving the way for Britain and her agents and allies to pile corpses mountain high throughout all of Russia. They would save the lives of people not fit to live in order that millions of useful workers might perish.

At a time when Britain is indulging in every conceivable provocative act, mobilizing the very scum of the earth against the revolution, we cannot stop to discuss abstractions with social-democratic agents of the bourgeoisie and the liberal elements of the capitalist class itself.

The agents of the imperialist powers, who have assassinated Uritsky, Volodarsky, Vorovsky and Voykoff and plotted against the lives of other leaders of the revolution should be exterminated like rattle-snakes and if the Soviet Union decides upon that policy it will have the loyal support of every intelligent worker in the whole world.

One Voykoff is worth a million mercenaries of imperialism!
Down with the conspirators!
Scourge from the earth the British agents in Russia!
Throttle the assassins!
Long Live Revolutionary Russia!

Right-Wing Assassins Fight Against Union

Hiring gangsters in labor disputes, once the exclusive policy of the employers against labor, has now become a fixed policy of the right-wing leaders of the furriers' union, who are doing the dirty work of the employers and carrying on a union-wrecking campaign on a greater scale than the employers themselves have ever attempted.

The right-wing first learned from their masters how to conduct guerilla warfare against militant workers; they now teach them more vicious methods than they themselves ever conceived.

The murderous attack upon Aaron Gross Thursday, when he was beaten with the jagged pieces of broken bottles and savagely stabbed with knives, not only convicts the right-wing gang of trying to wreck the union that they have lost control of because of their subservience to the employers, but proves that they are so desperate they will even resort to assassination in order to continue their foul careers as agents of capitalism. The blood of

The British Labor Movement and China

By I. D. KEVLIN.

[illegible] Labor Party [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Labor Party [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Labor Party [illegible] Chinese [

ATTEND WORKOFF MEMORIAL MEETING TUESDAY, JUNE 14

AT 8 P. M. AT NEW STAR CASINO, EAST 107TH STREET AND PARK AVENUE. PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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ORGY OF MILITARISM OVER LINDBERGH

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE return of Lindbergh has driven almost every piece of important news off the pages of the capitalist press. Because the young aviator has captured the imagination of the masses—the section that likes to go off on an emotional jazz for nine days at a time—everybody, or concern with something to sell from the vendor of a can of gasolene to the manufacturer of airplanes and from the cockroach business man who makes a living by securing semi-derelicts to peddle flags and buttons on the streets to the publishers of mighty newspapers—all are out to coin an honest dollar out of his feat.

* * *

WE confess to an occasional stroke of nausea over the business. Not that Lindbergh does not deserve credit for his accomplishment. It is the bawdy conduct of the bourgeois hucksters that sends us scurrying to an open manhole when we read about Chambers of commerce and frankfurter factories paying money to the papers to advertise their hypocritical love for him. Lindbergh may get rich out of it. He is worth millions to the American captalist class and he is now too firmly in the grip of the masters of the nation to break lose if he ever had an inclination to do so.

* * *

"LIKE father like son," may a good old adage as far as the configuration of a man's nasal appendage may be concerned, but ideals and the desire to sacrifice for them change, with time and changed conditions even as the indignation of farmers changes with the bettering or worsening of the crop situation. The young lad who is now feted by capitalists, their kings and presidents, does not carry around the social grouch-fodder that made his father a tartar to the rich on the plains of Minnesota.

* * *

THE American capitalists are wealthy enough to bridle their promising young men and their unusually enticing young women. The latter are extremely useful in times of war when strong men forget the horrors of the trenches as they march down Fifth or some other avenue, as the well-groomed if not over-groomed daughters of the Wall Street gamblers and singers that look good to the eyes the hard on the ears, waft kisses at them. Men die but once so the poor docker or plumber or fireman whose appearance in ordinary times would send those parasites fleeing for ammonia has his day and he throws out his chest believing that he is fighting for his country.

* * *

AND the Lindberghs! They are always useful. We want the largest air-navy in the world. Let Lindbergh say the word and Coolidge can push the appropriation thru congress, knowing that the politician who would oppose it would be committing political suicide. And should the civil war in Nicaragua have a relapse or resume activity one word from Lindbergh, our hero, would help silence objection. Without wishing to cast the slightest reflection on the young man, we advise our readers to watch the methods, that our ruling classes will use in extracting the maximum advantage from the Lindbergh flight. This is the day of the capitalists. The masses follow them like sheep, but those who believe that the masses will follow them for ever, do not know history.

(Continued on Page Three)

New York Times Comments on Lindberghs

May 23, 1927

This clear-headed, clean-lived, modest but daring son of America who drew the peoples of many nations together in their consentration upon something of their supreme and common admiration."

May 29, 1918

Commenting on the fact that the father of the flyer had been refused a hall in which to speak in Duluth: "More fortunate than many of the managers and operators of that concern (the Non-Partisan League) Mr. Lindbergh, so far as we know, is not under indictment for sedition."

Perhaps the "Times" and the other denizens of the journalistic red light district can select one of their prostitute crew to attempt to explain how it is possible that the son of a father who exposed the fraud and sham of the world war could possibly be considered a hero.

The "Times", like any other kept lady, is not supposed to be consistent in her flattery or fury. Ten years ago the name of Lindbergh was anathema with the patriots because the father of the present hero, a congressman, fought against it. Now, however, the warmongers are trying to exploit the private achievement of the young Lindbergh for their own ends.

Lindbergh is an American, but not the kind the "Times" would have us believe. If he has not forgotten the teachings of his father he must thoroughly despise the slimy politicians and the kept editors who fawn upon him, but who tried to fan the flames of fanaticism against his father.

CHIANG KAI SHEK LOOKING FOR WAR LORDS' ALLIANCE

PEKING, June 12.—Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have resumed negotiations with Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, for an alliance against the Nationalists who are rapidly sweeping north to Peking.

The only obstacle to Chiang's open alliance with the northern war lord is his objection to Chang Tsung-chang as war lord of Shantung. Chiang is reported to favor Sun Chuan-fang, who opposed the Nationalists at Shanghai, as Shantungese war lord.

Chang Tso-lin is reported to favor Chang Tsung-chang, who is notorious for his brutality. He may, however, discard the former Shantung war lord in order to secure the support of Chiang Kai-shek.

Early Nationalist Victory.

Nationalist leaders it is stated are expecting to enter Peking by the end of July regardless of any combination of war lords. General Yen, Governor of Shansi, who commands one of the best-drilled armies in China, is almost certain to remain neutral.

DAILY WORKER IS GREETED IN USSR PRESS CONGRESS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—Students of the Communist University of the Toilers of the East, gathered in a Press Week Demonstration here, voted unanimously and with great enthusiasm to send their greetings to The DAILY WORKER, the Central Organ of our American Communist Party.

U. S. Workers Students Here.

Students of scores of nationalities, numbering more than a thousand in all, attend the university here.

Some of them have been in the United States. Thus I found two who had at one time worked in the Ford Plant in Detroit. Many spoke either the English or the German languages, so it was easy to converse with them and get the feel of the enthusiasm with which they carry on their work.

They extended an invitation for me, on my visit to the university during the day, to address their Workers

(Continued on Page Five)

Victory for Negro and White Workers Ends 9 Month Fight

(By Federated Press.)

Negro and white motion picture operators are victors in a nine-month strike against a big Harlem concern operating several theatres. Men of both races struck together, stood on the picket line together and won together under the leadership of Operators' Local 306.

Braving injunctions and police, the operators got the help of Musicians' Local 802, whose members walked out of the houses affected and crippled the movie boss so effectively that he has signed up, granting all wage and union demands.

The motion picture operators and Harlem Negro papers are boasting now of the fine interracial co-operation shown in the successful strike, which was waged in the center of New York's famous Negro district, inhabited by 200,000 colored people.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Fines, JAILS, Assassins

These are the methods whereby the ruling class shows its fear of the rising tide of discontent among the workers. These are the methods whereby they hope to terrorize those elements who refuse to submit meekly to the yoke of oppression. These are the methods which are being employed against the outstanding figures of our movement.

But these oppressive and violent methods have the opposite effect. Instead of driving people away from our movement, it draws them nearer. Instead of terrorizing the workers, it develops new enthusiasm, new courage and new devotion.

This is well shown by the tremendous burst of indignation and support which The DAILY WORKER has received since the attack upon it by certain patriotic societies. The jailing of Dunne, and Gordon, the young comrade who wrote the poem la question, the ruthless and unwarranted Five Hundred Dollar Fine, all these things are bringing daily to the paper contributions from all over the country. No unit of the Party, no comrade in the Party, no sympathizer, or reader of The DAILY WORKER should fail to do his share at this time.

Flier Chas. Lindbergh



A brave aviator—the militarists are using him as cannon bait; the capitalist politicians quarrel for a share of his glory.

LETTER TO WOLL FROM BEN GOLD ON PICKET LINE

Tells of Criminals the A. F. of L. Uses

Before his departure yesterday afternoon for Washington, where he is to be one of 30 New York delegates elected to the bi-ennial convention of the International Fur Workers' Union, Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, despatched the following letter to Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation and chairman of the Furriers' Reorganization Committee which was appointed by the American Federation of Labor officials to effect the expulsion of the Joint Board local unions

The letter to Woll follows his announcement that he is calling upon New York labor unions to conduct a demonstration in the fur market against the striking fur workers.

Gold writes: "Our attention has been called to your communication relative to the strike situation, which appeared in the newspapers of June 11th, 1927.

"You spoke in your communication of providing 'mass protection'. This has apparently already been attended to. The strike area is at present infested with gangsters with long criminal records. These thugs are seeking to terrorize members of the New York Joint Board by murderous assaults. As instance we cite the murderous attack upon Mr. Aaron Gross, an officer of the New York Joint Board. One of his assailants is a man with a long criminal record. Upon this man's arraignment in the magistrate's court he was represented by counsel acting for yourselves and the so-called International Furriers' Union.

Criminal Record.

"Such counsel have appeared for every man with a criminal record who

(Continued on Page Five)

NEW YORK WELCOMES GREAT FLIER TODAY; PATRIOTEERS GET GOING

Stench of Tammany Politics and Military Propaganda Spoils Mammoth Reception

Today Charles A. Lindbergh will land in New York harbor to receive the most tremendous ovation that has ever been accorded to an individual. No conquering hero, no president has ever been the object of preparations as elaborate as those which are being made for the reception of this shy gawky middle western boy, whose courage and simplicity have won him the admiration of millions.

Feeding upon his reputation like harpies, are the Fat Boys, the war department, the professional patriots. Shop windows of New York are crowded with pictures of young Lindbergh, carrying captions like "The Army Made Him."

Innocent War Bait.

Lindbergh is friendly and ingenuous. He is naturally—and naively—pleased at his tremendous popularity. He does not realize that he is being used by the professional militarists, and the fat boys who pull the strings, for war propaganda.

Lindbergh's father, who was no less courageous than his son, bitterly fought capitalism which plunged the world into the long and bloody World War. He was reviled and spat upon. Young Lindbergh rides in triumph on a battle cruiser, and is acclaimed by Cal Coolidge. He is acclaimed by Cal and the fat boys because they can use him.

Professional Patriots Parade.

Marching past young Lindbergh today will be 10,000 officers and men of the United States Army, the United

(Continued on Page Five)

Senator Lindbergh



A brave representative of middle western farmers, and the father of flier Lindbergh. To the day of his death the militarists cursed and insulted him for opposing the capitalist war.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS

Wanted, volunteers for the Lindbergh celebration TODAY. Report without fail on Monday morning at 9 a. m. at 108 East 14th Street.

EXPOSE MORE WHITE GUARD PLOTS; RYKOFF SCORES BRITISH WAR MOVE

BULLETIN.

Considering that the Polish government's reply to the Litvinoff note, regarding the murder of Soviet envoy, Woikoff, at Warsaw recently, is only partly satisfactory, M. Litvinoff is addressing another note to Poland, demanding that "Poland take immediate and energetic measures against the anti-Soviet terrorists, monarchists, and bandits operating in Polish territory, and expel these from Poland."

The Soviet Union government declares that the assassination was not merely an isolated case, and says that the break in British relations encouraged monarchistic activities in Poland, which have not been sufficiently curbed. It says also that Polish citizenship was granted to the assassin after his expulsion from Russia.

* * *

MOSCOW, June 12.—Masses of workers filled Kremlin Square last night and silently watched the burial of M. Woikoff, murdered Soviet minister to Poland.

Woikoff's body arrived in Moscow from Warsaw late in the afternoon and was placed on a red-draped gun carriage. Six horses slowly drew the carriage to the Kremlin Square

In the meantime reports from various sections of the Soviet Union indicate that White Guard plots, instigated, it is believed by the British, are being uncovered. Sixteen spies in the service of the Rumanian government have been arrested in Odessa, while in Novorossiyak, Caucasus,

(Continued on Page Two)

Demand the Immediate Calling of an Extra Session of Congress for Relief of the Victims of the Mississippi Flood Disaster

Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

Nearly one million men, women, and children in the rich Mississippi valley find themselves at present without shelter, food, and clothing as a result of the criminal negligence of the Federal government to guard against flood disasters, aggravated by the failure of the Coolidge administration to provide immediate and adequate relief for the victims.

The American capitalist class, which holds the greatest concentration of wealth in any single country in the world, which claims the highest developed technique and power of production, chooses to continue to develop spectacular measures of flood prevention and control. The result is the present terrible disaster in the Mississippi valley.

And when the disaster occurs, ruining hundreds of thousands of people, the ruling class of the United States and its government in Washington again manifest the same disregard for the well-being of the masses. While the capitalist press talks loudly about flood relief, and funds are being collected from individual contributions, the Federal government persists in doing nothing to relieve the conditions of the flood suffers.

Spend Millions While Masses Suffer.

The American government is quite ready to precipitate a world war to protect the property of American imperialist exploiters in China. But the same American government has no concern for the protection of the lives of thousands upon thousands of farmers, workers, small business men and their wives and children in the Mississippi valley. The Coolidge administration finds plenty of funds to build and maintain the navy, the army, and a whole host of officials, to despoil and oppress the peoples of Latin America, to establish the domination of American imperialism in China, but it refuses to find the means to help adequately and rehabilitate the ruined and suffering masses in the Mississippi valley.

Secretary Mellon boasts tremendous surplus of governmental income over expenditures, and advocates the reduction of taxes upon corporations and high incomes, but does not find government funds available for immediate flood relief and rehabilitation.

Secretary Hoover likes to indulge in high talk about the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars for the development of super-power and other industrial projects to enrich the American capitalists, but in the matter of flood prevention and immediate flood relief he, together with Coolidge and his entire administration, prefer the policy of small individual voluntary assistance. Coolidge, Hoover, and Mellon prefer to leave the tremendous task of rehabilitation to the bankers and to the Chambers of Commerce to utilize the disaster for their further enrichment.

Why does the Coolidge administration refuse to call Congress into extra session? Why does the Coolidge administration refuse to make instant preparations for large scale governmental relief for the flood victims? Why do the big capitalists insist that the whole matter of flood relief and rehabilitation be left to the private initiative of the big capitalists?

Coolidge and his administration are afraid to call an extra session of Congress, because they fear the criticism and attack of their failures, and because they are opposed to adequate governmental flood relief. Coolidge and his administration are afraid of any investigation of the flood and its cause. Since investigation would disclose the over flowing stream of graft created by Congress by its appropriations for the Mississippi river regulation, the workers and farmers of the river valley are left inadequately protected against floods, altho the staggering total of appropriated funds would suffice to make such disasters forever impossible. Coolidge and his administration, together with the big capitalists, are determined to leave the flood victims ruined and helpless to enable the big bankers and merchants to exploit in their interests the misery of the masses.

Football for Politicians.

The so-called Flood Control Conference, organized in Chicago by capitalist politicians of the western states, and by Mayor Thompson of Chicago, and others, offers no hope for immediate relief. The elements dominating this Conference hold the same views on the matter as the Coolidge administration, despite the anti-Coolidge maneuvers carried on by some capitalist politicians in the Conference. The big bankers, merchants, manufacturers and capitalist politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties which dominate the Flood Control Conference have succeeded in confining the Conference to questions of future permanent flood prevention, and excluding all effective action for immediate relief and rehabilitation by the Federal government.

The demand of the farmer, repre-

(Continued on Page Three)

Welcome Used for War Propaganda.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—With the exception of Secretary Coolidge, expressing approval the transcontinental flying race from Colonel A. Lindbergh by way of Long Island, official Washington let the event pass without comment on his return from France. Hence he had flown from New York in a monoplane. Without giving any opinion on the merits of the model character of the development of aviation; without taking advantage of the opportunity to show the value of the rapid development of aviation, the president of the United States devoted his whole time to a sentimental talk about the great personal achievement of young Lindbergh.

Talks About War.

The real motive for the official welcome was to encourage recruiting for the various branches of the military service that the United States government is rapidly building up in order that the military forces may keep pace with the rapidly growing economic powers of Wall Street, and is constantly reinvests its surplus wealth pillaged from the workers in other parts of the world. Although Coolidge did not mention any preparations of future wars, thereby carrying out the fraudulent policy of talking pacifism while preparing for new wars, he did mention the last war. He said, in referring to Lindbergh:

"Too young to have enlisted in the world war, he rose become a student at one of the state universities."

Has War Stand of Father.

Although mentioning his father, C. A. Lindbergh, a congressman from Minnesota who, during the last war opposed it and faced the fanatic denunciation of all the dollar patriots, Coolidge did not refer to the father's stand at that time.

Coolidge was so dishonest he did not add that the father would not have permitted his son to enlist had he desired to do so because he understood the fact that war was not for the benefit of the workers and farmers of the country but for the profiteers and Wall Street magnates.

The demonstration in Washington was a huge affair with all the government employees and other mobilized to kid the military machine in its propaganda. —Whether young Lindbergh approved the affair or not is not known as he has made no statement. It is noteworthy, however, that he did not wear an army uniform, but civilian clothes.

Peabody Mayor, Others, Will Denounce Statutes Crushing Foreign Born

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—A very wide opposition to the anti-alien legislation discriminating against the foreign born has been aroused in Peabody, where the population is largely foreign born.

A mass meeting, to explain the viciousness of the anti-alien legislation pending in congress, has been arranged by the Salem & Peabody Council to be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Walnut & Central Sts., Peabody, on Friday, June 10th, 7:30 p. m.

Wright H. Gregson, secretary to the mayor, will be chairman and the mayor of Peabody, Robert A. Bakeman, who has expressed his opposition to this type of legislation, will be one of the speakers. Other speakers will be Miss Anna Kelly, principal of the Evening School Americanization Classes, Robert Zelma, member of the executive committee, Boston Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and A. Konstantinou of Lynn, who will speak in Greek.

A letter has been received from Charles Frederick Weller, international executive of the League of Neighbors, who was also invited to speak, expressing his regrets at being unable to attend the meeting because he is leaving for Europe June 8th. "I should like to give my greetings to all your colleagues in the Council for Protection of the Foreign Born through you," he writes to Phyllis Feingston, New England organizer. "I am genuinely deeply interested in your work.

Cal With Eye on 1928 Election Leaves Now for the Wide Open Spaces

WASHINGTON, June 12.—President Coolidge will start his little western publicity stunt in preparation for the coming presidential elections tomorrow, when he will leave for his vacation in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

On his way to the Black Hills, Coolidge will stop at Hammond, Indiana and Pierre, South Dakota. He will be accompanied by Postmaster General New, fourteen secret service men, a corps of newspapermen and a battalion of White House flunkies.

From Page One Ten Years Ago Today

New York, June 10, 1917.—Tom Lewis, Lindbergh's father, knew what was happening to the world just ten years ago? Can he possibly say (June 10, 1927) that the great war for democracy was fought in France? Perhaps he will claim that the millions of dollars wasted by Wall Street on the side of the Allies in France and Czarist Russia ought to be enough?

The fresh, jubilant, buoyant blood of the youth and young manhood of America, were on a lark. Many of them, from the factory, fields and mines, knew danger for the first time in their lives. Life, had suddenly changed for them. The old monotonous, sordid, unromantic drudgery of the past was left behind. Many of them actually believed that they were engaged in a holy cause and that Wilson's words about "making the world safe for democracy" and "freedom for all forever" and "this is the war to end all wars," really described realities. They did not then know, what every one knows now, that it was not the last war. They did not know that they were in France as cannon-fodder to make the world safe for Morgan's investments; to make possible for the great bankers and industrialists their right to continue to exploit the workers of the United States and extend their power to the remotest parts of the earth.

New Wars Being Prepared.

Today, ten years after, the warmongers are again beating the tom-toms; again the bands play and the steady tramp of uniformed ranks are heard in the streets. Not, as in 1917, to march directly to war, but only to make easier the tasks of the patriots for profit who perceive upon the horizon in the East and in the West the clouds of another war arising, gathering force that still cause the earth to reel and millions die where thousands died in the last war.

Proudly civilians are are the clouds that herald the next war is the fact that Lindbergh, a flyer, was chosen as a symbol for the war-mongers. The next war will be one of the air far more than of the land or sea. Swift-flying planes will hurl thunderbolts from the sky into the streets of cities, towns and villages and lay waste the country-side. Not only the soldiers, but whole populations will be wiped out.

Ten years have passed since United States troops first stepped on French soil to engage in the world war have seen tremendous development in the art of destruction of human life, and everyone who perceives its meaning must fight against the imperialism that is responsible for these new and more frightful preparations.

N. Y. Times Reporter Tells How Furriers Are Beaten by Police

How strikers are beaten up in New York City police stations is graphically described by a New York Times reporter in a current issue of the "Nation", a liberal weekly.

Hundreds of pickets in the garment workers', furriers', paper box makers' and other strikes in the past year, have been thrown into jail, and many of them have been subjected to third degree tortures their treatment has been exactly like that accorded to criminals and innocent citizens against whom the detectives want to "get something". A. C. Sedgwick's account of a typical beating up is told in these words:

One detective takes a piece of rubber hose, which is part of the equipment of the detectives' bureau and is favored for its obecause it leaves no marks. Another takes out his blackjack. Others grab anything—blackjacks, revolvers, night sticks. "I seen you before," bawls a detective. "No, sir," the prisoner answers. The detective strikes him. This is the signal. The "shellacin'" has started. Blow after blow from the rubber hose, blackjacks, and night sticks. The prisoners fall to the floor. The blood pours from their faces. They spit and cough blood. The detectives, still in a rage, look at them. The door opens. A young policeman in a uniform pokes his head in. "You fellers is easy with 'em," he says. "Is that so?" roars a detective and kicks a prisoner in the face, pulls him to his feet, props him against the desk, then with the butt end of his revolver makes a gash in his head. The three prisoners go to the hospital."

If it were asked of any official source wat happened to these men it would be said that they received their injuries resisting arrest, or perhaps that the "sidewalk came up and hit 'em."

The newspapers later said the three men were questioned and admitted not only that they were smuggler but all sorts of "stick-ups" in the last six months. They admitted everything. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



The war makers, the capitalist nations of Europe and the United States of America, have already begun an undercover murder campaign against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The assassination of Weikoff last week was but one incident in a planned military tactic of attrition, intended to wear down the Soviet Union bit by bit, by killing off its leading statesmen.

Confessions of the British spy, Sidney George Riley, show that all the heads of the workers' and peasants' government were on the death list of England and her allies, and that attempts to kill Trotsky and Petrovsky, Mooning of the Leningrad police, last winter; plots to blow up the Bolshoy theatre while Soviet officials were there, in March, 1927; the plan to kill Rykoff and Stalin, in April, 1927, and to blast the state political police building in Moscow, June, 1927, as well as many other attempts, are all traceable to and financed by the British coalition against the Soviet Union.

Asks Week's Strike Every Year Against British Strike Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

LONDON, June 12.—A one week's general strike of all workers, this year and every year upon the anniversary of the signing of the pending trade union and trade disputes bill, is the bold answer proposed by Spencer Bagehot to the Tory government's new plan for crippling the labor movement.

In passing the bill, says Bagehot, who at one time was an official in the post office department, argument, entreaty, edulty, law, and justice will be trodden down.

"Let it be understood now, and let it be declared now," he states "that from the day that King George signs this bill, conversing it into an act of Parliament, every worker throughout the land, every trade unionist will cease work for a complete week, and upon every anniversary of the signing of this act he will cease work for a full week, without any reference to his union or any call to arms from leaders in or out of Parliament.

"This general strike, annual and perennial, will not bring its leaders or its followers under the penalties of this vile and finss-cursed act. Establish the right now; proclaim the general strike now, and let it be enacted and followed year by year and every year; and let the king understand now before he puts his august signature to this detestable bill that forever his name will be associated with this general strike, for we shall call it King George's General Strike!"

French Police Arrest Communist Leader As Royalist Goes Free

PARIS, June 12.—While Leon Daners are a little skeptical about the inically, by the police is still at large, M. Semard, Secretary General of the French Communist Party and editor of "Humanite", has been placed under arrest.

M. Semard was arrested Saturday evening as he returned home from his office and was prevented by the police from seeing his wife and children before being rushed away to jail. The Communist leader has been sentenced to eight months in prison for attacking French imperialism in Morocco.

The excuse given for the failure on the part of the police to arrest Daudet is that he is guarded by a number of young followers. Workers are a little sceptical about the inability of the police to overawe a handful of young Royalists.

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The Future Wars and the Working Class

By D. MARETZKY.

The capitalists are consciously heading for a new war. The finals of the first imperialist war was Versailles. But real peace was not concluded at Versailles, nor could it have been, for the sole reason that from the hour of its birth it was only a new armed "peace". The feverish arming after the war is taking place quite openly; it is quite plain that militarism is more powerful at the present time than it was in pre-war days, and still there are pacifist fools and idiots who prate about disarmament and strive to see in the present reality tendencies towards peace on a bourgeois basis.

It might be well to mention a few facts and figures to illustrate how the imperialists are preparing the war and what kind of war it is they are leading us into.

The Military Budgets

The official military budgets in the most important States (France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, the United States of North America, Japan) amounted in the year 1913 to 1400 million dollars; in the year 1926 they amounted to 2140.5 million dollars, an increase of nearly 70 per cent. The respective figures for the individual countries are as follows: France (1913) 240 and (1926) 310.8; Great Britain 450 and 605; Italy 80.9 and 192.5; Germany 345.8 and 163; the United States 133.1 and 685.8; Japan 60 and 209.1. The changed relations of one budget to another shows an interesting feature; the economic hegemony of the United States in the world has brought with it the military hegemony

Ever Larger Armies.

The present footing of the land forces is far in excess of pre-war dimensions. According to the data gathered by Comrade Woroschilyov for the Fourth Soviet Congress of the Soviet Union, the land forces of the four world powers (England, France, Italy and the United States of North America) total at the present time 1 810,000 against 1,413,000 men in 1913.

From year to year the naval forces of the imperial States are also growing. The Washington agreement of 1922 by no means put an end to, nor even "curtailed", but only regulated, the construction of dreadnoughts. In addition, the agreement applied merely to battleships and aircraft carriers. The construction of cruisers, destroyers and submarines was not limited and has, in fact, developed greatly since 1922. The present tonnage of the battleships of the United States of North America aggregates 835,850 tons, of Great Britain 580,450; Japan 301,320; France 194,554; Italy 183,670.

Race for Aircraft.

As far as the building of aircraft carriers is concerned, it must be stated that Washington "curtailed" their construction in such a manner that the Powers will have to "work" very hard in order to reach the so-called "norm" prescribed. The United States of North America has built 75,700 tons of aircraft carriers, while it is Washington's "aim" to bring this tonnage up to 135,000; England has 67,250 tons, and according to Washington it should have 135,000; Japan has 9,500 while the agreement provides for an increase up to 81,000; so far France and Italy do not possess any aircraft carriers; according to the Washington agreement they together may build 120,000 tons.

Ships of other types (submarines and others) are also being built at a similar tremendous pace, so that according to the existing programme for the decade 1922 to 1932 their strength will be increased in the case of the leading naval Powers by several dozen per cent, and in the case of the backward powers by hundreds per cent.

Great Advance in Aviation.

The rate of increase in the airfleets is far and away greater than that of the navies. This is due to the enormous advance in aviation, the circumstance that within the last few years the mass production of aeroplanes has commenced and also to the attention which has been devoted to aviation by the "military science of the future". Just the few countries bordering on the Soviet Union (Finland, Esthonia, Poland, Roumania, Latvia and Lithuania—have four times as many war planes as there were in the whole world in 1913. The total airfleet of the four most important countries has been strengthened more than twentyfold since 1913—150 units and 3550 units. Even in the last three years, 1923 to 1926, the numerical strength of the airfleet has been more than doubled.

Chemicals in Next War.

An extended and previously unknown employment of aviation will be combined in the world war of the future with an appalling use of chemicals. A gas attack from the air, the dropping of deadly-gases from aeroplanes—as far as possible unexpected at night, and preferably in the industrial districts behind the enemy's front and in the largest quantities—will doubtless constitute the most horrible surprise of the imperialist war which is in course of preparation.

It would be too exaggerated and fantastic to assume that the war of the future will be exclusively a gas war and that infantry and artillery will be abolished by the military science of the future. It is not for nothing that the imperialists are creating these tremendous land forces; it is not for nothing that they are doing everything to perfect long-range artillery with the utmost power of destruction. But still there can be no doubt that the tendency of modern science of war is to make the war of the future a gas war. It it quite possible that in the war of the future the same leading role will be given to gas-attack aeroplanes as was played by artillery in the 1924-1918 war.

Poison Gas Industry.

The experiences of the world war have already indicated this. The mass-production of gases began only towards the end of the war; and it is a significant fact that the United States, for instance, which entered the war later than the other belligerents, lost more than 70,000 of its total of dead and wounded (271,000) entirely thru gas poisoning. Altogether, more than half a million people were poisoned with gas during the last war.

The intensity and extent of the use of gas in the future world war will unquestionable be much greater. It suffices to say that the United States is already in a position to produce in one day 3,000 tons of Yprit ("Gold Cross"), which in its poisonous and caustic effects was the most terrible of all the gases used in the war of 1914, to 1918. The ordinary gas mask is useless against Yprit, as also against Levisite, which possesses the terrible properties of Yprit but in a more pronounced degree. Diving-suits might possibly serve as protection against gases of this kind, and consideration is being given to the issuing of diving-suits for artillerymen during the next world slaughter. Such protection is, however, unsuitable inasmuch as it would greatly hamper the mobility of the troops and diminish their fighting capacity.

Anything for Profits.

The preparations for the gas-war are being made for the greater part in secret by the imperialists. But they are nevertheless being carried on incessantly, feverishly and persistently. It is true that several resolutions concerning the inadmissibility of the production of poison gases and their use in future wasfare have been adopted, but it is obvious that these resolutions are absolutely worthless while the fate of the nations lies in the hands of the imperialists. The voice of profits is heard much more clearly by the imperialists than the piteous entreaties of the pacifist saints. Marx used to say that there was no crime to which a capitalist would not resort, even at the risk of his neck, if tempted by high profits. For what reason, therefore, should the imperialists feel compunction when their criminally prepared war threatens to become the scaffold of the nations?

French Ban on Foreign Coal May Lead to New British Miners' Strike

LONDON, June 12.—The French ban on the importation of coal which went into operation yesterday is a severe blow to the British coal barons. It may lead to a curtailment of British coal production and to another strike.

Unemployment is already large in the coal fields and wages have already been cut to the bone. Any attempt on the part of the coal kings to reduce wages or lengthen hours may lead to another coal strike.

Salt Lake Printers Go Back to Work; Did Not Get Sufficient Support

SALT LAKE CITY, June 12.—Printers' Local 11 went on strike April 1 for five days a week and a dollar increase in wages. None of the other crafts came out to help it with these demands, so finally, May 27, the strike was called off.

At the Federation meeting, May 27, at which the announcement of the end of the strike was made, many of the delegates expressed their indignation against the local liar, the Salt Lake Tribune, which continually advertises working conditions and employment chances here as rosy, whereas about half only of the skilled craftsmen here can find jobs.

And still, these same delegates will denounce The DAILY WORKER, because it is "Bolshevist", without stopping to think that, as they well know, the anti-Bolshevist papers are absolutely untrustworthy.

STATEMENT BY THE C. E. C. OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

(Continued from Page One)

sanitation and the situation speaking for the small farmer men that the Congress now in session, in addition to the calling of an extra session of Congress to provide immediate flood relief, was completely ignored. The Workers had its way in the Chicago Flood Control Conference, in the same manner as it has its will fulfilled in the Federal government at Washington.

The farmers, workers, and small businessmen, ruined by the flood disaster must now look for other means and create other organizations to compel the Federal government to provide immediate assistance.

Demand Extra Session of Congress.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America joins whole-heartedly with the workers, farmers, and small businessmen of the flood area in the energetic demand for the immediate calling of an extra session of Congress. We demand that Congress appropriate immediately an adequate fund for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims and sufferers of the flood disaster. We also demand that the Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Fund thus created be administered nationally by a special commission in which delegated representatives of the farmer, labor, and small business organizations shall have a decisive voting influence. The present Red Cross governs the composition of the local relief committees in the flood area.

All farmer and labor organizations of the country are in duty bound to raise their voice in protest and condemnation of the government and the Coolidge administration for the failure to protect and assist the flood victims. An organized movement must be initiated immediately to compel the Coolidge administration to call an extra session of Congress to act in the emergency by providing sufficient funds for adequate flood relief to be administered by elected representatives of the flood victims themselves.

Demand the immediate calling of an extra session of Congress!

Demand sufficient federal appropriations for adequate flood relief and rehabilitation!

Demand that the Relief Fund thus created be administered by delegated bodies in which predominate the interests of the farmers, workers, and small businessmen!

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

It is reported that 8,000 police will be in the Lindbergh parade, but it is safe to predict that there will be enough left to maintain "order" on the fur strike picket lines, which means protecting scabbery. One of the most unbelievable pieces of news that has appeared in print for a long time—unbelievable to the mythical Martian—is the action of Woll, Frayne and McGrady in upbraiding the police for not being as brutal in handling the strikers as those gentry would wish and threatening to mobilize an army of gangsters to defeat the fur workers.

* * *

THOSE scurvy satellites of capitalism have been boasting thru the capitalist and the yellow socialist press that the left wing in the fur workers union was defeated. Yet the Joint Board representing the left wing—calls a strike which cripples the employers who broke their agreement with the union, and the police force is not strong enough to defeat the mass support that this call has produced. The fact is that the American worker have no confidence in the labor fakers. Those fat boys are Fascists in disguise and would be on the side of an American Mussolini tomorrow if such a monster were necessary here.

* * *

THE devotion of the New York World to the cause of peace has always been evident until the American capitalists actually decide to have a war. Then it grows as offensively patriotic as the rest of the capitalist sheets.

* * *

THE assassination of the Soviet Minister at Warsaw and the assassinations of other officials beside the Soviet Union is not the only evidence we have that such a conspiracy exists. Even the World correspondent in Geneva during the late meeting of the executive council of the league of nations admitted that England was organizing such a united front and only the mutual jealousies of other powers prevented its consummation. But England, because of her precarious situation in the Orient and the shaky condition of her financial structure at home, was compelled to break with the Soviet Union, and take a chance on picking up more allies after the break.

* * *

ASSASSINATION is a policy of desperation, but Great Britain is desperate. Therefore she hires Pearlate to kill off the leaders of the Soviet Government. As proof of the seriousness of England's trade situation listen to Sir George Paish in the International Free Trader: "Never was there greater danger . . . the collapse of English national and international trade and never was there greater need for action to restore and strengthen the currents of English trade." A nation in such a predicament will stop at nothing to save her life

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But it is necessary to dwell somewhat upon the social significance of the demonstrations. They have all been of an exceedingly military nature. There is no question that the cunning and unprincipled agents of the war-mongers are working overtime to utilize the private feat of young Lindbergh for their own vile purposes.

It is ironic in the extreme that the son of a father, who fought against the sham of the last world war and resented to his dying day this country's participation in that war should become the symbol of the first great organized campaign for preparation for the next world war in which this country will fight. The swivel-chair patriots who direct the propaganda of imperialism in order to lure the young manhood and youth of the nation in the slaughter house have found in young "Lindy" something to dramatize their game.

There is a tense condition throughout the whole world. War talk fills the pages of all the great papers of the world. American battleships, marines, soldiers and aircraft are in China and Nicaragua. There is a huge campaign on for enlistments in the armed forces of the nation. Summer training camps are established in order to train the youth of the nation for the next great world slaughter.

What has all this to do with the great flights across the ocean? It means that in the next war aircraft will play the most important part. Most of these flights are made to show the world that the United States military power keeps pace with its tremendous economic power. They are threats to Europe and the world that if the countries do not pay their debts to the United States or if they resist Wall Street heavy bombs carrying death and destruction can be dropped upon their cities by only a few hours' flight from America. They can threaten every city in Europe. And Europe tries to fly here to show us that they will try to fight back. All seems peaceful and serene at present unless we are able to see the great antagonisms between the nations of the world and realize that all the pacifist talk is merely a cloak to conceal the building of ever greater and more terrible weapons of destruction.

It is the unprincipled scoundrels and professional murderers of the house of Morgan and other Wall Street bandits who are trying to force this country into war, who want to use young Lindbergh's feat for their own purposes. The war-mongers hope that the young men of the nation will imagine that everything connected with war is as gay and glorious as the welcome to Lindbergh. Such things make preparation for war easier. It makes recruiting for the military forces easier. The officers engaged in recruiting will use Lindbergh's record and his pictures to lure young men to the human slaughter house as hunters use decoys to lure their prey within range of their bullets.

There is no glory in war. But the monsters who prepare for it and want the young manhood and youth of the nation to fight their battles want you to think there is glory in it.

The young man falling to earth in a flaming mass of wreckage brought down by anti-aircraft guns, the young man dangling upon a barbwire entanglement between two trenches, the blind, the crippled wrecks of humanity will feel none of the thrill that comes to Lindbergh today.

Young Lindbergh's father was opposed to the murder of the youth of the nation in the interest of Wall Street's wars. He was a congressman, but not just an ordinary one who votes with the majority without knowing why. He was noted because he was as daring in the field of politics as his young son is in the field of aviation. He travelled paths of peril that few dared to travel. When the mad-dogs of war were let loose, when the youth and young manhood of the nation were marching in close formation to the slaughter house of the great world war, Congressman A. Lindbergh, father of the boy the city and nation honors today, had the clear vision to see through the sham and fraud of it all and he had the splendid courage to stand erect in face of the howling mob of war-mad fanatics and say to the world that he opposed it; that it was a war of the rich.

Many prominent people say they knew Lindbergh's father. Among them is Secretary of State Kellogg of the Coolidge cabinet. But Kellogg does not say that Congressman Lindbergh despised Kellogg and all his kind and helped defeat and discredit him when he ran for United States senate in Minnesota.

The son of a father who stood against war is being used to make more powerful the war machine and pave the way for the next war.

The commercial and economic aspects of the flights are lost sight of in the frenzied desire of the dollar patriots to utilize them for war propaganda.

The young men who today celebrate in the streets should not be deceived by the military glamor, deliberately devised to lead them to the slaughter.

Mothers and sisters and wives who view these spectacles should scorn the seductive words of the politicians and the screechings of the capitalist press and all other similar forces striving to make the path easier for the imperialists when they demand your sons and brothers and husbands in order that American capitalism, the mightiest on earth, may become mightier yet.

Down with those who want to use the youth and exploits of young Lindbergh to decoy the youth of the land to destruction!

Expose and defeat the designs of the dollar patriots!

Down with War!



How capitalism scares itself, and the rest of us, into new war preparations. The transatlantic flights are hailed as a marvellous triumph for America. But the use made of them by American steel and powder companies, and by American finance capital which needs a big army and navy to subdue Latin America and China, is all of the war scare sort. The cartoon above taken from a capitalist picture service, is designed for that purpose, and contains this item of truth, that each technical improvement increases the destructiveness of war. Strides in aviation make it possible in the next war for European air navies to lay waste New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and make it possible for American airplanes to burn out London, Paris or Berlin. Capitalists use the mere existence of these dangers as an excuse for making the danger greater.

Dawes Assails Direct Primary.

Vice-President Dawes, militarist, labor-hater and darling of a very powerful section of the armor plate and munition manufacturers, besides being the favorite of Wall Street bankers, has joined that increasing band of politicians clamoring for the repeal of all direct primary. This agitation was started by the agents of the United States Steel corporation after their favorite, Major General Leonard Wood, was so thoroughly defeated in the primaries for the republican nomination for president. It gained tremendous proportions last year as a result of the corrupting of the electorate of Pennsylvania by the Vare gang and the primary scandals in Illinois involving Frank L. Smith. Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury and head of the aluminum trust swindlers and outlaws, also opposes the direct primary.

This opposition to the primary system is mostly a matter of efficiency in political manipulation. Under the old caucus system the gang in control of the party machinery chose the candidates and there was no possibility of any interference. Now, however, under the primary system, the registered voters of the party have to be manipulated. It is much easier to corrupt a small, compact machine composed of office holders and aspirants for jobs than it is to debauch hundreds of thousands—and much more economical. Mr. Dawes, like Coolidge, has always favored economy for the rich in the conduct of their government. Where millions must now be spent with doubtful results in efforts to secure nominations, an expenditure of only hundreds of thousands will turn the trick under the caucus system of selecting candidates.

Then, also, Mr. Dawes is an active candidate for president in the elections next year. In spite of the fact that his candidacy has not formally been announced. He has been utilizing the farm crisis almost as effectively as Mr. Frank O. Lowden to push his political aspirations and it is generally recognized that the ex-governor of Illinois is merely a stalking horse for Dawes and at the proper time he will throw his support to the Chicago banker vice-president.

Dawes is precisely the type of bombastic militarist that will be needed by the United States during the next few years and his attack on the direct primary is part of the war propaganda so that he will not have against him the record of meeting humiliating defeats at the hands of registered voters of his own party in case he happens to be the nominal head of Wall Street's government when it starts its next war of conquest.

Justice in France.

The French government pretends to be equally opposed to the activities of the Communists and to the activities of the royalists. But facts always speak louder than words.

A number of Communists were recently convicted of inciting soldiers to mutiny.

A number of royalists were convicted of urging the followers of monarchism to overthrow the government and establish a fascist dictatorship.

When the police came to arrest Leon Daudet, the royalist leader, he barricaded himself in his office which was protected by a guard of young royalists. The police of the great city of Paris were "unable" to arrest him and departed.

But in the case of the Communist Semard, secretary of the Communist Party of France, there is a different story to tell. The police swooped down on Semard's home as he was returning from his office and carried him away without permitting him to bid good bye to his wife and children.

Which proves that all capitalist governments have soft spots in their hearts for Fascism and royalism or any other ism that stands for the existing order of wage slavery, no matter how violative their conduct may be of the fiction of democracy which the capitalist governments maintain to camouflage their function of the suppression of the producing classes.

Between Communism and capitalism there can be no peace except the peace that takes place between battles.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The Daily Worker:

(1) In all important cities party organizations should create research committees to investigate its own local press, its financial and political connections, its sensationalism and its moral effect upon the public mind, etc. These committees should have no publicity until its work is complete.

(2) When their work is done, public challenges should be sent to the editors of the capitalist papers, asking them to account. These "trials" should be given wide publicity, conducted in the manner of a court, with swearings, etc.

(3) The research committee should have good grasp of all the facts, so that the resultant publicity can be utilized to the advantage of The DAILY WORKER.

(4) Admission charges to these "trials" should be nominal, only to cover actual expenses; no collections, but subscription cards for The DAILY WORKER should be distributed.

Give us an 8-page newspaper with regular correspondence from foreign countries.

J. LUCAS, Chicago, Ill.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

DRAMA

Gilbert Miller Has Three New Plays

Gilbert Miller's first production of the season, according to an announcement from that office, will be a new play, now on the London boards, titled "Interference." The production will have a cast headed by Jacqueline Wentner, the English actor recently seen here in "The Captive."

Another play to be produced under his banner will be "The Fabrics," a tense drama by Alfred Mewmann. The play is causing quite a stir in Budapest, Berlin and Vienna. It deals with the assassination of the half-crazed tyrant Czar Paul of Russia, in 1801. The drama will be staged on an elaborate scale with a large cast and is due on Broadway in September.

A third play, "The Ringer," a melodrama by Edgar Wallace, recently playing in London, will be seen here early in the season. Mr. Miller is now presenting on Broadway "The Cardboard Lover," "The Play is the Thing," and "The Constant Wife."

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS



In "The Three Musketeers" on the Cameo screen this week.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:40
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:40
Next Wk: Ned McCobb's Daughter

The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Ned M'Cobb's Daughter
John Golden Th. 58 E. of B'way. Circle
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week: Mr. Pim Passes By

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of B'way Evenings at 8:30 MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
COLONY B'WAY & 53rd ST.
B. S. MOSS
Contin. Noon to Midnight Pop Prices.

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
CORT, 48th St., East of B'way.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY

Broadway Briefs

"Lover Charge," another melodrama of New York's night life, this time by Samuel Shipman, has been acquired by Horace Liveright for production next season. Liveright has acquired the musical comedy rights of "The Firebrand," produced here last season.

"Another Salome," by Paul Eldridge, will be brought out next season by Edward Sargent Brown, marking the latter's initial effort as a producer. Brown has previously been managing director of the Misners Theatre, a little theatre group busy hereabout from time to time.

"Mother Knows," a farce by Mark Swan, produced here some 25 years ago, is to be converted into a musical for next season, Swan is adapting the book and Jay Gourney composing the music.

Rosalie Stewart's intimate revue, "A La Carte," with music, and lyrics by Dick Rodgers and Larry Hart, is scheduled to come into the Martin Beck theatre about the second week of August.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Scott Nearing, New York	$10.00
St. Nucleus 204, Buffalo, N. Y.	12.00
J. R. Benzan, Utica, N. Y.	4.50
T. F. Tekieff, Minaretts, Calif.	16.00
M. R. Radnich, South Barbara, California	5.00
Ira Siebrase, Fort Benton, Mont.	3.00
V. S. Ware, Long Beach, Calif.	2.00
C. E. Knapp, Milwaukee, Misc.	1.00
Milwaukee Local, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	3.00
The Siegel Family, Ontario, California	1.00
Canton May Day Meeting, Canton, Ohio	5.50
Warren May Day Meeting, Warren, Ohio	12.50
John Lanne, N. Y. C.	50
L. B., N. Y. C.	150.00
M. L. Vanter, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
A Friend, Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
Nathan Hechtman, N. Y. C.	1.00
May Day Meeting, Glassport, Pennsylvania	10.50
Anna Coles, N. Y. C.	1.00
Fred Lagelboum, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Nucleus, Worcester, Worcester, Massachusetts	6.00
A. H. Stone, Miami, Fla.	5.00
Richard Michealson, Carson Camp, B. C., Canada	1.00
Branch 3, Sec. 5, Bronx, N. Y.	17.65
Branch 4, Sec. 5, N. Y.	11.75
A. Deman, N. Y. C.	1.00
Sara Dubow, N. Y. C.	2.00
Marg. Stresson, Central Islip, New York	5.00
Sara Krassnow, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Street Branch, Madison, Ill.	10.00
J. Kurki, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
F. T. Douglas, Boston, Mass.	1.00
F. M. Nagle, Erie Co., Pa.	20.00
Shop Nucleus 2, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
Anna Sacko, Duncanwood, Ohio	5.50
E. W. Kamsl, Rochester, Minn.	2.25
M. Freishtat, Baltimore, Md.	2.25
P. Sorarie, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Matt Martella, Boothuga, Pa.	2.00
Lee Walton, Granite City, Ill.	1.00
Kurt Ahrens, Hoboken, N. J.	5.00
Nicholas Ki Iorio, N. Y. C.	5.00
H. Haspport, Sec. 5, N. Y. C.	45.66
American Lithuanian Workers Union City, N. J.	115.00
Shop Nucleus 4, Duquesne, Pa.	9.00
J. Sukanovich, Barberton, Ohio.	1.00
Geo. Morphin, Rock Spring, Wyo.	1.00
R. A. Huebner, Springfield, Ohio	4.00
J. C. Das, New Orleans, La.	2.00
August Schnebelan, Phila, Pa.	5.00
Vera Frisonan, Baltimore, Md.	5.00
M. Veiner, Roxbury, Mass.	5.00
B. M. Deutch, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Nucleus 25, Los Angeles, Calif.	6.50
Sam'l Bernstein, S. S. 2E, N. Y.	4.00
Union Lunch Room, Duquesne, Pennsylvania.	2.00
H. S. Babcock, Conneaut, O.	4.00
Jugoslav, Sec. 115, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.	10.00

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

DECISIONS
of the Communist International

The active Communist and interested workers will find a wealth of valuable material in these reports of the leading body of the world Communist movement. They should be included in every worker's library.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (Nov. 7 to Dec. 3, 1922) —.50

FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS (Report of the Executive Committee of the C. I.) —.25

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE C. I. (June 17 to July 18, 1924) —.70

A total of $1.45 worth of books for
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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Street N. 6, Detroit, Mich. 6.00
S. Victor, Detroit, Mich. 3.00
S. Gukin, Detroit, Mich. 3.00
J. Shilkowsky, Detroit, Mich. 3.00
St. N. 5, Detroit, Mich. 5.50
Shop N. 1, Detroit Mich. 6.00
St. N. 7, Detroit, Mich. 3.75
Jacobs, Detroit Mich. 1.00
John Lane, Summit, N. J. 5.00
P. A. Develkis, Sec'y. L.W.I.S., Br. 148 West Frankfort, Ill. 5.00

MOSCOW PRESS DAY DEMONSTRATION SENDS "DAILY WORKER" GREETINGS

(Continued from Page One)

Press demonstration in the evening, to be held in the auditorium of their Club House. When I arrived, therefore, I found Steklov, the editor of the Izvestia, the official organ of the Union of Soviet Republics, speaking. Steklov has been one of the leaders in the development of the Soviet Press since the October (Nov. 7, 1917) Revolution.

While the Pravda is the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; the Izvestia is the official mouthpiece of the Soviet Power. No capitalist government dares speak openly thru an official organ, always trying to screen its activities behind semi-official publications.

Hear About Our Daily's Struggle.

When I was presented as the speaker following Steklov, I was greeted with the usual abundance of enthusiasm that greets a Communist from America. I told of the development of our press in the United States, of our many foreign-language publications as well as our English-language party organ, The DAILY WORKER. I reviewed the great problems confronting the revolutionary workers in America in their struggle against American imperialism, and of the role that our American Communist Press plays in developing these struggles. Then I extended the greetings of our Workers (Communist) Party and of the readers of The DAILY WORKER, not only to the students gathered here in their demonstration at their own university, but also to the Pravda, thru its editor, that is celebrating its 15th anniversary this Press Week, having been established in 1912.

Then the oldest editor of The Pravda spoke. He was given a tremendous ovation. Every honor is accorded the veterans of the Communist Movement here by the youth growing up under the new conditions brought about by the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. When the veterans tell of the struggles that were waged under czarism, the new generation listens with deepest interest.

So they listened now as they heard of the efforts to establish and build the revolutionary press in the days when illegality was nearly always the lot of the workers' publications. They were told of the efforts that were put forth to get the party publications past the police, to carry the revolutionary message to the workers in spite of the censorship.

Then another editor took up the story of the present Pravda from its first day, thru the period of the world war and the February and October revolutions of 1917, and down to the present time.

It was after the speaking had finished that the resolutions were offered. The first was a greeting to the Pravda, and to the Communist press generally. It was stated that the resolution was based on the address of Comrade Steklov. But Steklov insisted that the names of the American comrade and of the earlier editors of the Pravda, who had spoken, be also included in the resolution. This was quickly accepted.

Then the demand came from different sections of the audience that a greeting must be sent to "Our American Communist Organ." This suggestion was also unanimously accepted and the presidium instructed to draw up such a greeting. This greeting, in the original form in Russian, as it was handed to me, appears in another column with its English translation, made by one of the students of the school.

History in Pictures.

Then moving pictures were shown. Here was the history of the Izvestia on the screen. Steklov was shown in conference with the other editors. Workers' delegations came visiting him. Then the activities of the various editorial departments were pictured, followed by a presentation of the work done in the various mechanical departments until the paper is finally being run off the presses, done up in packages in the mailing room, hurried to the trains, and despatched on the one hand to the far Caucasus, while other scenes show a bundle being rushed to Leningrad by airmail, then by steamship to America. The bundle is addressed to our Russian Communist weekly in America, the Novy Mir. Incidentally moving pictures of New York City, with its skyscrapers and vast waterfront, are shown. This was followed by a comic that lasted well after midnight.

Thus while I had come for a visit to the Far Eastern University, I had remained for a Press Week celebration, typical of thousands being held throut the Soviet Union. This university is not to be confused with the Chinese (or Sun Yat Sen) University. There is also a Western University (dedicated to Sverdlov) attended by students from some of the Western European Nations, especially the Balkans.

The Eastern University is housed at Strastnaya Square No. 3, which is the building of the former college of Shaniavin, the poet, was educated. Not far away is the beginning of Tverskoy Boulevard, which leads to Herzen Street, is the poet Pushkin's monument, erected in 1880 from Opekushin's design.

After having lunch with the students, who improve on the cafeteria style of eating, by carrying away their dishes as well as getting their food. I was taken on a visit thru excellent libraries, reading rooms, class rooms and study rooms.

Cecil Rhodes, one of the mightiest of Great Britain's early capitalists, established his Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford University, England, to bring together carefully selected students from capitalist lands, to appreciate the glory of British imperialism.

Here at this Eastern University are students from all the lands of Asia, and some from Africa, Europe and even the United States, who are learning how and why to struggle against world imperialism.

Greetings to DAILY WORKER.

The following resolution of greeting was sent to The DAILY WORKER.

We, the students and workers of

Health Food
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 Madison Ave.
PHONE: UNIVERSITY 2148.

For a Rational Combined Vegetarian Meal Come to
Rachil's Vegetarian Dining Room
215 East Broadway. 1st floor.

Phone Stuyvesant 2819
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SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
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University 6778.

FOR A FRESH, WHOLESOME VEGETARIAN MEAL
Come to
Scientific Vegetarian Restaurant
75 E. 107th Street New York.

Where do we meet to drink and eat at Solins' Dining Room
Good Food! Good Company!
ANY Hour! ANY Day!
REAL HOME COOKING
323 E. 14th St. Bet. 2 & 3 Aves.
Phone: Stuyvesant 1665.

MISHULOW'S
Nature Food Vegetarian Restaurant
41 West 21st St. New York
Between 5th and 6th Ave.
Health Foods of the Highest Order.

LETTER TO WOLL FROM BEN GOLD ON PICKET LINE

(Continued from Page One)

has been arrested and charged with assaulting members of the New York Joint Board.

"It is well known that these gangsters do not render their nefarious services as a gratuity. They are well paid.

"The American labor movement and the public at large are entitled to know who is behind these gangsters. What explanation is there for the fact that your counsel are consistently appearing for assailants of the Joint Board members? Who furnishes the bail bonds for these thugs? Who pays the premiums for these bonds? We imagine that the officials to whom you are writing would be interested in the answers to these questions.

"You gentlemen claim to represent the fur workers. We challenge this assertion. We have repeatedly urged upon you to hold a referendum of all New York fur workers to determine whether you are the recognized representatives, or whether the elected officers of the Joint Board are such. You have failed to head this request. Why? We now renew this challenge.

The Red Herring.

"You have proclaimed that the issue is one of Communism versus Americanism. We declare that this is not the issue at all, and that you have deliberately injected this issue in order to conceal the arbitrary, unconstitutional, and Fascist methods that you are employing against the New York fur workers. No camouflage emanating from you can conceal the fact that the fur workers are striking because the Associated Fur Manufacturers have broken the contract that they signed with the representatives of the New York Joint Board on June 11, 1926; and because the Associated Fur Manufacturers seek to force upon the fur workers' representatives whom the fur workers have time and again repudiated.

"Is it Americanism to make gangster attacks upon innocent fur workers? You have persistently refused to have the recognized leaders of the fur workers determined by a fair and impartial referendum. Is that the kind of Americanism you are fighting for? You have expelled members and organizations from their trade union, in violation of the constitution. Is this your Americanism? Is your opposition to the wishes of almost the entire rank and file of the fur workers, Americanism?

"Do you expect the American labor movement, or the public officials of this community to be influenced by such smoke-screen issues? The time has come when facts, as opposed to empty words, will assert themselves.

With the Enemies of Labor.

"You are making a request from the police authorities to deprive the fur workers of the right to picket. Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor has an official of the Federation placed himself openly on the side of the enemies of labor, who seek to deprive the workers of their right to strike and picket, as weapons for the betterment of their conditions. Are we to understand that as an official of the American Federation of Labor, you are opposed to granting the workers the right to strike and picket?

"Your threat of 'mass protection' is clearly an attempt to intimidate the police authorities and to terrorize the citizens of New York by threats of mass terror. The American labor movement, as well as the public at large, will know whom to hold responsible for the outrages that are being committed in the fur market, against the New York fur workers. Surely you and your colleagues on the American Federation of Labor Furriers' Reorganization Committee will not escape such responsibility."

Big Line Tomorrow.

The Joint Board calls upon all furriers to be on the picket line tomorrow morning as an answer to the gangster threat of Matthew Woll.

This morning the picketr will wear arm bands with the following slogan: "Lindbergh's Father was Labor's Friend. The Furriere Fight for Labor!"

ITALIAN LABOR HONOR MEMORY OF G. MATTEOTI

The memory of Matteoti, the anti-fascist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies who was foully murdered three years ago by the direct tools of Mussolini, brought hundreds of workers to the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., yesterday afternoon where a meeting was held by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

Enos Sermenti, well known Communist leader among the Italian workers, did not speak having been deported from this country on Saturday.

H. M. Wicks, editor of The DAILY WORKER, said:

"Mussolini's regime is the blackest the world has ever seen. Waded to power through rivers of blood shed by the flower of the working class in combatting his mercenaries. A few days ago before the chamber of deputies, this monster boasted that he would build an army of five million. He doesn't dare attempt an army of a million. No despot dares arm his enemies. If Mussolini arms any appreciable number of the population of Italy they will turn their guns upon fascism and drown it in its own blood.

"One of the best ways to fight Mussolini fascism in America is to join the militant section of the labor movement here and help stifle the American brand as represented by the Walls, McGradys, Fraynes, Sigmans and other reactionaries who are using fascist tactics against labor here while condemning it in Italy."

Other speakers were Carlo Tresca and Francisco Coco in Italian.

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A World Famous Ballet and other attractions
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Auspices: JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
TICKETS on sale at 108 E. 14th Street, Room 35.

PARTY ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Important Women's Meeting.

A very important meeting of all women Party members and sympathizers living in the Bronx, will be held today at 2 p. m. at 1347 Prospect Ave.

Those who will not be present will be called to account by the district office.

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino on June 18, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Young Pioneer Camp. Come, and bring your relatives, friends and neighbors. Do your bit, to build a Camp for workers' children.

* * *

Daily Worker Agent Meeting.

Notice to all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents of Section 2.

A special meeting of all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents has been called for Wednesday June 15 at 6 p. m. at 106 W. 28th St.

* * *

Lower Bronx Pioneers Meet Every Friday.

The lower Bronx Pioneers are active again. They hold their regular meetings every Friday at 611 East 140th St., near Cypress Ave., 6:30 p. m. All party members are urged to send their children to the meeting.

* * *

Grecht Speaks Tomorrow.

Subsection 3E will hold educational meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every month.

The first educational meeting will be held tomorrow at 100 W. 28 St., 6 p. m. The topic to be discussed will be, "The Offensive against the Soviet Union," led by Rebecca Grecht. Sympathers are welcome.

* * *

Secco-Vanzetti Meet in Long Island.

The Long Island Section of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting Saturday evening, 8:00 p. m. at the corner of Steinway and Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Window Cleaners' Strike Near End.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The strike that the Window Cleaners' Union of Newark has been conducting for the past few weeks is practically over. The workers went out on strike when the bosses began to hire scab help, thus violating the agreement with the union. To date 15 of the shops have settled and the men have gone back to work. Two shops, the American and the N. Y.-N. J. Window Cleaning Companies, refuse to recognize the union. The union has decided to fight these scab employers until their shops are 100 per cent unionized. To that effect each member of the local has been asked to carry on the fight. It is only a matter of time when these shops will have to concede to the demands of the workers and the union. Picketing will continue.

Electrician's Strike Ends.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12. The strike of the electricians affiliated with Local 52 of Newark has terminated with the bosses' contractors association conceding to an increase in wages from $12 to $12.50 a day. The helpers will receive a sliding increase from $7 to $7.50 a day. This settlement was reached this morning between Local 52 and the Master Electricians' Association. The striko has been on since May 1st.

BAYONNE, N. J., June 12.—Thirty-five journeymen barbers went out on strike yesterday when the bosses refused to sign up the new agreement with the workers. The men demand an increase in wages from $12 to $15 a week. To date 10 of the bosses have signed up the new contract.

WOLKOFF MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT; NEW STAR CASINO

Protest Against Danger Of New World War

Workers of New York will hear tomorrow an explanation of who ordered the assassination of Wolkoff, the ambassador of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to Poland. Prominent speakers, well known to the workers, will explain what this first step in a new campaign of unofficial war against the first workers' republic means, and the danger of its being turned into an open war, on a world wide scale. All this at the New York Wolkoff Memorial Meeting, New Star Casino, Tuesday, June 14. The committee in charge has issued the following announcement:

With the news coming through from Moscow, it becomes clearer every day that the murder of Comrade Wolkoff, the Soviet ambassador to Poland, is part of the same provocation that caused the raid on the Peking Soviet embassy, the raid on Arcos in London and the breaking off of the Soviet-English relations.

British imperialism, facing severe losses in foreign markets and the rising of its colonial peoples in many places, and seeing before it the doom of the British Empire, is riding headlong toward the world war.

The masses of the Soviet Union have demonstrated more then once that they are determined to prevent a war if at all possible but one must not mistake this desire for peace on the part of the Soviet Union for docility. It is up to the workers in all capitalist countries to see this danger of a world war and to mobilize the masses of their own country against it.

The memorial meeting for Wolkoff arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party for Tuesday, June 14, at New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, will also be a demonstration of the militant workers of this city against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The speakers will be William F. Dunne, who is still in jail but is expected to be released by Tuesday; M. J. Olgin, Alexander Trachtenberg, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, John J. Ballam, Molach Epstein, Rebecca Grecht and Sam Don.

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SECRETARIES are urged to put this question on the next order of the business of your organizations. —Tickets will leave the hands of your organization.—Every organization will have a separate section at the Picnic.
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ATTEND
the
MEMORIAL MEETING
in honor of Comrade
WOIKOFF
recently shot by a White Guard assassin in Warsaw.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, at 8 P. M.
NEW STAR CASINO
East 107th Street.

Speakers:

William F. Dunne — Molasaye J. Olgin
Alexander Trachtenberg — Juliet Stuart Poyntz
John J. Ballam — Sam Don
Molach Epstein — Bert Miller, Chairman
Rebecca Grecht

Admission 25 Cents.

Auspices: WORKERS PARTY, DISTRICT 2.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from last issue.)

"During the past year the attention of the country has been directed to the activities of a group of men known as professional patriots."

This statement concerning professional patriotic organizations is contained in a Congressional report made several years ago.

"Professional Patriots" is edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

* * *

The Security League is no less alarmist in its tone, charging Bolshevism with responsibility for the federal income tax law. Mr. Solomon Stanwood Menken, President of the League, revealed himself whole-heartedly in a public speech before the Kiwanis Club of Buffalo, N. Y., October 21, 1923, on "The Spirit of America." We quote from a League reprint:

"We have here 600,000 Communists meetings weekly, publishing 50 papers, attacking your country, your government, your right to prosper, to bring up your own children as you will, to enjoy the advantages of this country as we know it and our forefathers planned it. To fight them, more of us must get on the job and help take care of the U. S. A.

"Their attack has created a disaffection and critical attitude toward our officials which has worked great political injustice and is further reflected in the Socialistic coloring of legislation. A fair example is our tax law, which throttles enterprise while reducing the financial return to the government. This law was an entirely proper means for meeting a part of the federal expense but has become such a burden to wealth that men of large means will not take a 100 per cent risk of principal in reasonable ventures of benefit to the community when the maximum personal gain is but 40 per cent (sic). How was the enactment of such a law possible? Because the Reds and Yellows raised a false issue as to what they call predatory wealth, and the politicians were misled into believing that the noise they made was the voice of the American people.

"Our course is fatuous in the extreme and we elect to places of trust Frazier, LaFollette, and Brookhart, send our young people into the red and yellow journals, and The Nation and The Republic, with the same perverted sense as those of another time peeked into obscene literature."

In justice to Mr. Menken it should be added that he spoke at a meeting of the Teachers Union of New York early in 1927 and surprised every one present by expressing the opinion that "teachers have a right to hold their economic views and express them freely irrespective of Board of Education or State authorities of any kind."

Inspiring Creed.

Another gem of verse published by the Security League was written for it by Felix Baldwin. Here it is, all four stanzas.

BOLSHE VIKI

"What are the Sirens shriekin' for?" said Percy Parlour-Red.
"To speed the guest, to speed the guest," the Loyal Native said,
"What makes you smile, so grim, so grim?" said Percy Parlour-Red,
"I'm thinkin' of a muzzled hound," the Loyal Native said.

For they're shippin' Bolshe Viki, you can hear the engines purr,
They are weighin' of the anchor, eu' the decks are all a-stir,
They've pinued a number on him, an' they've branded him a cur,
An' they're shippin' Bolshe Viki in the mornin'.

"What makes the People mutter so?" said Percy Parlour-Red,
"They're wakin' up, they're wakin' up," the Loyal Native said,
"What makes thet fellow gulp and quake?" said Percy Parlour-Red,
"It's his turn next, it's his turn next," the Loyal Native said.

They are shipping Bolshe Viki to a port beyond our ken,
They have taken Bolshe Viki with his poisoned tongue and pen,
And he'll sail in half a minute, the despised of decent men,
O they're shippin' Bolshe Viki in the mornin'!

"His speech was very fine to henr," said Percy Parlour-Red,
"My ears are deaf to traitor-talk," the Loyal Native said,
"I shook his hand not long ago," said Percy Parlour-Red,
"Then wash your own of alien dirt," the Loyal Native said.

They are shipping Bolshe Viki to a far, unknown place,
For he smirched the Flag which welcomed him, and spat in Freedom's face,
And there's thousands like him still at large—America's disgrace,
While they're shippin' Bolshe Viki in the mornin'!

"What's that like blood against the sun?" said Percy Parlour-Red,
"The Bolshe Viki hrand of flag," the Loyal Native said,
"What's that that whimpers from the deck?" said Percy Parlour-Red,
"The Yellow Streak, that's sailin' now," the Loyal Native said,

For they're done with Bolshe Viki, an' his serpent breed must go,
This People, they are thinkin' hard—but thinkin' very slow!
Ho! America must arm herself to fight an unclean foe,
An' be shippin' Bolshe Viki EVERY mornin'!

Mr. Emerson Hough, "the eminent author," also wrote a piece for the Security League worth quoting, entitled the "One Hundred Per Cent American." He wound up his appeal with the following paragraph:

Lyric Poetry.

"Do I hold myself a one hundred per cent American? I never asked myself about it, nor needed to. But I know if I were that manner and fashion of one hundred per cent American she might by act of grace have share in the control of this country for a few short years, I would close Ellis Island tomorrow. I would dig deep the most around America and let the portcullis fall. Then I would say: 'What ho! Warder. Go now and breed me Americans, here in America. Take your time —you have if necessary fifty years, or say one hundred years. Breed them clean and strong. Choose good grandfathers for our people, and let us have at last a nation which is not merely a feeding trough—a country which is not just a place.

"'And let us call that country—once more—America!'"

The League also reprinted certain patriotic definitions by Mr. Henry Irving Dodge which had appeared in the "Scribner Magazine." The leaflet bears the title "That's Bolshevism":

SAME AS LINDBERGH USED



Captain H. C. Major demonstrates to Secretary of the Navy Curtis Wilbur, left, the use of the earth inductor compass, the invention of Dr. L. J. Briggs and Dr. Robert B. Heyl, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The compass is the same as that used by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh on his New York to Paris flight.

Fighting the Trade Union Bill

By LOUIS ZOOBOCK.

The anti-labor legislation of Baldwin's Government is evoking indignation among the toiling masses in England. The wave of protest from the workers is spreading from day to day. Thousands of demonstrations, conferences and mass meetings, pass resolutions against Baldwin's Bill. All over the country the workers are testifying to their firm decision to resist its putting into practice by every means at their disposal. The trade union rank and file have lined up and determined to make every sacrifice for the prevention of this anti-labor Bill being passed.

On the other hand, however, all the symptoms prove that the official trade union and Labor Party leaders are reluctant to fight. The heroes of "Black Friday" and the betrayers of the General-Strike and the miners' strike are once more meeting to plot another betrayal of the workers. The parliamentary fraction of the Labor Party has declered its intention to fight every line and point of the Bill; the trade union leaders are not chary of sounding phrases and unctuous declarations as to the need of resisting the passing of the Bill by all possible means. They do not, however, suggest any practical measures for the fight.

The only measures to which they would agree are "Constitutional and Parliamentary." To stop, however, at "Constitutional" measures alone, in the face of a ready-made Government majority, would mean the surrender of the position without striking a blow; in a word would mean —treachery.

* * *

The course of the Conference of Executives held on the 20th of April merely confirms that the present trade union leaders are not in a position to lead the workers in their energetic fight with the Government and its anti-trade union Bill.

"Political" Action.

The Conference was attended by 600 delegates from various trade union executives, affiliated to the British Trade Union Congress and representing over four million organized workers, as well as by representatives of the Labor Party Parliamentary Fraction. The tone of all speeches completely confirmed the assumption that leading trade union circles intend to carry on a mere campaign of agitation against the trade union Bill and that their fight will be purely "political," i.e., limited to parliamentary methods.

George Hicks, (well-known for his "Left" sympathies) presided at the Conference and emphasised in his speech the significance of the Bill, pointing out that it revives all those persecutions and repressions met with by the pioneers of the trade union movement. If the Bill is passed the whole trade union movement will be delivered up to the tender mercies of the State legal machinery which is entirely in the hands of the capitalists, etc. "Therefore," added Hicks "we must make use of every kind of weapon in the arsenal of the working class."

Henderson chiefly touched upon the question of political funds in his speech. Analysing the fourth clause of the Bill, he stated: "Actually, and in practice, it revives upon the trade unionists an obligation which no other body of citizens is required by law to observe." "The clause represents, in my judgment," he continued, "an outrageous invasion of individual and personal rights."

The Fiery Snowden.

Snowden, referring to a letter from MacDonald, pointed out that the present correlation of forces in parliament make it impossible for the Labor Party to count on the intervention of vital alterations in the Bill.

The General Council's resolution condemns the Trade Union Bill as one "designed to cripple the workers' effective powers of resistance against attacks by organised employers upon the already inadequate standards of wages and conditions of employment." The resolution goes on to condemn the Bill as an attempt to undermine the power of the Labor Party which puts its monetary funds chiefly from collecting small subscriptions among the workers. The Bill perpetuates and accentuates the advantages of the capitalist parties, which get big sums of money by selling through its agents in the Government, titles and honors as well as by secret subsidies from the wealthy.

The resolution then goes on to say: "We warn the Government that the consequence of placing in the hands of the Law Courts such vast powers of repression and obstruction proposed in the bill will be to bring the law into contempt. To enforce against the Trade Unions the provisions of the bill must inevitably lead to widespread and concerted resistance on the part of the organized millions of trade unionists, and will intensify and embitter industrial conflicts.

Minority Movement Fights.

Gossip, member of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Society and representative of the Minority Movement, brought the following amendment: "That this conference asks the parliamentary Labor Party to obstruct the whole business of government in the House of Commons, and to do everything possible to force the Baldwin Government to resign, and also instructs the General Council of the T. U. C. to make all possible preparations to use the industrial weapon by a general strike, if necessary, in order to defeat the Government."

The Conference turned down the amendment and adopted the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

Such is a short summary of the labor of the Conference of Executives. The trade union bureaucrats did not allow the Left Wing delegates to take active participation in the conference. Gossip twice asked the floor, but was not allowed to speak. The same thing happened to Cook when he endeavored to come forward against the resolution. The Conference allowed no discussion of the Chinese question. Its machinery worked smoothly enough. The bureaucrats don't want a fight and have no faith in successful resistance to the Government. All their hopes are centered on one thing: when the Labor Party comes to power, it will repeal the outrageous act.

Ode to The DAILY WORKER

By District Attorney Michael A. Driscoll.

(The DAILY WORKER hesitates to print this ode delivered by District Attorney A. Driscoll, in Part 1, Special Term of the Supreme Court, during the trial of William F. Dunne. Our hesitation is not caused by any doubts concerning the District Attorney's lyric gifts; but we find the publication of free verse an expensive business.)

We will pass over
The blasphemous strictures
Against
Our own Glorious Country

Whose flag of freedom
And the emblem of Liberty

Has from its very beginning
Stretched forth
Its arms in welcome
And of haven and sanctuary
To the
Oppressed Of All Lands

And on its very
S
S
Stars
And
S
S
Stripes
Is indelibly impressed

The names of those who freely
Gave their very life's blood
That the Nation might exist and endure
In accordance
With its original
PRINCIPLES.

(Ed. Note—Vide Sacco and Vanzetti)

After Nanking

(Continued from last issue.)

At this very day we do not yet know the outcome of the negotiations between the American, British and American imperialists. It is clear to us why Great Britain insisted on sharing responsibility in a war against China with other powers. The fear inspired by the Left Wing, by the hegemon of the Chinese revolution is of enormous political importance. But Baldwin and Chamberlain know perfectly well that the MacDonalds and Thomas are not going to lead the working masses. They know and they know that there is some real weight in Cook's declaration, that a war declared by the Conservative Government against the Chinese people may cause the miners to re-talkits by a war against the Conservative Government. Under these conditions it is difficult—absolutely impossible—to start a great war single-handed.

Great Britain was compelled to seek some reliable partner. Even prior to the Nanking bombardment she secured such a partner in the "fearless friend", Mussolini. But they fearless friend has his own ambitions and interests, and, what is more, he cannot be of much help. A partner like the United States is, of course, more interesting and more valuable.

We do not know as yet the price Great Britain paid for her new partner. But there is no doubt that joint action by the United States and Great Britain in the attack on defenceless Nanking does not yet signify the beginning of a lasting alliance. The interests dividing these two states in China are still in force. On the other hand, we must take into account the enormous significance of the factor which leads to their alliance—we have in mind the social and political character of the new stage in the Chinese revolution.

ECHOES are to be heard in many European countries of the co-ordinated action of Great Britain and America against China. In this connection the attitude of the German press is very characteristic. The overwhelming majority of German papers described the Nanking events in the London fashion. "Vorwaerts", follows the London example in carefully concealing the frightful results of the prolonged bombardment with the heavy guns.

The French press is not much different from the German press. Only the "Humanité" described the details of the Nanking bombardment. All other papers speak of the Nanking bombardment merely as an unpleasant incident. We may surmise that the bourgeois press of all countries supports the united front of Anglo-American imperialism in its attempt to turn the wheel of the Chinese revolution with the help of their naval forces. In order that the reader may have a clear conception of how the European press pictures the Nanking pogrom, we will quote a short leading article from the "Manchester Guardian" of March 26th. We choose the "Manchester Guardian", as this paper has a reputation as an old Liberal and neutral organ, which from time to time has taken the liberty to come out against Baldwin's policy in China:

"The story of events at Nanking is confused and the upshot is not yet completely certain, but much of what happened can be reconstructed. The Northern army entered, as at Shanghai in a hostile and vengeful mood. It looted, as it went and the advance-guard of the Cantonese looted as it came. The foreigners at Nanking concentrated on a hill near the north gate of the city, under the guns of the ships remaining there until disciplined Cantonese troops entered and restored order, or simply as a temporary measure until they could be withdrawn to the ships in the river. It was in this position that they were shelled by troops described as Chinese "irregulars", and some of them were killed. It is unusual for "irregulars" to be equipped with guns, but in China the distinction between regulars and irregulars is sometimes a fine one, and perhaps depends mainly on the disposition of the troops at any given moment to obey the orders of their chiefs. At all events, the Cantonese commanders, in the danger, the commanders of the British and American warships in the river issued an ultimatum demanding their safe delivery on pain of a bombardment of the city. At the same time, when the foreigners were shelled, the warships bombarded the quarters whence the shelling came and landed naval forces, which, at the cost of some casualties, succeeded in withdrawing the foreigners from their dangerous position. It is possible, as it is much to be hoped, that all the foreigners have now been brought safely away. The leaders of the Canton army, like all Chinese Governments, are no doubt ready and anxious to secure the safety of foreigners. The trouble is that they are in imperfect control not only of the auxiliaries who accompany their advance, but also, it is to be feared, of some which are supposed to be more closely under their orders."

THIS article needs no commentaries. The facts here are given in such a way as to picture the bombardment as an unpleasant and cruel necessity. Nevertheless this article as well as the entire European press is interesting and characteristic also from another point of view. It is no secret that the British Empire, in spite of the meaningless phrases of the pacifist gentlemen who endeavor to prove that the Empire is an alliance of free republics, is cemented together with the blood of the mass extermination of "aborigines" which is a usual phenomenon in the history of the British Empire. The forms and methods of these extorminations were determined by circumstances and by the development of military technique. British imperialism, as imperialism in general, held and still holds under its subjection the weaker nations primarily with armed force, with the help of which the discontented masses are being mercilessly crushed. But the European press, and particularly the British press was compelled to maintain silence during the Nanking bombardment. This proves that the imperialists finds it difficult under the present conditions to secure the support of the general public in their Chinese policy. The imperialists know that. This explains why their wrath is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and against the revolutionary Labor movement in all countries. Every article in the British press dealing against China is accompanied by atrocious attacks on the Soviet Union and the Communist movement. All correspondents in Shanghai consider it their duty to describe the unusual influence of Borodin, a citizen of the Soviet Union, on the Chinese Revolution, and the sympathy of the Chinese Revolution for the Soviet Union.

What was and is the response of the European Labor movement to the intervention in China in general, and to the beginning of the war in particular.

(To be continued.)

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

(Continued from last issue)

(c) Chief Tasks.

The need of unanimity of methods and of approach to the problems of building our party is apparent. To become efficient organizers of Communists and to actually organize the workers for the overthrow of capitalism, we must learn how to connect the struggle for our ultimate aims with that of the elementary needs of the workers.

Our members too often overlook these needs, although being employed in the shops themselves, because the everyday abuses caused by the system of exploitation have become so habitual and ordinary. While this is too often accepted merely as a part of wage slavery, it is precisely the things which are objectionable to the workers. The objections, however, are not given expression.

It is the duty of our shop nuclei to take up these issues, formulate the proper demands and correct slogans. But so simplified that a few are concentrated on and couched in the language of the workers. These issues should be taken up through our various means of activities, and particularly through the shop bulletin. Properly conducted they will serve to establish wide contact with the workers and gradually move them into action against their class enemies. There are for example the following issues:

1.—Speed-up System and Long Hours of Work.

In most of the industrial enterprises of the country, prodnction is standardized, the individual output being ever increased. Various devices are applied to increase the speed of the motions of the workers, in addition to the fremor driving them to the point of exhaustion. Most places long hours obtain with a shift system. Sometimes double shifts with no extra pay for night work. Yet when work is slack the speed does not diminish and seldom are the hours reduced, but workers are rather placed on part time employment while the industrial reserve army waits at the gate for jobs. Thus increasing the competition of the workers end further intensifying the speed-up system. Shop nuclei must here take up the question of getting rid of slave driving bosses, reduce hours of work, point to the need of organization of the workers and solidarity with the unemployed.

2.—Health and Safety Conditions.

In the factories many conditions obtain dangerous to the health of the workers. Lack of ventilation, use of poisonous materials, insanitary toilet and washroom facilities, etc. Lack of safety devices make accidents daily occurrences. Compensations for accidents generally mean a maze of red tape and graft by petty politicians. In this respect shop nuclei can be instrumental in leading the fight for healthy conditions and for real safety devices and assist workers or their relatives who are victims of accidents to obtain adequate compensation.

3.—Violation of Working Agreements.

This is a problem mainly of shops of organized workers. With unorganized workers the bosses make no agreements. Violations often occur as a result of demands that workers prepare their own material not specific in the agreement or carry heavier loads than specified; or in many other ways. Discrimination generally results where objections to such practice is made. If not through actual lay-offs, then often in assignment to lesser paid or more disagreeable work. While the violations also often have a direct connection with co-operation of trade union officials who sell out the interests of the workers and co-operate with the bosses.

Schemes of so-called adjustment through adjustment boards, arbitration, or permanent labor boards generally further discriminate against the workers in favor of the bosses. A fight against such violations, discriminations and the schemes to uphold them broadens the basis of shop activities as well as the ranks of the fighting forces. It often makes possible the establishment of effective connections from shop to shop in the same industry. A part of the fight must be the exposure of the corrupt practices of trade union officials where such is the case.

4.—Fight Against Wage Cuts.

Wage cuts are ordinary occurrences whether applied on the hourly rate or piece work rate. The first task of shop nuclei members should be to understand the nature of the cuts, discriminations and the schemes to uphold them broadens the basis of shop activities as well as the ranks of the fighting forces. It often makes possible the establishment of effective connections from shop to shop in the same industry. A part of the fight must be the exposure of the corrupt practices of trade union officials where such is the case.

4.—Fight Against Wage Cuts.

Wage cuts are ordinary occurrences whether applied on the hourly rate or piece work rate. The first task of shop nuclei members should be to understand the nature of the cuts, discriminations and the schemes to strengthen the case of the workers and proceed to organize resistance. This gives a particular opportunity for party members to explain the system of exploitation of the workers, proceeding from a concrete basis and will generally bring ready response from the workers concerned. While in the organized shops, the fight should be conducted through the unions, in unorganized shops the fight becomes directly bound up with the problem of organization of the workers and all actions must be properly organized. In each case, however, splendid opportunities are offered to Communists.

5.—Blacklist System, Spies and Special Police.

These are some of the usual methods maintained to keep the workers in subjection, particularly in large enterprises of heavy industry. Blacklists often appear in deliberate workout cut for agitational, some times requiring personal sacrifices on the part of militant workers, while spies appear in the shops to help get the goods on the workers. The whole system in the United States often extends to embrace the leading industrial institutions in smaller cities where big factories are located. While such conditions point to the need of caution of shop nuclei work, it will also particularly tax the ability of the members to expose this system and generally the fight will enter directly into the field of political struggles.

6.—Bosses' Welfare Associations.

Such associations appear in many forms and are but the first steps toward company unions. Sometimes they may have a sport character, social, or beneficial character. They are, however, always means of the bosses organized by them with especially fitted agents put in charge to help tie the workers to the factory wheel. With this follows generally stock selling schemes to make the workers believe they are part owners of the plant and thus readier accept whatever conditions are imposed. Otherwise the workers obtain little or no additional material gain for themselves, but it helps to divide their forces. An exposure of such hideous schemes is necessary to show the workers that real improvements can be gained only by united class efforts and not by false illusions of generosity of the bosses.

7.—Joint Works Committees and Company Unions.

Despite its name, Joint Works Committees supposedly representing both workers and bosses wherever such committees exist, they are merely instruments in the hands of the bosses. Sometimes the members supposedly representing the workers are elected by them and other times hand picked by the bosses. The final decision always rests with the management and the committees thus serve as a shield to make the workers believe they have something to say.

Company unions are, of course, outright tools of the bosses and organized particularly to prevent real working class organization in the shop. Secondly, they are organized to help keep the workers' conditions down and maintain a low rate of wages. In either event, it is necessary to both work from within and from without to expose these schemes and replace them with real workers' shop committees and real labor unions.

During elections of workers' delegates to so-called Joint Works Committees our shop nuclei should bring forward their own progressive candidates together with a program corresponding with the needs of the workers in the shop. The program, of course, cannot be realized by these committees but helps to expose them and lay the basis for real shop committees. As for "company unions," past history has proven that when a few live militants are inside they can make contact with the workers there and change the efforts of the bosses into [illegible] organization.

8.—Workers' Shop Committees.

Being close to the rank and file workers, shop committees will easily become responsible and trusted and become real instruments in their struggles for better conditions. Creation of shop committees are one of our real tasks. The most important issues in the shop should be put forward as the basis of propaganda for election of shop committees. In organized shops, this should be done with the assistance of the unions. In unorganized shops, these committees will become the most effective organization campaigners. Shop committees are composed of delegates elected by the workers only; and generally a certain number from each department in the industrial plant. At least this should be the basis of our propaganda to be particularly put forward when wage cuts are threatened or other encroachments in working conditions are made by the bosses.

While at certain periods the possibilities of establishing such committees may not be so very good, it should nevertheless be propagated at every opportunity. Naturally many difficulties will arise in attempting to put this into effect, but we must learn how to overcome such difficulties.

9.—Strikes.

Our shop nuclei members must always participate in and be in the front ranks of every strike. If within organized plants, the activities are naturally concentrated through the unions. With unorganized plants the difficulties become great.

Strikes within unorganized plants are, however, very common. Generally lack of leadership and lack of organization is apparent and often leads to defeat. When important issues appear in such shops, our shop nuclei members should always be fully acquainted with the sentiment of the workers and their readiness to resist if a strike is impossible or some other means of demonstration of resistance required. If strikes are possible, the first steps must be to organise to win the strike. Have the demands properly formulated. A strike committee through representation from each department. The committee should be authorized to communicate with the employers, report back to the workers and arrange for regular strike meetings, pickets, etc. The local party organization must be kept fully in touch with and guide the activities in such strike developments.

ATTEND VOROFF MEMORIAL MEETING TONIGHT AT 8 P. M. AT NEW STAR CASINO, EAST 107TH STREET AND PARK AVENUE. PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING

LEARN WHY VOROFF WAS MURDERED

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MALE sob sisters are bawling us that the Lindbergh flight across the ocean and his visit to England helped to cement peaceful relations between Europe and the United States. But there is no noticeable peace character to the exercises that are being conducted thruout the United States in honor of the intrepid airman. We see him in a picture on the front page of the New York Times laying a wreath on the grave of the "unknown soldier" while surrounded by soldiers with bayonets pointed to the heavens.

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WAR planes, soldiers, guns, police, battleships—this is the background against which Lindbergh is cast. People resent being told that another world war is inevitable after reading the peace mush that fills the columns of the capitalist press. Accustomed we are to human gullibility the way the reading public has fallen for the bokum peddled by the press about Lindbergh has amazed us.

• • •

THIS is the day of the rotarian. Here is a phenomenon he can understand. No superior intellectual can tell him Lindbergh did not cross the ocean. He knows he did. And since three fourths of the news space in our dailies are occupied with recounting the young man's deeds and his homely virtues what chance has the intelligent mortal who understands what the hunk is about to convince our rotarian that the object of all the hullabaloo is not to honor Lindbergh but to arouse the spirit of patriotism, the spirit that makes a declaration of war easy for our masters?

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THERE are other things to comment on besides Lindbergh. Otherwise we might develop a single track mind. There is the news that Chang-Tso-Lin's fifth concubine has arrived in Peking from Mukden, which kills the rumor that Chang was to leave immediately and which indicates that he will stay about one more week. Had the balence of the marshall's visible means of entertainment arrived we would fear that he intended to stay forever.

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STRANGE that we hear no reflections cast on the marshall's morals by his British, American and French allies. It is true that the average person does not expect the French to generate much indignation over issues of this kind but the British and their American "cousins" are particular and Great Britain has sent more than one expedition to some benighted eastern country to blast the natives on to the road of true connubial morality. But Chang, bandit and polygamist is as free from criticism as if he were the head of the Salvation Army.

• • •

THERE is a reason as the owner of a nationally advertised and nationally devonred breakfast food used to say.

• • •

MUSSOLINI'S popularity is increasing so rapidly in Italy that nobody can approach him now without being searched for arms except his wife and children. Having crushed all the opposition parties in the country, says a writer in the New York World (he ignored the existence of the Communist Party which is functioning even tho illegally) Mussolini has now on his hands a savage crew of black-shirted patriots looking for honors, offices and graft that are not available for them. So Benito must wave the stiletto and threaten to conquer Jugo-Slavia, France and build up a second Roman empire to appease the appetites of his followers.

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THE "duce" no longer appears at mass meetings and demonstrations. Since the last attempt was made on his life by a member of the Fascist organization, Benito has been living in a state of terror. The World correspondent says that the Fascist organization is seething with dissatisfaction. Unless Benito gives his ambitious swashbucklers a war and fat glory they expected they will have his scalp. There is no cementing influence in this organization except terror and the lust for gain and "glory."

• • •

THE Irish Labor Party is running a good third as the returns from the recent general election in the Irish Free State are coming in. With 66

(Continued on Page Four)

SCORE DISPATCH OF U. S. MARINES TO PEKING AREA

Chiang's Disciples In Canton Ban Strikes

PEKING, June 13.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the "Peking Government," has made public a formal protest against the occupation of Tientsin by American marines.

Although the protest is merely formal, it is regarded as extremely significant in that the Peking Government has been forced by public opinion to protest against the American action. Sympathy for the Nationalist cause is so strong in the north that the corrupt Peking "Government" is compelled to make concessions to public opinion.

The dispatch of American marines to Tientsin is a violation of the spirit of the Washington treaty as well as the Boxer protocol, the note states.

• • •

Duncan Visits "Boy Emperor"

LONDON, June 13.—General Chiang Kai-shek, renegade Nationalist, is reported to have captnred Haichow and Sklyang in northern Kiangsu Province.

Major General Duncan, commanding the British forces in China, is reported to have visited Hsuan Tung, (the "Boy Emperor" forced from Peking by the Nationalist commander General Feng) at his residence in the Japanese concession in Tientsin.

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Right Wing Forbids Strikes

SHANGHAI, May 3. (By Mail).—The right wing government in this city has issued an order forbidding workers to strike. The order signed by General Chien Ta-chun says:

"According to the first section of the ninth martial law regulation the Commander in charge of Martial Law is empowered to prohibit public gatherings, strikes by laborers or merchants, end publications, such as newspapers, magazines, and cartoons, when considered to be detrimental to the military control. Now that peace has only been restored recently, the peoples' minds are still in a troubled state, and the Martial Law headquarters has decided to suppress every kind of strike.

The public is hereby notified that rash actions without the sanction of the Martial Law authorities will be severely punished, so as to maintain peace and order in the city."

• • •

Help the Nationalist Wounded.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER are again nrged to send whatever they can spare to the Chinese Red Cross at Hankow to aid Nationalist troops wounded in the struggle for the liberation of China.

The New York Times, thru its British-inspired correspondent, Frederick Moore, is fighting the Red Cross campaign. Don't let the Times crush it.

DAILY WORKER readers are urged to aid the Nationalist cause by sending contributions to Mme. Sun Yat-sen, care of the Chinese Red Cross, at Hankow, China.

Trade Conditions Again Good in Wuhan Province As the Nationalists Gain

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

WUHAN, June 13.—The plot of Shanghai merchants supporting Chiang Kai-shek to cause a financial crisis here has evidently failed. Due to the victorious advance of Chinese Nationalist troops there has been a definite amelioration of business.

Prices of foodstuffs are becoming stabilised and many Chinese and foreign business firms have been re-opened.

A telegram just received here from Shanghai declares that Chiang Kai-shek has driven Shantung troops from the last fortified position in Kiangsu province.

The anti-Japanese movement is growing here and proposals for a boycott of goods from Japan are being seriously contemplated as a protest against the sending of Japanese troops through Shantung.

FLAG DAY—1927



"I want your sons!"
"But—in 1917—?"
"That was only a rehearsal."

Forced to Retreat

In arguing the question of granting a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of our editor, William F. Dunne, Judge Mullan was forced to admit that "the case does not come within th epurview of the statute." What does this mean? It means clearly that the entire case thus far, was, in the opinion of Judge Mullan, unjustifiable. It means that it is becoming more and more evident that the case was a frame-up against The DAILY WORKER. It means that through the support and energy of the comrades behind The DAILY WORKER, we were able to put up such a vigorous fight for our paper, that we were able to wring from the mouth of the judge, this damaging admission.

But we have only begun. The five hundred dollar fine still remains as a heavy weight around our necks. The sentence against the members of our staff still stands. Dave Gordon has been sent to the reformatory. We must wipe this dastardly verdict off the statute books. The black reactionaries must not be permitted to claim a victory. Your dollars have work to do, comrades. Send them in at once.

NEWARK FURRIERS WIN BIG VICTORY; DEFEATING RIGHTS

All Scabs to Be Fired Immediately

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—A smashing defeat for the Matthew Woll Oiser Schachtman combine in the Furriers' Union is seen as a result of the decision of the Consolidated Furriers' Association to employ only those workers who are members of Local 25 of the Furriers' union and at the same time to the fire the 12 scabs that have been working during the period of the strike.

The bosses' association also agreed not to interfere in the internal problems of the union.

The conference was held here Saturday with representatives present of local 25, local 58 of Brooklyn and the bosses. After a lively discussion the unanimous decision was that the progressive administration by Morris Langer would be the only one recognized by the manufacturers. Local 58 promising not to allow any of its members to work in Newark or in any way interfere with the activities of the New Jersey local.

Rats Right Wing Scabs.

The conference also decided that the 12 scabs that the machine hoped to use as a nucleus to break the strike are immediately to be thrown out of the shops and not allowed to return.

After the successful conclusion of the conference, delegates representing local 25 left for Washington to attend the convention of the Furriers union that opened up yesterday morning.

Hold Big Celebration.

The victorious furriers held a celebration meeting last night at Montgomery Hall. Headed by a brass band the workers marched from union headquarters, 194 Prince St., to the hall being cheered by hundreds of workers that lined up on the sidewalks. At the meeting rank and file members of the organization spoke on the significance of the victory.

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(Worker Correspondent).

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—In order to get a clear picture of the strike of the furriers here and to the causes we must go to the roots of the matter. Local 25 has been a thorn in the path of the officialdom of the International Fur Workers' Union ever since the membership dared to elect its officials from the rank and file and ousted Milton Corbet, a slimy crook and a vice president of the International, who stole $40,000 of the union's treasury.

Since then Lucchi, Sorkin, Schachtman, Hilfers and Co. have been busy

(Continued on Page Two)

Over 100,000 Lindbergh Leaflets Were Distributed At the Jingo Demonstration

Over 200 members of the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party joined in the distribution of 100,000 "Lindbergh Leaflets" during the city parade yesterday afternoon.

A sharp warning that the young aviator's courageous feat was being utilized for militarist propaganda was contained in the leaflet which also detailed the career of the flyer's father, the late Congressman Carl A. Lindbergh who was described by "patriots" in 1917 as "a sinister and dangerous influence" for his ceaseless activity against the war aims of American capitalists.

"Follow in the footsteps of Lindy's father;" the leaflet concluded. "Don't allow the war jingoes to turn this demonstration into war propaganda."

Over 5,000 copies of the city edition of The DAILY WORKER, which contained a number of special articles on Lindbergh, were also distributed.

LINDBERGH LONE CIVILIAN IN BIG MILITARY SPRAWL

Huge Crowds Trampled By Mounted Cops

By Charles Yale Harrison.

Ten thousand soldiers, sailors and marines and one lone civilian paraded up Fifth Ave. yesterday. The lone civilian was Charles A. Lindbergh, the intrepid trans-Atlantic flyer. The thousands of soldiers, sailors and marines were supplied gratis to the people of New York by the obliging secretaries of war and the navy.

As was to be expected the Lindbergh welcoming demonstration degenerated into an orgy of war propaganda.

Early in the day millions of New Yorkers turned out and lined the sidewalks to catch a glimpse of the livest bit of army and navy propaganda that ever fell into the hands of the recruiting gentlemen. Every window on Fifth avenue was jammed with faces eager to see the son of the pacifist, ex-Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.

Plenty of Soldiers.

What was actually seen was battalion after battalion of marching U. S. soldiers, who sweated and panted up the avenue. The West Pointers, ridiculous in their starched pants, strutted along. Bands played well known military airs. The crowds cheered.

"Where's Lindy," shouted the crowds.

Punch Women.

Still more soldiers, more marines, more bands. Officers marching stiffly holding their swords at the salute. The air was white with impromptu

(Continued on Page Three)

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

STRIKING FUR WORKERS TO WEAR ARMY HELMETS ON PICKET LINE

Ex-Service Men Will Lead Thousands in Mass Demonstration Today

"Tin" army hats are to be worn on the furriers' picket line this morning by a group of ex-service men who are members of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union.

This is part of the preparations being made by the Joint Board to meet the squad of notorious characters whom they are told will appear to create disorder on the picket line, under pretense of being trade unionists answering the call of Matthew Woll, chairman of the Furriers' Reorganization Committee.

According to I. Shapiro, chairman of the Strikers' Law Committee, the Joint Board has been reliably informed that the Curley gang, Frenchy's gang, the Kid Dropper gang, led by Kid Archy, Lipky and Little Maxie, are to come into the fur market with instructions to attack the workers on the picket line.

Threaten Workers.

"Some of these people were in the fur market this morning," says Shapiro, "and made open threats to the pickets that what they will do tomorrow when they have all their companions on hand. Mr. Woll and Mr. Edward F. McGrady have announced that they are inviting union men to come to the picket line tomorrow; but we know the sort of characters who are really to be brought there under this pretense, and we are making every preparation for them.

"We are engaging several cameramen, including one operating a motion picture machine, and we intend to take photographs of these gangsters and of their attempts to assault workers. We will have such photographs to compare with rogues gallery pictures, and thus prove our statements about the sort of persons being employed by the right wing officials to try to break the strike."

Workers who wear trench hats will carry signs reading, "Our heads are not safe. Gangsters are here." Mathew Woll and McGrady take away the gangsters," and a number of other slogans.

Campaign Against Gangsters.

"The Joint Board is determined," says Shapiro, "to carry on a vigorous campaign against the gangsters and gangster methods employed by the right wing. We are going to expose this whole matter, and try to force an investigation, either by police authorities or a committee of citizens. These attacks on fur workers, such as the nearly fatal assault on Aaron Gross, a Joint Board business agent last Thursday, must stop. We are not going to rest until this is accomplished."

Aaron Gross, who was hit over the head with a bottle which severed an artery in his neck, is still in a very critical condition. His assailants, Meyer Friedman and Benjamin Cohen are out on bail, and their case, which came up for hearing in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, is postponed for a week.

Arrest 46 Workers.

Apparently the fur workers' right

(Continued on Page Five)

SOVIET OFFICIAL MURDERED IN NEW TERRORIST PLOT

Labor Protests Against British Provocation

BERLIN, June 13.—Reports received here state that the Soviet government has announced the murder of a prominent Communist named Turoff in the vicinity of Moscow. Turoff's murder is regarded as a part of the campaign of terrorism which White Guards are waging with the approval and support of Great Britain.

Turoff is said to have had a long revolutionary career. He is reported to have joined the Communist Perty in 1918 and to have held the position of Deputy Chief of the Soviet Trade Mission in Berlin.

• • •

Special Trial for Assassin.

WARSAW, June 13.—The commission that has been appointed to inquire into the brutal murder of Peter Voikoff, Soviet minister to Poland, has completed its investigation and has decided that a special court be appointed to try the murderer.

• • •

Bare More Plots.

MOSCOW, June 13. — Numerous secret organizations of the White Guardists are being uncovered hv the Orgn thruout the Soviet Union. Many of the White Guardist groups are said to have been organized by British spies sent to the Soviet Union for that purpose.

Workers thruout the Soviet Union are demonstrating against the series of provocatory murders instigated hy Great Britain. The murder of Turoff coming on the heels of the assassination of Voikoff and two bomb explosions has created a furor among workers and peasants thruout the Soviet Union.

Labor unions are contributing funds to the Gas Research Institute, following the lead of the city of Moscow's answer to Chamberlain.

Soviet Policy Firmer.

Litvinoff's note dispatched to Poland yesterday requesting Poland to take stern measures to disperse terrorist organizations in Poland, is regarded as an indication that the Soviet Union may adopt a firmer policy in dealing with its enemies.

Although the workers and peasants' government of the Soviet Union wishes only peace and an opportunity for construction, it is stated that it will not tolerate the open and flegrant attacks which its enemies are openly making against it.

Howling Missouri Mob Burns Negro Brothers In Huge Lynching Orgy

LOUISVILLE, Miss., June 13.—Two brothers, Jim and Mark Fox, Negroes, were burned to a stake near here early today hy a mob of at least 1,000 people.

The Negroes were taken from Deputy Sheriff Permenter, Clarence Nichols, sawmill superintendent, notorious for his brutal treatment of men, was shot and killed. The Negroes were accused of the crime.

They were arrested a few hours after the slaying and were being rushed to Jackson, Miss., for safe keeping when the mob overpowered the officers and took their prisoners into a nearby wood.

"AMO" FIRST AUTO PLANT OF U. S. S. R. SHOWS BIG GAINS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—"Amo!"—a magic word in the Union of Soviet Republics—a blazing beacon of the New Russia.

For "Amo" is the name of the first automobile plant within the borders of the Workers' Republic, and since czarist rule made no effort to create an auto industry, this Soviet achievement has established a new frontier in Russian industrial development.

Has 1,400 Workers.

The "Amo" (Moscow Automobile Association) Plant is located in the Simaskaya industrial district on the south side of Moscow. I visited the plant on a busy Saturday and watched its staff of 1,400 enthusiastic toilers building auto-trucks and auto-buses that are being put to work in all parts of the Soviet Union, just as quickly as they can be turned out.

The thing that thrilled one here in the "Amo" plant was the determina-

(Continued on Page Five)

LINDY GREETED AS GRAND EXCITEMENT FROM LINDBERGH

Utilize Popularity for Militarist Propaganda

WASHINGTON, June 13 (FP).—Young Lindbergh, attractive, modest, courageous and highly skilled as an aviator, flew across the Atlantic alone, to Paris. When he reached the French capital he was welcomed with an enthusiasm for which the Latin peoples have a natural tendency, but which on this occasion they raised to the level of hysteria. This young American had challenged their imagination, their love of heroes. And he did not come as a soldier or messenger of war, but as a pioneer of internationalism in the air. The French were tired of criticizing America. And their government had its own political and economic reasons for encouraging this friendliness.

So we had the statesmen and scientists and soldiers of Europe meeting to honor this American flyer. And then came Belgium's royalty to do the same. Next the British people responded to the appeal of the hero, and their royalties and dukes and admirals and generals fell in line. They could not help liking Lindbergh, and there was no harm in sharing the limelight with him.

American Publicity Seekers.

This limelight in Europe pleased the American public. Times of peace, when they are times of rapid accumulation of wealth, lend themselves to ventures in organized enthusiasm. Advertising has come to be one of the peculiarly American sciences. It was called into service, Lindbergh was "sold" to an eager public in millions of printed words daily. Calvin Coolidge annexed his reception, ordering him home promptly to receive a decoration before the President should leave for the Black Hills. And the army and navy and the munition manufacturers saw a golden opportunity for themselves.

Here was a young hero whose father, as congressman and as candidate of the Non-partisan League farmers for governor of Minnesota, had been the fearless enemy of "Wall Street's war," and had published a book to prove that Morgan & Co. and other big banks of Wall Street had conspired to bring the United States into the world war for the purpose of further aggrandizing the big bankers and to further enslave the wage workers and farmers of this country. Why not take this young hero and make a military figure out of him? Why not make the public forget that he flew to Paris as a private citizen, a civilian, on a purely civilian voyage with which the army and navy had nothing to do?

Army and Navy.

So Lindbergh became more and more emphatically Captain Lindbergh, and then Colonel Lindbergh, when the military elements discovered the ironic humor of the situation. He was ordered home on a cruiser. He was met by an army dirigible, a navy blimp and scores of army planes. He was given a military uniform. And a military parade was staged on Pennsylvania Ave. This made possible the boast that the elder Charles Lindbergh, student of banking and stalwart foe of big bankers and their militarism, had been sneered at by the regular Republicans in 1917, 1918 and 1920. And it suggested more money for militarism.

Secretary of State Kellogg was prominent in the welcoming ceremonies. Kellogg, as senator from Minnesota in the war period, was one of the ugliest-mannered of the spokesmen of the steel and banking and grain buying and railroad clique that tried to terrorize the state into snubbing the elder Lindbergh in 1918. Kellogg is credited with calling Lindbergh a German agent at that time; he did at least furnish much of the strategy of that persecution of Lindbergh and the farmers' organization. Now he welcomes the son who in those years was his father's close confidant. Minnesota farmers drove Kellogg from the Senate, but Coolidge made him secretary of state. And political expediency and a hope of using the son to serve the militarist and banker cause has led the agile Kellogg to the grandstand.

Militarist Holiday.

Back of the public hysteria over this fine young man is a sense of relief that the age of personal adventure in pioneering is not gone by. A machine age has not killed the chance for a young man to challenge the elements and win great fame. There is also the hunger of a comfortably-fed people to be thrilled. And gratitude that this can be done without war.

But the army and navy will make Lindbergh their text in a fervid plea for bigger appropriations. Not civilian flying, but war preparation, is the picture they ask Americans to see and applaud.



A portrait snap, made in Paris, of Benjamin F. Mahoney of San Diego, Calif., designer of the Spirit of St. Louis, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's plane. He's even younger than the intrepid New York-Paris flyer.

Needle Trade Defense

THE FUR WORKERS ASK FOR YOUR HELP.

Last year the furriers in New York won a 40 hour week; they also won an increase in wages. This was done under the leadership of the Joint Board of the Furriers Union.

But the labor bureaucracy is not concerned with the gains of the workers. They want the control of the union even against the will of the members. They have conspired with the bosses against the workers even at the expense of bringing back the sweatshop conditions. They are determined to put the loyal leaders of the Fur Workers and Cloakmakers Unions in prison under frame up charges. The Furriers Union was compelled to call a strike to save the hard won gains of the workers of last year.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Needed Immediately—Buy Bonds.

All workers, labor unions and workers organizations are called upon to buy bonds in denominations of $10, $15, $25, $50 and $100.

These loans will be returned in weekly payments upon request, beginning with the middle of July 1927.

Send in your first payment on the bond today.

Get Certificates On Pledge.

Workers are called upon to make periodical payments on pledges from 50 cents to $2.00. You will get a certificate for each payment on the pledge. Get some certificates and solicit among other workers for pledges.

Furriers Coney Island Stadium Concert

On July 16th we must pack the Coney Island Stadium for the Furriers concert. Tickets are $1.00 each. Labor unions and workers' organizations should get a supply of tickets to sell to their members. Individual workers should buy and sell tickets to other workers.

Branch Office.

Bonds, certificates, tickets and information can be gotten at the Branch Office of the FURRIERS STRIKE FUND & RELIEF COMMITTEE at office of the Furriers Joint Board, 22 East 22nd Street.

All payments for this committee must be made to this office.

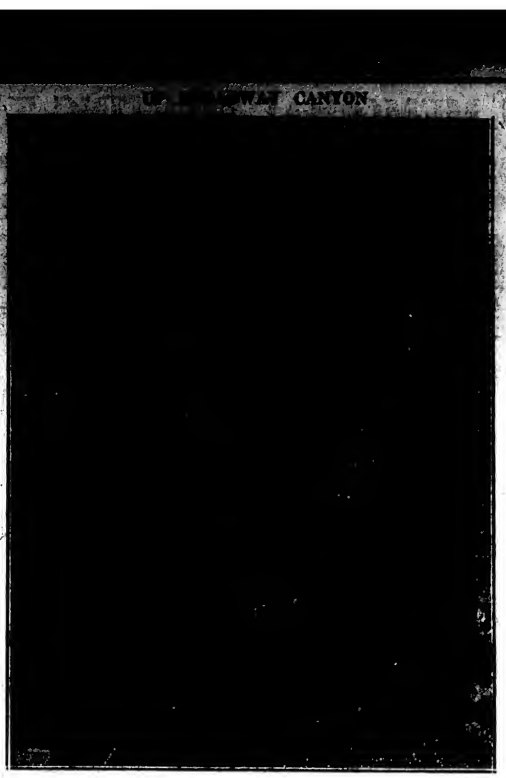
GERMAN books

We have received a limited stock of the following titles from Germany, some of which have not appeared in English.

By Bucharin

Die Probleme der Chinesischen Revolution —.10
Die International und Ianere Lage der Sowjetunion —.25
Der Imperialismus und die Akkumulation des Capital (Cloth) —.75
Entwicklungsgang der Chinesischen Revolution —.10
Pang Ping-Schan —.15
Die Bergarbeiterfrauen England in Kampf —.10
Katherine Cant —.10
Am Rote Lenins der Arbeiterklasse der Sowjetunion —.10
A. Bolnikaya —.10
Die Verelenden Staaten des Kapitalistischen Europa —.10
John Pepper —.10
Jahrbuch für Wirtschaft, Politik und Arbeiterbewegung 1926 —.50

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THE PHOTO ABOVE shows the Lindy parade passing up Broadway, after he had landed at the Battery, on his way to City Hall. The picture was snapped in the heart of the financial district. Look at the decorations and the confetti and torn up paper floating in the air, resembling an artistic snowstorm.

28 Organizations Of Stamford Call For Sacco Freedom

STAMFORD, Conn., June 13.—Twenty-eight fraternal and labor organizations assembled here in a mass meeting to protest against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti. Five hundred workers unanimously endorsed a resolution demanding the release of the two persecuted men at the meeting, held at Columbus Hall under the auspices of the local Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference.

Edward Sentz, secretary-treasurer of the Stamford Central Labor Council, presided. The speakers were: Will de Kalb, of International Labor Defense; Nicola Napoli, editor of Il Lavoratore; and George Siskind, of the Workers' Party, of New York.

Another Army Plane Falls

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., June 13.—Two army air officers—Lieut. Frank B. McConnell and Lieut. Cornelius Anderson—were killed and their bodies badly burned here this afternoon when their plane fell during machine gun and bombing maneuvers.

McConnell is from Nashville, Tenn., and Anderson is from Lacenter, Ky. Both are rated experienced flyers. Their plane was destroyed by fire.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Paul Crouch, Uncowed By Prison, Starts on Anti-Imperial Lecture Tour

CHICAGO, (FP) June 13.—Over 2 years in military prison have not dimmed the anti-imperialist ardor of Paul Crouch, the former U. S. army sergeant sentenced to 40 years for radical activity while stationed in Hawaii. On his release from Alcatraz June 1 he immediately began preparations for a nationwide speaking tour to begin in Los Angeles June 19th under the auspices of the All-America anti-Imperialist League.

Other towns in the itinerary include San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, through Washington state, Montana and Minnesota, to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, New Haven and Boston.

In a letter to the American section of the league in Chicago Crouch says: "During the long days in prison I determined that as soon as I got out I would carry the message of the oppressed peoples not only to my former comrades in arms, the American soldiers who are sent to suppress them, but also to the potential soldiers, the great mass of American workers and farmers who make up the raw material for war and imperialist aggression."

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, June 13.—A strike of 1,500 barbers of this city and vicinity is threatened on June 20 unless the Master Barbers' Association meets their demands.

The employers are now discussing these demands, and it is expected that they will be met by a general anti-union offensive.

The barbers ask for a flat salary of $35 weekly, and a percentage of all income over an agreed amount.

* * *

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting Saturday

NEWARK, June 13.—Jersey workers will gather at a huge Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstration to be held next Saturday afternoon at Lincoln Park. Prominent speakers will address the meeting which is being arranged by the Newark Sacco-Vanzetti Conference.

* * *

Special Meeting Thursday.

The Newark branch of the I. L. D. will meet at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 37-16th Ave., Thursday evening at 6:30. The case of Sacco-Vanzetti and other class war prisoners will be taken up.

* * *

Delegates from all labor organizations are urged to attend the second Sacco-Vanzetti conference to be held at the Labor Lyceum Thursday at 8 p. m.

* * *

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—The first casualties in the strike that Local 478 of the Teamsters Union are conducting occurred when 5 strikers were arrested for an alleged assault on scab truck drivers. The truck drivers who carry building materials are involved in the strike. They are asking for a flat increase of $1 per day in wages. Thus far efforts to meet the employers and arrive at a settlement have met with failure.

* * *

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—When an agreement was reached with Local 52 of the Electricians and the Master Electrical Association, representing 50 bosses, work estimated at $10,000,000 was resumed. The electricians and helpers have been out on strike since May first when their agreement expired. The bosses thot that they could break the ranks of the union and decided to fight the local unions. Today the ranks of the union are 100 per cent strong and the men have gone back to work with $.50 increase per day plus a sliding increase from $3 to $5 per day for helpers.

* * *

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—At a mass meeting last night held under the auspices of the Jewish Progressive Club and the Council of Workingclass Housewives the workers, 400 in number, passed a resolution endorsing the fight of the furriers affiliated with Local 28, and pledged themselves to aid and help them in every way.

Speakers from Local 35 and the Joint Board of Furriers addressed the audience.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Oakland for Sacco And Vanzetti Altho Council Sabotages

By ALMARD TOBEY.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 13.—Resolutions to free Sacco and Vanzetti were passed at an International Labor Defense meeting, held in this city, attended by 500 or more citizens representing 18 labor organizations and many fraternal and liberal bodies at which J. Stitt Wilson presided and John D. Barry of the San Francisco Daily News and Florence Thompson, student at the University of California spoke. We believe that the sentiment expressed at this meeting is the sentiment of the majority of the people of this vicinity, especially as the local press, particularly the labor press, gave us favorable mention repeatedly.

The meeting was a splendid success. The Central Labor Council withdrew from the affair, but that did not hurt it any.

Crouch Speaks.

The I. L. D. gave Paul Crouch a reception Sunday, June 5th, at which John E. Snyder, C. Almarz Tobey, Anita Whitney and others spoke. The musical program consisted of songs by Clarence Tobey, Comrade Beck and a trio with Madame Beret, Joseph Margolis and Geo. Allen Kelly, Jr., Vane Dart acting as chairman. Refreshments were served and everybody had a fine time. Paul Crouch as guest of the evening gave a fine talk.

A reception is planned for Charlotte Anita Whitney for Wednesday evening, June 15th, when we will all turn out to render tribute to her before she begins her term in San Quentin under the Criminal Syndicalism law of California. We, her old friends and associates, feel that we can do this much for her anyway. Otherwise our work in the I. L. D. here is progressing well and our members are beginning to understand its scope better.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Yonkers Builders Seek Court Order to Stop Unionization Program

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 13.—William J. McGeory, of Yonkers, president of the Building Trades Council of Westchester County, was the principal witness today in the action brought by twenty-five building material firms against Patrick D. Pearce, business agent for Local No. 45 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

The action is brought by the Willson and Adams Company, of Yonkers, in the name of 25 building and construction firms in an effort to obtain a permanent injunction restraining Pearce from attempting to unionize their yards and workers.

NEWARK FURRIERS WIN BIG VICTORY; THE RIGHT OPPOSITION IS DEFEATED

(Continued from Page One)

trying to break the unity of the membership.

Four Misers, Hillman, McGrady and Hilfers tried to talk to the members of Local 25 for several minutes. They failed. Then the International delegations, assured an injunction against the union and its local officials, decided not to appear in court. This silence fell them.

Deal With Bosses.

Then the International betrayers made a deal with the bosses, guaranteeing them that everything under the sun. Naturally the bosses fell for this as they saw an opportunity to increase their profits and to lower the standards of the workers in the shops, conditions that were obtained after years of bitter struggles with the bosses. On the heels of this the International opened an office in Newark and attempted to induce the members of Local 25 to register. Coupled with this undertaking the bosses proceeded to lock out the workers when they appeared in the shops on a Monday morning a few weeks ago.

When the membership saw the crimes that the traitors of the International were perpetrating against them they reveited. On Wednesday evening, May 25th, a membership meeting was called and the entire assemblage voted to go out on general strike against the treacherous acts of the International officials and the bosses.

400 Workers Involved.

In this strike 400 workers are involved and 20 nationalities. The war area extends from New Brunswick to Paterson.

What are the issues with which the International and Local 25 are at loggerheads? On one side the International offices have lined up with 12 scabs including Milton Corbet, the crook; the bosses organized in the Consolidated Fur Dressers' Association, all the officialdom of the N. J. State Federation of Labor, Hilfers, Jennings & Co., the courts and the politicians of the city and state.

Lined up with the members of Local 25 are its honest officers including Morris Langer, its business manager, around whom centers the entire fight with the International.

What charges do Schachtman & Co. make? The smoke screen that is thrown out is "Communism". They this cry the International raises the cry of Americanism! The bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. maintains that they are the 100 per cent Americans and that Local 25 and its officers are propagating "Communism," with orders from "Moscow" and not fighting in the interests of trade unionism and Americanism.

To Hide Treachery.

The Jennings, Wolfe, McGradys and Hilfers are raising the slogan of Americanism in order to hide their treacherous work and betrayals to the rank and file of organized labor. But they are doomed to failure. They have taken unto themselves allies that the workers know cannot fight for the interests of organized labor and the entire working class. These allies are the police, politicians and bosses.

Communism and the Workers (Communist) Party have been dragged into the struggle against the progressive and honest leadership of Local 25. Altho the membership of the Rabbit Workers' Local Union 25 did not know the difference between the left wing, the right wing and Communism. But before the fight is over between the International and their allies, the bosses, with local 25 the workers will understand the differences. The rank and file see clearly the ridiculousness of the bankrupt cry of "Communism."

They know that they have a right to choose their own officers. They know that for the past nine months the International and the executive board have been honest and have fought in the interests of the union and better working conditions. The workers also see the treachery and traitorous acts the officers of the International and the A. F. of L. have committed against them. They realize now, while the general strike is on that they are not guilty of any charges against the union. They were suspended illegally. The International wants to impose scabs and grafters, as officers, on the backs of the local membership.

Victory Is Near.

Victory is at the threshold of the officers of Local 25, thanks to the splendid support of the progressive elements in the unions of New Jersey. With this victory over the labor fakirs and corruptionists the left wing will take on a new breath of life, increased courage and fight the fight for emancipation not only from the traitors in the unions, but from the bosses and the yoke of capitalism. The threats to drive out the left wing in the A. F. of L. in New Jersey will not meet with great success after the defeat in Newark.

Communists will aid in the fight to remove graft and cogruption within the unions and by their participation in every struggle the workers will soon learn the Communists are out to build up the unions, make them more powerful and to make trade unions organs of struggle and defense for the working class.

Mussolini's New Game; Wages and Prices See-Saw; Lira Still Rises

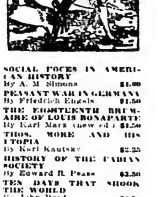
ROME, June 13.—Five hundred thousand textile workers have accepted a forced cut of 10 per cent in wages, beginning the 1st of June. To offset this new blow to the Italian workers, reductions in the retail prices of certain staple articles, averaging 10 per cent, have been announced; and to counteract this harsh treatment of the masters, the Confederation of Industries is recommending additional wage reductions.

On March 31st, there were 268,000 workers in Italy, totally unemployed, more than double the number for the previous year.

The continued rise of the lira is keeping the credit situation in an unsettled state, in spite of low interest rates, and business continues depressed, with wholesale prices declining, in face of the favorite showing of government accounts.

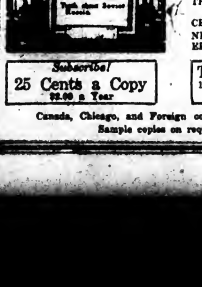
SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

BOOKS ON REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY



SOCIAL FORCES IN AMERICAN HISTORY by A. M. Simons $1.00
PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY by Friedrich Engels $1.50
THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE by Karl Marx (new ed.) $1.25
THOS. MORE AND HIS UTOPIA by Karl Kautsky $2.25
HISTORY OF THE PARIAN SOCIETY by Edward B. Pease $2.50
TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD by John Reed $1.50
MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST by Vera Figner $3.00

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News from U.S.S.R.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editor
ELIZ. MILLER ..... Business Manager

Advertising rates on application.

A Neglected Strike and Official A. F. of L. Scabbery.

The production of eighteen open shop mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company in the Pittsburgh district in May was 493,035 tons against 451,690 tons in March.

A coal miners' strike has been in existence since the first day of last April.

It is pertinent to inquire what has the officialdom of the United Miners of America been doing to help win the strike and defend the present standard of living of the mine workers?

It is also pertinent to ask what has been the contribution of the officialdom of the A. F. of L. to the winning of the miners' strike?

Careful investigation has failed to convince us that the Lewis leadership of the United Mine Workers of America has put forth a serious effort to defeat the bosses. John L. Lewis, whose resonant voice thunders so loudly at conventions against the radicals, has been comparatively silent since the rank and file of his unions brought up their tools from the mines on the first of last April. The red-baiting hero crouches like a frightened rabbit before the bosses. He is leaving a gallant army disorganized to do the best they can against a powerful and well-disciplined enemy. So much for the direct leadership of the United Mine Workers of America.

What about the executive council of the A. F. of L.? What part has it taken in this struggle?

What it has not done in winning the strike for the miners is a matter of common knowledge. But it has not been idle in the meantime. It has been engaged in strike activity or rather strike-breaking activity.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., is a member of the United Mine Workers of America and former secretary-treasurer of the miners' union.

Under Mr. Green's direction and directly led by Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the A. F. of L., a committee of labor fakers and gangs of underworld thugs have been busily engaged trying to break a strike of fur workers in New York city.

This corrupt outfit has not a word to say in behalf of the miners struggling to maintain their present standard of living, but it has time, money and gunmen to spare to break a strike of fur workers.

This gives as clear a picture of the character of this strike-breaking aggregation as could be penned. The facts need no embellishment. They speak for themselves.

The only addition that need be made to this indictment is that every class-conscious worker in the country must see the necessity of organizing the left wing in the trade union movement and burying those fakers, politically, beneath an avalanche of rank and file resentment.

The strike-breaking officialdom of the American Federation of Labor must go.

Pilsudski's Guilt Now Evident.

Not even the most gullible can longer doubt the responsibility of the fascist government of Poland for the assassination of the Soviet minister, Comrade Voikoff. Saturday official announcement was made by the bloody Pilsudski government that the murderer, because of his youth, would probably be lightly dealt with, as "Poland exercises extreme clemency in cases of crimes of minors." A request that the culprit be turned over to the Soviet government was declined, as was also the demand for an investigation in an effort to definitely establish the identity of the instigators of the murder.

This attitude of the Polish government sheds a glaring light upon the real murderers and proves our contention that Pilsudski and his fascist government are vassals of Britain, the mad-dog of Europe, in its conspiracies against the workers' and peasants' governments comprising the Soviet Union.

The whole thing becomes perfectly clear. The murderer was chosen for his youth, instructed to commit the crime, whereupon he would be instantly taken into custody by the Polish police, where he would be in safe and friendly hands. The "apologies" and messages of condolence sent by Pilsudski's underlings to Moscow were all part of the plot because the wretched hirelings of British imperialism knew that Moscow would see through the pretenses of Poland and would demand stern repression of the hordes of white-guard terrorists who are colonized in Warsaw and other cities for the purpose of plotting murder expeditions against the leaders of the revolution. The murder at Warsaw was part and parcel of British provocation against the Soviet Union that has been consistently carried on since the tory gang of forgers came into power. The profuse apologies on the part of Poland were part of the plot. The murderers could hardly be expected openly to gloat over their act, but their role was to pretend to abhor the act while at the same time conducting themselves in such a manner that the Soviet authorities would know it was merely adding insult to injury.

Tory Britain has chosen fascist Poland as its agent in the plot to create a bloc of nations against Bolshevist Russia. This fact is plain to everyone capable of the slightest political understanding. The capitalist press pretends that Russia is indulging in absurd exaggeration in placing the blame for the murder where it properly belongs—at the door of Britain. But the imporialists who pay the pen valets of capitalism also know the game and they are alarmed that the Soviet leaders have the courage to expose to the world the real forces behind the series of provocations culminating in Voikoff's murder.

The Soviet government exposes the real menace in Europe to world peace by ripping from the face of Britain its hypocritical mask. The pent-up fury of the masses of revolutionary Russia is being directed into channels that will make more powerful the mighty Red Army. The limit of provocation has about been reached. One more step may be the last before the signal is given for the defenders of the proletarian dictatorship to avenge the deaths of the martyrs who have perished at the hands of the imperialists. If the command is given to crush the fascist agents of Baldwin and Chamberlain these criminals will not only face the avenging hosts of revolution on foreign soil, but will have to reckon with their own revolutionary forces at home who will take advantage of the crisis to fan the flames of revolt in the "mother" country.

Weakening the Building Trades Unions.

The various plumbers' strikes taking place in Greater New York furnish a fine lesson for those who want to avoid the weakening of organized labor through lack of united action. Plumbers' local No. 1 of Brooklyn is conducting a strike against the bosses. They have been left in the lurch by their international officials who came before them and advised arbitration, which was repudiated by the rank and file. While they are out there is also a lockout against the plumbers in Staten Island and Queens.

All these strikes and lockouts are being betrayed by the building trades council which permits other building trades workers to stay on the jobs in spite of their provisions against handling scab material or working on buildings where scab labor is used. Then the plumbers themselves, in turn, are damaging their own chances of success by refusing to unite with the plumbers' helpers who are on strike in Greater New York. If they would unite with the helpers, who are organized into a body trying to get recognition by and admission to the American Federation of Labor, against the bosses and carry on a determined fight to induce the other building trades to go out with them they would soon bring the employers to time. But, under the present conditions the employers of Brooklyn are taking advantage of the confused conditions among the unions and the traitorous acts of the international officials to begin the organization of a company or employer-controlled "Amalgamated" union of plumbers—the first in the building trades in the city.

It is not yet too late to repair the damage done by this series of blunders and betrayals—the plumbers' helpers being neglected by the plumbers, who in turn are being betrayed by both their international officials and the building trades council. If the strikers will close their ranks and start a determined drive to enlist the support of the rest of the building trades, even over the heads of the Building Trades Council, they still can save their unions and win their demands.

Another Paid Liar of the New York Times.

That notorious hag of the journalistic red-light district, the New York Times, maintains the world's greatest staff of paid liars whose duty it is to malign and villify every effort of labor throughout the world to strike from its body the chains of capitalism. Two of them are noteworthy. In China they have Frederick Moore who concocts mendacious tales against the national liberation movement. In London they have Ernest Marshall, who acts as press agent and editorial writer for the Baldwin government of forgery. This worthy, writing what purports to be a news story about British reaction to the executions in Moscow of the paid spies of London banking houses, indulges in editorial fury against the Soviet Union.

This pen prostitute calls the leaders of the Soviet Union "the Moscow murderers," and adds that their "extermination is a necessity for the well-being of the rest of the community."

From the safety of his London room, Marshall and his ilk can hurl maledictions against the revolution in Russia, but let them dare try to turn their words into action and they will find not only an invincible Red Army to smash any force his masters can hurl against the revolution, but thousands upon thousands of class-conscious and revolutionary workers in the capitalist countries who will do all in their power to cripple any army sent against the Soviet Union.

Class Justice and Hero Worship

An Answer to the Letter of a Sympathizer

By BENJAMIN D. WOLFE.

In The DAILY WORKER of April 26th you refused to publish my article, stating, in reply to my request for an explanation, that the article was "full of hero worship" and that it "fell beneath the Communist dignity of grown-up politically-developed people." You suggested that I read Petty step by Debs. The failed to speak with." He feels that "this sort of thing has not helped the Socialist Party . . . and . . . will not help our cause."

Ruthenberg and Debs.

In the first place I think Comrade Richarts makes a big mistake in comparing our treatment of Ruthenberg with the Socialist Party's treatment of Debs. It was the fact that the rest of the paper contradicted Debs' words that inspired the degeneracy of the Party he did not have the courage to break with. It was the contradiction between the militant spirit of struggle he stood for and the cringing spirit of class collaboration in which the officialdom of the S. P. is acting. It was the contrast between his "criminal" record and the Party's "respectability," his desire for unity of all labor forces and the S. P.'s splitting tactics, his friendship for the Russian revolution and the Oneal-Cahan hatred of it; his participation in united fronts and the S. P.'s sabotage of them—in short, it was the contrast between words and deeds that made the use of the heroic figure of poor old Debs as a fig-leaf to cover the S. P.'s naked betrayal of the class struggle so disgusting.

But as to honoring Debs, reprinting his speeches, commemorating his life, even we who see his weaknesses do that. And I think we will do more of it as the memory fades of his final failure to break with a degenerating and decaying party that was feeding on his name and reputation, and as the things he stood for—unity, solidarity, industrial unionism, struggle against war, uncompromising class struggle—stand out more and more.

Richarts Ignores History.

You say, Comrade Richarts, that "revolutionary parties, scientifically-minded people" don't do that. How about the Russian Party with its Lenin; the German Party with its Liebknecht and Luxemburg; the French Party with its heroes of the Commune? Surely the workingclass also has its heroes, and does not shun the idea of honoring them.

Not Hero Worshippers.

True, we are not hero worshippers in the sense that we look to them for help in the building of the movement that in turn "builds" them. We know that without an army the greatest general is nothing but we know also that a good army needs a good general and without officers an army is no army.

But of what importance is a leader such as Debs or Ruthenberg after he is dead?

Tradition Plays a Part.

To answer that question, Comrade Richarts, you must understand the part that revolutionary tradition plays in the building of a revolutionary movement. The tradition of the Communards of 1871 gave us May Day. The tradition of the French revolution and of '48 gave France the Paris Commune. The tradition of the Paris Commune gave Russia 1905 and the tradition of 1905 gave us 1917.

The bourgeoisie tries to make us forget our workingclass heroes and our workingclass traditions of struggle. It tries to tell us that "May Day is un-American" the it originated in America. That "revolution is un-American" the America was born of a revolution. It tries to make us forget the left wing of the American revolution, the Daniel Shays and Thomas Paines and those who are too prominent to be forgotten, the Patrick Henrys and Thomas Jeffersons—it conceals their revolutionary character. Because the master class controls the schools, the press, the church—our memory is painfully short. We must struggle to preserve the precious heritage of workingclass heroes and workingclass struggles. Without such a continuous and growing revolutionary tradition each generation must begin again from the beginning. Our class will grow in ripeness as we learn to treasure the traditions and inspiration it has for utilize it and speed it in all our plans.

American Traditions.

In the new world war that is approaching the tradition of Debs and Ruthenberg—the tradition of struggle against imperialist war—will prove a priceless American heritage. Above all that of Ruthenberg, who, a thousand times more than Debs, was the first American to clearly formulate the struggle to change imperialist war into class war, into civil war. It is our task to make the whole workingclass remember and understand and build upon that tradition. Let us conserve and spread the memory of Debs and Ruthenberg, as we were written by him. He saw our class as a whole, its allies and its enemies and this relation to other classes more clearly than any of the rest of us.

Pointing out and avoiding their errors, we must keep alive the memory of Debs and Ruthenberg, as we must revive the memory of other American workingclass heroes (such as Sylvia) whom we have permitted to become names. But above all we must keep alive and carry to all our class the memory of Ruthenberg for he is the outstanding figure the American workingclass has so far produced. The DAILY WORKER talks too much about Ruthenberg? My complaint is that it does not talk about him enough.

Chicago Launches Drive to Increase Subscription List

CHICAGO, June 13.—A special committee, headed by S. T. Hammemark, Chicago representative of The DAILY WORKER has issued a call for a conference to be held at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, on Friday, June 17th. A mid-summer subscription campaign is to be launched and all Party units and supporting and sympathetic organizations are to be busy obtaining subscriptions between now and July 15th, when the drive will end.

At the meeting reports will be made by Comrade Arne Swabeck, and the delegates including representatives of the foreign language press.

On July 2nd, a special Chicago edition to be edited by Thurber Lewis will be issued for wide distribution.

This activity is by way of reply to the attacks on The DAILY WORKER by the courts and other reactionary forces.

Large Audience at Reading of Poems of the Revolution

$262.21 was realized from "Red Poets' Nite," held for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, it is announced. This affair was arranged by Nucleus F-4, sub-section 1-B, Workers (Communist) Party.

A group of the most prominent of the radical poets participated in the program held at the Labor Temple. The program presented was the first of its kind held, revolutionary poetry being read in many languages, including English, Yiddish, Russian, Chinese, Hungarian, and Japanese.

Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of "The Hammer," Yiddish Communist monthly, presided.

Among the poets represented were Michael Gold, who read "An American Funeral"; Abraham Ruisin, famous Yiddish poet; H. Lalveck, author of "Shop" and "The Golem"; Adolf Wolff, Joseph Freeman, A. B. Magil, Mani Leib, Max Slengel, Louis Egri, Hungarian poet and author of "Rapid Transit"; Siego Ogino, Simon Felshin, Ho Su-shing and Eli Siegel.

The committee in active charge consisted of A. Finkelberg, Rose Baron, S. Shipman, A. Wolff, M. Woll and J. Nekon.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Canton, Ohio Pledges $90

At a hastily called meeting of DAILY WORKER readers held in Canton, Ohio, $90 was pledged, $37 immediately being given to Comrade Garl in cash. The balance will be forwarded soon to the Daily.

DRAMA

Elissa Landi Alice Lake and Conrad Nagel in "Payment Deferred," at the Fulton Theatre.

Elissa Landi Allen Vincent and Sylvia Field in the role of Millie Mason in "Broadway" at the Broadhurst Theatre.

"High Hatty" will be the name of the new musical comedy which Buddy DeSylva, Lew Brown and Ray Henderson, the "Follies" trio, will produce early this season. The book and lyrics are by Mellbert Moore and Phil Cook. Music by Owen Murphy.

Charles Winninger, last seen in "Oh Please," will be featured in the Gershwin-Kaufman musical comedy, "Strike Up the Band," which Edgar Selwyn is producing.

Elizabeth Risdon of the Theatre Guild company, will play the part of Helena and Beatrice Miller the role of Puck in the Actor's Fund performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Stadium, Forest Hills, next Sunday night.

The vaudeville acts at Moss' Broadway this week include: Guy and pearl Magley and Co; Bill Robinson; Lang and Haley; Jean Granese; Wallace and May; "Behind The Wall"; and the Martels.

"Talk About Girls," a new musical will open at the Waldorf theatre tonight.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

of the 152 returns still to come in the Labor Party has won 18 seats, the same number it held in the last parliament. The government party is faring badly, the de Valeraites running closely behind it. When this was written the government party had only 25 seats against 61 for the combined opposition.

* * *

THE defeat of the Government party would mean additional anxiety for the British government. The Free State government is simply a puppet of British imperialism and an official of the Dublin cabinet recently stated that should England engage in war with a foreign power the Free State would be morally obligated to lend her assistance. It is not at all unlikely that this statement may contribute as much as any other single factor to the defeat of the Government.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.



In "Mr. Pim Passes By," Milne's fleetly comedy now in its final week at the Garrick theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Eve. 8.40
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2.40
Next Wk: Ned McCobb's Daughter

The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Eve. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30

Ned M'Cobb's Daughter
John Golden 58 St. E. of B'way. Circle 7-8780 Eves. 8.40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.40
Next Week: Silver Cord

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2.30. GRAND STREET FOLLIES

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST.
Contin. Noon to Midnight.—Pop. Prices.

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
COHAN 43rd St., West of B'way.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY

Screen Notes

Lew Cody and Aileen Pringle, Metro's new co-starring team, who have just completed work in "Adam and Evil," will next appear in "He Your Age," an original story by Frederick and Fanny Hatton.

Greta Garbo will play the chief role in "The Divine Woman," an adaptation of Gladys Unger's story, "Starlight." Victor Seastrom, who has just finished directing Lillian Gish's new vehicle, "The Wind," will be at the megaphone.

John McCarthy will direct the Cosmopolitan production, "Lovelorn," based on a story by Beatrice Fairfax.

Renee Adoree, the heroine of "The Big Parade," will have the title role of "Rose Marie," in the adaptation of the musical play which was seen on Broadway two seasons back. William Nigh, who directed Lon Chaney's "Mr. Wu," is in charge of the production.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

Four Interesting Pamphlets

These four well known pamphlets are clubbed together in an attractive offer. Take advantage of it.

THE CRISIS IN THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY
By Rosa Luxemburg (The well known Junius pamphlet) —.25

THE REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS (of 1918-21) IN GERMANY, ENGLAND, ITALY, FRANCE
By Wm. Z. Foster —.25

EMPIRE SOCIALISM
By R. Palme-Dutt —.10

THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY
By Tom Bell —.15

A total of 75 cents worth of choice booklets for

50 CENTS

Add five cents for postage.

NOTE—Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

VOIKOFF PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT

Will Warn of Menace of New World War

A special meeting for Peter Voikoff, attaché of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to Poland, who was murdered last week in that country by a monarchist, will be held tonight at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

While the workers at tonight's meeting will mourn the loss of that brilliant fighter for the working class, they will also hear of the latest attempts of world imperialism to fight against the first workers' republic.

It is now self-evident that the assassination of Peter Voikoff, the Soviet ambassador to Poland, was not a mere accident but part of a well laid-out plan carried on by enemies of the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia.

The throwing of the bomb into the crowded Communist meeting in Moscow, the murder of the Soviet official who was taking a spy to the Russian boundary line, the attempted assassination of Bukharin coming as they did after the raid by the British government on Arcos and the breaking off of relations by British imperialism with Soviet Russia, shows that the Voikoff matter is not merely one of assassination, but one that shows the danger of a world war and the necessity of defense of the workers' government of the Soviet Union.

M. J. Olgin, who participated in the revolutionary struggles of the Russian workers, will be one of the main speakers. Others include Alexander Trachtenberg, William F. Dunne, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, John J. Ballam, Melech Epstein, Rebecca Grecht, Sam Don, Bert Miller will preside.

Hearing Today of 5 Plumbers' Helpers Jailed as Pickets

The five plumbers' helpers arrested last Thursday for picketing will come up for a hearing in Coney Island Court this morning. At the time of their arrest one of the strikers, Thomas Russo, was severely beaten by a policeman.

The helpers have been on strike since April 1. They are fighting for union recognition and increase of wages.

Pay Scale $5 a Day.

Plumbers' helpers are being advertised for in the capitalist papers, and $5 a day is being offered. The Active Association, a notorious strike-breaking organization is now carrying an ad in The World, in which the helpers are offered one dollar a day more than the average scale before the strike.

* * *

An important mass meeting of all members of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will be held tonight in the Church of All Nations.

Matters of vital interest to the membership will be taken up, according to C. E. Miller, president.

Fur Boss Held in Heavy Bail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 13.—Bail of $75,000 was set by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins here yesterday for the release of Nathan Ressler, president of the Yonkers Fur Dressing Company held on an indictment charging first degree arson.

No bondsmen appeared at the hearing when the bail was set, and Ressler was returned to jail.

$6,000 for Furriers Relief Fund, Double Shop Chairmen

Congratulations to the victorious Newark furriers was sent last night by the joint shop Chairmen's Council of the furriers and cloakmakers.

The meeting of the executive board also decided to start a campaign to collect $15,000 for the furriers' relief fund.

The telegram to the Newark furriers read: "Congratulations. We half-your victory as a victory of progressive organized labor against the bosses and their union agent."

Students Beaten Up On Sigman Visit to Take Legal Action

Some legal action against the officers of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is being contemplated by three members of the International Students' Association who were expelled from the headquarters of the union when they tried to call upon Morris Sigman and Julius Hochman on Saturday, and at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 16th St. were severely cut and beaten by gangsters employed by the union.

The chairman of the association, A. Wagner; secretary, H. Seiden, and M. Rosenbloom went to call on Sigman and Hochman to urge them to be present at a luncheon they were arranging for discussion of the situation in the needle trades. The students' group has for several weeks been actively interested in trying to arrange such a meeting in an effort to be helpful, if possible, in bringing about peace in the union. They have taken no sides in the matter, and were endeavoring to bring representatives of both factions to address the university students at the proposed luncheon.

As soon as they entered International headquarters Saturday afternoon, they were ordered out. At first they thot they had made a mistake and come into the wrong building; but they were told in a surly manner that this was the I. L. G. W. U. but they could not see either Sigman or Hochman, and they could "Get the hell out of the building, quick." As they went out, they were roughly pushed along down the stairs; and when Wagner reached the 5th Ave. corner, which was deserted on Saturday afternoon, a group of thugs attacked them and slashed and beat them.

The students, still suffering from their injuries, are planning determined action against those responsible for this assault. Incidentally, they have decided they are no longer neutral in the needle trades fight.

Einstein Theory Under Motion Picture Tests

CHICAGO, June 13.—Prof. Albert A. Michelson, world-famous physicist of the University of Chicago, will use motion pictures in his new experiments to test the Einstein theory of relativity, it was disclosed today.

Beams of light as they race back and forth from the mirrors he is using in his test will be photographed by motion picture camera lens, set for high speed. The purpose is to discover whether the light travels in the direction of the solar system with the same speed at which it travels at right angles to that direction.

If the light is not shown to travel at the same speed, it will be impossible to substantiate the Einstein theory, Prof. Michelson said.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Job Sharks Seek to Gouge Money From Workers

Prey Upon Victims of Unemployment

Employment sharks whose nests of graft line the Bowery in New York are getting more human every day in their practice of preying upon the unfortunate unemployed workers who drift into New York in an effort to find jobs. One of the most glaring incidents came to the attention of The DAILY WORKER in the case of Carl Schwartz, who bought for the fee of $2.00 a job wielding a pick and shovel on the Pennsylvania railroad at Logans, N. J.

Two Dollars For A "Job."

He bought his "job" from the employment concern of Rosen & Costello, on the Bowery, near First street, whose misleading sign about the job brought him into their clutches. After arriving at Logan on June 2nd, he worked until the 10th (pay day) and was informed that he would get no pay that day because he had not worked long enough.

He was then told he would have to wait until the 25th to get paid and that then he would only get paid until the 15th—the company holding back ten days' pay. The pay was at the rate of 40 cents an hour for a nine-hour day—making a total of but $3.60 per day. He was told he could get good board for $1.05 per day and the food served was such swill that none of the men who had money would eat it, although they had to pay for it just the same. All of them spent from $1.00 to $1.50 in order to get decent food in town near where they slept in railroad cars not fit for cattle.

Cheated Out of Wages.

Schwartz got sick and could not work on Saturday so he was told to go to Trenton on a pass to get paid. The Trenton boss told him he would give him a pass back to New York and he would have to see the employment sharks, Rosen & Costello. On calling on them he was informed that they could do nothing for him.

The result is that he was left stranded in New York, the employment fakirs had his two dollars and the Pennsylvania railroad had cheated him out of eight days' labor.

An investigation by congress should be ordered to probe this practice of interstate commerce in human labor power and the organized frauds perpetrated by the employment agencies.

Hunt Portuguese Flyer.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 13.—Several boats are searching for Major Sarmento Beires, the Portuguese flyer, who has not been heard from for several days. The flyer intended to go to the West Indies, and left several days ago, but ships and radio report that the airman has not been sighted.

LONDON, June 13.—The Eastern Telegraph Company, an English firm, is laying a new armored cable across the desert between Port Said and Suez.

The object of the line will make possible messages from London to Bombay without being handled en route.

Furriers to Wear Tin Helmets on Picket Line

(Continued from Page One)

to picket, which Matthew Woll wants to have taken away, is to be tested by the case of 46 workers who were arrested yesterday morning on 27th street near 7th avenue, while picketing the shops of the Associated Fur Manufacturers.

The workers were charged with disorderly conduct, but the Joint Board attorney, Jacob Mandelbaum, argued that their picketing was perfectly lawful, and they were guilty of no offense. Magistrate Abraham Rosenblut, who heard the case in Jefferson Market Court, paroled the workers in the custody of the lawyer until June 17th, and requested the attorney to file a brief giving the legal arguments supporting the right to picket. This will be placed in the magistrate's hands today.

Arrest Daudet After Workers Protest; Cops Get Communist Leader

PARIS, June 13.—Widespread protest on the part of Paris workers has at last led to the arrest of Leon Daudet, Royalist leader.

Although M. Semard, Secretary General of the French Communist Party, had been unceremoniously dragged away to jail a few days ago, French police failed to arrest the Royalist leader. The excuse given by the police was that Daudet had been protected by a number of the young followers.

Parisian workers who had witnessed the police in action at Communist demonstrations rather doubted the inability of the police to cope with a handful of raw, enthusiastic young Royalists. They demanded the immediate arrest of Daudet.

Protest Semard Arrest

The protest of Parisian workers had its effect. At 7:30 this morning, Police Prefect Chiappe, accompanied by an army of policemen and firemen, surrounded the offices of L'Action Francaise, Royalist sheet.

Said the Prefect to the handful of Royalists, "In the name of the blood that you mourn" (Daudet's son committed suicide recently) "call you all now more French blood to be stilled."

Daudet (surrounded by his few score psychopathic followers) answered generously, "No. I do not wish to start a civil war." Shouting "Long live France," he walked out of the building with dignity and accompanied the army of policemen and firemen to the police station.

Secure French Imperialism

In the meantime Paris workers are demanding the immediate release of M. Semard, who has been sent to jail for eight months for opposing French imperialism in Morocco.

Sinclair Begs to Be Arrested But Boston Cops Shy

BOSTON, June 13.—The police department of this city, which has charge of deciding the merits of contemporary literature, refuses to arrest Upton Sinclair.

The author of "Oil!" arrived here a few days ago to make a test case in the courts when his book was banned by the local authorities. Yesterday Sinclair addressed a crowd of several thousand on the Boston common and compared his latest novel with "Hamlet" and the bible.

He received a tremendous ovation when he appeared. He recounted the story of the case and was interrupted only when a cop asked if he had a permit to speak. When this was furnished, there was no further official interference.

Courts Arrest.

"I wish you would arrest me," Sinclair pleaded with the sergeant in charge of the cops. "I would consider it the greatest privilege ever accorded me. And if it wasn't that I might be charged with bribery I would gladly offer you $1,000 to place me under arrest."

Girl Punished for Bumping Captain.

Betty Rogers, of New York City, was arraigned before Justice A. M. F. Seegar in the Supreme Court of New York City today and received a suspended sentence of six months for operating a car while intoxicated on April 8th, last. Miss Rogers drove a car which crashed into another in Haverstraw. In the collision captain and Mrs. William Bennett of Haverstraw were severely injured.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

The United Council of Working Class Housewives, Council 15, will hold a meeting tonight at 808 Eddy Ave., the Bronx, prominent speakers will be present.

* * *

I. L. D. Open Air Meeting Tomorrow.

Tomorrow night, Intervale and Willkins avenues. Open air meeting on Sacco and Vanzetti. Auspices of International Labor Defense, Bronx English Branch.

Taxes Fleece American Farmers of One-third Of Net Yearly Income

The American farmer is mulcted, in taxes, of one-third of his net income.

Sensational figures are disclosed in the report of a study made by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York, showing the acute crisis which American agriculture has passed through in recent years, and the heavy burden of taxation which it still carries.

In 1920-21, the report states, taxes collected from the farms amounted to nearly six times the total net profits from all farms. In 1921-22, there was considerable "improvement," when "only 77.7%" of the net profits of the farms was swallowed up in the maw of taxation.

For the last three years, the study shows, farm taxation has hovered at about the same level, about 33⅓ of the net income, this figure being nearly three times as high as taxation figures for the last three years before the war.

Celebration and Stage... Left Wingers, Boston Up at Convention

At the hour of going to press the only information received from the Washington convention of the Furriers' Ipsl was that Englander on international vice president of the union and a left winger, and Stein a delegate from Philadelphia, were beaten up by right winger gangsters.

Regular DAILY WORKER Meet

Section and sub-section DAILY WORKER agents will hold their regular meeting tomorrow, 8 p. m. at 108 East 14th St.

* * *

Brooklyn Comrades, Attention!

All Brooklyn party members should report Tuesday morning, 10 a. m. at 29 Graham Ave., for special duty in connection with the Lindbergh parade in Brooklyn.

Daily Worker Agent Meeting.

Notice to all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents of Section 2.

A special meeting of all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents has been called for Wednesday June 18 at 6 p. m. at 100 W. 26th St.

Lower Bronx Pioneers Meet Every Friday.

The Lower Bronx Pioneers are active again. They hold their regular meetings every Friday at 911 East 140th St., near Cypress Ave., 8:30 p. m. All party members are urged to send their children to the meeting.

* * *

Greeks Speaks Tonight.

Subsection 3E will hold educational meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month.

The first educational meeting will be held tonight at 108 W. 28 St., 8 p. m. The topic to be discussed will be, "The Offensive against the Soviet Union," led by Rebecca Grecht. Sympathers are welcome.

* * *

Sacco-Vanzetti Meet in Long Island.

The Long Island Section of the Workers (Communist) Party will held a Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting Saturday evening, 8:00 p. m. at the corner of Steinway and Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

* * *

Comrades!

Attention! All Brooklyn party members are requested to report Tuesday morning, 10 a. m. at 29 Graham Ave., for special duty in connection with the Lindbergh parade in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino on June 13, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Trade Union Committee for Defense of Soviet Russia. Tickets 50 cents in advance. Proceeds to be used for relatives, friends and neighbors. The poor left to build a Camp for workers' children.

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ATTEND the MEMORIAL MEETING in honor of Comrade VOIKOFF recently shot by a White Guard assassin in Warsaw.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, at 8 P. M.
NEW STAR CASINO
East 107th Street.
Speakers:
William F. Dunne, Alexander Trachtenberg, John J. Ballam, Melech Epstein, Moissaye J. Olgin, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Sam Don, Bert Miller, Chairman
Rebecca Grecht
Admission 25 Cents.
Auspices: WORKERS PARTY, DISTRICT 2.

CONEY ISLAND STADIUM CONCERT
Fifth St. & Surf Ave. Coney Island, N.Y.
The Entire New York Symphony Orchestra
A World Famous Ballet and other attractions
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16
Auspices: JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
TICKETS on sale at 108 E. 14th Street, Room 35.

NOTICE TO ALL WORKERS, PARTY UNITS AND ALL LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Are you preparing to do your bit for the
Giant Carnival and Fair
WANTED: Exhibitions, Side Shows, Novelty Booths, Athletic Exhibition, Dancing Exhibition, Food, Refreshments, Concert. What will you do to make this misshapen Coney Island a success?
CARNIVAL CONFERENCE FRIDAY, JUNE 17, at 8 P. M. at 108 E. 14th St. Communicate with Bert Miller, 33 First St. NYC. Orchard 1680.

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Ask for Union Label Bread.

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freckles, rash, itching skin, eczema or stubborn skin trouble of any kind will be banished by use of FLORA ANNA SKIN OINTMENT. $1.50. Sold on money back guarantee.
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...al Parade

(Continued from page one)

...ized among officials. Just a lesson in pro-...ganda sentences. Here, in the ...ning of the session, they are able to parade ...ir own names before congressional com-...ittees to their huge satisfactions at attractive ...ewspaper space.

"Professional Patriot" is edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hastings.

* * *

"When you hear a man tryin' to discredit Uncle Sam, that's Bolshevism . . .

"When you hear a man sneerin' discredit on the sincerity of Washington and Lincoln, that's Bolshevism—because those two are the corner-stone of our patriotic faith.

"When you hear a man distortin', misquotin', misconstruin' our Constitution, that's Bolshevism—because that instrument is the soundest thing, it's the greatest safeguard of human liberty ever evolved from the experience of or directly by the wisdom of man."

...ad of course the inevitable appeal to womanhood. This by Virginia Terhune Van der Water in a League leaflet:

"Bolshevism and Americanism cannot exist in the same land. Our fight is not yet over. One war has been won. We are facing another war that we must fight with all our strength of will and purpose. It is the fight of Americanism against Bolshevism.

"Can women, whose men helped win the World War, hesitate to say on which side they stand?"

The National Association for Constitutional Government, with which are associated the Hon. James M. Beck and the Hon. David Jayne Hill, has issued a number of pamphlets, among which are: "Confessions of an Erstwhile Parlour Socialist" by Hermine Schwed, former lecturer for the Better America Federation and other professional patriotic bodies, and "The Enemy Within Our Gates: Bolshevism's Assault Upon American Government" by the Rev. Dr. Henry Campbell Black. In the latter appear such paragraphs as this:

"Bolshevists are the hyenas that slink upon the heels of the dogs of war. Wise men and patriotic men put themselves on guard; they do not parley with hyenas under soft Marmorean skies."

Dr. Black describes Bolshevism as not so much "a crime of political philosophy as a career of crime. . . . It is the enemy of the human race." . . . "It is organized anarchy and crime." . . . In pleading for stricter espionage acts and immigration laws he says: "For what shall it profit us to have all the commerce of the world, if in the end we blow up in one grand bolshevik bust!"

And of course, "Whatever we do, let us not procrastinate. The poison is in our veins. Let us make haste to eject it and to fortify ourselves against the plague."

No less weighty than the American Constitutional Association is the recently launched (1925) United States Flag Association with public officials, cardinals, rabbis, bishops and educators as its sponsors. It acclaims itself "The Great American Patriotic Society." Its purpose is to "put across" the American flag as representative of the institutions "which have given us the best Government on earth and in only a century and a half made this country the greatest and most prosperous nation in the world."

In appealing to employers to form "circles" in their factories a booklet of the Association says the name might be for example "The John Smith & Co. Circle of Buffalo" or "The First National Bank Circle of Syracuse." These circles are to promote locally "the basic aim of the United States Flag Association, to counteract and ultimately destroy the insidious forces, sinister influences, and disturbing elements, which, in these days of discord and divided counsels, are working and spreading to divide the unity of American citizenship and finally undermine the Republic."

And further:

"In organizing a Flag Circle the firm would be doing its bit to help counteract these growing forces and influences which are a disregard not only for property rights but also for personal liberty."

What are these "detrimental influences and forces" which the association says constitute the reason for its existance. They are explained in this footnote:

"As one of the several evidences of the rate at which one of these forces, Communism, is growing in this Country, it may be remarked that in 1920, Eugene Debs, the Socialistic-Communist Presidential candidate polled about 100,000 votes. At the last Presidential election (1924) the Communistic Presidential candidate, William Z. Foster, received something like 500,000 votes. The Communists of the Country are elated over the progress thus made and are confidently predicting in their publications and otherwise that at the next Presidential election (1928) they will poll between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 votes."

A frank exhibit is a pamphlet prepared by the Better America Federation in 1923 which it hoped to circulate in the public schools, but which the California school authorities declined to permit. It was entitled "America is Calling to the Students in Her High Schools and Colleges." It was in effect an appeal against socialism and public ownership, and warned students that

"if these groups of free thinkers or liberals in America succeed in materially changing our Constitution or substituting some other kind of government, there will be no profit to worry about in business. Maintenance of the Constitution of the United States is the highest form of business insurance. Without it you will not need much of an education."

Most of the literature of the Better America Federation carries a sensational title, such as "The Red Menace," "The World Bolshevized," "The Enemy is Nationalized," "Strikes, not the American Way," "America on Guard."

The American Constitutional Association, confining its efforts to West Virginia, battles particularly with pamphlets to preserve the "fair name of the state." Its "West Virginia Wake Up," aimed at some New York ministers and lawyers interested in free speech who had invaded successfully a county closed for years to any discussion of unionism, ended with this call to arms:

"It is time for every 100 per cent West Virginian to show his colors. Our enemies have been at work hurling disrepute into our midst. We have turned the other cheek too long. Wake up West Virginia!"

In a subsequent leaflet addressed to the business men of the state, this organization devoted to the Constitution says:

"The facts are that Mr. Debs secured 919,799 votes in 1920 as the candidate of the Socialist Party, while in 1924 Mr. Foster received 33,276 officially counted votes as the candidate of the Workers Party. No Communist paper or official has predicted anything about the Communist presidential votes in 1928. Ed.

(To be continued.)

On the Picket Line

By IRVING POTASH.

1.

The scabs are here,
The scabs are here,
Come and picket on the picket line.
We'll save the 44-hour
With our mass power
On the picket, on the picket line.

Refrain:

On the line! On the line!
On the picket, on the picket line.
We'll save the 44-hour
With our mass power
On the picket, on the picket line.

2.

When the bosses' Association
Buys the American Federation,
Come and picket on the picket line.
Let the "Forward" blat,
It's a yellow rat;
Come and picket on the picket line.

Refrain:

On the line! On the line!
On the picket, on the picket line.
Let the "Forward" blat,
It's a yellow rat;
On the picket, on the picket line.

3.

If the lackey Schlesel
Wants to get to the "shlesel"
Come and picket on the picket line.
And if Shachtman the donkey
Plays the bosses' flunkey,
Come and picket on the picket line.

Refrain:

On the line! On the line!
On the picket, on the picket line.
And if Shachtman the donkey
Plays the bosses' flunkey,
Come and picket on the picket line.

4.

Let Winnick squeak
He's nothing but a sneak
Come and picket on the picket line.
And let Frayne kick,
He's the bosses' pick;
Come and picket on the picket line.

Refrain:

On the line! On the line!
On the picket, on the picket line.
Let Winnick squeak
He's nothing but a sneak
On the picket, on the picket line.

5.

Let Matthew Woll
Play the steel-pigeon role,
Come and picket on the picket line.
Lets a cold shoulder
And the bosses' boy,
Come and picket on the picket line.

Refrain:

On the line! On the line!
On the picket, on the picket line.
Well's a civic boy
And the bosses' boy,
On the picket, on the picket line.

6.

If McGrady bluffs
With a gang of toughs
Come and picket on the picket line.
We'll meet Mac's gang
With a furriers' bang,
On the picket, on the picket line.

Refrain:

On the line! On the line!
On the picket, on the picket line.
We'll meet Mac's gang
With a furriers' bang,
On the picket, on the picket line.

7.

We'll fight and fight
With all our might,
On the picket, on the picket line.
We'll sing and yell,
We'll fight like hell;
On the picket, on the picket line.

Refrain:

On the line! On the line!
On the picket, on the picket line.
We'll sing and yell,
We'll fight like hell;
On the picket, on the picket line.

Mr. Coolidge Comes to Indiana

By B. SKLAHR.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the republican politicians of Lake County, Indiana for the reception of President Coolidge who is scheduled to arrive on the 14th of this month.

This visit was planned a long time ago and the readers of The DAILY WORKER will doubtless recollect that a delegation composed of prominent politicians was sent to Washington several months ago to invite the president to come.

Playing Politics.

At that time The DAILY WORKER pointed out the political importance of this invitation and its acceptance by Mr. Coolidge. We have stated that this is to be considered as one of the first steps in Mr. Coolidge's campaign for re-election and that it is no accident that the beginning of this campaign is to be made in the state of Indiana, one of the K.K.K. strongholds, the seat of the powerful U. S. Steel Corporation and the hotbed of reaction.

Seeks Reactionary Support.

The political meaning of Mr. Coolidge's visit, as we have already pointed out, is this: that in his campaign for re-election he will not seek the support of the progressive, liberal elements; but that he will seek to base himself upon the support of the most reactionary and corrupt elements of the electorate.

This contention is substantiated by the president's recent speech at the Decoration Day ceremony. In that speech Mr. Coolidge reached the very depths of hypocrisy. How could any honest man believe Mr. Coolidge sincere, when he intimated that the visit in Nicaragua was an act of good will, peace and friendliness towards the Nicaraguan people; that threats and coercions and intrigues in Mexico are likewise an expression of the most friendly and peaceful feeling towards a weaker nation; that the killing of Chinese people, by the gunboats and forces of the U. S. was prompted by the policy of peace and respect for the sovereignty of other peoples?

Mr. Coolidge's speech, veiled as it is with declarations in favor of peace, is in reality an appeal to the imperialists of America, to the capitalist interests which are seeking the expansion of their markets through conquest and subjection of weaker nations by the force of arms.

There is no reason to anticipate that Mr. Coolidge's pronouncements on the occasion of his visit to Indiana will not be in complete harmony with his Decoration Day speech.

Negro Vote Abandoned.

It is self understood that seeking to mobilize the support of the militarist, imperialist and all of the reactionary elements; that while catering for the support of the K.K.K., Mr. Coolidge definitely breaks with the great mass of Negro voters. This has been clear for a long time. Not on a single occasion of the numerous outrages committed against the American Negro has Mr. Coolidge taken a courageous stand in favor of equal rights and opportunities for the Negro citizen. Not once has Mr. Coolidge used his executive power to interfere on behalf of the persecuted and martyred victims of K.K.K. brutality, of race prejudice and discrimination.

Mr. Coolidge considered it important to furnish armed "protection" to the capitalists of America engaged in plundering Nicaragua, Mexico and China, but did not deem it advisable to say a single word for the protection of Negro citizens at home. This open defiance of the Negro electorate may have the same results as Governor Smith in the Chicago elections for the Negro—baiting Mr. Dever.

It is well to ask oneself what bearing Mr. Coolidge's visit is calculated to have upon local politics. Not in vain do the Indiana Republican politicians seek the visit of the president.

Republican Reverses.

The Republican Party of Indiana, while still in control of the machine, has suffered serious set-backs in the last state elections. The Democratic Party (for which we hold no brief) registered considerable gains. It was the only medium through which the people could express their protest against the corruption and the reactionary, oppressive rule of the K.K.K. Republican Party.

The Klan-controlled Republican Party of Indiana was torn by an internal fight, as witnessed by the fight of Governor Stephenson, (now imprisoned) against the K.K.K. fraction now in control of the state machinery; as witnessed by the fight of Mr. Adams, a Republican journalist, for a public investigation of the political corruption in the ranks of the party; and by numerous other signs and events that space does not permit us to mention.

The sorely pressed Republican Party of Indiana needs the presence of Mr. Coolidge in its effort to re-establish harmony within the Republican ranks for the purposes of the approaching Presidential elections. How successful Mr. Coolidge will be in accomplishing this task remains to be seen.

Spike Reactionary Guns.

If the reactionary designs of Mr. Coolidge's visit are to be counteracted the progressive, liberal forces of Indiana must assert themselves and make preparations for active participation in Mr. Coolidge's reception. Those elements who stand for peace with Nicaragua, Mexico, China and other weaker nations, would do well to send a delegation to request Mr. Coolidge to put into practice his peaceful declarations and cease to intervene with armed forces in the affairs of other peoples.

The Negro organizations should unite with organizations of other races in demanding that lynching cease; that the guilty instigators be punished, and that full rights of citizenship be fully granted to Negro citizens, as provided by the constitution.

Organized Labor should demand that the U. S. Steel Corporation be restrained from discriminating against union men, and that the steel workers be not intimated in their attempts to organize a union.

All honest elements must finally unite in demanding that the investigation into political corruption in the State of Indiana be conducted publicly, and that the results be published to the people.

Are there people in Indiana with vision, and with the interests of the people sufficiently at heart to take the initiative in such public action?

WORKERS OF NEW YORK PROTEST INVASION OF CHINA



Under auspices of the "Hands Off China" Committee, New York workers picketed the British Consulate last Saturday and protested the imperialist policies that lead to such bombardments as that at Nanking.

After Nanking

(Continued from last issue.)

We have already pointed ont that the Second International has refused to give any active support to the Chinese revolution. We also know of the activities of the largest sections of the Second International. The British Labor Party has actually sanctioned the military hostilities of the occupation forces in China. The German Social Democrats tell the German workers through the "Vorwaerts" that the Chinese revolution is not their affair. The French Socialists helped Poincare to pass the mobilization law which enables the government to mobilize the population and to decapitate revolutionary organizations that dared to resist a war, while the Nanking bombardment was in the process of preparation.

We have before us a marvelously interesting document which characterizes the attitude of the Amsterdam International to the Chinese Revolution.*

HOWEVER, regardless of the position taken by the Second and Amsterdam Internationals, and by all reformists, we have reasons to believe in the growing sympathy of the working class for the Chinese revolution. This sympathy has not yet been organized; in many countries it has not yet taken definite shape. But the first attempts of the Communist Parties to mobilize the Labor movement for an active struggle against imperialist intervention have shown that the slogan for the support of the Chinese revolution meets with the warm sympathy of the proletarian masses. The Nanking bombardment was not a surprise to the Communist Parties. We have quoted above the British Communist organ on the growing war perils. If we analyse the documents of other Communist Parties, we will find that a petty war against China will, as a result of the development of the Chinese revolution, and the social crystallization of the character of that revolution, develop into a great war directed not only against China but also against the U. S. S. R.

*See Victor Demar's article in this issue, "Amsterdam and the Proletariat of the Colonies and the East," or Outgoeed's reply to a Chinese delegation.

In the manifesto of the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of Germany we read:

"Never, since 1914, were the war dangers so great as they are now. . . . Be ready everywhere and particularly in the chemical and metallurgical industries and by our transport to frustrate the war and undermine the front in the coming war."

In the manifesto of the Communist Party of France, we read:

"The road to peace lies in the unconditional support to the Soviet Union in its construction of Socialism, and in the victories of the Chinese national revolution which must be supported by the proletariat to the utmost."

This manifesto, as well as that of the German Communist Party, speak of the pending danger of a great war which must be resisted with all force.

The ideas expressed in the Manifesto of the Communist Party of France were advocated at a mass meeting on March 22nd, which, according to the French press, was, both as to the number of participants and the enthusiasm, much like the monster meetings in 1920. Semard's declaration at that meeting, that the Communist Party will not stop at anything until it turns he armed masses against the government and transformed the imperialist war into civil war and gives all power to the workers, peasants and soldiers, was met with vigorous applause by the working masses.

But, it must be stated that whilst the imperialists have already gone over from words to action, we do not yet see any concrete, definite action on the part of the working class in Europe starting a real struggle against the imperialists and giving determined support to the Chinese revolution.

It seems to us that now more than ever we must remember that a war cannot be stopped with words, slogans, and fine gestures. Moreover, under the present circumstances, mass action is the best agitational method. Imperialism does all in its power to keep the broad masses under its influence. The social traitors and pacifists help imperialism in that. These lackeys of imperialism must be mercilessly exposed. But exposure alone will not do. If it is true that the Nanking bombardment was the beginning of a great war—and it is absolutely true—then this calls out to the working class to exert heroic efforts in actually beginning to organize the war against war.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

(Continued from yesterday)

CHAPTER V.

Special Tasks of Street Nuclei.

Being a numerically small Party with the membership widely scattered within the great industries of the country our street nuclei are due to remain of special importance for a long time to come. Their fullest development is, therefore, a necessity and while the general rules of organization function, which have already been emphasized, should be observed, there are also many special tasks entirely depending upon our street nuclei.

First, however, a few words on one important problem. To effectively carry out its special tasks the street nuclei must have an actual territorial basis with the members living within one certain territory. The existing language difficulties may sometimes necessitate certain exceptions. In order to avoid a return to the former language branches, where certain territories are exclusively inhabited by workers of one nationality it is often desirable to go beyond the borders and draw in to the nucleus members from other language groups.

Street nuclei have one thing in common with shop nuclei. While the latter apply themselves to the problems in their shop the former apply themselves to the problems of their territory and give them political content. It is, of course, necessary that a complete study be made of the existing issues which may vary within each territory. For exemple, high prices, high rents, housing and sanitary conditions, local political corruption, local race problems, local tax questions, local traffic problems or public school problems. Invariably all such issues can be splendidly utilized for mass agitation and propaganda purposes and if properly pursued can lead through struggles to real organizational results. Most often, however, they are entirely overlooked by our street nuclei.

Tenants leagues to combat high rents, parents leagues to fight obnoxious school methods or demonstrations against high prices oftentimes come into being spontaneously but lack however, usually the necessary leadership. It is precisely in such activities that the members of our street nuclei should participate as conscious political groups and function through fractions within the organizations once they are established. It goes without saying that this kind of work must be properly directed and be made the occasion of special study by the local, section or sub-section executive committee.

Party Campaigns on Territorial Basis.

Election campaigns are perhaps the best opportunities available for territorial activities (this does not in any way lessen their importance in the shops). To correctly understand and utilize election campaigns means to agitate candidates and to connect the local issues of the territory with the general issues in a practical way as a basis for our program to be put before the workers. If such local issues as those mentioned in the previous paragraph do not exist there will always be others more or less of the same character.

Next there is the problem of organizing local public meetings, indoor or street corner meetings using slogans in advertising the meetings which will actually bring the workers to turn out. Then as a necessary part of the campaign must follow distribution of the Party press and literature, leaflets, etc. This must be organized systematically. First, of course, the shops and factories in the territory should be covered, but also union meetings and other working class gatherings as well as house to house canvassing.

We can never be too painstaking in organising all these little details. As a matter of fact, this is what will particularly test the ability of leadership of the local, section or sub-section committee as well as the ability of execution by the nuclei. As the class struggle becomes intensified more meetings become mass demonstrations of greater magnitude and greater importance.

If an election campaign contains possibilities of being conducted on a united front basis, by supporting labor candidates or establishing a labor party, we must take advantage of the local or territorial situation in the same manner. While it changes the program and in most cases the character or the candidates, the activities remain the same, except that they are given a much broader basis. It is also well to remember that with such united front activities our Party retains its own identity and will put forward its own program.

Other campaigns, like those for the protection of foreign born, for defense of political prisoners, for relief of strikes, etc., must similarly be applied on a territorial scale. A campaign for army, militia, boy cooties, membership must likewise be correctly connected with the local issues of the territory and the measures for its application carried out systematically.

HAIL LINDY!

Impressions At Battery Park.

South Ferry.—Streams of jostling humans leave the elevated. "Buy a Lindy Button, ten cents!" The crowd moves like moulten lava. "Quit your pushin' ya big bum!" The working world is on parade. "Buy a Lindy button—ten cents!" Thousands of slaves have left their desk, shipping room, truck. No work for three or four hours. Hail Lindy!

* * *

On the side-walk thousands of workers are on parade. "Buy a picture of Lindy!" Men women, children in Sunday clothes. A sweating cop is losing his patience. "Keep moving. Keep moving!" Thousands of workers are on parade. "Buy a Lindy pennant and the 'Merican flag!" Thousands of slaves have been allowed to leave the machine, the office and the kitchen. Free from labor for three hours. Hail Lindy!

* * *

In the streets, miles and miles of uniforms. "The National Guard is good enough for Lindy. Join the National Guard!" A sea of perspiring soldiers stand in the baking sun. Regular army, militia, boy cooties. "Join the Army!" From the surrounding windows paper streams in clouds. Confetti, telephone books are torn up, correspondence files. The band strikes up. "Join The Army." Hail Lindy!

* * *

Overhead a sky-writer in beautiful long streams of white writes: "Hail Lindy!" Hurray! Hurray! Another plane whirrs overhead. Five army planes drone powerfully in precise formation. The flags are flying. The band strikes up. Thousands of workers are on parade. Thousands of workers have left the shop and office. Join the army. Hail Lindy!

* * *

TWENTY MINUTES AFTER ONE! Suddenly a whistle blows. Another. Then more until an unearthly din is made and continues. The crowd grows hysterical. It moves toward the bay. Large ships, small craft, all are heading for the pier in parade. Pennants are flying. Whistles blowing. Aeroplanes dip and circle gracefully in salute. Suddenly twenty huge planes appear above Wall Street. They maneuver, change formations, stream out to greet Lindy. The crowd cheers. The band plays. There he is! There he is! I see him! Hail—Hail Lindy!

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

LEON DAUDET, French royalist leader, after having barricaded himself for days in his editorial offices and protected by a small army of followers, successfully defied the French police to arrest him, finally, magnanimously allowed his person to be taken into custody, if such a term can properly be applied to the delicate manner in which the police fulfilled the requirements of the law.

• • •

ONLY a few days ago this column commented on the difference in treatment accorded Daudet, the Royalist, and Semard the Communist. The latter was unceremoniously seized, and rushed off to prison without even being allowed the privilege of saying goodbye to his family. The former was serenaded by a prefect of police and permitted to make a speech from the balcony of his office, which exceeded in expressions of loyalty to France the most fervid oratorical efforts of the super-patriot Poincare. We presume the prefect would have kissed him on the ear if the law of gravity permitted him to ease himself up for the osculatory effort.

• • •

DAUDET made terms with the "enemy" and his troops evacuated the building with drums beating, colors flying and arms glistening in the sun. The New York Herald-Tribune professes not to understand this phenomenon. The not laying claim to conscience it can inform the "doubting Thomas" of the Herald-Tribune editorial staff that the explanation of the leniency shown Daudet in contradistinction to the severity of the treatment accorded Semard, can be found in the fact that Daudet is a bitter opponent of Communism and a supporter of the capitalist system while Semard is just the opposite.

• • •

GENEVA is the proper place to hold a conference on the question of over-crowding. Because we believe, if there is such a problem as overcrowding, the league of nations can dispose of it by setting the wheels of its war machinery in motion. There is no simpler or more direct way to reduce the population than to wave half a dozen war-colored flags in front of the cannon fodder of half a dozen of the most thickly populated countries, serve them a hooker of rum each and exhort them to get each other in the name of country.

• • •

OF course there are the usual drawbacks to this method and it is quite possible that the World Population Conference may reject this suggestion. Soldiers have a habit of cutting loose in an enemy country and the temporarily there is a dent in the population the slack is taken up when the new recruits begin to come in. There is also the danger that, owing to the effectiveness of our modern methods of conducting warfare, some practical joker in an airplane might circle over Geneva and drop a ton of high explosives on the gentlemen engaged in the business of solving the overcrowding problem from a safe vantage point. But there are hazards attached to every plan.

• • •

EVIDENTLY harkening back to the scriptural saying "A little child shall lead them," the British government has refused passports to parties of British workingclass children who were invited to visit the U.S.S.R. with a view to seeing how the children were being treated in the Workers Republic. Great Britain will suffer her little children to starve in her slums, for such go quickly to the kingdom of heaven.

• • •

ALL the children refused passports are under 14 years of age. Evidently the government of the mighty British empire fears that on the children's return the story of what they saw in the Soviet Union would have a disturbing effect on the waifs of British capitalism. But mighty the the empire is, the little children will find a way of getting to Russia.

• • •

A FINE opportunity is presented to those who wish to visit the Soviet Union in the six weeks' trip from New York to Moscow via Leningrad which is scheduled to leave here on July 14th. Those who have suffered from the nuisance connected with the European frontiers can visualize the superior comfort that can be enjoyed on a straight sea trip from New York to Leningrad without the necessity for spending money on visas. Should anybody who reads this column happen to be interested, we refer them to the World Tourists Inc., room 803, 41 Union Square, New York City.

(Continued on Page Four)

MORE U. S. TANKS, MARINES, PLANES RUSHED TO CHINA

U.S. Officials Exposed as War Lords' Aids

SHANGHAI, June 14.—Despite the bankik's utterances regarding China that have been emanating of late from the State Department at Washington, 1,150 American marines, twenty-five tanks and an aviation unit arrived here today on the transport Chaumont from Manila.

The marines, under the command of Colonel Davis, will probably be sent to Tientsin where American forces are concentrating in preparation for the advance of the Nationalist troops.

• • •

Fresenden Aids War Lord.

(Special to Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, May 10 (By Mail).—That Stirling Fresenden, American lawyer who heads the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Leabord Husar, former United States District Attorney at Shanghai, acted as advisers to Chang Tsung-chang, notorious Shantungese war lord, is one of the startling revelations that has come out at the trial of Husar for accepting bribes and permitting the smuggling of arms and opium into China.

Husar admitted on the stand that he had been employed by the Shantung war lord since 1924, while he was still holding office as United States District Attorney.

When asked by Judge Purdy whether any other "advisers" had been employed by Chang Tsung-chang, Husar admitted that Fessenden had been employed in a similar capacity. Husar also admitted that he had received a bribe of $37,000 for acting as a go-between in the shipment of $700,000 worth of arms

(Continued on Page Two)

NEW YORK LABOR MEETS TO HONOR MARTYR VOIKOFF

Victim of Capitalist Hate for Soviet Union

New York workers held a Memorial meeting last night at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., for M. Voikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland who was assassinated last week by the hand of a young Russian monarchist inflamed by British-inspired anti-Soviet propaganda.

The hall was jammed with those who came to hear the reason for the act which may precipitate another world war. H. M. Wicks, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Alexander Trachtenberg, Joseph Freeman, John Ballam, Rebecca Grecht, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Melech Epstein, and Sam Don were among the speakers.

Dunne Still Jailed.

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER and M. J.-Olgin, announced as speakers, were unable to appear, Dunne not yet having been released from the workhouse on bonds pending a new trial, on the certificate of reasonable doubt which was obtained yesterday, and Olgin being ill.

"Voigoff is a martyr to the Russian Revolution," declared Bert Miller, business manager of The DAILY WORKER, who acted as chairman of the meeting. "Tonight we not only mourn the death of our comrade, but unite in protest against the new world war which is now being hatched by the imperialist powers."

Stand to Commemorate.

Following his call to rise in mourning for the death of the slain comrade, the audience stood in commemoration of Voikoff, and sang the Russian funeral march.

"Behind the assassin of Voikoff," declared H. M. Wicks, the principal speaker, "stands the fascist monster, Pilsudski. Behind Pilsudski stands the British tory government of coalgorge and provocation in the role of the mad-dog of Europe, carrying on a world-wide campaign against the Soviet Union because the workers and peasants government in Russia raises high the hopes of all the oppressed of the world. Britain is preparing for war, striving to set the world aflame, in a desperate effort to recover its rapidly declining power.

"The Soviet Union has steadfastly

(Continued on Page Five)

Another Step Forward

Each day marks another advance made by The DAILY WORKER Army in its battle against organised reaction. William F. Dunne has been released on bail of $1,000. This has been accomplished as a result of the efforts of the thousands upon thousands of loyal workers, who, through their devoted support of The DAILY WORKER, have made this possible.

But a taste of victory has made our Army hungry for more. Nothing will satisfy us but a clean sweep. We must reverse the decision which now appears on the court records. We must appeal the Five Hundred Dollar Fine. We must appeal the conviction of the members of the staff. We must appeal the conviction of Gordon.

Let us finish the job we have begun so well. Send in your contributions with redoubled force so that we may be able to push the fight with redoubled strength.

HOW THEY HATE THE DAILY WORKER!



By WM. GROPPER.

CHORUS OF PATRIDIOTS: Horrible! It exposes us! Now if we can only find a cuss word in it, we'll suppress it.

WOLL'S GANG NOT ABLE TO DO MORE THAN SLUG 1 MAN

Great Crusade Against Furriers Fizzles

The gangster threat of Matthew Woll failed to materialize yesterday morning when the thugs and gunmen who were to infest the fur district in the guise of trade unionists rode by in automobiles, not daring to get out of their cars and face the righteous wrath of the thousands of strikers.

While the gangsters were comparatively quiet, beating up only one worker, the police were on the job arresting between 200 and 250 strikers, including those ex-service men who were wearing tin army hats. They were gathered up in large groups and taken to Jefferson Market Court for trial.

Judge Gives Warning

When brought before Magistrate Rosenbluth 50 of the strikers were sentenced to one day in jail. The others were dismissed with a warning that if they were brought before him again they would be sent to the workhouse.

The judge's ire was especially aroused by the signs the workers carried. The ex-soldiers had placards reading "Our Heads Are Not Safe," The other strikers had signs with "McGrady and Woll—Take Away Your Gangsteres."

On their way to the court the strikers sang workingclass songs in the patrol wagons. The most popular were "Solidarity Forever," and "On the Picket Line," which was published in yesterday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

Hit With Bar.

The assaulted worker, Samuel Barr, had left the Joint Board office, 22 East 22nd Street, 6.45 p. m., for the picket line. When he reached the cor-

(Continued on Page Two)

White Army Mercenaries Recruited in Balkans For Anti-Soviet Drive

VIENNA, June 14.—Protests are pouring in on the Hungarian Government against the continued recruitment, in the Balkans, of an army of forty thousand, ostensibly for agricultural labor, but believed to be, in reality, for military service in the Ukraine in a new drive against Soviet Russia. Some color is lent to this belief by the report that General Wrangel, of counter-revolutionary fame, has been reviewing his White Guards in Macedonia.

It is said that the recruiting is being carried on by agents of the French and Hungarian Governments, with the greatest secrecy; that a condition of the "employment" contract is that applicants be fit for military service, and agree to keep their destination a strict secret. Agricultural laborers are reported to have been offered huge sums of money for a three-year engagement.

5 Big Miners' Locals Back Progressives in Fight Against Fakers

OLYPHANT, Pa., (FP) June 14.—The five big local unions of the United Mine Workers at Olyphant, near Scranton, have jointly pledged their moral and financial support to Stanley Dzierzgielewski, local progressive union leader who has been suspended from the union by the district executive board. The constitution was violated in removing Dzierzgielewski without a hearing before his local union, says the resolution jointly adopted.

Dzierzgielewski is a graduate of Brookwood Labor College. He took a prominent local part in the Save-the-Union campaign for John Brophy for president of the U.M.W. of A. last Fall. Ninaldo Cappellini, district president, is his active foe.

BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS HIT BY USSR BOYCOTT WANT TRADE AGAIN

Plan International Credit to Soviet Union; Capture Spy in Employ of British Navy

BERLIN, June 14.—The Soviet prediction that die-hard Britain was digging its own grave when it smashed the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement and ruptured its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union seems to have come true.

Hard hit by the boycott which the Soviet Union has placed on British goods and fearing that other countries will take advantage of the breach, British industrialists are struggling to unite German, French and British business interests in a project for the extension of credit to the Soviet Union.

Swept into a breach with the Soviet Union by the extreme tories and finding their lucrative trade going to other countries, particularly Germany, British industrialists are speaking very gently to and about the Soviet Union.

Not Love, But Necessity.

The English manufacturers have little more love for the workers' and peasants' government in the Soviet Union than the bankers; but they need Soviet markets for their goods.

Reports received from London indicate a severe slump in British industry. The iron and steel industries have been compelled to reduce their output, and the outlook for the textile industry is anything but promising.

Even the extreme tories sensed that the break with the Soviet Union would mean a loss of markets and a blow to British industry. But representing the financiers and not the industrialists, the extreme die-hards favored the break and an unofficial war against the Soviet Union.

U. S. S. R. Boycott Effective.

After he had announced the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Stanley Baldwin, premier of the die-hard cabinet, expressed the pious hope that the action of his government would in no way interfere with Anglo-Soviet trade. The Soviet Union punctured Baldwin's little scheme by immediately boycotting British goods.

The conference of British and German industrial leaders, which began at Berlin, has been transferred to the Rhineland estate of Herr Duisberg, the president of the German chemical trust. Represented at the conference are the industrial leaders of both Germany and Great Britain.

Industrialists Object.

The abject position to which British industry has been reduced by the Soviet boycott was made startlingly clear by the following statement made by P. J. Hannon for the German Industrie und Handelszeitang. (P. J. Hannon is leader of the British Industrial Federation.)

"No one in England contemplates war or any danger of war from the assassination at Warsaw," Mr. Hannon said. "I don't doubt Russia will fulfill her current obligations and don't believe economic relations will be ended."

Industrialists Worried.

British industrialists, he admitted in the course of the interview, were extremely concerned over the British break with the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the proposed Midland Bank loan to the Soviet Union for $50,000,000 really came from the industries.

Although American financiers had held numerous conferences lately with the object of extending credits to the Soviet Union, they have taken British anti-Soviet propaganda a little too

(Continued on Page Five)

30 LEFT WING DELEGATES BARRED AT FURRIERS UNION CONVENTION

Boss in Open Shop Presides at the Opening Session; Thugs Play Active Role

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The hand-picked right wing credential committee at the convention of the furriers' International here brought in a report today refusing to seat the 30 delegates representing the New York Joint Board.

The first session was opened under the personal auspices of the high priests of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., and a manager and foreman in an open shop in this city, named Shack, was the presiding officer.

Lefts Barred From Hall.

When the delegates returned to the hall for the afternoon session the left wing delegation from New York was barred from the hall. Up to this time they were allowed in the hall, they being considered by Oizer Schachtman and his lieutenants as "visitors."

According to the credentials committee headed by H. Begoon, of New York, no action will be taken on the 30 unrecognized delegates until the right wing has officially countersigned the expulsion policy of Schachtman, Woll and th eclique.

Conference.

While the left wing delegates are barred from the convention they have by no means relinquished the battle for recognition. Tonight they are holding a conference with sympathetic delegates discussing a common program to save the union from destruction.

Thugs A-Plenty.

A large contingent of hired thugs and guerrillas, usually retained for the purpose of slugging fur workers who are affiliated with the Joint Board, were conspicuous in the convention hall. This time they weren't even dignified with the title of "sergeant-at-arms," and before the first day of the convention was over, they had beaten up two left wing delegates, Englander, an international vice-president of Toronto, and Stein of Philadelphia.

• • •

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(Special) With 64 delegates uncontested by executive council chamber of the American Federation of Labor, which was taxed to its capacity, precipitated stormy debate and stormier fist fights before the first session was half through.

William Green, president, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., both made speeches that were remarkably similar. In attempts to justify the procedure of the A. F. of L. in interfering in the internal affairs of the furriers' organisation, Green said that he would not permit the Communists to "inject their strange philosophy into the trade unions."

Left Wing Wins Strikes.

The "strange philosophy" mentioned by Green referred, apparently, to the process of winning strikes, whereas his "American philosophy" was represented by the present situation in the mining and other industries, where strikes which have the personal supervision of the present most prominent "red baiters" end with loss of membership, working conditions and wage rates.

Punish Left Wing.

About a year ago, following the remarkable victory in winning the 17-weeks' strike by the left wing, headed by Ben Gold, the A. F. of L., in order to save the reactionary officialdom from being completely discredited began an "investigation."

The interference of the A. F. of L. was the culmination of a conflict between the New York Joint Board, representing 10,000 to 12,000 members, and the International, representing a negligible proportion of the entire membership.

As a result of this fight, the International officials summarily deposed the Joint Board officers, "suspended" four locals, four new ones created, and a general "reorganization" ordered to eliminate what the A. F. of L. asserted was a "Communist leadership, headed by Gold."

Deny Floor to Gold.

Immediately after Woll's speech, Ben Gold arose and demanded the

(Continued on Page Two)

Norwegian Labor Pays Tribute to Voikoff; Scores Britain's Part

OSLO, June 14.—Leading members of the Norwegian Labor Party attended a memorial service to Peter Voikoff, murdered Soviet minister to Poland, at the Soviet Legation here, on Saturday night.

The parliamentary leader of that party voiced the sympathy of the Norwegian workers with the Workers' Republic of Russia, and their horror of the brutal murder of the Russian minister, instigated and planned by her capitalist enemies.

Mr. M. Markar, Russian minister to Norway, charged Britain with being implicated in every recent murder of prominent Soviet officials, and laid the murder of Mr. Voikoff directly at her door.

2,000 Barbers May Strike Tomorrow; Ask Pay Increase

2,000 barbers employed in shops between 59th street and upper Bronx, on the West Side, will strike tomorrow unless the Master Barbers' Association accedes to their demands for an increase in wages.

Numerous conferences with the employers have been held during the past week but they have repeatedly refused to grant the demands.

A basic weekly wage of $35 is asked by the men together with a proportional commission over $50 income on each chair.

The present working hours of the men are from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., and until 10 p. m. on Saturdays.

Life Term in Sing Sing For Theft of Chickens

John Daly, 27, was sentenced yesterday in the Queens County court to serve 18 years in Sing Sing, and Joseph Brown, 67, a Negro, was sentenced by the same court to life imprisonment.

They were charged with having stolen six chickens and six ducks. Both had previously served jail terms on minor convictions.

...Of Wall Workers RUSHED TO CHINA

The Kremlin wall in Moscow has been undergoing repairs by workers who are members of the Communist Party. The work is the last step in the restoration of the ancient wall, which dates back to the 15th century. It was begun in the days of the Soviet regime by the party which learned with the World Congress on July 14, for a six weeks' visit to Russia. Within the Kremlin, which is the old fortress of Moscow, are cathedrals, monasteries and palaces—some of them eight centuries old—which have been turned into monuments by the Soviet Government. Much time has been devoted to restoring the ancient beauties of these buildings so that they shall regain their original appearance.

Whites Driven Out.

During the 1917 Revolution, the Kremlin, which contained large armaments, was a stronghold of the "Yunkers" and was finally captured after a bombardment. Since 1918 it has been the seat of the chief Government Institutions, and World Tourists have arranged for permits to visit it when the party reaches Moscow.

This tour, arranged in co-operation with the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, will sail direct to Leningrad and from there will go by rail to Moscow, after a four days' visit to neighboring towns. In Moscow, all the sights will be visited, with the help of guides and tourists, and the American visitors will be given every advantage of special delegations and pre-arranged tours.

Low Expense.

The entire six weeks' tour, including all meals, rooms, rail and boat fares, theatre tickets—everything complete—costs only $575. The tour is limited, and the time is short in which arrangements can be made, so those interested in taking advantage of this opportunity to see the world's first Workers' Republic should write at once to the World Tourists, Inc., Room 903, 41 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Southland Boosters Use Cheap Labor Plea To Northern Capital

DECATUR, Ala., June 14.—The United Textile Workers Union will have a huge job on its hands in the South before long. Shipments of textile machinery from the North are creating a bigger field for organization below the line.

Decatur, Alabama, for instance, has lately received a shipment of 200 units of knitting machinery. The knitting machines come from the Textile Trucking Co. of Fall River, Mass. and are assigned to the Connecticut Mills Co. of Decatur.

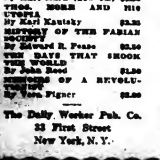
In addition to this 100 cars of the same commodity went from the Oak Knitting Co. of Syracuse, N. Y. to Nashville, Tenn.

Cheap labor is the attraction.

"We haven't any of the radical or adverse legislation, and no threat of it that is afflicting other sections of the country."

This is the hait offered by the Texas Power & Light Co. in an advertisement in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. The Texas Company wants industrialists to move South and use its power.

BOOKS ON REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY



SOCIAL FORCES IN AMERICAN HISTORY
By A. M. Simons $1.00
PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY
By Friedrich Engels $1.50
THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE
By Karl Marx (new ed.) $1.50
THOS. MORE AND HIS UTOPIA
By Karl Kautsky $2.25
HISTORY OF THE FABIAN SOCIETY
By Edward R. Pease $2.50
THE DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD
By John Reed $2.50
BEGINNINGS OF A REVOLUTIONARY
By Vera Figner $2.50

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
33 First Street
New York, N. Y.

...RUSHED TO CHINA

(Continued from Back Page Col.)

...Peking, and the rest of the foreign colony in China. Many reporters in China have been sent there by their papers to write up the Nanking regime, but a great deal of the information is a great deal of rubbish.

(Although a number of capitalist newspapers mentioned the trial of Huiler, none of them, as far as we know, made any mention whatever of the testimony implicating Stirling Fessenden. The trial of Huiler shed a good deal of light on the characters of the opium-smuggling gun-running grafters in Shanghai who are clamoring for American intervention in China.)

* * *

Ask Aid for Wounded.

HANKOW, June 14.—Eleven thousand wounded Nationalist troops are jamming the hospitals of this city. In sweeping the war lords from territory south of the Yellow River, the Nationalist armies have suffered many casualties and the inadequate hospital facilities make the situation serious.

A relief drive, led by Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Anna Louise Strong, American journalist, is under way. A special appeal for funds is made to American sympathizers.

* * *

Asks Legation Withdrawal.

(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI, June 14.—Removal of American Legation from Peking is urged by the American-owned China Weekly Review here in an editorial in the current issue. It suggests that all the powers recall their ministers and send special high commissioners, unbounded by diplomatic precedents, to negotiate new treaties with China.

"The foreign legations in Peking as at present constituted," it says, "constitute a handicap rather than a help in Sino-foreign relations, hence they should be dispensed with and the sooner the better."

WOLL'S GANG NOT ABLE TO DO MORE THAN SLUG 1 MAN

(Continued from Page One)

ner of Broadway and 22nd Street, an automobile stopped in his rear, several men jumped out and hit him over the head with an iron bar. Enjoying the scuffle they drove away leaving the worker laying helpless on the sidewalk.

Iron Rod Found.

Several minutes later some other workers discovered him and rushed him to Bellevue Hospital where five stitches were taken in his head. The iron bar was found on the sidewalk where the assault took place. It is 15 inches long and one half an inch in diameter.

Michael Intrator, active member of the union, arrested last week was fined $10 yesterday in Jefferson Market Court.

At a crowded meeting of the strikers held yesterday at Webster Hall it was voted to hold a bigger demonstration than ever this morning. It was also decided to protest to Mayor Walker about the mass arrests of pickets yesterday morning.

It was pointed out that the arrest of so many workers at one time is an indication that the police department is attempting to follow out the instructions of Matthew Woll.

Seattle "Skid Road's" Biggest Collection Is For Hands Off China

SEATTLE, Wash., June 14.—One of the largest open air meetings held on the skid road on "Hands off China" was addressed by District Organizer Aaron Flaherman, Sidh Chun Huang, editor the Chinese New Star and D. G. O'Hanrahan. All of the speakers demanded that the Imperialists withdraw the battleships and marines from the Chinese waters and China and exposed the intrigue of Great Britain to provoke another world war.

A collection of $50.80 for the local Chinese newspaper which was suppressed by the local followers of the Nanking regime, was taken. This is the largest single collection ever taken on any meeting in skid road.

Birdist Takes Flight To Heaven as Preacher Coos Funeral Notes

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 14.—Funeral services for Clarence Coles Phillips, the noted pigeon fancier who died Sunday night after a long illness, will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at his late residence, 150 Sutton Manor, New Rochelle. Only the members of the immediate family and Phillips' closest friends will be admitted.



Peter Smith and his ten children, dead victims, arriving in Chicago from Arkansas in their sole possession, a tumble-down car, have come north seeking an opportunity to settle where Fate will be kinder.

COVETED MEDAL FOR "LINDY"



The coveted Hubbard gold medal of the National Geographic Society, awarded to Colonel Charles Lindbergh in Washington, is pictured above. Lindbergh is the eighth man to receive it in the 39 years of the Society's existence. Two other recipients were Admiral Peary, below, left, for discovering the North Pole, and Commander Richard E. Byrd, lower right, for being the first to fly over the Pole.

SLUG 2 LEFTS AT CONVENTION OF FURRIERS UNION

(Continued from Page One)

floor to make a reply. Schachtman, presiding, refused to recognize Gold, claiming that he was not a "legitimate delegate" to the convention, and threatened that not only Gold, but all the other left wing delegates would be ejected from the convention hall if they persisted in "interrupting the session."

Sling Delegates.

Englander demanded to know what privileges the 53 delegates brought from 33 "paper locals" in New York would have. Immediately, A. Sorkin, one of the International vice-presidents and several guerrillas began to beat Englander and the convention was in an uproar.

Delegate Stein was also viciously attacked when he attempted to defend Englander.

Green a Spectator.

Green was at this time seated on the platform, and Englander jumped on a stool and shouted to him, calling his attention to the procedure of the official machine. But Green appeared to be entirely unconcerned.

The credentials committee has not as yet brought in its report, but it is practically a certainty that none of the members of the New York Joint Board and the delegates from Local 25, Newark, which has just won an overwhelming victory over the right wing machine will be seated at the convention.

Tories Keep British Children From Visit To USSR; Fear Contrast

LONDON, June 14.—The British Foreign Office today refused passports to six children who were going on a two weeks' visit to the Soviet Union.

All of the children were children of workers, sons of them miners' children, and the British Foreign Office felt, it is believed, that the contrast between the treatment of workers in the Soviet Union and workers in Great Britain would not add to the glory of Winston Churchill or Austen Chamberlain.

The children were to have sailed last night.

Needle Trade Defense

To Newark Furriers' Local No. 25:

Congratulations! You were determined in your struggles and you emerged victorious—the combined onslaughts of the Schachtman-McGrady clique and the police could not break your determination and you fought on to victory.

New York is next—In New York the furriers have fought on bravely. They have combatted every attempt of the bosses and the reak agents to destroy their union. The Furriers in New York are also determined to protect their rights and cleanse the union of the traitorous elements who are bent on destroying it. The numerous attacks inflicted upon them daily by the police do not deter them from continuing the fight against the betrayers of labor.

It is the duty of every worker to aid this fight financially—to supply the necessary ammunition so that these brave fighters can continue. $50,000 must be raised at once! Every worker should purchase a ticket for the Coney Island Stadium Concert immediately. Not only will this Concert be one of the finest events of this season, but it will also be the biggest demonstration against the union-smashing tactics of the bureaucracy. Every class conscious worker and progressive individual should participate in this demonstration. Ben Gold, Louis Hyman and the lawyers of the Mizesla trial will address the 50,000 workers.

The relief committee has also issued bonds ranging from $10 to $25 and we ask that every worker buy a bond.

The strike is yours and you must help win it!

* * *

From the Bazaar to the Stadium.

The excitement of the bazaar is over. The comrades had the opportunity of settling for their tickets, and rest up after the four days of hard work. Now is the time to work even more energetically to make the Coney Island Stadium concert a success.

The defense committee has no doubt that this will be done. We have the utmost faith in our comrades and know that they will throw all their energies behind this campaign and help make this concert the most outstanding event. We must, however, remind you not to delay. In order to make this concert a success, the work must be done now. It is dangerous to delay. Every worker must sell as many tickets as possible. All energy must be concentrated on the concert of July 16, at the Coney Island Stadium.

Lindy Hits Jingo Lobby; Refuses to March in Uniform

WASHINGTON, (FP) June 14.—Charles A. Lindbergh gave a shock to the army-navy-militarists lobby in Washington by refusing to appear in a military uniform. The son of the Minnesota congressman who was persecuted for his anti-war principles, and who incited the mobs incited by the regular Republican organization in Minnesota in 1918, ignored his new-made title of colonel in the reserves of the Missouri state militia, and faced the tremendously emotional reception in the capital as a plain civilian.

It is reported in army circles that Alice Longworth first suggested that the militarist element should make use of Lindbergh for restoring the war machine to popular favor. Bascom Slemp, West Virginia non-union coal operator and former secretary to President Coolidge, is said to have arranged for sending a military uniform, by plane, to the Memphis so that the hero should return in militia uniform. The army and navy families who enjoy or anticipate big retirement pensions for father or brother were elated. And then the young hero showed his quality by coolly ignoring them, and telling that crowd of 200,000 people, gathered at the Washington monument, that he brought to them a message of friendship and peace from the Old World.

Lindy Wise to Kellogg.

In his witty talk at the Press Club reception, Lindberg described how he had been virtually kidnapped and sent home by the State Department, which claimed it was merely giving him advice, but had a warship waiting to carry him home. He said he was opposed to subsidizing the aircraft industry in America, because it would probably mean that the government would control the "use" to be made of aircraft—a hint that he did not want aircraft to be made to serve the war business chiefly.

For Washington—outside the military clique—is fed up on martial music and salutes and militarist snobbery. It hailed Lindbergh as the finest type of young civilian who has come into fame in this generation—unpretentious, cool-headed, modest, and obviously proud of and faithful to the memory of a father who dared to face persecution by these very politicians that now were flattering the son

Armour Grain Steal Ousts Concern From Chicago Wheat Pit

CHICAGO, June 14.—George E. Thompson, general superintendent of the Armour Grain Company, today faces expulsion from the Chicago Board of Trade, following his conviction by the Board of Governors for "dishonest conduct."

The case has been investigated by state, federal and local authorities. The high position of the Armours in the industrial and commercial world apparently saved them from the summary action which would have fallen upon smaller delinquents, caught in such a bald swindle as that charged to the defendants in this case by the board of trade investigator.

The report of that official says that the Armour concern wrecked the cooperative "Grain Marketing Corporation" by substituting samples of wheat on which a big deal turned, and cheating the "Grain Marketing" dealers out of $3,000,000.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

BROWDER TO LEAD U. S. IMPERIAL RADIO PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, has been named by President Coolidge as chairman of the American delegation and hence to be general chairman—of the International Radio-Telegraph Conference, which will assemble Oct. 4 in Washington. Frederick Sackett and Secretary Kellogg has barred, by refusal of invitations, The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Ecuador, because they are not recognized by the United States.

In this conference the American delegation will lead the battle of private versus public ownership and operation of radio communication. It will speak for the Radio Corporation of America, which is the central organ of the American Radio Trust, owned by the General Electric power trust, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s wire trust, and the Westinghouse electrical equipment manufacturing combine. The American radio giant is allied with British Marconi in the foreign field. It has also established what it calls a "radio Monroe Doctrine" for Latin America, to exclude all competitors from the republics south of the United States.

Latins Refuse.

In the recent Inter-American Conference on Aircraft, the Latin American governments refused to accept dictation from Washington. Led by Argentina and Colombia, they voted down every proposal which was advanced by Hoover's delegates on behalf of American private monopoly in air transport in Latin America. This spirit of determination to maintain the open door for free development of air travel in Latin America is said by the South American diplomats to be a fair indication of what they will say when Hoover's program for a private radio trust control of the western hemisphere is brought before the radiotelegraph conference. In fact, they have only to repeat what they did at a pan-American radiotelegraph conference in Mexico City two years ago, when they protested the United States' delegates' attitude so sharply that the conference broke up without making a report.

Radio Imperialism.

In substance, the situation is this: The American radio trust is determined to invade foreign fields, while the European, Latin American and some of the Asiatic governments are determined that government ownership and operation of radio communication shall be maintained as a fundamental public policy. Soviet Russia, one of the most important users of radio communication, would have been prominent in defense of the public-ownership doctrine if she had not been barred by Kellog.

Because the two groups, or the American trust versus the governments of 40 nations, will be deadlocked on this issue, the conference will get nowhere with it. Instead, some rules for avoiding interference in the sending of messages will be considered, the question of establishing an international code based on government ownership will be postponed until the next conference, which will be held in Europe in four or five years.

With Hoover on the American delegation Coolidge has named Sen. Jim Watson of Indiana, Sen. Smith of South Carolina, Owen D. Young, of General Electric, John J. Carty, of A. T. & T. Rep. White of Maine, Asst. Secy. of State Castle, Stephen Davis, former solicitor for the Commerce Department; John Beaver White, electrical engineer, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and representatives of radio communication in the war, navy and commerce departments.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Communists Win Bout In So. Wales Labor War

AMMANSORD, Eng., June 14.—An effort to apply the decision of the Liverpool Conference of Trade Union executives, that all Communists be excluded from the Labor Party, was temporarily defeated at a Conference of the Llanelly Divisional Labor Party, here.

The vote stood 53 for observing the decision and 53 against. On a call for division, the chairman ruled that there be a roll-call, but as this was opposed by a section of the conference, the chairman declared the conference closed. It will therefore be necessary for another conference to be convened in order that this issue may be decided.

Many of the divisional Labor parties, who have stood by the Communists and refused to expel them from the Labor bodies, have, in turn, been disaffiliated by the bureaucracy, and are continuing to function as independent groups.

A Zoo That Failed.

It is said that the producers of the movie, Rough Riders, had a hard time finding an actor that looked like Roosevelt. This is the first time that Selig's Zoo has ever failed to deliver the goods.

Gov. Fuller Resumes Hearings on Case of Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, June 14.—Gov. Fuller today resumed his private hearings in connection with the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. He planned to interview the eleven living members of the jury that convicted Bartolomeo Vanzetti of "robbery" prior to the trial which resulted in the death sentence for both Sacco and Vanzetti on the now-famous trumped up murder charge.

It is expected that John D. Williams of Malden, defense witness in the latter case, will also see the governor.

* * *

Protest Meeting In Utica.

UTICA, June 14.—"Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted not for murder but for being radicals and foreigners," declared Rabbi I. B. Hoffman of Temple Beth-El at a protest meeting in their behalf held here Sunday under the auspices of the Sons of Italy Lodge.

Besides Dr. Hoffman the other speakers were Rev. Antonio Pierrotta, and R. Cordifierro, who spoke in Italian.

* * *

The audience voted to forward at once a petition demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Demand Release.

DUQUESNE, Pa., June 14.—Resolutions demanding the release of Gov. Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts free Sacco and Vanzetti were adopted at a recent meeting of the Duquesne Croation Association.

150 Workers Escape In a Factory Fire; Two Badly Injured

One worker is in a critical condition, another is seriously injured as a result of a fire which broke out yesterday afternoon at the Empire Tinware Company, 29 So. 9th St., Brooklyn. More than 150 persons were at work when the fire was discovered, but they escaped from the four-story brick building.

Sam Misrach, 32 Pitt St., Manhattan, hurt his left foot and sustained internal injuries when he and two others, trapped by smoke and flames, ran to an extension in the rear of the building and leaped out of the window two floors to a concrete yard. Daniel Goldman, who also jumped, sprained his left ankle and was cut on both his hands.

The cause of the fire is being investigated.

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Growth of Chinese Unions

[illegible] Unions (180,000), Kwangtung Province Federation of Labor Unions (110,000), Hunan Federation of Labor Unions (100,000), Hupeh Provincial Council of Labor Unions (70,000), Shanghai General Council of Labor Unions (70,000), which was in conflict with the reactionary Nationalist Government of the Kuomintang, the Hongkong Federation of Labor Unions which so successfully led the Hongkong general strike, the All-China Railway Workers' Union (60,000) and the Railwaymen's Union (50,000). The last two unions are the only ones in China organized in industrial federations on a national scale.

Despite the fact that many different branches of Chinese industry are still living through an embryonic stage, we are, now definitely on the eve of the formation of new All-China industrial unions, which began to organize themselves in the early part of 1926 on the industrial principles of the latter, and will embrace textile workers, workers of heavy industry, printers, dockers and postal-telegraph employees.

The great growth of the labor movement in China can be readily seen by comparing the numbers of organised workers, who delegated their representatives to the All China Labor Congress. At the first Labor Union Congress in 1924, approximately 300,000 workers were represented, at the Second Congress 1925, approximately 500,000 at the third All-China Congress delegaes represented already more than a million organised workers enrolled in 699 unions; the fourth Congress represented almost 3 million workers.

Perspectives and Problems of the Labor Movement.

These resolutions, which at the moment of their acceptance were partly of a declarative character and rather in the form of good intentions, at the present time with the widening of the Kuomintang power over a tremendous territory, can be and must be put into effect.

Now that the revolutionary armies have occupied the centre of the Yangtze Valley, the centre of heavy industry in the Human province with its developed mine industry, the proletariat have received a powerful ally in the million peasants that have been drawn into the movement not only of Huandun, but of Hupeh, Hunan and other provinces. For the first time a situation has arisen permitting Chinese workers to set wide organisational work afoot. And in reality, in Hankow, Utchan, Tchancha and other districts we observe an incredible strike movement and mass enrollment of the workers in the unions. The unions are growing, are widening, and hundreds of thousands of workers are already organised in them. With the lessons of the past and utilising the favorable political situation, the leaders of the trade union movement are endeavoring to make a new approach to the work of organisation. Previously they were forced to limit themselves chiefly to building up an apparatus. The small waves of political enthusiasm usually did not permit the formation of local organizations which would firmly bind the apparatus to the masses. It was for this reason that the reaction found it comparatively easy to smash and disorganise the labor movement.

The creation of locals with intermediary links connecting them with the leading organs—is the fundamental organizational problem facing the Chinese labor movement. But this is not all, the miserable wages and the astonishingly long working-day makes imperative and of first importance—together with the political demands—the fundamental economic class demands of the Chinese workers. These economic demands in the past, due to many reasons, were often too much overshadowed by the purely political demands. To be able in a proper fashion, to combine economic and political demands—is the second problem of tremendous importance facing the workers' movement of China. At the present moment, the Chinese Trade Union workers have fully noted the defects in the present situation of the labor movement and the problems that have to be coped with. They are endeavoring—corresponding with the widening labor movement—to create new ranks of trade union workers. By carrying out educational work they are endeavoring to increase numerically active workers of the unions. They are endeavoring to build up mass work connecting the locals with the leading centres.

The creation of strong unions in the present stage of the Chinese revolution, together with the agrarian question, is the fundamental problem. The correct solving of this question will immeasurably influence the tempo and the very character of the revolutionary development in China.



First pictures from Mexico City of the funeral of Senora Natalia Chacon de Elias Calles, the Mexican president's wife, who died in a Los Angeles hospital. Arrow points to President Calles, watching the coffin.

Portuguese Flyer Safe

RIO JANEIRO, June 14.—Major Sarmento Beires reached Vigia, Para, today after seven adventurous days, having been forced down at sea on June 7, while flying from Para to Cayenne.

The Portuguese trans-oceanic flyer encountered a heavy storm while in flight, which damaged the left wing of his plane and forced him to alight on the surface of the sea, at 20.42 latitude north and 60.30 longitude west.

Heavy seas pounded the plane from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 o'clock that night. Then a small boat with fishermen sighted the flyers and picked them up. They were seven days reaching inhabited land.

Workers Defy Spain's Miniature Mussolini; 2,000 Out on Strike

MADRID, June 14.—Two thousand workers will defy the labor-smashing dictatorship of Primo de Rivera when they will walk out on strike against the Spanish Company for Naval Constructions at Feryel in protest against the municipal income tax.

While de Rivera has taken no action as yet, it is understood that he will use every means of crushing the strike. This is the first time in four years that workers have dared to defy the iron rule of Spain's miniature Mussolini.

I. W. W. Fund For Chinese Wounded in Liberation Fight

CHICAGO, June.—Pointing out that while their wounded Nationalist troops are compelled to undergo horrors of the inadequate medical facilities, the International Workers' Aid, 1134 West Madison street, has issued an appeal for funds to the friends of the Chinese liberation movement.

"On the battlefields of China," the appeal says, "thousands of wounded and dying soldiers of the Revolutionary army are suffering untold agony that can be relieved with medical supply, clothing, food. Millions of workers, peasants and students, their wives are in dire want of food."

The appeal urges American workers and farmers to contribute as much as they possibly can for the relief of Nationalist wounded. Contributions should be sent to the offices of the International Workers' Aid, Chicago.

French Ace Fails

LE BOURGET AERODROME, France, June 14.—Captain Pelletier Doisy, famous French airman, had a miraculous escape from death today, when with Captain Gonin he crashed four kilometres from the Le Bourget Aerodrome, after taking off for a long distance flight in an attempt to create a new world record. They were in the air only four minutes. The plane burned.

British Author Dead

LONDON, June 14.—Jerome K. Jerome, noted author and humorist, died today in the Norhampton General Hospital after a prolonged illness.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

COMMUNE MEMBERS DONATE TO THE DAILY WORKER BEFORE DEPARTURE

The following members of the one of the industrial communes which recently left for Russia, decided to make the following contributions to The DAILY WORKER before their departure. These contributions were made through the efforts of Max Hoffman, 2339 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

M. Hoffman	$1.00
C. Jovanovich	1.00
P. Netrebka	1.00
A. Zemaetis	.30
Felix Yang	1.00
A. Peloogh	1.00
L. Guharevich	1.00
Vasil Baranoff	1.00
Sam Lutka	1.00
Nicholay Evanoa	1.00
Modnka	1.00
Yolkow	1.00
Blogis	1.00
Mlus	1.00
Vingis	1.00
Lasevich	1.00
Venslour	1.00
Krivenos	1.00
Bodonis	1.00
Piter Sepman	1.00
Sophia Mezeika	1.00
Mike Yonolty	1.00
Wm. Volchak	1.00
James Jelkincuer	1.00
Felix Blolal	1.00
Ch. Zippin	1.00
Simon Dugk	1.00

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

REPUBLICANS IN BIG VICTORY IN IRISH ELECTION

Labor Makes Heavy Gains; Gov't Loses

DUBLIN, June 14.—The results from 117 of the 152 seats contested in the general election have indicates that the government party has met with a severe defeat, winning only 56 while DeValera has 54.

The DeValera or Fianna Fail party is running neck and neck with the government party with signs that it will forge still farther ahead as the returns continue to pour in.

The Irish Labor Party made heavy gains and rumors of an alliance between the party and DeValera for the organization of a moderate capitalist treaty government are in the air.

Should the present government be unable to find the necessary forces for a coalition government DeValera will be faced with the necessity for adopting some practical policy. How he lies his weakness. If went to the country on the platform of willingness to participate in parliament, provided his party were not obligated to take the oath of allegiance to the king.

Official Sinn Fein Beaten.

The official Sinn Fein party from which DeValera seceded went forward on a straight platform of refusing to participate in the Dail Eireann under any condition. It was almost wiped out of existence, its leader Mary MacSwiney, failing of election in her own native city. The voters were in a "moderate" mood, the from the point of view of the labor movement the MacSwiney wing of the Republican movement is as disinterested in the cause of labor as is the DeValera or moderate wing.

DeValera was greatly aided in his campaign by the money he succeeded in collecting in the United States on his recent visit here.

A Suggested Alliance.

Should the Labor Party join with the DeValeraites and other groups that are hostile to the Treaty but believe in participating in parliament interesting developments may be expected in Ireland. Under the leadership of Thomas Johnson, the Irish Labor Party is a mild affair, only serving as a foil to the government in the Dail. It adds dignity to a government to have a respectable opposition.

The British government's agents in Ireland are plainly showing their alarm over the results. Confronted with the possibilities of the break with Russia, the difficulties in China and the Egyptian discontent—with the ever-present danger of a flare-up in India, Great Britain has no wish to have the Irish thorn re-injected into her flank.

The Labor Movement of India

ARTICLE I.

By BALABUSHEVITCH.

Before speaking of the most important events in the Indian labor movement during 1926, it is necessary if only briefly, to characterize the position of the chief branches of industry in India.

The condition of depression in the Indian cotton industry, which first made itself felt as far back as 1923, has during the period under survey finally and definitely become very marked. Many cotton factories in Bombay were forced either to completely shut down operations, or to introduce a short week not working at full capacity. The manufacturers are not satisfied with the annulment of the 3½ per cent excise duty on Indian manufactured goods demanded the protection of the Indian cotton industry by introducing high import duties. This measure was to be directed, mainly, against Japan, whose products have been successfully competing with Indian and British goods in the Indian markets.

The question of imposing duties is now being considered by a special tariff committee set up to ascertain the reasons for the depression. It is to be expected that the British-India government will not hasten to set up high import duties on Japanese cotton products. This measure would lead to a bitter tariff war between Japan and India and in a considerable degree would aggravate Anglo-Japanese relations. Besides this, an influential group of the Bengal bourgeoisie would definitely be against a tariff war with Japan since they, having a large metal trade turn-over with Japan, and desire to preserve normal trading rylations.

The Jute Industry.

Up to the present time the jute industry has been one of the most favorable and profitable in India. At the present time, however, this has changed somewhat. A sharp discrepancy was discovered between the comparatively small reserves of raw-jute and the demands of the developing jute industry. To this was added also the threat of losing some external markets which up to the present time had been monopolized by the Indian jute industry, and which are now trying to free themselves from this high-costing dependency. In view of the foregoing circumstances the working week in the Bengal jute industry was shortened to 4-5 days, while a considerable number of Bengal textile workers were dismissed.

Bad Coal Trade.

The position of the Indian coal industry up to the present time cannot be considered as being very bright. For many reasons Indian coal could not find external markets. In the internal market (chiefly in Bombay and Karatchi) unsuccessful competition was observed with South African coal, which is of better quality and cheaper. As a result large reserves of unsold coal gathered in India, which held up the further development of the coal industry. Recently, however, in connection with the British miners' strike, the position in the Indian coal industry improved considerably, as many ports on the Red Sea, which previously were coaled by Britain, placed large orders for Indian coal. These demands proved to be so large that they could not be fully satisfied owing to absence of transportation.

The demand of the Mine Owners' Federation on imposing high duties for South African coals has been rejected by the Indian government.

The Steel Industry.

The validity of the "Act on Protection of Indian Steel Industry" expires 1-March, 1927. At the present time the Indian tariff committee is investigating the position of the steel industry in view of the demands of the steel magnates, that the present government policy should be continued by further setting up high import duties on certain steels and iron ware as well as by putting a premium on articles manufactured in India. There is not a shadow of doubt that the Indian government will appease the steel magnates, the owners of the steel industry, which in a great degree works for war supplies, while for the time being this would not be a special danger to British exports to India.

The Labor Movement of India.

Very interesting to note, by the way, that as a result of rationalization of production, now being carried out at the large steel and iron works in Djepchedpure a large decrease in the numbers engaged is expected.

Lowered Standard of Life for the Working Class and the Strike Movement.

The difficulties experienced by the chief branches of Indian industry first of all affected the working class, at whose expense the Indian bourgeoisie endeavored to preserve the former level of their profits. The attack on wages was especially insistent and stubborn in the cotton and jute industries. In many cases despite the total absence of any lowering in the cost of living wages one way or another were considerably decreased (chiefly in the jute industry of Bengal). The cost of living index for December, 1925, equalled 156; in January, 1926, 155; in July, 1926, 157; in November, 1926, 154.

The attempts of the employers to lower the standard of life of the working class naturally brought about a series of stubborn strikes. We have information on the strike movement only for the first nine months of 1926. According to this information dnring January - September, 1926, there were 103 strikes in India, 140,879 workers participating with a loss of 842,557 working days. As could be expected the majority of the strikes took place in the textile industry (cotton and jute). During nine months of 1926 there were 68 strikes with 108,507 workers participating (which formed approximately 70 per cent of total number that struck in 1926). The greatest number of strikes took place in the biggest textile industrial centers—Bombay and Calcutta. Generally it is necessary to note, that an analysis of the strike movement during the last five years shows the exceptional role of the Indian textile workers, who, throughout, have been among the foremost to fight for improved living conditions for the Indian proletariat.

The majority of the strikes during the period under survey were due to the attack on wages (45 strikes out of 103) and also to dismissals and general decreases of workers engaged, etc. (28 strikes).

As regards results achieved by the strikes, we give the following figures: Of 103 strikes 7 were won outright by the workers, 8 compromises and 83 strikes were lost. (In 1922 21 per cent of strikes ended successfully or in compromise for the workers, in 1923 26 per cent, in 1924 20 per cent, in 1925 31 per cent, and for the first nine months of 1926 15 per cent).

On Defensive.

We see therefore that the struggle of the Indian proletariat during the current year was chiefly one of defense and that in the majority of cases the workers lost the strikes. (Lower percentage of successful strikes in comparison with previous years.)

This was due chiefly to the difficulties now being experienced by the basic industries of India. Likewise we must keep in view the general conditions of the present state of the Indian labor movement—its new growth, insufficient experience for the struggle, absence of a class lead, the strength of a well organized Anglo-Indian bourgeoisie, etc.

Unemployment.

The past year brought no improvements in the position of the unemployed. As before there are colossal numbers of agricultural workers who have employment only during a few months in the year, as previously the question of unemployment is very severe among the middle strata of the population (Indian intelligentsia). And finally, in 1926 large numbers of the industrial proletariat were thrown on the streets as a result of the depression in the cotton industry and the difficulties experienced in the jute industry. Committees to study the causes of unemployment have been set up in a few provinces (Bombay and Madras). These committees give no concrete help to the unemployed.

The Labor Movement.

During the period under survey existing unions have increased numerically and a large number of new unions have been formed. The Indian trade union movement by the end of 1926 was as follows: Altogether there were approximately 250 trade unions with 360 locals in India, with a general total of more than 300,000 members or 10 per cent of the general number of industrial workers (considering enterprises where more than 10 workers are engaged). The postal and telegraph workers are organized better than any (50 per cent organized). The railwaymen are organized 14.5 per cent and the workers in the cotton industries 10.5 per cent. The largest union organised numerically is the railwaymen's union (100,000 members), then come the sailors' and dockers' union (72,567 members), textile workers (45,000 members), and postal and telegraph workers (38,000 members).

The metal workers are only 3 per cent organized (about 10,000 members), miners .2 per cent (700 members), jute workers 1.3 per cent (4,000 members). In many branches of industry, food products, glass, building, clothing and wood working trades, there are no unions organized whatever.

There was a considerable increase in the percentage of organised textile workers during 1926 chiefly in the Bombay district, which suffered greatest from the depression. And so, for instance, a textile union arose in Bombay which in the short period of a few months recruited more than 10,000 members. Such a tempo for India is exceptional. During the past year much work has been done to organise workers engaged in the arsenals and ammunition and repairing shops, and also to unite existing dockers' unions. Much activity was observed among the sailors (demand to abolish system of engaging men thru agents) and the railwaymen, who asked that a committee be formed to investigate the position of workers on the railroads.

(To be continued)

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Some Problems for Worker Correspondents

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

The Deportation of Sormenti.

Enea Sormenti, Communist editor and speaker, bitter and unrelenting enemy of Mussolini and his mercenary scum, has been deported from the United States by the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg-Hoover government. Once the haven of refuge for victims of old world tyranny the United States now deports as undesirables the political exiles from the murderous regimes of Europe.

The government's transformation from the defender of political exiles to the blood-hound of every despotism on earth has its economic base in the fact that the ruling class of the United States has an interest in maintaining in power the tyrannies of other nations because of its constantly increasing investments in foreign lands. After cancelling three-quarters of the Italian debt to the United States government in order that Morgan could make new loans at a higher rate of interest, it is perfectly logical that the government should try to stifle the enemies of fascism in this country.

When the United States was a young capitalist giant, expanding its industry with amazing rapidity, the demand for labor caused it to adopt an immigration policy that would attract workers from Europe. Wave after wave of immigrants rolled upon these shores, each of them making a permanent contribution to the upbuilding of the economic structure of this country. In the past the older immigrants could move on from the industrial hells to the free land of the great Middle and Far West. The closing of free lands made impossible further migrations, so the newer immigrants had to stay in the industries—and fight to resist the industrial despotism of the "open shoppers," the scab-herding "company unions" and the open agents of capitalism as well as the labor lieutenants in the trade unions. Thus is added another reason for the fierce assaults by the Wall Street government upon the political exiles of other countries who come here and participate in the labor movement. Sormenti was deported not merely because of the fact that he was a brilliant leader of the Italians in their fight against fascism in Italy, but also because he devoted his energies to building up the Communist movement here, which means that he engaged in all struggles of labor.

While every revolutionist is infuriated at the deportation of Sormenti it is not as disastrous as it might have been, thanks to the splendid defense he obtained from the International Labor Defense. The government originally intended to deport him to Italy where he would have been instantly murdered by the criminal fascists, but the pressure on the part of labor and the exposure of the role of the government as the agency for hounding down the enemies of Mussolini caused the department of labor to permit Sormenti to depart for any other country he might choose that would have him. Naturally, his destination is the only country left on the face of the earth that guarantees a haven of refuge for the political exiles of capitalism—the Soviet Union.

Sormenti has gone from these shores. He was with us but a comparatively short time and fought to the best of his ability. The workers of Italian as well as other nationalities with whom he worked will close the ranks and carry on the fight in which he was a leader. Not only will the fight against Italian fascism, imported to this country by special agents of Mussolini, continue, but the fight against the native brand of fascism must go on. One of the most effective ways to fight fascism is to organize to smash those union-wrecking agents of the employers—the Wolls, the McGradys, the Fraynes, the Greens, the Sigmans—who, although pretending to oppose fascism in Italy, actually use fascist methods against the American labor movement. The necessity for this fight was considered by Sormenti as the most pressing problem in this country.

The United States government has deported Sormenti as it has deported many in the past and will deport others in the future, but the Workers (Communist) Party, of which he was a member will carry on the fight against fascism inside and outside the United States until its bloody banners fall to the dust never to arise again. We will fight against the imperialist despotism that sent him away from us until we have conquered it and established in its place a workers' and farmers' government and bring back Sormenti and the other deportees to laugh over the grave of capitalism in America.

The Irish Elections.

It is yet too early to estimate the exact degree of the defeat inflicted on the government party in the Irish Free State in the recent elections, but incomplete tho the returns are, it is clearly indicated that the Republicans, split into two groups, and the Labor Party have made heavy gains at the expense of the government.

The Republicans are definitely against the treaty that ushered in the Free State. The Labor Party accepts it on the ground that as long as capitalism exists one government is just as bad as another, a pure and holy principle in the abstract, but like patriotism the refuge of those who wish to hide their surrender behind some gaudy cloak.

With 117 out of the 152 contested seats already accounted for, the government party has only succeeded in winning 36. One opposition anti-treaty party alone, had 34 in its favor when this count was made.

The severe jolt received by the government party is not only an indictment of the Free State government but it is a blow at British imperialism, which was the real issue in the election. The Free State government is and has been from the beginning a loyal flunkey of Downing Street. It catered to the interests of the capitalists and landlords in Ireland and constantly expressed its willingness to conform its policy abroad—within the narrow limits permitted it—with that of the empire.

Its brutal treatment of the republicans who remained faithful to the anti-British-imperialist policy of the men who made the Easter Week rebellion, its cold-blooded executions of men who fought against the Black-and Tan terror, left rankling sores in the breasts of the Irish masses and they took advantage of this election to express their resentment.

The international consequences of the defeat cannot be ignored. With Great Britain engaged in conducting an offensive against the Soviet Union, the while her slaves in Egypt and India are threatening revolt, with her grip on the luscious Chinese plum slipping and her working class at home growing in militancy, the robber empire regards with a shiver the signs written on the political horizon in Ireland: that the hornet that vexed her politicians for generations has again become active and getting ready to sting.

Tammany's Lindbergh Celebration Exceeds That of Coolidge

While the dollar patriots, the war-mongers, the Wall Street bankers, the mupition makers, the armor plate magnates, the airplane and poison gas manufacturers were utilizing the feat of Lindbergh for purposes of army propaganda, the two old parties and their respective leading candidates for president were playing their own little game. On specific orders from the Coolidge gang at Washington young Lindbergh was escorted thence by a warship, so that the republican administration could stage his first welcome home after his triumphs in Europe, much to the chagrin of Al Smith and his Tammany machine in New York.

But Tammany had its day Monday. Not even the vast military display of 10,000 troops parading to martial music, could drown the Tammany show. The male Broadway butterfly, Jimmy Walker, who was made mayor by Tammany, occupied a conspicuous place. Governor Al Smith at Central Park decorated the flyer with a special New York state medal, while the hoodlums from Tammany staged their usual stunt of singing "The Sidewalks of New York." Smith's political battle cry. .

All in all, the mobilization of Tammany's pay-roll patriots was more effective than Coolidge's array of government functionaries at Washington—principally because there are more beneficiaries of Tammany than of the Washington staff.

Young Lindbergh did all the stunts a hero is supposed to do. Made brief speeches over the radio, accepted entertainment from the nabobs of the city and paid homage to the dead of the past war by laying a wreath at the foot of the pole bearing the "eternal light" erected as a political maneuver by ex-Mayor John F. Hylan.

There was something symbolic about the "eternal light." It symbolizes the illusions of every ruling class. They like to think of themselves in terms of eternity; to believe that as things are now so they will ever be. But the class that erected the thing and that seeks to profit from the Lindbergh achievement by using it to forward their own sordid militaristic aims is no more eternal than the flimsy light bulb that frequently has to be replaced by electricians. At such spectacles the revolutionist can smile serenely because he knows that nothing is everlasting, nothing is eternal, except the universal whole and that everything within the universe has its period of birth, growth and finally death—everything constantly changes—a process of constantly coming into being and passing away. We know that just as the light is doomed to fail as the fiery current decomposes the atoms that hold it together so the gory capitalist system, whose bloody deeds it helps to commemorate, will decompose in the irresistible red flames of the proletarian revolution.

Help Daily Worker Reach 40,000 Workers

Following Are Contributions to Our Sustaining Fund.

G. Maynard, N. Y. C.	2.00
Russian Workers Club, Cleveland, Ohio.	9.00
Modern 11, Cleveland, Ohio.	4.00
Henry Ankiewitz, Cleveland, Ohio.	2.10
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Brooklyn, N. Y.	17.80
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Louis Lagomarsino, Santa Rose, California.	5.00
Ed. Reppa, N. Y. C.	24.76
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Herman Jensen, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	5.00
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S. S. 1 D International Branch, Illinois.	12.75
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Steve Sorich, Kansas City, Kans.	1.00
C. Fin., Madison, Wisc.	3.00
Henry Renne, Phila. Pa.	1.00
N. Panovish, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.00
Ludwig Altschaffe, Reading, Pa.	7.50
V. J. Olekowsky, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
H. L. Gage, Brockton, Mass.	11.00
Frank Lehtl, Fort Meyers, Fla.	3.00
Friend, Okly	2.00
Ukrainian Daily News, N. Y.	100.00
Lithuanian Co-op. Pub. Soc., N. Y.	100.00
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Cooper, N. Y.	101.00
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G. Rudolph, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
College Pt. Adv. Agency, College Point, N. Y.	5.00
Abr. Siegal, N. Y. C.	2.00
I. Bloom, (collection) Springfield, Mass.	7.81
Henry Samek, Clifton, N. J.	5.00
August Rauxerguc, Girard, Kans.	2.00
G. Rudolph, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
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Artemis Stavrianoulakis, Helper, Utah.	10.00
I. Schnurman, (collection) B'klyn, N. Y.	11.00
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H. Lerner, (collection) B'klyn, N. Y.	9.25
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Alex Kuzioo, N. Y. C.	.50
Sidney Spser, N. Y. C.	.50
SS2INC, N. Y. C.	3.50
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Etecpain Co-op Society, Worcester, Mass.	2.50
P. J. Powere, Watertown, Mass.	2.00
Margaret Stressow, Central Islip, N. Y.	1.00
Anton Abrham, Oak Forest, Ill.	2.00
Israel Saltsberg, B'klyn, N. Y.	2.00
L. Marks, N. Y. C.	1.00
P. Halmel, N. Y. C.	1.00
Margaret Halmei, N. Y. C.	1.00
F. & A. Peterson, Stratford, Conn.	2.00
J. Fofrich, Toledo, Ohio	2.03
S. Manewitz, (collection) N. Y.	11.65
Cella Poransky, (collection) Chicago, Ill.	17.70
Jack Shapiro, N. Y. C.	5.00
Peter Stergion, (collection) Warren, Ohio.	8.00
Esther Weissman, Exeter, Pa.	5.00
R. Harovetz, S. N. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.	25.00
A. G. Glade, Benton Harbor, Mich.	1.00
Emily Rosenstein, B'klyn, N. Y.	10.00
R. Wight, Port Clinton, Ohio.	2.00
J. Kamaar, N. Y. C.	5.00
A Friend, Youngstown, Oo.	5.00
K. Beer, S. 2. Br. A., Atlantic City, N. J.	4.00
Catherine Colich, (collected) Willard, Ohio.	7.00
Vera Frumeis, (collected) Baltimore, Md.	11.80
T. M. Nagle, Erie, Pa.	20.00
A. Lantanzie, (collected) Arnold, Pa.	9.75
J. Kutless, Ashley, Pa.	1.00
J. Mamic, Ashley, Pa.	1.00
T. Furcich, Ashley, Pa.	.25
N. G[illegible], Ashley, Pa.	1.25

DRAMA

Season of Opera in English Here in Fall

A season of opera in English will be presented for a ten weeks run in New York, as well as in Chicago and other cities, next season by the American Opera Company, according to an announcement by Vladimir Rosing, director of the organization. The personnel of the company is to be built about that of the Rochester Opera Company, which appeared here this season.

The repertoire for the coming season are tih following operas: "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Abduction from the Seraglio," by Mozart; "Martha," by Flotow; "Faust," by Gounod; "Carmen," by Bizet; "Pagliacci," by Leoncavallo; "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni; "Madame Butterfly," by Puccini; and an American opera, "The Sunset Trail," by Charles Wakefield Cadman. Several light operas are also included. Among them are "Pinafore" and "The Pirates of Penzance," by Gilbert and Sullivan, and "Die Fledermaus," and "Southern Rose," by Jonann Strauss. The last named opera is a new version of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." .

The singers already engaged include Ethel Codd, Cecile Sherman and Margaret Williamson, sopranos; Helen Oelheim, Janet Mabon and Brownie Peebles, mezzo-sopranos; Charles Hedley and Clifford Newdall, tenors, Alan Burt, Mark Daniels, George Fleming Honston and Howard Laramy, baritones; and John Monicreiff, bass. Eugene Goossens and Frank St. Leger will be the conductors, and the producing staff consists of Vladimir Rosing, George Fleming Houston, Anna Duncan and Campbell McInnes. The scenery and costumes are the work of Norman Edwards.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party..

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet for the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to be distributed.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Lumberman Held

Jacob Murdock, wealthy lumberman of Johnstown, Pa., was indicted for the kidnapping of his ten-year old grandson, John Murdock Denny, by the Grand Jury yesterday.

MARGARET ANGLIN

Plays the principal role in "The Woman In Bronze," which is being revived at the Lyric theatre tonight.

Broadway Briefs

Jed Harris has concluded negotiations with Franz Wenzler, director of the Kammerspiel theatre, Vienna, for the production of "Broadway" this fall. The adaption has been made by Otto Klemert.

"The Woman of Bronze" by Paul Keater, from the French play of Henri Kistemaeckere and Eugene Deland, will be revived at the Lyric theatre this evening. Margaret Anglin, Pedro de Cardoba and Ralph Morgan are in the cast.

AMUSEMENTS

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MATINEE WEDNESDAY

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

While Negro troops were parading up Fifth Avenue honoring the young American aviator Lindbergh and demonstrating their loyalty to the government whose uniform they wear, two Negroes, Jim and Mark Fox, brothers, accused of having slain a sawmill superintendent in Louisville, Missouri, were seized by a mob, paraded thru the streets of the town, tied to a telephone post, saturated with gasoline and burned to death. The airplane that carried Lindbergh to France and glory was named the "Spirit of St. Louis," but all this "spirit" connotes to the Negro is lighted gasolene and the smell of burning flesh.

IMPORTANT items of news are usually hidden away in the recesses of the capitalist press. It would never do to stick this item on the front page on the day after the most popular American hero had millions cheering for him and singing the praises of the country whose stocks he has boosted by his feat. There are two Americas: The America that honors those who uphold its capitalist ruling class and the America that burns Negroes at the stake and puts militant workers in jail.

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NOTE. Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

British Labor Leaders Want Soviet Trade Now

(Continued from Page One)

nationals, and are supposed to be a secret part of the Soviet espionage network.

The murder of Volkoff, Soviet minister to Poland, and other outrages have occurred since the U. S. S. R. has achieved peace for itself and Europe by British dis-hands for the purpose of discrediting the Soviet government, and giving a moral foundation the campaign to break off the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement.

Soviet Union is a sham of treason.

Bare British Plot.

MOSCOW, June 14.—In return for $60 and a passage to Paris, Eugene Klepkow and his wife, Nadeja, stole secret information about the Soviet navy and the British admiralty, Klepkow confessed that he was a British spy today at a trial at Leningrad.

Klepkow obtained his job, he said, thru a sister-in-law, who is connected with the Finnish naval staff at Helsingfors. Officials of the Ogwypzow who searched Klepkow's house found British instructions and a typewriter with transposed keys for writing code messages.

Ten Rumanian spies captured in Odessa have been sentenced to be shot.

Artists Contribute to Success of Concert for Benefit Daily Worker

The Bath Beach international branch of the Workers (Communist) Party have expressed their gratitude to the artists who helped make the recent DAILY WORKER concert a success.

They were the Sterling Trio, Victor Witz, violinist; Betty Dankowitz, pianist; and Jacob Pollak, cellist. Others on the program were Hyman Dankowitz, Martha, Betty and Fannie Dankowitz.

The committee consisted of Max Goldberg, M. Krehinsky, L. Schnurman, and Joseph Remais.

Indians Marathon 400 Miles

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Eleven Indians today will start on a 400-mile marathon race from San Francisco to Grant's Pass, Ore. It is expected the winner will cover the distance in ten days. Three Zunis from New Mexico and eight Karooks from Oregon are the contestants.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

14th day of June, 1927, we send our profound condolences to the Soviet Union and to the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and pledge ourselves to do our utmost to unmask before the world the conspiracies directed by tory Britain—the mad-dog of Europe. We greet the Polish workers and urge them to rise and avenge the death of Volkoff by destroying the Pilsudski dictatorship and establishing a Soviet government as an instrument for the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry of Poland.

"Down with the bloody Warsaw flunkeys of Great Britain!

Down with imperialism!

"Long live the Communist Party of Poland.

"All hail the invincible Red Army of the Soviet Union, prepared to defend the revolution against its imperialist enemies."

Tories Regret Action.

He asserted that the British tories were beginning to regret their action in precipitating the break in trade relations with the U. S. S. R., and pointed that the British industrialists were taking frantic measures to prevent the lucrative trade going to other countries.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The murder of Comrade Volkoff is a part of the world-wide provocation against the Soviet Union that the Baldwin-Chamberlain tory government of forgery-fame has been carrying on since it came into power. The fascist government of Pilsudski in Poland appears more and more in the role of vassal of Britain. It deliberate shielding of organizations of white-guard terrorists within its territory, its refusal to turn the murderer of Volkoff over to Soviet authorities, its hypocritical expressions of sympathy with the victims of its own criminality and its empty gestures against terror anti-Soviet terrorists only make more contemptible its role as provocateur against the workers' and peasants' government.

"The Workers (Communist) Party of America rejoices in the determined stand of the Bolshevik government of Russia, which refuses to be deceived by the cowardly words of the murderers of Volkoff and hails its attitude of defiance against Pilsudski and his terrorists who have used the most frightful suppression against the working class of that unfortunate country.

"In mass meeting assembled this

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Local 25 Officials of Newark Give Lie to Bosses' Lafter

NEWARK, June 14.—Local 25, Furriers' Union, stated tonight that the Consolidated Rabbit Dressing Corporation, in which Oscar Yager, president of the union, is said to be interested as denying that the bosses made an agreement with Local 25.

Thinks Statement Fake.

Mr. Rose, who was reached at the office of the bosses, said that Yager has been out of town for several days and could not have issued the "Workers Wear" statement. As to himself, Rose denied that it had been sent out by his office.

The strikers returned to work today at the same time the scabs automatically disappearing from the scene. The scabs worked up to yesterday when they had to pack up their grips and leave.

Dismiss Two, Hold One of McGrady's Gangsters

Three of Edward McGrady's gangsters who assaulted Harry Symon, a striking cloakmaker, were brot before Magistrate Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Two of them were immediately dismissed, the third, A. Tomkins was held in $1,000 bail for the grand jury charged with felonious assault.

Famous Chemist Dies of Poison.

MADISON, Wis., June 14.—Prof. Victor Lenher, 54, of the University of Wisconsin Faculty, nationally known chemist and a member of the faculty here for 27 years, is dead today—a martyr to his profession.

It is believed death was due to selenium poison. Prof. Lenher had made extensive researches in the properties of selenium, a toxic member of sulphur group.

Hike This Sunday.

Sunday, June 19, Bronx Branch, International Labor Defense, will hike to Palisades Park, together with Jewish Culture Club. All members and friends are asked to meet at 1478 Boston Road, at 9 a. m. sharp. Bring eats along. We will provide the entertainment.

Union Meetings

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union
I. L. 18th St. Tel. Stuy. 4272-3867
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday. Membership Meetings—2nd and last Thursday of Each Month.
George Trieschmann, Jr., Business Manager. A. Friedman, President.
Harry Malekoff, Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the Month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. Lectures and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

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BUSSES leave new International Hall, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury, Mass., at 10 A. M. Sunday, June 19, 1927.

Wanted Furnished Room.

Bronx. Telephone Preferred. Male. State Price. Address: Box GMC, 33 First Street, New York City.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Party Units, Attention!

All bodies of party units, committees and other activities for the publication of the Daily WORKER should be sent to the party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

NEW YORK.—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino on June 18, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Young Pioneer Camp. Come, and bring your relatives, friends and neighbors. Do your bit to build a Camp for workers' children.

Daily Worker Agent Meeting.

Notice to all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents of Section 2.

A special meeting of all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents has been called for tonight at 6 p. m. at 100 W. 28th Street.

Lower Bronx Pioneers Meet Every Friday.

The lower Bronx Pioneers are active again. They hold their regular meetings every Friday at 611 East 140th St., near Cypress Ave., 6:30 p. m. All party members are urged to send their children to the meeting.

Grecht Speaks Tonight.

Subsection 3E will hold educational meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month.

The first educational meeting will be held tonight at 100 W. 28 St., 6 p. m. The topic to be discussed will be, "The Offensive against the Soviet Union," led by Rebecca Grecht. Sympathers are welcome.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meet in Long Island.

The Long Island Section of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting Saturday evening, 8:00 p. m. at the corner of Steinway and Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

Regular DAILY WORKER Meet Tonight.

Section and sub-section DAILY WORKER agents will hold their regular meeting tonight, 8 p. m. at 108 East 14th St.

Brooklyn Comrades, Attention!

All Brooklyn party members should report Thursday morning, 10 a. m. at 29 Graham Ave., for special duty in connection with the Lindbergh parade in Brooklyn.

A membership meeting of sub-section 2-C will be held tonight at 6:30 at 100 West 28th St. All members are urged to attend as important business will be taken up.

Discuss Furrier Situation.

A regular educational meeting of Nucleus 4A will be held Thursday at 81 East 110th St., 8 p. m. The topic of discussion will be "What is taking place in the Furriers' Union." The discussion will be lead by a furrier. Friends and sympathizers are invited to attend.

Mass Meeting Friday Evening.

The diplomatic break between the

Needle Trades Section T.U.E.L. Holds Meeting Thursday, After Work

The Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League, will hold a meeting Thursday evening, right after work at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Important questions will come for action. All members must attend.

Soviet Union and Great Britain will be discussed at a mass meeting Friday evening at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St. The speakers will be Joseph Freeman, Rebecca Grecht and A. Kopel. Admission free.

New Members Section 4, Meet Tonight.

All new members of Section 4 will meet tonight, 7:30 p. m. at 81 East 110th St.

Young Workers League Meeting.

A special meeting of Y. W. L. members will be held at 108 East 14th St. tonight, 8 p. m. A roll call will be taken.

Special DAILY WORKER Meeting Friday.

DAILY WORKER agents and DAILY WORKER representatives of Workers Party units will meet Friday, 8 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., to take up plans for the midsummer carnival and fair for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

Workers Party Picnic June 26th.

The first summer festival to be arranged by any of the left wing organizations this year is the picnic arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, Sunday, June 26th. Those who attended last year's picnic and picnics of the previous years knew that the Workers Party picnics, which usually are the first in the season, are the occasion for the coming together of all the left wing.

Special features at this picnic will be a baseball game between the furriers and the members of the I. L. G. W. U., and the usual battle in the baseball game between the District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and the District Committee of the Young Workers League. A special program is being arranged by the Young Pioneers.

There will also be special athletic exhibitions and events given by the various language groups, many of whom have attained professional fame.

Admission to the picnic will be 35 cents. Make your appointments with your shopmates and friends now for Sunday, June 26, at Pleasant Bay Park. Watch the press for further announcements relating to program of events.

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

163rd St. and Prospect Ave. Speakers: Powers, Rady Roseman.

Rutgers Square. Speakers: Gussakoff and Patterson.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

NOTICE TO ALL WORKERS, PARTY UNITS AND ALL LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

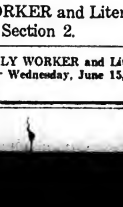
Are you preparing to do your bit for the

Giant Carnival and Fair

WANTED: Exhibitions, Side Shows, Novelty Booths, Athletic Exhibition, Dancing Exhibition, Food, Refreshments, Concert. What will you do to make this miniature Coney Island a success?

CARNIVAL CONFERENCE FRIDAY, JUNE 17, at 8 P. M. at 108 E. 14th St. Communiete with Bert Miller, 33 First St. NYC. Orchard 1680.

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Cafeteria Bosses Workers who Refuse to Sign Yellow Dog Sheet

The owners of the Globe Cafeteria, 14th St. and Irving Place, discharged five workers because they refused to sign a yellow dog agreement, and are attempting to blacklist them, it became known today.

Two of the discharged men had obtained jobs in a cafeteria in Brooklyn. Isadore Goldman, one of the proprietors of the Brooklyn cafeteria immediately communicated with their new employer and warned him that they were "members of a hotel and cafeteria workers' union," and said he suspected that they were "also members of the Workers Party."

The boss, however, refused to fire them, declaring that he was satisfied with their work.

Must Spy on Workers.

In the yellow dog agreement the workers must agree not only that he will never join any form of union organization, but that he will also call to the attention of the boss anyone making an effort to "talk organization."

Another cafeteria, to be known as the "Sheldon" will be opened by the Globe proprietors on Atlantic Ave., near the Long Island depot in Brooklyn.

Both the Globe and the Sheldon have been put on the unfair list by the restaurant and cafeteria workers' organizations in this city.

Lindbergh Feted by Big Plutocrats; Abandons Party Before Schedule

Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company and father-in-law of Irving Berlin, played the host to Col. Charles Lindbergh and his mother at his Long Island estate Monday night.

Among the 70 hand-picked guests were Elsberg H. Gary, J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, and a number of others whom young Lindbergh's father attacked repeatedly when he was a member of congress.

Plans called for Lindbergh and his mother remaining at the Mackay estate over night, but about 11:40 they decided to leave for their temporary apartment in Manhattan.

Four former prohibition agents who operated in Westchester County and were indicted on charges of bribery on Feb. 7, last, went on trial yesterday before Federal Judge John C. Knox and a jury.

FISHWICK LEADS PARLEY TO MAKE SEPARATE TREATY

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14. — Two events surpass all others to date in the great lockout of the coal miners. At the same time that local unions about the country are beginning to respond to the proof offered by John Brophy that he and not John Lewis was elected head of the union, the machine officials of the largest district are meeting with the employers to follow Lewis' policies and sign a separate agreement.

The latest of the locals to condemn "President" Lewis' stealing of the election last year is Lilly Mine, Local Union 2230 of the United Mine Workers of America. The members of this local resolved that the facts as brot to their attention by the appeal to the International Executive Board by John Brophy show that Lewis should resign at once, and let the man who was really elected take his place.

Will Really Change Contract.

The negotiations with the coal mine owners' association in District 12, Illinois, are hailed with glee by all the business men in the community, and are considered to be evidence of a return to work at some skillfully modified version of the Jacksonville scale of enough union miners to definitely break down all resistance in other parts of the field. Lewis' policies have already made it certain that there will not be another general contract for the whole field, nor anything but the separate district agreements which will hereafter, for years, prevent the miners from acting as a unit.

Harry Fishwick, president of District 12, and staunch Lewis supporter at the last international convention leads the union side in the negotiations which start next Tuesday, to work out details of a plan to end the lockout in this single district.

"The miners are bound by the policy committee of the international union," said Fishwick. "They must adhere to the Jacksonville agreement But this does not interfere with the purposes of the meeting and any agreement which might be worked out would be submitted to the policy committee and to the miners' locals for a referendum vote." Referendum votes with the administration committee will them do not mean much.

Workers Party Annual Summer Festival Workers Party

First Big Outdoor Event This Season

SUNDAY, JUNE 26th
From 10 A. M. Until Midnight
Pleasant Bay Park—Bronx
ATHLETICS GAMES DANCING
BASEBALL GAMES

Workers Party vs. Young Workers League—I. L. G. W. U. vs. Furriers

Athletic Exhibitions:—Finnish, Hungarian and other language groups.—Special program arranged by the Young Pioneers.—All kinds of games for young and old.

SCOTT NEARING, WM. F. DUNNE, BEN GITLOW, M. J. OLGIN, and ALBERT WEISBORD and many others will participate in the games.—Good Eats and Plenty of 'Em.

Admission 35 cents. Free Busses to and from Station.

DIRECTIONS: Take the Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St. station, then take Unionport Car to the end of line. Or take Broadway Subway to 181st St., then crosstown car to Unionport.

TICKETS ON SALE: WORKERS PARTY, 108 E. 14th St., FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square; DAILY WORKER, 33 E. 1st St., JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP, 104 University Place.

CONEY ISLAND STADIUM CONCERT
Fifth St. & Surf Ave. Coney Island, N.Y.
The Entire New York Symphony Orchestra
ERNO RAPPEE, Conductor
A World Famous Ballet and other attractions
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Auspices: JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
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DAILY WORKER AGENT MEETING

Notice to all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents of Section 2.

A special meeting of all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents has been called for Wednesday, June 15, at 6 p. m. at 100 West 28th Street.

THE MENACE IN THE SCHOOLROOM

MILITARISM



Maurice Becker.

The dollar patriots have extended flag day to flag week so they can ha... ...ives to prepare the workers' children in the schoolrooms for cannon fodder in future wars to defend the imperialistic investments of Wall Street. All workers should try to safeguard their children against this murderous policy. Smash the beast now by refusing to permit your children to be regimented in the schoolroom preparatory to being systematically slaughtered on the battlefields in behalf of the capitalist pinderers.

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER FIVE—Continued

Shop Activities by Street Nuclei.

While street nuclei cannot concentrate their work within one shop, it is nevertheless of great importance that the ability of the individual members to carry on shop propaganda and shop activities in their place of work be fully utilized. It is important that they be given all possible training and that reports of shop conditions and shop activities be made and discussed in the street nuclei.

Where several members work together in one shop, too few to form a shop unit, they should if at all possible belong to the same street nucleus, keep in close touch with one another, and the street nucleus as a whole becomes responsible for further developing and organizing the activities with a view to building a shop unit in their place of work.

In addition, street nuclei should give all necessary assistance to shop nuclei in or nearest to their territory both financially as well as by way of distribution of literature and shop bulletins at factory gates and organization of street and factory meetings.

CHAPTER VI.

Work in Mass Organizations.

This field offers our Party some of its greatest opportunities to establish contact with working masses. The main object is to bring these masses into motion against their class enemies, to consolidate the influence gained by the Party and give it organised expression. By pursuing the correct policies and tactics the Party can gain the deciding influence of these movements. The method of work of necessity takes different forms within the different mass organisations. As an example we enumerate the following:

1. Permanent mass organizations, such as trade unions, labor parties and workers' fraternal organisations.

2. Mass organizations which have been created for specific permanent objects, such as International Labor Defense and the International Workers' Aid.

3. Temporary united-front organizations set up around single issues, such as strike relief, protection of foreign-born, anti-injunction, defense of certain workers' cases, tenants' leagues, etc.

Our trade union work is by far the most important of these various categories here mentioned since that is the basis for success in practically all other activities. The trade unions are elementary class organizations of the workers and the tasks of the Communist Party within them have been formulated by Comrade Lenin as follows:—"The engine is the Party, its cogs grip the cogs of the trade union wheel and bring them into motion. The trade unions in turn set into motion the greater masses."

The instrument through which the Party works within the trade unions is the trade union fraction. The limited influence of our Party upon the trade unions in general makes one of our main problems, that of establishing much broader contacts on the basis of the issues prevailing. In each instance the issues are determined by the conditions of the industry and the degree of development of the unions. The immediate task of the fraction is to build the left wing (whether it be the T. U. E. L. or have another name.) But the fractions must also build a broader movement of the opposition elements around the issues made concrete, bringing it constantly closer toward complete support of the left wing. The fraction then becomes the instrument with which to direct these movements in the struggle for the needs of the unions.

It is not our purpose here to deal with trade union tactics. However, the following few points should be mentioned. The issues naturally vary according to the degree of development of the unions and their positions within a given industry. The methods also vary on the same basis. As an illustration we select three industries, coal mining, the steel industry [illegible] industry.

(To be continued)

To Pierce Sky



Plans for the proposed 110-story Larkin Tower, on West Forty-Second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, New York City, have been approved by the city's building department. Cost is estimated at $25,000,000 and completion is anticipated before the end of 1928. Plans call for it to rise 1,900 feet above street level, 267 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower, Paris. Drawing of it is pictured here in comparison with the Eiffel Tower, Paris.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from last issue)

What do professional patrioteers mean by the word "patriotism"? Devotion to business privilege and to the open shop; the idea that law, private violence and officials should put down what under this definition is "unpatriotic"; that the only approach to social problems is suppression of one side of the argument.

"Professional Patriots" is edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

"Your business is being injured. You are losing money every day on account of the willful, malicious lies that have been told about West Virginia. You know this is true. The prosperity of this State has been retarded many years on account of these misrepresentations."

The American Citizen, a periodical published by the Association, carried the usual warnings of "World Revolution," quotations from Lenin, headline summaries of "Bolsheviki Doctrines," and the familiar closing appeal to "Mr. Loyal American."

But the most extensive variety of literature has come from the National Civic Federation, with its three departments specializing in propaganda for its conception of patriotism. Mr. Easley publishes one leaflet that is unique, entitled "Questions for Every Good American to Answer." It purports to be a letter from an indignant father to the Civic Federation, asking the Federation to take the lead in curbing the spread of radicalism so that it may not infect his children. Parts of it read:

"For the last two years my wife and I have been reading and studying Socialism and Bolshevism. We have visited the Rand School and read much of its literature. We have listened to socialists in their halls and at the street corners; we have heard them in church circles, social clubs and educational meetings. Among the speakers were clergymen of prominence, professors from important universities and principals and teachers from the public schools with now and then an editor. From all that we have heard and seen, we have come to detest the very word 'Socialism.' . . . We regard the doctrines of economic determinism as an abomination, leading straight to atheism and the destruction of the family. We regard their theory of internationalism, with its contempt for love of country, as one leading to disloyalty to our government and the destruction of nationality."

And so on through a couple of galleys, the father of a family of three sons and daughters tells how the churches, the schools and the charity organizations are being captured by the advocates of radicalism, ending with the suggestion that the parents and patriotic members of churches, and college alumni should organize and "join hands" to "beat down the impudent pretensions of the comparatively few." And finally it asks, "Will not your Department on the Study of Revolutionary Movements take the initiative in this matter?"

And of course Easely and his department will.

Another of Mr. Easley's best leaflets is entitled "The War Against Patriotism." In the space of two pages it lays low as unpatriotic, the World Peace Fellowship, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Rev. A. Maude Royden, of London, "numerous church and missionary bodies," the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments, the Foreign Policy Association, the National Student Forum, and The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

(To be continued.)

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

BOOKS

"A PICTURE OF CIVILIZATION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA"

OIL! by Upton Sinclair. Albert & Chas. Boni. $2.50.

Most of those who read this review are already prejudiced about "Oil!" They are prejudiced in its favor because it has been serialized in Pagany and against it because it ran serially in The DAILY WORKER. "Oil!" should never be taken serially—it should be gulped. Sinclair doesn't write neat works of art. He is not a novelist, in the academic sense of the word. His style bears the same relation to literature that the skyscraper does to architecture. Its proper effect is achieved only in the mass. There is nothing satisfactory about a piece of it.

• • •

Sinclair gets his results by piling up the evidence, and his "novels" have little enough of plot, nothing of that closely-knit running narrative that sustains interest from one installment to another.

The story of "Oil!" is pretty slim. There is young "Bunny," the son of a rising independent oil-well promoter, whose father gets into the big game, and grows rapidly rich, partly because of the great world war. Young Bunny is a decent lad, Sinclair's own type, presumably, and he wonders and worries about the rights and wrongs of things, meanwhile rather ineffectively dodging the matchmaking mamas, and the "red hot mamas" of his own class. In the end he becomes reconciled to Bolshevism, convinced it isn't just a German intrigue, tho still unconvinced that it is the way out of the mess which he recognizes the world to be in. He starts to spend his inherited wealth on new Brookwood schools, and solves his flapper problem by marrying a mere shevik jress. Somehow, Sinclair contrives to make this last seem like a desperate adventure.

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This is the way with all of Sinclair's theses, those frankly polemical like "The Brass Check" and those disguised as fiction, like "Oil!" He crushes the present system under an avalanche of facts; he builds up a hanging case against the bourgeoisie, and then he sentences them to social service, a new liberal newspaper, or something else equally piffling.

• • •

It was obviously not for this that the book was suppressed in Boston. Nor did that half page of quotations from the "Seng of Songs, Which Is Solomon's," make any more than a pretext. The thing that riled the bankers of Back Bay is not an exposure of the impurities of the Bible, for nowhere else in the world are they such popular literature as in the home of the Puritans. What caused the trouble in Boston was that some of the impurities of the Republican saints were dragged out and flaunted in a "socialist" book. The real thing in "Oil!" is the history of graft and corruption, of the warping of every decent instinct, of the loosing of every form of degeneration and decadence which is involved in the dictatorship of the capitalist class. This class is mercilessly flayed. It is represented, at the best, in the person of men like Bunny's father, as a group of rulers rising thru definitely anti-social abilities, the power of clever swindling, and suppressing in its career those real abilities, of constructiveness which these men would otherwise exhibit. It is a ruling clique so lacking in philosophy that it falls for every sort of charlatan and spiritualist. Some of the most entertaining sections are those which deal with the creation of a new religion, "The Four Square Gospel"—a man preacher who gets lost in the sea, this time, and those who profited from this fakery themselves were swindled by others as crude.

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Interspersed among the descriptions of waste and revelry, undeniably the true picture of social life of the rich in Southern California, come little sketches of the life of the poor, who make the dissipations of oil men and their movie queens possible. Into Bunny's own oil well falls a worker. (We quote a little tho, for reasons already stated, it is hardly fair to Sinclair.)

"How long has he been down ?", says Bunny's father.

"We've been fishing half an hour," says the foremen.

"Well, then, he's drowned in the mud. . ."

The foreman has been trying to get him out with a hook, because the "three pronged grab" will tear him so. But "Dad" says, "Go ahead and get it over with, and let's hope it'll teach the rest of you something."

It is chiefly for plain speaking about the man who invented "normalcy" that "Oil" is suppressed. For instance, after telling how the oil barons and other big interests bought and built a tremendous propaganda machine, by means of which 16,149,585 Americans were "successfully bamboozled" into voting Harding into office, Sinclair sums up:

"President Harding had brought with him a swarm of camp followers, his political bodyguard at home; the newspaper men knew them as 'the Ohio gang', and they were looting everything in sight. Harry Daugherty had given one of his henchmen a desk in the secret service department; this was the 'fixer', and if you wanted anything, he would tell you the price. The Wilson administration had grown fat by exploiting the properties seized from enemy aliens; and now the Harding administration was growing fat out of turning them back. Five percent was the regular 'split'; if you wanted to recover a ten million dollar property you turned over half a million in liberty bonds to the 'fixer'. Bootlegging privileges were sold for millions, and deals were made right in the lobbies of the Capitol. Dan heard from insiders that more than three hundred millions had already been stolen from the funds appropriated for relief of war veterans—the head of that bureau was another of the 'Ohio gang'." Then, of course, Teapot Dome.

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We have to praise Sinclair's restraint. He has been often accused of hysteria, of exaggeration. I believe that the human imagination is not capable of describing the culpability of the present ruling class in America; certainly Sinclair did not try. The material lay thickly at his command, he had to choose, rather than to invent.

As an example of his moderation, take this description of the patriots' raid on the I. W. W. hall at San Pedro:

"Tables were overset, and dishes and crockery trampled, and the metal urn or container in which the coffee had been boiling had been overset, and its steaming contents running here and there. But first they had hurled three children into it, one after another, as their frantic parents dragged them out. The flesh had been cooked off their legs and they would be crippled for life; one was a ten years old girl known as 'the wobbly songbird'; she had a sweet treble voice and sang sentimental ballads and rebel songs, and the mob leader had jerked her from the platform, saying, 'We'll shut your damned mouth!' "

The actual fact is that not only is all of this true, but also what Sinclair does not say: the mob was not content with boiling the children in the hot coffee, its members had not been sure there would be coffee there, and they had brought boiling grease, with which they had heated some of the children; one little boy, so badly burned with grease that he could not walk, crawled several blocks to get away from his tormenters; and the mother of some of the children was so shocked by their torture that she died. Such are the deeds of patrioteers.

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Sinclair's description of Bolshevism is not so good. He realizes it as a terrific force; he sees it as an inevitable development, but he always treats it as a faith, not a science. Bolsheviks are heroes, they are wise, they are successful leaders of the working class, but it would be so much nicer, in Sinclair's opinion, if we did not have to have them around. You will find out more about Communism in one page of the "A.B.C." than in all of "Oil!", tho there is hardly a chapter in which it is not mentioned.

—VERN SMITH.

THE WAR FOR OIL.

THE POLITICS OF OIL, by R. Page Arnot. Labour Pub. Co., London. $.35.

Another book on oil,—this time a good one: short, concrete, enlightened. The author covers the same field as Delaisi and De la Tramerye. Unfortunately Arnot's book appeared before Louis Fischer's Oil Imperialism. Much of the data in Fischer's book would have strenthtened Arnot's contention.

This is, in brief, that oil is a get-rich-quick commodity, which has yielded immense returns to those business interests that have participated in its development. Since oil is a source of vast economic power it implies a corresponding danger. Arnot shows very clearly that the rivalry of the great oil trusts, particularly the British Royal Dutch and the American Standard, involves the same type of economic conflict which brought on the World War.

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Arnot makes another point regarding the oil industry which is not usually emphasized in books on oil. He writes of "the lot of the workers." In America he calls attention to the man-handling methods employed by the oil interests of the Southwest. Royal Dutch, he shows, is much more subtle in its handling of the labor problem. Coolies are used on its properties. "Oil Engineering" describes its labor policy in a paragraph. "These coolies are imported from Java, China, the Straits, and India in roughly equal proportions. It is found that this mixture renders the company immune from strikes and other industrial struggles, one nationality neutralising the others."

• • •

Readers who wish to keep their eyes on the oil conflict should read this book. Like all of Arnot's writing it is clear and simple, furthermore, it carries a very definite lesson in the workings of economic determinism.

—SCOTT NEARING.

Moishe Nadir has returned to America. But he is only visiting this country now. Shortly Comrade Moishe Nadir goes back home—home to Soviet Russia, where he intends to live and to work.

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

HORSE stealing is not the profitable business it used to be, so the Newburgh and New Windsor horse-thief detecting agency, in which William R. Brown, former warden of Sing Sing, was an active leader, has hauled down its shingle and declared itself a thing of the past. The daring individuals who formerly devoted their acquisitive talents to the expropriation of horses are now engaged in the more lucrative business of misappropriating automobiles. America is a land of opportunity for those who keep ahead of the times. When stealing automobiles loses its glamor the time will be ripe for an up-to-date airplane thief.

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A noble and self-sacrificing collection of patriots are engaged in the laudable business of saving the nation from socialism and Communism. Their organ is the "National Republic" and this being the summer season—always a slack one in the newspaper business—they are in need of funds. Well, we are not the people to blame them for that, being in a similar boat. But one would expect that those defending the interests of big business should have their efforts appreciated in a financial way. But this is not exactly what we are driving at.

• • •

MANY of you may yet remember the hectic days of Teapot Dome when the "Ohio Gang"—the titular head of which was that extremely picturesque and democratic Warren Gamaliel Harding (it is said that he revelled in a game of craps)—decided that a deluge would follow their demise and that there was no use breaking into a safe unless you took away its contents. So over their poker and Scotch they parcelled the country out between them, one fellow taking oil, another liquor and another hospital equipment.

• • •

"MURDER will out" and so will stealing, particularly if the thieves quarrel over the spoils or get to fooling with each other's wives. There was a great explosion and oil simply squirted all over the White House while Calvin Coolidge stood with his umbrella in position over his political head. It was then the stool-pigeons got busy trying to save the administration. Each division of the fink army had its own particular task.

THE National Republic rallied bravely to the cause of graft and corruption. It defended Daugherty and the rest of the crooks and sent one of its best liars to Montana to dig up or manufacture scandal that would injure Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who was on the trail of Attorney General Daugherty, strike-breaker and prince of grafters. But the stuff was so raw, that despite the best efforts of those grand patriots some of the grafters were exposed. It is true that only one of them went to jail, the fellow Forbes, who stole crutches from disabled veterans.

• • •

NOW the National Republic is combatting "the organized efforts and widespread propaganda of the destructive radical forces." We are told that "these forces have already gained too much influence over public opinion and our governmental agencies in their program to overthrow American institutions and substitute socialism and Communism." The law of self-preservation can be seen working here, et top speed. Under a Communist regime grafters would be executed on conviction. Here, unless they steal nipples from an asylum for crippled children, they retire on their loot and live in comfort for the remainder of their lives.

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MORE about Daudet, the French royalist leader who consented to be "arrested" by the police only after his troops were allowed to retreat with the honors of war. The cabinet is now reported to have agreed to grant him clemency. In the meantime the cabinet is moving to lift the immunity of Communist deputies, which will enable the government to prosecute them for conducting Communist propaganda. This is class justice with a vengeance.

• • •

ENGLAND continues to press for a united front against the Soviet Union. British business interests and German business interests, however, are conferring with a view to developing better commercial relations with Russia. Poland appears to be properly frightened over the prospect of facing the wrath of the workers' republic and has acceded to the Soviet Union's demands in the Volkoff assassination. At the same time Lithuania is following England's lead against Russia "put her foot in it." The capitalist props may save us yet.

(Continued on Page Four)

THE DOLLAR PATRIOTS



By Maurice Becker

Laying Down OUR Lives for THEIR Country

Gangsters Slug Fur Pickets

UNFORTUNATELY

Judge Mullan is indisposed. For this reason William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER is not yet released on bail, because the judge was too ill to sign the necessary papers.

Meanwhile Harry F. Sinclair, the millionaire Oil Bandit, is enjoying perfect freedom and liberty, after having been brought to trial more than five years ago.

Meanwhile Thomas L. Chadbourne, multimillionaire Traction Baron, who is mulcting the workers of the City of New York of millions of dollars annually, is on a pleasure jaunt in Europe, after the hearings which clearly showed up his depredations.

But FORTUNATELY there are many thousands of workers in this home of capitalist justice, who are not indisposed. They are on the job. They will see that Dunne is released, that the verdict imposing a Five Hundred Dollar Fine is reversed. Are YOU one of those on the job?

CHANG TSO LIN DECLARES MARTIAL LAW AS NATIONALISTS NEAR PEKING

Pacific Conference Calls for Fight Against Intervention; Score Landing of Troops

CHENGCHOW, June 14 (delayed) (via Berlin).—A huge mass demonstration, in which more than 100,000 people participated, welcomed the entry of Nationalist officials and General Feng Yu-hsiang. (Chengchow is a strategic center on the Hankow-Peking railway recently captured by the Nationalists in their drive against Peking.)

Resolutions calling for the immediate destruction of Mukden militarists and Chiang Kai-shek, and demanding the formation of a food control commission and a commission to guard against counter-revolution were adopted.

Reports from Wuhan state that Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, has placed Mukden, Tsingtau and Tsinan under martial law. (Chang has been conducting a reign of terror in cities north of the Yellow River in an attempt to smash the wide-spread sympathy for the Nationalist cause).

Shantung troops have not been paid for six months and are deserting to the Nationalists in ever-increasing numbers.

A political and military conference held here has decided that the Mukden troops (Chang Tso-lin's) are unable to offer any serious resistance to the Nationalist armies. All of the prominent members of the Kuomintang and the Wuhan (Nationalist)

(Continued on Page Three)

Chinese Women Score Open British Brothels For Imperialist Troops

SHANGHAI, June 15.—The Chinese women in Shanghai, through the Women's Department of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) have sent a vigorous protest to the Nationalist government at Nanking against the brothels which have been illegally and flauntingly established in the International Settlement by the British military for British and American troops.

The protest points out that the brothels are filled with 15-year-old Chinese girls. It asserts that "one object of the revolution is the emancipation of women, and it is humiliating and gruesome that China's womanhood should be trampled under the iron heel of foreign imperialism."

STRIKE OF 2,000 BARBERS NOW ON IN N. Y. C. SHOPS

Will Refuse Agreement With Individual Bosses

Over 500 shops between 59th St. and upper Bronx on the West Side were without barbers yesterday. 2,000 barbers went on strike following repeated refusals on the part of the employers to grant them an increase in wages.

The response of the workers was practically unanimous in the shops involved. Picketing began at 8 in the morning and continued until the closing of the shops.

Two enthusiastic mass meetings were held yesterday afternoon, one at Leslie Hall, 83rd St., near Broadway, and the other at union strike headquarters, 158th St. and Amsterdam Ave. Meetings will again be held at the same places tonight at 7 p. m.

Collective agreements with the Master Barbers' Association will be insisted on, it was decided at the meetings, and no agreements with individual bosses will be permitted.

A basic weekly wage of $35 is asked by the men together with fifty per cent of all income over $50 weekly received on each chair. The present working hours are from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., and until 10 p. m. on Saturdays. One of the demands involves reduction of one hour on this day.

FAIL TO TERRIFY WORKERS BY NEW ARREST TACTICS

Women Beaten by Cops In Brutal Orgy

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

At 6.45 a. m. yesterday Police Commissioner Warren's mounted police went into action. With clattering hoofs they galloped up Seventh Avenue and drew rein at the corner of Thirtieth Street. Their faces were brutally grim and set. They tugged viciously at the reins to hold the nervous horses in check.

The fur district was deserted at this early hour and the police took advantage of the empty streets to post sentries. 200 police on foot were stationed at fifty-foot intervals along the affected streets. They were armed with ugly night-sticks and uglier revolvers.

This is war—industrial war.

March of Pickets.

At seven o'clock sharp the striking fur workers began to pour into the strike area. Within a few minutes thousands of them were parading to and fro.

Massed picketing—the phrase is meaningless unless one has seen these thousands of determined workers holding their own on the picket line. Men and women, girls and youths.

Class war—the phrase is meaningless unless one has seen these courageous fur workers viciously clubbed by the police and knifed by the paid gangsters of the American Federation of Labor.

Girls Singged.

Scores of girls and men are herded into a hallway and jabbed with night-sticks. Police wagons crash through the crowd and back up. The workers are shoved and jostled in amid the cheers of their comrades.

Gangsters!

An open touring car prowls up one street and down the other. In it one sees pale, leering faces. The human drugs of the East Side are up early this morning. Information is offered. "See that car? That's 'Frenchy's' boat. Those guys are all members of his gang."

An occupant of the car nods to a

(Continued on Page Two)

DELEGATES REPRESENTING MAJORITY OF UNION LINE-UP WITH THE LEFT WING

Reactionaries' Fake Delegation Determined to Split; Schachtman Quarrels With Aids

WASHINGTON, June 15.—With 31 delegates representing the scab New York unions continuing to cast a majority of votes in the fur workers' "convention" here, the bona fide delegates representing the overwhelming majority of the membership organized a unity committee last night and prepared today to withdraw from the packed convention.

Right wing forces controlling the fake convention quarreled badly all morning over whether they should accede to the first of the unity committee's demands: that the 33 delegates of the joint board unions be heard in defense against general executive board charges. President Oiser Schachtman was bitterly attacked by Vice President Winnick as a "camouflaged progressive" trying to repeat his compromising of 1925, by which he was elected president.

The right wing ganged up unanimously against Schachtman on his ruling that the joint board delegates be heard. In desperation Schachtman sent out a call for Vice President Matthew Woll, head of the A. F. of L. committee in charge of attempted disruption in New York who explained to the infuriated right wingers that it is necessary to give the joint board a hearing in order to preserve the legality of convention proceedings against attack in court. Grudgingly the machine agreed to hear the New York delegates tomorrow morning preparatory to expelling the joint board unions.

48 Delegates Join

Forty-eight delegates last night joined the unity committee to bring peace and unity within the ranks of fur workers. Representing New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, they spoke for 80 per cent of America's organized furriers.

Harry Englander, manager of the Toronto Joint Board, suspended on the convention's first day as international vice president because he protested the seating of the New York right wingers, was chosen chairman and an executive board of 14 members, representing each local affiliated, was elected.

Englander stated the unity committee arose from a pre-convention appeal to all locals to support a unity movement.

New York, containing the bulk of the fur workers, Englander explained, is the center of the union and the source of financial strength to help organization in outlying cities. But the present International has centered

(Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. UNIONS WONT SUPPORT WOLL'S STRIKE-BREAKING

Workers Ignore Plea to Act as Thugs

The right wing picketing in the fur market has not as yet materialized. According to all indications it will never take place.

The letters sent out last Saturday to the New York locals of the American Federation of Labor asking for their help in breaking the furriers' strike has brought no response, the local trade unions refusing to act in the role of strikebreakers. This is seen as a major defeat for the policies of Matthew Woll.

Two Right Wingers Arrested.

Two right wing gangsters were arrested yesterday morning at the corner of Sixth Ave. and 24th St. They are Herman Silvers and Jack Regel. They were charged with carrying concealed weapons, large clubs being discovered up their sleeves. They were released in $1,000 and $500 bail by Magistrate Rosenhiuth in Jefferson Market Court.

Police authorities stated yesterday that one of the reasons for the mass arrests of pickets was to discourage non-strikers from joining the picket line. They said that those workers who picket in the morning before going to work, lose a day's pay when arrested. In this way the police department hopes to keep these workers from joining future mass demonstrations during the duration of the strike.

Two Students Nabbed.

Two students were arrested on the picket line yesterday morning. When brought to Jefferson Market Court they were released. They are Simon Gerson of C. C. N. Y. and Harry Himoff of the International Students' Club, Hunters College.

DIE-HARDS HIT BY U. S. S. R. BOYCOTT; LAUNCH RABID PROPAGANDA DRIVE

British Workers Jobless Following Break in Trade; Wool Barons Lose $25,000,000

LONDON, June 15.—Fake reports, emanating from Warsaw and Riga, about a "reign of terror" in the Soviet Union, are appearing in the Tory press—and deceive no one but the Tories.

The reports appearing in the die-hard press are particularly rabid because British industrialists are conferring with German industrialists with a view to extending credit to the Soviet Union. The determined attitude taken by the Soviet Union, in declaring an immediate boycott, has been a severe blow to British trade.

Hysterical Attacks

The conciliatory attitude of British manufacturers has driven the extreme Tory papers like the Daily Mail into hysterical attacks on the Soviet Union. Long and ridiculous accounts of "Bolshevik terror" appear daily.

British labor scoffs at these accounts. This afternoon George Buchanan, Labor member of Parliament was ordered from the House of Commons for branding as a lie the Tory statement that the British Government had nothing to do with spies recently captured in the Soviet Union.

• • •

Tory Bet

MOSCOW, June 15.—"Three rot," is the comment made in official Soviet circles regarding statements in the imperialist press describing "a reign of terror" in the Soviet Union.

• • •

British Plan War.

GENEVA, June 15.—Great Britain is making every effort to force the powers into an iron anti-Soviet ring. Although an anti-Soviet bloc has been the object of British foreign policy since the revolution, the success of the Chinese Nationalists and the rapidly growing strength of the USSR has led the British to redouble their efforts.

Break Hits British Trade.

Five million pounds, or twenty-five million dollars of orders for raw wool,

(Continued on Page Two)

Expel Labor M. P. for Nailing "Baldwin Lie; Scores Spying in USSR

LONDON, June 15.—George Buchanan, Labor M. P., was today ordered from the House of Commons by the Speaker, for characterizing as "a lie" the government statement denying that any of the twenty persons recently executed in Russia were in the pay of the British Government.

Of Steel's Wage

(By Workers' Correspondent)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 15.—Following months in the press, the United Mine Workers of America, Local 1202 (Coal Valley) has adopted a resolution demanding of the officials of the union and company that the check-off be restored, and that the fight for the freedom of the illegal and arbitrary jailing of the district officials be made, with a view to forcing the operators to bargain collectively.

"WHEREAS, the present system of picketing, where the union men are prevented from coming together in large groups and to speak to the strike-breakers is ineffective.

"RESOLVED, that we call upon our International and District Presidents to fight against this vicious order of the sheriff by organizing mass picketing at a number of mines in violation of the sheriff's orders and that our District and International Presidents shall lend this picketing in order to bring the question of the right to picket to the attention of all workers and the public at large."

The other resolution calling for more effective relief measures demands:

"1.—That we call upon the International officials of the UMWA to immediately place a 15% strike assessment during the period of the strike upon all miners now at work in the anthracite and the union bituminous districts, the money so collected to be used entirely for strike relief.

"2.—That we request the International officials of the UMWA to immediately issue a call for financial assistance for the miners and to urge the American Federation of Labor to issue a similar appeal.

"3.—That we call upon the district officers of District No. 5 to stimulate the collection of relief from labor unions and sympathizing elements in Western Pennsylvania, and should urge other districts of the UMWA to do likewise.

"4.—That local unions of the UMWA shall take the initiative in forming local relief committees in all mining centers to be made up of representatives of miners' unions and friendly local unions of other trades, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the miners on strike."

Die-Hards of Britain In Propaganda Drive

(Continued from Page One)

scoured wool, rags, yarn, worsted and woolen cloth have been lost to the Bradford woolen area of England by the police raid on the Arcos and Russian Trade Delegation Building.

This is the estimate given by the London correspondent of the Daily News Record, a New York textile paper. He is quoting Ben Riley, a member of parliament.

For the 18 months ending March 31, Russia had paid 4,900,000 pounds for Bradford goods, said Riley, and orders had greatly increased since. Thousands of workers were employed on Russian orders.

* * *

Build Air Squadron.

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, June 15.—Collections of funds for the air squadron "Our Reply to Chamberlain" are proceeding actively in all parts of the Soviet Union.

Workmen thruout the Union are donating their wages or working overtime for the purpose of contributing to the construction of the new squadron.

The Leningrad of Soviet authors has addressed an appeal to foreign authors urging them to protest strongly against the preparations for a new world war and an attack against the Soviet Union.

WE ACCUSE!



Millions of workers all over the world look upon Judge Thayer, who condemned Sacco and Vanzetti to death, as a coldhearted and cowardly murderer. Necessary, because he did all in his power to kill these two labor organizers merely because they threaten the profits of his class, and cowardly because he ran no risk, but was aided by the organized capitalist class and all of its agents.

DELEGATES REPRESENTING MAJORITY OF UNION LINE UP WITH THE LEFT WING

(Continued from Page One)

its attention on New York and neglected the scattered locals, reversing the whole conception of the international union. Manager Ben Gold of the New York Joint Board in an hour's address reviewed the union's plight in the leading fur canters and called for a great organization campaign and for progress in amalgamating the needle trades. Eight thousand New York furriers are enlisted with the Joint Board, he declared, 4,000 having been enrolled as members before the strike and 4,000 joining during the present strike.

Gold exposed the claim of Matthew Woll that, 10,500 furriers had registered with the International pointing out that there are not that many furriers in New York City.

"The leaders of the International are desperate," their statement says, "and they are aware of the fact that they are fighting a losing battle.

He declared that 42 members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., have made settlements with the joint board and asserted that the Joint Board has issued 4,900 striking cards, 2,200 to workers in Associated shops and 1,700 to unemployed workers.

Gold declared that the right wing expulsion and reorganization policy is demoralizing the union and called for peace and unity as the only hope for revitalizing the organization.

Won't Legalize Packed Convention

The Unity Committee decided that if the 31 right wing delegates from New York are allowed to vote on the expulsion of the Joint board unions, all its delegates will withdraw from the convention in order not to legalize its acts and proceed to New York, where great rallies will be held with the striking furriers. A conference will be sought with President Green of the A. F. of L. who responded cordially to the Toronto Joint Board's suggestion for peace and unity.

I. Shiplacoff, Pocket Book Workers, Morris Feinstone, United Hebrew Trades and Louis Berger, Neckwear Workers were brought down from New York today to bolster the machine's vicious onslaught on the left wing. Shiplacoff pledged 1,000 scab guards for each furrier picket in the present strike.

Abe Cahan and B. Vladeck of the Forward, invited to speak, could not be present but sent best wishes in the fight on Communism, and against the Left Wing furriers, that is, against the rank and file of the union.

Van Sweringens Flatly Refuse to Tell Little Stockholders Anything

WASHINGTON, June 15.—An impasse has been reached in the proposed Van Sweringen railroad merger and the full membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission may be called upon today to straighten out the tangle.

Persistent refusal of O. P. Van Sweringen, prime mover in the merger plan, to answer questions propounded by Henry W. Anderson, counsel for a group of minority stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio opposing the merger, relating to the steps by which he and his brother M. J. Van Sweringen and their associates, had acquired control of that road, brought about a situation that may have far-reaching effect upon the proposed merger.

U. S. Attorney General Asked to Free Carroll

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Strings are being pulled again for the release of Earl Carroll, New York theatrical man, who was sentenced to serve a year in Atlanta for his famous "bathtub party."

Congressman Sol Bloom of New York, James Carroll, the prisoner's brother, and Dr. Fealer, a friend of the family, have asked to persuade Attorney General Mitchell to remit the sentence to Carroll that he has already served, so that he could go to a family reunion.

Peonage Linked With Texas Floggings; Klan Beats Six in Georgia

TOCCA, Ga., June 15.—Six residents, three of them women, have been brutally beaten within an inch of their lives by members of the Ku Klux Klan.

One of them, Mrs. Ansley Bowers, was taken from her home to an lonely wooded spot Sunday morning and almost flayed alive with whips. Four men have been arrested, charged with participating in the beating.

* * *

Peonage Leads to Flogging.

MARSHALL, Texas, June 14.—A tenant farmer, W. E. Strope, and his wife, who were almost beaten to death by five masked men last Wednesday, were discovered by State Troopers yesterday.

The flogging is closely connected with the widespread system of peonage that is prevalent here. Federal authorities are beginning an investigation of the case.

Bozer's Angel Wants Dividend

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 15.—A jury was selected before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins here today to try the action brought by David Sher, of Yonkers, against Jacob Dedick, otherwise known as Jack Chevalier, Yonkers pugilist.

Sher claims he was the "financier" of Dedick, and that many years ago a verbal agreement was made between them that Sher and the fighter would go in to receive a portion of the latter's earnings. It is also claimed that Sher was to receive a portion of the latter's earnings. It is also claimed that Sher was to receive a portion of the latter's earnings.

Calles May Use Troops To Keep U. S. Oil Kings From Illegal Drilling

MEXICO CITY, June 15.—Charging that some American oil companies are drilling in Mexico without government permission, the government announced today that if necessary it will use Federal troops to prevent new wells being sunk on lands which are in dispute under the new oil laws.

Locks have been broken and work renewed, the government charges, and announcement is made of the dispatch of troops to guard the wells which have been ordered closed.

Female Hasher's Troops Rout the King's Soldier

By A. C. WINDLE

CALGARY.—The King's Crown was knocked all awry. The famous Chair of Westminster tottered and the flag was trampled in the mud. All this on H. M.'s 62nd birthday—in a Calgary hash house.

It was about 9 p. m. when "international relations" became strained and war clouds darkened an hitherto peaceful horizon. The "Army" was engaged in a strenuous gastronomic attack on a nice juicy steak. It, (the Army) having decisively defeated the steak in the most brilliant engagement that has been fought since the defence of Ypres; inquired of the waitress if she were a "Canadian" or a "Bohunk."

The "Army" was told to tend to its own affairs. His Majesty's Forces thereupon severed diplomatic relations in an unprintable verbal "note." The "Amazon Artillery" immediately retaliated with its heaviest guns—or was it a salt shaker? Well anyway the war was on. Britain's military supremacy was valiantly (but only temporarily) upheld when a cavalry whip raised a welt across the waitress's shoulders.

The Soldier Has

The soldier of the King was driven from the field by a volunteer civilian corps. It seemed, however, that the engagement might be re-opened when the police arrived. But the spectators were sorely disappointed and all hope for the future of the grand old empire was lost when the "hero" of this great epic of modern warfare beat a hasty, disorderly retreat down 8th Ave. with the police in hot pursuit.

Devout British patriots wept bitterly in an agony of despot humiliation when they saw a mere constable of civic police forces and take him captively this proud descendant of the Bryn Dale. "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King" were sung by the assembled throng.

Miners' Kids Of All Trades Too Poor, Union Testifies

WASHINGTON, (FP) June 15.—What part of the maintenance of the family of a coal miner's child was told in vivid terms in the arbitration case now before the Supreme Court between the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes. The report comes from a statement of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has analyzed this testimony in a press bulletin. The witness was Mrs. Minnie Harris, wife of a trackman living at Cynthia, Ky.

She showed that for a family of seven the weekly grocery bill was $20 to $24, leaving so little money for clothing that she had had no new dresses for more than a year. The last one had been made of 3¼ yards of material at 60 cents a yard. She had had no hat in two years.

No Milk For Children.

The children had had no milk in their diet in these years, and of course there was no saving for a day of sickness or unemployment. The company, in its generosity, furnished them with a section house of three rooms.

As low as 20 cents an hour, other witnesses, called by the company itself, said was paid to some groups of workers on the road and its subsidiaries. These companies were non-union, and they arbitrarily fixed the wages without consideration of the cost of living.

The bulletin argues that the showing made in this case is a new justification of the doctrine of trade union negotiation and a fair living wage, set forth in Pope Leo XIII's encyclical on labor.

Chaliapin Still Citizen.

MOSCOW, June 15.—Official denial was made today of reports that Feodor Chaliapin has been deprived of his Russian citizenship.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Lewis in Pittsburgh To Defend Separate District Contracts

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 15.—While the United Mine Worker district officials in his home town, Springfield, Ill., are slurring politicians with the employers for a separate agreement for Illinois, thus permanently breaking the solidarity of the miners' union and its ability to strike as a unit, International President John L. Lewis has arrived here to make a series of four speeches.

The policy of separate agreements to be defended by Lewis. He promises the workers in this rather radical section of the country that they will receive all the support of the union in their struggle with the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal and the Pittsburgh Coal companies, both of which are trying to run open shop, without any union agreement at all.

Lewis, in an interview, stated that "the strike is progressing satisfactorily."

Chi Sends 2 Delegates To Workers Health Meet

CHICAGO, June 15 (FP).—John Clay of the laundry drivers and Charles F. Wills of The Federation News will be Chicago delegates to the national labor health conference that opens in Cleveland June 18 under the auspices of the Workers Health Bureau.

* * *

FAIL TO TERRIFY WORKERS BY NEW ARREST TACTICS

(Continued from Page One)

policeman. Suddenly the car swerves to the curb and two of the yeggs leap out. A steel bar flashes in the sunlight. A human frame crumples up. The car speeds away.

A group of workers gather; first aid is administered. A horrible gash oozes blood. The police break into the group and arrest all those nearby. Obstructing traffic.

One sees them mingling in the crowds. Dope fiends, professional sluggers and "carvers."

A patrol wagon loaded with strikers dashes by at break-neck speed. They sing defiantly,

Solidarity Forever,
The Union makes us strong

—Arrested.

There were over 200 strikers arrested yesterday. Here and there one saw a torn coat or a face twisted with pain, eloquent testimony of the Cossack method employed by the New York police.

For two hours these thousands of strikers offered their show of power to the Association of Fur Manufacturers. In the face of murderous brutality and the threatening hoofs of the mounted police they held the line. A more splendid show of grit and class-consciousness would be difficult to find.

Here is an indefinable something that grips the guts. Here is a courage that belittles battlefield heroism. As one load of truly heroic strikers are being hustled off to the police station a colored porter of a nearby building shouts, "Give 'm a hand—dems the boys." The passersby cheer and wave their hats.

A few hours later in the Jefferson Market Police Court the sounds of singing and cheering floated up from the cells into the dingy court room. The court is crowded with sympathizers and fellow strikers.

Hovering about one sees the enemies of these plucky fighters. Who are they? Vicious-faced policemen. Pallid, shuffling gunmen, snivelling rats, the human offal of a great city. Hugh Frayne and Edward F. McGrady, the cringing stool-p'geons for the American Federation of Labor and the Association of Fur Manufacturers, come into the courtroom. As though it were prearranged there is bursts of singing from the cells below. It is quite audible.

On the Line! On the Line!
On the picket, on the picket line.
And let Frayne kick.
He's the bosses' pick.
Come and picket on the picket line.

Later in the day all but six of the 200 arrested strikers were dismissed by Judge Rosenbluth. The six were sentenced to one day imprisonment.

"I have been in court, but I have yet to see anything which will compare to the indomitable courage and pure dogged pugnacity of the striking girls and women who picket the

GERMAN books

We have received a limited stock of the following titles from Germany, some of which have not appeared in English.

By Bucharin

Die Probleme der Chinesischen Revolution ..... —.15
Die Internationale und innere Lage der Sowjetunion ..... —.15
Der Imperialismus und die Akkumulation des Capital (Cloth) ..... —.75
Entwicklungswege der Chinesischen Revolution
Tang Pingschan ..... —.15
Die Bergarbeiterfrauen Englands in Kampf
Katherina Cant ..... —.10
Aus Dem Leben der Arbeitertum der Sowjetunion
S. Bojarskaya ..... —.10
Die Vereinigten Staaten Europa
John Pepper ..... —.10
Jahrbuch fur Wirtschaft, Politik und Arbeiterbewegung 1924 ..... 2.50

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...ETTING IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION



NATIONALIST PIONEERS OF CHINA

...that.
...ed by many another
...ed that
...ed that
...the wind dreams,
...the heart of a young boy,
...beating a drum and marching
...In fact, these youths were need
...not dream of taking part in a revolution.

They are—thousands of them—performing a useful purpose in the present struggle. China, like America in 1776, is striving to shake off the shackles of British domination and imperialism. And her small boys are taking no small part in the fight.

Thirty thousand boys between the ages of 6 and 18 are organized in Boys' Corps in Nationalist China.

Clad in neat khaki, red handkerchiefs twisted about their shoulders, sturdy staffs in their hands—you find these youths everywhere—on Duty.

"An astonishing activity that is being carried on by these boys," one official report states. "is to persuade all women to unbind their feet."

You see these small lads early in the morning, marching to factories in crowds, carrying banners inscribed—

"We want a shorter working day—eight hours are enough."

Late at night you find them keeping order at revolutionary street meetings.

Mass Meeting.

At a great mass gathering recently, when 200,000 people met in celebration, and 10,000 members of the Boys' Corps acted as guards, a group of foreigners was inadvertently caught in a rush for the gate.

"To have stumbled in that great mass of moving people would have meant certain death," an American girl, a member of the party told later.

"My shoes were trampled from my feet—the crowd seemed to have lost sense of direction and milled back and forward in horrible confusion—yet, I was never too frightened. Always somewhere in the multitude, I could see the khaki uniform of a Boys' Corps member, trapped just as I—but every valiantly waving his stick aloft, calling out directions to the crowd—attempting to subdue the confusion. Eventually, the boys were successful."

The Boys' Corps movement may be divided into three types: the Boys' Corps of the working class, the Boys' Corps of the student class, and the Boys' Corps of the peasant class. Altho these boys are of three classes of people, yet their objects and methods of organization are identical—to fasten the working spirit, promote community life, develop the spirit of sacrifices and bravery, and to further the interests of laborers and peasants.

Surprising Progress.

Besides the development of the Boys' Corps during the last three months in Hupeh province, there are in Shanghai about 10,000 youths, in Hunan 5,000, and in Kwangtung 5,000. The other provinces have not yet organized, but the students' unions, the labor unions, and the peasons' unions in the various provinces have adopted measures to organize Boys' Corps in the immediate future.

Although the organization in Hupeh was formed only three months ago, it has made surprisingly rapid progress. The following is the creed of the Boys' Corps, or rather the rules which they must obey:

1. Boys must be obedient to their officers; they must protect the interests of the laborers; they must be friendly to one another; they must not drink, smoke, gamble or entertain any superstitious ideas; their slogans are "Down with Imperialism, militarism;" and they must become masters of the world.

The flag of the boys is five and a half feet long and three feet and three inches wide. Whenever they march in public they must carry it. Wherever they go, they must take their staffs with them. Training of the "Day shift" boys corps is conducted by the labor unions from 6 to 9 a. m.; training of "Night shift" from 6 to 9 in the evenings.

The first group of boys was formed last September at Changsha, Hanhow, Thereafter all of the districts followed the example. On February 26, the Hupeh Provincial Organization was established at the headquarters of the Provincial Labor Union.

The total number of Boys' Corps members in Hupeh, it is estimated, is about 30,000. During the past three months, they have been carrying on drilling, singing, lecturing, studying revolutionary knowledge, and other boys' activities as tailoring, cooking, propagating laborprs' and peasants' movements. An astonishing activity that is being carried on by these youths is to persuade all women to unbind their feet. As a result, foot-binding has been remarkably diminished in Wuhan recently.

To Eradicate.

In order to eradicate the oppression of imperialists and to further the welfare of the working class, the lads have pledged themselves to carry out the following program:

1. To strengthen the Boys' organizations in Wuhan, to form red cross corps, bands, and propaganda groups.

2. To establish an institute for training leaders and workers for organizing Boys' Corps.

3. To collect and compile materials for the boys of the working class to study.

4. To hold health propaganda weeks.

5. To, exterminate all fendal influences, superstition, and medieval thought in China.

6. To teach the relationship between the workers and the labor unions.

7. To demand factories to shorten the hours of work for boys.

Besides the Boys' Corps organized and directed by the labor unions, there are Boy scouts in various schools in Wuhan. These boy scouts will be organized by the Wuhan Students' Union. The methods of reorganizing these boy scouts, their creed and principles, and works will be the same as those of the Boys' Corps just organized among the workers' children and relations.

The following is a table showing the number of Boys' Corps members in China:

Hupeh	20,000
Shanghai	10,000
Hunan	5,000
Kwangtung	3,000
Total	48,000

WELLS RAPS FASCISM AS MENACE

"Italy is now the Sick Land of Europe, a fever patient, flushed with hectic resemblance to health and still capable of much violence," writes H. G. Wells, British author, in a current periodical.

"She has fallen out of the general circle of European development: she is no longer a factor in progressive civilization. In the attempts to consolidate European affairs that will be going on the next decade, Italy will be watched rather than consulted. She has murdered or exiled all her K peans.

"The deadliest thing about fascism is its systematic and ingenious and complete destruction of all criticism and critical opposition. It is leaving which it is in contact. . .

Fascism is holding up the whole apparatus of thought and education in Italy, killing or driving out of the country every capable thinker, clearing out the last nests of independent expression in the universities. Meanwhile its militant gestures alarm and estrange every foreign power with industrial slum of Europe

"Yet no European country is less capable of carrying on a modern war than Italy; she has neither the coal, the iron, the industrial sunassary, and equally is she incapable of developing a modern industrialism without external resources. 'Her population increases unchecked; and beneath oil the blare and bluster of this apparently renascent Italy there accumulates a congestion of underemployed and what will soon be underfed millions.

Bleed Workers and Peasants

"It seems to me that the burlesque of Italy reads something after this fashion: This romantic, magnificent patriotic fascist party, so exalted and devoted in its profession, will continue to grip the land; but of necessity, it must become more and more the servant of foreign and domestic capital, and more and more must it set itself to reduce its dear and beloved Italy to a congested country of sweated workers and terrorized peasants, until at last it will be seen plainly as the in-

Free State in Political Chaos After Election

The heaviest gains in the elections were made by the Irish Labor Party which now has 22 seats as against 15 in the late Dail. Reports that the Labor Party would enter into a coalition with the Cosgrave government were denied by deputy Morrissey of Tipperary. His denial, however, would indicate that the right wing of the party intends to have an unofficial understanding with Cosgrave and that they will give the government conditional support.

Victorious in Irish Elections



Countess Markievics.

Countess Markievics acquired the title thru marriage with a Polish count from whom she separated owing to differences of opinion over the war. She belongs to the more radical wing of the Republican movement and considers herself a Workers' Republican. She took part in the Easter Week rebellion with James Connolly and other leaders and was sentenced to death, a sentence afterwards commuted. She was the first women ever elected to the British house of commons but refused to take her seat, since she did not recognize the right of the imperialist parliament to legislate for the people of Ireland. She has just been elected to the Dail from South Dublin, in opposition to the Cosgrave government.

CHANG TSO LIN DECLARES MARTIAL LAW AS NATIONALISTS NEAR PEKIN

(Continued from Page One)

Government participated in the conference.

Report Nationalist Victory

Reports from Wuhan state that Nationalist troops have won a decisive victory over Yang Sen's army. (Yang Sen is a lieutenant of Chang Tso-lin's) and occupied Yenyuan.

Trade unions and other workers and peasant's organizations are protesting against the dispatch of British and Japanese troops to Shantung and American marines to Tientsin, reports from Wuhan state.

Labor Conference Scores Imperialism

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Congress has published an appeal to the workers of the world, declaring that only an energetic protest can prevent the dispatch of imperialist troops to China.

The opening of the All-China Trade Union Congress has been fixed for July 19th. (Last year's congress represented more than a million organized workers; it is expected that this year's congress will represent close to three million organized workers.)

* * *

Open Labor Ministry

WUHAN (Hankow), June 2 (Delayed).—The Agricultural Ministry was solemnly opened a few days ago by Tang Ping-chan.

In his address he placed the problems of the peasantry into three categories.

In north China, he said, the principal problem of the peasantry is the struggle against the militarists; in Honan the chief problem is co-operation with the revolutionary army (the capture of virtually all of Honan by General Feng changes the problem for the Honan peasantry); in Hunan and Hnpeh the chief problem is the organization of the peasantry.

* * *

Call For War On Chiang

SHANGHAI, Juno 2. (delayed).—The Shanghai Trades Council which was dissolved by Chiang Kai-shek in April issued an illegal manifesto on May 30th, Commemoration Day for the Shanghai massacre.

The manifesto appeals to the working class to fight against Chiang Kai-shek "the new militarist and traitor to the working class."

* * *

War Lord Alliance Fizzles

PEKING, June 15.—Reports of the success of the negotiations between Chang Tso-lin, Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tsung-chang eliminate the possibility of the formation of war lords including Chiang Kai-shek, renegade Nationalist.

Although Chiang Kai-shek has declared his willingness to ally himself with Sun Chaun-fang from whom he took Shanghai, he is unwilling to enter in combination including Sun Chuan-fang. Shantungese war lord.

The failure of the Chiang Kai-shek-Chang Tso-lin negotiations makes the advance of the Nationalist troops even simpler than they had expected.

The capture of Peking by the Nationalist troops is imminent, and there is talk here among foreigners of recruiting a band of foreign brigands and adventurers, most of them White Russians, to fight the Nationalist menace of the city. Reports from Berlin state that General Wrangel is recruiting an army of white guards for service in China.

Egypt Used as Base For British Anti-Soviet Propaganda

CAIRO, June 15.—How deeply British imperialism has sunk its fangs into the life fabric of the Egyptian nation is evidenced by the open usurpation of police and military officials and their filtration into the highest positions in the domestic administration of the Egyptian Government. To accomplish its purposes, the conquerors are using here, as elsewhere, white guard Russian mercenaries.

In Alexandria the police force is frankly under British control, and in Cairo, Russell Pasha is Chief of Police. There is an unconcealed traffic between these British agents and the Russian emigre White Guards, who are eager to sell their services as agent-provocateurs. To facilitate this commerce, a "Russian Bureau" has been established by the police, who have placed at its head the Czarist ex-general consul, Petrow.

Thousands of counter-revolutionary Russian emigrants have found sanctuary in this hotbed of anti-working class and imperialist intrigue, and it continues to be the scandal of the nation that even at this late day the Egyptian Government still recognizes the White Guardist mission as the official Russian representatives.

An active anti-Soviet and anti-Bolshevist propaganda is carried on by these emigrés, subsidized by and under the protection of the British Government agents, and it is stated here, on good authority, that only recently a sum of 10,000 pounds sterling was assigned to the local authorities for the avowed purpose of waging war on "Sovietism and Bolshevism," to be devoted mainly to anti-Soviet espionage and propaganda.

* * *

Frederick A. Lester, formerly a motion picture actor, was arraigned in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. Detectives had arrested him after they broke into his apartment and found seven suitcases filled with women's clothes and silk goods valued at $5,000.

The Labor Movement of India

ARTICLE II.

Activities of All-India Trade Union Congress.

With the general increase of organized workers in India, the last year shows us a certain numerical strengthening of the trade union center, the All-India Trade Union Congress and its five provincial departments. At the 6th Trade Union Congress held in January, 1926, 52 unions with a general membership of 125,000 were represented. (At the 5th Congress, February, 1925, 37 unions with 90,000 members were represented.) At the present moment the numerical strength represented by the congress is considerably greater than the foregoing figure of 125,000 workers.

At the 6th Congress held, as stated earlier, in January, 1926, many resolutions were taken, the most important of which are as follows:

I. To find out whether the unions desire the formation of an Indian Labor Party.

II. To demand the introduction of an 8-hour day in India.

III. To demand that women be prohibited from working underground.

IV. To insist that workers' organizations have the right of electing their representatives in the legislative organs of the country.

At the present time there is a system by which workers' representatives are appointed in the Indian Legislative Assembly and in the provincial Legislative Councils.

A few salient features distinguish the Congress. For instance President Giri in his speech gave a fairly exhaustive account of the trade union movement of India as developed in the different branches of industry, which can be considered a novelty in the history of these congresses. It was at the 6th Congress and for the first time that the question of the necessity and importance of organizing the agricultural workers of India was raised. The number of agricultural workers reaches 21,676,107.

In the current work of the congress we notice that during the past year a stubborn fight was put up by the congress to have workers' unions recognized by government institutions and private enterprises. Much work was also done to put into effect and to introduce in the government legislative organs the scheme worked out by the congress on a labor government. It is necessary to point out here that actually the congress plays an unsignificant role in the trade union life of India, although locally it is moving slowly ahead to widen its sphere of influence.

Labor Legislation.

After having been dragged out for two years, after prolonged discussions the Legislative Assembly and the India State Council finally confirmed the "Bill on registration of trade unions" on the 2nd of February, 1926. The new law legalizing the registration of trade unions (the law admits the principle of voluntary registration) giving certain advantages (for example, the right of forming special funds for political objects), actually has set up a careful government control on registration of workers' organizations and in a most dishonest fashion limits their freedom. (Details on this were published in our publication "International Labor Movement" No. 18-19, 1926.) But even against such a narrow and limited law—it came into force only in April, 1927—the employers' organizations fought long and stubbornly.

Besides the law on trade unions another law is now being prepared stipulating when wages have to be paid and on fines. The law on arbitration, despite the demands of workers' organizations, has not moved ahead up to the present time.

Employers and T. U. Movement.

After the law on trade unions had been finally adopted the employers endeavored to immediately fit in with the new situation and to get as much benefit from it as they possibly could. The new low had not yet been adopted, when in Madras a "Union of Factory Workers of Buckingham and Karnatic," made its appearance, formed by the employers and totally under their control and influence. From the very first day of its existence this union commenced a stubborn struggle with the existing Madras Workers' Union, and in spite of a campaign carried on against this employers' union, the All-India Congress and Bengal Trade Union Federation continues to exist.

Similar cases were reported from the Great Indian Railroad where the management stubbornly and continually endeavored to organize "councils of workers" to be under its influence, to take the place of the existing trade unions.

Labor Movement in the Local Governments.

A wide strike movement among the most backward and oppressed strata of the Indian proletariat characterized 1926, which movement was chiefly taken up by the workers of the local governments. For an example of this, we draw the attention of the reader to the textile strikes in the provincial governments of Bihar and Nagpur (see No. 18 "International Labor Movement," 1926). Both these strikers were well organized and carried out in a comradely fashion. This evidently bespeaks the break now taking place in the temper of the backward and unorganized masses, and demonstrates the growth of their class-consciousness. In both strikes, despite the fact that experience and a good war chest are lacking, the workers nevertheless achieved tangible results: In Indor the 14 hour working day was abolished, in Mayor, wages were partially increased. As a result of these strikes strong unions have been organized in Mayaor and Indor, which immediately drew in comparatively large numbers of workers.

Repression Grows.

The growing activity of the working class and the stubbornness with which they defend themselves against the onslaught of capital, was counteracted by the government with ruthless and oppressive measures. The following facts will illustrate this:

(1) Large numbers of striking metal workers in Bombay were arrested in August, 1926. (See "International Labor Movement" No. 43, 1926.)

(2) A peaceful gathering of striking workers were shot down in Bengalor (4 killed and 14 wounded).

(3) The raid on the building of the Railwaymen's Union in Negapatam, where documents were rifled and members of the union management arrested.

Altitude To British Miners' Strike.

News of the British miners' strike was welcomed by the workers of India. Throughout the country meetings were held at which resolutions of sympathy and collections were made. Especially active were workers' organizations in Bombay. To help the British striking miners a committee of action was formed by the Bengal miners, which, by the way, suggested a solidarity strike, but were unable to carry it out.

The Amsterdam International, British Reformists and the Indian Labor Movement.

Especially during the last year have the activities of the British reformists in India, which have a comparatively long history, been energetically carried out. The British Labor Party took all measures to control the developing British trade union movement and to guide it through reformist channels. During 1926 the following leaders of the British labor party and Trade Union Congress visited India: Graham Paul, Johnston, Byas and Rosenfeld. At the present time there is a delegation of the International Federation of Textile Workers, headed by its secretary, Tom Shaw, is visiting India. Also member of British Labor Party and member of parliament, Lawrence is on a visit too. The chief purpose of all these visits to India is to study the political and industrial position of the country, labor conditions of the Indian workers, trade union development in India and, mainly, to set up connections with the Indian labor movement and guide it into reformist channels.

The British reformists are using two methods to get control of the Indian trade union movement: By drawing the Indian trada unions into the Amsterdam International and by forming an Indian labor party after the model of the British "Labor Party". It le necessary to notice that at the present time some results have been achieved by them. By the end of 1926 the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Bengal Sailors' Union and Union of Indian Sailors in Calcutta joined the Amsterdam International. Besides this a National Labor Party of India has been formed in Calcutta, which actually is not a party of the working class, but a bourgeois-philanthropic society.

The successes of reformism in India are due in great measure to the Indian "labor" leaders. The latter energetically preach the idea of close cooperation between labor and capital and take all measures to curb revolutionary activity which le rousing the Indian proletariat to take part actively in political life. Of course it need not be said that the Indian working masses took no part in carrying the decision on entering the Amsterdam International or to create the so-called "Labor" Party. Under the directions of the British Labor Party all this "work" was carried out by the leaders of the Indian trade union movement, among whom are quite a number of direct agents of the Anglo-Indian bourgeoisie and government.

* * *

In general, the struggle between labor and capital is strengthening; and the class-consciousness of the Indian proletariat is growing. The most backward ranks of the working masses are preparing to enter the struggle, and the number of workers organized is increasing, while the gap between petty-bourgeois representatives and the workers is growing wider and cutting them off from the masses. The Indian proletariat is now gathering strength in new gathering conflicts for future great battles. And under the Indian proletariat is [illegible] in the political line of the country.

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Plain and Fancy Editorial Lying.

In a copyrighted article the New York Times informs its readers that Moscow is in a state of panic, that foreigners are fleeing the city, that deep gloom pervades the whole. A careful reading of the article reveals the Times' sources of information. The article carries a London dateline, which indicates that much of it was concocted by that utterly unprincipled liar, Ernest Marshall. But even Marshall, expert prevaricator, does not take full responsibility for the article. He takes some parts of it from a Warsaw dispatch to the Daily Mail, other parts from a Riga (headquarters of white-guard lie factories) message to the same paper.

There may be a degree of truth in the statement that there is panic in Moscow, but it is not among the masses. If there is any fear of impending calamity it is among those miserable hirelings of imperialism who realize now, since the execution of the murderous conspirators against the workers' and peasants' government, that their game is up—that they must unconditionally stop their activities or take the consequences.

Lindbergh Now a Megaphone for War-Mongers.

All hopes that young Lindbergh would follow the footsteps of his father, who opposed this country's participation in the world war, have gone glimmering in the past twenty-four hours. That he is now a conscious part of the war machine, is plain to everyone. Tuesday evening at the Commodore Hotel, before the assembled Tammanyites and the plutocrats attending the banquet arranged in his behalf by the "mayor's reception committee," and on Wednesday before the New York Chamber of Commerce, comprising New York's biggest financiers, merchants and their legal lights—the corporation lawyers—Lindbergh made typical jingo speeches calculated to advance the interests of the dollar patriots who cheered him to the echo.

"The City of New York," he told his hearers, "would be the most vulnerable spot in this country in the event of war." Using the usual banal twaddle that characterizes all imperialist spokesmen who try to conceal their murderous aims behind the mask of pacifism the young flyer added: "We don't want war in this country. One of the surest ways to prevent it is to be prepared for it." The young man may be courageous in his flying feats, as he undoubtedly is, but his remarks prove that he has no thoughts of his own. Every miserable penny-a-liner who turns out press dope for the patriotic societies of the country repeats the identical language used on these two occasions.

Lindbergh's present actions are an insult to the memory of his father and shows that he and his mother deliberately strive to undo the work against Wall Street that the elder Lindbergh so courageously, in the face of war fanaticism, carried on. His feat was, after all, not an individual achievement, but simply the result of the technical development of the airplane, a social development to which unnumbered people contributed.

This wave of intensive war propaganda serves one purpose, however, and that is to dramatize the important role that will be played by bombing planes in the next war.

It also is a warning to the working class to begin at once preparations for combatting with every means at our command the conspiracies of the imperialists who are preparing for the next world slaughter, which will be more ghastly than the last because of the perfection of greater instruments of destruction.

Appropriate Honors for Mr. Stimson.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, ambassador extraordinary of Calvin Coolidge, the National City Bank and other plunderers of the South and Central American republics, has been signally honored by a university that is fit only to honor such a person. As personal representative of Mr. Coolidge, Wall Street's white hope, Stimson declared a private war on the liberal government and, with the assistance of American marines, overthrew it in the interest of Wall Street's puppet, Diaz.

He was given the degree of doctor of laws by Syracuse University, which Upton Sinclair, in his "Goose-Step" refers to as "the university of heaven."

It is eminently proper that this of all universities should honor Stimson because of his alleged achievement in bringing peace to Nicaragua—the peace of the desert, the silence of death.

This university has a rare tradition, being sponsored by as rare a bunch of pirates as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat. Among the luminaries in this galaxy of stars appears the name of John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company; Huyler, the candy king; Samuel Browne, the cod-liver oil faker; L. C. Smith of typewriter fame; Louis Marshall, corporation lawyer of New York and Edgar T. Brackett, one of the leading political crooks of Saratoga Springs, the great gambling and red-light resort. Added to these worthies are a dozen or so pulpit pounders, Elmer Gantrys in various stages of development, who sanctify with their stale platitudes the rich thieves who direct the institution. Truly it is the university of heaven—the golden shore—that has thus honored the ex-secretary of war for his part in overthrowing a government of Nicaragua that dared challenge the power of his brigand masters on Wall Street.

Carrying Civilization to the Chinese.

In view of the fact that the return of Lindbergh near flag day has been utilized as an excuse to lengthen the usual observation from one day to six days, thereby establishing "flag week" in order to have more time for intensive militarist propaganda, it is timely to expose some of the pastimes of the gunmen of American imperialism in China. These messengers of light and liberty, christianity and civilization, are regular patrons of Chinese brothels maintained within the boundaries of the international settlement at Shanghai where fifteen-year-old girls live horrible existences in order to satisfy their bestial desires.

The Chinese women of Shanghai, through the Women's Department of the Koumintang (nationalist party) have protested against this white-slavery. They assert that "one of the objects of the revolution is the emancipation of women and it is humiliating and gruesome that China's womanhood should be trampled under the iron heel of foreign imperialism."

Mothers and Fathers! Now is the time to place your sons in the clutches of the imperialist military machine so that they may be taught to be clean, healthy young men and bring to the heathen their high ideals in the form of brothels harboring female children.

Those who have sons in Uncle Sam's army ought to be proud of their exalted pastimes!



What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Comrade Fred G. Pfister, of St. Louis, sends $10.00 "to help pay the $500.00 fine against The DAILY WORKER."

• • •

Comrade Frances Pilst, of New York, organized a special DAILY WORKER bazaar at an outing of the Workingmen's Singing Society, which netted $85.00 "toward the payment of The DAILY WORKER fine." Comrade Joseph Kertesz adds a personal donation of $1.00.

• • •

Comrade M. Auerbach, Mass., says: "I am sending you $1.00; I'm joining the five hundreds."

• • •

Comrade John Rushton, of Detroit, sends $5.00 as his "contribution towards the $500.00 blood money they are trying to extract from The DAILY WORKER.

• • •

Street Nucleus No. 26, Chicago, forwards a check for $15.00 as a contribution to the sustaining fund of The DAILY WORKER.

• • •

Slovak Fraction No. 1, of the Czecho-Slovak Section, Chicago, sends a contribution of $20.00, "to carry on the fight for The DAILY WORKER and our Editors."

• • •

At a meeting of Section 5, New York, a collection for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER netted $41.66; an additional $3.00 is contributed by Branch 2, of the same section.

• • •

The American Lithuanian Workers' Literary Ass'n, Union, N. J., sends a contribution of $6.10 for The DAILY WORKER fund.

• • •

M. Belich, Ashley, Pa.	.50
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Archie J. Young, Mt. Vernon, Washington 2.50
Juneau, Alaska, S. N., Seattle, Washington 27.00

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

wishes against the Red Army and the execution of foreign spies but a foretaste of what is in store for them should they embark on a war will not do the cause of peace the slightest harm.

• • •

THE British press is busily engaged in reporting executions thruout the Soviet Union. The idea is to create the impression that the Russians are discontented with the government and that the latter is using terroristic methods against the people. Whatever executions have taken place there, have been officially announced by the government. When Britain talks about terror we do not forget her bloody policy in India. Rarely a week passes by, that some Hindoo nationalist is not put to death for trying to free his country from British rule.

Lovestone to Speak At Cleveland Picnic

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The Workers (Communist) Party picnic on Sunday, June 26, will be a big one. It will be held at Avondale Garden, Stop 25, Kinsman Road, and a big crowd is expected. There will be fun of all kinds, races, dancing, competitions, and baseball.

Jay Lovestone, General Secretary of the Party, is expected as speaker. Hence, the picnic will be a great treat for everybody.

DRAMA

Provincetown to Produce Aeschylus' "Seven Against Thebes"

Four new plays by American authors, and "Seven Against Thebes" by Aeschylus are listed for presentation by the Provincetown Players next season at their little theatre, on Macdougal Street. Paul Green, winner of the Pulitzer prize for his play "In Abraham's Bosom," is included in the program for a new play. Aeschylus' "Seven Against Thebes," the announcement reads, will be produced in a new manner. These new plays will be selected during the summer months from manuscripts submitted by American authors.

"When the Provincetown Playhouse starts its thirteenth season next fall," the new prospectus reads, "it will be one of the few remaining non-commercial theatres in New York where young American playwrights, directors, artists and actors can get a hearing and find a welcome. In the past our playhouse has rendered important service to the American drama, has given basic direction to the development of the American stage, during the last decade. Eugene O'Neill, Susan Glaspell, George Cram Cook, Edna St. Vincent Millay, among others, and this season's Pulitzer Prize winner, Paul Green, author of 'In Abraham's Bosom,' testify to the successful fulfillment of our mission of discovering and giving to the theatre new playwrights, and new and fruitful impulses."

"In Abraham's Bosom" will close at the Provincetown Playhouse this Sunday night.

Mysterious Pinchot Subpoena.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 15.—Gifford Pinchot, former governor of Pennsylvania, was served with a subpoena at his home in Milford, near here, today by a United States Marshall representing the Northern District of California.

Pinchot was ordered to appear as a witness in the case of the Government against Cornelius Conway, at San Francisco, June 27.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by more militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MARJORIE GATESON



In "Oh, Everest," now in its second month at the Earl Carroll Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
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GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:40
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The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs 8:30
Mats Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

Ned M'Cobb's Daughter
John Golden Th 58 E. of Bway Circle
Evs 8:40 Thur & Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Silver Cord

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way
Evenings at 8:30
MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK
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Contin Noon to Midnight —Pop. Prices.

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Now in its 5th MONTH
COHAN, 45th st., East of B'way.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY

Broadway Briefs

John Golden's next production will be a drama by Dana Burnet and George Abbott titled "Four Walls." The play was originally called "The Prisoner." The production will be on display in Atlantic City next week.

Five members of the former Garrick Gaieties cast will be in "The Manhatters," the Lawren More revue which opens on the Grove Street Theatre June 27. The five are: Mary Marsh, Eleanor Shaler, James Norris, Bill Johnstone, and Edward Hale.

Cleveland to Demonstrate.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—A mass demonstration staged by the Workers Communist Party and the Young Workers League will be held in Cleveland on Saturday, July 2, at 2:30 P. M. at Public Square.

Cleveland's workers have manifested considerable anti-war feeling and this will be an occasion for them to demonstrate against imperialism and imperialist war, against the schemes of American imperialism in Nicaragua and the West Indies, against the plans of the imperialists in China and the attempts to draw Soviet Russia into war. The workers must be prepared against the oncoming war.

Cleveland Picnic Sunday

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Young Workers League, Branch 1 will hold a picnic Sunday, June 19 at Avondale Gardens, Stop 25 Kinsman Road. Directions:—Take Kinsman car to end of line. Buses will be there to take you to the picnic grounds.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

If You Have Them--

Give these two splendid books to the man in your shop. If you don't own them, get these two for your own library.

THE GOVERNMENT, STRIKEBREAKER
By Jay Lovestone.
In an attractive cloth library binding —.60

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By Albert Weisbord —.15

A total of 75 cents worth of books for
50 CENTS
Add five cents for postage.

NOTE—Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Textile Workers of Brooklyn on Strike Against Wage Cut

By a Worker Correspondent.

For the first three weeks the broad silk weavers of the Perfect Silk Co., a mill located at 1426-37th St., Brooklyn, have been out on strike.

The Perfect Silk Co. is a Syrian concern employing 60 workers, chiefly Syrians.

The present strike came as a result of an attempt on the part of the concern to force a wage cut upon its workers.

During the past year the conditions in the silk industry have grown steadily worse. Not only has there been a rapid extension of the vicious three and four loom system, but close upon its heels, in fact as an inevitable accompaniment, a decrease in wages and increase in hours from 8 to 10, 11 and 12 hours a day.

Conditions Among Worst.

Conditions in the silk industry are among the worst existing in any American industry. The average weekly wage of a weaver is $20. For this miserable wage the textile weaver slaves 10, 11 and 12 hours a day!

How unbearable the situation had become can readily be seen from the fact that the Syrians, the backbone of the 3- and 4-loom systems, and long time in New York, have walked out on strike against their employer, who is their countryman.

Lack of Organization.

The reason for the rotten conditions prevailing in the textile industry can be found mainly in the lack of organization among the workers. Only an insignificant number of silk workers are organized in trade unions.

A local of textile workers with headquarters at 51 East 10th St. known as Local 1615 United Textile Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has been recently organized in Greater New York. This union has as its aim the organization of all textile workers in Greater New York regardless of craft.

Only through organization can we do away with the abominable conditions in the textile industry.

Renegade Union Print Shop Seeks Injunction

CHICAGO, June 15.—(FP)—Hearings are proceeding in the petition of the White (Regan) Printing house for a permanent injunction against 5 unions that are fighting a lockout enterprise declared April 18. Attorneys for the concern, which changed to the open shop practically overnight after many years under union agreements, closely questioned editor Andrew Bruce of The Federation News, official Chicago labor organ, on the source of his news stories about the lockout. He mentioned The Federated Press and other sources.

The unions in the struggle are Typographical No. 16, Printing Pressmen 3 and 4, Bookbinders 3 and 30.

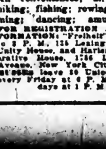
John D. Calls for Self-Reliance.

PROVIDENCE, June 15.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., acting as presiding officer at the commencement luncheon of Brown University here declared that students should be made to pay "a larger share of their education." Exceptions should be made, however, where they are studying for the ministry, he added.

Fur Boss Released on Bail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 15.—After spending a week in jail, Nathan Ressler, president of the Yonkers Fur Dressing Company, was released on $50,000 bail today pending trial on an indictment charging arson in the first degree.

Spend Your Vacation at



A Workers' Co-operative
SUMMER RESORT
in White Rock Mts.
WINGDALE, N. Y.
All conveniences; all sports; hiking; fishing; rowing; swimming; dancing; amusements. FOR REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION: "Freiheit" Office 1 to 3 P. M., 128 Lexington Ave. Unity House, and Harlem Co-operative House, 1736 Lexington Avenue, New York City. N. Y. Buses leave 10 Union Square every Friday at 4 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Protest Passage of Negroes at Meeting Sunday Afternoon

A mass meeting to protest against forced Negro labor in the flood districts will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Abyssinian Baptist Church auditorium, 138th St. and 7th Ave., under the auspices of the New York Section, American Negro Labor Congress.

Among the speakers will be Richard B. Moore, Scott Nearing, A. Harris of "The Messenger", Ray Lancaster, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Pat Devine, of the I. L. D., and Cornelius Jackman, of the Negro Foreign-born Citizens' Alliance.

William L. Patterson, New York section of the American Negro Labor Congress, will be chairman.

Workingclass Women Expect to Hold Their Conference June 25th

Labor and fraternal organizations, women's auxiliaries, and women's organizations of New York, New Jersey and vicinity are being invited to attend the annual conference of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives to be held at 1 p. m., at "The Little Hungary," 258 East Houston St.

At this conference reports will be made of relief activity in the textile strike of Passaic, the strike of the paperbox makers, an other important struggles.

Johnston Workers Back Council to Protect the Foreign; Cheer 'Lindy'

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., (FP) June 15.—Steel workers cheered the name of Lindbergh at a big mass meeting of the Johnstown Council for the protection of Foreign Born Workers. Jeannette Pearl, field organizer, evoked applause when she lauded the feat of this young descendant of a Swedish emigrant and said his flight would bring the workers of Europe and America closer together.

The Council's fight against the proposed finger-printing and registration laws for alien workers are awakening a keen response in Johnstown. The population of the town, drawn from all the nations of Europe, labors in the mills of the Cambria steel plant, a Bethlehem enterprise. These alien workers were hunted like dogs during the great steel strike and the Palmer "Red Raids" that followed.

Labor is backing the Council. Heading its advisory committee is H. Baumer, state senator and on the list are William J. Cavanaugh, county commissioner, and Judge John H. McCann. McCann, elected by a coalition of the Labor Party and the Democrats, is an outstanding laborite and has turned down the requests of coal operators for injunctions against the United Mine Workers.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee needs volunteer workers. Call at office, 41 Union Square. Ask for Lena Chernenko.

Health Food
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 Madison Ave.
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John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere
where all radicals meet.
302 E. 12th St. New York

Brooklyn Comrades, Attention!

All Brooklyn Party members should report this morning, 10 A. M. at 29 Graham Ave., for special duty in connection with the Lindbergh parade in Brooklyn.

Special DAILY WORKER Meeting

DAILY WORKER agents and DAILY WORKER representatives of Workers Party units will meet TONIGHT, 8. P. M. at 108 East 14th St., to take up plans for the midsummer carnival and fair for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

Building Trades Head Calls for Industrial Czar

Seen as Wedge in Drive For Open Shop

A new speculative offensive in the building trades is now being inaugurated under the guise of advocacy of a "Czar" for the industry. Declaiming that "Bolshevikism is still in existence," C. G. Meranus, head of the Building Trades Employers' Association who is violently attacking at the 18 weeks' strike of the Brooklyn plumbers, is leading the campaign for an official autocracy which will be the entering wedge for crushing the workers' organizations.

These facts become evident at the second day's session of the New York Industrial Survey Commission which is hearing testimony with the view toward recommending the appointment of a building trades czar, who will be expected to safeguard the interests of "the public."

It is evident that the appointment of the "czar" of the industry would ultimately involve the appointment of a committee which would enforce compulsory arbitration. Similar committees have been composed of representatives of the bosses, labor, and the "public." The representatives of the "public," however, have inevitably been drawn from conservative business groups.

Outlawry of all strikes would be a natural consequence of this commission, it is pointed out.

Progressives in the building trades union in this city declare that the present hearings have been inspired by the Building Trades Employers' Association of this city, and form part of a propaganda program to beat down the wages and working conditions of the workers.

It is pointed out, that only an amalgamation of the building trades which will present a united front to the proposed attacks of the employers will enable the various unions involved to safeguard the victories that they have thus far achieved.

THIRD LECTURE ON CHINA TO BE GIVEN ON FRIDAY

The third of the series of four lectures on China will be delivered at the Workers' School this Friday evening by H. M. Wicks. This will deal with the development of the Nationalist liberation movement before and after the world war, showing the different stages through which it has passed to its present stage, with particular emphasis upon the effect of imperialist exploitation in China.

Lectures Well Attended.

The lectures on China have thus far been the best attended series ever delivered at the school, there being about 200 for each lecture. This lecture will start at eight o'clock sharp and those who come late will have only themselves to blame for the part they miss. Each lecture, though part of a course, is also complete in itself so that the full benefit is derived whether you have attended the previous ones or not.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

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1215 BRONX RIVER AVENUE
Cor. Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Phone, Underhill 2733.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

New Yorkville Theatre

Open Air Meeting, 8 P. M., Second Ave. and 85th St., Speakers: Ray Carlson, Ed. Falkowski.

Open Air Meeting, 8 P. M., Second Ave. and 102nd St. Speakers: Ray Carlson, Ed. Falkowski.

Open Air Meeting, 8 P. M., Corner Columbus Parkway and Washington Ave., Bronx. Speakers: Bassett, Jacobson, Tomasi, Stevens.

Open Air Meeting, 8 P. M., St. Anns Ave. and 138th St. Speakers: Baum, Bert Miller, Gerson, Fort Whitman.

• • •

Vecherinka and Dance Tomorrow Night.

A Vecherinka and Dance will be held tomorrow at 81 East 110th St. by the Harlem Workers' Center and the Harlem Section, Workers Party. There will be music, refreshments and a good time for all. Admission 35 cents.

• • •

Form New Pioneer Group in Brooklyn

A new Pioneer group has been formed in East New York. Meetings are held every Saturday, 10 a. m., at 850 Bradford St., between Belmont and Sutter Ave. All boys and girls living in the neighborhood are invited to join.

• • •

Correction.

The Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting announced in this column yesterday for Saturday at Stuyvesant and Jackson Ave., L. I. City was held last Saturday. The announcement that appeared this week appeared by mistake.

• • •

Hands Off China Meeting Saturday.

A Hands Off China air meeting will be held Saturday evening at Steinway and Jamaica Aves. Abraham Markoff will speak.

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

• • •

NEW YORK.—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino on June 18, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Young Pioneer Camp. Come, and bring your relatives, friends and neighbors. Do your bit to build a Camp for workers' children.

• • •

Lower Bronx Pioneers Meet Every Friday.

The lower Bronx Pioneers are active again. They hold their regular meetings every Friday at 611 East 140th St., near Cypress Ave., 6:30 p. m. All party members are urged to send their children to the meeting.

• • •

Brooklyn Comrades, Attention!

All Brooklyn party members should report this morning, 10 a. m. at 29 Graham Ave., for special duty in connection with the Lindbergh parade in Brooklyn.

• • •

A membership meeting of sub-section 2-C will be held tonight at 6:30 at 100 West 28th St. All members are urged to attend as important business will be taken up.

• • •

Discuss Furrier Situation.

A regular educational meeting of Nucleus 4A will be held tonight at 81 East 110th St., 8 p. m. The topic of discussion will be "What is taking place in the Furriers' Union." The discussion will be led by a furrier. Friends and sympathizers are invited to attend.

• • •

Special DAILY WORKER Meeting Friday.

DAILY WORKER agents and DAILY WORKER representatives of Workers Party units will meet Friday, 8 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., to take up plans for the midsummer carnival and fair for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

• • •

Organizations of Harlem and Bronx Hold Summer Festival.

A summer festival in the form of a concert and colorlite ball is arranged thru the joint efforts of organizations of Harlem and Bronx for Saturday, June 18th, at the New Star Casino.

The entire proceeds will go to build a camp for workers children, namely the "Young Pioneer Camp," which deserves the support of every worker.

Tickets are 50 cents in advance and 75 cents at the door. They can be obtained at the office of Young Pioneer Camp, 106 University Place, and at 108 East 14th St., Room 41.

Section One Membership Meeting.

To all Functionaries and Members of Section 1. There will be a regular meeting of all the members of Section 1 on Monday, June 20, 7 p. m. sharp, right after work at 108 E. 14th St., Room 46.

Every sub-section and unit organizer is to be personally responsible for the presence of party members. It is necessary that every unit be represented fully at this important meeting, in order that our plans may be properly executed.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Plumbers Return to Work With Issues Being Arbitrated

The 12,000 Brooklyn plumbers have decided to return to work pending final settlement of the strike by arbitration.

The demands of the workers included an increase of the daily wage from $13 to $14, and a 6-day week of 48 hours.

Announcement of the decision was made following a conference between Thomas Cosine, president of the union, and Thomas E. O'Brien, president of the Master Plumbers' Association.

All the peaks will be immediately discharged, and the company union, called the "Employees' Plumbers" automatically dissolved as a condition of the return of the union men.

Over 15,000 plumbers' helpers of Greater New York who struck April 1 for union recognition and increase of wages are still out.

Harlem Workers, Attention!
VECHERINKA & DANCE
given by
HARLEM WORKERS CENTRE
and
Harlem Section Workers Party
Friday, June 17th, 1927
at 81 East 110th Street
Good Music Refreshments
Admission, 35 Cents.

We allow you to make
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in conjunction with the
Freiheit Picnic
SAT., JULY 30, 1927
afternoon and evening
At ULMER PARK,
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The Jewish Daily Freiheit offers to all:
Workers Party Sub-Sections
Workers Party Units
Young Workers League Sections
Workmen Circle Branches
Independent Workmen Circle Branches
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Trade Union Educational League Sections
500 Tickets — Value $125.00
For Only $20.00
NET PROFIT OF $105.00
SECRETARIES are urged to put this question on the next order of business of your organizations. — Tickets will best the name of your organization. — Every organization will have a separate section at the Picnic.
SEND $20.00 with the name of your organization, Secretary and address to:
FREIHEIT
30 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mussolini Plans Jugoslav War; To Seize Dalmatia

D'Annunzio Gets Secret Orders for Coup

LONDON, June 15.—Plans for a Fascist coup in Dalmatia are being made and supported by Premier Mussolini, it was learned today. D'Annunzio, Fascist war-horse is provided the fuel for a new Balkan outburst, and the proposed coup may push the Balkans, and possibly the world, into a new war.

Gall For Jugo-Slav War.

The instructions to D'Annunzio are believed to have been contained in a sealed package which was delivered by Secretary General Turati of the Fascist party to the poet. Many leaders of the Fascisti are said to be associated with D'Annunzio in the plans for the coup.

In a recent speech to army volunteers, Signor Pescosolido, president of the Italian Volunteers Association, declared:

"Mussolini will sound the reveille and nobody will be able to stop us and prevent us from going where our Dalmatian brothers are suffering."

In Venice Fascists recently paraded in San Marco Square denouncing Jugoslavia and demanding the annexation of Dalmatia. Many of the Fascist papers contain vicious attacks on Yugoslavia.

Hugo Air Program Urged by Lindbergh in Luncheon Speech

Col. Lindbergh has been taught his stuff.

Yesterday noon, at a luncheon at the Astor given in his honor by the New York Chamber of Commerce, the famous aviator spoke publicly definitely in favor of extending the "militaristic program of the U. S. war department.

"We do not invite war," he declared, "yet one of the surest ways of averting it is to have a trained personnel which can be mobilized quickly in case of war. A commercial air service will give us that personnel in the matter of fighting planes in case we are forced into conflict."

The Old Stuff.

Going in for some jingo boasting, Lindbergh, whose father repeatedly exposed the imperialistic war aims of the U. S., declared that "our planes in the army air service are the most developed in the world, although we have very few of them; there is no doubt, however, that our pilots have no equal in the civilized world."

As a preliminary to the national war program Lindbergh urged that airports be developed in each town and city of the country as soon as possible.

4 Killed in Montana Flood.

BUTTE, Mont., June 15.—With four known dead and a family of five tourists believed to have been lost, the Wise River was tearing a path of destruction through its valley 35 miles southwest of here, today.

Flood waters from melting snows reached an unexpected volume and took out the Wise River storage dam. The town of Wise River was the heaviest sufferer, losing its post office and other buildings.

Boy Dies After Accident.

WHITE PLAINS, June 15.—Benjamin Lancaster, 3, of 13 North Lexington Ave., died today in White Plains hospital of injuries received when he was struck by an automobile on Water St., near his home.

Iron Workers Hold Mass Meeting Saturday at 2

The Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting in the Debs Auditorium, Rand School, 7 East 15th St., Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Vital organizational problems now before the workers will be discussed, including the new offensive now being planned against the union by the bosses.

3 Hurt in Fire.

Three workers were seriously injured yesterday as a result of an explosion which destroyed the laboratory of the Plastaloid Film Co., Ridgefield, N. J.

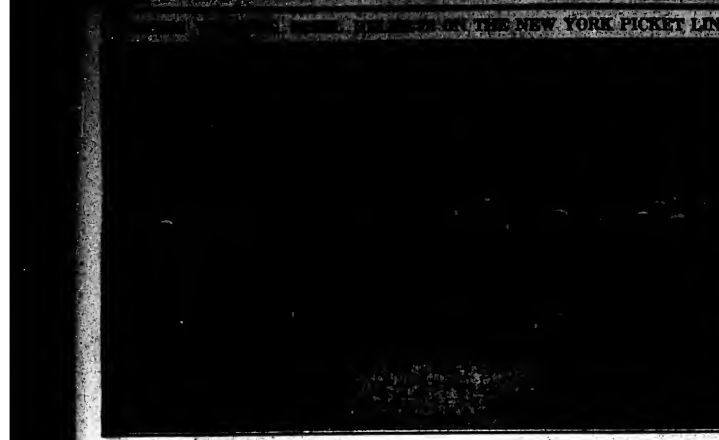
The fire, which caused $15,000 damage, was caused by overheating of one of the machines.

NOTICE TO ALL WORKERS, PARTY UNITS AND ALL LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Are you preparing to do your bit for the
Giant Carnival and Fair
July 23rd and 24th
WANTED: Exhibitions, Side Shows, Novelty Booths, Athletic Exhibition, Dancing Exhibition, Food, Refreshments, Concert. What will you do to make this miniature Coney Island a success?
CARNIVAL CONFERENCE FRIDAY, JUNE 17, at 8 P. M. at 108 E. 14th St. Communicate with Bert Miller, 33 First St. NYC. Orchard 1680.

CONEY ISLAND STADIUM CONCERT
Fifth St. & Surf Ave. Coney Island, N.Y.
The Entire New York Symphony Orchestra
ERNO RAPPEE, Conductor
A World Famous Ballet and other attractions
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16
Auspices: JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.
TICKETS on sale at 108 E. 14th Street, Room 35.

Workers Party Annual Summer Festival Workers Party
First Big Outdoor Event This Season
SUNDAY, June 26th
From 10 A. M. Until Midnight
Pleasant Bay Park—Bronx
ATHLETICS GAMES DANCING
BASEBALL GAMES
Workers Party vs. Young Workers League — L. L. G. W. U. vs. Furriers
Athletic Exhibitions:—Finnish, Hungarian and other language groups.—Special program arranged by the Young Pioneers.—All kinds of games for young and old.
SCOTT NEARING, WM. F. DUNNE, BEN GITLOW, M. J. OLGIN, and ALBERT WEISBORD and many others will participate in the games.—Good Eats and Plenty of 'Em.
Admission 25 cents. Free Busses to and from Station.
DIRECTIONS: Take the Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St. station, then take Unionport Car to the end of line. From West Side take Broadway Subway to 181st St. then crosstown car to Unionport.
TICKETS ON SALE: WORKERS PARTY, 108 E. 14th St.; FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square; DAILY WORKER, 33 E. 1st St.; JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP, 106 University Place.

AT THE NEW YORK PICKET LINE



In the fur workers' strike now going on in New York, the unionists not only have to fight the bosses, but are slugged by police, right-wingers and thugs hired by the international officers of the union or by officials of the American Federation of Labor. It is a united front of the state, the employers and Right Wing a gainst the strikers, with the strikers winning. Above photo shows a group of strikers ready to go out on the picket line, wearing steel helmets to keep off the gangsters' iron bars, and wearing placards, "Our Heads Are Not Safe." They are standing in front of union headquarters.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from last issue)

A large number of the professional patriotic societies are still resting on the laurels achieved during the late war. At that time they secured the permission to print the names of many editors, professors, lawyers and others on their letter-heads, thus acquiring "prestige."

"Professional Patriots" is edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

* * *

One paragraph from this pamphlet is worth attention, and needs no comment:

"A committee of The National Civic Federation, which has spent two years studying the revolutionary movements in this country, was greatly disturbed to find the extent to which they have penetrated all groups making up our national life. Not the least disquieting feature of the situation is the fact that so many men in high places have little realization of what is going on about them. For instance, it was learned that, under the very dome of the Capitol at Washington, there was an organization made up of a hundred and fifty secretaries to senators and representatives which was completely in the hands of the Reds. It had been in existence for two years, holding its meetings in the caucus room of the House, and yet few persons, even in Washington, had ever heard of it! But Moscow and the Red 'liberal' press of all nations had heard of it and knew and exploited the fact that the 'United States Congress, Jr.' had voted in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia."

In conclusion Mr. Easley laments:

"We, in the United States, seem to be fighting alone the battle against the Red-ism of the world. If the flood of propaganda against patriotism continues unchecked, its effect will surely be the undermining of our national virility and the extending of an invitation to the bandits of the world to 'come and help themselves,' for we shall be left defenseless. The question before us to-day is: 'Shall we shrink from the great task which lies before us?' Or, a hundred times no—unless we are utterly faithless to our children, to our children's children and to those who 'sleep in Flanders fields'!"

That this hysterical propaganda is not accompanied by any real work for patriotism is testified to by that zealous organ, the Woman Patriot published in Washington. In an article in 1924 entitled "Embalmed Patriotism," the editor says:

"Get up and say something! . . . You people of patriotic organizations, in addition to looking after Memorial Day and the Fourth of July observances, should appoint committees immediately to fight this Red army in our midst!" These remarks of William J. Burns, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, before the Allied Patriotic Societies at New York, February, 7, would not have been made by a trained investigator, had not the facts as to patriotic organizations justified, at least in part, this criticism.

"The honesty and good intentions of patriotic organizations are not questioned, but unless they 'get up and say something,' or do something for law enforcement, and against radical legislation and propaganda, they ought to close up shop. . . . We could name half a dozen patriotic organizations, whose sincerity nobody would question for a moment, in the past, whose excellent facilities, are actually doing nothing but following this policy of trying to 'look like patriots' and all the rest of it, with 'a good deal of talk about the Constitution,' 'our forefathers' and 'the flag of our forefathers.'

"For example, one patriotic society is deeply concerned about the correct use of the Flag—while apparently unconscious that the agents of a murderous foreign government, in charge of our laws, are organizing to destroy this nation. Another is worried because only 28,000,000 Americans voted in 1920, but apparently unconcerned with what George Washington called 'the basis of our political system' 'the right of the people to make and alter their Constitution.' A third deplores unconstitutional legislation, but cannot afford to get into any 'controversies' about it!

"That is a serious exception to facts about the Constitution but assures us that if it discussed current legislation it would 'get into hot water at once with its members.'

"A fourth wants to know why charges with specifications were filed against Communist leaders under Federal Statutes when it would have been so nice to talk about the Soviet Invitation to Congressmen who have declined to accept it!"

While we would not suggest following up with deeds the words that constitute the propaganda of professional patriotism, we note the truth of this indictment by one of those inside.

So much of the literature has been loose and hysterical that it has resulted in suits for libel, or in successful demands for public retractions. These instances are numerous, and only a few need be cited.

The United Americans, in a pamphlet charged the Committee of 48 with being a Bolshevik organization. The Committee, a progressive political group without connections with any other party or movement, at once sued for damages in the name of its chairman, J. A. Hopkins. The case was settled out of court, the United Americans paying the Committee $1,000, and publishing a retraction as well.

R. M. Whitney of the American Defense Society, author of the series of articles on the "Reds in America" first published in the Boston Transcript, charged Capt. Paxton Hibben, a United States Army Reserve Officer, with disloyalty to the interests of the United States by alleged pro-Soviet and revolutionary views, and made charges also against his personal character. Capt. Hibben at once sued the Transcript for $100,000. While the case was pending for trial, Capt. Hibben was investigated by an army board, and completely cleared of all charges. The Transcript thereupon published the findings with its own retraction, and the suit was dropped.

Two suits for libel are now pending in the New York courts, one, with four complainants, against the American Defense Society and Fred R. Marvin of the New York Commercial based on the Society's pamphlet "Socialism, LaFollettism and the Reds," which charged La Follette supporters with being Bolsheviks under the control of Moscow. Each of the four suits is for $25,000 damages. They were brought by Arthur Garfield Hays, Morris Coleman, Mrs. Era Frank and J. A. Hopkins, all active in the LaFollette campaign in New York. The other suit was brought in 1925 by Madam Rosika Schwimmer of Chicago against Fred R. Marvin and the New York Commercial for charging her with being a German spy during the war and with being a Bolshevik after it.

Professional Patriotic Journals.

Only two periodicals are devoted exclusively to professional patriotism—the Woman Patriot, published in Washington by a group of the old anti-suffrage crowd headed by Miss Mary Kilbreth, former president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and the Patriot recently started as the monthly personal organ of Mrs. Jacob Cash of New York, founder of the United States Patriotic Society.

(To be continued.)

Flood Disaster a "Help" to Negro Peons

By WM. PICKENS.

As soon as we heard that the Mississippi River had decided to get out of bounds this year, like every other person who really knows the South we knew exactly what was going to happen to the colored people there without waiting to see it happen; but like very few others, we immediately wrote the President of the United States and warned him that these things would happen unless the national government exercised its authority at once to prevent them—by appointing some conrageous colored men, RESPONSIBLE TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, to look after the interest of the Negroes of the Mississippi Valley.

Well, the President wrote us that he was sending our letter on to the Red Cross and the "dictator." You see, our President is a very cautious man: he never meddles in anything that's none of his business. Then the somebody to whom the President sent the letter, wrote us that he was sending it to somebody else; and so on thru several other such evolutions, until we finally got a long and very clear letter from the Flood Relief Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.—signed by Henry M. Baker, the general director of relief. It is a good and frank letter, encouraging in its disclosures. But it contains one naive, and of course honest, sentence to which we call attention: assuring us that the treatment received by the Negroes in this disaster is "much better than the treatment received by the Negroes under normal conditions."

The most impressive thing about that statement is that it is true. A great disaster, actually the greatest calamity in the history of those regions, is an IMPROVEMENT on the condition of its Negro poons under "normal conditions."

No comment need be written: that one sentence is a complete commentary on the "civilization" of that valley.

And that does not prove that the Negroes are being treated well now, either. That statement is of only relative value. We have just read from a daily (white) paper of Greenville, Miss., the perfectly savage "regulations" for the colored refugees: that they are to be tagged and guarded; Negro women and children are not to receive any rations "unless they have no man in the family," which fact must be "certified to by a white person," who is apt to know least about colored families; and where there is receiving more than a dollar a day for his work (for instance, if he gets one dollar and ten cents a day), his family will not receive any rations, whatever the number in the family (in other words, the Red Cross is going to compel Negro men to work for white people for one dollar or less per day, while this advantage is held over these workers); Negroes and only Negroes are to be conscripted to unload and haul and carry all the provisions for everybody,—etc., etc.

In other words, the flood and the Red Cross are to be used to reduce Negro wages and make them in every way more dependent upon the favors of their "good white folks." And yet this is better than the "normal condition."

Evidently the "normal condition" is plain hell!

TYPE, GIRL, TYPE!

Type, girl, type
Type hard on your typing machine.
That's what machines are made for
Things in which to pour your bitterness. . . .
Say, what do you want to think for anyway?
You aren't paid for thinking in office hours, you know.
Pound, girl, pound.
Drown and damn it all.
Twist your mouth into a smile when people speak to you.
It would never do to have them see the tears creep in between the dust-laden keys of your machine.
Is it spring? What's that to you?
Doesn't he love you? What does it matter?
Type, girl, type,
Harder, louder, faster and faster.
Type, for God's sake, type
Or you'll go mad!

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER VI—(Continued).

The Coal Mining Industry.

The miners' union, their locals being situated in small camps, has become not only a defensive economic organization of the members, but to a degree, the center of their social and political life. The members of the union all work together in the same mine when employed. It is an industrial union. The technique of the industry is far advanced, the employers well organized. An issue there cannot be localized to certain groups of workers, but becomes of vital concern to the union as a whole. Hence, the general great solidarity of the rank and file members of the coal miners' union and their advanced political level. The present status of the union, with general great unemployment and ever growing larger unorganized territory, a corrupt bureaucracy and the constant threat of the "open-shop," makes apparent the need of slogans which correspond with these elementary issues.

The Steel Industry.

The steel industry is perhaps the most highly developed industry organized into one gigantic trust while the workers remain practically entirely unorganized. Only one union exists, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, with less than 12,000 members, mostly highly skilled. There are a multitude of craft divisions, great variances between skilled and unskilled as far as wages, conditions and even political outlook is concerned. The greatest handicap for organization has been the jealousy between the craft unions claiming jurisdiction and the powerful, ferocious opposition of the employers.

Naturally, here the one vital need is the organization of the unorganized. The issues of organization become primarily the question of low wages, long hours and the high pressure of exploitation. The existing unions have not shown any genuine desire to organize the industry. They must be pressed into action. But yet, due to the present small degree of organization, the closest co-operation between the trade union fractions and party nuclei within the steel mills becomes necessary.

As an instrument of organization the development of shop committees is an imperative question.

The Building Trades.

The building industry while also technically highly developed, as far as construction methods are concerned, is nevertheless the classic field of craft unionism. While building construction is becoming ever more concentrated into the hands of large concerns, the contractors of the various trades, generally speaking, maintain contracts and agreements with the unions largely on a purely craft basis. The industry is not yet trustified. The employers are organized primarily on a craft basis and the unions have thus been able to gain considerable points of advantage through old time craft union methods. Jurisdictional disputes are common occurrences.

Our fractions in the building trades unions advance the slogan "Unity and Amalgamation of these craft unions." But it is necessary simultaneously to bring forward the issues of the crafts and to propose progressive trade measures as a means of establishing contact with the rank and file members and advance their interests. For example demands in regard to agreements, handling of tools and material, amount of work to be performed, hours, wages, union made material, union shop, etc. It is necessary more so because the building of a progressive movement, the fight against corrupt, reactionary officials and the organizing and strengthening of the unions is yet primarily on a craft basis.

It would be well at this point to mention the fact that in the clothing industry we find a much more developed trade union membership. This in itself, in many respects, changes our methods of work, as well as our policies and tactics, considerably from the other examples mentioned. Our general principal, however, remains unchanged.

Trade Union Fractions.

The structure of our Party trade union fractions follow the structure of the trade unions. As a basis, the local fraction is formed of our Party members in the local union. The local union fractions are connected along the line of the various unions by trade and by industry throughout the city, extending through the district or state and connected on a national basis. The main thing, however, is to build from the bottom in the local union and concentrate the life of the fractions not in Party offices but right in the unions. In central councils and joint boards our fractions are formed in the same manner. Each fraction, local, trade and industrial, should have its executive committee. It is as important here as for our nuclei in general, that the executive committee becomes a real leading body and initiates the proper measures corresponding with the problems of the fractions.

(To be continued)

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Speediest Pilot



Photo taken in Berlin, Germany of Pilot Steindorf of a new Rohrbach-Roland plane, equipped with three 240-horsepower motors, which broke a world's speed record for a plane carrying a load. It went 190.6 kilometers (126 miles) an hour while carrying a load of 2,000 kilos (4,400 pounds). The former record was 179 kilometers (111 miles) an hour.



NEWS ITEM:—The Middle Classes are fleeing from Moscow.

WITH THE Young WORKER

HOW THE YOUTH IN U. S. S. R. CELEBRATE MAY DAY

We are reprinting a letter by a member of the Young Communists of the Soviet Union to a comrade in America on how the youth in that country celebrate May Day or International Labor Day.

May 1st, 1927
Saratov, U.S.S.R.

Dear Comrade Aida:

Today is the day of international solidarity; have just returned from our May Day Demonstration and you will no doubt be interested to learn how we, the students of U.S.S.A., together with the peasants and workers of our country have celebrated this great international holiday, as you have had the opportunity to witness one of our May Day Demonstrations last year when you were with us.

The demonstration this year, however, seemed so much greater and so much more powerful as any previous one for the numerous organizations and public masses that have joined unanimously to protest against the imperialist policy in China. The day passed triumphantly and an exceptional spirit was felt by everyone observing the joined protest and solidarity of the masses. It particularly felt to fly over on the territory of China and together with these huge mass stage this protest and lay end to the outrageous slaughter waged by the imperialist powers on the innocent Chinese masses, and to wipe out the rotten nest built on the backs of the Chinese workers. I hope that this was felt by all the workers of the world who will pretty soon administer the dose of labor power to the capitalists of the world, who think that they are destined to rule the world forever. And I also hope that this great protest and international solidarity will serve as the great inspiration to the toiling masses of the world to fight until victory is achieved.

I understand that you too have had in America this May Day demonstration, but unfortunately not in such peaceful surroundings as we, the workers and peasants in U.S.S.R. In Russia the workers and peasants returned from their demonstrations happily singing and tell of the great achievements we have accomplished during this short period of our reconstruction, whereas in America probably not one of the classconscious workers were jailed, who dared to expose the injustice of the existing order, and how many fathers were jailed and taken away from their children, because they have dared to demand that which they produce.

In Russia the fathers marched with their children, the former in the columns of the fighters and the latter in the columns of the pioneers.

I would tell you more about this great day, but I believe that it is quite vivid to you, dear comrade, how we the workers and peasants in Russia celebrate this great holiday, as you have had the opportunity to be with us on one of these demonstrations. I also hope that you have related to our American Comrades what you have personally witnessed and experienced in this first Workers and Peasants' country.

With Comradely greetings to all comrades in America, I am always ready.—E. C. Easey.

SPORT
LABOR SPORTS UNION

Cubs Strengthened By New Deals.

By trading Tony Kaufman and Jim Cooney to the Phillies for Harold Carlson, and securing Eddie Pick from Kansas City, in exchange for Freigau and Roy, the Chicago Cubs have materially strengthened their lineup. Carlson is considered one of the most efficient twirlers in the parent circle, having won 17 games for the tail-end Phillies last season. Young Pick is said to be the outstanding third baseman in the American Association, a hard hitter and brilliant fielder. In addition to these deals the Cubs have secured Wayland Deal, promising young pitcher, formerly with the Giants and Phillies. The Cubs have been playing hard ball during the last few weeks, and the addition of these men should enable them to give the Giants and Cards a real scrap for runner up to the Pirates.

* * *

Labor Sports Union to Stage 30 Events in Its National Meet.

In laying out the program of events for the National Track and Field Meet the Committee has scheduled over 30 different competitive stunts, for men and women. Also there will be wrestling, baseball and soccer. Three individual prizes are awarded in each event, and $300 is being spent for the medals and trophies. Labor organizations and clubs are being called upon to donate, and the Finnish Labor paper "Pyrmies" has already set an example by donating a sum of money. In addition to the regular awards, honorary medals will be given to the athletes for all-around proficiency. All labor sportsmen are being invited to partake in the meet. All entries must be turned in by July 23rd. No entry fee is being charged.

Coast to Coast



Levett, claimant of the national long distance endurance run championship, trains for a transcontinental dash on the beach near Los Angeles. He expects to cover the distance from Los Angeles to New York, 3,157 miles, in 60 days, starting on his run September 1. In February, Levett ran from Los Angeles to San Francisco in 70 hours.

CLEVELAND YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE HOLD DISTRICT PICNIC JUNE 19, 1927.

Sunday, June 19, 1927 the Cleveland Young Workers League will hold their first annual picnic at the Avondale Gardens, Stop 25, Kinsman Road.

The purpose of this picnic is to run a summer school to train young workers.

All who are interested in training the youth for the working-class should make it their business to come themselves and bring their families.

X

Marks the spot where the sub blank will be found. Just put your name on it, clip it out, add a dollar (it doesn't matter how old it is) and send it to get a year's subscription to the Young Worker. Here's the address—The Young Worker Ed. Committee, 33 First St., New York, N. Y.

X

HERE'S THE SPOT

Enclosed $1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 15.—The Young Workers League and the Young Pioneers of Pittsburgh City are giving a joint PICNIC in River View Park, cabin No. 2.

All are invited to come and have a good time with us. This is the only time we can get together and hear our PIONEERS' cheers and songs and enjoy with them. REFRESHMENTS will be served. Do not bring your lunches. Committee will meet you at the Park. Remember the date and directions: Date—Sunday, June 19, 12 Noon. Directions:—Take No. 8 Perrysville Car, Stop at Riverview Park.

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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THE BEGINNING OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AN irate subscriber objects to some of the cartoons that appear in this paper. One of the pictures that made her toss purple was a splendid sketch by Ellis of a worker with a sledge hammer rolling up his sleeves while in the act of starting out to get new recruits for The DAILY WORKER. The other was by Gropper, and pictured a hideous collection of things rigged out in capitalist uniforms on the way to slaughter the Chinese people.

• • •

NOW, strange the it may appear to those who only read what appears in this paper, we are neither blood-thirsty nor particularly disagreeable human beings. In fact even the members of the Bomb Squad that came here to arrest our editor and business manager almost turned away when they had a look at the human office staff. Even the slightly less refined editorial staff did not give them the impression that they were among savages. The truth is that we are as human as we possibly can be. The only difference between us and other people is a difference in the way we look at things.

• • •

THE gentle reader whose blood churned uncomfortably at the ghoulish monsters drawn by Gropper and the wrathy worker pictured by Ellis would feel more at ease had the artists equipped their figures with powder puffs and lip sticks and sent them forth on their different tasks bearing sticks of chewing gum to their foes. But this tough business of fighting for freedom or suppressing a fight for freedom is waged more frequently with sticks of dynamite and other means of destruction. This is exceedingly regrettable, since we all like a nice warm sand heap by the surf with all the other attendant features that please the senses.

• • •

SO let's hurry along with the social change that will enable us to enjoy having our ears tickled with the sweet tones of a wild bird's song rather than the rattle of machine gun fire and the hoarse words of command issued in battle. Our subscriber may see our point of view better if she will take the trouble to read in the capitalist press about the subjugation of Nicaragua by the Wall Street government and the slaughtering of innocent people in China by the foreign imperialists. This is the reality that our artists picture. They cannot help it if some of our people like to live in a fool's paradise.

• • •

NAIVE people who expected that the United States government was toting a pacifist around in the person of Charles Lindbergh, our present national hero, will have a shock or two coming to them when they read the speech he delivered (no doubt it was written for him by the war department) at the banquet given in his honor at the Commodore Hotel in New York last Tuesday night. In his speech Lindbergh departed as far from the line of his anti-militarist father as the most ardent propagandist for a big air fleet would desire.

• • •

NOBODY but a political sap would expect that a young lad like Lindbergh could resist the mighty pressure of the militarist forces that are using him to inoculate the minds of the American people with preparedness idea. Preparedness for what? And against whom? This preparedness that our bosses talk about is for the purpose of defending the interests of the rich here and abroad and suppressing the exploited classes when they seriously undertake to expropriate the misappropriators.

• • •

HERE is an excerpt from what Lindbergh said: "In the meantime the most important thing for us to do is to develop the transcontinental branch lines which we already have. A commercial air service in America gives a reserve in case of war, which we can develop in no other way. Experienced pilots cannot be trained as quickly as airplanes can be built. We do not invite war; (old Uriah Rohum—T. J.) yet one of the surest ways of averting it is to have a trained personnel which can be mobilized quickly in case of war." And more of the same stuff. So those who picture the young hero rebuffing the militarists and refusing to be used by them were taken in by the surface phenomena and the meaningless phrases about peace that fell from the lips of all militarists except a Mussolini who has a war-hungry horde of disorganized cutthroats to play up to at home.

(Continued on Page 6)

McGRADY CAUSES JUDGE TO DEMAND EXCESSIVE BAIL

116 More Furriers Are Arrested as Pickets

Mass arrests of pickets is the method being used by the police department in trying to break the strike of the fur workers.

One hundred and sixteen arrests took place yesterday morning; those taken into custody included four people who were passing by and were dragged into the police net. They had no connection whatsoever with the strike but that did not trouble the gallant defenders of the law.

Of the four, three were dismissed in Jefferson Market Court, while Bessie Glass, the fourth innocent victim of the zealous activities of the police, was paroled by the gracious court.

Want Excessive Bail

Due to the excessive bail asked by Magistrate Rosenbluth, 110 of the strikers are this morning still in jail only two girls of the entire lot requesting to be released. The others decided that they prefer to sit in jail than put the union to a terrific expense.

When brot before Magistrate Rosenbluth thirteen of the strikers were immediately sentenced to three days in jail. Altho the attorney for the union wanted to proceed at once with the other cases the district attorney had them postponed. Twenty-six cases for a hearing on June 21, the rest for hearing tomorrow. This coupled with the excessive bail asked for their release pending trial, is seen as a move to throw disorder into the ranks of the strikers.

This point of view is given weight

(Continued on Page Two)

COMMUNISTPARTY OF CHINA FIGHTS FOR FARM REFORM

Asks Kuomintang Purging in Open Letter

HANKOW, June 16.—The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has addressed an open letter to the Central Committee of the Kuomintang regarding the situation in Hunan, where it declares, "the revolution is passing thru a critical period of its development."

"The fundamental problem in Hunan Province," the letter states, "is the realization of certain agrarian reform measures. The moment has come for putting into action the agrarian policy. This is the historical task of the Kuomintang. The future of the revolution depends upon the energetic action of the Kuomintang in this matter."

Referring to the betrayal of the revolution by Chiang Kai-shek, the letter continues, "The beginning of the agricultural revolution drove the reactionary elements in the Kuomintang to counter-revolutionary actions. The feudal militaristic elements took up arms in an open war against the peasantry and threatened the downfall of the Kuomintang and the Nationalistic Governments.

Soldiers Support Peasantry

"The aggressive actions of the reactionaries has caused some hesitation in revolutionary quarters. They fear that if agrarian reforms are effected the Nationalist armies will take a hostile position. This is not true. The soldiers are landless peas-

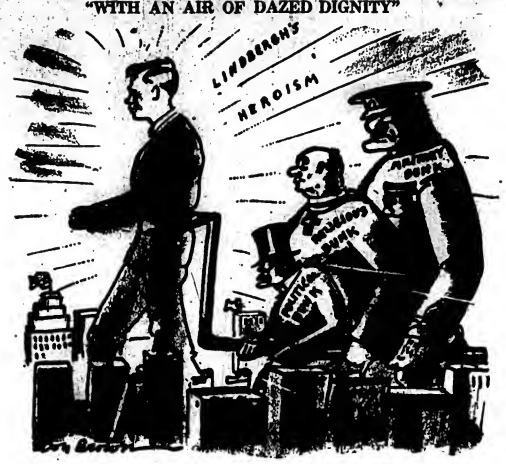
(Continued on Page Two)

Nungesser Hoax Author Admits it Was Joke to Break Tedium of Woods

QUEBEC, June 16.—Just to relieve the monotony of life in the lumber camp village of Chicoutimi, northern Quebec, an accountant named Blais telegraphed to River Bend, about 100 miles north of here Wednesday and reported that Coli and Nungesser, missing French flyers, had been found.

The report was soon relayed to Quebec, and from there telegraphed and cabled to all parts of the world, and was eagerly swallowed by the metropolitan press.

"WITH AN AIR OF DAZED DIGNITY"



One reporter honestly stated during the enormous military and navy receptions given Lindbergh in Washington and New York, that he moved thru the proceedings "with an air of dazed dignity." He was merely the focus point of unlimited propaganda for the next world war, and after resisting persuasion to wear a uniform, has at last been prevailed upon to make a "preparedness" speech, on the theme that "a great war fleet in the air will save us from attack," the old and childish excuse of all militarists. Whether still dazed, or consciously a traitor to his father's teachings, Lindbergh is now merely a tool of the war mongers.

Gold Warns Convention

WE NEED MORE COMRADES TO JOIN THE FIVE HUNDRED

With the most brilliant display of class consciousness and solidarity comrades have answered the appeal of The DAILY WORKER to cover the five hundred dollar fine, which was fastened upon us by the capitalist court. Several hundreds have responded from the mines, mills, factories and farms in all parts of the country. They have eagerly shouldered in the finest collective spirit, the burden which capitalism has placed upon The DAILY WORKER.

With one great push we cannot only cover the fine but also have the nucleus for the sum necessary for our appeal proceedings. Comrades, we depend upon you to give that necessary push. We are waiting for it. Thousands of others have started the ball a-rolling. It is up to you to take the tip and put your shoulder behind the job.

William F. Dunne Freed in $1,000 Bail Pending Appeal to Higher Court

William F. Dunne, Editor The DAILY WORKER, was yesterday freed on $1,000 bail pending appeal for a new trial on a certificate of reasonable doubt granted by Justice Mullin of the supreme court.

When released he had already served 20 days of a 30 day sentence in the workhouse imposed in connection with the publication in The DAILY WORKER of the poem "America."

David Gordon, 18-year-old author of the poem, was last Friday sentenced to serve an indeterminate sentence from thirteen months to three years in the New York Reformatory. Yesterday he was also granted a certificate of reasonable doubt and ordered released on bail.

American Telephone, Cable Interests Acquire New Company in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 16.—The Chile Telephone Company, heretofore owned by English interests, has just fallen a prize to the octopus of American imperialism which continues to wind its tentacles around the vital industries of the South American Republics.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, of which Col. Sosthenes Behn, of New York, is president, and which controls the telephone systems of Cuba, Spain, and other countries, has now acquired the ownership of the Chilean Company.

The All-American Cables and the Montevideo (Uruguay) Telephone Company are also a recent acquisition of the American corporation.

BARBERS' STRIKE LEAVES ONLY THE BOSSES AT WORK

Over 2,000 Fight For Higher Wages

Only the bosses were at work yesterday in part of the 500 barber shops between 59th St., and 242nd St., on the West Side where more than 2,000 barbers struck Tuesday.

The walk-outs followed close on the heels of a decisive victory won by 1,8000 Bronx barbers and manicurists several weeks ago.

Yesterday picketing began with the opening of the shops at 8 a. m. and continued until closing time at 8 p. m.

$35 Asked.

The men are seeking a basic wage rate of $35 weekly and a reduction of one hour on Saturday when they work from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m.

No individual agreements will be signed and only a collective pact with the Master Barbers' Association will be considered, the union leaders declared today.

Cal and Wife Put On An Act for Movie Cameras

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 16.—Rushing back from a successful fishing expedition, President Coolidge today met movie cameramen to re-enact with trimmings the scene of his arrival here last night.

2 Dying, Ask Pardons.

TRENTON, June 16.—The Court of Pardons is holding a special session today to consider the application for clemency for Daniel C. Bliss, 64, and Anthony Falcetano, 29. Both men are serving sentences for murder and are reported dying.

EXPULSIONS WILL RUIN FUR UNION, DELEGATES TOLD

Left Wing Present Case In Washington

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Leading up to a vote of expulsion of the four furriers' locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board, the International fur workers' convention in session here heard four of the New York leaders state their position.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, in an impassioned speech branded as false the "charges" preferred against it by the A. F. of L. "Reorganization Committee" headed by Matthew Woll, Edward F. McGrady and Hugh Frayne.

Makes Counter Charges.

He counter-charged that the present policy of expulsion, reorganization, and formation of scab locals being followed by the reactionary officials was destroying the International. Gold declared that the action to be taken by the convention in completely expelling the New York unions would fail to solve the internal problems.

"I am ready to resign as manager of the Joint Board," he challenged. "We want only peace and unity within the International. The cry of 'Communism' is raised as a bogey to cover up the dastardly efforts of International officials to break the spirit of the New York workers."

Will Ignore Convention Acts.

"The New York Joint Board and the 4,000 working members affiliated with it as well as the 4,000 on strike," he continued, "will refuse to recognize the acts of the so-called convention, pushed as it is with 23 men from New York representing nobody but themselves.

"We invite the regularly-elected delegates of this convention to come to New York to investigate for themselves the real facts in the situation there and to decide who truly represents the membership there."

Names Strikebreakers.

Gold cited specific delegates as strikebreakers in recent New York fur strikes.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the special A. F. of L. "Reorganization Committee", presided at the session which heard Gold and the other New York delegates.

Contrasting with previous stormy sessions, the convention listened practically without interruption to the

(Continued on Page Five)

BRIAND'S ILLNESS EXPOSES PLAN OF CHAMBERLAIN TO BUILD "HOLY ALLIANCE" AGAINST SOVIET UNION

Germany Flirts With Conspiracy and Issues "Friendly" Warning to U. S. S. R.

GENEVA, June 16.—Premier Briand's sudden illness is given here as the ostensible reason for the hitch in Austen Chamberlain's grand plan for a union of all Western European powers against the Soviet Union. Briand has departed, and the negotiations remain where they were for the time being. League of Nations delegates refer to the conspiracy as a "Holy Alliance." Chamberlain has been holding ceaselessly private and secret conferences to arrange this alliance, so many of them that the delegates express surprise at their number.

The chief obstacle to Chamberlain's plan is that Germany has demanded partial disarmament of France as her price for entering the "holy alliance" and France has thus far refused.

• • •

REVAL, Esthonia, June 16.—Thirty White Russians are under arrest charged with plotting the assassination of M. Lorenz, Soviet ambassador to Esthonia.

• • •

MOSCOW, June 16.—Great indignation was expressed here today over the new imperialist attack on the Soviet Union in the form of a light sentence meted out to the murderer of Peter Voikoff, Soviet minister to Poland, simultaneously with the protest of the imperialist powers associated in the League of Nations against "Bolshevist propaganda."

Indignation is also expressed over the refusal of the Polish court to wait for the arrival of M. Rosenholz, who was en route to Warsaw as a special envoy. Pointing to the brutal prison sentences passed upon Polish labor leaders, observers see in the indeterminate sentence given to Koweeda an imperialist blessing to murderers of Soviet officials.

Tories Start "Protest".

The imperialist "protest" was made to M. Chicherin, Soviet minister, thru Count Brockdorff Rantzau, German ambassador to the Soviet Union. The "protest" was engineered by tory Britain as a feeble reply to the Soviet charges of British espionage in the Soviet Union and as a move to force Germany into an anti-Soviet bloc.

In a semi-official communique issued later, the German government announced that its action should not be construed as an act of hostility to the Soviet Union. Although the German government bears no particular love for the Soviet Union the Soviet Union is an important market for her industrial goods.

M. Chicherin received the imperialist "protest" in silence and announced that he would make no comment upon it until he had consulted the Soviet government. Chicherin is about to leave for Moscow.

Easy On Murderer.

Koweeda admitted during his trial that he had been ordered to murder Voikoff by a White Guard organization. Evidence given out by the Soviet government proved that White Guard organizations are in constant communication with British agents.

The court gave Koweeda an indeterminate sentence and recommended that the president commute the sentence to fifteen years.

FENG LEADS PEKING ATTACK; TENG WITHDRAWN FOR DRIVE ON CHIANG

Right Wing Shoots Down Canton Workers; Two Regiments Leave Chiang for Nationalists

BULLETIN.

PEKING, June 16.—Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, is now dictator in name as well as in fact of the Peking "Government".

The announcement that he had appointed himself head of the civil government came on the heels of the resignation of Wellington Koo as "prime minister".

The rapid march of the Nationalists on Peking and the growing Nationalist sympathy in the north makes the most rigid sort of dictatorship necessary for Chang.

(Reports received by The DAILY WORKER yesterday stated that Chang Tso-lin had established martial law in Mukden, Tsingtao and Tsinan.)

• • •

HANKOW, June 16.—General Feng Yu-hsiang, after conferring with members of the Nationalist government and leaders of the Kuomintang at Chengchow, has been placed in complete charge of the Nationalist drive against Peking. General Teng Seng-chi has returned to Hankow. It is rumored that Teng has been recalled in preparation for a campaign against Chiang Kai-shek.

Feng has convinced Nationalist leaders that, unlike Chiang Kai-shek, he is willing to submit to governmental discipline and to function merely as a military commander. Chiang Kai-shek, renegade Nationalist, insisted on encroaching on the functions of the Hankow government.

Celebrations are being held in the Wuhan cities for General Teng's victorious troops. Teng's troops, marching north from Hankow, along the Hankow-Peking railway, effected a junction with General Feng at Chengchow.

• • •

Peasants Attack Chang.

PEKING, June 16.—Honanese peasants, organized into the "Red Spears", have been cutting off sections of Chang Tso-lin's troops and interfering with northern militarist communications in the vicinity of Shuntsh-fu in Chihli Province. (Shuntsh-fu is one hundred miles west of Tsinan-fu.)

• • •

Right Wing Terror.

SHANGHAI, June 16.—Dispatches received from Canton state that the right wing is carrying on another terrorist campaign there. Police fired into a crowd of workers who had gathered in front of the right wing headquarters to protest against its labor-smashing campaign.

After shooting into the crowd, the police charged it with fixed bayonets. The number of killed and wounded is not definitely known.

Troops Join Nationalists.

Workers and peasants thruout Kwantung Province are rebelling against the vicious terrorism of Chiang Kai-shek's disciples.

Two regiments of troops in Fukien have revolted against Chiang Kai-shek and have declared their allegiance to the Hankow government. It is likely that this action will be followed by troops thruout Fukien and Kwantung provinces where there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with rule of the right wing.

A. F. L. Heads Strike at Industrial Unionism in Bakery Drivers' Dispute

SEATTLE, June 16.—The Central Labor Council has been informed by the American Federation of Labor that the Bakery Wagon Drivers belong within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters' International, instead of the Baker's Union as they stand at present and unless this ruling is recognized the Bakers are to be excluded from the Council. What action the local council will take is not to be determined.

Jugoslavian Political Crisis; King Alexander Aids Reactionary Coup

BELGRADE, June 16.—The attempt of the Radical Party to force the fall of the reactionary Vukicevitch Cabinet through the resignation of Minister of Education Subitch, who leads the Pasich "radicals" was thwarted today by King Alexander, who accepted the resignations, and formed a royal decree dissolving Parliament and ordering a new election on September 11.

This is hailed as the death-knell of the so-called Radical Party, founded by the late Premier Pasich, which has disintegrated through internal dissension and is now apparently split into two groups: One, under the leadership of M. Subitch, which will continue the Pasich policies; a Centrist faction, under ex-Premier Uzunovitch, and a Right Wing which will cooperate with Premier Vukicevich and the minority Nationalists.

Premier Vukicevich is making hay while the sun shines by weeding out his cabinet before the elections take place, much of the old "Radicals" who do not agree with his policies. The King has openly given his support to the Vukicevich group, and hopes to consummate, through this group, his long-sought aim of developing a centre party of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.



Cal Coolidge, caught in the awkward act of trying to make posterity with READING what the plutocrats told him to say in his speech at Hammond, Ind. Coolidge's sudden desire for more wages for the poor workers, coming after he has slashed wages of federal employees and broken strikes right and left, sounds like the usual pre-election stuff, and is considered evidence that he intends getting a third term. Not even a trembling fight hand pointing suggestively towards the skies could make his steel city audience forget they had some troubles on earth.

Berry, Who Broke Press Strike, Reads Sermon On Loyalty to Bosses

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 16.—The Iowa State Federation of Labor convention here is a rather conservative body, but nothing it has ever done justified the punishment inflicted upon it yesterday. Major George L. Berry, the president by virtue of gang rule, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, the man who imported scabs to break the New York strike, spoke to them several hours on the rights of employers.

Labor, says Berry, must remember that the employer has a right to a good profit on his investment and:

"Both employers and employes and a unity of interests, but there are employers in America—a noisy minority—who believe the trade union movements are formed for the purpose of engaging in a campaign for the confiscation of employers' property, and therefore the employers must be in a continuous campaign of retaliation and the precipitating of warfare among organized workers.

"The employer who thinks it is the function of trade unions to confiscate his property is just as bad as and no worse than the trade unionist, so called, who thinks that the property of capital should be divided piecemeal among the constituent parts of labor."

Berry himself is a big capitalist, altho he presumes to speak in the name of organized labor.

Theater Ticket Sharks Held for Federal Jury

Twelve theatre ticket agency heads were held for the federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Cotter yesterday on charges involving alleged income tax frauds.

Preacher Hides Girl Witness.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 16.—Rev. Benjamin Purnell's house of David cult today was charged with "openly obstructing justice" in "transporting and hiding" Mrs. Cora Lynch Bunday, of Gary, Ind., who had promised to testify in the state's suit to dissolve the colony.

After branding Purnell a "hypocrite" in a letter to Nichols, Mrs. Bunday freely volunteered to tell of her alleged experiences with "King" Ben in his "inner circle," Nichols said.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA FIGHTS FOR FARM REFORM

(Continued from Page One)

ants and cannot possibly be hostile to a peasants' movement, while most of the lower grade officers are members of the middle classes which will benefit by agrarian reform. Only the reactionary minority oposes agrarian reform.

"Under the revolutionary leadership the army will support the Kuomintang in the realization of agrarian reform. The path of the Kuomintang is the path of the revolutionary agricultural change; the path of the reactionary militarists is counter-revolutionary and opposed to agricultural change.

Guard Against Militarists

"The reactionary militarists have entered the path of open counter-revolution, as is indicated by the Hsiao Yu Ying revolt and the coup d'etat at Changsha. They are following the path of the southeastern militarists and declaring war on the labor and peasants' movement dissolving Kuomintang committees, etc.

"At Changsha a band of reactionary militarists rebelled against the Nationalist Government against the Central Committee and against the army. The Kuomintang must either defeat these counter-revolutionary elements or capitulate.

Communist Proposes

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party proposes the following measures to crush the counter-revolution:

(1) The Nationalist Government must issue a decree branding the Changsha committee as counter-revolutionary and calling upon soldiers to overthrow that committee. (2) The appointment of a lawful provincial government after the dismissal of the committee. (3) The immediate appointment of a punitive expedition to crush the rebellion and empowering of General Teng Sheng-chi to send troops to crush the counter-revolutionaries. (4) The dissolution of the local Kuomintang committee which usurped power and the appointment of a new committee. (5) The publication of a decree regarding the freedom of existence of workers and peasant organizations and the Communist Party in Hunan. (6) The Nationalist Government must issue a decree ordering that arms be returned to the workers and peasants guard. (7) Peasants must be armed as a guarantee against future reactionary outbursts.

"The Kuomintang must come closer to the masses and boldly lead them in a struggle against counter-revolution. Unless the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government do this the revolution will be exposed to the greatest dangers."

Albany Traction Gang Given Permission to Mulct Ten Cent Fare

ALBANY, June 16.—After a prolonged publicity campaign the local traction interests have finally succeeded in putting over a fare increase. Beginning July 1 the people of this city, Troy, Cohoes, Watervliet and neighboring towns will be compelled to learn to pay a ten-cent fare instead of seven.

This has just been decided by the Public Service Commission. George R. Lunn, of Schenectady, dissented from the ruling of the body.

Albania, Pawn on Japs' Slave Frontier, Cowed

VIENNA, June 16.—Bombs dropped on a funeral in honor of Ahmed Zogu, Albanian dictator near Wednesday, and the Jugoslavian frontier guards. These are the reported latest developments in the mysterious attempt on the small Balkan State which has been for half of it from a complete subjugation with Mussolini and his blackshirts.

On top of this "incident," comes the news of the murder by Albanian bands of four Italian engineers north of Puka in Albania, which has now become virtually a colony of Fascist Italy.

Needle Trade Defense

How To Answer

A letter with 3 leaflets dealing with the work of the Defense Committee was received from Trenton. These leaflets calling upon the workers not to give their support to the Joint Defense Committee, and to refuse to help the furriers, were issued by the Right Wing Machine of the I. L. G. W. U.

Like all such previous attempts on the part of the Sigman clique to blacken the Defense Committee, this also had a contrary effect. Branch No. 77, Workmen's Circle of Trenton to whom this literature was sent, decided to reply not with words but by giving material aid to the Cloakmakers and Furriers Defense Fund. Immediately a picnic was arranged for next Sunday, June 19; the entire proceeds of which will go to the Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

That is the best possible answer to the provocations of Sigman and his clique. Let them continue their attempts to sabotage the work of the Committee. It helps the campaign. When the Forward came out with a demand to boycott the bazaar, the Star Casino was overflowed by the greatest attendance in its history. The result is the same with the leaflets. The workers of the whole country generally are very well acquainted with the methods used by the Sigman-McGrady-Woll gang, and pay no special attention to them.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee which is raising funds for the defense of the arrested cloakmakers and furriers and the Furriers Strike Fund and Relief Committee which is supporting the furriers strike rely fully on the workers and that they will make every effort to help cleanse the unions of gangsterism and to unite the united front of the Sigman-McGrady-Woll clique with the bosses.

Now is the time to be on the alert! Close ranks around the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Show your solidarity by sending help for the striking furriers and for the defense of the arrested cloakmakers.

It is the duty of every worker to buy at least one of the bonds ranging from $10 to $100 which were issued by the Furriers Relief Committee. Every bond is guaranteed, and is by installment payable on demand.

Every worker should at once buy a ticket for the Coney Island Stadium Concert which will take place July 16. The best reserved seats at $2.20 are now on sale at the Defense Office; general admission tickets are $1.00.

* * *

Progressive Carpenters of Philadelphia Send $60

Jacob Gordon, Secretary of the Progressive Carpenters of Philadelphia forwarded a check for $60, as a donation to the Relief.

* * *

Aaron Gross

Aaron Gross is in a very serious condition. At the last report he was having a relapse accompanied by fainting spells. The physician fears that pneumonia is about to set in.

* * *

Volunteers Wanted

The offices of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, needs volunteers to canvass to see friends of the Defense. Every worker that can spare a few hours is requested to come to the office and inquire for Lena Chernenko.

* * *

Breaking Chains In Newark

Next Saturday, matinee and evening, "Breaking Chains" will be shown in Krugers Auditorium, Belmont Ave. and Springfield. This will be the only showing in Newark. No worker should miss the opportunity to see this picture. The proceeds will go for the defense of the arrested cloakmakers and furriers.

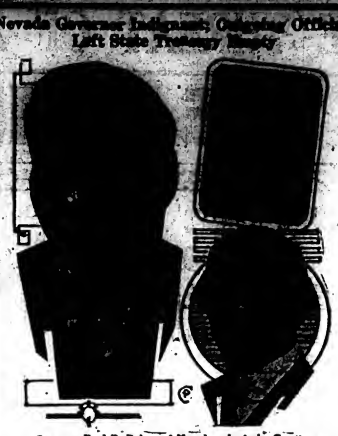
* * *

Try One Like This.

The great heat of the last few days made it impossible for the busy Defense Workers to hold the usual meetings and affairs. The steaming populace could think of nothing but to run off to the parks and seashore for a breath of fresh air, which would have made any attempt at a regular meeting a failure. So it was decided that nothing could be done and no meetings were arranged.

However, the desire to help is so great that even in the parks the workers congregate into large crowds and discuss the Sigman Schlechtman betrayal. From this to regular organized discussion meetings with a regularly elected chairman and orderly discussion is but a step, and this step was first taken at Crotona Park.

Nevada Governor Indicted; Other Officials Left State Treasury Empty



Governor Fred B. Balzar of Nevada, who took office the first of the year, swore warrants several weeks ago for the arrest of George Cole, top right, retiring state controller; Ed Malley, lower right, state treasurer, and H. S. Clapp, cashier of the Carson Valley bank, alleging the embezzlement of $816,000 in state money. He also ousted Malley from office. Now Clapp has pleaded guilty and has been sentenced to the penitentiary for from five to fifteen years.

Structure of the Russian Communist Party

By KARL REEVE.

MOSCOW, June 1 (By Mail).—The departmental nuclei of the Communist Party nucleus are set up in larger factories where more than one department of the factory contains a sufficient number of party members. The departmental nuclei carry on the same work within the department, or separate shop of the factory, that the factory nuclei perform for the factory as a whole. "Within the department the Departmental Nucleus performs the same functions as are performed by the general factory nucleus within the confines of the factory." The departmental nucleus brings the party members closer to the process of production, enables the nucleus to develop more active party workers, and binds the party closer and more intimately with the non-party workers.

How It Is Worked Out.

In the Moscow River Textile factory, mentioned in the previous articles, which employes 1,500 workers, there are three departmental nuclei, one in the weaving department, one in the dyeing shop, one in the machine and operating department. The Bureaus of the departmental nuclei consist of 5 party members and two candidates, and the functionaries include, one secretary of the departmental nucleus, one organizer for work among women (over one half of the employee of this factory are women workers), an agitprop organizer, group organizers and a Comrade attached to the work of the Young Communist League. The bureaus of these departmental nuclei carry on the same work, within the department as is carried on by the bureau of the general nucleus of the factory (the work of the Bureau will be dealt with in the next article).

Recently the Bureau of the Kamovniki Rayon (section or district) party committee conducted an investigation of the work of the departmental nuclei in their district (one of the six sections or districts into which Moscow is divided, not only for party units, but for governmental institutions as well. For example each rayon has its post office. There is a rayon Soviet in each section) and after the investigation a resolution was passed summing up the work of the departmental nuclei. The Bureau came to the conclusion that:

What Is Accomplished.

"(a) the department nuclei help in the non-party workers; the party influence is asserted among them; the wants and opinions of the non-party workers can more easily be determined so that they can be gradually drawn into political social work.

"(b) the department nuclei help in extending the control of the general factory nuclei and extends the control over non-party workers engaged in working in the various departments. The closest contact is also established between the non-party workers, trade unions, social organizations, and the nucleus.

"(c) the departmental nuclei contribute a great deal towards the most full and expedient utilization of all the party members and mainly of young members and candidates who are engaged as bench workers. The activities of such workers must be increased as well as their knowledge, sense of unity; their education, their qualifications; their work must be submitted to the supervision and guidance of the entire factory nucleus.

"(d) The general party nucleus is brought into closer contact with the departmental nuclei and with the industry as a whole, because the meetings of the departmental nuclei discuss various topics taken directly out of the workers industrial life." (Resolution of Kamvniki Rayon Bureau.

The resolution proceeds to point out some shortcomings in the work of the department nuclei included in the rayon and to make recommendations for the bettering of their work. A few points from the resolution which illuminate the functions and activities of the departmental nuclei are given here. The secretaries of department nuclei are instructed not to treat administrators or foremen with favoritism. The work must be planned, and the duties must be distributed among the members, special attention being paid to drawing women into the work. Candidates to the party must not be admitted to the bureau of the departmental nucleus, only full party members being eligible.

"Very often closed meetings of departmental nuclei are arranged and this is in the way of drawing into the work non-party active workers." The bureau and the general meetings of the departmental nuclei must merely "take notice" or "approve" by passing resolutions, they must not have a formal attitude toward questions debated but must really work their problems out. Industrial and administrative questions must also be discussed by the general meetings of the departmental nuclei. The department nuclei must guard against showing tendencies toward becoming guild organizations and against isolation from the general factory nucleus.

"Petty guardianship in the supressing of every initiative and activity must be avoided." One case is pointed out where this guardianship went to the extent of the general factory nucleus making up a stereotyped order of the day for all department nuclei which tended to decrease the interest of the members in these meetings. Reports on the departmental nuclei must be read at the bureau meetings of the general factory nucleus. The factory nucleus must give definite instructions to the departmental nuclei, not merely giving the instruction for the "working out of a plan" or to "take notice."

The resolution concludes, "The authority of the department nuclei must be asserted, thus aiming that the departmental nucleus should put before itself the same tasks as the general factory nucleus; the first doing it on department scale, and the latter, of course, on the scale of factory life as a whole." (This paragraph is quoted from the resolution of the 12th party conference).

In the Moscow River Textile factory, the three months plan of work for March, April and May, 1927, includes (point 3) a statement on departmental nuclei. It is planned, "To reorganize the departmental nuclei in connection with the transfer of a number of comrades from the bleaching to the weaving department and to organize a nucleus in the machine and mixture departments." A number of purely local problems relating to factory nuclei are then dealt with. A great deal of attention has been paid to the department nuclei in the Russian C. P.

Memoirs of a Revolutionist

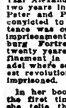
By Vera Figner



VERA FIGNER is now seventy-five years old and is living in Moscow. She joined the Revolutionary Movement fifty-five years ago, and has lived to see the overthrow of the autocracy and the establishment of workers rule in Russia.

Vera Figner is one of the last Revolutionary Mohicans. She was a member of the famous Narodnaya Volya in the 70's, and in 1881 participated in the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. She spent two years in the Fortress St. Peter and Paul, and though convicted to death, her sentence was committed to life imprisonment in the Schlisselburg Fortress. She spent twenty years in solitary confinement in that famous citadel where some of the greatest revolutionary spirits were imprisoned.

In her book translated for the first time into English, she tells the story of her youth and how she became a revolutionist. She describes the early Revolutionary Movement in Russia and gives a graphic picture of her life in the Fortress during the twenty years she was confined there.



Every revolutionary home should have a copy of this book. In it is given the life story of a great revolutionist and idealist.

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COMMUNIST



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Jay Lovestone

PRESENT TREND IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT
Max Bedacht

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE RED6
Ben Gitlow

LITERATURE AND ECONOMICS
V. F. Calverton

MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE CIVIL WAR
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Graphic Editor, Up On Some Charge as Dunne, Has Much Similar Raps

In connection with the case in New York against the editors of the issue of the editors of The DAILY WORKER, Emile H. Gauvreau, managing editor of the Graphic is out on $100 bail while on trial for publishing prohibited matter in his paper.

When Dunne and Miller of The DAILY WORKER faced trial on a similar charge recently, they were held on $500 bail, and as soon as convicted, were held without bail and practically incommunicado, while awaiting punishment. After conviction, and serving part of his sentence, bonds for Dunne during appeal are set at $1,000, or just ten times the amount Gauvreau must put up.

Gauvreau is represented by Attorney Max Steuer, who pleads that the section of the statute under which his client is charged is unconstitutional, in that it specifies no standard of objectionableness by which to judge the matter printed. It might be compared, he argues, with a law prohibiting fast driving, without defining what speed is legal.

McGRADY CAUSES JUDGE TO DEMAND EXCESSIVE BAIL

(Continued from Page One)

by the knowledge of a conference held before the opening court. It was attended by Judge Rosenbluth, Edward McGrady, A. F. of L. representative in charge of disrupting the Furriers' Union, and Samuel Markowich, attorney for the International.

After the close of the conference between the right wing and the judge, court was opened. Strengthened by his confab, the magistrate proceeded without further ado to sentence sixteen of the workers to three days each.

Lenient With Scab.

When a right winger was brot before Magistrate Rosenbluth for trial he sang a different tune. Charged by Clara Meltzer, a striker, with beating her brutally and using vile and indecent language, R. Kramer was immediately discharged. This was the magistrate's opinion in spite of the fact that several witnesses were ready to testify to the guilt of the scab, who yesterday morning at 29th St. and Seventh Ave. acted in the manner of a gangster.

The magistrate refused to listen to the witnesses and discharged the strikers.

Helped the Judge.

Samuel Markowich, right wing attorney stood near the judge during the entire time he was fearing the strike cases. According to many who were present he actually dictated what he was doing his utmost to send to jail those workers who support the Joint Board. In answer to a question, he said he would defend any gangster of the right wing that would be arrested.

After the close of the morning session Magistrate Rosenbluth held a conference with leader Shapiro, representing the Joint Board and Deputy McGrath in charge of the police in the strike district. The meeting was held for the purpose of seeing if some arrangement could be made in reference to future picketing.

The police inspector wanted the strikers to restrict themselves to 25 pickets on each side of each block. To this Shapiro would not agree, demanding the right of the union to have at least 50 pickets on each side of every block. The conference adjourned without accomplishing anything.

Look for Relatives.

Many relatives of the arrested strikers appeared at the office of the Joint Board last night to inquire as to their whereabouts. They were indignant when informed of the unfair attitude taken by the magistrate in asking for excessive bail.

Ford to Manufacture Super Plane, 3 Motors

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—William B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Co., yesterday announced the airplane division of the Ford company is now working on a giant plane twice the size the present three-motored Ford planes, which will carry 20 passengers.

The announcement came at a luncheon called by Postmaster Chas. C. Kelogg and the Aderaft Club to which 400 business men came to hear Col. H. H. Blee, business specialist of the post office department, talk on "Expansion of the Air Mail."

Forbid City Island Bathing

The Board of Health yesterday enlisted the aid of the police in an effort to prevent bathing in some of the waters about upper Manhattan and the Bronx.

This was announced at the office of Health Commissioner Harris, following the discovery that the water in the vicinity of City Island and nearby points on the Sound, and the Harlem and Hudson Rivers is polluted.

China Famine Now Unmasked

By LELAND DUDE, U.P. Special Press Correspondent.

Famine in China is paralyzing the organization of Chinese industrial workers, according to a report in the Chinese Labor Bulletin. The bulletin maintains that the famine has compelled farmers has reached 4,000,000.

"There are country districts," says the report, "in which already tens and hundreds of thousands of members are united in farmers' unions. Without the least doubt these unions will continue to increase within the next few months. During the last month it has been reported that the first farmer organizations in the province of Anhwai have come into being. They number tens of thousands. The increasing power of the so-called Red Spears of Honyv, the farmers' movements in Chihli and Shantung, prove that there is material ready for organization into unions."

The report shows the largest membership in Honan province where organized farmers number more than 1,200,000.

For representative districts the per cent of the farmers who can be classed as independent farmers, tenant farmers and agricultural laborers is given as follows:

Chinese farmers	Independent Per Cent	Tenant Per Cent	Laborer Per Cent
Honan			
Boschin district	20	60	20
" ntsian "	20	70	10
" hensian "	17	58	25
Chende "	30	50	20
Lelan "	14	71	15
Maian "	27	63	10
Kiangsi			
Wanxian "	45	50	5
Tsian "	10	85	5
Nankan "	10	85	5

The vast majority of Chinese farmers either possess no land or so little that they must rent additional ground to support their families. The customary rent is paid in farm products and ranges from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the harvest. In many cases, according to the report, it is 70 per cent to 75 per cent, leaving the renter less than the barest subsistence.

Usurer Extorts.

The average independent farmi is so small that a single bad year places the farmar at the mercy of the village moneylender who normally charges interest at 5 per cent to 10 per cent a month.

"The demands of the farmers," says the report, "chiefly center round the following points: reduction of rent; abolition of taxes on tenants; reduction of interest on loans; abolition of illegal contributions and excessive taxes; storage of grain for times of drought and flood; reform of present official system; the organising of a self-governing board elected by the people in every village; the disarming of the village police and the formation of a people's militia."

The present upheaval in China has roots that extend below the newer industrial proletariat into the great mass of 360,000,000 peasants.

Helping China



ANNA LOUISE STRONG

well known writer and journalist, who is assisting Madame Sun Yat-sen in an appeal to the workers of the United States for funds to aid the Chinese Nationalist soldiers, wounded and crippled, in their battle for liberation from oppression. Money can be sent directly to the committee in charge: Madame Sun Yat-sen, Hankow, China, or to International Workers Aid. See below.

Mme. Sun Thanks IWA For Aid to Revolution; A. L. Strong Cooperates

CHICAGO, June 16.—Thanking the International Workers' Aid for its campaign to raise funds for aid to wounded Nationalist soldiers, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, in charge of Nationalist relief work, has sent the following cable to the International Relief headquarters at Berlin:

"With great pleasure I greet the relief action undertaken by the I. W. A. on behalf of the Chinese people. The millions of Chinese workers and peasants await the help of the international working class. We fight for liberty, our victory will be your victory."

Among the distinguished foreigners aiding Mme. Sut Yat-sen in her relief work is Anna Louise Strong, American journalist. The I. W. A. urges those interested in the success of the Nationalist revolution in China to send donations to the Chinese Revolutionary Aid to the International Workers Aid, 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

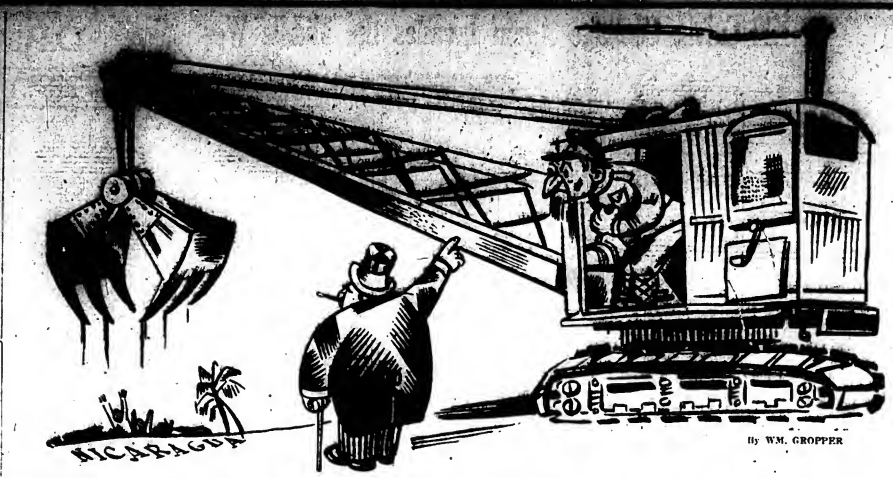
Pinedo Limps Into Ostia.

ROME, June 16.—Premier Mussolini will go to Ostia tomorrow to welcome Commander De Pinedo on his return from a four-continent flight.

A great reception for De Pinedo is being planned at the Chigi Palace on the Flyer's arrival in Rome, and premier Mussolini will pay him tribute from the balcony, with cabinet ministers and diplomats present. De-Pinedo has been thruout the flight a bragging, blustering advocate of fascism, and will be made into one of the newspaper heroes of modern Italy, despite the relative unimportance of his exploits and his frequent forced landings. At the time Pinedo was taking a tow from a sailing ship, the Lindbergh flight took place.

Byrd to Fly Soon

Weather conditions will be the only factors determining the hour when Commander Richard E. Byrd, famous North Pole flyer, will hop off in the Fokker monoplane, "America," for Europe, it was said yesterday.



By WM. GROPPER

Chinese Women Awake

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

HANKOW, China.—"We are fighting with you!"

That is the spirit of the women of Nationalist China who have plunged into the struggle for a "Free China" shoulder to shoulder with their men.

Soldiering, nursing, ploughing, organising labor unions, holding forth at "soap box" meetings, the sturdy women of the revolution tread unafraid any path and all traversed by the men.

Many Martyrs.

Many have died, martyrs. These are the women of the propaganda corps who have dared to invade north China, armed with revolutionary ideas and who have fallen into the hands of the dread militarists.

You see Chinese women of the revolution—slender lovely girls in the smart gray uniform of the military academy, taking training with the men for officership in the army; you see square-shouldered women, hair clipped man fashion, barefoot sometimes, armed with picket poles, acting as guards at great labor demonstrations, controlling the crowds; you see women massed, in neat blue coolie cloth uniforms, scarlet ties blazoning the front of their blouses, in labor union meets.

A New Power.

A hidden power a great strength is in these women, who, in their struggle for a free China, a China clear of foreign intervention, have not neglected to fight for the freedom of themselves from unequal Chinese laws.

In the ancient law of China, a man might exercise the power of life or death over his wife. She was his—to kill—to divorce—to cast off—to disinherit, as he saw fit.

Now—even as armies fight within a dozen miles of a city, these women are securing a complete revision of divorce and inheritance laws.

The Judicial Reform committee, a division of the Ministry of Justice at Hankow, is at work at a complete revision of Chinese law, with a view toward eliminating discriminatory legislation regarding women.

Hupeh Resolution.

To remind the committee that they are anxiously awaiting the reform, the women's movement committee of the Hupeh Provincial Kuomintang Union adopted the following resolutions recently:

Article 1.—With reference to divorce, the decision of the court should be based upon the following points:

1.—If a wife seeks divorce and the husband is unwilling to break the marriage contract, she may, if she has proper grounds, secure a decree, and remarry in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Second National Delegates' Conference. She may ask the local court to base its decision on this principle.

2.—If a husband seeks to divorce a wife who cannot support herself the man must continue to support his divorced wife until such time as she may remarry or no longer need his assistance.

3.—The wives and concubines of the wealthy who are often mistreated, may appeal for divorce and secure alimony if the decree is granted.

Article A. A young daughter-in-law who is cared for by her husband's parents may ask the local women's union to make an investigation in case of ill-treatment. The local court may give her legal aid by fining her husband's parents or by censuring them.

Article 3. With reference to the emancipation of oppressed maidservants there are three regulations as follows:

1.—If a maidservant is cruelly treated by her master, the local peasants' union may ask the local court to cancel the contract so that she may return to her family or her guardians or the local court may find a better master for her, one who can pay her for services.

2.—If a maidservant is beaten or injured by her master, the judge of the court should order the master to pay the medical fees.

3.—A master cannot take his maidservant as his concubine. If the maidservant is under the age of fifteen, the master may choose a husband for her if she agrees with his choice.

Article 4. Prostitutes should be emancipated from the oppression of their procuresses. In order to extend legal assistance to them, the local court may fine the oppressor or cancel the slavish contract so that the oppressed may marry or find some other work.

Article 5. With reference to the selling of an oppressed woman as a wife or to a house of prostitution, when such cases are detected by the Women's Union, the unscrupulous sellers will be severely punished by the court. Same punishment to those who sell the widows or orphan girls.

Article 6. The right of inheritance in acquiring property of deceased persons should be extended to women as announced by the administrative organs.

1. The only daughter has the right of inheritance in acquiring the property of her deceased father. None other can acquire it unless he obtained the will of the deceased.

2. The son or the daughter of a widow has the full right to acquire his or her mother's property. If a widow does not want to remarry, the family of her deceased husband should give her a pension, if they can afford to.

Art. 7. With reference to the relation between the women's union and the peasants' union, the labor union and the students' union, the regulations are as follows:

Ask Protection.

1.—A village woman who is a concurrent member of the peasants' union and under the direction of women's department of the peasants' union, may ask the peasants' union to protect her when she is oppressed by land owners, local rowdies or the gentry.

2.—Any women who is a concurrent member of the labor union, may ask the labor union to protect her when she is oppressed by her employer.

3.—Any woman who is a concurrent member of the students' union, may ask the latter to support her if she is not satisfied with her school.

Art. 8. As to the educational movement five points were made.

1.—To give relief to ignorant women and educate them.

2.—To organize reading committees and to give vocational education to ignorant women if possible.

3.—To educate ignorant women until they can read and write.

4.—Those interested in educational affairs, are expected to open schools for women, or write to the women's union, which may urge the government to open the schools.

Chicago Hands Off China Conference Elects Executive

CHICAGO, June 16 (FP).—More than 50,000 Chicago trade unionists were officially represented by delegates at the Hands-Off-China conference June 12. Pres. John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor was elected chairman of the permanent executive committee, Clarence Darrow, vice chairman, Atty. Wm. H. Holly, secretary and Christian Madsen of the painters, treasurer.

The conference voted to present a protest against American policy in China to Pres. Coolidge when he stops off in Hammond, Ind., June 14 on his way to the summer white house in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The resolution to be presented to Coolidge demands withdrawal of American forces from China, abolition of the unequal treaties and protests against any intervention in China direct or indirect.

It was voted to make the conference permanent, with an executive committee to arrange mass meetings and co-operate with similar bodies in other cities.

Unions Represented.

Among the unions represented by delegates were the machinists, railroad signalmen, painters, hoisting engineers, teachers, metal polishers, switchmen, steam and operating engineers, window washers, ladies' garment workers, Amalgamated Clothing workers, wood carvers and lathers. A score of labor fraternal and other organizations also credentialed delegates. Several social centers, the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom, the Workers party, Proletarian party, All-America Anti-Imperialist league and the Kuomintang of China, Chicago branch, participated.

The office of the Hands-Off-China conference is care of Wm. H. Holly, 109 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

British Labor in Protest Over Black-Leg Bill

LONDON, June 16.—Mass demonstrations are taking place all over England against the black-leg trade union bill of the tory government, and resolutions for a general strike are being passed by the more militant labor groups, who are not under the complete domination of Eggleston Square (right wing labor officials) or have deliberately broken with the milk-and-water policy of the labor bureaucracy in their soft-spoken opposition to the labor-strangling bill.

Urge General Strike.

The South London delegate meeting of building workers, in a united front conference held by the Borough Labor Party, the Bethnal Green Trades Council (disaffiliated for its refusal to oust Communist members), Chiswick Branch of the National Society of Painters, Liverpool No. 9 branch of the N. U. G. N. W., Methil District Trades and Labor Council, miners' meetings at Kimberley, Notts, and Hetton, Durham, and Walthamstow 657 branch of the Workers' Union, passed resolutions urging a general strike as the only effective protest.

For Sacco-Vanzetti.

Nearly a hundred delegates attended a conference of the I. C. W. P. A. (International Class-War Prisoners' Aid) to discuss arrangements for a monster demonstration in Trafalgar Square, on Sunday, June 26th. After submitting resolutions on the bill, on China, the persecution of the workers in England, and the attack on Russia, the demonstration will march to the American embassy to demand the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Splitting Tactics.

At the annual conference of trades councils held at Westminster, it was disclosed that Labor Party officials in the National Trade Union Defense Committee had been using the machinery of the party to weed out the more militant councils from among those invited to conferences, or to whom campaign material had been sent. It appeared that Wood, Green, Woolwich, Leeds, Manchester, Bethnal Green, and Hull Trades Councils, in all of which there is a strong minority movement group, had been more or less ignored.

Strong resentment was manifested at the conference, against the anti-working-class splitting tactics of the labor officials, and against the circular of the General Council addressed to the trades councils, threatening to excommunicate all those who remained in touch with the national minority movement.

Rumanian White Terror Raids Workers' Clubs

AMSTERDAM, (FP) June 16.—Information received by the International Federation of Trade Unions from Bucharest is that the Rumanian secret police at Temesvar raided a workers' club and seized and destroyed 7,000 "seditious" books. Among these were the works of Dumas, Victor Hugo, Balzac, Schiller, Goethe, Lenau, Cervantes, Marx, and other standard European authors.

Nungesser Report Fake

OTTAWA, Canada, June 16.—A message received at government headquarters from Chicoutimiate today say that the report of Nungesser and Coli being found is untrue.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

New Yorkers Going to U. S. S. R. Will Visit Czar's Villa

The world-famous Tsarskoye Selo (Czar's Village) near Leningrad is to be one of the many points of beauty and historic interests visited by the American party, which will leave for Russia, July 14th, on the six weeks' tour arranged by the World Tourists, Inc., of 41 Union Square, New York City.

This was for many years the summer palace of the Czar, and it had the first electric light plant in Europe, and the first railway in Russia, which was built in 1837 to connect it with Leningrad (formerly Petrograd).

Health Resort.

Because of the dryness of its climate and its excellent sanitary conditions, this is considered the healthiest resort in Soviet Russia. Its former palaces and villas have been turned over to the children, and have become museums, schools, hospitals and saultariums for their exclusive use. Because in the summer the town seems to be one big colony of youngsters, it has been renamed Detskoye Selo (Children's Village).

In the trip arranged by the World Tourists, Inc., the party will be entertained at Detskoye Selo, and a special dinner has been arranged there by the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries under whose guidance the tourists are to travel in Leningrad and Moscow.

This committee has also planned to care for all details of travel on the trip, provide interpreters, rooms, meals, transportation, visits to museums, factories and to theatres and concerts. All expense for this services are included in the cost of the six weeks' tour—$575.00.

This is one of the first opportunities offered to Americans to see Soviet Russia and it is causing tremendous interest everywhere. Further information about all details of the trip can be obtained from the office of the World Tourists, 41 Union Square, Room 803, phone Stuyvesant 7251. It is open daily from 9 to 7.

Philadelphia Labor to Meet on Unemployment

PHILADELPHIA, (FP) June 16.—A trade union conference on unemployment will shortly be called by the Philadelphia Labor College. Place and date will soon be announced. The Labor College recently held a 2-day conference on waste elimination that attracted national labor heads, technicians and representative Philadelphia union chiefs to its speakers' platform. Israel Mufson, college secretary, is making arrangements.

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Clearing House for International Conspiracies.

The council of the league of nations is again in session at Geneva. Between sessions the powers carry on, sometimes openly but for the most part secretly, their intrigues, their efforts to create new alignments. Then at the league councils the schemers endeavor to use the sessions in their own interest.

At the session a year ago Britain was prepared to oust France from the Near East because of the frightfulness carried on in Syria by demanding that Briand surrender the league mandate for that country. France countered by inducing Turkey to make demands upon Britain which, if acceded to, would have been a heavy blow to English oil interests. The result was a compromise, leaving things as they were before.

Today Britain comes to the league council, faced with problems that she cannot possibly solve. In its desperation, because of the failure of its policy in China and facing ever-growing revolts in other parts of her vast colonial empire, the tory government of forgery blames its own failures upon the Soviet government of Russia. The very existence of the Soviet Union is unquestionably a tremendous factor in encouraging anti-imperialist action, as well as inspiring militant labor in the home countries. Unable to perceive the underlying economic contradictions that place the stamp of death upon the features of capitalism, the frantic tories strive to maintain their power by plunging into the most reckless campaign of intrigue and provocation the modern world has witnessed.

Since it gained a dominant position over France in the council of the league, Britain has used the league as an instrument for forwarding its own international policies. It came to Geneva with an elaborate program worked out—a policy of defense and aggression. Its mad policy of provocation and murder against the Soviet Union; its sinking back into a position of isolation in China after temporarily succeeding, in the Nanking bombardment, in obtaining unity of action against the revolution; its Arcos raid and breaking of trade and diplomatic relations with Russia; its attempt to destroy the British trade unions are all acts of madmen—imperialism goaded to the last extremety before its own irreconciable contradictions.

Today the tories enter the league council, hoping that their dominant position will enable them to align most of Europe behind its policy of terror against the Soviet Union, but on that front Britain also meets defeat; a defeat that they cannot face at home and which brings much nearer the day when the tory cabinet must go before the country in an election campaign.

Britain's defeat at the league council was due to the attitude of two governments, Germany and Poland. Instead of an identic note to the Soviet Union, protesting against "propaganda and espionage" carried on by the Communist International, Stresemann, German foreign minister, has been chosen to gently inform the Russians that such propaganda is resented by other nations—a complaint that has been repeated since the creation of the International and arises out of the imperialist desires to confuse the Communist International with the Soviet Union.

Germany is taking advantage of the British break to increase its trade with Russia and is not going to become the catspaw of the tories who must strive to save their faces at home as well as abroad.

As for Poland, since the rise to power of Pilsudski, through a coup d'état backed by Britain, the main tendency has been to be that of vassal of Britain. But this is at present affected by a number of strong cross-currents. In the first place Poland, created by the league as a buffer state between Bolshevik Russia and the revolutionary workers of Germany, has her own national existence to consider. Openly to break with Russia and plunge into a war will mean its almost instant destruction as a capitalist nation, and this not merely because of the mighty power of Russia but because of the unmistakeable signs of opposition in Poland itself. The recent Warsaw elections resulted in crushing defeats of the Pilsudski gang, in spite of the widespread terror and fraud invoked against its enemies. The fascist outfit in Poland in unprincipled and will sell out to anyone who is willing to pay them. While they serve Britain today they would much rather serve a more powerful imperialism if they had sufficient encouragement. That inducement is forthcoming in the form of a Wall Street loan of $60,000,000 which is nearing completion. Germany is to supply a like amount—obtained from the American bankers, who will not loan money to fight Britain's battles. These factors, taken together, outweigh the pressure of Britain and explain the remarkable statement of the Polish representatives on the league council that nothing should be done to "anger Russia," for fear of making a bad situation worse.

Thus, in spite of its dominant position in the league, tory Britain cannot overcome the contradictions of imperialism which have thus far prevented a bloc of fascist nations against the Soviet Union and which will act in the future to prevent such a consummation.

Then above all the contradictions, hanging like a Damocles sword over the heads of all the imperialists, is the growing revolutionary sentiment among the proletariat and peasantry of the home countries and the colonies, whose economic conditions must hurl them eventually into the ranks of the reserve forces of the Soviet Union and sound the death knell of capitalism.

Preparing to Smash the Traitor, Chiang Kai-Shek.

That the national liberation movement in China has the situation well in hand is evidenced by recent military maneuvers. Tang Seng-chi, commander of a powerful wing of the Nationalist forces, has been recalled to Hankow from the province of Honan, leaving General Feng Yu-siang in full command of the Hankow government forces in the northern drive against Chang Tso-lin, whom money is being thrown into Manchuria. This leaves Tang Seng-chi free to concentrate his forces for a drive against Chiang Kai-shek, the apostate who sold out to the imperialists in an effort to betray the Nationalist movement into the hands of the British butchers.

At the same time the new drive is being prepared the "Red Spears" (peasant military organizations) are cutting the northern communications in the province of Chili and moving northward where they will converge with Feng's troops.

The vast majority of all armies are peasants and this fact explains the wholesale defection of reactionary forces as soon as they come in contact with the revolution and learn what the fight is really about.

Even Chang Tso-lin is trying to save some of the wreckage of the Peking government by reorganizing the cabinet with a personnel that may try to reach a compromise with the victorious Nationalist forces, in face of the failure to consolidate an effective army out of the remnants of the various reactionary bandit gangs.

Meanwhile the imperialist forces of the United States, Britain and France remain concentrated at Tientsin, near Peking, thereby constituting a threat of imperialist war and imposing upon the workers of the imperialist nations the duty to demand the withdrawal of these forces so that China can settle its own affairs in its own way.

The counter-revolution could not last one week without the aid of the imperialists.

Calvin Coolidge Again Invades the Middle West

By R. M. WICKS.

FOR the third time in his career Calvin Coolidge journeys to the Middle West, bowing humbly that evil spirit the boys call it in the hope that it will be kind to arose from the presidential breast.

The first time he visited that part of the country he was not president; he was merely vice-president to the late Harding. He attempted to deliver a public address to the farmers at the 1922 Minnesota state fair in the Twin Cities. His grotesque efforts were rewarded with insulting interruptions that finally culminated in derisive howls that forced him from the platform before he had fairly started his harrangue. The second time he invaded that territory was in the early part of 1926 when, as president of the United States, he appeared before a conference of the farm bureau in Chicago, urging the election of a certain set of reactionary candidates. The delegates listened respectfully but silent. They then proceeded to defeat the Coolidge candidates by overwhelming majorities, before Calvin had left town.

Like most other mortals, Coolidge learns by experience—rather slowly, perhaps, but still he learns a trifle. He has again journeyed to the middle west, the seat of agricultural unrest, but if he indulges in any speeches it will be in the secluded Black Hills section of South Dakota, well guarded by federal police, and behind the microphone of a radio.

On his journey to his summer "white house" he stopped at Hammond, Indiana, to deliver a speech in dedication of a public park, where the steel trust police and the ku klux klan hooligans could be relied upon to protect his precious person from any effrontery on the part of the inhabitants.

His speech contained the usual piffle about life and light and liberty, with a brazen plea for militarism, wherein he made the profound ethnological observation that "patriotism is indigenous to this soil," and asserted that "such a people always respond when there is need for military service." Recounting the wars of the past half century, he showed that the industrial slaves of Hammond, Whiting, South Chicago and Gary had always done their share. Of course he neglected to state that most of the workers were foreign-born and were terrorized by the patriotieers into submitting to the war hoax, particularly the liberty bond fake during the late war in behalf of the foreign investments of Wall Street as a means of holding their jobs in the steel mills. In characterising that conflict the president, who is perhaps the chief source of the determination of whether an autocratic form or a republican form of government was to be predominant among the nations of the earth." which is one of the mightiest imperialism in earth concluded his sentence by asserting that "victory finally rested on the side of right." To the workers of his observation he boasted: "When America has drawn the sword it has always been the people who have won." This was indeed ironic in view of the bestial suppression of the steel workers by the armed forces under command of Major General Leonard H. Wood, who used a part of the army to aid the steel trust smash the great strike of 1919-20 and drive the strikers back into the frightful misery from which they endeavored to escape. When they attempted to realize some of the flowery promises made them during the war they were given a salutary lesson by the government, whose "liberty bonds" they had bought and in whose behalf they had suffered and slaved under the promise that the defeat of the Germans would bring freedom for all forever.

* * *

THAT Coolidge is actively in the field as candidate for president in 1928 was clearly revealed during his Hammond speech, wherein he said: "While we have reached the highest point in material prosperity ever achieved, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation in the wealth of the nation." The republican press of the country seized upon this assertion to proclaim in big headlines that Coolidge was in favor of higher wages for the unskilled. A careful reading of his speech fails to reveal one single utterance that gives assurance that the republicans have any desire to recommend action for improving the wages of unskilled workers. Certainly no one ever expects a lackey of banking and industrial capital to propose a minimum wage for unskilled workers based upon the cost of living. His helpful talk about "full participation in the wealth of the nation" is the cheapest sort of demagogism, to be elaborated upon during the coming campaign by the hired writers, stylists, aspirants to elective office and others who make up the republican machine.

His determination to become a candidate is announced today is the real reason why Coolidge makes his third journey to the Middle West and why he has established his "Summer White House" in the Black Hills.

* * *

IT is no secret and requires no great political acumen to perceive the fact that both the old parties in the United States have, within their own ranks, distinct groupings, representing conflicting economic interests. LaSalle street, the Wall Street of the Middle West, dominates those leading industries of that part of the country—the packing industry, the harvester trust, the grain and elevator trusts and some of the main trunk lines of railroads running westward from Chicago.

These bankers and industrialists oppose the imperialist policies of Wall Street—the European debt policy, the world-court propoitition, intervention in China, etc.—because they fear the effect upon their own industries of a revival of European industry and the developing of Asiatic industry with the aid of American credits. With such fury did this group assail the administration for steam-rolling through the senate and the house the proposition for the United States to join the world court that the fight for it has temporarily been abandoned.

The main support of the Middle West section of the republican party comes from the farmers and industrial workers of that part of the country. Since more than half the workers in the heavy industries are disqualified from voting by citizenship and residential qualifications the main appeal must be made to the farmers. For the past three years Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, son-in-law of the Pullman millions and a favorite of LaSalle St., has been striving to gain a foothold among the farmers. Many farm organizations have been used to stage political performances in behalf of Lowden. Governor Hammill of Iowa, the political creature of Mr. Harvey Ingham, has assumed the leadership of the republican forces of the corn belt who are for Lowden. Because of the veto of the McNary-Haugben farm relief bill at the last session of congress, Coolidge has become the symbol of all the ills from which farmers suffer. This fact makes Coolidge tial aspirants, even those with the shady record of a Lowden, to gain adherents. It is hardly likely that the presence of Coolidge in the Black Hills, where the farm discontent is particularly acute, will result in changing the resentment of the farmers into support for his ideas and aspirations. It is also questionable whether the Coolidge supporters and managers are greatly concerned over the Lowden candidacy. A revival of the scandal associated with his election frauds and vote bribery in 1920 will be sufficient to defeat Lowden, which leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Lowden candidacy is only a cloak to conceal the real candidate of the Middle West bankers and industrialists. Lowden is a talking horse for another candidate. That candidate is Vice President Charles G. Dawes.

Dawes is the ideal candidate for the republicans in 1928. Personally a LaSalle Street banker with heavy interests in the industries of the Middle West, he is at the same time a conscious imperialist who has already proved his worth to the House of Morgan by conniving, with Owen D. Young of the General Electric, to impose the Dawes plan upon Germany. His own gestures in favor of farm relief indicate that he knows the part he is to play and is actively a candidate for the nomination.

Dawes is also a tried and true militarist, a labor-hater and in theory, at least, a bit bizarre. He will appeal to the bosses of Wall Street as well as La Salle St., gain the support of the Hearst press with the exception of the petty-minded members of the klan, which is strong in the Middle West. Just what reward Lowden will receive in case of Dawes' election is problematical, but it will be nothing less than a cabinet post.

* * *

COOLIDGE'S journey to the Black Hills is not for the purpose of winning the farmers to his support in the pre-convention campaign, but in order to utilize the republican machine for his candidacy. There will be a steady stream of federal office holders—district attorneys, United States marshalls, postmasters, agricultural experts and other pay-rollers —so his summer white house, who will be charged with the task of lining up the Middle West delegates to the republican convention in order to defeat the Dawes-Lowden opposition and any other aspirants that may arise between now and the opening of the convention.

There are similar divisions within the ranks of the democratic party, with this exception, that the Middle West section of that party contain more strictly petty bourgeois elements than the republican party. The present trend in the democratic party points to the nomination of the Tammany governor, Al. Smith as the candidate, which will alienate most of the planters of the South and Middle West. The nomination of Smith will assure the victory of the republican party which will capitalize the anti-Catholic sentiment of those regions normally supporting the democrats, hence the main fight resolves itself into a struggle for control of the republican convention with Coolidge having a distinct advantage at present.

* * *

THE farmers can expect nothing from either of the two old parties. Their misery is used as a political football and the only way they can hope to gain anything for themselves is to aid those courageous elements of labor striving to create a labor party that will serve the interests of the workers and farmers. The utter futility of gaining advantages through "farm blocs" ought to be evident even to the dullest by this time, especially since it is plain to all that the La Follettes, Brookharts, Norrises and their associates devote most of their time in political horse-trading to secure committee appointments rather than fighting in the interests of the farmers.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

A sympathizer from Minneapolis, member of the Farmer-Labor Party, sends $1.00 in response to the special request for 500 $100 subscriptions to meet the fine, and says: "I donate $4.00 to the DAILY WORKER a week ago, but am sending the extra dollar to encourage you comrades in your noble and glorious work."

* * *

The "Garal" meeting in Akron, O., on June 8th, raised $65.00 toward the Daily Worker Fund.

* * *

The Mt. Vernon Nuclei, Workers Party, sends a donation of $10.00 to the Ruthenberg Daily Worker Fund, and a pledge of 50 cents per month from each member for a period of three months.

* * *

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Artemis Stavrianudaris, Helper, Utah. (collected)	15.00
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Mrs. Rose Kapetansky, Detroit, Mich. (pledge monthly)	1.00
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K. Epstein, (collected) Hartford, Conn.	4.00
Anton Krotofil, Norwalk, O.	10.00
James Trauloflow, Albany, N. Y.	5.00
Wm. Beck, N. Y. C.	2.50
J. Valkevan, Wilmington, Del.	10.00
Laura Newell Veissi, N. Y. C.	10.00
John Strauec, Remsen, N. Y.	1.50
Norman Tallentire, Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
Oslas Berry, N. Y. C.	2.00
Henry Brink, N. Y. C.	1.00
Harold Robins, N. Y. C. (pledge $5 monthly) and	3.00
M. L. Williams, Washington, D. C.	1.00
A. J. Broe, N. Y. C.	5.00
Nathan Hechtman, N. Y. C.	1.00
Geo. Blazem, (collected) Spokane, Washington	20.00
Tom Strazza, Hartford, Conn.	3.00
Kurt Abrens, Hoboken, N. J.	5.00

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

A new play by Joe Swerling titled "Whitney," will be produced by John Golden. The principal role will be played by Edward G. Robinson.

Joanne Ragois played her one hundredth performance in "Her Cardboard Lover" at the Empire Theatre last night.

This is the final week of the prize offer of $500 for an essay on "The Ladder" which is playing at the Cort Theatre. All essays must be in by Monday morning. So far over $8,000 has been given away in prizes.

"Bare Facts of 1917," announced to open this Saturday night at the Triangle Theatre, will not have its premiere until June 27.

* * *

"The" Badger Game," by E. G. Goldsmith, has been accepted by A. E. and R. R. Riskin, for reproduction next season.

* * *

Balleff and his troupe in a new edition of "Chauve Souris" will come to New York again next season. Following this the company will make a trip to the Coast. The Russian revue will probably arrive here early in October.

Screen Notes

Emil Jannings' first American-made film, "They Way Of All Flesh," is booked following "Beau Geste" at the Rialto sometime this month. Jannings' characterization in the new picture is said to be even more vivid than his work in "The Last Laugh" and "Variety." He is supported by Belle Bennett, Phyllis Haver and Donald Keith.

* * *

Janet Gaynor now featured in "7th Heaven" will play the leading role in the William Fox's screen version of John Golden's stage play, "Two Girls Wanted." Glenn Tryon and Earle Foxe will be seen in leading roles.

* * *

Another synchronization device, which is known as the Vocafilm, is being prepared for the screen with the cost of installation so nominal that even the smallest of theaters in the smallest of towns can afford it. In connection with the launching of Vocafilm, a lease has been taken on the Longacre Theatre beginning June 24, when the first presentation will be offered to the public.

John Burke, Elizabeth, N. J.	5.00
Swen Wilenius, Angora, Minn. (collected)	6.22
James R. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y. (pledge)	1.00
Harry Lubinick, N. Y. C.	2.00
R. Schreiber, N. Y. C.	5.00
Cora P. Wilson, San Jose, Calif. (monthly pledge)	1.00
W. C. Bloyed, Canon City, Colo. (weekly pledge)	1.00
S. C. Burris, Lakeview, Oregon	5.00
H. Pirozek, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
T. Athanaciades, Cleveland, Ohio	18.00
S. Maeik, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Irving Steinberg, B'klyn, N. Y.	20.00
G. Radulolf, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
Fried, Detroit, Mich.	90.00
Gustav Tuchelski, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Ernst Wagenknecht, Cleveland, Ohio	20.00
Vilnis, Chicago, Ill.	68.55
A. Young, O'Fallon, Ill.	5.00
Alice McFadin, Tucson, Ariz.	25.00
Julius Rosenthal, N. Y. C.	3.00
Karl J. Ulmstrom, South Bend, Ind.	2.50
Geo. Vitol, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
J. Perlman, (collected) Chicago, Illinois	4.00
John Michaengel, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
Hyman Ruhin, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Sovo Klaich, Granite City, Ill.	1.00
John Pripsky, N. Y. C.	5.00
Fr. Rahich, West Allis, Wis.	10.00
S. Blein, Chicago, Ill.	1.00



GLORIA FOY

Has the principal role in "The Cirzus Princess," Emmerich Kalman's operetta at the Winter Garden.

AMUSEMENTS

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The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thurs., W. 52 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30

Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden To 58 E. of B'way. Circle 9-6 Thur & Sat 2678
Next Week: Silver Cord

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30 MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2.30
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MATINEE WEDNESDAY

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

If You Have Them--

Give these two splendid books to the man in your shop. If you don't own them, get those two for your own library.

THE GOVERNMENT, STRIKEBREAKER By Jay Lovestone.
In an attractive cloth library binding —.60

PASSAIC—The Story of a Struggle Against Starvation Wages and for the Right to Organize.
By Albert Weisbord —.15

A total of 75 cents worth of books for
50 CENTS
Add five cents for postage.

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders rush and filled in turn as received.

Forest Hills Pioneer Group to Meet

A new Pioneer group has been formed in Forest Hills, Long Island, and will meet every Saturday, 10 a. m. at 100 Hoadley St. between Austin and Station Ave. All boys and girls living in the neighborhood are invited to join.

* * *

Hands Off China Meeting Saturday.

A Hands Off China air meeting will be held Saturday evening at Steinway and Remsen Aves. Abraham Markoff will speak.

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

'All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino on June 18, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Young Pioneer Camp. Come, and bring your relatives, friends and neighbors. Do your bit to build a Camp for workers' children.

* * *

Lower Bronx Pioneers Meet Every Friday.

The lower Bronx Pioneers are active again. They hold their regular meetings every Friday at 611 East 140th St., near Cypress Ave., 6:30 p. m. All party members are urged to send their children to the meeting. Special DAILY WORKER Meeting Tonight.

DAILY WORKER agents and DAILY WORKER representatives of Workers Party units will meet tonight, 8 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., to take up plans for the midsummer carnival and fair for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

* * *

Section One Membership Meeting.

To all Functionaries and Members of Section 1. There will be a regular meeting of all the members of Section 1 on Monday, 6 p. m. sharp, right after work at 108 E. 14th St., Room 16.

* * *

Nearing Speaks Wednesday.

Scott Nearing will speak on "The Present Danger of War" next Wednesday night at Bryant Hall, between 41st and 42nd streets.

* * *

Open Air Meeting in Newark Tonight.

Newark—Market Plaza on Broad St. Speakers: Juliet S. Poyntz and others.

* * *

Raise $100 for Daily Worker.

One Hundred Dollars was raised for The DAILY WORKER at a meeting of Branch 5, Section 7.

* * *

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Fifth Ave. and 110th St. Speakers:

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Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
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Paint Painters Rock Critical Situation in Union, as Result of Graft of Officials

By Sam Marr and Dave Sapiro.

The Master Painters' Association, which is said to be the most powerful employers' organization in the building trades, is trying to force the entire membership of the painters' union to accept a wage cut of $1 per day, and other open-shop conditions that is now rife.

Julius Thomas Wolgin, the present business agent of the union, who was elected by the Rosenberg slogan, which is said to be the majority in the council, is doing everything in its power to thwart him out of the office. Every progressive move of Wolgin and his supporters is being sabotaged by the Rosenberg gang. No trade matters, no organizational questions are being taken up. The organization is now in a ruinous condition.

* * *

The leader of these grafters in the union is the socialist, Silverman. So open was he in his treachery to the members that the progressives called him to an open discussion before the membership of Local 906, at a special meeting on June 10. Koslorf and Matzkin, of the council made the following charges against Silverman, and challenged him to deny them: (1) That Silverman knew all about the pilfering of the treasury in the district council, but said nothing; (2) When the robberies were discovered, Silverman did nothing to expose them but on the contrary, when the report of the accountant was made, and some of the crooks arrested, he came out openly in their defense at the meetings of the council. At one of the meetings he even demanded that the council pay the $355 bonds necessary for raising the $6,000 bail for the Silverman gang.

Silverman represents the bosses in the council and on every occasion defends them. For this he has been rewarded with an expensive auto by the gang.

For refusing to join the Silverman gang and share in the booty, Thomas Hall was removed from his job as secretary, an office to which he was legally elected by the membership.

What was his reply?

"I am a stickler," he declared. "I am not a double-crosser." "We are all human," he declared.

(President A. J. Fischer and William Hartley of Dist. Council 9 are charged with using $50,000 of the union's funds for speculative purposes. Ed. Note.)

"We are all human," continued Silverman. "Suppose they did gamble on Wall St., with the council's money? Why not give them a fair chance?"

A fair chance for parasites, who, instead of fighting for the members' interests rob and betray them instead.

The hall was packed with pickets. It was a hot night. All were perspiring. One after another the workers got up and expressed their bitter feelings against the traitorous actions of Silverman and his gang.

* * *

The painters of New York must realize that their union is in a critical condition. Soon the workers will not be able to make even a miserable living. We must begin to act. We must save our union.

Women Needle Workers Hold Open Air Meeting Tomorrow; Rutgers Square

A monster open air demonstration will be held tomorrow, 1 p. m. at Rutgers Square by the Women's Committee of the Cloak, Dress and Furriers.

Women active in the needle trades struggle will discuss the last events of the furriers' strike and the defense of the imprisoned workers. All women workers must attend.

Harfield, Maslow, Weisberg.

Wilkins and Intervals Aves. Speakers: Cork, Lazarowits, Lichenstein.

Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves. Speakers: I. Cohen, Macklin, Mankin.

Grand St. East and Ravenmeyer St. Speakers: J. Cohen, H. Gordon.

* * *

Iadoor Meeting Tonight.

Grand Central Palace, 90 Clinton St. Speakers: Freeman, Devine and others.

Murder Trials High.

Queens County continued today to pay for the murder of Albert Snyder, when the board of estimate appropriated $1,878.95 for the board and lodging of the Snyder-Gray trial jury at Kew Gardens Inn.

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Special Rates for Labor Organizations. (Established 1887.)

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Hungarian Orchestra Needs Players.

The Hungarian Workers' Orchestra is in need of several players especially those who can play wind instruments. All workers who can play the cello, viola, trombone, flute, French horn, or any brass instruments can join the orchestra. Rehearsals take place Tuesday night 7:30 p. m. at 350 East 81st St.

* * *

Furniture Varnishers..

A special meeting of Local 697, Furniture Varnishers' and Finishers' Union will be held Monday evening at 151 Clinton St. for the purpose of taking up trade questions and the working agreements for 1927 and 1928.

Anti-Treaty Group Gains.

DUBLIN, June 16.—Anti-treaty sentiment in the Irish Free State has strengthened its hand by five additional seats in the Dail Eireen, and together with the heavy gain of the Labor Party has balked the pro-British Government Party of a clear working majority in the new Dail Eireen.

FOUR ROOMS TO SUBLET
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SUMMER RESORT
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WINGDALE, N. Y.
All conveniences; all sports; hiking; fishing; rowing; swimming; dancing; amusements. FOR REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION: "Freiheit" Office 2 to 6 P. M., 108 E. Lexington Ave., Unity House, and Harlem Co-operative House, 1744 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y. BUSSES leave 10 Union Square every Friday at 6 P. M., Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Workers Party Annual Summer Festival Workers Party
First Big Outdoor Event This Season
SUNDAY, JUNE 26th
From 10 A. M. Until Midnight
Pleasant Bay Park—Bronx
ATHLETICS GAMES DANCING
BASEBALL GAMES
Workers Party vs. Young Workers League — I. L. G. W. U. vs. Furriers
Athletic Exhibitions:—Finnish, Hungarian and other language groups.—Special program arranged by the Young Pioneers.—All kinds of games for young and old.
SCOTT NEARING, WM. F. DUNNE, BEN GITLOW, M. J. OLGIN, and ALBERT WEISBORD and many others will participate in the games.—Good Eats and Plenty of 'Em.
Admission 35 cents. Free Busses to and from Station.
DIRECTIONS: Take the Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St. station, then take Unionport Car to the end of line. From West Side take Broadway Subway to 181st St., then crosstown car to Unionport.
TICKETS ON SALE: WORKERS PARTY, 108 E. 14th St.; FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square; DAILY WORKER, 33 E. 1st St.; JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, 175 East Broadway; WORKERS BOOK SHOP, 108 University Place.

Workers Mobilize Today in Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum

All shifting and unemployed workers will meet 1 p. m. today at Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., where the strategy will be discussed by active participants in the struggle. All union members must not fail to attend.

Left Wing Present Case In Washington

(Continued from Page One)

one hour speech of Gold. When he concluded he received applause.

The 32 New York Joint Board delegates were not permitted to enter the hall during this session.

Green Won't Parley

William Green refused to see Ben Gold, left 'wing' leader yesterday. When Harry Eaglander, president of the unity committee called upon the head of the A. F. of L. to arrange an appointment, he was met with a rebuff. The same was the result of his attempt to arrange for a meeting between Gold and Schachtman.

Eaglander was surprised at the attitude taken by Green as Edward McGrady, his New York representative in the needle trades situation had informed him that Green was in favor of holding a conference with Gold.

The right wingers held a banquet last night tendered to them by local 72 of Washington. Speeches were made by Woll, Feinstone, Berger, and Bearak.

Rockefeller Did Not Offer to Talk Union

WASHINGTON, (FP) June 16.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has denied the report that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had sent word to him that Rockefeller would deal with an industrial union covering all employes of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. properties in Colorado.

The report recently brought to Washington was that Rockefeller, tired of spending money on his company union which was formed after the Ludlow Massacre in his Trinidad coal fields, had challenged the A. F. of L. to show that it could organize a union speaking for coal miners, steel workers and all other groups in a modern coal-steel industry. Such a union would cut across ordinary trade jurisdiction lines.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

EAST LANSING, Mich., (FP) June 16.—The International Country Life Conference meets in East Lansing, August 4-6.

Special DAILY WORKER Meeting

DAILY WORKER agents and DAILY WORKER representatives of Workers Party units will meet TONIGHT, 8 P. M. at 108 East 14th St., to take up plans for the midsummer carnival and fair for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

NOTICE TO ALL WORKERS, PARTY UNITS AND ALL LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Are you preparing to do your bit for the
Giant Carnival and Fair
July 23rd and 24th
WANTED: Exhibitions, Side Shows, Novelty Booths, Athletic Exhibition, Dancing Exhibition, Food, Refreshments, Concert. What will you do to make this admission Coney Island a success?
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Trade Union Women's Council Conference Saturday, June 25

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives will hold their annual conference on Saturday, June 25, at the Little Hungarian Hall, 350 East Houston St.

Invitations have been sent to a large number of labor, fraternal, and women's organizations to send representatives to the conference.

A number of vital topics will be taken up at the conference, including the organizations of housewives for participation in the struggles of the workers' jointly with other labor organizations and to render material and moral support to workers in time of strikes and lockouts; to help unionize the workers; to provide for cultural, educational and social needs of working class housewives.

Proposal for "Czar" of Building Trades Is Called Fascism

The proposed plan for a "labor czar" in the building trades was characterized as a fascist scheme by Assemblyman F. L. Hackenburg at yesterday's hearing before the State Industrial Survey Commission being held in the Bar Association building.

Hackenburg, a member of the commission, ridiculed the assertion of witnesses representing building contractors that the proposed official would have to have "the full confidence of the people."

Scheme For Open Shop.

"You mean a Mussolini," he shouted. "Such a plan would be fascism pure and simple. Others, including S. L. Snyder, president of the Plumbing and Piping Contractors' Association, and Henry B. Gombers, secretary of the National Heating and Piping Contractors' Association, testified to the need of the "czar" in order to eliminate "certain practices of organized labor which increased the cost of building."

Mild Progressive Wins.

SEATTLE, June 16.—According to an unofficial count of votes James Taylor of the Machinists Union is the winner in the contest for president of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

Secco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Workers Party Calls Strikes Successful in Argentina and Paraguay

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 16.—Workers' parties in Argentina and Paraguay today in response to the Sympathy Union's strike declaration called in protest against the sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti, were completely successful.

A huge demonstration was held at which speakers denounced the sentence.

4 Ku Kluxers Freed in Jamaica Court; Had Attacked Cops

Members of the Ku Klux Klan had an easy time of it yesterday when they were brought in Magistrate's Court in Jamaica yesterday in connection with charges of assaulting two cops during the Memorial Day parade in Queens.

Charges were dismissed against two of the Kluxers and two others received suspended sentences. Bail in $1,500 was continued in the case of two charged with assault.

The riots caused by the Ku Klux parade caused Police Commissioner Warren to announce that he would forbid demonstrations.

U.S. Government Makes Way for Private Profit Sells Air Mail Planes

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Uncle Sam became an auctioneer today and at a "public crying" in the office of Postmaster General New, auctioned off 26 Douglas air mail planes for $155,935, a fraction of their value. The planes formed the backbone of the transcontinental air mail route between New York and San Francisco, which the government will relinquish on August 1.

2,000 Protest Sacco Vanzetti Sentence In Seattle Streets

SEATTLE, June 16.—A protest meeting on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti with speakers representing the American Federation of Labor, Industrial Workers of the World, Workers' Party, Socialist Party, International Labor Defense, Labor College and Truth Seekers drew nearly two thousand people together in one of the downtown streets Saturday night.

The Sacco-Vanzetti United-Front Conference had planned to hold the meeting in a square facing The Seattle Times, arch-reactionary newspaper, but were notified at the last moment by the chief of police that this would not be permitted. The chief stated that a number of persons had protested at the meeting being held, that it might interfere with traffic and further, since Governor Fuller had appointed a commission, there was no reason in his opinion why the meeting should be held. Mayor Bertha Landes agreed on this last point.

Carl Brannin, chairman of the Conference pointed out that every afternoon Times Square is jammed with crowds watching the baseball scores and that those desiring the meeting had a right to keep the issue alive in spite of the opposition of certain individuals who might be disposed to set themselves up as censors. It was finally agreed that the meeting could be held one block north on a side street, where the Times would not be contaminated.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the unconditional release of the two workers and for the punishment of all parties guilty of the crime of keeping them in prison all these years.

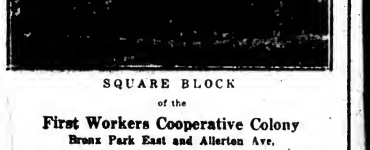
U. S. Trade Gains, Says Government Report

WASHINGTON, June 16.—American exports for the five months ending June 1 amounted to $2,010,000,000, a gain of $141,420,000 over last year, the Department of Commerce announced today.

Imports were $1,768,000,000, a decline of $197,000,000, leaving a favorable balance of trade of $241,843,000.

The net import of gold for this period was $119,730,000.

CONEY ISLAND STADIUM CONCERT
Fifth St. & Surf Ave. Coney Island, N.Y.
The Entire New York Symphony Orchestra
ERNO RAPPEE, Conductor
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SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16
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TICKETS on sale at 108 E. 14th Street, Room 35.

$100 Save Your Money in Your Workers' Co-operative Institution $300
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Professional Patriots

(Continued from last issue)

...ers have been sent to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The Daily News Letter of the Better American Federation, still going on. The American Observer published by the American Constitutional Association of West Virginia, for many years, but has since ceased, but is a monthly today. The same name is now issued by the American Citizenship Foundation.

A number of publications devoted to more general subjects specialize in this particular brand of hysterical patriotism. Among the former is the National Republic, which among them are the New York Commercial,* with the section specializing in daily reports of subversive movements; the National Republic (formerly the National Republican, which until 1924 was the official organ of the Republican National Committee), a monthly journal published in Washington by George E. Lockwood, the man who sent Blair Coan, detective and confidential political agent, to Montana in the spring of 1926 to get the "low down on Senator Wheeler."

Many daily papers and periodicals have taken up the super-patriotic propaganda in times of excitement over Bolshevism and Reds, notably the Chicago Tribune, and the Hearst-owner, which ran the Calvin Coolidge series on the Reds in the Colleges in 1921. Some of the worst of it was broadcast through the news agencies of the American Federation of Labor during its drives on radicals in the unions and its campaigns against the recognition of Soviet Russia. Mr. Ford's Dearborn Independent published the "spider web chart," and other fantastic material on the Reds—as well as the Jewish "menace." The Army and Navy Journal and other military periodicals have used the propaganda issued by the "patriots."

The former National Civic Federation Review, suspended in 1921, and the American Federationist under Samuel Gompers, with Chester M. Wright as editor, ran a great deal of Mr. Easley's material. There was also a short-lived periodical Industrial Progress, published by a Washington newspaper man, Henry Harrison Lewis, now engaged in selling another journal, Better Understanding in Industry, to busiess men and rich farmers.

The Woman Patriot was started in 1922 by the anti-suffragists, financed by Senator James J. Wadsworth of New York, who was one of the most ardent opponents of suffrage. Its editor is . S. Eichelberger, also an aggressive anti. The paper is dedicated to the "defense of the family and the state," and "against feminism and socialism," and attacks Quakers, women's peace movements, the Federal Children's Bureau, Judge Ben Lindsey, the child labor amendment, and such progressive women as Miss Julia Lathrop, first head of the Children's Bureau, Miss Grace Abbott, its present chief, Miss Jeannette Rankin and Mrs. Florence Kelley. Mrs. Kelley is described by Miss Mary G. Kilberth, the president of the Woman Patriot, as "perhaps the most legislative general Communism has produced," who has "steadily introduced socialism into the flesh and blood of America." The Woman Patriot broadcasts the propaganda of the Defense Society, the Civic Federation and other agencies, and is in close touch with the National Association of Manufacturers and its chief Washington lobbyist, Mr. James A. Emery.

The section of the New York Commercial* devoted to exposing "subversive movements," and headed the "Searchlight Department" began in 1922, with the advent of Fred R. Marvin, a newspaperman formerly with the Mountain States Banker of Denver. He reported the trial of the Communists in St. Joseph, Mo., and in several papers, speaking also in the neighborhood before business and other organizations on "the Menace of Bolshevism." His connection with the Commercial began immediately thereafter. The old paper, established as in 1795, and has long been known as reactionary in its political and economic views. It is strongly opeu-shop.

Those who read Mr. Marvin's column are invited to become "Key Men or Women" who agree to report and file under an elaborately nnmbered filing system each day's revelations. Each Key Man is promised confidential information, and invited to use it where it will do most good. He is modestly claimed for this Key Men in 1924 the credit of rendering "this nation a remarkable service in defeating socialism and communism which was manifested through the third ticket headed by LaFollette and Wheeler."

The New York Commercial announced in September, 1926, that the Key Men of America would become a separate organization independent of the Searchlight column of the paper, the object of which would be to unify with other patriotic bodies and that its aim is to supply all such organizations with "correct informatiou and data upon which they can proceed in their own way through their members." The Advisory Council of the new organization includes officials of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis, the National Founders Association, the National Clay Products Industries Association, the Citizens Alliance of St. Paul, the Employers Association of Jackson, Michigan and the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco. In addition represeutatives from practically all the patriotic associations are on the council as well as the leading lights of the Chemical Warfare Reserve and the Military Intelligence Association.

The organization announces that among other dnties its members should be prepared to "help stop the growth of Communism and Socialism," "work for industrial freedom," "keep informed through the Information Bureau of all subversive and radical movemeuts," "keep the Information Bureau posted on local activities of radical movements." and "assist local newspapers to secure and print information that will aid in this clean-up work." The membership fee in the organization is $12 per year which includes the "daily information service of the organization" appearing on the editorial page of the Commercial.

One of Mr. Marvin's latest feats is reflected in an editorial in the New York World (May 8, 1926) under the title, "Another Red Conspiracy Yarn":

"The Army and Navy Journal engages in a very curious enterprise when it prints an article under the headline 'Oil "Scandals" Engineered by Radicals,' by Fred R. Marvin. Mr. Marvin is introduced as editor in chief of the New York Commercial, who is 'accepted as the best-posted man in the United States on the origin, nature, purpose, methods and systems of the various radical and subversive organizations now infesting the United States and engaged in seeking to overthrow this Government.'

In effect, Mr. Marvin undertakes to make it appear, somehow, that the naval "oil scandals," as he calls them, were part of a Marxist or Communist plot. How, he does not show. He does suggest that after the Senate investigating committee got to work, "the publicity work which followed was guided largely by the Socialist and Communist movements in this country." Any such statement can hardly be charged to a faulty memory. But, as Mr. Marvin tells the story, when the cases went into the Federal Courts the truth came out: "There was no scandal. No one sought to rob the Government." Judge Kennedy, in the Teapot Dome case, he cites as holding everything was all right.

*Since this was prepared the New York Commercial has merged with the New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Marvin is now associated with the National Republic in but the Key Men of America continues its work as before, now at 130 W. 42nd St., New York City. Subscribers to the Manhattan Republic receive Mr. Marvin's "daily sheet service" both for $6.00 per year.

(To be continued)

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued).

While the trade union fractions should work regularly in all cases as conditions necessitate, their executive committees must function regularly. It must be borne in mind that fractions are very often made from the basic Party units, the nuclei. The latter being the political units, take up all questions of general and specific activities and decide on policies and measures to be taken. The fraction works in direct contact with and under the direction of the Party trade union committees. It has no disciplinary powers, but it is to carry out the policies laid down by the proper Party units. It discusses the needs of the union, makes recommendations and carries out policies as decided by the proper committee.

In industries where workers who are employed in the same place also belong to the same union the fraction has at times been difficult for the comrades to make the proper distinction between the trade union fractions and the nuclei. This is particularly true of the mining territory where the shop nuclei and the fraction may have identically the same membership. In that field it is of importance to remember that the fractions concern themselves only with the work within the union. Otherwise

DRAMA

Pre-War Marriage and Adultery

"The Woman of Bronze," at the Lyric Theatre, Shallow and Out of Date

Reviewed by JOSEPH FREEMAN.

LOVE and marriage relations have undergone such deep changes in the past decade, that the revival of "The Bronze Woman" at the Lyric Theatre is the echo of primitive and almost incredible days.

Even six or seven years ago, when the play was first produced, it must have struck theatre-goers as weak and sentimental; last Wednesday evening the audience snickered audibly at several "touching" passages and showed obviously its restless spots.

Infidelity as old as marriage, and the wife whose husband is attracted by a woman younger and more attractive than herself remains a problem in real life and a good theme for the plays. Samuel Maugham's "The Constant Wife," now running on Broadway, treats the same problem from his own decadent, point of view. There are no hysterics, no wringing of hands and hearts, no false motivations. The betrayed wife recognizes the property nature of bourgeois marriage, and the changing nature of love in marriage. She handles the situation with wit and character, shedding tears, then of action by pursuing her own living, and repays the husband in his own coin by going off to Capri with a man she loves and who loves her. Throughout the play she remains mistress of herself and of the situation; she refuses to make her whole life and happiness hinge on the fact that her husband is her husband and friend and an excellent and secure source of income; or to succumb to the pressure of traditional morals.

Mr. Hornsey's play is cynical, it is a healthy cynicism which exposes the falsehoods and pretenses of middle-class life. The young wife, as depicted by Miss Bennett, is unbelievable as a modern attitude on the part of civilized people.

Why Murray Phillips chose to revive "The Bronze Woman" at this moment of all times is difficult to guess. Heather Paul Easter's clever adaptation from the French may interest a public for whom nothing could be new. It is a well-constructed vehicle. However, this a problem for theatrical producers and professional critics. What is interesting for us are the ideas of the play.

The wife of a sculptor, conveniently rich, devotes her entire life to her husband's career. The child soon stifled and her whole maternal instinct goes out to the man and his work. Flirtations of fleeting devotion and long years of loneliness finally drive the poor soul beyond the middle road, the gate and humiliation of betrayal.

The artist falls in love with a young musician who is portrayed as a typical modern flapper. As played by Miss Bennett, she is not sensitive, only unconscious; but her real villainy is shown by the fact that it is she who says "I love you."

The wife discovers the secret and is overwhelmed by nothing in all the literature of the declaration. She leaves in silence, with the assistance of the usual friend of the family.

The artist in silence, not only because the poor man husband and is [illegible] after the [illegible] to finish [illegible] the woman of [illegible] and the scene [illegible] the heights of [illegible] truth, and other [illegible] to be [illegible] to be [illegible] to be [illegible] to be [illegible] which, [illegible] the usual re-[illegible] artistic.

ALINE MAC MAHON



Will play Titania in the open air performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Stadium, Forest Hills tomorrow night.

In a scene with the woman who has broken up her home, the wife points out the depth of her sin and depravity. End this scene been played by any less gifted and self-controlled than Margaret Anglin, it would have been one of the choicest satires on the infantile twaddle that proceeds from middle-class conventions.

Thus the play upholds not only the sanctity of the home, and the eternal triumph of the good woman, but vindicates the great privilege of the bourgeois gentleman to have his cake and eat it. He can with impunity desert his wife for a pretty girl, and then desert the pretty girl for his wife, while the wife "suffers in silence" and his "partner in sin" is cast out and reviled as a "thief," "vixen," etc.

Fourteen Shows Close Shop Tonight

Fourteen theatres will go dark after tonight's performance. Of this large number of closings, two Theatre Guild productions, "Mr. Pim Passes By" and "Ned McCobb's Daughter" will end their run this evening. The others are "Kempy," "Nantico Sea," "Wooden Kimono," "Triplet Crossed," George White's "Scandals," which ran for over a year, "Oh Kay," here eight months, "Two Girls Wanted," playing since September, "Castles," "A Very Wise Virgin," "Baby Mine" and "Cocoanuss," the Walter Hampden production which ran through the season. The Paul Green show, "In Abraham's Bosom" closes tomorrow night. No new plays have as yet been listed to take the place of the closed productions.

Broadway Briefs

Additions to the cast of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which will be presented in the open air at the Stadium, Forest Hills, L. I., tomorrow night for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, are Reginald Goode, who will play Demetrius, Jay Fassett, as Philo, J. Malcolm Dunn as Philostrate, and Betty Lawford, as Peaseblossom. The other players are Stanley Harrison as Snug, Horace Braham as Oberon, Gay Nicholas as Starveling, Ernest Stallard as Snout, and Aline MacMahon as Titania. There will also be a ballet and chorus under the supervision of Alexis Kosloff.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

"The Second Man"

GUILD THEATRE (52nd Street, West of Broadway). Evgs at 8.30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.

"Mr. Pim Passes By"

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30.

"The Silver Cord"

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. | CIRCLE 8474

LAST WEEK OF CONTEST

United Actors, Inc., announce that the award of $500 for the best letter on The Ladder will end with the twelfth, and current week. The last chance to win a prize is to submit your letter before 10 A. M. Monday, June 20th.

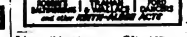
THE LADDER

CORT Theatre, 48th St., E. of B'way. No Performances Saturday. Summer Prices. Nothing over $2.20

Joseph Stanley, well known musical comedy star, is going in for producing on his own the coming season. His first production will be a musical version of A. E. Thomas's comedy, "Just Suppose," which was played here two seasons back. The young producer will direct the production and also appear in the principal role.

"Jail Birds," Upton Sinclair's impressionistic play dealing with the I. W. W. in Southern California will be presented at the Gamut Theatre, Los Angeles in July. There will be a cast of over 200, and a large chorus of male voices.

George M. Cohan is going back to producing. Next month he will stage his own play, a farce titled "Cyclone." He may also appear in the production.



'Old San Francisco' Coming to Warner's Tuesday



DOLORES COSTELLO

Warner Bros. newest production "Old San Francisco" will have its premiere at the Warner Theatre next Tuesday evening, June 21st. The star, Dolores Costello; Warner Oland and Anna May Wong of the cast and Alan Crosland the director will be there in person. The premiere will be for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

"Old San Francisco" is a romance of the early days of the city. High spots are The Barbary Coast, Chinatown and the celebrated fire. The scenario is by Anthony Coldway from Darryl Francis Zanuck's story.

The cast also includes William Demarest, Sojin, John Mijan, Josef Swickard, Anders Randolph, Angelo Rossitto, and Rose Dione. The picture will have the accompaniment of a special synchronized musical score arranged by Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld rendered via Vitaphone.



Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2.30.

GRAND STREET FOLLIES

SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK

S. S. COLONY BROADWAY AT 53rd ST. MOSS Contin. Noon to Midnight.—Pop. Prices.

The new Vitaphone prelude will embrace Tom Brown and the original Six Brown Brothers and Bipsacm Seeley; Willie and Eugene Howard who will be seen and heard in a comedy skit called "Pals," and Benino Gigli in scenes from "La Gioconda."

The Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, newest of the little film theatres, beginning today will share a revised version of "Grass," the Copper-Scholdsack film which preceded "Chang," and "Madame Wahta No Children," produced by Alexander Korda with his wife, Maria Korda in the leading role. The latter picture was produced in Germany.

"The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" with Werner Krauss in the role of Dr. Caligari and Conrad Veidt as Cesare, the sleeper, will be seen at Moss' Cameo Theatre beginning today.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1927 — *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* — ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN



IN these days of Lindbergh's triumphant march through the world, we were wondering whether the daring hero of the air realizes the meaning of what is happening around him. Did he ask himself the question of how it came about that all the so-called "great and powerful" of today are anxiously trying to overdo one another in what looks like paying homage to his daring achievement.

For ourselves we are quite frank to say that, while we are full of admiration for the truly heroic and epoch-making deed of young Lindbergh, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that his wonderful achievement is being exploited for low and harmful purposes. We cannot celebrate together with Poincare and Briand. We cannot become enthusiastic in an affair managed by the British King and his cabinet. We fail totally to respond to the grand holiday-making of Wall Street and President Coolidge.

And we wonder whether young Lindbergh, the son of a sincere and courageous spokesman of farmers, at times does not have the same feelings as we have.

* * *

TO be more concrete and specific we will say this. Capitalist politics and imperialist designs have, in our opinion, played a determining role in deciding the attitude of the "great and powerful" towards Lindbergh and his historic achievement. The motives behind the reception given to Lindbergh in Europe by the kings, presidents, cabinet ministers and the rich generally are tinged very heavily with imperialist rivalry and purposes of capitalist exploitation. What we see in the homage-paying to Lindbergh by the rulers of the capitalist world is a conscious attempt to appropriate him and his deed for capitalism and capitalist exploitation.

The American government makes this the occasion to incorporate Lindbergh into its war-making machinery by having Lindbergh come back on a warship, and by surrounding his arrival and reception with military pomp and ceremony. Admiral Moffet rushes into press to explain that with Lindbergh's non-stop flying trip over the Atlantic, the old ocean is no longer a barrier to a quick attack upon the United States by a foreign power. Hence, the base is being laid for more military preparations for air warfare. The capitalist press calls him a "prince," and a "king." And the greatest exploiters of labor are feasting and banqueting him with much anxiety to make young Lindbergh one of their own.

* * *

When he came to New York, he was made to be a dinner guest of Clarence H. Mackay, millionaire head of the Postal Telegraph Company. And who were the other notables present? Here is a list of names taken from the press:

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
THOMAS W. LAMONT.
ELBERT H. GARY.
JAMES A. BURDEN, host to the Prince of Wales on his Long Island visit.
JOHN W. DAVIS, democratic candidate for president in 1924, etc., etc.

Wall Street and the American plutocracy celebrates Lindbergh not for Lindbergh's but for its own sake. It was clamoring for the head of Lindbergh's father, who dared to raise his voice against the late imperialist war, but it is prostrating itself before Lindbergh the son, because of the opportunity to exploit his achievement for its own ends. We cannot and will not join them in their hypocritical game. Lindbergh's daring and glorious achievement marks a milestone on the road of human progress, but its full utilization for humanity, i.e., for the millions of toilers of America and the world over, will become possible only when the rule of the Morgans, Lamonts, Garys and their like will be abolished and the rule of the workers and farmers established in its place.

* * *

THERE are two subjects which invariably make William Green grow eloquent and pathetic. One is cooperation with the bosses, the other is the struggle against the left wing and the progressives in the trade unions. Green is doing his very best to promote both.



Prayer of a Patrioteer

O send us War, dear Lord!
That we may slake
In blood our thirsty sword—
And profits make.

Let cannon spit and roar—
Each shot means gold.
Let flow the tears and gore—
Guns must be sold.

On land and on the sea
Let terror reign.
Our mighty fleets must be
Built not in vain.

Our honor—and our trade—
Shall be upheld.
So launch a bloody raid,
Let towns be shelled.

The might, it shall prevail,
Our power increase.
Put every man in jail
Who talks of peace.

Our glory shall be great,
Our coffers swell.
O give us War and Hate—
For Peace is Hell!

HENRY REICH, JR.

In the June issue of the American Federationist, he discusses the question of partnership—partnership, that is, between capital and labor. Not that any such thing really exists, or can be proven possible, but partnership in the ideal, so to speak. Here is how Green opens up:

> There is an appeal in the word "partner" that turns thinking at once from an idea of conflict to the idea of working together. This change of thinking brings a kindliness that of itself is worthwhile and in addition it introduces a new attitude toward the work problem.

What kindliness is Green talking about? And who is it that is adopting a new attitude toward the work problem? Where is this new attitude manifesting itself outside of the sweet and sickly preachings of Green himself?

We take Green's own weekly news bulletin. We pick an issue at random, dated May 21. And here are some of the items we find there.

Example of Kindliness: Number One.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 21.—Rev. William Gilbert Nowell, pastor of the Fawcett Methodist Church at Hills Station, has been evicted from a company house owned by the Pittsburgh Coal Company following his refusal to preach the anti-union gospel of this corporation. The coal company signed the Jacksonville agreement with the United Mine Workers and later repudiated its contract.

Example of Kindliness: Number Two.

Washington, May 21.—An average wage of $11.10 a week for white women working in 216 factories, stores and laundries in Tennessee is reported by the United States Women's Bureau. The average for Negro women was $6.96.

(Continued on Page 2).

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from page one)

Example of Kindliness; Number Three.

Superior, Wis., May 21.—High school teachers in this city are asked to sign away their rights as citizens and to criticize educational methods only in the form prescribed by the board.

Example of Kindliness; Number Four.

Charleston, W. Va., May 21.—Newspapers of this state are printing columns of sob stuff on the heroism of the state mine inspectors and officers of the New England Fuel and Transportation Company for their rescue of dead bodies at the mine explosion at Everettsville, where 97 workers lost their lives. The victims and their dependents are overlooked by the newspapers and little space is given to the causes of the catastrophe or to a discussion of preventative measures.

Example of Kindliness; Number Five.

Chicago, May 23.—Mill workers affiliated to the Brotherhood of Carpenters were locked out following their refusal to accept a 10 per cent wage reduction. The bosses' ads involved. "The reduction means a loss of from $1.10 to $1.20 a day."

The above examples are taken bodily from the official news service of the American Federation of Labor. So the facts as related must be true. We ask Mr. Green: How much kindliness and feeling of "partnership" does he find in these cases? Is there none? And in the face of facts like these, how much basis is there for his assertion that—

This method (partnership) is the reverse of the idea that there is an irreconcilable conflict between wage earners and employers, and, eliminating the reasons for strife, establishes the brute power, the craftsmanship and the good-will of all in support of a common undertaking.

Yes, this method is a very effective means for the destruction of trade unionism and the intensification of capitalist exploitation. Particularly so when the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. stands behind it and gives it its support.

* * *

A fine illustration of the utter futility of labor lobbying and of the "reward your friends" policy is to be found in the report of the National Legislative Committee of the four railroad Brotherhoods to the chief executives of these organizations. The reporters say that:

On the whole we fared reasonably well in the 69th Congress, since a majority of the measures we supported received favorable action and some were enacted.

Well, how about the Watson-Parker law? The Brotherhood legislative representatives are very proud of this law, ascribing its passage to their own efforts. They speak of this law as "the strongest and most far reaching piece of railway labor legislation that has ever been written into legislation in this country." But this is merely self-deception. The Watson-Parker law is in reality a defeat for the railroad workers. It is a piece of class collaboration imposed upon the workers and their unions a mockery of arbitration and mediation which is positively fatal to the growth of their organizations. Instead of strengthening the unions in wages and hours by outside intervention of railroad labor through the Board, they are only a small fraction of what the unions could accomplish through a free use of their economic power. Instead of the unions fighting their own battles, when other "achievements" have the legislative representatives to report?

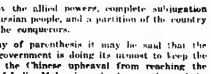
* * *

One of the most striking achievements of the Congress, which is now in session, is the passage over the executive veto, of the bill providing for the construction of a bridge across the Columbia river at Vancouver, Washington, connecting the states of Oregon and Washington. The bill was introduced by Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, and Representative Johnson, Republican, of Washington, and was passed by the Senate, favorably reported by the House committee on commerce, and finally passed by the House, favorably reported by a small and powerful committee of the House of Representatives, to which the above bill was referred, and finally passed by the House over the veto of President Coolidge. This is the first time that the veto power of the President has been overcome by the action of Congress. The veto was based on the ground of "economy," labor legislation being the main issue of the political campaign in the 69th Congress and "economy" being the slogan of the Republican party.

It is to be hoped that the railroad workers seriously consider the question of INDEPENDENT political action and a Labor Party!

Plutocrats Abroad

By GEORGE H. SHOAF



ON a recent trip in an American liner crossing the Arabian Sea, going from Singapore to Port Said, I joined a crowd of men in the smoking room who had assembled to hear two business men discuss the Shanghai situation and commercial prospects in the Philippines. With the exception of a Christian Science practitioner and myself every man present was either a banker, a well-to-do business man, a number of the professional class or some one who had retired to leisured security. There was a diamond merchant from Antwerp, rich oil men from California, a rubber planter from Malay, bankers from Detroit, Pittsburgh, Denver and business men from everywhere.

American politicians and theologians are wont to declaim against the contention of the radicals that class lines are well defined beneath the stars and stripes. Had these gentlemen been present the outspoken expressions at this meeting would have been a revelation. Detroit bankers vied with California oil men in denouncing trade unionists as scoundrels and socialists as persons who should be given short shrift. The concensus of opinion was that Soviet Russia was a Red menace that should be destroyed utterly by the armed nations of the earth.

"Shanghai is a disgrace and China is an impossible situation," said one of the speakers. "The United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and the smaller nations of Europe should unite and send a force big enough to subdue thought and forever chain Chinese," he continued amidst uproarious applause. "After the fear of God has been put into their hearts and the Chinese shown their place then their country should be partitioned among the powers and the resources developed for the good of civilization."

That a high order of civilization had existed in China over four thousand years, that the land and resources of China belong to the people who occupy them and that foreigners have no more legal or moral right to invade the country than a highbinder has to commit acts of brigandage are matters which never to have occurred to either the speakers or the auditors.

Discussing the union labor movement a gentleman from the floor, who was an English officeholder of some kind said:

"I fought through the world war and I saw bloodshed enough to last me a lifime, but I want to say that had I any respect instantly to shelter my rifle again when the government decides, as eventually it must, to exterminate without mercy the gang of organized labor hoodlums who think they are going to get England by the throat and who are responsible for the present chaotic conditions of the British Empire."

"Hear! Hear!" cried one of the Detroit bankers.

"All I've got to say," drawled one of the Long Beach oil magnates, "is that we in America have got enough of strikes, and we are going to have no more! It would be almost as much as a man's life would be worth to sponsor a strike in Los Angeles, and we have laws on our statute books that make it practically a criminal offense to order a strike of any magnitude in California. Radicalism in America is at a low ebb and we reserve the right never see a repetition of the big-scale strikes of the past."

As to Soviet Russia, plutocracy here assembled was a unit. In their disposition of the Reds the speakers stormed the oratorical heights. Every adjective in the vocabulary of course abuse was employed in berating Soviet authority. Ignorant as they were of the philosophy and economics of Communism, nevertheless, these men were keenly alive to the fact that Soviet Russia was a real menace and that Sovietism was a constant challenge to the institutions of international capitalism. Their disposition of the Workers' Republic was similar to their solution of the Chinese problem—armed invasion by the allied powers, complete subjugation of the Russian people, and a partition of the country among the conquerors.

By way of parenthesis it may be said that the British government is doing its utmost to keep the news of the Chinese upheaval from reaching the masses of India, Malaysia and other portions of the orient which it controls. News is severely censored and the baggage of every passenger who lands at the numerous ports is searched for revolutionary literature and fire-arms. When found the literature is destroyed and the owner is placed under constant surveillance. Anyone caught attempting to smuggle ashore a weapon of any kind is arrested, flogged and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

He who discussed the Philippines appeared to be familiar with his subject and spoke as one having authority. He condemned the agitation now going on in the United States having for its purpose Philippine independence, stating that those who wanted to free the Philippines were short-haired women and long-haired men, and that the native islanders who stood for a separate republic were irresponsible agitators ambitious for office. The mass of the people either in the United States or the Philippines cared little about the independence of the islands one way or the other, he said.

According to articles under which the governor-general rules the islands, but a certain specified parcel of land can be owned or controlled by any one person or firm. Land well adapted to the growing of rubber trees has been desired by the Firestone and the Goodyear rubber people for some time, but this land cannot be acquired in ten and fifty thousand acre tracts because of the article restrictions. That these articles should be abolished and the governor-general given supreme authority and the Firestone and Goodyear rubber corporations donated an much land as they could use constituted the simple solution of the Filipino problem as advanced by the class-conscious millionaires who seemed perfectly unaware that the native Filipino had some interest in the matter and should be consulted.

What impressed me most about this gathering was the sharply defined class psychology that pervaded it, the contempt in which the workers of the world were held, the determination neither to temporize nor compromise with radical movements and the constant appeal to force as the ultimate solution of all labor and social problems. At several stages in the discussion had I raised a note of warning or attempted to say a word in behalf of earth's disinherited I verily believe I would have been seized and thrown overboard. When met severally and individually, especially if the conversation related to matters of no consequence, the belligerent gentlemen composing this assemblage are uniformly courteous and considerate. At religious services held aboard ship Sundays, virtually every one of them is present to do homage to the Nazarine agitator who broke bread with beggars and slept in the brush. Furthermore, nearly all of them with their families are now on the way to Palestine to pay further tribute to their lord and master, Jesus Christ, who if he were to unexpectedly return, undoubtedly would denounce them as whited sepulchers and sanctified hypocrites!

Explain if you can this class attitude on the part of these plutes—their evident hatred and contempt of the workers of all nations—and their worship of the man who declared it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.

Is this glaring inconsistency a chronic condition or is it a temporary phenomena arising from the heat of the tropics?

QUOTING AND QUOTING

There was a time when I could quote
Full many a poet's wildwood note,
Before my sorrows thick and fast,
Came pouring down with chilly blast,
And nipt the blossom of my brain,
And chased the muse with all her train.

It's prices that I'm quoting now,
Reality has me in tow;
It's leading me I know not where,
To look ahead I do not dare—
The frigidaire demands I give
My all for them that they may live.

—DONALD McKILLOP.

THE RED FLAG

Oh, many banners were unfurled
For glory, conquest in the world,
And many armies fought and bled
Around their flags, and many fled
And trailed their banners in the dust
Where guns and sabres turn to rust
But there is one bold banner still
To stir the blood and always thrill
The heart with loftier desire,
A banner flaming like a fire
The workers' and peasants' flag
Of crimson floats and ne'er shall lag
Until all classes have an end
And all the lords of earth shall bend
Their knees before the throne of man
And still this flag shall lead the van
To some more lofty, shining goal
Where highest strivings of the soul
Shall be fulfilled. Before my eyes
This banner fills the sunset skies
And soon a new and crimson dawn
Shall see all flags save this flag gone

HENRY REICH, JR

The Young COMRADE SECTION

Edited by the Young

A Page for Workers'

Pioneers of America

and Farmers' Children



VACATION—MEANS WHAT?

In about another week, vacation will be here. Many thousands of children, who have grown tired of school, tired of home work, tired of teachers, who beat and scold them, will welcome their summer vacation like a slave welcomes freedom. These children (most of them children of workers) will be glad to get away from the stuffy schools where they are taught to hate the workers, to be loyal to the bosses, to love God and country, and to join the Boy Scouts. They will be glad to get away, even the getting away from school means—what? It means for many going into shops, offices or factories to work for bosses and help support their parents. Not much of a vacation in that, is there?

For others who do not go to work, it means to swelter under the hot sun in the crowded city streets. Of these many will never go back to school: others will go back, but not the same as they left. Summer diseases and automobiles will find easy victims among these children. Not much of a vacation in that, is there? Some children who are more fortunate will go with their parents to farms in country places. Many of them where workers are, are usually over-crowded for children. Many of the children who come out to these places for vacation and fresh air remain to work on the farm under the blazing sun picking berries for almost nothing. That "ain't" much of a vacation, is it?

Well, that's the kind of a vacation you get in all countries that have governments OF THE BOSSES, BY THE BOSSES, and FOR THE BOSSES. And comrades, you needn't expect more from them because you won't get it. There is only one country where the children of workers are taken care of as is necessary. This country is Soviet Russia, the only country OF THE WORKERS, BY THE WORKERS, and FOR THE WORKERS. The government of this country provides playgrounds, parks, camps, and many other things which help to build up the children in mind as well as body.

Wouldn't you like to have such a government here in America? If you would, then you should join the Young Pioneers of America who are helping the workers to get such a government.

JOIN TODAY. DON'T DELAY.

Our Letter Box

THE LIVES OF THE POOR

Dear Comrades: Poor soldiers of U. S. are to fight for millionaires and lose their lives for the rich. While the rich are having a good time and do whatever they like, the working people can't afford anything but work all the time and have no rest. The bosses on high chairs are strong and wealthy, while the poor are weak. I hope everybody wishes China wins the war with U. S. and they will be FREE from the rich forever.—WILLIAM BIBIA.

WANTS TO HELP STRIKERS

Dear Comrades: One day in school we were making a poster. Each child was to think to help somebody. Some children said to help Community Chests, etc. I got up and said the strikers in Passaic. My teacher said that strikers are lazy people. They want to take a rest and say that the bosses do not want to give them enough pay. I believe that a lot of children know whom to help.—A GIRL FROM NEWARK.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Last week in this corner you found a story about Johnny Red who has made up his mind to Fight On by getting subs for the Young Comrade. Are you a Johnny Red? Well then, show it by getting Young Comrade subs, and win the honor of being the Johnny Red of the Ruthenberg Sub Corner. Don't forget to send all subs to Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State ..... Age.....

Issued Every Month.

DIRT — NOT NEWS



By L. Lsukkonea.

This picture shows the capitalistic (bosses') newspapers fishing for news. Some of the news that was caught is shone on the shore. This fisherman doesn't care for real news like the Sacco and Vanzetti case, truth about China, Soviet Russia, and so on. This news can only be found in workers' newspapers like The DAILY WORKER, Young Worker, Young Comrade, and a few others.

SACCO AND VANZETTI

By DAGMAR RUNNAP.

With the hours passing silently away
With no human men around
We are in prison today,
And with chains we are bound.

2.

We're waiting for our deaths, we're told.
And accused of murdering men.
We've seen in prison seven years unfold,
And no lamplight within.

3.

When will our freedom come around,
And when will the days come in sight.
But when will workers be off bare ground
And when will wrong be right?

AH-TEN-SHUN! ! !

Registration for the Young Pioneer Camp is now open. Only workers' and poor farmers' children are invited to go to this camp. For information write or call at the office of the Young Pioneer Camp, 108 East 14th Street, New York City. If you intend to go to this camp, apply at once and avoid the rush.

YOUNG AND FRESH



When Johnny Red of Passaic was told that he was too young to go on the picket line, HE WENT ANYWAY!

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 18 is ALL WORKERS' CHILDREN SHOULD GO TO THE YOUNG PIONEER CAMP. DO YOU WANT TO GO? Those who answered correctly are:

Ruth Yocketson, New York City; Laura Berlin, New York City; Elsie Meitzler, Parmelee, N. Y.; Jennie Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Adel Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Jennie Nork, Worcester, Mass.; Eli Steinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Malyk, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 17

E. Nudelman, New York City; Rose Horowitz, Rochester, N. Y.; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Lus Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Louis Ludwig, Brooklyn, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 16

Lus Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 19

This week's puzzle is a cross word puzzle. It was sent in by Rose Horowitz. Fill in the words according to the definitions given. This is a hard one, let's see you do it!

	1	2	3
4	A	P	
5	T	S	

ACROSS:

1.—Same.
4.—Pomes don't give a ——— how workers live.
5.—High hills.

DOWN:

1.—What the bosses do to the workers in time of war.
2.—A boy's name.
3.—Abbreviation of Young Pioneers (plural).

DIAGONAL:

5.—The workers' holiday.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

Parody on "There Was A Bean"

By ROSE BOROWITZ.

There was a fiend, —ee—ah, —e—ah
Who broke a strike, —ee—like, —ee—like
Then he got canned, —ee—and, —e—and
So he took a hike, —ee—like, —ee—like.

THE ROSE-BUSH

(Continued)

"I don't belong to you!" exclaimed the Rose-bush. "Don't I belong to the person who has taken care of me and trembled himself about me? Then to whom do I belong?"

The man pointed with his head to the gleaming white house among the trees and replied, "To the gracious lady who lives there."

"That can't be," replied the Rose-bush. "I have never seen this lady. It is not she who has sprinkled water on me, loosened the earth at my roots, bound together my twigs. Then how can I belong to her?"

"She has bought you."

"That is something different. Then the poor woman must have worked hard to save so much money. Good! Half of my blossoms shall belong to her."

The man laughed a little sadly, saying, "Oh, beloved Rose-bush, you don't yet know the world, I can see that. The lady did not lift a finger to earn the money."

"Then how did she get it?"

"She owns a great factory in which countless workers drudge; from there comes her wealth."

The Rose-bush became angry, lifted a bough up high, threatened the man with her thorn-shove, shouting, "If you you enjoy yourself in my sunshine because I am still young and inexperienced, inform me naturally about the world of man. Still I am not an idiot, I have observed ants and bees, and know that to each belongs the things for which he has searched."

"That may be so among bees and ants," the man sighed deeply, "yet among man it is different. There the people receive just enough to keep them from starving—all else belongs to the master. They erect buildin splendid mansions, plants lovely gardens, buys flowers."

(To Be Continued)

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(To Be Continued)

HE ROSE FROM THE BOTTOM

To be able to honestly admit that one has not read Theodore Dreiser is no mean accomplishment. A man of lesser note might hesitate to make such an admission lest he be classed among the unintelligent minority. But when, a person's reputation is so secure as it what it may—he can afford to take a chance on the hostility of the multitude. I have heard Dreiser branded as one of our foremost novelists and—Sidwash forgive me—I have boosted his books in many a parlious corner, because of the reputation he had made. But I never read a word of what he wrote until last week. And this is how the whole business came about:

It was a rainy day and gloomy as the hero of this tale, wrapped around his breakfast of petrified country sausage and liquid potatoes, washed down with two cups of coffee, stuck his battered velour hat into the grotty rawness of Greenwich Avenue. Various signs of life in a big city were apparent on the thoroughfare: strong men wheeling barrows of bricks or garbage cans. Children peering from the fastness of their homelets at hearty brewers deliverymen, modest hour to spankmaids, policemen tickling their clubs and wondering where the next beat was coming from, poets' cautiously home from their all-night revelries, loading babies to the nearest movie palace—a risky proceeding in the whole village.

With long easy strides our hero splashed himself across the thoroughfare of Greenwich Avenue where Wall Street was boring from within the earth for more profits thru the medium of another subway. The shiver of the pick and shovel worked as heartily on the sleeping townsfolk as the last seal of a 14th Egyptian soothsayer. Before our hero could analyse the very situation and draw the correct deductions from it, he was half way down the subway stairs. Change was no object now, so he plunged boldly in.

He had a nickel, so dropping it into the greedy maw of the money-snatch he clicked and passed by. Several other commuters were on the platform. Our hero, being a commercial person could not enjoy himself standing for a train. He wanted to sit down and read. So he went and found a seat. While in this position his eyes rested on a second-hand copy of the Herald-Tribune. Here was luck indeed. He could read regularly over the political news and the sport columns, but the feature page held his attention. There in bold face was the name of Theodore Dreiser. It was a situation such as O. Henry would like to tussle with his magic pen.

It was the eleventh and last of a series of interviews with famous men, telling how they jumped from being a vegetarian dinner and what not all kinds of fate loomed them into the big idea. Dreiser told a story and since I read the yarn I am no longer Dreiserite. Here was a man who was going to start a monthly newspaper. He actually printed many such editions to start the paper. The printed but the idea but no dough. Dreiser happened to be in the middle of one of his suicidal periods when he first pumped the gazettes and as people were already willing to consider an alternative to suicide he decided his outlet, went to the country and there, with the files bigger, better and more punishing out of business soaring in his mind, while countless files wandered anemically about.

Dreiser found himself as he now saw the editor, surrounded with the files bigger, better and more punishing plans he would be more palatable to his fellow men. Dreiser pulled out the gazette which was never able to locate his publication and which was never able to locate his subscribers.

Dreiser then told of that country editor that he was in his life. And all you imagine a country editor who was weary of the city and who came back from the life of excitement to the quiet of the country. Dreiser told of the [illegible] of two years a year.

Dreiser did not paint a picture of the editor who had stayed in the country. He let the United States Government paint it for him, more Dreiserese.

T. J. O'F.



"CONTEST EDITOR?"

(Continued from page 6)

Brill would, in the midst of eating or reading suddenly shut his eyelids and allow this constantly recurring hallucination of success to pass thru his thoughts, which left him stupefied for the moment.

Whenever the door bell rang he would run into the vestibule, in the hope that it was the postman holding the coveted envelope for him. His anxiety increased, and his inquiries at the newspaper office in turn became more frequent.

At first Mrs. Brill was inclined to blame his behavior on "overwork," but as his actions developed into talking in his sleep, and incoherent mumbling during the day she became frightened. She sent her children to a relative and called in a nerve specialist.

During the examination Brill sat in an arm chair, seeming oblivious to the rapid questioning of the physician. His face was grimaced by an apparent stupor, and he caught's answer clearly. His wife went into the history of his strange metamorphosis. Irreverant muttering about pictures and names of presidents broke thru his maskline expression. He arose and paced up and down the room before regaining his seat.

In the hallway the doctor told her that it was a case of dementia praecox, which he explained was a form of insanity in which a patient loses contact with reality and retires into a world of his own imaginings.

"Can't we do something for him, doctor?" Brill's wife inquired. The elderly diagnostic was touched by the pathos in her voice. "These cases usually develop into an incurable mania," he told her frankly. Then to lessen the hurt, "However, if we can in some way make him believe that he won this ill conceived contest, it may bring him out of this trance." Mrs. Brill became pensive.

After a restless night she hit upon an idea, which she hoped would save him. In the morning she left Morton in care of a neighbor and hurried off to the office of the tabloid. There she asked for a sheet of paper. One was given her. Mrs. Brill hesitated:

"Please, I would like to have one with your letterhead on." Then feeling that an explanation was needed, continued, "You see, I am writing to a friend out of town about your paper, and would like to do it on your stationary." Color mounted to her cheeks, she felt that her lie was detected. The girl behind the counter gave her a curious look, but nevertheless produced what was asked.

She then hurried to a friend of hers who had a typewriter home, and between sobs, and a hurried explanation typed a letter. In the street she stepped into a drug store, parted a stamp on the envelope, which she slipped into her purse; intending to drop it into some letterbox, and hurried home.

In the morning Morton Brill received a letter which read in part:

Dear Mr. Brill,

We are glad to inform you that you are the winner of the ten thousand dollar prize offered by this newspaper for the correct solution of the "Know Your Own Presidents' Contest."

Yours truly,

CONTEST EDITOR.

Mrs. Brill watched her husband as his eyes scanned the letter, which he crumpled up, and with his clenched fists began a frenzied tapping against his chest, at the same time crying, "I knew it! I knew it." His mouth began to froth from the effort. Then his distorted mind ideas flowed with increased rapidity. He conceived peculiar objects which the association of fancies presented with a vivid illusion.

The illusion which he had so long nourished had finally eaten into his consciousness, and he was as a result a different person. His shoulders seemed to bend forward, and his eyes delved deeper into their sockets. Strange emotions stole over his face as he paced around the house, continually to murmur, "I knew it! I knew it!" and tap his chest.

His wife followed him from room to room, as he began picking up objects, and placing them where they did not belong. She grew alarmed as this grim game of tag kept up for upward of half an hour. She then phoned for the doctor. During this interval Mrs. Brill, wasted from constant worry, kept a strict watch over him. Her eyes were harrassed by a frightened look. She kept cupping her fingers, and reproaching herself for bringing on this fit of her husband's, believing that her letter caused it.

It was decided later in the day that they had best remove him to an institution as his abnormal raving did not subside. Mrs. Brill dressed to accompany him as an ambulance rolled up to the house. She opened her purse to extract some money. An instant later a shriek escaped her lips, as she collapsed in a faint. For there lying in her purse was that letter she wrote to her husband but forgot to mail.

BOWERY

Beaten, they stand in formless line;
(FREE SUPPER & PRAYER TONIGHT)
And being perished by hurry hope,
They slowly file into God's Mission House.

Hungry, they sit on hard, wooden benches;
And hearing themselves called God's Children,
They sing and pray and shout Amen
For a bowl of dirty soup.

SAMUEL CAMIEL.

Lindbergh As A Militarist Kite

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN young Charles A. Lindbergh landed in Roosevelt Field, after making the flight from the west coast in two hops the newspapers did not pay very much attention to him and when they did he was referred to as the "Flyin' Fool" as Mrs. Gibson in the Hall-Mills murder case was the "Pig Woman," and other celebrities that lend themselves to publicity but lack respectability are given sobriquets, on the short side of dignity.

Lindbergh then was more or less an "unknown soldier" a young aviator in the air mail service. Public attention was concentrated on the squabbles between Levine who was backing the Chamberlin flight and Bellanca the designer of the plane that was to make the trans-oceanic trip to Paris.

Suddenly the "Flyin' Fool" took the air and almost as suddenly landed in Paris.

Then the American government got busy. It saw in the feat of this daring youth the opportunity of putting on the greatest drive for militarism since Woodrow Wilson read his message of war against Germany before the joint session of congress in April 1917.

Soon Ambassador Herrick was running around like a chorus girl sticking his mug in front of every camera that tried to get a "shot" at the young airman. Even the ambassadorial pajamas that were conscripted to adorn Lindbergh's limbs occupied as much space in the newspapers as they would on a clothes line. Lindbergh, the son of a Minnesota radical suddenly became a world figure to whom kings and president were doing homage.

Lindbergh's feat placed him so far above the average king or capitalist potentate in courage and ability that they are not fit to wipe the grime of a day's flying from his countenance, but this was not the reason these parasites hailed the young flier. They wanted to bask in the warm rays of his reflected glory and leechlike suck into their degenerate political anatomies the popular life blood that a healthy, virile, pioneering aviator had inherited from his rebellious father who fought against the capitalists all his life and died with their curses on his lips.

The harpies of the decadent European aristocracy and of the equally parasitical capitalist class moved to extract the maximum advantage from the young man's accomplishment. The French government, the tool of the French money lenders, speculators and industrialists, saw an opportunity to put in a good word in behalf of the cancellation of the French war debt to the United States, but the American government, while hailing France in eulogistic terms and stressing the friendly relations between the two countries shook its head sadly at the suggestion that "glorious France" should assume the ignoble role of an international dead beat. "Nothing doing on debt cancellation" said Washington in effect, "we like you, but we must have our dough, or at least keep the bill hanging over your head to bedevil your sleeping hours and render you more amiable to concessions that our bankers, industrial capitalists may demand in their future dealings with you."

The King of All the Belgians—that is what the son of the libertine Leopold calls himself—got a "piece" out of Lindbergh to use the language of sporting circles. (Lest there be any misunderstanding, a little explanation of the term in quotes may be necessary. Boxers, wrestlers, runners, swimmers and other performers of this type are surrounded by hordes of professional promoters who live on those who take the punches, the half-nelsons and toe holds, those who crack their wind on the track or their lives in the swirling waters. Each human harpy gets from twenty to one per cent of the earnings of the professional athlete. This is what is called getting a "piece of him.").

The "piece" Albert of Belgium got out of Lindbergh was publicity and the opportunity to have his pictures taken with the young American. Perhaps the next time the monarch sends his agents to do a little panhandling in the United States, Morgan will have less difficulty in floating his loan when he reminds the investors that the king was a friend of the hero "Lindy."

Lindbergh went to England and visited the king in Buckingham Palace. I am not sure whether George consented to be snapped with the American birdman, but the Prince of Wales, who is equally at home in pub, dance hall or in front of a camera was hauled out to do a little bit of drumming for the empire. It also gave Ambassador Houghton a chance to figure in the news even tho by this time Lindbergh did not need any pajamas. It also gave the American ruling class a chance to take a couple of chuckles at the expense of their English "cousins" and an opportunity to impress upon the old empire the fact that their former colonial empire now has the ships, the planes and the aviators too, in case the old empire should try conclusions with her western rival.

Lindbergh talked peace and friendship between nations. Ambassador Herrick took advantage of the occasion to roar against Communism and the Soviet Union. All the capitalist jackals out of their lairs felt that this was the time, when the people of the world scanned the papers for news of this daring young man, to turn loose their blasts against the only government that is really for peace and against the revolutionary workingclass movement in all countries which would utilize aviation and aviators not to carry bombs for the destruction of human lives in crowded cities, but to bring the peoples of the earth nearer to each other and cut distance to a fraction of what it is now.



Our young hero returned to the United States on a warship. He was received in Washington with greater acclaim than was Admiral Dewey on his return from the conquest of the Philippines. Heroes have short lives, as heroes. The people forget, only those who cash in on their day of glory are the winners. And the winners in the "Lindy" case, besides the young hero himself—who by the way may be or was a "Flyin' Fool," but not so much so that he would turn down a wad of dough, newspaper liars to the contrary—are the militarists, the makers of airplanes and gas bombs and business in general from the vendor of gasoline to the badge-peddler.

Many people that Lindbergh's flight would be a peaceful influence. He said so. When he spoke in Washington he brought a message of peace from the French people. The French would prefer that he succeeded in lopping a billion off the war debt. But even while he was talking peace the militarists were busy preparing the minds of the masses for the big appropriations that congress will be asked to cough up when it reconvenes. And what better means could be devised to prepare the public mind than to get their words into the new national hero, the unassuming young fellow who had the nation in an orgy of excitement and admiration over his feat.

Soldiers, sailors, war planes, generals, colonels and politicians surrounded Lindbergh. There was little talk of the old Lindbergh, the aviator's father that this gang would have tarred and feathered during the war. The young eagle could fly higher than the parent bird, but his talons would be used not to rend the enemies of the masses, but the slaves of the ruling classes. Still there were reports that "Lindy" was not willing to be utilized for war and preparedness propaganda. But when he reached New York, the financial and commercial capital of the American empire, he did not leave us in suspense very long.

At a banquet given in his honor at the Commodore Hotel, Lindbergh repeated his speech with a few additions. This is where Lindbergh comes out in the role of a militarist decoy. We quote from a report of his speech that appeared in the New York Times of Wednesday June 15:

"In the meantime, the most important thing for us to do is to develop the trans-continental transcontinental air service in America gives a reserve in case of war, which we can develop in no other way. Experienced pilots cannot be trained as quickly as airplanes can be built. We do not invite war; yet one of the surest ways of averting it is to have a trained personnel which can be mobilized quickly in case of war. A commercial air service will give us that personnel in the matter of fighting planes in case we are forced into conflict. Our planes in the army air port are the most developed in the world, although we have very few of them. And I have no hesitation in saying, without the least exaggeration, that the pilots of the United States army have no equal in the civilized world."

Of course we admit that it would be utopian to expect that even a strong willed person, placed in the position Lindbergh is in at this period of the heyday of American capitalism could resist the powerful influences that are being brought to bear on him by the ruling classes. No well informed person would believe for one moment that Lindbergh would receive the necessary financial backing or government sanction for his attempt unless the capitalists were perfectly sure of him. His financial backers risked their money on the flight in the hope that success would make their factories hum with increased business and the government knew what a valuable salesman for larger military appropriations the first man to fly across the Atlantic would be. If Lindbergh were a pacifist or an anti-militarist, instead of a willing tool of capitalism his welcome, when he arrived here would consist of a customs inspector going thru his baggage.

Last Wednesday Lindbergh was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the State Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association. The "fat boys" cheered him from the depths of their barrelled bellies. Lindbergh did not disappoint them.

This country did not want war he said. What "country does"? But the best way to avoid a war is to be prepared for it. So said the peaceful ex-kaiser of Germany back in the peaceful spring of 1914. We have not a sufficient personnel nor enough equipment for our air force. To quote him directly:

"Commercial aviation should be developed in this country. The personnel and equipment that would result from such a development would be of great value in the event of war.

"New York would be a vulnerable spot in case of war, because it has not a proper airport. I hope in the near future this will be corrected."

This is the cut-and-dried preparedness propaganda. And lest he might offend the feelings of the different class and the manufacturers of battleships, heavy artillery and shells, Lindbergh showed that he is a good diplomat. He said:

"The air force will never take the place of the army and navy, but the army and navy need a strong air force."

And those owners of billions stood on their seats and rocked the ceiling with their cheers. And well they might. Here was a godsend. The "Flyin' Fool" of aviation, had developed into the "Flyin' Tool" of American militarism.

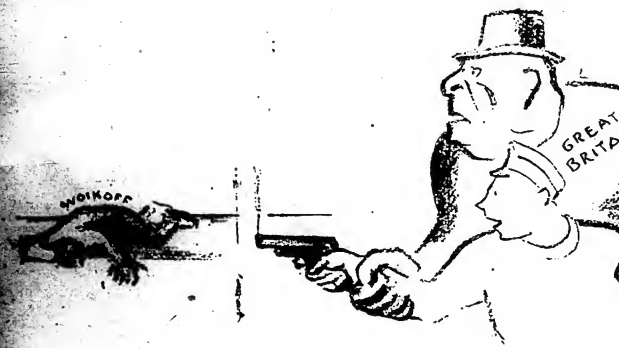
HOLDING NEW YORK'S VAST CROWDS IN CHECK



This snapshot shows the kind of work New York police have had to perform to prevent panicky crowds from overwhelming Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. This photo was made on Fifth Avenue as he was due at this spot.

The Man Behind the Gun

Drawing by Jacob Burck



The Chinese Revolution

By E. VARGA

The Significance of the Social Element

The opinion is often expressed in Social-Democratic circles that the Chinese revolution is purely a bourgeois movement. In refutation of this standpoint we may here cite some figures from Chinese, and even English, sources as to the profundity of the social fermentation among the population. (Our sources in this connection are the publications of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, which publishes a weekly and a monthly report in English at Peking).

The peasant organizations are rapidly increasing in number. At the beginning of March the number of members in Hupeh was as follows: ("Economic Bulletin" of March 2nd, 1927).

Kiangsiang	1,200,000
Kiangsi	50,000
Hunan	1,200,000
Hupeh	270,000
Honan	150,000
Fukien	25,000
	2,795,000

In many parts, where the work of organization has not yet been finished, the membership figures are not yet completed. The reasons for Fukien [illegible] are explained. The number of organized [illegible] in Hole etc provinces may without exaggeration be put at 3 millions.

The growth of urban peasant organizations is [illegible] in a monthly supplement British report ("Times" of February 8th, 1927).

"Immediately after the arrival of the Canton troops they started organizing [illegible] committees, which at present rule the entire province. They dictate the amount of the taxes, and any landlord that offers resistance [illegible] is killed, the workers' union forcibly [illegible] the landlord's dwelling or property, [illegible] the subject to to ransom."

The "Times" (Peking correspondent of February 22nd, 1927) tells of fights between [illegible] and peasants, of the latter 60 [illegible] to have been killed in the province of [illegible]. "The peasant associations now determine the rent and the terms of this report literally, and the landlords have to submit to them [illegible] as an "imperialist." One landowner [illegible] The old system of granting loans has been [illegible] and loans are now only contemplated, [illegible] of the amount falls [illegible] of the peasant organizations."

[illegible] the peasantry, since the peasant organizations [illegible] Hunan, Kiangsi, Honan and [illegible] have established not a little to the [illegible] of the Kuomintang.

[illegible] further facts. The movement [illegible] of a peasant revolution, [illegible] peasantry rose a hundred times and a [illegible] the workers' organizations. [illegible] of the workers [illegible] At Wuchang [illegible] the close of 1926 (as reported by [illegible] on November 27th, 1926) [illegible] unions organizations with a [illegible] from 30 to 1,000. (Apparently the workers of each individual factory were at that time still organized separately). Altogether, there were in the town no less than 200,000 organized workers. At Shanghai the trade unions were, alternately, either outlawed or dominant in the town: in the latter cases the workers were formed. In March there were 408 trade union organizations with 287,042 members, ("Chinese Economic Bulletin" of April 2nd, 1927) without counting the seamen, dock workers, and business employes. The total probably now exceeds 350,000.

The following survey of the strike movement at Shanghai in 1926 deserves special interest. (From the "Chinese Economic Journal" of March 1927).

In the course of the year there were 169 strikes in 165 factories employing 202,297 workers. The longest strike lasted 94 days, which is tremendously long for Chinese conditions. In one factory there were 9, in one 8, said in one 7 strikes in the course of the year; in 4 factories the workers struck 5 times. In a single month there were more than 50,000 workers on strike. This shows the intensity of the movement.

How heterogeneous the movement is, is demonstrated by the fact that the publication from which we quote enumerates no fewer than 71 different kinds of demands brought forward by the strikers. The most important of them were:

	Number of Cases
Increase of wages	71
Re-employment of discharged workers	35
Discharge or engagement of workers	26
Payment of wages for strike days	22
No discharge without adequate reason	24
Reduction or establishment of work-time	18

In reading this whole list of demands, we cannot but be struck by the very great number of "solidarity" demands (such as for the release of arrested workers in 10 cases) and the small proportion of demands for shorter working hours (only in 18 cases). The oppression of the workers is manifest by the fact that in 10 cases the demand put forward was for the abolition of corporal punishment!

The outcome of the strike movement was as follows:

	Cases
All demands refused	61
Demands partially granted	85
All demands granted	27
Promise of investigation of claims	13
Lockout	2
Undecided	5

In the towns in which the Canton government ruled, the labor movement was yet more extensive and successful. This is one of the main reasons why the British bourgeoisie is filled with such bitter hatred for the Chinese revolution; it lessens their profits. The reports in the British press reflect the fury of the British bourgeoisie. A report from Hankow, e.g., says: ("Times" of February 22nd, 1927).

"All categories of workers, from the houseboy to the coolie, are being encouraged to demand more and more wages. The workers in the foreign enterprises now demand the 54-hour week, an annual bonus equal in amount to one month's wages, and the settlement of all disputes by the trade unions. A large coal-mine, with a capital of 1.5 million pounds, is now under the sole control of the miners' trade union, which sells the daily output for the account of its members."

"Strikes and demands for wage increases to quite an extravagant degree, are now the order of the day." ("Times" of February 8th, 1927).

"Business has truly been paralyzed by the exorbitant demands of the trade unions." ("Times" of March 30th, 1927).

"The demands of the trade unions under the Canton regime in China have become exaggerated, so that business is largely rendered impossible." ("Times" of March 23rd, 1927).

There are innumerable reports of this kind in the British press, all showing how deeply the working classes of China have been stirred up by the revolution.

But not only peasants and workers, also the petty bourgeois circles have been affected. A special thorn in the eye of the British capitalists was the demands of the bank clerks.

"It was reserved for the trade union of Chinese servants and employes in the foreign banks to present a list of demands to their employers which exceeds anything ever experienced. All these employes speak English or some other foreign language and are fairly well educated. The majority of them surely possess learning enough to know that there must be a limit to working expenses if business is to thrive. The demands in question range from 60 to 570 per cent increases of salary." ("Times" of March 23, 1927).

In view of these demands, all the banks closed down. So says a report three days later. In reality, however, this step was taken for the purpose of disturbing economic life at Hankow by a sort of financial or credit blockade.

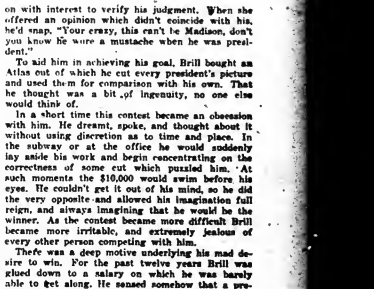
The class struggle has penetrated far into the ranks of the petty bourgeoisie.

"The chambers of commerce (organs of the great merchant class), on which the full weight of this campaign against property fell, have been substituted by commercial organizations founded on revolutionary lines (obviously retail tradeis' organizations), while the members of the chambers of commerce are persecuted as traitors and money-grabbers," ("Times" of February 22nd, 1927.

The 450 millions of people in China are in a process of revolution. With the exception of the feudal landowners and the military cliques, all classes of the population are taking part in this movement. By the treachery of Chiang Kai-shek, the bourgeoisie has separated itself from the revolution and gone over to the camp of the counter-revolution. By acting thus, the bourgeoisie has also betrayed the anti-imperialist emancipation movement for it is impossible at the same time to fight against the proletariat and the general mass of the peasantry on the one hand and against the imperialists on the other. The bourgeoisie has surrendered unconditionally to the imperialists. The situation may be said to be clearer now, inasmuch as China must either remain bourgeois under the yoke of the imperialists, or else become free under the lead of the proletariat and in opposition to the bourgeoisie. This state of affairs is a guarantee for the continuation of the revolution, even if a relapse sets in for the time being.

"Contest Editor" (A Story)

By ALEX JACKINSON



MORTON BRILL paid little or no attention to the many people who pressed against his knees as he sat in the crowded subway train. He was thinking, not of life's usual perplexities but of figures. Decimals, ones, and oughts formed curious links and danced grotesque rituals in his head. In front of him was the tabloid into which he gazed diffidently. Unable to concentrate on the news, he shifted his eyes to the right, where a girl was reading the same paper. He watched her turn the pages, then focussed his glance at the men and women, crowding to reach for a strap. Sometime later he looked thru the window as the downtown bound train rolled to a stop. It was 14th Street and he should have alighted at Grand Central. Hurriedly arising he pushed his way thru the center door, crossed the platform to the other side, and rode up one station.

At the uptown branch of Peabody and Wicks where Brill was employed as margin clerk, activity started. Upon arriving he exchanged "good mornings" with those who acknowledged his entrance and took his usual seat at a high desk table. From a drawer he extracted a green eyeshade which he fitted over his brow. A look of mild interest nestled over his face as he made an effort to concentrate on the numerous bond receipts lying before him. He couldn't, the figures still swam before his eyes, clogging thoughtful concentration.

The room gradually began to take on the aspects which characterise a bond broker's office. Runners carrying securities began filtering thru the door. Telephones buzzed. Clerks darted from desk to desk. Typewriters clicked noisely. Orders to buy and sell were heard, and news tickers began to reel out coils of price quotations. Holdings were imperiled! A tension of anxiety gripped everybody, even Brill soon relaxed into a state of busy occupation. The pen he was constantly dipping into an inkwell ran up and down the ledger in slow deliberate strokes.

It was nearing eleven o'clock. Another clerk working alongside of Brill winked his eye. "How's the old contest getting on Brill?" Morton made no reply, an enigmatic smile broke thru his lipe, which faded away in an instant. "Leave him alone, he's figuring out how to spend the ten thousand dollars," chimed in another. Still no answer, other than a grunt was evoked from Brill.

The staff's favorite sport, that of kidding Mr. Brill commenced, and promised to continue indefinitely. At times this jocular horseplay was justified, as there was something about his person that invited ridicule. Just what it was is difficult to determine, it may be attributed to the seriousness with which he took the jests, or, perhaps his appearance, yet Morton Brill was, much to his discomforture the butt of constant jokes.

This person Brill was a type, nay, more than that, a formula, symbol—a perfect example of the petty bourgeois circle he gravitated in. In the office, he, for reasons of antiquity became a fixture. People grew used to seeing him at his desk, as to the desk itself. He seemed to belong there. Lacking entirely in initiative or intelligence he be regulated his habits by standards. Brill did only what the "best people" did, and to him they represented the successful in life. The once to be looked up to, admired, and imitated.

His own life was so totally devoid of interest that for sheer want of something to occupy his time with he thrilled at other people's victories and grieved at other people's losses. Minding someone else's business was his chief source of enjoyment, and as a result his head became a walking almanac. He could tell you without a minute's hesitation how many divorce cases the Supreme Court handled last year, or the salaries and income taxes of famous movie stars. In this fashion he sublimated his mental vacuum into an illusory region, where he fancied himself being a man of importance.

His dress was orderly, usually a blue serge suit covered his spavined frame. He was partly bald, thin faced, and a pair of spectacles always stuck on his nose. To him, another genuine pleasure unfolded in strutting about exclusive hotel lobbies on Sundays. For such occasions he would wear an open wing collar and a polka dotted bat tie. He studied himself in the mirror before starting on his excursion. "I look like a banker with this hat on" would pass thru his mind as he fitted on some head covering. Simultaneously with such thoughts, a smile would animate his features. Brill really believed that people were impressed by his appearance, tho one look was sufficient to convince any observer that he was a poser, a mimicker indulging in a carnivalic pantomime.

His vices, if such they can be called, fitted in with his virtues. Whenever a play was about to be censored he made it a point to see it. Or should be read of a salacious book, on the verge of suppression by the authorities he would secretly read it in the library, tho openly age, "The younger generation must be safeguarded, even at the cost of liberty from this civilization." All such quotations he politely borrowed from the editorial page of his tabloid.

At a late age he learned how to dance, but never correctly, and as a result his wife seldom went anywhere with him, outside of the neighboring vaudeville house. In company, should the political situation be discussed, he would break in, with an authoritative tone. "I don't think Mr. So and So has a chance to become president. He lacks the fibre of which leaders are molded." Or, "Europe will never recover her economic balance unless our country cancels its debts." These sporadic outbreaks of learning only betrayed the complete ignorance he lived in.

Of such characteristics was Brill.

His one delight was participating in contests. It mattered not what the contest was about, he joined them all. If some company advertised for a slogan Morton Brill was certain to offer suggestions. This he kept up until it became his pet diversion. His vigilance was once rewarded by his receiving a suit of underwear from a concern for whom he composed a four line stanza. Another time he won a pair of theatre tickets for a correct crossword puzzle. This greatly inflated his fatuous pride, for Brill was one of those asinine beings in whose imagination little deeds swell to heroic proportions.

At present he was partaking in the presidential picture contest run by his favorite tabloid. Each day three different cuts were printed, and it was the task of participants to cut out those parts and reconstruct them, so as to make the correct face of a former president. Their next duty was to guess his name and in what year he held office. Into this contest Brill pitched in with a remarkable zeal.

Since its inauguration he laid everything else aside in a determined effort to win the first prize of "$10,000." Every evening, upon returning from work, he would clear himself in a room and begin to clutter up the house with fragments of newspapers. At times he would ask His wife, who looked on with interest to verify his judgment. When she offered an opinion which didn't coincide with his, he'd snap, "Your crazy, this can't be Madison, don't you know he wore a mustache when he was president."

To aid him in achieving his goal, Brill bought an Atlas out of which he cut every president's picture and used them for comparison with his own. That he thought was a bit of ingenuity, no one else would think of.

In a short time this contest became an obsession with him. He dreamt, spoke, and thought about it without using discretion as to time and place. In the subway or at the office he would suddenly lay aside his work and begin concentrating on the correctness of some cut which puzzled him. At such moments the $10,000 would swim before his eyes. He couldn't get it out of his mind, so he did the very opposite and allowed his imagination full reign, and always imagining that he would be the winner. As the contest became more difficult Brill became more irritable, and extremely jealous of every other person competing with him.

There was a deep motive underlying his mad desire to win. For the past twelve years Brill was glued down to a salary on which he was barely able to get along. He sensed somehow that a premature senility was beginning to hover about his middle age and wanted to safeguard against it. In an effort to do so, he at one time invested one hundred dollars in a stock of which he lost almost half. That cured him of further gambling.

As can be expected of one possessing his eccentricities, Brill was a staunch believer. Nothing could shake his faith in the belief that fate would finally reward him by bestowing the prize upon him. It gave him immense pleasure to think about it. He began to live on that one hope, which soon became the reef on which he clung to life.

Then came a day when the last of the series appeared. Brill stayed away from work then, having a cigar clerk whom he patronized phone his employer that he was ill. Instead he hied off to the library where he spent all day going over the pictures. He carefully fitted, refitted and pasted together the many parts, making slight changes here and there. Toward evening he finally sealed them in an envelope, and with a heart full of anticipation mailed them.

Following that came a long period of watchful waiting, sometimes varieted by agonizing despair. The very next morning he phoned the newspaper to see whether his contribution arrived. "No information given over the phone," drifted thru the receiver. He was crestfallen. A day later he called in person, and was informed that it would take at least a month before the winner was announced. Ere the week elapsed he called again.

During this time his mind began to undergo a complete change. Brill began to live in a state of unreality. He often visioned his name in bold headline, "Mr. Morton Brill winner of the $10,000 picture contest." He worked himself into a lethal fever thinking about it. His eyelids would flutter, and his mouth broaden into what once served as a smile as he did. This phantom chasing became an inseparable part of his daily routine. As a result he could no longer think clearly, and made constant errors in his work. He didn't even get the usual extra week's pay when he was fired.

To his wife he said that he was "laid off," but she instinctively sensed the true reason. His conduct was, if anything, more accentuated at home.

Mrs. Brill was a former choir singer who married Morton at a mature age. There was nothing romantic about their meeting, and subsequent marriage. Both believed in the "sanctity of the home," tho neither could explain what that meant. In time they adjusted their mental faculties to think in one direction, and their marriage ran smoothly thru the years. In Morton's placid demeanor Mrs. Brill saw something she alone termed as poise. And in her Brill saw the ideal wife, obedient, thrifty and virtuous. They had two children which partly filled the empty gaps in their lives.

Of recent days Brill's conduct took a turn for the worse. With the loss of his position came the increased desire to win, and he made no effort to find another one. "The ten thousand dollars will put me on easy street," he kept telling and convincing himself that such would be the case. Brill already figured out how best to invest the money. His wife attempted to cheer him by sympathetic noddings of her head, but then seeing that encouragement only increased his abnormal attitude she said nothing, but inwardly worried a great deal.

With victory Brill visioned himself becoming a man of men. His name would be read by millions, and envied by still more. This puffed his insatiable ego to lofty heights. One day he spent six hours writing a statement in which he credited his success to "clean living and a love for his wife." He believed the newspaper would want such a thing of him, and even dug up an old photo of himself to accompany it.

Just what brought about his complete breakdown cannot be ascertained, but symptoms of it began to show the day after he mailed his offering. It was now a month later, and as the days passed into weeks his department became more mechanical.

(Continued on page 6)



HE HATES THE NIGGERS

He hates the niggers.
For two dollars and seventy-five cents a day he puts
out advertising circulars.
He eats, rooms, and dresses accordingly.
But by God the niggers were brot here to be slaves
and not have votes like white men!
He hates the niggers.

HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

FIRST SECTION
Two more sections of this section, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

As these lines are being written a flash comes over the ticker that an attempt has been made on the life of the Soviet minister to Estonia, a white guard satrapy of Great Britain on the Baltic. Thus the international campaign of assassination under the direction of the British government goes forward while the same government hypocritically pretends to be anxious to save civilization from the Soviet "menace" which persists in interfering in the domestic business of their countries.

• • •

THE young white guardist who assassinated the Soviet ambassador to Warsaw has been let off with a 15 year sentence which will no doubt be afterwards commuted to a shorter term. Indeed it is safe to predict that this murderer will not suffer the prison hardships imposed on ordinary offenders against the laws of the land. This is as we predicted recently in THE DAILY WORKER. The assassins of Soviet officials are looked upon as heroes by the imperialists and yet there are alleged friends of Russia either so naive or so dishonest that they express disappointment at the steps the Soviet government is taking in defending itself against the white terrorists.

• • •

THAT the assassination campaign is only part of the conspiracy against the Soviet Union can be seen from the Geneva dispatches that were prominently displayed in all the papers yesterday morning. That England is using diplomacy as well as the assassin's bullet against the U.S.S.R. is amply proved by recent events. Fortunately for the peace of the world and for the security of the Soviet Union the conflicts between different interests inside the capitalist states and the clashes between the various states, a hostile united front is difficult of consummation.

• • •

THE amazing thing is, in view of the provocation offered to the Soviet Union that even capitalist editors would have the impudence to accuse Moscow of provoking war. At the same time the Soviet government is in a position to defend itself and is ready to resort to all necessary measures to save the fruits of the revolution earned by the blood of the flower of her proletariat and peasantry.

• • •

IT is not surprising that the New York Times, owned by the bovine Ochs should constantly attack the Soviet Union at every available opportunity, but what about the liberal World? The latter is carrying on an editorial campaign against the U.S.S.R. and takes the position that if the Soviet Union is for peace it should die rather than shed any blood in its own defense. It would be rewarded in heaven.

• • •

IT is true that the meek inherit the earth—six feet of it, with their toes pointed to heaven and the worms having a glorious time exploring their decaying anatomies. Only when in that blissful state do they get a share of the common heritage, but those who would have their rights, must be ready to fight for them. As Arthur Brisbane pointed out in his column yesterday (for once in several months Arthur said something sensible) the threats of the League of Nations against the Soviet Union may be as effective as the alliance of European kings against the French Revolution. The Revolution licked them all.

• • •

REPRESENTATIVE Walter Vail 'of Denver, a member of the house committee on foreign affairs on returning from a visit to Spain observed that the sum of a million dollars was too much money for the site and building of our ambassador's palace at Madrid. We did not know that our ambassador in that beautiful land had any other business except providing American dancing partners for Alfonso. Why not put the money in dance halls and send our Spanish ambassador to an ollier country?

• • •

IT appears the the A. F. of L. labor fakers who are strikebreaking against the fur workers have not been able to deliver the goods. They volunteered to send thousands of trade unionists into the picket lines of the pickets who were unable to cope with the mass picketing of the strikers. The police were not, but the trade unionists did not respond to the call to come out and cook on their fellow workers. There are many things that a conservative union man may do because of lack of knowledge of the facts of the situation, but plain

(Continued on Page Three)

N. Y. LABOR COUNCIL REJECTS WOLL POLICY

Powers Send Notes to U.S.S.R.

RUSH TO DEFENSE OF WHITE SPIES; TORIES TALK WAR

Poles Reject Demands of Soviet Union

BULLETIN.

LONDON, June 17.—That terrorist acts were directly instigated by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British die-hard Government, was learned today from confessions made of Sydney Riley, captured British spy. He said that he had received instructions from Churchill before leaving for the Soviet Union.

In a letter written by Riley, organized large-scale terrorism is advocated. "I am sure that terroristic acts on a large scale would make a great impression and arouse hope of the early fall of Bolshevism," the letter says.

• • •

GENEVA, June 17.—Proving that their interest in the twenty murderers and incendiaries recently executed by the Soviet Government is more than

(Continued on Page Two)

K K K Expects Permit From Commr. Warren To Parade July 4th

Paul M. Winter, organizer for the Ku Klux Klan in Queens, announced yesterday that he expected to receive a permit from Police Commishioner Warren for a klan parade on July 4.

Whether official permission will be given or not is not yet known, tho Warren declared after klansmen had clashed with police in Queens during their Memorial Day parade that he would forbid all demonstrations in the future.

In magistrate's court Wednesday four of the klukers were freed of the charge of attacking the cops, and one was continued in $1,500 bail.

Landlords Free to Defy Tenement Law Witnesses Testify

Landlords violate the tenement house law with perfect immunity. Out of 2,139 case in Brooklyn magistrates' courts since the first of the year only convictions were found against only 18.

This was revealed yesterday during hearings before the Tenement House Commission.

Joseph H. Fink, secretary of the Housing Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities bitterly attacked the recommendations made yesterday by the Real Estate Board which would sanction windowless rooms, interior bathrooms and no fire-escapes in converted single-family houses.

Bernard Newman, a Philadelphia housing expert, warned the commission of the terrific fire hazard created by cheap wooden houses in various sections of Brooklyn.

Women Needle Workers Hold Open Air Meeting Today at Rutgers Square

A monster open air demonstration will be held today, 1 p. m. at Rutgers Square by the Women's Committee of the Cloak, Dress and Furriers.

Women active in the needle trades struggle will discuss the last events of the furriers' strike and the defense of the imprisoned workers. All women workers must attend.

HE CAN'T BE PUSHED OFF, MATTY WOLL!



MATTHEW WOLL.

By WM. GROPPER

Labor is resisting the attempt of Matthew Woll and his committee of union smashers to force the New York unions to co-operate with the police and the bosses and smash the fur workers' strike.

MANY DELEGATES WARN UNIONS NOT TO HELP THE STRIKEBREAKING POLICE

Denounce Circular Sent by Woll, McGrady and Frayne Asking Aid in Fight on Furriers

Action of A. F. of L. Committee Described As "Stupid, Childish and Ridiculous"

The local trade union movement has gone on record in opposition to the strikebreaking activities of Matthew Woll and Edward F. McGrady.

At a regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council held Thursday evening at Beethoven Hall they let it be known that they disapprove of the role the A. F. of L. is playing in their attempt to break the furriers' strike.

Ryan Raps Committee.

The council passed a vote of confidence in Joseph P. Ryan, their president, who stated that he refused to identify himself with the "special reorganization committee" which the A. F. of L. appointed to disrupt the furriers' organization.

The motion for the vote of confidence was made by Abraham Lefkowitz.

The discussion arose through a circular which Woll, Frayne and McGrady sent to the New York unions in which they asked, on behalf of the State Federation of Labor and the Central Trades and Labor Council, that protests be sent to the mayor and the police commissioner about their "leniency in dealing with the strike situation."

In the circular the previous accusations of the committee were reiterated, stating that the New York police are friendly towards the striking furriers and that the former were bribed by them.

Ryan was of the same opinion as a whole group of delegates who declared that none of these accusations could be proved. Ryan further pointed to the fact that Police Commissioner Warren himself had repeatedly asked for further proofs and that these were not forthcoming.

The most careful in expressing him-

(Continued on Page Three)

MORE FURRIERS GO TO PRISON; WON'T PAY FINE

Evidence of Brutality Given to Warren

Forty-six strikers arrested Monday were brought before Magistrate Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market court yesterday. They were given choice of a $5 fine or two days in jail. They decided to go to jail.

Another person brought before the magistrate was A. Fishbein of New Jersey, who was arrested in the fur district Wednesday morning. Altho he is not a striker and was not picketing he was fined $25. Instead of paying the fine he is serving one day in jail.

Bosses' Judge.

In contrast to the magistrate's severe attitude towards the strikers and innocent passersby was his immediate discharging of A. Kuashis, a

(Continued on Page Three)

Fur "Convention" Votes to Expel Board

FIVE ARRESTED BEFORE CHESTER SILK MILL GATE

Pennsylvania Workers Resist Wage Cut

CHESTER, Pa., June 17.—Police of this city are desperately aiding the Irving Worsted Mill whose workers are talking unionism and threatening to strike against a wage cut of from five to ten per cent throughout the mill. Already 17 wool sorters are on strike and other departments are talking of going out. There are some 8,000 mill workers in this city who are very much discontented with their lot and considerable agitation for unionization is being carried on.

This morning five men were arrested by police before the mill gates for distributing circulars advertising a meeting of silk workers for this evening. The bosses fear the sentiment for action will be so strong that they will have a strike on their hands. Those arrested were Frank Feldman, Arthur Stats, James Reed, Morris Goldberg and Pat Devine. Three of the men were held under $2,000 bail and the other two on $1,000 each, which was secured and the men are all released prepared to take up the fight against the bosses at this evening's meeting of workers.

$100,000 Is Voted For More Milk Inspectors

The New York Board of Estimate yesterday voted to give Dr. Louis I. Harris, health commissioner, additional $100,000 to continue with inspection of milk consumed in this city.

The appropriation will pay for 43 inspectors, five veterinarians, and a

(Continued on Page Two)

Unless We Win Our Appeal

WILLIAM F. DUNNE goes back to jail, David Gordon remains in the reformatory and our fine of Five Hundred Dollars stands. Through our energetic efforts we have thus far succeeded. We have secured the release of Comrade Dunne on bail. We have secured the release of Comrade Gordon also. Comrade Miller was given only a suspended sentence. It is very evident that the courts have bitten off more than they can chew. The case against The DAILY WORKER has involved them in a maze of legal technicalities, concerning the entire question of press censorship.

Let us press forward our advantage. Let us hit hard. The success of our appeal proceedings will be a mortal blow against the Professional Patriots, who thought they could easily destroy us. It will mean more than that. It will mean The DAILY WORKER has struck a blow for the freedom of the press from the interference of the self-constituted censors of public opinion. Remember that every contribution you send in now helps us to build up a strong case for our appeal. Appeal proceedings are expensive under capitalism, of course. Let us close our ranks all the tighter and by a renewed and greater effort carry through our case to victory.

Feng Yu-hsiang Wires All His Troops Swear Allegiance to Hankow

(Special Radiogram To DAILY WORKER.)

HANKOW, June 17.—General Feng Yu-hsiang has telegraphed that the troops formerly bearing the name of People's Army are now reorganized in the Kuomintang army loyal to Sun Yat-sen's ideas. General Feng adds that all of the troops under him are now subordinated to the Kuomintang central committee's orders and the national revolutionary government seated at Wuhan. He promises all his troops will continue the struggle against the Mukden army of Chang Tso-lin and his allies until they are destroyed.

JAPANESE RUSH MORE TROOPS TO SHANTUNG CITIES

Soldiers, Workers Rebel Against Chiang

PEKING, June 17.—Despite protests from organizations throuout China, fifteen hundred Japanese troops will proceed to Tsinan on the anese troops are being rushed to Tsingtao, it was learned.

• • •

War Lord Terrorizes City

LONDON, June 17.—General Yang Sen, northern war lord, former adherent of Wu Pei-fu's, has entered Ichang on the Yangtze River and is de-

(Continued on Page Two)

DELEGATES REPRESENTING BULK OF MEMBERSHIP LEAVE BEFORE ACTION

Joint Board Given Drumhead Trial But Gold Still Able to Puncture All Charges

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Charters of the four New York unions and the Joint Board, representing three-fourths of the total membership of the International Furriers' Union, were revoked today by a so-called furriers' convention under the orders of Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation.

Delegates from Toronto, Winnipeg and Philadelphia left the hall rather than give the color of legality to a vote dominated by the right wing "delegates" from the fake reorganized unions in New York. Forty-three bona fide delegates, representing New York, Newark, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are leaving tonight for New York to report to the striking fur workers on the fraud and farce of the so-called International convention.

Earlier in the afternoon a committee waited on President Green to test his sincerity in his letter to the Toronto Joint Board in which he approved the movement for peace and unity within the union.

The vote expelling the New York unions and upholding the General Executive Board's act in expelling 33 leading militants in New York came after five days of warfare in which the machine leaders quarreled bitterly among themselves. President Schachtman, utterly discredited by Manager Ben Gold in his dramatic speech before the so-called convention yesterday, announced today he will not be a candidate for re-election. A New York right winger, Stetsky, is slated for election before the convention closes tomorrow.

(Continued on Page Two)

Financier Dies Suddenly.

John T. Pratt, financier and brother of the president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, died yesterday morning of acute indigestion in his private office in the Standard Oil building, 26 Broadway.

Ice Cost Kept High By Monopoly Plan, Witnesses Charge

Evidence that the Metropolitan Ice and Coal Dealers' Union, Inc., was intimidating small dealers in Greater New York to join in maintaining monopoly prices was offered yesterday at a hearing before Edgar F. Hazleton, referee who is handling the state investigation.

Witnesses testified that a special truck was used by the company to invade neighborhoods where dealers refuse to join the "union." It was also charged that Lorenzo de Maria, head of the monopoly had gone to the offices of dealers in Far Rockaway and demanded that they raise their price from ninety cents for 300 pounds of ice to $1.25, so that local dealers, members of the "union" complied.

[illegible] TO SCARE VOTES

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] Revolt Against Chiang

SHANGHAI, June 17.—Revolt against the right wing clique headed by Chiang Kai-shek has spread to Nanking, Fukien and Yunnan provinces.

Two regiments in Fukien have declared their allegiance to the Hankow Government and are pushing the support of peasants and workers.

Reports from Canton state that the right wing officialdom is making every effort to crush the groups of Nationalists sympathizers operating in and near the city. Labor leaders and Hankow sympathizers are being executed daily. No news has yet been received about the four armies recently dispatched by the Hankow Government against Chiang Kai-shek.

Bids For U. S. Support

Reports received from Nanking state that Chiang Kai-shek will send a representative to the United States in an open bid for American support. Chiang Kai-shek is in financial difficulties and is unable to pay his troops. It is believed that the most important function of the representative will be to raise money.

It is rumored that Chiang will give American business men promises of valuable concessions in return for funds.

Memoirs of a Revolutionist

By Vera Figner



VERA FIGNER is now seventy-five years old and is living in Moscow. She joined the Revolutionary Movement fifty-five years ago, and has lived to see the overthrow of the autocracy and the establishment of workers' rule in Russia.

Vera Figner is one of the last Revolutionary Mohicans. She was a member of the famous Narodnaya Volya in the 70's, and in 1881 participated in the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. She spent two years in the Fortress of St. Peter and Paul, and though completed to death, her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the Schlusselburg Fortress. She spent twenty years in solitary confinement in that famous citadel of which some of the greatest revolutionary spirits were imprisoned.

In her book translated for the first time into English, she tells the story of her youth and how she became a revolutionist. She describes the early Revolutionary Movement in Russia and gives a graphic picture of her life in the Fortress during the twenty years she was confined there.



Every revolutionary home should have a copy of this book. In it is given the life story of a great revolutionist and idealist.

Illustrated, octavo, 320 pp. $3.50

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

33 First St., New York

Borah to Enter Race If Coolidge Will Not Be Nominated

[illegible]

Brooklyn Plumbers and Bosses Discuss New Pact, Monday

Conferences between representatives of the Brooklyn plumbers and the Master Plumbers' Association will be held Monday, it is believed. Jay Gee, of 41 Union Square, New York, which is preparing to conduct a tour to Russia on July 14.

In connection with the U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, World Tourists has arranged to take a group of Americans to Leningrad and Moscow for a general sight-seeing trip, and a study of social and economic conditions.

According to J. Jampoel, manager of the tour, no word has been received from Russia that there are any conditions existing which would make the visit of the party impossible, or even unwelcome. Plans are proceeding without change to set out on July 14, sailing on the Swedish-American liner "Gripsholm" direct for Leningrad.

This will be the first general tour to Russia in ten years, and it is attracting a wide-spread interest. The party is limited to 100 people.

JERSEY COSSACKS WANTON, BRUTAL, SAYS PROSECUTOR

14 Troopers Tried for Meaney Murder

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 17.—The New Jersey state constabulary today came in for a violent denunciation by public prosecutor Alters, who demanded that a verdict of manslaughter be returned against 14 troopers charged with the killing of Miss Beatrice Meaney, December 31.

Fired Shot All Night.

The young woman was shot when the troopers poured a flood of bullets into her farmhouse following an attempt to serve a warrant against her brother, charged with underfeeding his cattle.

"There was absolutely no justification for the wanton use of force under the circumstances," Alters declared.

The case went to the jury late this afternoon.

Austrian Mail Strike May Follow Break in Postal Negotiations

VIENNA, June 17.—A strike of postal, telegraph and telephone officials is imminent in Austria, unless the postal administration, which has been carrying on negotiations with its employes, can come to some satisfactory settlement with them on the basis of increased rates for overtime, night-work and Sunday-work, as well as concessions to other more minor demands.

Mad Dog Scares Countryside.

NYACK, N. Y., June 17.—Going suddenly mad, a dog owned by John Christopher of Spring Valley, N. Y., ran all the way from Spring Valley to New City, a distance of nearly ten miles, today, terrorizing the countryside.

The animal was shot nd killed after a thrilling chase in automobiles by a posse of fifty men and boys. The animal was finally downed on the New City fair grounds.

Operation for Will Rogers.

LOS ANGELES, June 17.—Will Rogers will undergo a major operation within the next few days, it is announced.

Needle Trade Defense

Out of Town

$20 for tickets has been received from Stamford, Conn., for the Coney Island Stadium Concert. The workers of Stamford promise to buy more tickets and to attend the Concert to be held July 16th.

In addition to Stamford, Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, Jersey City, Yonkers, and many other cities and towns will be represented. This Concert will be the scene of a vast international demonstration of workers in America against the betrayal of the McGrady and Sigmans and for a class working class movement.

Not only will it be a great demonstration, but the affair itself will be the finest musical event of the season. The New York Symphony Orchestra with Ernz Rapper of the Roxy Theatre has been obtained for the occasion. A World Famous Ballet with a select group of opera stars will also be on the program.

Tickets are $1.00 and $2.00 for reserved seats. Buy them now. Proceeds from the tickets goes for the striking furriers, and the money is needed now. The best reserved seats will be sold first.

* * *

Workmen's Circles For Defense

We have already mentioned that the, Progressive Workmen's Circle Branches are awake to the fact that they owe a debt to the arrested cloakmakers and furriers and support to the striking furriers. The Workmen's Circles are demonstrating that they are opposed to the decision of their national office bureaucracy who seek to turn over all monies collected for the cloakmakers, to the Sigman machine.

* * *

Friedrich Engels' Branch Sends $100

Friedrich Engels' Branch No. 763, Workmen's Circle Branch which meets in St. Mark's Place, has passed resolution of support to the striking furriers and protesting against the criminal acts of the Sigman-McGrady machine.

* * *

As a preliminary the branch sent in a $100 donation. Two hundred is promised.

* * *

Branch 246 Sends $25

Chmelniker Branch 246, Workmen's Circle decided to support the striking furriers. $25 was donated as a start.

* * *

Daniel De Leon Branch Collects $41 at Banquet

De Leon Branch No. 378 of Buffalo arranged a farewell party for Brother Green who is leaving Buffalo. An appeal for the strikers brought a collection of $41.

* * *

Lenin Branch Sends $75 and Promises $125 More

Lenin Branch No. 525, Workmen's Circle sends a check for $95. $20.00 for Coney Island Stadium tickets and $75 for Furriers Strike Loan Bonds.

Brother Rosenthal, secretary of the branch writes that at a special meeting it was decided to collect $200.00, $140.00 of which was collected immediately in cash and pledges. A committee was also elected to visit the members that were not present.

This is a small branch but the members are decided to do anything in their power to help the strikers.

* * *

Dr. Liber For the Strikers

On Friday, June 24th, Dr. Liber will give a lecture on "The Life of the Family, Today and in the Future." The lecture will take place at Ambassador Hall, 3rd Avenue near Claremont Parkway, Bronx, and is arranged by Branch No. 548, Workmen's Circle. The entire proceeds will go for the striking furriers.

Dr. Liber is a very busy man and seldom appears in public. This may prove to be the only opportunity to hear him this summer.

* * *

"Breaking Chains" in Newark

Saturday matinee and evening "Breaking Chains" will be shown in Newark, Krugers Auditorium, Belmont Avenue and Springfield.

Workers of Newark should take advantage of this opportunity to see this famous proletarian picture of the life of workers and peasants in Soviet Russia. The proceeds will go for the Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

* * *

$56 From Philadelphia

A picnic of the Needle Trades Workers was held last Sunday in Philadelphia. Sam Lipsin who was present made an appeal for the striking furriers. $56.00 was collected.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

RUSH TO DEFENSE OF WHITE SPIES; TORIES TALK WAR

(Continued from Page One)

pandemic, five imperialist powers, led by the die-hard British Government, have decided to send notice to the Soviet Union, pointed out that "these suspicions have created an unfavorable impression."

Preceding this declaration Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, with an eye on an invasion of the Soviet Union, asked Dr. Stresseman for the views of the German Government on the passage of troops across Germany should Britain declare war on the Soviet Union.

Although the British Government made an attempt to deny that the fabricated murderous spy spies in its employ, the notes of protest are regarded as substantiating Soviet evidence. In the Soviet communique issued before the execution evidence was submitted proving that white guard spies were in the employ of Great Britain and had been commissioned by members of the British government to foment revolts and to carry on a campaign of terrorism.

Britain Menaces Peace

In reply to British charges of "Soviet propaganda," M. Chicherin, Soviet Foreign Minister on his way to Moscow is understood to have advised German officials that if there is any menace to European peace thru propaganda that Great Britain is the aggressor. He is also said to have charged that Great Britain has solidified the powers in an anti-Soviet bloc.

* * *

Poland Rejects USSR Demands

MOSCOW, June 17.—Poland has already rejected two of the three Soviet requests made in notes concerning the murder of Peter Voikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, says the Izvestia, official Soviet organ today. The light sentence passed on Volkoff's murderer and the Polish disregard of the Soviet demands will provoke the just indignation of the people of the USSR, the editorial says.

Pointing out that the Pilsudski Government had not permitted the Soviet Union to participate in the trial and that it had passed an extremely mild sentence upon Volkoff's murderer, the Izvestia says:

"The Soviet Union awaits Poland's attitude toward the third demand namely the liquidation of the White Guard terrorist organizations in Poland, before drawing final conclusions concerning how far the Polish Government's avowed desire for good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union conforms with the facts."

Guided By Britain

Other newspapers here describe the sentence passed on Volkoff's murderer as a proof that Poland is acting under the direction of tory Britain. They point to the execution of a number of workers younger than Kowcedz, Volkoff's murderer, accused of assaulting a policeman and to the savage jail terms meted out persons guilty of passing out leaflets criticizing the Pilsudski regime.

Bare More Plots.

Soviet police are baring more anti-Soviet plots, many of them, it is believed, instigated by Great Britain.

Captain Klepikov, former commander of a battleship in the Baltic fleet, was executed today following conviction in the admiralty courts in Leningrad on charges of espionage for Great Britain.

Klepikov delivered Soviet navel information to British agents. Mme. Klepikov was sentenced to three years imprisonment for aiding her husband.

Three Polish spies were sentenced to terms of eight years imprisonment in Minsk.

St. Louis Fails to Turn Out for Flier Feted by Military

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Lindbergh celebration here fell rather flat. Only about 6,000 people were out to greet the flier on his loudly heralded return to the city that sent him to France.

The leaders of the pre-arranged celebration blame the poor turnout on the rain, there having been slight showers during the day, but even the Chamber of Commerce backers of Lindbergh have, some of them, expressed considerable pique over the way in which St. Louis adventure into high class advertising was taken advantage of by the army and navy, various statesmen and politicians, and everybody but the business men of St. Louis.

Lindbergh's recent definite switch to the side of "preparedness" and his advocacy of a big war fleet for the air has given a color of justice to the army's claim that he is their man, and has further buried the aspiring hopes of St. Louis that some increased commerce and more settlers will come its way.

ROCHESTER, Pa., June 17.—Because he rejected the fictions of the virgin birth of Mary and the resurrection of Christ, Rev. Frank Smith was ousted from the Lutheran ministry.

Henry Ford Aid Asked by White Guardists in Plot Against Chicherin

MOSCOW, June 17.—That White Guards attempted to secure aid from Henry Ford in the organization of murder and arson that they are waging against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, was made public today by the Soviet government.

The information was obtained from George Elvengren, captured spy.

Elvengren confessed that the White Guards had attempted to secure the support of Henry Ford for a plot to murder Georges Chicherin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs. The white guardists attempted to get money from America thru the Grand Duke Cyril.

2,500 PAINTERS OF BROOKLYN TO RESUME STRIKE

Bosses' Injunction Will Expire Sunday

2,500 Brooklyn painters will resume their strike Monday morning.

The walkout was declared April 4, but was halted by an injunction granted to a group of painter bosses by Judge Stephen Callahan of the supreme court. In applying for the court order the employers declared that the strike was in violation of an agreement with the men which they asserted, was to expire on June 19.

Registration Today

With the expiration of the injunction a call has been sent out by the Brooklyn district council ordering them to quit their work, and report for registration this morning.

An increase of $2 a day is asked by the workers.

U.S. Ambassador Greets Mussolini on Return of Pinedo, Fascist Aviator

ROME, June 17.—Mussolini today received a message from U. S. Ambassador Fletcher expressing "the congratulations of President Coolidge and the American people on the successful conclusion of De Pinedo's flight."

The fascist flyer, a special favorite of the black shirt chief, has just completed a four-continent aeroplane flight. De Pinedo made stops in hundreds of cities, the occasion being utilized for fascist propaganda.

FURRIERS' "CONVENTION" LEFT BY REAL DELEGATES; VOTES TO EXPEL

(Continued from Page One)

Manager Weil has called a two hours' meeting of the general executive board of the Joint Board of Furriers Union, to consider the New York chairmen. He declared the trade interests of New York would be endangered if the United Hat is to break the furriers strike at the same hour that New York Trades and Labor Council officials were declaring that "conference would do nothing of the sort. He recapitulated all the alleged sins of the Joint Board, even to the point of reading a faked letter from Morty Ellington, fur importer, who participated in the settlement of the 1926 strike.

Gold challenged Weil to permit a referendum vote of the New York membership and again invited the bona fide delegates to come to New York to investigate for themselves the truth of the situation there.

Schachtman rose to unexpected oratorical heights in defending himself against Gold's assertions that he had sanctioned the 1926 strike and had been an active leader in its earlier stages.

"Ben Gold wants to become the Zinoviev of America," Schachtman declared, displaying his own astute knowledge of who's who in the Soviet Union. "He wants to lead an Amalgamated Needle Trades' Union."

Gold punctured that statement with the declaration that he was ready to resign the editorship of the New York Joint Board Furrier, if the International Executive Board would give him the same privilege. The latter also allowed no rebuttal and was excluded from today's session.

Real Delegates Leave.

Harry Engleman and other genuine delegates left the so-called convention this afternoon when Englender was denied the right to amend the Executive Board report and to read a statement regarding the farcical proceedings.

The vote was taken immediately thereafter, all still left in the "convention" unanimous. There were 64 voting aye. Of these, 42 represented the fake New York delegation and other delegates contested by the Joint Board, while the others represented small out of town locals dominated by the International through its financial subsidies to them.

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Cleveland Women To Meet Thursday

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The Women Workers' Progressive League of Cleveland is again getting on the job. Women in Ohio earn on the average of $13.80 a week, which is not enough to even pay for the board and room of a single woman, and means that the married woman has little to take home to the family. More and more women are entering industry, owing to the low pay of their husbands, and they are being exploited more than the men.

Several local issues, such as the failure of the school board to furnish proper playgrounds for working class children, will give the women a well-rounded program of work.

The next meeting of the Women Workers' Progressive League will be held on Thursday, June 23, at 8 p. m. at 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 13.

Volkoff Memorial, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., June 17.—"Why was Comrade Volkoff Killed?" will be the topic of a lecture to be given in the Russian language in Milwaukee on Saturday, June 25, at 8 P. M. at Miller Hall, corner of 8th and State Sts., 3rd floor. After the lecture, stereoptican pictures of the latest developments in China will be shown. Everybody is welcome. Admission free.

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LOCKOUT AND STRIKE CHARGED TO ATTACK SIGMAN BETRAYAL

Urge Needle Workers to Continue Struggle.

The latest attempt by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union to use the bosses as a weapon to defeat the cloak and dressmakers is exposed in a statement issued yesterday by the Shop Chairmen's Council of the cloak and dress industry.

The statement, in full, reads:

"Abram Sigman has declared four months ago that all the cloak and dressmakers are registered with him, but he now, on the 37th week of the struggle, called a conference with the bosses, pleading with them to compel their workers to register.

"Sigman has no little faith in the workers that he considers them simple minded enough to believe that a union can ask favors of the bosses and at the same time confirm the union conditions provided for in the agreement, which has hitherto been completely disregarded. It is common knowledge to every worker here that Sigman caused and will not enforce the conditions of the agreement, because he has long ago given up the most important union conditions to the bosses as a price for their official recognition of his dead union.

Cannot Terrorize Workers.

"To Sigman's new attempt with the aid of the bosses to force the registration of the cloak and dressmakers to register against their will by threatening them with starvation, it will have as little significance to the outcome of the struggle as his former drives. The members are against Sigman and even if forced to register they will not become a part of the Sigman clique, will not accept his order, nor pay dues to the scab union.

"It is high time that the present heads of the International should learn to understand the simple fact that by methods of bull-dozing and coercion they cannot succeed in winning over the members. The Sigman clique still believes that it can hide its treacheries and provocations from the workers by the smoke-screen of Communism.

Will Continue Struggle.

"After the new drive for registration will be over, Sigman and his lieutenants will once more realize that the members are determined to continue the struggle until they have won the right to control the affairs of their own union and establish a strong and powerful organization, able to enforce the agreement for which they fought and struggled on the picket line.

"The Sigmans, the Schachtmans and the McGradys will sooner or later have to recognize the fact that even with the fullest support of the bosses they will not be able to force their hated and discredited leadership on the members.

Solidify Ranks.

"We call on all cloak and dressmakers to once more solidify their ranks in the present emergency and to strengthen their committees for self defense, and drive the gangster hands hired by the Sigmans, Shachtmans and McGradys out of the markets.

"The cloak and dressmakers will give the proper answer to the latest manoeuvres of Sigman and the bosses. The affairs of the union are the concern of the workers only, and they will be settled without the aid of the bosses."

Committee of 50 in Plea for Ending of Needle Trade Fight

The committee of 50 appointed at a mass meeting of cloak and dressmakers in Cooper Union, on May 23 has sent an appeal to workers' organizations, communal institutions, literary and cultural associations asking for their assistance in ending the struggle in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The statement tells of past struggles in the union and the need of ending them, how the committee wrote to the international officials and the New York Joint Board and the respectful hearing they received from the latter and how they were thrown out of the office of Morris Sigman.

"That the president of our International should allow himself to throw out loyal members from the office of their own union," the statement reads, "but even listening to what they have to say, is but an indication to what state of moral degradation our union has been reduced under the present administration."

U. S. has No Peace Plan.

GENEVA, June 17.—The United States will not present a definite disarmament plan for naval disarmament at the tri-partite naval disarmament conference which opens here on June 20, it was indicated today by Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation to the conference.

Call Gun Truce in Mine District; Arrest Shooting of Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., (FP) June 17.—Coal and iron police are preparing a reign of terror in the coal areas around Pittsburgh, ordered by the coal strike. Strikers, miners and strikers and their families being evicted from their shabby dwellings here, by deputy sheriffs on the orders of the coal bosses, with several thousand gunmen arming their workers and doubling their guards, the whole region is taking on the appearance of bitter warfare.

Not far behind the privately paid coal and iron police is sheriff Braun of Allegheny county who has armed his deputies with high-powered rifles and given orders to kill strikers who may be armed. Coal and iron police admit having fired repeatedly at strikers, who in several instances have sought to defend themselves.

Union officials have advised Braun to watch the coal and iron police.

MINERS SHOCKED WHEN LEWIS SAYS THEY ARE LUCKY

CHARLEROI, June 17.—The miners here are still expressing their disgust over the speech made here by John L. Lewis, principle speaker at the rally at which the rank and file had hoped to hear some definite plan for breaking down the coal company terrorism here, and some heartening assurances that when they defy the orders of the sheriff and go on the picket, they would have the officials of their union with them.

Happy, Happy Miners.

Instead, Lewis and his henchmen, Phil Murray and Van Dittner, gave them a lecture on how well off they were. Lewis retiterated his famous declaration that the miners of America are the best paid workers in the world, getting not only far more than the miners of Europe, but drawing better money than the other skilled crafts.

Too many of the miners in the present lock-out have during their forced leisure come into contact with bricklayers and carpenters to fall for this line of talk, and the sorrowful silence with which the grey faced crowd listened to the fat Lewis' loud and patriotic heroics may have convinced even him that something is wrong with the old line of talk.

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Union Meetings

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MANY DELEGATES WARN UNIONS NOT TO HELP THE STRIKEBREAKING POLICE

(Continued from Page One)

calf in the course of the debate was the anti-Communist delegate of the Teachers' Union, Abraham Lefkowitz, who termed the circular and the progressives of the American Federation of Labor in "reorganizing" the Furriers' Union as "stupid, childish and ridiculous."

"Do you mean to permit a McGrady or a Weil or whatever his name may be to come to New York and destroy our labor movement?" asked ex-Senator Lacey, who as a strike leader of the cloakmakers could testify from first hand experience the "friendliness" of the police. He brought out the fact that the police in this city were being asked by the A. F. of L. to practice their well known brutalities on striking workers. The internal strife must be settled by the workers themselves, he said.

Police Being Incited.

Preshil declared that the most one could say of the action was that it was "thoughtless." "The police are trying to tail us in fact," he said, "that we should go to the police and ask them to let loose with the greatest possible brutality against striking workers. It does not make any difference who these workers are. The American Federation of Labor should not have interfered in this local matter; rather, it should have been left to the local central body to find the right way out. We have here a case in which the police are being incited by an A. F. of L. committee against strikers."

Sullivan Refuses Signatures.

Ryan reported that the president of the State Federation of Labor, John Sullivan, was also urged to sign the circular and that he refused because he was not in accord with its contents. He then reported about a conference with Police Commissioner Warren and declared, "If we now demand imprisonment for Communists, what shall we do when we ourselves are in the same predicament? Should we expect consideration from the police?"

Urges Defiance of Officials.

Ryan urged the delegates and through them, all local unions in New York to take no notice of the circular sent out by the Weil committee and under no circumstances to protest to the city administration.

Amelia Lack of Activity.

When a report was given on the preparation for the Labor Day parade and it was announced that replies have been received from only five unions, Delegate Lacey bitterly attacked the absence of activities on the part of the council officials.

He assailed the lack of action, complaining that the council is not making an attempt to organize the workers nor do anything else of a constructive character.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Hungarian Orchestra Needs Players.

The Hungarian Workers' Orchestra is in need of several players especially those who can play wind instruments. All workers who can play the cello, viola, trombones, flute, French horn, or any brass instruments can join the orchestra. Rehearsals take place Tuesday night 7:30 p. m. at 350 East 81st St.

* * *

Furniture Varnishers.

A special meeting of Local 697, Furniture Varnishers' and Finishers' Union will be held Monday evening at 151 Clinton St. for the purpose of taking up trade questions and the working agreements for 1927 and 1928.

* * *

Hike Tomorrow.

The International Labor Defense, Bronx Branch will hold a hike tomorrow. All members and sympathizers meet at 1472 Boston Road, 9 a. m. Bring along eats.

* * *

An open air meeting will be held at Ave. A and Seventh Ave., Passaic tonight by the International Labor Defense. The speakers will be Welch and Petrelli.

Anti-Treaty Group Gains.

DUBLIN, June 16.—Anti-treaty sentiment in the Irish Free State has strengthened its hand by five additional seats in the Dail Eireen, and together with the heavy gain of the Labor Party has balked the pro-British Government Party of a clear working majority in the new Dail Eireen.

MORE FURRIERS GO TO PRISON; WON'T PAY FINE

(Continued from Page One)

member of the scab Greek union. He was arrested a week ago Tuesday for assaulting Alex Tappas, a striker. In spite of the fact that the screw driver he used in hitting the worker was produced in court, the strikebreaker was let go.

No strikers were arrested yesterday morning, the picketing taking place without any interference from the police.

* * *

Proof of Brutality.

Proof of police brutality against the striking fur workers were given to Police Commissioner Warren yesterday. In the form of affidavits they gave examples of specific cases where the workers were beaten up, in cases necessitating being taken to the hospital.

Deputy Inspector McGrath, in charge of police in the strike district, threatened to arrest the strikers wholesale in the future. "Next time they start mass picketing we are not going to run a few batches of them," he said; "but we're going to run them all in by the hundreds. We'll start their parade right for the West 30th St. police station and keep it going until it's all inside."

Well Attended Meeting.

Two large striking meetings were held yesterday afternoon at Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum. The speakers told of the action of the Central Trades and Labor Council in going on record in opposition to the policy of Matthew Woll.

The speakers included Charles Zimmerman, Louis Hyman, Isidor Shapiro, Meloch Epstein, Ben Lifthitz, Julius Portnoy, Fanny Warshafsky, and Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Farm New Pioneer Group in Brooklyn

A new Pioneer group has been formed in East New York. Meetings are held every Saturday, 10 a. m., at 350 Bradford St., between Belmont and Sutter Ave. All boys and girls living in the neighborhood are invited to join.

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino tonight, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Young Pioneer Camp. Come, and bring your relatives, friends and neighbors. Do your bit to build a Camp for workers' children.

* * *

Section One Membership Meeting.

To all Functionaries and Members of Section 1. There will be a regular meeting of all the members of Section 1 on Monday, 6 p. m. sharp, right after work at 108 E. 14th St., Room 46.

* * *

Nearing Speaks Wednesday.

Scott Nearing will speak on "The Present Danger of War" next Wednesday night at Bryant Hall, between 41st and 42nd streets.

* * *

Open Air Meeting in Newark Tonight.

Newark—Market Plaza on Broad St. Speakers: Juliet S. Poyntz and others.

* * *

Raise $100 for Daily Worker.

One Hundred Dollars was raised for The DAILY WORKER at a meeting of Branch 5, Section 7.

* * *

OPEN AIR MEETINGS TONIGHT.

Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Speakers: Lazarowits, Sokolow, McDonald, Moshowitz.

First Ave. and 18th St. Speakers: Adams and others.

Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers: Evans, Meyers, Huiswood.

141st St. and St. Ann's Ave. Speakers: Ginsburg, Spiro, Lorch, Fort Whiteman.

Steinway and Jamaica, L. I. City. Speakers: Markoff, Sorenson and J. Garnett.

* * *

Perth Amboy Meeting Tonight.

South and Elm Sts. Speakers: Louis A. Baron, Bert Miller.

Nearing Speaks In Paterson Monday.

Scott Nearing and Rebecca Grecht will speak at Helvetia Hall, 156 Van Houton St., Paterson on Monday evening. Admission Free. All welcome.

* * *

West New York Open Air Meeting Tonight.

Bergenline Ave. and 14th St. Well known speakers.

* * *

WASHINGTON, June 17.—(FP)—Industrial conditions in all industries except coal are improving in Germany, says a cabled report to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

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Address: National Living, Box 2, Station M, New York.

REPORT OF CONVENTION MONDAY EVENING; BIG FOR PICKET LINE TO START WEEK

A report of the furriers' convention will be given Monday evening right after work at Cooper Union. The Joint Board delegates will tell in great detail what took place in Washington. The meeting will also protest against the mass arrests on the picket line.

In a statement issued yesterday the Joint Board calls upon all fur workers to be on the picket line Monday morning. It is the intention of the union to hold the biggest demonstration ever arranged this Monday.

Striking Barbers Picket 500 Shops

Enthusiastic mass meetings of the 2,000 striking New York barbers were held yesterday afternoon in Lesis Hall, 53rd St. and Broadway, in the Amsterdam Ave. Inn, 156th St. and Amsterdam Ave., and a number of small halls.

Picketing of nearly 600 shops between 59th St., and 242nd St., on the West Side was reported at the meetings of the strikers yesterday.

"No conferences are being held with the bosses, union officials told The DAILY WORKER.

Right Wing Disrupters of Amalgamated Give Up Plan for Sacco Meet

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Philadelphia Sacco and Vanzetti Conference called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers that noble attempt to split the labor movement and rend Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, whose first meeting in April was distinguished by a wholesale expulsion of progressive and radical labor elements, has now capped the climax to its brilliant career.

After accomplishing nothing during two months except, through its executive committee, to plan for a mass meeting, it has now called off the mass meeting until hearing the verdict of Governor Fuller.

This sell-out of the two workers needs no comment. Fortunately for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, their case is being brought before the Philadelphia workers by two other thriving conferences, one of Italian organizations, and the other called by the International Labor Defense of these elements excluded from the Amalgamated Conference.

No Hawaiian Flight Now.

HATBOX FIELD, MUSKOGEE, Okla., June 17.—Lester Maitland, army pilot, and A. F. Argenbright have no intention of making a flight to Hawaii, at present, Lt. L. L. Strickland of this field, told International News Service today.

DAUDET'S ARREST "PAINS" PREMIER; CODDLED IN JAIL

Contrasting Brutality to Communist Editor

PARIS, June 17.—Leon Daudet, Royalist enemy of the French Republic, after his recent comic "surrender" to the police, is now in jail, where with the permission of the government, he will continue his scurrilous attacks on the Republic in his paper, "L'Action Francaise," in perfect immunity from ill-treatment.

On the contrary, Premier Poincare has assured Mme. Daudet, his aged mother, with whom the family the Premier at one time enjoyed a personal freindship, that he and his colleagues, to whom the decision to arrest Daudet had been most "painful," "have taken every measure to assure that your son be accorded every consideration possible." His wife has been allowed to make arrangements through the restaurant which supplies food to the prisoners, to allow M Daudet to have excellent food, and any delicacy he may crave.

The painful contrast between this coddling of the Royalist Daudet, and the brutal treatment accorded M. Semard, Communist editor of L'Humanite, and Secretary of the French Communist Party, is bitterly commented upon in the Communist and labor press of the country. M. Semard was recently arrested on a charge similar to that which finally landed Daudet in jail, and was rushed off to prison without being permitted to say goodbye to his wife and family.

Lutheran Pastor Fired For "Deadly" Thoughts

ROCHESTER, Pa., June 17. Found guilty of "heresy," Dr. Frank F. Smith has been deposed as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church here.

The minister was skeptical about the Virgin Birth, the miracles, the atonement and the bodily resurrection of Christ.

NOTICE TO ALL WORKERS, PARTY UNITS AND ALL LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Are you preparing to do your bit for the

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July 23rd and 24th

WANTED: Exhibitions, Side Shows, Novelty Booths, Athletic Exhibition, Dancing Exhibition, Food, Refreshments, Concert. What will you do to make this miniature Coney Island a success?

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SUNDAY, JUNE 26th
From 10 A. M. Until Midnight

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SCOTT NEARING, WM. F. DUNNE, BEN GITLOW, M. J. OLGIN, and ALBERT WEISBORD and many others will participate in the games.—Good Eats and Plenty of 'Em.

Admission 35 cents. Free Busses to and from Station.

DIRECTIONS: Take the Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St. station, then take Unionport Car to the end of line. From West side take Broadway Subway to 181st St., then eastbound car to Unionport.

TICKETS ON SALE: WORKERS PARTY, 108 E. 14th St.; FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square; DAILY WORKER, 33 E. 1st St.; JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP, 104 University Place.

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Advertising rates on application.

Britain Revives Locarno Dispute on Troop Movements Against Russia.

Austin Chamberlain, British foreign minister, has revived at the meeting of the council of the League of Nations at Geneva the question of Article 16 of the league covenant which Germany refused to accept at the Locarno "security" conference in 1925. This is the article which stipulates that any league member has the right to move troops through a neutral country in case of an attack by a third nation. At Locarno, Stresemann, German foreign minister, was plainly told by the Soviet foreign minister, Tchicherin, that the acceptance of Article 16 would be considered a hostile move against the Soviet Union. Although not specifically excluded from the Locarno pact, notes were exchanged between the various ministers after the signing of the treaty to the effect that the disputed article would not be operative in the Locarno pact.

Now Great Britain, foiled in its attempt to induce the other powers to join in an identic threatening note to Russia, makes the ridiculous suggestion that Stresemann agree to permit British troops to pass through Germany "in case of a Russian attack against Poland." Although Chamberlain, minister of the tory government of forgery, murder, provocation and rapine does not mention Locarno, his demand is nothing more nor less than an attempt to revise that pact, which originally was conceived as an attempt to unite capitalist Europe against revolutionary Russia.

But, like other propositions of the frenzied tories, trying to salvage their battered empire from the outside and avoid the fury of the opposition at home, there are too many complications involved in this maneuver. Aside from the fact that a war against Russia under a spurious slogan to "rescue Poland from the Soviets," would meet determined opposition from the militant workers of Britain, whom the tory government has been trying to reduce to a condition of abject slavery, as well as from the industrialists behind Lloyd George, the attempt to move British troops through Germany would meet with insurmountable obstacles. No German government that would permit such a thing could possibly last in face of the fury it would arouse. And if Britain attempts to transport troops through Germany they will meet with such fierce resistance from the class conscious workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Red Front Fighters, that they will be hurled back into France or into the Baltic, (depending upon their route).

But, even if we concede the impossible, and grant that the tories could overcome the opposition at home and sneak in through the so-called free city of Danzig, there is still the Polish proletariat to consider. Recent elections have shown pronounced Communist gains, despite the illegal existence of the Party and the mighty batallions of the Red Army of the Soviet Union thundering over the borders toward Warsaw would unleash the pent-up fury on the part of the Polish masses for the foul, blood-streaked fascist government of Pilsudski, and blast it to its everlasting doom.

In spite of the elaborate plans of the league of ineffable infamy to create Poland as a perpetual buffer state between Red Russia and the revolutionary working class of Germany the mad scheme of the maniacal government of Britain to invade that territory would be the signal for the next wave of the world revolution, which would involve both Poland and Germany at once, and give such impetus to the revolutionary forces in France, Italy, Hungary and the Balkans that European capitalism would sink in the red flood, never to arise again.

Let the mad-dog of Europe continue its course of violence against the revolution and try by might to turn the course of history. The workers of Europe will extract its venom and break its fangs before it continues much farther on its rampage.

Might as Well Try to Teach History to Henry Ford.

A very well-meaning, but infantile historian of Maryland hopes to teach Calvin Coolidge some facts regarding the history of former presidents. Mr. Edward S. de la Plaine states that Coolidge, in a recent speech, showed a lack of American history when he said that John Adams nominated George Washington for president. According to De la Plaine, it was not Adams, but a former governor of Maryland, named Thomas Johnson. The Maryland historian furnishes unimpeachable documentary evidence to prove that Cal is a dumb regarding facts of history as he is about most things that other people of average intelligence regard as essential.

But why waste time on Coolidge's ignorance of history. As the low yegg in "Revelry" observed of Cal's predecessor: "He's the president, ain't he?" That is sufficient for modern purposes. Some people who have a sort of respect for exalted office, no matter who happens to occupy it, imagine that the very fact of occupying the presidential chair endows one with at least ordinary intelligence. Others wonder why modern presidents have been so devoid of elementary knowledge of the history of their own country; why pigmies of today replace the giants of the past. The answer cannot be found in the illusion of the great man theory, but has deep class roots. In the early days of this country the capitalist class was a revolutionary force and its spokesmen, whom it developed were men of courage, intelligence and initiative—leaders of the conflict fighting to establish their undisputed rule, agents of progress.

Today, however, that class has reached the point where its very existence imposes fetters upon further development of society. It is now a reactionary class and its statesmen are mere puppets, without vision, without brains, repeating dead formulas of the past to justify their reactionary present. The president of the United States is not a leader but a symbol of a class dictatorship. Behind the political puppets that parade through the White House today stand the bureaucratic machinery of Washington, composed of innumerable heads of departments, clerks, automatons of high and low degree who are permanent fixtures until they drop dead. This is the real government that does the bidding of Wall Street. Changes in the presidency and the cabinet only register the increasing or declining power of certain groups in the ranks of the capitalist class.

To try to teach a modern president history is as pointless a task as to waste time on Henry Ford whose most famous observation is "History Is Bunk!"



CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

Downright strikebreaking is not one of them.

* * *

THE path of the teetotaller is strewn with popped corks. He would evade the blandishments of the demon rum nowadays, had better hire himself a nice little cloud several thousand feet in the air. Lindbergh, our perfect hero and the young man without stain on his character whose abhorrence of liquor induced millions of cowboys and flappers to dash their hip flasks against the nearest immovable object, is not as dry as he thot he was. The chief who supervised the, banquet given in his honor in the Savoy Hotel, London, is grief-stricken because he used many fine wines and liquors in preparing the viands not knowing that "Lindy" was a tee-totaller. Perhaps the chef is sore because the hero did not appreciate his booze.

* * *

A WAVE of economy is cutting thru the army like a shears thru a shirt. The quartermaster general reports that by cutting off a little here and there Uncle Sam can afford to spend an extra million bringing the blessings of American imperialism to backward peoples via guns, bombs and bayonets. It is all the private soldier's expense. If a soldier's coat-tail can be curtailed without undue exposure of the soldier's posterior, off it goes—the coat-tail.

* * *

IF the maker of breeches wore opera glasses when cutting his cloth, and there are not enough Arbuckles to fill the vacancies, the garments are reefed in thus saving the space between the soldier and the inner frontier of the breeches. Likewise, if a soldier of extravagant tendency feels inclined to throw away a hat when it gets to look like an inverted garbage pail, the quartermaster general takes the headgear and has it blocked. The quartermaster has done well. But why the lack of originality? A soldier has a stomach, which it costs Uncle Sam thirty cents a day to appease. Why not cut out the darned thing and save a few hundred millions that could be more profitably used manufacturing bombs for the against the next saucy Latin American country that thumbs its nose at us?

The Felon-Setter.

In ireland during the days of the Fenian revolutionary agitation against British rule there existed a type of degenerate that, in return for a small sum of money set the hounds of the government on the track of the national revolutionaries. Since the government branded all those who opposed its tyrannical rule as felons, the informers became known as felon-setters.

Those perverts were a hissing and a bye word in the mouths of all decent people and even the officials of the government that hired them turned from them in loathing and turned them away with a kick when they had reached the limit of their usefulness.

The felon-setter has now made his appearance in America, not meekly and humbly but brazenly and blatantly. He does not work for a pittance and he does not receive it from a nauseated master at the end of a pole. He is held in high esteem and more often than not he is an official or paid flunkey of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

The particular felon-setter that we are now referring to is no other than Chester M. Wright former socialist and once editor of the deceased "New York Call," later on the paid lackey of Sam Gompers and government stool-pigeon during the war, still later vendor of an oil stock that even the prosperous fakers of the higher reaches of the A. F. of L. officialdom would not exchange their money for, and back again at his old haunts purveying lies about the Soviet Union, Communism and the left wing of the labor movement, to a clientele chiefly composed of weekly "labor" sheets whose editors could not intelligently ask for a yearly subscription in writing.

Wright is reduced to the extremity of being obliged to do anything no matter how contemptible for a meal ticket. It is true that his descent into the depths of iniquity was rapid and comparatively painless for him. Having exhausted his rancid brain for falsehoods about the left wing in the trade union movement and as a relief from assisting the department of justice to prosecute the radicals he now essays the task of forcing the United States government to follow the example of the British government and drive thte personnel of the Soviet trading corporation known as Amtorg, out of the country.

This low fellow has even lost his head to the extent of expressing his displeasure at the American business men whose desire for profitable trading with the Soviet Union is responsible for the presence of Amtorg here. Wright must be pretty darned mad when he dares slap business on the wrist. What angers this lackey particularly is that all his loud howls have not induced the government to pay any more attention to him than it would to the wailing of an amorous tomcat in a back alley.

Because the government is the servant of business, all other things being equal, or in the absence of important political considerations, as long as American business men can make an honest dollar out of trade with the Soviet Union, Amtorg will stay and Wright will rave for his price.

The last time Wright left a sinecure on the A. F. of L. payroll he took to selling fake oil stocks. The next time he quits for the purpose of bettering himself he will probably organize an up-to-date detective agency.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 17.—The Workers Party Forum comes to assistance of The DAILY WORKER.

That The DAILY WORKER is dear to the hearts of the militant workers had a novel verification at the Sunday evening forum conducted by the Workers Communist Party on June 12th.

During the discussion period following the speech of Edgar Owens on American Policy in China, comrade J. Bacchus stated that the only authentic source of information on the Chinese situation was The DAILY WORKER and that since The DAILY WORKER was facing great financial difficulties at this time, something should be done about it and that he had $5.00 Dollars that he wished to send in. The response from the crowd was immediate and the spontaneous collection amounted to $30.30. This followed the regular forum collection.

* * *

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E. W., Denver, Colo.	2.00
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G. S. Shklar, Dist 1, Ukrainian Fraternal, Boston, Mass.	10.00
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Ida Peterson, Detroit, Mich.	7.00
H. Deverney, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
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J. Rebane, Boston, Mass.	4.25
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Abr. Soderlund, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
F. Vrotaric, Twoverville, Pa.	20.00
Jay Fox, Fairbay, Wash.	2.00
Jack Pintorich, Akron, O.	5.00
J. Maximovich, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
I. L. D., Galveston, Texas	4.00
R. S. Dpright & J. G. Stahl, Spokane, Wash.	2.00
H. Crices, West Allis, Wisc.	1.00
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Chas. Moechel, Cincinnati, O.	5.00
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I. Harrison, N. Y. C.	1.50
Dr. J. Wirs, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
S. Martines, Tampa, Fla.	5.00
Harry Sortsoy, B'klyn, N. Y.	4.00
Joseph Yerman, Barberton, O. (collected)	4.00
Andrew Laine, Hanna, Wyo. (collected)	12.35
Frank Palm, Sr. 1, Astoria, Ore.	9.70

Woll and Wollism Must Go

By BERT MILLER.

THE meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council last night expressed a rising revolt against a plague which is choking the very heart out of the American Labor movement. Delegate after delegate denounced the tactics of Matthew Woll, McGrady & Co. The keynote of the session, expressing the general sentiment of the assembled delegates and the New York Labor Movement as a whole, was struck by ex-Senator Martin Lacey, of the Teamsters' Union, who said, "do we want McGrady or Woll to wreck our labor movement?"

It has long been evident that the policy of Matthew Woll, who has completely disassociated himself, practically and ideologically from the fundamental aims and purposes of the labor movement, can only bring ruin to the trade union movement. Woll has lost the will to fight for even the most elementary demands of the workers. He is thoroughly soaked through with the spirit of the National Civic Federation and the employers, whom he represents in the labor movement. If this were not true, it is inconceivable how he could have the downright brazenness to demand that members of the American Federation of Labor, should trample under foot its time honored traditions, by calling upon the police to attack peaceful strikers, as he did in his circular letter to the local unions.

* * *

THIS suicidal policy aroused the resentment of even the most mild and conservative elements in the central body. The Woll letter and policy was repudiated by Joseph Ryan, the president of the body, who also claimed that John Sullivan, President of the State Federation of Labor was not in accord with it either. As delegates Prechtl, of the Brewery Workers' Union, Donnelly of Pressmen's Union No. 51, and Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union well pointed out, the infamous Woll letter practically calls upon the police to use their clubs more viciously against the workers. The eyes of the honest elements in the trade union movement have been opened to the full significance of the situation by the statement quoted from Police Commissioner Warren, who asked how A. F. of L. strikers could be distinguished from others.

* * *

UNDER the cloak of fighting the Communists, Woll demands that the police he called upon to smash the heads of striking workers. Under the cloak of fighting the Reds, he takes the lead in establishing a precedent whereby the police may with impunity beat up and assault workers on the picket lines. He has thus clearly and indisputably placed himself in opposition to the aims and principles of the American Federation of Labor, which has consistently stood for the right to strike and picket. There is room in the American Federation of Labor for differences of opinion on many questions. But there is no room in that organization for a scoundrel, who uses his official position, to stab the labor movement in the back. Let us hope that the last meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council will mark the beginning of a determined fight on the part of the progressive forces in that body against the menace of Woll and Wollism.

Artemis Stavrianudanis, Helper, Utah.	5.00
E. Glembot, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Chechoslovak Workers House, N. Y. C.	6.00

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throuot the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Young Workers Gladly Hail Comrade Crouch, Released From Prison

By FRED HARRIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—A rousing welcome was given on Friday night by the Young Workers League and the local branch of the International Labor Defense to Paul Crouch, recently released from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay.

A spontaneous crowd of soms three hundred comrades and friends, informally assembled, greeted Comrade Crouch with thunderning applause as he took the speakers stand to relate his experiences in Honolulu as a soldier in the American army. He dealt with the causes for his arrest, the court martial trial and subsequent conviction to serve a prison sentence of 35 years, which sentence was later, at the tremendous demand of the American working class, reduced to two years.

His imprisonment at Alcatraz Island was briefly described by Crouch at the end of which he made a rousing appeal to all class conscious workers to rally behind the International Labor Defense and to enlist as active fighters in the battle against capitalism.

Comrade Crouch appears to be in a good healthy condition both mentally and physically, is full of expectancy and anticipation, and looks forward to the victory of the working class when production for profit will have ceased and with the workers in the control of the machinery of production, the factories and shops will be run for the use of the toilers and when parasitic capitalists will be in prison instead of the workers.

Paul Crouch, together with Walter Trumbull, both privates in the U. S. Army, stationed at Honolulu were arrested in 1925, for being members of the Young Workers League and for having disseminated Communistic literature among their fellow soldiers.

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

UNLESS the working class of Europe, and particularly those of England, France and Germany are in a position to block the conspiracy of the war-crazy imperialists against the Soviet Union, we are on the eve of another conflagration which may bring about the birth of a new social order or reduce the workers of the world and the oppressed colonial peoples to a new low level of exploitation.

* * *

THE tory government of England, driven to desperation by the upbuilding of the people of China and the second loss of her world trade sees in the destruction of the Soviet Union and the re-establishment of a diluted tsarism, with her agents running the show, her only means of salvation from the doom that faces her. This is the explanation of her mad desire to forge a ring of hostile states against Russia preparatory to waging war.

* * *

LET no one make the mistake that there will be no war in the near future because the capitalist powers have not yet fully recovered from the last war. This is a delusion. England does not seem to think that she is incapable of waging war. If she is able to placate Germany at the expense of France; if she is able to throw a bone to Italy without endangering French interests; if she is able to satisfy the clashing ambitions of the small and large bandit powers in Europe and thruout the world, there will be a war against Russia. England will stake her all on it and only the workers of the world can prevent it.

* * *

IT is reported that Chiang Kai-shek, the former Kuomintang general who betrayed his cause and joined the imperialists, is about to appeal to the United States for recognition of the Nanking regime. He denies that he will join Chang Tso-lin, the polygamous Manchurian bandit, who is now ruling at Peking with the aid of the executioner's sword. The papers barely give a word to the Hankow regime, but judging by past silences it is safe to assume that the revolutionary armies are making headway and that as soon as Lindbergh gets out of the city we will hear good news.

* * *

THERE is now room on the front pages of the capitalist press for other news besides the effusions of politicians over the "Lindy" flight to Paris. We learn that our president, Calvin Coolidge, caught seven trout in a South Dakota lake and that one of them weighed one pound fourteen ounces. We are inclined to believe that "Cal" would prefer to have caught or recovered seven insurgent votes.

* * *

THERE was a good Coolidge story in the papers recently, I am told, and how it escaped me is beyond my comprehension, since I read the press carefully for such juicy morsels. It is said that the president was requested to speak from the rear of his observation car somewhere along the route, and having in mind his Hammond, Ind., effort, Coolidge decided that his old reliable policy of saying nothing was the better part of oratory. A bright idea struck him and he brought forth his dog who barked mildly at the audience. The farmers were delighted and gave the president an ovation.

* * *

NOW we have an inkling of the solution of a mystery that has been bothering the editors of our papers since Coolidge first occupied the White House. Who is the president's spokesman? Even such usually well-informed senators as the scatalongued Reed of Missouri announced his senatorial ignorance of this official's identity from the senate floor. Perhaps it was the president's spokesman that barked for his master on the way to the Black Hills of South Dakota.

* * *

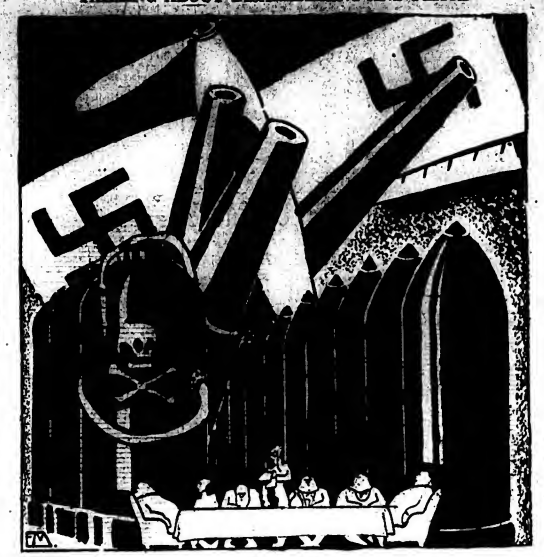
COLLEGE presidents have received a terrible shock from the fact that Charles Lindbergh, our newest and most beloved hero, was pitched out of Wisconsin University because of his inability to acquire any of the various brands of knowledge served by that seat of learning to its customers. Almost every other industry got something out of "Lindy." What a gold mine it would be for the University of Wisconsin if its president could say that Lindbergh learned to make speeches there!

* * *

THE New York Telegram has a "religious editor." This does not imply that he is the only scrivener on that sheet who is partial to things spiritual. It means that he is charged with the job of catering to the spiritual needs of "Telegram" readers and perhaps giving them information

(Continued on Page Four)

TALKING ABOUT DISARMAMENT AND PEACE



Today, at four o'clock, in Geneva, the Coolidge "disarmament" conference will meet. England, U. S. and Japan will be officially represented; France and Italy will be represented only by "observers." The conference will be partly for the purpose of forcing France to cut down her submarine fleet so that England can smash her when necessary to stop her competition in steel and check her progress in the Balkans. The U. S. capitalists rely on their superior wealth, and ability to build ships faster than European countries, and therefore took the initiative in calling the "disarmament" conference.

Report of Convention Will Be Given Furriers At Big Meeting Tonight

A report of the furriers' "convention" will be given at a meeting tonight, immediately after work at Cooper Union. The Joint Board delegates will tell in detail just what took place at Washington. The members of the Unity Committee will also be present and address the meeting.

MITTENS TAKING REST OF BANKS OFF BROTHERHOOD

CLEVELAND, June 19.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Convention here will be presented with a project to hand over to the Company Union outfit, the Mitten Management, Inc. of Philadelphia, all Brotherhood banks and real estate projects, except those already sold out to capitalists.

The Mittens, who have already taken over the union bank in Philadelphia, are in the market for the rest of them, and the delegates to the convention will be quietly tipped off that the propositions are on the verge of ruin. The possibility that mismanagement had a great deal to do with their ruin will not be emphasized, but all those on the inside will strongly suspect it.

The end seems near for Grand Chief Stone's most noted project of class collaboration, but the end comes thru the inefficiency of those who were most anxious to make such things work.

Brotherhood financial institutions involved in the proposed merger are:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Bank, Cleveland.

(Continued on Page Three)

UNITY COMMITTEE FORMED AT THE WASHINGTON "CONVENTION" GOING TO LEAD FUR PICKET LINE TODAY

48 Delegates Representing Bulk of Oragnized Workers Will Then Hold Conference

The picket line in the fur district this morning will be led by 48 seated and unseated delegates who have just arrived here from the Washington "convention" of the International. According to all indications the demonstration today will be of major size.

At 10 a. m. the Unity Committe organized at Washington will hold a meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The 48 delegates who represent the bulk of the organized fur workers of the United States and Canada will be present.

Will Lead Pickets.

"Matthew Woll must not-be allowed to boss the New York labor movement," asserted Harry Englander of Toronto, secretary of the Unity Committee yesterday. "Forty-eight delegates to the recent Washington 'convention' of the International Fur Workers' Union will be on the picket line Monday morning. They will be there in spite of all the attempts made by Woll to use the police to break the strike.

"These 48 delegates have organized a permanent organization to stop the internal strife in the International. It is the purpose of our group to bring unity in the ranks of the fur workers.

"The Unity Committee intends to reach every local in the United States and Canada and expose the union breaking policy of Woll. We will give the furriers an opportunity to see in a true light these men who are ruining our union and at the same time using it as an instrument to advance the interests of the bosses.

Open Air Meeting.

More than 4,000 needle workers, mostly women, held a demonstration Saturday afternoon at Rutgers Square and East Broadway. At the end the workers passed by the Jewish Daily Forward building, displaying their wrath at the strikebreaking acts of that newspaper.

The speakers were A. Zirlin, Margaret Cowl, Rebecca Grecht, Kate Gitlow, Fanny Warshafsky, Esther Polansky, Juliet Stuart Poynts, Pauline Morgenstein and Lena Goodman. Rose Wortis, presided.

USSR PRESS RAPS POLISH SENTENCE ON WHITE SLAYER

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 18 (Delayed).—The press continues to express dissatisfaction with the verdict of the extraordinary tribunal in the case of Voikoff's assassination.

The "Pravda" points out that the tribunal, especially by its request for the commutation of the sentence, did everything possible to emphasize its indulgent attitude towards such criminals.

"The gesture of the tribunal," says the "Pravda", "is a challenge to the public opinion of the Soviet Union. The Polish government has shown that it does not desire to fulfill the minimal demands of the Soviet Union and it has taken no measures to conduct an adequate investigation of the case. On the contrary, the tribunal has exerted all efforts in order that the murder which was prearranged as "an act of individual vengeance" should not be refuted by the judiciary inquest.

"The Polish government once more emphasized that in order to preserve friendship with the reactionaries, the elements of old Tsarist Russia, it will not hesitate to still further strain relations with the people of the Soviet Union.

"Rabochaia Gazeta" considers that the Polish government jumped at the bait offered by the British diplomats. The verdict will encourage intrigues instead of prevent the future activities of the mercenary whiteguardist assassins.

Subway Gang Fears Walkout

NEW $4,000,000 B.-M. T. SWINDLE IS MADE PUBLIC

Shy Witnesses Face Court Action?

A new traction swindle reaching to no less than $4,000,000 in the form of a "bonus" to the B.-M. T. is being planned by the officials of the company, it was charged Saturday by Samuel Untermyer in a letter which he addressed to former governor Nathan L. Miller, their attorney.

The B.-M. T. has made application for an issue of $20,000,000 in bonds to cover a so-called expenditure for new equipment which the company has been ordered to procure by the New York State Transit Commission.

Easy Profit.

In the past such permission was granted as a matter of course, but due to the present financial feud between the traction gang and Untermyer's committee, the necessary permission will not be forthcoming immediately.

The graft scheme of the company is laid bare by the fact that the bonds will be issued at par, sold to themselves at the nominal figure of $80 per share. Under the present active demand for these securities there is no doubt that they will in a very short time be able to dispose of them to the public at $100 a share, thereby realizing an initial "bonus" of $4,000,000.

Inasmuch as the city is charged

(Continued on Page Two)

League Rotten, Says Europe.

BERLIN, June 19.—From Paris to Moscow to Budapest the opinion seems to be unanimous that the League of Nations session was a complete fiasco, and that the league itself has suffered another blow to its prestige.

Hungary is so chagrined over the postponement of the decision in its quarrel with Roumania, that it openly threatens to bolt from the league. The Budapest press, apparently inspired by the government, charges that the league has not even been able to keep the treaty of Trianon a scrap of paper.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PUSH THE APPEAL

The professional patriots who have thus far succeeded in securing the imposition of the Five Hundred Dollar Fine against The DAILY WORKER, and jail sentences for members of the staff, would like nothing better than that we should now meekly accept the verdict and behave ourselves hereafter according to their standards. We propose no such thing. We propose to continue our struggle against the forces of militarism and reaction. We propose to continue to fight our case until it is finally won. We propose to utilize every legal device we can employ to secure the reversal of the dastardly decision against us.

Now this is where you come in. It is the business of every comrade to do his bit to help us to raise the funds necessary to cover the expenses involved in making the appeal. A strong support of the Appeal Fund will mean that we will be able to put up a strong defense and thus give us a greater assurance of a favorable verdict. Continued and energetic efforts will mean victory for the DAILY WORKER.

18,000 MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA MAY STRIKE SOON

(By Federated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The fate of 18,000 central Pennsylvania coal diggers hangs fire for another week as the wage conference that was to have been held in Philadelphia June 15th is postponed.

If the operators abrogate the Jacksonville agreement a strike is almost certain. This field has been continuing on the old agreement under a temporary truce, while the miners in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and part of Iowa were striking.

The 20 members of the central Pennsylvania scale committee are ready for a show down. At the close of the May conference, the operators issued a statement that amounts almost to an ultimatum. They threatened that unless the Jacksonville rates were abandoned the pits would be closed.

The New York Central R. R. is the dominating interest in central Pennsylvania union operations. And that fact brings hope of a continuance of friendly relations. The New York Central stood by its agreement with the U. M. W. of A. in 1894, 1922 and 1926 when many other big bituminous employers slipped from their pledges.

Half the men in this field are in the employ of non-union concerns, paying from 20 to 30 per cent less than the Jacksonville rates. If a shutdown of the union mines develops the success of the organization will largely depend on the curtailing of this scab production.

* * *

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 19.—Coal and Iron Police of the Vesta Coal Co. have arrested the president of the Dolsytown local union of the United Mine Workers of America for attempting to talk to members of

(Continued on Page Two)

Soviet Soil Scientists Bring Valuable Exhibit To Washington Meeting

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Twenty-one agricultural experts, one of them a woman, are representing the Soviet Union at the International Soil Congress which opened here on June 13th. The delegation is headed by Dr. K. D. Glinka, Director of the Leningrad Agricultural College.

The delegation is the largest, and perhaps the most distinguished group of scientists at the convention. Dr. Glinka is perhaps the best known soil scientist in the world.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

25,000 TRACTION MEN MAY DECLARE FOR STRIKE HERE

Workers on I.R.T. and B.M. T. Are Involved

A strike on the lines of the I. R. T. and B.-M. T. involving at least 25,000 men is now an immediate possibility.

Encouraged by public resentment against the brazen admissions of labor exploitation and the plundering of the city treasury, organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, affiliated with the A. F. of L., have declared that the subway workers will soon make a sweeping attempt to free themselves from the tyranny of the company.

Will Smash Company Union.

The first step, it is asserted, will be the smashing of the "Brotherhood", the official company union, officered by agents of the I. R. T., and to which two of its 15,000 workers are forced to belong.

Subway workers told a reporter of The DAILY WORKER that sentiment is growing in favor of defying the injunction forbidding organization which the I. R. T. obtained in the supreme court recently. The order was aimed at Edward F. Lavin, Harry Bark and Joseph Phelan, leaders of last summer's subway strike.

Majority of Men Enrolled.

Citing Samuel Untermyer's recent denunciation of the I. R. T. company union and his advocacy of a "union affiliated with organized labor," John H. Coleman, organizer of the Amalgamated employes in this city, said that the enrolment of the subway workers was proceeding rapidly.

"A majority of the men have already signed up with us," he declared.

Nearly $2,000,000 was spent in crushing the strike of 1,000 I. R. T. workers last summer, James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, admitted during examination by Samuel Untermyer at the transit hearings recently. This amount was charged up to "operating expenses," thus robbing the city to that extent.

It was further revealed at the hearings that in 1921 over 12,000 I. R. T. workers "submitted" to a voluntary wage cut of 10 per cent.

SECRETARY WILBUR SHOWERS PRAISE ON OFFICER FOR SHELLING NANKING

Hold Anti-Imperialist Demonstration at Canton Despite Right Wing Terrorism

WASHINGTON, June 19.—For ordering the bombardment of Nanking, which resulted in the slaughter of several hundred peaceful Chinese citizens, Commander Roy C. Smith, Jr., has received the blessing and the praise of Secretary of Navy Wilbur.

Characterizing Smith's order for the bombardment of the city as a "timely action excellently executed", Secretary Wilbur, in a letter made public yesterday, commends the bombardment. Smith ordered the bombardment of the city after one American had been killed by Shantungese soldiers fleeing before Nationalist troops who entered the city. For several hours the American destroyers Preston and Noa poured a rain of shot and shell into the defenseless city.

Smith Slaughtered Civilians.

Although subsequent investigations proved conclusively that the much-advertised "attacks of foreigners" had been made by retreating Shantungese (northern) troops, the imperialist powers not only slaughtered several hundred Nationalists and civilians, but sent threatening notes to the Nationalist government demanding indemnities.

Eugene Chen, foreign minister for the Nationalist (Hankow) government, in reply to the imperialist notes requested that an international committee be appointed to investigate the events at Nanking. The imperialist powers took no notice of Chen's request, and for a time it seemed that the Nanking events might be made the excuse for an open war against Nationalist China.

Unlike Chen, Chiang Kai-shek, renegade Nationalist who is making a feeble attempt to establish a "government" at Nanking, has offered to pay the imperialist powers any indemnity which they might demand for "damages" sustained by them at Nanking. Chiang's proposal followed by the announcement that he will send a representative to the United States, is interpreted as an open bid for imperialist support.

Refuse To Pay Tribute.

Although the Nationalist govern-

ment at Hankow has repeatedly announced its intention of paying indemnities for any damages actually done by Nationalist troops at Nanking, it has no intention of being blackmailed into paying tribute to the imperialist powers. It has furthermore announced its intention of making counterclaims for hundreds of civilians slaughtered and the property damaged in the bombardment of Nanking.

In commending Smith's action, Admiral C. S. Williams, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic "patrol," says in his report: "The commander-in-chief desires to express his unqualified approval of the actions of the senior American naval officer present at Nanking."

* * *

Feng Pledges Loyalty.

(Special to the Daily Worker).

HANKOW, June 19 (Via Berlin).—General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is directing the Nationalist drive against Peking, has cabled the Chinese National Agency that his troops formerly bearing the name of the People's Army are now reorganized in the army of the Kuomintang and have declared their loyalty to the ideals of Sun Yat-sen.

"All troops under me," he says, "are now subordinated to the orders of the Kuomintang Central Committee and the revolutionary govern-

(Continued on Page 6).

Ex-Premier Raps British Oil Imperialism

Makes Plea for Albanian Freedom in Address to the Countrymen of the large Italian immigrant colony present in this country to help liberate their native land from the yoke of Ahmed Zogu, the Tirana bandit, and Fan S. Noli, former premier of the little Balkan state and a graduate of Harvard, has signed the manifesto issued by the Albanian Committee for National Liberation. The manifesto says in part:

"Albanians: Those Nationalists who for some time past have proclaimed that the suppression of the rights of feudal boys—lords of medieval lands—is the first step toward the consolidation of our people, are absolutely right. The last two years of the reign of feudal boys, with Ahmed Zogu at their head, have proved this in an irrefutable manner. In the process of time the lands of the Albanian boys, the usual instruments of foreign domination.

British Oil Grab.

"As to Italy and England, the government of the feudal boys has ceded them the national wealth by hypothecating on our people the economic yoke of foreigners. England has obtained oil concessions on scandalous conditions. Italy has obtained, among other things, the concession of the National Bank, the flotation of a loan of 50,000,000 gold francs and the right to colonize Albania by means of the National Bank, Italy has gained entire possession of the economic life of our country. By means of the loan of 50,000,000 gold francs which the Albanian State has never deposited and never will deposit, Italy will realize in the shape of interest and amortization an annual tribute of more than 7,000,000 gold francs for forty years."

All Balkan Peoples.

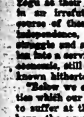
Stressing the need of political organization and alliance with the other oppressed peoples of the Balkans, the manifesto says: "To succeed in this struggle (against the feudal boys supported by British and Italian imperialism) we must labor methodically and fundamentally again for organization and enlightenment among the Albanian masses. We must coordinate our movement with the movements for freedom of all oppressed Balkanic peoples, and we should also invite the support of all progressive international factors in the entire world."

Montana Federation to Meet.

HELENA, Mont., (FP) June 19.—The Montana State Federation of Labor convenes in Helena, the state capital, June 28.

Memoirs of a Revolutionist

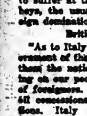
By Vera Figner



VERA FIGNER is now seventy-five years old and is living in Moscow. She joined the Revolutionary Movement fifty-five years ago, and has lived to see the overthrow of the Czar's regime and the establishment of workers' rule in Russia.

Vera Figner is one of the last Revolutionary Moderates who was a member of the famous Narodnaya Volya in the 70's, and in 1881 participated in the assassination of Czar Alexander II. She spent two years in the Fortress St. Peter and Paul, and though convicted to death, her sentence was committed to life imprisonment in the fortress of Schlusselburg Fortress. She spent twenty years in solitary confinement in that famous citadel where scores of the greatest revolutionary spirits were imprisoned.

In her book translated for the first time into English, she tells the story of her youth and how she became a revolutionist. She describes the early Revolutionary Movement in Russia and gives a graphic picture of her life in the Fortress during the twenty years she was confined there.



Every revolutionary home and library should possess a copy of this book in it, to be given the life story of a very great revolutionist and leader.

Illustrated, octavo, 370 pp. $3.00

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

33 First St., New York



Vice President Matthew Woll of the A. F. L. strongly urged the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity to force the police to greater activity in imprisoning fur workers on strike. The Council refused to act in that capacity.

STRIKE OF 2,500 BKLYN PAINTERS ON THIS MORNING

3,000 Have Already Won Increase in Wages

Between 2,500 and 3,000 Brooklyn painters, members of Local 29, will strike this morning to enforce their demand for a $2 a day wage increase. It is likely that painters in Manhattan and other boroughs will become involved as a result of the walkout.

3,000 workers had already won the increase as a result of a strike declared April 4, and which was temporarily halted by an injunction granted to a group of painter bosses by Judge Callahan of the supreme court. These workers are now receiving $14 daily.

The court order expired yesterday.

Corporations Drop Schemes for Group Worker Insurance

Failures of the American Woolen Co. and its companies to continue the group life insurance which was provided for their employees in 1918 points to the need of legislation to give stability as well as general application to workmen's life insurance, according to a statement issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"Announcement of the discontinuance of group insurance by the concerns centering in the American Woolen Co.," says the Association, "emphasizes anew the distressing element of uncertainty in such private schemes of industrial insurance. This uncertainly was also shown conspicuously in the plight of the former employes of the Morris Packing Co. who worked for years under a company pension plan, only at the end to be deprived of the benefits.

Should Protect Workers.

"Lack of stability of voluntary plans in industry for unemployment insurance was recently demonstrated by the suspension of the unemployment fund in the cloak industry of New York City.

"Public action through legislation is the effective, permanent, and certain method of protecting the industrial workers against the hazards of accidents, disability, old age and unemployment."

It was pointed out that while it is true that an option exists in all group life policies which provides for the continuance of the contract independent of the company, usually after years of partial premium payment the worker finds himself at an increased age with larger premiums to pay. At all group policies do not accumulate a cash value, as is the case with ordinary insurance policies, the worker finds himself "holding the bag."

Collapse of Textile Factory in Columbia Results in 100 Hurt

BOGOTA, Columbia, June 19.—One hundred against the walls and buried in the collapse of a textile plant at Rectellon, near Medellin.

Relief trains are bringing the injured to Medellin.

John Drew's Condition Critical.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The condition of John Drew, veteran actor, is reported critical by his physician, Lawrence H. Hoffman, his physician.

Drew took a turn for the worse yesterday and today his condition remains unchanged.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Needle Trade Defense

Lower Bronx Workers Club Pledge

The members of the Lower Bronx Workers Club sent in $80.70 which was collected at their banquet. The question of the struggle in the Needle Trades was also taken up and a resolution passed. They pledge themselves to help the furriers and cloakmakers continue their struggle for a clean union.

* * *

Sends $5.00 for Defense.

Max Goldberg of Boston sent in $5 for the Cloakmakers and Furriers Relief with excuses for not being able to send more and wishes for success in this most important work.

* * *

Branch 625 For the Furriers Relief.

Members of Lenin Branch 625 Workmen's Circle of New York sent in $25 for the Furriers Relief. The Branch informs that this money was donated out of its treasury. They promise to call a special meeting where they hope to raise more money to aid the Furrier Strikers.

* * *

Conductor of Roxy Theatre Orchestra to Will Appear.

Mr. Erno Rappe of the Roxy Theatre will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100, at the Coney Island Stadium Concert. Mr. Rappe is one of the most celebrated conductors in America.

* * *

Volunteers Wanted!

If you have some leisure time to devote come up to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee and inquire for Lena Chernenko.

* * *

Borrows $5 and Sends $1 for Strikers

Ralph Grayden of Hoboken, N. J. writes: "Dear Comrades:—The letter in which you ask for help for the strikers was received. The reason I have not answered until now is because I did not have a cent to my name. Today I borrowed $5 to live through the week. I am sending you $1 of that and hope that this dollar will prove but a drop in a great sum for the strikers.

* * *

$120 More From Nitgedaiget

Fox brought in $120 more from Nitgedaiget. The following contributed: Herman Jassin $25; Werner and Cooper $25; I. W. Wicks $10; Clara Silverstein $10; Bernard Bedder $10; Davy Roth $10; Mike Jonsky $10; Last week Fox collected $400 in one day at the Camp.

* * *

Workers Party in Pittsburgh Sends $50

The following letter was received from Street Nucleus No. 2, Workers (Communist) Party of Pittsburgh: "Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find a $50 loan for the strikers. Our Nucleus has no money but we could not look on dissassionately when the furriers are carrying on such a brilliant fight, so we taxed ourselves as an example to others." Max Jenkins, Secretary.

School Without Scholars

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 19.—Efforts of the City of Yonkers to obtain a permanent injunction prohibiting further operation of the Moeller boarding schools in the exclusive Park Hill section of Yonkers, reopened in the supreme court today Application was made by John W. Bryan, assistant corporation counsel of Yonkers, for the injunction and also an order of preference for trial.

Bryan said the pupils of the school received no instruction in the building, but were taken to New York each day by bus.

Newark Joint Defense To Hold Vital Meeting Tonight at 8 o'Clock

A very important meeting will be held tonight at 8 P. M. at 194 Prince St., Newark, N. J. Everyone plans to rally ready to help the fur workers in their strike.

Ludwig Lendy, manager of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee will be present at the meeting.

JERSEY COSSACKS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER OF GIRL

Manslaughter Verdict Returned by Jury

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 19.—Two members of the New Jersey state constabulary, Lieut. Daniel F. Rogers and A. K. Larsen, were yesterday convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Beatrice Meaney on December 31, who was shot when a contingent of 14 troopers poured a flood of bullets into her farmhouse following an attempt to serve a warrant against her brother.

The young man was accused of underfeeding his cattle.

Twelve other troopers and two agents of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" who inspired the original charges were acquitted by the jury.

Brother Shot, Another Beaten.

During the course of the pogrom on the farm, James Meaney, a brother of the slain girl was shot and wounded by the cossacks, and Timothy Meaney, another brother, was beaten into insensibility.

After the brutal orgy of the troopers a coroner's investigation ended in a murder charge against the attackers, but the grand jury later brought in a blanket indictment charging the 16 with manslaughter.

In summing up the case the state prosecutor bitterly denounced the brutality of the troopers.

NEW $4,000,000 B.-M. T. SWINDLE IS MADE PUBLIC

(Continued from Page One)

with the full original figure for the equipment, it automatically falls victim to the full cost of this "bonus" which the company is stealing.

Untermyer declared in his letter that he is planning to institute contempt proceedings at once against Gerhard M. Dahl and Thomas L. Chadbourne, the two largest stockholders in the B.-M. T. for their refusal to answer embarrassing questions during the transit hearings. Chadbourne simply took the boat and went off to Europe when the examination got too personal. Dahl, likewise, was hesitant about getting communicative about the family interest in the B.-M. T., including its reasons for purchasing I. R. T. stock.

Al Smith at Bottom.

The present hearings are brot about by the temporary break between Gov. Smith and the traction gang to which he had previously sold out due to their failure to support his presidential aspirations.

Untermyer, who is quite generally known to be the under-cover man of Smith, is utilizing this opportunity to further the governor's ambitions by taking a sideswipe at the traction interests.

Expect "Peace" Soon.

Sooner or later, it is expected, these "differences" will be adjusted, a "new unification plan" adopted, an increased fare will be put over and the workers of New York, as hitherto, will foot the bill.

Five Workers Killed in Amsterdam.

LONDON, June 19.—Five persons are dead and considerable property damage resulted today from a heavy thunderstorm which swept over Amsterdam and several Dutch towns of the vicinity, according to a Central News dispatch.

Many of the streets and houses in Amsterdam and Rotterdam were inundated, the reports say, and telegraphic and telephonic communications were disrupted in many places.

The five who lost their lives were laborers in Amsterdam. They were killed by lightning

U. S. Ambassador to Mexico Is Tired; Now Back in Washington

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (CPFA), June 19.—Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, has arrived in Washington. He has not yet formally handed in his resignation, but departed from Mexico in the midst of 27 crates of household furniture and immediately hurried to Washington to confer June 17 with Secretary of State Kellogg.

Ever since his appointment in the fall of 1926, Sheffield has followed a "strong" policy in assisting that Mr. Mellon, secretary of the treasury and other heavy American investors in Mexican oil lands be protected from Mexican laws looking toward nationalization of natural resources.

Was "Indiscreet."

Rumors of Sheffield's impending resignation have been rife in Washington since last spring when documents revealing that he had actively encouraged enemies of the Calles government to start revolutions fell into the hands of the Mexicans. An international incident of the first water resulted with claims that instructions from Secretary Kellogg advising Sheffield how to apply the "strong" policy to Calles had been forged and diplomatic pouches entered.

Ambassador Tellez was recalled hastily to Mexico City and cable wires fairly sizzled with diplomatic assurances from the State Department that the contents of the instructions to Sheffield and his replies had been "tampered with" and were not true reflections of the American attitude. Calles graciously accepted the proffered explanation with the tacit understanding that Mr. Sheffield's sphere of usefulness had been quite ended and that he would be retired as soon as a convenient excuse offered itself.

Immediately thereafter both President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg moderated their blustering tone toward Mexico and sweet asanrances that the Mexican oil controversy could be worked out amicably were passed to the press. This contrasted sharply with previous statements of Assistant Secretary of State Olds, a law partner of Kellogg, to press associations in a non-quotable interview that Mexico was behind the Nicaraguan trouble, was seeking to create a "bolshevist hegemony from the Rio Grande to Panama" and was in general the enfant terrible of the North American continent.

Enemy Of Labor.

Sheffield is reported by American labor men who have been in Mexico during his tenure, to have found the workers and peasants movement there extremely distasteful. He hated the idea of the underlying population conducting a revolution and getting away with it. His respect for Calles and his associates darkly of undue friendliness toward the Soviet Union in recognizing that country and accepting Mme. Alexandra Kollontai as envoy.

Mexican officials themselves returned the compliment, declaring that Sheffield's blind and blunder policy lacked support in Washington, that when Messrs. Coolidge and Kellogg wanted Mexican advice they called in Charles Beecher Warren, former ambassador. Charles Evans Hughes, counsel for Standard Oil, and Dwight F. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., rather than listening on Sheffield's say-so. When he returned to Mexico recently after consulting with the State Department, Sheffield was greeted by a petty chief of the division of protocols although usually high officials turn out on such occasions.

Sheffield, held responsible for Kellogg's amazing assertion two years ago that "Mexico is on trial before the eyes of the world" for attempting to nationalize her natural resources, will be succeed by John W. Garrett, former ambassador to Argentina, according to State Department attaches. Garrett speaks Spanish, which Sheffield disdained to learn.

German Firms Race to Build Oceanic Planes

BERLIN, June 19.—A race is now on between the Junkers and Dornier to bring out the first trans-Atlantic airplane liner.

The Junkers are keeping their plans a guarded secret, though it is announced that "both German machines and motors are available for such a flight."

The Dornier works, a sister organization of the Zeppelins, is known to be putting the finishing touches to a mystery plane which the Dornier engineers declare to show even to Chamberlin and Levine, but which is supposed to be fitted with six motors of 1,000 horse power each, and able to carry 100 passengers for ordinary distances or cross the Atlantic wit henough freight and mail to pay for the trip. The plane would in addition be able to carry enough fuel to make the flight safe as a railroad journey from New York to Chicago.

The mystery plane is to have a crew of five men, a captain, two pilots, mechanic and radio operator.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

18,000 MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA MAY STRIKE SOON

(Continued from Page One)

the local that they should not work on outside construction jobs for the company which maintains its lockout of the miners, and underpays for outside labor.

Daisytown local (No. 2399 of the U.M.W.A.) is known as progressive, and the president, besides being a justice of the peace on a progressive ticket, was one of the candidates last year for teller of the union. It has been realized for some time that the employers—Vesta Coal is a subsidiary of Jones & Laughlin, a vicious union-hating concern—have wanted to break down organisation here.

An Excuse.

They took the first excuse of however flimsy a nature, and when they found President Harry Wadsworth and the mine committee talking to some of the ten men working on an addition to their power house, they arrested them all, and charged them with trespassing.

The men were taken to a justice of the peace ten miles away, the there is another justice close to Daisytown. The the justice given charge of the case is naturally suspected of being more friendly to the company than the nearer one, he released the unionists on their own recognizance.

Only a few members of the local were working on the power job. They were so far from being intimidated by the arrests that they held a meeting and agreed unanimously to quit. Wages were a dollar lower than the union scale for outside construction labor.

Two sons of Joe Edwards, formerly general manager of the Vesta, now vice-president, and a son of a mine foreman were working on the construction job.

Workers Arrested by Mines' Private Police

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 19.—The trial of Pete Musolin of Woodlawn, Pa., charged with violations of the Pennsylvania Flynn anti-sedition act begins Monday at Beaver County Court, Beaver, Pa.

Musolin, together with seven other workers were arrested Armistice Day, last year, after the local, state and the Jones and Laughlin police raided three peaceful homes in search of literature. The men were released on $1,000 bail each and charged with sedition. The indictment was quashed at a later date. The men were, however, rearrested the same day and charged with exactly the same "crime."

Quashed Second Time.

The attorney for International Labor Defense and American Civil Liberties Union succeeded to have the case quashed for second time. Several days elapsed when five of the eight men were rearrested for the third time and again charged with violation of the sedition act and held under $2,000 bail each.

The trial in Beaver begins at a time when a similar case, that of M. Salzkas, who was arrested March 15th in Wilmerding, Pa., while preparing to address a mass meeting of Lithuanian Literary Society, was quashed by Judge Gray of Pittsburgh.

Charged with Sedition.

Saldokas was charged with sedition and released under $5,000 bail after spending several days in jail. His case was quashed on the grounds that the indictment "does not contain any sufficient allegation to sustain a conviction."

The opinion of Judge Gray which was concurred in by Judges Ford, Cohen and Moore, was based on previous decision rendered by Judge Reeder of Beaver County in case of Mezzey of New York, who was arrested in Woodlawn and charged with sedition.

Same Crime.

It will be remembered that Ed. Horsack and ten other workers were arrested in Pittsburgh in May, 1923, and charged with same crime of sedition. They were held under abnormal high bail ranging from $5,000 to $15,000 each. Horsack's case was tried in November, 1925, and he was found guilty. The indictments against all of these Pittsburgh defendants are exactly the same as the indictments against Mezzey and Zadokas which were quashed, one in Beaver and one in Pittsburgh.

Big Textile Merger Proposed; Southern Competition Feared

(By Federated Press.)

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 19. Loss of business to southern manufacturers brought a group of leading rather than leasing on Sheffield's cotton goods makers from southeastern Massachusetts to a conference to discuss a possible merger.

The merger would combine the operations of several million spindles under one unified direction. Costs would be lowered by alloting one style of goods to one plant or group of plants, and other styles to others, thus stopping duplication of effort.

Fear Southern Competition.

The Davol, Granite, Bourne, Troy, Arkwright, Barnard, Flint, Merchants and Richard Borden Corp. were among those assembled. Most of the manufacturers are said to have opposed the merger proposal but the promoters of the plan are still hopeful of putting it over. They point out that Fall River has steadily lost ground to the south where wages are lower, hydro-electric power is abundant and freight costs are a smaller factor.

Merger talk is being closely followed by the local labor unions. The United Textile Workers and the independent American Federation of Textile Operatives are in the field but most of the Fall River workers are unorganized. Portugese are the largest single racial group.

Charley Not Yielding to Lita.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Reports from Los Angeles that Charley Chaplin had entered negotiations with Lita Gray Chaplin for the settlement of her suit for a separation were denied today by Nathan Burkan, counsel for the comedian. Chaplin is still in this city stopping at Burkan's house.

"The story of a settlement between Chaplin and his wife is based on unfounded rumor," said Burkan. "No negotiations have been opened and from present indications negotiations will not be opened."

Held on Ellis Island.

Paul Zalowski, veteran of the American army and a citizen, and his wife and their two children are being held on Ellis Island on their return from Poland where they were visiting.

EDITION TODAY IN WOODLAWN, PA. OPENS

Our Labor Letter

Today Marks Great Progress

On the first day of the congress, a great deal was accomplished. Of the [illegible] delegates [illegible] 110 were present. [illegible] Trades Union Congress [illegible] Labor Party [illegible] Federation [illegible] Federation [illegible] Federation

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LOUIS C. FRAINA ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Managing Editor
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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No Strikebreaking for New York Trade Unionists.

The failure of the Woll-McGrady-Frayne trio of seaherders to induce local trade unionists to go out on the picket lines thrown by the Furriers' Union around struck shops and help the bosses break their strike is one of the most ignominious defeats ever inflicted on such characters in the history of the American labor movement.

The refusal of the members of the unions affiliated with the New York Central Trades and Labor Council to play the role of strikebreakers is just what we expected. After all, those men know from experience that the employers make no distinction between lefts and rights when it is a question of loosening up on their cash. They have experienced the rigors of class warfare and know that the clubs of the police have no more regard for the heads of the conservative trade unionists than they have for the heads of the radical unionists. They hold the scab in contempt and have imprinted this feeling on many a scabby anatomy.

It was therefore not surprising that when this unholy trinity of strikebreakers sent out a letter to the local unions affiliated with the central labor body of this city urging the members to supplement the efforts of the police in breaking up the furriers' picket lines that a roar of indignant protest should be the reply. This indignation found vigorous expression at the last meeting of the central body when even its conservative president Joseph Ryan, because of the rank and file attitude towards Woll's scabherder policy and for other reasons, urged the delegates present and thru them the members of the local unions to ignore the letter sent out by Woll, the vice-president of the National Civil Federation and his two errand boys, McGrady and Frayne.

This well-merited rebuke should serve notice on those renegade labor leaders that it is time for them to call a halt on their strikebreaking policy or else quit the labor movement.

It is also a warning to the yellow socialists that their belly-crawling to the extreme right wing of the A. F. of L. has not met with the approval of the rank and file of that organization. Honest workers may be conservative in their political views but they loathe the fink and the agent provocateur. In the long run the political party and the industrial organization that fights for the masses will receive the support of the masses.

The action of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council in repudiating the activities of Woll, Frayne and McGrady should serve to encourage the furriers in the gallant fight they are putting up for militant trade unionism. It indicates a revival of militancy in the labor movement in general and shows that the fog of misrepresentation and prejudice that has been spread over the trade union movement by the agents of the employers is being dispelled and that the workers of different affiliation are beginning to realize that solidarity on the industrial battlefront is necessary and vital to the needs of the members of the trade unions.

Coolidge's Black Hills Fishing Expedition.

Batteries of cameramen and mobs of hack writers overrun the Black Hills as did the Indians in days of yore, bent upon recording every gesture of the president of the United States who is spending his summer on a fishing expedition in those parts. His first day's catch of seven trout, with worms as bait, aroused the majestic scorn of Senators Borah and Reed. The Idaho senator, commenting upon the possibilities of a presidential order for a special session of congress, frankly admitted that he was puzzled. "There's no tellings what a man who will catch trout with a worm will do," said Borah. "Any trout that would lie on the bottom and bite at a worm is a degenerate trout," affirmed Reed. The general impression is that it is unpardonable to use worms to catch trout, and certain sceptics suggest that they probably were catfish instead of trout and that Coolidge doesn't know the difference.

Be that as it may, the republican national committee is doing a bit of fishing on its own hook and is not averse to using one whom as vice president it regarded with the disdain usually accorded worms. While Cal uses worms as fish bait, he is himself in turn used as political bait. Perhaps his republican and democratic detractors will insist that only degenerate politicians will bite at such bait.

On the same day the president performed his incredible feat with worm-biting trout, State Senator Robinson came to the summer white house and assured Cal his loyal support. Robinson is one who opposed the farm relief bill that Coolidge vetoed and knows that his game is up as far as reelection is concerned. Perhaps he will get a federal lame-duck appointment in case Cal remains in the white house another term. But the Robinsons are comparatively small fish; a judicious fisherman would throw them back into the stream. But there are better catches than Robinson.

For instance William Hale Thompson, recent victor in a spectacular Chicago mayoralty election, is to be one of the summer visitors. Thompson is the dominant figure in Illinois politics. And Illinois is the home state of Vice President Charles G. Dawes, candidate for president and his stalking horse, Frank O. Lowden. The chief capitalist newspaper of the Middle West, the Chicago Tribune, has for years reviled Thompson, while supporting Lowden and Dawes and other darlings of La Salle street.

It is not unlikely that "Big Bill" as Thompson is affectionately called by the Chicago hooligans who constitute the back-bone of his corrupt political machine will, for a consideration, agree to deliver the Illinois delegation at the 1928 republican convention to Mr. Coolidge, which would be a stinging rebuke to Messrs. Dawes and Lowden. "Big Bill" is fair bait for the farmers also. As a stellar attraction at country fairs he can manipulate the political shell game with the best of them.

All this cannot improve the distressful condition of the farmers. The presence of the presidential party will not raise the price of corn and wheat in the Middle West. The farmers will not be fooled by the Coolidge bait. They have too long observed his worm-like crawling before his Wall Street masters to mistake him as a substitute for a meal for them.

Workers Will Read

A Seamen On Land Duty.

I reported for duty at 9 A. M. yesterday at headquarters. . . . . and I were assigned to Battery Park to distribute leaflets and sell DAILY WORKERS. We arrived in time to see regiment after regiment falling into ranks and preparing to march up 5th Ave. I had a wonderful opportunity and started right in with a colored regiment and gave one to a colored private. He read the headlines. Then I didn't have any trouble handing them out. They came and took them from me like a lot of hungry men. It looked like a breadline in confusion. One of the officers seeing the commotion came to investigate. It was too late.

Some were already read and were being folded neatly and put away. This officer wanted to see one. He read it, tore it up and told me to shove off or I'll "get in trouble." On the sidewalk were hundreds of colored women and children from the Harlem districts. They saw what I had done and literally stormed me for leaflets. I also managed to work in a few DAILY WORKERS to the colored troops. They were all looking at me with that warm broad Negro smile. They understood.

Then I moved along and got the West Pointers. I passed out a few leaflets. After they read the headlines they started jeering me, but it did not discourage me, for the memory of the enthusiasm with which the colored troops took and read the leaflets was fresh in my mind. So I could only answer with a smile. Again the bystanders stormed me for the leaflets which were eagerly read.

. . . . . is a Seaman and is going back to sea. I am sending you a few dollars which I collected from the boys on board the ship. . . . . I will be in New York about the middle of next month and will call at your office. . . . . is a member of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and we are going to try to get the boys on board the ship to subscribe to the DAILY WORKER. . . . . is very much interested in the paper and will do all he can to help it along. . . . . is also a member of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and will do his bit for the paper

...WORKS TO WORK

...ers of the Yellow Labor Union, and the interests of their class is a very close one. The Yellow Unions in China are not as strong as those of Hongkong. In 1922, Yet during the months since the Chinese workers have gained control, in a anti-strike fashion, that they can use the strike weapon as effectively as any of their western fellow workers.

The workers in China have been using the strike and the boycott for a very short time. The first strike was that of Hongkong in 1922. Yet during the months since the Chinese workers have gained control, in a anti-strike fashion, that they can use the strike weapon as effectively as any of their western fellow workers.

The boycott is older, as a weapon of the Chinese masses. Still its use in industrial disputes is new for the Chinese. Here, as in the use of the strike, the masses of Chinese workers have shown progressive wonderfully effective.

Colonel Johnson has recently completed his investigation of the Chinese labor organizations for the British Independent Labor Party. Here are some of his more important findings:

The Modern Trade Union Movement is said to have originated in the South, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang were first established at Canton; although the earliest industrial strike on a large scale took place at the steel works of the Hanyehping Company near Hankow in the summer of 1919, when the workers won their demand for increased wages. In the same year 26 trade unions were set up in Canton and the movement spread to Hong Kong. A short but successful strike of over 5,000 factory and shipyard workers in Hong Kong in 1920 gave a great impetus to organization and unions of all kinds began to be formed. Later, in January 1922, the great Seamen's Strike, of seamen at Hong Kong and Canton, lasting 56 days and ending in the recognition of the Seamen's Union and increases in wages, stimulated the whole movement and led to the formation of unions in various parts of the country.

The organization of trade unionists on the railways began with a Conference of Railwaymen in Peking in 1922, and the strike of the railwaymen on the Peking-Hankow line, in the course of which many of the strikers were shot down by Wu Pei-fu and their leaders arrested and executed, had a great effect on the workers in North and Middle China and a number of unions were organised at Hankow and Wuchang. In Shanghai also the movement, which had existed in a struggling condition since the years of the Great War, when a propaganda office was established in 1916, went ahead during 1922, when it is alleged that over 60 unions were established in that city. As a National Movement, however, trade unionism dates only from the Shanghai shootings of May 30, 1925.

The following is a list of the number of trade unions and trade union members which I received from an organiser in China in June 1926. Since then, with the arrival of the Cantonese Army in the Wuhan cities (Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang), numbers of unions have been formed in those cities and probably at least 50,000 should be added to the numbers on the following list:—

Statistics of the Chinese Trade Union Movement.

Districts.	Unions.	Members.
Canton (City)	191	195,000
Hong Kong	119	207,140
Shanghai	48	149,400
During the May 30th 1925 shootings, there were more than 209,000 members at Shanghai.		
Honan	24	60,300
Wuchang & Hankow	48	42,300
Shasi	5	20,000
Kwangsi	26	17,580
Hunan	—	80,000
Chihli	—	103,200
Shantung	—	13,940
Macao	—	4,484
Shiyian	18	3,314
Singapore	20	760
Amoy	—	13,340
Harbin	—	500
Kinkiang	—	640
Canton Province	—	111,200
Semmen	—	50,000
Railwaymen	64	95,000
Total	563	1,168,018

Trade unions in China may be said to fall within two groups, (1) "Red," or of Russian origin and/or inspiration; and (2) what I call, for purposes of distinction, "Yellow" or "not so Red" unions. I gather that the Yellow labor organizations have very little influence or vitality and are not for the present very militant; and that their origin is doubtful. The Railway Workers' Union on the Kin-Han (Peking-Hankow line belongs to this class. I was told that it was financed by a section of the so-called "Communication Clique" in Peking, and has it headquarters at Changsintien on the line. This "Communication Clique" appears to be a group of railway capitalists, who think it worth while to encourage moderate Labor organization as a safety-valve against something more

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK CITY AGENT

Party Units, Attention!

All sections of party offices, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be sent to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 26 First St., New York.

Section One Membership Meeting.

To all Functionaries and Members of Section 1. There will be a regular meeting of all the members of Section 1 tonight, 8 P. M., sharp, right after work at 108 E. 14th St., Room 46.

Nearing Speaks Wednesday.

Scott Nearing will speak on "The Present Danger of War" next Wednesday night at Bryant Hall, between 41st and 42nd streets.

Summer Activities of the Young Pioneers.

During the summer months the activities of the Young Pioneers are manifold. In addition to conducting a camp, work will be carried out among the children on the streets, in the parks and playgrounds. Arrangements will also be made to have trips to the museums, factories and many historical places.

Factory Newspaper Committee Meets Wednesday.

There will be a short meeting of the District Factory Newspaper Committee Wednesday, 6:30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., Room 46. All members must attend as there is an urgent matter to be taken up.

Vecherinka and Dance.

A Vecherinka and dance will be held Saturday evening at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, by the Bath Beach Section, Young Workers' League. Admission 25 cents at the door.

Parents, Attention!

Registration for the Young Pioneer camp closes June 25th. There is room for only a few more to go with the first group. Parents wishing their children to leave for camp with this group should register right away. The groups go for two, three, four and five weeks' stay in camp.

All further information at 106 University Place and Room 41, 108 East 14th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7770.

Young Pioneers Hold Dance for Their Camp

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

There was somewhat of a rumpus around the New Star Casino, where the Pioneers ran their colorlite ball last Saturday night.

I believe the whole audience enjoyed the story that was told to the Pioneers in the 4th act (as no one could hear a word of it in the house except those in the campfire scene). As some of those who came to have a good time said, "The kids can get away with anything as the house is theirs tonight." Then Juliet S. Poyntz came to the fore and summed up the camp drive in dollars and cents. It meant a collection and the signing of pledges for shares.

May Ask Van Sweringen Confession.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will meet in extraordinary session tomorrow to determine whether O. P. Van Sweringen, chief proponent of the billion dollar Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad merger, is to bare to the world the inside details of his many spectacular railroad-stock exchange coups.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

...support. They are also said to support the "Workers' Daily," the organ of the Yellow unions in Peking.

Activities in the various industrial centres vary according to local conditions. There is as yet no national organisation combining the activities of the disjointed Yellow unions throughout China; and probably as a result they have no international affiliations. The Red unions, on the other hand, are all closely allied to the "All China Labor Federation," which has its headquarters in Canton, in the area of the only Government in China under which trade union organization is legal and can therefore be conducted quite openly. They are also affiliated to the R.I.L.U.

There are Yellow unions in Hankow, Shanghai, Canton and other towns, but their influence is small compared with that of the Red unions. In Hankow Reds and Yellows worked together until 1922, when they split. It is perhaps rather inaccurate to speak of "unions" at all at the time that I was in Hankow, in the summer of 1926. For, Wu Pei-fu being then in possession of the district, trade unions were illegal, and the organisers were right at the beginning of their efforts, trying to organise quickly in textile, tobacco and other factories. Things in the Wuhan cities have changed considerably since then.

At the conference of DAILY WORKER representatives held on Friday evening, June 17, a number of exciting projects were discussed for the Coney Island Stadium Concert and Fair, which is being planned for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, to be held on July 23 and 24.

Comrade Benjamin reported that the members of the Bronx Co-operative Restaurant have promised to organize an ice cream and candy booth, with all profits of the day going to the DAILY.

The musical committee states from Unit 17, Subsection 6B, which is the proud possessor of a concert piano and cello, which will be auctioned off at the Carnival.

A telescope for star gazing at night is also being offered, with the aid of which the New York comrades will be enabled to look at some of the other planets, which have no capitalists and exploiters.

A rumor is spreading that the Chinese comrades are concocting a splendid exhibition of Oriental dancing, which will no doubt be one of the finest features of the entire affair.

Workers Party units and working class organisations are asked to notify the Local Office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street, Stuyvesant 6584, of the plans they are making so that space may be reserved for them.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Symposium and Dance.

A concert and symposium will be given Friday at the Co-operative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. The symposium will be on the question: "Does the Present Educational System in the U. S. Meet the Needs of the Children of the American Workers?" The speakers will include Scott Nearing, Joe Freeman, Juliet S. Poyntz, and others.

The concert program will be given by the Young Pioneers. They will stage Mikhail Gold's play "Strike."

Entire proceeds go to build the Young Pioneer Camp. This affair is under the auspices of the Women's Council, Branch 11.

Hungarian Orchestra Needs Players.

The Hungarian Workers' Orchestra is in need of several players especially those who can play wind instruments. All workers who can play the cello, viola, trombone, flute, French horn, or any brass instruments can join the orchestra. Rehearsals take place Tuesday night 7:30 p. m. at 350 East 81st St.

Furniture Varnishers Meet Tonight.

A special meeting of Local 697, Furniture Varnishers' and Finishers' Union will be held tonight at 151 Clinton St. for the purpose of taking up trade questions and the working agreements for 1927 and 1928.

Local 25, Furriers' Union Meets Tonight

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Local 25, Fur Workers' Union will hold a meeting Monday, 8 p. m., at Montgomery Hall. A report of the Washington convention" will be given.

WASHINGTON, June 17. (FP)—Industrial conditions in all industries are steadily improving in Germany, says a cabled report to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

For Rent: Light and airy front and bed room with two clean beds for two single men. Electric light, hot water and bath room. Reasonable rent. Call after 6 P. M. N. Jager, 149-51 E. 84th Street, 3rd floor, New York City.

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SECRETARIES are urged to put this question on the next order of business of your organization. Workers will book the tages of their organizations to speak at "picnics" at all the time that we are in Branow, in the summer of 1926. For, Wu Pei-fu being then in possession of the district, trade unions were illegal, and the organisers were right at the beginning of their efforts, trying to organise quickly in textile, tobacco and other factories. Things in the Wuhan cities have changed considerably since then.

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London Spoofs Cal.

LONDON, June 19.—Mr. Coolidge is a fish comedy." This heading identified a story of President Coolidge's efforts at trout fishing with worms, displayed in the London newspapers today. A cabled version of how the president landed a fish with "half a worm" was given front page prominence second to the news of the courts to be held by the king and queen the coming week.

Bosses Promise to be Good.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 19 (FP).—A three week strike of 1,200 miners in the Moosanga operation of the West End Coal Co. ended on the employer's promise to observe the contract and let the men on night duty put in a full shift.

ARGENTINA LABOR DEMANDS TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

BOSTON, June 19.—The Argentine Labor Federation representing over 100,000 workers will boycott American products in case Sacco and Vanzetti are executed, the Argentine Anti-Red Bulletin radicals are asserted.

This was made clear in a letter forwarded to Gov. Allen Fuller from Secretary of State Kellogg.

A vigorous protest also came from the workers of Nice, on the Mediterranean, who in a fiery letter to the governor declared that Sacco and Vanzetti "must be wrested from the hands of the American executioners."

Miners Call Conference.

Four local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in Western Pennsylvania, 1610 and 1689 of Wilkes-Barre; 976 of Olyphant and 2585 of Factoria, representing 4,500 miners, joined in a resolution demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and calling for an Emergency Conference to held in Pittston, Pa., on July 3.

"Innocent," Says Wells.

"All the world now knows them innocent," says H. G. Wells, British author, of Sacco and Vanzetti in a page article in the Sunday Express of London, just received here.

The proofs against the two radicals were no proofs, declares the novelist who reviews the evidence presented at the trial by District Attorney Ketzmann.

Of Judge Webster Thayer, he says: "What is the matter with Judge Thayer is not that he is a bad man, not that he is anti-moral, but that he is, to put it mildly, extremely obtuse, morally and mentally."

Latest News From New Jersey

Plumbers Win Wage Increase.

SOMERVILLE, June 19. — The strike of the plumbers of Somerville ...ized Sunday has been settled, a contract having been arranged with the bosses. The workers struck on May 1, demanding a wage increase of $8 a day. The master plumbers have agreed on a $1 raise which the men have accepted, thus making the pay $11 a day.

Barbers to Strike.

NEWARK, June 19.—Members of Barbers' Union, local 877 are planning to strike shortly, according to B. Manger, secretary of the organization. All efforts at settlement with the bosses having failed, the men will declare a walkout for an increase in wages and for shorter hours.

The journeymen are now working 70 hours a week for $35. They demand a basic wage rate of $35 weekly and a decrease of 10 hours in the working schedule.

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Saturday.

An gigantic open-air protest meeting is being arranged for next Saturday afternoon at 2 by the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference. Prominent speakers will demand the immediate and unconditional release of the two framed-up Italian radicals.

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Doran, a Seaman

[illegible] took the subway and paid [illegible] which his companion had [illegible] on him as fare to the Brooklyn Navy Yards. Here he went aboard the Black-Diamond Line freighter, Oneko.

The chief mate was at the gangway watching the swilling of a heavy [illegible]. "Do you want any sailors?" asked Doran.

"No, I need one, where are your papers?" asked the mate in reply. Doran produced his able seaman's [illegible] ticket. "That won't do," said the mate, "I want ten good sailors from other ships." Doran produced them and the mate scanned them over. He was a dark, American Italian, six foot tall and heavily built. He had been a guard in Sing Sing Penitentiary. It turned out he had studied navigation and when the shipping board needed navigators for their vessels during the war they had given him the job.

"You can sign on at two o'clock, we sail at four for Rotterdam," said the mate. "The focsl is back aft and you will find an empty bunk there. Where is your bag?"

"I will be back in an hour with it," answered Doran.

"Well, don't be any longer, I want you to turn to work as soon as you come back aboard."

When Doran returned he took a few minutes to stow the ship over. She was a nine thousand ton steam packet of the well deck type. Her cargo was general merchandise and steel for Holland. She was a coal burner.

Doran went up the gangway across the afterdeck and into the focsl where he found an empty bunk. Here he deposited his bag. It was twelve o'clock and the crew came filing in. There were two Americans, two Filipinos, three Porto Ricans, and the boatswain was Maltese. They went to dinner, the firemen, coal passers and sailors ate in the same mess hall. The firemen were Spanish.

Dinner was served, consisting of boiled tripe, potatoes, and Sago pudding and coffee. At one o'clock the deck crew started covering the hatches and battening them down.

• • •

When everything was secure a full deck load of rotten onions were taken aboard. When the ship was well at sea the crew were put to disposing of the onions by hand. There were no shovels and this was hard work with a cold gale blowing and spray falling like ice over the men.

After the first day out the food that was served was terrible. Rotten meat and vegetables. The men started to complain about the food and when no attention was paid them they would either throw it into the scuppers or else leave it on their plates.

Doran stood this treatment for some time without grumbling but finally he also could not stand it any longer. On the tenth day out he stood up at the supper table and said, "Come on, boys, we have stood for this miserable and shabby treatment long enough. The officers and mates are getting choice cuts of fresh meat and taking it easy at the same time. We are working this ship, firing her, propelling her and even steering her and we get worse treatment than dogs." When he said this Doran was within the bounds of truth. The meat was unfit for even the ship's mascot to eat.

The crew had been grumbling for some time already. Now they stood up to a man and waited for Doran's next words full of hope, expectation and the blind confidence of men who recognize a leader. Doran and the crew sent a delegation to the captain which consisted of Doran and one of the firemen. At the same time the crew went up forward following Doran and the firemen.

The captain met them half way and stopped them off. When he heard their demands he was thoroughly astounded. "Don't you realize that this is mutiny?" he asked. "No this is not mutiny," answered Dogan, "we are merely demanding our rights as called for in the ships articles about food and sustenance." After remonstrating with the men for some time he conceded that the men were justified in their demands. He promised that they would get better foods if they returned to their posts without any further remonstrances. This promise was fulfilled for the period of time that it took the vessel to get to Rotterdam. The men were getting the same cuts that the officers were getting.

• • •

After the ship left Rotterdam, however, the captain again attempted to cut down on the food supply and place them on the former third rate supply of meat and vegetables.

The men assembled the crew [illegible] room but this time no [illegible] was made. To the captain [illegible] the men, especially the [illegible]

On the return voyage a fire spread in number two hold four days out of Rotterdam. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion in the coal. The fire soon spread through the heating of the bulkhead into the general merchandise until from a smolder it became a roaring, tearing hot flame that was eating up the general cargo of the vessel.

This took place in the midst of a rough Atlantic storm while the waves were dashing forty feet high and sweeping the decks beneath a smother of seas and foam. Into this the men had to plunge and rig up life lines, man the fire lines and attack the fire in the hold. They finally extinguished the blaze after using up every bit of cloth and even the suits and clothes of the seamen themselves. When the fire was over the damaged articles were set on one side for the insurance adjustor to see, but the clothing of the crew was never accounted for by the company.

This despite the fact that the officers were aware of the presence of the fire in the coal bunker even in Rotterdam. They thought that they could exploit the firemen and the coal passers to extinguish it by working them overtime.

When they returned to New York our modern civilized American justice wrecked its vengeance for an infraction of discipline. All of the crew were fired in a body and severely criticised by the Shipping Commissioner. Doran was pointed out especially by the captain and mates as being the instigator of all this trouble and he was called everything from an Anarchist and a Communist to a freak agitator.

Doran calmly and coolly pointed out that he was not any kind of freak agitator and that he was merely demanding elementary rights as called for in the articles for himself and the crew. No attention was paid to him, however, and he was heavily fined and a disgraceful record attached to his discharge.

So the crew returned once more to South St. and its denizens.

The change in Doran is startling: from a tolerant, easy going worker he has developed into a class conscious, clear-minded seaman who carries the gospel of organization and class struggle throughout the marine industry.

WOMEN AND WAR

The Lindbergh parades and celebrations have once more forcibly brought home to us the instability of international political relations and the ever-present danger of war, and the ideological preparations for it that are being made by the imperialists of the U. S. A.

There is no doubt that in the next war, women will play an enormous part. Already in the last war, many jobs that are ordinarily (in times of peace) not offered to women were open to them, both in factories and offices, releasing men for the front.

With the simplification and subdivision of labor, it is very easy indeed to introduce more and more women into the war industries.

The next war will be fought with an intensity and ferocity that the last war will seem by comparison as tame as a Y.M.C.A. picnic. The preparations now being made by all the leading powers (largest standing armies and reserves, increasing military expenditures, enormous interest in aviation), all show us that larger masses will be engaged in the next war. Where will these come from?

The men of the workingclass with comparatively few exceptions, will be sent to the front and the women mobilised for the factories. Exemptions for war service in industry will be given as sinecures to the favored scions of the bourgeoisie, except in the case of highly specialized work.

In modern warfare, industry is as important as the fighting at the front. A constant stream of products must go to the front. These include war material, food and clothing, and other indispensable things. Any interruption of this stream (such as strikes) means that the war machine will not work smoothly. The workingclass plays a decisive role in war, not only by being the principal source of cannon fodder, but primarily because of its position in industry, it can interrupt this stream of products. Machines are playing an even-greater role in war. The growth of the chemical industry and principally of aviation show to what extent the next war will be dependent on factories.

Since women will constitute the majority of the factory workers in war industry, it is necessary that in our anti-war propaganda we pay special attention to women. We must carry our anti-war message into the large factories which employ women.

Now is the time to begin to intensify our anti-war propaganda among women because later on it will be much more difficult.—M. R.

RECORDS BROKEN IN MEXICO CITY MARATHON

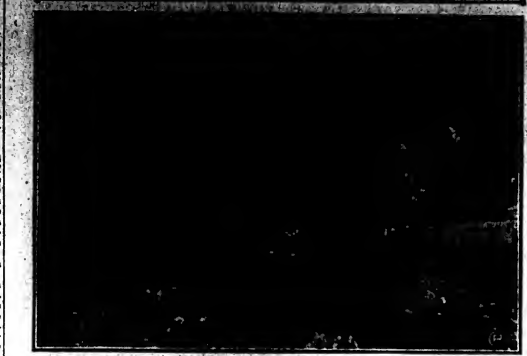


Photo shows beginning of race and beast of winner, Ciro Chapa, in Mexico City, in which all previous records for Mexico were broken for the distance—5,000 meters (3.10685 miles), the winner making it in 15 minutes, 12 3-5 seconds. Taking place on paved streets, the race was run under the auspices of the International Club, 604 athletes taking part.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

All the patriotsering bodies hope to penetrate the schools, colleges, and universities in their drive against "Reds." The bulk of their literature is aimed in this direction and is calculated to produce "correct attitudes" toward the constitution and the history of the republic.

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But the Russian conspiracy resulted in preventing "fuel-oil tanks at strategic points," and so on, from being used for the benefit of the navy.

Then Mr. Marvin's text, under the heading "Schemers Win Their Desires," comes this: "But the incident, played up as it was because it came with the magic name 'scandal,' accomplished what the original projectors of the scheme expected it would accomplish. . . . The 'strategic' play of Zinoviff was a success."

What is the conceivable purpose of publishing such fluff?

In connection with Mr. Marvin's articles the Army and Navy Journal ran an essay contest, the essays dealing with "the most effective remedy against pacifist propaganda." The announcement of this essay contest contained the statement that "the Army and Navy Journal will furnish the information upon which the essays may be based." Mr. Marvin signed this announcement.

Inter-Relations and Connections With Other Agencies.

It is perhaps to be expected that men so active in promoting their personal conceptions of patriotism should work with any and all organizations that express their bias. Interlocking directorates are therefore common. They prove nothing but community of interest, but since the professional patriots are continually hurling the charges of interlocking directorates against the organizations they attack, it is interesting to note how well they themselves know how to use the system. The late president of the National Civic Federation was on the executive committee of the American Defense Society, and vice-versa, not ex-officio, but just because Mr. Alton B. Parker and Mr. Elon H. Hooker were such earnest and substantial citizens. The late Louis A. Coolidge protested against the child labor amendment both as head of the Welfare Department of the Civic Federation and as president of the Sentinels of the Republic.

The societies all respond in about the same fashion and at the same time to any threat to their conceptions of patriotism—whether the occasion is a movement to recognize Russia or to push the child labor amendment. It is a natural community of interest. The interlocking directorates are effects, not causes. A union of forces is sometimes attempted as in the "Red clean-up week" attempted in 1924. But on the whole there is no organized coöpeation.

Lack of unity in this work has prompted efforts at federation on several occasions—one by the American Legion in 1924 to form a federation of several groups in Washington, ostensibly on Americanization, which came to nothing; and another by the Allied Patriotic Societies, a paper organization with no real backing.

The Woman Patriot has repeatedly urged closer coöperation, but with little effect. The Better America Federation in Los Angeles evidently works closely with the national agencies, distributing the Defense Society and security League pamphlets, and the attack on the Y. W. C. A. as radical, issued by the National Founders' Association.

They all lean on each other and use the pamphlet literature as well as their more "confidential information." For example, the National Clay Products Industries Association reports that it coöperates "with over thirty distinctly civic and patriotic organizations, many of which do not correlate their own efforts, hence our files have become sort of a 'clearing house' for practically everything that they issue."

Relations to Government Officials and Departments.

But far more significant than any relations between themselves is the relation of these organizations to government officials. The extent to which they can get confidential information in secret service files, their influence in promoting prosecutions or "Red raids," and their inclement influence on individuals in public offices—all are important in shaping public policy. On the other hand, public officials have made use of them for their own political purposes, quoting their alleged "facts" to justify some repressive measure or anti-red scare.

The story of these connections is too long to more than sketch. It was told in detail in the Senatorial hearings on the Department of Justice in 1924, and on the resolution to impeach Attorney-General Daugherty. It also came out in the investigation by a Senate Committee of Attorney-General Palmer's red raids in 1920. This investigation, which followed charges of illegal practices made by twelve eminent lawyers, brought out the following facts about the patriotsering organizations:

First, they had access to confidential files of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice during the regime of William J. Burns as chief, and used that material to spread that propaganda and defame many citizens;

(To Be Continued)

THE CAPITALIST WORLD AND REVOLUTIONARY CHINA

By EUGENE VARGA.

SECTION TWO

The attitude of the imperialist powers to the Chinese revolution changes according to whether the bourgeoisie or the proletariat appears to gain the upper hand in the whole movement. For the purpose of a survey, the situation may be delineated as follows:

Under the pressure of the revolution, the imperialists as a whole would be inclined to renounce their special privileges to reconcile themselves to the creation of an "independent" capitalist China; that is to say of a China affording the requisite security for the investment of capital, under a bourgeois dictatorship; a China hostile to the Soviet Union, with a social system such as we saw under the rule of Sun Chuan Fang at Shanghai. For in such a China—even supposing the unequal treaties to be abolished—foreign capital would, in view of the weakness of the Chinese bourgeoisie, continue to exploit the country economically just as much as hitherto, albeit under another outward form. Hence the united front of all the imperialists, for the purpose of supporting the Chinese bourgeoisie against the peasants and workers, the right wing of the Kuomintang against the left wing, and Chiang Kai-shek against the trade unions and Communists.

Even in their entirety, however, the imperialists cannot submit without a struggle to the creation of a "non-capitalistic" China, since this would:

Firstly, prevent the possibility of the economic exploitation of the country;

Secondly, greatly strengthen the position of the Soviet Union, thus substantially diminishing the possibility of a successful attack on that country; and,

Thirdly, render inevitable emancipatory movements in all colonial countries, such as India, Farther India, Cochinchina, Corea, and the like.

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There are no reliable statistics of the foreign capital investments in China. According to an estimate of the American "Foreign Policy Association", the Japanese investments are by far the greatest. Next in order come the British. The United States had invested roughly 70 million dollars in commercial enterprises and 80 million dollars in missionary institutions, hospitals, schools, etc. All the railways are directly or indirectly foreign property.

In the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of January 6th, 1927, Professor Lederer puts the Japanese investments in Manchuria alone at more than 700 million marks.

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We should like to give a brief sketch of the position of the chief imperialist Powers.

The United States have occupied no territory of China and have no special privileges to defend there. Their capital investments there are very small—mainly in banking, wireless stations, necessary plant of the Standard Oil Co. On the other hand, exports to China have developed very rapidly.

The consequent policy of the United States is as follows:

"Open door" in China; no further expansion of the "spheres of interest" of the other Powers. Equitable treatment of the capital of the United States in all districts, including those occupied by Japan and Great Britain. Before all, the United States have at all times sought to hinder China from coming in any way under the influence of Japan ("yellow peril"). At the same time there is, as we shall see later on, a strong anti-British tendency. The United States have brought pressure to bear forcibly and successfully on Japan, so as to attain the evacuation of Shantung. (Washington Conference, 1922.) The bourgeoisie of the United States is amicably inclined to the Chinese anti-imperialist emancipation movement, in so far as it does not socially exceed bourgeois capitalist limits. The Americans hope to be able to defeat their competitors by virtue of their economic superiority in the event of the victory of the Chinese bourgeois revolution. They are opposed to all special privileges on the part of individual Powers, because they desire to conquer all China economically.

On the other hand, China is a question of the future for the United States, and no very urgent question of the day. Only 2.4 per cent. of America's exports go to China. Therefore, the United States were most reluctant to join Great Britain in what might end in a war with China. It is by no means excluded that their participation only aimed at getting a free hand, so far as Great Britain is concerned, for any imperialistic operations they may fancy in Mexico and Central America.

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JAPAN. In contradistinction to the United States, Japan finds its most vital questions of existence involved in the Chinese problem. More than a quarter of the Japanese exports are directed to China, many thereof by way of Hong Kong. This is the only possible colonial area for Japanese capitalists, affording them the possibility of markets and raw material sources (cotton, iron ore, coal, soya-beans, etc.). Japan has annexed large portions of China, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the like, as colonies), though its attempt during the world war to expand its colonial possessions in China yet further, had to be given up in view of the threatening attitude of the United States.

(To Be Continued)

WITH THE Young WORKER

LINDBERGH JUST ANOTHER JINGO

Lindbergh, son of a fighting farmer of the Northwest, has fallen a victim to the war propaganda of the Jingoes. "The army made him" is the slogan used in the attempt to mobilize the youth into the army. Lindbergh, who only a short time ago was going around with his father to anti-war meetings, is now the chief speaker at war meetings. His father was hounded from place to place by our superpatriots and he is greeted with great ceremony wherever he goes by all the militarists of the land. The name of Lindbergh was at one time synonymous with and a contempt for imperialism. Today steps are being taken to align it with the militarist clique of the United States War Department through plastering his picture all over the country as advertisements of the Gre—at opportunities for the youth in the Army. To the young workers Lindbergh will be known by the great deed that he accomplished and prepareduess notwithstanding.

Hail to the deed of Lindbergh and down with the propaganda of Militarism.

SPORT

Wrestling Expose Continues: Corruption Dominates Game!

The recent quiz into professional wrestling has brought to light facts of crookedness and dishonesty startling to even the most suspicious fans. It seems that back in 1917 Lewis, Caddock, Stecher and Zybysko combined into a trust to make money out of tossing the title back and forth. Over 41 bouts were staged between these men and the title changed hands with the same frequency as the weather. Since 1917 the trust has been in control and pretty nearly every bout of any importance has been fixed beforehand.

So damning have been the exposures made, that pro-wrestling in and around Chicago has been discontinued. A match featuring Strangler Lewis has been cancelled. A bill has been presented before the Illinois legislature, aimed at corruption in boxing and wrestling. It has already passed the House. However, commercialism in sports is so deep rooted that it is impossible to eliminate it by more legislative action.

• • •

Labor Sports Press Service Wants News of Labor Athletics.

In order to make the LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE a real live means of spreading news of labor athletic activity, it is necessary that reports of the many events that take place throut the country be sent in to the Labor Sports Service at 453 North Ave., Chicago. The Labor Sports Union appeals to all workers who are interested in labor sports, to send in the news of the activities in their localities.



Dave Bancroft.

These Pagan Chinamen



At the point of bayonets our imperialists benefactors are trying to inculcate into the pagan Chinamen, especially the youth of China, the superiority of the white race and the rest of the bunk. The nationalist forces are giving them a lesson in solidarity and superiority that they will never forget.

The Lion (England) in Despair



The plutocrats of England are in hysterics these days. China is in revolt and the workers at home speaking struggle. Bye, bye, Great Britain.

Secretary Wilbur Gives Much Praise

(Continued from Page One)

ment and will struggle against the Mukden troops (Chang Tso-lin's) to the bitter end."

• • •

Protest Imperialism.

CANTON, June 19.—Despite the opposition of the right wing supporters of Chiang Kai-shek in control of the city, a huge anti-imperialist demonstration was held in this city yesterday. An airplane dropped quantities of leaflets denouncing imperialist intervention in China.

There is wide-spread discontent with the right wing in Kwantung Province. Workers and peasants are forming armed groups for the purpose of resisting Chiang Kai-shek's labor-smashing tactics.

• • •

Chang Dictator.

PEKING, June 19.—Chang Tso-lin ushered himself in as dictator of Northern China yesterday afternoon. Elaborate ceremonies marked the installation.

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Mme. Borodin Tried.

PEKING, June 17 (Delayed). — Peking began the preliminary hearing case of Mme. Borodin and three diplomatic courliers. During the examination Mme. Borodin was shown a number of documents which she denied were hers, declaring they were unknown to her.

The same documents were presented to the diplomatic couriers as allegedly found in diplomatic mail. Among these documents were ten copies of proclamations in the Russian and Chinese languages allegedly issued at Vladivostok.

Brand Fake Documents.

The couriers emphasized that during the search which was three times effected in their presence, nothing was discovered. Diplomatic mail which was taken from them as a result of these searches contained no proclamations. To Doasler will be appended a protocol signed by the captain of ship in which was established the complete absence of anything prejudicial in diplomatic mail.

Instead of lawyer Fox acting in the capacity of representative for the accused are acting Soviet jurist Kuntorovitch and two Chinese solicitors.

X

Marks the spot where the sub blank will be found. Just put your name on it, clip it out, and what it doesn't matter how all it left and send it to get a year's subscription to the Young Worker. Here's the address—The Young Worker Ed. Committee, 33 First St., New York, N. Y.

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SLUG FUR PICKETS AND ARREST UNITY COMMITTEE

POLICE AND GANGSTERS BEATING-UP FUR PICKETS, NEW YORK



Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

ONLY another parley! This is about the only comment worth making on the arms parley which opened yesterday in Geneva on the initiative of the United States. London papers have given a bare total of six columns to the parley and the admiralty is decidedly opposed to reducing the number of cruisers considered necessary to defend the imperial trade routes from the rest of the "civilized" world. Out of a sense of politeness the British and Japanese governments may send delegates but they will hold on to their daggers.

• • •

THE recent meeting of the council of the league of nations dispersed without having accomplished anything more important than proving what a devil of a time a group of bandits have in getting along together, Chamberlain came, primed to organize a united front against the Soviet Union. The other bandit representatives were willing, but each one had a different motive and they could not come to terms. This time will not be the last and they will try again. In the meantime the U. S. S. R. will be gaining strength and the workers of the workers in militancy.

• • •

THE Monte Carlo casino is almost as good a paying proposition as an American oil well. The report for the fiscal year ending March 1926 shows an income of 29,000,000 gold marks with a net profit of 17,000,000 marks. The comparison with an American oil company is not so good. We will take an insurance company. The oil companies take a chance sometimes and always lay out some dough on development but the insurance companies like the gambling joint, invest nothing and take no chances.

• • •

THAT it makes no difference how one gets the money, provided he manages to dodge the hangman in getting it, is proven by the high esteem in which Basil Zaharoff, the multi-millionaire Greek, is held among the chancelleries of Europe. Zaharoff made most of his money running a gambling den in Monte Carlo. During the war he helped out the British and was honored by the British government. He was also behind various Greek revolutions in the interest of the British government. "It is interesting to observe," comments a Monaco correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune "that a number of shares of stock are owned by religious organizations." Afid so it is but not surprising.

• • •

THE "duce"—this is what the black-shirt dictator of Italy calls himself—has provided the unfortunate people of that country with another weekly sensation. He has issued a decree reducing rents. His famous "charter of labor" was at the expense of the workers and according to reliable information its promulgation was followed by strikes and by armed uprisings in several parts of Italy. If there is anything to Mussolini's latest move, it is merely an effort to placate the masses. Benito is sitting on a volcano. After all, a minority cannot forever hold the majority in check even by means of violence when the policy of the minority is detrimental to the interests of the majority.

• • •

TO prove he appreciates heroism, devotion to the interests of humanity, civilization, christianity, pure womanhood, etc., the secretary of the navy, Mr. Wilbur, highly commended the American naval officer who opened fire on unarmed Chinese in Nanking, slaughtering hundreds of them. Mr. Wilbur was pleased that the bombardment was "excellently executed" a statement that will be consigned to by the fathers, mothers and other survivors of the victims of American heroism.

• • •

ISN'T this hell? A Polish preacher who denied that the devil exists is sent to prison. Now he knows that he was wrong. Granted all the ingenuity of the old rascal is credited with we doubt if the devil could invent a more trying piece of torment than a Polish prison according to the reports made on those institutions by imprisoned Communists. The Polish ruling class is logical. Here a man might get into trouble by denying Christ, by keeping the Sabbath or by refusing to pay for a mass for the soul of his dead wife, but to speak up for the devil with the devil. The Polish rul-

(Continued on Page Four)

The Comrades Are on the Job!

Lower Bronx Branch 1 of New York writes: "The Lower Bronx comrades, true to their principles, under the leadership of its active executive committee, is straining all its resources and the full activity of its membership to achieve the maximum result for The DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund and membership drive. Besides a number of new members taken in during a short time, $3520.00 has been collected for keeping up the great fight for our cause, The DAILY WORKER."

Sarah Victor of Detroit sends $112.00; from Shop Nucleus No. 9, Section 2, $20.00; Section 6 sends $20.00; the Russian Women's Progressive Club $15.00; Street Nucleus No. 10, Section 3, $10.00; Fred Miller, $10.00; Section 3, Street Nucleus 6, $15.00; John Staniloin, $1.00; Dr. Rivkin, $5.00; Jessie Shilkovsky, $8.00; Pauline Grekin, $3.00.

From the Chinese Workers of C. L. P. of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, comes a donation with the message, "The imposition of the fine upon The DAILY WORKER has created a great deal of indignation towards the imperialists."

These comrades have set the pace. The entire country must follow. Now is the time to fall in line to raise the necessary funds for our appeal.

AMERICAN PLUTES PLANNED TO KILL SOVIET LEADERS

Made Especial Effort to Murder Krassin

MOSCOW, June 20.—Eight to ten thousand francs was the price paid in advance to white guards by the imperialist, bank, oil and industrial magnates for the murder of well-known leaders of the Soviet Union, says Izvestia editorial commenting on confessions made by captured spies.

Particularly strenuous efforts were made to assassinate M. Krassin by the British Secret Service, Anglo-American business men and the Noble Company, the editorial says.

Referring to the howl of "indignation" that the capitalist press has raised over the execution of the twenty white guards, the Izvestia says, "Had not the signal been given for a new series of terrorist acts, many of the twenty executed white guardists would now be alive? Workers and peasants would have forgotten their great revolutionary responsibilities if they had not answered by a straight blow to these cowardly attacks from behind."

The Izvestia continues:

"The workers and peasants have given a terrible lesson to the capitalist world by proving that the big stick is not always in the hands of one class.

"Points to White Terror.

Answering charges of the hypocritical British press that the execution of the twenty White Guards was "barbaric," Pravda points out that in the first ten months of 1926, 856 Communists were killed and almost 10,000 imprisoned in Bulgaria; that in the United States during the first six months of 1926, forty-two workers were killed by the ruling class and 1,000 imprisoned today. The increased death rate was attributed to the influenza epidemic in the spring of last year.

Workers Party Meeting At Manhattan Lyceum; Thursday Evening at 8

A special membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held Thursday evening, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum.

The meeting is called for the purpose to listening to a report and discussing the situation in the country general and the New York situation in particular. The attack on the unions, the left wing and the party will be taken up.

Admission by membership books only. All party members must attend.

Communist Youth to Discuss War Threat At Plenary Session

MOSCOW, June 20.—The struggle against the danger of war and work in the trade unions are the principal items in the program of the ordinary plenary session of the executive committee of the Communist Youth International which opened here.

Many mass meetings are being held in Leningrad, to protest against the sentence of the Polish tribunal on Vetlieff's murderer.

A special paper will be issued on Monday by the Federation of Soviet Writers dealing with the threat of an imperialist war against the Soviet Union. Numerous distinguished foreign authors have sent cablegrams to the editorial staff protesting against the threat of a new war.

Ford Exit Declined

WASHINGTON, June 20.—While the deathrate increased last year, the birth rate decreased, according to a United States Census Bureau announcement today. The increased

REVOLT IMMINENT AS RIGHTS KILL CANTON PARADER

Feng Prepares for New Advance on Peking

SHANGHAI, June 20.—Armed revolts against the right wing are imminent in Canton according to reports received here. Workers and peasants in Kwantung Province are reported to be arming themselves to take over the government of the province and end the right wing reign of terror.

A worker was killed by the police when the right wing authorities attempted to break up a huge protest meeting against the Chiang Kai-sheks terrorism. Following the murder of the worker, thousands of demonstrators proceeded to the government offices and demanded the immediate punishment of the murderers.

Reports received here from Canton several days ago stated that two regiments have revolted against Chiang Kai-shek in Fukien Province and had declared their allegiance to the Hankow government. Other dispatches received here report armed revolts against Chiang Kai-shek throughout the southern provinces. Chiang's fall according to these reports seems to be imminent.

• • •

Appoint Feng Hsuan Chairman.

Special to the Daily Worker).

CHENGCHOW, June 20.—The conference of Nationalist and Kuomintang leaders held here in considering the reorganization of Honan, Shensi and Kansu have elected General Feng Yu-hsiang chairman of the Political Council for all three provinces and chairman of the Honan Governmental Commission.

The conference gave General Feng Yu-hsiang further instructions regarding the campaign against Chang Tso-lin. General Tang Shen-chi's troops needed rest and reorganiza-

(Continued on Page Two)

CONFLICTS RISE BETWEEN POWERS AT GENEVA MEET

United States Resents British Demands

GENEVA, June 20.—The conference for reduction of naval armaments opened here today with representatives of three countries, the United States, England and Japan as regular delegates, while France had an observer and Italy had a "reporter," to inform the fascist murderer, Mussolini, of the diplomatic maneuvers carried on openly and secretly.

At the first session the antagonisms between the three powers flared forth, proving that the struggle in the Pacific for control of China and the Far East, determines their policies.

Extend Washington Program.

Hugh Gibson, chief of the American delegation, proposed that the ratio agreed upon at the Washington conference of 1921-22 be extended to cover all remaining classes of naval craft. That ratio was 5-5-3—equal forces for the United States and a three-fifths strength for Japan.

Following the cheap propaganda of the Coolidge administration which puts forth a crude pacifism as a cloak for its imperialist plundering and its preparations for new wars, Gibson indulged in a great deal of twaddle about peace, elimination of competition in naval armaments, etc.

Britain Opposes Plan.

The spokesman for Great Britain, the Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty in the tory cabinet of forgery, murder and provocation, proposed reduction of the tonnage of ships to 7,500, so that the maximum cruising radius from a naval base would be 2,000 miles. This is favorable to Britain because she has a world-wide chain of naval bases and the greatest distance that separates any two of them is 1,600 miles, while the closest United States base to Japan is 3,400 miles distance.

Japan Has Own Program

Admiral Viscount Saito, representing the new Tanaka cabinet of Japan, which favors the revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, scrapped at the Washington conference, opposes the application of the 5-5-3 ratio to auxiliary vessels and if the United States presses such a proposal in the tri-parite naval conference Japan will reserve the right to raise the question of naval bases, and will particularly suggest restrictions regarding the bases at Hawaii, it was learned today. Saito declared that the extension of the 5-5-3 ratio to lesser craft was dangerous. Such radical departure from existing conditions as may be calculated to shake the foundations on which a nation's sense of security rests should be carefully avoided," declared Saito.

The general shiftiness and evasiveness of the Japanese delegation

(Continued on Page Two)

GOLD AND THIRTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION DELEGATES SELECTED FOR JAILING

Matthew Woll's Gangsters Use Iron Bars to Batter Wienick, Englander, Glantzman

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Gangsters broke loose in the fur district yesterday and slugged and carved three officials of the Joint Board. Lead pipes, knives and steel bars littered the sidewalk after the attack as the yeggs fled from the scene of the outrage.

It is hard to indulge in impartial news reporting after a dose of New York's gangsters. Impartiality aids and abets the enemy.

The enemies are gangsters—tight-waisted and dapper, "hopheads" and sluggers from the dives on the east side. Kid Dropper's gang, Curly's gang, Frenchy's gang, Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. renegade—suave and "impartial"—McGrady—the Association of Fur Manufacturers—Cohen & Kalbfleish, boss furriers—Americanism—the New York Times—the blue-bellied cops armed with cold-looking gats—police connivance.

Wholesale Arrests.

As 38 of the left wing delegates to the Washington Convention of the International Fur Workers' Union appeared on the picket line yesterday morning the police swooped down and without the slightest provocation arrested all of them.

Gold in Police Net.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board was amongst those arrested. Gold's appearance on the picket line was the signal for an enthusiastic turn-out. The fur district between 22nd and 30th Street between Fifth and Seventh Avenues was jammed with thousands of fur strikers.

Delegates Slugged.

At 8.15 a taxi dashed to the east curb of Sixth Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Street. six gangsters hurled themselves upon a group of furrier delegates and in a fraction of a minute Sam Wienick, a Joint Board furrier delegate was lying unconscious on the sidewalk. Harry Englander, a left wing delegate from Toronto was bit on the shoulder with a steel bar and his clothing was badly torn. Phillip Glantzman, a New York delegate was brutally beaten on the body. Metal pipes beating on human heads make an ugly sound. Wienick was taken to a nearby drug store where first aid was administered. His clothing was splashed with blood and being of slight physique he wilted under the excrutiating pain. Not a sound escaped from his lips however. He continually asked that news of his condition be kept from his wife.

Morris Langer, another furrier delegate of Newark was also slugged.

400 Police on Job.

The police doubled their forces in the fur district yesterday. There were over 400 uniform cops on hand to see that "justice" was done. It was, as Wienick and co-workers will testify, a cordon of police, in some cases fifteen feet apart, ringed the district. It would have been impossible to sneeze without a cop being aware of it. Still a gang of armed thugs managed to wound and maim a group of peaceful picketing workers—and get out of the heavily policed area without an arrest. There were at least twenty police on every street in the district. There are none so blind as those who will not see.

They Brutal

They managed to spot over 150 picketers who managed to get into groups of more than five and were immediately hustled over to the 7th Precinct Police Station on 30th Street. During these mass arrests it is always interesting to contrast the fine, intelligent faces of the furriers with the brutal, beefy faces of their captors.

Armed Camp.

The fur district yesterday looked like an armed camp. Mounted police clattered and tore up one street and down another. Groups of newspaper photographers stood huddled about their flash pans ready for action. Reporters with blue cards in their hatbands accompanied the plain-clothes men in search of action.

The usual scene of police brutality was enacted at the 7th Precinct Police station as the arrested picketers were being shoved into the Black Maria. Fur fine points in brutal meanness go to a New York cop. A shove with his stick in the small of the back, a twist of a girl's wrist are but a few of the methods which are employed.

Courageous Girls.

As one girl was being jammed into the "wagon" a push from the back sent her sprawling on her face. Her comrades were singing the workers'

(Continued on Page Two)

GOLD, RELEASED, SAYS CONTINUED PICKETING WINS

Gigantic Meetings Hear Of Fake Convention

The importance of a strong picket line as a means of victory, was emphasized by every speaker at two large enthusiastic strike meetings of furriers held last night at Cooper Union and Webster Hall.

When Ben Gold, who had just been released from jail after his arrest on the picket line in the morning, mounted the platform at Cooper Union the assembled workers cheered themselves hoarse for over ten minutes. Hats, newspapers and everything else available were thrown into the air as a means of showing the feeling of the audience.

Poke Fun at Rights.

Gold described the Washington "convention" in a humorous fashion. He mentioned that Oizer Schachtman the retiring president of the International felt very proud as he sat between William Green and Matthew Woll on the convention platform.

Gold told the eager listeners of a conversation he had with Green in Washington at which Green told of his opposition to mass picketing.

Only 50 Strikers.

"Green told me," continued Gold, "that only 50 furriers are on strike in New York. I volunteered to produce

(Continued on Page Five)

I. R. T. PURCHASE BY CITY SEEN AS BIG PROFIT DEAL

Scheme Delights Wall St. and Tammany Hall

Samuel Untermyer's investigations of the traction situation has finally culminated in a concrete plan by which the city is to purchase a controlling interest in the Interborough Rapid Transit and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit companies.

The tentative plan, outlined by Untermyer to the Morgan and Rockefeller interests, and concurred in by members of the Transit Commission and the Board of Transportation, provides for acquisition of the I. R. T.'s property for a comparatively small amount of cash and the exchange of city bonds for bonds of the company.

Some Neat "Profits".

The scheme as described by the famous corporation lawyer includes the purchase of the stock of the I. R. T. at about 30, which would involve a payment of $10,00 ,000.

By a curious admission of members of the transit commission this figure is considerably higher than was paid by officers of the B.-M. T. when they began to purchase I. R. T. stock.

Big Cross Consulted.

The negotiations have gone beyond the stage of "conference," it being admitted that Untermyer has already discussed the plan with members of J. P. Morgan's firm representing the Interborough bondholders, and with the Rockefeller interests, which have heavy holdings in the Manhattan Railway Company, the elevated lines of which the Interborough operates under a lease.

It is thus easy to see why the so-called "unification plan" has evoked such unanimous enthusiasm in Wall Street and City Hall.



Call U. S. Railroad Act A Bosses' Conspiracy

The Watson Parker Railway Act was attacked as a conspiracy against the railroad workers and the entire labor movement, in a resolution bitterly condemning this act and instructing licensing officers to initiate a campaign for its repeal, which was adopted in the fourth day of the Switchmen's convention now meeting in this city. The resolution declares that the law was adopted in consequence of an agreement entered into between the R. R. companies and the chief executives of the standard railway unions, without the consent of the membership of these unions and that it embodies the most hateful features of the Kansas Industrial Law against which the miners of that state fought successfully.

For Joint Demands

Pointing out that Since 1921 when the railroad companies made heavy reductions in the wages of all the workers in the industry, the profits of the companies have been breaking all previous records and that in 1926 the profits of the companies were doubled as compared to the 1921 figure, the convention in another resolution, condemned as inadequate and insufficient the increases being granted by the mediation and arbitration boards that have been set up by the government with the consent of the union chiefs.

This resolution calls upon the officers of the Switchmen's union to communicate with the heads of other unions in the industry for the purpose of presenting joint demands for a general increase in the wages of all railroad workers.

For the Porters

Other resolutions adopted pledge support to the Pullman porters and urged that the new Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters be recognized as one of the standard railway unions; demand release of Sacco and Vanzetti; express solidarity with the Nationalist movement in China and call upon the government to cease its intervention in that country; condemn the company unions and call for an extensive campaign of education in the principles of real unionism and declares for a revival of the Plumb Plan Leagues as a means to nationalization of the railways.

Officials Appear Helpless

A lively discussion is expected on the special report of the International Vice Presidents who have reported on the standing of the organization and the decline in membership which has taken place in the last several years.

In their efforts to explain their inability to bring members into the organization and to keep many of those who joined, these "organizers" exposed their total bankruptcy. Some of them went so far as to say that there is no reason why switchmen should join the organization "that we could offer them no inducement to join." According to these officials the switchmen are interested in but one thing—insurance and if they can get cheaper insurance elsewhere they will refuse to join the union. The discussion on these reports will take place in another session.

But, at the adjournment of the session where they were rendered many delegates were heard to remark that the grand lodge officers have apparently been out of the yards too long and therefore unaware of the fact that the switchmen whose wages for eight hours are only $6.64 and whose work is both dangerous and difficult, have many grievances which they can eliminate only if they are organized for militant struggle against the companies. Other delegates remarked that the "Grand Lodge officers speak like insurance-agents rather than as union organizers and leaders."

Rank and File Eager

On the whole the convention shows that the rank-and-file representatives are eager to go forward to build the union and to win better conditions for the switchmen, their leaders are far to their rear and are unable to stimulate and initiate the necessary action. President Cashen, for example lamely answered a resolution from a local on the Great Northern R. R., which criticized him for failing to adopt an aggressive policy in the controversy between the company and the men. He pleaded inability to meet the situation because of the possibility that the members of the B. of R. T. might scab if a strike were called. Yet he had been unable to offer any proposition for meeting that situation.

Brother Against Sister In House of David Suit

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 20.—Damaging evidence against Edith Maidrim, present chief girl lieutenant of "King" Benjamin Purnell, leader of the House of David, was presented in the state's demolition suit here today by her own brother, William Maidrim, ex-member of the cult.

Walker Celebrates Birthday.

James Walker, New York's butterfly mayor, celebrated his forty-sixth birthday out-of-town yesterday.

MINERS CALL FOR SACCO-VANZETTI MEET FOR JULY 3

Huge Protest Meeting In Pittston, Pa.

PITTSTON, Pa., June 20.—Four local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in this district, representing a membership of over 4,500 have issued a call to all labor, political and social organizations to send delegates to the "Save the Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti Conference" to be held on Sunday, July 3, beginning at 11 in the morning.

Locals 1616 and 1689 of Wilkes-Barre; 975 of Olyphant, and 2533 of Parsons, have initiated the call for the conference in a letter sent to the organization who have been invited.

Huge Protest Meeting.

A monster protest meeting is being planned for the night of the conference. Speakers already announced include Bishop Paul Jones, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Thomas Kenedy, Rinaldo Cappellini, Arturo Giovanetti, and Carlo Tresca.

"The adoption of only resolutions at this stage of the game will not save Sacco and Vanzetti," the communication reads. "Only the mighty arm of the working class can now save the lives of our brothers from the capitalist hangman. The labor movement and their friends cannot permit the execution of these men."

Delegates desiring credentials to the conference are urged to communicate with M. Borich, 58 Taft St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Woman to Fly Atlantic.

Inspired by the achievement of Lindbergh, a woman—Madame Lubi-Philipp, Russian aviatrix, plans to fly across the Atlantic ocean within three weeks, she said yesterday.

THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS

By Margaret Larkin.

A new pamphlet of interest to every militant in or out of the trade unions.

Giving the history of the valiant struggle in the needle trades—briefly and clearly.

Issued by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' Unions.

10 CENTS.

On American Labor read also:

THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT By Wm. F. Dunne	$.15
LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM By Jay Lovestone	.10
LOST WING UNIONISM By David J. Saposs	.01.50
THE WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS By Theresa Wolfson	.01.75
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER JONES	.01.50

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$1.00 INSURES YOU FOR 6 MONTHS!

Thru an oversight, the words: "to be continued" were omitted at the end of the leading article in the June issue of "THE COMMUNIST":

"PERSPECTIVES FOR OUR PARTY"
by JAY LOVESTONE.

but we tip you off now so that you can wait in your seat and be sure to get the concluding instalment of that important article in the July issue. Fix $1.00 to your name and address and you are guaranteed for 6 months against missing the fundamental analysis of American problems published monthly in

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and represent 95 per cent of the International membership.

"The Unity Conference will establish a permanent body for the promotion of peace and unity in the international union. The unity movement was initiated by the Joint Board of Toronto, Canada, and was spurred by the International and A. F. of L. officials at the Washington conference.

"The 48 delegates are determined not to permit Matthew Woll arbitrarily to dictate and boss the unions and override their local autonomy."

Matthew Woll and Edward F. McGrady yesterday answered this statement with lead pipes, steel bars and gangsters' knives.

* * *

Elect Silverstein President

WASHINGTON, June 20.—After a great deal of chaos and disorder, Philip Silverstein of Brooklyn, was "elected" president of the International Fur Workers Union at the closing session of its "convention" here.

Many were nominated but declined, so in desperation a motion was made by one of the delegates to leave the office of president open, and allow the general executive board to select him later.

Otter Schactman, who was presiding, refused to accept the motion claiming that it was not constitutional. "If the convention cannot decide who they want for president and vote, to leave it to the general executive board, they will have to change the constitution," declared Schactman.

Plenty of Disorder

Confusion then set supreme in the convention hall. Seeing that the meeting was in disorder, an adjournment was held to "talk over the matter."

After the end of the recess it was announced that Silverstein would accept the presidency of the union.

H. Begcon was selected as general secretary treasurer. The other members of the general executive board are: I. Charles Geminar, Peter Loeb, S. Pelgera, Charles Stesky, Frank Corr, J. Mifsteing H. Kalmak, M. Fusha, M. Harris, I. Dessen and I. Winnick.

Feinstone Wants "Unity"

Morris Feinstone, of the United Hebrew Trades of New York addressed the "convention" as the representative of the red-baiting Committee For the Preservation of Trade Unions. He urged the delegates not to fight among themselves for personal advantages, that had shown itself several times during the last hours of the meeting.

Killed By L. I. Train.

Efforts were being made today to identify the body of a man, about fifty-five, who was killed by a Long Island Railroad train while walking the tracks 500 feet east of woodside, Queens, station.

LOSES JOB FOR LEAK IN PLANS FOR MEXICO WAR

Sheffield May Follow Military Attache

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Because he was careless enough to permit certain documents containing the state department's plans for fomenting a clerical revolution in Mexico, to get into the hands of President Calles, Colonel Edward Davis, American military attache to Mexico City, has lost his job.

The documents were a startling revelation of the state department's Mexican policy. They not only called for cooperation with oil barons and religious fanatics in fomenting a revolution in Mexico, but are said to have contained plans for the actual invasion of the country by American troops.

How the documents, which are beyond a shadow of a doubt authentic, got into the hands of President Calles, remains a mystery. It is known, however, that they were removed from the office of Colonel Davis—and Colonel Davis is as a result without his job.

Sheffield May Go, Too.

Although the war department has maintained the strictest silence about the incident, it is known that the secretary of war and Assistant Secretary of State Olds were considerably worried about it. Repeated conferences were held and Colonel Davis was recalled from Mexico City.

It is definitely known that Ambassador Sheffield and Secretary of State Davis have been conferring about the leak in American plans for an open war on Mexico. That Ambassador Sheffield will also lose his job as a result of the incident is more than likely.

REVOLT IMMINENT AS RIGHTS KILL CANTON PARADER

(Continued from Page One)

tion and have been withdrawn to Hankow.

* * *

Expose Hunan Campaign.

HANKOW, June 20.—The National revolutionary government has issued the following statement: "The Hunan inquiry shows that the events in Hunan were an imperialist and militarist attempt to crush the revolution, while the revolutionary troops were engaged against the Hunan troops."

* * *

Drive Out Rights.

CHANGSHA, June 20.—The counter-revolutionary putsch has fallen thru and Hsu Kehsiang, who engineered it, has fled. Shao Liang, executed by the Nationalist War Council, has left behind four concubines and two widowed sisters-in-law, and peasants refuse to surrender their work. He had promised to restore the full legality of the unions.

* * *

"Indemnity" For Japan.

WUHAN, June 20.—The Nationalist government has agreed to pay the Japanese government $1,000,000 "damages" mentioned in the "ultimatum" on the Japanese concession at Hankow.

Needle Trade Defense

Demonstration Against the Sigman-McGrady Band.

The Coney Island Stadium Concert to be held July 16, will not only be one of the finest events of the season, but it will also be a monster protest demonstration against the betrayal of the Sigman-McGrady clique. A packed Stadium means another blow to the Reaction and it will stand as a protest against the betrayal of the "Forward" and other traitors to the American Labor Movement. If for no other reason the Stadium must be packed on the night of the concert. Forward to the Stadium!

From our experiences with Bazaar and other affairs, we advise you to buy tickets now. Don't wait to the last minute. The best seats will be the first sold. The prices are $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats.

Proceeds from these tickets goes for the striking furriers. Tickets can now be had in the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, in the office of the Joint Board Furriers Union and Local 22.

* * *

West Bronx Workers Club For The Furriers.

To the West Bronx Workers Club an appeal for the striking furriers made by Comrade Lena Chernenko, brought a sale of $70 worth of Bonds. The Club elected a Committee of 5 to find ways and means of realizing further financial assistance to the striking furriers.

* * *

Cap and Millinery League Sends $520

The Cap and Millinery Trade Union Educational League make an initial payment of $520 for Bonds to the Furriers Strike Fund and Relief Committee.

* * *

More Collections.

Frank Musciollo delivered $10 from the workers of the "High Class Dress Shop." B. L. Bertin, delivered $5 to the Furriers Defense Committee which he collected among a group of workers. Jos. Rosenberg sent in $12 to the office of the Defense which he collected among his friends in Nitgedaiget. B. Gomberg delivered $6 which he collected from the workers of the Premier Dress Company. Workmen's Circle No. 690, Bothwiner Friends Branch subscribed $25 to the Furriers Strike.

* * *

Dr. Liber For the Strikers.

Next Friday, June 24th, Dr. Liber will give a lecture on "The Life of the Family, Today and in the Future." The lecture will take place at Ambassador Hall, 3rd Avenue near Claremont Parkway, Bronx, and is arranged by Branch 548 Workmen's Circle. The entire proceeds will go for the striking furriers.

Dr. Liber is a very busy man and seldom appears in public. This may prove to be the only opportunity to hear him this summer.

* * *

Newark For Furriers.

A very important meeting will be held Monday, June 20th, 8 P. M. at 194 Prince Street, Newark, to map out plans to raise funds to help the heroic struggle of the Furriers. Ludwig Lasky, the manager of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee will be present at the meeting.

* * *

Volunteers Wanted.

If you have some leisure time to devote, come up to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee and inquire for Lena Chernenko.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CONFLICTS RISE BETWEEN POWERS AT GENEVA MEET

(Continued from Page One)

caused considerable apprehension on the part of the American outfit, who view with great apprehension the fact that the conference called by Coolidge will result in a joint Anglo-Japanese attack upon American naval strength and an attempt to prevent the extension of American naval bases.

* * *

Washington Resents Proposals

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Great Britain's counter proposals to the American naval program, presented at Geneva today, met an unfavorable reception in Washington today.

Public comment was, of course, withheld, but frank criticism of the British suggestions was voiced privately by naval experts and officials intimately concerned with the world naval situation.

The heart of the British program is considered to be the suggestion that the tonnage of cruisers be limited to 7,500, and that the armament be reduced from 8-inch guns to 6-inch guns.

Naval experts consider this proposal a clever move on the part of Britain's experts to gain for their country a marked advantage in cruiser strength. The "joker" in it is that Britain circles the globe with her naval bases, and long cruising radius is not vitally necessary to her because of the comparatively short distances between her bases.

Rasing Calvin Coolidge.

The political sharp-shooters in Washington see in the early collapse of the naval conference another chance to roast Cal Coolidge. Refusing to participate in conferences called by the other powers, the white house pee-wee decided to call one of his own. France and Italy received invitations, but flatly refused to participate. Only Britain and Japan accepted and at the first session, a very short one, the antagonisms between the powers were so evident that the confab is now referred to as a joke and speculation is rife as to what sort of an apology for its failure the republican committee will instruct its publicity agents to make to save the face of Coolidge.

Pope Blesses Mexican Bandit Clergy; Lauds Barbarism as 'Heroism'

ROME, June 20.—Defending the Mexican Catholic clergy which is carrying on an unprecedented barbaric reign of terror in Mexico in an effort to overthrow the Calles Government, Pope Pius in an allocution delivered today said, "The heroic acts of the Mexican episcopate, clergy and laymen are among the most illustrious in the annals of the church."

Although the Pope did not specify any of the "heroic acts" of the clergy, it is presumed that he referred to the burning of a trainful of men, women and children by clerical bandits several weeks ago.

* * *

New Dry Agent.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Andrew Campbell, prohibition agent in charge at Albany, today was appointed agent in charge of prohibition administration at Buffalo, succeeding Judge Roscoe C. Harper, resigned.

* * *

A List of Good

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Fascism in German Factories

By A. Rosenberg



Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine, who completed a non-stop flight from New York to Germany, are shown being congratulated by Chancellor Wilhelm Marx and Gustav Stresemann, foreign minister, after being received by United States Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman. Left to right, Ambassador Schurman, Levine, Chancellor Marx, Chamberlin and Foreign Minister Stresemann.

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The Riffian Fight for Freedom Is Still On

By [illegible] (Madrid)

The French and Spanish imperialists, the successors of Abd-el-Krim, are now at the problem of Riffian domination. The Bank de France at Paris and the French colonies, the Spanish-African Mining Corporation, the Spanish business magnates, all thought that the moment had come for exploiting, unopposed, the rich resources of the mining belt in Morocco. Since June, 1926, numbers of Spanish and French industrial firms have sent their representatives to Morocco to study conditions there with a view to establishing commercial branches.

But Morocco is not yet a conquered country. The Riffian loves his independence; he takes his momentary defeat philosophically, and waits patiently for the moment when he can strike another blow to free his country from imperialist domination.

An Unexpected War.

Once more the Riffians have started war; this time before it was expected or wished by Poincare and Primo de Rivera. There is a recrudescence of rebellion in the whole of the territory between Targuist and Chechaouen, extending south to the frontier of French Morocco. All the tribes in this large area are well armed with rifles, machine-guns and field artillery.

Three Spanish advance posts have been captured in the Gomara tribe district by followers of Kaid Bondara. In the Beni Ider tribe district a post near El Tikta was attacked, 18 Spanish soldiers and war material captured. A column of Spanish troops, after desperate fighting, succeeded in relieving an advance post.

His Command Captured.

Major Ostaris, in command of a convoy, was attacked and the greater part of his command captured. The Ostaris column immediately turned back to the relief of the convoy, but fell into ambush and was cut up. The remnant of the column and the survivors of the convoy, in all about 400 men, were stated to be holding out with difficulty in the village of Adrian.

Under a vigorous Riffian counter-attack the Spanish were forced to retire northward. The Spanish posts of Tagsut, Ketama, Benizernal and Tabarran have been attacked with heavy casualties.

Line Fighters.

The Riffian is an individualist warrior. He knows how to fight by himself, and it is only when the situation seems to require the leadership of a Chief that the bravest of the fighters is chosen to lead.

Abd-el-Krim was a leader of extraordinary merit. In Morocco, due to his commanding personal qualities; but his defection has not left the Riffs entirely without leadership. About a month ago, Sheres Sulitin Klamlishi, formerly an ally of Spain and an important personage in Spain, seceded, with several members of his family, and went over to the Riffs. This brought matters to a head in the Shlaija district. The Ketama tribe, the protectorate, neighbors of the Beni Seddat, rose, and on March 30th invaded the tribe of Tarjut, which promptly joined the revolt. The Spanish Garrison of an important strategical post at Beb Sith, judging the position untenable, crossed the frontier and took refuge in the French protectorate. The effect upon the neighboring tribes was to induce them, also to raise the standard of revolt.

To cope with this vigorous attack of the Riffians the French and Spanish imperialists are preparing another military offensive in collaboration. Colonel LeGendre, of the French army, has been in conference with General Sanjurjo, the Spanish High Commissioner, and the counter-attack was scheduled for May. The antagonisms of the French and Spanish in Morocco, however, make it extremely unlikely that this collaboration will be effective. There is intense jealousy between the two nations, and the Spanish imperialists have constantly accused the French colonists of furnishing guns to the Spanish zone Riffians. It is only when the Riffians menace the "Protectorate Zones" of both countries that they combine for mutual defense.

A Marrocan Demonstration.

The last Riffian offensive took place when the discussion on Tangier at the Paris Conference was at its most critical point. After the surrender of Abd-el-Krim, Primo de Rivera, contending that Spain had "pacified" Morocco, proposed that the Tangier problem be "solved" by granting Tangier to Spain. This had long been one of the cherished dreams of the Spanish-African League. But before the end of the Conference, the Riffians had demonstrated in a very conclusive manner that Morocco belonged to the natives and not to the Spanish imperialists.

Must Be Independent.

In spite of all the conclusions signed at the Conference of Algiers in 1912, at Madrid in 1925, and at the recent Paris Conference, shining up Morocco and distributing it among the imperialists of Europe, the unregenerate Riffians continue to demonstrate, by force of arms and with intrepid bravery, that Morocco must be independent.

But the Moroccan war has not ended. The sympathy of the workers of the world, and particularly of the class-conscious vanguard in the Communist Parties of all countries, have always been with the Riffians in their struggle for independence. This sympathy, in the form of moral support, exposure of lying anti-Riffian imperialist propaganda, and financial and material assistance, must be sustained and strengthened to prevent the crushing of the struggle for liberty.

Protest British Imperialism in China

By THE HINDUSTAN GADAR.
(India's National Party)

INDIA'S nationalists, all over the world, in co-operation with the oppressed humanity, are interested in the destruction of British Imperialism. They know full well that unless it is destroyed, there can be no peace on the face of this earth; there can be no freedom for India and other enslaved countries.

It was Lincoln who said that there can not be such a thing as a nation half free and half slave. What was true of one country then, is true of all humanity today. Due to modern means of communication, mankind is functioning as one organism. Any one part of this organism can not grow healthy while other parts are paralyzed and diseased. A large part of humanity is suffering under the bondage of slavery on account of British Imperialism. This condition must be removed.

* * *

AS British Imperialism has taken, and is taking, a very dangerous attitude in its international affairs whereby no nation can make any move without disturbing this monster to its fury, it is this function of British Imperialism that should be destroyed before it destroys everything else worth while in life.

A small number of Englishmen have constituted themselves into the so-called British Empire. They have forced their will by fair and foul means upon one-third of mankind, and extracted the very life of the people in the subjected countries.

The gold acquired by unfair means from suffering mankind is being used to manufacture dreadnaughts, gas bombs, explosives, and other deathdealing devices for the wholesale destruction of Europe as well as Asia. The late war is a living example of this British scandalism in which the cream of western civilization was destroyed.

To protect this highly destructive and savage British Empire, every able bodied Englishman is conscripted against his will. Thus even the best element in England is destroyed, and only a few politicians are left free to play with human lives like pawns on a chess board.

* * *

IT is the duty of every liberty-loving person to help destroy British Imperialism which is the real enemy of human freedom and world peace.

By questioning the audacity of this gang of international conspirators, the British Imperialists, the Hindu Nationalists have provoked their fury. The British have called the Hindu Nationalists by different names at different times. During the late war the Hindus were called German agents. Now in China the Hindus are being called Russian agents. No one knows what they will be called in the future. The object of the British in calling the Hindus of China by names is to alienate the sympathy and friendship of the Chinese toward Hindus so that Indian Nationalists may not keep their fellow countryman (Indian soldiers) from fighting against China.

HINDUSTAN GADAR (India's National) party assures the people of China that the Nationalist Hindus are their true friends. All that the Hindus in China are interested in is to see that British Imperialism does not use Indian men and money against China. They have no business to interfere with China's internal affairs. We warn our Chinese brothers against the tricks of British propaganda.

Nationalists of India have tried to help China by advising their fellow countrymen who were brought over as mercenaries, not to fire upon the people of China.

The fact that the British Courts in Shanghai are busy trying several cases of "sedition" proves that the Hindus have done their best.

Several Hindus have been sent to jail for distributing revolutionary literature among the Indian soldiers.

* * *

WE hear that Bodah Singh who was known to be a British agent in Shanghai has been shot by Bhai Harbant Singh. The British have taken advantage of this incident. They have arrested men who were known to have taken part in the national movement. A charge of conspiracy has been filed against them.

[illegible] Singh, Bhola Singh, has been instructed to prove the charges. It is the common belief that these men are being implicated simply because they are Nationalists.

Two Indian revolutionists, Bhai Daswandha Singh, now a citizen of China, and Bhai Gulinda Singh, who were doing their duty toward China and India have been arrested by the British police on Chinese territory. Thus Britain has violated international law and has insulted China's sovereignty. The British who call themselves protectors of small and weak nations have proved by their actions in China that they do the opposite of what they preach.

Wa wish to emphasize the fact to the Chinese people that Brother Daswandha Singh who has been arrested along with Brother Galinda Singh on Chinese territory, is a citizen of China.

* * *

CHINA in her present situation may not be able to effect the release of these Hindu political refugees from the British, but she can certainly lodge a strong protest against this action. Decent public opinion expects this much at least from the government of China.

The Hindustan Gadar Party has filed a strong protest with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek against this high-handed action of the British government.

* * *

We urge upon all the fair minded people of the world particularly our own countrymen to raise their voices in protest against this atrocious action of the British authorities.

We appeal to the people of China to do all that is in their power to have these Hindus released and to give the right of asylum to all those who are helping the cause of China's freedom.

Hindustan Gadar Party.
Munsha Singh, Secretary.

"The Were Wolf."

The other fascist organizations try not to lag behind the "Steel Helmet." There are other fascist organizations, just as influential, if their membership is somewhat less. Such are: the "Jung Deutsche Orden" with a membership of 60,000 and "The Were Wolf" supported by the automobile industrialists, with about 40,000 members, both of which organizations also endeavor to set up their nuclei in the factories. The former is able to boast of certain successes among the Thuringen leather workers. In some leather enterprises with 500 to 1,000 workers, the Jung D. L. has 50 to 100 members in its nuclei. "The Were Wolf" has gained some ground among the Helsenkirchen miners.

The fascist made zealous use of the sport organizations got up by the employers in the factories in the hope of reconciling the workers to the fascists. These Sport Associations have thousands of working-class members who are regarded by the fascist as reserves for their own organizations.

Scabbing Real Purpose.

It goes without saying that during strikes and other conflicts the leaders of fascist organizations force the members of their nuclei to scab. This adaptation to the direct advantage of the employers is the touchstone of fascist work in the factories. A succession of conflicts taking place during the last few months in Germany have already considerably shaken the fascist factory nuclei. Brought face to face with the inexorable fact of the class struggle many fascist nuclei showed themselves to be bankrupt. The last elections to factory-committees have shown that the workers, entering fascist organizations to better themselves rapidly, have begun to leave them as soon as this aim is fulfilled. In many enterprises with from one to two hundred workers organized in fascist nuclei, the fascist candidates got less than half of the nuclei membership in votes. The same rapid de facto withdrawal of the workers from fascist organizations was noticeable during the recent industrial conflicts. The strike of textile workers in the North-German Cloth-manufacturing Concern affords vivid testimony of this. The employers became involved in this conflict despite the boom in the textile industry, trusting in the assistance of the fascist nuclei in the Concern's enterprises. The workers were, however, solid, and the leaders of "factory fascism" in the enterprises of the Concern were thrown over by their own members.

It must also be remembered that, with the increase of the number of fascists in the factories it has become more and more difficult for the employers to give them privileged positions. All these points must be born in mind when the partial successes of the fascists in the factories are spoken of.

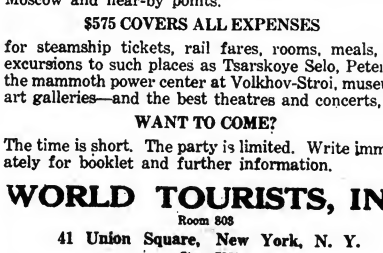
Fascism Degenerates.

German fascism has degenerated into an armed hattalion of the big bourgeoisie. It supplements the machinery of capitalism in the State and the army. This, in the main, explains the fact that the Reformists, a few years ago breathing fire against the fascists, no longer wage struggle against them even on oral campaign. This also explains the attitude taken up by the reformist unions and S. D. Party during the last "Steel Helmet" demonstration in Berlin. This demonstration, during which the fascists were admitted even by the capitalist press to have "run the gauntlet of the hostile Berlin workers," proved a fiasco entirely owing to the brilliant anti-fascist campaign waged by the Communist Party. The failure of the 8th of May Fascist demonstration shows that the broad masses are alive to the dangers with which fascism threatens them and ready to struggle with them. Fascism, springing up in a capitalist State in inherently incapable of being implanted in the masses of the workers for long. In the daily class struggle it is forced to show its true features, and stands unmasked as the traditional foe of the working class. None the less does the struggle with fascism become the most urgent task before the German working class, any blow struck at fascism being at the same time a blow at the whole capitalist State.

Run Over by Train, Lives

Timothy Collins, 55, received only minor bruises when he fell from the West Side subway platform at Christopher Street into the path of a seven-car train.

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The above picture is the motorship "Dzerjinsky" of the Sovetlish American line which will carry the party to Leningrad.

The Geneva Naval Conference Opens.

Doomed to failure to achieve its avowed purpose because of the insurmountable antagonisms between the great imperialist powers involved—the United States, England and Japan—the naval conference has opened at Geneva. Called by President Coolidge, who extended invitations to the powers, it was ignored by France and Italy, leaving only the three powers most interested in the Pacific to conduct the thing.

At the very first session the antagonisms between America and Britain stood forth in glaring relief. The American delegate, Hugh Gibson, proposed that the 5-5-3 ratio of capital ships accepted by Britain, America and Japan at the Washington conference (1921-22) be extended to include all naval craft. Britain, since the former conference, has been busily engaged in strengthening her naval power by concentrating on those war-boats not included in the agreement reached at Washington. Hence the United States desires to weaken its great imperialist rival through extending the ratio to apply to its smaller craft. In presenting its counter-proposals Britain, through its delegate, W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, proposed reducing the tonnage of the ships, so that the maximum distance from bases of supplies is 2,000 miles. This is a direct blow to the influence of the United States in the Pacific, whose nearest naval base to Japan is 3,400 miles, as opposed to Britain's world-wide chain of naval bases, the maximum distance between any two of its ports being only 1,650 miles.

There will be much talk at Geneva about peace, the preparations for the next world slaughter will be concealed by long speeches about commercial and industrial needs. But no one should be deceived about this conference or any other called by the imperialist powers.

It is quite true that capitalist and imperialist America must maintain a naval power equal to or greater than Britain. Its ships, reduced to a cruising radius of 2,000 miles, would be helpless in case of a war in the Pacific. Furthermore, although this country boasts of its self-sufficiency, the modern industrial area finds us ever more dependent upon the rest of the world. Without a fleet that can guard the commercial channels this country would soon be crippled in a struggle in the Pacific. American industry is dependent for a great deal of its raw material upon imports from overseas. The automobile industry must have continuous imports of rubber, most of which comes from across the Pacific. The steel industry, absolutely essential in warfare, must import manganese and other raw material or become crippled. Hence acceptance of the British counter-proposals are unthinkable from the imperialist standpoint.

It is particularly noteworthy that the three powers most interested in the Pacific held the conference in spite of the refusal of France and Italy to participate. Events in the Far East doom such a conference to failure and the powers involved know it. But they utilize it for the purpose of trying to get a line on the military strength of their opponents.

Japan's alleged position, stated by Admiral Viscount Saito, is to prevent expansion of armament, to prevent a mad competition in the building of naval power, "without at the same time endangering the national security of any party to the agreement." This is plainly an evasion and Japan has indicated as much by letting it become known that she will raise the question of naval bases and will demand restrictions on bases in Hawaii. Saito's open and secret diplomacy at the conference follows the line of Britain and again indicates that the Japanese cabinet of Tanaka is reviving the old Anglo-Japanese alliance that was scrapped with Britain's approval at the Washington conference because during the world war while the other powers were fighting in Europe Japan endeavored to seize for herself all of China through the imposition of her notorious "21 points."

The United States is interested in this conference as a means of endeavoring to ascertain just how far this new alliance has gone.

Geneva, headquarters of international intrigue, is today a checkerboard on which the three powers struggling for supremacy in the Pacific will try to gain advantages over each other. The sharp division revealed at the first session only emphasizes the contention that the powers are preparing to contest on the field of wars what can never be realized around conference tables.

It is the duty of the Communist press of the three nations involved to carefully watch this game at Geneva, expose its fraudulent character and emphasize the war menace arising out of the clash of interests.

While the imperialists are scheming to devise new methods of murder and sparring for time before they plunge the world into another mass murder the workers of the countries involved must strengthen their ties so that we can utilize the political and economic crises arising out of the war to turn the armed forces against the imperialist butchers.

Hoover's Criminal Neglect of Flood Victims.

After weeks of procrastination official announcement comes from Washington that Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, will again leave for the flooded area and start the operation of the machinery built up to relieve the victims of the flood disaster. The kept press has aided the criminal neglect of the government by killing Hoover, the buzzard whose career has been devoted to capitalizing calamity in war, famine and flood, as the savior of these victims, while the 600,000 homeless wandered in bewildered hordes over the devastated regions. Disease is spreading rapidly as the waters recede and the thousands of dead and decomposed animals and foul make the areas almost uninhabitable.

Meanwhile Coolidge carries on his political vacation in the Black Hills, instead of doing his obvious duty and calling a special session of congress to deal with the flood situation. This neglect is one of the most monstrous crimes ever perpetrated against any inhabitants of any country in the world. Every day

powerful, with the most opulent ruling class on earth, the flood victims could have been relieved within forty-eight hours. But there is no profit to be gained from saving the poor prosperity and the lives of the workers and farmers of the cotton region.

The cynical disregard of these victims proves again that the American capitalist class places dollars above human life.

The only reason that at this late date Hoover is going to begin that relief that he has collected millions of dollars to put into effect is because the cotton crop is in grave danger. A drought in Western Texas has sent the cotton market on a bullish rampage, with prices soaring. Its rapid advance on the stock market during the past week is the outstanding phenomenon on Wall Street and with fully half of the land originally overflowed again under water in Mississippi and Arkansas, the cotton outlook is indeed gloomy. Also the bol-weevil, that pest that destroys vast areas in the cotton region, is more menacing than ever this year. It is for these reasons and not because the government has suddenly felt qualms of conscience for its criminal neglect of the flood victims that Hoover is making efforts to get the tardy relief started.

Smash the Traction Company Union.

While facts brought to light regarding the brazen steals, the monster profits and the frightful overcrowding of the subway and elevated lines are of first rate interest to workers, inasmuch as they expose the financial juggling of the directors, always pleading poverty, the workers will be interested chiefly in the revelations regarding the manner in which the traction slaves are forced into a fake union, dominated by company agents in order to keep them from organizing into a real union. On numerous occasions this spurious union has cut the wages of the traction workers and any who dared challenge its power were kicked off the job.

An injunction against the leaders of the brave workers who went on strike last year has aided the traction barons keep their workers in leash. But the revelations of the present traction investigation have given new impetus to union organization and every worker rejoices at the announcement that the majority of the workers are ready to break with the fake union and follow the leadership of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, in spite of the ravings of Tammany judges. Action should be taken at once against the tyranny of company unionism.

At this time, when the affairs of the traction combines are in turmoil, when the public is thoroughly disgusted with the revelations regarding the thieving practices of the companies, the workers should strike and strike hard.

They should refuse to heed the palaver in the Wall Street press about tying up a public utility and causing public suffering and inconvenience. Other workers will overcome traffic problems of going to and from work while the men who slave in the subways fight to establish their union or will even be willing to remain idle until the fight is won.

Labor in New York will be solidly behind a traction strike and if the leaders of the union have the courage to launch a determined strike against the company, they can win, hands down, in a short time.

Labor Party Gains in British Election.

Right Wing Labor.

Thomas Johnson, a native of England and leader of the Irish Labor Party is closer politically to the former government party than to the Republicans. He is an imperialist of the Ramsay MacDonald stamp but sometimes outdoes his Irish henchmen in nationalist contemporaries by his professions of love for Ireland. He represents the extreme right wing of the Labor Party, but is a clever parliamentarian and there being no organized Left Wing of any consequence, either in the Labor Party or in the trade union movement, Johnson's leadership encounters little opposition.

No Love For Empire.

But the workers and peasants who vote for the Labor Party members have no love for the Free State government or for the British empire that is behind it and this fact compels Johnson to make a pretence of opposition to the former Free State government.

William Cosgrave, president of the Dail, has declined to form a government, which means that political chaos will exist unless the anti-treaty forces form an alliance for the purpose of organizing a government or to demand a revision of the treaty that created the Free State. This would mean a serious crisis for Great Britain, since it is almost certain that the Republicans would put up a serious fight against being obliged to take the oath as a condition of participating in the work of parliament.

The Other Groups.

Besides the so-called government party (Cummann na Ngaedheal,) Fianna Fail, DeValera's party and the Labor Party, there are: the Sinn Fein Party, which was almost completely wiped out in the elections, the Farmers Party which elected 11 deputies, the Independents composed of stragglers from other parties—there are 14 of them, and the new National League Party, a revival of the old parliamentary party, which returned 8 deputies.

Unless Cosgrave, leader of the Treaty Party is able to come to an agreement with some sections of the opposition he will not be able to form a government, provided the republicans gag at the taking of the oath and refuse to take their seats in consequence. It is rumored that there are signs of a rapprochement between the Cosgrave and DeValera groups and that there is a possibility that the former may agree not to make taking the oath obligatory on the DeValera followers. The powerful influence of the catholic hierarchy is being brought to bear on the DeValera and Cosgrave factions with a view to bringing about peace between them.

Newspaper correspondents see signs of a rapprochement in the presence of both DeValera and Cosgrave at a catholic service whose aim was to secure the blessing of the holy ghost for the next Dail. What a mythical holy ghost can do in the premises may be understood by those who still believe in the spooky conception of the birth of the founder of christianity, but we are convinced it will take more than ghosts to solve the problems that confront the Irish masses.

For Big Demonstration.

What may happen next Thursday when the deputies arrive to take their seats is yet a matter of speculation. Orders for a giant Republican demonstration outside the parliament building on that day have been issued from the headquarters of the De-Valeralists. Whether the Labor Party is taking any steps to arouse the masses and draw them into mass political activity cannot be gathered from the meager reports that reach us. Very likely not. The conservative labor leaders demand only of the masses that they cast their ballots. For the rest they can leave the job

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M. L. Yawtu; Los Angeles, Cal...5.00
H. Obeler; Kansas City, Mo....50
M. Hagen, Section 4; N. Y. C....30.00
L. Fisher, Shop N-10; Detroit Mich. 25.00
Lithuanian Workers' Lit. Society, Branch 140, N. Y. C.....15.00
S. J. Lintkus; Elizabeth, N. J....11.55
J. Schiffer; Bristol, Pa.....2.00
C. Stenguls; Long Cane, Me. (collected) 30.00
R. Kamashian; Detroit, Mich....3.50
A. T. Z.; West Fort Lee, N. J...5.00
St. N-3; San Francisco, Calif..15.00
H. Dobner, St. N-25; Chicago..16.00
E. Falick; Chicago, Ill.....5.00
J. Oynoion; Detroit, Mich (col).5.00
Mrs. Siwecki; Cleveland, O.....4.00
J. Vitkunas; Nanticoke, Pa.....5.00
L. Holton; Granite City, Ill....2.50
T. W. Lind; Seattle, Wash.....2.50
W. Johnson; Muskeegon, Mich. International Br. 10.00
A. V. Alexander; Paterson, N.J.10.00
S. Brajkovich; N. Y. C.....5.00
I. Siebrasse; Fort Benton, Mont.10.00
F. Levine; Librty, N. Y.....1.00
J. Ketchmar; Watervliet, N. Y.13.00
G. Calabelchis; Newark, N. J...5.00
S. W. Kass; N. Y. C.....1.00
Steinfeld; N. Y. C.....5.75
St. Abbott; N. Y. C.....1.00
E. Gertz; N. Y. C.....1.00
N. 16-92; Kansas City, Kans...4.00
South Slav Workers' Club, Cleveland, O 25.00
H. Pollack; Bklyn, N. Y.....1.00
B. Brown; Bklyn, N. Y.....2.00
Ukrainian N.; Jackson, N. Y...10.00
J. Gulilalli; New London, Conn..1.00
E. C. Jaccod; N. Y. C.....1.00
C. F. Jones; West Chester, Pa...1.00
G. Mazlarchuk; Short Creek, W. Va. 2.00
T. Llewellyn; Detroit, Mich...1.00
O. Gluck, D. Himmelfarb; N.Y.C.2.00
A. Siegel; N. Y. C.....1.00
A. Masich; Hegewisch, Ill.....1.00
E. Weissman; Exeter, Pa.....15.05
A. Peters; Erie, Pa.....5.00
W. Cherry; N. Y. C.....1.00
L. P. Lemley, Phil., Pa (col.)..12.00
C. Thorsdday; Clark la., Me. (collected) 30.00
L. Plotkin; Bklyn, N. Y.....1.00
Daily Worker Chapel; N. Y. C..3.50
B. Ripley; Cleveland, O.....10.00
J. Landers; Youngstown, O...11.00
S. Villas; N. Y. C.....5.00
S. Joff; Detroit, Mich.....5.00
M. Chelovich; Akron, O (col.)..6.50
F. Zukowski and E. Rodzna; New Hyde Park, L. I.....27.25
A. Amholt; Williston, N. D (col).7.95
Union 585; Wilmington, Del....2.00
T. Henry, Jr.; Crestwood, N. Y..5.00
F. Bron; N. Y. C.....5.00
G. Rupert; Salt Lake City, Utah..6.50
Czecho Slovakian Org. Pkrok; Baltimore, Md. 15.00
T. Bartoff; Cleveland, O.....5.00

"The Beggar's Opera" Here Next Season

"The Beggar's Opera," as London revived it, is to be heard in America next season. Arthur Hopkins is booking the "unconventional" version for J. C. Duff, the London producer, who is now in London completing arrangements for bringing the entire company over intact, after a run of over four solid years at the Lyric Theatre in Hammersmith, London. "The Beggar's Opera" was written and first produced by John Gay and John Rich at the Lincoln's Inn Field Theatre in London in 1728 where it played for sixty-two nights which was thought to be a remarkable run in those days. The present tour will cover twenty-five weeks on the road followed by New York and Chicago runs.

The opera was first performed in New York in the fall of 1750. The Captain Macheath on this occasion was played by Thomas Kean. The first Boston performance of the operas was in 1796 and the part of "Filch" was played by Joseph Jefferson the grandfather of Joseph Jefferson of Rip Van Winkle fame. The "Folly Peachum" of the early American performances was Mrs. Marshall. The opera was last sung in this country in 1923.

It has been said by a well known critic: "If the Beggar's Opera were cast as 'low-brow' it would certainly give one the impression of being decidedly 'high-brow'." This reference is undoubtedly to the historical data and the famous names attached to the fine old masterpiece. Hogard painted it, Pupell, Dr. Arne, Handel and Dr. Pepuach were drawn on for some of the music. Dean Swift, Pope and Addison made suggestions and contributions to the plot and libretto.

In the revised version Frederic Austin wrote some additional airs and new settings for some of the old music and Arnold Bennett revised the libretto.

Broadway Briefs

Due to the rain Sunday night the open-air performance of a "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Stadium at Forest Hills, has been postponed until next Sunday night. The tickets for last Sunday will be good next week.

Horace Liveright has signed Ruth Nugent to play the role of Robert Alden in Dreiser's "An American Tragedy," when the Horace Liveright opens in Chicago next season.

Eva Le Gallienne, director and leading player of the Civic Repertory Theatre, sailed for Europe last Friday for a month's vacation and to study the new plays on the continent.

DRAMA



Featured player in the new chorus "Old San Francisco," opening tonight at Warner's Theatre.

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Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

ize that a god without a devil would be as superfluous as a life belt on a goose.

* * *

AN editorial writer in the Herald-Tribune, famous for its stupid editorials, wipes the Soviet Union off the military map with a few hundred clicks of the typewriters and explains why such powers as Germany desire to continue relations with the U. S. S. R. and even throw an occasional shoulder over the possibility of a Red Army trotting in the general direction of Berlin." . . the military traditions of the empire have led many European governments to take Moscow overseriously" says this scribe. Indeed! What were the military accomplishments of the Czarist empire against any serious antagonist? The slaughter of its own troops, and then a marathon to the protection of the swamps.

* * *

ON the other hand the Red Army, nothing but a skeleton in 1917, now developed into a formidable military instrument, waded thru several counter-revolutions and carried the red flag to the farthermost eastern frontiers of the old empire. And its accomplishments from the time of its origin until the last white guard venture bit the dust and the imperialist powers gave up the policy of open war on the workers' republic have left lines on the mental physiognomies of the imperialists that have not yet been eradicated.

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J. Rabbory; Cleve., O (collected).2.50
C. Wigi; Paterson, N. J.....1.00
Friend; Bklyn, N. Y.....5.00
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T. E. Mountford; Wndell, BC Cn.1.00
J. Kasper; Detroit, Mich.....1.00

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NOTE. Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Symposium and Dance.

A concert and symposium will be given Friday at the Co-operative Auditorium, 2706 Bronx Park East. The symposium will be on the question: "Does the Present Educational System in the U. S. Meet the Needs of the Children of the American Workers?" The speakers will include Scott Nearing, Joe Freeman, Juliet S. Poyntz, and others.

The concert program will be given by the Young Pioneers. They will stage Mikhail Gold's play "Strike."

Entire proceeds go to build the Young Pioneer Camp. This affair is under the auspices of the Women's Council, Branch 11.

Hungarian Orchestra Needs Players.

The Hungarian Workers' Orchestra is in need of several players especially those who can play wind instruments. All workers who can play the cello, viola, trombone, flute, French horn, or any brass instruments can join the orchestra. Rehearsals take place Tuesday night 7:30 p. m. at 350 East 81st St.

I. L. D. Open Air Meeting in Jersey City.

The International Labor Defense will hold an open air meeting at the corner of Jersey and Newark Aves., Jersey City, Wednesday, July 6th, 7 p. m. Prominent speakers.

Injunction Against Newark Teamsters Is Given to Employers

NEWARK, June 20.—Vice-chancellor Backs of the court of chancery has once more handed to comply with the bosses' application for an injunction against labor. In the present instance he has granted an order against the Teamsters' locals 416, 641, 825 of the stationery and operating engineers.

Yards Crippled.

150 teamsters and chauffeurs of 14 material yards have been on strike for the past three weeks, demanding an increase in wages. In making their application to the court the employers cited the time-honored complaint that the union was "interfering with commerce."

The 14 yards are completely crippled, according to Fred Carlin.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Harlem I. L. D. Mourns Death of Wasserman

The Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense has passed a resolution mourning the death of one of its active members, Percy Wasserman, age 22, who was killed last Thursday while at work.

Wasserman, a mail collector, was riding down hill on a bicycle when a five ton truck collided with him, killing him instantly. He was buried on Friday.

Socialist Speaker Wednesday.

Scott Nearing will speak on "The Present Duties of Socialists" next Wednesday night at Bronx Park, between 43rd and 42nd streets.

A Vaudeville and dance will be held Saturday evening at 10-40 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, by the Beth Beach Section, Young Workers' League. Admission 25 cents at the door.

Parents, Attention!

Registration for the Young Pioneer camp will close June 30th. There is room for only a few more to go with the first group. Parents wishing their children to leave for camp with this group should register right away. The groups go for two, three, four and five weeks' stay in camp.

All further information at 108 University Place and Room 41, 108 East 14th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7770.

Factory Newspaper Meet Wednesday.

A meeting to discuss factory newspaper work will be held Wednesday evening, 8:30 p. m. in Room 66, 108 East 14th St. All members of the District Factory Newspaper Committee, Negro Committee, Section Agitprop Directors, and all comrades cooperating in this work must be present.

Bimba Speaks On China.

Anthony Bimba will lead a discussion on "The Relation of Our Party to the Situation in China," Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. at 63 Liberty Ave.

Smuggle Arms to Rebels.

LOS ANGELES, June 20.—Three men were arrested here today for attempting to smuggle arms into Mexico for the purpose of arming clerical rebels. The contraband was located and confiscated by federal officers about fifty miles north of Santa Barbara.

Non-Union Chef and Cook Hired; Kitchen Crew Calls Walkout

The entire kitchen crew employed in the Central Tavern Restaurant, 449 Lexington Ave., declared a strike yesterday afternoon when the chef and second cook were discharged, and non-union men were hired.

The new chef made an investment in the business with the understanding his son was to be taken on as second cook. As a result of the new arrangement, the man walked out, according to Rufus Heath, leader of the group.

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MASS PICKETING ISSUED BY LEWIS

(By A Worker Correspondent)

NEW KINGSTON, Pa., June 20.—A mass picketing order was issued today by the United Mine Workers of America in which President Lewis, Vice President Murray, Van A. Bittner and Pat Fagan, Penn., U. S. could subpoena at least five thousand scabs to the meeting to hear those speakers, expecting to have something about picketing these scabs and also for relief, picketing at various other phases of the strike but they were very badly disappointed as not a word was mentioned about those all important subjects.

Instead of organizing a system of relief for the miners and leading mass demonstrations, as the miners now working, they said that the Pittsburg Coal Co. is losing money by operating with scab labor and that the Valley Camp Coal Co. is almost bankrupt. This is unimportant to the coal miners as they are not fighting just those two coal companies but all of the coal operators in the state of Pennsylvania and the rest of the United States. If those two companies would go bankrupt this would not change the miners' problems in the least.

The needs of the miners' union today are the two most important things that Lewis and the other speakers failed to mention, namely, mass picketing and relief for the miners and their families. Without relief funds no strike can be carried on for any length of time. At present there is little or no relief given with the result that there are many who are in actual need. But this did not seem to worry Lewis in the least. What worried him the most was if Jim Paisleys' god would justify the action of the Valley Camp Coal Co. in trying to cut the wages of its miners.

Need Picketing.

Another very important question which all of the speakers failed to mention was picketing. Without picketing no strike can be won. A few pickets can be easily chased away from the mine and therefore can do little or no good. But what is needed is an organized picket line under the leadership of the International, district and sub-district officers, taking in thousands of miners to approach the non-union men and induce them not to scab and break the strike.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Dr. George F. Slater, well-known physician, committed suicide in his home here by drinking poison. He was to have appeared by order of the county coroner, at the inquest into the death of a baby, the young mother, following an alleged "illegal" operation.

UNION PAINTERS OF BROOKLYN NOW RESUME STRIKE

The Brooklyn painters who were forced back to work last April because of an injunction granted by Judge Callahan to be effective until June 19, have been called on strike again and the response shows that the painters are determined to enforce their demands of April.

Not all the painters in Brooklyn are affected for the reason that the majority of them were not under the injunction ban and have already won their demands for increased wages and better conditions.

Most Sign Strike Roll.

Those affected in the present strike were forced back to work because a group of bosses, who organized themselves into an association, claimed that they had an agreement with the union that did not expire until June 19. Hence Callahan issued a court order forcing them to continue under the old conditions until the expiration of the agreement. Yesterday the District Council called out those who were forced to return to work. All of the members who had to obey the court order must stop work and report at strike headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Victory Is Assured.

There is no doubt that the strikers will easily win for the reason that there is a tremendous demand for painters at this time of year and the workers will not tolerate the association forcing its own employees to work below the scale of other painters in Brooklyn who are working under

Davis Spends Evening With Moose.

James J. Davis, secretary of labor, was in New York last night and spent the evening at a meeting of the Loyal Order of the Moose at Leslie Hall, Broadway and 83rd Street. Davis is dictator general of the Moose.

27 Bricks Hurl on Building Job

The body of Percy Brighouse, 46, found lying in Harper's Row, Brighouse, by the Harper's Row Police.

It was taken there after fellow-workmen had succeeded in extricating it from under a ton of bricks, mortar and dirt.

Brighouse, a signalman, was killed instantly while a huge beam being used in the demolition of a ten-story building at 616 Canal St., snapped in two pieces.

2 in Serious Condition.

Twenty-seven other workers on the same job were injured, two of them seriously, as a result of being struck by flying bricks and mortar.

Another worker, Frank Blase, 32, had a miraculous escape from death. He was standing on one end of a long concrete beam which had just been fastened for removal. He crawled to safety on hands and knees in view of hundreds of horrified passers-by.

Girls Plan Long Swim.

COEYMANS, N. Y., June 20.—Bernice and Phyllis Zitenfield, 13-year twins who are attempting a record-breaking swim from Albany to New York City, left here today on the third lap of their Aquatic Marathon.

Cook and Dressmakers Will Hold a Meeting at Cooper Union Thursday

A mass open forum of the cloak and dressmakers will be held Thursday, 1 p. m. at Cooper Union.

The meeting is called by the joint board to discuss the latest developments in the union. All cloak and dressmakers should attend.

Protest for Sacco and Vanzetti Tonight, at Amalgamated Hall

The International Sacco-Vanzetti committee has arranged a protest meeting to be held tonight at Amalgamated Temple, 13 Arlon Pl., Brooklyn.

Leonard D. Abbott, Harry Weinberger, Armando Borghi, W. Van Valkenbergh, and Philip Polisuk will be among the speakers.

Nearing Speaks On War Danger Tomorrow

Scott Nearing will lecture on the Danger of War tomorrow evening, 7 p. m. at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42 St.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz will preside. All workers invited to attend. Admission free.

Workers Party Annual Summer Festival Workers Party
First Big Outdoor Event This Season
SUNDAY, JUNE 26th
From 10 A. M. Until Midnight
Pleasant Bay Park—Bronx
ATHLETICS GAMES DANCING
BASEBALL GAMES
Workers Party vs. Young Workers League — I. L. G. W. U. vs. Furriers
Athletic Exhibitions:—Finnish, Hungarian and other language groups.—Special program arranged by the Young Pioneers.—All kinds of games for young and old.
SCOTT NEARING, WM. F. DUNNE, BEN GITLOW, W. J. OLGIN, and ALBERT WEISBORD and many others will participate in the games.—Good Eats and Plenty of 'Em.
Admission 35 cents. Free Busses to and from Station.
DIRECTIONS: Take the Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St. station, then take Unionport Car to the end of line. From West Side take Broad way Ride to 177th St., then crosstown car to Unionport.
TICKETS ON SALE: WORKERS PARTY, 108 E. 14th St. FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square; DAILY WORKER, 33 E. 1st St. JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP, 108 University Pl.

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Professional Patriots

The "patriotic" organizations, ranging from the wholly reactionary groups like the American Legion to the comparatively patriotic societies. On the other hand, with the exception of the "United States Flag Association," which holds a place on its members' board "in memoriam" for Samuel Gompers, the other organizations make no claim to identify themselves with the official labor movement in any way.

(Continued from yesterday)

Second, they inspired action by prosecutors and secret service agents of the government in cases that did not deserve attention, as later developments proved, and served only to give some color to hysterical charges about the plot of Reds to overthrow the government;

Third, they prompted various officials to espouse their notions of patriotism in terms of the "Red menace" and to incorporate it in their speeches, reports, articles, and in one case—American Education Week—in an official program. Notable in this latter group were the articles published over the signature of Calvin Coolidge on the "Perils in our Colleges" in the Delineator, in 1921. The material was obviously furnished by these professional patriotic agencies.

Specifically under this general head are the following facts. Documentary evidence or admissions are of course difficult to get in so delicate a field of relations.

1. The personal relations of Mr. Easley of the Civic Federation and Mr. William J. Burns have been close, and were particularly close during Mr. Burns' incumbency in the Department of Justice. Mr. Easley is said to have taken credit for Mr. Burns' appointment.

2. Mr. Burns spent most of his energies in the Bureau attacking Reds, constantly using as an argument for increased appropriations the fact than only the secret service could know the danger and that the danger was so great that many more agents were needed. He officially stated in 1924 that there were "over 600,000 Reds affiliated with Moscow in the United States, ready to overthrow this government." He constantly gave out interviews to this effect, spoke at meetings of the patriotic societies as well as over the radio, attacking various liberal and progressive organizations.

3. Mr. Burns resigned after the retirement from office of Attorney-General Daugherty. Attorney-General Stone at once put the Bureau in its proper place as the legal investigating arm of the Department, and closed its files to inspection by private agencies. He stopped the anti-radical propaganda which had gone out from the Department under his predecessors, Palmer and Daugherty, and none has gone out since.

4. "Mr. Samuel Gompers, though long opposed to Mr. Burns as a labor spy and the representative of anti-union employers, had a common interest with him while he was in the Department. Both were fighting Reds—Mr. Gompers in the unions, Mr. Burns, anywhere. Mr. Easley was the friend of both. So there was, in effect, a most extraordinary alliance—the secret service, organized labor, and big business, all united in a patriotic effort to down radicalism. Mr. Easley in a confidential pamphlet says of the situation:

"It is important to recall here that in 1920, Mr. Burns, knowing of Mr. Gompers' patriotic activities during the war, and also of the fight being made upon him by the Reds, sent to his electrical engineer the employers of the country a confidential circular stating in effect: 'It is important at this time that the employers of the country uphold the hands of Samuel Gompers because the I. W. W. elements are fighting him at every turn; and, without over our opposition to Mr. Gompers' certain questions may be, there is no comparison between present conditions and those which would obtain if the I. W. W. policies should win and the A. F. of L. be destroyed.'"

5. Mr. Easley raised a considerable sum of money to help Mr. Burns finance work in connection with the prosecution of Communists in Michigan, which could not be paid for from public funds.

6. Mr. Burns cooperated with R. M. Whitney of the American Defense Society in publishing the material seized by the state in the Michigan case. This was the property of the government held under a search warrant, yet Mr. Burns allowed Mr. Whitney to use it before the trial, in newspaper articles for which Mr. Whitney was well paid. These articles, incidentally, occasioned a number of libel suits and retractions by the offending papers.

7. It is significant that while giving out information to these patriotic societies, Mr. Burns replied to a letter from the National Council for the Prevention of War requesting to see the evidence he had back of his charges against it:

"I must advise you that it has long been the practice of the Bureau to hold its files confidential and available for confidential use only; and I regret that under this rule it would be impossible for me to answer your inquiry."

(To Be Continued)

THE MAD DOG OF EUROPE

By EUGENE KREININ.

The mad dog spreads venom
In a futile attempt
To extinguish a decade of accomplishments
But the red blood of resistance
Will hurl it back
Upon the head of its perpetrator.

The mad dog is raving.
Its bloody trail of suppression
Is impeded.
The peoples bled white
By unscrupulous blood-hounds
Are throwing off the yoke of banditry.

The mad dog is nervous.
Its age-long supremacy is crashing
On the granite of revolt.

Woe to the mighty lion
Who trembles for its skin.

And in fury madness
It buys the remnants of a past day
For cowardly assassin attacks
Upon the foremost of the U. S. S. R.

An aroused world proletariat
Ready at all times—
Defies in unison with the U. S. S. R.
The mad dog
Losing its teeth.

Mississippi Governor Betrays South's "Fairness" to Negro

By WM. PICKENS

He did mean it to do that, and more. He simply sent the national government a telegram, "in governor's language," protesting against the appointment of Negroes to the Flood Rehabilitation Commission, altho Negroes make up 63 per cent of those to be "rehabilitated."

That one brief telegram from the governor, of Mississippi exposes the South's unfitness to be "let alone" in its dealing with the Negro better than any northern or Negro "radical" could ever have exposed it in a volume on the subject. This attitude of Governor Dennis Murphree (we do not know where he got his name, but he certainly knows how to expose the weakness of his position) exemplifies the best reason why intelligent Negroes should be placed on all the commissions that are to handle this flood situation and the rehabilitation. The best meanings of a foolish man's words are not drawn from their syntactical construction, but from their other implications. Think this over: Negroes will do about all the hard, forced, unscrupulous labor of this rehabilitation; they must slave and

We did our best to bring this situation to the attention of President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover and the Red Cross, even before it happened, by our ordinary reasoning and common sense; but, for having made the short cut clear that even a wayfaring fool could understand it, combined as to Dennis Murphree, "governor of Mississippi."

Will the national government back down before this arrogant attitude? Dr. S. D. Redmond, of Jackson, whom the administration was appointing on this commission, is as competent as any white physician of Mississippi, and is better known than any of them —and will doubtless be much fairer on all questions affecting the white sufferers than any of those other physicians will be on questions affecting the colored sufferers.

News from the U. S. S. R.

The 8th Congress of the Workers of the paper industry of the U.S.S.R., which coincided with the 10th anniversary of the legal existence of the Paperworkers' Union, open in Moscow on May 11th.

In 1917 the paperworkers' union numbered 5,000 members; at present the membership has increased to 43,200.

The paper industry of the U.S.S.R. has reached the pre-war level (the production in 1926 being 263,000 tons as against 220,000 tons in 1913). Together with the growth of the industry, the material position of the paper workers has also improved. The new spinning factory will help to break down this dependence on imported raw materials.

The Finnish Metal Workers' Union has made a proposal to the Metal Workers' Union of U.S.S.R. to sign an agreement by which on entering the union, a foreign trade union worker will be exempted from the payment of entrance fees and be considered a member of the union from the time he originally joined in his own country, and in the event of unemployment has the right to trade union benefit on equal terms with the local workers.

The Metal Workers' Union of the U.S.S.R. has expressed its readiness to sign such an agreement.

Not With Mussolini. .

The central committee of the union of postal, telegraph and telephone workers of the U.S.S.R. has declared against the participation of Soviet telegraphists in the world competition of telegraphists, which is being arranged for the autumn of this year in Como by the Italian Fascist Government.

Norway Workers.

The representative of the Norwegian paper workers, Comrade Sporpind, speaking at the opening of the Congress said:

"The Norwegian workers are engaged in a serious struggle with the employers. The lockout, recently announced by the employers has been going on for 13 weeks. As a result several thousands of workers have been thrown on the streets. The employers demanded a wage-cut of 25 and even 50 per cent. As the workers would not treat, the owners turned to the Government for assistance. A period of the Norwegian workers is very bad. They are carrying on a fight with both the owners and the bourgeois government.

"In conclusion" he concluded Sporpind "that the workers of the whole world and the Russian comrades will support us in our fight. Our workers are unanimously in favor of the creation a United International Organization of Paperworkers and of close contact with the Russian Union."

"The Swedish workers are very interested in everything connected with the U.S.S.R. On my return from the U.S.S.R. in 1923 I gave about 60 lectures which were attended by the workers who displayed great interest in them."

Clerks' Unions.

Representatives of the clerks' unions of Belgium, Germany and Finland were present at the opening on May 12th in Moscow of the All-Union Congress of Clerks. The British "National Union of Clerks" sent a telegram of greeting to the Congress, in which it was stated that the sharpening of the struggle with the new Bill against trade unions would not permit of their representatives being present at the Congress.

Hopes For Revolt.

Comrade Everling, representing the Belgian organization, in his speech to the Congress said, incidentally:

"I must say that previously we were somewhat mistrustful of the programme of radical changes and wide activity, but now, having had an opportunity, during our few days sojourn in Moscow, of seeing your institution, we can now only wish that we shall soon see in Belgium what we now see in the U.S.S.R. Our clerks are divided, in the class rooms there are only 8,000 members. Our clerks as a whole are far behind the working class, but we shall fight for UNITY, which will help us to direct the clerks' movement into the path of true class-consciousness."

The President of the Finnish Trade Union of Clerks, Comrade Laakso extended the Congress an invitation to the forthcoming Congress of the Finnish Trade Union of Clerks.

The first big paraffin factory has been constructed and has begun work in Gromy (Caucasus). Previously paraffin was either produced in Russia, nor in the U.S.S.R. The entire demand for paraffin was covered by foreign imports. The new works will not only satisfy the demands of the home market, but a considerable quantity will be put aside for export. Orders for paraffin have already been received from Germany, Turkey, and other countries.

The first works for the production of projectors has been opened in Moscow.

Spinning Factory.

In Danilovka, near Moscow, the foundation stone of a big spinning factory has been laid. The building of a new spinning factory indicates the success of the Soviet textile industry. In this industry because of this lack of spinning factories, the majority of weaving factories were compelled to work on foreign yarn. The new spinning factory will help to break down this dependence on imported raw materials.

Letters From Our Readers

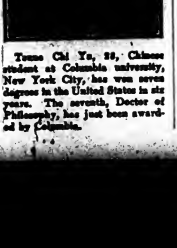
Editor, DAILY WORKER:

Who said Lindbergh's welcome was purely for Wall Street Propaganda and Militarism? While the big parade going on near the battery with military band music and marching of soldiers and sailors with guns and bayonets in their hands to show how democratic we are and the great republic we are, and the great republic we are, and the great republic we are telling how great and strong we are, a seaman who thought great things to enlighten some people of real facts about these affairs.

His idea was to merely sell The DAILY WORKER, a newspaper just like any other newspaper for sale, only with different reading matter inside the pages.

A cop, loyal to his masters knows already his orders, he is not satisfied with telling the seaman to leave that place, but he confiscated the whole bundle of the DAILY WORKERS while other boys were selling their newspapers freely.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!



Tsung Chi Yu, 28, Chinese student at Columbia university, New York City, has won seven degrees in the United States in six years. The seventh, Doctor of Philosophy, has just been awarded by Columbia.

"DOWN WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI IF IT DOESN'T COST MUCH"



Briand

Premier Briand, of France, evidently wants to eat his cake and have it, too, and the strain of attempting to do both has made him sick. At the League of Nations Council, Briand's sudden illness interrupted a deal by which England, France and Germany, with others, were to unite against the U. S. S. R. for the purpose of sending a joint note protesting the execution of the assassins England had sent to kill Soviet government functionaries. Germany was demanding partial disarmament of France, as her price, Briand wanted the alliance but not the disarmament.

THE CAPITALIST WORLD AND REVOLUTIONARY CHINA

By EUGENE VARGA.

SECTION THREE.

Japan's Chinese policy is rendered more complicated by the fact that it is determined on the one hand to maintain its dominating position in Manchuria at all costs, and on the other hand to guide the anti-imperialist movement in China into channels which will promote Japanese interests, as those of a "kindred race," in their competition with Great Britain.

This twofold policy has so far been carried through with some measure of success by Japan. It poses as a friend of the Chinese revolution, the Bolshavist character of which it denies. Hence the ostentatious refusal to join in the British policy of intervention.

GREAT BRITAIN. Among the imperialist Powers, it is the bourgeoisie of Great Britain that is most hostile to the Chinese revolution, even in so far as the latter is bourgeois in character. In this policy, it has found the valuable support of the right Labor leaders, MacDonald, Thomas, and Snowden.

Three main reasons actuate the British bourgeoisie in this attitude:

a) Great Britain is the chief colonial Power in Asia. Counting its mandated territory, it rules over an area of 6.5 million square kilometres with a population of 330 million souls. India forms the mainstay of the world power of Great Britain. In all these colonies, Great Britain is fighting against the emancipatory movement among the suppressed nations and rests its authority on the feudal classes. Success on the part of the Chinese revolution and a humiliation of Great Britain would be extremely dangerous for the latter's position as an Asiatic colonial Power.

b) Any success of the Chinese revolution, even under bourgeois leadership, strengthens the position of the Soviet Union in Asia in its relation to Great Britain.

c) All privileges ensured the bourgeoisie of foreign countries by the "unequal treaties," in the first place benefitted the British bourgeois class.

A few remarks on this last-named point.

Great Britain has not annexed any large portion of China, but it has the chief commercial centres, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Hankow, in its power. It subjected the Yangtze valley to its authority, effectually if not formally. Apart from Manchuria, as an external territory, the great bulk of the foreign investments in China are British. The British bourgeoisie, in the first place, govern the international trade of China, while even the export and import trade of the rival foreign Powers passes to a great extent through British hands, via Hong Kong and Shanghai. The profits of British capital in China from international trade, navigation, and banking are very great. Chinese finance is so greatly in British hands, that the closing of the British financial institutes at Hankow, organised as a "counter-stroke," proved a very effective economic weapon.

In this entire realm of commercial activity, such rights as are guaranteed the British bourgeoisie in their dealings with the Chinese by the "unequal treaties," are of the very greatest economic importance, being immediately convertible into hard cash. Hence the tenacious maintenance of the status quo, particularly by that section of the British bourgeoisie which is established in the concessions and is directly interested in Chinese business. These people have grown so accustomed to their privileged position and feel so far above the yellow race, that—even against the will of the wiser portion of the British bourgeoisie at home—they insist on the necessity of an armed intervention for the purpose of crushing the Chinese revolution. The attempt of the British Government to arrive at a peaceful solution of the problem with the Southern Government at Hankow, an attempt, it is true, which was sincerely meant, seeing that the British were forced to undertake it in view of the low water level of the Yangtz, during the winter, which prevented troops from being sent to Hankow, met with the most virulent disapproval on the part of this Anglo-Chinese bourgeoisie.

VICARIOUS

By LEBARBE.

Do you remember yet, that afternoon
(so long ago my memory must reach
to hold it still), when on the silver beach
we sat and watched the waves roll? Soon
you said, "The waves are marching ghosts
returning from lost lands to rest again
on old familiar shores. The waves are hosts
conscripted in the army of the rain! . . ."

I never shall forget that in your eyes
I saw a deathless dream, and that your hands,
sifting so tenderly the whisp'ring sands,
were beautiful with visions as your eyes.

Yet you, whose soul went venturing to sea,
sat there content upon the beach, with me!

BOOKS

A REVIEW OF A REVIEW OF "OIL!"

Yes, I was probably prejudiced in favor of this book by my respect for and admiration of, its author, because of the crudeness of his other books, particularly those ponderously "polgnic."

Next: Upton Sinclair writes very "neat" works of art, in my opinion (but do remember that prejudice leering in the offing) I speak more affectionately of his less chastifully polemic volumes. The more "polemic" they are the better this prejudiced person likes them." Is Vern Smith one of these "art-for-art" fanatics who consider propaganda rather inartistic, altogether in bad taste? I would advise a good dose of Sinclair's "Mammonart" to clear away the cobwebs.

Again: Upton Sinclair does not pretend to be a novelist in the "academic sense of the word." "He's too good a proletarian for that! If you look in the dictionary, however!

Further, I have always found the "pieces" of his structures unusually interesting." Indeed, the egregious Smith saw fit to point out two which seemed to interest him a trifle. One, the drowning of the oil-worker, the other, the outrage at San Pedro.

Smith says, "Sinclair gets his results by piling up the evidence and his 'novels' have little enough of plot, nothing of that closely written narrative that sustains interest from one episode to another."

I never noticed lack of "plot," rather an abundance, and as for the "narrative," it never failed to "sustain" my "interest." But then, of course, I liked the book and so am "prejudiced" in its favor and should keep quiet about it. How dare I contradict the unprejudiced Smith?

The statement that the "story of Oil! was pretty slim" seems entirely false to me.

In saying that Bunny was "a decent lad, Sinclair's own type, presumably," Smith must have meant that Sinclair was soft and undecided, softness and indecision being key-notes of Bunny's character. I wish to call Smith's attention to these facts:—that black is white, highway crossings should be greased, and water runs up hill.

Of course, Sinclair might very well be called a "decent lad" by Vern Smith, whom I therefore assume to be an "aged, aged man" whether "a-sitting on a gate" like the elder in Carroll's fairy tale, or in a swivel chair.

Smith later says, "We have to praise Sinclair's restraint," but it seems that he cannot, wholeheartedly, do anything but condemn him. He makes it evident that he would have preferred that, in writing of the San Pedro affair at the I. W. W. ball, Sinclair had mentioned not only that the children were thrown into boiling coffee, being thus crippled for life, but that the raiders had brought scalding grease with them to use in torturing the children. In this case, it seems that the propagandist in Smith got it all over the artist.

I seem to remember reading in O'Flaherty's column that Sinclair Lewis was a better propagandist than Upton Sinclair because of the sugar-coating he casts on his propaganda. Now Upton Sinclair gives us in Oil! Communist arguments, sugar-coated for the children and one of them complains that there is bitter (propaganda) under the sweet. So that's what you want? Just candy! Alright, darling, muvver tells it where to find its lollypop. Try the American Mercury!

Paul, not Bunny is the central character of the book and carries the weight of Sinclair's argument, and Smith doesn't even mention him!

Smith says of Sinclair: "He builds up a hanging case against the bourgeoisie and then sentences them to social service, a new liberal newspaper or something equally piffling." Smith does not seem to be sure what the sentence is. I'll make bold to tell him. It is true that he builds up a hanging case against the biters but he neither hangs them nor sentences them to anything "piffling" as Smith so choicely expressed it. He sentences the idle class to assimilation into the working class. Do you, Smith, find fault with that?

The last paragraph is of a part with the rest. Sinclair, in short, said, "I regret that the workers must use force." Smith seizes the "I regret" and pounds his chest like an ape till he has beaten his temper to a boil. This is all very diverting but it is not good Communism.

Now, I regret that we must use force. Does Smith take exception to the regret? But, as Upton Sinclair takes pains to make clear thru his character, Verne, the besses have no intention of handing us our rights on a silver platter. We can take them (or have taken them for us) "Judd" Sinclair offers one solution we could use if we had the brains. I have come quite recently to the conclusion that too many of us have not. There is too much emotionalism and too little logical reasoning. So I understand why Upton Sinclair seems to believe that Communism, regrettable as is the necessity for it, is our way to victory. He offers all the assistance he can give when the crisis comes. Right now he is doing all in his power to show us just where we stand. He spares no efforts to encourage the workers, no pains in fighting their battle.

Critical reporters like this Smith, without even following a single one of Sinclair's arguments to its conclusion, see fit to come out in the most prominent workers' paper with an unbalanced, ill-considered attack on their best, most fearless friend. I am annoyed. Let us have no more of this one hundred and ten per cent jingoistic Communism.

E. T. BENNETT.

REVIEWING A REVIEW OF A REVIEW.

The fact that out of the thousands of DAILY WORKER readers there was one who enjoyed "Oil!" as a serial, is of course an addition to the sum of human knowledge, but it does not require further comment, any more than do Comrade Bennett's curious speculations as to the age of the reviewer.

Little more important is it that Comrade Bennett takes umbrage at my praise of Sinclair as essentially a propagandist and not a literateur. But as nearly as I can make out from the above, Bennett agrees with me that it is a good thing to write propaganda fiction, and is only mad at me because he thinks I that Sinclair did not know the art of propaganda as well as Bennett thinks he does. And that's a matter of taste. I was under the impression that restraint was a good thing, under the circumstances.

But what is really serious is that Bennett seems to say this "Oil!" is a Communist book in disguise. I don't think that Bennett really believes that the book is tricking the reading public into Communism, because even a child would see that an article exposing such a strategem would ruin it. Bennett is merely defending Sinclair any way he can, and needlessly.

But still worse is the evident delusion of Bennett that the secondary character, Paul, is the heart of the story, and a true picture of what a Communist should be. Paul is undoubtedly what Sinclair, in all friendliness to Communism, thinks is an ideal leader for a Communist Party. He makes him one of those captured at Bridgeman, sends him on secret missions to Russia, and "plays him up" in all the ways that the regular capitalist newspapers "play up" Bolsheviks. He makes him a labor leader, and a staunch defender of the Bolshevik revolution, but whenever Paul argues for a Communist party in America, he is immediately checked by arguments against it, placed in the mouths of the Socialists, which same Socialists also approve, in "Oil!" of the Communists—in Russia.

Paul has a sister, also a Communist, and Bunny, who plays the part of sympathetic, unprejudiced judge between the warring Reds and Yellows (p. 493) seriously considers marrying her, but finally decides in favor of her Socialist opponent. (p. 503.) He decides on political grounds.

Sinclair has the martyr psychosis had; that's nil right for him, he can afford it, but when he tries to make out that one of the reasons workers join the Workers Party is so that they can get more publicity when they go to jail (p. 416) he goes a little too far.

Still the real bitter center, which is too much for my stomach, is Sinclair's insistence that Communism is mostly an emotional reaction to the horrors of civilization. "He was a case of shell-shock from the war,"—says Rachel, Bunny's final choice, about Paul, and that is probably Sinclair's view, even yet.

Sinclair has his little joke, you know, about Paul. He makes Paul blood brother to Ely, the crazy evangelist, and son of the religio-maniacal Watkins couple, with their "jumps" and holy-rolling. Lest you miss that point, consider this "piece," which I confess, "interests me a trifle" but which I do not like at all:

"Paul was haggard; one does not take a trip to Moscow to get fat, but his sober face was shining with a light of fanaticism—the same thing which his brother Ely called the glory of the Lord! Dad would have said there were two of these, equally crazy; but it didn't seem that way to Bunny, who mocked at Ely's god but believed in Paul's—at least enough to tremble in his presence."

This is the regular petty-bourgeois, half-baked intelligentsia psychoanalytical explanation of revolution. That bitter thing you tasted in Sinclair's pie was a cockroach, Bennett!

"Oil!" is a good attack on capitalism, not, a good interpretation of Communism. —VERN SMITH.

PART OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

THE three principal sea powers are again jockeying for position—this time at Geneva. When Charlie Evans Hughes, then secretary of state, made the great gesture for a reduction of naval armaments in 1921, our liberals sent up prayers to their favorite gods and hailed the neatly whitewashed one as a dove of peace. They were almost as pleased as when Woodrow Wilson went to war to end war. But it is not necessary to state that these gestures of the ruling classes have not brought us a whit nearer peace. In fact each new conference is merely another straw that shows which way the war-storm is blowing.

• • •

THE United States, Japan and Great Britain are sitting down at a conference table with France and Italy looking on. Britain insists on retaining supremacy on the seas. Japan insists on retaining naval supremacy in the Orient. The United States, the wealthiest empire of them all, does not see any good reason why England should not pass over Neptune's trident to her and recognize the logic of facts. It is a great game, a nice peaceful confab with rounds of gayety to break the monotony of the conversations.

• • •

THE United States threatens—unofficially of course—that unless Great Britain and Japan show a more conciliatory disposition, that is, recognize the preeminence of the United States in world politics, Uncle Sam will turn around and build the biggest navy in the world. Our imperialists will do just that. They have the money and they are leaving no stone unturned to prepare the public mind for their plans. Lindbergh's flight to Paris was utilized for that purpose. We repeat that there can be no peace under capitalism.

• • •

THE Rev. William Sunday, evangelist, while paying a visit to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, took advantage of the occasion to urge the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti. "Give 'em the juice" shouted this zealot whose clownings in the name of religion have netted him enormous sums of money. The itinerant preacher blew off his usual frothy raving against foreigners coming here and telling us what to do. But the most unforgivable insult offered by the bible whacker to Sacco and Vanzetti was mentioning the two labor leaders in the same breath with the preacher Richardson, who was electrocuted some fourteen years ago in the same state for having murdered a trusting young girl after having seduced her. "If Massachusetts executes a murderer why not Sacco and Vanzetti!" asked Sunday.

• • •

THE ranting of this gutter evangelist would not be worth commenting on did it not present a true picture of the mentality of a large section of the population of this country. This type of mind has furnished innumerable to every organization in America that had or has for its object the diminishing of enjoyment and the abolition of collective recreation. Their god is a monster who delights in the contemplation of suffering. They have no healthy joys but revel in behinde-scene perversions. To hide their moral cesspools they wear an exterior of piety and demand punishment on earth and hell fire when life passes for all those who think life should be something else than a pilgrimmage thru a charnel house.

• • •

A fellow by the name of de Witt—why the "half" was omitted from his cognomen is a mystery to me—clowns a weekly column for a weekly socialist paper published in this city. This half-witted jester usually makes the Soviet Union the butt of his buffooneries. He was unusually idiotic last week when he volunteered his services in the defence of the U. S. S. R. He would pray that the leaders of the Soviet government would be restored to what he calls sanity, which would make it possible for de Witt to tolerate them. Otherwise he is liable to let the imperialists go ahead and punish Russia for treating the Czar so rudely. "Truly only mitigating circumstances we know of that might be offered in extenuation of de Witt's imbecility is that he has been a "poet" for some time.

• • •

BUYING the capitalist out of business is not such a simple task as it seemed some time ago when banks were popping up like mushrooms a few years back. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had banks all over the country, also other enterprises. Warren S. Stone, a one time progressive, turned the brotherhood of which he was grand chief into a big business corporation. He sat with his fist under the same table with the biggest bankers in Wall Street. It was a grand and glorious feeling and

(Continued on Page Four)

CHINESE TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS

SACCO-VANZETTI WEEK SET ASIDE; PLAN BIG DRIVE

I. L. D. Sets 50,000 More Signatures as Goal

BOSTON, June 21.—Signatures numbering close to half a million, attached to petitions addressed to Governor Alvan T. Fuller requesting him to intercede in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, will be presented to the chief executive at the state house tomorrow, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee announced today.

• • •

CHICAGO, June 21.—Independence Day this year will not only be the occasion for the usual celebration of the American Revolution which freed the American people from the oppression of Great Britain, but will be the culmination of a national, intensive drive lasting one week, to mobilize the sentiment for the freeing of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to plans announced today by International Labor Defense.

In response to a number of requests, the International Labor Defense has arranged to set aside the week of June 27 to July 4 as Sacco-Vanzetti Week for the gathering of signatures to petitions addressed to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts in behalf of the two labor men. The petitions have been sent to all parts of the country and it is expected that tens of thousands of signatures urging the freeing of Sacco and Vanzetti will be gathered.

The Buffalo movement for Sacco and Vanzetti has already laid its plans for the gathering of 50,000 signatures during the drive and other cities are making similar arrangements. Through the office of International Labor Defense, alone, thousands of signatures have already been sent to be forwarded to the Governor. In addition to this, tens of thousands of signatures on the petitions have been gathered through the land and forwarded either directly to the Governor or to the Boston Defense Committee.

Circulate Petitions.

It is pointed out that the investigation committee appointed by Governor Fuller after the innumerable demands for its institution had been made, is a star chamber committee and not a body which is investigating

(Continued on Page Five)

Victory Looked For Soon in Strike of 2,000 N. Y. Barbers

A large number of 500 shops affected by the strike of 2,000 New York barbers have practically closed down, and in many of them only the bosses are at work.

Enthusiastic meetings of the strikers were held yesterday afternoon in Leslie Hall, 83rd St. and Broadway, in the Amsterdam Avenue Inn, 155th St. and Amsterdam Ave., and a number of small halls.

Systematic picketing of the shops between 59th St. and 242nd St., on the West Side was continued yesterday.

Bosses Conferring.

At the meetings yesterday strike leaders reported that the bosses were now conferring with a view toward agreeing on a collective agreement with the workers.

The demands of the workers include a basic wage scale of $36, and fifty per cent of all income over $45 daily on each chair. They now work from 8 a. m. until 8 p. m., and until 10 p. m. on Saturday. They seek one hour reduction of work on Saturday.

Nearing Will Speak on "The Danger of War" at Bryant Hall, Tonight

Scott Nearing will lecture tonight, 7 p. m., on the Danger of War.

The meeting is being held at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42nd St. Juliet Stuart Poyntz will preside.

All workers are invited to attend and hear an interesting lecture by one who is well acquainted with the subject. Admission free.

Introducing Section Two New York!

Section Two is composed mainly of needle workers, those who are engaged in the thick of the fight against the police, the bosses and the right wing bureaucracy. It consists mainly of furriers, dressmakers and cloakmakers. These comrades daily run the risk of arrest, and imprisonment. The Industrial Squad and the police persecute them mercilessly for their activity on the picket line. Many of them have been unemployed for weeks and months. The demands of the relief committee are extremely heavy upon them. Yet this section has already brought into this office for the Defense and Sustaining Fund over $1,500. Individual units have brought in as high as $200 and $300. This is the splendid record of Section Two for the past few months.

Section Two, Workers Party, New York, should be an example for units of the party, throughout the country. If these comrades who have to bear the burden of the fiercest fight now going on in the labor movement, can write for themselves such a splendid record, then surely we should expect at least as good results from units which are not pressed so hard. Tighten your belt now. Start now to emulate the record of Section Two, New York.

Special Workers Party Meeting Tomorrow Eve. At Manhattan Lyceum

An important membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tomorrow evening, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

The meeting is called for the purpose of listening to a report and discussing the situation in the country in general and the New York situation in particular. The attack on the unions, the left wing and the party will be taken up.

Admission by membership books only. All party members must attend.

DEEP CONFLICTS CAST GLOOM OVER NAVY CONFERENCE

U. S. Proposals Vigorously Denounced

GENEVA, June 21.—Of all the farcical performances on the international checkerboard the tri-partite conference in session here will probably be the most amusing. But the imperialist conflicts which show here mean an even more serious threat of war. The conference called by Coolidge is already a muddle, with contradictions piling upon contradictions. Try as they may to assume an attitude of blopefulness the first rift that became apparent at the first session yesterday is wider today, after the opinions of the conflicting powers have become public. From the capitols of the three powers directly involved—the United States, England and Japan—and the two powers with observers present—Italy and France—come reports of dissatisfaction with the proposals.

The American delegation has declared strenuously to oppose the British proposal for six-inch gun 7,500 ton cruisers to the exclusion of the eight-inch gun 10,000 ton class.

The British proposals, if accepted, American experts state, would force the United States into building small cruisers, which would be utterly useless considering the distance between naval bases.

American delegates cannot conceal their gloom at the turn the conference has taken from the start. Although they realize that everyone will eventually make concessions the proposals are so far apart that no compromise can bridge them. Furthermore, the fact that Japanese and British proposals are much closer indicates that there has been some sort of pre-arrangement between these two old allies on Pacific policy.

The Japanese proposal to reduce the age limit of auxiliary ships below what the United States naval experts consider a program of auxiliary ships would give her an advantage on

(Continued on Page Two)

Dead Man Cause of Riot.

Discovery of the body of a murdered man in Brooklyn yesterday precipitated a near-riot when hundreds of persons rushed the police in an effort to glimpse the body.

BROTHERHOOD BANKS TURNED OVER TO SCAB MITTEN MANAGEMENT

Game of "Labor-Capitalism" Breaks Down and Reveals Shameful Betrayal of Workers

By JACK KENNEDY.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

CLEVELAND, June 21.—In an effort to stave off defeat at the hands of the convention in session here, the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have concocted a scheme with the non-union Mitten Management outfit of Philadelphia to take over all the Brotherhood banks.

With their $50,000,000 financial edifice swaying dizzily through unwise speculation, the officials of the Brotherhood are trying to unload the whole trade union capitalistic mess to prevent an astonished and indignant rank and file from kicking them out of office as incompetents and grafters.

The story of the investment of the hard-earned savings of locomotive engineers in crazy and ill-advised speculative enterprizes is an amazing tale of foolish plunging through which runs a broad trail of downright corruption.

Dizzy Financing.

It was in the fall of 1920 that President—then Grand Chief Engineer—Warren S. Stone committed the Brotherhood to the banking game by opening the Cleveland "co-operative" bank, shortly after his companion, William H. Johnston, now thoroughly discredited, started the Machinists bank in Washington, D. C. Followed a mad orgy of new banks, investment companies, securities corporations, holding firms—the whole apparatus of financial legerdemain. More quietly Stone and his clique began organizing private ventures, Park Lane Villa, Cleveland's ritzy apartment hotel, sand and quarry companies, watch companies, scab mining concerns, and what not.

Things sailed beautifully until the old boy kicked off in 1925. Then suddenly Stone's closest associates began to reveal quietly but effectively the real financial situation in his privately-organized firms. One after another they failed, leaving thousands of engineers holding the bag. A "co-operative" mail order company blew up with a loud explosion, the scab Brotherhood mines in West Virginia passed dividends.

The officialdom who had participated with Stone in feathering their own nests, turned against the dead man, blaming all their mishaps on him. But they had been careful not to plunge

(Continued on Page Three)

Judge Calls Bluff Of Bus Company in Injunction Action

Justice Townsend Scudder in Brooklyn supreme court yesterday listened to an application for a temporary injunction to restrain the Long Island Coach Co. from operating buses through Averne and Hamels, Queens.

"You can't pull the wool over the eyes of the court with that bunk," shouted the judge when Frank H. Patterson, counsel for the company declared that it "is doing a great service for the Rockaways, serving 250,000 people despite the fact that it is operating at a loss."

$25,000 Profit in 6 Months.

The judge added that he had proof that the coach company had made a profit of at least $25,000 in the last eight months. "The coach company is not philanthropic," he said. "It is not giving away something for nothing."

T. U. E. L. Members of All Trades Holding a Meeting Friday Evening

A meeting of the Trade Union Educational League of all trades will be held Friday evening right after work at Webster Hall, 11th St. near Third Ave.

All workers who are affiliated with any T. U. E. L. group must attend, as an important question will be acted upon.

Big Picket Line Is Brooklyn Painters Method for Victory

Systematic picketing by the painters of Brooklyn who resumed their strike Monday after it had been temporarily halted by a supreme court injunction will begin this morning, according to Joseph Shafer, secretary of District Council 29.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., was jammed yesterday afternoon with painters, who voted unanimous support of the re-organized strike committee. A resolution was also adopted expressing gratitude to District Council 9 of New York for its moral and financial assistance.

In the reorganized strike committee are represented all the locals directly involved in the present strike.

3,000 Already Victorious.

About 3,000 painters are already working under the new wage agreement by which they get $14 a day as against $12 which has been the prevailing scale.

Registration will continue every morning at 10 at the strike headquarters, according to Paul Kaminer, president of the council. Mass meetings will be held each afternoon at 3, and details of the progress of the strike will be given.

Bishop Denounces Herrick.

LIMA, N. Y., June 21.—A bitter denunciation of American ambassador Myron C. Herrick for his reputed action in serving champagne at an American Embassy dinner in Paris given in honor of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, was voiced today by Bishop Adna Wright Leonard of Buffalo, speaking at the commencement exercises at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary here.

SHANSI GOVERNOR TO JOIN FENG IN NATIONALISTS' DRIVE ON WAR LORDS

Chiang Kai-shek, Facing Revolt of Troops, Bids for Military Alliance With Nationalists

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS.

1.—*All-China Trade Union Congress, representing four million organized workers, opens at Hankow; lays plans for anti-imperialist campaign.*

2.—*Nationalist troops cross Yellow River and push on into Chihli Province toward Peking.*

3.—*Yen Shi-shan, governor of Shansi, joins Nationalists, making possible attack on Peking from East.*

4.—*Chiang Kai-shek in financial difficulties and facing revolt makes bid for military alliance with Nationalists.*

5.—*Shops close in Foochow in protest against right wing terrorism.*

• • •

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

HANKOW, June 21.—The fourth All-Chinese Trade Union Congress opened here Sunday.

Four hundred delegates representing four million organized Chinese workers are attending the daily sessions of the Congress. Last year's congress held at Canton represented only a little more than a million organized workers.

The Congress has recommended that a propaganda campaign be carried on in preparation for the coming Hankow Congress of the anti-Imperialist League and for international solidarity.

Reports from Chengchow state that the vanguard of Feng Yu-hsiang's army has crossed the Yellow River and penetrated Chihli Province. The capture of Taminfu is also reported.

Reports from Shanghai state that Sun Chuan-fang has evacuated Hai-

(Continued on Page Two)

Anita Whitney Freed After 7 Years Fight; Many I. W. W. In Jail

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 21.—After a seven year fight, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, prominent Oakland radical, has been pardoned by the Governor of California. Miss Whitney was arrested with hundreds of members of the I. W. W. in the patriotic hysteria following the war.

"Because the abnormal conditions attending the trial go a long way toward explaining the verdict of the jury," Governor C. C. Young pardoned Anita Whitney.

About fifty members of the I. W. W. are still in California jails on the charge of having violated the criminal syndicalist law. They were convicted under similar conditions of hysteria.

NATION-WIDE MOBILIZATION DRIVE PLANNED BY FUR UNITY COMMITTEE

Police Department Is Presented With Evidence of Brutality Against Pickets

Plans for a wide-spread mobilization campaign were laid yesterday by the Unity Committee formed last week in Washington by 48 of the seated and unseated delegates to the "convention" of the International Fur Workers' Union.

The Executive Board of the committee representing eight cities, announced after its conference held yesterday afternoon that its immediate activities would include:

(1) The employment of a field organizer; (2) the despatch of a communication to every local of the furriers' union and to the entire labor movement explaining the aim and purpose of the Unity Conference and calling attention to the employment of gangsters by the International Fur Workers' Union.

To Arrange Meetings.

(3) Mass meetings of fur workers in the various cities, and conferences of all progressive elements in the labor movement; (4) the payment of regularly monthly dues of 25 cents and a tax of $1 for the New York fur strike by all those sympathetic to this unity movement; (5) a semi-monthly bulletin, in Jewish and English; (6) an eastern conference to be held in the very near future.

Personnel of Committee.

The Unity Committee's Executive Board consists of J. Sonnenshein, Chicago; H. Englander and I. Dirchinsky, Toronto; George Pearlman, Boston; L. Guberman, Montreal; M. Langer, Newark; B. Gold and S. Liebowitz, New York; Sam Burt, Philadelphia; S. Stanley, Winnipeg.

To Continue Investigation.

A continuation of the investigation into the assaulting of fur pickets is to be made by Police Commissioner Warren's office, according to Inspector Valentine who heard the testimony of Joint Board members who appeared at the commissioner's office yesterday afternoon.

With Isadore Shapiro, chairman of the Strikers' Law Committee, there appeared Gordon Steinberg, Samuel Cohen and Leo Ackerman who had witnessed the assault made on Aaron Gross on June 9th; and Max Wallman and George Perdicaris, who were brutally beaten by members of the industrial squad in a room in the 30th Street Police Station on June 6th.

Tells of Assault.

Steinberg related how he had been walking arm in arm with Gross, who is chief business agent of the Joint Board and a former vice-president of the International. He saw two men

(Continued on Page Five)

KINGS HOSPITAL NEST OF RACIAL HATE, IS CHARGE

Ugly charges of anti-Semitism and persistent persecution of Jewish physicians as well as patients at the Kings County Hospital were made yesterday by a committee of six prominent Jews who submitted detailed evidence to Bird S. Coler, Tammany commissioner of public welfare.

The "hazing" early Monday morning of three Jewish internes by six doctors at the hospital has developed the present situation, which may result in an official "investigation" by the city authorities. The internes charge that the doctors broke into their rooms, forced them under ice-cold showers, tied them to bed-posts, beat them, and finally covered the bodies of two of them with shoe blacking.

Yesterday afternoon the six attackers who are free on $500 bail were suspended by the medical board of the hospital, following a secret hearing which lasted all day.

K. K. K. Influence.

It is rumored that several members of the attacking party are members of the Ku Klux Klan. During the entire day preceding the "hazing" the accused men together with a group of internes had tried to incite the Jewish doctors to fight, according to Dr. Hyman Solovey, one of the three victims of the attack.

(Continued from Page One)

(By National News Agency.)

SHANGHAI, June 21.—Reports from Hankow and Changsha indicate that the Nationalist armies are in full accord with officers in Changsha have invited to confer with Nationalist officers on the question of China. Feng Yu-hsiang is taking charge of the drive against Peking in co-operation with the Red-shan, who is advancing from Honan. Tang Sheng-chi, the Hunanese general, and Chang Fa-kwei, the former leader of the "iron army" from Canton, will be used in other revolutionary work south of the Yellow River, according to the reports. The co-operation of the Yen Hsi-shan means the Nationalist acquisition of a large and prosperous province and gives the Nationalists an opportunity for a direct drive also march against Peking.

Political committees for Honan, Shensi, and Kansu were appointed at a special meeting with five members of the presidium of the political council present at the Chenchow conference. The five leaders were: Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Kou Meng-yu Hsu Chien, and Tan Yan-kai. Feng Yu-hsiang was appointed as chairman of the Honan committee, Yu Yu-jen of the one in Shensi, and Liu Ju-ming of the committee in Kansu. A sub-political committee is to be in charge of party work in the three provinces named and was appointed with Feng Yu-hsiang as chairman.

The entire conference was concluded within three days of intensive work, without formalities and banquets, those concomitants to political confabs used to prolong and render conferences thoroughly futile. Members of the Chenchow conference spent eighteen hours a day at the conference table to settle every question on the long agenda.

The Hankow officials were gone a week. Returning they were greeted at every station by troops, the people, the Red Spears, Boy Scouts, and by representatives of public bodies with great ovations.

Among the matters arranged at the conference was the re-opening of the Honan railways by Sun Fo, the Minister of Communications. The Kin-Han and Lung-hai lines will be re-opened to regular traffic as soon as troop movements permit. Re-opening these lines will materially relieve the economic situation, as Hankow's prosperity depends upon the movement of merchandise. Bumper crops are reported in Honan. Shensi, and Kansu.

At the conference Feng-Yu-hsiang reiterated his allegiance to the Wuhan Government and Central Executive Committee. He stated that he will carry out all orders, resolutions, and policies of the Nationalist Government and fight to put into effect the three People's Principles of Dr. Sun throughout China, and will carry on the war against Chang Tso-lin without compromise.

* * *

Brothels Kept by British.

Regarding the denial by Lokker-Lampson in the House of Commons of the report that fifteen-year-old Chinese girls are employed by brothels for British soldiers in the International Settlement of Shanghai, it is pointed out that the houses here are operating openly, guarded by British Military Police, and frequented by British soldiers. There is every evidence that the brothels are carrying on with official sanction despite the fact that prostitution is illegal in the International Settlement.

GERMAN books

We have received a limited stock of the following titles from Germany, some of which have not appeared in English.

By Bucharin

Die Probleme der Chinesischen Revolution 1.5
Die internationale und unsere Lage der Sowjetunion 1.5
Der Imperialismus und die Akkumulation der Capital 1.5
Entwicklungswege der Chinesischen Revolution
Yang Ping-Schan 1.5
Die Bergarbeiterfrauen Kämpfen im Kampf Kalserine Cast 1.5
Aus dem Leben der Arbeiterklasse der Sowjetunion
N. Bolyrskaya 1.5
Die Tscheka im Kampf gegen die Konterrevolution Europa
Jahn Pepper 1.5

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaft, Politik und Arbeiterbewegung—1926 ..... 2.5

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street
NEW YORK

By Bucharin

Die Probleme der Chinesischen Revolution 1.5
Die internationale und unsere Lage der Sowjetunion 1.5
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DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street
NEW YORK

Bronx Co-operative To Build 3d Block Of Workers' Homes

A decision to commence the building of the third block of homes for workers at Bronx Park East and Allerton Ave., was made at a meeting of the United Workers' Cooperative held last night.

The new building will contain 2, 3 and 4-room apartments with the most modern improvements. About 400 families are now living in the colony which has a modern experimental school, a theater, library, gymnasium and children's nursery.

Also Operate Camp.

Plans are now also being made for the establishment of a group of cooperative stores to serve the residents of the Community. "Nigedaiget," a summer camp for workers organized four years ago, is also under the supervision of the United Cooperative.

Cash Disappears at Bank

Police yesterday investigated the mysterious disappearance of negotiable bonds worth $70,000 from the offices of the Garfield National Bank, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

PRICE OF MURDERERS GOES DOWN



In Cleveland, Ohio, a bootleg war is being waged. Picture shows favorite chance for killings, Woodland Ave., and East 25th St. Insert is a picture of Chief of Police Jacob Grant, whose force admits that due to the strange inability of the chief to capture many of the killers, the wages of a hired murderer have decreased from $50 a kill to $25. Murder is a risky safe occupation in other Ohio towns also; in Canton, Ohio, the ex-chief of police is indicted for participating in the killing of an editor who was exposing police graft in connection with bootlegging.

Needle Trade Defense

Two Dollar Seats.

The $2 reserved seats for the Coney Island Stadium Concert are going fast. Delay will lessen your chance of getting a good seat. Tickets can now be had in the Office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, the Joint Boards and the Local Offices.

* * *

More Air Money.

The "Yatan" of the Bronx go to Crotona Park not only for fresh air. Last Saturday and Sunday, 11th and 12th of June, they collected another $40 for the striking Furriers. The money was forwarded to the Defense Committee by Victor Zibulsk.

* * *

More Workmen's Circle Branches.

We have already announced Workmen's Circle Branches are giving wonderful support in the present struggle of the Cloakmakers and Furriers. The following are a few more examples: In response to an appeal by Brother Ginsburg, Branch 548 bought $100 worth of Bonds. The same evening Branch 344, with Brother Ginsburg present, donated $10 with a promise to give more. Branch 611 forwarded another $10 collected at their meeting. Independent Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 16 of Boston, sent in $10. Brother Nelson delivered $10 from Branch No. 199 for the Defense. Tolmer Branch, No. 188 Workman's Circle collected $75 loans for the Unity Committee. Branch No. 548 sent $100 more on to $20,000 Workmen's Circles.

* * *

Dr. Liber to Lecture.

Branch No. 548 Workmen's Circle, has arranged a lecture for this coming Friday, June 24th at which Dr. Liber will speak on "The Life of the Family, Today and in the Future." The Branch has already sent in $100, a preliminary payment on the proceeds. The lecture will be held at Ambassador Hall, 3rd Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

This will be Dr. Liber's only public appearance this summer. He is very busy and does not often appear in public, but as the entire proceeds of this meeting will go for the striking furriers, Dr. Liber made an exception in this case. All workers of New York and the Bronx are urged to come and hear Dr. Liber speak.

* * *

Volunteers Wanted.

If you have some leisure time to spare, come up to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee and inquire for Lena Chernenko.

Deep Conflict Casts a Gloom Over Geneva

(Continued from Page One)

what the present comparative figures show.

Jap Proposals Favor Britain.

Guessing at what Japan means, American experts computed that, if the Japanese proposal were adopted, it would give the Japanese a ratio in auxiliary ships and submarine of approximately 3.7 to the United States five, while the British ratio would be still even higher than that of the United States.

Failure Is Seen.

If Great Britain should insist upon serious consideration of her proposals in toto it is believed here that it would be necessary to defer action for several years until France and Italy can be brought into a new conference to reconsider the problems of the Washington treaty.

There is no plenary conference scheduled for today and the delegates are meeting informally to decide upon methods of procedure.

* * *

Washington Rejects Proposals.

WASHINGTON, June 21. — The American delegates at the Geneva Arms Conference will not deviate very far from the program of limitation formulated in Washington and presented to the conference. It was said today, that the program presented by Hugh Gibson goes as far as it is possible to go without putting the United States navy in a position of decided inferiority to Great Britain and Japan. Some give and take will be necessary, it is anticipated here, but the basic features of the American program are not likely to be altered.

The British counter-proposals are wholly unacceptable to the United States. The more closely they were examined today by naval experts here the more unsatisfactory they became. Japan's proposals, being somewhat vague, are not understood in Washington. Japan apparently is insisting upon a ratio of auxiliary ships greater than that allotted to her in capital ships under the 1921 agreement. This, of course, is unsatisfactory to the United States.

* * *

Japanese Press Hostile.

TOKYO, June 21.—Editorial opinion in leading Japanese newspapers is against the acceptance of the proposals sponsored by the United States at the Tri-Partite Naval Conference now in session at Geneva.

"The American proposals involve a reduction in the present strength of the British and Japanese navies," protests the "Hochi-Shimbun." "Japan is unable and unwilling to accept the American suggestions."

The Japanese plan, according to the "Hochi-Shimbun," is the fairest proposal before the conference.

The newspaper "Jiji Shimpo" objects to the American prospectus on the ground it means expansion and not reduction of naval armament.

* * *

France Also Rejects Plans.

PARIS, June 21.—The French foreign office was reluctant today to make any comment on the British disarmament proposals as set forth at Geneva, having received no report from M. Clauzel, the French "informer."

"It is natural to expect that Great Britain would ask the maximum at the opening conference," said the foreign office spokesman, "in order to bring forth American and Japanese counter-proposals. Future discussion of these proposals will greatly reduce them. If the British proposals tend toward revision of the Washington treaty we know that nothing will be done without the three powers notifying France and Italy. What is signed by five nations cannot be changed by three nations."

PHILIPPINES ON VERGE OF REVOLT AS WOOD ROASTS

Governor General Talks Of Island "Bliss"

By JOSEPH FREEMAN.

Serious political disturbances are taking place in the Philippine Islands, according to dispatches in the American press. Although these dispatches make every effort to conceal the real nature of the disturbances, enough has leaked out to indicate that they are agrarian uprisings.

Last month the press reported that 400,000 natives revolted under Flor Intrenchendo, described as a madman with delusions of grandaur who had proclaimed himself emperor. Intrenchendo's followers were overpowered, and the "mad emperor" himself confined in an asylum. Over 500 of his followers were arrested.

The "Red" Bogey

A week after this episode, the Philippine constabulary shot and killed Sultan Raya, a well known opponent of American imperialism. The press merely reported that he "resisted arrest."

Five days later Admiral Kittelle, American naval commander in the Philippines, published sensational charges that emissaries of the Soviet government are in the Islands plotting to blow up the American navy yard there. He based his charges on documents alleged to have been found in Chang-Tso-Lin's raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking. Although the admiral never proved his charges, he used it as an excuse to break up the organization of navy yard workers. The leaders of the union denied the charge. Individual locals continue to function. A week after this incident, Admiral Kittelle reiterated his charges, once more involving the Soviet government and China.

Admiral Kitelle, Strikebreaker

Close on the heels of these charges, came a strike of 2,000 stevedores in Manila. Admiral Kittelle sent a force of strikebreakers at once.

This week one of the leaders of the Intrenchendo revolt of May was sentenced to life imprisonment, and twenty-three others to smaller terms.

The most recent dispatch describes the concentration of "religious fanatics" on Siorgao and Dinagat Islands. It is reported that the constabulary is "alarmed" and that reinforcements have been requested.

General Leonard Wood, governor of the Philippines, has just arrived in Canada on his way to visit President Coolidge. In an interview with newspapermen, General Wood said:

The Old Bunk

"They are a peaceful, prosperous and happy people throughout the Philippines. There is a large balance in the treasury and a heavy balance of trade in favor of the islands. I really think that the people in the Philippines are the happiest people in the world. I am going to see President Coolidge and the Secretary of War. We will discuss the Philippine situation thoroughly. There is no sign of Red agitation in the islands. There are no labor troubles to speak of either, for labor is well paid and treated."

There has been a tremendous increase in rubber and sugar production, General Wood said, as well as in coffee, tobacco, and hemp. He refused to discuss the recent report of an American politician, who after a visit to the Philippines, declared that the natives were critical of the militaristic atmosphere prevailing in the islands.

Thus the governor of the Philippines not only contradicted Admiral Kittelle's sensational charges, and ignored the stevedore's strike, but would create the impression that the present uprisings of the Filipinos are due to pure happiness.

Van Sweringen Told By Court to Expose Deals With Morgan

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Minority stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio, who are opposing the merger of the road with the Erie and Pere Marquette, won an important victory today when the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that O. P. Van Sweringen, creator of the merger plan, must furnish a statement showing the monthly averages of deposits of the Vanesa Co., a Van Sweringen subsidiary, with the Guaranty Trust Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co., since Jan., 1923.

Henry W. Anderson, counsel for the opposing group, charged that Van Sweringen, as chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio board, was wrecking the road. He also charged that Van Sweringen had taken $129,000,000 of Chesapeake & Ohio assets, transferred them to small holding companies which he controlled and used them as collateral for market trading.

Radio Monopoly to Face First Legal Test in D. C. Court

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Preparations were completed today by the Federal Radio Commission to defend two court actions which challenge the authority of the commission and the constitutionality of the 1926 radio law.

Following the demand of station WMAQ, Madison Square Garden, New York, for an injunction against the commission, station WGL, operated by the International Broadcasting Association, has taken an appeal to the District of Columbia court of appeals from a wave length allocation decision.

This case is the first instance of an appeal from a decision of the commission. The result will be the first actual test of the constitutionality of the law, according to justice department officials, who are cooperating with the radio authorities.

The radio commission was created by special act of Congress, and has been busy assigning valuable monopolies of the best wave lengths to stations that will stand for the established order in every way, and will be able to make good use of any new inventions in the way of power transmission that may appear in the near future.

Lawyer Pleads Guilty To Swindle of Million In Auto Finance Deals

David Dentsch, a lawyer of No. 2 Columbus Circle, who was indicted on four charges of forgery in the second degree growing out of an alleged wholesale auto finance swindle, pleaded guilty to one of the charges before Justice Levine in general sessions today. He will be sentenced June 30.

Through alleged fake mortgages Deutsch is alleged to have swindled investors out of close to $1,000,000.

BRITAIN ENLISTS FINLAND IN WAR ON SOVIET UNION

USSR Denies Executed Spy Was Finnish

MOSCOW, June 21.—The Soviet government today dispatched a caustic note to Finland in reply to the Finnish "protest" against the execution of Captain Evelgren, white guard spy, alleged to be a Finnish subject. The Soviet Union emphatically denies that Evelgren is a Finnish subject and expresses amazement at the tone of the Finnish note.

The hand of tory Britain is seen by observers here in the Finnish note. In its effort to goad the Soviet Union into a war, Great Britain is operating thru Finland. Her efforts to provoke the Soviet Union thru the murder of Voikoff was a complete failure and she is now employing other Baltic states in her provocatory campaign against the USSR.

The government communique published after the execution of Evelgren cited evidence proving that he and a number of other Russian white guards has been engaged in espionage for Great Britain.

Blind and Maimed of Great War Parade in El Paso for Relief

EL PASO, Texas, June 21.—More than a thousand disabled American veterans of the great war passed in review here today.

The parade preceded the opening of the second session of the disabled veterans' national convention.

A pathetic feature of the parade was the blind section, numbering about two hundred men. The wounded men want a little better treatment from the government, and are holding a convention to consider problems.

WORKERS PARTY ISSUES CONVENTION STAMP; URGES ALL COMRADES TO BUY THEM AT ONCE

The Workers (Communist) Party has issued its convention assessment stamps for the convention scheduled for July 10th, 1927. This stamp has been sent to all unit organizers all over the country. The sale of the stamp should be pushed and immediately any of them have been sold the money must be forwarded, half of it to the district office, and half to the national office.

Any member of the Party the organizer of whose unit has not received these stamps should immediately communicate with the unit organizer and with the national office. The organizer of the unit should also communicate with the national office at once, because in many cases the printers of units have been changed or they have changed their addresses. Any slowness in selling these stamps, or in paying for them to the national office, may result in the disfranchisement of many members of the Party in the election for the forthcoming convention. Therefore it is the duty of all functionaries and Party members to see to it that these stamps are sold to every member of the Party and the money forwarded to the national and district offices at once. No comrade will be permitted to vote for delegates to section, city, district or national conventions without having this paid up, and the money properly forwarded.

The stamp contains the words: "Build the Party Fund, Convention Assessment 1927, $1.00" and the seal of the Party.

The assessment is for the purpose of paying the expenses of the district and national conventions. Therefore 50 cents for every stamp sold should be sent to the National Office and 50 cents to the district office, except in the case of members at large, who send the full amount directly to the national office.

3 Dead in One Family.

A triple funeral was planned yesterday for two brothers and their sister.

Shortly after he was told that Henry and Henrietta Kuser, his aged brother and sister, had committed suicide by taking gas, Charles Kuser, 68, collapsed and died.

Memoirs of a Revolutionist

By Vera Figner



VERA FIGNER is now nearly fifty years old and is living in Moscow. She took part in the Revolutionary Movement fifty-five years ago, and has lived to see the overthrow of the autocracy and the establishment of workers rule in Russia.

Vera Figner is one of the last Revolutionary Mohicans. She was a member of the famous Narodnaya Volya in the '70's and in 1881 participated in the assassination of Tzar Alexander II. She spent two years in the Fortress St. Peter and Paul, and though convicted to death, her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the Schlusselburg Fortress where she spent twenty years in solitary confinement in that famous old Russian bastile, one of the greatest revolutionary spirits were imprisoned there.

In her book translated for the first time into English, she tells the story of her youth and how she became a revolutionist. She describes the early revolutionary movement in Russia and gives a graphic picture of her life in the Fortress of St. Peter for twenty years she was confined there.



Every revolutionary home should have a copy of this book. In it is given the true story of a great revolutionist and ideals.

Illustrated, octavo, 320 pp. $3.00

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
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$1.00 INSURES YOU FOR 6 MONTHS!

Thru an oversight, the words: "to be continued" were omitted at the end of the leading article in the June issue of "THE COMMUNIST":

"PERSPECTIVES FOR OUR PARTY"

by JAY LOVESTONE,

but we tip you off now so that you can rush in your sub and be sure of getting the concluding instalment of that important article in the July issue. Pin $1.00 to your name and address and you are protected for 6 months against missing the fundamental analysis of American problems published monthly in

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1113 WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

$1.00 INSURES YOU FOR 6 MONTHS—$2.00 FOR 1 YEAR.

400 Newark Barbers On Strike; 600 More Expected Out Soon

NEWARK, June 21.—Over 400 barbers, members of local 877, went on strike this morning, and 600 more are expected out by the end of the present week.

Conferences have been held with the bosses during the past few days, but no agreement was reached on the demands of the workers for a basic weekly wage of $35, and 50 per cent commission on all income over $45 a chair daily.

The journeymen are now working 70 hours a week. They demand a reduction of 10 hours in the working schedule.

An enthusiastic mass meeting attended by the striking barbers was held this morning with M. Tartamella, L. Ortarie, S. Ripolo, and John B. Manger, secretary of the union, as speakers.

"Democracy" Stooge Coolidge Chosen

[illegible] Nov. 6.—Coolidge [illegible] Republican [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Socialist [illegible] Communist [illegible] Workers [illegible] Farmer-Labor [illegible] Prohibition [illegible] Socialist Labor [illegible] Independent [illegible] Liberty [illegible] Commonwealth [illegible] Universal [illegible] Industrial [illegible] Single Tax [illegible] Constitution [illegible] Economic [illegible] Proletarian [illegible] Taxpayers' [illegible] Law Enforcement [illegible] Anti-Saloon [illegible] Socialist Party [illegible] Socialist Labor [illegible] Communist [illegible] Workers [illegible] Farmer-Labor [illegible] Prohibition [illegible] Socialist Labor [illegible] Independent [illegible] Liberty [illegible] Commonwealth [illegible] Universal [illegible] Industrial [illegible] Single Tax [illegible] Constitution [illegible] Economic [illegible] Proletarian [illegible] Taxpayers' [illegible] Law Enforcement [illegible] Anti-Saloon [illegible]

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TO NEW FIGHT

Conference Accepts Hodges Resignation

By Our London Correspondent.

Determined spirit of the miners' delegates, at the first conference held since the lockout, was revealed in their challenge to the Baldwin government over the anti-Trade Union bill.

The delegates at Kingsway Hall, London, unanimously decided to carry on their tasks of strengthening the Miners' Federation and of carrying on their trade union tasks to fight for their members irrespective of whether or not the Trade Union bill is passed by the government.

I saw A. J. Cook yesterday and he emphasized the determination of the miners' delegates to fight the government both on the Trade Union bill and the 8-hour act.

"The only opposition to the official resolution," declared Cook, "was a demand for militant action. This was voiced by a Durham delegate, Louis Martin, of Felton Fell, who showed that the government got such a fright during the General Strike that it was anxious to see that a similar strike would be impossible in the future. He urged for militant action to oppose the bill. As a result of rank and file pressure the resolution against the bill was strengthened and its effect now is that the miners will ignore the bill and carry on with the work as if it had not been passed.

"Our conference also realized that capitalism has completely broken down in the coalfields as elsewhere.

"As a first step towards a practical solution of the mining situation, with its private ownership and chaos, the delegates agreed upon the policy of nationalisation of mines and minerals without compensation for royalty owners.

"In the reports from the districts it was shown how the miners and their families are suffering. Those who are employed, in many instances, are only working three days per week. Some men are only working one day per week. Thousands are unemployed—and in nearly every instance these are the one who were the best fighters in the Federation.

"Victimization does not end with starvation. Evictions are taking place too, and forms of persecution.

"Soft words and eloquent appeals to the government and employers will not stop the persecution now taking place in the coalfield.

"We must get power in the shape of the Minors' National Union backed up by a 100 per cent organization. Then we will be able to speak to the owners and the government in the only language they understand.

"One of the most remarkable things that took place in the conference was the detailed criticism and exposure of Frank Hodges made by W. P. Richardson. The report announcing the resignation of Hodges as international secretary was carried unanimously.

No Pals for Hodges.

"Not one voice was raised to defend him. This shows that the British miners are determined to have a fighting international—and one that will include our Russian comrades.

"The government should pay attention to the determination of the miners' delegates to strengthen their contact with the Russian Workers. This decision was arrived at in the same week that the Soviet representatives were driven from Britain. International Labor unity will prevail over the national hate and treachery of the Baldwin government.

"International unity and action in conjunction with nationalization will end the chaos and misery now existing in the coalfields of the world.

Another Wage Attack.

"Last year I said, reduced wages and increased hours would not help the mining industry. We now see what has happened. The miners are faced once more with attack on their wages. The explanation is simple. With lower wages, longer hours, and intensified production British coal forces down wages in other countries.

"France, Belgium, Germany, America, Poland, are all faced with wage reductions and unemployment. The French government has retaliated by closing their doors to British coal.

"The only way out is for an international Miners' organization that will engage upon a struggle to arrange the hours, wages, and working conditions. This would end the present cut-throat competition that is starving the miners in every capitalist country in the world."

German Deported From England as Communist

LONDON, June 21.—Kate Gussfeldt, a German Communist was deported from Harwich today, although she had a German passport.

Fraulein Gussfeldt was arrested in England recently, charged with having attended a Communist Conference in Glasgow.

Business Men Get Together.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—The fifth annual convention of the National Association of American Business Clubs opened here today with 500 delegates present.

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This is the [illegible] imperialists are anxious to use in China, for raids on the Soviet Union embassy.

The Present Situation of the Kuomintang and the Wuhan Government

Following upon the plenary session of the Kuomintang in March of this year, democracy and the supreme position of the party were re-introduced in the Kuomintang and the Wuhan (Hankow) government, which had been for some time dependent upon Chiang Kai-shek. In place of the dictatorship Chiang Kai-shek held all the five leading posts as chairman of the party, of the Political Bureau, of the Supreme War Council, of the Organization Department and the Soldiers Department), the committee system has been introduced and the return of the popular leader, Wang Ching-wei, as president of Sun Yat-sen, was decided upon.

Old Fossils Follow Chiang.

With the defection of Chiang Kai-shek, of 36 executive members, 7 went with Chiang, of the 12 members of the Control Commission, 7 went with him, all of them being very old. When Chiang Kai-shek tried to call an executive session of the Kuomintang in Nanking on the 15th of April, in order to dismiss the Wuhan Central Committee and the government from the party, he was not able to obtain the necessary quorum, so he decided to act on his own together with such people whom he had previously in Canton arrested and dismissed as counter-revolutionary elements working together with the imperialists, as Wu Chow-chu, Wu Tiet-chen, Sinkevich, etc., and to form a new government and a new party in Nanking.

The Wuhan government is composed of the following persons: Chairman of the government, Wang Ching-wei; his substitute, Tan Yen-kai; Foreign Minister, Chen Yu-yen; Justice Minister, Hsu Chien; Finance Minister, Sungrewen; Transport Minister, Sun Fox. After the plenary session in March, the following were added: Agricultural Minister, Tang Ping-chan; Labor Minister, Su Chow-fei, and Minister for Education, Kuo Ming-yu. In contradiction to all other reports, all the ministers have remained loyal to the government.

At the same time as Chiang Kai-shek's defection, the governor of the exemplary province of Chansi, Yen Chi-san attached himself to the Wuhan government and subordinated himself to the supreme commander of the national-revolutionary troops in China, Fang Yu-hsiang. The Wuhan government now controls the following Chinese provinces: Wuhan, Hupe, Kiangsi, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Northwest Shnyan and North Kwangtung. An area which stretches from the south to the north of China crossing both great rivers, the Yangtse and the Hoangho. The most important railway lines are also in this district.

The Chinese Areas of War.

The advance of the expedition against the north which was temporarily held up by the defections of Chiang Kai-shek with Chang Tso-lin and the defection of the former from the Wuhan government, was resumed on the 19th of April of this year. The plan was that the soldiers of the southern front under the command of Tang Sen-yi should advance against Chang Tso-lin along the railway line Hankow-Peking, and the troops under the command of Fang Yu-hsiang should advance along the Lunghai line. The aims of the movement were: The unification of the Feng army with the Wuhan troops, the final destruction of the Chang Tso-lin cliqus and the conquest of Hsuchow, the railway junction of the Lunghai and Tientsin, Pukau railway with a view to destroying the forces of Chang Tsung-chang. It was assumed that the forces of Chiang Kai-shek would dissolve of their own volition after the unification of the forces of Feng and the Wuhan troops and their joint victory over Chang Tso-lin, for Chiang Kai-shek only has the first army corps of the national-revolutionary troops which is scattered over a long front from Fengtien to Hankow, whilst the greater portion of his army is composed of deserters from the armies of Sun Chuang-fang and Wu Pei-fu, troops which for years have changed their masters according to the fortunes of battle. No action was taken against Chiang Kai-shek in order not to force the vacillating troops under his command to take up a directly hostile attitude towards the Wuhan government.

Only Foreigners Save Pekin.

The Fang Yu-hsiang troops and the Wuhan troops are now united near Chowchow. The remaining forces of Feng which were left in West Shuyuan have united with the Yenchisan troops from Shansi and are advancing along the Kaigan-Pekin line. Another section of the Shansi army is advancing along the Tsyuan Dientien line towards Pekin. Apart from the numerous troops of Chang Tso-lin who have gone over to the revolutionary army, the main forces of Chang Tso-lin are in full flight towards Manchuria. Unless the foreign powers interfere, Pekin will be taken by the Wuhan troops in a very short time.

In the war area along the Tientsin-Pukau line, the troops of Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tsung-chang are facing each other. After the defection of Chiang from the Wuhan government, Chang Tsung-chang advancing from Hsuchow has recaptured the town of Pukau (opposite Nanking). This means a direct threat to the Chiang Kai-shek government in Nanking and a vital danger for those vacillating generals who have gone over from Chang Tsung-chang to Chiang Kai-shek with their troops. Recently Chang Tsung-chang has executed a number of backsliding generals. Chiang Kai-shek and the generals therefore undertook an energetic counter-action and are now stationed in northern Kiangsu. Chiang Kai-shek intends to press forward towards Shangtung and Chili in order to finish off Chang Tsung-chang finally. There is little possibility of Chiang Kai-shek taking Pekin. His forces are too far south and apart from this, he has only one column in action against the north, whereas the Wuhan troops are operating with three columns and are already carrying out an enveloping action against Pekin.

Japanese Economic Influence in China

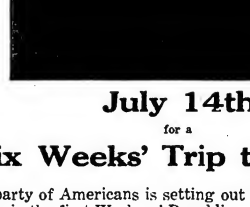
Since the world war, the economic influence of Japan in China has increased very much. It extends over the whole of Manchuria where formerly Russia competed with Japan. It also extends over the one-time German sphere around Shantung. Further, in the south, Japan has entered the Yangtse district from Shanghai. The Japanese have invested considerable capital in China:

(one Yen - 2 shillings)

In Manchuria	1,322,055,000 Yen
Shanghai	315,600,000
Tsingtau	88,000,000
Wuhan (Hankow)	46,710,000
Tientsin	34,600,000
Klukiang, and other ports	25,000,000
Total	1,831,965,000 Yen

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Sailing for Leningrad



July 14th

for a

Six Weeks' Trip to Russia

A party of Americans is setting out for a sight-seeing tour in the first Workers' Republic, visiting Leningrad, Moscow and near-by points.

$575 COVERS ALL EXPENSES

for steamship tickets, rail fares, rooms, meals, and excursions to such places as Tsarskoye Selo, Peterhof, the mammoth power center at Volkhov-Stroi, museums, art galleries—and the best theatres and concerts, too.

WANT TO COME?

The time is short. The party is limited. Write immediately for booklet and further information.

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The above picture is the motorship "Griboiedov" of the Swedish American line which will carry the party to Leningrad.

[illegible] BANK'S TURNED OVER SCAB MITTEN MANAGEMENT

(Continued from Page One)

boarding opportunities—they had had the good sense to take political positions in them while allowing the engineers to throw their money into "capital stock."

Promoter's High Finance.

The leading officials, soon after it was decided to build the 21-story bank building opposite the 14-story office building, bought up real estate on the adjoining corner, which rapidly soared in value when the Brotherhood's building program became known.

At this time William Prenter, Stone's successor, was buying an estate in Cleveland Heights valued at $250,000, located on the corner of Coventry Road, where Cleveland's wealthiest exploiters live. His wife had just died, revealing an estate of more than $100,000.

Other international officials either kept up lavish mansions or lived in the Park Lane Villa, on the edge of Rockefeller Park.

The Palace of a Fakir.

George T. Webb, executive vice-president of the whole financial hokus-pokus of the Brotherhood, and the real boss of the Brotherhood, was the kingpin in lavish luxury. He took a great mansion on Magnolia Drive, Cleveland's Gold Row near Wade Park. This great house is so big that an ordinary camera can snap only one half the structure. It has baronial towers, porticos, connecting cloisters, private gardens. Conservatively valued, it is worth at least $500,000 but probably nearer $750,000.

A White Elephant.

Webb was the evil genius of the Brotherhood. When he discovered that the $7,000,000 bank building was just a big white elephant, only one-third of whose offices could be rented, he turned around for a chance to clean up quick in order to keep the whole financial structure from tottering into bankruptcy. The bank building, incidentally was erected in a part of the city practically stagnant. It is surrounded by small, cheap structures. The real development of Cleveland is a mile away, up Euclid Ave.

To retrieve the stupid blunders in adding more banks to the chain that could possibly be supported and the final error of building a huge structure which may never be able to pay, its upkeep, Webb conceived a brilliant scheme which meant millions—positively and right away.

The Florida Paradise.

Florida! Magic word! That was in 1925 when Florida was El Dorado indeed. Fortunes were being coined by mere signatures of the pen. Land values were soaring higher than real estate sharks had ever dreamed they could—even in the palmiest California days.

The Brotherhood should plunge in Florida, clean up ten, twenty, thirty millions in a year. And Webb could be sure that he would clean up a[illegible]

Accordingly it was announced to the world that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had bought 80,000 acres of choicest Florida land there a "model city—Venice—would arise. This near a swamp and wilderness 20 miles from the nearest town. Next year the Miami of the Florida Gulf Coast.

Bravely the sand scows, the dredge diggers, the stump pullers set to work. Within a few months "avenues" and "boulevards" had been staked out in the wilderness. A few more months and a lonesome but imposing "Spanish" hotel graced the site, along with tumble down shacks and more rising to house non-union Negro labor.

But back home the "brothers" were grabbing up choice lots six miles from the seashore. All the best real estate promotion tactics—churbs, pictures, a fairy city, rapture over the Riviera of America, dream homes, farm land, manufacturers, busy industries—all the wild, idiotic nonsense of the Florida promoters done over for the benefit of locomotive engineers and others.

And lots sold. Not so many as has been expected, but still some.

And then——

The Big Smash.

Bloosie—and the bubble of Florida real estate promotion collapsed overnight. The roads were clogged with autos seeking to escape the ruins. Grass began to grow on the "streets" of million dollar promotions. The real estate gentry escaped Florida in a flood which swamped all the Pullmans which could be rushed from the North.

And there was Venice—disconsolate by the waters. Millions sunk in the city, millions more to be sunk before a penny could be realized.

Scab Labor Builds On.

There was nothing for Webb to do but keep at it. Orders went ahead for the non-union building mechanics to continue work. The construction company demanded cash. No more credit. And Webb bravely went along, signing checks in the six figures and sending out hurry up calls for the "grand officials" back home to order the membership to kick through for lots—and do it demand quick.

It got so that every one of the 90,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers knew he would receive mail every day—from Venice. A fresh lot of letters sailed into every railroad town, pestered division meetings, buttonholed bronzed old engineers, told them their last cent should go into Venice "for old age."

Then the New York banks had to be sold. Had to be sold to raise the funds to pay the non-union contractor. No cash, no work. Millions just sunk in the ground. Work had to continue.

The few lousy millions lasted a while, but more needed. Very well, the various Brotherhood holding companies and securities corporations began passing dividends.

Tenantless Scab Houses.

Not enough, not enough, cried the contractor as Venice began to assume the prospects of a real sure-enough city. Hotels, apartment houses, business blocks and Temples of Toil. The town dead. But a change would come. Florida was "sound," if only we can hold out a few years, everything will go all right.

Then another bank had to be let go. Philadelphia, it was, with the notorious non-union Mitten Management sworn foe of the Street Car Men's union, taking over that bank.

Then a suit started out in Seattle. Investors were afraid the elaborate Pacific Coast financial edifice of the Brotherhood was shaky.

Workers Ask Questions.

And then the convention, the tri-ennial meeting with angry delegates from every division in the country demanding to know what the hell is the matter. Plain, honest workers. Didn't know much about finance but they could see something was rotten. No dividends from the West Virginia coal mines. . . . None from the securities corporations. . . . None from the holding companies. . . . ????

And now the final stroke. Mitten Management, princes of "labor management," friends of the toilers, the better-than-union experts. We'll take over your banks. We'll rescue you. We'll let you have a few more millions for Venice.

An alliance between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, oldest of the regular labor unions, and Mitten Management, most successful of the anti-union "labor managers."

Trade union capitalism has flowered at last into full blossom.

* * *

Brother Engineers. Kick out Prenter, Daugherty, Webb and the rest of the rotten, corrupt gang. Take them by the scruffs of their fat necks and throw them either into Lake Erie—or into the penitentiary. Rescue what you can from your "investments" in trade union capitalism.

And take a solemn vow as workers and good trade unionists that if you need more money you know where to get it. Put in a militant trade union leadership which will get you the money you need for old age—and from fake investments—but from the enormously rich railroad companies. They owe you and the rest of the railroad workers untold millions in wages.

There's plenty of money in the United States. Use your union to find out just where it is—and then take what you are entitled to as workers.

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Advertising rates on application.

The Right to Picket Is Endangered by the Action of the Special A. F. of L. Committee.

The right of workers to picket in an effective manner the premises of bosses who are fighting a union or unions is being destroyed by the Tammany Hall police department of New York City—in the face of the recent state supreme court decision legalizing picketing.

The police are arresting furriers' strike pickets en masse. Even orderly patrolling of sidewalks in the fur district is treated as unlawful by the police and hundreds of workers are jailed daily under the flimsy pretext that they are blocking traffic. The whole picket line is taken to jail and the hardboiled fur manufacturers and their scabs left undisturbed by even so much as a reproachful look.

As every trade unionist knows, the right to strike is not of great value if picketing can be made illegal by statute or impossible by the use of mass mobilization of police.

The labor movement of New York city and state must either support the struggle of the furriers for the right to picket or acknowledge that it is establishing now a precedent of passivity which will be remembered by the courts and police department the next time some other section of the labor movement is on strike.

The Central Labor Council has turned down and denounced in an energetic manner the request made by the Woll-Frayne-McGrady committee for strikebreakers with union cards to take the place of the police and prevent the furriers from picketing. But this committee at once finds another method of demonstrating its contemptible and reactionary character. Once again, as in the Mineola case, its members turn police informers and bring forward framed-up charges of assault against strikers which they hope will result in prosecution and imprisonment for the workers selected as victims.

While a small army of police officers are breaking up the picket lines, the special committee of the American Federation of Labor is making ready to secure mass p[illegible]utions of strikers.

Since the strike is for the purpose of securing better wages and working conditions and union shops, the Woll-Frayne-McGrady crew is united with the bosses to break the strike.

What is the New York labor movement going to do?

Will it be satisfied with the repudiation made at the last meeting of the Central Labor Council? Some of the officials may consider that enough has been done, that the record has been made.

But we believe that there are thousands of union men and women in New York who will not be satisfied that the danger to the integrity of the labor movement has been averted by verbal repudiation on the floor of the Council.

More than this is needed.

First, there must be support for the furriers' strike and militant defense of any worker whom the A. F. of L. police informers succeed in framing-up.

Second, the whole American labor movement must be informed in a systematic manner of the treacherous activities of the special A. F. of L. committee and of the danger in the situation to the unions, in the attempt to destroy, by the police and courts, aided by bosses and prominent A. F. of L. leaders, the right to picket in a struggle for wages and working conditions.

It is established now beyond any doubt that, far from being only an attempt "to purge the labor movement of 'reds'," the activities of the special A. F. of L. committee are directed against elementary trade union principles—that its activities are good only for the enemies of the labor movement with which it is aligned so openly that the Central Labor Council has had to refuse to cooperate with it any longer.

Stoolpigeonism in the labor movement must go.

There Must Be No More Nanking Massacres When the Next Big Victory of the Kuomintang Is Won

Bearing out the predictions made by us more than a month ago, dispatches from China now show clearly that, contrary to all the estimates made by the imperialist journals, the Wuhan government, representing and leading the mass liberation movement, has extended and consolidated its power and influence—political and military—until today it is, in spite of the desertion of Chiang Kai-shek, a force which imperialism and its allies cannot defeat.

Back of the Wuhan government stands the overwhelming majority of the trade unions, the peasant organizations and the armies.

Chiang Kai-shek is almost completely isolated and must enter into an alliance with the Wuhan government, in which he will be a subordinate figure, or become a minor lackey of the northern militarists and Japan.

A number of recent developments substantiate these conclusions. They are:

First, the agreement reached by General Feng Ysiang and all the leaders of the Wuhan government and the Kuomintang. A complete economic, political and military program was worked out and preparations made for an extension of the victorious drive on Peking.

Second, General Feng has been sent to Soochow to arrange a military alliance with Chiang Kai-shek. The dispatch of Feng is an indication that Chiang has little to do but accept the terms of the Kuomintang since Feng now holds the post of commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang armies formerly held by Chiang.

Third, the opening of the convention of the All China Federation of Labor in Hankow, the delegates representing between three and four million workers, is of fundamental importance as showing the stability of the Wuhan government, the powerful base it has in the working class and the tremendous growth of the labor movement which at its last conference included only some one million, two hundred thousand workers.

Fourth, the great strikes and demonstrations in Canton in favor of the Wuhan government show that it is a matter of a short time and the carrying thru of a not difficult military action in the south until Canton's government becomes part of the Kuomintang government at Wuhan.

From the camp of the northern militarists, whose untenable position has forced a regrouping under the dictatorship of Chang Tso-lin, come the usual futile fulminations against "bolshevism" and "Russian influence."

The growing popular strength of the Wuhan government is a guarantee that the defection of Chiang Kai-shek has been more than discounted.

But as the Chinese liberation movement gains in power, as it becomes certain that the militarist allies of the imperialists cannot halt this process and that the Kuomintang government has such strength that even carefully planned treason from within with imperialist backing cannot destroy it, the danger of open armed intervention increases.

The solidarity of the masses in the imperialist countries with the Chinese liberation movement must be shown more concretely than ever before.

Hands Off China must be made to mean a China on whose soil there is not a single imperialist soldier and in whose ports there is not a single imperialist warship.

American troops and American gunboats must be withdrawn. There must be no repetition of the Nanking massacre for which, with true imperialist arrogance and brutality, the secretary of the navy has just decorated the American officer who ordered the butchery to begin.

Exit the Brotherhood Labor Banks.

Delegates to the Cleveland convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers heard from the lips of their own leaders the somber obituary of labor banking. The vast edifice of the Brotherhood banks and its subsidiary financial ventures comprising eleven banks and seven investment companies went crashing about their heads. In spite of the fact that the Brotherhood banks were nothing more nor less than plain capitalist institutions, indulging in the most brazen exploitation of labor and fighting against union organization of its ventures, the servile lackeys of capitalism at the head of the Brotherhood could not keep abreast of the game. Their scab mines, scab buildings and general union-wrecking policies were up to the approved capitalist standard, as is revealed in Jack Kennedy's article in this issue of The DAILY WORKER, but even then they could not hold their own.

Even during the life of the late labor lieutenant of capitalism, Warren S. Stone, the structure of labor banking was tottering. The Communists alone, as far back as 1922-23, exposed in the Weekly Worker, forerunner of our present daily, the palpable fraud of all labor banking schemes and declared that such venfures must operate on a purely capitalist basis as a part of the parasitism of Wall Street in order to survive. We proved then that such ventures were a positive detriment to the working class and that such banks could never in any manner aid the workers in their struggles. We showed that the principal income from modern banking is derived from participation in the sale of stock issues; that through the banks the workers must become involved in the most repulsive features of class collaboration; that their banker-leaders would abandon any semblance of struggle against the employers because through participation in industrial stock issues they would be striking as workers against their investments as capitalists. In order to avoid a crash at that time Mr. Warren S. Stone became a partner in the Wall Street concern of the Empire Trust, so that the Brotherhood banks could get their share of the profits derived from discounting stock issues.

After the death of Stone his successors continued his policies, enriching themselves by speculative plunging in the most approved capitalistic style. But the crash in Florida where they had invested heavily in real estate (the best of all securities, according to Peter J. Brady, Sydney Hillman and other apostles of labor banking) brought the labor bankers face to face with a situation where they would have to confess failure and get kicked out of office by the membership, or persuade some more powerful capitalist concern to come to their rescue. Their saviors proved to be the notorious scab-herding, strike-breaking Mitten gang of Philadelphia, which for years has conducted a training school for scabs to be supplied to all traction lines desiring to break the street carmen's union.

Just what shady transactions took place between the Mittens and the Brotherhood officials may never be known. The Philadelphia traction barons are interested in the Brotherhood ventures principally because of the mine holdings in West Virginia. They can use the scab Coal River Colliers Company to furnish coal for their scabby traction lines and, of course, continue the banking business along the old lines.

This crash should be sufficient to silence, for a time at least, the contemptible scoundrels and traitors to labor who are inducing the workers to have confidence in such institutions as labor banks, all of which are at the absolute mercy of the Wall Street bandits and can be crushed as a gorilla crushes an eggshell the moment they desire to do so.

It is to be hoped that the convention in Cleveland, after getting rid of the banking business, turns upon the fakirs and drives them from the labor movement into the ranks of the avowed lackeys of capitalism where they will in future get their pay from those they serve instead of from the workers they betray.



The worker's only savior is the working class of the world.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

A picnic organized by the Arnold and New Kensington Street Nucleus for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER netted $50.00. "We are sending this to save our Daily Worker," say the comrades.

The Lettish Singing Society of Newark, N. J., sends a check for $15.31, collected for the DAILY WORKER Fund.

O. Daniels, Lakewood, sends $5.00 for "the battle with abomination" to keep the DAILY WORKER going.

Local Grand Rapids, Mich. sends a check for $50.00 and assures the DAILY WORKER that they are still on the job collecting further pledges.

A. M., foreman in a big Minneapolis factory, sends $12.50 collected in the shop. "I would feel myself isolated from the rest of the world," he says, "if the dark forces of reaction would succeed in silencing the DAILY WORKER."

Comrade J. Lanza, of Rochester, in spite of hard times, renews his subscription to the DAILY WORKER and sends an additional contribution of $2.00 to help it go on with the struggle.

Russian Branch of Haverhill, Mass. has collected $36.50 to "smash the attack of the Bosses."

Street Nucleus of Verona, Va., sends a contribution of $20.00.

Street Nucleus No. 30, Section 6, Chicago, sends a collection of $30.00 with apologies for the small amount and a promise to do better.

The Rumanian Workers Club of Chicago enclosed a check for $50.00 "to help save the DAILY WORKER."

$30.30 was collected for the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund at an Open Forum of the Workers (Communist) Party held in Chicago on June 12th.

Comrade M. Whittier, of Williamstown, Mass., sends a postal order for $25.00 "to keep the only fearless and sincere mouthpiece of the workers in America ever fighting for the proletariat of the world."

Street Nucleus No. 1, Seattle, Wash., sends a check for $25.00, net proceeds of a social and dance given for the Daily Worker sustaining fund, and promises to send more soon.

E. Club; Los Angeles, Cal. 6.25
J. Triantafou; Albany, N. Y. 2.00
J. Segerstera; Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 5.00
J. Moscowitz; N. Y. C. 1.00
C. Pochock; Utica, N. Y. 2.00
O. Zimmerman Centr. St. N. Milwaukee, Wisc 7.50
C. Meyer; Milwaukee, Wisc. 5.00
C. C. Wilson; Houston Tex (col.) 10.00
L. Roberston; St. Louis, Mo. 1.00
R. Offner, Sec. 3; Cleve. O. 10.00
F. Baumholtz; Midvale, O (col.) 8.75
S. Matsui; Berkley, Calif. 5.00
A. G. Yatutiene; Riverside, N. J. 3.00
I. Santi; Sec. 3, St. N-5; Detroit, Mich. 10.00

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

the idea began to grow in the trade unions that the days of strikes were over that the golden days of harmonious unionism had arrived.

THE first big explosion in business unionism has taken place. The gigantic interests of the B. of L. E. are being peddled to the capitalists. Thomas E. Mitten, who controls the transit system in Philadelphia is dickering with the brotherhood to take over their banking and other business enterprises. In fact there is reason to believe that the deal is already made and that nothing remains but to secure the sanction of the brotherhood convention which is now in session in Cleveland. Business for profit and trade unionism do not go hand in hand.

DRAMA

Civic Repertory Planning Five New Plays

The Civic Repertory Theatre announces five new productions for next season and the continuation of seven of its successful plays of last season in its repertory program.

The first production which goes in rehearsal August 1st, and which will open the season in October, will be "The Good Hope," a play from the Dutch of Herman Heijermans, translated by Lillian Saunders and Caroline Heijermans-Resvicki. The play is realistic drama of the sea. It was first produced here at the Empire Theatre in 1908 with Ellen Terry.

The second production of the season will be a comedy from the Danish called "Two Plus Two Makes Five" by Gustav Weld, translated by Ernest Boyd. The other plays are: Jean Jacques Bernard's "Invitation au Voyage," also a comedy. Clare Eames will probably be the guest director. Miss Eames will also alternate with Eva Le Gallienne as "Hedda Gabler" in the Ibsen play of that name. An American play, also a comedy is now in consideration as the fifth production.

The plays retained from last season are Goldoni's "La Locandiera," Ibsen's "Master Builder" and John Gabriel Borkman, Sierras "Cradle Song," Tchekov's "Three Sisters," Susan Glaspell's "Inheritors," and Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Broadway Briefs

Lynn Starling, author of "Meet the Wife," is making a dramatization of "A Pleasant Sunday Afternoon in August," one of the short stories in Thyra Samter Winslow's recently published book, "People Round the Corner."

Winthrop Ames's next Gilbert and Sullivan revival will be "The Mikado," and the tentative cast includes William Gordon as Pooh-Bah; Fred Wright as Koko; Lois Bennett as Yum-Yum and William Williams, as Nanki-Poo.

"The Hell Cat," by Guy Bragden, will be presented this coming season by J. and J. Oppenheimer, owners of the Lyric Theatre.

EVA LE GALLIENNE,



Director of the Civic Repertory Theatre, who announces the presentation of five new plays next season.

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Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $2.50

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GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Let Us Hear From You

Goldfied; Bklyn, N. Y. (col.) ... 5.25
G. Hoffman; Verona, N. J. 4.00
"City Hall"; Chicago, Ill. 10.00
Dr. J. E. Carlin; Freehold, N. J. 3.00
J. Rothenberg; N. Y. C. 1.00
S. Victor; Detroit, Mich. (col.) 9.70
Welchner; Detroit, Mich. (col.) 10.00
Section 2, Dist. 7; Detroit, Mich. 32.00
M. Stresow; Central Slip, N. Y. 1.00
W. Belida; Graniteville, Mass. (collected) 4.36
L. Glaner; Philadelphia, Pa. ... 1.00
J. B. Curtis; Elizabeth, N. J. ... 1.00
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G. D. Raduloff; Detroit, Mich. ... 1.00
H. White; Valier, Ill. 1.00
E. J. Bryan; Clifton; Ariz. 5.00
F. J. Peel; Toronto, Canada 2.00
E. Steiner; Aveara, N. Y. 5.00
M. Zieper; Worcester, Mass. 5.00
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A. Popkin; Bristol, Pa. 1.00
H. Chaskin; Bklyn, N. Y. 1.00
A. Baker; N. Y. C. (collected) .. 16.35
Dwellers Bldg. Corp.; N. Y. C. 100.00
A. H. Stein; N. Y. C. 1.00
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S. H. Babcock; Conneaut, O. 2.00
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E. J. Olchowsky; Chicago, Ill. ... 1.00
M. A. Stroyoff, Bulgarian St. Br. Madison, Ill. 5.00
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K. Helplik; Pequot, Minn. 5.00
Dr. J. M. Rouf; Chicago, Ill. 3.00
P. Kilsaga; San Fr., Cal. (col.) 10.00
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R. J. Credicott; Madison, Wis. ... 1.00
Saida Harju, Int. Br.; Redgrantie, Wisc. 5.00
J. Silverman, Y.W.L.; Bklyn. 1.00
H. N. Yenkevich, Lith, ILD, Br. 17, Bklyn, N. Y. 5.00
F. P. Hutchins; Boston, Mass. ... 2.00
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Labor and Fraternal Organizations

I. L. D. Open Air Meeting Friday.

An open air meeting will be held Friday evening, at Rutgers Square by the Downtown Branch of the International Labor Defense.

• • •

U. C. W. C. H. of Passaic.

A membership meeting of all members of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives of Passaic is called for Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at 27 Dayton Ave.

At this meeting the question of a City Sub Central Committee, a Joint Picnic of all Councils, and the election of delegates to the Annual Conference of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, JJune 25, will be taken up.

Flood Damage Estimate 4 Hundred Million

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Damage from the Mississippi flood will total approximately $400,000,000, it was estimated today.

The loss in crops and to railroads and highways will reach $200,000,000, it is said.

Union Meetings

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON, BRONZE & STRUCTURAL WORKERS UNION meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, City. Headquarters: 7 East 15th Street, City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 9144, 2191.

A. Rosenfeld, Secretary

Window Cleaners' Protective Union—Local 8

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.
217 E. 85th St., New York.
Meets each 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 7 P. M.
Window Cleaners, Join Your Union!

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 2168 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
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Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union

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Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday, Membership Meeting—2nd and last Thursday of Each Month.
George Weissman, President.
Manager.
Harry Halebsky
Secretary-Treasurer.

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The DAILY WORKER
Advertising Dept.
33 First St., New York City.

Pioneers Agree to Work Conditions

Illinois Coal Miners Drift Toward Wage Cut

CHICAGO, June 21.—Confirming the completion of the opposition to the Lewis-Fishwick machine in the United Mine Workers of America, that theme leaders meant to force the miners of District 12 into a wage agreement in which concessions to the employers as to conditions of work go so far as to actually amount to a cut in wages, the District 12 policy committee, headed by President Fishwick, today handed its "best terms" to the employers.

The operators retired from conference to consider the proposals and then rejected them. They are asking an open cut in wages, but may be induced to take advantage of the union official's offer to camouflage a wage cut. They have refused the present offer by Fishwick, but have the door open for further negotiations.

Separate Agreement.

The conference now being held is to settle the strike in District 12, Illinois, leaving the rest of the union still locked out by the companies. Working conditions have been so bad in this district during the Farrington and Fishwick regime here that anything worse would mean that a great deal of work is done for no wages at all, and that more miners will remain unemployed.

Once the striking power of the union is ruined by the policy of separate district agreements, initiated by International President Lewis before the lock-out started, it will be easy to utilise the force of unemployed miners in District 12 and other districts to reduce the wages, also, any progressive miners opposed to the present plan of their officials.

It might be possible even to further cut down the efficiency of the union by substituting before long subdistrict agreements for union agreements, and perhaps even separate mine agreements.

• •

Vesta Assembles Police.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 21. — The Vesta Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation is assembling its forces and using those of the state to create a reign of terror around its coal mines, which it now expects to reopen on a scab basis.

Iron Worker Hurt While He Was at WorkUptown

While working in an excavation at 10 East 55th St. yesterday, Frederick Carter, an iron worker, was pinned beneath a 100 foot boom and a steel derrick.

Carter was caught while unstrapping the boom 50 feet from the bottom of the excavation. Altho in pain he coolly directed his fellow workers who released him. He suffered a contusion of the right hip.

3 Killed by Train.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 21.—Three persons were killed when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Long Island railroad train at a crossing here today.

Daily Demands Free National Mobilization

(Continued from Page One)

tention to the attacks of our workers and said he intended to carry the investigation further and only upon its conclusion, if necessary, of those who is still in a very serious condition.

Hadley Denies Charges.

Police Commissioner Whalen said: "Inspector Valentine gave close attention to the attacks of our workers and had the records. They are not true. Only $1162 was collected in the campaign and that was turned over to the treasury of Queens who is still in a very serious condition.

Hadley denied charges from police officials that the Workers Ex-Service League was behind the demonstration. "We have no information to that effect," he said.

Mayor Walker refused to comment on the charges.

Only 1 Arrest.

One one fur picket was arrested yesterday morning. He is William Cohen who was taken into custody at the corner of 28th St. and Seventh Ave. Brot before Magistrate Rosenbluth he was fined $5.

About 90 pickets arrested Monday morning in the fur market returned to Joint Board headquarters yesterday afternoon after serving their two day sentence.

They were a whole line of "singing jailbirds" as they marched down 22nd St. to Number 22 East 22nd. One worker, Morris Plakin had gone on the picket line provided with sheets, a pillow case and some sandwiches. The sandwiches came in handy, but unfortunately the police authorities objected to private lunches and insisted that the worker check it until he left jail yesterday.

New Right Wing Trick.

A. Skolnick, one of the workers arrested on the picket line Monday reports a strange incident which occurred in the 54th St. jail early yesterday morning. About 3 a. m. a keeper came to his cell and called "Skolnick come on out." Skolnick asked what was the matter and was told that someone was there to pay his fine and he was to be released. Skolnick could not understand why he was being taken out, but he got up, said good-bye to his cellmate, Miller Lester, and went out to the wire screen which separates the visitors from the prisoners. There he saw a strange man, who was the person offering to pay his fine.

"Who are you," Skolnick asked. "Never mind who I am, I'm going to pay your fine. Come on out." But Skolnick was suspicious and insisted on knowing who the man was. He would not tell, so Skolnick went back to his cell and served the rest of his sentence. The belief of the workers is that this man was a gangster who had some confederates outside and wanted Skolnick out in order to assault him. Other workers are urged to beware of such a trick.

Shop Chairmen Meet Thursday.

A meeting of all shop chairmen will be held tomorrow at 5 p. m. in Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. near 9th St.

The General Picket Committee and the Women's Picket Committee will meet at Stuyvesant Casino tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m.

Diplomatic Illness.

TOKYO, June 21.—Premier Biichi Tanaka, head of the Japanese cabinet, was suffering from stomach catarrh today in his seaside villa at Kamakura. Important government conferences are being held up until the premier recovers sufficiently to attend them.

His doctors say the ailment is not serious.

Bankers' Lies, Says Zimerman as Witness Called

Denies That the Joint Board Destroyed

The first statements lodged by Julius Hochman, right wing opponent in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union that the Joint Board (Red) union destroyed the property of their headquarters, 130 East 25th St. when they vacated them Monday as a result of a court order, was answered by Charles B. Zimmerman yesterday.

"The accusations of Hochman are false. When he and his group claim that we have destroyed the property of the union they are charging us with crimes of which they themselves are usually guilty of. It is the policy of Sigmanism to destroy the union and its property, and to claim that we have done so is an absolute lie," said Zimmerman.

Have Witnesses.

"Before we left the building we called in Joseph Fish, former right wing secretary of the Joint Board, also a reporter of the Jewish Day, and let them examine the building for we had an inkling that the Sigman gang would come out with a story along the lines that they did.

"We have intentions of again occupying the 25th St. offices and therefore it would be stupid for us to destroy something that we intend to use. This charge is in line with all, past statements of the Sigman crowd, 100 per cent full of lies."

Result of Court Order.

The Joint Board was compelled to vacate their offices as a result of a municipal court order that demanded that they pay at once $12,000 back rent and $2,000 a month in the future.

The Joint Board was unable to make payments due to the tactics pursued by the right wing group in the union and the necessity for using funds for strike relief.

Until the Joint Board gets in a position to reoccupy their former office, they will use the headquarters of Local 2, 128 East 24th St. as the Joint Board offices.

Serve Injunction on Joint Board.

An injunction was served on the officers of the Joint Board yesterday by Salvatore Vinfo, manager of local 48, "prohibiting the Joint Board or any of its officers from levying taxes or collecting dues from the members of local 48."

According to observers this is another attempt on the part of the right wing to use the courts as a weapon against the members of the union.

Cloak and Dressmakers Will Hold a Meeting at Cooper Union Tomorrow

The question of reorganization, the strike and other important matters will be taken up at an open meeting, called for tomorrow, 1 P. m. at Cooper Union by the Joint Board, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. All unemployed cloak and dressmakers should attend.

Sacco-Vanzetti Week Is Being Set Aside

(Continued from Page One)

the frame up publicly to give an opportunity to the defense workers to present facts and documents which would prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that not only are Sacco and Vanzetti innocent of the crime charged against them, but that they were deliberately framed up by the reactionary interests of Massachusetts with the aid of Department of Justice operatives. The petition demands that the committee conduct its sessions and investigations publicly.

The petitions will be circulated thru the labor unions and other working class organizations, thru the various united front committees and conferences that have been formed in dozens of cities, and special efforts will be made this time to obtain signatures by house to house canvassing. The I.L.D. is urging that special meetings be held during the Sacco-Vanzetti Week in sections of the city, where neighborhood sentiment can be organized for the drive.

Special committees in charge of the drive are to be organized in all cities which will in turn organize Sacco-Vanzetti Brigades for the collection of petition signatures.

The campaign will reach its height on July 4, Independence Day, with protest meetings, and the sending of resolutions and telegrams to the Governor, demanding a new trial and freedom for these two innocent workers, and to President Coolidge demanding a federal investigation of the illegal participation of the United States Department of Justice, in the case.

A bulletin will be issued during the period of the drive giving the results achieved in each city.

Will Point Out to Supreme Court Its C. S. Contradiction

WASHINGTON, June 21. (FP)—Justices of the United States Supreme Court have been asked to clear up the contradictions in two recent rulings on the Industrial Workers of the World, one of which sent William Burns to a California prison while another freed Harold R. Fiske of Kansas, although both were tried for membership in the I. W. W.

Attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union have filed a petition asking for a rehearing and a stay in mandate by the Supreme Court on the Burns case, involving the constitutionality of the California criminal syndicalism act. This law, which has sent scores of workers to prison for mere membership in the I. W. W., is challenged on the ground that it violates the Fourteenth Amendment, which holds that "no citizen shall be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law."

Contradictory Rulings

In the Burns case, the Supreme Court ruled May 16 that criminal syndicalism is the intent of the I. W. W. and that membership therefore automatically places a worker in violation of the California statute. But in the Fiske ruling on the very same day, the court said that distributing the preamble of the I. W. W., soliciting members and even holding organizer's credentials imparted no criminality in Kansas.

Civil Liberties lawyers argue in their petition that if Fiske showed no criminality, then neither did Burns, whose activities in the labor organization were exactly the same. Weighty legal precedents aiming vital blows at rights previously held by workers are established by the ruling, declare the attorneys, who continue:

"Guilt By Association"

"When said objection to the statute is fully considered, it must be held that the statute as interpreted in this case attempts to write into the law the principles of guilt by association, and to establish the crime of conspiracy contrary to that principle and that crime violate the guaranty of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that "no citizen shall be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law."

If the Supreme Court cares to grant a rehearing and stay of mandate, the California criminal syndicalism law will again be tested in the crucible of the American Constitution and Burns released from prison pending the decision. However, the court is under no compulsion to reconsider the case.

Poincare's Jingoism Bitterly Attacked In Press of Germany

"BERLIN, June 21. — Poincare's speech at Luneville on Franko-German relations has raised a small tempest in the German press. His statement that Germany still had designs on Alsace, and addcing the fact that they had a warship named "Elsass" as proof of their predatory designs is characterized as stupid and childish.

"It is not true," says the Tageliche Rundschau, "that Germany has not dissolved her military organizations, disposed of barracks and destroyed her fortifications. Poincare spoke without Celtic cynicism. He has learned nothing and forgotten nothing. His statements are palpably untrue. The paper points out that the S. S. Elsass, built in 1905, would have been discarded long ago if Germany had been permitted to build new ships.

Believe Flier Drowned.

RIO JANEIRO, June 21.—The fate of Captain St. Roman and his comrades, who hopped off from Africa several weeks ago on a trans-Atlantic hop to South America and have not been heard from since, now seems likely to be cleared up.

Portions of what appears to be a float made from aeroplane wings have been picked up outside of Parx, the National Telegraph Bureau reports.

Experts believe that St. Roman was forced down near the coast of Brazil and when his plane threatened to sink made a float of the wings of the plane and fought to keep himself and comrades afloat. They were picked up, but they drifted out of the ship routes and were finally forced to give up the struggle.

States that no citizen shall be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law."

If the Supreme Court cares to grant a rehearing and stay of mandate, the California criminal syndicalism law will again be tested in the crucible of the American Constitution and Burns released from prison pending the decision. However, the court is under no compulsion to reconsider the case.

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Statement of the Communist Party of China

Communist Party of China, which assumes the responsibility of the Chinese revolution, declares that the split from the ranks of the Nationalist revolutionary armies, especially him from the party and order-

Chiang Kai-shek has become an open enemy of the National revolution and has allied himself with reactionaries. He has become a traitor to the revolution. Therefore he cannot be tolerated in the ranks of the revolutionary party of the people, he cannot be trusted with the command of the Nationalist revolutionary army. A traitor to the revolution, he deserves the highest punishment at the hands of the Nationalist government, under which he revolted and which he seeks to overthrow. The working class will energetically support the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government to purge themselves of all reactionary elements and to defeat the enemies of the National revolution.

Chinese Capitalists.

The conflict inside the Kuomintang that has resulted in this drastic, but very necessary action against Chiang Kai-shek has a deep social basis. It was not an individual that revolted against party authority, and turned against the revolution, Chiang Kai-shek and his clique are the spokesmen of a social element inside and outside the Kuomintang. Ever since its reorganization, the Kuomintang became the revolutionary party of the oppressed and exploited masses. Nevertheless, bourgeois and even reactionary feudalistic elements remained inside the party. All along, these elements sought to divert the Kuomintang from the path of revolutionary democracy. An inner struggle went on to decide the very vital question: whether the Kuomintang should be a class party or a peoples' party—whether its program and policies should be determined according to the interests of the upper classes (big bourgeoisie and feudals) or of the oppressed and exploited majority of the nation. This struggle is the social background of the crisis that became acute inside the Kuomintang as the revolution developed rapidly as a result of the north expedition.

By the coup d'etat of March 20, the bourgeois and feudalistic elements inside the Kuomintang overthrew the revolutionary democratic power in Canton. To do this they had even resorted to such base methods as individual assassination (of Liao Chung-hai). They captured power and planned to lead the revolution according to the interests of their class. To secure their power they began to destroy mass organizations which stood behind the revolutionary wing of the Kuomintang (attacks upon labor and peasant movements, dissolution of the Canton City Committee, etc.)

While the masses supported and made great sacrifices for the north expedition, as a means of developing the revolution, the bourgeois and feudal elements inside the Kuomintang looked upon it as the road to greater power. But the victorious march of the Nationalist army raised such tremendous forces of revolution as were alarming to the reactionary bourgeois and feudalistic wings of the Kuomintang. It became apparent that the success of the north expedition threatened to undo the coup d'etat of March 20. The masses challenged the feudal-bourgeois leadership and supported the revolutionary wing of the Kuomintang overthrow on March 20. The struggle for power became sharp between the feudal-bourgeois right wing and the revolutionary democratic left wing of the Kuomintang.

Role of Peasants.

The northern expedition greatly expanded the power of the Nationalist government. By reaching the Yangtze Valley the Nationalist forces threatened the main citadels of imperialism. It became self-evident that imperialism would not yield any vital positions without an open armed struggle. While negotiating with the Nationalist government on the question of concessions, imperialism prepared for intervention. To be able to meet the united forces of imperialism and its tool, native militarism, the Nationalist government must have the conscious and whole-hearted support of the masses whose power and sacrifice are the only guarantee for the revolution. In other words, Nationalist China must establish a revolutionary democratic power. This meant that the national revolution should primarily be an agrarian revolution. Eighty per cent of the Chinese population being peasantry, a revolutionary democracy cannot be established except through an agrarian revolution. The French peasantry supported Napoleon for 20 years because of the agrarian reforms made by the great revolution. In China, the peasant movement spread like forest-fire in the provinces through which the victorious Nationalist army passed. If the advent of the Nationalist army and of the Nationalist government change the conditions of slavery and misery under which the peasantry have tilled and toiled for ages, the victory of the National revolution will be guaranteed—the Nationalist army will be irresistible. The French peasantry helped Napoleon conquer feudal Europe. The Chinese peasantry will support the Nationalist government and the Nationalist army to free China from imperialism and militarism.

Prostrate Dr. Sun.

For the success of revolution which is indispensable from the National revolution is natural in the interests of the feudal elements and even of the bourgeoisie. Apart from the Canton handicraft industry and the peasantry the principal producing class at is the object of exploitation—feudal, imperialist and militarist—as soon as it became clear that the further development of the National revolution required an agrarian revolution and the mobilization of the Kuomintang recognized its necessity, the feudal-bourgeois elements inside the Kuomintang felt their position shaken. They gradually moved to the counter-revolutionary feudal - bourgeois reaction he declared war upon that Chiang Kai-shek represented. Ever since March 20 he had carried the banner of these elements. When he failed to make the entire Kuomintang an instrument of feudal-bourgeois reaction he declared war upon it. Should the Nationalist movement not go in the way recommended by the bourgeoisie which is linked up with imperialism, they would not hesitate to split it, to turn against it, to ally with militarism and imperialism in order to crush it. And Chiang Kai-shek did all these as the representative of the feudal bourgeois elements outside the Kuomintang.

The resolution of the Kuomintang depriving Chiang Kai-shek of his post, expelling him from the party and ordering his arrest means that the Kuomintang declares that the feudal-bourgeois elements inside its ranks have turned against the revolution, and therefore should be looked upon as enemies to be defeated for the complete and final victory of the National revolution. This resolution marks a stage of class differentiation which goes on as the revolution develops. The C. P. supports this resolution because the proletariat should not only strengthen revolutionary democratic power, but is its backbone.

When the consideration of feudal-bourgeois interests made Chiang Kai-shek declare war upon the Kuomintang, he chose the working class as the first object of attack. The wrath of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie was vented with ferocity upon the workers and peasants of Kiangsi, Chekiang and Shanghai. The C. P. became the object of his bitterest hatred. Chiang Kai-shek understands that the left power cannot be overthrown, the Nationalist movement cannot be a monopoly of bourgeoisie, unless the organized force of the working class is destroyed. On their part, the proletariat understand that Chiang Kai-shek is the hangman of the counter-revolutionary feudal-bourgeoisie. Destruction of Chiang Kai-shek requires the defeat of the feudal-bourgeois elements inside and outside Kuomintang. As long as the counter-revolutionary social forces that he represents, are not destroyed, Chiang Kai-shek may be overthrown only to be replaced by another more treacherous, more brutal, more bloodthirsty.

Clearing Kuomintang.

Feudal-bourgeois elements, that until recently marched half-heartedly with the Nationalist revolution, have gone over to the camp of counter-revolution. The Neo-militarism of Chiang Kai-shek has become an additional instrument with which imperialism attacks the Chinese people. Failing to capture the leadership of the Nationalist movement feudal-bourgeois elements sought to split the Kuomintang and set up a party and government which under the false color of Nationalism would betray the nation, unite with reactionary militarism and compromise with imperialism. The expulsion of Chiang Kai-shek from the Kuomintang does not remove the danger. He will still try to set up a rival "Nationalist government."

Even after Chiang Kai-shek is expelled from the party, roots of Chiang Kai-shekism are to be found throughout the Nationalist territories. They are the reactionary social classes—landlords, gentry, etc. In proportion as national revolution destroys these forces by means of radical agrarian reforms, Chiang Kai-shekism gets weakened. So long as the feudal-bourgeois elements marched with the National revolution, it was tactically necessary to develop class-struggle by stages. Now, they have declared class-war; no tactical consideration any longer restrains the attack on the reactionary class. This will be the most effective and only way of overthrowing the neo-militarism of Chiang Kai-shek, frustrating his efforts to set up a rival "Nationalist government" and forming a solid revolutionary democratic front to meet and defeat the united forces of imperialism, militarism and feudal bourgeoisie.

Down with Chiang Kai-shek, the representative of feudal-bourgeois reaction and instrument of imperialism!

Down with military dictatorship!

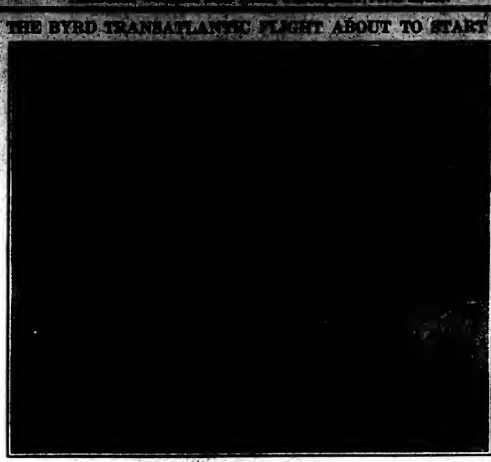
Long live the union of revolutionary democracy!

Long live the democratic dictatorship of the proletariat, peasantry and the middle classes!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA.

Hankow, April 29, 1927.

THE BYRD TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT ABOUT TO START



In order to thoroughly impress on the public mind the "necessity" for an air navy, and to blaze the way for transatlantic air liner service as a commercial undertaking, expensive and dangerous expeditions continue to cross the Atlantic. Above three of the "America" crew (left to right) Bert Acosta, Richard E. Byrd, Commander, U. S. N.; Lieut. Gen. Noville. Below, a test for the earth inductor compass. The America is the largest plane to try the trip, has three motors and a crew of four.

Professional Patriots

High-salaried patrioteers have ever been in the vanguard in the fight for the open shop, which they like to refer to as the "American Plan." They fight all measures in the field of labor legislation, such as the child labor amendment, have taken a leading part in advocating the criminal syndicalism laws which are now found on the statute books of 36 states.

* * *

(Continued from yesterday)

8. Attorney-General Daugherty and Mr. Burns' zeal evidently inspired the following announcement by Henry Harrison Lewis in his paper Industrial Progress. This is in the January, 1924, issue, under the heading: "If there is Bolshevik Activity in your Neighborhood, Notify the Department of Justice at Washington."

"Here is an invitation and a command to search diligently for every sign and vestige of efforts in plants and in daily contacts to promote the economic, political and social chaos that furnishes the fertile soil for Bolshevism. . . .

"Each has a duty that should be a patriotic privilege: to ferret out the sly agents of anarchy, to mark their hangings and goings and associations and to lead them and their dupes into the light of day. The Department of Justice of the United States, dedicated to the continued welfare of all the people, will welcome such aid on the part of energetic citizens, and a personal sense of duty to country well performed will yield to them a permanent satisfaction."

Captain Sidney Howard, dramatist, and author of the "Labor Spy," writing on the professional patriots in the New Republic, September 10, 1924, describes the close relation of these organizations to the government departments:

"The militant patriots were publicity agents for Mr. Burns. When he hadn't evidence to convict these 'so-called liberals' and worse, he turned the patriots loose in his treasure house of rumors and portentous subversive documents. There was meat for them and precious little danger of libel suits, too, with such authority behind them. Dwight Braman sat in the offices of the Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., and boasted that he was in almost daily communication with the Department of Justice.' Ralph Easley printed the Burns assistance right out in his prospectus of the National Civic Federation's forthcoming Survey of Progress. A survey of progress, by the National Civic Federation, by the way, is not without certain elements of humor. But they had the co-operation of governmental agencies at Washington.' And no one, except possibly Mr. Whitney of the American Defense Society called more frequently than Mr. Easley on the Bureau of Investigation. These calls provided, one surmises, a convenient link between sworn enemies, Mr. Burns and Easley's pal, Samuel Gompers; provided, too, a convenient source of A. F. of L propaganda against renegade unions. As to R. M. Whitney he loved to write letters about his dependence on the Burns files. He proclaimed it to the lawyers of the Foster defense. And letters written to the Department in confidence by the National Student Forum came out in Mr. Whitney's pamphlets. You and I couldn't have gotten into those Burns files. But then we were not militant patriots, and therefore, of no use to Mr. Burns."

The Spider-Web Chart.

An absurd but irritating piece of propaganda which caused a widespread protest from women's organizations was the so-called "spider-web chart" prepared in 1923 by Miss Lucia R. Maxwell, librarian of the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department headed by General Amos Fries. It illustrates the influence of certain hysterical professional patriots upon a highly important branch of a federal department. The chart was prepared apparently for the use of the Woman Patriot, for it is inserted to Miss Mary Kilbreth of that journal "with appreciation of her work." Its name refers to the web of lines between organizations and women leaders which are intended to tie together in an international conspiracy, directed, of course, from Moscow, all the chief women's organizations in the country.

It is aimed primarily at the National Council for the Prevention of War and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom headed by Jane Addams, and shows the connection with these two peace societies of women in organizations represented in the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, headed by Mrs. Maude Wood Park of the National League of Women Voters. The chart, which was distributed as a photostat copy of an ink drawing, about one by two feet, is headed "The Socialist-Pacifist Movement in America is an absolutely Fundamental and Integral part of International Socialism."

(To Be Continued)

$1,200,000 to Fight the Unions

In West Virginia, about 20 years ago the "Yellow Dog" contract first appeared. Since then the state has been a haven for open shoppers and today elaborate plans are laid for keeping the unions out.

The Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation of Wheeling, W. Va., is an organization similar to a Chamber of Commerce with a dual mission. They have a cash fund of $1,200,000.00 for the purpose of keeping unions out of the district and they are thus fact as a bait to lure small manufacturers from New York to a sure slaughter.

From an "Industrial Report" prepared by the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va. it is evident that the manufacturing enterprises derive labor from the wives and children of the underpaid miners and steel workers in the district who are forced to slave in clothing factories in order to boost the family income to a point nearer the maintenance mark. Rent is exhorbitantly high and wages extremely low. Female and child labor are prevalent and unprotected. The municipal and state governments are owned and controlled by the manufacturers and the courts are known to be partial to them.

In a recent campaign to lure some New York clothing manufacturers into their spider web, the real estaters and bankers of Wheeling, W. Va., had the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation promise as follows:

"Labor rates in the Ohio Valley District are low—we are in position to demonstrate to you that the average saving on labor alone will be approximately $25,000.00 a year for each 100 employes—the Ohio Valley Industrial District offers a large supply of non-union female labor at low rates." All of these females are wives and daughters of miners and steel workers who are no underpaid that they cannot meet the high cost of living in the Wheeling District. A glance at the comparative earnings and rents paid by laborers in Wheeling will show this very plainly.

"The wages paid skilled workers average from $15.00 to $25.00 a week of forty-eight hours.

"Laundry workers are paid a straight salary of $10.00 to $14.00 per week.

"Clerks employed in National Chain Stores average from $10.00 to $15.00 per week."

Negro women can be hired for four dollars a week and Negro men for six dollars a week, as in any Southern state.

"The following is the average rental scale of house rents:

"Houses suitable for white skilled employes (the ones who earn $18.00 to $25.00 a week, don't forget) $30.00 to $50.00 a month.

"Houses suitable for white unskilled employes (with earnings of $10.00 to $15.00 a week) $20.00 to $36.00 per month.

"Houses suitable for colored employes (you may depend upon it that a self-respecting pig would not want to live in these houses) $12.00 to $20.00."

From these figures it is apparent that industrial real estate brings handsome profits.

Sixty percent of the clothing workers are women and there is "an abundance of female labor, especially young girls."

To quote further from the Report, "We can assure you that you will not have any labor troubles in the District, as this is a strictly non-union District and the attitude of the Courts and the financial interests are centered towards protecting the manufacturer's interest."

Open Shop—No Strikes.

There are no strikes in the Wheeling District, we are told, because 85% of the labor is employed on the open shop basis. In 1921 the large steel mills broke the union which has never successfully re-organized.

Labor laws are framed to protect the manufacturers. The Commissioner of Labor has no power. Children above 14 years may be employed for eight hours a day. There are no laws at all regulating female labor, and the Workmen's Compensation Act is not compulsory but protects the employer, nevertheless.

The most foolish statement contained in the "Industrial Report" is that, "over 98% of the city's population carries savings accounts." Considering the low wages, high rentals and large degree of unemployment (stressed as the "abundance of labor—which is never scarce") that is indeed a miraculous accomplishment—or a downright lie.

—NORMAN SILBER.

A Prison Like Factory

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—"We hope that you will soon establish the Soviet Rule of the Workers and Peasants in your countries."

It was a peasant speaking. Not unusual you may say in the Soviet Union. But this peasant happened to be a prisoner in the Moscow Leforstvsky Isolator, a house of correction, as prisons are called in the Soviet Union. That rouses your interest.

Study The Boss.

I was leaving this class room where a group of peasant prisoners were studying bee culture. The translator had just explained to the prisoners, who were keenly interested, that our party going thru the prison was made up of students from the Lenin School, Germans, French, Americans, British, Bulgarians, and other nationalities, and that it included delegates from several countries to the plenary session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International just closed.

Many of the Russian words slipped past me. But the enumeration of the different countries was very clear. The faces of these Russian farmers brightened into smiles, while one of them, evidently a spokesman for the group, uttered the hope in clear, distinct Russian, for the triumph of the Soviet Power in all the lands from which we visitors had come. The translator passed the message on to us. We replied that the struggle was growing everywhere; that the day of triumph would come. Then the peasants returned to their discussion. We continued our visit elsewhere.

Not Locked!

It was difficult to persuade oneself that this was a prison. Call it a prison, if you will, and then realize that it is a prison without keys! I have been in many American prisons, I have been locked up in some of them. In American prisons one is always confronted with the turnkeys everywhere opening and shutting heavy, clanging doors, manipulating intricate systems of locks and bars, using methods by which long rows of cells are locked up by the working of a single lever; high walls ontside with watch towers manned by heavily armed guards, powerful searchlights stationed in strategic positions, with all the other paraphernalia invented and improved on to keep the victims of capitalism securely in chains.

Not Crowded!

Here I saw not a single key, in this Soviet "House of Correction" with only 381 inmates. It has a capacity of over 400. Strange anomaly this, a prison that isn't overflowing. For such is the case with practically every American jail and prison, with huge appropriations being everywhere frantically secured for new additions, or for entirely new structures. Vicious employers are declaring in strikes: "If the jails and prisons are not big enough, we'll build stockades. Prisons of the Soviet Union emptying; the last bastion of American capitalism choked ever more with their human prey.

We had gathered at the Hotel Lux at six o'clock in the evening. We had walked down the Tverskaya, across the Soviet Square, and then over into Sverdlov Square, one of the most beautiful in Moscow with its many flower beds blossoming into life. It was crowded. Here we got a tramway to take us out into a suburb. We were to go to the end of the line. On the car we got better acquainted with our guide who also acted as an interpreter, a Communist Party member who works in one of the large Co-operative Department Stores. He pointed it out to us as we passed.

Children Play.

Leaving the street car we passed down a street and then across a meadow where children were playing in large numbers on the green grass. It didn't look like the neighborhood of a prison. Then the buildings of the "Leforstovsky Isolator," as it is called, soon broke upon us from behind a row of giant trees, that stood guard in all the glory of their fresh spring foliage.

We walked thru the gate, that was standing open, and up into the administration building, unannounced. It did not take long before the warden himself appeared.

My first impression was of a huge workshop as we were taken into a long room where many looms were busy weaving cloth of many kinds and colors. The weavers were prisoners, under five to ten-year sentences, the cloth being the maximum in the Soviet Union.

But they didn't look like prisoners. No prison uniforms. Just as good wages paid as most workers outside received. And they were proud of their work. That was easy to see by stopping at their machines and showing an interest in what they were doing. And they talked readily of their task. There was no prison rule forbidding you to talk to them.

Like a Factory.

We went thru several such rooms of busy, throbbing machines. These prison workshops were run on a three-shift basis, the day shifts working eight hours, the night shifts seven hours, the prisoners receiving one-third of his wages immediately. The other two-thirds are either given to the prisoners' family, if he has one, or given to him upon his release. The Mostorg (Moscow Trading Co.) buys 100,000 roubles worth of goods every month. In the last ten months the profits on the goods sold has totalled 137,000 roubles. (One rouble is approximately 50 cents.)

Then we passed on into the main building. Here it was plainly to be seen that many of the workshops had formerly been the giant prison cells into which the victims of the czarism that is gone had been thrown wholesale.

Garment Shops.

The metallic purr of machinery providing useful work for idle hands, had replaced the groans of these once here entombed. One is recalled from reflections over the departed czarism, with all its horrors, to hear the warden tell of his latest purchase of German machinery, purchases over which he displays great enthusiasm. Here are four machines that cost 2,400 roubles apiece. There are two others that cost 9,000 roubles, fresh in their new paint and polish. They are being put into place. Soon they will be at work. In another room we come upon long rows of Singer Sewing Machines, imported from the United States. Here the cloth is made into goods of various kinds. The finished products were displayed by an "instructor," a prisoner. He was arrested in 1922, following the discovery that he had been a member of the czarist police before the revolution. He was very accommodating and didn't mind telling about his checkered past.

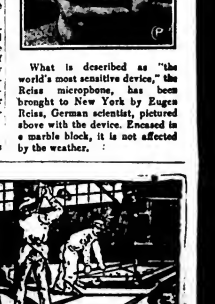
Then we pass on into the cell blocks, where the prisoners live, which are built pretty much on the order of American prisons, tier of cells rising on tier. We pass along the lowest tier.

We come upon a cell that was neat, it is explained, for the punishment of prisoners thru solitary confinement. Now it is a hath room. No black dungeons in this prison now.

We go thru the prison hospital. There is room for a dozen but on this evening there is only one inmate. Immediately cases become serious they are sent off to regular hospitals and given every possible care.

Then we come upon the prison "coop," the co-operative store where the prisoners may purchase what they desire. It is in charge of Hora, a former Czecho-Slovakian spy. He is dressed quite neatly and smokes his cigarette quite jauntily. One of the members of our Party is also a Czech from Prague. Hora is from Prague. He tries to minimize his crime by declaring that he had merely written a letter during the famine. But we were later shown some mass evidence against Hora, who was a Czech doctor, had worked himself into the Soviet Political Police and betrayed some of its secrets to the Czech white guards and the Czech Mission. He had been here six years, ont of an eight-year sentence. He took his imprisonment quite philosophically, said he had no complaints to make.

"Most Sensitive"



What is described as "the world's most sensitive device," the Reiss microphone, has been brought to New York by Eugen Reiss, German scientist, pictured above with the device. Encased in a marble block, it is not affected by the weather.



THE DAILY WORKER

FOR THE FIGHT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

WE see in the society columns of the newspapers that Mrs. E. Morris de Peyster has purchased the Cross-ways Nursery the villa of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and is occupying it this season." This is at Newport. Mrs. de Peyster is pictured under a sunshade and with a troubled look on her countenance. No doubt the poor devil is worrying over the trials and tribulations of her next "at home." Supposing the bootlegger fools her on the gin!

• • •

ANOTHER intriguing bit of information for the hard-working stenographer is the reported marriage of Florence Gibb Pratt, daughter of two more Pratts, who was married in St. James's Episcopal Church. The couple will reside in Cheshire, England. The bride did not carry a bouquet, but instead a white prayer book. How perfectly pious! What the attendants wore and where they wore it was minutely described in the society columns. As if it mattered a damn!

• • •

CAN you imagine something like this appearing in the society columns?: "Miss Mary Feiteltoot, daughter of Mr. Moses Feiteltoot, well known rabbit-worker of Chrystie Street was joined in wedlock yesterday to Mr. Isaac Patrick Muldoon, son of Mr. Barney Muldoon, bodyguard of 481 West 46th Street by Rabbi Scholem O'Keefe. After the services, the happy couple subwayed to the Roxy theatre where they enjoyed "Thy Neighbor's Wife." Mr. and Mrs. Muldoon will live on the east side after they have made the proper connection with an installment furniture house." You can imagine reading this in a capitalist paper, but that's about as far as you will get. Another reason why it should read The DAILY WORKER for all the news that's not fit to print anywhere else.

• • •

THERE is something bookish in the atmosphere around Washington Square. One who has read the American Mercury, the New Masses and our Saturday supplement, and who therefore knows a thing or two about the world he lives in, cannot help being pitched into a ruminating mood as he looks at the quaint houses where now-famous writers, once spent their days in tribulation and indigence. And as if sensing the psychological effect of the environment on the book-loving pedestrian a number of go-getters have opened bookstores in the vicinity. This is a typically American trait. Regardless of what Sinclair Lewis said about Babbitt he knows his business. Of course Babbitts do not run radical bookstores.

• • •

HAVING become more or less responsible for the success of the Jimmie Higgins Book Store, I must announce that he has moved his wares from 127 to 106 University Place. This Jimmie is an elusive fellow. No matter how often you call on him you will be told that he is out. His assistant would give you the impression that he is always in need of money, and as a branch of a nationally known pawn shop is close at hand, you will be told that Jimmie is there trying to borrow money.

• • •

BE that as it may, he has a splendid staff in charge of the store, pleasant to the eye as well as to the ear. A nice place to spend a few hours examining the latest books. And it is very seldom that anybody will ask you if you need assistance which is another way of saying that if you have no money you will not be insulted by a suggestion that this is a bookstore and not a zoo. Yet I am told that Jimmie sells a lot of books.

• • •

THE smallest dog and the largest man that I have seen anywhere but in a circus stood outside the door of an up-town store a few evenings ago. In fact the dog was so small that at first I thot it was a discarded ice cream cone. But my curiosity was awakened by a piece of string that led from the tiny thing on the sidewalk to a hand that seemed to be away up in the air. The flunkey that held the string in his hand was uniformed and he stood at attention as if the slightest sign of canine displeasure would mean his economic demise. Shortly, a stout lady with a jimmy countenance came forth, picked up the dog and implanted three resounding smacks on its nose. She entered a limousine, and biting the pup's ears she was driven away by a uniformed chauffeur, the flunkey sitting beside him.

• • •

WHAT has happened to the "revolutions" that were breaking out all over the Soviet Union like rash on an eczema victim? Has Lindbergh

(Continued on Page Four)

SACCO, VANZETTI EMERGENCY MEET TOMORROW NIGHT

Third Labor Conference at Labor Temple

The third conference of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will be held at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th St., tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

The conference will discuss preparations for immediate demonstrations to be held in New York.

All labor unions and fraternal organizations who have not already appointed delegates to the conference are urged to do so at once.

• • •

Heighten Agitation.

The campaign for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, slightly abated during the private hearings conducted by Governor Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts, is again being resumed with increased intensity.

Realizing also that the advisory committee appointed by the governor after insistent demands had been made is a star chamber committee and is making no attempt to hear the facts of the defense, the International Labor Defense has called for the immediate resumption of agitation on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti on a nation-wide scale.

Deep Apprehension.

With the week of July 10, the date set for the execution of the two framed-up Italian workers approaching, deep fear is being felt by those who have been leading the campaign for their liberation.

The I. L. D. has announced from its national headquarters in Chicago that new petitions with signatures reaching into the hundreds of thousands will be gathered and forwarded to the governor.

The week from June 27 to July 4 has been set aside as Sacco-Vanzetti Week, and the campaign will reach its height on July 4, Independence Day, with protest meetings thruout the United States.

• • •

Roscoe Pound Hits Prosecutors.

OBERLIN, Ohio., June 22.—Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, in a commencement speech here, criticised severely the tactics used by the prosecution in convicting Sacco and Vanzetti, and said that "the execution of these two obscure aliens regardless of their guilt or innocence on the ground that it is essential for the preservation of a stable society."

KLAN INFLUENCE WORKED TO KILL JEWISH PATIENTS

N. Y. Hospital Anti-Semites Sabotage

How the Ku Klux Klan element of the Kings County Hospital of Brooklyn mistreated Jewish patients of that institution is now coming to light as a result of the hasing of three internes there last Monday.

A Jewish woman of Brooklyn, former patient of the hospital will be one of a number of persons who have had dealings with the hospital to appear before the mayor. She will relate how she was left unattended for five hours, and how the interne who was in charge of the ambulance in which she was taken to the hospital called out with profane contempt, "Here's another Jew!"

Nathan H. Sweedler, council for the three Jewish internes, yesterday related how the nurses who worked with the internes refused to cooperate with them.

He said nurses were lax in wards in which Jewish internes had been assigned and not only insulted the internes but refused to carry out their orders, particularly if they concerned Jewish patients. And Jewish patients, Sweedler added, were insulted by nurses.

Sweedler charged openly that the Ku Klux Klan is directly responsible for the actions of the doctors and nurses at the hospital.

Workers Lose Eyes

"Hundreds if not thousands of eyes, and millions of dollars are still lost annually because of the eye hazards of industrial occupations," says the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness in a news release urging adequate safety measures and education.



Rally to the Defense of the Soviet Union!

DEADLOCK STILL GRIPS DELEGATES OF THREE POWERS

Senators Sceptical of Geneva Results

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Early collapse of the Geneva arms conference unless Great Britain accepts the limitations for warships suggested by the United States is confidently expected in high official quarters here.

Whether the British will give under pressure or the threat from the United States to launch a building program is in doubt, officials declare. The impression is that they will not, or that if they do decide to make some minor concessions, these will be still so far from the American view as to be unacceptable.

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GENEVA, June 22.—The tri-partite conference on limitation of naval armaments continues its deadlock. The disagreements between Britain and the United States on the first day are standing out in sharper relief than ever, after the delegations have had time carefully to analyze the real import of the various proposals.

It resembles more nearly a council of war than an effort toward peace.

"Experts" in Hot Debate

Spirited debate broke out in the experts' committee of the tri-partite naval disarmament conference this afternoon over the question of conversion of merchant ships into auxiliary cruisers.

Sir Frederick Field, British expert, ridiculed the idea that British merchant vessels could be converted into valuable wartime auxiliary cruisers.

Admiral Jones Assails British

"A merchant liner equipped with six inch guns can be made just as dangerous, if not more dangerous, than a cruiser," interjected Admiral Jones, U. S. N.

"Cruisers below a certain tonnage have armor plate just as fragile as the 'eggshell' hull of a liner.

"When you start reducing the tonnage of cruisers you rapidly reduce the thickness of their armorplate."

Japan Refuses U. S. Terms.

Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation, called upon Admiral Saito, head of the Japanese delegation today and it is known that Saito reiterated Japan's refusal even to consider the extension of the 5-5-3 Washington conference ratio to include cruisers, destroyers and submarines. It is understood that Saito stated he was prepared to make other concessions.

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Senators All Sceptical.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—If the American delegation at the Geneva naval conference returns with a treaty that prescribes anything less

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Declaration of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America

The stage is all set for a new world war. All of our warnings of the past two months are being verified. Step by step Great Britain has driven ahead towards the cementing of a united imperialist front against the Soviet Union.

The Coolidge government has shown by its actions that it is participating in this united front. The war danger grows daily, and at the rate that the situation is sharpening, the summer of 1927 gives promise of eclipsing the summer of 1914.

During the last few weeks, the attack against the Soviet Union has sharpened immeasurably while the acts of aggression against the Chinese Revolution have continued unabated.

The propaganda mills of the capitalist press are working overtime, as are the aeroplane factories and the poison gas and chemical warfare factories. The campaign of slander and hatred against the Soviet Union initiated by Great Britain, and energetically backed by the United States, has culminated in the brutal murder of Voikoff, the Minister of the Soviet Union to Poland. The real responsibility for this murder rests upon the international band of imperialist assassins that are attempting to plunge the world into a new war. The raid on the Peking embassy of the Soviet Union, the raid on Arcos, the lying stories circulated to the press of the entire world, the provocative speech of Ambassador Herrick on Decoration Day, the deliberate financing of bands of terrorists and spies by Britain and the United States, these are responsible for the Voikoff murder, greeted with approbation by the anti-Soviet Press of England and the United States. Poland was secretly encouraged to add insult to injury by a light sentence to the self confessed murderer, and a provocative note of reply to the complaint of the Soviet Union.

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The very conferences which the imperialists pretend to call to maintain peace in the world have been systematically used to further the plans for war. At Geneva, during the past week, the government of Great Britain has vouched each of the powers with a demand that they join with it in a common war against the Chinese people and the people of the Soviet Union. Chamberlain openly requested from the German government permission to march troops over Germany to attack Russia when the war begins.

In China, the Coolidge government has openly accepted the place of leadership in this plot against world peace and against Chinese people which the Tory government of Great Britain has attempted to thrust upon it. It did this at Nanking, where American battleships opened fire on an unfortified city. It did this in the identic Five Power-note where our State Department joined with the Governments of our other countries in an impudent demand for a money indemnity for the Nanking massacres perpetrated by our battleships and those of Great Britain. Now our government has moved marines northward of Tientsin, taking the leadership in this new attack of aggression against the Chinese Revolution.

In the Orient, where 175 battleships and tens of thousands of troops of eight powers have assembled in Chi-

(Continued on Page Two)

Workers Party General Membership Meeting to Be Held This Evening

A membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tonight, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

The order of business will be a report and discussion on the situation in the country in general and New York in particular. The attack on the unions, the left wing and the party will be taken up.

Admission by membership books only. The District Executive Committee calls upon all party members to be present.

I. R. T. WORKERS RESENT COLEMAN "PEACE" TACTICS

Discontent Is Growing Among Sub Workers

Without invitation and on their own initiative Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and Patrick J. Shea and James H. Coleman, officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes visited Samuel Untermyer, special council for the transit commission, at his office on Tuesday and assured him that there was not the slightest foundation for rumors of an impending strike on the Interborough or any of the other subway or elevated lines.

This visit was prompted by widespread discontent becoming manifest among the slaves of the traction system on account of Untermyer proving before the commission that the Interborough management compels all its employes to belong to its scab company union. This was interpreted by some as incitement to a strike for a genuine union, although it is well known that Untermyer had no such intentions when he attacked the "labor policy" of the traction magnates.

Public Incensed at Lines.

In order to gouge dividends out of the watered stock of the traction lines the wages of workers have been

(Continued on Page Five)

SAY GOVERNOR SMITH PROMISED TO BREAK FUR STRIKE; TOLD MATTHEW WOLL MASS ARRESTS WOULD DO IT

Chief Executive of New York State Offers Aid of Tammany to Union Smashers

Police "Justice" Exposed When Authorities Try to Shield Right Wing Gangster

That Governor Al. Smith is responsible for the wholesale arrests of the fur pickets in the present strike is a rumor that gained circulation in Tammany Hall circles yesterday.

It is said that Smith has reached an understanding with Matthew Woll, who is the American Federation of Labor spokesman in the needle trades disruption campaign, by which the governor has promised to see to it that the strike is broken. It is alleged that Smith gave Woll a promise of the full support of Tammany Hall in this move.

Some Evidence.

Pointing to the conclusion that Governor Smith is directly back of the unusual police severity and the policy of mass arrests in the furriers' strike is an incident two days ago in the trial court where four workers appear daily as a result of these arrests. Two policemen admitted under a fire of cross questioning by defense counsel that they had orders to arrest whenever they found more than twelve striking fur workers on a block.

Who Is Boss?

It is known that the captain of the Thirtieth St. police station in charge would never dare to issue such drastic and illegal commands unless he had been given clear authority to do so by his superiors. It was also brot out in the last Central Trades and Labor Council meeting that Police Commissioner Warren was not acting as violently against the pickets as the Matthew Woll, anti-left wing A. F. L. committee expected. Question: who gave the orders, if not a higher than Warren? And who is the big boss, if not Governor Smith?

But this is only one of the bits of evidence, all pointing to the man who is determined to remain popular enough to run for president and solid enough with the monied interests to get campaign funds, and who would therefore do his strike-breaking quietly.

Another striking example of how the police are attempting to shield the right wing gangsters, was given yesterday when the police released Willie Rosenfeld, a foreman, after he had painfully cut the face and body of Paul Goodman, a worker loyal to the Joint Board.

Goodman had previously worked for A. Weickstein, 333 Seventh Ave., where Rosenfeld is a foreman. Leaving that shop recently Goodman got work elsewhere. At noon time yesterday, Rosenfeld went to the shop where Goodman is now working and cut him up. They were both arrested.

(Continued on Page Two)

Anita Whitney Sends $50 To The Daily Worker To Show Approval; Give Aid

Charlotte Whitney held under the Criminal Syndicalist Law who has just been pardoned by the governor of California has sent $50 to The DAILY WORKER, which money will go towards the appeal fund.

Here is a woman who, when she was facing a long prison sentence thought immediately of that brave organ which was to continue the fight for the principle for which she stood while she was in jail. She realized fully the tremendous power and influence of the paper in propagating for the cause for which she is fighting.

Comrades, our case is not yet won, the defendants are only temporarily out of jail. A conviction and a heavy fine still stands against the paper. We must not leave The DAILY WORKER in the lurch in its case after we did such splendid work for many weeks.

On guard, Comrades, stand fast until victory is obtained!

FENG PLANS THREE-FOLD DRIVE ON PEKING; TROOPS PUSH INTO CHIHLI

Anti-Japanese Boycott Looms; Losovsky Greets Opening of Trade Union Congress

PEKING, June 22.—Reports from Hsuchow state that General Chiang Kai-shek has agreed to operate under General Feng Yu-hsiang in a triple offensive against Peking. The offensive will be along the Tsinan Fu, Kinhan and Lunghai railway lines.

(According to persistent reports the Nationalists may form a temporary military alliance with Chiang Kai-shek in order to hasten the capture of Peking. For Chiang Kai-shek there is no way out of an alliance with the Nationalists except immediate annihilation. He faces financial difficulties, popular discontent and an open revolt of his troops. Many of his soldiers have openly deserted him for the Nationalists.)

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Anti-Japanese Boycott.

SHANGHAI, June 22.—Steps are being taken here for the organization of an anti-Japanese boycott in retaliation for the landing of Japanese troops in Shantung.

Reports from other cities state that similar measures are being taken thruout the Yangtse Valley.

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(Special Cable To Daily Worker.)

Greet Labor Congress.

HANKOW, June 22.—The first session of the All-China Trade Union Congress was featured by greetings from M. Losovsky, on behalf of the Red Trade Union International, N. Roy, representative of the Communist International, and representatives of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist government, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth, the political department of the army, peasants and students, pioneer organizations and others.

The business of the Congress began yesterday. Reports from the Nationalist government, the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, reports on the world labor situation, the Chinese labor movement, the revision of statutes concerning the elections of the All-China Labor Federation and organizational questions are the principal items of business.

It is expected that the Congress will close on June 30th.

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Nationalists Advance.

HANKOW, June 22.—Reports from Chengchow state that Nationalist troops continue to cross the Yellow River and cross into Chihli Province.

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Report Tsungtao Fall.

SHANGHAI, June 22 — Chiang Kai-shek's troops have occupied Tsing-tao on the Kiachow Bay in Shantung Province, according to reports published in vernacular newspapers controlled by Chiang.

(Tsing-tao was a German leased territory, acquired after the war by Japan. Japan was compelled to relinquish it in 1922.)

(Japanese troops have been concentrating in Shantung despite protests from organizations thruout China. Reports from Shanghai state that a move is under way to organize an anti-Japanese boycott as a result of the dispatch of Japanese troops to Tsing-tao.)

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WASHINGTON, June 22.—A summary of the mandate issued by Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, upon appointing himself nominal as well as actual head of the Peking "government" has been forwarded here by John V. A. MacMurray, minister to China.

The mandate makes Chang complete dictator.

STARVE IN DAYS HE WILL STARVE KANSAS CONVICTS

Hunger Revolt Treated With Still More Hunger

LANSING, Kansas, June 22.—"Let them starve," is the military sentence passed on convicts driven to revolt in Kansas' prison mine. "We had just such a mutiny here last year," says Warden Hudspeth, "and the convicts threatened to eat the mules in the mine if they did not get better food." Warden Hudspeth is used to having his shot-gun-guards and miners use the last desperate measure of a cornered mad and barricade themselves in their underground workhouse.

WH KH Them.

The men can't get out, and if they don't surrender they can die, and that's all he cares about it. He states flatly that conditions will not be made any better, indeed, the prisoners will be lucky if they are not made worse. The only reason he does not cut off the water is because some guards are held below, prisoners of the prisoners. Lights are cut off.

Kansas' prison is like all others, a nest of petty graft, and a place in which the food becomes unbearable in the summer. The present hunger revolution among the inmates came about when some of the men asked that Kansas' new law legalizing cigarettes be applied to prisoners, as it is in many other state prisons.

Tired of Bad Food.

They thot the use of a little cheap tobacco would break the deadly monotony of contracted prison fare—but the warden thot that the full penalty of puritanism, however rejected by the present generation in Kansas would make the convicts better, or kill them, one or the other; he refused the cigarettes, and the "mutiny," scarcely more than a hunger strike, took place at once.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of desperation below, and the warden's calm decision to starve all his 323 miners into submission, extreme measures of repression were undertaken against all sympathizers above ground. A fanciful "plot" to set fire to the twine factory was "discovered" by guards and dozens of men beaten up with clubs, one shot, and others confined to their cells. The most outspoken of those known to have complained about the food are in solitary dark cells.

Meanwhile the newspapers are praising the hard-boiled governor and discussing the "unreasonableness" of the convicts in expecting cigarettes as tho that were their only grievance.

Protest Cal's Unfair, Unsportsmanlike Ways Of Snagging the Trout

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 22.—In behalf of the Isaac Walton League of America, Edward G. Taylor of Chicago today lodged a protest at the executive offices here against President Coolidge's use of barbed hooks and worms as trout bait.

Taylor called such fishing "slaughter" and urged "in the name of good sportsmanship" that the president use barbless hooks so that those fish which he could not eat could be thrown back into the stream. "The only excuse for a man to use worms would be if he was starving," Taylor said.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS

By Margaret Larkin.

A new pamphlet of interest to every militant in or out of the trade unions.

Giving the history of the valiant struggle in the needle trades—briefly and clearly.

Issued by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' Unions.

10 CENTS.

On American Labor read also:

THE TERROR TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT By Wm. F. Dunne	5.10
LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM By Jay Lovestone	5.10
LEFT WING UNIONISM By David J. Saposs	25.00
THE WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS By Theresa Wolfson	25.00
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER JONES	25.00

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
33 First Street
New York

Mayor Walker Won't Pardon Hauer, Tells It Is for "Advertising"

The fascists have made another convert.

Mayor "Jimmy" Walker who knows asbestos, our latest song hitler, and the art of vested graft making more terrible blood-bath before the summer is over, and that is—the unity of action of the workers and farmers of our country and of the entire world.

In all our land there is not one worker or one farmer who has anything to gain by this new war. In the whole mass of our people, there is not one who has any quarrel with the people of the Soviet Union or with the people of China. Only a handful of Wall Street bankers and their militarist tools are interested in driving our country into such a war. Thru-

(Continued from Page One)

out the land, the masses of the American people have begun to register their protest in Hands Off China meetings and in Anti-War Conferences. Anti-War Committees and Hands Off China Committees have sprung up in every industrial and rural center of the country.

The workers and farmers of the United States must rally behind these movements; must broaden them and unite them into a mighty protest against the war plans of our government must hear and heed:

"We demand the withdrawal of our battleships and marines from China!

"We demand the recognition of the Peoples' National Government of Hankow!

"We demand the recognition of the Soviet Union!

"We want no war!"

FIND 'SACCO CAP' IS PROSECUTION FAKED EVIDENCE

Link in Frame-up Chain Inserted as Afterthot

BOSTON, June 22.—(FP)—The "Sacco cap" that was supposed to be one of the crowning pieces of evidence against the Italian radical has been weighed and found wanting by George Branting, son of the former socialist premier of Sweden, who came to America for the sole purpose of studying the famous international labor case.

Thayer and Cap

This cap was a star exhibit at the trial. At the Brockton police station after Sacco's arrest he was compelled to wear the cap in the identification of identifying witnesses. The cap was said to have been picked up at the murder scene. Judge Thayer in his 1924 opinion, denying the first motions for a new trial, cited the cap as strong circumstantial evidence of Sacco's guilt.

But Branting has probed into the facts. He finds, first: that the cap was not discovered till 24 hours after the crime. And since from two to three thousand workers from the Slater & Morrill and the Rice & Hutchins shoe factories a few yards away had been beating up and down the public roadway on which the garment was supposed to have lain the case becomes peculiar. It is difficult to believe the cap could possibly have rested there 24 hours without being picked up.

Official Planted It?

The "finder" of the cap was an official of the Slater & Morrell shoe factory, whose payroll had been robbed and whose executives were interested in getting a speedy conviction. After another 24 hours the company turned the cap over to a Braintree policeman, whose name the defense now has.

The "Sacco cap" was either a fraud or a mistake, in the opinion of Timothy Collins, Boston Globe district reporter, who arrived on the scene a half hour after the murder. Quoting has Collins' story. Collins got the police facts at once. There was not a word about the cap the first day, nor the next and not till several weeks later.

Tha "Sacco cap" appears to have been an after thought of the prosecution—a link in the frame-up chain inserted at a late day.

Urges "Literary Clearing House"

Oliver M. Saylor, author of "The Theater and the Cinema in Soviet Russia," in a letter to Henry S. Canby, critic and writer, has suggested the formation of a "clearing house of literary information."

Saylor pointed out that this is necessary in view of the fact that "under existing conditions less important books frequently are given international currency to the neglect of more important works."

Dies After Accident.

After a sixteen-hour battle for his life, Harry Hendricks, thirty-six, yesterday captain of lighter No. 57 at the Booker Company, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, S. I. He lost his leg last night when his foot caught in a hawser as the lighter docked at Mariners' Harbor, S. I.

Maine Labor Condemns Prison

LEWISTON, Me., June 22. (FP)—The Maine State Prison was scored at the convention of the Maine Federation of Labor here for failing to obey the law requiring the labelling of convict goods that compete with free labor. The federation is demanding that Governor Brewster have the prison labor commission enforce the law. Joseph B. Eaton of Portland is president and Howard C. Woodside of the same city is secretary and legislative agent of the federation.

Still Looking for Nungesser.

CHICOUTIMI, Que., June 22.—The search for Captains Nungesser and Coli, ill-fated French trans-Atlantic aviators, took a new twist today with the scattering of handbills by an airplane over the northern woods containing instructions in French to the fliers to effect their rescue.

Deadlock Still Gripes 3 Power Conference

(Continued from Page One)

than absolute equality between the British and American navies, ship for ship and class for class, such a treaty is foredoomed to death from nonratification by the United States Senate.

A canvas of senatorial opinion made this certain today. Without regard for party considerations, Democrats and Republicans alike declared that the basic principle of Anglo-American naval parity had been definitely fixed at the Washington arms conference in 1921, and that it will not be sacrificed at Geneva.

The unity of senatorial opinion on this point assures support for the state department in the rejection of the British and Japanese programs at Geneva. The British program of "tinkering" with the Washington treaty and lowering the tonnage and armament on cruisers would relegate the American navy to a position of decided inferiority, while the Japanese proposal of a naval holiday holiday would leave the United States in third position among the navies of the world insofar as cruisers are concerned.

Turkish President to Visit Constantinople, Boycotted Since 1919

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—Speculation is rife here as to the political import of the expected visit of Kemal Pasha, President of the Turkish Republic, to the old capital of the Sultans and the Caliphs. This visit of Kemal to Constantinople, which is a hot-bed of anti-Republican intrigue, after an absence of eight years, is regarded as a possible challenge to the reactionary elements in the coming Parliamentary elections.

It is timed to take place while the foreign Embassies are ont of the city for the summer season, and is to be of a strictly unofficial character. Republican Turkey has not forgiven the allies for their attempt to throttle the young Republic at birth, and the fact that they still sabotage Angora, the capital of the Republic, retaining their Embassies in the old capital, is keenly resented.

It is notable that Soviet Russia is the only foreign power which has established its Embassy at Angora, and extended its hearty friendship to the Republic.

Nothing For Flood Victims.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The government's surplus at the end of the fiscal year on June 30—will be approximately $631,000,000, slightly higher than the previous estimates, the treasury announced today. Tax collections for the year will total $2,846,419,000, about $264,830,000 above last year. Collections for this month will reach $495,760,000, exceeding June of last year by $52,400,000. But Coolidge refuses to call a session of congress for flood relief.

Rule Scott Had Unfair Trial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—Russell Scott again dodged the noose when the state supreme court today granted his plea for a reversal of the verdict of the Cook County criminal court which held him sane and sentenced him to hang for the slaying of Joseph Manner, Chicago drug clerk. The reversal states that he did not have a fair trial.

Imaginative Cook About Ont.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 22.—Formal appeal action in the case of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, recently denied probation in the U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans, will be taken before the United States Supreme Court within a few days, H. C. Wade, Cook's attorney, announced here today.

Dr. Cook, "Discoverer of the North Pole," is serving a 14-year term in Leavenworth Federal Prison in connection with oil promotion schemes. He had obtained a "probationary parole" from Federal Judge Thomas C. Wilson here and the government won an appeal to the Circuit Court.

Governor Smith Held Responsible for Arrests

(Continued from Page One)

Rosenfeld being released when brot to the 30th Street Police Station.

Workers Are Angry.

When officials of the Joint Board heard of this, they complained to the police, who, after exposing a great deal of doubt, arrested Rosenfeld on a charge of simple assault.

When many of the strikers were informed of this amazing procedure they expressed their opinion about how differently the police act towards the left wing. The left wing workers are charged with felonious assault, while in this case, they first left the foreman go, and then held him on a minor charge.

A. Kramer, another striker was attacked yesterday morning on 25th St. between Sixth Ave. and Broadway. He managed to have his assailant, Louis Klien arrested. When brot to the 30th Street Police Station he was identified by Sam Wlenick as one of the gangsters who attacked him Monday morning on Sixth Ave., between 22nd and 23rd Sts. At that time he had his head smashed, six stitches being necessary to sew his wound.

International Furnishes Bail.

Charged with felonious assault, Klien was released on $2,500 bail furnished by the International officials. Samuel Markowich, right wing attorney represented him in court.

Fifty-one strikers who were arrested last Thursday, were fined $1 each when brot before Magistrate Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

Give Money to Union.

Four members of the United Council of Workingmen Housewives who were arrested on the picket line last Monday were released yesterday. They were given a choice of two days in jail or a fine of $5. They chose the latter. On their release they donated $5 each to the strike fund of the union.

They are Mrs. Bombkin, mother of three children; Mrs. Tabochnick, mother of one child; Mrs. Sarah Cohen, mother of two children and Mrs. Clara Kushner, mother of two children.

Shop Chairmen Meet Tonight.

An important meeting of all shop chairmen will be held tonight at 8 p. m. in Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. near 9th St.

The General Picket Committee and the Woman's Picket Committee will meet in Stuyvesant Casino at 2 p. m. today.

Greek Meeting Tomorrow.

A report of the Washington "convention" will be given to the Greek fur workers at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42nd St. tomorrow evening. The speakers will be John Pappanius and George Piredicudas, Greek delegates to Washington and Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board.

Bare Cable Injures Man Sugar Co. Must Pay

A jury in supreme court, Long Island City, today awarded David Maloney, 30, of 67 East Twenty-seventh street, Manhattan, $12,000 in his suit against the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers.

Three years ago, Maloney, an electrical engineer, then living in Long Island City, was employed by the Westinghouse Electric Company and working in the sugar company's plant when he touched a live cable, suffering a shock which has left permanent effect, he asserts. The exposed cable, he said, should have been insulated.

Maloney sued for $50,000. The case was tried before Justice Mitchell May.

Baker Bosses Enjoined From Using Union Label While Workers Strike

The Massing Bakary Co. was yesterday in Brooklyn supreme court enjoined from further use of the union label on the products.

A strike in the shop of this firm and also in the Pechter Baking Co. has been on now for several weeks, but the label has been used without interruption.

The union has announced that it will now attempt to put a stop to Pechter's use of their label in view of the strike.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

WOOD MISSES JOB MAY BE FIRED AS PHILIPPINE CZAR

Leader of Ohio Gang Slated as Successor

Governor General Leonard Wood is slated to lose his job.

The usual bunk about "demands of health" is being handed out and implicitously swallowed by newspaper reporters. But ever since Colonel Carmi Thompson, Ohio buccaneer, "investigated" the Philippines for Harvey Firestone, rubber magnate, and Cal Coolidge, and criticised Wood in his report to the president, the removal of Wood has been certain.

Ruling eleven million people in the face of their well organized opposition is a difficult job and it takes a shrewder politician than Leonard Wood to do it. His tactics have only stirred the Filipinos to a more insistent demand for immediate independence, and he has failed miserably in carrying out the tactics of American imperialism in the Islands. His attempts to divide the Moros and the Filipinos and rule, have only crystallized the sentiment for independence.

Moros Queer Wood

The series of revolts which have recently taken place among the Moros have clearly indicated that American imperialism must fire Governor General Wood and get a new Philippines agent.

The rich rubber lands of the Philippines (located for the most part on the island of Mindanao) are inhabited by the Moros. And the United States wishes to retain them at any cost. (The Bacon bill, introduced in the House of Representatives would have given the northern islands their independence and maintained a brutal semi-feudal rule over the southern rubber-producing islands).

Wood's failure to successfully carry out the job assigned to him probably means that Colonel Carmi Thompson will become governor-general of the islands in the near future. Thompson is a member of the Ohio gang.

Reports from the middle west state that Wood is on his way to the Black Hills to "confer" with President Coolidge.

Detroit Picnic July 3-4.

DETROIT, June 22.—A two day picnic will be held here July 3 and 4 for the benefit of the workers press. It is being held jointly by 17 labor organizations. The program will include nationally known speakers, sports and games arranged by the Labor Sports Alliance. Also dancing, food and refreshments. The special feature will be a soccer game between a local and a Manaville, Ohio team.

The picnic will be held at the Rochester Picnic Park. Admission 25 cents.

Needle Trade Defense

All Workers Will Be There.

All workers sympathizing with the Left Wing and Progressive Movement in the trade unions should attend the grand concert which will take place on July 16th in the Coney Island Stadium.

This affair will not only be the finest musical event of the season where prominent artists will appear, but it will also be a monster demonstration of New York Workers against the betrayal of the Sigman-Farnard-McGrady clique. The 25,000 workers who will pack the Stadium, will be the answer to the united front of the bosses, Sigmans, McGrady's gangsters and police to break the strike of the furriers.

The proceeds from the tickets goes for the striking furriers. So buy your ticket immediately and thereby help win the strike.

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Hare Is The Answer.

We have previously announced in the press that the Independent Workmen's Circle Branch of Jamaica arranged a picnic for the Defeneo in answer to provocations of the Sigman clique. The picnic was held last Sunday, June 19th. Two Hundred ($200) Dollars was realized which was forwarded to the office of the Furriers Relief Committee. More help is promised to the Furriers in their struggle.

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Cloaks and Awnings.

Brothers Kesaln and Moskowitz found it impossible to get work at their trade as cloakmakers, so they were compelled to go as awning makers instead. Although they are in a new line of endeavor they have not forgotten their old union and forwarded $5 as a donation from their first earnings. Let us hope that soon they will be back in a bigger and better Cloakmakers Union.

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More Help.

The Shirt Ironers Progressive Group forwarded $18 through Brother L. Klein as a first instalment on a pledge of $1.00 a week per member donation until the fight is over.

This Group has already made itself highly conspicuous by its fine work for the Defense and their example serves to show what can be done where there is a will.

Strike Has Hard Time Getting Himself Jailed For Selling His Novel

BOSTON, June 22.—The local courts here again evaded an attempt to shake a test case of their right to act as judges of current literature.

Judge Cread in the municipal court yesterday refused to grant a warrant for the arrest of Upton Sinclair to Lieut. David Hines of the police department, who had bought a copy of "Oil!" which has been banned because of alleged immoral passages."

The judge explained his refusal to issue the warrant by stating that the case of John Grits, the book clerk who was arrested for selling the book, has not yet been disposed of.

STRIKE OF 1,400 CITY ENGINEERS IS LIKELY SOON

Will Protest Tonight at Labor Temple

Subway engineers, members of the Union of Technical Men, have called a protest mass meeting tonight at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

Their demands for a hearing consistently ignored by John H. Delaney, chairman of the city's board of transportation, tonight's meeting may result in a decision to lay plans for a strike.

Would Paralyse Construction.

A walkout would completely tie up all construction work on the Eighth Ave.-St. Nicholas Ave.-Washington Heights subway line.

$52 per week is the average pay of the 1,400 engineers belonging to the union. An annual minimum salary of $2,160 is demanded by the men.

These highly-skilled technicians are the only group deprived of sick leave, all other municipal departments being entitled up to one month's absence. Discrimination is also charged in the matter of working hours during the months of July and August, when a six-hour day prevails among other city departments.

Extra Work Minus Pay.

Several hundred field men have been working an extra hour daily for over a year without additional pay, according to the union officials. They demand either a return to the regular working schedule or pay for the extra time.

John H. Coughlin, Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council and High Prayne have been asked to attend tonight's meeting. An invitation has also been extended to Delaney and other members of the transportation board to appear and defend their present tactics.

PLUMBER HELPERS GAIN MORE WAGES SINCE STRIKING

Backed Plumbers' Fight in Brooklyn

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

Plumbers' helpers did not lose by taking a chance and striking in solidarity with the journeymen in the Brooklyn walkout lately ended. The first pay envelopes since the men went back show wage increases of 50 cents to $2 a day.

The helpers' gains are not guaranteed by any agreement. The new American Association of Plumbers' Helpers which called the strike has not yet won recognition. But a large percentage of the Brooklyn bosses have conceded the compromise scale of $6 a day finally set by the union, and others paying $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50 a day.

Were Badly Underpaid.

The old scale was only $4.00 a day a ridiculous wage, less than half that paid to steamfitters' helpers who do work requiring about the same amount of effort and skill. But the old $4.00 scale is pretty dead, even in Manhattan where the strike did not last nearly as long as in Brooklyn. Few Manhattan bosses are attempting to hire men for less than $4.50.

It was useless to continue a helpers'-only strike after the journeymen went back, say President C. E. Miller and Organizer J. F. Walsh of the new union. The strike was a great aid to the journeymen and they expect the latter to support them now. An encouraging letter from Thomas E. Burke, International Secretary of the plumbers' union says their application to join the international will be laid before the next meeting of the general executive board.

Building Union.

Meanwhile the helpers are consolidating their organization. A monthly paper, the American Plumbers' Helper, is now being issued from the headquarters at 236 East 24th St. It is a snappy 4-page tabloid.

A List of Good

BOOKS

On Co-operatives

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ITALY By E. A. Locchi	1.75
WORKERS' NON PROFIT CO-OPERATIVES By James P. Warbasse	1.00
LENIN ON CO-OPERATION	.05

Women

WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS By Theresa Wolfson	1.75
WOMEN AND SOCIALISM By August Bebel	1.50
WORK AMONG WOMEN	.25
ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE Friedrich Engels	.60

Religion

FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY By Karl Kautsky	4.00
MY HERESY By Bishop William M. Brown	2.00
COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM By Bishop Wm. M. Brown	.40
PRIESTS OF RELIGION By Upton Sinclair Paper $1.00 Cloth	1.50

American Imperialism

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE By Scott Nearing	.50
IMPERIAL WASHINGTON By F. Palfrey Paper .25 Cloth	1.25
DOLLAR DIPLOMACY By Scott Nearing & Joe Freeman	.50

The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
33 FIRST ST.
NEW YORK

Bare Prof's Research Bureau as Propaganda Organ of Rich Crooks

WASHINGTON, (FP) June 22.—Repudiation of the views advanced by Richard T. Ely's Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities is asked of the American Institute of Economics, now holding a four week summer session in Ely's Chicago headquarters. Benjamin C. Marsh, head of the People's Reconstruction League sponsors the request, pointing out that the co-operative body is giving national publicity to the Land Economics Institute.

"President over by Dr. Ely and supported largely by gamblers in real estate and corruptionist public utility magnates who try to evade Senate investigating committees, the Institute of Land Research is merely another dodge to disseminate misleading information and fool farmers and the public generally," Marsh warns.

Look for Naval Seaplane.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 22.—Investigation was under way today of a report an United States naval seaplane had fallen into the ocean off Laguna Beach, west of Santa Ana, Cal., with a loss of two lives.

$1.00 INSURES YOU FOR 6 MONTHS!

Thru an oversight, the words: "to be continued" were omitted at the end of the leading article in the June issue of "THE COMMUNIST":

"PERSPECTIVES FOR OUR PARTY"

by JAY LOVESTONE,

but we tip you off now as that you can rush in your snb and be sure of getting the concluding instalment of that important article in the July issue. Pin $1.00 to your name and address and you are protected for 6 months against missing the fundamental analysis of American problems published monthly in

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Breaking of Relations with the Soviet Union the Signal for Murderers and Assassins

PILSUDSKI AIDS TORIES IN FIGHT ON SOVIET UNION

Supports White Bandits Sejm Member Charges

WARSAW, June 9. (By Mail).— That Russian monarchist bandits are being subsidized in Poland by the British for the purpose of organizing in the Soviet Union and for raids on the border districts of the U.S.S.R., and that this campaign is carried on with the full consent of the Pilsudski dictatorship, is charged in a statement issued by a left wing member of the Sejm.

The text of the statement follows:

In order to fully grasp the significance of the assassination of the Soviet Ambassador by the Russian monarchists, one must take the following circumstances into consideration:

Finance Bandits.

1. A section of the Russian monarchist bandits under the infamous General Bulak Bulakovitch is being financed in Poland with British money. This section is allegedly occupied in administrating the Baloroch woods which the Polish State has leased to a British firm. Another section is financed with the money of the Polish General Staff, just as the Petlura band. As recently as 1924 and 1925, the Polish General Staff utilized the second section for raids on the border districts of Soviet White Russia and the Soviet Ukraine.

2. Since the coup d'Etat of Pilsudsky, the activity of the monarchist groups has noticeably increased. The press of Pilsudsky has been in the habit of writing about the necessity of the creation of an "independent" Ukraine and an "independent" White Russia, naturally upon the ruins of the Soviet Ukraine and Soviet White of Russia.

Persecutes Communists.

3. Although the fascist regime of the dictator Pilsudsky persecutes all propaganda and the whole press of the Communist Party, and not merely that, but even the radical "Independent Peasants Party" and the radical national White Russian organization "Hromada." Although these two Parties which until quite recently were perfectly legal, are now illegal and persecuted, just as the Communist Party and their members of parliament are persecuted and flung into prison, and even quite bourgeois Polish papers continually suffer from the confiscation of their issues by the Censor, it is noteworthy that the propaganda and the press of the Russian white guardist groups enjoy complete freedom.

4. With regard to the breach between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, the Polish press wrote that Poland would remain neutral. But since then, the Pilsudsky organs have begun to write that the Soviet Union is not keeping its undertakings under the Treaty of Riga. The fact is of course, that the Polish anti-soviet front has been strengthened by the recent loan of 65 million dollars negotiated with Great Britain. This loan is to be followed by further investments chiefly in the war industries and for the extension of the strategic lines.

5. As soon as Pilsudsky seized power he began to reorganize the army in order to make it ready for war in the least possible space of time. To-day, the army in Poland is regarded as on a war footing or very nearly so. Pilsudsky also furthered the development of the war industry.

Following upon the renewal of the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale, the Polish anti-soviet front has become stronger and more stable than ever. All talk of the readiness of Poland to conclude a treaty of neutrality and non-aggression with the Soviet Union, cannot conceal the fact that under the leadership of Great Britain, Pilsudsky is working together with the Rumanian General Staff for war against the Soviet Union. All such talk is solely intended to mantle the feverish preparations for war.

Polish Army Aids Murder.

6. When all these facts are taken into consideration, the recent base hostile agitation of the Russian guardists and the Polish supporters of Pilsudsky against the Soviet Union, then one can see that the bullets which killed the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, comrade Volkov, were aimed by Great Britain with the support of the Second Division of the General Staff of the Polish Army.

This murder is the opening accord to the war which is in preparation. In all probability it will be followed by armed raids of the Balachov and Petlura bands under the direction of the Polish General Staff upon Soviet territory, or even direct military operations against the Soviet Union. The danger of war is drawing closer and closer.

U. S. Drunk, Says King's M. D.

LONDON, June 22.—"I have never seen in recent years drunkenness of such a terrible character as in America," declared Lord Dawson of Penn, the king's physician, in a speech in the house of lords attacking a prohibition measure introduced by the bishop of Liverpool.

"You will see far less drunkenness in this country than in America," said Lord Dawson. "It is really an outrage to call this country non-drinking. We are, broadly speaking, a wine country."

BRITISH ESPIONAGE IN LENINGRAD

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Greater and More Effective Efforts to Free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Rumors of a reprieve for Sacco and Vanzetti and the presentation of a petition whose huge number of signatures tends to be discounted by the fact that it asks only for a public investigation of the case, must not be allowed to slow down the agitation for the release of these two innocent workers whose sufferings have become a symbol of the persecution of their class.

It should require nothing more than the fact that in the face of the gigantic international popular protest and the widespread conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are guiltless of the charge of which they were convicted, based on the mass of evidence showing the methods of this monstrous frame-up, Sacco and Vanzetti are still facing the electric chair.

Nothing has as yet moved the Massachusetts authorities to the point where they are even willing to assure the condemned men that they will not be murdered.

Nothing will move Massachusetts officialdom except a continuation and an extension of demonstrations showing the determination of the masses that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not only not die but shall be given their liberty.

Humanitarians and other well-meaning groups are easily deluded by the impartial pretensions of capitalists and their spokesmen who have murder in their hearts. July 10 approaches and no guarantees for the safety of Sacco and Vanzetti have been given.

It is clear that more decisive measures are necessary on the part of the working class. There must be an end to the dangerous tendency to regard the issue as settled because so many "prominent" people have said kind words for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Now more than ever it is clear that only the working class can save their lives and force freedom for them. This does not mean that the efforts of other sections of the population are without effect but the base of the whole protest, and its driving force, comes from the workers and their organizations.

With this fundamental rule in mind there can be no cessation of the campaign to free Sacco and Vanzetti. Whatever form the protest movements take, be they partial strikes, mass meetings and demonstrations, they can be made effective only if we never forget that we, American workers, can free our comrades and that we must free them if we are not to be the laughing stock of our enemies, and that if Sacco and Vanzetti are not freed there will be other victims seized from our ranks to make a bloody celebration of the victory of American capitalist justice.

Traction Workers Should Demand Action.

The ruling class of this country, accustomed to labor leaders grovelling before them, is sometimes astonished at their shameless servility. Mr. Samuel Untermyer, conducting hearings before the state transit commission in an effort to break the Dahlgren-Chandler control of the Interborough and turn it over to the control of the House of Morgan, received an unexpected visit from three alleged labor leaders, Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and Patrick J. Shea and James H. Coleman, officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. He expressed surprise at the visit and the assurances given him by the self-appointed delegation that there was no foundation for rumors of an impending strike on either the Interborough or the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit. It was too much even for Untermeyer.

The day before the visit to Untermyer these worthies, who profess to speak for labor, held a conference with Tammany appointees of the state department of labor and issued statements to the effect that no strike is contemplated.

Untermyer, in the course of his investigations, brought out the fact that the company union maintained by the Interborough is a plain fraud and that discrimination is practiced against organized labor. Whether he approves of it or not, the investigation paved the way for intensive organizational activities among the traction slaves. The most effective way to organize the workers who have suffered from a series of wage cuts and who work under most miserable conditions is to call a strike at once. Such a strike officially called by the Amalgamated, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., would meet with almost unanimous approval and support on the part of the population. To fail to act now is to play into the hands of the traction magnates and give a new lease of life to the company union.

The contemptible action of Frayne, Shea and Coleman should be repudiated by those members of the Amalgamated in this city and a stern demand should be made for instant action.

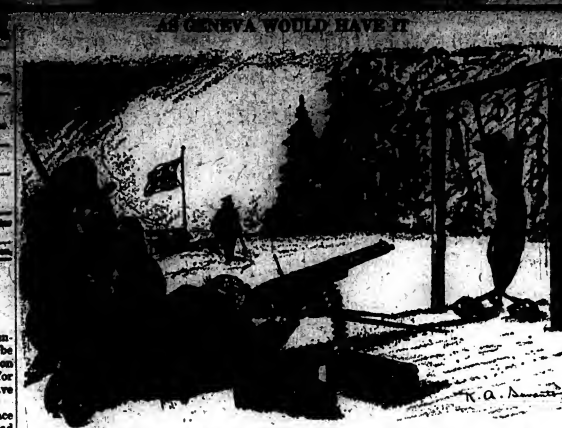
By their servile crawling before the state labor officials and before Untermyer these "leaders of labor" have proved that they want to persuade the traction magnates that they can be depended upon to use their power to hold the men in subjection the same as the company union. In other words it is an offer to relieve the management of the necessity of maintaining such a union by playing the familiar role of labor lieutenants of capitalism.

The workers on the traction systems should join the Amalgamated now, as its officials are pretending to be conducting an organizational campaign, and should then force the officials to act against the company union and to obtain living wages, shorter hours and decent working conditions.

Jimmy Walker Decorated by Fascist Agent.

Tammany's male Broadway butterfly mayor, Jimmy Walker, received from Mussolini's ambassador to the United States, Giacomo de Martino, the decoration of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, the most exalted within the power of the blackguard government of murder and terror to bestow upon any foreigner.

This is the same Walker who last year refused to take action against police terror in the traction strike, whose chief of police ordered the most frightful brutalities against the striking furriers,



CHORUS OF CAPITALISTS:—If we can only get along with each other, we will make only enough expensive guns to shoot discontented workers.

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER VII

Members of a Communist Party should be equipped for leadership in the class struggle. They must not only understand its theoretical basis, but also possess the necessary knowledge of practical application of party policies and tactics. Our regular party training should, therefore, embrace the largest possible numbers and particularly be taken up in the nuclei so that education becomes available for all members.

Self-education can be practiced effectively in the nuclei. Shop talks at regular intervals by comrades selected for the purpose would be a good beginning. Such shop talks should be approximately 15 or 20 minutes and take up events in the shop in question, the conditions of the workers there, the methods of propaganda and activities pursued by our comrades. These talks could also be made on the experience of comrades thru their activities in trade unions or other working class organizations; the position of the organization in question, its struggles, and the methods and tactics of the left wing. Talks on activities in election campaigns, the reactions of workers and their organizations to our candidates or labor candidates. Illustrations of the general method and technique of election campaigns would not only prove highly instructive, but generally aid in throwing our party units more firmly into parliamentary election activities. Discussion on such talks should, of course, be conducted mainly with a view to further elaborate on the subject, to bring out any weak points in our methods and tactics and to get our members more interested and more active and more fit for party work.

A further effective method of self-education by the nuclei is collective reading from books on Marxism and Leninism. While every member should himself read the specific chapter assigned before the meeting, one member should be selected to lead the discussion and every one be urged to participate. Discussions on general political events, based on the party press, or on important party statements, setting forth its policy on a certain event or situation, should be conducted in the same manner. To make party training real, it is of the greatest necessity that any systematic educational activities be linked as closely as possible with the everyday work of the members.

Party literature should, of course, always be at hand and books or pamphlets containing educational material or lessons of certain events should be read by all members in addition to their regular large scale distribution of party propaganda literature.

Wherever possible, the organization of non-party study groups is, of course, very desirable and in general either of the methods outlined before can be applied. Moreover, our comrades should definitely strive towards establishing contact with sympathetic workers in their shops or organizations to which they belong and endeavor to draw them into such groups not only for the purpose of study, but for general support of party activities. Naturally discussing with such workers the events during the last strike of a union or of a shop, the issues in the last elections or similar subjects based on the party press and party statements in regard to them will bring such workers closer to the party and help clarify their understanding.

In cities where possible, it is taken for granted that party schools will be established giving the various grades of classes, the more elementary and the more advanced. It is, however, important that such schools not be merely isolated educational activities, but become an integral part of our general party training so that from the courses conducted in the nuclei, the members, preferably on a selected basis, pass on to bigger tasks, to the training in the party school. This should not mean that there be any limitations upon the school. The more comrades who can go thru an intensive training, the better. Nor should there be any limitations of party membership, but non-party workers should be particularly welcomed. In certain cases, non-party instructors may also help to broaden the scope of the school.

An elementary educational course conducted in the party units has already proven of great value. It can be organized in every city. The broad outline of the course, commensurate with the needs of elementary education for a Communist Party membership, should be worked out by the Agitprop Committee and the best fitted comrades selected, to first receive a short course of training in the subject themselves and then make the round of the nuclei. There the lessons should be conducted partially on the basis of the class method.

The most effective method, however, is not a mere course of lectures, but rather a series of questions, well prepared by the comrades functioning as teachers, and following the outline of the course. These questions should be addressed to the nuclei members for them to answer with a final summary by the teacher.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22. — A "Hands Off China" protest meeting will be held tomorrow night by the West Philadelphia Workers' Club at the Progressive Library, 4035 Girard Ave.

P. T. Lau will discuss the present situation in China, and the policies of the Kuomintang. Questions and discussion will follow the meeting.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

driven them from the pages of the capitalist press? Even Lindbergh had his day and our murderers and rapists are having a chance to break into the news again. Those things are important and it is not our purpose to deprive the christian inhabitants of this christian nation of their mental fodder. But the Soviet Union covers one sixth of the earth's surface and a few dozen revolts in the Workers Republic should be deserving of consideration. Is it possible that the capitalist papers were not telling us the truth?

IF Aristide Briand, French foreign minister quits his post and if Ben Turpin gets his trick orb straightened out or gets involved in a domestic scandal, the Frenchman should be able to make a good and honest living with his diplomatic eye. Whenever Briand gets into a diplomatic jam at league meetings, he hangs a sheet over his left optic, and makes a bee line for Paris. No sooner does he hit his office than he recovers and the eye returns to normalcy. An eye like that is worth a fortune to a diplomat. What would it not be worth to a Hollywood director?

* * *

AT the recent session of the league council in Geneva, France was dickering with England over the terms of an anti-Soviet alliance. England is always willing to make concessions at the expense of others. She wanted Germany in the alliance, but had nothing to give in exchange except something that France had. England, it appears, was willing to go thru with the deal, but Poincare was not. So, in all probability, Briand was advised to take down his trick eye-polish it up and hang a flag on it. He did this and went home. Now we learn that Briand and Poincare are liable to break, but there is not a word about the eye.

but who remains the darling of the Tammany dominated Central Trades and Labor Council officials.

The New York labor bureaucracy professes to oppose fascism in Italy, but it is certain that they will refrain from adverse comment upon Tammany's musical comedy mayor accepting the decoration, which would be rejected as an insult by any person who professes to uphold the traditions upon which this country is supposed to be founded. We cannot expect one agency of Tammany to assail one of its bright and shining stars and consistency is out of place on the part of those alleged labor leaders, who play the filthy game of capitalist politics in an effort to prevent labor acting on the political field in its own interests through a labor party.

DRAMA

Broadway Brisk

Ivy Sawyer has been engaged for the musical version of "Just Suppose," to be produced early in the season by Joseph Santley.

The Little Hashings twins, Barbara and Arabel, recently seen in "George White's Scandals," and Ben Bard Petty are preparing for a vaudeville tour in a comedy playlet now in preparation.

Having discontinued the Saturday matinee, the "Grand Street Follies" at the Little Theatre has introduced at its Tuesday and Thursday matinees a special range of prices, from two dollars for the best seats to one dollar. The Neighborhood Playhouse group seems to be on the right path. Every evening has its usual quota of standees.

James LaPenna's new musical play "Ritzie" will open a preliminary tour in Long Branch next Monday. Ashbury Park and Atlantic City will follow, with the production coming to Broadway shortly after. The cast includes: Ann Milburn, Lee Donelly, James B. Carson, Rosalie Claire, Jack Squires, James Barrett, Mae Daly, Frank Leslie, Maxine Carson and Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra. Hugh Stanislaus Stange wrote the book, with the music by J. Fred Coots and the lyrics by Al Dubin.

Screen Notes

Cantor Joseph Rosenblatt, the well known cantor will make his first appearance in the movies with Al Jolson in "The Jazz Singer," which will be done with Vitaphone accompaniment.

Rudolph Schildkraut's next production will be "A Harp in Hock." He will begin work in it under the direction of Renaud Hoffman at the De Mille-Metropolitan studio early in July.

CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD

Headlines on the Palace program this week, appearing in "Why Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" a new comedy skit by Andy Rice.

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Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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COAL BARONS MOVE TO STARVE OUT PENNA MINERS BY FOOD BLOCKADE

Court Holds Union Not Liable for Injuries in Attack by Pickets on Strikebreakers

PITTSBURGH, June 22.—On the heels of the campaign of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation to evict 6,000 striking union miners and their families has begun a food blockade to starve the workers into abject submission and drive them back to work on a non-union basis.

Stop Food Deliveries

Leaders of the miners charge that private detectives of the company are preventing deliveries of food to Meltzonmont, a nearby coal town, from merchants in Pittsburgh.

Most of the miners are now compelled to use oil lamps and lanterns since the company has turned off the electric power.

Army of Thugs.

The company is now raising a huge army of "coal and iron guards" as part of the terrorization of the strikers. These "guards" are paid by the bosses but wear the uniforms of state police and have the power of arrest.

Scab's Wife Loses Suit.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, June 22.—The suit of Mrs. Major, widow of John I. Major, a scab killed in an attack by strikebreakers on union pickets in 1922, at Lafferty, was thrown out of court today by Judge Chas. A. Reed. Mrs. Major had sued the international local and district organizations of the United Mine Workers of America for $250,000.

The court ruled that a suit could not be made against the union, the if Mrs. Major could pick out individuals responsible, the suit could be brot against them. One man is in the penitentiary now as a result of the frame-up that followed Major's death.

• • •

Resume Wage Conferences.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Coal barons and union officials of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields are resuming negotiations over wage schedules begun last month. The coal operators are making an attempt to slash the wages stipulated in the Jacksonville agreement.

A strike in the bituminous fields is likely to follow a breakdown in negotiations—unless union officials accept.

tain closed shop or union conditions, while the bosses are divided and soon must settle with the union and keep conditions the same as they have been in the past. Victory is near for the workers as their solidarity is strong.

• • •

Barbers' Strike On.

NEWARK, N. J., June 22.—A general strike of the barbers affiliated with Local 877 of the A. F. of L. is on since Monday. At present over 500 men are out on strike and the ranks will be doubled by 1,000 before the week is over. The spirit of the men is high. The rank and file of the workers are out picketing daily and bring in recruits every hour of the day. Meetings are held twice daily at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Today, a big percentage of the men working around the four corners, downtown, walked out on strike. In this section the aristocracy of the trade are employed. The meanest conditions exist but the men do not realize the slave shops they are working in. Newark is considered the "blackest hole" in the country as far as working conditions for the barbers. The fight to unionize the shops in Newark and vicinity will be successful. The workers realize this is their opportunity to increase their wages and shorten their hours and to establish a strong and powerful union here.

For Unity Committee Arranging Big Meeting For Union Sq., Saturday

The Unity Committee of the Furriers' Union will hold an open air meeting 1 p. m. Saturday at Union Square. The demonstration is being arranged to protest against the mass arrest of pickets and the gangsters of the right wing.

• • •

All cloakmakers, dressmakers, furriers and cap and millinery workers are urged to report to the Joint Board office, 22 East 23rd St., before 11:30 a. m. today and get a bundle of leaflets advertising Saturday's demonstration.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

(By Special Correspondent.)

NEWARK, N. J., June 22.—The teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers working for firms dealing in mason materials and building supplies have been out on strike since their agreement expired the first of June.

The bosses organized into the Mason Materials Supply Association, attempted to establish the open shop and refused to sign up again with the Teamsters' Union, Local 478. As a result, workers in the yards of the employers went out on a strike and proceeded to picket. The men demanded an increase of wages of $3 and improved working conditions. The bosses refused to arbitrate or compromise.

Get Injunction.

After three weeks of striking the bosses secured a temporary injunction last week prohibiting picketing. Yesterday when the union and strikers appeared in court the injunction was modified and picketing will resume Thursday morning.

Since the strike, however, the ranks of the bosses have broken down. The following firms have broken away from the open shop bosses' association and are operating closed, union shops: John P. Callaghan, Harrison Supply, Decker Building Materials, Newark Mason Supply, Montclair Builders' Material Co., and Gornitzky & Co. The men employed are all union men. Today the anti-labor bosses thru Builders Material Supply Co. served subpoenas on Local 478 of the teamsters and Local 825 of the hoisting engineers, also 20 of their ex former employes. Fred Carlin and John Weston, the business representatives, are to appear in the Chancery Court in Trenton on July 1st.

100% Strong.

The ranks of the strikers are 100 per cent strong. All the yards of the scab employers are crippled and shut down. Practically no supplies leave the yards. The hoisting engineers refuse to handle material hauled by scab chauffeurs and drivers. Consequently they have been served with injunctions and are being fought by the bosses.

To date six employers have settled and eleven more have not seen fit to maintain agreement with the union. The strikers are determined to main-

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK CITY DISTRICT

Please notify promptly all changes of meeting places and dates of unit meetings. All notices should be addressed to the Party News Editor, THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

• • •

Yorkeville and Dance.

A Yorkeville and dance will be held Saturday evening at 1040 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, by the Bath Beach Section, Young Workers' League. Admission 35 cents at the door.

• • •

Parents, Attention!

Registration for the Young Pioneer camp closes June 25th. There is room for only a few more to go with the first group. Parents wishing their children to leave for camp with this group should register right away. The groups go for two, three, four and five weeks' stay in camp.

All further information at 106 University Place and Room 41, 108 East 14th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7770.

• • •

Industrial Organizers Section 1 Meet Monday.

A special meeting of the industrial organizers of Section 1 will be held Monday, 6 p. m. sharp at 108 East 14th St.

• • •

For Members of Sub Section 2-E.

All members of Sub Section 2-E are urged to be present at its first open air meeting of the season at 5:30 p. m. tomorrow, at Union Sq.

After the open air meeting P.D. 2-2-E will hold its regular business meeting.

• • •

Passaic Party Branch to Have Outing.

The Workers Party Branch of Passaic, N. J. will have a bus-ride on Sunday, July 3 to the beautiful Horse-neck Bridge. The ride will start at 7 p. m. from the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Tickets $1; for children 25 cents.

• • •

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Second Ave. and 10th St. Speakers: McDonald, Solnitzky, Lillenstein, Bentall, H. Freeman.

138th St. and St. Anna Ave. Speakers: Spire, Baum, Garnett, Charles Mitchell.

Graham and Varet St., Brooklyn. Speakers: Raisa, F. Jacobs, Ginsberg, Cowl and Rosen.

Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Speakers: Primoff, Dailes, E. Jacobson and Cork.

• • •

Housewives Meeting Tonight.

All party members who are housewives will meet tonight, 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Very urgent questions will be taken up and no one should be absent.

• • •

Meeging For Armenian Workers Friday.

An open meeting will be held Friday evening, 8 p. m. at 150 E. 28th

Final Lectures on China to Be Given By Wicks on Friday

The final lectures of the series on China, will be delivered by H. M. Wicks at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, this Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock sharp.

This will conclude the best attended series ever given by the school and those who have attended the other lectures on the subject given by Comrade Wicks will want to hear the concluding one, which will deal with the present situation in China and its relation to the world political and economic situation.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Newark Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting Saturday.

The Newark Sacco-Vanzetti conferences will hold a protest demonstration Saturday at 2 p. m. in the Military Part. The speakers will be Jack Stachel, Rebecca Grecht, Carlo Tresca, Louis F. Budenz, Charles Cline and others.

U. C. W. C. H. Banquet Saturday Evening.

The United Council of Working Class Housewives will hold a banquet Saturday evening at Little Hungary Hall, 253 East Houston St. Delegates will be present from New York and New Jersey. The speakers will include H. M. Wicks, Ben Gold, Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Sam Lipsin.

Worker Shocked Off of Car by Electric Wire

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., June 22.—August Wilson, 62 years old, of 44 Second street, New Haven, Conn., was taken to United Hospital here today after he had come in contact with an electric wire while he was working atop a freight car in the Harrison yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, where he is employed as a welder. When the wire touched his body he fell from the car. The electricity burned him severely, and his skull was fractured when he struck a concrete walk. Little hope was held for his recovery.

St. Alexander Trachtenberg will speak on "International Imperialism and Soviet Armenia. Keossecca will talk on "Why Every Armenian Worker Should Join the Workers Party."

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Special Rates for Labor Organizations
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Cloak and Dressmakers Will Hold a Meeting at 1 P. M. This Afternoon

All unemployed dressmakers and cloakmakers are urged to attend a meeting at 1 p. m. today at Cooper Union. The meeting is called by the Joint Board to discuss the question of reorganization, demonstration and other trade matters.

I. R. T. Workers Grow More Discontented

(Continued from Page One)

constantly beaten down and their conditions of labor are almost unbearable. At the same time the public has been used to the most shameful fleecing. millions of men and women have been forced to use the rotten I. R. T. service and are jammed into stifling trains like sardines. The service has been cut to the minimum and the result is continually violated by majority of trains during the rush hours. The physical equipment is deteriorating so that it is far below the marginal line of the required stock. Hence the public is incensed at conditions and will be solidly behind a strike.

Now is Time to Strike.

The leaders of the subway strike of a year ago as well as all experienced labor leaders declare that now is the opportune time to launch a drive for unionization of the lines and that a determined stand by the organizers of the Amalgamated and the officials of the A. F. of L. will mobilize the workers of the traction lines against the company and the fake union maintained by Messrs Quackenbush, Hedley, Dahl & Co.

At the very moment when such action could be most successful the officials charged with defending the interests of the workers indulge in the most disgraceful crawling before the state labor department as well as before Untermyer, whose interest in the traction investigation is limited to fighting the Rapid-Chadbourne control in behalf of the House of Morgan and the Rockefeller controlled National City Bank.

Organizers.

Even Untermyer, hard-boiled corporation lawyer and union fighter, was amazed at the servility of the labor fakers who appear more anxious to assure the traction magnates that they will not harm them, that they are to make a pretense of organizing workers. There are indications that those workers who have since the last strike joined the Amalgamated will demand the recall of the officials from New York.

Scott Nearing Talk On War Danger Jams Workers Party Meet

More than 1,000 workers crowded into Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave., near 43rd St., last night where Scott Nearing gave a lecture on the "Menace of War."

"In 1914, when the world war started," said Nearing, "we were told that it was 'the war to end war' but ever since then we have seen conflicts. This will continue as long as capitalism exists.

"The causes of the world war are still with us, in fact even more intensified. In 1914 it was England against Germany. Today it is England against the United States.

"The League of Nations was formed, according to its sponsors to end war. However, since it has been in existence the menace of war has risen. The reason is not difficult. It is dominated by three large militaristic nations—England, France and Italy.

"America did not enter the league because she has found that more money can be made by staying outside."

When the lecture ended a substantial collection was taken up for The DAILY WORKER and many of those present signed application blanks for membership in the Workers (Communist) Party. The lecture was arranged by Section 3 of the party. Juliet Stuart Poyntz presided.

WASHINGTON, June 22. — The Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company of Hartford, Conn., today was awarded a contract by the navy department for 30 "Wasp" nine-cylinder radial air-cooled engines of 410 horsepower. The cost is $377,087.

The engines, similar to ones used in establishing five new world records recently, will be installed in planes for shipboard use.

General T. U. E. L. Meet Right After Work Will Be Held Tomorrow Eve.

A general meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, consisting of the workers of all trades, will be held tomorrow evening right after work at Webster Hall, 11th St. near Third Ave.

All workers belonging to the T. U. E. L. must attend, as an important question will be taken u

Preacher Made Wine by Fake Miracle and Got Drunk, Evidence Shows

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 22.—Rev. "King" Benjamin Purnell, chief of the House of David, "performed the miracle of turning water into wine," Henry Kirkham, a member of the colony, testified today in the state's suit to dissolve the cult.

The "miracle" was brought out on cross-examination by chief defense counsel, W. J. Barnard, who sought to discount testimony of previous girl witnesses regarding alleged drinking bouts staged by Purnell. Kirkham said Purnell turned the water into wine in front of a crowd of men and women at the colony.

Boss Barbers Hold Meet To Decide Their Policy While Strike Continues

The barbers' strike in the uptown west side is continuing with successful picketing.

The bosses held a conference yesterday at which they discussed what attitude they will take towards the union. No statement was issued by them.

The strikers held large meetings yesterday afternoon at Manis Hall, Amsterdam Avenue Inn and other halls.

HELP WANTED

The DAILY WORKER office, 33 First Street, needs volunteers to help in circularization work. All comrades who have time are urged to report any time during the day.

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Build a Union!

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DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 31st St., then 138th St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East Side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 180th Crosstown to Unionport.

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SCOTT NEARING, WM. F. DUNNE, BEN GITLOW, M. J. OLGIN, and ALBERT WEISBORD and many others will participate in the games.—Good Eats and Plenty of 'Em.

Admission 35 cents. Free Busses to and from Station.

DIRECTIONS: Take the Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St. station, then take Unionport Car to the end of line. From West Side take Broadway Subway to 181st St., then crosstown car to Unionport.

TICKETS ON SALE: WORKERS PARTY, 108 E. 14th St.; FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square; DAILY WORKER, 33 E. 1st St.; JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP, 108 University Place.

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Journal is Lifeless

By Y. G.

Then the Machinists' Monthly Journal is lifeless can be seen by even a hasty glance at any copy. Let us review the issue now before us, dated April 1927. Of the 64 pages of written matter 25 are given over to the Canadian 60th anniversary of the confederation (and only 4 pages of these on the story of Canadian Labor.) The other calls this the "Canadian Issue," and says that the "American editors pay a compliment to their Canadian brothers by joining in the Canadian jubilee celebration." Articles are printed on Celebration of the Jubilee, Sixty Years Development in Canadian Industry and Trade 1867-1927, Canada's Railways, The Story of Confederation, The Labor Movement in Canada, 1867-1927, Canada's Glorious Story, The Canadian Rebellion of 1837, and Canada—Present and Future.

Very little of this deals with labor.

Little to Do With Labor.

The article on railways shows history, rate of growth and revenues, revealing that all Canadian railways earned in 1926 the largest amount ever earned, but not a word on comparison with wages. The article on the celebration of the jubilee has pictures of the worthless Prince of Wales, of King, the Premier of Canada, and one of Tom Moore, so-called representative of the Canadian workers. To show the wonderful development of Canada, figures are given on population, agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing. An attempt is made to show great increases in wages, but when one examines their figures as to wages, including salaries of officials, we get an average wage of less than $1200 a year. Surely nothing to brag about.

No attempt is made to tell the condition of the farm worker or the tenant farmer. From the story on Confederation, we get a seeming justification for opposition to labor measures, as explained by "Labor's Canadian representative," J. A. Hayden, who reviewed the articles on Canada for this issue, as follows: "Labor has often sought changes to centralize authority on social and labor legislation but legislators, especially in Ontario and Quebec, strenuously oppose such action largely upon the ground that it might militate against the rights guaranteed minorities in the pact. No attempt to show that the employers use this argument to protect their selfish interests, just as in this country, textile mill owners wrap the flag of states right around them to fight the Child Labor Amendment. The story of Confederation, taken from Canadian text books, as the writer admits, is like the story of the American Constitution if taken from the school books, without analyzing the class forces, the fight of the debtor and creditor classes, etc.

Canada's Labor Story.

And what do we get in the four pages devoted to the story of Labor? Mostly historical, dealing with the early organization of the Iron Molders and the Typographical Union, and praise of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act In 1915, and for a bill allowing the registration of union labels. The writer admits that "many judges have held that picketing of any kind is illegal in Canada" and says that this is "strange to relate." And to sum up the article, we find that Canadian Labor is seeking, (evidently as the reward for its support of the jubilee) amendments that would curtail the veto power of the Senate and give parliament control over social and labor legislation." But not a word of the struggles of Canadian labor, not a word of the brave battles of the Nova Scotia miners against the British Empire Steel Corporation, of the government support of Besco with troops against the steel workers and coal miners.

The militant struggles of labor are omitted; tales of lobbying and lickspittling are told. Surely nothing here to inspire workers to struggle in their own behalf. An interpretation is given that the employers would subscribe to 100 per cent. The story of Canada—present and future is written by a business agent of the I. A. of M., dealing with facts on resources, etc., but nothing on labor.

There are three editorials, the first dealing with Canada's birthday. The second laments the fact that only 25 per cent of the members took part in the Grand Lodge Elections, but instead of probing for causes of this discontent, it throws out the suggestion for the abolition of election by referendum, and the return to election by convention. Discussing the automobile organization campaign, Editor Hewitt throws cold water on the campaign. He says: "However, time alone will reveal whether it is possible to organize this industry, which during the past quarter of a century has become the leading industry of the country."

The reports of the vice-presidents are the usual insipid reports of travel, scenery, lodge entertainments, etc.

The Usual Employers' Dope.

Each month, an article is published in a series called "Railroading on the Rails and Off" by one who worked for the railways as a hired writer, dealing with good-fellowship, showing wonderful opportunities to rise, the same dope that comes in employers' welfare magazines for their employees. The correspondence concerns itself with insurance and helping workers get patents on inventions and help in manufacturing, but hardly anything about organization, nothing about fighting injunctions, amalgamation of the metal trades unions so as to protect ourselves against the National Metal Trades Manufacturers' Association, or other issues of benefit to the organization.

FIGHT PENNSYLVANIA MINES SET TO GO NON-UNION

Drawing by William Gropel in the New York Nation.



The Pittsburgh Coal, the Pittsburgh Terminal, and the Vesta Coal Company of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation have called in a whole army of Coal and Iron Police (company guards in state uniforms) and Pennsylvania Cossacks (state constabulary) to help them in their efforts to smash the union in Pennsylvania. Progressive miners call for mass picketing.

Professional Patriots

While there is no organized co-operation among professional patriotcers they nevertheless usually respond in the same fashion and at the same time to any threat to their conceptions of "patriotism," whether the occasion is a movement to recognize the Soviet Union or to push the child labor amendment.

• • •

(Continued from yesterday)

Of its three columns, one lists organizations of such character as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the National League of Women Voters, and the other two list women who are active both in peace movements and women's clubs. By connecting them up with their organizations, and the organizations with the National Council for the Prevention of War—a clearing house for anti-militarist effort—Miss Maxwell of course proves direct contact with Moscow. The naive theory underlying that proof is that the object of the whole pacifist movement is to disarm the United States so the Bolsheviks can take it. And it is seriously believed by persons of the caliber of Miss Maxwell and her military superiors.

Miss Maxwell's attitude is best characterized by the verse written by her which appears at the bottom of the chart, entitled "Miss Bolshevik." It reads:

Miss Bolshevik has come to town,
With a Russian cap and a German gown,
In women's clubs she's sure to be found,
For she's come to disarm AMERICA.

She sits in judgment on Capitol Hill,
And watches the appropriation bill,
And without her O.K., it passes—NIL
For she's there to disarm AMERICA.

She uses the movie and lyceum too,
And alters text-books to suit her view,
She prates propaganda from pulpit and pew,
For she's bound to disarm AMERICA.

The male of the specie has a different plan,
He uses the bomb and the fire brand,
And incites class hatred wherever he can
While she's busy disarming AMERICA.

His special stunt is arousing the mob,
To expropriate and hate and kill and rob,
While she's working on her political job,
AWAKE! AROUSE!! AMERICA!!!

The publication of the chart at once aroused protests from the women's organizations, both for its perversion and misstatement of facts, and its deceptive purpose. Mrs. Maude Wood Park, chairman of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, wrote Secretary of War John W. Weeks, and a committee of women called on him to demand the chart's withdrawal and its repudiation by the War Department. Mr. Weeks responded by doing both, writing to Mrs. Park as follows:

"With reference to the letter from your committee, dated April 2, complaining of the injustice done your organization by the circulation of a chart by a subordinate in the War Department, you are informed that all the charts complained of in the possession of the Chemical Warfare Service have been ordered destroyed. General Fries has been directed to inform all persons that there are errors in the chart and to request their destruction.

"I regret the charts containing the errors pointed out by your committee were circulated by any branch of the War Department."

Very sincerely,
(Signed) JOHN W. WEEKS.

Despite the Secretary of War's action the chart continue,' to be distributed, apparently through the agencies with which Miss Maxwell was co-operating and for whom she had prepared it. The chart had appeared in slightly modified form in the "Dearborn Independent," Henry Ford's weekly, for March 22, 1924, with an anonymous article signed "by an American Citizen," attacking the leading women's organizations of the country as defenders equally of pacifism and Bolshevism. Later in 1924 the New York "World" in a series of articles exposing the militaristic activities of General Fries, General Bowley and others, told the whole story in detail. It is of no importance to go into it here, or to mention the other minor personalities involved.

(To Be Continued)

AN UNEMPLOYED NECKWEAR KNITTER'S STORY

By I. LAZAROVITZ (Worker Correspondent.)

Joe woke up at six in the morning. He felt tired.

Yesterday he walked through half the city looking for a job but he couldn't get anything. He came home late and, without supper, went to bed. Lately he has begun to decrease his meals due to his lack of money.

Waking up Joe felt physically weak but he remembered about his debts and empty pockets and got up quickly. He got dressed and went out to buy a newspaper.

Joe is a knitter by trade. He has been in New York City only four months. Before he came to New York he worked in a shop where 200 workers were employed. The conditions of these workers were miserable. Family men made $18 to $20 a week. The dissatisfaction of the workers was growing. The possibilities of organising these wage slaves were good.

• • •

Joe noticed all this and tried to lay the basis for an organization that would help those workers. But being young and inexperienced, not using the proper methods, Joe exposed himself. The boss found out Joe's intentions and fired Joe.

Since then Joe tried in different factories under different names in that other city but was unable to get any work at all. Without any means of existence, Joe tried for jobs every morning but with no results. He borrowed some money from his friends but later on he could get no more from them. His friends lost confidence in him. They accused him of being lazy, without energy.

How is it possible, his friends argued, not to find work for such a long time? Joe listened to their arguments, but being hurt because his own friends refused to understand him and didn't believe him, he never replied to their arguments. Joe remained along "among old friends."

Finally Joe realized that he was blacklisted. Giving up hopes of finding a job in that city he decided to leave. Who knows, in a greater city there are more possibilities. Perhaps the people there are not as petty-minded.

• • •

Joe has been here in New York four months already, getting up every morning at six o'clock. He looks for anything possible but can get no work at all.

Today he must get a job. It can't be otherwise. He hasn't paid rent for the last two months and last night he received final notice.

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An investigation of his pockets shows he has eight cents. He buys a newspaper and immediately begins to look on the Male Help Wanted page. Quickly Joe follows one after another and—yes, there is a job for him. Not wasting much time he rushes to the subway, pays a nickel and with one cent in his pocket and his heart still hoping, he takes the train to the place where the job is advertised.

Joe was the first one to get to the place, but before the foreman came there was a pretty big line waiting for the job. Finally the foreman came out. Afraid to lose this job chance, Joe was shaking.

"Who is the first one?" the foreman asked.

Joe steps out and follows the foreman into the office. The foreman begins to question. Where did you work? Why did you quit? How much did you get? etc. Joe replies quickly but for some reason or other the foreman is not satisfied with his answers and after a few more questions says:

"I'm sorry, I don't think you will be able to work here." And not waiting further he left the office to get the next applicant.

Joe was shocked. He realized what it meant for him. He wanted to run after the foreman asking, begging him, telling him he would work for half price. But the foreman is busy with another fellow.

Depressed, Joe leaves the office. Coming out on the street again, without knowing where he is going, he walks along with one cent in his pocket. He feels hungry. He is passing by a restaurant. Through the window he sees people well dressed sitting at well served tables, giving orders to the waiters.

Joe stops for a minute, but unconsciously he touches the only cent lying in his pocket. It was a signal to move ahead.

People pass by. Everyone seems satisfied and smiling to the future. Nobody can notice the miserable one—Joe.

THE BATTLE IN N. Y. NEEDLE TRADES

The Workers Go To Register

This sketch and three others which will follow in successive issues of The DAILY WORKER were written by a worker who was an eye-witness to the scenes described. The incidents are absolutely true in every case. (Ed. Note.)

• • •

By I. JEROME.

In the shop of Geller Bros., fur manufacturers, on 7th Ave.

4 p. m. The boss goes up to the workers:

"Now people, you will all have to go and register with the new union."

The workers: "Nothing doing. Nobody is going to decide for us which union we'll belong to."

"Very well then, if you want your Communist union you can't work here."

And he turns off the power. The machines stop. The workers file down stairs.

At the entrance a reception committee awaits them. A strong delegation of cops and plainclothesmen of the Industrial Squad, brutal-faced hands bristling with "lorem-order."

The workers sense trouble. They try to walk past.

The police and squadmen let them pass. Then suddenly a group of furriers is sectioned off. A cordon is made around them. Another group and another group is surrounded.

And quickly the order is given:

"Walk along!"

There are tussles. Some of the workers break through the cordons. Cries of "Let me go!" "They want to take us to the scab union!" Shrieking girls struggle with the squadmen. Police shove and drag workers to keep them within the ring. "Move along, you god damned bolshevik!" "I'll stretch you out if you don't move on!" Crowds of workers gathering on the pavements shout: "Don't let them take you! Don't let them take you to the scab union!"

The police get rougher. "Move along, damn you!" Clubs growl and dig their clubs into the ribs of the ringed-in workers. "Move along. Move along."

And the ambuscade marches on.

The following day the capitalist and the socialist press reported with bold captions the news of the hundred workers of Geller Brothers who "deserted" the ranks of the Communist Joint Board and marched in demonstration to join the "bona-fide union."

WITH THE Young Worker

The High Cost of Learning

By STUDE.

Like everything else owned by the capitalist class education is being marked up and a good technical or liberal education will be received only by the top strata of the bourgeoisie. The old dream of the ambitious shipping clerk to go to night school and enter one of the supposedly higher paid professions is being dissipated today. Modern conditions of education are showing to students and would-be students who heretofore have refused to take part in the struggle of labor, thinking themselves on the road to deliverance from the class struggle—that their conditions and their situation are similar to the conditions and situations in which the working class finds itself.

This tendency has finally received expression in words uttered by none other than our famous dime dispenser, John D. Rockefeller, at the graduation exercises of one of the most aristocratic institutions on the Eastern coast, Brown University, held last week at Providence, R. I. Said the oily sage (quotation is from N. Y. Times): ". . . the colleges today must turn to a new policy of meeting expenses through high tuition fees. . . ." Further on the New York Times correspondent reports John D. to have stated that "the student is paying less than half the cost of his education;" that "he urged that this 'philanthropic idea' be done away with;" that "those able to pay be called upon for the full cost, with (this last a hypocritic sop for public consumption) what means nothing—Stude) scholarship funds and student loans reserved to assist those actually needing them."

• • •

That this situation is well-known to educators and pink-tea liberals and is considered dangerous, is testified by the statement made by Dean Jervey of the Columbia Law School to the graduates of Columbia. "Educational institutions, like every one else have felt the higher cost of living. Tuition fees have gone steadily up and the end is not yet. This is true generally throughout the educational world. It means that if we are not careful, educational advantages will be open to the rich rather than the worthy." As a remedy for this Dean Jervey suggested a system of scholarship aid, "to be awarded to poor but worthy" students. Scholarship aid, he claimed, was the only way to prevent the door of education being closed in the face of the man with brains and character but without means.

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What is the educational situation today? The young worker finds it impossible to go to college and very often cannot go to high school. The petty trader's son, who attends college only at the cost of limitless sacrifices, sees that he cannot attend college more than a here three or four years, for above that the "special" courses are most expensive. If he does manage to get through a graduate school he will probably find himself in an overcrowded profession, where in order to get to the "top" he needs must get a few years of a European finishing-off process—a most expensive process.

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However, although it is obvious that in a society which is built on a theory of "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" education must sooner or later become a club with which young men and women bludgeon a living out of society, and that capitalism controls the colleges as one of the means of propaganda for it own purposes and for the purpose of training a class of young lackeys for itself, nevertheless much can be done right now by the students and by the workers, farmers and small merchants, the children of whom cannot attain to a thoro education under present conditions.

In the first place students must organize themselves into great Student Associations and fight back vigorously any attempts to dilute the quality of the education, to make tuition rates prohibitive, and to propagandize the students. In the second place the purse strings for the colleges must be in the hands of capable educators appointed by a Labor Party administration — which means, in short, that what the colleges need right now is to be put into the hands of the state—which further means that the workers, farmers and small merchants of America must combine to form a Labor Party. However, as the writer has said above, the above measures do not mean the complete cure of the educational system. They are merely steps in the right direction, necessarily narrow because of the rigid confines of the capitalistic system, one which does not allow for the free development of real education.

• • •

And that's that as far as immediate demands are concerned. Let us not forget that these are but temporary and cannot cure the fundamental conditions in the institution of learning, o rottenness which comes from the fact that education under a private property system of production—which means a private property system of society—teaches men to take out of society rather than to put into society. The basic cure, and one which all socially minded students and young workers should recognize, is the reconstruction of society along co-operative lines, where education teaches men to work together in the building and beautifying of society and where learning, the treasure of the ages, is the possession of the many rather than the privileged, unappreciative few.

SPORT

Labor Baseball Scores Broadcast Over Radio

The only labor radio station in the country, WCFL, "The Voice of Labor" is giving labor sports a boost by broadcasting the scores of the various union teams that are playing in the leagues sponsored by the local labor movement. In this way considerable interest has been developed



in the trade union sports activities, and large crowds are turning out to see the games played. In addition to broadcasting the scores of the games, thru its radio station, the Chicago Federation of Labor is conducting a sports column in its organ, The Federation News, in which it gives the news of trade union sports activities.

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Chicago Street Car Men's and Post-Office Leagues Going Strong.

The two largest union baseball leagues in the city of Chicago are the Street Car Men's League and the Post Office League. These two loops have more than 40 teams playing their schedules. In the Street Car Men's League the Lincoln Station team is leading with a record of six games won and none lost. In the Postoffice League, the Van Buren station is leading having copped six straight games.

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Entries Pouring In For Labor Sports Meet In Waukegan.

If advance indications mean anything, the Labor Sports Union National Track and Field, to be held in Electric Park, Waukegan, Ill. on July 30th and 31st, will be a big success. Entries from all over the country are pouring in, and hundreds of participants are expected. Athletes are coming from the east, west, and from the coost, to take part in the meet. Posters and buttons advertising the affair have been sent throughout the country. Thousands of visitors are expected in Waukegan to see the meet.

Winchendon, Mass., Y. W. L. Training School Opens

July 5th, 1927.

The Winchendon, Mass., Y. W. L. Summer Training School, which was established last year, with quite a number of successes will reopen this summer again with expected students from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, and Maryland. A total of 60 students are expected.

The course will be on the theory and practice of the movement and the particular tasks among the young workers in the United States.

Comrades Zam, Harrison, Kay and Kangus are among the instructors. Comrade Zam will guide the work of the entire school from the educational part is concerned, Comrade Kangus will take care of the sports and lighter features.

Comrade William Janhonen is the business manager of the school.

It is expected that besides a through training, which will be given every day for 4 hours except Saturday and Sundays, the students will have their recreation periods.

The school will be managed by a Students Council elected at the meeting of the Students Body in cooperation with the instructors, and the Administrative Committee.

We hope that as a result of the school the District will improve the league work further, and develop a powerful league.—School Committee Secretary, Nat Kay.

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SACCO AND VANZETTI MAY DIE!

CLOAKMAKERS ROUT RIGHT WING THUGS

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Boston Post is one of the most vicious foes of the USSR, and its indictment of the Communist regime in that country is chiefly predicated on the alleged low ethical level of the Soviet government. The manner in which the workers and peasants expropriated the capitalists and rich landowners set heavily on the Post's political stomach. It called the process theft. But what about the Post's morality? It got one of its reporters to steal material from the Rumford Press in Concord, New Hampshire, intended for publication in the Atlantic Monthly, that was not intended for publication until it had first appeared in that magazine. So much for the ethics of the Post, which by the way sold itself to the republican party and is now a fervent booster of Calvin Coolidge tho formerly a democrat organ.

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NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, noted because he is the husband of Alice Roosevelt, got rid of the following piffle in an address before a graduating class at the University of Michigan: "An all-wise providence has given proof to the world within the last month that there are in this country two Americans who possess the three essentials of success in every walk of life—character, perseverance and courage." He was referring to Charles Lindbergh and his mother. Had this all-wise providence allowed the elements to drop Lindbergh into the ocean the young man's virtues and those of his mother would not mean a thing to them.

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THE kosher butcher helpers, or shochtim, may go on strike. In fact they may be out now. This would cause serious inconvenience to members of orthodox congregations who want their chickens slaughtered according to the ancient ritual. The Rabbi Board of Trade has debated the question of the right of the shochtim to strike. The shochtim advised the rabbis that argument was useless. Their kosher-fed customers could defile themselves with non-kosher meat or die of hunger as far as they were concerned unless they got more money. An empty stomach is poor soil to scatter religious seed on.

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A COMMITTEE of leading bankers representing American holders of Russian bonds, declares that it will fight the granting of credits to the Soviet Union until the old debts contracted by the czar to crush the workers and peasants of Russia are taken care of. Circumstances alters cases and sometimes alters them perfectly sound formulas when expediency demands a compromise, but it certainly does not seem fair that the Russian people should be expected to pay the debts contracted by their former tyrannous taskmasters. And our American bourgeoisie are supposed to personify the square deal.

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WE commented recently on the recall of Lieut.-Col. Edward Davis, military attache at the American embassy in Mexico City. When he arrived in Washington the state department announced that his visit had no diplomatic significance. It was from Davis' safe that the compromising documents which revealed that Kellogg was plotting against Mexico and interfering in the internal affairs of that country, were extracted. Calles made good use of the documents. He returned them to the state department tho it is presumed he made photostatic copies. The state department declared them forgeries. Now, Davis has been relieved from his duties in Mexico City!

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THE French have placed an embargo on the import of coal, and the outlook for British export coal is gloomy. If the French embargo persists many British colleries will have to close down, thus intensifying an already severe industrial crisis. At a time when every market was essential to the recovery of British industry the crazy tories decided to break with the Soviet Union, thus robbing the manufacturing interests of a rapidly developing market. This may be another case of those who are doomed to destruction being driven mad.

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FOR sending a copy of the Truth Seeker to the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton of Calvary Baptist Church, the clergyman and John S. Sumner of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, brought charges of sending indecent matter thru the mails against Charles Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism. The paper aroused the ire of those two notorious snoopers because of a satirical article on the subject of birth control. Birth control may be alright, but the ship has sailed. It should have been in operation thru dictatorial decree prior to the birth of Straton and Sumner.

THE ONLY SUPPORT OF THE TRAITORS



McGRADY—Help, Brother, without you I'm lost altogether. Drawn by WM. GROPPER

VOIKOFF MURDER BLESSED BY COURT SAYS ROSENHOLZ

30 Bandits, Aided by Pilsudski, Captured

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, June 23.—The trial of M. Kowceda, murderer of Peter Voikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, was conducted in a partial manner, according to M. Rosenholz, who has returned from Warsaw where he had been sent to represent the Soviet Union at the Kowceda trial.

The court did everything to conceal the source of the funds with which Kowceda purchased the revolver with which he killed M. Volkoff and did all it could to shield the accomplices who aided Kowceda in his crime.

Judge Encouraged Attacks.

The attorney's speech, according to M. Rosenholz, was a defence and a moral justification of the murder, the solicitor making a series of violent attacks on the Soviet Union, while the presiding judge permitted and encouraged his attacks.

The verdict was the most lenient which the extraordinary Court could possibly inflict. The whole trial is regarded by M. Rosenholz as a stimulus to further terrorist activities of monarchist organizations which are

(Continued on Page Two)

Organized Miners Help Striking Textilers to Picket Carbondale Mill

CARBONDALE, Pa., June 23.—For the last two months the workers of the Klots Silk Co., have been on strike here. During that time out of 350 workers who walked out of the mills, about 280 have also joined the union.

The strike started over the action of the bosses in sending one of the girls home for belonging to the United Textile Workers.

STANDING OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE DRIVE FOR SUSTAINING AND DEFENSE OF THE DAILY WORKER

These figures include donations from March 1 to date.

WHERE DOES YOUR DISTRICT STAND IN PROPORTION TO ITS MEMBERSHIP?

District	Contribution	Standing	District	Contribution	Standing
2	$8,408.84	1	12	$288.50	9
8	1,455.46	2	4	213.30	9
3	968.40	3	1	173.56	10
7	512.49	4	15	163.75	11
13	457.51	5	10	97.37	12
6	407.80	6	9	53.56	13
5	323.51	7	Agri.	27.50	14

Fur Unity Committee to Hold Big Demonstration At Union Sq., Tomorrow

A monster open air demonstration will be held tomorrow, 1 p. m. mittee of the Furriers' Union. The at Union Square by the Unity Committee is being arranged to protest against the mass arrests of pickets, also to oppose the right wing gangsterism. Well known speakers will address the meeting.

N. J. State Troopers Guilty of Attack on Meany, Young Farmer

PLEMINGTON, N. J., June 23.—A jury in county court this afternoon convicted Matthew A. Daley, a New Jersey state trooper, of assault and battery on Timothy Meaney in connection with the siege of the Meaney farmhouse last December when a sister, Beatrice, was shot and killed.

Two other troopers were last Saturday convicted of manslaughter for her death.

Others Indicted.

Seven other indictments are now pending against 11 other troopers and two agents of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," who originally inspired the charge that Meaney was underfeeding which resulted in the serving of the warrant and the subsequent attack. The troopers rained bullets on the farmhouse the whole night, it was proved in court.

Loom Fixers Strike for Recognition of Union

CHICOPEE, Mass., (FP) June 23.—Thirty-four loom fixers are striking for union recognition at the Chicopee Manufacturing Co. under the leadership of the American Federation of Textile Operatives.

SACCO, VANZETTI INNOCENT, STATES GEORG BRANTING

Protest Meetings Now Planned Thruout U. S.

BOSTON, June 23.—Positive conviction that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were framed up on a charge of murder was expressed yesterday by Georg Branting, famous Swedish lawyer, in a cable sent to Stockholm.

Branting, who came here to study the case, declared that the "prosecutor's evidence on decisive points are outweighted by counter-evidence," and declared that he could only explain the verdicts by the "prejudice against Italian witnesses and radical defendants."

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Many Meetings Planned.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The International Labor Defense here is receiving word of meetings being organized in many cities of the U. S. during the Sacco-Vanzetti Week, June 27 to July 4, which has been set aside for increased agitation for the release of the two framed-up workers.

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Protest Meeting In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—A "Save Sacco-Vanzetti" mass meeting is being planned here for Wednesday evening, June 29, at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Woodland Ave.

Among the speakers will be Otto Cook, chairman, C. L. U. committee for Sacco and Vanzetti; Rev. Joseph Myers, Jr., W. J. Adames, of Missouri State Federation of Labor; and Dr. E. A. Burkhardt, of the International Labor Defense.

Herman Winters, president of the Cleveland Central Labor Union will be chairman of the meeting.

Butler Gets Fascist Honors for Services To Mussolini in U. S.

ROME, June 23.—After having been received by Mussolini, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and ardent exponent of Fascism in the United States, will attend a dinner given by the Italo-American Society in his honor.

To-morrow Rome University will confer an honorary degree on Butler. Butler has even exceeded Elbert Gary in singing the praises of Fascism.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

PICKET ARRESTED BY COP ON ORDER OF SCAB KINSMAN

Joint Board Issues List Of Settled Shops

Upon complaint of a police officer who was off duty, and patrolling the furriers' picket line in the interests of a relative who is in the fur business, a girl striker, Ray Epstein of 1412 Charlotte St., Bronx, was sent to the workhouse for two days by Magistrate Rosenbinth in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Jacob Mandelbaum of 1 Madison Ave., who is attorney for the Joint Board Furriers' Union, is planning to submit to Police Commissioner Warren today a transcript of the testimony in this case, for it shows that officer 11338 of Simpson St. station acknowledged that he was not assigned to duty in the fur market, and stated on the stand that Miss Epstein had not committed any breach of the peace.

Spoke to Scab.

As stated by the union's attorney in court, Miss Epstein spoke to a scab who was walking with the officer, who was in plain clothes. The officer then threatened to "break her head" if the girl did not leave the block; whereupon Herbert Schneider, a member of the union's law committee, went over to a uniformed officer and asked whether he knew this man who had made the threat.

"He is a detective, or a member of the force?" Schneider asked. And the officer said no, he was sure the man was not a detective. So Schneider called Ray Epstein from the next block and asked the policeman to place the man under arrest for threatening violence.

Arrests Girl.

Officer 11338 then showed his badge and announced that since Schneider made such a fuss about the matter he would have the girl arrested, and he carried out his threat in spite of Schneider's protests. He showed no intention of making an arrest until the union members accused him. On his complaint, and in the face of the statements he made on cross examination, Magistrate Rosenbluth gave a two day sentence.

List of Settled Shops.

The Settlement Committee of the Joint Board Furriers' Union yesterday made public the first part of a list of members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers Inc. who have settled with the Joint Board.

This list does not include many settled shops which have particularly requested that their names should not be published; and it does not include shops which have settled since the end of the first week of the strike. These additional names will be announced as soon as they have been properly checked and the union records are complete.

There are 24 shops on the list given out yesterday. These are Rawics, 142 West 26th St.; Grossman & Ratowsky, 214 West 29th St.; J.

(Continued on Page Five)

1,400 Engineers to Serve Ultumatum On City Commissioner

New York subway engineers plan to serve an ultimatum on John H. Delaney, Tammany chairman of the city's board of transportation.

Last night at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., a meeting was held to decide on the policy to be determined to force the commissioner to listen to their grievances which he has consistently ignored for the past several months.

Committee Chosen.

A committee, chosen to address the communication to Delaney, will tell him precisely how much time he has to consider their demands if a strike of 1,400 engineers is to be averted.

The men, members of the Union of Technical Men, will meet again in a very short time to listen to the report of the committee. If it is adverse, it is declared, a definite move in the direction of a tie-up on subway construction work will be taken up.

Increase in pay and sick leave are among the demands of the men. The average yearly pay is now $1,560.

GANGSTERS ATTACK WORKERS WHEN THEY PARADE TO UNION OFFICES

New York Police Defend Gunmen as They Slug Hundreds of Men and Women

Sigman Followers Defeated in Attempt to Terrorize Militants

Cloak and dressmakers clashed with right wing gangsters late yesterday afternoon. As usual the police were on hand to protect the gunmen and guerrillas and at the same time beat up the militant workers.

The fight took place on 25th St. between Fourth and Lexington Ave. Marching from Cooper Union where they held a meeting, 2,600 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, banners flying, proceeded up Fourth Ave. until they reached 23rd St.

Police Break Line.

The police being informed of the workers' approach, broke the line up when it reached that street. Those that were in the front continued until they came to 25th St. where they marched east to Number 128, the office of Local 2, which the Joint Board is using as its temporary headquarters.

The rest of the paraders after being stopped by the police turned on 23rd St. and went east to Lexington Ave going up that street to 25th St.

Right Wing Celebration.

The workers that came from Fourth Ave. reached 25th St. first. In front of the old Joint Board building at Number 130 the right wing were holding a celebration meeting of their occupation of the building that was given to them as a result of a foreclosure of a mortgage and certain legal chicanery on their part.

When they arrived a right winger was addressing about 250 people from the second floor of the building. Near

(Continued on Page Five)

Many Delegates Expected At Sacco-Vanzetti Vital Conference Tonight at 8

Tonight at 8 o'clock the third conference of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will be held at the Labor Temple, Second Ave. and 14th St.

Plans for organizing at once demonstrations in this city calling for the immediate and unconditional release of the two framed-up workers will be made.

Delegates from a large number of labor and fraternal organizations will attend tonight's conference.

At a meeting held last night at 56 Manhattan Ave., the Brooklyn Sacco-Vanzetti Conference decided to affiliate with the New York body and voted to send five delegates to the conference tonight.

WORKERS FACE DEATH FOR PLANNING TO BOYCOTT BRITISH IMPERIALISTS

Chiang Rushes Executioners South as Revolt of Workers and Peasants Looms

SHANGHAI, June 23.—Because they attempted to organize an anti-British boycott in Chekiang Province, left wing leaders face death at the hands of the subordinates of Chiang Kai-shek, renegade Nationalist, according to reports received here from Ningpo.

The right wing general, Yenghu, commanding the Shanghai area, has arrived at Ningpo with a bodyguard of 200 men and 12 executioners and intends to carry on wholesale executions of local labor and peasant leaders, the dispatches state.

In his bid for the support of the imperialist powers, Chiang Kai-shek is making every effort to stamp out anti-imperialist demonstrations. It is around the question of imperialism that the conflict between the workers and peasants and the right wing officialdom has been taking place. Chiang Kai-shek has been catering to the imperialist powers while workers are organizing anti-imperialist strikes and boycotts.

(Although the suppression of the boycott is given as the reason for the impending executions in reports received here, the imminent Nationalist revolt against Chiang Kai-shek in the southern provinces is presumed to be a fundamental reason for dispatch of Yenghu to Ningpo.

Workers and peasants throughout southern China are rebelling against Chiang's terrorism. Reports received several days ago stated that workers were demonstrating against the right wing officialdom in the streets of Canton, while earlier dispatches reported two regiments in Fukien Province had rebelled against Chiang and had openly declared for the National allat government.)

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HANKOW, May 16 (By Mail).—Despite the opposition of the right wings, organization among the peasants of Yunnan Province is taking place rapidly, according to a report of commissioners sent by the peasants department of the Central Kuomintang.

The offices of the provincial peasants' union at Anking have been raided and occupied by reactionary troops. Ten peasant leaders were arrested and two of them are said to have been executed. The report of the special commissioners states that within four months ten peasant districts have been organized.

COMMUNIST VOTE TRIPLED IN THE WARSAW BALLOT

Underground Party Won Masses to It

(By BELSHOYA.)

WARSAW, (By Mail).—At the elections to the Warsaw Town Council, held on the 22nd of May last, the left candidates, Communists, and the lists of the Polish Socialist Party and Trade Union Opposition annulled by the authorities, got more than 77,000 ont of 388,000 votes, chiefly from the working class districts in Warsaw. The elections brought to light an enormous growth in the revolutionary spirit of the Warsaw working class and the increase of Communist Party influence among the toiling masses.

Anniversary of Coup.

The Warsaw elections took place exactly a year after Pilsudski's coup d'etat. During this year Pilsudski's government has had an opportunity to show its Fascist nature, the reformists have finally displayed their treacherous policy. The elections were the trial by the Warsaw working class of the government and the reformists and the Warsaw working class pronounced on them its severe sentence.

There were neither more nor less than 27 lists of candidates for election. Many of these of course represented small chance groups.

(Continued on Page

Young Girls

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 23.—A 17 year old twin girl and her brother who are young New Yorkers shortly

FRAME PENNSYLVANIA SECTION CASE

Offer Lenin's Picture as Evidence of Plot to Overthrow Government by "Dynamite"

PITTSBURGH, June 23. — That Pittsburgh Steel barons attempted to bribe workers to testify against Bedaveo Communists, who are being tried on trumped up charges of "sedition" is the startling revelation that was made in the Beaver County Court yesterday.

The court was thrown into a turmoil when Steve Radanovich, former employee of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, testified that he had been offered a bribe by Chief of Police Mack of the Jones and Laughlin force, to testify against the Woodlawn defendants now on trial in Beaver.

Prosecuting attorney Craig objected vigorously to permitting Radanovich to testify. After an hour's conference between the two attorneys and Judge McCune, from which the jury and the public were excluded, the court ruled that Radanovich should be permitted to testify, but should confine himself to the events and not go into the long campaign of espionage conducted by the steel corporation.

Trumped-up Charges

The witness then told the startling story of the attempt to bribe him, last December after the Woodlawn case had been quashed for the second time. Mack called him into his office, he testified, and asked him to appear before the Grand Jury to testify that the defendants were planning to kill Mack and other officers. In return Radanovich was offered a good job, citizenship papers and money to bring his family from Europe.

The attorneys for the state failed completely to upset the testimony offered by Radanovich.

Upset Fake Evidence.

Earlier in the day several hirelings of the same notorious steel corporation testified, parroting the accusation that the defendants were teaching the overthrow of the government by "force, bloodshed, guns and dynamite." One even testified that they were plotting to blow up the Jones and Laughlin steel mills.

The defendants were charged by the same hirelings with using a Croatian gymnastic society in Woodlawn for military training and were teaching violence there.

This "evidence" was completely shattered when Burngass, a law student at the University of Wisconsin, and a member of the gymnastic society while residing in Woodlawn testified that nothing but gymnastics were taken up at the society meetings.

Several witnesses for the defense also proved that a birthday party was going on in Zima's home when it was raided last Armistice Day.

Court Protects Steel Barons.

The court refused to permit as evidence a copy of the New York Times containing Lenin's picture (offered by the prosecution as evidence of the "seditious character" of the defendants) and refused to permit questions about the seven-day week and the 12-hour day in the steel mills.

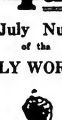
During the day several demands were made by the defense to dismiss the jury and continue the case on the grounds of unfair methods used by the attorney for the commonwealth to prejudice the jury.

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4th

Of July Number of the DAILY WORKER



This Special Number of The DAILY WORKER will be devoted chiefly to Great Britain and its role in the present world situation. This issue will contain special articles on the relations of Great Britain and America, England as the Mad Dog of Europe, a study of conditions of the British Working Class. This number will be of great historical importance and will contain a number of very valuable articles of the most timely significance. It will also contain material to counteract the jingoistic propaganda which usually accompanies the July 4th Celebration. Your unit cannot afford to miss this opportunity to arrange a special distribution of The DAILY WORKER and increase its circle of readers.

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Hyman Speaks at Mass Meeting in Pittsburgh Labor Lyceum Tonight

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers' union of New York will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held tonight at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

The meeting has been arranged by the Committee for the Defense of Cloakmakers and Furriers of New York.

Scalise, Anselmi, Not Guilty.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A jury in Judge William J. Lindsay's court today returned a verdict of not guilty in the re-trial of John Scalise and Albert Anselmi, alleged Genna gangsters, for the murder of policeman Harold Olson in a pitched battle with a squad of detectives here two years ago.

Court in Palisade Park.

Officials of the Palisades Interstate park system have revealed that, in an effort to stop vandalism in Bear Mountain Park and vicinity, a judge will convene court every Sunday and holiday at the park headquarters there to try offenders.

Convention, July 10th

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Workers Split "Five Point" Plan in Strator's Church As Exposed

Disturbed with the tactics of Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, the congressional pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., five deacons have submitted their resignations.

In making public their action the deacons declared that "a gag rule" was responsible for their inability to present their reasons for resigning to the entire membership of the church.

The energetic pastor, apparently dissatisfied with just honest-to-goodness fundamentalism, has lately been conducting in his church a return to semi-insane, primitive, religious rites.

Religious ignorance and superstition is declared to have reached its peak with the weird ceremonials which Straton has established in his church.

Called "Pantecostalism".

"Pantecostalism" is the official name for the voodooism which has culminated in the resignation of the five church deacons, who charge that the ritual is similar in all respects to the rites still practiced by country Negroes and whites in certain sections of the south and west.

These elaborate ceremonials consist of a condition of hysteria, screaming, cataleptic trances, with men and women lying flat on the floor, and all the other manifestations of temporary insanity induced by such religious frenzy.

Many of these "revivals" are said to have lasted until 2 in the morning.

LATIN AMERICAN MASONS APPEAL AGAINST KELLOGG

MEXICO CITY, June 23.—An appeal to all Masons issued by Masonic Lodge "Acelon" No. 31, of the obedience of the Grand Lodge "Valle de Mexico" of AA. and AA. S. R., at Mexico City, states:

Before the unprecedented attack from President Coolidge, who has sent Henry Stimson as special commissioner at Nicaragua, instructed to submit the constitutional government of that republic, by means of strength or subornation and thus imposing the betrayer Adolfo Diaz as a president, all Latin-American governments whose neutrality is the cause of the perpetration of such an horrid crime, must unite themselves in order to impede the triumph of force over right and thereby erect a barrier to Wall Street imperialism, whose insatiable covetousness is sacrificing a whole people.

The blood, sprinkling the land of Nicaragua by order of Coolidge, dishonors not only the name of the worst enegy of our race, but also the state chiefs of Latin-American countries who, contemplating this atrocity, will clearly exposed by means of the press and the very many meetings against American policy in our internal affairs, have abandoned their own risk our weak sister pressed by the herculean arms of the monster.

The lodge "Acelon" No. 31, accomplishing the original purpose of our order, i.e., the Defense of Liberty, unites its protest to that of Nicaraguan people lawfully represented by Dr. J. B. Sacasa, Constitutional president, against the misuse of force executed by the most powerful nation, misuse that brings his dishonor, and appeals to the fraternity as well as to the world for the heroism of the handful of braves preferring death to dishonor.

Coolidge, knowing the triumphal career of the liberal army running against the betrayer Diaz, a servant of the American oilmen, decided to intervene openly, using firstly the subordination by pffering dollars amounts of money for the weapons conquered and sustained with the blood of the Liberals, or, when he has failed in such a criminal intrigue, by extermination of the Liberal troops.

These old policies of American imperialism, incited the Philippines, Porto Rico, Sauto Domingo, etc., are yet being employed to abolish the liberty and independence of all Latin-American nations—and they are trying too in China—and they will succeed if the interested peoples don't warn themselves and end their policy of isolation. The Mexican government, born from the Mexican revolution, has sustained the right of peoples to elect their own governments without the interference of any foreign influence.

This attitude must be, an example for all American rulers if they wish to save their historical responsibility and maintain immutable the sovereignty and dignity of the nations for whose guidance they have been trusted.

We make a new and vigorous appeal to all peoples, to all Latin-American governments and by special call to all brothers and to all workers of the world, for the help of that suffering and brave people of Nicaragua, imposing by all means the consummation of the assassination of Indo-American race liberty.

Mexico, May 15th, 1927.

N. B.—This manifesto has been translated from Spanish to English.

Prepare Machine Gun to Kill Food Mutineers

LANSING, Kansas, June 23.—Prison authorities here have stationed a machine gun at the mouth of the prison mine to kill any of the 300 strikers who are barricaded below ground in an aftermath to a demand for other better food, or some cigarettes with their meals.

The deputy warden, Hudspeth, proudly shows a telegram received from Warden W. H. MacKay, traveling in Texas, in which he is told, "They may require some hot shot. Accomodate them."

Cut Off Light.

Hudspeth has already cut off all light, prohibited any food at all from going below, and threatened to shut off the water supply.

This is the fourth mutiny of prisoners within the last few years in Kansas, all brought about by the intolerable food conditions at the prison. The usual procedure of the prisoners, driven desperate by the monotony and disease resulting from their unsanitary and unbalanced rations, is to seize some of the guards as hostages, and barricade themselves below prround in a mine as a protest, and in the hope of causing a public investigation.

This "mutiny" follows the usual course, except that the prison officials seem rather more brutal in suppressing it than before. They are emphasizing the request for cigarettes, which the prisoners made, as though it were their only grievance.

Favoritism In Navy Promotions.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The seniority rule governing promotions in the navy sustained a severe shock today when it was announced that President Coolidge had approved the action of a navy selecting board in designating eleven captains for promotion to rear admirals as fast as vacancies occur. The selections were made without particular reference to seniority, and no less than nineteen captains were passed over by the board.

Among the senior captains passed over was Franklin D. Karns, commanding the U. S. S. Colorado, which recently went aground at New York.

Stresseman Attacks France But Wavers On the Soviet Policy

BERLIN, June 23.—That Germany continues to waver between a complete alliance with the western imperialist powers led by Great Britain and a policy friendly to the Soviet Union was clearly indicated in a speech delivered before the Reichstag today by Foreign Minister Stresseman.

While following the British tory lead in an attack on Soviet "propaganda," Stresseman launched a vicious attack on Poincare's Lunaville speech, declaring "what does he really want—the Ruhr or Locarno? It is impossible to handle both."

The difference between Germany and France over the Ruhr and Germany's desire to regain some of the colonies that she lost during the war are the factors keeping Germany from joining Britain and France in an anti-USSR offensive.

Lindbergh Calls For Hoover; To Be Dupe of Patrioteers and Plutes

WASHINGTON, June 23.—That Charles Lindbergh will affiliate himself—that is give the weight of his reputation—to a commercial aviation concern was definitely learned after he had conferred with Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

"Colonel Lindbergh came to Washington to discuss commercial aviation," said Secretary Hoover. "His whole interest will lie in that direction."

Lindbergh will he made the dupe of militarism as well as big business since commercial planes are easily converted into military planes.

Landslide On Panama Canal.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, Panama Canal Zone., June 23.—A landslide which promises to dump 50,000 tons of rock and dirt into the Panama Canal has started on the east bank of the Culebra cut, it was learned today. The slide is not interfering with navigation through the canal and canal zone, officials said it is not serious.

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Coolidge Gets Two Telegrams From Southern Gentlemen About Negro Victim

RALEIGH, N. C., June 23.—Blood lust is running high here, the southern white is on the war path, breaking the monopoly of the newly industrialized south with one of his periodical race hunts.

A white girl has been killed, by person or persons unknown, but a rumor has been circulated that a negro, Irvin Brandon Miller, was seen near the scene of the crime, and 2,000 persons, armed with all sorts of weapons, are cursing the countryside with the intention of mutilating and lynching him.

Miller has thus far escaped. The governor is calling out the militia in order to give a semblance of order to the mass hunt, and see that the Negro is hanged in a jail yard instead of to a tree. The Morgantown company of militia will arrive tonight.

Voikoff Murder Blessed By Court, Says Envoy

(Continued from Page One)

meeting with hospitality in Polish territory.

* * *

Capture 30 Bandits.

KIEV, June 23.—Using Poland as a base of operations Ukrainian White Guard bandits, headed by the notorious Kubalinski, have been murdering Communist workers and plundering the countryside. The bandit raids are said to have been carried on with the knowledge and consent of the Pilsudski Government.

A series of brutal murders and robberies have been directly traced to the bandits and thru the activities of the secret police, thirty of the bandits have been captured.

Execute 11.

After trials, eleven of the band, including Kubulinski, have been executed. Thirty of the bandits have been given prison sentences.

It is stated that members of the band were subsidized by the British in their unofficial war against the Soviet Union.

* * *

Score McDonald Betrayal

LONDON, June 23.—The rank and file of British workers and leaders of the minority movement are denouncing the resolutions passed by the right wing General Council of the British Trade Union Congress defending the betrayal white guard bandits executed by the Soviet Union for murder, arson and espionage for Great Britain.

The action of the General Council is regarded as further evidence of the common bond between the right wing of the Trade Union Congress and the die-hard Conservative Leaders of the minority movement point out that the right wing labor leaders did not issue as strong a protest when the British Government murdered Jim Connolly, Irish liberation leader.

* * *

Labor Backs U. S. S. R.

The resolution was passed by the General Council at a meeting held in the House of Commons. The twenty executed white guardists were employed by the Tory Government in carry out a reign of terror and espionage in the Soviet Union. Their execution was regarded as a necessary and justifiable action by the bulk of the British labor movement.

* * *

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER).

MOSCOW, June 23.—A number of the largest labor centers, provincial committees of the Communist Party and meetings of members of the Leningrad, Moscow, Ivanovvoznesensk, Kharkov and many other local organizations have demanded that leaders of the opposition be removed from the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The Pravda, reviewing the actions of the opposition during the last year states that after the fifteenth conference, when the Party condemned the opposition's line as being social democratic, the opposition had a choice of either returning to the idealology of Leninism or continuing to waver between Bolshevism and Menshevism, rapidly moving away from Bolshevism. The opposition chose the second way.

By numerous speeches at party and non-partisan meetings and in various documents the opposition demonstrated that it followed a line aggravating the inner party contradictions and further and further falling out of the party. The opposition rendered absolutely valueless its declaration of the sixteenth of October proving the latter to be a document issued for the purpose of deceiving the party. The factional struggle of the opposition has intensified the tension of the international situation in which the Soviet Union finds itself and has politically exploited difficult moments thus putting under question its loyalty to the proletariat and the Bolshevist party in the hour of danger.

The opposition has systematically tended to the policy of liquidating fractions, within the party. The whole party will rally like an iron wall to the Leninist Central Committee, the opposition is backed by no single nucleus and all party organizations are demanding energetic measures against the opposition.

Cosgrave, King's Irish Henchman IS DAIL HEAD

Opposed by Labor, Free State Party in Minority

DUBLIN, June 23. — William T. Cosgrave was re-elected president of the Irish Free State by the Dail tonight, despite the fact that his party lacks a majority and the labor party came out in opposition to his re-election.

The vote for Cosgrave was 68 to 22, the opposition vote being that of the labor deputies.

Eamon De Valera and his republican followers made an attempt to rush into the chamber without taking the oath, but were unsuccessful and after a two hour demonstration in the Dail corridors left, declaring, "we will come back." De Valera announced he would hold a public protest meeting.

The Dail was guarded by police reserves.

Professor Hayes was re-elected president of the Dail.

Should De Valera and the small Sinn Fein group decide to take the oath and line up with the labor party, the combination would have 71 votes against the combined opposition of 68. The majority could then vote to abolish the oath of allegiance.

Angeles Comrades Preparing Special Issue of The Daily

LOS ANGELES, June 23.—The Press Conference, composed of representatives of the various language fractions, the Y. W. L., Women's Consumers Educational League, Daily Worker Builders Club, and the Freiheit Yugend Club, at its last meeting reached the decision that all tickets sold by the party units (Nuclei) at the gate of the picnic and all profits realized at the picnic shall be divided in the following manner: 10% to the Sub-District and 90% to the DAILY WORKER. That a special Los Angeles Daily Worker edition shall be issued on Saturday, August the 6th so it would reach here a day or two prior to the picnic.

The price of the tickets was made low in order to reach the poorest wage workers, for after all financial anccess is secondary to the success of drawing thousands of wage earners to our picnic.

One of the greatest tasks for our party concerning the picnic is to mobilize all our forces to carry out the decision of the conference concerning the special edition. . . It should be our aim that this special edition should reflect the activities of the local labor movement and particularly the role of our party in that movement. In order to accomplish this, the nuclei, language fractions, trade union fractions and the fraternal organizations shall send in brief articles of their activities not later than July 29th to the Secretary of the Conference, Comrade Prescott Chaplin, at Headquarters, 322 W. Second St., Los Angeles. The leading comrades as well as sympathizers can also send in brief articles for this special edition.

Every nucleus as well as every fraction must lead in sending in paid greetings. They must also induce sympathetic unions, fraternal organizations as well as individuals to do likewise. Every member of the party should ask his barber, his druggist, his grocer, his butcher or any other merchant he deals with to put in an advertisement in this special Los Angeles Daily Worker Edition. Point out to them that this edition will be read by thousands of people in the city of Los Angeles. Indeed it would be worthless to have a special Los Angeles edition without having at least two thousand copies distributed free of charge to the picnic as well as at the factory gates. Remember that the Press Picnic will take place August 14th, at Plummer's Park, 7405 Santa Monica Blvd.

Preacher's Victim in Court Tells of Rape

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 23.—Mrs. Bessie May Woodworth, 24, today related how she led state troopers into a sensational raid on the House of David last November when Rev. Benjamin Purnell was nabbed after hiding there four years.

Mrs. Woodworth, last important witness for the state, who testified Ben first assaulted her when she was 15-years-old, admitted she perjured herself in testifying at the 1923 probe here. She declared she perjured herself on explicit instructions from Purnell and his two chief girl lieutenants, Ada Ross and Edith Maldrim.

Trackmen Killed, Another Injured.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—One track worker was killed and another injured in a railroad "accident" today. The dead trackman is Harold Shover, 24, of Miller's Falls, Mass., the injured worker is William Abbott, 48, of Trenton.

Prohibition Agents Charged With Graft And Brutal Tactics

Charges of third degree methods by prohibition enforcement officials were made yesterday at the trial in Federal Court of prohibition agents who are accused of bribery.

Albert Briggs, alleged to have collected hush money from saloon keepers, for the agents testified that he was clubbed, beaten and kicked in prohibition headquarters at 1 Park Ave. on the night of December 13 last in an effort to make him implicate the agents.

Major Augustus Taise, assistant prohibition administrator, wielded the club, Briggs charged.

Beaten Unconscious.

"Heise asked me about collecting money for the agents and when I said I was only hired as a driver he ordered ma strapped in a chair," the witness said, "I was strapped there from 8 p. m. until midnight. Heise hit me with a club and the others hit me with their fists and kicked me in the stomach."

Briggs said that while he was at headquarters a Negro named Benjamin Richmond was brought in. When Richmond refused to implicate the agents he was thrown against a wall and knocked unconscious, Briggs testified.

Although not an agent, Briggs is on trial before Judge Knox and a jury with the others who are Jesse Harvay, of New Rochelle, Edward McCann, Richard Warner and Josiah Dixon.

150 Weavers Earning an Average of $18 Weekly Strike When Pay Is Cut

WALTHAM, Mass. June 23.—Nearly 150 weavers, employed in the cotton mills of the Boston Manufacturing Co. and who earn an average of $18 a week, struck yesterday when an announcement was made of a cut from $2 to $1.60 in the rate of pay per roll of cloth and in the number of looms tended by each man, from 10 to 6.

The workers have been unorganized, but steps will now be taken to form a branch of the textile workers' union.

Panic Follows Spanish Earthquake

MADRID, June 23.—Panic consequent upon the earthquake of several seconds duration in Teruel took Walls were cracked and much damage was done but no casualties have been reported.

Jersey Plumbers Win.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., (FP) June 23.—Five dollar more a day, bringing scale to $11 was won in a strike of plumbers in Somerville and Bound Brook, N. J.

A List of Good

BOOKS

On Co-operatives

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ITALY 1.75
BY A. Ludgeri
WORKERS NON PROFIT CO-OPERATIVES 1.00
By James E. Warbasse
LENIN ON CO-OPERATIVES ..... .05

Women

WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS 1.75
By Theresa Wolfson
WOMEN AND SOCIALISM 1.50
By August Bebel
WORK AMONG WOMEN ..... .35
ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE ..... .60
Friedrich Engels

Religion

FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY 6.00
By Karl Kautsky
MY HERESY 2.00
Bishop Wm. M. Brown
COMMUNISM vs CHRISTIAN ERA ..... .10
Bishop Wm. M. Brown
PROFITS OF RELIGION 1.50
By Upton Sinclair
Paper $1.00—Cloth 1.50

American Imperialism

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE ..... .50
By Scott Nearing
IMPERIAL WASHINGTON 1.25
By Scott Nearing
Paper .25—Cloth 1.25
DOLLAR DIPLOMACY ..... .50
By Scott Nearing & Joe Freeman

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BUILDING A N... FOR TRADE



The new liner Ile de France, largest French passenger vessel and one of the most luxurious ships ever built, is shown leaving Saint Nazaire, France, where it was constructed, on a trial run to Brest, prior to starting on its maiden trip to New York.

RED INTERNATIONAL ON VOIKOV... ASSASSINATION IN POLAND

TO WORKERS EVERYWHERE! Another treacherous blow has been dealt the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Comrade Voikof, the Soviet representative in Poland has been shot down by a hired murderer in Warsaw.

Led by the conservative government of Great Britain, world counter-revolution in its struggle against the U. S. S. R. has apparently decided to adopt the usual treacherous fascist methods of shooting down defenseless men.

One of the foremost diplomatic representatives of the U. S. S. R., who was treacherously shot in a similar fashion in Geneva, was Comrade Vorovsky, whose memory at this juncture leaps to our minds. The Soviet government was systematically persecuted, and this loathsome, cowardly, and treacherous campaign finally culminated in Lord Curzon's ultimatum.

The bloody attack on Comrade Voikoff again served as the logical culmination of the frenzied campaign the British conservative government has been carrying on against the U. S. S. R. during the last few years, a campaign that finally brought about a rupture in the diplomatic relations of the two countries.

One of the many Russian White Guards, who enjoy the bountiful hospitality of Poland, has worthily imitated the tactics of political banditism so thoroughly mastered by the British conservative government. In the present-day atmosphere of implacable hostility towards the U. S. S. R. this cowardly murderer could well count not only on being let off bnt on receiving the approval of his real instigators.

Comrades! This policy of provocative pogroms and murders has led to a situation which is becoming graver every day. The Red International of Labor Unions calls on all its affiliated organizations to be prepared, to rally the active forces of the International Proletariat around the U. S. S. R., to defend the Home of Practical Socialism against the growing attack of World Counter-Revolution!

Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Our Letter from Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia (By Mail).—F. J. Williams, medical superintendent of the London Missionary Society at Hankow (China), at present in Australia, said that the fundamental factor in the present situation in China was a burning desire on the part of the Chinese for complete self-government. The time had arrived, he said, when the foreign concessions should be handed back to their jurisdiction and they should be allowed to control their own tariff.

Protesting against the landing of armed foreigners in China, Williams said: "I quite realize that the presence of foreign troops in China might for a time, under special circumstances, help to restrain the violence of the mob, but it is very significant that where the clashes have occurred between foreigners and Chinese, it has been almost always where there have been foreign military and naval 'protection'. I, personally would feel very much safer in China if all foreign forces were withdrawn from that country."

Politics Static.

Election held throughout the state of Victoria on April 9th did not result in any notable change in the strength of the various parties. Labor's position remained unchanged. Prior to the elections the state of parties was: Labor, 28; Conservatives, 19; Country Party Conservatives; 12; Liberals, 4; Independents, 2. After the elections the result was: Labor, 28; Conservatives, 19; Country Party Conservatives, 11; Liberals, 2; Progressives, 3; Independents, 2. The labor party is trying to secure the support of the liberals, country party and progressives to oust the present conservative country party government.

* * *

Kuomintang Grows.

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Australian section of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist) party is now a fairly healthy organization. Starting from an original membership of 40 in 1916 there are now 10,000 members in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. There are no less than 40 sub-branches throughout the various countries covered under the Australian jurisdiction and the head executive office is at Sydney, where a large four-storied building has been erected for party rooms, printing office, and social club and rooms. The Australian section has the status of a Chinese province at the annual conferences of the Kuomintang in China. The next conference will take place at Canton next August. Mr. Yee Wing, a veteran Chinese patriot, and close friend and adviser of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is chairman of the Australian section of the Kuomintang.

Passports Refused.

In view of the Australian federal government's refusal to issue passports to the delegates selected by the labor council of New South Wales to attend the Pan-Pacific Congress at Canton, China, the labor council has decided to take no further action in the matter. Some of the would-be delegates favored demanding passports to Russia or some other European country and then securing other passports to get to China via Siberia.

* *

War On Machinists.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — Engineering employers are trying to introduce the system of piecework payment in place of the existing system of daily and weekly wages. They are also trying to break down the apprenticeship margin, which at present is one apprentice to every three skilled workers, to one apprentice to every one skilled worker. Dilution of labor—that is, the use of semi-skilled workers at lower rates of pay—is also being attempted.

The engineering unions are resisting the employers' schemes. In a statement issued on behalf of the unions, Mr. W. J. Duggan, president of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, said the workers would have to unite closely to meet the modern industrial methods of piece-work and bonus system and would have to be warned that if they accepted these bribes they would be doing an injustice to unborn generations. Piecework was a cancerous growth which would eat into the vital of the labor movement before many years.

Federal Disputes Committee.

The All-Australian Trades Union Congress is to draw up a scheme for the creation of a federal industrial disputes committee to deal with disputes extending, or likely to extend, beyond the limits of any one state. The committee is to have the power to call upon the duly appointed representatives of all unions likely to be involved in any dispute reported to them by the states disputes committees. In such disputes, the decision of the federal committee shall be supreme. The federal council is to consist of two delegates from each of the six states in Australia, such delegates to be appointed by the various states industrial committees.

* *

Union Conference.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand. — The conference of New Zealand unions, convened by the N. Z. Alliance of Labor opened at Wellington Trades Hall on April 11. Delegates from all parts of New Zealand, representing 75,000 workers, attended. Many questions affecting the workers, including wages, housing, unemployment and immigration were discussed. It has been decided to hold a conference of the Alliance of Labor every year.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

M. Pavlowich, Famous Russian Marxist, Dies In Moscow at 56

MOSCOW, June 23.—M. Pavlowich, noted Marxist, died here Wednesday at the age of 56. Pavlowich, who took an active part in the revolutionary movement in Russia, was widely known as an economist and political theoritician.

Celebrate Anniversary Of Pushkin's Birth

MOSCOW, June 7 (By Mail).—The 128th anniversary of the great Russian poet Pushkin's birth was celebrated in Moscow and Leningrad by meetings at which there participated representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the world of literature and science.

In Moscow, the memorial tablet was fixed on the house where Pushkin was born. At the official meeting in Moscow there assisted the poet's descendants.

In Leningrad, a large number of people visited the flat where Pushkin lived, and a new exhibition has been opened referring to the poet's stay in the village of Mikhallovskoe.

BARBERTON, Ohio., June 23.—The international Labor Defense will hold a meeting here June 24 at Slovenian Independence Hall, Mullberry Street to organize a branch. All workers are invited to be present.

COMMUNIST VOTE TRIPLED IN WARSAW ELECTIONS; POLISH SOCIALISTS AND MIDDLE PARTIES LOSE

(Continued from Page One)

voting was not very lively, only about 60 per cent availing themselves of their opportunity (all citizens over 21, irrespective of sex, have the right to vote in Warsaw, with its million-strong population. These two facts—the multiplication of lists and the weak polling—show both the diffusion and confusion in petty bourgeois elements in the government and all political groupings. Many of the non-voters would certainly have voted for the Communist candidates if their lists had not been annulled.

The Big Four.

Serious rivalry existed between 4 lists in the following groups: COPS (Committee for defence of Polish character of Warsaw)—a reactionary bloc of national-democrats and Christian democrats, embracing a section of the bourgeoisie, the most reactionary sections of the petty bourgeoisie, especially tradesmen, the priesthood and the most backward sections of the working class (domestic servants, etc.). This bloc represented those very elements which were in the majority in the former Council, so that they were forced in the elections to give an account of their stewardship. Thanks to the participation of the principles of anti-semitic slogans and anti-government tactics, this bloc gained many votes, to be precise 118,000, but lost 50,000 in comparison with the Sejm elections of 1922.

The committee for the recovery of Warsaw—a government group, embracing petty bourgeois sections, the middle classes and employes—obtained 40,000 votes.

Socialists Lose.

The PSP had 71,000 votes as against 82,000 in the elections to the Sejm.

In the Jewish quarter (there are about 30 per cent of Jews in Warsaw) the bourgeois candidates, with 39,000 votes and the Bund candidates with 20,000 votes, vied with each other.

All Had Money.

All these groups had great means at their disposal and, attributing the greatest importance to the Warsaw elections, carried on intensified agitation. The two government groups distinguished themselves especially, i.e., the committee for the recovery of Warsaw and the PSP, flooding Warsaw with appeal and posters and deafening it with a succession of meetings, of which the PSP organized 10 to 15 a day. The PSP-ers were not too particular, for the most demagogical slogans, appealing for the protection of the "Polish character of Warsaw (apparently against Jews and Communists), vying with the National democrats; issued appeals to the Catholics of Warsaw, assuring them of their tolerance and good will—anything to get votes.

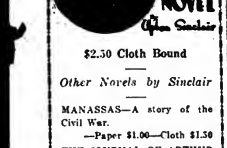
Communists Underground.

The Communists were crowded out. The Communist Party has been driven underground in Poland. The Polish juiges passed sentences of long-term imprisonment, on the basis of the Tsarist laws still effective in former Russian Poland, against those guilty of adherence to the Communist Party, or affaing Communist appeals. The PSP Left Wing, splitting off from the PSP last year, is a legal party but also jealously persecuted by the authorities.

Trade Union Opposition led partly by the Communist Party, partly by the Left Wing PSP, is the victim of perpetual vicious persecution by the trade unions bureaucrats, inevitably followed up by police repressions. We will merely mention the closing down of a succession of Red branches of unions, the arrests of trade unionists, the confiscation and closing down of "Glos Pracy," the organ of trade union opposition. During the whole election campaigns there was no revolutionary press and it was almost impossible to get up meetings, all agitation being carried on in conditions of incessant police repression. The punishment of the "left candidates' list on the plea that it contained candidates sentenced for Communist activity completed this sort of repression. It is highly probable that the PSP did its best to get the annulment of this list on the nail, hoping to increase its chances of getting rid of the Communists while officially protesting against the annulment.

Vote For Annulled.

The Polish Communist Party broadcast the slogan to vote for the annulled lists. [illegible] for friends and [illegible] working class [illegible] of elections would [illegible] increase in [illegible] of course the [illegible] constatively given [illegible] ible results, must have been not less than the number of Communist voting conditions with the hope of getting their candidates [illegible] standing this, the number of votes given for the annulled lists reached according to the latest news, 77,000, while the elections to the Sejm got the Communists 27,000 votes so that the number of Communist electors has been almost tripled, composing 17 per cent of all votes given, each sixth voter being Communist or sympathizer. It is characteristic that in the Warsaw elections such questions as the "economic recovery of Warsaw," on which the PSP-ers depended, fell into the background, fundamental political questions occupying the whole foreground: for or against the Fascist government, for or against the USSR. The Polish Communist Party embarked on these elections with unfurled banners and the Warsaw working class rallied around them.



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Study Principles Of Revolution, Feng Tells His Officers

General Feng Yu-hsiang issued ten commandments to his high ranking officers.

They are as follows:—

(1) Developing revolutionary spirit:—To make a deep study of revolutionary principles so as to know how best to awaken the populace, support the people's corp and organs, concentrate revolutionary forces, and strengthen the revolutionary foundation.

(2) Seeking an intimate and deep knowledge of military science, political science and party work should be a part of each officer's life. Knowledge is power, therefore no matter how busy an officer may be, he must make an allowance of time for study.

(3) Cultivating a broad and sound personality:—To tolerate what ordinary people cannot tolerate. Listen to ordinary people. Entertain no false pride. Do not lose your temper.

(4) Using executive capacity.—To realize that there are no insurmountable difficulties, no easy tasks. Entertain no fear because of difficulties. Tolerate no carelessness because tasks look easy. Weigh advantages and disadvantages before making a decision. Hold fast to decisions when made.

Words and Deeds.

(5) Exercising care with words and deeds—To see to it that no vain words are uttered, and no empty deeds are performed. Win trust and confidence of men in association, and remain always their model.

(6) Knowing men and how to employ them: To put the right man in the right position and achieve maximum results. Talents of individuals vary and tempers differ.

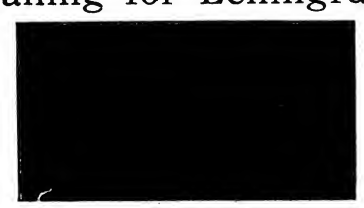
(7) Making right awards and punishments:—To give credit where it is due and accord punishment where punishment is due. This makes clear to soldiers what is wrong and elevates the moral standard of the whole army.

(8) Entertaining sympathy for soldiers:—To share joy and sorrow with the soldiers leads to their loyalty and devotion.

(9) Maintaining high standards of morality and conduct:—To realize that character is the foundation of a powerful personality. It is to be placed above talents and knowledge.

(10) Possessing constancy:—To see that constancy makes for success. Sun Yat-sen spent 40 years in revolution. Life-long constancy, moves mountains. Thanks to the late Tsung-li's constancy, the revolution is today making rapid progress.

Sailing for Leningrad



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A party of Americans is setting out for a sight-seeing tour in the first Workers' Republic, visiting Leningrad, Moscow and near-by points.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editor
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Lackeys to Their Masters, the Bourgeoisie.

Following the policy laid down by the Baldwin-Chamberlain-Hicks tory government of forgery, provocation and murder, the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress echoes the Daily Mail and other reactionary organs by denouncing the Soviet Union for its execution of conspirators against the lives of the leaders of the revolution.

This council of the great betrayal, that came to the rescue of the tory government during the great general strike, just at the time it bid fair to develop into a political struggle against the state power, is so utterly debased, so devoid of even the slightest independence of view, that its resolution against the Soviet Union is taken word for word from the scurrilous mendacity of the tory politicians and press. The General Council states that it "protests against the policy avowedly adopted by the Soviet government of persons innocent of the murder of Voikoff in reprisal for that murder." Concluding it observes: "To meet murder by murder is a policy which degrades the standards of civilized life and which can be productive of nothing but harm to Soviet Russia."

These miserable poltroons, and servants to his majesty's government, are indeed gravely concerned about harming the Soviet Union, as their actions show. But they have to cover their crimes against the workers' and peasants' government by hypocritically professing to give friendly advice to the Soviet Union, while striking with the venom of rattlesnakes. A group of so-called labor leaders that are so debased that they place in the same category with the defenders of the proletarian revolution in Russia the foul czarist agent of British toryism and Pilsudski fascism who murdered Voikoff is capable of any crime against labor. Only agent provocateurs for the mad-dog of British imperialism would resort to such deliberate falsification.

The executions were carried out against the terrorist hirelings of Britain, because they conspired to repeat on Soviet soil the murderous assaults their masters paid other scoundrels to perpetrate against the Soviet diplomats in capitalist countries. The dishonesty of the general council is still further emphasized by the fact that while they condemned the Soviet Union for defending itself against the hired assassins of British imperialism they said not one word in condemnation of the tories for inciting the murder of Voikoff.

But no one can expect this general council that has loyally and persistently aided the tories in the fight against the workers of Britain to defend the workers' government in Russia. Their joining in the anvil chorus against the revolution is also for the purpose of assuring their capitalist masters that in case the government attempts a war against the Soviet Union it will have their support, just as it had their support in the world war.

In its fight against British imperialism and the tory government that has delivered crushing blows against it, the working class of Britain must drive from the labor movement the Thomases, the Clines, the MacDonalds and their ilk. They should be repudiated now so that they cannot be in position to play the parts of murderers of the working class when the masters in their final extremity can find no other lackeys to defend the citadels of capitalism.

The Law in Its Impartial Majesty—

United States Attorney General John S. Sargent, successor to the odoriferous swindler, grafter and political crook, Harry M. Daugherty, delivered a speech before the Pennsylvania bar association at Bedford in that state yesterday wherein he proclaimed his conviction that jeers at legislation and law are a national peril. According to his expressed beliefs the law should be strictly enforced, and those diarespectful "writers, publishers, soap-box orators," who sneer at it should be sternly dealt with.

Like all of his class Mr. Sargent favors law enforcement in the abstract; but concretely he enforces it against only those whom it is designed to hold in subjection—the workers.

Certainly he cannot expect intelligent workers to have any respect for a government or a code of laws that permit the Daughertys, the Denbys, the Falls, the Roosevelts and others of the Teapot Dome eminences, to remain at liberty, while innocent victims of capitalist vengeance like Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings and hundreds of other workers rot in the foul prisons of this country.

Illustrations by the thousands are available to prove that the so-called impartial majesty of the law is an empty jest, fit only to be despised by all intelligent workers.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

A Positive Way to Build Our Party.

The members of our unit, Four F, Section 1, have launched a campaign of industrial activity. The plan is a simple one. It will merely require the doing of some systematic work, especially on the part of the union members in our unit.

The inauguration of this activity will eliminate a hitherto serious problem that confronted our unit and which now probably exists in other units. How to carry on Communist activity in reactionary unions and on the job? This is how we decided to "carry on!" We elected a special DAILY WORKER committee to negotiate with Comrade Bert Miller for the purchase of a hundred dollars worth of subscriptions to The DAILY WORKER. The subscriptions were for one month and cost 75 cents a piece. The unit therefore received 134 monthly subscriptions which it will use up in from three to six months.

The subscriptions will be distributed free of charge to sympathizers and "promising" shop workers. Candidates for a trial subscription will be proposed by party members, who will present their names to the Trial Subscription Committee elected by the unit.

The members who receive trial subscriptions for their "prospects" must "work" on the new reader and results: First, the enrollment of the prospect as a regular subscriber to The DAILY. Second the bringing into the party of the new DAILY WORKER reader.

The party member who is responsible for the starting of the paper must "work" on the new reader and report on the progress that is being made, to the industrial meeting of the unit. The unit will then be able to function out, if necessary, the strategy to be employed in the winning over of the potential convert.

The members of Unit Four F mean business. They have assessed themselves five dollars each, to be paid in weekly installments, for the fulfillment of this work. They invite other units to follow their example. Who is next?—C. K. Miller, Chairman Trial Subscription Committee, Unit Four F, Section One.



New Retreats by United Mine Workers Officialdom

Concessions to the Coal Barons—The Herrin Battle Again—Need For Greatest Vigilance and Activity of Militant Miners

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ONCE more the Lewis leadership of the United Mine Workers has shown that it has no policy except that of surrender. In the third month of the strike there is still no sign even of preparation for an organization drive while the most recent news is that in Illinois, the largest district of the union, the union officials have offered to agree to substantial changes in the working rules provided the $7.50 per day scale is nominally continued.

* * *

IN other words the officials have already agreed, without undertaking serious organization work in such fields as West Virginia, where non-union miners produce 40 per cent of the total national hituminous tonnage to what amounts to an actual reduction of wages and a worsening of working conditions. It is proposed that the miners do more work for the same money and under provisions that disregard rulings secured by union pressure over a long period of years.

* * *

SECONDLY, the Illinois proposal is new evidence showing that district agreements are to be substituted for one national agreement—a major principle for which the United Mine Workers has contended for years and the securing of which brought the union to the peak of its strength.

The coal barons are active. Not only is production being stimulated in big non-union fields like West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, but at frequent intervals there are statements that former union mines are starting operations on a non-union basis. In the Western Pennsylvania and Ohio fields this is to be noted particularly. The reports of sums spent for coal and iron police coming from various sources shows a substantial increase which is in direct proportion to the strike-breaking activities of the coal barons.

* * *

FAR from attempting to arouse the rank and file of the union to the seriousness of the situation and raise the morale of the membership in conjunction with the advocacy of a militant program, the official leadership of the union seems to play down the necessity for struggle deliberately. There is as yet no organized campaign for strike relief nor any evidence of intention to do anything but wait from time to time to offer concessions to the coal barons.

* * *

IT is important to note that Illinois coal barons have rejected the offer of the union officialdom and continue to insist on a formal reduction of the wage scale. In addition to the desire for the larger profits which this would bring there is another motive actuating the coal barons in their insistence upon an actual reduction.

The coal barons know that any reduction of the Jacksonville scale will do two things:

One, seriously lower the morale of the union membership and two, make it very difficult for the union to offer sufficient inducements to the miners in the non-union fields to bring them into the union.

BRIEFLY, recent developments are conclusive proof that the coal barons are working deliberately for the destruction of the most important union in the American labor movement in these fields where it has either a strong foothold or is dominant, and to prevent any extension of its influence to non-union territories.

To such a program the suspension of work in union fields is not an effective reply and this too has already been shown. The offer of concessions to the coal barons by the union officialdom is proof that the union leadership recognizes this fact.

But it does not act on its knowledge. Its policy means death to the United Mine Workers of America and a crushing blow to the whole labor movement.

* * *

THE only elements in the union which have a clear idea of the seriousness of the crisis and the steps which must be taken to overcome it are the Communists and left wing. In addition there are immense masses of the membership which sense the danger and feel that the present officialdom is leading them straight to disaster.

That the officialdom is fearful that it may be called to account and has interpreted the signs of revolt in the Peoria convention excusively as a danger to its rule rather than as a guarantee of the will of the membership to struggle and make tremendous sacrifices in order to defeat the operators and save the union, is evident from the stoolpigeon attack on the Communist members of the union by Ellis Searles at a convention of bahbitts in the klan-ridden state of Indiana on June 21.

* * *

SEARLES, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, has become a sort of weather-cock who, when he comes to rest after a period of rapid swiveling, rarely fails to point to some new atrocity which officialdom is about to inflict upon the membership.

In 1923 Searles handled an "exposure" of Communists and Communism, which was syndicated to the capitalist and official labor press and which was followed first by a campaign of persecutions and expulsions directed against the most loyal members of the union and later by the infamous "gentlemen's agreement" in connection with the Jacksonville contract to drive 200,000 miners out of the industry.

* * *

THIS was the beginning of the real decadence of the United Mine Workers which had been forecast by the expulsion of Alex Howat and his associates while in jail for resisting the union-smashing Kansas Industrial Court law.

Now, with the union forced to strike by the refusal of the coal barons to consider anything but a reduction of wages, and after there have been offers of district agreements and the abrogation of favorable working conditions by the union officialdom all of which have been refused by the cockeyed coal barons as a basis for settlement because they hope for still better (terms) Ellis Searles once more plays the role of police informer and tries to arouse public sentiment against the one section of the membership which has made not one single mistake in estimating the extent of the bankruptcy of officialdom—the Communist miners.

* * *

SEARLES resurrects the hoary lie that Communists were responsible for the armed struggle with gunmen and strikebreakers which took place at the Lester Strip mine near Herrin during the strike of 1922 in which the company tools were defeated. He says:

"During the miners' strike of 1922 nineteen paid Communist organizers were sent from Communist headquarters in Chicago to Herrin, Ill., and these nineteen paid plotters, aided by sixty-seven Communists who lived in Herrin, fomented and were responsible for the Herrin massacre in which more than a score of men were killed. It was all a part of the Communist plot to seize the United Mine Workers' strike and convert it into the beginning of an armed revolution against the government."

* * *

BEFORE we draw a conclusion or two from the fact that such accusations are made at this time, a few other things need to be said. In the first place, the headquarters of the Communist Party were not in Chicago in 1922 but were in New York.

This is however a minor error. But it is sufficient to show the utterly unprincipled character of the Searles' statement to recall that the Herrin battle was started by the shooting of a union miner by an imported gunman who fired from behind the barricade surrounding the Lester Strip mine.

It is also rather bad for Ellis Searles that all the union miners accused of taking part in the battle were acquitted by a jury in spite of the fact that the Illinois Chamber of Commerce raised a minimum of $50,000 to prosecute them.

* * *

IT is also interesting to note that John L. Lewis, in a written statement, accused Frank Farrington, then president of the Illinois district, of receiving $100,000 to allow the Lester mine to operate during the strike.

Farrington, deposed after having been discovered receiving $25,000 per year from the Peabody Coal Company while an officer of the union, is not even mentioned by Ellis Searles in connection with the struggle in Herrin. Searles prefers to continue to demand the noose for miners whom a jury refused to convict.

* * *

HAVING in mind the fact that attacks of this nature upon Communists have always been followed by some new attempt to betray the workers in general, we believe that the militants in the union must increase their vigilance and intensify the efforts to initiate organization campaigns, build up relief machinery, acquaint the membership with the grave danger which the union faces and to put the whole union on a fighting basis.

It is something more than a coincidence that the shameless outburst

DRAMA

Many Novelties Slated for Stadium Concerts

At least twenty-five novelties are announced for the Stadium concerts, which will begin their tenth season on Wednesday evening, July 9th. According to the preliminary programs submitted by Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor, and Frederick A. Stock and Pierre Monteux, guest conductors, the following works, new to the Stadium repertoire, are to be played at the Lewisohn Stadium by the Philharmonic Orchestra this Summer: Alfven: Symphony No. 3; Bliss: Hymn to Apollo; Bloch: Three Jewish Poems; Casella: Suite from "La Giara;" Converse: Flivver Ten Million; Delius: Brigg Fair; Dopper: Gothic Chaconne; Dukas: La Peri; Bach-Elgar: Fantaisie and Fugue in C minor; Handel-Elgar: Overture in D. minor; Enesco: Rhapsody No. 2; Gershwin: Concerto in F; Gershwin: Rhapsody in Blue; Glazounow: Rases d'Armour; Hindemith: Concerto for Orchestra; Holst: Selections from "The Planets;" Lladow: Baba Yaga; Ravel: Valses Nobles et Sentimentales; Resnicek: Overture, "Donna Diana;" Schmitt: The Camp of Pompeii; Skilton: "Primeval" Suite; Tchaikovsky: "Thornrose" Suite; Prokofieff: Suite Scythe; Gretry-Mottl: Dance Suite.

Another addition to the repertoire this season will be Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with chorus and soloists. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will also be performed, and there will be a special choral festival, conducted by Dr. Stock. Willem Van Hoogstraten will conduct for the first three weeks, Frederick A. Stock the fourth and fifth, Pierre Monteux the sixth, and Mr. Van Hoogstraten again for the final two weeks.

Broadway Briefs

Vincent Lawrence's new comedy, formerly called "The Conflict," has now been changed to "Among The Married." The play opens in Atlantic City on July 11. The cast includes Louis Calhern, Warren William, Helen Flint, Kathryn Givney, William David and Milano Tilden.

"Countess Maritza" will close its run at the Shubert Theatre this Saturday night. Texas Guinan and her new show "Padlocks" will open at the same house on Monday night.

"One For All," now housed at the Princess, will be transferred on Monday night to Wallack's Theatre.

Begining with next week, the matinees of "Crime," the Shipman-Hynes melodrama at the Times Square Theatre will be discontinued.

Searles in a Ku Klux Klan stronghold comes at a time when further offers of surrender are made to the coal barons by the officialdom of the Illinois district.

The purpose is plain. It is to shift attention from the fact that the union officialdom is not leading the union in effective struggle but is playing into the hands of the coal barons and is an attempt to throttle all opposition to this bankrupt leadership.

All Aboard for Cleveland Picnic.

CLEVELAND. — The Workers (Communist) Party picnic on Sunday, June 26, at Avondale Garden, 25 Kinsman Road, will be a great affair.

Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers School, of New York, will be the speaker.

There will be dancing to the tune of a fine orchestra; there will be racing and other games—and a baseball game.

"Sea Rover" Arrives.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 23.—Captain Thomas Drake, "Lone Sea Rover," has arrived in port here after a 54 day voyage from Charleston, S. C., in an eight ton schooner.

JANE COWL



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Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 25 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Will Investigate Camden Official.

CAMDEN, June 23.—An investigation of the local department of streets and public improvements is announced by the Civil Service Commission.

William D. Sayres, Jr., the director, is accused of causing unnecessary reassignments and of wholesale resignations of employes.

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by Robert Rives Lamonte —.10

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

PRESS RIDICULES ANTICS OF POWERS AT NAVAL CONFAB

GENEVA, June 25.—Repeatedly deadlocked because of the conflicting claims of the three leading fleets, the naval conference of the five powers here are daily arriving at "agreements" which are promptly shelved, only to come up for discussion at the same time on the next day.

Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain called on M. Calonal, the French observer, and called his attention to the pessimistic and sarcastic tone of the French press and pleaded with him to strive to stop the barrages of irony. The French agent promised to endeavor to correct this.

Americans and Japanese Confer.

Private interviews took place this morning between American and Japanese representatives, but no indication of the tone of the discussions were given out. However, it is known that the views are as far apart, as they were at first and no hope is held out for a compromise agreement.

Hugh Gibson, chief of the American delegation, held a conference with W. C. Bridgeman, chief of the British group, and simply announced that numerous plenary sessions would have to be held before a working basis could possibly be reached. Gibson, pressed, to have insisted upon the doors being thrown open at the plenary sessions.

MILITANTS FIGHT LOCAL CONTRACTS IN MINE LOCKOUT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—The "new strike policy" of the Lewis administration, the United Mine Workers of America is working out towards a resumption of work in gradually more and more mines on the basis of the nominal Jacksonville scale, with considerable concessions by the employers as to working conditions, and with a complete collapse of the unity of agreements—the men are going back in a considerable number of mines on contracts between the individual mine owners and the locals and subdistricts of the union.

The progressives, one of whose slogans in the last election of international officers was, "No Separate Agreements," protest this "new policy" pointing out that this policy of local agreements, "pending settlement of the strike" mean that all hope of a real strike in the future will disappear until these separate contracts can be ended, as with more and more coal being mined under local agreements, the time will come when all the more economical mining projects are at work, enough coal will be produced without ever calling off the lockout, and a large percentage of the membership of the union will be permanently barred from work. Such a situation is certain to lead to the use of these unemployed men for the purpose of cutting wages.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

PAINTERS

MASS MEETING

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To discuss the recent disclosures of corruption, also important trade and organization matters including suspension of council and reinstatement of Secretary Thomas Wright.

On SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 2 P. M.

General Executive Board invited.

Representative members will address meeting.

All members are urged to come.

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I. L. G. W. U. vs. Furriers.

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Finnish, Hungarian and other language groups.—Special program arranged by the Young Pioneers.—All kinds of games for young and old.

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and many others will participate in the games.

GOOD EATS AND PLENTY OF 'EM.

ADMISSION 35c. Free Busses to and from Station.

DIRECTIONS: Take the Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St. Station, then take Unionport Car to the end of line. From West Side take Broadway Subway to 181st St., then crosstown car to Unionport.

TICKETS ON SALE:

Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; DAILY WORKER, 33 East 1st Street; Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place.

GANGSTERS ATTACK WORKERS WHEN THEY PARADE TO UNION OFFICES

(Continued from Page One)

to him was a large American flag that covered six windows.

When the right wingers, most of them not even members of the union, but typical east side gangsters, saw the approach of the workers they darted past the police and started to attack the cloak and dressmakers.

Gangsters Get Busy.

This front line of workers was comparatively small consisting of not more than 125 people so the gangsters having an advantage showed their bravery. But, altho fewer in number, the cloak and dressmakers met them blow for blow, driving them back to the protection of the police. When the police saw that the thugs were getting the worst of it they came to their assistance and started to club the small group of workers.

By this time the main body of marchers was turning into 25th St. from Lexington Ave., and faced the gangsters from the other side. Seeing that they were surrounded by indignant workers who heard of the cowardly attack they had launched on the small group of workers several minutes previously, the gangsters with the permission of the police started to beat up those workers who were nearest to them among the new arrivals.

Workers Defend Themselves.

The cloak and dressmakers retaliated for only a few minutes.

Twenty-fifth street resounded to the sound of blows being struck. True to their trade the gangsters took out blackjacks, the burglar's weapons, to hit the workers. The police joined in, beating the workers and protecting the thugs whenever a worker in the process of protecting himself was able to get the best of the argument.

Police Help Thugs.

Right opposite the two Joint Board buildings is the 71st National Guard Armory. Several policemen stood by its gate when a dozen gunmen beat several workers most brutally. When a few workers saw what was going on and came to their rescue, the police went into action. They did not molest the gunmen but continued beating up the workers where the gunmen had left off. In addition they beat up the other workers who had come to their rescue.

By this time the gangsters in general began to realize that ultimately they would go down into complete defeat. So seeing that they were getting licked they all began to rall upon the police to protect them.

Following out instructions, the police, who were now reenforced by reserves who had just arrived, started to attack the cloak and dressmakers and drive them back. Most of them went into the office of Local 2, while the gangsters, being protected by the police, sneaked into No. 130.

By this time the right wing gangster combine apparently realized that by attacking the peareful cloak and dressmaker marchers, they had bitten off more then they chew.

Right Wing Defeated.

In addition to being utterly defeated in the field of battle in spite of the police assistance, their "celebration" was broken up and many speakers who had prepared long red-baiting speeches had to go home without delivering them.

Before marching up to 25th St. the cloak and dressmakers held a three hour open forum at Cooper Union. Under the chairmanship of A. Lupin, more than a score of rank and file workers told of their experiences with the Sigman machine in the union. They explained how the right wingers are working in open cooperation with the bosses to beat down the working standards of the dress and cloakmakers.

The last two speakers were Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. Both of them were greeted with tremendous demonstrations from the workers.

MORGAN GANG IN MOVE TO CONTROL TRACTION SYSTEM

The fight between the Chase National Bank group in control of the Brooklyn-Transit Corporation, represented by Chairman Nathan L. Miller, and the Morgan and National City Bank group represented by Samuel Untermyer, goes merrily on.

Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank and chairman of the finance committee of the board of the B.-M. T., admitted before the transit commission hearing that his corporation bought 19,800 shares of Interborough stock to save the B.-M. T. a voice in any negotiations by the city toward acquiring the Interborough.

Morgan Fights for Control.

The hearings before the transit commission are supposed to be for the purpose of protecting the 5-cent fare, but in reality the whole thing is a dirty financial and political conspiracy to pave the way for further gouging of the workers of the city of New York who use the traction lines by increasing the fare at an opportune time.

Untermyer, Tammanyite and Al. Smith booster, is like Smith an agent of Wall Street bankers. The game he is playing now is to consolidate the two lines under the domination of the Morgan banks and the Rockefeller controlled National City Bank. Then they will be unloaded onto the city at a price based upon the potential earning power of the property under increased rates. Bonds will be issued for this purpose that will be discounted by the big banks, thereby enabling the plunderers to rut a nice melon for themselves.

Chase Bank Crowd Fights.

As against this move on the part of the larger financial magnates, the Chadbourne-Dahl-Hedley-Quack enbor-hakers fights in order to maintain their own control. Wiggin, as one of the leaders of the Chase National Bank group was forced by Untermyer to admit that he endeavored to dominate the Interborough to keep it in the hands of his own group.

Picket Jailed by Cop on Order of Relative

(Continued from Page One)

Hoffert, 250 W. 30th St.; J. B. Rubel, 104 West 29th St., Simon Levy, 122 East Broadway, Dickler Bros., 115 W. 27th St.; Goldstein & Rockco, 259 W. 29th St.; S. & M. Horowitz, 251 W. 30th St., M. L. Miller, 245 West 30th St.; Julius Klugman, 151 W. 30th St.; Offenberg & Feuerstein, 127 W. 25th St.; S. Harra Fur Co., 66 5th Ave.; B. Lubenbaum, 208 W. 30th St., Reicher & Bauchvogel, 129 W. 29th St.; M. L. Farber, 29 W. 26th St., Feldman & Silverman Bros., 337 7th Ave.; Glaser & Weinberg, 138 W. 29th St.; New Idea Fur Co., 242 W. 30th St.; M. Leinger, 236 W. 30th St.; A. Walzer & Son, 330 7th Ave.; S. M. Kittay, 215 W. 29th St.; S. Curevitz & Co., 315 7th Ave.; A. Hillman & Son, 101 the Jay Arr Fur Co., 131 W. 28th St.; Minsk & Cohen, 312 7th Ave.

Police are Active.

The police were again over active yesterday morning in arresting groups of workers on a charge of obstructing traffic. There were 64 brought into Jefferson Market Court and released on bail for further hearing next Tuesday. It seems as tho the police could not bear the sight of a splendid, energetic picket line such as was present on every street of the fur market this morning. It always rouses them to greater use of their clubs and a spasm of arrests by two and threes, or singly, no matter how orderly the pirket line is.

Anna Isaacson, arrested Wednesday for distributing leaflets, was fined $5 yesterday morning by Magistrate Rosenbluth.

Paul Goodman, a worker assaulted Wednesday by the foreman of A. Weckerle & Sons' shop, Willy Rosenfeld, was arraigned yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct—altho it was he who was cut and beaten. He was released on $500 bail until next Tuesday, and this same bail was set for the man who attacked him and who is charged with assault. It was with difficulty that the union obtained Rosenfeld's arrest, for the police had at first let him go free in spite of Goodman's complaint. Rosenfeld will also come up for further bearing next Tuesday.

Shop Chairmen's Meeting.

At a meeting of the shop chairmen held last night at Stuyvesant Casino, Ben Gold gave a report of the Washington "convention". Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the police, the courts and Gov. Smith in their attempt to break the furriers' strike. Another resolution was to Aaron Gross sympathizing with him on his brutal attack by the right wing gunmen.

The shop chairmen's council also went on record that all furriers who are working should pay their assessment regularly to help win the strike.

A mass meeting of Greek fur workers is to be held tonight at 6 p. m. in Bryant Hall, 6th avenue near 42nd street, to hear a report of the recent "convention" of the International. Ben Gold, John Papiunis and George Perdicardis will be among the speakers.

General T. U. U. L. Body Right After Work Will Be Held This Evening

The Trade Union Unity Council will hold a general meeting tonight at which the workers of all trades must be present. It will be held right after work at Webster Hall, 11th St. near Third Ave. No one must be absent as an important question will be taken up.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Fifth Ave. and 110th St.—Speakers: Maslow, Evans, H. Gordon, Cosgrove, Welch, Bosman, Sokolov.

Intervale and Wilkins Ave. Speakers: Glass, I. Cohen, Lazarow, Gogigian.

Pitkins and Hopkinson Ave. Speakers: Lorch, Ballam, Moranee, Macklin, Nesin.

Union Square, at 5:30 p. m. Speakers: Ragnulia, M. Harrison, Ehrlich, C. Weisberg.

* * *

New Jersey Meetings Tonight.

Newark, Market Plaza and Broad St. Speaker: Markoff.

Passaic, Hudson and 2nd St. Speaker: Poyntz.

* * *

Roumanian Workers Meet.

A meeting of the Roumanian Workers' Culture Club will be held Sunday afternoon at 2, at 100 West 26th St.

"Influence" Needed For Hospital Jobs, Bklyn Rabbi Says

"Political dynamite is necessary in order to obtain an appointment for a Jewish internee at the Kings County Hospital," charged Rabbi Louis Gross of Union Temple, Brooklyn, yesterday.

He asserted that Dr. M. C. Jones, superintendent of the hospital, told him frankly that he didn't think anyone with an "imperfect accent" ought to be appointed to a position in the institution.

Follows Attack.

As a result of the attack on the four Jewish internes on Monday, additional evidence of anti-semitism and discrimination by both doctors and nurses is being revealed.

Labor Organizations

Harlem Meeting Tonight.

A special meeting of the Harlem Progressive Union will take place tonight at 8 o'clock, at 143 East 103rd street. The meeting is called especially for the Furriers' Strike Fund and Relief Committee. Lena Chernenko and Lipain will speak.

* * *

Passaic Meeting Tonight.

A mass meeting arranged by the Passaic Workers' Club will take place this evening at 781 Main avenue, Passaic. Shepiro and Warshavsky will speak.

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BOOKS

AN ENERGETIC QUACK-HUNTER.

THE NEW MEDICAL FOLLIES, by Dr. Morris Fishbein. Boni and Liveright. $2.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, "The New Medical Follies" leading light in the American Medical Association and editor of their official organ, pursues his favorite diversion of tracking the wily health quacks to their lairs, dragging them figuratively forth and with his trusty scalpel revealing them in their true light to all those who can read and think. The others, those whose mental faculties ceased to develop around the age of twelve, will continue to patronise the quacks even should they be capable of digesting the facts and conclusions presented in Fishbein's well-written and easily-read book.

* * *

Those of you who have been low in spirits because of real or imaginary illness and were therefore inveigled into patronizing the various brands of quackery from the Christian Science mental suggestion, to the laying on of hands of the naturopath or the spine snapping of the chiropractor, are urged to invest a couple of dollars in Fishbein. It might save you a few hundred dollars in bed bills later on and incessant pestering from quacks who are in business only to serve humanity.

I have had some personal experience with half a dozen brands of quackery but I was amazed at the variety that Dr. Fishbein was able to muster in his book. Tho I have not read his first book on the same subject, "The Medical Follies", I understand that he introduced at least an equally formidable array of health charlatans in this volume.

* * *

After reading this book one comes to the conclusion that unless a layman has a broken leg, a toothache or fatty degeneration of the cerebrum he should keep away from doctors, take a week off and drink buttermilk. Not that buttermilk has any particular virtue, guaranteed to cure anything from corns to consumption, but it helps to kill time and keeps the stomach from craving for beer, near or distant. I have known invalids who recovered from their imaginary diseases after they had spent their savings on doctors and exhausted their credit and the generosity of the last quack they patronized. They had to stay home or go to work.

Space permitting, I would write an extended review of Fishbein's book, but it does not, so I will confine myself to a few observations and console myself for the involuntary repression by making a vow to write a small book about quacks and non-quacks.

* * *

Fishbein does not confine himself to perforating the pretensions of the homeopaths, osteopaths, and the various offshoots of the parent quackery but he digs his medical heel into the eyes of the food fakers and marshalls enough facts on the subject to make every lettuce-eating fanatic from here to Los Angeles flee for cover. Not that Dr. Fishbein is not partial to lettuce, figs, carrots and dried bananas but he opines quite correctly that all human beings are not alike in their intestinal requirements any more than they are partial to the same kind of mental fodder. Numerous superstitions are hidden behind the cloak of science and thousands of radicals have fallen for the jargon of quackery simply because they cock their ears when the word science is mentioned. Yes, they cock their ears and give their brains an aspirin tablet.

Even tho the radicals who may be saved considerable money by following the sound reasoning to be found in Fishbein's book do not contribute their savings to The DAILY WORKER, they are welcome to it just the same. If they wrap themselves around a good meal occasionally they will have some energy left to distribute leaflets and even if they do nothing but massage the lines of woe from their countenances it will be a gain for their associates.

* * *

Those who have had experience with the mechanical junk that the clever old fraud, Dr. Albert Abrams of California, put over on the gullible section of the public will be tickled with the job Fishbein has done on this quack who left in the vicinity of a million dollars behind him when he passed away. A battle raged over this frand for a number of years and the maehine business had a new lease of life while the spasm lasted. Among those that leaped to the defense of Abrams and his bokum was Upton Sinclair, who after a fifteen-minute investigation gobbled Abram's theory tho it is doubtful if he tried it on himself. But Sinclair has survived more follies than there are in Dr. Fishbein's latest book.

The Freudians come in for a few well-merited cuffs at the hands of Dr. Fishbein. A few years ago this cult was on every tongue and it was as much as one's reputation was worth to essay a pleasantry in the presence of some seventeen-year-old emancipated woman who got her thrills out of the omnipresent sex complex. But since sufficient unto this day is the science thereof and Freud and the other psychoanalytic quacks are now as discredited as King Benjamin of the House of David, tho their credit is good at the banks thanks to the plentiful crop of suckers that this fertile country produces.

* * *

There is no guaranteed way of saving the gullible people from new fangled health quackeries. Give me the old "medic" every time, even tho he might prescribe an operation on my knee for enlargement of the heart. He may be as ignorant as a Kentucky hill-billy and as greasy as a cobbler but he is not a freak, even tho he will surely like his fee. But doctors must live and at least one and one-half per cent of them are honest. I would rather be poisoned by one of them with rose-tinted water than cured by a quack who insists that I can live forever if I only follow his advice and sign a health contract with him.

Entertaining considerable doubt about the altruism of most morbis, I must admit that from my own personal experience the medical profession has within its ranks more intelligent persons than any other with which I am acquainted except the journalistic profession. And from the general blanket denunciation of quacks and 98½ per cent of the medics I exclude the dentists with the exception of those that promise to extract your teeth without causing you pain. This has nothing to do with the case but I visited a dentist only three times in my life and methinks I will have to do it again.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

STREETS AND FLAGS AND UNDERTAKER'S CHILDREN.

RED FLAG, by Lola Ridge. The Viking Press, New York. $1.50.

Lola Ridge has had three books of poems in her sure, terse, clipped music, published: The Ghetto, 1918; Sun-up, 1920, and now Red Flag. She waited seven years to wave this last rebellious banner. It is worth It all right. In seven years her fire has not cooled. The last book is as vehement, restrained, and tender as the first.

The critics are glad that Miss Ridge has not faltered, that she is still rebellious. They are glad that Red Flag spells an advance in technique. They say: "This new volume marks a distinct advance in technical achievement, in versatility, in skilful condensation and in brilliance, novelty, and vigor of poetic treatment." They say of Lola Ridge: " . . . her name is written over all these pieces. Her breath flutters through them. They throb with her heartbeat. . . . The poet of The Ghetto found her stride long since and she does not falter now. . . ."

* * *

What of it? These poems are workers' poems and they are real. I am satisfied that the flag still flies so stirringly. Why should this poet of the proletariat falter now? Is there less need of her? Is there today any decreased demand for poets who can stir the hearts, souls, and tissue of the working class to make their lives glorious and rebellious? Has Lola Ridge grown rich and soft that the critics would expect smugness and equivocation of her.

Miss Ridge is not worrying about any loss of fire. In the poem Re-birth she says;

"Though your wild dreams
May die perhaps on the cemented stone
That they have cracked asunder . . . making way
For lopped things trampled in the dust and blood
Of the year's barricades . . . and hopes that died
Alone against black walls . . . yet what new growths
Shall break in the old ground when spring is warm
Against the cobbled ways . . . and all the green
Battened down dreams of the world quickening . . .
Like spirals of aborted pines that strain
To touch their lips with stars."

I celebrate the fact that here is a poet of the working man who is capable of that trimmed unsentimental song.

* * *

There are certain poets who specialize in sentimental studies of how the other half lives: Self-conscious writers of rhymed tracts who say: "Oh, see the poor, poor people! How they suffer! Wa must do something about it, don't you know!"

That is not Lola Ridge's way. She has restraint and a sense of humor as well as passion and seriousness. She has reality. She has lived outside of glass houses. She knows wounds. Her poems reveal even while she hides to cover. Read Ward X, Solo, Veteran, the magnificent Kelvin Barry, Sleeping Ride (sung in newspaper headlines), Historiettes (on early Chicago

(Continued on fourth column)

The Lunch Hour -- Building Organization



Professional Patriots

It is very illuminating and somewhat amusing to read the names of some of those on the "Red list" of the professional patrioteering societies. Among those cited by these zealous 100 per centers are: F. H. La Guardia, republican congressman; William Green, president of the A. F. of L., Walter Lippmann, editor of "The World," and Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation."

* * *

(Continued from yesterday)

It is significant, however, to note that Attorney-General Daugherty regarded Miss Maxwell's achievement kindly, writing her, "I do not know how I should have got along without it." And it is reliably reported that Mr. R. M. Whitney of the American Defense Society urged that she be granted the Distinguished Service Medal!

The Lusk Committee

The so-called Lusk Committee to investigate "revolutionary activities" illustrates relationship of the professional patriots to the government of a single state. It was appointed by authority of a resolution of the New York Legislature in March, 1919, as a result of the efforts of a committee of the Union League Club of New York headed by a young lawyer, Archibald E. Stevenson. It took its popular name from its chairman, Senator Clayton R. Lusk. Its formidable official title was "Report of the Joint Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities." For over a year this committee pursued a romantic and spectacular course of unearthing conspiracies to overthrow the government. It wound up in almost universal discredit because of overplaying the game, unable to make good on its lurid charges. Its chief case was thrown out of the courts, the two laws it sponsored for the control of the loyalty of schools and teachers in New York were repealed by the legislature in 1923 and its part in throwing out of the legislature of 1920 the five duly elected Socialist assemblymen was condemned throughout the country. Senator Lusk was shortly after publicly discredited for accepting an expensive gift of a silver service from lobbyists for the New York police, who were seeking a legislative raise in pay. He retired to private life.

The committee deserves attention now only because its monumental four-volume report on "Revolutionary Radicalism" still serves as a source-book, a virtual Bible for the professional patriots, despite its gross exaggerations and misstatements, its solamn nonsense and its classification of all progressive groups as reds. The four volumes are divided into Parts 1 and 2, "Subversive Movements," Parts 3 and 4, "Constructive Measures." They total 10,963 pages. The book cost the state over $100,000 to prepare and print. Copies were distributed to libraries, patriotic organizations, officials, educators and men and women in public life.

The committee from the start was dominated by its assistant counsel, Mr. Stevenson, who did the prodigious amount of work (at a good compensation) which the committee's activities and editorial efforts required. Mr. Stevenson brought to the committee a sincere zeal as the savior of American institutions menaced by pacifism and Bolshevism. He had devoted himself during the war to secret service work for the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, enlisting the aid of a group of wealthy young men in the Union League Club as volunteers. He served himself only in a voluntary capacity under Captain Trevor of the New York office. When he appeared 3 January, 1919, before a United States senate sub-committee then investigating "Bolshevism," he produced the results of his researches into radicalism and pacifism, creating a sensation by reading into the record a list of 62 persons holding "dangerous, destructive and anarchistic sentiments," among them Jane Addams, Bishop Paul Jones, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Prof. George W. Kirchwey and Lillian D. Wald. He was promptly repudiated by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who issued this statement:

"I am in receipt of telegrams and letters with regard to a list of persons handed to the senate committee by Mr. Archibald Stevenson, who is represented in newspaper articles as a member of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. Mr. Stevenson has never been an employe or an officer of the M. I. D. of the War Department. I am told that he and a number of his associates have throughout the war sought to analyze books and newspaper comments to ascertain the tendencies of the opinions of their writers toward the war. I personally have no sympathy with the publication of lists of persons classified with reference to their supposed opinions, and grouped under general designations, such as 'pacifists,' which may mean any one of a dozen things, some of them quite consistent with the finest loyalty to the country and some of them inconsistent with such loyalty.

"As a matter of fact the War Department does not undertake to censor the opinions of the people of the United States. It has no authority to classify such opinions. In the particular list accredited to Mr. Stevenson, there are names of people of great distinction, exalted purity of purpose, and lifelong devotion to the highest interests of America and mankind. Miss Jane Addams, for instance, lends dignity and greatness to any list in which her name appears." (New York "Times," January 28, 1919.)

Undaunted, Mr. Stevenson pegged away with his Union League backing, and succeeded in getting the Lusk Committee established under the following resolution of the legislature:

"Whereas, it is a matter of public knowledge that there is a large number of persons within the State of New York circulating propaganda calculated to set in motion forces to overthrow the government of this State and the United States, and

"Whereas, sufficient facts were adduced by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Investigating this subject during the last session of Congress to indicate the necessity of further inquiry and action, and

"Whereas, it is the duty of the Legislature of the State of New York to learn the whole truth regarding these seditious activities, and to pass, when such truth is ascertained, such legislation as may be necessary to protect the government of the State and to insure the maintenance of rights of its citizens, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly be and hereby is created, to consist of four members of the Senate appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, of which joint committee the Temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly shall be members ex officio, to investigate the scope, tendencies, and ramifications of such seditious activities, and to report the result of its investigation to the Legislature."

It is useless now to go into the story of the Committee's spectacular raids on radical headquarters, its fantastic prophecies and charges, its illegal and high-handed seizures of property and examination of witnesses. It is enough to summarize the net results of the Committee's two years of activity at great expense to the state.

1st. Its raids on the Soviet business offices in New York, on the Rand School and on the Russian People's House produced no convictions in the courts, indeed, no incriminating evidence against any one—and achieved nothing to justify the Committee's charges of a conspiracy against the Government.

(To Be Continued)

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER VIII.

Duties of Leading Committees.

While contact with the working masses is a prerequisite for leadership by the Communist Party itself, the same holds true, and perhaps more so, within the Party. The leading committees must therefore establish the closest possible contact with the lower units. The function of local executive committees consist of more than merely to run entertainments now and then or to arrange meetings. Practical experiences have shown, with sufficient clarity, that unless such committees actually guide the local units in application of Party policies, in directing local campaigns and local activities, the Party as a whole will not function properly.

It is therefore imperative that these executive committees thoroughly systematize their own work and co-ordinate the activities of the lower units within their territory. Mere sporadic work will not do but the persistent hammering away together with our members always being in the front ranks of the class struggle will help to establish Party leadership in the working class movement. To properly systematize its work, these committees should first of all be departmentalized.

A local executive, section or subsection executive committee should in all cases have the following departments:

Organization Department.
Trade Union Department.
Agit-Prop Department.

The function of the Organization Department should not merely be the technical transfer of comrades from one nucleus to another. It should rather be one of constant building of the lower units thru organizational measures. This department should watch the organizational function of the lower units and their executive committees. Where they are found weak and not well functioning, they should be strengthened by assigning comrades with initiative.

This department should take care that all non-active Party members are being constantly visited and all efforts used to draw them into activities. It should outline the methods for constant efforts to gain new members, see that sympathetic elements are drawn closer, given Party material and thay be asked to become members. The Organization Department should also assign the territory of the various units for literature distribution and for general canvassing as well as union meetings and shops for literature sales, etc.

Direction of Trade Union Work.

The Trade Union Department will have many important functions. The majority of our members do not as yet belong to the trade unions. Many of them are eligible now, others can become eligible. In some cases union membership may involve taking the initiative to form new unions. The first and foremost duty of this department therefore becomes the one of assisting our members to join the unions. It must gather all the necessary information, show our comrades how to go about the joining and get them interested by showing the great possibilities for work in this field. In certain cases, it may even have to help provide the necessary money for initiation fees.

This department should check up on attendance and activities of our members in the unions, in the Party fractions, and in the left wing groups. It should be responsible that such organizations, fraction and left wing groups are established and that they actually function. The Trade Union Department should direct the application of the Party policies in the various unions, help to formulate the practical slogans and give concrete expression to the issues of the day. Thru such correct formulation it should help find the ways and means for the correct approach to the broadest possible masses of the union membership in general and the progressive and live trade union elements in particular.

This should not be mis-interpreted to mean that the Trade Union Department for instance of a section or sub-section committee would have full jurisdiction with one local union in their particular territory which may be only one small part of the union of the trade as a whole in the city. Naturally the City Committee will direct the policies on a city-wide scale.

Agit-Prop Work.

The Agit-Prop Department of the leading committees should take full charge of directing the training courses carried on in the lower units and thru the Party schools. It should take full charge of the propaganda and agitation part of our Party campaigns in its local application, arrange meetings, furnish the proper material for the Party press and circularize the necessary Party literature.

The Agit-Prop Department should assist and supervise the issuance of shop bulletins in shops within their territory. It should guide the editorial policy of these bulletins so that Party policies become concretely and practically expressed in the columns, in a language appropriate to the masses and based on the problems in the shops. The Agit-Prop Department should also take care that worker correspondents are on the job, both Party members and, wherever possible, non-Party members.

It should, of course, be understood that none of these departments mentioned formulate their own policies or their own tactics in directing Party work. The leading executive committee will do that and assign the particular part to each department to work out in detail and carry out. The number of members composing the various departments will, of course, depend on the size of the committee. However, in each case the organiser-secretary should be the head of the organization department, the industrial organizer the head of the trade union department, and the agit-prop director the head of the agit-prop department.

(To Be Continued).

Cal Thinks Nicaragua Liberals Baited; Calls Marines to Crush Haiti

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Withdrawal of 1,500 marines from Nicaragua is contemplated in the near future by the navy department, it was learned today. Of this number 650 would be returned to Quantico, Va., 300 sent to San Diego and 350 to Haiti.

The remainder of the present expeditionary force will be kept there indefinitely, it is understood.

(Continued from first column)

radicals), the bitter and awful sonnet Electrocution, the Fifth Floor Window, Lagrimjape ("The undertaker's children play hide-and-seek in tall wooden boxes coffins come in"), Phyllis (the story of a pathetic little girl of the streets), and the tender personification in The Ailanthus Tree, which, "swarming with sparrows, squats like a begger at back doors." The poem Phyllis is reminiscent of T. S. Elliot.

Annunciation speaks of violets and the word "cyclept" is found in "After the Recital." Sometimes Miss Ridge does not avoid a fulsome womanly sentimentality, as in To the Free Children. But the let-downs are few. And to balance them there is stern disciplined writing free from pyrotechnics and impressionistic rioting.

* * *

Miss Ridge does not write poems to larks and daffodils when bugles are calling. She has produced a book that is vital, restrained, and full of meaning. Every class-conscious worker should read Red Flag, and the capitalists too. They could skip the part about Russia, or read it with one eye guarded, if they insist.

—LEBARBE.

DRAMA

Soviet Union on the Music Ascendant

That the present moment in Russia should find music on the ascendant and contribute an outstanding master to the world, was the hope expressed by Olin Downes, noted music critic, in a lecture on "Contemporary Russian Composers" at the Roerich Museum, last week.

"Although one of the youngest countries" he said, in the actual lapse of its musical history, Russia has contributed one of the most dynamic musical arts to world history. There seems to be three stages in the history of every racial music. First, the stage when the music is the music of the folk, sprung from the soil of a country, and outpouring of the popular soul.

"Second is the stage when composers weave around the folk music the art convention, consciously talented, the folk music itself, as a basis. This stage is extremely rare outside of Russia, in which the composer has built up an entirely new structure, retaining the folk music in its substantially full of the feeling of the soil, that it seems to be as true and spontaneous as any folk music.

"The third stage, Russia has passed the first two stages and is emerging into the third. Perhaps before discussing contemporary Russian composers, it would be best to return briefly to the past. Glancing over Russia's folk music, we may say that perhaps there is no nation which has such a treasury of folk song as Russia. Ranging from the Ukranian across her vast spaces there has sprung from the soul of the people a wealth of melody and beauty of folk music, that perhaps any nation has ever seen. As musical history goes, it is but comparatively recently that Glinka came and he called the first of Russia's composer art writers, wrote around the folk music the "Life for the Tsar," which opened up a new era in Russian music.

Mr. Downes also spoke of Dargomizky, Glinka's contemporary, and also of "The Five"—Balakirev, Korsakoff, Moussorgsky, Borodine, Cui and, also of the great cosmopolitan Tchaikowsky. It was in the three leading figures of today that he found the high flowering of Russia's art in composition — Stravinsky, Prokofieff and Miaskovsky. Of the three, it was Stravinsky who stood out as one of the greatest musical forces. Analyzing the three works of Stravinsky, "Oiseau de Feu," "Petrouchka" and "Sacre du Printemps" on the libretto given by Nicholas Roerich, Mr. Downes showed their tremendous influence on all contemporary art. "It is amazing in "Sacre du Printemps," how Stravinsky found within himself those mysterious rhythm, some essential dynamic force.

Of Prokofieff, Mr. Downes expressed profound admiration for some of his works, while he distrusted others, the results of experiment and mastery of technique rather than mastery. Of Miaskovsky he found the greatest and restored by the influence of European suggestion." But it is in the present music that Russia's genius will emerge in its fullness who will bring young Russia to the older stages of its development, and to come to Wagner who will present great works, but based consciously on the folk music of a country, but so essential to the soil of a country, so spontaneous and overflowing, as to become a true and inspiration produced through the medium of a genius.

Robert Milton has in mind a drama and version of "Enemy Gentry" the famous 1776 Revolutionary Soldier, Bayard Wilkinson, of the Constitution.

LAURA HOPE CREWS.



In "The Silver Cord," Sidney Howard's impressive play at the Golden Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

And here is another Negro musical show being prepared. This one, title "Rang Tang," will have Miller and Lyles heading the cast. The production is scheduled to open Tuesday July 12, at Chanin's Royale Theatre. Kay Gant wrote the book, Ford Dabney the music and Jo Trent the lyrics.

"Madame X," adapted by John Raphael, from the French of Alexandre Bisson, will be the next popular priced revival of Murray Phillips, and is due here in two weeks, probably at the George M. Cohan Theatre. The play created quite a hit when produced in 1909. Carol McComas will play the title role, with Rex Cherryman in the principal male role.

"Kiss Me," J. J. Levinson's musical comedy will open at the Lyric Theatre, July 11. Desiree Ellinger, Joseph Macaulay, Arthur Campbell and Vivian Marlow head the cast.

Skowhegan, Maine will witness the premiere of "Better to Marry" by Sophie Treadwell which the Ladywood Players will produce beginning Monday. The cast includes Harold Vermilyea, Ellen Dorr, Robert Hudson, John Daly Murphy, Wright Kramer, Nedda Harrigan, Brandon Peters, Ruth Gates, William Barry and Laura Carpenter. Crosby Gaige may do the play here.

Sam H. Harris is placing in rehearsal on Monday "The Conflict," a new comedy by Vincent Lawrence. The cast includes Warren William, Louis Calhern, Helen Flint, Kathryn Givney, William David and Milano Tilden.

Booth Tarkington's, "The Plutocrat," will be dramatised by Tom Cushing, author of "The Devil in the Cheese," as a starring vehicle for Charles Cobern.

Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," will evolve next season into a musical show sponsored by Low Fields and Lyle D. Andrews. Herbert Fields, Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart are doing the book, score and lyrics.

A. E. and R. E. Rislkin have accepted a play called "The Golden Age," by Lester Lonergan, and Charleton Andrews, author of "Get Me in the Movies," and plans to stage it early in the Fall.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

"The Second Man"

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs. at 8.30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30

"The Silver Cord"

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. CIRCLE 5078

LOW PRICES

ALL SEATS FOR THE LADDER ARE REDUCED FOR THE SUMMER. BEST SEATS $2.20.

THE LADDER

CORT Theatre 48th St., E. of B'way. No Performance Saturday

Romance of the Flivver Coming to the Colony

The premiere of the latest Warner Bros. production, "The First Auto," with Barney Oldfield, the famous speedster playing an important role, will take place at the Colony Theatre, next Monday evening. Barney will also make a personal appearance at the premiere, with a number of other noted racing drivers and a group of prominent movie stars will also be present.

"The First Auto," is based on Darryl Francis Zanuck's story, with the scenario by Anthony Coldeway and the filming directed by Roy Del Ruth. The cast includes Patsy Ruth Miller, Russel Simpson, Frank Campeau, Douglas Gerrard, William Demarest, Paul Kruger, Gibson Gowland and E. H. Calvert.

The Vitaphone concert program given in conjunction with the picture will be headed by Weber and Fields. Other artists include Aunt Jemima., vaudeville headliner; Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, in a number of selections; and "The Evolution of Dixie," by The Vitaphone Symphony Orchestra, Herman Heller, conducting.

Screen Notes

Universal has taken up the picture rights of "The Last Warning," mystery play which played here last season. Thomas F. Fallon adapted the play from the novel "The House of Fear" by Wadsworth Camp.

B. S. MOSS' THEATRES

CAMEO 42nd ST. WEST OF B'WAY NOW Triumphant return to Movies! "THE CABINET OF Dr. CALIGARI" COMING NEXT & OTHER ISSUES CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "CARMEN"

B'WAY at 41st MONDAY A Dazzling Romance of Artists and Models "The SECRET STUDIO" with OLIVE BORDEN and Entire Cast AND KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

Moss' Cameo Theatre did very well with its revival of "The Cabinet of Caligari," perhaps one of the best cinemas sent out from Germany's studios, and will hold it over another week.

"The Secret Studio" a new Fox film release, will be at B. S. Moss' Broadway beginning Monday. Olivo Borden acts the lissoma model in this story of Bohemia, and Clifford Holland, Margaret Livingston, Walter McGrail and Ben Bard are the supporting cast.

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way Evenings at 8.30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2.30 GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The New Plays

MONDAY

"BOTTOMLAND," a revue, written and presented by Clarence Williams, will open at the Princess Theatre Monday night. The all-Negro cast includes Clarence Williams, Eva Taylor, Sara Martin, Mason and Henderson, James D. Lillard and Katherine Henderson.

MANHATTANERS," a musical revue, will be ushered in Monday night at the Grove Street Theatre, presented by Joe Lawren and Lawrence Moore. The book and lyrics are by George Oppenheimer, and music by Alfred Nathan, Jr.

WEDNESDAY

"BARE FACTS OF 1927," a musical show, is scheduled to open at the Triangle Theatre in Greenwich Village Wednesday night. The lyrics are by Marian Gillespie and Menlo Mayfield, the music by John Milton Hagen and sketches by Stuart Hamill. The cast includes Ethel Fox, Margaret Haas, Janey Haas, Byron Tigges, Austin Street, Joe Battle, Frank Marshall, Gordon Hawthorne, Mary Green and Vera Loday. Kathleen Kirkwood is the producer.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1927 *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

The Sparring Match at Geneva

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE three principal sea powers of the world: the United States, Great Britain and Japan are in session at Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, with the avowed purpose of trying to arrive at a solution of the race for naval supremacy which is being feverishly contested by those three powers under various subterfuges.

Looking on with a pair of cynical grins on their sinister faces are France and Italy.

It should be stated emphatically at the outset that no intelligent observer of current affairs will for a moment be fooled into the delusion that the powers are in earnest about their professions of devotion to the cause of world peace or that the present conference has any other aim than an attempt on the part of each participating power to steal a march on the other.

The present conference was called on the initiative of the United States government, the same government that made the peace gesture at the Washington conference in 1921. Between the lines of the pacific speeches made by the American delegates to the Geneva conference can be read a threat, which implies that unless the other powers accept the American program, the United States will build a navy second to none on the seas.

Since the Washington conference which established the 5-5-3 ratio for the United States, England and Japan, our naval aristocracy and the battleship and armament manufacturers have been yelling that the United States was fooled into scrapping more naval tonnage than Japan and England combined and entered into other agreements which hamstrung the U. S. naval program and reduced the standing of the navy to below that of Japan's.

This is the cry of the militarists and navalists of all countries, but it seems to be obvious that Great Britain, since 1921 has been building cruisers at a feverish rate even during the term of office of the alleged pacifist James Ramasy MacDonald.

What happened at the Washington conference is, that in return for scrapping the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the United States made certain concessions to Great Britain which left the empire in possession of naval supremacy for the time being. The restriction on gun elevation was not observed by England and this infraction was winked at by the United States, knowing that there would be another conference and another deal when the time was more propitious. That time has arrived and the United States has less reason to fear Japan today than it had in 1921.

The world importance of the United States has increased tremendously since the war. The power of Great Britain has relatively decreased. Japan is holding a precarious toehold in the Orient with the long slumbering Chinese millions in political volcanic eruption.

The Washington conference placed a limit on the building of battleships and airplane carriers. The United States would now limit the tonnage of cruisers and all other auxiliary ships.

In brief the program of the United States is the following: A proposed tonnage limitation on cruisers of: 250,000 to 300,000 tons for the United States; the same tonnage for the British empire and 150,000 to 180,000 for Japan.

In the submarine class the United States' tonnage would be from 60,000 to 90,000 tons, the same for the British empire and from 36,000 to 54,000 tons for Japan.

Against this program the British propose to reduce the maximum battleship tonnage from 35,000 to less than 30,000; main battleship guns from 16-inch to 13.5-inch, of aircraft carrier tonnage from 27,000 to 25,000; of cruiser tonnage from 10,000 to 7,500 and of cruiser guns from 8-inch to 6-inch.

The Japanese proposed a "naval holiday" and non-restriction of the building of vessels of small tonnage and aircraft carriers under 10,000 tons.

Thus the "friends" of peace haggle for position.

The aims of the British are clear. As one writer points out she aims at retaining her preponderant supremacy on the sea by discouraging the building of war vessels by other nations with a wide cruising radius. This is the explanation of her proposal for a reduction of cruiser tonnage from 10,000 to 7,500. Owing to the string of naval bases which Britain has all over the globe her ships do not need the fuel capacity that is required by American naval vessels, whose bases are fewer and farther apart. Also the British suggestion that the calibre of guns permissible on cruisers should be reduced from 8



to 6-inches, is due to the fact that merchant vessels are not built to carry guns of greater than 6-inch calibre. Should this proposition be accepted Britain's 950,000 tons of merchant fleet with a speed of 17½ knots or more would be able to thumb its nose at the world.

Of course the American sea lords will not be taken in by the specious arguments put forward by Great Britain and Japan. It is a long time since Mark Twain sent his American innocents abroad. If anybody concludes that there is any virtue running around looking for a chronicler in Geneva he is easily guiled. They are all alike and partners in culpability.

William Howard Gardiner, writing in the New York Times of June 20, gives expression to the following significant language in a peroration to a letter on the naval conference at Geneva:

"England's real task and ours is each to play our full part in the maintenance of our civilization—and to help each other to do so. As we look ont over the world from our great, mid-

SUBWAYS

The subway crashes
Through the thickened atmosphere,
Beneath the surface of life
To its prescribed aim—
Delivering cargoes of slaves.

Factories are filled
With thousands of producers,
And the underground monster
Rolls smilingly back from whence it came.
Its existence is justified,
Its mission is fulfilled.

EUGENE KREININ.

oceanic base, we incline to prize England's friendship perhaps more than that of any other country. But is not American friendship incomparably more valuable to the scattered British world than English friendship is to our mighty concentration? And will not England's apparent policy at Geneva militate against that maximum of American friendship and support she inevitably will need above all else before this century closes?"

This is the veiled threat that is behind the pacific language of the United States government. The same hostility can be detected in the polite diplomatic verbiage of the British foreign office. The international pirates are preparing to deluge the world in blood again over a division of markets and spheres of influence. They cannot come to terms. If they could they would hop on the Soviet Union and attempt to strangle it.

While the three great naval powers are confabbing at Geneva word comes from Paris that the French government has decided to appropriate $35,000,000 for cruisers, submarines, destroyers and mine layers.

The war left the United States sitting on top of the world. Our ruling class intends to stay there. The die-hard tories that now dominate the British government are following an intransigeant imperialist policy all over the world. They would regain the position of world domination that was snatched from them in the smoke of a common battle by the western empire. Despite a common language and other ties, all signs point to a bitter struggle for world supremacy between the two great imperialist powers unless the workingclass of both countries and of the world organize to prevent another world holocaust by taking government power out of the hands of the plunderers who now look upon the masses as cannon fodder, and follow the example of their Russian comrades in laying the foundation for a world federation of Soviet Republics.

A Scab Passes Out

By CHARLIE BYRNE

DURING the Great Steel Strike of 1919 John Barton was one of the few workers in his locality who remained loyal to the company. Very much against his will he had to stay away from the mill a few weeks. He, alone, would be no use to the company since one pair of hands could not take the place of several hundred.

John was watching a chance to muster a band of "Loyalists." He seized every opportunity of expressing his disapproval of the strike. He continuously denounced its leaders and anticipated its defeat. He endeavored to create dissension and tried to play the role of a defeatist, but did not know how to do it in an able a manner as the more skilled and better trained company hacks and stool pigeons.

Finally he found five or six workers who were staggering beneath the cruel lash of economic determinism. They were ready for anything. Anything that would increase their immediate food supply and alleviate their domestic turmoil.

With an unconcealed facial expression of satisfaction John proposed, "Let us go see the employment agent before it is too late." This was a move the others detested and feared, but, yet the fear of not making it was too strong to be successfully resisted.

Next morning five of them went to see the employment agent. John, the self-appointed spokesman, takes the lead, offers apologies and asks for reinstatement. After a brief lecture the agent agrees to forgive them and hands them over to four gun-waving policemen who escorted them to the super's office.

The super smiled for the first time in their presence. "Go in," he said, "and start the furnace. All you will have to do is keep smoke going up during the hours of daylight. You boys are in for all promotions and will have a steady job the rest of your lives."

Several weeks were spent making smoke. The local newspapers used headlines and several front page columns stating the mill had resumed operations and falsely asserting that several out-of-town mills were working one hundred per cent. Crude and old-fashioned like this propaganda was it had a severe effect on some well-meaning but non-thinking workers.

In several months after the strike John went to work as tender on the side shears. This paid one dollar a day more than his previous job. Figuring on so many days' work in the year at this new job he bought a home on the installment plan.

John, his wife Esther and their three children moved to their new home in a "respectable part of the city." Esther, like her husband was a vociferate "one hundred percenter." She continuously pointed to Ford and Carnegie as examples that all should follow. "Any one can become a millionaire if he only has ability and ambition" were some of the daily sayings of John and Esther.

One Saturday afternoon the foreman notified the men that some changes in the machinery were to be made the following week and therefore the mill would be down until further notice.

Three weeks passed before this much-looked-for notice was posted at the gate.

Great was the surprise that awaited the men on their return to the mill. New and much larger rolls were in operation. The table was five feet wider than it used to be. A new large shears stood at the end of the first table. The old side shears around which fourteen men used to work was nowhere to be seen.

The whistle blows twice. The machinery gets in action. A slab drops from the furnace to the rolling table. It quickly becomes a plate and rolls on to the shears at the other end of the table. It is sheared and continues to roll on to where it is lifted by a crane into the car.

The amazed workers could not believe their eyes. Could not see how this was possible. Just by changing the machinery the company now only required twelve men to produce twice as much as fifty could turn out before.

"Boys, I'm sorry, we have nothing for you to do," said the super. "However, we will let you know when we have an opening." "Mr.," remarked John, "don't you remember I worked during the strike." "Shut-up," snarled the super, "I'm running this place: so now get out of here before I call a policeman to have you taken out."

On their way home John and his pals met Andy, who since the strike, had been black-balled in the mill and was well-known as a Red.

"What's wrong now? Won't the company let willing slaves like you guys work for it any more?" asked Andy in a mocking manner. "It's the machinery, that cursed new machinery that has thrown us out of a job. I don't know what the world is coming to," was John's crying reply.

"Things are only pursuing their natural course," retorted Andy. "Machinery will ultimately throw millions of people out of work. Unemployment and hunger will fan the flaming fires of revolt and will finally send capitalism to the scrap heap. Machinery is not cursed. It's good, but it must be used for the benefit of us workers, instead of to our disadvantage. I am saying this because I know there are several clean minds and noble hearts in this crowd and NOT because I want to make any impression on a traitor like you. Good bye, Benedict Arnold. I hope the company gives you lots of the medicine you helped it prepare."

One day, after three months of seeking employment, John was hired as a laborer, providing of course, that he passed the doctor. After a few minutes examination the doctor declared John unfit to be employed. This added to his troubles. Now his health was gone. He had nothing to hope for. "The new shears did it all," was his continuous wail.

The real estate dealer has a dispossess served on him the following week. His insurance policies have long since lapsed. Even his dog deserted and went to seek a master from whom he would get food.

"Why should I continue in such misery? Death is staring me in the face. Why prolong the agony?" he asked himself over and over again as he watched Esther and the children sleeping. Their frail bodies and pale faces clearly indicated the long days and nights of hunger and destitution through which had passed both he and them.

"No, it's no use," he said as he stepped out of the bed, closed the windows tight and opened all the gas jets. "That's that," he muttered as he stretched himself out on the floor.

BEWARE, MADMAN!

By SAMUEL A. HERMAN.

Beware, madman, beware!
You, who so freely shake a fist at the Red Dawn,
Who fume and curse and threaten,
Who strut upon the stage of twentieth century history
Like a madman broken loose,
Enabling savage cries that startle the ear,
Borrowed like a dress suit for occasion,
From your colonial jungles.

Beware, madman, beware!
You, who would light the match of war,
To destroy the builders of the future;
Who are laying diabolical plans,
To stoke the emaciated bodies
Of the starving miners and the unemployed.
Into battalions of steel, ready to march
In the direction of your outstretched finger.

Beware, madman, beware!
Look your wretched slaves of yesterday,
Refuse compliance with your command,
And facing you with gleaming bayonets, say:
"We are not mercenaries for hire,
We refuse to march where you desire,
Not they, but you, are our real foe,
And are to blame for all our woe!"

Beware, madman, beware!
Look at the far-flung eastern sky,
Where the artistry of a rising sun,
Had painted countless crimson streaks
Upon a spacious canvas of blue!
Can the sky above be an inverted sea,
And its myriad crimson streaks,
Be a reflection of Red Army men below?

Beware, John Bull, beware!

NEW YORK

EAST SIDE

Tattered clothes on the backs
Of East Side's youth,
Are still in vogue
In a period of prosperity.

Children writhing in the mud
Of unpaved streets,
Are the living monuments
To the eleven thousand millionaires,
Sentencing the tots
To a life of tattered clothes and muddy streets.

BRONX

Small is its very breath,
Gathered beneath the tables of the powerful,
Picking the crumbs
Coming from time to time.
Petty is its look
Upon the benefactors
Permitting its existence.
Yet it runs from the quarters
Of the proletariat,
To be driven back
By the money lords.

WALL STREET

Narrow is its structure,
Symbolizing the underhand method
Of obtaining all in existence.
In a world of grabbing.

The light of day
Never penetrates Wall Street.

Screeching maniacs
Selling what is not theirs;
Coupon pullers
Pawning the lives of the masses,
In the drawers of Wall Street.

Wall Street, the price taker,
In an era of robbery.

BROADWAY

A world gone mad,
In search for excitement,
Money comes fast,
And life gobs faster.

Advertisements, electric signs,
Blaze over an age
Burning itself out
In tribute to the yellow devil.

Filth, as its laurels.

EUGENE KREININ.

An Invitation and a Few Suggestions

The Saturday magazine supplement of The DAILY WORKER welcomes contributions from its readers. Stories, articles, cartoons and poetry will be given consideration with a view to publication. This does not imply that everything submitted will see the light of the newsstands. Neither do we guarantee that all rejected manuscripts will be returned even when self-addressed and stamped envelopes accompany the contributions. We will do the best we can to return rejected manuscripts, but sometimes accidents happen.

A few words for the benefit of our poets. We are not prudish by any means, but we notice that poets between the ages of 12 and 17 are inclined to get rough with the English language and addicted to painting pictures of the horrors of capitalism with a brush steeped in sex phraseology. Perhaps this phenomenon is not difficult of explanation, but we must be pardoned for discouraging our youngsters from following this path to fame.

Contributions should be addressed to: The Editor, Saturday Magazine, Daily Worker, 33 First Street, New York.

The Young COMRADE SECTION

Edited by the Young

A Page for Workers' and Farmers' Children

Pioneers of America

AEROPLANES AND WAR

The aeroplane is a wonderful invention. It is just like a bird flying—oh so high in the sky. With the help of the aeroplane, the human race could advance itself a great deal. Trips to the north pole, south pole, over forests, mountains, swamps and even across oceans are now quite possible. Thru these trips many interesting things could be learned about the world we live in. Furthermore, in case of disasters, such as floods, earthquakes and storms, that cut off railroads and destroy all roads, it is possible to help save the unfortunate people living there with the help of the aeroplane. Surely everyone must admit that the aeroplane is a wonderful invention. But—wait a minute, there are other uses of the aeroplane.

We must not forget, comrades, that we are living in a time when almost all countries in this world are ruled by greedy capitalists, who continually fight amongst themselves for the right to enslave weaker nations. Of course, the capitalists themselves don't fight. They declare war and the workers and farmers are sent to the battlefields to fight and die for them. But, with the coming of aeroplanes, now, WHILE world becomes a battlefield. From a position of safety, high up above the clouds, a little speck will drop explosives and bombs, killing and wounding thousands of innocent children, and women who happened to be on the streets. Whole cities will be destroyed in this fashion. This wonderful invention, the aeroplane, becomes the most terrible monster this world has ever seen. And this dear comrades, will be so until the workers and poor farmers rise up against their enemies, the capitalists and organize their own government as the workers and peasants of Russia have done.

Then and then only will the aeroplane be a bird of peace instead of a monster of war.

Our Letter Box

Capitalist Bunk

Dear Comrades: I read in the newspapers that Coolidge called a disarming conference with the other big powers. The other powers do not believe in disarming, so they did not accept it. I know it myself, that it is the bunk, because they are building a new aeroplane shop here in Garwood. I think they can use it in war any time they want to. This is the way the American capitalists mean peace.

—THEODORE FOLKMAN.

Mother and Father Work

Dear Comrades:: I am writing a few lines about my school. My mother is working. She has to get up at 6 o'clock. She has to eat breakfast quickly or else be late. We have to go to school at 7 o'clock. I am 10 years old, second sister is 8 years and my younger sister is 5 years. I have to make the breakfast for my younger sisters. The quickest breakfast I can make is tea. We clean the table, make the beds, sweep the floor and wash the dishes. Then half past eight we get ready to go to school. Then I come home for dinner and I don't find my mother home. Then I have to rush to make dinner for my father and sisters. It makes it very hard for us because my father and mother don't make enough.

—JENNIE LUKASHEWICH.

A Poor Girl

A girl about twelve years old was walking down a street. As she was walking two well dressed girls passed her. They laughed at her because she had old clothes on. She went back home and told her mother about those two girls laughing at her. Her mother told her they were the bosses' girls. She told her daughter how they treat the poor men who worked for them. She said there will come a day when we will treat them as they are treating us.

—YOLAN ENYEDY.

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know that the Young Pioneer Camp is now open for registration? If you did not know it, you know it now. So hurry up and register or else you may not be able to go. Registration takes place at 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

FREE COPY NOTE! ! !

Just a few more left. If you want to get a free copy of the Young Comrade before they are all gone, send for one immediately to Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, N. Y. C.

WHICH SIDE WILL WIN?



(By L. Lashkaro)

This picture shows the fight between capital and labor over two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. Which side do you want to win?

THE ROSE BUSH

(From Fairy Tales for Workers' Children)

(Continued)

The man went back to his work and the Rose-bush began to meditate. Yet the longer she thought, the worse her temper grew. Yes, even the usually had very fine manners, she spoke roughly to a bee who wished to visit her. The bee was still young and timid, and flew off in fright as fast as his wings could carry him. Then the Rose-bush was sorry for her rough behavior, because she was naturally friendly, and also spoke because she might have asked the bee whether the man had spoken the truth.

While she was so engrossed in thought, suddenly some one shook her and a mischievous voice asked, "Well, my friend, what are you dreaming about?"

The Rose-bush looked up with her countless eyes and recognized the Wind, that stood laughing before her shaking his head so that his long hair flew about.

"Wind, beloved Wind!" joyfully exclaimed the Rose-bush. "You come as the you had been called. Tell me whether the man has spoken the truth. And she reported everything the man had said to her.

The Wind suddenly became serious and whistled thru his teeth so violently that the branches of the Rose-bush began to tremble. "Yes," declared he, "all this is true, and even worse. I come here from all over the whole world and see everything. Often I am so seized with anger that I begin to rave; then the stupid people say, 'My! what a storm!'"

"And the rich people can really buy everything?"

"Yes," growled the wind. Then suddenly he laughed. "Not me. They can't capture and imprison me. I am the friend of the poor. I fly to all lands. In big cities, I station myself before ill-smelling cellars and roar into them 'Freedom! Justice!' To tired, overworked people I sing a lullaby, 'Be courageous, keep together, fight, you will conquer!'

(To Be Continued).

FILL UP THE YOUNG COMRADE



The balloon in this picture represents the Young Comrade. Are you too doing your share to blow it up by getting subs?

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 19 is:

A	N	Y
R	A	P
M	T	S

Comrade Abraham Fischer of New York City is the only one who has answered the puzzle correctly. What is the matter with the other comrades?

More Answers to Puzzle No. 18

Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rose Szepesi, New York City; Joe Horoscko, Kansas City, Kans.; Steve Bauh, Kansas City, Kans.; Mildred Strapec, Kenosen, N. Y.; Veronica Yelick, S. Brownsville, Pa.; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; Aracie Mirjanian, Phila., Pa.; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Milka Lovrich, Bingham Canyon, Utah; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Mary Balich, Bingham Canyon, Utah; Ida Nakamura, Yakima, Wash.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 20

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: 1 stands for A, 2 for B, 3 for C, etc. Let's go——

4	5	3	15	18	1	20	9	15	14		4	1	25			9	19		
21	19	5	4		2	25		20	8	5		2	15	19	19	5	20		
20	15		13	1	11	5		20	8	5		23	15	15	11	5	18	19	
1	14	4						20	8	5	9	18				3	8	9	12
16	1	20	18	9	15	20	8	3		20	15		20	8	5		2	18	9
1	14	4			20	8	5			7	15	22	5	18	14	13	5	14	20

Send your answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

A Child Worker

I think I will subscribe to the Young Comrade. I have to make the money first. I will tell you how and where I work.

I work on the golf links where the bosses sport. When we work they tell us to hurry, but sometimes we don't hurry. Some of the men give us tips, but very few. The men that give us tips are the men who are not so rich. The bosses who are rich want to be richer, so they don't give us any tips. We have to work and carry the bags for them. Some of the men have heavy bags. If we lose a ball they call us a rotten caddy, but it is their own fault if they hit the ball into the woods. We get a dollar a day according to our agreement. The most I ever made was three dollars a day working from 7 in the morning to 7 in the night. So I will subscribe to the Young Comrade just as soon as I get enough money.

Comradely yours,

THEODORE FOLKMAN.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

YOUNG COMRADE IN DANGER.

Due to the lack of funds, the Young Comrade has been unable to come out this month and unless contributions and subs are sent in, there is a danger that the Young Comrade may not come out for quite a while. This is indeed bad news, and it is up to us to come to the rescue, by getting contributions and subs for the Young Comrade. And after you get all you can, send it to Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

½ year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State ..... Age.....

(Issued Every Month).

AN APPOINTMENT AT ONE

(Continued from page four.)

He eyed her carefully before edging close enough to speak. George couldn't decide whether she was pretty or not, "passable" was his final verdict. That seemed to be about right. Her face had a faint, meaningless expression which a receding chin and a prominent row of upper teeth, protruding from her mouth, made more obvious. Her cheeks were coated with a layer of powder, while a steady look, sometimes interchanging with a pathetic appeal radiated from her eyes. He continued his survey, at the same time his glance stripped her. In new beyond her white dress, and felt a desire to touch her."

George was a baker's apprentice, whose emotions ranged between "going out with the boys" and a desire to settle down. He was first drawn to Nancy by sheer physical desire, later that gave way to a regulated like. Towards the end of the evening, after they had gone the rounds on a ferris wheel and listened to the band music he was actually beginning to admire her, partly because she was not a "gold digger." As they played, their talk ran into channels of which both were ignorant but neither cared. Of which both were ignorant but neither cared. Only the present part it was confined to an accounting of their experiences.

That chance meeting became Nancy's constant topic. She dreamed, and spoke about it, always reflecting together the entire evening. She recalled how they danced in the pavilion, while thru the window she saw the swirling of a giant merry-go-round. It was the happiest day in her life. She and themselves once more wading their way thru other couples, while their feet beat rhythmic tattoos to the wailing of a jazz band.

Both looked, yet strove, fascinating music, hand in hand, all effaced thru her mind. She kept repeating, "Georgie, Georgie," petting each syllable.

"Oh you're so different from any other man I've met. I could just love you to death," she told him one night and heard a million times to herself.

"Well, you're all there," he chided back, "just enough dinner in my arms while I say I love you."

The simple phrase meant the world to her. Every night she strove to question his sincerity, and allowed his hand to explore her soft flesh freely.

"When can I see you again," he whispered. She edged out of his embrace.

"Any time you want to see me again, after the way I behaved tonight." Her question was not intended to be convincing.

"You bet I do, hon."

"Then call me up Wednesday night." "Make it in the afternoon, Nance, I work evenings," he broke in, she consented.

"Yes, I'll have tickets for some matinee, then." Nancy stifled pain and kissed him good-bye.

It was now Wednesday the day she was to meet him, and Nancy was at work as bus girl in a West 42nd Street coffee pot. She was all upset after work that she couldn't take the afternoon off as she planned. Her boss was emphatic. Another girl did not show up that day, and she was needed to help out in the noon day rush. She wondered what time it was nearing the hour when she should leave. In front of the Hippodrome.

"George promised to get tickets, I've got to meet him—I've got to meet him," she mused as she dropped food stubs to table clearing effectively. She was torn between a yearning to meet him, but that would spell the loss of her job, or keeping her job and not losing George. Both were important to her. She sought a possible escape from this perplexity, but finding none she continued piling dirty dishes into a copper tray and with a wet rag laid to the other scrubbed the marble topped tables. Then glancing at a clock and seeing that it was nearing 1 p.m. she she lapsed into consciousness in which she pictured George waiting for her. The thought of it stabbed her, she again looked at the clock and made up her mind to meet him at all costs.

With a boldness that seemed desperation, she brushed her way into the kitchen, and without telling the chef-manager, her work-dress for her own. Before examining her face, she looked thru the partly stained door, and when his back was turned walked out of it, and into the lobby of the theatre near her place. The "chef-manager" was all he said. He had a notion that she would do just such a thing from the way she pleaded to be let off. He shrugged his shoulders and turned his attention to several customers.

Reaching the street Nancy made her way to Sixth Avenue, where she intended to board a down-town car. She moved to the center of the gutter and peered ahead. There was none in sight. A stream of traffic forced her back to the sidewalk. She wanted to hail a taxi, when a green painted trolley rolled down the avenue. She stepped aboard, threw a nickel in the coin box, and took a seat. The long benches were half filled with passengers. After riding several blocks the car stopped to allow cross-town traffic to pass. Nancy was worried lest she be late for her appointment. Seconds stretched in her imagination to much longer periods. At last the conductor pulled at an overhead cord, and the car proceeded. Nancy kept cupping her fingers until she finally alighted at 44th Street.

She crossed the street, looked around and wondered. George was nowhere in sight. Her eyes dilated in roving circles about her. She entered the lobby, searched there and returned to the street. A languor spread over her, which soon left her chilled, and accompanying it came a faint giddiness.

Meanwhile people poured in from all angles, so many that she could not watch them all. She posted herself near the lobby from where she had a clear view. Man after man bought tickets at the silver domed booth, and escorted their lady friends thru the glass doors. Nancy continued to peer into their faces. Several times she thought she saw George approaching, but always a look of disappointment would sweep her face.

She left the lobby and walked over to an adjoining store where she looked at a clock hanging behind the panel of glass. The dials pointed to one-fifty. She sighed a regretful sob. "Geeez, almost an hour late," she told herself. "I'll bet George left already." This idea sent a fresh chill down her back, which was augmented by a recollection that the clock where she worked was ten minutes slow. She flushed, and under the influence of this feeling, doubled her efforts to find him.

Meanwhile her thoughts revolved around him, as she allowed silent whisperings to toy with her vagaries. "Nancy, I love you," he was saying in her pantomime imaginings. Such thought only confused her still more. She was in a dilemma. Faces of men swept by her in continuous circles. She saw in each one George, George. Her longings were the outcropping of long suppressed desires, yet she persisted in indulge in them. She continued uttering his name, at the same time experiencing a strong hate for society. Her head swirled and she felt the sidewalks slip from under her.

"Oh George, why didn't you wait, did you doubt I would be here?" she asked, and intermingled that thought with possible calamities that might have befallen him. She thought of the automobiles that may have mangled him, or of the many other accidents that could have occurred. "No, it was not that, he wasn't here at all," she finally cried. A sad premonition told her that she was fooled, tricked, betrayed once more. The thought of it lacerated her heart.

At two-thirty she decided that it was no use waiting any longer. With a discouraged hopelessness she began walking uptown. In a short time she stepped within sight of her place of employment. A feeling of hate gripped her and she decided not to resume work. She bore a grudge against the place, blaming that for her misery. She cast a furtive glance at the dazzling "Coffee Pot" sign, and retraced her steps to 6th Avenue where she took an "L" train for home.

In the eating place, sitting on a high stool was a young man. He beckoned to the proprietor.

"Say, how about a little service there Bill?"

"I'm sorry sir, in a minute, in a minute, you see my girl left me to keep a date with her fellow and I'm short of help.

After a hasty lunch the diner slipped his hand into a pocket to extract some money. Two theatre tickets fell to the floor as he did so. He stooped down, gave the grey-eyed girl a curious look and tore them to bits.

The Foam

The foam is the child of the deep rolling wave,
The deep rolling wave that takes toll of the brave,
But, mother-like, loves ev'ry spray, ev'ry splash
Of the foam that is born when waves the winds lash.

The foam is as playful as boys on the shore,
Who wonder and glee as the breakers come o'er,
And, just as they break, with a wild whoop of joy
Dash into the foam that just plays like a boy.

And just as a boy spreads his spirit abroad,
The foam it diffuses itself in the flood,
In octopus patterns and marble, I ween,
Which are slowly absorbed in sea-salty green.

The foam and the boy both get tired of play,
So each seeks his rest in his own little way,
The boy, with legs weary, on proud mother's knee,
The foam on the breast of the wave of the sea.

—DONALD McKILLOP.

HERE COMES NOTHING

We have with us today, the most of you may not know it, a magazine that stands for nothing, believes in nothing, has no place to go and goes there. Because of this aggregation of facts its has a 75,000 circulation. Ladies and gentlemen it gives me great pleasure to introduce you to our worthy contempt(t)orary, The Forum.

The gentleman who discovered halitosis has nothing on the business manager of The Forum, The Magazine Without a Mission. This is the way he starts a subscription drive:

> "Leach," said the editor of a great metropolitan newspaper, in May 1923, "there is no place for The Forum. There are not ten thousand people in this country who want to do their own thinking. People want their opinions ready-made."
>
> "Give me five years," the new Forum editor replied, "and I will find fifty thousand people who want to think for themselves."
>
> It is four years since Mr. Leach became editor of The Forum, and we have found seventy-five thousand readers. Why?—because the public has been generous in welcoming a magazine which actually has no axe to grind. The intelligent minority is tired of propaganda, the Forum holds no brief for anyone. It is neither Wet nor Dry; Radical nor Conservative; Catholic nor Protestant; pro-Labor nor pro-Capital. This is a non-partisan magazine of controversy, dedicated to the proposition that all sides of every question deserve a hearing.

Still, people wonder what to do with second hand liberals! Ernie, the ballroom sheik must think up something new in the way of a prospectus to capture the affections of the superannuated flapper. He must be the Lothario without an ulterior motive, and with the gin they like to touch. The day of the purposeless pioneer has arrived. For those who believe nothing, earn for nothing and know nothing the millenium is here.

Read the Forum ladies and gentlemen. It will not grow fuzz on an egg, but it is guaranteed not to manicure the roots of your hair.



THE INSTIGATORS

The Rise of the Lira—Campaign for Lower Price

THE policy of the "gradual revival of the lira" announced by the fascist government has in practice led to a very violent rise, which, however, has not only failed to effect the economic recovery of Italy, but has made the industrial crisis still worse.

The sudden rise of the lira not only strikes a blow at export industry, weakening its competitive capacity on the foreign market, but creates a state of indecision and lack of faith in the morrow in the whole economic life of the country, on which rapid deflation acts just as disastrously as inflation. The rise of the lira is in itself an unhealthy sign, being as it is, not the consequence of financial and industrial settling down, but the product of artificial measures, chiefly innumerable foreign loans, on such a footing that the foreign currency falls into the hands of the "Italian Bank," the fascist government's financial instrument, thus enabling it to speculate in the lira. This speculation is among other things a source of profit for the fascist businessmen and leads to form a secret reserve fund for fascist agitation and dark machinations at home and abroad.

One of the consequences of the unhealthy growth of the lira is the discrepancy between its nominal value on the foreign market and its real purchasing power at home. While the lira stood at 24 gold centesimi on the foreign market in March last, its purchasing capacity in Italy (at wholesale prices) was only 17 cents. Even the most cautious specialists, never weary of lauding the wisdom of the government, have been forced to admit that if this discrepancy is not compensated for by a lowering of prices it will inevitably lead to another fall in the lira. If, however, wholesale prices cannot come with the rise of the lira, retail prices bear still less relation to it. The campaign for lower prices so long waged with undeviating success" by the fascist government, press and trade unions has up to the present shown no real results. Special shops for the workers, limited prices, threats to the retailers and other palliative measures have so far led to nothing substantial.

While the lira stood 92 per cent higher in February last than in the preceding August (in ratio to English pound) the index of wholesale prices during this period had fallen from 691.75 to 600.85, i.e., 12 per cent, and the average cost of living index in Italy (27 towns) from 151 to 147, i.e., two-and-a-half per cent. In Milan the cost of living index far from falling even went up from 685 to 687.

ATTACK ON WAGES: The employers have long been working at the lowering of prices in their own way. The argument as to whether the lowering of prices or the lowering of wages ought to take precedence has been answered by them in a practical manner by an attack on wages unfalteringly and a great deal more successfully than the struggle for lowered prices, carried out either in spite of, or with the assistance of the fascist unions. At first the government organs and fascist party kept officially out of this attack, in some cases even trying to moderate the zeal of the employers. The Supreme Council of the Fascist Party passed a resolution against the lowering of wages until the cost of living should come down (in spite of which, however, Belucci, Minister for National Economy, was able to announce in March last that wages had been cut by efforts of the employers, in 57 provinces).

In his March parliamentary address Belucci appealed to the employers not to take the line of least resistance, i.e., not to try to bring down prices, but cutting wages, as industry required an extension of home markets. The greater, however, the strides the lira made in its "recovery" the worse became the economic crisis. Considerable groups of industrialists began to make their voices heard in a protest against heavy taxation and customs dues, the danger of the ever-increasing foreign loans and in demand for—wage cuts. The government made up its mind. It undertook the formulation and limitation of the attack on wages.

The famous "Labor Charter" was the smoke screen under cover of which the fascist government and the fascist party are leading this attack.

Two weeks had hardly passed after the publication of the "Labor Charter" when Augusto Turati, general secretary of the fascist party accomplished a veritable fascist miracle. Calling in Brescia a meeting of representatives of the fascist agricultural unions in this province, he "persuaded them voluntarily" to pass a resolution on the lowering of the wages established for agricultural workers in the collective agreements. This diminution was, according to the resolution, to assume "such a kind and form found most convenient and fair by Turati." This turned out to be—a ten per cent cut! The workers concerned, were, of course not consulted. Mussolini and the directorship of the fascist party approved and made an example of the Brescia agricultural "workers'" resolution, which they hoped would be a signal for further "generous acts by the workers and peasantry."

The example of Brescia was followed by Pavia, where the fascist unions decided "to accept unconditionally the wage decrease for seasonal agricultural workers in the Pavia and Lemelli districts, established by the decision of the Brescia agricultural workers. It should, moreover, be known that in these very districts a strike recently occurred on account of the attempts of the landowners to impose lower wages on the workers. The same thing occurred in other localities. After the agricultural workers came the turn of the urban workers. At the Bologna conference of union secretaries a decision was taken for a 10 per cent nominal decrease of the cost-of-living bonus. In compensation the workers were promised a society for the sending of sick children to seaside watering-places. The Bologna Federation of Employers' Organizations took the greatest interest in these sacrifices made by the workers, and worked out rates for decreasing wages. It appears (1) the decrease will be 10 per cent, but not from the cost-of-living bonus, but from wages as a whole; (2) the decrease will come into force from the 9th of May, i.e., from the very day of the decision of the secretaries' organizations, while (3) each organization will have the right to demand a revision of rates in case of considerable changes in the conditions of the respective industries and in the cost-of-living index.

After Bologna came the turn of the Genoa dockers, etc.

The tone, however, was given to the attack on wages by the fatherly fascist government itself. On the 5th of May the Council of Ministers ruled out the cost-of-living bonuses for the highest categories of civil servants and lowered them 30 to 60 per cent for the lowest, including postal, telegraph and railway employes. The excuse given for this decrease was that wholesale prices had gone down considerably by the end of April. The Council of Ministers, it is true, acknowledges that the fall in the cost of living is far from corresponding to the fall in wholesale prices, but it contents itself with the remark that "in some towns the price of bread, macaroni and other products has fallen considerably during the last six months.



Drawing by Wm. Gropper.

U. S. S. R.

"What cabalistic sign is that?"
Asked a most learned man.
"U-S-S-R—it knocks me flat,
Nor fathom it I can!"

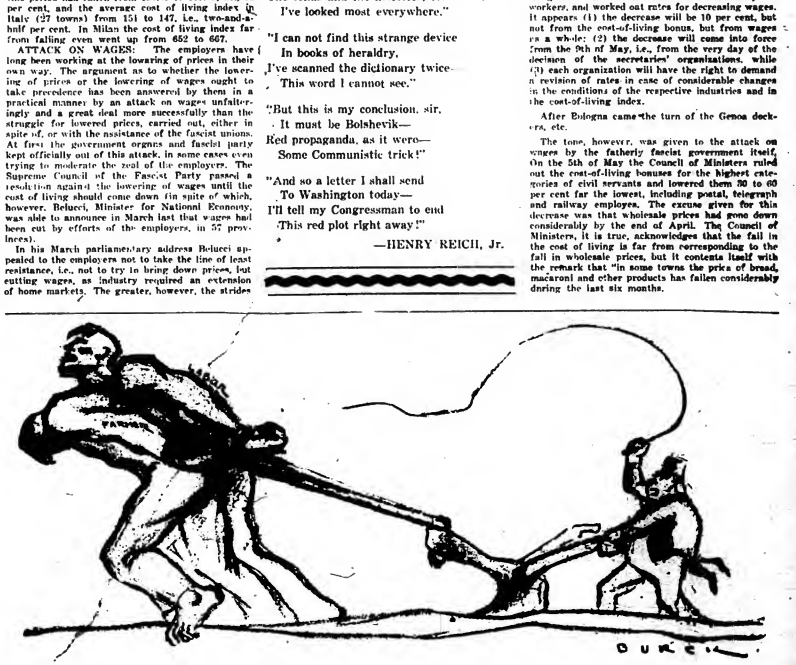
"I've searched the bible through and through,
I've thumbed old volumes rare,
The Atlas and the histories, too—
I've looked most everywhere."

"I can not find this strange device
In books of heraldry,
I've scanned the dictionary twice—
This word I cannot see."

"But this is my conclusion, sir,
It must be Bolshevik—
Red propaganda, as it were—
Some Communistic trick!"

"And so a letter I shall send
To Washington today—
I'll tell my Congressman to end
This red plot right away!"

—HENRY REICH, Jr.



Ammunition

Drawing by Maurice Becker



An Appointment At One

By ALEX JACKINSON

ONE only met him once, but that one time was sufficient to convince Nancy that she found her beau ideal at last. With that came a miraculous change in her behavior. She began to feel gayer, sing when she'd find an opportunity, and laugh; without feeling that life cheated her of something she wanted and sought.

Having that which one often visualises in dreams turn to reality has different effects on different temperaments. To Nancy that one meeting with someone who had long lived in her subconscious mind worked wonders. She felt that she could now face people without fearing that to themselves they might think, "some girl without a lover at her age." This was a greatly exaggerated belief, for most people she came in contact with did not concern themselves about her to that extent. But, because she herself did entertain such notions, she fancied that everyone else did too. Now that worry was over, she told herself repeatedly, with inherent satisfaction.

One change that this meeting with him brought about, showed itself in the attitude towards her father. Nancy now spoke to him minus the usual resentment which characterised their former conversations. His constant wish to see her "married off" was a source of torment to her, of which both were cognizant. She recalled the many men he invited to dinner, ostensibly for a "chat" as he told them, but underlying his benevolence was the unpleasant fact that he wanted them to meet her, her, it was always her.

Nancy was the oldest of four girls, comprising in part the Brown family. That she was in the way of her younger sisters, she had no doubt. And, that they pitied her for not having a suitor at her mature age she also knew, and bitterly resented any mention on their part "that she was a lovely girl and would yet make an attractive marriage." This subject no longer served its purpose. Nancy was conscious of her thwarted desires, and at various times tried to sublimate them by stimulating an artificial interest in other fields. Failing in that she continued to fret and resent the encroachments her "people" made on her vanity.

At twenty-eight environment molded her into a hard, disciplined woman. Ill-favored by the fates, she suffered from an illusion that everybody conspired against her. This was an imaginary fancy born out of a fruitless quest for things she couldn't attain, and foremost among them was a "fellow" as she oftimes confided to herself.

She met a number of such objectives from time to time, but could never establish a permanent friendship. Something in her manner set a barrier which could not be easily bridged. Should she in the company of other girls be picked up by men, Nancy would be the one to receive least attention. She knew it, and wanted to be more frivolous, but always it conserved couched properly held her back. With the ensuing years this contrary streak was beginning to wane. It disappeared entirely when she met him.

They met on a Bronx-bound subway train. It was during the evening rush hour, and crowds of homegoers kept jostling against each other. Nancy boarded the train at Times Square. At the following station he stepped in. She noticed, but didn't give him any undue attention, at first.

Under her right arm she clasped a book, and in the other held a hat feather wrapped in tissue paper, which she had just bought. Before long felt a hand brush behind her back, the motion giving her a little more freedom. Nancy looked up and beamed a polite "Thank you" to a stalwart figure. He was waiting for just such a break. "I don't want you to crush your flower," drifted from his lips. Nancy hesitated before carrying on the tete-a-tete. "It's not a flower, it's just a cheap little hat feather, but thank you just the same." Her tone was friendly. He smiled, and responded immediately. "But you may crush the leaves in your book." This sally made her laugh. Just then the train lurched around a turn, and before she knew it she was falling in his arms. "I beg your pardon" she flushed. He felt that he had already "made" her. "Why, what did you do?" he inquired with assumed naivete. Her eyes screwed up, she looked him over, and was visibly impressed by his appearance. "You're quite a smart aleck, aren't you"? "You bet I am, with smart girls like you." Both grinned, as they attempted to read each other's mind.

The train rolled to a stop. The crowd was gradually thinning out, until several passengers remained. Nancy and her new found friend took seats.

"Going to Starlight?" he asked of her, after a while.

"Are you?"

"Yes."

"So am I," echoed Nancy. A second later she regretted having said that, for she was on her way home then, and had no intention of going to where she signified. However she resolved to go thru with it.

They reached the 177th Street Station. "We get off here," he informed her. Nancy arose. "This way." He took her by the elbow and steered her way to the street. There were many other people on their way to Starlight Amusement Park, and together they wended up the crowded thoroughfare.

"By the way we haven't been introduced to each other yet." It was she who broke the silence. "No, we haven't." "My name's Nancy—Nancy Brown," she interrupted quickly. "George Spence is what I answer to." They shook hands and expressed satisfaction at having met so unexpectedly.

That was how they met, their parting was equally as thrilling to her. He took her home in a taxi. A necessary prelude to his motives. In the hallway he held her in his arms and vowed enduring fidelity. Nancy was a flutter of excitement.

Hitherto when she met a men she acted coldly, indifferently, always feeling inferior to him, and it was that feeling which drew a gap between them, so a girl once told her. At first Nancy resented this frank disclosure, but later gave in that it was true. She determined to follow a friendlier course in the future.

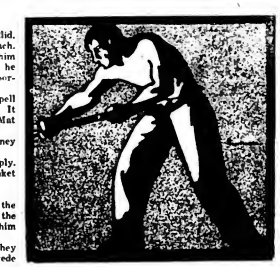
Had her mother known that Nancy was indulging in one of those flirtations she was repeatedly warned against, Mrs. Brown would have been frantic. For years she dominated her daughter's relations with men, oftimes politely barring entrance to those she labelled unsuitable. Now Nancy passed the stage where the prudence her mother advocated was considered safe.

George Spence partly lied in giving that name. Only the first was correct. He never gave girls his right name, at least not the first time. When he saw Nancy on the train platform, he resolved to "pick her up," not that she appealed to him much, it was merely that he was alone on a Saturday night, and wanted to be with a girl, any girl.

(Continued on page 6)

Men Who Feed the Beast

By WALT CARMON



Mat rose on the edge of his bunk.

"It's a hell of a life, eh Yank?"

Mat was too sick to answer. His face was pallid. He felt a sinking feeling at the pit of his stomach.

"Another first-tripper"—the Swede looked at him sympathetically. "Don't smear the fo'c'stle," he counselled and pointed to the bucket near the doorway.

Mat lurched toward it. He was in the first spell of sea-sickness. The ship was still in the bay. It rolled lightly on the swell. The movement sent Mat staggering uncertainly to the doorway.

"Cut out your bloody groans," the cockney growled on being wakened.

"Shut your face," the Swede answered sharply. The cockney turned over and pulled the blanket over his head.

• • •

The stokers ate from the pans of food on the table in the center of the fo'c'stle. Mat sat on the edge of his bunk. The sight of food again sent him reeling to the doorway.

The third engineer appeared. Time was up. They reached for their jackets and sweat-rags. The Swede nodded to Mat.

"Your watch, Yank."

Mat followed up the stairway and across the deck. Thru the galley, then down a ladder into a hellish pit from which the heat rose and wrapped him in a fiery, suffocating blanket. The steel rungs of the ladder scorched his hands. The pit of his stomach felt sickening. He lurched thru the doorway to the bunkers, bulging with coal.

"Take your time, now," the Swede advised. "This ain't no office." He pointed to his shovel. "Better get used to it while the coal is only a step away. It'll be worse when you have to wheel it from the bunkers."

The Swede threw the furnace door wide open with his shovel.

His hardened muscles rippled under his glistening skin as he pushed the long slicing bar under the red coals. He leaned on the bar. Pulled it out smoking and tossed it aside without effort. He threw a mighty shovelful after shovelful of coal into the furnace with an ease and grace that Mat, tho sickened and weak, watched with admiration. In a few moments the coal-pile at his feet disappeared into the fiery cavern. He clanged the door shut with his shovel. He wiped his sweat-dripping face with his rag and nodded to Mat, pointing to the spot the coal was on.

"Now dont hurry," he coached. Then with a glance at the gauge, "There's plenty of steam up for a while."

Mat heaped his wheel-barrow to ride it a few yards to the feet of the fiery moloch he must feed for eight hours everyday. For twenty days and more until the trip was over. Then back again. He stopped half way to the furnace. Seasick.

"You'll get over it, Yank. Here, get under the ventilator."

• • •

For four days all the misery of the world was centered in the pit of Mat's stomach. Every day for four hours, beginning at noon, and four hours beginning at midnight, he plodded doggedly in the heat of the stoke-hole where men were damned to turn their blood into steam that sped the ship.

The ship pitched and tossed now like a maddened bull. The waves crashed over the bow and tossed the muscle-weary stoker against the iron-work of the deck. Bruises were added to burns. Every move sent a deep-rooted ache from his body. His mind was a listless void uncontrolled and distant. After four weary hours he climbed the ladder out of the hellish hole and swallowed in gulps the wind that rode the sea. A trained parrot sat in a cage on the forward deck. At the sight of every coal-blacked stoker he screeched, "Ashes, you bawstard—ashes." It sent a shiver thru Mat.

Mat was no longer seasick. On the midnight watch the Swede taught Mat some tricks of the trade.

"Who in hell owns more than one pair of shoes, anyway? Not a bloody stoker!"

While the engineer was away, the Swede sent Mat up to make a bucket of tea. He gave full directions and a sharp knife. Mat made tea. Then he carefully walked in the deepest shadows until he reached the dining room. Quickly he cut a generous strip of the deep rug on the floor and disappeared.

Between every visit of the third engineer on the watch, the men inserted pieces of rug into the soles of their shoes. Hot coals quickly burn soles away.

Mat was no longer seasick. But now his body was a mass of aching bones and flesh. Burns and bruises. On the same watch, another first-tripper was carried out of the hole to the hospital. Each watch there were anxious moments of weakness. Mat sat on the coal while the surroundings reeled about him. The Swede gave him a bit of lime-juice. A cigarette.

"You'll be alright."

The rest of the watch looked on in admiration.

"The bloody fool 'as guts, eh mate?"

"Who in hell would a thought it of a bloody white-collar stiff!"

Each watch Mat felf would be his last.

• • •

He began to eat ferociously. There seemed no end to his appetite. With a change of water and food his stomach was in disorder. The doctor gave him a mustard plaster.

The stokers roared in laughter. Only a first-tripper went to a ship's doctor. Stokers and sailors were never sick. Whatever the ailment, they were never too sick to work. Whatever the ailment, they got a mustard plaster. The old-timers carried their own remedies from shore.

The ship was out to sea for ten days. Mat was now living thru painful hours. Four hours on, eight hours off. Fours hours on—if there was no overtime. The Swede advised a hair-cut. The Swede cut it. Mat's head was clipped close to his skin. White, uneven ridges shown on his close-cropped head.

The liquor gave out among the stokers. Firemen, coal-passers, snarled at each other, at the sailors and stewards. The cockney heaped abuse on everyone. On Mat in particular. Port was still three days away. Mat felt his bones and flesh would collapse. The Swede cautioned him and helped him out of the stoke-hole. As Mat's head rose above the deck, the parrot, perched on the deck, screeched, "Ashes, you bawstard—ashes!"

Mat was thrown into a frenzy.

"God. . . ." he cursed hysterically. He reached for a bar and threw it madly at the screeching bird, missing it by inches.

The Swede held his arm. "Come on Yank, let's wash up."

He led him to the showers. The others looked on silently.

"Go easy with the kid," one whispered.

"Here Mat, throw your bloody overalls 'n' sweat-shirt into my bucket. Let it soak."

He had not changed since the trip began. The overalls he wore to his waist were stiff with sweat, grease and coal-dust. He handed them over to soak. They could be washed tomorrow.

• • •

Another watch. More coal for the red mouth of the Moloch. An unsatisfied, deep-bellied monster. The coal in the bunkers was far back now. Deep in the back it rose in a straight ledge to the very ceiling. Above, a few huge boulders held the mass together. Mat shovelled from the foot of it fearfully.

"Watch that damn pile," the Swede cautioned. "Careful when the ship rolls!"

Mat heaped the wheel-barrow and started away. The ship rolled and the ledge moved. He dropped the wheel-barrow and turned, backing away. The huge boulders crashed down past Mat and mass of coal swirled and eddied about him.

"Jesus. . ." the Swede cried.

The men rushed to Mat's aid. Before the furnace they pulled his overalls over his knees to disclose a mass of torn skin and bruises.

The Swede felt for broken bones.

"Nothin' much, thank Christ. That'll heal with a quart of liquor as soon as we land."

Mat's nerves gave away. He did not feel the bruised legs. From head to foot his body thumped in pain. The falling coal was a last straw that made him reel before his mates. The Swede held him under the ventilator.

"Steady now, Yank. Steady, boy. . ."

The third engineer looked on sympathetically. He nodded to the Swede. He held Mat's arm and led him pale, uncerved, to the ladder. To his cabin. He poured a large tumbler full of whiskey and handed it to Mat. He drank, hardly aware of his actions. The raw liquor ran warm thru his aching body. In a moment the weariness had passed.

"Feel better?"

Mat nodded.

He returned to the stoke-hole. Ashes were piled in heaps. Two more men on the sick list threw all three shifts behind. Mat volunteered for overtime with the rest of the men.

The cockney gripped his hand. "You're the first bloody clerk with guts in 'im I ever saw."

The Swede looked on approvingly.

Three gin-soaked days in port. Three days of rest for aching muscles. Three days to forget. The spells of faintness were passing. His body was gradually becoming less pain-wracked. His muscles were hardening.

The tender breeze of the South Seas was a soft caress. The monotonous beat of the motors was becoming a soothing hum. The ship rolled about lightly on calm seas, onward, into space. The skies were star-laden.

The Swede pointed out the Southern Cross gleaming overhead. They sat on a deserted deck enjoying a cigarette before going down for four more hours in hell. Maybe six. A lone sailor stood on watch on the forward deck.

"E-le-ven o'-clock and all is we-l-l!" he sang out.

From below, a stoker in good natured banter called;

"And all the sailors can go to he-l-l!"

The Swede smiled. "You see, Yank, sorin' you must earn your livin' the sea ain't so bad."

Mat paused a moment. "Maybe it ain't." Tonight he looked at life more leniently. "Anyway, I'd like to choose what I want to do."

The Swede smiled in the dark.

"Yan, I've been to sea for fifteen years now. I worked on a farm in Sweden. Ran away from there. I worked in factories in the States. I worked all my life. And it's all the same. Sweat, work, eat, sleep."

They sat quietly a moment.

"Then crook, I suppose," Mat ventured.

The Swede tossed his cigarette over the rail. The light flickered a moment, then disappeared.

"Just like that!"

The ship rolled on into space.

"Will it ever be different, Swede?"

"There are some who say it will."

The Swede rose. He added with emphasis:

". . . and I'm one of 'em!"

To An Aesthete

Listen, brother, the next time that supercilious you,
between sips of benedictine, remark
the beauty of a phrase, refer, the way you do,
to Philistines or perhaps the stark
loveliness of Stravinsky
think of this
What in hell do you know about
the nineteen-nineteen steel strike or the
Chinese Revolution
Dying miners clutch hard face coal
gasp for breath and leave
their souls to fossilize in beds of coal;
and in the Kremlin sleeps Jack Reed
Listen, brother, the next time that you,
mention Scriabin, as you often do,
between sips of scotch, or Jean Cocteau,
ask yourself what in hell you know
about the Lawrence strikes —HARRY FREEMAN

INFORMATION WANTED

There is a letter at this office for Mr. Bernard Coffin, who had a story in a recent issue of the New Magazine. If he sends in his address it will be forwarded to him.

BE THERE! AT THE WORKERS PARTY PICNIC!
TOMORROW, SUNDAY, AT PLEASANT BAY PARK, BRONX

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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FUR GANGSTERS ADMIT RIGHT WING HIRES THEM

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church has supplied himself with a spokesman realizing how useful that mythical person is to a politician in a tight corner. Straton finds his troubles multiplying as rapidly as the loaves and fishes under the miraculous hands of the lowly Nazarene. The atavistic clergyman got into trouble with his deacons because of his bizarre religious rites to which he is becoming addicted.

* * *

STRATON looks like a Southern Illinois free lance methodist preacher. He has that lean and hungry look which worried Caesar and makes even such a happy fellow as Al Smith shiver when he sees it on the drawn visage of William Gibbs McAdoo. Straton considers joy and laughter sparks from the devil's anvil and if he had his way he would stifle the happy gurgle of the child and hurn the smile from the adult face. Of such would be his kingdom of heaven.

* * *

RELIGION, like wine gains in virtue with age. Indeed that seems to be second nature to most old fashioned virtues. Dr. Straton was beginning to get fed up with the tendency to give religion a sand paper bath and fumigate it. He preferred to feast his amellers on the real thing. He looked back with a sort of melancholy satisfaction on the days of his youth when the pious could shake off their sins at a good primitive spiritual debauch. The business of religion was getting to good dimensions and scientic. "Back to Savagery!" became Straton's war cry.

* * *

THIS is where he stepped in the banana. Echoes of the fight inside his church were heard when Straton hired himself out to Hearst to interpret the Gray-Snyder murder trinl to Hearst's intellectual customers. The Calvary Church directors thot this was a rather undignified way for a clergyman to add to his salary, hut Straton stuck to his contract. Now, however, it has leaked out that the clergyman stepped off the reservation and had his congregation standing on their ears, climbing the bare walls, rolling on the floor, frothing at the mouth and imploring the "holy spirit" to walk right in. Adding to the complications is the fact that a nurse from a local hospital played a stellar role in the services under the direction of Doc Straton.

* * *

IF Straton loses his job he should open a gymnasium and cater to those citizens who are too well cushioned for their comfort in hot weather. Yes, this is the Reverend Dr. John Roach Straton who is constantly on the trail of modern literature that appeals to that part of the human anatomy that located above the chin.

* * *

COUPLING an Associated Press story from Indianapolis with the attack made on the Communists by Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, circumstantial evidence is not lacking to convince the well-informed observor of the policies of John L. Lewis that that individual has succeeded to his own satisfaction in attaining the aim he set out to accomplish in the coal mining industry, namely, to reduce the number of miners digging coal by almost one half. Searles hearkened back to the Herrin riots for ammunition against the Communists. He blamed the radicals for the riots and the deaths of the strikebreakers, tho the slimy liar knows as well as anybody else that the action was spontaneous revolt of the striking miners against the scabs that were imported into the country by the owners of a strip mine.

* * *

THE A. P. story from Indianapolis is obviously inspired. In substance it is as follows: There are too many men in the coal industry—Lewis' diagnosis of the industrial patient. The John L. believed this point of view at national and district conventions of the union he could not well take steps to expel the necessary number of men from the mines. But "accidentally" this solution is being automatically applied thru the policy of the international union executive

(Continued on Page Four)

B. & O. PRESIDENT DEMANDS RETURN OF TEN-HOUR DAY

Awful Shock to Class Collaborationists

WASHINGTON, June 24.—One partner in the "B & O Plan" is coming out from under his cover of "Liberalism" and showing his true colors. President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad demands the ten hour day. He is convinced that the class collaboration scheme he succeeded in getting his machinist and other shop craft employes to enter has sufficiently weakened the fighting spirit of the entire staff so that he can make a direct assault on their standard of living.

Union Officials Shocked.

Willard and eight other railroad presidents issued a formal statement yesterday that the eight hour day must end on the railroads and the nine or even ten hour day come back. Willard's friends among the upper ranks of the railroad union bureaucracy are said to be both pained and shocked at this sudden desertion by their fellow class collaborationist. Editor Fred Heretit of the Machinists' Journal, after first fully assuring himself that the report was official, permitted himself to remark: "Absurd! The railroads can be quite sure that we do not intend to go back on the eight hour day after we have struggled years to attain it."

Good By "Good Feeling."

It is understood that the ultra-conservative "Labor," organ of the sixteen standard railway unions, will be even more outspoken, and will review the long slow struggle of labor to establish the eight hour day, which even Congress and the supreme court had finally to advocate in the form of the Adamson law. "Labor" also will reprove the present combination of employers led by Willard for their temerity in ending "the era of good will obtaining on the roads in the last two years."

The rank and file workers in the railroad industry, those of them who have survived the gradual reduction of jobs during the last two years are not surprised. They feel that Willard is never less friendly to them than when he is advocating some strength sapping program by which they are to assist the employers destroy unionism.

B & O Plan Spreads.

Willard cooperated with the Machinists' union and other shop crafts to install the so-called "B & O" plan of union-employer cooperation. This plan has later been adopted by the Canadian National, Chicago Northwestern and Chesapeake & Ohio. He was also instrumental in leading railway executives to approve the Watson-Parker act, which provides machinery for the mediation and arbitration of labor disputes to prevent strikes on the railroads.

Rank and file pressure on the delegates at the recently concluded Switchmen's union convention forced them to strongly repudiate the Watson-Parker act, and to call on their officials to fight it.

Officials Forced to Act.

The inadequate increases in wages, following tardily on the heels of increased labor per man and decreases in the number of men employed has raised much dissatisfaction among the rank and file workers and forced other union executives to more or less plain attacks on the Willard plans, the "B & O" and the Watson-Parker law. Saye C. J. Goff, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; in formal dissent to the inadequate wage increase the conciliation board awarded the this week:

"Skilled workers in other lines of industry have demanded and received their share of the national income; Railway employes in the present case, instead of forcing their claims, have petitioned for justice. It appears from this award that what is economic justice is not a matter which can safely be submitted to the judgment of others."

Continue Nungesser Search.

QUEBEC, June 24.—The forestry service today started on a new inquiry into a possible clue to the fate that befell Nungesser and Coli, the French Trans-Atlantic fliers.

A New Right Wing President But the Same Old Gang of Thugs



Convicted criminals, caught in the act of slashing strikers with knives, have confessed that they were hired by the right wing officials of the furriers' union to try and break the strike led by the joint board. Philip Silverstein is the new right wing president of the International Fur Workers' Union.

Drawn by WM. GROPPER.

GENEVA MAY BE FOLLOWED BY AN ARMAMENT RACE

Washington Furious at Stand of Britain

GENEVA, June 24.—United States representatives in the conference for limitation of naval armaments are alarmed because of their conviction that Britain and Japan are working together against the Washington proposals. They are fearful of the political results in the United States of a flat rejection of the proposals by both Britain and Japan. They want to save the face of the Coolidge administration that called the conference.

Are Still Deadlocked.

On the question of discussing naval disarmaments with regard to capital ships, representatives of Great Britain and the United States to the tripartite naval limitation conference, remain at loggerheads.

Shortly after a meeting of the executive committee of the conference today, both W. C. Bridgeman, British first lord of the Admiralty, and Hugh Gibson, chairman of the American delegation to the conference, issued statements to the press outlining their stands on the question of extending the disarmament proposals reached at the Washington conference of 1922, to auxiliary vessels.

Sharp Disagreement.

Claiming that Great Britain's presence at the conference is to guarantee her own defense, Bridgeman stated emphatically that he felt the British delegates to the conference could not leave without having discussed, and reached a definite conclusion, on the subject of limiting the armaments of auxiliary ships.

Chairman Gibson, in a brief statement, said that such a discussion at this time is "impractical."

"It is impractical to discuss capital ships here," Gibson said. "Such a discussion would reopen the Washington treaty and prejudice the rights of France and Italy. All the proposals submitted at Washington were drawn up by the State and Navy Departments and no political conditions were allowed to enter."

Admiral Jones, another member of the American delegation, told the press the United States was not willing to limit guns on cruisers to six inches, but probably would be willing to limit guns on destroyers to five inches.

* * *

Washington Is Irritated.

Officialdom in Washington has been gravely concerned, and not a little nettled, over Great Britain's attitude toward further naval disarmament, as revealed this week at the Geneva conference.

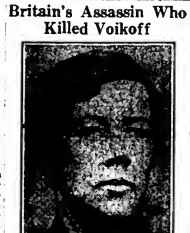
Resent Bridgeman Declaration.

Desperately trying to force Britain to take an inferior position to the

(Continued on Page Two)

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Britain's Assassin Who Killed Voikoff



Boris Kowceda, who admitted he was "acting under orders" when he shot and killed Comrade Voikoff, ambassador to Poland from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

HIGH FINANCING FEATURES PROBE OF I. R. T. LINES

Financial juggling at the expense of the traction workers and the public was further revealed yesterday in hearings before the traction commission when Samuel Untermyer, special consul for the commission examined Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the finance committee of the Brooklyn-Manhaitan Transit Company. Wiggin and the Chase National Bank crowd are being pilloried by Untermyer who is trying to turn the control of the traction systems of New York over the Morgan's banking combine and the Rockefeller National City outfit. Meanwhile the public continues to learn startling facts about the shady practices of all the plunderers in both camps.

Millions Involved in Deals.

Financial juggling in which figures reached milliona and, it was admitted, "dollars were not earmarked," when going into the B.-M. T. from the Chase National Bank, was disclosed today at the readjustment hearing before the transit commission.

Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the financial committee of the B.-M. T. and chairman of the board's board, admitted on the witness stand that $1,500,000 was borrowed for purposes of the New York Rapid Transit Corporation. This money, he admitted was paid by the New York Rapid Transit Corporation into the B.-M. T. coffers, thus enabling the latter to declare its dividend.

Leon G. Godley, member of the commission, asked if Wiggin knew whether the borrowed money was actually used to pay dividends.

RIGHT TERROR AS CANTON WORKERS BOYCOTT BRITISH

Rush More U.S. Marines To Peking Area

BULLETIN

CANTON, June 24.—The right wing administration has ordered strong military patrols to guard the city and has mounted machine guns in the railway station in expectation of a rebellion by workers.

An effective anti-British boycott has also aggravated the situation for the right wing, which is catering to the imperialist powers.

* * *

SHANGHAI, June 24.—Preparations are being made to rush 1,150 marines to Tientsin on the United States transport Chaumont, it was learned today.

That other marines will be dispatched north in the near future in preparation for the Nationalist drive against Peking was announced by Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, commanding the American marines in China. "The transport Henderson is here from Manila," he said, "loaded to the gunwales with supplies and the Chaumont's 1,150 marines are all aboard and ready for orders."

Butler expects that the Nationalists will reach the Peking-Tientsin area between July 1 and 15. Foreign troops are erecting barricades in preparation for the advance of the Nationalists.

Rumors are being circulated that a temporary military alliance has been formed between the Hankow government and Chiang Kai-shek. Borodin is reported to have resigned.

The alliance is said to have been made by General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Chiang Kai-shek at their conference at Soochow.

Jewish Internes Brand As False Accusations Of Nurses at Hospital

Denial of alleged charges that they had been intimate with nurses at the Kings County Hospital was made yesterday by the three Jewish internes of the institution whose claims that they were hazed by gentile colleagues precipitated an investigation by Mayor Walker.

At the same time Dr. Mortimer B. Jones, superintendent of the hospital, denied that he had admitted the existence of anti-Jewish feeling at the institution.

Brooklyn Painters Get Alteration Union Help

The International Alteration Painters' Union has gone on record in favor of the striking painters of Brooklyn. They have instructed their members not to work on jobs in Brooklyn where the strike is concerned.

SEVEN THUGS CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF CUTTING UP MILITANT PICKETS

When Questioned by Police, State That They Were Sent by the International

Had First Told Cops Not to Arrest Them as They Supported Right Wing

Seven gangsters who admitted that they had been hired by the International Fur Workers Union right wing officialdom were arrested yesterday morning in the fur district after they had brutally beaten and cut up four pickets.

Stepping out of a large Packard car on Sixth avenue, between 24th and 25th street, the seven guerillas attacked the four furriers who were standing there. They hit James Metexas on the back with an iron bar and stabbed him behind the ear. Frank Weiss was stabbed in the arm while Stephen Sergadian and Harry Steinhardt were cut on various parts of their bodies.

Two of the gangsters, Moses Schwartz and James Eagan are holdup men with prison records.

Call to Cops.

Seeing the approach of several hundred other pickets who had heard the turmoil, the right wing gangsters jumped into the car and started to ride north. When several policemen and detectives joined in the chase a couple of thugs yelled from the car: "Don't chase us, we are with the right wing!" Apparently the police did not hear them due to the noise made by the angry furriers who were also pursuing them.

After riding for another block and seeing that ultimately they would be captured, they started to shoot at those that were giving them chase.

When caught at Sixth avenue and Twenty-seventh street they told the detectives that they were hired to do their bloody deeds by the leaders of the International Fur Workers Union.

In the car were found iron bars similar to those used to beat Sam Winick last Monday and Samuel Barr a week previously.

The iron bars, eight in number, found in the automobile were each a foot and half long and an inch in diameter.

This is the latest attempt on the part of the American Federation of Labor officialdom in close co-opera-

(Continued on Page Two)

Fur Unity Committee to Hold Big Demonstration at Union Sq., Today at 1 p.m.

Thousands of needle trades workers are expected to rally at Union Square, 1 p. m. today when the Unity Committee of the Furriers' Union will hold a tremendous demonstration against the mass arrests of the fur pickets and the murderous attacks on the part of the right wing. The speakers will include Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Bourchwitz, Rose Wortis, William F. Dunne of The DAILY WORKER, and many others.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE CALLS ONE HOUR STRIKE FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

Representatives of Half Million Workers Set Date for Four P. M., July 7

With delegates from eighty-five organizations, representing over five hundred thousand members present, the Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee meeting in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., yesterday issued a stirring call for an hour's strike, Thursday, July 7 at 4 p. m. by all workers in order to impress upon the rulers of this nation the desire of labor that the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolemeo Vanzetti be not done to death in the electric chair.

During the strike period, the committee is arranging a vast demonstration with a parade and meetings at which speakers will tell of the absolutely sure proofs of the innocence of the two workers, of their false trial, and conviction by frame-up seven years ago, of their martyrdom since as they awaited constantly an execution date that was always just postponed in time to save them for the moment, but never countermanded altogether.

The committee's resolution, adopted unanimously, is as follows:

CALL OF THE SACCO-VANZETTI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE to all organized labor and sympathisers for a DEMONSTRATION and ONE HOUR STRIKE on JULY 7th, 1927.

* * *

The Sacco - Vanzetti Emergency Committee was established for the purpose of securing the freedom of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and to arouse the workers of New York and vicinity to save these two labor men who are the victims of capitalist justice.

The innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti is so well established as to leave no doubt as to the ghastly nature of the frame-up against them.

The Sacco - Vanzetti Emergency Committee has no other interest than to unite all workers and sympathisers of the labor movement in a common endeavor to secure the freedom of our two brothers and to expose the attempt to railroad them to the electric chair.

The whole labor movement, irrespective of differences, must present a united front for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and demonstrate to the world and to the persecutors of our brothers the solidarity of labor which by its organized power alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair and open the jail doors.

We, the delegates to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee conference at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th street, Friday, June 24th, 1927, therefore call upon all organizations represented to participate in the demonstration arranged for July 7th, 1927.

The Sacco - Vanzetti Emergency Committee particularly calls upon the 25,000 needle trades workers assembled in mass demonstration on Union Square, New York, this Saturday, June 25th, to adopt this declaration, and to participate under their banners, in the one hour strike and demonstration, to begin at 4 p. m. on July 7th, 1927.

SACCO-VANZETTI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

* * *

Bomb Squad Out.

The Emergency Committee Conference opened under the usual auspices; the New York bomb squad was present. As Secretary Rose Baron called the meeting to order she reported that two persons there had no credentials, they represented the police. The officers apologized, and stated that they had to come.

The chairman elected was Morris

(Continued on Page Three)

Recall Bolsa Lull; Albania To Release Yugoslav Officials

BERLIN, June 24.—Diplomatic relations between Jugo-Slavia and Albania have been restored as the result of Jugo-Slavia accepting demands set forth in a joint demarch by the ministers of England, France, Italy and Germany, according to dispatches received here from Belgrade.

Jugo-Slavia will retract "aggressive and offending passages" in its note to Albania and Albania will release Jugo-Slavian dragomen, which it has held in custody.

$100,000 Fire in Framingham.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 24.—Fire, which caused damage estimated at $100,000, today destroyed the grain elevator of J. Cushing Company and three other buildings, and for a time threatened the entire Irving Square business section.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Order NOW

Your bundle of the Special

4th

Of July Number of the DAILY WORKER



This Special Number of The DAILY WORKER will be devoted chiefly to Great Britain and its role in the present world situation. This issue will contain special articles on the relations of Great Britain and America, England as the Mad Dog of Europe, a study of conditions of the British Working Class. This number will be of great historical importance and will contain a number of very valuable articles of the most timely significance. It will also contain material to counteract the jingoistic propaganda which usually accompanies the July 4th Celebration. Your unit cannot afford to miss this opportunity to arrange a special distribution of The DAILY WORKER and increase its circle of readers.

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HOUSE OF LORDS PASSES MEASURE FOR MORE POWER

Liberals Bemoan Threat to Parliamentarism

LONDON, June 24.—Viscount Fitz Alan's motion for the "reform" of the British House of Lords was carried today by a vote of 206 to 54 after a turbulent four hours' discussion of the views of the various contending factions in British politics.

The effort to cut down hereditary membership to approximately one half, and introduce the election and appointment, for stated periods, of a portion of the members, is meeting a concentrated opposition from the Labor Party and the Liberals, who mean the Government for attempting to put through so serious a revision of the Constitution without first submitting the matter to the country for decision.

The plan of the government to strengthen the power of the Lords is companioned by one to limit that of the House of Commons through the appointment of members of the Peerage to sit in the lower House.

Liberals Forecast Revolution.

That the liberals are thoroughly aroused is evidenced by a Manifesto issued today by a meeting of the Liberal Party, presided over by Lloyd George, which says in part that the proposals of the Government "will undermine the supremacy of the representative Chamber," and "by taking away the royal prerogative to create Peers in case of a deadlock, they might force the nation to choose between an uncontrolled hereditary chamber and revolution."

The Manchester Guardian, spokesman for the Liberal Party, is very much exercised over the matter. "It is asking for revolution," said today's editorial. "The lords would have what they have never had before—the power of forcing the general election."

Labor Fears Curtailed Power.

The Labor Party, which hopes to come into power in the next elections on the wave of disgust and indignation among the rank and file against the labor-baiting tory government, are fearful of the curtailment of their power, and regard this measure as an effort to forestall their control of the government should they be swept in by the elections.

John-R. Clynes, acting leader for the opposition, on being refused his request for a day for the expression of the opposition point of view by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, declared that the Labor Party would offer a motion of censure, thereby forcing the government to listen to its objections.

Young So. American Hanged.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Elin Lyons, Colombian soldier of fortune, was hanged in the county jail today for the murder of Julius Bonfield, police officer, killed during a holdup.

The youthful South American went to his death calmly. He maintained his innocence to the last, claiming Policeman Bonfield shot himself accidentally.

Straton Denies Primitive Rites.

Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, yesterday denied that he permitted "Penetocostalism" at the church.

His denial came in the wake of the resignations of five deacons of the church who declared that there had been strange services there in which women writhed on the floor and tore their clothing in religious frenzy.

Harvard Gets Millions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard today announced that the university had received gifts totalling $6,003,372.

Convention, July 10th

BUY YOUR
ASSESSMENT STAMP TODAY!

IF your unit organizer has none—
your unit organizer has not sold them—
your unit organizer has not sent in the money for them—
your unit organizer is not pushing the sale energetically—

NOTIFY THE NATIONAL OFFICE!

It is the only way to finance the Convention and prevent you from losing your right to vote.

Money must be sent in today—50c to the National Office
50c to the District Office

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA
1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment.

Communists to Be Railroaded to Jail in 10 Days by Policarts

PARIS, June 24.—Decrees signed by President Doumergue ordered the prosecution of the Comintern of Deputies, Marcel Cachin, Communist leader will go to prison for one year for opposing French imperialism in Morocco.

The imprisonment of Cachin follows that of M. Semard, Secretary of the French Communist Party and editor of L'Humanite. Other French Communist leaders have been ordered to terms of imprisonment for opposing French imperialism. Cachin is charged with inciting "French troops to revolt" in the imperialist campaign in Morocco.

Requesting that other sentenced Communists be given the ten days' grace extended to him, Cachin said, "I am ready to go to prison. I have been there before and I may be again. But since ten days' grace has been given me, I ask that the same be given to the others who are condemned with me."

Needle Trade Defense

Ben Gold Will Be There.

The monster Coney Island Stadium Concert which will take place July 10th will be one of the biggest demonstrations for the striking furriers and for the other workers in the needle trades and against the traitorous clique of Sigman-Woll-McGrady and the Forward.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board Furriers Union and other leaders of the strike will speak at the concert. The lawyers who defended the furriers at the Mineola trial, will also appear.

Erno Rapee, conducting the New York Symphony Orchestra, Kosloff with his famous ballet of 50, and Rita de la Porte of the Metropolitan, will collaborate in the presentation of Borodine's Prince Igor and a fine concert program. This will be the most outstanding event of the summer.

Tickets sell at $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats.

* * *

Jails and Money.

The press dwells daily on the devotion and self sacrifice of the striking furriers to their Union and their cause. Numerous examples of faithfulness are shown daily on the picket line and in court. In order to save the Union the expense, the arrested pickets go to jail rather than allow the payment of fines. We cannot go into detail, but one incident unreported by the press is worthy of mention: Monday morning a group of pickets was reported. They were found guilty and fined $5 each or two days in jail. As usual they preferred jail. Even this wasn't enough. L. Berger, one of the arrested pickets made a collection in jail and realized $12.10 for the Furriers strike.

Brother L. N. has been doing good work for the Defense for many months. So far he succeeded in keeping out of print. Unfortunately for him, however, he happened to be arrested on the picket line Thursday morning and by the time he was rid of the 30th Street Police Station early in the afternoon, he carried with him a collection of $13.43.

* * *

Loan and Donate.

E. P. Gaberman, secretary of the Hartford Defense Committee has found a new way of raising immediate funds for the Defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers and the relief of the strikers. Not being able to raise large sums of money very readily, the Hartford Committee decided to borrow $500 from a loan association. This money was immediately donated for the defense, the various members of the Committee pledging themselves to make a 50 cent weekly payment each, until the entire sum is paid off. This is such a good way of raising money in the present crisis that we earnestly recommend this method to all other cities and towns.

* * *

More Contributions.

I. Simkin of Detroit, forwarded $25 for the striking furriers. He writes he was formerly of local 35 when Breslow group was in power thru a reign of terror. He hopes that it will never again be back.

* * *

Shifre and Gedale Miller of Paterson send $2 to the office of the Defense instead of buying flowers for the new born son of Raisel and Berish Engel. Jacob Mandowitz and David Payus forwarded $5 for the striking furriers. D. Hilsig of Local 22 vacationing in the mountains on account of ill health, sent $11 and regrets that she cannot participate actively in the Union.

Patient Shoots Doctor.

INDIANA, Pa., June 24.—An unidentified patient shot and killed Dr. Frank Fisher Moore, 47, of Homer City, and then took his own life on the Indiana-Blairsville road near here today.

Dr. Moore was driving the patient to a hospital. The patient was riding in the rear seat of the physician's touring car.

The man's motive has not been established.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

POLICE DOCTORED PAPERS IN TRIAL OF 4 COMMUNISTS

Read Party Resolutions In "Sedition" Trial

By A. JAKIRA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 24.—Steve Bralick, Tom Zima, and Milan Radisav, three of the four defendants now on trial for sedition in Beaver, were called to the stand today by the defence.

Radisav who occupied the stand half the day, and who will be cross-examined to-morrow, testified that he is a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and explained underdirect and cross examination the principles and policies of the Party.

Reads Party Resolutions.

Attorney Wilson, after vigorous objection on the part of the prosecution which were overruled by Judge McConnell, read to the jury and the packed county room, the full resolution adopted at the last convention of the Workers Party and published in pamphlet form.

On the prosecution fixed the records of the Woodlawn street nucleus which were seized during the raid of November 11th last year was signed by Resetar.

The names of three workers who have never been members of the Workers (Communist) Party were added by the police to the membership lists. The additions were made by a typewriter other from Resetar's. Other changes in the records were also pointed out.

The prosecution from the beginning of the trial referred quite frequently to a pamphlet "Blood and Steel" trying to create the impression that the pamphlet was connected with the alleged attempts to blow up the Jones and Laughlin steel mills.

This maneuver was smashed when the defence introduced the pamphlet in evidence and when Resetar pointed out that the pamphlet is a statement of the brutal conditions in the steel mills which are responsible for the preventable deaths of thousands of workers.

Karl Marx's "Communist Manifesto" was continually referred to by the prosecution to show that Communist doctrines are "seditious." Attempts were also made by the prosecution to show that the Croatian Benefit Union is a Communist organization.

Aided Russian Relief.

Muselin, Resetar and Zima are active members and officers of the Woodlawn branch of the society. Prosecuting attorney Craig charged that this society had several years ago contributed $11,000 to "aid in the establishment of a Soviet Republic in Russia."

The defence easily proved that United States Government agencies had sent millions of dollars to the Soviet Union for the purpose as the Croatian Benefit Society—namely, for famine relief.

It was also brought out in today's session that one of the witnesses who testified that the defendants had preached "bloodshed and anarchy" was involved in a financial scandal in the Woodlawn Croatian lodge. He attempted to withdraw $1,500 of the society's money for his own purposes without the knowledge of the membership.

Witnesses Biased.

Muselin and Zima, officers of the society, prevented the embezzlement. He then made threats that "he would get them yet."

*

Another witness, the defence showed, had been driven out from his house by Zima, which he had rented from Zima, because neighbors complained about his conduct. He also promised Zima that he "would get revenge."

During the day continual clashes took place between the attorney for the defence and the prosecuting attorney, the defence demanding the dismissal of the jury and a new trial. The case will probably close tomorrow.

Geneva May End in Big Naval Competition

(Continued from Page One)

United States on the high seas, because of its desire to dominate the Pacific Washington officials are beside themselves with rage at today's declaration of Bridgeman, the head of the British delegation.

"Britain," said Bridgeman, in a speech that has been carefully marked down here in Washington, "depends upon control of the seas for her existence. For the United States, naval equality is simply a luxury and political by-play."

President Coolidge dissuaded congress last session from embarking upon an ambitious cruiser-program only with considerable difficulty. Should Britain persist in her initial position at Geneva, and the conference fail, it is within the bounds of probability that the new congress, on the eve of the 1928 presidential election, and with both parties straining for achievement, will take steps to launch the most ambitious naval building program the world has ever seen. With a tremendous surplus in the treasury and the necessity for more aggressive expeditions in behalf of Wall Street investments a race for armaments of every description is on the order of the day.

SEVEN THUGS CAUGHT CUTTING PICKETS COMPLEX RIGHT WING OFFICIALS PAID FOR KNIFE WORK

(Continued from Page One)

tion with importance attached to the International Fur Workers Union to beat back the progressive forces in the organization who are fighting to improve the working conditions of the union. Unsuccessful in their moves to win the workers by any other methods the knife and blackjack is now being used in a last futile attempt to hold power. The progressives under the lead of the New York Joint Board are conducting a strike which the right wing, is trying to break.

Joint Board Statement.

The Joint Board issued the following statement last night:

"The arrest of the seven men who attacked our members this morning absolutely substantiates our charge that the International Fur Workers Union and those American Federation of Labor officials who are supervising its affairs are hiring gangsters to attack the fur strikers.

"Several of those arrested this morning have police records, and the Joint Board will in a few days make public other revelations concerning their characters. The important point is that they admit that they were hired by the International and that they were caught with the iron bars used by them to assault our workers.

To Evade Issue.

"They claim to have been hired by a man named 'Sovel,' but no such person exists. This is simply an attempt to hide the name of the responsible official.

"Whoever this is, we intend to find him out and place upon him the responsibility for the murderous attacks which have been occurring since the beginning of our internal union difficulties. Edward F. McGrady, in charge of the 'reorganization committee' has been constantly issuing statements charging the Joint Board with gangsterism, but he has never cited a single instance of violence to prove his charge.

International's Attorney.

"On the other hand, when Meyer Friedman and Sam Cohen, neither of them fur workers, and one with a record of serving two terms for felony, were arrested for assaulting Aaron Gross, chief business agent of the Joint Board, on June 9, it was the firm of Samuel Markewitch, the international's lawyer, who immediately took charge of their case when they reached the police station, and it was the International which signed their bail bond. It is this same lawyer who appeared for Samuel Klein, who assaulted both Sam Wiesnick on June 20 and A. Kramer on June 22. It was with iron bars, similar to those found in the car this morning, that Wienick and another worker, Samuel Barr, were both knocked unconscious. This morning it was Mr. Reis, a representative of Markewitch, who appeared in the Thirtieth street station to take charge of the gangsters' case.

Had License Number.

"The license number of the Packard car in which the men arrested this morning were riding was given to the police several days ago, and it was known to the police that the gangsters were cruising in this car. We feel that this incident today explained why the International officials refused several months ago to appear before Magistrate Brodsky at his request and endeavor to clarify this issue of gangsterism. The Joint Board, which has always been anxious for an investigation of this matter appeared at that time. Mr. McGrady refused to appear and kept up his talk about the 'Joint Board hiring gangsters.' Just why he made such repeated accusations is now quite plain.

To Clean Out Gangsters.

"In view of the serious situation which is revealed by today's arrests, the Joint Board will request the city authorities to take immediate steps to apprehend those who are sending these men out to commit murder. We shall not rest until the gangsters are cleared out of the fur market and every one of them are cleared out of the unions so that our workers may be safe."

Have Prison Records.

The gangsters arrested are Moses Schwartz who has spent four years in Sing Sing for holdup; James Eagan who served one year in the penitentiary at Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Goldberg, Edward Goldman, Benjamin Wagner, Henry Goldstein, and David Kolbremer, the driver of the automobile.

When asked for the name of the right wing official who hired them, the gangsters said that a man named Sovel did so. According to people well informed, this is looked upon as a blind, no one by that name being known in the needle trades. Apparently the thugs were sorry at admitting that they were hired by the right wing, and looking for a method of escape, decided not to betray the real name of their employer.

Lindbergh Puppet of Plutes and Patriots In Aviation Project

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Charles Lindbergh will lend his name to a group of big business men headed by William B. Mayo and William B. Roberston.

Although Lindbergh will probably be a nominal official of the commercial aviation corporation that is being formed, it is stated that his job will consist of lending his reputation to the project.

Lindbergh will be made the dupe of militarism as much as big business in the venture, since commercial planes are easily converted into military planes.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Reservations Soon Closed for 6-Week Soviet Union Tour

A closing date for enrollment is the six weeks' trip to Russia has been announced by World Tourists, Inc., of 41 Union Square, which is arranging for the tour which is to leave New York for Leningrad on July 14th.

There are now only 75 places open in this party, and all reservations must be made not later than July 1st, in order that arrangements may be completed in Russia by the USSR Society for Cultural Relations which will conduct the tourists throughout their visit.

Many Apply.

The interest in this first general tour to Soviet Russia is coming from many varied sections of the public. Applications have been made by doctors, dentists, teachers, business men, housewives and workers of both native and foreign birth. The party will undoubtedly be an exceptionally interesting group, some of them wanting to see the industrial development of new Russia, some curious to look at the rooms where the former czar and his family lived or the art treasures which the aristocracy used to keep hidden in their palaces. A number of the tourists will go to visit friends and relatives after the sight-seeing in Leningrad and Moscow is ended.

The moderate price of the six weeks' tour planned by the World Tourists is made possible because of the cooperation of the Society for Cultural Relations in Russia. They want to show the sights of this first Workers' Republic to both the professional and industrial workers of America. It is going to be a revelation to many members of the group to see the progress which is being made along every line of economic and social life.

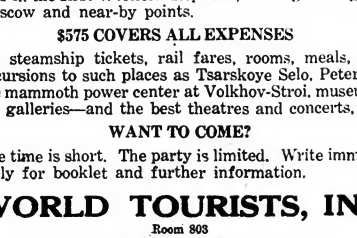
War Plans Continue; New York to "Defend Itself" in the Fall

Plans are being made for an exhibition of light artillery and anti-aircraft gun practice at Fort Tilden, Rockaway, Queens, early in September, it was learned yesterday. Troops are to be sent to Fort Tilden from Fort Totten at Whitestone, to participate in the exhibition. This will be the first such exhibition at Fort Tilden in two years.

It is planned to have airplanes for targets during the day and night and these targets are to be fired at by troops at the fort.

Offices of the regular army and of the reserve corps will observe the practice, under the leadership of special instructors.

Sailing for Leningrad



July 14th

for a

Six Weeks' Trip to Russia

A party of Americans is setting out for a sight-seeing tour in the first Workers' Republic, visiting Leningrad, Moscow and near-by points.

$575 COVERS ALL EXPENSES

for steamship tickets, rail fares, rooms, meals, and excursions to such places as Tsarskoye Selo, Peterhof, the mammoth power center at Volkhov-Stroi, museums, art galleries—and the best theatres and concerts, too.

WANT TO COME?

The time is short. The party is limited. Write immediately for booklet and further information.

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.

Room 803
41 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
Stuy. 7251

The above picture is the motorship "Gripsholm" of the Swedish American line which will carry the party to Leningrad.

END INJUNCTION AGAINST PICKETS AT OHIO MINES

Central Pennsylvania May Strike Soon

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24.—Locked-out Ohio union miners won their first legal battle with the operators here today when federal judge Hough dissolved the temporary injunction he granted to the operators last week, restraining the union men from picketing or interfering with attempts to open the Robeyville mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company at Adena, Ohio.

• • •

Central Pennsylvania May Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Negotiations between the scale committee of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America and the employers have about broken down, and this means that in all probability the membership in this important district will be on strike and thus be able to aid the locked-out membership of the other districts in the bituminous field.

The operators have demanded a wage reduction. The miners are determined not to accept any reduction below the Jacksonville Scale. An earlier conference broke up, a month ago, over the same question. Central Pennsylvania has been running on the Jacksonville scale thus far, while the miners in other districts were locked out as a result of a general wage slashing campaign by the employers.

In the six years that have elapsed since Great Britain "joyously accepted" naval equality with the United States at the Washington conference, one prominent official cynically observed, British views on naval armament seems to have undergone a complete change.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

A. B. C. Class in Conev.

Next Tuesday, 8.30 p. m., at 2001 W. 28th St., Coney Island. There will be a reading and discussion of A. B. C. of Communism, by Bucharin. Comrade Kain will lead the discussion.

• • •

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Mermaid Ave. and West 25th St., Coney Island.—Speakers, William F. Dunne, Rains and Goldberg.

Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave.—Speakers: Morance, Liebowitz, Powers, Lazarow, Fox, B. Miller, S. Gersen.

First Ave. and 79th St.—Speakers: B. Meyers, Garnett, Hartlieb, Coolkind.

Steinway and Jamaica Ave., Long Island. Speakers: Charles Mitchell, Baum, Ginaberg.

• • •

New Jersey Meetings Tonight.

West New York—14th St. and Bergenline Ave. Speaker: Robert Mitchell.

Perth Amboy—Smith and Elm Sts. Speaker: Powers.

• • •

To Members of Section 1.

All your units will meet on Wednesday, June 29, 6 p. m. sharp, at your unit regular headquarters.

• • •

To Section 1 Speakers.

All speakers of Section 1 who can act as chairman at open-air meetings are to report on Thursday, June 30, 7 p. m. to 81 East 10th St., two flights up.

• • •

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

• • •

Vecherinka and Dance.

A Vecherinka and dance will be held tonight at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, by the Bath Beach Section, Young Workers' League. Admission 25 cents at the door.

• • •

Passaic Branch to Have Outing.

The Workers Party Branch of Passaic will run a bus ride Sunday, July 3rd to Horse-neck Bridge. It will start 7 p. m. from the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Tickets one dollar. For children 25 cents.

• • •

Industrial Organizers of Section 1 Meet Monday.

A special meeting of the industrial organizers of Section 1 will be held Monday 6 p. m. at 108 East 14th St.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOM, 1639 Monroe Ave. Shatz. Inquire Saturday and all week.

Spend Your Vacation at UNITY CAMP



A Workers' Co-operative SUMMER RESORT in White Rock Mts. WINGDALE, N. Y.

All conveniences: all sports; hiking; fishing; rowing; swimming; dancing; amusements. FOR REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION: "Freiheit" Office 2 to 8 P. M., 125 Lexington Ave., Unity House, and Harlem Co-operative Houses, 1746 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Reliable buses Cooperative House, 1736 Lexington Ave., cor. 111th St., Saturday at 1:30 and Fridays at 5:30 P. M.

Union Meetings

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakery Loc. No. 205 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 2463 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

The students of D. Benjamin's classes, wanting to express their appreciation of his good teaching, decided to contribute the money collected to The DAILY WORKER instead of giving a personal present.

FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNISM

Political & Economic History Classes.

WOMEN'S BANQUET CELEBRATION

Saturday Evening, June 25th, 8:30 P. M.

at the

Little Hungarian Hall, 255 East Houston Street, City

ADMISSION 75 CENTS.

TICKETS FOR SALE at Room 237, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Build a Union!

GRAND PICNIC

Sunday, July 10th, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.

At PLEASANT BAY PARK

UNIONPORT, BRONX, N. Y.

Music by Plumbers' Helpers Jazz Band.

Sports and Games for Young and Old.—Added Attraction: Baseball Game Featuring Plumbers' Helpers Team.

Auspices: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS' HELPERS.

TICKETS, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. For sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place.

DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 51st St., then 149th St. Crosstown Car to UnionPort. East Side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 149th Crosstown to Unionport.

Right Wing Gangsters Attack Garment Workers in New York



An attempt to break up a parade of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers loyal to the Joint Board was repulsed in a fierce fight. Courtesy of the Daily Mirror.

See Victory Soon For the Striking Barbers in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—At present over 800 barbers are on strike here. The picketing line is being doubled and victory is near.

The bosses are holding a meeting tonight at which they are trying to line up the public in opposition to the strikers. They claim that a victory for the union will mean a one dollar haircut and a forty cent shave. The union officials say that is nothing but boss propaganda.

During the last two days 300 men have been pulled out of open shops. This morning three of the largest downtown shops were closed down. According to the union by tomorrow, 90 per cent of the workers will be out and the entire trade crippled.

The demands of the strikers are $35 as the basis, with 60 per cent of all over $45 a week that they take in. They also want their hours reduced to 60 a week. Before the strike they toiled 70 to 80 hours weekly.

NEW MASSES

July Issue



THIS COCKEYED WORLD—by William Gropper.
REMINISCENCES—by Michael Gold.
VIGNETTES OF THE FLOOD—by Walter White.
KARL MARX ANTICIPATED FREUD—by Max Eastman.
ENGLAND RUNS AMOK—by Scott Nearing.
BRITISH FASCISM STRIKES HOME—by W. N. Ewer.
THE NEW HOLY GRAIL—by Joseph Freeman.
UNION SQUARE PHILOSOPHY—by Harry Freeman.
ARE ARTISTS PEOPLE?—by Stark Young.
CLASS WAR IS STILL ON—by Egmont Arens and Mary Reed.
SENATOR CORNFILTER ACCEPTS—by Art Young and Howard Brubaker.

Many other articles, and drawings

by Wm. Gropper
Louis Lozowick
William Siegel
Otto Soglow
Wanda Gag
John Dos Passos
Jan Matulka
Peggy Bacon
Paxton Hibben
and others.

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39 Union Square
New York

Enclosed $..... for .... mos. snb.

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Street .....

City .....

State .....

Labor Organizations

Roumanian Workers Meet.

A meeting of the Roumanian Workers' Culture Club will be held Sunday afternoon at 2, at 100 West 28th St.

• • •

After This Afternoon's Meet.

After the demonstration in Union Square today, come up to the office of the Joint Defense Committee, Room 714, 41 Union Square. Having protested against the beating of pickets it is still necessary to fight on till we win.

Money is needed to support the strikers and a successful affair at the Coney Island Stadium will bring in money. So come right upstairs and buy your ticket for the concert.

• • •

To Form New I. L. D. Branch.

A mass meeting to form another branch of the International Labor Defense, is being called Tuesday, at the new cooperative house, at 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8 p. m.

• • •

Newark Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting This Afternoon.

The Newark Sacco-Vanzetti conference will hold a demonstration, 2 p. m. today in the Military Park. Speakers will be Jack Stachel, Rebecca Grecht, Carlo Tresca, Louis F. Budenz, Charles Cline and others.

• • •

Women's Banquet Tonight.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives will hold a banquet tonight at Little Hungary Hall, 253 East Houston St. Delegates will be present from New York and New Jersey. The speakers will include H. M. Wicks, Ben Gold, Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Sam Lipzin.

Indict Theatre Ticket Agent.

The first of the twelve theatre ticket agencies under investigation by the United States district attorney's office was indicted by a federal grand jury here yesterday. The grand jury charged the defendants with filing false and incorrect tax returns on theatre tickets sold.

200 Organizations At Annual Meeting Of Woman's Councils

The Women's Councils of Greater New York, New Jersey, and parts of Connecticut, will hold its annual conference this Saturday afternoon at the Little Hungarian Hall, 255 East Houston Street.

This conference will be attended by women's organizations of all sorts, including trade unions, fraternal and other organizations. A delegation of at least 200 from various organizations will be present. The purpose of the conference is to report on previous activities and to lay extensive plans to initiative campaigns for the organization of the women so they may be able effectively to play a part in the labor movement.

The conference will be addressed by H. M. Wicks who will speak on "Women in the Chinese Movement," Ben Gold, Rose Wortis who will talk about "Women as Aids in the Industrial Struggle," Kate Gitlow on "The Organization of Women." Fannie Warshafsky, R. Holtmann and others will speak.

Following the conference there will be a banquet celebration in the same hall in the evening. Juliet Stuart Poyntz will officiate at the banquet.

Sunday at 12 o'clock midnight all striking Brooklyn painters together with those unemployed are called to an important mass meeting to be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Liberty and Sackman Sts. Leaders of the strike will discuss the present situation and prospects for victory.

The strike committee will meet tomorrow at 2 o'clock at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave.

REPRESENTATIVES OF HALF MILLION WORKERS CALL ONE HOUR'S STRIKE FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

(Continued from Page One)

B. Tutt, of Local 62, International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Besides hailing the adoption of the resolution consisted of a consideration of the report of the secretary.

• • •

BOSTON, June 24.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee today renewed its protest against the secrecy of the "investigation" being conducted by Gov. Alvan Fuller and also about the plans of the advisory council which has not yet convened.

In its statement the committee again pointed out that few of the vital defense witnesses were being called to the star-chamber hearings.

• • •

Mass Protest In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti from death is being renewed with increased intensity as the week of July 10, the date set for their execution by Judge Thayer, approaches.

Ignoring the sabotage of the socialist and official trade union bureaucracy, Philadelphia workers are making arrangements for an emergency mass meeting for Thursday evening, June 30, at Moose Hall, Broad and Master Sts.

The meeting, at which prominent speakers will join in a demand for the immediate and unconditional release of the two framed-up workers, is being held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference which has been meeting regularly under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

• • •

Buffalo Protests Saturday.

BUFFALO, June 24.—"Life and Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti!" This is the slogan of the huge protest meeting to be held tomorrow night at 7:30 at the McKinley monument. Additional 50,000 signatures for a petition demanding their release is the goal set by the 30th of this month.

In the meantime William G. Thompson, defense attorney, has submitted a 22-page brief to the governor, with additional evidence of innocence. An important report of a Pinkerton Detective Agency operative has fallen into his hands—through the efforts of Thomas O'Connor, a Boston newspaperman, and others.

All these years the operative's report has been suppressed by the government, and by the L. Q. White Shoe Company which retained him. The detective's investigation a few days after the crime serves to further discredit the prosecution's case against Vanzetti in the attempted hold-up of the White payroll at Bridgewater, Mass., December 24, 1919.

It will be remembered that Vanzetti's conviction for the Bridgewater affair prejudiced his cause and that of Sacco when they were jointly tried for the South Braintree murder some time later.

The Pinkerton man interviewed police officers and other witnesses who later testified against Vanzetti. They told him very different stories from those they swore to on the witness stand the following year and the descriptions they gave of the bandits did not fit Vanzetti.

What Price Education?

CHICAGO, June 24.—Over 2,000 college graduates applied for jobs as bond-salesmen in brokerage firms during the past week.

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY
FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Phone Stuyvesant 3816
John's Restaurant
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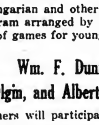
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The Deadlock at Geneva.

The close of the first week of the conference called at Geneva to discuss limitation of naval armaments finds the three participating powers, the United States, Britain and Japan, hopelessly deadlocked.

Almost overnight the comment of the capitalist press of the two great Anglo-Saxon powers changed from expressions of exalted sentiment about the manifest destiny of these two powers being to defend the achievements of civilization to the most violent recriminations.

The actual time spent in conference during the week was precisely 45 minutes—and that on the first day. The conflict between the powers was instantly manifested and adjournment was voted in order that the "experts" might discuss the proposals.

As far as the United States is concerned its announced proposals were simple—an extension of the 5-5-3 ration adopted at the Washington conference to cover cruisers, destroyers and submarines. Britain demanded reduction in cruiser tonnage to such an extent that the United States with its present bases would be crippled as far as activities in the Far East are concerned, while leaving Britain in undisputed control because of its own closely-knit chain of bases. The proposal to establish a six-inch maximum for guns on all cruisers would also be of tremendous advantage to Britain because she could then utilize her merchant ships for cruisers in case of emergency, which would give her a tremendous advantage in naval power over the United States.

On the other hand the United States proposals for extension of the 5-5-3 ratio would force Britain to scrap many of her cruisers that she has been building since the Washington conference of 1921-22. Furthermore the United States sets the minimum for guns on cruisers at 8-inches, which would be powerful enough to blast the armed British merchant ships from the seas.

As the third party to the deadlock, Japan follows a policy far closer to Britain than to the United States and flatly refuses to consider the American proposals.

Of all conferences yet held since the Versailles treaty this one promises to be the most futile. All previous conferences ended in miserable compromises far short of the original aims. The antagonisms between the imperialist powers prevented the realization of their professed aims, but at least they always contrived to emerge with the pretense of having done something. The present conference indicates that a point has been reached where the antagonism can no longer be concealed from the whole world because compromise is impossible.

The outcome of this conference is doubtful, not because there are any chances of its patching up the differences that are so glaring, but simply because none of the three powers dares at this time definitely to proclaim the close of the era of pacifism in the service of imperialism. They dare not now admit that these international conferences are all so many maneuvers on the checkerboard of international diplomacy preparatory to the time, fast approaching, when the last move will have been made and the present conflicts are fought out on the sanguinary field of battle.

The Leopard Changeth Not His Spots.

A Daniel has come to judgment on the B. and O. plan, the beautiful scheme concocted by William H. Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Under the plan the worker lamb would lie down with the capitalist lion in peace and security. Or rather he would work for the kings of the capitalist jungle and be compensated for his trustfulness by the generosity of the employer. The eight-hour day was one of the keys to the solution of the eternal conflict between capital and labor.

The praises of Daniel Willard and his B. and O. were on every tongue and William H. Johnston held his precarious position in the union a little while longer as the result. Other roads adopted the B. and O. plan and profited thereby. The workers, however, got nothing out of it but thanks.

When the railroad bosses came to the conclusion that they had extracted the guts from the rail unions they dropped the olive leaf of peace and assumed the armor of battle.

Now we have Daniel Willard, suggesting that the 8-hour day be ditched and the basic working day extended to nine and ten hours, in order that (this is funny) temporary spells of unemployment could be avoided.

Verily, indeed, he that sticketh his head into the lion's mouth is liable to find a set of sturdy teeth between it and his shoulders. And the workers who trust themselves to the tender mercies of their masters without any protection other than a childlike trustfulness in their generosity, need not be surprised if they find themselves deceived.

Another pipe dream has been dissipated by the realities of life under capitalism. Business trade unionism received a deadly blow in the fiasco of the banking and investment companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The B. and O. plan has been kicked in the gizzard by one of its joint parents, Daniel Willard.

Let this news be carried into every local union in the United States as added proof of the Communist contention that the only relationship that can exist between worker and employer is one of struggle and that labor cannot compete with the capitalists in business this side of the social revolution.

Rapid City, South Dakota and the Liberation Struggle in the Far East.

The 1928 election colors every word of news emanating from Rapid City, South Dakota, where President Coolidge has established headquarters, and the visit of the governor general of the Philippines, Leonard Wood, is of extreme interest in this connection.

We are told by the capitalist press correspondents that the health of the governor general is such as to make his resignation almost certain and when such excuses are given for a rumored resignation of a high official we can expect always some far more fundamental reason.

General Wood leaves the Philippines at a time when the island population is showing the greatest mass discontent in their history. Especially among the marine transport workers and large sections of the agricultural workers have there been strikes and uprisings of such magnitude that the capitalist press has been forced to take note of them.

That Wood is intensely disliked and regarded as an open enemy of Filipino independence and elementary popular rights is a matter of public knowledge. It is largely upon his recommendation that the Coolidge pronouncement against independence and the throttling of the colonial governing board has taken place.

Wood has not been successful in placating the masses or even in establishing better relations with the middle class advocates of Filipino freedom. His removal is politically necessary and could be justified easily.

It happens that Wood was endorsed for the presidency in 1920 by the republican party organization of South Dakota. That he still has an ambition to shine in national politics goes without saying.

So he is brought to the Coolidge sanctum while the press plays up the probability of his resignation. Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's special commissioner who toured the Philippines, is mentioned as his successor.

Coolidge needs South Dakota support—it might be decisive in determining the attitude of a number of "farm bloc" states which are notoriously cool toward Coolidge.

Wood will probably be told that if he can swing South Dakota for Coolidge he can keep his job—otherwise the high interests of American government—and his poor health—require a change in the governorship of the Philippines.

Basically, of course, the evidences of mass discontent with American policy are responsible for the fact that Wood is in bad. The Chinese revolution has had a tremendous effect among the workers and peasants, and the suppressive measures taken by the American military authorities have made it possible for the Filipinos to make some illuminating comparisons.

By reason of this the liberation struggle in the Far East influences the trend of capitalist politics in the United States and becomes linked up directly with the struggle of the exploited American farmers.

The Coolidge-Wood parley shows the necessity of bringing home to the American masses the importance of the world-shaking events in the Far East in which the imperialist policy of the American ruling class has plunged them.

It seems a far cry from farm taxation, crop prices, mortgages, the McNary-Haugen bill and the agricultural crisis to the Filipino independence movement and the Chinese revolution but the connection is obviously made in Rapid City, South Dakota.

Cruelty Without Limit Characterizes the Treatment of Sacco and Vanzetti.

No word as to his intentions in the Sacco-Vanzetti case has come from Governor Fuller and these two workers will suffer that most cruel of tortures—uncertainty as to their fate with the odds in favor of the electric chair.

This barbarous disregard of the most elementary humanitarian principles shown by the official spokesman of the Massachusetts ruling class is now the outstanding feature of the whole case. There is one short week left before Sacco and Vanzetti are to be taken to the death-cell. It should be the immediate objective of the American working class to see that they are not taken to this ante-room to the grave.

July 10, the date set for their execution, is not far away. Every day now must be made to count. No day must pass without some powerful mass demand for their unconditional release.

The cruelty of those who desire to murder Sacco and Vanzetti knows no limits. The working class must meet this cruelty with an unshakable determination which will set free the two men who have become symbols of the oppression which bears upon their class with crushing weight.

The Cautious Angler

—AND THE PICKLED TROUT—

By T. J. OFLAHERTY.

SQUAW CREEK nestled comfortably among the Black Hills of South Dakota. Its waters, from the frisky catfish to the wild and rollicking trout, did not have a care in the world. They laughed at the hot rays of the sun which they could see thru the transparent waters of the creek and they lived like the happy savages of a utopian's ideal state, having nothing to do but amuse themselves and wearing nothing but what nature provided them with.

Sometimes the inhabitants of Squaw Creek got bored and did not know what to do with their time between meals. Living in a state of primitive collectivism, they had no need for government and hence political campaigns were superfluous since a big catfish attempted to seize power one hundred years ago. A mass uprising settled his ambitions and his head was impaled on the shin bone of a South Dakota farmer who was drowned by his wife in the days before the sash weight came into general use as a weapon for settling domestic difficulties. This ghastly warning served to cool the ardor of other individualists who might feel like destroying the democracy that existed in Squaw Creek.

The fish of Squaw Creek were noted all over the plains and hills of South Dakota for their cunning and caution. Their favorite diversion was playing with the hooks of optimistic farmers who voted the republican ticket in the expectation of bettering their condition thereby and who fished in Squaw Creek hoping against hope to provide their wives with a substitute for salt pork. The fish of Squaw Creek would hold a caucus, just like the G. O. P., and decide what to do with the enemy on the surface.

This was one of their favorite tricks: Several of them would grab a piece of ironwood between their teeth and make a furious drive for the shining bait that danced in the water. The impetus of the forward rush would cause a tidal wave, rock-



CAL ENTICING THE TROUT

ing the South Dakotan farmer's boat perilously. His hook would catch in the sticky slime on the wood and when this was accomplished the finny funsters would give two additional wags of their tails, cock their ears and with their sides almost bursting with laughter make a drive for shore.

The angling farmer by this time thot he had a shoal of fish on his hook and when he had a complete vision of a year's supply the jokers would suddenly let go and the impetus of the rush would land the farmer and his boat on shore. Needless to say the ranks of the Squaw Creek inhabitants were only depleted by old age or factional fights among themselves. Indeed the population of the creek was increasing so rapidly that the Malthusian doctrine was gaining in popularity as a matter of biological expediency when an unexpected disaster fell on the once happy colony.

A white man, noted all over the United States for the qualities that made the Squaw Creek fish the marvel of South Dakota, appeared on the scene. He was looking for new worlds to conquer. He occupied the position of president of the United States and won his way to power, because of no special ability that the voters could discern but simply owing to his habit of taciturnity and blinking his eyes whenever the simplest question was propounded for his consideration. His name was Calvin Coolidge.

"I have a presentiment of approaching calamity" remarked a middle aged devil fish to a fellow company at a social affair one evening in the devil fish's basement apartment. "I remember distinctly having a similar feeling before my father died. It is a queer trickling sensation on the hip as if somebody was trying to steal your flask or your pocketbook. Also have a wicked pain in the head like what one gets when he runs up against a preacher on the radio."

A tame dogfish, who was being treated for spinal meningitis by the only chiropractor in Squaw Creek, trembled violently and his minnow fell from his mouth. He was just about to shriek hysterically when a crab crawled slowly in as crabs will.

"Cautious Cal Coolidge is in the vicinity," he drawled.

A deadly silence fell on the gathering. Their tails drooped.

"He is having a conference this moment with his spokesman," continued the crab, "and he has invited the local farmers to meet him for a discussion on the subject of Squaw Creek. It is said that he never lost a battle since President Harding died of ptomaine poisoning after eating broiled crab and even tho he owes his present eminence to na, they say that he has a peculiar phobia against fish. Another case of a man biting the hand that feeds him."

"It is a serious matter," declared an old gudgeon, who had a reputation for wisdom among his fellows, "but I would not be unduly pessimistic. After all one must not gauge the wisdom of Mr. Coolidge by the fact that he has been elected by the American voters. Those dumbbells also voted for Wilson and Harding. We have held off all South Dakota for one hundred years and I'll be damned if Coolidge is going to get the best of us."

"He will never win South Dakota in the next elections, unless he takes fish out of Squaw Creek," muttered the crab gloomily. "As far as I am concerned I am going to park myself in the deepest hole I can find and go to sleep until he returns to Washington. I have been eating too many worms lately anyhow and I am getting so stout that the fair sex don't like me any more."

The crab ambled off and so did the others when they got a chance, all except the trout, the best fighters in the creek.

"Our crowd dies; we never surrender" shouted the chief of the trout family. The others nodded.

Just then a pleasant odor came creeping thru the water. The bass sniffled and began to move slowly towards the exit.

"Smells like Scotch," said one.

"I am afraid of it," said another. "I'll look at the bottom of the bottle and see if it was operated on. It might be from Halsted street, Chicago."

"I'd drink shellac now," said the head of the family. Without saying another word they moved in the direction where the odor came from.

"A bottle!" they shouted in unison.

There it was, the strangest looking bottle ever seen in Squaw Creek. It was covered with labels and writing matter which indicated that it came from Pittsburgh. Projecting from the bottle were six bright nipples with worms attached to them by means of specks of cement. The aroma attracted the bass to the bottle like moths to a flame. Soon they were fighting for position. Six bass wrapped their lips around the nipples and sucked. This lasted for a few moments. Soon the six trout began to show signs of inebriety. They held on to the nipples but their fins drooped and their tails curled up freakishly. The trout that did not have a chance to get at the bottle licked their lips and waited. They figured that the six would soon have enough and would stagger to the nearest bar to sleep it off.

But just then the bottle began to move upwards. The six drunken trout held on to their nipples.

"It's a trap!" shouted their now undeceived comrades. "Coolidge has got you. Let go and swim for your lives."

But the only answer of the six drunken trout was six languid tail wags and the chorus of "Show me the way to go home."

The rest of the trout darted for their crevices and went on a vegetable diet.

"Prohibition is the best curse that ever happened to this country," exclaimed Calvin Coolidge as he hauled his bottle-fed trout into the boat. It's a law that gets things for me coming and going. Wayne Wheeler will support me anyhow, and this bottle of booze puts South Dakota on my hip. Bring on the photographers."

That evening thousands of farmers from all over South Dakota gathered to pay homage to the president.

"How did you do it, Mr. President?" asked Hirsm Snuffleheffer, the famous bear hunter.

"Cal" referred the questioner to the

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued).

As the leading executive committee of the party, and its importance it may become advisable to establish a Political Bureau with full executive powers between meetings of the executive committee.

Further Departmentalization.

While these three departments mentioned are the most necessary ones they do not cover the full scope of Party work. Wherever possible departments should also be created for Women's Work whose duty should be to establish contacts, direct the propaganda and activities of our members amongst the women in industry, among women domestic workers and housewives. It should direct our women comrades to become members of women's working class organizations and to be active particularly in trade union ladies auxiliaries. If this department actually carries on its function, it will soon find out there are issues aplenty particularly pertaining to the conditions of workingclass women.

A department should also be established to direct Party activities amongst Negro workers, to study the special methods necessary to effectively approach Negro workers and make contacts with them. To wherever possible in general work have special Negro leaflets and special Negro speakers at meetings.

Our Party should propagandize in the true sense of the word social equality between members of the various races, but the Negro department should also give special attention to have all comrades propagate this issue in all workingclass organizations. To help break down the barriers to racial, social and economic equality. The organization of fractions of Negro members belonging to broader Negro organizations is necessary as any other fraction and their work should be directed by the Negro department.

Other departments should be established as local conditions require.

An Approach to an Important Problem

In the same manner that our Party Central Executive Committee acts on national political and workingclass issues and outlines the necessary policies, our District and City Executive Committee must act on state and local issues. A short simple prerequisite is to secure all records of State Legislatures, City Councils as well as State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor bodies. These records should be followed closely, all proposed legislation should be examined particularly those affecting workingclass issues. The organization's consequence of such legislation should be explained to our units, discussed and the correct lessons drawn. The same naturally applies to important actions or issues of Central Labor bodies. This will help greatly in drawing the attention of our members much more toward practical issues of the American workingclass, political and otherwise.

The next steps are to outline concrete policies for action on the issues, which will mobilize our units and the largest possible section of the workingclass for action. It will be quite

Plan Hawaii Flight.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Lts. Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegenberger, army air corps, today were officially authorized by Secretary of War Davis to attempt a 2,407-mile non-stop flight from California to Hawaii.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

presidential spokesman, who said:

"He did it with worms."

And this is the story of the great angling feat that drove Lindbergh off the front page and kept South Dakota cool for Coolidge.

a safe bet that these issues will furnish the most splendid basis of approach to the American workingclass.

Reaching the Youth.

The problems of the young workers have not received sufficient consideration by our Party. We have not even yet a regular interchange of delegates to the leading local committees. This, however, must be established as a regular practice. It is necessary that in all Party campaigns and major Party activities, the Y. W. L. members be fully drawn in. For this purpose alone contact is necessary, but while Y. W. L. members participate in these activities, the Party committees must in all instances stress the question effecting the young workers and thus provide a basis to bring them closer to the Y. W. L.

It is just as necessary that Party members take part in major activities of the Y. W. L., help build up units where none exist, and strengthen those that are weak. The Party can assist the Y. W. L. in its factory campaigns. It can assist in making arrangements that Y. W. L. members make contact with various sports organizations and not only give an opportunity to function in them, but help create labor sports on a united front labor basis. While the approach to the young American workers can be greatly facilitated thru sports and social connections it should nevertheless be borne in mind that the way to develop and strengthen the Y. W. L. is to help make it a class organization, fighting effectively alongside of the Party. The Pioneer Groups must receive the same measure of assistance.

(To be continued)

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

in permitting district instead of national agreements and the "work pending settlement policy."

* * *

UNDER this dispensation several union mines have resumed operations, hiring men as they see fit. The unemployed must first work so that they may eat and as a settlement may never take place for all the miners know, the unemployed must pack up their belongings and hike elsewhere in search of work. This solves the problem as far as the operators are concerned. It means nothing else but the liquidation of the union as a protection for the miners. This is as clear a piece of treachery as was ever perpetrated against a trade union leadership. It is typical of the attack on the radicals, which is an attempt to switch attention from the perfidy of the Lewis official family to a new red-hunting campaign.

* * *

IT takes a policeman to be several centuries behind the times, even in the palmy days of the Salem witch time when a general belief in the flatness of the earth prevailed. Science hod its work cut out for it for several centuries before superstitions and some of them have survived even yet. There was one that science did not bother with. It was the belief that every socialist looked like an inverted broom from the neck up. To wear a full length crop of hair was prima facie evidence that the wearer harbored "subversive" ideas. Had this been so, before women bobbed their hair there would be no capitalist system by now.

* * *

HOWEVER, this idea went the way of the "nation of fatherless children" during the war and afterwards. But the New York police are holding the "thin red line" in this darkened superstition. One of them, a warrior of the picket line in the furriers' strike, informed a judge that several Communists were picketing. How did he know? They had long hair. If this flatheaded fellow ever had a look at the House of David he would experience consternation at the sight. He would find whiskers there in their pristine glory, but not an idea in their vicinity of a vintage later than 200 B. C.

* * *

NOW that Miss Anita Whitney has been pardoned by the governor of California there is no reason in the world why the I. W. W. victims of California persecution who are pining behind prison bars should not be given the freedom that they should have never been deprived of. Miss Whitney had influential friends and her age and gentle character made it exceedingly inexpedient for the ruling classes of California to imprison her. But she is just as guilty as the I. W. W. boys that are fretting behind the gray walls of San Quentin. It is about time for a revival of agitation to open the prison gates for every victim of class injustice in the United States.

* * *

THE date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is drawing dangerously near. July 10th is now only a few weeks away and the fate of these two workers is in the hands of one person, the governor of Massachusetts. We must not be lulled into a feeling of false optimism because a large number of respectable people have urged the governor to pardon. A great mass agitation is the best guarantee that the murderous ruling classes of Massachusetts will not execute Sacco and Vanzetti or bury them in prison for the rest of their lives.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

THIS is not a fish story: It is rumored that General Wood, alias "Ivory Soap," the tuchun of the tobacco, rubber and sugar trusts in the Philippines has been recalled from the islands to make South Dakota safe for Coolidge. In addition to the exploitation of the Filipinos by the American tax masters, Wood's numerous blunders made a bad situation worse and it seems that the administration considered attaching a shiny can to his political tail.

* * *

BUT the exigencies of politics modify decisions and the reports now current around Rapid City, South Dakota indicate that the political lobe of the President's brain, calculates on utilising the former Proctor-Gamble white hope in the task of capturing the electoral vote of South Dakota for Big Chief Still Waters. It should be noted that Wood carried South Dakota in the primaries that preceded the election of Warren Gamaliel Harding. So, canny "Cal" figuring that Leonard might like to take another trip to the Philippines in order to catch a legitimate disease that would enable him to retire without creating the impression that he was kicked in the trousers, may agree to hold Wood's blunders in abeyance in return for the votes he may be able to bring in to the Coolidge net.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS we think that Coolidge could win more votes by suggesting a solution of the farmers' ills than by importing a white elephant. A democratic newspaper states that Coolidge's speech to a gathering of South Dakota legislators left the latter cold. Coolidge was of the opinion that there was nothing the matter with the farmer. Something like Woodrow Wilson's analysis of the industrial depression which he declared was "purely psychological." He might as well attribute their troubles to the "sex complex." It would do them as much good.

* * *

SO far the three-power naval conference in Geneva has accomplished little beyond shedding light on the keen rivalry that exists between the United States and England. Japan sits back watching every opportunity to extract some advantage from this rivalry. There will be no reduction of armaments as a result of this conference. There will be a new naval armament race between the United States and Great Britain. The admirals of both countries are snarling at each other. This is a prelude to the boom of hostile cannon.

* * *

GIANT demonstrations against the anti-trade union bill are taking place in England. Hyde Park was the scene of a lively encounter between Fascists and Communists last Sunday. The days of free speech and calm discussion of differences of opinion are passing in England. In those halcyon days of British capitalism this orderly condition (much exaggerated at that) was attributed to the English character. What a calm, cool and collected brute this Briton was? No wonder he could lord it over millions of subject peoples. But now he is getting as excited as a whirling dervish. Simply because he is losing out in the struggle for world markets and threatened with revolution at home and abroad. This refers to the British ruling class which is doomed to go and to the British workingclass which is about to come into its own.

* * *

THAT the French government bureaucrats is honeycombed with Fascist-Royalist sympathizers was proved a few days ago when by a clever ruse the Royalist editor Leon Dadet, and an associate were released from prison by confederates. A royalist representing himself as the minister of the interior called the prison commandant on the telephone and ordered the release of the two royalists and a Communist—the latter included to give the order a show of plausibility.

* * *

THE ability of the conspirators to use the telephone in the department of the interior and the laxity of the prison commandant in releasing prisoners with a written order to that effect from the competent authority would indicate a lack of discipline in the French governmental institution that would seem astounding here. There is a suspicion that the prison commandant was in on the plot. He is said to be a royalist sympathizer and embraced either Daudet or his wife when the former was released. Perhaps both.

* * *

GENERAL Obregon of Mexico is a candidate for election to the presidency of the republic. The general in his maiden speech for the highest

(Continued on Page Four)

JULY 1 IS WHEN MINERS DISTRICT TWO WILL STRIKE

Illinois Conference to Be Resumed This Week

PHILADELPHIA, June 27 (FP)—Miners of central Pennsylvania bituminous fields who have worked under temporary union agreements since April 1 face a complete shutdown of mines July 1. Failure of operators and District 2, United Mine Workers officials to reach an agreement in their second conference brings this extension of the soft coal shutdown.

Operators who have run their mines temporarily under the Jacksonville scale since the central competitive field strike began April 1 insist now on wage cuts. The union refuses any reduction. James Mark, District 2 president, offered for the union continuation of present wage rates until March 29, 1929 with certain changes of penalties and deadwork scales.

New York Central Railroad representatives led the operators in demanding 15 to 20 per cent wage cuts. Coal mines of this road have maintained agreements with the union while nearly all other employer interests of similar size have broken away.

The shutdown throws about 12,000 more men out of work. Despite the strike in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania (central competitive field), there has not been full time employment for union men in District 2.

* * *

To Resume Illinois Conference.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Little progress was made in the opening days of the Illinois coal conference between operators and the union in Chicago. The miners presented demands for a continuation of the scale that expired April 1 and the operators demanded a cut "to meet non-union competition." Peabody, the principal Illinois operator (who bought up Frank Farrington last year while Farrington headed the Illinois Miners' Union), is also an extensive non-union operator in other states. The miners are thus virtually asked to take a cut because Peabody in other states is competing against himself in Illinois. They couldn't see it.

Farrington's successor and associate in office, Fishwick, is in charge of the present negotiations. He offered the operators a separate agreement for Illinois, so that it could not strike with the rest of the field in the future, and offered to make the working conditions worse, permitting more "dead work" (work without pay) and other changes in the contract which would throw men out of employment and cut the payroll of the company, thus in effect, cutting wages, and probably to be followed by a wage cut which the union could not resist.

However, the operators demanded an open and formal submission by the union, with an open and above board wage cut.

The conferences will be resumed this week. About 3 per cent of the miners in Illinois are now at work in mines that are continuing the old scale until an agreement is reached that will end the lockout in the central competitive field.

Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party Issues Call for Five Thousand New Readers of The Daily Worker

The increasing danger of a new World War, the oncoming offensive of the American capitalist class against the labor movement and against the party, make it necessary that the party strengthen and widen its contact with the workers throughout the country. We are entering a period of renewed war preparations, during which the capitalist press will again come out openly as the willing tool of the war mongers. The capitalist offensive against the militant elements in the trade unions and against the party, the first step in the campaign to attack the basic rights of the unions to organize, to picket and to strike, is making full use of the press to prejudice the workers against their most energetic fighters.

In this struggle The DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper in the English language which can be relied upon to bring to the workers the true facts and to indicate the policy to be followed in meeting this onslaught.

For this reason the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has decided to call upon all the forces in the party as well as the party sympathizers for a drive on a nation-wide scale for Five Thousand additional readers for The DAILY WORKER. We call upon every party member and every comrade who is with us in this struggle against the imperialists and the reactionaries in the labor movement, to do his bit to increase the influence and power of The DAILY WORKER, and thus make stronger labor's most militant defense against the onslaught of the combined forces of reaction.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Pittsburgh Terminal Co. Cuts Off Water Supply From Its Union Miners

MOLLENAUER, Pa., June 27.—The water supply in the miners' homes here and in the mining town of Castle Shannan has been cut off by order of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. since last Saturday.

The company has been trying to eject its miners from the houses they rent ever since it decided to go non-union. The miners have been successfully fighting the proceedings, and have appealed the case thru several courts, meanwhile posting bonds to cover the rent in case they lose.

The company's deliberate attempt to use thirst as a weapon against its tenants and former employes, whom it has so far failed to reach by legal means, is being opposed by counsel for the union.

Actors Will Fight To Keep Salaries Where They Belong

LOS ANGELES, June 27.—Motion picture actors will not passively submit to wholesale slashes in their salaries, as outlined recently by several big producers, it was believed today as the Actors' Equity prepared to act on behalf of the stars.

At a mass meeting called for Wednesday night, the actors will map out their policy in discussing the proposed 10 per cent wage reductions.

Conrad Nagel, Milton Sills, Jack Holt, Jack Mulhall, Richard Dix, Lois Wilson, Ernest Torrence, Charles Ray, Lionel Belmore, Kenneth Harlan, Bryant Washburn, Robert Edeson and Alex Francis are among the members of the executive committee of Equity in California.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CALLS ON OPPRESSED TO OPPOSE NEW WAR

To All Suppressed Peoples! To The Soldiers and Sailors!

Text of the Appeal of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE WHOLE WORLD!

COMRADES! Brothers!

Crushed and tortured, humanity is still groaning beneath the heaps of ruins of the great imperialist war, whose countless victims still live among us as fearful witnesses of the horror and crime of this war. The new generation has not yet been able to free itself from this terror, and already there is increasing from day to day the bloody menace of a new world war.

In China a vast population of many hundred millions of slaves is shaking from its sleep the pressing yoke of international imperialism. The working and peasant masses who are being stifled under the double oppression of foreign imperialism and the native exploiters are rebelling against the unbounded exploitation under which they suffer. The workers are refusing to work for fourteen hours a day for starvation wages for the benefit of the foreign and native profiteers, for the big industrialists; and the peasants are likewise refusing to toil for the big landowners, for the usurers and for the Generals, the hirelings of international imperialism. The Chinese revolution, born out of the misery and the exploitation of the people, is rising powerfully and vengefully against imperialism; it is shaking imperialism's unsteady stabilisation and deepening the deadly crisis in the midst of which imperialism has been writhing ever since the last world war.

* * *

THE heroic example of the workers and peasants of China is awakening the broad masses of the colonial peoples; the echo of their struggles and their victories resounds to India-China, to Indonesia and to India. The vampires of the imperialist capital

(Continued on Page Three)

WILLARD MAKES CLEAR HE WANTS TEN-HOUR DAY

Secretary Morrison Is Confused

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—The statement made by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in answer to criticism of his advocacy of the longer workday confirms the belief that the eight-hour day in the railway industry is under attack.

This Willard denies, but his second statement openly favors the abolition of time and one-half for overtime worked up to 10 hours.

The experience of the labor movement has shown beyond doubt that without a penalty placed upon the employer for shifts over 8 hours the 8-hour day is meaningless.

Inspired by Open Shop Roads.

Willard admits that the example of open shop roads like the Delaware and Hudson, where the work day is 9 and 10 hours has aroused his envy.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor has replied to Willard, but one clause of this reply is causing considerable comment in labor circles. Morrison stated that union shopmen would accept the Willard proposal only if time and one-half for time over 8 hours is paid.

This statement confuses rather than clarifies the issue, since it can be taken to mean that the 9 and 10 hour day will meet with approval in the executive council of the A. F. of L. if it is accompanied by an increase in wages which will approximate the amount of pay for two hours' overtime work.

It is pointed out here that this is a dangerous principle, since a future reduction in wages would leave the 10-hour day in force.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Retain 70c Maximum on Illinois Traction Lines.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—The old scale, with a maximum of 70c an hour, remains in force on the Illinois Traction system, known as the McKinley lines. Arbitrators got the case under agreement with the union to submit disputes to third parties. The system operates through central Illinois from Danville to St. Louis.

To Try Preacher.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Defying the demand of members of his congregation for his resignation, the Rev. Alfred E. Barrows, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church, chose to face trial today upon charges involving alleged "immoral offenses of a serious nature."

The pastor has been under suspension since March 5.

Rev. Barrows, who is 55 years old, is married and is a member of many prominent civic and fraternal organizations.

Commercial Trans-Continental Flight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The first combined trans-continental air mail and passenger service will be inaugurated on July 1, when the Boeing Air Transport, Inc., sends two planes into the air, one westward from Chicago and the other eastward from San Francisco, according to an announcement made here today by W. G. Herron, vice-president in charge of traffic for the new line.

Mitten Decides Doesn't Want Brotherhood Banks; Convention in Confusion

PHILADELPHIA, June 27 (FP)—Mitten Management, Inc., will not take over the funds of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Dr. A. A. Mitten, son of Thomas E. Mitten, made the announcement when acceptance of the scheme by the brotherhood convention seemed unlikely. The Mittens had demanded an 80 per cent majority vote favoring them, it is understood. The committee of 10 considering the proposition had not yet reported.

Chicago's Gangster War Is On; Suspect Police Take Share

CHICAGO, June 27.—Renewal of Chicago's gangland warfare was seen here today in the finding of the bullet-riddled body of Ignazio Guarrigno, 45, which had been tossed into a muddy ditch on the outskirts of the city.

Two bullets had pierced his abdomen and the face and body had been scratched and torn by sharp stones of a newly repaired road when his murderers tossed him from a speeding automobile.

It is frequently charged on good authority that the police and city departments are in partnership with the beer running gunmen. An assistant state's attorney was killed last year in the company of two notorious bootleggers, who fell at the same time under the fire of rival gangsters. State's attorney Crowe had his picture taken at a banquet of the Genna gangsters, and this picture was published. Two years ago a shakeup of police followed the discovery that the police were confiscating imported beer from one gang of runners and selling it to another, friendly group. Killings are frequent and the killers seem to have "protection."

Lawmaker on Robbery Charge.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27. — State Representative Chester A. Good went on trial today on a robbery armed charge.

Convict Officials of Telegraphone; Bell Co. Hired Them to Sabotage

WASHINGTON, June 27. — Charles D. Rood, president, and Charles A. Ballard, secretary, of the American Telegraphone Company of Springfield, Mass., were held guilty of gross mismanagement of the corporation by Justice Frederick L. Siddons in District Supreme Court today.

An audit was ordered preparatory to awarding damages to stockholders, claimed by their attorneys to be between $100,000,000 and $185,000,000.

The Telegraphone Company's product is an invention designed to record phone messages when the phone is not answered.

Rood, stockholders' attorneys alleged, sought to wreck the company for the benefit of the Bell Telephone System, a prospective competitor.

SOVIET WAR TRIBUNAL OFFICIAL DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY WHITE

Chairman of Moscow Army District Shot by White Guard in Tribunal Building

Moscow Workers Make Plans to Celebrate Defense Week on July Tenth

MOSCOW, June 27.—Chairman Orlov, of the War Tribunal of the Moscow Army District, lies dangerously wounded as a result of the resumption of the white guard campaign of assassination. His assailant has been arrested.

The attempt on Orlov's life occurred inside the premises of the tribunal. Although the investigation of the assailant's identity and motives is still going on, it is stated in semi-official circles that the attempted murder is part of the white guardist campaign of murder and arson that is being conducted with the support of the British tory government.

Police Take Precaution.

The secret police thruout the Soviet Union are taking precautionary measures. Although the white guards are few in number, they constitute a serious menace, operating as they do in the interests of Great Britain. White spies, in the employ of the British Foreign Office, are said to be stationed in the army and navy.

The murder of Peter Voikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, several weeks ago, by a young White Russian, who admitted that he committed the murder "under orders" was the signal for the renewal of a campaign of murder and arson. That many of the white guards were operating under direct orders from the British Foreign Office was revealed in the confession of Riley, a captured British spy, published soon after the murder of Voikoff.

Pilsudski Aids Raids.

Other evidence made public since the Voikoff murder showed that white bandits were using territory across the Polish border as a base of operations. That Pilsudski not only knew about bandit raids in the Ukraine, but actually encouraged them, was one of the startling facts brought out by the evidence.

Official Moscow is awaiting the results of investigation of the criminal attack on Orlov.

Preparations are being made here for the celebration of Defense Week, which has been instituted by the Society for the Promotion of Aviation, beginning July 10.

RUSH U. S. TROOPS, PLANES, TANKS TO TIENTSIN, PEKING

Try Borodina; Native Taxpayers Strike

BULLETIN.

SHANGHAI, June 27.—Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have dispatched a note to the Nationalist (Wuhan) government demanding that it disband all labor and peasant unions. Other demands said to be contained in the note call for the dismissal of Soviet advisers and of members of the Chinese (Communist) Party.

That the Nationalist government will accept any of these demands is regarded as extremely unlikely.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 27.—The dispatch of imperialist troops to north China in preparation for the advance of the Nationalists continues.

Eight hundred American marines, accompanied by tanks and airplanes have been sent to Tientsin from Shanghai, while 350 French troops have left Hankow for Tientsin.

Two more Japanese transports bearing several hundred Japanese marines have arrived at Tientsin. Tsingtao looks like an armed camp. Forty-two American warships are anchored outside of the port.

* * *

Try Mme. Borodin.

PEKING, June 27.—The second session in the hearing of Mme. Borodin and three Soviet diplomatic couriers is being held.

The court at first refused to permit the examination of witnesses in whose presence the confiscated diplomatic mail was taken and opened, but after insistent demands of the accused decided to consider the question.

The court refused to comply with the request made by the defence that wires be sent to American schools where Borodina had studied, request-

(Continued on Page Two)

GIBSON BERATES BRITISH POLICY AT NAVAL CONFAB

Threatens Race for Naval Supremacy

GENEVA, June 27.—Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation at the Geneva naval conference, launched an open attack upon the British proposals today. When interviewed by the press, Gibson was at first noncommittal but finally he replied to the statement of Bridgeman, head of the British delegation, that his "mandate at Geneva would not let him go home without discussion," by declaring that the British delegation could discuss anything they wanted, but whether the Americans discussed it with him was quite another matter.

In discussing the deadlock which threatens to make a joke out of the international conference called by Coolidge, Gibson said:

"Another difficulty of discussing this subject, quite apart from the fact that it is outside what we consider the rules of the conference, is the existence of two British ships of 35,000 tons each, just completed at a moment when Britain considers that the tonnage of future ships should be reduced under 30,000."

The two ships referred to are the Rodney and the Nelson, the most powerful naval vessels ever built, each mounting nine 16-inch guns, all forward and able to fire a salvo while plunging dead ahead in the high seas. The ships have nine fire controls and are equipped with smaller guns aft that can repel any rear attack.

The British declare that they have no intention of scrapping these ships and that any agreement reached must deal with future ships and not present ones. This means that even though Britain did accept the 5-5-3 ratio proposed by the United States it would not scrap any of its many cruisers built since the Washington conference of six years ago. In order to achieve equal naval power with Great Britain in the line of small cruisers the United States would have to spend hundreds of millions of dollars and increase its cruiser strength by about five times.

Threaten Naval Race.

The American delegation openly threatened Britain with an armament race and boasted that the great economic power of the United States would enable it to build a navy so formidable that it could sweep Britain from the seas.

Meanwhile secret conferences have been held between American and Japanese delegations and it is understood that certain agents of American banking capitalists were there who aided in financing Japanese reconstruction after the earthquake of 1923 and who tried to use the tremendous financial power of the United States to alienate Japan away from its recent approach to Britain.

Nicaraguan Army Still Defies U. S. Marines; Has City

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 27.—There is still a section of the country held by the Liberal forces of the constitutional president, tho the latter has been forced by U. S. marines to make way for Wall Street's man, Diaz, as president. General Sandino at present holds a part of the Provinces of Segovia, including the city of Segovia. He is reported to be collecting loans from the natives and foreign residents.

The claims commission, which will arbitrate claims resulting from the Diaz coup d'etat is scheduled to hold its first meeting July 1.

WALL STREET AND POPE ENEMIES OF MEXICO—OBREGON

Announces Candidacy for Presidency

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—Announcing his candidacy for the presidency of Mexico, former president Alvaro Obregon, secured Wall Street and the Pope as the great enemies of the Mexican Republic.

Referring to the recent Indian and clerical revolts, Obregon implied that they were instigated by Wall Street and powerful Catholic organizations.

The highest authorities in the Mexican church, Obregon's announcement states, "have openly taken advantage of the international crisis" to repudiate the Mexican Magna Charter, believing that the government would not dare to oppose the church at such a time.

Oil and the Pope.

Referring to the recent attempts on the part of Wall Street to instigate and subsidize a revolution in Mexico, General Obregon said:

"We should be extremely cautious with regard to investments which the imperialist interests of Wall Street attempt, to make in our territory but give every facility compatible with laws to industrial, commercial and agricultural interests which may wish to come from neighboring countries who will make the truth known among their nationals when the absorbent interests of Wall Street try to twist the truth and provoke conflicts and international crises between the chancelleries of both countries, as had happened on several occasions."

Duke of York Returns From 'Good Will' Cruise For Crumbling Empire

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 27.—The giant battle cruiser Renown, docked at the admiralty jetty here at noon today, bringing to an end the six months' tour of the Duke and Duchess of York, during which they toured Panama, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritus, Malta, Gibraltar and other empire points.

The object of the cruise was to drum up "good will" for the crumbling British empire.

Natural Gas Utilized.

Gas meters, regulators and other gas equipment for nearly $250,000 is to be shipped shortly from this country to the Soviet oil cities, Baku and Grozny.

Natural gas which is present in abundance in the Soviet oil fields is beginning to be utilized, for the first time in Russia, for household and refining purposes.

Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin



Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is the leading Marxian theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical systems of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.) Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School, (Menger, Boehm-Bawerk, Wieser, Wairas, Clark, etc.), in a brilliant style and with lucid Marxian reasoning, he analyses the theories of Marginal Utility, Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is governed by the vulgar psychology of the rentier, the coupon-clipper.

octavo, $2.50

Another Important Book by Bukharin

While "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, "Historical Materialism" by the same author is an application of Marxism to the field of sociology. This book fully overcomes the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxian classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied to an analysis of the various social phenomena.

octave, $6.50

Both books to be obtained from

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First St., New York

Soviet Will Establish Consulate Offices in Leningrad and Moscow

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—The Mexican government has just announced that it will establish a consulate at Leningrad at once, and probably in Moscow in the very near future. Ignacio Rubin of the foreign office staff has been appointed consul. It is expected that he will start soon.

The relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico have been on an extremely friendly basis. Mme. Alexandra Kollantai was appointed ambassador to Mexico in 1926. She is at present on a visit in the Soviet Union.

BRITISH BREAK TO INCREASE SOVIET TRADING IN U. S.

Economic Plans of Soviet Union Not Hampered

The following statement on American trade with the Soviet Union in the light of the Anglo-Soviet break was issued to the press by Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation:

"I have received numerous inquiries as to how American-Soviet trade will be affected by the breach in Anglo-Soviet relations. While it is still too early to give any figures in detail, my correspondence of the past few days indicates that there should be a decided gain in Soviet purchases here.

U. S. Gets Canada Business.

"Last year Soviet purchases in Great Britain aggregated about $75,000,000 and in Canada during the current year about $3,000,000. It is obvious that rearrangements of o business of this volume, under unexpectedly changed conditions, cannot be affected in a few days. I am advised that existing contracts made in both countries will be scrupulously fulfilled as far as the Soviet trading organizations are concerned. The offices of the Soviet trade delegation in Canada have already been closed and the uncompleted commitments have been turned over to Amtorg for completion.

Receiving British Orders.

"We are already receiving tentative orders from Moscow that would ordinarily go to England. The next few months will give an indication of the extent of such diversions. In this connection it is interesting to note that during May Amtorg placed the greatest number of orders in the United States during any month since its organization three years ago. These orders amounted to $3,500,000. This increase was not influenced by events in England. It is also interesting to note that purchases of American cotton valued at upwards of $35,000,000 by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate during the past seven months established a new record for that company.

"I am in a position to state authoritatively that the break with England will have no effect on the economic plans for the current year in the Soviet Union. Orders to be placed abroad for industrial expansion will suffer no curtailment. The financial position of the Soviet Union in connection with commitments and trade is well taken care of.

"In accordance with the plans for industrial expansion in the Soviet Union for the coming year, we may expect a considerable increase in Soviet imports and orders abroad. There is every indication that these plans for enlarged foreign trade will be fully carried out. There is also every indication that the break with England will facilitate the effort being made by Soviet industrialists to trade directly with American firms, through the authorized trading companies here, eliminating the European middle-man, and to enter into closer relations with the American technical world.

"To sum up: The secure position in connection with Soviet trade plans for this year, the industrial program for the coming year and the increase in orders placed here and the curtailment of trade with Britain, all these show the direction to be taken by Soviet trade with the United States."

Britain Loses Textile Order.

Negotiations regarding purchases of textile equipment for a Soviet cotton mill of 100,000 spindles and 3,500 looms are being conducted in this country.

Practically no equipment for cotton mills was previously purchased in the United States, the bulk of it being obtained in Great Britain.

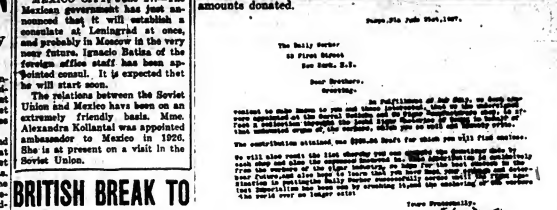
Exports of textile equipment from England to the U. S. S. R. for 1926 amounted to $5,922,000 as against $1,571,000 for 1925 and $1,057,000 for 1924. Exports to the Soviet Union last year constituted 12.3 per cent of total British exports of textile equipment.

First Russian Paraffin Plant.

The first paraffin plant in the Soviet Union was opened last month at Grozny, one of the Soviet oil centers. Daily output of the plant was estimated at 16 tons of paraffin. The cost of buildings and equipment amounted to $1,467,750.

Letter from Tampa Cigarmakers

For its determined fight against the ravages of American imperialism and defense of the economic interests of the working class in the United States, the employees of the Corral Wodiska Cigar Manufacturing concern at Tampa, Florida, have contributed the sum of $3895.34 to the emergency of The DAILY WORKER. The following are the names of the contributors and the amounts donated.



The Daily Worker
50 First Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Brothers,
Greetings.

In fulfillment of our duty, as loyal and class conscious workers, we are sending to you herewith enclosed check for $3895.34 as our contribution to the fund for the support of your paper, which you so well and bravely strive.

The contribution attached, was $998.56 less, than we had first intended.

We will also remit the list showing you our names and the amount each one and also the total amount collected from the workers of the cigar industry, as soon as we receive same from all shops. We have also begun a house to house collection in instituting daily Worker committees, and hope to have this completed in the near future, when you can rest assured that you will no longer exist.

Yours Proletarianly,

Tampa Committee

This letter shows a spirit of working class solidarity that should be emulated by the thousands of workers who derive far greater benefits from our paper than the workers in the cigar factories of Florida.

Perfecto Garcia, (El Paraiso)	$80.05
Corral-Wodiska	79.25
Manuel Bustillo	4.60
Celestino Vega	8.55
Sanchez & Haya	7.25
Seama	11.50
La Flor (Inter-Island)	6.16
Roberts	3.35
Morgan (Molde)	3.25
Arango y Arango	4.00
La Corona	10.00
Bertiman	3.60
El Cometa	2.26
Martinez Ybor	17.53
Cuesta y Rey (Molde)	5.60
Teijeiro y Garcia	2.95
Sanchez & Haya (Resto)	.25
Flor de Cuba	16.22
No. 100 y 211 de Corral	20c .40
Marcelino Perez	6.60
Morgan (Bond)	9.25
Cuesta y Rey (Bond)	16.35
Arguelles	6.00
Garcia y Vega	24.14
Gra Dias	5.55
Thompson	2.80
Sumperfield (Fondo de Haya)	10.20
La Corona	13.38
King Bee	25.23
F. Garcia y Bros	6.58
Philadelfia	14.70
Regensburg (West Tampa)	25.18
Santaella	28.73
Total	$395.34

Expenses involved in collecting the total sum were as follows, and are enumerated in detail, leaving a clear balance of $383.34, a draft for the amount being forwarded to THE DAILY WORKER. The following are the expenses and the totals:

Perfecto Garcia (El Paraiso)	$1.25
Sama	1.00
Roberts	.75
Morgan (Molde)	.50
Martinez Ybor	1.00
Morgan (Bond)	1.00
Cuesta y Rey (Bond)	1.10
Thompson	.50
Philadelfia	2.00
Regenburg (West Tampa)	1.00
Santaella	1.00
Total expenses	12.00
Amount sent to Daily Worker	$383.34

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers should Join It." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Rush U. S. Troops and Planes to Peking

(Continued from Page One)

ing confirmation of Bordonia's maiden name, under which she traveled.

The defence asserted that diplomatic couriers are not liable to the court in question and demanded that the case in question be dropped immediately on formal grounds.

The court decided to refer the question to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

British Mulct Taxpayers.
(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI, June 27.—The Chinese Rate-Payers' Association of the international settlement has organized a determined strike against taxation without representation, thousands of rate-payers are registering with the association to refuse payment of the two per cent tax increase voted by the foreign rate-payers without Chinese consent.

Quo Tai-Chi has sent a vigorous protest to the consular body pointing out that the increase is illegal under an agreement between the Chinese and the foreigners of long standing. The protest scores the municipal council for not admitting Chinese to membership in the council and for denying to the Chinese people admission to the public parks which are supported largely by Chinese taxes. "The Chinese did not partielpate in passing the budget and have not been treated as equals by the foreigners," Commissioner Quo declared.

Demand Half Control.

The Chinese are demanding for a half control of the settlement and assert that their demand is reasonable in view of the fact that they pay three-fourths of the settlement taxes. Foreign legal action against the Chinese refusing to pay the increased taxes will not be effective, it is believed, as such action must be taken in the provisional court now under Chinese control.

The Chinese struck against the last tax increase a few years ago and although were ordered to pay by the foreign-dominated mixed court, they refused and as a result the council appointed an advisory board of Chinese members to help settle the matter. An understanding was reached by which it was agreed that no further tax increase would be made without Chinese consent. The advisory board resigned after the May 30, 1925, massacre of the Chinese people by the British police because the board's advice was not considered in settling the trouble. Since then the Chinese have not been represented in the control of the settlement.

The American-owned China Weekly Review editorially advises that the local foreigners announce a program of peaceful co-operation with the Chinese "instead of sitting still, doing nothing, and then yelling for help when we get into trouble."

The Review further points out that the American Congress will investigate the expense of sending the Amorlean forces to China, and that it is likely will demand their withdrawal. British and Japanese troops will not remain long without similar demands from London and Tokio for withdrawal, it concludes.

British Boast Chinese Taxes.
(By Nationalist News Agency.)

SHANGHAI, June 27.—Chinese rate-payars who pay three-fourths of the International Settlement taxes held a meeting here and have decided to refuse payment of a two per cent tax increase voted by the foreign rate-payers without the consent of the Foreigners signed in 1899. The Chinese have suffered much business losses, the statement asserts, because of the barb-wire barricades with which the foreigners surrounded the Settlement, and the foreign police are ineffective in checking the rising crime wave. The statement goes on to say that the Chinese pay the major part of the Settlement taxes, but are denied municipal council seats, and more than a million Chinese are in the Settlements. The council spends no money for Chinese education, and the Chinese are not admitted to the public parks. British troops occupy Shanghai in defiance of International law. British soldiers have not been punished for attacking Chinese girls, and the British military authorities in Shanghai is filled with fifteen and four-year-old Chinese girls for the use of British soldiers.

The statement concludes with the declaration that "we have been humiliated by the barbarous actions of the British, and why should we pay increased taxes to support them? Shanghai is Chinese territory and foreign soldiers have no right in the city. Until Chinese members are added to the municipal council we will not pay increased taxes."

The local Kuomintang is supporting the Chinese rate-payers in their opposition to the tax increases.

Street Car Strike Looms in Chicago; Labor Bills Loose

By CARL HAESSLER.

A streetcar strike reminiscent of the long summer tieup of 1922 moved nearer when the Chicago Surface Lines refused to consider any wage increase. Vice President Guy Richardson of the lines asserted in a public statement that "these men are now receiving the highest pay and are working under the best conditions of any surface lines motormen or conductors in the world." This is not true, as the maximum for Chicago platform men is 75 cents an hour while Philadelphia's maximum is 77 cents, with a number of privileges not enjoyed by the Chicago traction workers.

The Chicago union demands a 15 cent hourly raise plus insurance. A compromise continuing the present scale but granting the insurance, which is already in force on the elevated lines, may be worked out. In case of a strike the elevated employes, though working for a different company, will quit with the surface men even if their own demands are satisfactorily met.

Printing Lockout Continues.

The printing lockout of 5 unions at the White (Regan) Printing House continues without change. Application for an injunction against picketing cost of union activity during the lockout has been made by the employer but is still under advisement. The metal polishers and grinders refused to go on strike at the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.

Labor Bills Doomed.

At Springfield the chances for labor's bills getting through both houses before the Illinois legislature adjourns this month are becoming slighter. The woman's modified 8-hour bill, the anti-yellowdog contract bill and the old age pension bill seem to be doomed, though the 8-hour bill has a little better chance than the rest. On the other hand labor's fight on the perennial state constabulary bill has been successful this session.

Chicago Traction Kings Deny Wage Raise; Men Awaiting Strike Call

CHICAGO, (FP) June 27.—Negotiations for a new contract between the streetcar men's union and the Chicago Surface Lines were broken off when the company refused to consider a wage raise over the present maximum of 75 cents an hour. Strike action will await an interview by International president Mahon of the union with the company.

D'Autremont Brothers Get Life.

SALEM, ORE, June 27.—Atoning for one of the most widely-advertised crimes in American history, three young brothers, Roy, Ray and Hugh d'Autremont, started life sentences in the Oregon Penitentiary today.

The three brothers confessed in Jacksonville, Ore., late yesterday that they had killed four members of the crew of a gold-laden train during an attempted tunnel holdup in the Siskiyou mountains. The confessions ended a four-year campaign by Postal inspectors to bring the bandits to justice. Nearly a million dollars was spent in the search.

Efficiency at Oil Fields Raised.

Measures toward increasing efficiency in the oil industry of the Soviet Union yielded good results. The Azneft Oil Trust of Baku reports that in spite of the greatly increased output during the past three years, the number of men employed at the wells was reduced by 40 per cent. Wages increased during the period 60 per cent. The cost of borings has been decreased from over 50 dollars per foot in 1923 to about 28 dollars in 1926.

Needle Trade Defense

"Prince Igor" at Stadium Concert.

The famous ballet master, Alexis Kosloff, late of the "Russian Imperial Ballet," and now of the Ballet Theatre, the Metropolitan Opera House, and his company, have been engaged for the Coney Island Stadium Concert, which will take place July 16th. "Prince Igor" a legend of the first Russian czars, and one of the most beautiful productions of the stage, will be produced by Kosloff and his ballet.

Those who remember the Passaic Strike Concert for which he produced "Siberenade" will surely take advantage of this opportunity to again see Kosloff and his ballet.

Tickets for the concert are $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats. The proceeds, for the striking furriers. Buy your tickets now and you will help the furriers win their strike and at the same time be assured of a good seat.

* * *

Workers' Clubs to Help.

A conference of the New York Workers' Clubs was held in Bath Beach Sunday. Representatives of the Furriers' Relief Committee were present. They reported on the situation pointing out the importance of this fight.

The response was most enthusiastic. After a general discussion the following plans were made:

1.—Each club is to have a special meeting within a week on this question.

2.—The executive committee of each club to meet, not later than Wednesday, June 22nd, and decide upon a contribution of not less than $200, to be paid out by the treasury. If the club has no funds, the amount decided upon is to be borrowed.

3.—All clubs to do intensive work for the Coney Island Stadium Concert.

4.—A special "Defense Week" to be arranged by the clubs with special mass meetings to be held in the districts where the clubs are located. Conferences of workers' organizations in the various parts of the city, to be called. This to be developed to a monster entertainment. A special committee consisting of one representative of each club, was elected to make all the necessary arrangements for "Defense Week."

* * *

Jewish National Alliance for Defense.

At a meeting of Branch 261, Jewish National Alliance, a committee of three was elected, consisting of Pomerante, Gelfand and Kazen to raise funds for the defense. The branch has already forwarded $8.00.

* * *

For the Striking Furriers.

The furriers' strike has aroused the whole workingclass movement. The attacks of the Sigman-McGrady-Woll gangsters, the wholesale arrest of hundreds of pickets, the murderous attack on Gross, the arrest of Gold and the delegates to the Unity Conference on Monday morning on the picket line has convinced the mass of workers that it rests upon them to supply the money to win the fight.

Letters of encouragement with checks for bonds are being received from all over the country. Following are a few of the letters: D. Rothstein of Philadelphia, writes: "Dear Comrade Striker,—Every day I read of the brave struggle you are carrying on and of the attacks made on you by the police and gangsters, and I am sending you a check for $10. I hope you will win your fight."

* * *

Answer to Bloody Attack on Gross.

B. Kanes, Neudorf, Sask., Canada, writes: "Dear Friends: — Enclosed find check for $10.—my answer to the murderous attempt on the life of Aaron Gross."

* * *

A Challenge.

A friend writes that he bought 2 tickets for the Coney Island Stadium Concert, one for himself and the other for his brother, who is a right winger. The brother is hoping that the stadium will be empty on July 16th so he will make it his business to go there and see for himself. The right winger is so sure that he will be right that he promised to buy a "10 Furriers' Defense Bond" if the stadium is filled. The outcome still remains to be seen. The furriers' strike fund will do its best to sell the right wing brother a bond. We will win only if the Coney Island stadium is packed on the night of July 16 and this rests with you. You must be the ones to pack the stadium.

Tickets are $1.00 for general admission, and $2.00 for reserved seats. Buy them now and avoid standing in line.

* * *

Right Wing Clique Calls Meeting of W. C.; Gets Cold Feet.

The so-called propaganda committee of the Sigman Bureaucracy called a conference of Branches 16, 106 and 221 of Paterson, N. J. This Committee hoped to turn the conference into relief for the Sigman clique. But when the conference opened the "propaganda committee" got cold feet and didn't show up. Naturally the meeting proceeded without them and it was decided to send support for the striking furriers, $51 being immediately collected. This is another example of what the W. C. branches are doing. Those W. C. branches who have not yet responded to the furriers' relief should do so immediately and show their national executive committee how they view the situation.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

207 Pull Down Billion a Year as Corporations Clean Up 113 Billions

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Two hundred and seven taxpayers pulled down an income of a million dollars—or more—in 1925, according to statistics made public yesterday by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Corporations raked in a gross income of more than $113,000,000,000 in 1924.

In 1924 only seventy-five taxpayers reported an income exceeding a million dollars. The exceeding generosity recently accorded to big business thru surtax reductions is regarded as an important reason for the increase of plutocrats with million dollar a year incomes.

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July Issue



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ON OPPRESSED TO OPPOSE NEW WAR

(Continued from Page One)

the financial magnates, the industrial magnates, the potentates of heavy industry, are trying to save the remnant of their imperialist profits. To the question of the oppressed peoples who are demanding the right of self-determination, they are replying with war.

In spite of the antagonistic interests dividing them, the imperialist states are endeavouring to weld their united front against the danger threatening them all—the rise of the colonial peoples. They are striving to throttle the Chinese revolution; their warships encircle China with an iron ring, they are standing ready in the rivers of China to drown the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people in blood. Nanking and other defencelsem towns have already been bombarded; everyday the ring of militarist intervention is closed more tightly in order to throttle the Chinese revolution with armed force or by means of the policy of corruption, the financial blockade and criminal sanctions.

* * *

BUT the fury of the Stock Exchange sharks is mainly directed against the Soviet Union, which stands as a shining example to the oppressed nations and remains the impregnable stronghold of the exploited and oppressed of the whole world. In the light of enslavement of the peoples, the Soviet Union caused to flame up the great light of freedom, not that lying, hypocritical freedom of the so-called democratic states which consists solely in the exploitation of millions of workers, peasants and colonial slaves, but the light of the only true freedom, that freedom which liberates all colonial peoples from every capitalist exploitation.

World imperialism, end in the first place British imperialism can no longer tolerate the existence of the only Workers' and Peasants' Republic, whose example calls unceasingly upon the enslaved peoples likewise to tread the path of their emancipation. Imperialism cannot endure the solidarity of the Soviet Union with the working class of the whole world: it realizes that the rapid progress in the building up of socialism constitutes a plain and palpable lesson against which all calumnies are impotent.

* * *

IN order to crush the Chinese revolution, in order to subject the colonies to intensified exploitation, in order to throttle the labor movement, in order to depress wages and to prolong the working day, in order to grind out still larger profits from all those who work and produce, imperialism must overthrow the stronghold of the proletariat, the Workers' State. The reactionary Baldwin government is preparing to make war on the Soviet Union. By means of a series of unheard-of provocations: the raids on the embassy in Peking, on the consulate in Shanghai and on the Trade Delegation in London, the Baldwin government sought to involve the Soviet Union in a war. The Proletarian State, with revolutionary coolness and deliberation, contemptuously avoided the obvious trap laid for it by British imperialism and has clearly shown to the whole world that the Soviet Union is pursuing a peaceful policy; and the Workers' State has thereby compelled British imperialism to unmask itself and to take on itself the responsibility for the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

* * *

COMRADES!

This action on the part of Great Britain is a sign of the greatest danger for the working class of the whole world, demanding the mobilization of all its forces against war and in defence of the threatened Proletarian State, which is threatened by the combined forces of world capitalism.

British imperialism has succeeded in the course of the past year, in Locarno, Laghorn and Geneva, in uniting the imperialist states against the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that it will also succeed in obtaining from the reactionary Germeny of Hindenburg, in the neme of the League of Nations, permission for the free passage of troops and munitions against Russia. By means of persistent labor, British has surrounded the Soviet Union with a ring of vassal states in which military dictatorship and terror against the proletariat and the peasants prevails. Poland and Lithuania, thanks to the coup d'etat financed by London and Roumania by the good services of Mussolini—have governments docile to Chamberlain. At the moment when it broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union the British government celebrated its reconciliation with the government of Poincaré-la-guerre. It is true, the united front of the imperialist great Powers is fragile, for Germany and Italy are raising the question of a fresh distribution of the world. The Mediterranean Sea and the Balkan countries are the seats of constant intrigues and jealousies between the robbers who are scrambling for the world. But these antagonistic interests are being pushed into the background. The Italo-Yugoslavian incident showed that Great Britain has succeeded for the time being in smoothing over these squabbles between the capitalist States and uniting these States against the common enemy, against the working class and its proletarian State.

Comrades!

The imperialist States do not think of concealing their war preparations any longer. The League of Nations no longer succeeds in deceiving the peoples. It has kept silent whenever a big imperialist bandit throttled a small nation. Corfu, Morocco, Syria, China, Nicaragua, Abyssinia and Albania are clear proofs of its lying policy, and its imperialist barbarity.

* * *

THE Disarmament Conferences of Geneva and Washington did not succeed in concealing the ever greater acceleration of armaments. French imperialism has just passed a new military law which means the complete militarization of the whole people. The factories are working almost exclusively on army orders. The Stahlhelm demonstration in Berlin clearly showed that Germany is reorganising its military power.

But imperialism cannot prepare for war without taking up the fight against the working class and its organisations. The war on the Soviet Union is a class war, a war against the proletariat. The great imperialist States know that the world proletariat is watching the Russian Revolution, that it will fight against any that it will not defend the native countries of its exploiters, but the native country of the working class and of the whole world. Imperialism knows that it can again rely on the support of social democracy, just as in the year 1914. But today there exists in every country a Communist Party which will expose the treachery of the Second Internationsl and will from the very first day lead the workers, peasants and soldiers in the fight against war and against the capitalist regime which engenders war—a Communist Party which will endeavor with all means to convert the imperialist war into a war against imperialism and the social revolution. For this reason the war preparations are accompanied by a general offensive against the working class and against its class organizations.

* * *

THE imperialist vultures wish to bend the working class of all countries beneath the yoke of intensified exploitation; they wish to destroy the workers' organisations in order to throttle their fight against war. The employers' attack on wages and the eight-hour day, and the rationalisation of production are accompanied by an offensive of the police and the government against the workers' organizations and the advance-guard of the proletariat. The bill against the trade unions in Great Britain, the great police conspirsey and the arrest of Communist functionaries in France, the revive of the fascist forces in Germany, the mass deportations and the fascist trade union monopoly in Italy, the intensified terror and the mass executions of revolutionaries in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Lithuania are all part of the war preparations of the imperialists.

At the moment when world imperialism is drawing together its forces against the working class, when it is increasing the exploitation of the peasant masses and of the natives in the colonies and openly preparing for a new war, the leaders of the social democracy are again, as on 4th of August 1914, betraying the interests of the working class and placing themselves in the service of imperialism and of armed reaction. In Great Britain, instead of summoning the masses to the fight in defence of the trade unions, they content themselves with futile Parliamentary skirmishes, which is tantamount to a surrender without a fight. In France, the Socialist Paul Boncour, has drawn up along with the General Staff, a military law and is defending it—a law which provides for the mobilisation of women and children. In Germany, Breitscheid declared that the foreign policy of Stresemann is the policy of the German social democracy.

AT the moment when Chamberlain is bringing about the united front of all the capitalist States against proletarian Russia, the Second International is supporting the action of the reactionary English government with a shameful campaign of lies against the Soviet Union. As in 1914, the role of social democracy consists in deceiving the working class into war. But today this treachery is evan more reprehensible, because the war is directed against the proletarian State, against the Russian revolution and against the Chinese Revolution.

Comrades,

For work among the masses there exists a still greater danger than the open, cynical treachery of the Right social democratic leaders, and that is the deceitful illusion of the pacifism of the Left leaders of social democracy and of the trade unions, who utter high-sounding empty phrases regarding peace and who, instead of mobilizing the working masses to the fight against war, lull them to sleep by doping them with the opium of a sentimental and futile pacifism.

* * *

THE capitalist regime necessarily engenders war. Under the capitalist regime there can be no enduring peace. Your fight for peace, for real peace and not for such a hypocritical peace as that of Versailles, can, therefore, only be a fight against that regime which engenders and perpetuates, i.e. a revolutionary fight against the capitalist regime itself. The fight for peace which does not lead the masses to the revolutionary fight against the capitalist regime is merely a deceitful illusion only to be followed by a bloody morrow.

Workers, Peasants, Suppressed Peoples!

In view of the daily increasing danger of war you must unite your forces for bitter and ruthless fight against war and against robbers who are preparing for war. You are the strongest, and you will be victorious if you close the united front of all the suppressed against your supprressors.

Rub the sleep from your eyes, overcome faint-heartedness, oppose those who are spreading pessimism in your organizations and undermining your forces! War is at hand! Only by a mass action, by great protest meetings, by powerful demonstrations, by protest strikes, by developing an energetic mass struggle will you frustrate the capitalist offensive and compel the jackals of imperialism to slink away.

* * *

DEFEND the Chinese Revolution, prevent the transport of troops and munitions! Build up out of your million-strong army an impregnable barricade in defence of the threatened Russian Revolution!

The imperialists are preparing for war in order to strangle the revolution!

Reply to them by preparing for revolution in order to strangle war and the regime which continually leads to war.

Rally together! Close the ranks in thousands and millions in your revolutionary organizations, in the Communist Parties! Drive from your ranks the social-patriotic leaders who preach sacred unity with the exploitors! Reduce to silence those who wish to lull you with their pacifist piping.

Prepare for great struggles, prepare for victory!

Soldiers, sailors!

Sons of workers and peasants, do not forget that you belong to the masses of the workers! Fraternise! When they wish to make you hangmen and betrayers of your class, remember that you have only one flag to defend, the red flag of the international working class.

Toilers and exploited of the whole world!

Against the threatening war, for the revolutionary fight!

Proletarians of all countries, unite and you will conquer!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

MOSCOW MOURNS SLAIN ENVOY



Photo shows part of a huge mass meeting held in Red Square, Moscow, to protest the assassination in Warsaw of Comrade Voikoff, Russian envoy to Poland.

MOSCOW DEMANDS DISMISSAL OF TROTSKY, ZINOVIEV FROM C. E. C. OF ALL UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

MOSCOW, June 27.—Charging the Opposition, headed by Trotsky and Zinoviev, with violating Communist Party discipline, the Presidium of the Central Control Commission of the All Union Communist Party has adopted a resolution recommending that the joint session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission consider the expulsion of Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

The resolution adopted by the Presidium of the Central Control Commission follows:

"Beginning with 1923, the Opposition first headed by Trotsky and from 1926 by both Trotsky and Zinoviev, has taken advantage of every difficulty which the Party has faced in its effort to build Socialism to deal a blow at the unity of our Party and its leadership.

Violated Party Discipline.

"It has not hesitated to violate Party discipline. In 1923, at the moment when the Party was struggling against the difficulty caused by the "discrepancy of the scissors," Trotsky and the group of forty-six attempted to utilize the difficulties for the purpose of factionalism, making the statement that the country had been brought to the verge of ruin by the Party's policy.

"The Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party gave a unanimous estimate of the new Opposition's (Zinoviev and others) deviation from Leninist positions; namely, denying the socialistic character of our industry, underestimating the middle peasantry and disregarding the demand for the freedom from factional groupings.

"In the spring and the summer of 1926 the new Opposition bloc aligned itself with Comrade Trotsky, the new Opposition headed by Zinoviev completely accepting the ideological position of Comrade Trotsky.

Organized Factional Meetings.

"In the summer of 1926, in its incessant attacks on the Party, the Opposition went so far as to formally shape its factional organization as an illegal organization and even organized mass meetings in the woods (Lashavitch case).

"Having suffered all-around defeat, thru the political experience of Socialist construction, the Opposition by its actions in "avioprbor" and "Red Putilovets" works entered the path of factional sectarianism.

"Having met a unanimous repulse from the whole party and having been most resolutely rejected by the labor nuclei the Opposition was compelled to undertake the obligation of stopping factional strife. (Declaration of 16th of October, 1926.)

Promised Obedience.

"Following this declaration the Opposition recognized "its duty to carry thru the Party's decision regarding the inadmissibility of fractions." In this declaration the Opposition recognized as "especially inadmissible the support in any way of the activities of persons already excluded from the Party and from the Communist International such as Ruth Fischer and Masiov.

"In this declaration the Opposition also stated that "we consider absolutely binding for us the decisions of the Fourteenth Congress, the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the Party and we shall unconditionally submit to them."

"All of the subsequent activities of the Opposition, since the latter's October decieration, demonstrated that the Opposition, since the sixteenth of October, had looked upon its obligations only as a means of masking preparations for a new attack on the Party.

"Although the Fifteenth Party Congress whose decisions have been approved by the Executive Committee of the Communist International emphatically condemned the Opposition's line as a social democratic deviation, as a right deviation masked by left phraseology, although the Opposition was put backed by a single Party nucleus, it persisted in defending its anti-Bolshevik work and did not cease its factional work.

"Recently a combination of special difficulties in the Soviet Union and the international situation and partial defeats of the Chinese revolution have led the Opposition to consentrate its attack against the Party's international policy (China, Brittain).

"In response to the growing danger of a war against the Soviet Union, the Opposition has made statements which have directly undermined the Party's work in the mobilization of the masses for struggle against the danger of war and the strengthening of the Soviet Union.

"Such a statement as that made by Zinoviev, namely "if the war actually reaches us, every worker and every agricultural laborer, even the poorest peasant will raise the question: what war is this, by what means will the war be conducted?"

"Such a statement as Trotsky's at the recent session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International; "The greatest of oil dangers is the Party regime" are direct actions on the part of the opposition leaders against the Party and the dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Menshevik Attacks.

"The left pseudo-radical phrases, with which Trotzky vainly attempted to mask at the plenary session of the executive committee of the Communist international his menshevist attacks, were a device on Trotsky's part as the executive committee pointed out in its decision, a means to "mask in the eyes of Communist workers his own desertion."

"Trotsky's speech at session executive committee which the latter characterized as anti-party and a gross factional action, and Zinoviev's speech at the ninth of May, 1927, at nonpartisan meeting containing an appeal to nonpartizans against Party broke all traditions of Bolshevist Party and elementary party discipline.

"Finally at the session of the Presidium of the Central Controlling Commission Trotsky produced unprecedented calumniatory charges of Bonapartism in the Party.

"Although the question regarding the disorganizational action of Zinoviev was submitted by the Central Committee of the Party for the consideration of the Central Controlling Commission, although the Executive Committee of the Comintern condemned Trotzky's speech as openly factional, Trotsky and Zinoviev at the ninth of June, 1927, at the time of the worst attacks of British imperialism against the U. S. S. R. participated in a demonstration organized at station by opposition on the pretext of sending off Smigla.

"At a moment when England was openly preparing for war with the conquest of Anglo-Soviet relations and the Voikoff's murder as clear evidence that imperialists were passing to terroristic methods in the struggle against U. S. S. R., Trotsky made a speech to demonstrators, in which, together with other members of the opposition, called through factional apparatus, the public which happened to be at the station, participated. Thereby Trotsky and Zinoviev proved first that its obligation, which they undertook to observe Party discipline was only a tactical manoeuvre meant to deceive the Party; secondly, that at a moment when the Party's main task is the consolidation of the rear, while the main condition of the consolidation of the rear is the raising of the Party's fighting capacity, the Opposition in the name of its own factional objects, pursuing line that would wreck the Party; third, all this was accompanied by openly anti-party factional work, which has lately reached extraordinary dimensions. Instead of executing their obligations regarding Party discipline undertaken on the 16th of October, what actually took place was the printing and circulation of factional literature, the organization of an open factional declaration of the Eighty-four, containing unprecedented calumniation of Party discipline in our country.

Recommend Dismissal From C. E. C.

"Party for four years showing the greatest tolerance, the greatest patience passed from one warning in Opposition to the next, trying to make the Opposition leaders submit to Party discipline, Trotsky's and Zinoviev's latest actions show that having exhausted all means of winning them, the Party has failed to secure the obedience of the Opposition leaders; that the Opposition leaders grossly and systematically violated Party discipline which is binding for every Party member, whoever he or she may be that the Opposition under the leadership of Oppositional members of the Central Committee developing factional work and undermining Party unity pursuing a line directed towards a split, that the Opposition completely violating its obligations to desist from factional strife.

"All this compels the Praesidium of the Central Controlling Commission of the All-Union Party Control Committee to propose to the session of the Tenth Party Congress to submit to the Joint Plenary Session of the Central Committee and Central Controlling Commission, the question of the exclusion of Zinoviev and Trotsky from the membership of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party

Treaty of Peace and Amity Between Mexico and Turkish Republic

MEXICO CITY, June 27. — The Secretariat of Foreign Relations makes official announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of peace and amity between Mexico and the Republic of Turkey. The treaty provides for diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries.

Doubt is expressed here as to the probability of a resident Mexican Minister being named for Turkey, as Mexico has virtually no economic interests there, and very few residents. It is expected, however, that Turkey will avail herself of the privilege of sending diplomatic and consular representatives to Mexico to protect her more developed commercial and other interests.

To Investigate Miller Case.

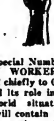
An investigation will be conducted today by Chief Magistrate McAdoo on the action of the desk lieutenant of the Jamaica Police Station in releasing Magistrate Henry Miller and reprimanding the policeman who arrested him for violating the traffic laws last Friday evening.

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4th

Of July Number of the DAILY WORKER



This Special Number of The DAILY WORKER will be devoted chiefly to Great Britain and its role in the present world situation. This issue will contain special articles on the relations of Great Britain and America, England as the Mad Dog of Europe, a study of conditions of the British Working Class. This number will be of great historical importance and will contain a number of very valuable articles of the most timely significence. It will also contain material to counteract the jingoistic propaganda which nsually accompanies the July 4th Celebration. Your unit cannot afford to miss this opportunity to arrange a special distribution of The DAILY WORKER and incrdase its circle of readers.

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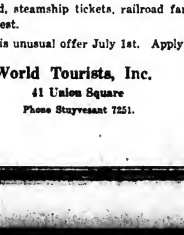
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Managing Editor

Entered as second-class mail of the publication at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

How to Help Save the Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

There remain but two days before July 1 when Sacco and Vanzetti will be taken to the death-cell.

Governor Fuller has made no public statement as to his intentions and two innocent workingmen endure the terrible torture of waiting for release, a new trial or death.

Words are weak weapons with which to attack such studied callousness as the rulers of Massachusetts and their official spokesman display.

It is in the face of the indignation and protest of millions in all lands that this monstrous infamy is inflicted upon Sacco and Vanzetti—two workers whose minds and bodies have already been rent and torn by almost seven years of continual suffering—suffering intensified by the knowledge that they are innocent of the crime for which they were convicted, suffering made more fearful by the knowledge that they were trapped in the web of capitalism's judicial machinery because they are its class enemies.

If the members of their class and ours will think for just one moment of what Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered and are still suffering for the simple reason that they fought the battles of their comrades in the American class struggle, the one-hour protest strike and the series of mass demonstrations arranged for July 7 in New York City will be of such huge proportions that the cowardly hangmen who hold the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti in their hands will be forced to loosen their grip.

To every worker in New York we say that it is a sacred duty to down tools at 4 p. m., no matter what the boss may say or think, and help to swell the protest against the legal torture and murder of two innocent workingmen.

A Cheap Coolidge Sneer at Impoverished Farmers.

In his address to the legislature of South Dakota at the state game lodge Saturday the president of the United States metaphorically wrapped the American flag about himself and striking a condescending posture, deliberately insulted the impoverished farmers of the Middle West. In the most cynical manner Coolidge told the farmers that they ought to be well satisfied with their miserable condition even though they cannot dispose of their crops at a price sufficient to cover the cost of raising them.

His speech amounted to impudently informing his hearers that they ought to consider it an honor even to exist under the American flag and that they had no business complaining about their condition. Said the marionette of Wall Street:

> Any one who has an occupation or a job under our flag, no matter what that occupation or job may be, in industry, agriculture or commerce, or what his station in life, that person can be assured that he has the best job of that kind of any one on earth. That's what the flag means.

While Coolidge's interpretation applies exactly to the unprincipled flunkeys of Wall Street, whose occupations are the best paying of their kind on earth, the millions of workers and farmers are unable to derive any benefit therefrom. The victims of capitalism enjoy no vicarious prosperity with their exploiters.

His eulogy of farmers in general was the height of arrogance. He compared the hills of his native Vermont with the Black Hills of South Dakota and implied that the contented Vermont farmers ought to be taken for models by the South Dakota farmers.

While the Vermont farmers were indifferent to the Coolidge veto of the McNary-Haughan farm relief bill,—or at least inaudible,—the Middle West farmers believed implicitly in the bill. Its economic insufficiency, known to all Communists, is not evident to the farmers. Certainly it was not because of its economic shortcomings that Coolidge vetoed it, but because he thought it would be detrimental to the plunderers of the farmers.

The presence of Coolidge in South Dakota and the spectacle of the so-called radical senator, Norbeck, scrambling upon a seat on the Coolidge bandwagon ought to be convincing evidence that their salvation can never be realized through an alliance with Wall Street's president, but must be sought in an alliance with the exploited industrial workers of the nation, through the medium of a labor party.

"Putting the Weight" on Wood.

Major-General Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, has come thru for Coolidge in South Dakota and no more rumors of his resignation are played up in the press.

Perhaps Wood wants Coolidge for president and volunteered his endorsement but it seems hardly likely that he had to travel to Rapid City from the Philippines in order to make it public.

The incident savors about as strongly of political blackmail as has republican party maneuvering since the good old smelly days when the Ohio gang used to put its feet on the White House table and scatter its cigar ashes all over the rugs.

In the vernacular such practices as have been pulled off in Rapid City recently are called "putting on the weight".

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

From San Quentin Prison.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I have received your letter asking me for my subscription to your paper. For reasons that have not yet been explained inmates of the prison are forbidden to receive The DAILY WORKER. And that is the reason why I have failed to renew my subscription.

You say that you consider it a real loss in not getting my subscription. And all I have to say that it has been a great loss to me as well as a great disappointment. I am here in San Quentin for life, and I do not know what day will see me out of here,—if any,—but the day will come when I shall again be able to read the only paper that stands for the working class, and that will be The DAILY WORKER.

Even the "Nation" is not permitted here. A man in prison cannot write the things that he would like to, but only those things that will pass the censor.

Will stop with regrets that I cannot have your paper instead of the ones that are around here.—C. J. J.

Geneva—Another Warning to the American Working Class.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE careful phrasing of the language of traditional diplomacy used by the delegates to the Geneva conference does not serve to conceal the tremendous struggle for naval supremacy, itself an expression of the struggle for world domination, which, under today, is the Pacific area.

But if the diplomats (and sometimes the admirals) are careful, the newspaper writers are not. It is true that they weave into their articles the stereotyped images by which a state of projection is thrown around the conference purposes, but the cold-blooded character of the calculations which precede such official utterance is obvious. For the correspondents the secrets and does his bit to boost the game of his imperialist bosses.

AT Geneva the diplomats are gambling with the lives of millions of workers and farmers. With American imperialism playing an aggressive role, the naval strategy of the next war is being worked out.

America and Great Britain are the two main antagonists. Japan is a buffer, an ally, or an enemy, as the bloody game proceeds thru its various stages.

The immediate stake is the power to conquer and rob 400,000,000 Chinese workers and peasants and seize the incalculably valuable natural resources of the nation.

AMERICAN imperialists have not been blind to the fact that China is the richest prize ever glimpsed by the buccaneers of the ruling class. Let J. Selwin Tait, Chairman of the board of directors of the Washington and Southern Bank of Washington, D. C., speak for his class:

> "...CHINA PRESENTS THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY NOT ONLY OF THE WORLD TO-DAY, BUT THE GREATEST WHICH THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN. With a population of four hundred and fifty millions of people, according to the latest estimate of the Maritime Customs, it has a national debt amounting in round numbers to one dollar per head of its population, or less than one-twentieth proportionately of the debt of her neighbor, Japan. Were China to borrow up to the same figure as Japan, that is, over $20 per capita, she could add to her debt the unimaginable sum of $8,550,000,000 (gold), the total of which would suffice to build 170,000 miles of railway at the liberal estimate of $50,000 gold per mile.
>
> "Some few years ago an investigation of the effects that the Chinese railroad development had upon the commercial growth of China showed that between the years 1900 and 1907 an increase of 43 per cent in Chinese railway mileage had brought about an increase in the net imports and exports amounting to 156 per cent during the same period. Suppose we were to extend these figures and estimate the future business of China on the basis of an expenditure on her railways equal to $20 per rapita of her population. Can you form any idea of what volume her business would then be? The results would, I must be confessed, be unintelligible to the ordinary mind if placed in plain figures."

(Quoted by James Dolsen in "The Awakening of China." Emphasis Mine.)

GREAT Britain and Japan have been even more alert since the Russian Revolution rescued that rich country and its people from the clutches of the imperialists and the rivalry for robbery privileges in China has become intense and lies at the base of the struggle for the control of the Pacific. The powerful is the position of American imperialism due to her geographical isolation, her tremendous natural resources and national wealth in general, and the low political development of the American workingclass, coupled with the tremendous efficiency of American industry, that American imperialism appears at Geneva relatively unworried by the woes which beset her rivals.

SO far (June 26) the American delegation has not felt it necessary to make the slightest concession to Great Britain, but has acted in a manner which is little short of openly provocative.

But the uncertainty which characterizes the relations between capitalist states at present and which produces a seemingly endless succession of alignments and re-alignments, maneuvers and counter-maneuvers, is to be seen also in the Geneva discussions.

This uncertainty, however, has nothing to do with the policy of the participating powers toward their own navies and those of their enemies. This policy can be stated briefly as follows:

> An unshakable determination to build and maintain as large a navy as is deemed necessary for successful warfare, and finances permit, and to bring the utmost pressure upon the rival powers to force them to maintain a navy inferior to its own.

THIS is the main line of each of the powers at Geneva and if one thing is certain it is that there will be no deviation from this line except on the surface.

The second contradiction which determines the policy of the three powers is the necessity which each feels of appearing in a non-aggressive role and of preserving the initiative on the basis for the continuance of the fight for supremacy upon one or the other, or both, of its rivals.

The [illegible] which appears in the reports of the attitude of the three powers is really due to the fact that both America and Great Britain are trying either to neutralize Japan or to form some sort of an alliance with her.

WHAT we mean, can be made clear easily. The preliminary reports of the conference pictured Great Britain and Japan as already in agreement. One correspondent even noted the fact that their delegates had monopolized a wall-known hotel and hailed as a revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It seems that the British delegation itself had some such idea in mind at the opening speech of First Lord of the Admiralty Bridgman was almost in the nature of an ultimatum to the United States. The "safety of Empire" was the high note of the Bridgman statement and The New Times correspondent says that it resulted in a "cold chill" sweeping thru the conference—the inference being that the bad Britishers had upset the peaceful plans of the American delegation.

THE doughty Admiral Jones was allowed to reply for America. He spoke very frankly and cited the need of America for the security of trade routes by which such commodities as rubber (of which Great Britain has a practical monopoly and for which America is the greatest market).

The whole tone of this discussion was so sharp that the capitalist press correspondents could not tone it down sufficiently to alter its sinister character.

Then came the British demand for a recosaideration of the decisions of the Washington conferences and the harsh and repeated refusal of the American delegates to discuss this question.

JAPAN also made proposals which the American delegation would not accept, but which were not dealt with in the harsh tone reserved for comment upon the British proposals.

Then the difference in the attitude toward Great Britain and Japan became clear with the broaching of the project for an agreement between Japan and America "guaranteeing peace in the Pacific." This coincided with a record of diplomatic denunciation of the British proposal for discussing the question of capital ships (battleships) which the American delegation holds as settled by the Washington conference.

IN all these interchanges of opinion the line of the American delegations is to stress the naval inferiority of America and there can be little doubt that the uncritical reader of Geneva dispatches in the American press will have received the impression that peaceful America, with a navy composed mostly of obsolete ships armed with guns of inferior range, is a lamb among imperialist wolves.

What the exact strength and status of the American navy is, is not known to us. We say so frankly, but we believe that we are no more ignorant on this subject than are the facile capitalist correspondents—and everyone else except the naval experts.

OUR opinion is that the American navy is far from being as weak as the experts say it is, but that it is by no means as invincible as the vociferous patriots proclaim. Whatever its strength the events at Geneva clearly indicate that it will be much stronger in the not far distant future.

American imperialism is engaged in a world "peace offensive." It aims to point out first, and has already succeeded, that Great Britain is the chief imperialist rival, second that the British navy is a threat to America, third that the American navy is too weak to "protect" American interests, fourth, that the militarist spirit of Great Britain is the only obstacle to progressive disarmament and fifth, that in spite of her "peaceful" intentions America must have a substantially larger navy for "defense."

NOWHERE is mentioned the struggle for domination of China except in passing. One Japanese delegate had a moment of complete frankness. Discussing the value of older types of war vessels, the Japanese delegate stated that "they are all right to send to Shanghai." They were unfit for more serious needs.

The more serious needs are those of imperialist warfare—great power against great power—and out of the struggle for world domination now centering around China the world war arises.

"OBSOLETE" war vessels are quite adequate for the purpose of butchering and subduing colonial peoples fighting for liberation. But because these imperialist aggressions are themselves proof of the relentless struggle for markets and sources of raw materials, and serve to intensify imperialist rivalry, America, Great Britain and Japan plan their navies with a view to the conflict with each other which is inevitable as soon as peace is established by the cessation of the imperialist wars and their allies, the colonial peoples.

Further proof of the growing tension between America and Great Britain is found in the latest proposal for a "peace pact" between France and America—a proposal which gold joint support from the imperialist press. Poincare and Briand.

This proposal, timed for the Geneva conference, is another blow at Great Britain. That it is anything else but a plan for peace will be apparent with but little consideration. If American imperialism really desires peace for herself and the imperialist world (we consider in this article only the inner imperialist conflicts and not the general struggle of imperialism against the Soviet Union) the requisite procedure seems quite simple. It would be sufficient for immediate purposes for the two most powerful imperialist nations—American and Great Britain—to sign a treaty against war and agree to move jointly against any other capitalist nation, nations, which disturbed the peace. The combination of forces would be too powerful for any possible grouping of capitalist nations to challenge. But imperialism is not pacifist and cannot be pacifist.

BUT at Geneva there is no talk, or even rumor of such an alliance. "Peace pacts" with Japan, yes, "peace pacts" with France, yes, with both these nations, yes—these questions are discussed and given wide publicity.

Toward Great Britain there is only hostility at Geneva, on the part of the American delegates.

Geneva is a danger signal for the American masses. (It will make no difference if the diplomats find at last some formula which will tone down the atmosphere of hostility. There will still remain the unalterable fact that American and British imperialism face each other across a chasm which will be closed only as they come to grips amid the thunder of guns.)

WE do not intend to give the impression that here and there as their interests dictate there may not be temporary understanding and even joint action as at Nanking. But these understandings will arise principally as a result of general imperialist hostility to the Soviet Union and the points and periods of agreement in inner imperialist politics will become less frequent and of shorter duration.

Already the "big navy" interests of America are gleeful. They foresee a tremendous program of naval building in the near future and the money now used to make refunds on income tax payments can be easily utilized for speedy and powerful cruisers and auxiliary craft. The plutocrats who now receive the big refunds probably will be glad to forego them if by so doing they can add to their patriotism- and the huge navy which will defend their present holdings and wrest more for them from colonial peoples and imperialist rivals.

The pressure of militarism upon the American masses is bound to increase. American imperialism, in Latin America and in China, has launched its career of conquest. In Geneva it speaks already as the ruler of the world.

Accepting the decision of the last Plenum of the Communist International, the Communist Party of America must make clear the lesson of Geneva to the American workingclass and proceed more energetically than ever before to prepare it to put in practice in the most effective way the Leninist slogan of "Fight your own imperialism first!"

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DRAMA

Interesting Season of Shaw Plays Here July 13

The Washington Square Players of the New York University are planning a summer season of five Shaw plays beginning July 13, at the University Theatre, 100 Washington Square. The productions, which are to be staged under the direction of Prof. Randolph Somerville, will include, "Fanny's First Play," "Misalliance," "Getting Married," "You Never Can Tell" and "Candida."

Although Bernard Shaw is rather popular hereabout, the plays chosen above are not often seen in this city. The players are: Elberta Trowbridge, Judith Knight, Mildred Anderson, Margaret Campbell, Kathleen Fitzgerald, Anna Smith-Payne, John Koch, Edward Fitzhugh, Richard Ceough and James Kelly.

New York Group to View Mausoleum of Lenin; See Kremlin

For many generations the Kremlin in Moscow has been a spot of foremost interest to the traveler, but now those who come from every corner of the earth to see for themselves the wondere of Soviet Russia are drawn to a spot outside the Kremlin walls, where the body of Lenin rests.

The present mausoleum is only a temporary building of wood but is to be replaced by a stone edifice later. Perhaps then the body will no longer be on view, but at present, those who have obtained special permission may see the remains of the leader of the Russian revolution just as he appeared on the day of his death.

It is a unique privilege which has inspired many thousands of Russian workmen and peasants, and makes a lasting impression on all those who are permitted to enter the little red building which has become world famous. Also within this tomb are the banners of the Communist International and the war banner of the Paris Commune of 1871.

A Rostrum.

From the top of this mausoleum, which is reached by steps on either side, the greatest figures in the Russian revolution have addressed the workers of Moscow and reviewed the important demonstrations and parades in the Red Square.

This mausoleum is but one of the many revolutionary landmarks which will be visited by those who leave with the World Tourists on July 14th for a six weeks' trip to Russia. Arrangements have been made with the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to make excursions to revolutionary museums, where there are the revolutionary papers of all countries and examples of the propaganda which brought about the revolution in Russia, and various interesting objects which bring before the traveler a vivid picture of the years of struggle which produced the present Workers' Republic.

The party going under the management of the World Tourists is limited, and there are only 48 more places vacant. The time is short in which to file an application, so everyone interested should write immediately for a booklet and further information to the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York City.



ALEXIS KOSLOFF

The noted dancer and ballet-master is staging a special ballet of fifty for the Cleakmakers and Furriers benefit performance at the Coney Island Stadium, Saturday evening July 16.

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Broadway Briefs

The Lakewood Players of Skowhegan, Me., presented last night "A Free Soul" a dramatization of Adela Rogers St. John's novel of the same title by Willard Mack. John Cromwell, who intends presenting the drama in the fall in association with William A. Brady, played the leading role.

"Hold 'Em Helen," the new Schwab and Mandel musical show has undergone a change of name. It is now called "Good News" and goes into rehearsal today.

Texas Guinan and her musical show "Padlocks" did not open at the Shubert Theatre last night as announced. The opening date has been set for Tuesday, July 5th, at the same theatre.

The settings of Theatre Guild productions for next season will be done as follows: Lee Simonson will design "Faust" and "Marco Millions"; Joe Mielziner, "The Doctor's Dilemma"; Cleon Throckmorton, "Porgy" and Aline Bernstein, "The Game of Love and Death."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

office in the land made a bitter attack on "Wall Street imperialism" and on Rome. He pledges himself to the policies followed by Calles in relation to Wall Street and Rome. The general has his work cut out for him, but as long as he hews to the line of his speech he will have the support of all radical and progressive elements in the United States.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
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MILLINERY AND CAP SITUATION TOLD BY T.U.E.L.

Serious Problems That Face Workers Stated

The National Committee, Cap and Millinery Section, Trade Union Educational League has issued a statement reviewing the results of the recent convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union.

"The millinery trade is undergoing the same development which all other trades have undergone within the past ten years," the statement says, "the trade is spreading all over the country, Chicago, St. Louis and many other cities have become important millinery centers. The failure of our International to undertake adequate organization work to bring this influx of workers into its folds and raise their standards to the level of the organized millinery workers in New York who in the past have supplied almost the entire market, has brot about a condition where the workers of New York are faced with the intensive competition from unorganized centers.

Ever Mere Serious.

"The situation in the cap trade is even more serious. Large cap manufacturers are gradually giving up manufacturing and becoming jobbers. The trade in the organized centers is being transferred into the hands of small contractors and to out-of-town, open shop centers, such as New Jersey, etc. On the other hand, in these open shops centers, because of the cheap labor supply, jobbers are beginning to manufacture on a large scale. This condition is resulting in competition against the New York market. The jobbers, who are becoming an ever more important factor in the industry, are thus increasing their profits, and at the same time shirking all responsibility for the conditions of the workers. The development of the jobbing-contracting system, tha spreading of the millinery industry, the organization of the unorganized, retaining of union conditions and the struggle for further improvements—all these are problems that are of vital concern to the cap and millinery workers. In fact, they are typical problems of all the needle trades. Large manufacturing concerns are now producing furs, garments, and leather as well as general women's apparel. Jobbing, contracting and splitting up of the industry in smaller production units are typical in every branch of the needle trades."

Mine Workers' Union Fights for Defense of Foreign Born Workers

Under the sponsorship of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 2, a series of ten connective meetings will be held in as many towns and cities in the State of Pennsylvania from June 20th to 30th. The purpose of these meetings will be in the nature of a mass protest against the proposed anti-alien legislation that has been brought up at intervals in Congress. These conferences are scheduled to take place in the miners' halls of the following cities: Portage, June 20; Ehrenfeld, June 21; Beaverdale, June 22; Gallitzin, June 23; Dunle, June 24; Nanty-Glo, June 25-26; Cassandra June 27; Lilly, June 28; South Fork, June 29, and Barnesborough, June 30.

Among the important speakers who will appear in behalf of the Johnston Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, will be Peter P. Jurchak, compensation lawyer for the U.M.W. and Jeannette D. Peral, field organizer for the National Council.

Each local is planning an extensive campaign of literature and publicity to be distributed throughout the country during the next few weeks. The National Office of the Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers is located at 41 Union Square, New York City.

Workers Delegates Actively Elected to Anti-War Meeting

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—Interest increases daily in the forthcoming Minneapolis Conference Against Intervention in Mexico, Nicaragua and China. The conference is to be held Thursday, June 30th at 8 p. m. in the court house assembly room. Already over a hundred delegates are elected, representing labor unions, peace leagues, workers' clubs, temperance societies and other organizations opposed to a new imperialistic war.

Held Ten Meetings.

This conference was organized in January and has held some ten successful mass meetings and numerous conferences with attendance from two to seven hundred at each meeting. The four hundred members enrolled in conference are working everretically for this city conference which is expected to represent the sentiment of the entire organized Minneapolis trade union and labor movement.

Dislike New War.

These organizations realise that the danger of a new war and the present critical situation in China have a direct bearing on the standard of living of the United States workers and it is therefore not surprising that local unions and fraternal organizations, brotherhoods, lodges, workmen's circles, etc. should be so keenly interested in building this movement to prevent a new bloody slaughter.

At this writing it seems probable that prominent speakers will address the conference altho this will be a business and organizational meeting.

All organizations, whether or not they have received official invitation, are urged to send three to five delegates and all workers and citizens opposed to war, whether they are regular delegates or not, are urged to attend the conference.

Girls Work for $13 Per Week; but Even Such Jobs Are Hard to Get

Today I tried my luck in a department store. They had ads in both Sunday's and this morning's papers. The doors were still closed at 8:30, but already there were a few girls. At 9 the doors opened, and we were told that we must wait till 9:30 to get our applications. More girls kept coming. At 9:30 we got the blanks, and it took me an hour to fill mine out. Among the long list of questions relating every personal detail of my life, was one asking if I would promise to report any act of my fellow workers that I considered against the rules of the firm. It was 10:30 when I had this important document made out, and after waiting a few minutes I was led in to see the king of jobs,—the superintendent.

He looked me over and then my papers, and said that right now there were no openings in the department, but that I might try again next week. I asked him how much they paid experienced girls in that department, and he said that they paid all girls alike, regardless of what was written on their applications, and that was $15.00 a week, but that he could not put me on in any case as I had no town references. So I called it a day as it was too late to go to any other place after that.

A factory ad got my attention this morning. It read: "Girls wanted, good pay. Apply——Ave. A." When I got there, only three girls were waiting, but by the time we got in there were twenty. The ad. in the paper did not say what kind of work or the name of the firm, but I just had to get as far as the door to smell the tobacco and cigars. On the fourth floor a man came out saying that he needed fast girls only; those that had never worked in a factory need not wait. These fast workers are started at $12.00 for the first two weeks, $13.00 for the next month, and then they are given a chance to work piece-work, and can make as high as $18 a week. The girls start at 7:30 get 30 minutes for lunch and quit at 4:30. But even this job I could not get!

Aim to Censor Press.

LONG BEACH, Cal., June 27.—Drastic censorship of newspapers, magazines and books is provided in an ordinance now being considered by the local city council.

PHILADELPHIA

HUGE SACCO & VANZETTI PROTEST MASS MEETING

Thursday evening, June 30th

At MOOSE HALL, Broad below Master Streets.

SPEAKERS:

Arturo Giovannitti **Albert Weisbord** **Pat Devine**

and others.

Joint Auspices International Labor Defense, Sacco and Vanzetti Conference, and the Italian Sacco and Vanzetti Conference.

ADMISSION FREE.

Prosperity A Myth, State Speakers At L. I. D. Conference

(By Federated Press).

CAMP TAMIMENT, Pa., June 27.—"Prosperity" is slipping. This is the opinion of a group of the best known labor economists who spoke at the annual summer conference of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment, June 23 to 27. The subject was "Prosperity."

Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, told of the collapse of the farmers' standards. "With twice as many farmers in operation as are needed to produce an all sufficient basis the foods that can be sold at a fair price the tillers of the soil are in great distress.

Nearing a Speaker.

Scott Nearing said that the maintenance of the present manufacturing level depended on the marketing of $4,000,000,000 of exports. And colonial revolts and European wars which are in the making will cut these markets.

George Soule, an editor of the New Republic, and director of the Labor Bureau, took a more optimistic angle on "prosperity" for the labor movement. In former prosperous periods the labor movement boomed because there was a great demand for labor. But in the prosperity era of today there is a "greatly increased efficiency or enlarged per capita production" which has brought a decline of unemployment.

3rd Degree in Dry Office Results in Shake-up of Jobs

Proof of brutal, vicious third-degree methods in extracting "evidence" in the offices of local prohibition enforcement department has resulted in the "transfer" of Major Charles P. Mills, dry administrator for eastern New York and Connecticut, and the firing of Maj. August Heine, assistant administrator.

Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner of prohibition, concerned himself with a brief statement from his Washington office that the "changes were made because of dissatisfaction with enforcement methods in New York."

Admits Brutality.

Last week Heise admitted in federal court that he strapped Albert Briggs in a chair, prohibition headquarters on December 13 and put him thru a "torture process". Briggs was kicked in the stomach, a tape and towel were used as a gag and then twisted, and then beaten on the head until he was unconscious.

Communist Miners to Give July 4th Picnic

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 27.—July 4th is the date when all the class conscious workers of western Pennsylvania will gather at the well known Gajda's Farm, Cheswick, Pa., to attend the annual picnic of the Workers Party of District 5.

Cheswick and surrounding towns are the center of one of the most important mining section of Western Pa. The miners in this section are of the more militant type and are expected to turn out by the thousands for this important event.

The slogan of those attending the picnic will be: United action of all workers against the open shop drive of the coal operators; Unity with the left wing in the Furriers' union, and the left wing in the needle trades of New York. Stop the imperialist war against the Soviet Union.

There will be plenty to eat, games and sports, and nationally known speakers.

To reach the farm from Pittsburgh: take train at Pennsylvania station for Cheswick at 10:11—11:25 a. m. or 2:50 P. M. railroad time. Or take Car No. 50 at Sixth and Smithfield, go to end of line, transfer to Car No. 34, go to end of line. Transfer to Cheswick car. Get off at Mardof stop.

Ladies' Auxiliary of Machinists' Union for Birth Control Legality

MILWAUKEE, June 27 (FP).—All legal obstacles to the giving of birth control information by physicians should be removed, declares a resolution adopted by Milwaukee Bluebird lodge 116, Ladies Auxiliary of the Intl. Association of Machinists.

Too many children in poor families means less opportunity for each child, impairs the health of mother and children, complicates the child labor problem and through national overpopulation leads to international war, the resolution points out.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Assistants Union 16,436 passed a similar resolution.

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

SUBMIT EVIDENCE OF BIG STEAL BY UNION OFFICIALS

Crooks Lift $37,000 in Dist. Council 9

Today five officials of District Council 9 of the Painters' Union will once more be faced with charges that they stole at least $30,000 in membership fees belonging to the organization.

J. Fisher, president of the council, Philip Zausner, Alex Stein, William Hartley and Charles Koenig are the officials who are directly pointed out as those who have been getting away with union funds.

Used Money In Wall Street.

Fishar and Hartley have been confronted with documentary evidance of their using the money of the union for speculation. Checks, mounting into the thousands, have been uncovered which were made out to the order of Brattel and Ludwig, Wall Street brokers. They have already confessed to the council, but said they were "paying it back." They revealed that $14,000 had been returned to the treasury, but that $37,000 is still due the organization.

In supreme court today Harry Bloom, president of Local 1,011, will seek an injunction restraining the defendants from hindering criminal action by keeping the council's books and records out of court.

Bloom states that the matter has been brought to the attention of the district attorney and that a city magistrate has also heard evidence concerning the wholesale plunder of the union treasury. Koenig, who is charged with having made away with $23,000 of the workers' money, and who is under $1,500 bail, having been indicted for grand larceny, has now disappeared.

Used Various Tricks.

Various devices were used by the crooked officials in appropriating the union's funds, by far the most frequent was in false entries of initation fees in the journal. There are numerous instances where an applicant given a receipt for $75 as initiation fee would be credited with only $5 on the journal, "the discrepancy" being covered by falsifying his age so that he would come in the non-benefit class, which included members over 60.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—On Friday evening at the Market Plaza, Broad St., where the Workers' Party conducts open air meetings every Friday the enemies of labor attempted to break up the meeting.

First they tried a trick of yelling that the speaker was talking against the government. Then a super patriot went over to an ex-servire man and demanded that he place his signature to a petition that the meetings be stopped in the future. He declared that all true blooded Americans would sign. This caused the worker to produce his discharge from the army and with notification he would produce more. The the sargeant of police arrived and asked to see the permit. It was produced and the meeting continued.

These open air meetings of the Workers Party have become popular and the "patriots" do not like the agitation against war. Consequently they are using all means to have the permit revoked.

The speakers were Bimba and others. Next week Bert Miller and members of the Young Workers League will hold the fort.

James Meaney Tells How He was Shot in Knee by Jersey State Troopers

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 27.—James Meaney testified that he was beaten and shot by three state troopers before the siege of his brother's farm in the trial of Alfred K. Larsen, a trooper, on a charge of atrocious assault.

The prosecution also revealed that when the 14 troopers and two agents of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" came to serve the warrant, the Meaneys were given no idea as to who they were.

It was pointed out that there was no warrant for James Meaney, and in spite of the fact that he offered no resistance he was shot in the knee and left lying helpless on the road.

Washington-Boston Air Record.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Lt. A. P. Flagg established a new record yesterday for a round trip flight from Washington to Boston, the navy department announced this afternoon.

Flagg made the northward trip in three hours and 10 minutes, and returned in three hours and 30 minutes. The distance is 480 miles each way.

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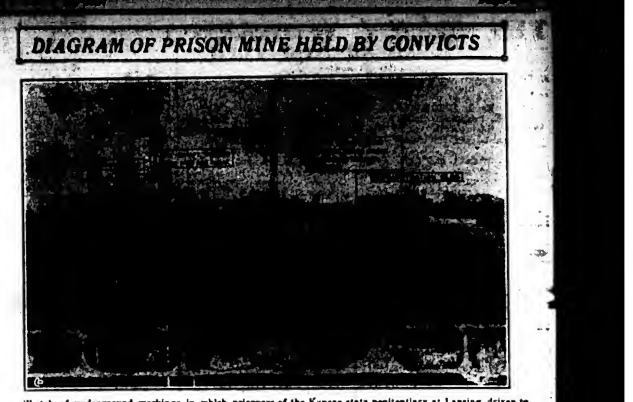
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DIAGRAM OF PRISON MINE HELD BY CONVICTS



Sketch of underground workings in which prisoners of the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing, driven to desperation by poor food and other grievances, revolted and for four days held their ground. They were finally starved out. Newspapers tried to make out that the revolt was over a trivial cause, the lack of cigarettes. The picture shows the artist's impression of how the 328 convicts held their barricades, and kept eleven guards prisoner.

TRANSIT HEARING ADVANCES GAME OF BIG EXPLOITERS

City to Recapture the B. M. T. Lines

High finance is playing a stealthy game in the traction hearings. Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the transit commission has advised the city of New York that the quickest it recaptures the Brooklyn-Manhattan traction concern the more it will save of $17,000,000 due the traction company in preferentials. This sum represents the amount due the B.-M. T. as the result of the lean years after the war when the $3,500,000 annually it was assured on its investments under the subway contract did not materialize. This amount was guaranteed to the company by the city and is now being paid at the rate of $2,400,000 annually. Untermyer contends that in case of reaspture this debt automatically would be wiped off the books.

Must Give Year's Notice.

A year's notice that the city intends to take back the lines must be given the company and it is understood that this notice will soon be given. Untermyer estimates that the lines can be reaptured at a cost of $52,000,000. This purchase will necessitate a bond issue, that will be floated by the banking houses dominated by J. P. Morgan & Co., and by the National City Bank, controlled by the Rockefeller interests. The holders of the bonds will not have to even administer the operation of the traction lines, but paid city officials will take care of that work, while the Wall Street combine will be guaranteed a certain amount of the surplus realized from the exploitation of the traction slaves. To get the lines in the hands of the city seems to be the only way the Chase National group, represented by Albert H. Wiggin, can be ousted from control of the traction systems.

The next move after the recapture by the city will be an increased fare so that the Wall Street gang can get their interest on the money invested in traction bonds of the city.

This move is being fought by the real estate speculators who deal in suburban properties, because increased fares would make it difficult for the sharks to sell as many lots and houses as they are able to sell with the present arrangement. Already real estate is slumping and the big concern of Joseph P. Day has thousands of lots an hand that it cannot dispose of. The juggling of the traction problem makes real estate still more difficult to move and strenuous efforts are being made to revive the five cent fare agitation that enabled the late Hylan administration to remain in power for so long.

Will Reduce Wages Still Further.

The control of the lines by the Tammany administration in the interest of the Morgan-Rockefeller combines will result not only in increased fares but in still further reduction of the wages and encroachments upon the working conditions of the traction slaves.

Although unintentionally, the hearings have served to bring before the public the fraud of the company union on the interborough, which is controlled by the B.-M.T. manipulators and to expose the miserable labor conditions prevailing on the lines. Everywhere, throughout the city, the topic of conversation among the workers in the car barns revolved around the chances of striking in order to force union recognition by the company and repudiation of the company union.

United Fruit Leaves Millions.

SALEM, Mass., June 27.—A. W. Preston, president of the United Fruit Company, left $6,963,702, according to his will which has just been filed in probate court.

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER IX.
Building the Party.

The process which we name the Americanization of our Party has become recognized as one of our main problems. That is, to orientate our Party upon the realities of the class struggle and adjust our tactics and methods to the conditions presented by these realities. The first step should be to turn our attention much more toward the problems of the American workers and much more to the workers in the shops. Also to draw all of our members into the main stream of the labor movement such as trade unions. This will increase and strengthen our contacts and attract the American born workers to our Party.

Since the war a certain degree of leveling process has taken place in the country, immigration has been considerably curtailed and the most decisive section within the language colonies have become the elements born in this country of foreign parentage. The result of which is that the language colonies are brought closer to the questions of the American workers in general and the workingclass as a whole has become more Americanized, more of one compact mass. This situation should be taken advantage of and facilitate the process of Americanizing the movement.

In previous chapters the need of adapting ourselves to the use of the everyday language of the workers has been emphasized. This in itself will naturally become a part of our Americanization process. Many entirely foreign terms should be eliminated from our propaganda vocabulary. Our language press in particular as well as our language fractions must become less foreign in character, which means that while taking up all questions of the international movement, it must be done properly in its relation toward the concrete problems of the American workingclass. Our Party as a whole must then proceed to appropriate the traditions of the American workingclass struggle, make them our own and incorporate them definitely in the Communist movement.

Combine Struggles for Immediate Needs With Ultimate Aims.

Our direct approach to the workers naturally goes through the everyday struggles. To establish permanent contact with them and actually win them for our movement, we must fight equally for question of a penny an hour increase in the trade union or our ultimate aims. We must create the proper combination so that every struggle for partial demands become part of the struggle leading directly toward the achievement of our ultimate aims. We must study the character of workers individually, approach them on their own basis of understanding which we should help to further develop. It is always well for our comrades to know just what points are the best contacts and then proceed from that point to interest the individual workers. We must observe closely how the masses move and react to the class struggle so that our slogans become both practical, concrete and leading toward the achievements of our ultimate aims. When our Party speaks it must become authoritative to the workers.

While we may not face the obstacles so much of the cunning social democratic lieder of the trade union bureaucrats among the workers in the shops, since they are not numerous there, we must nevertheless show that we understand practical politics in a Communistic sense. We must not only shout about the needs of the workers, but give actual help. Reformist leaders too often win the confidence of the workers with their claims of giving practical help.

In applying our campaigns, our slogans should be as simple as possible and so colned that they concentrate on the main outstanding issues. They should not be too advanced, and the fewer the better. Our slogans should be definitely connected with the organization measures taken.

A further problem of winning the American section of the working masses, is to find the correct approach to the Negro workers in the industries, and take up the questions vitally effecting the agricultural workers and small farmers.

While setting forth the immediate issues in these various fields of struggle, the strictest adherence to principle is necessary combined with the maximum contact.

Simplifying Our Tasks.

All our methods need simplification. The approach to the workers must become simplified, our machinery works in a very cumbersome manner and should operate on a more simplified basis. Too many campaigns initiated simultaneously create confusion. This can be eliminated by concentrating mainly on the outstanding issue at each specific period and engage mainly in the one campaign corresponding with this issue. Such procedure will help to obtain the maximum results in response from our members as well as from the working masses.

When engaging in a campaign, the

The Battle in New York Needle Trades

By I. JEROME.

The Proletarian Spirit.

I saw this miracle.

A hundred workers massed in a hall.

Toil-weary men and girls, cloak makers, dress makers, straight from the factories to the meeting.

This is the vanguard. The front line of the left wing.

Louis Hyman has the floor. General Manager of the Joint Board. His words are few and unemotional. These are the chosen workers. They do not need propaganda. Gamut, unfeebly, Lincolnesque, he stands before them. He talks intimately, warmly (intimately, warmly he talks to the gatherings of twenty thousand at Madison Square Garden).

. . . not a donation, fellow-workers, but a loan, and only for a short term. The union will pay back every penny it borrows. I have no pledge to give you but my word. We have been so far, fellow-workers, and shall we now fail for lack of funds? You are the defenders of the union, and the union now comes to you and says, do not let my foes crush me. Stand by me in my hour of need!"

A worker stands up. A proletarian, talking the language of the proletariat. His voice is husky. His words come rapidly.

"The bosses give money to Sigman. The yellow socialist 'Forward' gives money to Sigman. The blackshirt Beckerman of the Amsigamated gives money to Sigman. The Civic Federation gives money to Sigman. And we. Whom have we got to help us? The newspapers are against us. The judges are against us. The bosses are against us. The police are against us. The A. F. of L. is against us. Our workers are knocked-out by the long strike. Our pickets are blackjacked. Our leaders are jailed. Who's going to help our cause if not we ourselves? Workers, comrades, do your utmost. Dig deep into your pockets. Into your flesh if you have to!"

The collection begins. A girl comes forward—pale, oval-faced, a Daily Worker folded under her arm.

"I give one hundred dollars."

Her voice is low, but firm with conviction.

Another girl—two men—three—step forward. There is a rush to the front. The chairman pleads for patience. "Your money will be taken, comrades. Please give us a chance to make the entries."

One worker, a hooded cloak-maker brings to the table fifty dollars. "Will you let me bring another fifty tomorrow? I think my wife can raise it somehow."

The chairman announces that one comrade has given five hundred dollars. His name cannot be made public as he is a member of a right wing local and he fears reprisals.

Some pledge to bring money the following day, two days later, at the end of the week.

Three men club together and bring fifty dollars. Who knows how much this means to them.

Ah! one lays down his watch: "Here, pawn this."

Half an hour has passed. The chairman rises to announce the results. A light of joy is in his eye.

The workers wait for the announcement. The room holds its breath.

"Over ten thousand dollars!"

"Im-poss-ible!"

The wonderment is whispered thru the room.

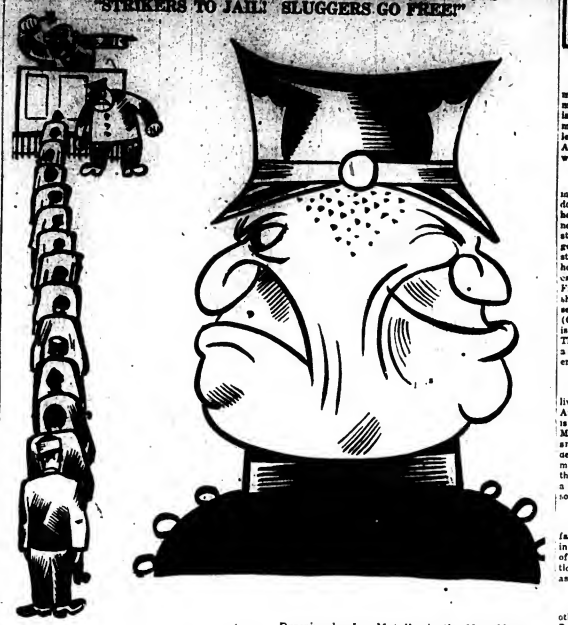
Over ten thousand dollars! The workers look at one another. Is it a dream? Joy floods to their eyes. If they were not ashamed, if they could but be little children they would cry. Their glances embrace each other.

Is it possible? We?—we gave it? For the first time they behold their seedy clothes, their pinched faces, their poverty.

Is it possible?

And in a corner I ask—Shall these be conquered?

NEW YORK JUSTICE—THE GOD WITH TWO FACES "STRIKERS TO JAIL! SLUGGERS GO FREE!"



Drawing by Jan Matulka in the New Masses.

Labor Faces a Turn in the Road

By BERT MILLER.

"COOLIDGE says flag of America means best job on earth" declares the New York Times. The phrase might well have been uttered by any of the Green, Woll, Lewis outfit now at the head of the American Federation of Labor. This theory of the exalted position of labor in the United States as compared with other nations, the theory of the immunity of the United States from the laws which govern the development of the class struggle elsewhere, has become the basis for a complete class collaboration philosophy, which has been carefully nourished and disseminated by reactionary labor leaders and employers alike. It has been made the basis for the theory that the trade unions are not fighting organizations of the workers but rather in the words of Green, "agencies through which cooperation between unions and management can be realized". The conservative wing of the American labor officialdom has literally swamped the labor movement with this propoganda for the last few years and it has found its concrete expression in arbitration schemes, the B. and O. plan for increasing the productivity of labor and various forms of labor banking and insurance. One cannot doubt but that the material conditions of prosperity in which America found itself during this period, gave on impetus to this propaganda, and that it seriously affected and dulled the militancy and fighting spirit of certain sections of the American working class. Even in our own ranks it gave rise to certain expressions of scepticism and pessimism from those who based their views on "temporary and superficial phenomena".

* * *

RECENT developments tend to indicate that the "honeymoon" period is over, and that the campaign against class collaboration, carried on by the left wing, was fundamentally correct. As far back as January, 1925, Joseph Wild of the Daily News Record let the cat out of the bag when he said, "Inquiry shows that cooperation and profit sharing succeed in good times to some extent but wither under adverse winds." Mr. Wild then quotes W. G. Ilaber, "The first zero breeze of rigorous times will freeze 90 per cent of these labor idiosyncrasies."

American capitalists encouraged the Golden Rule twaddle for a time for a very definite and useful purpose. During the period of expanding and developing prosperity, labor had to be drugged against launching an offensive, against demanding its share in the unusual harvest which American capitalists were reaping. This could be done only by bribing certain key sections of the American working class and by cultivating assiduously the policy of class cooperation. A few crumbs to the railroad workers, the building trades and other highly skilled categories, a few sumptuous love feasts with Woll, Hoover, Jewell, Willard, Hillman, Nash, etc., as the guests and the trick was done. As a result there has been during the last few years almost no serious struggle for increased demands by any section of the American labor movement except that led by the left wing.

THE times are changing. The economic weather man predicts some "zero breezes" approaching. While the development of American capitalism is still distinctly on the upgrade, there are signs of a turn in the road. Recent reports indicate serious declines in the automobile, textile and building industries, which are key factors in the maintenance of the present period of American prosperity. Conditions in Europe, in which American capitalism has become deeply involved are most unsettled and are highly charged with social electricity.

Under these changing conditions, it is becoming increasingly evident that the American capitalist class has decided to change its tactics, to drop its honeyed phrases, and come down to business. The following recent events bear out this conclusion: (1) The offensive against the miners' union. (2) The refusal by the Federal Board of Mediation of an increase in wages to conductors and trainmen on fifty-five western railroads. (3) The renewal of the use of injunctions on a broad scale against labor (the eastern, carmen, needle trades). (4) The proposed attack upon the building trades, now being discussed by the employers in this industry. (5) The stopping of insurance and welfare schemes by a number of employers (American Woolen Co., Morris Packing Co.). (6) The ferocity of the attack against the most militant section of the American labor movement in the needle trades. (7) The pressure being brought to bear upon the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bank by the Mitten interests. These examples, which can be amplified by others in every section of the country, make it evident that an offensive against the trade unions of this country on a broad and formidable scale, is slowly but surely gathering headway.

* * *

THIS prospect holds the possibility of deep-going changes in the American labor movement in the not distant future. Labor is facing more and more the question of the defense of its most fundamental and elementary rights to organize, to strike and to picket. In this struggle the honest trade union elements in the American Federation, those who refuse to surrender their basic rights, must either step forward, consolidate their forces, draw in from the ranks of the unorganized new and courageous fighting elements, and build a broad militant left wing, which will hold a real promise for a renaissance of the entire American labor movement, and a period of great development and growth, or they must face the impending danger of the complete wiping-out of the trade unions and the inevitable crushing of labor's standards which will follow.

The lines are crystallizing sharply between those who are ready to desert the labor movement and those who are ready to fight for its existence.

Boy On Trial For Murder.

HACKENSACK, June 27.—James Hoey, 19, of Dumont, N. J., is expected to go on trial here soon for the murder of his friend, Elisha Smith, 19, at the home of Evelyn Silveria, 14, on March 12.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

The close relationship of Fred I. Marvin of the New York Commercial and the American Defense Society to all these army officers may be gathered from Mr. Marvin's series of articles which ran in the Army and Navy Journal in the spring of 1926 (see page 92). Several of them attack the advocates of peace and international good will. All the War Department men use the Marvin material and other rehashed items from the notorious Lusk Report.

A typical verbal assault on progressive movements by big army advocates was made in 1925 on the League for Industrial Democracy in the pages of the Bulletin of the 83rd Division of the U. S. Army and in the Quartermaster Review. Other army officers took up the false charges which consisted of "treason" and references to the circulation of a so-called "slacker's oath." When these charges were investigated they were found to have originated with Mr. Marvin who is systematic in his slanderous attacks on the L. I. D. When Mr. Marvin was asked to produce evidence to prove his lying charges he failed as usual to reply. Mr. Norman Thomas, a director of the League, refers to Marvin's statements as "childish and malicious misrepresentations."

One of the earlier army officer mix-ups with the peace societies is described by Leonard Cline in "The War on the Peace Seekers" (New Republic, July 2, 1924):

"So we arrive at the episode of Brigadier-General Albert J. Bowley. Speaking always with the agreement that his utterances shall not be given to the press, General Bowley has declared that activities of the Soviet Reds have been reflected in such organizations as the Y.W.C.A. (cheers from the business men), that our colleges are teaching our young people pacifism and Communism; that Carrie Chapman Catt and Jane Addams are 'the reddest of the reds.' We have no time, however, to consider more than his speech before the Chamber of Commerce at Columbus, Ohio, on March 7.

"As usual, General Bowley exacted the promise that there should be no newspaper account of his talk. But when it was over five of his auditors, outraged, swore to affidavits recounting what she said. He attacked the National Council for Prevention of War, among whose officers are such persons as Mrs. Catt, Miss Addams, President Hibben of Princeton, President Lowell of Harvard, Maude Wood Park, Julia G. Lathrop, William Allen White, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University of America. In particular, he attacked Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary.

"He declared, according to the affidavits, that Mr. Libby was educated for the promotion of Communism in Russia or by Russians, that after returning from Russia he taught Communism in Pennsylvania; that he is a Communist; and that he and an associate take turns visiting Russia to get instructions from the Soviet government; that the Council is the tool of the Soviets and its constructive measures are a cloak to hide its sinister designs; that the Council and Mr. Libby want to overthrow our government by violence.

"Immediately there was a hue of indignation. General Bowley was asked for proofs. He promised them. Not one so far has he supplied. His very associates have admitted that he went too far, drawing inferences not justifiable from the evidence. Fred R. Marvin, editor of the Searchlight column in the New York Commercial, of the 83rd Division of the U. S. Army and in the Quartermaster Review. Other army officers took up the false charges which consisted of "treason" and references to the circulation of a so-called "slacker's oath." When these charges were investigated they were found to have originated with Mr. Marvin who is systematic in his slanderous attacks on the L. I. D. When Mr. Marvin was asked to produce evidence to prove his lying charges he failed as usual to reply. Mr. Norman Thomas, a director of the League, refers to Marvin's statements as "childish and malicious misrepresentations."

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"Immediately there was a hue of indignation. General Bowley was asked for proofs. He promised them. Not one so far has he supplied. His very associates have admitted that he went too far, drawing inferences not justifiable from the evidence. Fred R. Marvin, editor of the Searchlight column in the New York Commercial, one of those to whom General Bowley went pleading for help in his predicament, was unable to say more than that 'It is impossible that in his (General Bowley's) address in Columbus he used expressions which, if literally construed, he could not prove; but as to his real purpose no honest citizen can question him.'"

The activities of other army professional propagandists is told by Mr. Cline in a subsequent article (New Republic, July 9, 1924). as follows:

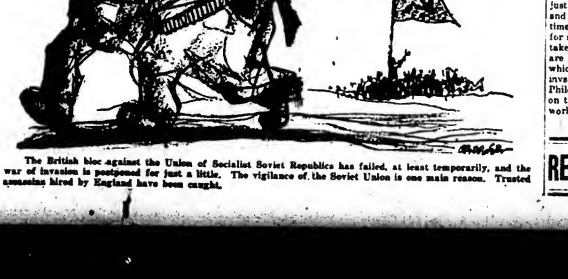
"There is, for instance, the activity of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Sheets. We have at hand a copy of a letter sent by Colonel Sheets to Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University of America, who is on the executive board of the National Council for Prevention of War. Dr. Ryan had delivered an address before the convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Colonel Sheets demanded answers to a list of questions which imputed to the League and to Dr. Ryan as well a program of violent communistic doctrines. Religious prejudice was brought out boldly in the letter, which concluded, 'Are you willing to be branded as a self-appointed destroyer of the notion?' Copies of this letter were sent to the press.

"And there is the incessant propagandizing of such journals as the Army and Navy Register. An article in the November 10, 1923, issue of this organ declared that $3,000,000 in gold had been sent into the United States by the "Communistic International.' On the return from Europe of Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for Prevention of War, a campaign, to wipe out our army and navy would begin, the article declared, so that when the red uprising comes the country will be at its mercy."

What has been done to counteract these absurd statements from military sources? Mr. Cline reports:

(To Be Continued)

"THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW"



The British bloc against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has failed, at least temporarily, and the war of invasion is postponed for just a little. The vigilance of the Soviet Union is one main reason. Trusted assassins hired by England have been caught.

BOOKS

RED POETS AND BOURGEOIS INTELLECTUALS.

In his review of Lola Ridge's Red Flag Lebarbe seems to me to have misunderstood almost every aspect of Miss Ridge's work in an astonishing manner. He announces with loud and belligerent fanfare that Lola Ridge is a proletarian poet. This original discovery will probably surprise no one more than Miss Ridge herself, who may be delighted to learn that her intellectual, highly stylized, imagistic poetry is full of the heartbeat of the American worker. But in that case, what kind of creature is the American worker?

* * *

The fact that Miss Ridge has often drawn her inspiration from the masses and from workingclass history (such as the Russian Revolution) doesn't make her a proletarian poet. In her diction and in the subtleties of her emotional approach she is thoroughly alien to the proletariat. This is not intended as criticism of Miss Ridge. Since poetry in this country is still produced largely by bourgeois intellectuals (exploited workers never get a chance to indulge in such leisure pursuits), it is inevitable that the stamp of a bourgeois psyche should remain more or less intact, no matter how completely individual intellectuals may be in sympathy with the interests of the workingclass. Lola Ridge is a bourgeois intellectual. So is Joe Freeman, who is a thoroughgoing Communist. So is Lebarbe himself. (He showed it in his recent sonnet in The DAILY WORKER.) So am I and several other persons I could mention who are members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Figure it out for yourself why Carl Sandburg, who is not a Communist, is a better proletarian than Joe Freeman who is; why Theodore Dreiser, who has no real quarrels with the capitalistic system, is a more proletarian novelist than Floyd Dell, who has given some of his best energy to the revolutionary movement.

* * *

And Lebarbe's choice for proletarian laurels is strangely awry. For of living American poets Lola Ridge would be one of the most difficult for an American worker to understand. The blue-blooded aristocrat, Amy Lowell, is simple in comparison. And Lebarbe's quotation from "Red flag" proves it. Miss Ridge is one of the most persistent and most intricate of the imagists, and with this she combines an obscure, mystical intensity that places her decidedly among the "difficult" poets. Lebarbe, carried away by the subject matter of some of her poetry and her obvious sympathies, disregards everything else. And for some reason he also seems to feel it necessary to make a hysterical defense of Miss Ridge against imaginary foes. He actually is sore at the fact that critics have praised "Red Flag"!

* * *

Lebarbe's review also contains a number of curious irrelevancies. The fact that " 'Annunciation' speaks of violets and the word 'zelpt' is found in 'After the Festival' " is doubtless very interesting and literary antiquarians of the future may thank him for the information. He might also have mentioned that "Obliteration" speaks of the sea, that the word "appulse" is used as the title of one of the poems, etc., etc.

* * *

The poem "Phyllis" is emphatically not reminiscent of T. S. Eliot (another proletarian?). Let Lebarbe read or reread "Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," "Sweeney among the Nightingales" and "The Waste Land."

* * *

The poetry of Lola Ridge has certain very distinguished qualities. But they seem to have escaped Lebarbe in his frantic desire to make a "proletarian" of her at any cost. If Lebarbe thinks I'm all wrong, let him follow his own advice and place "Red Flag" in the hands of a worker of working class origin. And if he wishes, he can choose somebody who happens to be especially sensitive to poetry. Then let him note the reactions, if any.

—A. B. MAGIL.

THE SHYLOCK OF THE WORLD.

AMERICA, THE WORLD'S BANKER, by Dr. Max Winkler. Published by the Research Department, Foreign Policy Association, N. Y. $.50.

Dr. Winkler is the Vice-President of Bertron, Griscom & Co., and was formerly the head of the Foreign Bond department of Moody's Investors' Service. While, therefore, we cannot look to him for anything in the way of a social interpretation of the phenomena of financial imperialism, he is nevertheless a first class statistician and has compiled a very valuable body of data from which Marxian students can draw deductions of their own.

This pamphlet is the best current study of the manner in which the spiral of American finance is continuing to soar skywards. Exclusive of the ten billion dollars of political or war debts advanced by the American Government to foreign Governments, private American investments according to figures compiled by Dr. Winkler, had invested approximately thirteen billion dollars abroad by the end of 1926. This figure is about a billion dollars greater than the estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

* * *

The suddenness with which Uncle Sam has entered upon the role of the world's Uncle Shylock stands out above everything else in the book. Prior to 1915 foreign borrowings floated in the United States were of relatively no moment. By the end of 1926, foreign private financial investments in this country reached $12,855,000,000, geographically distributed as follows:

Region	Amount
Europe	$3,596,700,000
Canada	3,557,600,000
Cuba	1,508,700,000
Mexico	1,074,600,000
Central America	295,200,000
South America	1,973,300,000
China, Japan and Philippines	713,500,000
Miscellaneous	225,000,000

Hence, to whatever corner of the earth we may turn we find that American dollars have penetrated it and that foreign workers must sweat out interest and dividends with which to line the golden coffers of American imperialism. "America has loaned money to the Dutch East Indies, Australia, Central America, Cuba, the West Indies; in South America to the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru and to the provinces and states, departments, cities and municipalities within these countries.

* * *

"Today American dollars finance Chilean nitrate producers, Venezuelon oil companies, Sao Paulo coffee growers, Colombian tobacco raisers and Cuban cotton planters. Funds are obtained in the United States for Peruvian sanitation projects and for Brazilian, Chilean and Colombian railroad construction. America supplies capital for Danish banks, Swedish industrial concerns, Norwegian hydro-electric projects, Finnish financial institutions, Czechoslovak equipment and glass companies, Jugoslav railways, Italian public utilities, Spanish telephone enterprises and even Russian mining projects (Harriman manganese concession and Lena goldfields concession)."

* * *

The conclusions to be drawn from these facts are quite simple and should be very obvious. The adage is as true as it is ancient that in capitalist society "he who holds the purse strings calls the tune." But of the manner in which American imperialism directs the course of practically all of the western world and of even the major powers Dr. Winkler drops not even a word. This we must conjecture for ourselves or secure from other sources. Secondly, how long can the mad dance keep up?

On this question Dr. Winkler and the Foreign Policy Association throw just a hint. Already the world is finding it difficult to meet the interest and amortization charges which such huge loans involve although, for the time being, "the over-abundance of (American) capital will make it possible for such debtors, as may be in difficulties temporarily, to create new debts to take care of existing obligations (p. 74)." In other words, foreign nations are beginning to borrow from us to pay interest—a situation, as a result of which, "some of the recent offerings do not perhaps constitute high grade investment issues." It goes without saying that the venerable Doctor of Philosophy neglects to add that sections of the Communist International are on the job in all of the countries getting ready to take over and direct the works when the crash occurs.

—JACK HARDY.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER

FOR THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 5-HOUR WORK DAY
FOR A LABOR PARTY

FINAL CITY EDITION

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MASS ARRESTS THREATEN RIGHT TO STRIKE

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

THIS is not a fish story: It is rumored that General Wood, alias "Ivory Soap," the tuchus of the tobacco, rubber and sugar trusts in the Philippines has been recalled from the islands to make South Dakota safe for Coolidge. In addition to the exploitation of the Filipinos by the American tax masters, Wood's numerous blunders made a bad situation worse and it seems that the administration considered attaching a shiny can to his political tail.

• • •

BUT the exigencies of politics modify decisions and the reports now current around Rapid City, South Dakota indicate that the political lobe of the President's brain, calculates on utilising the former Proctor-Gamble white hope in the task of capturing the electoral vote of South Dakota for Big Chief Still Waters. It should be noted that Wood carried South Dakota in the primaries that preceded the election of Warren Gamaliel Harding. So, canny "Cal" figuring that Leonard might like to take another trip to the Philippines in order to catch a legitimate fish that would enable him to retire without creating the impression that he was kicked the treasury, may agree to hold Wood's blunders in abeyance in return for the votes he may be able to bring in to the Coolidge net.

• • •

NEVERTHELESS we think that Coolidge could win more votes by suggesting a solution of the farmers' ills than by importing a white elephant. A democratic newspaper states that Coolidge's speech to a gathering of South Dakota legislators left the latter cold. Coolidge was of the opinion that there was nothing the matter with the farmer. Something like Woodrow Wilson's analysis of the industrial depression which declared was "purely psychological." He might as well attribute their troubles to the "sex complex." It would do them as much good.

• • •

SO far the three-power naval conference in Geneva has accomplished little beyond shedding light on the keen rivalry that exists between the United States and England. Japan sits back watching every opportunity to extract some advantage from this rivalry. There will be no reduction of armaments as a result of this conference. There will be a new naval armament race between the United States and Great Britain. The admirals of both countries are snarling at each other. This is a prelude to the boom of hostile cannon.

• • •

GIANT demonstrations against the anti-trade union bill are taking place in England. Hyde Park was the scene of a lively scrimmage between Fascists and Communists last Sunday. The days of free speech and calm discussion of differences of opinion passing in England. In those halcyon days of British capitalism this orderly condition (much exaggerated at that) was attributed to the English character. What a calm, cool and collected brute the Briton was? No wonder he could lord it over millions of subject peoples. But now he is getting as excited as a whirling dervish. Simply because he is losing out in the struggle for world markets and threatened with revolution at home and abroad. This refers to the British ruling class which is doomed to go and to the British workingclass which is about to come into its own.

• • •

THAT the French government bureaucrats is honeycombed with Fascist-Royalist sympathizers was proved a few days ago when by a clever ruse the Royalist editor Lucien Dadet, and an associate were released from prison by confederates. A royalist representing himself as the minister of the interior called the prison commandant on the telephone and ordered the release of the two royalists and a Communist—the latter included to give the order a show of plausibility.

• • •

THE ability of the conspirators to use the telephone in the department of the interior and the laxity of the prison commandant in releasing prisoners with a written order to that effect from the competent authority, would indicate a lack of discipline in the French governmental institution that would seem astounding here. There is a suspicion that the prison commandant was in on the plot. He is said to be a royalist sympathizer and embraced either Daudet or his wife when the former was released. Perhaps both.

• • •

GENERAL Obregon of Mexico is a candidate for election to the presidency of the republic. The general in his maiden speech for the highest

(Continued on Page Four)

SIGMAN'S BALLOT OFFER DESCRIBED AS A "GESTURE"

After Expulsion Vote Is Absurd, Says Hyman

Commenting on the "decision" of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers to allow the members of that organization to vote on the question of proportional representation, Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak- and Dressmakers' Union stated last night that "the action of the right wing is merely a gesture. First they kick out the left wing and then decide to allow the members to vote."

"According to the agreement that was adopted at the 1925 convention of the international, when the vote was to be taken, both sides were to be represented on the committee of tellers. By first expelling the left wing, which means the overwhelming majority of the membership, the right wing can now feel safe to allow a vote of the proposition."

Was Afraid of Members.

"In the past, the right wing clique did not want to allow the large locals to have a large representation because that meant the end of their rule. But today, when they do not have to contend with this problem the right wingers can pose as liberals.

"In every local they will have their little clique vote, and no matter which way the 'membership' decides the Sigman clique will have nothing to fear for their power will continue to be secure.

"In this move at the present time the right wing once again shows that they are not sincere. By allowing the 'membership' to decide whether they favor proportional representation or not, the right wing is throwing out another of their bluffs. This will not fool the workers of the trade; they have heard stories of a similar kind many times in the past."

Verdict of Assault Against Cossack in Attack of Meaneys

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 27. — State trooper Alfred K. Larsen was tonight convicted of atrocious assault in connection with the shooting of James Meaney in the knee last previous to the siege of his farm last December. Beatrice Meaney, a sister, was killed at the same time when 14 troopers and two agents of the "Society for the Prevention of ruelty to Animals" came to serve a warrant on one of the brothers charged with undercoding his cattle.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CALLS ON OPPRESSED TO OPPOSE NEW WAR

To All Suppressed Peoples! To The Soldiers and Sailors!

Text of the Appeal of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE WHOLE WORLD!

COMRADES! Brothers!

Crushed and tortured, humanity is still groaning beneath the heaps of ruins of the great imperialist war, whose countless victims still live among us as fearful witnesses of the horror and crime of this war. The new generation has not yet been able to free itself from this terror, and already there is increasing from day to day the bloody menace of a new world war.

In China a vast population of many hundred millions of slaves is shaking from its neck the pressing yoke of international imperialism. The working and peasant masses who were being stifled under the double oppression of foreign imperialism and the native exploiters are rebelling against the unbounded exploitation under which they suffer. The workers are refusing to work for fourteen hours a day for starvation wages for the benafit of the foreign and native profiteers, for the big industrialists; and the peasants are likewise refusing to toll for the big landowners, for the usurers and for the Generals, the hirelings of international imperialism. The Chinese revolution, born out of the misery and the exploitation of the people, is rising powerfully and vengefully against imperialism; it is shaking imperialism's unsteady stabilization and deepening the deadly crisis, in the clutches of which imperialism has been writhing ever since the last world war.

• • •

THE heroic example of the workers and peasants of China is awakening the broad masses of the colonial peoples; the echo of their struggles and their victories resounds to Indo-China, to Indonesia and to India. The vampires of the imperialist capital

(Continued on Page Three)

Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party Issues Call for Five Thousand New Readers of The Daily Worker

The increasing danger of a new World War, the oncoming offensive of the American capitalist class against the labor movement and against the party, make it necessary that the party strengthen and widen its contact with the workers throughout the country. We are entering a period of renewed war preparations, during which the capitalist press will again come out openly as the willing tool of the war mongers. The capitalist offensive against the militant elements in the trade unions and against the party, the first step in the campaign to attack the basic rights of the unions to organize, to picket and to strike, is making full use of the press to prejudice the workers against their most energetic fighters.

In this struggle The DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper in the English language which can be relied upon to bring to the workers the true facts and to indicate the policy to be followed in meeting this onslaught.

For this reason the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has decided to call upon all the forces in the party as well as the party sympathizers for a drive on a nation-wide scale for Five Thousand additional readers for The DAILY WORKER. We call upon every party member and every comrade who is with us in this struggle against the imperialists and the reactionaries in the labor movement, to do his bit to increase the influence and power of The DAILY WORKER, and thus make stronger labor's most militant defense against the onslaught of the combined forces of reaction.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

I. L. D. Holds General Meeting Tonight For Discussion of Sacco

A general membership meeting of the New York section of the International Labor Defense will be held tonight, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. The Sacco-Vanzetti campaign will be taken up in great detail. No member of the I. L. D. should be absent from this important meeting

SOVIET WAR TRIBUNAL OFFICIAL DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY WHITE

Moscow Workers Make Plans to Celebrate Defense Week on July Tenth

MOSCOW, June 27.—Chairman Orlov, of the War Tribunal of the Moscow Army District, lies dangerously wounded as a result of the resumption of the white guard campaign of assassination. His assailant has been arrested.

The attempt on Orlov's life occurred inside the premises of the tribunal. Although the investigation of the assailant's identity and motives is still going on, it is stated in semi-official circles that the attempted murder is part of the white guardist campaign of murder and arson that is being conducted with the support of the British tory government.

The secret police thruout the Soviet Union are taking precautionary measures. Although the white guards are few in number, they constitute a serious menace, operating as they do in the interests of Great Britain. White spies, in the employ of the British Foreign Office, are said to be stationed in the army and navy.

The murder of Peter Voikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, several weeks ago, by a young White Russian, who admitted that he committed the murder "under orders" was the signal for the renewal of a campaign of murder and arson. That many of the white guards were operating under direct orders from the British Foreign Office was revealed in the confession of Riley, a captured British spy, published soon after the murder of Voikoff.

Other evidence made public since the Voikoff murder showed that white bandits were using territory across the Polish border as a base of operations. That Pilsudski not only knew about bandit raids in the Ukraine, but actually encouraged them, was one of the startling facts brot out by the evidence.

Official Moscow is awaiting the results of investigation of the criminal attack on Orlov.

Preparations are being made here for the celebration of Defense Week, which has been instituted by the Society for the Promotion of Aviation, beginning July 10.

CITY PAYS I. R. T. PUBLICITY AIMED AT HIGHER FARES

Ivy Lee Says $212,000 Spent Since 1919

The city treasury pays for the I. R. T. propaganda aimed at higher subway fares.

Ivy Lee, who calls himself a "public relations counsel" (which means a press agent) gets $12,000 a year from the company.

"Publicity" for the higher fare has already cost $212,000 since 1919.

All this Lee testified to yesterday during the hearings which Samuel Untermyer is conducting at the offices of the transit commission.

Inspired Scab "Union".

He declared that his major services include the editorship of the "Subway Sun", but that he was also responsible for suggesting the Interborough's labor policy, namely the "Brotherhood", the company union.

8,000 Klansmen Parade But Rain Stops Formal Dedication of Church

STERLING, Cond., June 27.—As a preliminary to the dedication of a church here more than 8,000 members of the Ku Klux Klan from 10 states marched in a two-mile parade.

The Kluxers were masked and were headed by two bands and a drum corps. The actual dedication was postponed because of pouring rain which began after the parade started.

21 Women Workers Join Summer Study Group

21 garment workers, milliners, waitresses and embroiders are enrolled in the summer school of Barnard College which opened yesterday morning.

For a period of six weeks they will study economics, English composition, literature and general science.

WILLARD MAKES CLEAR HE WANTS TEN-HOUR DAY

Secretary Morrison Is Confused

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—The statement made by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in answer to criticism of his advocacy of the longer workday confirms the belief that the right-hour day in the railway industry is under attack.

This Willard denies, but his second statement openly favors the abolition of time and one-half for overtime worked up to 10 hours.

The experience of the labor movement has shown beyond doubt that without a penalty placed upon the employer for shifts over 8 hours the 8-hour day is meaningless.

Inspired by Open Shop Roads.

Willard admits that the example of open shop roads like the Delaware and Hudson, where the work day is 9 and 10 hours has aroused his envy.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor has replied to Willard, but one clause of this reply is causing considerable comment in labor circles. Morrison stated that union shopmen would accept the Willard proposal only if time and one-half for time over 8 hours is paid.

This statement confuses rather than clarifies the issue, since it can be taken to mean that the 9 and 10 hour day will meet with approval in the executive council of the A. F. of L. if it is accompanied by an increase in wages which will approximate the amount of pay for two hours' overtime work.

It is pointed out here that this is a dangerous principle, since a forced reduction in wages would leave the 10-hour day in force.

Aviators Set for 2,400 Mile Flight to Hawaii

OAKLAND, Cal., June 27.—Tomorrow morning is the time set for the two aviators, Maitland and Hegenberger, to start their 2,400 mile hop to the Hawaiian Islands.

From Honolulu came the information that planes had descended over the camp of Richard Grace, the Hollywood aviator, who hopes to be the first to fly from the islands to the mainland. His plane was being given a final examination by naval mechanics today.

244 PICKETS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN DISTRICT YESTERDAY MORNING

Right Wingers Point Out Militant Workers to Police Authorities

District Attorney Pecora Passes the Buck on Jailing of Fur Unionists

Two hundred and forty-four pickets were arrested yesterday morning in the fur district. When brot before Magistrate George Ewald in the Jefferson Market Court they were released on $25 bail each for trial tomorrow.

As an example of how the police carried out their wholesale arrests, union officials pointed out yesterday to the case of Al. Shaap and Joseph Winogradsky

Right Wing Spy.

Shaap and Winogradsky were walking on Seventh Ave. going from 29th to 27th St. A right wing spy who was in the neighborhood pointed them out to a policeman who followed them when they started to turn back and walk uptown, obtaining the assistance of several other policemen, Shaap and Winogradsky were placed under arrest as well as all other workers within reach. About 16 to 18 others were taken into custody in that one case, being duplicated many times during the morning.

Jacob Mandelbaum, attorney for the Joint Board, held a conference with representatives of the district attorney's office yesterday. It was held for the purpose of obtaining an interpretation of "lawful picketing" from the point of view of the city authorities.

Those present at the meeting in addition to Mandelbaum were Assistant District Attorney Pecora, Assistant District Attorney Robert McCauley, detailed to Jefferson Market Court, to which the prisoners are taken, Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne, Edward F. McGrady, Edgar Wallace, national legislative representative of the A. F. of L., and Samuel Markowich, attorney for the International.

At the end of the meeting Pecora stated that he had been delegated by the conference to be its spokesman.

"The conference was called," said

(Continued on Page Five)

RUSH U. S. TROOPS, PLANES, TANKS TO TIENTSIN, PEKING

Try Borodina; Native Taxpayers Strike

BULLETIN.

SHANGHAI, June 27.—Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have dispatched a note to the Nationalist (Wuhan) government demanding that it disband all labor and peasant unions. Other demands said to be contained in the note call for the dismissal of Soviet advisers and of members of the Chinese (Communist) Party.

That the Nationalist government will accept any of these demands is regarded as extremely unlikely.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 27.—The dispatch of imperialist troops to norsh China in preparation for the advance of the Nationalists continues.

Eight hundred American marines, accompanied by tanks and airplanes have been sent to Tientsin from Shanghai, while 350 French troops have left Hongkong for Tientsin.

Two more Japanese transports bearing several hundred Japanese marines have arrived at Tientsin. Taingtao looks like an armed camp. Forty-two American warships are anchored outside of the port.

• • •

Try Mme. Borodin.

PEKING, June 27.—The second session in the hearing of Mme. Borodin and three Soviet diplomatic couriers is being held.

The court at first refused to permit the examination of witnesses in whose presence the confiscated diplomatic mail was taken and opened, but after insistent demands of the accused decided to consider the question.

The court refused to comply with the request made by the defence that wires be sent to American schools where Borodina had studied, request-

(Continued on Page Two)

GOVERNOR WARNS TAMMANY TO BAR 'RACE ISSUE' NOW

Klan Seen as Basis of Kings Hospital Pogrom

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Sounds of internecine strife rumbled and echoed down the dingy corridors of Tammany Hall headquarters yesterday. The loyal sons of St. Tammany are doing some soft treading and low talking these days, and all because Mayor Walker pulled a boner by raising a racial question just when Al Smith wanted all religious issues played with the pianissimo stop pulled all the way out.

Grand Stand Play.

Both sides of the contending factions within the Tammany organization are clearly aligned in the Kings County Hospital fracas when Jimmy Walker jumped in at what he thought was a fine popular issue to enhance his prestige as a "friend" of the Jews by promising to sit personally on the bench to try the six gentile doctors who indulged in a mild sort of pogrom last Monday by viciously beating up three Jewish interns attached to the Brooklyn hospital.

A city magistrate who was prominently identified with the La Follette campaign, and who particularly asked that his name be withheld said, "Governor Smith has issued orders that all racial and religious questions must not be featured in New York politics. The governor is anxious not to embitter the Klan states. The split delegations from southern states will be very useful in 1928."

Influence of K. K. K.

Nathan Sweedler, the attorney for the three Jewish interns, when interviewed yesterday intimated that the Ku Klux Klan and Klan influences have played an important role in fostering the anti-Jewish spirit which has been so noticeable in New York public institutions.

"Do you think that the Klan exercised an influence over the expelled gentile interns which resulted in the so-called hazing?" he was asked.

"While I have my own opinions," he replied, "and they are substantiated by affidavits and competent testimony, I cannot make open accusations until Wednesday at which time all the matter will be laid before Mayor Walker. Certainly it is a ques

(Continued on Page Five)

Convict Officials of Telegraphone: Bell Co. Hired Them to Sabotage

WASHINGTON, June 27. — Charles D. Reed, president, and Charles A. Ballard, secretary, of the American Telegraphone Company of Springfield, Mass., were held guilty of gross mismanagement of the corporation by Justice Frederick L. Siddons in District Supreme Court today.

An audit was ordered preparatory to awarding damages to stockholders, claimed by their attorneys to be between $100,000,000 and $185,000,000.

The Telegraphone Company's product is an invention designed to record phone messages when the phone is not answered.

Reed, stockholders' attorneys alleged, sought to wreck the company for the benefit of the Bell Telephone System, a prospective competitor.

WALL STREET AND OIL ENEMIES OF MEXICO—OBREGON

Announces Candidacy for Presidency

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—Announcing his candidacy for the presidency of Mexico, former president Alvaro Obregon, named Wall Street and Sen. Pepper as the great enemies of the Mexican Republic.

Referring to the recent Indian and clerical revolts, Obregon implied that they were instigated by Wall Street and powerful Catholic organizations.

The highest authorities in the Mexican cabinet, Obregon's announcement states, have been taken advantage of the international crisis" to repudiate the Mexican Magna Charter, believing that the government would not dare to oppose the church at such a time.

Oil and the Pope.

Referring to the recent attempts on the part of Wall Street to instigate and subsidize a revolution in Mexico, General Obregon said:

"We should be extremely cautious with regard to international crisis which the imperialist interests of Wall Street attempt to make in our territory but give every facility compatible with laws to industrial, commercial and agricultural interests which may wish to come from neighboring countries who will make the truth known among their nationals when the absorbent interests of Wall Street try to twist the truth and provoke conflicts and international crises between the chancelleries of both countries, as had happened on several occasions."

Duke of York Returns From 'Good Will' Cruise For Crumbling Empire

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 27.—The giant battle cruiser Renown, docked at the admiralty jetty here at noon today, bringing to an end the six month' tour of the Duke and Duchess of York, during which they toured Panama, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar and other empire points.

The object of the cruise was to drum up "good will" for the crumbling British empire.

Natural Gas Utilized.

Gas meters, regulators and another gas equipment for nearly $250,000 is to be shipped shortly from this country to the Soviet oil cities, Baku and Grozny.

Natural gas which is present in abundance in the Soviet oil fields is beginning to be utilized, for the first time in Russia, for household and refining purposes.

Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin



Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is the leading Marxian theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical system of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.), Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School, (Manger, Boehm-Bawerk, Wieser, Walras, Clark, etc.), in a brilliant style and with lucid Marxian reasoning, he analyses the theories of Marginal Utility, Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is governed by the vulgar psychology of the trader, the coupon-clipper.

octavo, $2.50

Another Important Book by Bukharin

While "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, "Historical Materialism" by the same author is an application of Marxism to the field of sociology. This book has already become the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxian classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied in an analysis of the various social phenomena.

octavo, $6.50

Both books to be obtained from

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First St., New York

Soviet Will Establish Consulate Offices in Leningrad and Moscow

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—The Mexican government announced today that it will establish a consulate at Leningrad at once, and probably in Moscow in the very near future. Ignacio Bonillas of the foreign office staff has been appointed consul. It is expected that he will start soon.

The relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico have been of an extremely friendly basis. Miss Alexandra Kollantai was appointed ambassador to Mexico in 1926. She is at present on a visit in the Soviet Union.

BRITISH BREAK TO INCREASE SOVIET TRADING IN U. S.

Economic Plans of Soviet Union Not Hampered

The following statement on American trade with the Soviet Union in the light of the Anglo-Soviet break was issued to the press by Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation:

"I have received numerous inquiries as to how American-Soviet trade will be affected by the breach in Anglo-Soviet relations. While it is still too early to give any figures in detail, my correspondence of the past few days indicates that there should be a decided gain in Soviet purchases here.

U. S. Gets Canada Business.

"Last year Soviet purchases in Great Britain aggregated about $75,000,000 and in Canada during the current year about $3,000,000. It is obvious that rearrangements of a business of this volume, under unexpectedly changed conditions, cannot be affected in a few days. I am advised that existing contracts made in both countries will be scrupulously fulfilled as far as the Soviet trading organizations are concerned. The offices of the Soviet trade delegation in Canada have already been closed and the uncompleted commitments have been turned over to Amtorg for completion.

Receiving British Orders.

"We are already receiving tentative orders from Moscow that would ordinarily go to England. The next few months will give an indication of the extent of such diversion. In this connection it is interesting to note that during May Amtorg placed the greatest number of orders in the United States during any month since its organization three years ago. These orders amounted to $3,500,000. This increase was not influenced by events in England. It is also interesting to note that purchases of American cotton valued at upwards of $35,000,000 by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate during the past seven months established a new record for that company.

"I am in a position to state authoritatively that the break with England will have no effect on the economic plans for the current year in the Soviet Union. Orders to be placed abroad for industrial expansion will suffer no curtailment. The financial position of the Soviet Union in connection with commitments and trade is well taken care of.

"In accordance with the plans for industrial expansion in the Soviet Union for the coming year, we may expect a considerable increase in Soviet imports and orders abroad. There is every indication that these plans for enlarged foreign trade will be fully carried out. There is also every indication that the break with England will facilitate the effort being made by Soviet industrialists to trade directly with American firms, through the authorized trading companies here, eliminating the European middle-man, and to enter into closer relations with the American technical world.

"To sum up: The secure position in connection with Soviet trade plans for this year, the industrial program for the coming year, the recent increase in orders placed here and the curtailment of trade with Britain, all these show the direction to be taken by Soviet trade with the United States."

Britain Loses Textile Order.

Negotiations regarding purchases of textile equipment for a Soviet cotton mill of 100,000 spindles and 3,500 looms are being conducted in this country.

Practically no equipment for cotton mills was previously purchased in the United States, the bulk of it being obtained in Great Britain.

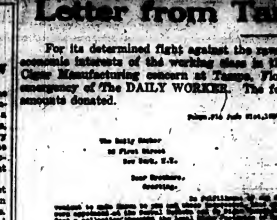
Exports of textile equipment from England to the U. S. S. R. for 1926 amounted to $5,922,000 as against $1,571,000 for 1925 and $1,057,000 for 1924. Exports to the Soviet Union last year constituted 12.3 per cent of total British exports of textile equipment.

First Russian Paraffin Plant.

The first paraffin plant in the Soviet Union was opened last month at Grozny, one of the Soviet oil centers. Daily output of the plant was estimated at 16 tons of paraffin. The cost of buildings and equipment amounted to $1,467,760.

Letter from Tampa Cigarmakers

For its determined fight against the ravages of American imperialism and defense of the economic interests of the working class in the United States, the employes of the Corral Wodiska Cigar Manufacturing concern at Tampa, Florida, have contributed the sum of $306.94 to the campaign of The DAILY WORKER. The following are the names of the contributors and the amounts donated.



This letter shows a spirit of working class solidarity that should be emulated by the thousands of workers who derive far greater benefits from our paper than the workers in the cigar factories of Florida.

Perfecto Garcia, (El Paraiso)	$20.66
Corral-Wodiska	79.25
Moises Bustillo	4.60
Celestino Vega	8.55
Saldana & Hayes	17.25
Sama	11.50
La Flia (Integrilad)	6.16
Rocha	3.35
Morgan (Molde)	3.35
Arange y Arango	4.00
La Cyrilla	10.00
Serriman	8.00
El Globo	2.26
Martinez Ybor	17.53
Cuesta y Rey (Molde)	5.00
Teijeiro y Garcia	2.35
Sanchez & Haya (Besto)	1.25
Flor de Cuba	16.22
No. 190 y 211 de Corral a 20c	.40
Marcelino Pazos	6.60
Morgan (Bond)	9.25
Cuesta y Rey (Bond)	16.35
Argeulles Lopez	6.08
Garcia y Vega	24.14
Perez & Diaz	5.55
Thompson	2.80
Summerfield (Fondo de Haya)	10.20
La Corina	13.38
Bee	25.23
F. Garcia y Bros	6.58
Filadelfia	14.70
Regensburg (West Tampa)	25.18
Santaella	28.75
Total	$395.34

Expenses invoived in collecting the total sum were as follows, and are enumerated in detail, leaving a clear balance of $383.34, a draft for the amount being forwarded to The DAILY WORKER. The following are the items and the totals:

Perfecto Garcia (El Paraiso)	$1.85
Sama	1.00
Roberts	.75
Morgan (Molde)	.80
Martinez Ybor	1.00
Morgan (Bond)	1.00
Cuesta y Rey (Bond)	1.10
Thompson	.50
Filadelfia	2.00
Regensburg (West Tampa)	1.00
Santaella	1.00
Total expenses	12.00
Amount sent to Daily Worker	$383.34

Street Car Strike Looms in Chicago; Labor Bills Loose

By CARL HAESSLER.

A streetcar strike reminiscent of the long summer tieup of 1922 moved nearer when the Chicago Surface Lines refused to consider any wage increase. Vice President Guy Richardson of the lines asserted in a public statement that "these men are now receiving the highest pay and are working under the best conditions of any surface lines motormen or conductors in the world." This is not true, as the maximum for Chicago platform men is 75 cents an hour while Philadelphia's maximum is 77 cents, with a number of privileges not enjoyed by the Chicago traction workers.

The Chicago union demands a 15 cent hourly raise plus insurance. A compromise continuing the present scale but granting the insurance, which is already in force on the elevated lines, may be worked out. In case of a strike the elevated employes, though working for a different company, will quit with the surface men even if their own demands are satisfactorily met.

Printing Lockout Continues.

The printing lockout of 5 unions at the White (Regan) Printing House continues without change. Application for an injunction against every sort of union activity during the lockout has been made by the employer but is still under advisement. The metal polishers and grinders remain on strike at the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.

Labor Bills Doomed.

At Springfield the chances for labor's bills getting through both houses before the Illinois legislature adjourns this month are becoming slighter. The woman's modified 8-hour bill, the anti-yellow-dog contract bill and the old age pension bill seem to be doomed, though the 8-hour bill has a little better chance than the rest. On the other hand labor's fight on the perennial state constabulary bill has been successful this session.

Chicago Traction Kings Deny Wage Raise; Men Awaiting Strike Call

CHICAGO, (FP) June 27.—Negotiations for a new contract between the streetcar men's union and the Chicago Surface Lines were broken off when the company refused to consider a wage raise over the present maximum of 75 cents an hour. Strike action will await an interview by International president Mahon of the union with the company.

D'Autremont Brothers Get Life.

SALEM, ORE, June 27.—Atoning for one of the most widely-advertised crimes in American history, three young brothers, Roy, Ray and Hugh d'Autremont, started life sentences in the Oregon Penitentiary today.

The three brothers confessed in Jacksonville, Ore., late yesterday that they had killed four members of the crew of a gold-laden train during an attempted tunnel holdup in the Siskiyon mountains. The confessions ended a four-year campaign by Postal inspectors to bring the bandits to justice. Nearly a million dollars was spent in the search.

Efficiency at Oil Fields Raised.

Measures toward increasing efficiency in the oil industry of the Soviet Union yielded good results. The Azneft Oil Trust of Baku reports that in spite of the greatly increased output during the past three years, the number of men employed at the wells was reduced by 40 per cent. Wages increased during the period 60 per cent. The cost of borings has been decreased from over 50 dollars per foot in 1923 to about 28 dollars in 1926.

Rush U. S. Troops and Planes to Peking

(Continued from Page One)

ing confirmation of Bordonia's maiden name, under which she travelled.

The defence asserted that diplomatic couriers are not liable to the court in question and demanded that the case in question be dropped immediately on formal grounds.

The court decided to refer the question to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

British Mulct Taxpayers.

(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI, June 27.—The Chinese Rate-Payers' Association of the International settlement has organized a determined strike against taxation without representation, thousands of rate-payers are registering with the association to refuse payment of the two per cent tax increase voted by the foreign rate-ppyers without Chinese consent.

Quo Tai-Chi has sent a vigorous protest to the consular body pointing out that the increase is illegal under an agreement between the Chinese and the foreigners of long standing. The protest scores the municipal council for not admitting Chinese to membership in the council and for denying to the Chinese people admission to the public parks which are supported largely by Chinese taxes. "The Chinese did not partcipate in passing the budget and have not been treated as equals by the foreigners," Commissioner Quo declared.

Demand Half Control.

The Chinese are demanding for a half control of the settlement and assert that their demand is reasonable in view of the fact that they pay three-fourths of the settlement taxes. Foreign legal action against the Chinese refusal to pay the increased taxes will not be effective, it is believed, as such action must be taken in the provisional court now under Chinese control.

The Chinese struck against the last tax increase a few years ago and although were ordered to pay by the foreign-dominated mixed court, they refused and as a result the council appointed an advisory board of Chinese members to help settle the matter. An understanding was reached by which it was agreed that no further tax increase would be made without Chinese consent. The advisory board resigned after the May 30, 1925 massacre of the Chinese people by the British police because the board's advice was not considered in settling the trouble. Since then the Chinese have not been represented in the control of the settlement.

The British-owned China Weekly Review editorially advises that the local foreigners announce a program of peaceful co-operation with the Chinese "instead of sitting still, doing nothing, and then yelling for help when we get into trouble."

The Review further points out that the American Congress will investigate the expense of sending the American forces to China, and that it is likely will demand their withdrawal. British and Japanese troops will not remain long without similar demands from London and Tokio for withdrawal, it concludes.

British Boost Chinese Taxes.

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

SHANGHAI, June 27.—Chinese rate-payers who pay three-fourths of the International Settlement taxes held a meeting here and have decided to refuse payment of a two per cent tax increase voted by the foreign rate-payers without the consent of the Chinese. The Chinese rate-payers have issued a statement saying that "no taxation without representation is a principle recognized the world over."

The statement points out that the increase is illegal by the terms of an agreement between the Chinese and the foreigners signed in 1890. The Chinese have suffered much business losses, the statement asserts, because of the barb-wire barricades with which the foreigners surrounded the Settlement, and the foreign police are ineffective in checking the rising crime wave. The statement goes on to say that the Chinese pay the major part of the Settlement taxes, but are denied municipal council seats, and more than a million Chinese are in the Settlement. The council spends no money for Chinese education, and the Chinese are not admitted to the public parks. British troops occupy Shanghai in defiance of International law, while soldiers have not been punished for attacking Chinese girls, and the British military authorities sanction brothels filled with fifteen-year-old Chinese girls for the use of British soldiers.

The statement concludes with the declaration that "we have been hunted like barbarous actions of the British, and why should we pay increased taxes to support them? Shanghai is Chinese territory and foreign soldiers have no right in the city. Until Chinese members are added to the municipal council we will not pay increased taxes."

The local Kuomintang is supporting the Chinese rate-payers in their opposition to the tax increases.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 50 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office, 108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

California Student Suicide.

BERKELEY, Cal., June 27.—Poor health and "flunking" grades in his classes were responsible for the suicide by gas of Herbert C. Gardner, 18, University of California freshman, police believed today. Authorities were attempting to get into touch with the boy's father, thought to be F. C. Gardner, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Needle Trade Defense

"Prince Igor" at Stadium Concert.

The famous ballet master, Alexis Kosloff and one of the "Russian Imperial Ballet" and now of the Ballet Theatre of the Metropolitan Opera House, and his company, have been engaged for the Coney Island Stadium Symphonic Concert which will take place July 16th. "Prince Igor" a legend of the first Russian czars, and one of the most beautiful productions of the stage, will be produced by Kosloff and his ballet.

Those who remember the Pasaic Strike Concert for which he produced "Schererzade" will surely take advantage of this opportunity to again see Kosloff and his ballet.

Tickets for the concert are $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats. The proceeds, for the striking furriers. Buy your tickets now and you will help the furriers win their strike and at the same time be assured of a good seat.

* * *

Workers' Clubs to Help.

A conference of the New York Workers' Clubs was held in Bath Beach Sunday. Representatives of the Furriers' Relief Committee were present. They reported on the situation pointing out the importance of this fight.

The response was most enthusiastic. After a general discussion the following plans were made:

1.—Each club is to have a special meeting within a week on this question.

2.—The executive committee of each club to meet, not later than Wednesday, June 22nd, and decide upon a contribution of not less than $200, to be paid out by the treasury. If the club has no funds, the amount decided upon is to be borrowed.

3.—All clubs to do intensive work for the Coney Island Stadium Concert.

4.—A special "Defense Week" to be arranged by the clubs with special mass meetings to be held in the districts where the clubs are located. Conferences of workers' organizations in the various parts of the city, to be called. This to be developed to a monster entertainment. A special committee consisting of one representative of each club, was elected to make all the necessary arrangements for "Defense Week."

* * *

Jewish National Alliance for Defense.

At a meeting of Branch 261, Jewish National Alliance, a committee of three was elected, consisting of Pomerante, Gelfand and Kazan to raise funds for the defense. The branch has already forwarded $8.00.

* * *

For the Striking Furriers.

The furriers' strike has aroused the whole workingclass movement. The attacks of the Sigman-McGrady-Woll gangsters, the wholesale arrest of hundreds of pickets, the murderous attack on Gross, the arrest of Gold and the delegates to the Unity Conference. Monday morning on the picket line has convinced the mass of workers that it rests upon them to supply the money to win the fight.

Letters of encouragement with checki for bonds are being received from all over the country. Following are a few of the letters: Rothstein of Philadelphia, writes: "Dear Comrade Strikers.—Every day I read of the brave struggle you are carrying on and of the attacks made on you by the police and gangsters, and I am sending you a check for $10. I hope you will win your fight."

* * *

Answer to Bloody Attack on Gross.

B. Kanee, Neudorf, Sask., Canada, writes: "Dear Friends: — Enclosed find check for $10.—my answer to the murderous attempt on the life of Aaron Gross."

* * *

A Challenge.

A friend writes that he bought 2 tickets for the Coney Island Stadium Concert, one for himself and the other for his brother, who is a right winger. The brother is hoping that the stadium will be empty on July 16th so he will make it his business to go there and see for himself. The right winger is so sure that he will see that he promised to buy a "10 Furriers Defense Bond" if the stadium is filled. The outcome still remains to be seen. The furriers' strike challenges its best to sell the right wing brother a bond. We will win only if the Coney Island stadium is packed on the night of July 16 and the rest with you. You must be the ones to pack the stadium.

Tickets are $1.00 for general admission, and $2.00 for reserved seats. Buy them now and avoid standing in line.

* * *

Right Wing Clique Calls Meeting of W. C.; Gets Cold Feet.

The so-called propaganda committee of the Sigman Bureaucracy called a conference of Branches 16, 106 and 221 of Paterson, N. J. This Committee hoped to turn the conference into relief for the Sigman clique. But when the conference opened the "propaganda committee" got cold feet and didn't show up. Naturally the meeting proceeded without them and it was decided to send support for the striking furriers, $51 being immediately collected. This is another example of what the W. C. branches are doing. Those W. C. branches who have not yet responded to the furriers' relief should do so immediately and show their national executive committee how they view the situation.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

207 Pull Down Billion a Year as Corporations Clean Up 113 Billions

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Two hundred and seven taxpayers pulled down an income of a million dollars—or more—in 1925, according to statistics made public yesterday by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Corporations raked in a gross income of more than $113,000,000,000 in 1924.

In 1924 only seventy-five taxpayers reported an income exceeding a million dollars. The exceeding generosity recently accorded to big business thru surtax reductions is regarded as an important reason for the increase of plutocrats with million dollar a year incomes.

NEW MASSES

July Issue



THIS COCKEYED WORLD—by William Gropper.
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Paper, 50 cents
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MAY DAYS

An anthology of Labor Verse

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THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street New York, N. Y.

...ST INTERNATIONAL CALLS ON OPPRESSED TO OPPOSE NEW WAR

(Continued from Page One)

towns, the financial and commercial centers, the potentates of heavy industries, the tycoons of steel and bosses of their shameful profits. To the revolution of the colonial peoples who are demanding the right of self-determination, they are replying with war.

In spite of the antagonistic interests dividing them, the imperialist states are endeavouring to weld their united front against the danger threatening them all—the rise of the colonial peoples. They are striving to throttle the Chinese revolution; their warships encircle China with an iron ring, they are standing ready in the rivers of China to drown the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people in blood. Nanking and other defenceless towns have already been bombarded; everyday the ring of militarist intervention is closed more tightly in order to throttle the Chinese revolution with armed force or by means of the policy of corruption, the financial blockade and criminal conspiracies.

* * *

BUT the fury of the Stock Exchange sharks is mainly directed against the Soviet Union, which stands as a shining example to the suppressed nations and remains the impregnable stronghold of the exploited and oppressed of the whole world. In the night of enslavement of the peoples, the Soviet Union caused to flame up the great light of freedom, not that lying, hypocritical freedom of the so-called democratic states which contents itself solely in the exploitation of millions of workers, peasants and colonial slaves, but the light of the only true freedom, that freedom which liberates all colonial peoples from every capitalist exploitation.

World imperialism, and in the first place British imperialism can no longer tolerate the existence of the only Workers' and Peasants' Republic, whose example calls unceasingly upon the enslaved peoples likewise to tread the path of their emancipation. Imperialism cannot endure the solidarity of the Soviet Union with the working class of the whole world; it realizes that the rapid progress in the building up of socialism constitutes a plain and palpable lesson against which all calumnies are impotent.

* * *

IN order to crush the Chinese revolution, in order to subject the colonies to intensified exploitation, in order to throttle the labor movement, in order to depress wages and to prolong the working day, in order to grind out still larger profits from all those who work and produce, imperialism must overthrow the stronghold of the proletariat, the Workers' State. The reactionary Baldwin government is preparing to make war on the Soviet Union. By means of a series of unheard-of provocations; the raids on the embassy in Peking, on the consulate in Shanghai and on the Trade Delegation in London, the Baldwin government sought to involve the Soviet Union in a war. The Proletarian State, with revolutionary coolness and deliberation, contemptuously avoided the obvious trap laid for it by British imperialism and has clearly shown to the whole world that the Soviet Union is pursuing a peaceful policy; and the Workers' State has thereby compelled British imperialism to unmask itself and to take on itself the responsibility for the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

* * *

COMRADES!

This action on the part of Great Britain is a sign of the greatest danger for the working class of the whole world, demanding the mobilization of all its forces against war and in defence of the threatened Proletarian State, which is threatened by the combined forces of world capitalism.

British imperialism has succeeded in the course of the past year, in Locarno, Leghorn and Geneva, in uniting the imperialist states against the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that it will also succeed in obtaining from the reactionary Germany of Hindenburg, in the name of the League of Nations, permission for the free passage of troops and munitions against Russia. By means of persistent labor, British has surrounded the Soviet Union with a ring of vassal states in which military dictatorship and terror against the proletariat and the peasants prevails. Poland and Lithuania, thanks to the coup d'etat financed by London—and Roumania by the good services of Mussolini—have governments docile to Chamberlain. At the moment when it broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union the British government celebrated its reconciliation with the government of Poincaré-la-guerre. It is true, the united front of the imperialist great Powers is fragile, for Germany and Italy are raising the question of a fresh distribution of the world. The Mediterranean Sea and the Balkan countries are the seats of constant intrigues and jealousies between the robbers who are scrambling for the world. But these antagonistic interests are being pushed into the background. The Italo-Yugoslavian incident showed that Great Britain has succeeded for the time being in smoothing over these squabbles between the capitalist States and uniting these States against the common enemy, against the working class and its proletarian State.

Comrades!

The imperialist States do not think of concealing their war preparations any longer. The League of Nations no longer succeeds in deceiving the peoples. It has kept silent whenever a big imperialist bandit throttled a small nation. Corfu, Morocco, Syria, China, Nicaragua, Abyssinia and Albania are clear proofs of its lying policy, and its imperialist barbarity.

* * *

THE Disarmament Conferences of Geneva and Washington did not succeed in concealing the ever greater acceleration of armaments. French imperialism has just passed a new military law which means the complete militarization of the whole people. Its factories are working almost exclusively on army orders. The Stahlhelm demonstration in Berlin clearly showed that Germany is reorganising its military power.

But imperialism cannot prepare for war without taking up the fight against the working class and its organizations. The war on the Soviet Union is class war, a war against the proletariat. The great imperialist States know that the world proletariat is watching the Russian Revolution, that it fights and conquers, that it will not defend the native countries of its exploiters, but the native country of the working class and of the whole world. Imperialism knows that it can again rely on the support of social democracy, just as in the year 1914. But today there exists in every country a Communist Party which will expose the treachery of the Second International and will from the very first day lead the workers, peasants and soldiers into the fight against war and against the capitalist regime which engenders war—a Communist Party which will endeavor with all means to convert the imperialist war into a war against imperialism and the social revolution. For this reason the war preparations are accompanied by a general offensive against the working class and against its class organizations.

* * *

THE imperialist vultures wish to bend the working class of all countries beneath the yoke of intensified exploitation; they wish to destroy the workers' organizations in order to throttle their fight against war. The employers' attack on wages and the eight-hour day, and the rationalization of production are accompanied by an offensive of the police and the government against the workers' organizations and the advance-guard of the proletariat. The bill against the trade unions in Great Britain, the great police conspiracy and the arrest of Communist functionaries in France, the review of the fascist forces in Germany, the mass deportations and the fascist trade union monopoly in Italy, the intensified terror and the mass executions of revolutionaries in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Lithuania are all part of the war preparations of the imperialists.

At the moment when world imperialism is drawing together its forces against the working class, when it is increasing the exploitation of the peasant masses and of the natives in the colonies and openly preparing for a new war, the leaders of the social democracy are again, as on 4th of August 1914, betraying the interests of the working class and placing themselves in the service of imperialism and of armed reaction. In Great Britain, instead of summoning the masses to the fight in defence of the trade unions, they content themselves with futile Parliamentary skirmishes, which is tantamount to a surrender without a fight. In France, the Socialist Paul Boncour, has drawn up, along with the General Staff, a military law and is defending it—a law which provides for the mobilization of women and children. In Germany, Breitscheid declared that the Foreign policy of Stresemann is the policy of the German social democracy.

* * *

AT the moment when Chamberlain is bringing about the united front of all the capitalist States against proletarian Russia, the Second International is supporting the action of the reactionary English government with a shameful campaign of lies against the Soviet Union. As in 1914, the role of social democracy consists in driving the working class into war. But today this treachery is even more reprehensible, because the war is directed against the proletarian State, against the Russian revolution and against the Chinese Revolution.

Comrades,

For work among the masses there exists a still greater danger than the open, cynical treachery of the Right social democratic leaders, and that is the deceitful illusion of the pacifism of the Left leaders of social democracy and of the trade unions, who utter, high-sounding empty phrases regarding peace and who, instead of mobilizing the working masses to the fight against war, lull them to sleep by duping them with the opium of a sentimental and futile pacifism.

* * *

THE capitalist regime necessarily engenders war. Under the capitalist regime there can be no enduring peace. Your fight for peace, for real peace and not for such a hypocritical peace as that of Versailles, can, therefore, only be a fight against the capitalist regime itself, a fight for peace which does not lead the masses to the revolutionary fight against the capitalist regime is merely a deceitful illusion only to be followed by a bloody morrow.

Workers, Peasants, Suppressed Peoples!

In view of the daily increasing danger of war you must unite your forces for bitter and ruthless fight against war and against robbers who are preparing fnr war. You are the strongest, and you will be victorious if you close the united front of all the suppressed against your suppressors.

Rub the sleep from your eyes, overcome faint-heartedness, oppose those who are spreading pessimism in your organizations and undermining your forces! War is at hand! Only by a mass action, by great protest meetings, by powerful demonstrations, by protest strikes, by developing an energetic mass struggle will you frustrate the capitalist offensive and compel the jackals of imperialism to slink away.

* * *

DEFEND the Chinese Revolution, prevent the transport of troops and munitions! Build up out of your million-strong army an impregnable barricade in defence of the threatened Russian Revolution!

The imperialists are preparing for war in order to strangle the revolution!

Reply to them by preparing for revolution in order to strangle war and the regime which continually leads to war.

Rally together! Close the ranks in thousands and millions in your revolutionary organizations, in the Communist Parties!

Drive from your ranks the social-patriotic leaders who poison sacred unity with the exploiters! Reduce to silence those who wish to lull you with their pacifist piping.

Prepare for great struggles, prepare for victory!

Soldiers, sailors!

Sons of workers and peasants, do not forget that you belong to the masses of the workers! Fraternise! When they wish to make you hangman and betrayers of your class, remember that you have only one flag to defend, the red flag of the international working class.

Toilers and exploited of the whole world!

Against the threatening war, for the revolutionary fight!

Proletarians of all countries, unite and you will conquer!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

MOSCOW MOURNS SLAIN ENVOY

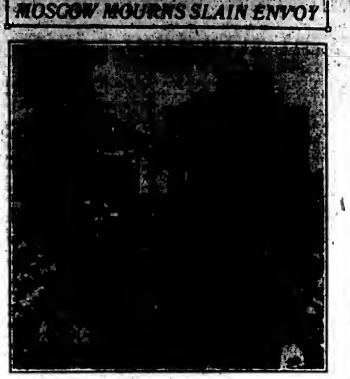


Photo shows part of a huge mass meeting held in Red Square, Moscow, to protest the assassination in Warsaw of Comrade Voikoff, Russian envoy to Poland.

RECOMMEND DISMISSAL OF TROTSKY, ZINOVIEV FROM C. E. C. OF ALL UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

MOSCOW, June 27.—Charging the Opposition, headed by Trotsky and Zinoviev, with violating Communist Party discipline, the Presidium of the Central Control Commission of the All Union Communist Party has adopted a resolution recommending that the joint session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission consider the expulsion of Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

The resolution adopted by the Presidium of the Central Control Commission follows:

"Beginning with 1923, the Opposition first headed by Trotsky and from 1926 by both Trotsky and Zinoviev, has taken advantage of every difficulty which the Party has faced in its effort to build Socialism to deal a blow at the unity of our Party and its leadership.

Violated Party Discipline.

"It has not hesitated to violate Party discipline. In 1923, at the moment when the Party was struggling against the difficulty caused by the "discrepancy of the scissors," Trotsky and the group of forty-six attempted to utilize the difficulties for the purpose of factionalism, making the statement that the country had been brought to the verge of ruin by the Party's policy.

"The Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party gave a unanimous estimate of the new Opposition's (Zinoviev and others) deviation from Leninist positions; namely, denying the socialistic character of our industry, underestimating the middle peasantry and disregarding the demand for the freedom from factional groupings.

"In the spring and the summer of 1926 the new Opposition bloc aligned itself with Comrade Trotsky, the new Opposition headed by Zinoviev, completely accepting the ideological position of Comrade Trotsky.

Organized Factional Meetings.

"In the summer of 1926, in its incessant attacks on the Party, the Opposition went so far as to formally shape its factional organization as an illegal organization and even organized mass meetings in the woods (Lashevitch case).

"Having suffered all-around defeat, thru the political experience of Socialist construction, the Opposition by its actions in "avlopribor" and "Red Putilovets" works entered the path of factional sectarianism.

"Having met a unanimous repulse from the whole party and having been most resolutely rejected by the labor nuclei the Opposition was compelled to undertake the obligation of stopping factional strife. (Declaration of 16th of October, 1926.)

Promised Obedience.

"Following this declaration the Opposition recognized "its duty to carry thru the Party's decision regarding the inadmissability of factions." In this declaration the Opposition recognized as "especially inadmissible the support in any way of the activities of persons already excluded from the Party and from the Communist International such as Ruth Fischer and Masiov.

"In this declaration the Opposition also stated that "we consider absolutely binding for us the decisions of the Fourteenth Congress, the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the Party and we shall unconditionally submit to them."

"All of the subsequent activities of the Opposition, since the latter's October declaration, demonstrated that the Opposition, since the sixteenth of October, had looked upon its obligations only as a means of making preparations for a new attack on the Party.

"Although the Fifteenth Party Congress whose decisions have been approved by the Executive Committee of the Communist International emphatically condemned the Opposition's line as a social democratic deviation, as a right deviation masked by left phraseology, although the Opposition was not backed by a single Party nucleus, it persisted in defending its anti-Bolshevist work and did not cease its factional work.

"Recently a combination of special difficulties in the Soviet Union and the international situation and partial defeats of the Chinese revolution have led the Opposition to concentrate its attack against the Party's international policy (China, Britain).

"In response to the growing danger of a war against the Soviet Union, the Opposition has made statements which have directly undermined the Party's and Soviet Union's defensive forces for the struggle against the danger of war and the strengthening of the Soviet Union.

"Such a statement as that made by the Opposition, headed by Trotsky and Zinoviev, namely "if the war actually reaches us, every worker and every agricultural laborer, even the poorest peasant will raise the question: what war is this, by what means will the war be conducted?"

"Such a statement as Trotsky's at the recent session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International: "The greatest of all dangers is the Party regime" are direct actions on the part of the opposition leaders against the Party and the dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Menshevik Attacks.

"The left pseudo-radical phrases, with which Trotsky vainly attempted to mask at the plenary session of the executive committee of the Communist international his menshevist attacks, were a device on Trotsky's part as the executive committee pointed out in its decision, a means to "mask in the eyes of Communist workers his own desertion."

"Trotsky's speech at session executive committern which the latter characterized as anti-party and a gross factional action, and Zinoviev's speech at the ninth of May, 1927, at nonpartisan meeting containing an appeal to nonpartizans against Party broke all traditions of Bolshevist Party and elementary party discipline.

"Finally at the session of the Praesidium of the Central Controlling Commission Trotsky produced unprecedented calumniatory charges of Bonapartism at the Party.

Although the question regarding the disorganizational action of Zinoviev was submitted by the Central Committee of the Party for the consideration of the Central Controlling Commission, although the Executive Committee of the Comintern condemned Trotsky's speech as openly factional, Trotsky and Zinoviev at the ninth of June, 1927, at the time of the worst attacks of British imperialism against the U. S. S. R. participated in a demonstration organized at station by opposition on the pretext of sending off Smigla.

"At a moment when England was openly preparing for war with the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations and Voikoff's murder as clear evidence that imperialists were passing to terroristic methods in the struggle against U. S. S. R., Trotsky made a speech to demonstrators, in which, together with other members of the opposition, called through factional apparatus, the public which happened to be at the station, participated. Thereby Trotsky and Zinoviev proved: first that its obligation, which they undertook to observe Party discipline was only a tactical manoeuvre meant to deceive the Party; secondly, that at a moment when the Party's main task is the consolidation of the rear, while the main condition of the consolidation of the rear is the raising of the Party's fighting capacity, the Opposition in the name of its own factional objects, pursuing line that would wreck the Party; third, all this was accompanied by openly anti-party factional work, which has lately reached extraordinary dimensions. Instead of executing the resolutions regarding Party discipline undertaken on the 16th of October, what actually took place was the printing and circulation of factional literature, the organization of an open factional declaration of the Eighty-four, containing unprecedented calumniation of Party discipline in our country.

Recommend Dismissal From C. E. C.

"Party for four years showing the greatest tolerance, the greatest patience passed from one warning to Opposition to the next, trying to make the Opposition leaders submit to Party discipline, Trotsky's and Zinoviev's latest actions have utterly exhausted all means of warning them, the Party has failed to secure the obedience of the Opposition leaders; that the Opposition leaders grossly and systematically violated Party discipline which is binding for every Party member, whoever he or she may be that the Opposition under the leadership of Oppositional members of the Central Committee developing factional work and undermining Party unity which is pursuing a direct road towards a split, that the Opposition completely violating its obligations to desist from factional strife.

"All this compels the Praesidium of the Central Controlling Commission of the All-Union Communist Party conforming to the decision of the Tenth Party Congress to submit to the Joint Plenary Session of the Central Committee and Central Controlling Commission, the question of the exclusion of Zinoviev and Trotsky from the membership of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.

Treaty of Peace and Amity Between Mexico And Turkish Republic

MEXICO CITY, June 27. — The Secretariat of Foreign Relations makes official announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of peace and amity between Mexico and the Republic of Turkey. The treaty provides for diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries.

Doubt is expressed here as to the probability of a resident Mexican Minister being named for Turkey, as Mexico has virtually no economic interests there, and very few residents. It is expected, however, that Turkey will avail herself of the privilege of sending diplomatic and consular representatives to Mexico to protect her more developed commercial and other interests.

To Investigate Miller Case.

An investigation will be conducted today by Chief Magistrate McAdoo on the action of the desk lieutenant of the Jamaica Police Station in releasing Magistrate Harry Miller and reprimanding the policeman who arrested him for violating the traffic laws last Friday evening.

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How to Help Save the Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

There remain but two days before July 1 when Sacco and Vanzetti will be taken to the death-cell.

Governor Fuller has made no public statement as to his intentions and two innocent workingmen endure the terrible torture of waiting for release, a new trial or death.

Words are weak weapons with which to attack such studied callousness as the rulers of Massachusetts and their official spokesman display.

It is in the face of the indignation and protest of millions in all lands that this monstrous infamy is inflicted upon Sacco and Vanzetti—two workers whose minds and bodies have already been rent and torn by almost seven years of continual suffering—suffering intensified by the knowledge that they are innocent of the crime for which they were convicted, suffering made more fearful by the knowledge that they were trapped in the web of capitalism's judicial machinery because they are its class enemies.

If the members of their class and ours will think for just one moment of what Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered and are still suffering for the simple reason that they fought the battles of their comrades in the American class struggle, the one-hour protest strike and the series of mass demonstrations arranged for July 7 in New York City will be of such huge proportions that the cowardly hangmen who hold the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti in their hands will be forced to loosen their grip.

To every worker in New York we say that it is a sacred duty to down tools at 4 p. m., no matter what the boss may say or think, and help to swell the protest against the legal torture and murder of two innocent workingmen.

A Cheap Coolidge Sneer at Impoverished Farmers.

In his address to the legislature of South Dakota at the state game lodge Saturday the president of the United States metaphorically wrapped the American flag about himself and striking a condescending posture, deliberately insulted the impoverished farmers of the Middle West. In the most cynical manner Coolidge told the farmers that they ought to be well satisfied with their miserable condition even though they cannot dispose of their crops at a price sufficient to cover the cost of raising them.

His speech amounted to impudently informing his hearers that they ought to consider it an honor even to exist under the American flag and that they had no business complaining about their condition. Said the marionette of Wall Street:

> **Any one who has an occupation or a job under our flag, no matter what that occupation or job may be, in industry, agriculture or commerce, or what his station in life, that person can be assured that he has the best job of that kind of any one on earth. That's what the flag means.**

While Coolidge's interpretation applies exactly to the unprincipled flunkeys of Wall Street, whose occupations are the best paying of their kind on earth, the millions of workers and farmers are unable to derive any benefit therefrom. The victims of capitalism enjoy no vicarious prosperity with their exploiters.

His eulogy of farmers in general was the height of arrogance. He compared the hills of his native Vermont with the Black Hills of South Dakota and implied that the contented Vermont farmers ought to be taken for models by the South Dakota farmers.

While the Vermont farmers were indifferent to the Coolidge veto of the McNary-Haughan farm relief bill,—or at least inaudible—the Middle West farmers believed implicitly in the bill. Its economic insufficiency, known to all Communists, is not evident to the farmers. Certainly it was not because of its economic shortcomings that Coolidge vetoed it, but because he thought it would be detrimental to the plunderers of the farmers.

The presence of Coolidge in South Dakota and the spectacle of the so-called radical senator, Norbeck, scrambling upon a seat on the Coolidge bandwagon ought to be convincing evidence that their salvation can never be realized through an alliance with Wall Street's president, but must be sought in an alliance with the exploited industrial workers of the nation, through the medium of a labor party.

"Putting the Weight" on Wood.

Major-General Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, has come thru for Coolidge in South Dakota and no more rumors of his resignation are played up in the press.

Perhaps Wood wants Coolidge for president and volunteered his endorsement but it seems hardly likely that he had to travel to Rapid City from the Philippines in order to make it public.

The incident savors about as strongly of political blackmail as has republican party maneuvering since the good old smelly days when the Ohio gang used to put its feet on the White House table and scatter its cigar ashes all over the rugs.

In the vernacular such practices as have been pulled off in Rapid City recently are called "putting on the weight".

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

From San Quentin Prison.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I have received your letter asking me for my subscription to your paper. For reasons that have not yet been explained inmates of the prison are forbidden to receive The DAILY WORKER. And that is the reason why I have failed to renew my subscription.

You say that you consider it a real loss to me as well as a great disappointment. I am here in San Quentin for life, and I do not know what day will see me out of here,—if any,—but the day will come when I shall again be able to read the only paper that stands for the working class, and that will be The DAILY WORKER.

Even the "Nation" is not permitted here. A man in prison cannot write the things that he would like to, but only those things that will pass the censor.

Will close with regrets that I cannot have your paper instead of the ones that are around here.—C. J. J.

Geneva—Another Warning to the American Working Class

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE careful phrasing of the language of traditional diplomacy used by the delegates to the Geneva disarmament conference does not conceal the tremendous struggle for naval supremacy, itself an expression of the struggle for world domination, whose chief center today is the Pacific area.

But if the diplomats (and sometimes the admirals) are careful, the correspondents are not. It is true that they weave into their articles the stereotyped usages by which a mantle of protection is thrown around official spokesmen, but the cold-blooded character of the calculations which precede each official utterance is obvious. For the correspondents are patriots and each uses his bit to boost the game of his imperialist bosses.

AT Geneva the diplomats are gambling with the lives of millions of workers and farmers. With American imperialism playing an aggressive role, the naval strategy of the next war is being worked out.

America and Great Britain are the two main antagonists. Japan is a buffer, an ally, or an enemy, as the bloody game proceeds thru its various stages.

The immediate stake is the power to conquer and rob 400,000,000 Chinese workers and peasants and seize the incalculably valuable natural resources of the nation.

AMERICAN imperialists have not been blind to the fact that China is the richest prize ever glimpsed by the lieucaneers of the ruling class. Let J. Selwin Tait, Chairman of the board of directors of the Washington and Southern Bank of Washington, D. C., speak for his class:

". . . CHINA PRESENTS THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY NOT ONLY OF THE WORLD TODAY, BUT THE GREATEST WHICH THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN. With a population of four hundred and fifty millions of people, according to the latest estimate of the Maritime Customs, it has a national debt amounting in round numbers to one dollar per head of its population, or less than one-twentieth proportionately of the debt of her neighbor, Japan. Were China to borrow up to the same figure as Japan, that is, ever $20 per capita, she could add to her debt the unimaginable sum of $8,-550,000,000 (gold), the total of which would suffice to build 600 000 miles of railway at the liberal estimate of $50,000 gold per mile.

"Some few years ago an investigation of the effect which Chinese railroad development had upon the commercial growth of China showed that between the years 1900 and 1907 an increase of 45 per cent in Chinese railway mileage had brought about an increase in the nel imports and exports amounting to 158 per cent during the same period. Suppose we were to extend these figures and estimate the future business of China on the basis of an expenditure on her railways equal to $20 per capita of her population. Can you form any idea of what volume her business would then be? . . . The result would, it must be confessed, be unintelligible to the ordinary mind if placed in plain figures."

(Quoted by James Dolsen in "The Awakening of China." Emphasis Mine.)

GREAT Britain and Japan have been even more alert since the Russian Revolution rescued that rich country and its people from the clutches of the imperialists. Meanwhile as disastrous privileges in China has become intense and lies at the base of the struggle for the control of the Pacific. So powerful is the position of American imperialism due to her geographical isolation, her tremendous natural resources and national wealth in general, and the long political development of the American workingclass, coupled with the tremendous efficiency of American industry, that American imperialism appears at Geneva relatively unworried by the woes which beset her rivals.

SO far (June 26) the American delegation has not felt it necessary to make the slightest concession to Great Britain, but has acted in a manner which is little short of openly provocative.

But the uncertainty which characterizes the relations between capitalist states at present and which produces a seemingly endless succession of alignments and re-alignments, manenvers and counter-manœuvers, is to be seen also in the Geneva discussions.

This uncertainty, however, has nothing to do with the policy of the participating powers toward their own navies and those of their enemies. This policy can be stated briefly as follows:

An unshakable determination to build and maintain as large a navy as is deemed necessary for successful warfare, and finances permit, and to bring the utmost pressure upon the rival powers to force them to maintain a navy inferior to its own.

THIS is the main line of each of the powers at Geneva and if one thing is certain it is that there will be no deviation from this line except on the surface.

The second consideration which determines the policy of the three powers is the peculiar world situation which each finds itself in. The growing tension between America and Great Britain is found in the recent proposal for a "peace pact" between France and America—a proposal which gets joint support from the political rivals, Poincare and Briand.

The proposal, timed for the Geneva conference, is another blow at Great Britain. That it is anything else but a plan for peace will be apparent with but little consideration. If American imperialism really desires peace for herself and the imperialist world (we consider in this article only the inner imperialist conflicts and not the general struggle of imperialism against the Soviet Union) the requisite procedure seems quite simple. It would be sufficient for immediate progress for the two most powerful imperialist nations—American and Great Britain—to sign a treaty of peace and agree to move jointly against any other capitalist nation, or nations, which disturbed the peace. The combination of forces would be too powerful for any possible grouping of capitalist nations to challenge. But imperialism is not pacifist and cannot be pacifist.

BUT at Geneva there is no talk, or even rumor of such an alliance. "Peace pacts" with Japan, yes, "peace pacts" with France, yes, with both these nations, yes—these questions are discussed and given wide publicity.

Toward Great Britain there is only hostility at Geneva on the part of the American delegates.

Geneva is a danger signal for the American masses. It will make no difference if the diplomats find at last some formula which will tone down the atmosphere of hostility, but the fact remains that underneath the fact that American and British imperialism face each other across a chasm which will be closed only as they come to grips amid the thunder of guns.)

WE do not intend to give the impression that here and there as their interests dictate there may not be temporary understanding and even joint action as at Nanking. But these understandings will grow principally as a result of general imperialist hostility toward the Soviet Union and the points and periods of agreement in inner imperialist politics will become less frequent and of shorter duration.

Already the "big navy" interests of America are gleeful. They foresee a tremendous program of naval building in the near future and the money now used to make refunds on income tax payments can be easily utilised for speedy and powerful cruisers and auxiliary craft. The Democrats who conserve the big refunds probably will be glad to forego them in return for loud testimonials to their patriotism and the power with which they will defend their present holdings and wrest more for them from colonial peoples and imperialist rivals.

The spectre of militarism upon the American masses is bound to increase. American imperialism, in Latin America and in China, has begun a career of conquest. In Geneva it speaks already as the ruler of the world.

Accepting the decision of the last Plenum of the Communist International, the Communist Party of America must make clear the lesson of Geneva to the American workingclass and prepare more energetically than ever before to prepare it to put in practice in the most effective way the Leninist slogan of "Fight your own imperialism first!"

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E. B. Ford, Farribault, Minn.	4.50
W. Ake, Cincinnati, O.	1.00
S. B. Hetrick, Elwood, Ind.	1.00
G. Lanza, Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
St. N. 30, Sec. 6, Chicago, Ill.	50.00
S. U. Borsheim, Zahl, N. D.	1.90
H. Davidson, N. 3, Superior, Wis.	17.30
Jewish Daily Forward, c/o Jas. Fuchs, N. Y. C.	5.00
Nprak, San Francisco, Calif.	3.00
C. J. Berzas, Clifton, Arizona	1.00
H. Cornbluth, Hermon, Sch., Cal.	1.00
R. Kiesaling, Phoenix, Ariz.	5.00
D. Morrhon, Phoenix, Ariz.	5.00
S. Pobersky (coll—ons:) Duluth,	

DRAMA

Interesting Season of Shaw Plays Here July 13

The Washington Square Players of the New York University are planning a summer season of five Shaw plays beginning July 13, at the University Playhouse, 100 Washington Square. The productions, which are to be staged under the direction of Prof. Randolph Somerville, will include, "Fanny's First Play," "Misalliance," "Getting Married," "You Never Can Tell" and "Candida."

Although Bernard Shaw is rather popular hereabout, the plays chosen above are not often seen in this city. The players are: Elberta Trowbridge, Judith Knight, Mildred Anderson, Margaret Campbell, Kathleen Fitzgerald, Anna Smith-Payne, John Koch, Edward Fitzhugh, Richard Cecugh and James Kelly.

New York Group to View Mausoleum of Lenin; See Kremlin

For many generations the Kremlin in Moscow has been a spot of foremost interest to the traveler, but now those who come from every corner of the earth to see for themselves the wonders of Soviet Russia are drawn to a spot outside the Kremlin walls, where the body of Lenin rests.

The present mausoleum is only a temporary building of wood but is to be replaced by a stone edifice later. Perhaps then the body will no longer be on view, but at present, those who have obtained special permission may see the remains of the leader of the Russian revolution just as he appeared on the day of his death.

It is a unique privilege which has inspired many thousands of Russian workmen and peasants, and makes a lasting impression on all those who are permitted to enter the little red building which has become world famous.

Also within this tomb are the banners of the Communist International and the war banner of the Paris Commune of 1871.

A Rostrum.

From the top of this mausoleum, which is reached by steps on either side, the greatest figures in the Russian revolution have addressed the workers of Moscow and reviewed the important demonstrations and parades in the Red Square.

This mausoleum is but one of the many revolutionary landmarks which will be visited by those who leave with the World Tourists on July 14th for a six weeks' trip to Russia. Arrangements have been made with the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to make excursions to revolutionary museums, where there are the revolutionary papers of all countries, examples of the propaganda which brought about the revolution in Russia, and various interesting objects which bring before the traveler a vivid picture of the years of struggle which produced the present Workers' Republic.

The party going under the management of the World Tourists is limited, and there are only 48 more places vacant. The time is short in which to file an application, so everyone interested should write immediately for a booklet and further information to the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York City.

ALEXIS KOSLOFF



The noted dancer and ballet-master is staging a special ballet of fifty for the Cloakmakers and Furriers benefit performance at the Coney Island Stadium, Saturday evening July 16.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thrs. W. 13 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

The SILVER CORD
John Golden 58 St. E. of B'way. Circle 9-0, Thur. & Sat. 2:30

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30 MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
Prices are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.50. Lyric Theatre, 42 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

RCA Victor Presents COLONY "The First Auto" B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnight
Warner Bros. with Harney Oldfield on the screen and in person and New Vitaphone

Broadway Briefs

The Lakewood Players of Skowhegan, Me., presented last night "A Free Soul" a dramatization of Adela Rogers St. John's novel of the same title by Willard Mack. John Cromwell, who intends presenting the drama in the fall in association with William A. Brady, played the leading role.

"Hold 'Em Helen," the new Schwab and Mandel musical show has undergone a change of name. It is now called "Good News" and goes into rehearsal today.

Texas Guinan and her musical show "Padlocks" did not open at the Shubert Theatre last night as announced. The opening date has been set for Tuesday, July 5th, at the same theatre.

The settings of Theatre Guild productions for next season will be done as follows: Lee Simonson will design "Faust" and "Marco Millions"; Joseph Mielziner, "The Doctor's Dilemma"; Cleon Throckmorton, "Porgy" and Aline Bernstein, "The Game of Love and Death."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

office in the land made a bitter attack on "Wall Street Imperialism" and on Rome. He pledges himself to the policies followed by Calles in relation to Wall Street and Rome. The general has his work cut out for him, but as long as he hews to the line of his speech he will have the support of all radical and progressive elements in the United States.

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by A. M. Simons —.10

THE CLASS STRUGGLE
by Karl Kautsky —.25

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

American Authorities

MANILA, June 27.—Two thousand members of the Philippine Army, a unit of the American army, will be mobilized on the Islands for a twelve-day maneuver period, it was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the American army. The purpose of the maneuvers, according to the American authorities, is to smash labor unions in the Islands as the organization of workers is taking place rapidly.

Palestinian Scheme May Fizzle Shortly, Delegates Informed

ATLANTIC CITY, June 27.—Frank admissions that the economic situation in Palestine were "grave" were made at the sessions of the convention of the Zionist organization of America being held here.

Disillusioning reports about conditions in the Holy Land helped to add to the bitterness of the controversy between warring factions, and frequently much disorder prevailed.

Conditions Bad.

Louis Lipsky, president of the organization, declared that "an economic disorder with all its attendant consequences has set in," and asserted that the Palestine government cannot, unaided, support agriculture and colonization.

"Private initiative and private capital must be brought in," he concluded.

Failure Seen.

Many of the delegates have declared that the chronic economic difficulties in the country indicate the probable failure of this Nationalist experiment.

$50 From Singing Society.

The Hungarian Workers' Singing Society sent in $50 for a bond of the Furriers' Strike Fund and Relief Committee.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

BRITISH POLICY AT NAVAL CONFAB

Threatens Race for Naval Supremacy

GENEVA, June 27.—Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation at the Geneva naval confrence, launched an open attack upon the British proposals today. When interviewed by the press, Gibson was at first noncommittal but finally he replied to the statement of Bridgeman, head of the British delegation, that his "mandate at Geneva would not let him go home without discussion," by declaring that the British delegation could discuss anything they wanted, but whether the Americans discussed it with him was quite another matter.

In discussing the deadlock which threatens to make a joke out of the international conference called by Coolidge, Gibson said:

"Another difficulty of discussing this subject, quite apart from the fact that it is outside what we consider the rules of the conference, is the existence of two British ships of 36,000 tons each, just completed at a moment when Britain considers that the tonnage of future ships should be reduced under 20,000."

The two ships referred to are the Rodney and the Nelson, the most powerful naval vessels ever built, each mounting nine 16-inch guns, all forward and able to fire a salvo while plunging dead ahead in the high seas. The ships have nine fire controls and are equipped with smaller guns aft that can repel any rear attack.

The British declare that they have no intention of scrapping these ships and that any agreement reached must deal with future ships and not present ones. This means that even though Britain did accept the 5-5-3 ratio proposed by the United States it would not scrap any of its many cruisers built since the Washington conference of six years ago. In order to achieve equal naval power with Great Britain in the line of small cruisers the United States would have to spend hundreds of millions of dollars and increase its cruiser strength by about five times.

Fur Market Yesterday

(Continued from Page One)

People," but the chairman, Mrs. Macdaniel, apparently fearful of the labor board for the purpose of discussing the question of peaceful picketing.

It is to be remembered that the strict attorney is doubt that peaceful picketing complies with the law, the magistrate in every case to decide for himself. They have the power also who have jurisdiction over the question. If one so desires, they can always appeal to the court of special sessions."

Green Turned Down.

Last night a rumor persisted that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was refused an audience by Police Commissioner Warren. It is believed that he wanted to urge the commissioner to take even more drastic steps to break the furriers' strike than has been taken so far.

Postpone Wallman Case.

Max Wallman, who was brutally beaten up by members of the industrial squad two weeks ago and then arrested on a charge of felonious assault, had his case postponed to July 7 when it came up for a hearing yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Court.

At the time of his arrest Wallman was most viciously mistreated by the police. He was one of the witnesses brot to the police commissioners office last week when the Joint Board entered a protest against the way the pickets have been mistreated by the authorities.

Donate $50.

The furriers' branch of the United Council of Working Class Housewives yesterday donated $50 to the strike fund of the Joint Board. It was turned over by Gertrude Lange, secretary and Lily Bloom, treasurer. The council also announced that at their meeting tomorrow night, they will vote a donation of $10 for The DAILY WORKER. They are also planning to organize a Brooklyn branch due to the rapid increase in their membership and influence.

Greeks Support Left Wing.

At a meeting of the Greek fur workers held last week at Bryant Hall, a resolution was adopted that reads in part: "1. We express our loyalty and confidence to our organization and to its present officers who have lead us to victory and as testimony of our loyalty we declare that we will not only pay the 10 per cent assessment that our organization has decided to assess its members but we will do our best for the success of our present struggle.

"2. We condemn the anti-working class and traitorous actions of the officials of the International and the Special Committee of the American Federation of Labor, who in their attempts to break up our union not only have they cooperated with the factory owners but they made an alliance with every element of the underworld, the result of that alliance being the murderous assault against our Brother A. Gross, one of our class-conscious leaders to whom we express our sympathy and assure him in the struggle against the fakers."

Volunteers Wanted.

Volunteers are asked to come daily to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee and ask for Lena Chernenko. There is important work to be done.

MILLINERY AND CAP SITUATION TOLD BY T.U.E.L.

The National Committee, Cap and Millinery Section, Trade Union Educational League has issued a statement reviewing the results of the recent elections of the Chefs Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union.

"The millinery trade is undergoing the same development which all other trades have undergone within the past ten years," the statement says, "the trade is spreading all over the country, Chicago, St. Louis and many other large cities have become important millinery centers. . . . The failure of our International to undertake adequate organization work to bring this influx of workers into its folds and raise their standards to the level of the organized millinery workers in New York who in the past have supplied almost the entire market, has brot about a condition where the workers of New York are faced with the intensive competition from unorganized centers.

Even More Serious.

"The situation in the cap trade is even more serious. Large cap manufacturers are gradually giving up manufacturing and becoming jobbers. The trade in the organized centers is being transfegred into the hands of small contractors and to out-of-town, open shop centers, such as New Jersey, etc. On the other hand, in these open shops centers, because of the cheap labor supply, jobbers are beginning to manufacture on a large scale. This condition is resulting in competition against the New York market. The jobbers, who are becoming an ever more important factor in the industry, are thus increasing their profits, and at the same time shirking all responsibility for the conditions of the workers. The development of the jobbing-contracting system, the spreading of the millinery industry, the organization of the unorganized, retaining of union conditions and the struggle for further improvements—all these are problems that are of vital concern to the cap and millinery workers. In fact, they are typical problems of all the needle trades. Large manufacturing concerns are now producing furs, garments, and headgear as well as general women's apparel. Jobbing, contracting and splitting up of the industry into smaller production units are typical in every branch of the needle trades."

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! STRIKE THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

A. B. C. Class in Coney.

Tonight 8:30 p. m. at 2901 W. 8th St., Coney Island, there will be a reading and discussion of A. B. C. of Communism, by Buchhorn. Comrade Katz will lead the discussion.

• • •

To Members of Section 1.

All your units will meet on Wednesday, June 29, 6 p. m. sharp, at your unit regular headquarters.

• • •

To Section 1 Speakers.

All speakers of Section 1 who can act as chairman at open-air meetings are to report on Thursday, June 30, 7 p. m. to 51 East 10th St., two flights up.

• • •

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

• • •

Passaic Branch to Have Outing.

The Workers Party Branch of Passaic will run a bus ride Sunday, July 3rd to Horse-neck Bridge. It will start 7 p. m. from the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Tickets one dollar. For children 25 cents.

• • •

Talk on British Trade Union Bill.

Charles Mitchell will speak on the British Trade Union Bill at the educational meeting of sub-section 3-E, this evening, 6:15 p. m. at 100 West 28th St.

• • •

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Rutgers Square; Union Square; and 21st St., and Eighth Ave. Well known speakers will address the meetings. They will all start at 8 p. m.

• • •

Section 2 Agitprop and Speakers.

All speakers and agitprop directors of Section 2 will meet Thursday evening at 108 East 14th St., room 32.

Food Workers' Meeting Tomorrow.

The end of the two months' drive for membership of the Cafeteria and Luncheon Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers will be closed by a mass meeting which will be held in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., on Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Many prominent speakers from the food industry will address the audience. The drive which lasted two months was a success.

GOVERNOR WARNS TAMMANY NOT TO MAKE HOSPITAL ROW A RACE ISSUE

(Continued From Page 1).

tion of greater significance than a mere "boyish love affair."

"Do you think," he was asked, "that the treatment which the Jewish interns received at the hands of the expelled doctors might be characterized by a stronger term than 'hazing'?"

"Certainly," was the reply, "it was, to put it weakly, a mild form of lynching."

Rape Hospital Head,

Swedler refused to comment on the repeated rumors that Gov. Smith had given instructions to Mayor Walker to soft pedal the religious question involved in the "hazing".

He stressed the fact that Dr. Montimer D. Jones, the superintendent of King's County Hospital, waited a full week before he issued a statement on the outrage in which he rebutted the charges made by Swedler's clients by adducing a so-called complaint alleged to have been filed by a hospital nurse in which she asserts that Dr. Louis Rape and Dr. Hyman U. Solovay "insulted" her.

Patients Discriminated Against.

Rabbi Louis Gross of the Union Temple in Brooklyn, who is playing a prominent part in the investigation of the so-called hazing said he has affidavits from 53 Jews, former patients of the hospital, charging discrimination against them.

"I have definite and specific information," he said Rabbi Gross, "regarding conditions in the incurable wards of King's County Hospital which would be heartrending to hear."

He called attention to certain cases in which cruel and desperately sick Jewish workers were deliberately ignored by gentile doctors. He cited one case where a Jewish boy died as a result of such neglect.

Rabbi Gross pointed out that he is not alone in the desire to press the charges against the political medicos who are craring it over the inmates at the King's Hospital. He is the chairman of the 100 rabbis who form the Jewish investigating committee.

"The question is an American one," Rabbi Gross went on to say, "not a Jewish one; we live in America, not Russeia."

A reporter of an evening paper spoke up. "You mean Russia, don't you, rabbi."

"No," was the retort, "I said Rumania. The day of the pogrom has passed in Russia."

Bird S. Coler, commissioner of public welfare is to make his decision today on the petition of the King's County Hospital Alumni Association that the suspended internes be reinstated and permitted to occupy their rooms in the staff quarters.

Arraignment of the six "hazers" will be held today in the Flatbush Court at 27th St. and Snyder Ave., Brooklyn.

On Wednesday they will appear before Mayor Walker, who in his capacity as chief magistrate, will hear the case.

Labor Organizations

To Form New I. L. D. Branch.

A mass meeting to form another branch of the International Labor Defense, is being held tonight, at the new cooperative house, at 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8 p. m.

Important Iron Workers' Meeting.

A special meeting of the Iouse Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held this evening at the Rand School, 7 East 15th St. at 8 p. m.

A six-months' report about the union activities will be given. The second and final nominations for all officers of the union will be made. The presence of every member is very urgent.

• • •

Branch 451, Workmen's Circle $200.

At a meeting of Workmen's Circle Branch 451, Brother Kaplan made an appeal for the furriers' relief. The branch decided to donate $200.

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER IX.

Building the Party.

The process which we name the Americanization of our Party has become recognized as one of our main problems. That is, to orientate our Party upon the realities of the class struggle and adjust our tactics and methods to the conditions presented by these realities. The first step should be to turn our attention much more toward the problems of the American workers and much more to the workers in the shops. Also to draw all of our members into the main stream of the labor movement such as trade unions. This will increase and strengthen our contacts and attract the American born workers to our Party.

Since the war a certain degree of leveling process has taken place in the country, immigration has been considerably curtailed and the most decisive section within the language colonies have become the young elements born in this country of foreign parentage. The result of which is that the language colonies are brought closer to the questions of the American workers in general and the workingclass as a whole has become more Americanized, more of one compact mass. This situation should be taken advantage of and facilitate the process of Americanizing the movement.

In previous chapters the need of adapting ourselves to the use of the everyday language of the workers has been emphasized. This in itself will naturally become a part of our Americanization process. Many entirely foreign terms should be elminated from our propaganda vocabulary. Our language press in particular as well as our language fractions must become less foreign in charneter, which means that while taking up all questions of the international movement, it must be done-properly in its relation toward the concrete problems of the American workingclass. Our Party as a whole must then proceed to appropriate the traditions of the American workingclass struggle, make them our own and incorporate them definitely in the Communist movement.

Combine Struggles for Immediate Needs With Ultimate Aims.

Our direct approach to the workers naturally goes through the everyday struggles. To establish permanent contact with them and actually win them for our movement, we must fight equally for questions of a penny an hour increase in the shops as for our ultimate aims. We must create the proper combination so that every struggle for partial demands become part of the struggle leading directly toward the achievement of our ultimate aims. We must study the character of workers individually, approach them on their own basis of understanding which we should help to further develop. It is always well for our comrades to know just what points are the best contacts and then proceed from that point to interest the individual workers. We must observe closely how the masses move and react to the class struggle so that our slogans become both practical, concrete and leading toward the achievements of our ultimate aim. When our Party's slogans it must become authoritative to the workers.

While we may not face the obstacles so much of the cunning social democratic leaders or trade union bureaucrats among the workers in the shops, since they are not numerous there, we must nevertheless show that we understand practical politics in a Communistic sense. We must not only shout about the needs of the workers, but give actual help. Reformist leaders too often win the confidence of the workers with their claims of giving practical help.

In applying our campaigns, our slogans should be as simple as possible and so coined that they concentrate on the main outstanding issues. They should not be too advanced, and the fewer the better. Our actions should be definitely connected with the organization measures taken.

A further problem of winning the American section of the working masses, is to find the correct approach to the Negro workers in the industries, and take up the questions vitally effecting the agricultural workers and small farmers.

While setting forth the immediate issues in these various fields of struggle, the strictest adherence to principle is necessary combined with the maximum contact.

Simplifying Our Tasks.

All our methods need simplification. Our approach to the workers must become simplified. Our machinery works in a very cumbersome manner and should operate on a more simplified basis. Too many campaigns initiated simultaneously create confusion. This can be eliminated by concentrating mainly on the outstanding issue at each specific period and engage mainly in the one campaign corresponding with this issue. Such procedure will help to obtain the maximum result of response from our members as well as from the working masses.

When engaging in a campaign, the measures should be worked out not merely for the higher local bodies, but for all the nuclei as well so that our whole machinery gets into motion from top to bottom.

It has now become recognized in our Party that we must pay much more attention to the parliamentary elections in the country, nationally, state-wide, and locally. The workers participate in such elections, although not on a class basis and all the issues of the workingclass are intimately bound up with the elections. It is our duty to put these issues on a class basis and utilize them as our approach to the working masses in election campaigns with a view to constantly developing these issues and giving them definite content.

Party Leadership.

Our Party is the highest form of proletarian organization. Its leadership must be deliberately trained, beginning from below in the nuclei. We must never conceal our errors, but rather openly discuss them with a view to have them properly rectified. Only in this manner can we develop the discipline of our members as well as the consciousness of Party tasks.

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CONFERENCE

To prepare for The DAILY WORKER midsummer carnival and fair, meets at 108 East 14th Street, Wednesday evening, June 29 at 8 P. M. All Units of the Workers Party, all other working class organizations are urged to have their representatives present ready with full reports as to what they will contribute. Report all proposals to Bert Miller, c o DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City. Orchard 1680.

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A. Rosenfeld, Secretary.

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The Battle in New York Needle Trades

By I. JEROME.

The Proletarian Spirit.

I saw this miracle.

A hundred workers massed in a hall.

Tall-weary men and girls, cloak makers, dress makers, straight from the factories to the meeting.

This is the vanguard. The front line of the left wing.

Louis Hyman has the floor. General Manager of the Joint Board. His words are few and unemotional. These are the chosen workers. They do not need propaganda. Gaunt, unsmiling, Lincolnesque, he stands before them. He talks intimately, warmly (intimately, warmly he talks to the gatherings of twenty thousand at Madison Square Garden).

". . . not a donation, fellow-workers, but a loan, and only for a short term. The union will pay back every penny it borrows. I have no pledge to give you but my word. We have bone so far, fellow-workers, and shall we now fail for lack of funds? You are the defenders of the union, and the union now comes to you and says, do not let my foes crush me. Stand by me in my hour of need!"

A worker stands up. A proletarian, talking the language of the proletariat. His voice is husky. His words come rapidly.

"The bosses give money to Sigman. The yellow socialist 'Forward' gives money to Sigman. The blackshirt Beckerman of the Amalgamated gives money to Sigman. The Civic Federation gives money to Sigman. And we. Whom have we got to help us? The newspapers are against us. The Judges are against us. The bosses are against us. The police are against us. The A. F. of L. is against us. Our workers are knocked-out by the long strike. Our pickets are blackjacked. Our leaders are jailed. Who's going to help our cause if not we ourselves? Workers, comrades, do your utmost. Dig deep into your pockets. Into your flesh if you have to!"

The collection begins. A girl comes forward—pale, oval-faced, a Daily Worker folded under her arm.

"I give one hundred dollars."

Her voice is low, but firm with conviction.

Another girl—two men—three—step forward. There is a rush to the front. The chairman pleads for patience. "Your money will be taken, comrades. Please give us a chance to make the entries."

One worker, a bearded cloak-maker brings to the table fifty dollars. "Will you let me bring another fifty tomorrow? I think my wife can raise it somehow."

The chairman announces that one comrade has given five hundred dollars. His name cannot be made public as he is a member of a right wing local and he fears reprisals.

Some pledge to bring money the following day, two days later, at the end of the week.

Three men club together and bring fifty dollars. Who knows how much this means to them.

And one brings over his watch: "Here, pawn this."

Half an hour has passed. The chairman rises to announce the results. A light of joy is in his eye.

The workers wait for the announcement. The room holds its breath.

"Over ten thousand dollars!"

"Im-poss-ible!"

The wonderment is whispered thru the room.

Over ten thousand dollars! The workers look at one another. Is it a dream? Joy floods to their eyes. If they were not ashamed, if they could but be little children they would cry. Their glances embrace each other.

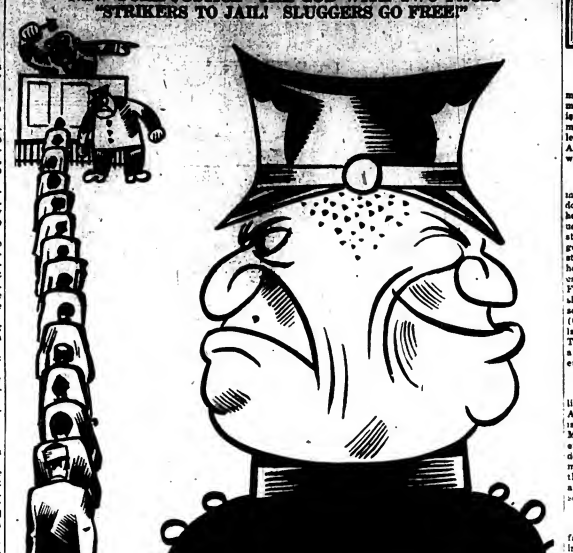
Is it possible? We?—we gave it?

For the first time they behold their seedy clothes, their pinched faces, their poverty.

Is it possible?

And in my corner I ask—Shall these be conquered?

NEW YORK JUSTICE—THE GOD WITH TWO FACES "STRIKERS TO JAIL! SLUGGERS GO FREE!"



Drawing by Jan Matulka in the New Masses.

Labor Faces a Turn in the Road

By BERT MILLER.

"COOLIDGE says flag of America means best job on earth" declares the New York Times. The phrase might well have been uttered by any of the Green, Woll, Lewis outfit now at the head of the American Federation of Labor. This theory of the exalted position of labor in the United States as compared with other nations, the theory of the immunity of the United States from the laws which govern the development of the class struggle elsewhere, has become the basis for a complete class collaboration philosophy, which has been carefully nourished and disseminated by reactionary labor leaders and employers alike. It has been made the basis for the theory that the trade unions are not fighting organizations of the working class but rather in the words of Green, "agencies through which cooperation between unions and management can be realized." The conservative wing of the American labor officialdom has literally swamped the labor movement with this propaganda for the last few years and it has found its concrete expression in arbitration schemes, the B. and O. plan for increasing the productivity of labor and various forms of labor banking and insurance. One cannot doubt but that the material conditions of prosperity in which America found itself during this period, gave an impetus to this propaganda, and that it seriously affected and dulled the militancy and fighting spirit of certain sections of the American working class. Even in our own ranks it gave rise to certain expressions of scepticism and pessimism from those who based their views on "temporary and superficial phenomena".

• • •

RECENT developments tend to indicate that the "honeymoon" period is over, and that the campaign against class collaboration, carried on by the left wing, was fundamentally correct. As far back as January, 1926, Joseph Wild of the Daily News Record let the cat out of the bag when he said, "Inquiry shows that cooperation and profit sharing succeed in good times to some extent but wither under adverse winds." Mr. Wild then quotes W. G. Ilaber, "The first zero breeze of rigorous times will freeze 90 per cent of these labor idiosyncrasies."

American capitalists encouraged the Golden Rule tweddle for a time for a very definite and useful purpose. During the period of expanding and developing prosperity, labor had to be drugged against launching an offensive, against demanding its share in the unusual harvest which American capitalists were reaping. This could be done only by bribing certain key sections of the American working class and by cultivating assiduously the policy of class cooperation. A few crumbs to the railroad workers, the building trades and other highly skilled categories, a few sumptuous love feasts with Woll, Hoover, Jewell, Willard, Hillman, Nash, etc., as the guests and the trick was done. As a result there has been during the last few years almost no serious struggle for increased demands by any section of the American labor movement except that led by the left wing.

THE times are changing. The economic weather man predicts some "zero breezes" approaching. While the development of American capitalism is still distinctly on the upgrade, there are signs of a turn in the road. Recent reports indicate serious declines in the automobile, textile and building industries, which are key factors in the maintenance of the present period of American prosperity. Conditions in Europe, in which American capitalism has become deeply involved are most unsettled and are highly charged with social electricity.

Under these changing conditions, it is becoming increasingly evident that the American capitalist class has decided to change its tactics, to drop its honeyed phrases, and come down to business. The following recent events bear out this conclusion: (1) The offensive against the miners' union. (2) The refusal by the Federal Board of Mediation of an increase in wages to conductors and trainmen on fifty-five western railroads. (3) The renewal of the use of injunctions on a broad scale against labor (stone cutters, carmen, needle trades). (4) The proposed attack upon the building trades, now being discussed by the employers in this industry. (5) The dropping of insurance and welfare schemes by a number of employers (American Woolen Co., Morris Packing Co.). (6) The ferocity of the attack against the most militant section of the American labor movement in the needle trades. (7) The pressure being brought to bear upon the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bank by the Mitten interests. These examples, which can be amplified by others in every section of the country, make it evident that an offensive against the trade unions of this country on a broad and formidable scale, is slowly but surely gathering headway.

• • •

THIS prospect holds the possibility of deep-going changes in the American labor movement in the not distant future. Labor is facing more and more the question of the defense of its most fundamental and elementary rights to organize, to strike and to picket. In this struggle the honest trade union elements in the American Federation, those who refuse to surrender their basic rights, must either step forward, consolidate their forces, draw in from the ranks of the unorganized new and courageous fighting elements, and build a broad militant left wing, which will hold a real promise for a rennaissance of the entire American labor movement, and a period of great development and growth, or they must face the impending danger of the complete wiping-out of the trade unions and the inevitable crushing of labor's standards which will follow.

The lines are crystallizing sharply between those who are ready to desert the labor movement and those who are ready to fight for its existence.

Boy On Trial For Murder.

HACKENSACK, June 27.—James Hoey, 19, of Dumont, N. J., is expected to go on trial here soon for the murder of his friend, Elisha Smith, 19, at the home of Evelyn Silveris, 14, on March 12.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

The close relationship of Fred R. Marvin of the New York Commercial and the American Defense Society to all these army officers may be gathered from Mr. Marvin's series of articles which ran in the Army and Navy Journal in the spring of 1926 (see page 921). Several of them attack the advocates of peace and international good will. All the War Department man use the Marvin material and other rehashed items from the notorious Lusk Report.

A typical verbal assault on progressive movements by big army advocates was made in 1925 on the League for Industrial Democracy in the pages of the Bulletin of the 83rd Division of the U. S. Army and in the Quartermaster Review. Other army officers took up the false charges which consisted of "treason" and references to the circulation of a so-called "slacker's oath." When these charges were investigated they were found to have originated with Mr. Marvin who is systematic in his slanderous attacks on the L. I. D. When Mr. Marvin was asked to produce evidence to prove his lying charges he failed as usual to reply. Mr. Norman Thomas, a director of the League, refers to Marvin's statements as "childish and malicious misrepresentations."

One of the earlier army officer mix-ups with the peace societies is described by Leonard Cline in "The War on the Peace Seekers" (New Republic, July 2, 1924):

"So we arrive at the episode of Brigadier-General Albert J. Bowley. Speaking always with the agreement that his utterances shall not be given to the press, General Bowley has declared that activities of the Soviet Reds have been reflected in such organizations as the Y.W.C.A. (cheers from the business men), that our colleges are teaching our young people pacifism and Communism; that Carrie Chapman Catt and Jane Addams are 'the reddest of the reds.' We have no time, however, to consider more than his speech before the Chamber of Commerce at Columbus, Ohio, on March 7.

"As usual, General Bowley exacted the promise that there should be no newspaper account of his talk. But when it was over five of his auditors, outraged, swore to affidavits recounting what he said. He attacked the National Council for Prevention of War, among whose officers are such persons as Mrs. Catt, Miss Addams, President Hibben of Princeton, President Lowell of Harvard, Maude Wood Park, Julia G. Lathrop, William Allen White, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University of America. In particular, he attacked Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary.

"He declared, according to the affidavits, that Mr. Libby was educated for the promotion of Communism in Russia or by Russians; that after returning from Russia he taught Communism in Pennsylvania; that he is a Communist; and that he and su associate take turns visiting Russia to get instructions from the Soviet government; that the Council is the tool of the Soviets and its constructive measures are a cloak to hide its sinister designs; that the Council and Mr. Libby want to overthrow our government by violence.

"Immediately there was a hue of indignation. General Bowley was asked for proofs. He promised them. Not one so far has he supplied. His very associates have admitted that his went too far, drawing inferences not justifiable from the evidence. Fred R. Marvin, editor of the Searchlight column in the New York Commercial, one of those to whom General Bowley went pleading for help in his predicament, was unable to say more than that 'it is impossible that in his (General Bowley's) address in Columbus he used expressions which, if literally construed, he could not prove; but as to his real purpose no honest citizen can question him.'"

The activities of other army professional propagandists is told by Mr. Cline in a subsequent article (New Republic, July 9, 1924), as follows:

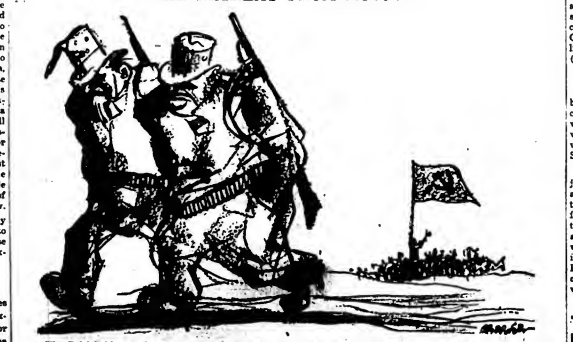
"There is, for instance, the activity of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Sheets. We have et hand a copy of a letter sent by Colonel Sheets to Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University of America, who is on the executive board of the National Council for Prevention of War. Dr. Ryan had delivered an address before the convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Colonel Skeets demanded answers to a list of questions which imputed to the League and to Dr. Ryan as well a program of violent communistic doctrines. Religious prejudice was brought out boldly in the letter, which concluded, 'Are you willing to be branded as a self-appointed destroyer of the nation?' Copies of this letter were sent to the press.

"And there is the incessant propagandizing of such journals as the Army and Navy Register. An article in the November 10, 1923, issue of this organ declared that $3,000,000 in gold had been sent from the United States by the "Communistic International.' On the return from Europe of Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for Prevention of War, a campaign to wipe out our army and navy would begin, the article declared, 'so that when the red uprising comes the country will be at its mercy.'"

What has been done to counteract these absurd statements from military sources? Mr. Cline reports:

(To Be Continued)

"THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW"



The British bloc against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has failed, at least temporarily, and the war of invasion is postponed for just a little. The vigilance of the Soviet Union is one main reason. Trusted cossacks hired by England have been caught.

BOOKS

RED POETS AND BOURGEOIS INTELLECTUALS.

In his review of Lola Ridge's Red Flag Lebarbe seems to me to have misunderstood almost every aspect of Miss Ridge's work in an astonishing manner. He announces with loud and belligerent fanfare that Lola Ridge is a proletarian poet. This original discovery will probably surprise no one more than Miss Ridge herself, who may be delighted to learn that her intellectual, highly stylized, imagistic poetry is full of the heartbeat of the American worker. But in that case, what kind of creature is the American worker?

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The fact that Miss Ridge has often drawn her inspiration from the masses and from workingclass history (such as the Russian Revolution) doesn't make her a proletarian poet. In her diction and in the subtleties of her emotional approach she is thoroughly alien to the proletariat. This is not intended as criticism of Miss Ridge. Since poetry in this country is still produced largely by bourgeois intellectuals (exploited workers never get a chance to indulge in such leisure pursuits), it is inevitable that the stamp of a bourgeois psyche should remain more or less intact, no matter how completely individual intellectuals may be in sympathy with the interests of the workingclass. Lola Ridge is a bourgeois intellectual. So is Joe Freeman, who is a thoroughgoing Communist. So is Lebarbe himself. (He showed it in his recent sonnet in THE DAILY WORKER.) So am I and several other persons I could mention who are members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Figure it out for yourself why Carl Sandburg, who is not a Communist, is a better proletarian than Joe Freeman who is; why Theodore Dreiser, who has no real quarrels with the capitalistic system, is a more proletarian novelist than Floyd Dell, who has given some of his best energy to the revolutionary movement.

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And Lebarbe's choice for proletarian laurels is strangely awry. For of living American poets Lola Ridge would be one of the most difficult for an American worker to understand. The blue-blooded aristocrat, Amy Lowell, is simple in comparison. And Lebarbe's quotation from "Red flag" proves it. Miss Ridge is one of the most persistent and most intricate of the Imagists, and with this she combines an obscure, mystical intensity that places her decidedly among the "difficult" poets. Lebarbe, carried away by the subject matter of some of her poetry and her obvious sympathies, disregards everything else. And for some reason he also seems to feel it necessary to make a hysterical defense of Miss Ridge against imaginary foes. He actually is sore at the fact that critics have praised "Red Flag"!

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Lebarbe's review also contains a number of curious irrelevancies. The fact that " 'Annunciation' speaks of violets and the word 'yclept' is found in 'After the Recital' " is doubtless very interesting and literary antiquarians of the future may thank him for the information. He might also have mentioned that "Obliteration" speaks of the sea, that the word "appulse" is used as the title of one of the poems, etc., etc.

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The poem "Phyllis" is emphatically not reminiscent of T. S. Eliot (another proletarian?). Let Lebarbe read or reread "Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," "Sweeney among the Nightingales" and "The Waste Land."

—A. B. MAGIL.

THE SHYLOCK OF THE WORLD.

AMERICA, THE WORLD'S BANKER, by Dr. Max Winkler. Published by the Research Department, Foreign Policy Association, N. Y. $.50.

Dr. Winkler is the Vice-President of Bertron, Griscom & Co., and was formerly the head of the Foreign Bond department of Moody's Investor's Service. While, therefore, we cannot look to him for anything in the way of a social interpretation of the phenomena of financial imperialism, he is nevertheless a first class statistician and has collected a very valuable body of data from which Marxian students can draw deductions of their own.

This pamphlet is the best current study of the manner in which the spiral of American finance is continuing to soar skywards. Exclusive of the ten billion dollars of political or war debts advanced by the American Government to foreign Governments, private American investors, according to the figures compiled by Dr. Winkler, had invested approximately thirteen billion dollars abroad by the end of 1926. This figure is about a billion dollars greater than the estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

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The suddenness with which Uncle Sam has entered upon the role of the world's Uncle Shylock stands out above everything else in the book. Prior to 1915 foreign borrowings floated in the United States were of relatively no moment. By the end of 1926, foreign private financial investments in this country reached $12,885,000,000, geographically distributed as follows:

Region	Amount
Europe	$3,596,700,000
Canada	3,557,600,000
Cuba	1,508,700,000
Mexico	1,074,600,000
Central America	265,200,000
South America	1,973,300,000
China, Japan and Philippines	713,500,000
Miscellaneous	225,000,000

Hence, to whatever corner of the earth we may turn we find that American dollars have penetrated it and that foreign workers must sweat out interest and dividends with which to line the golden coffers of American imperialism. "America has loaned money to the Dutch East Indies, Australia, Central America, Cuba, the West Indies; in South America to the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru and to the provinces and states, departments, cities and municipalities within these countries.

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"Today American dollars finance Chilean nitrate producers, Venezuelan oil companies, Sao Paulo coffee growers, Colombian tobacco raisers and Cuban cotton planters. Funds are obtained in the United States for Peruvian sanitation projects and for Brazilian, Chilean and Colombian railroad construction. America supplies capital for Danish banks, Swedish industrial concerns, Norwegian hydro-electric projects, Finnish financial institutions, Czechoslovak equipment and glass companies, Jugoslav railways, Italian public utilities, Spanish telephone enterprises and even Russian mining projects (Harriman manganese concession and Lena goldfields concession)."

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The conclusions to be drawn from these facts are quite simple and should be very obvious. The adage is as true as it is ancient that in capitalist society "he who holds the purse strings calls the tune." But of the manner in which American imperialism directs the course of practically all of the western world and of even the major powers Dr. Winkler drops not even a word. This we must conjecture for ourselves or secure from other sources. Secondly, how long can the mad dance keep up?

On this question Dr. Winkler and the Foreign Policy Association throw just a hint. Already the world is finding it difficult to meet the interest and amortization charges which such huge loans involve although, for the time being, "the over-abundance of (American) capital will make it possible for such debtors, as may be in difficulties temporarily, to create new debts to take care of existing obligations (p. 74)." In other words, foreign nations are beginning to borrow from us to pay interest—a situation, as a result of which, "some of the recent offerings do not perhaps constitute high grade investment issues." It goes without saying that the venerable Doctor of Philosophy neglects to add that sections of the Communist International are on the job in all of the countries getting ready to take over and direct the works when the crash occurs.

—JACK HARDY.

The poetry of Lola Ridge has certain very distinguished qualities. But they seem to have escaped Lebarbe in his frantic desire to make a "proletarian" of her at any cost. If Lebarbe thinks I'm all wrong, let him follow his own advice and place "Red Flag" in the hands of a worker of working class origin. And if he wishes, he can choose somebody who happens to be especially sensitive to poetry. Then let him note the reactions, if any.

—A. B. MAGIL.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

LABOR MUST Act! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER

SPECIAL CHICAGO EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE fact that president Coolidge is wearing a ten-gallon hat in the South Dakota mountains does not signify that the vacant space in the headgear will contain anything stronger than the presidential head. And judging from the speech that Coolidge delivered to the South Dakota farmers the brain-waves on the inside of the hat rack are not sufficiently vigorous to put the hat out of shape. When a politician tells farmers that their economic condition is alright, while they are yelling for relief,—what he needs is not a hat but a psychopath.

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ADMIRAL Field of the British delegation to the Geneva conference picked on July 4th as the date on which to give a banquet to the American delegation. Such a banquet if given in the United States, in the British embassy or in some other wet oasis, might be productive of good results, but the Americans in Geneva have access to the wine shops as well as the British, so the British admiral has nothing by way of novelty to give them.

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TZARIST barons have been doing a rushing business in the American matrimonial market since the Russian revolution cut them off from their bases of supplies at home. Lesser lights among the old aristocracy did fairly well, but the barons were sweeping everything before them. Girls with millions fell before their advances like a field of grain before a mowing machine. They lost Russia, but won the heart and bankroll of the Americans that count.

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BUT even as the Russian workers and peasants got sick of their aristocracy, the wealthy daughters of America's leading capitalists are finding their aristocratic foundlings anything but assets. We have the sad case of the Baron Tornow in the uniform of an imperial Russian army officer. He married the daughter of Joseph Clendenin, millionaire mining magnate. The baron had too many eyes so he may soon have to go to work for a living or hire out as an anti-Bolshevik expert to Matthew Woll and the Civic Federation.

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MORE about this remarkable individual Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton! He is bringing up his son in the spook business and claims that the young lad has a full-sized holy ghost already rooming in his innards. Had a doctor been present when the holy spirit entered Straton Jr. he would have called an ambulance and prescribed ice for the back of his neck, but not so his father. The old veteran was delighted and stood in ecstacy while his son groaned, raved and frothed at the mouth. This is the real stuff. None of your anaemic, powder-puff religions for "Doc" Straton.

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SOME of Dr. Straton's deacons hinted that the old fellow was unduly influenced by Uldine Utley, the youthful lady evangelist who performed recently in Carnegie Hall. Uldine is now at a bathing resort, according to snappy pictures in the tabloids. This is reminiscent of Aimee McPherson. It seems that evangelists have a weakness for the seashore. The Rev. Straton admits that Miss Utley influenced him and is grateful to his god for it. That's the way we like to hear a fellow talk.

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THERE are two kinds of religious convulsions according to Straton, or rather convulsions that appear exactly alike to the naked eye, appear in a different light when seen thru the spiritual microscope. For instance his son's convulsion was the work of a genuine holy ghost, while other manifestations of a similar character on the surface are actually the work of the devil. This is one of the hazards of the business the Dr. suggests, but as we said before, every trade has its own peculiar difficulties.

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ACCORDING to Chinese news dispatches in the capitalist press, Chiang-Kai-shek, the so-called moderate militarist has issued a death warrant for Michael Borodin, the Russian adviser to the Hankow Nationalist government. Fortunately Chiang is up against the same problem that confronts a hunter. He must first catch his hare. Reports have it that General Feng and Chiang have entered into an alliance against Hankow, but that Chiang wants to have all labor unions outlawed. This may be true and it may not as far as Feng is concerned, but there is no doubt but Chiang is fully committed to the imperialist program and has turned out to be an implacable and bloody enemy of the Chinese masses.

(Continued on Page Three)

U. S. Marines Remain In Nicaragua; Will "Supervise" Election

WASHINGTON, June 28. — The Fifth Regiment of United States marines will remain in Nicaragua, according to an announcement of the navy department. The marines will remain at least a year and will "supervise" the 1928 elections for the Nicaraguan presidency.

The remainder of the marines will return to Haiti, San Diago and Quantico in the near future, the navy department stated.

Woman League Asks Freedom for Haiti; Hit U. S. Militarism

Urging that the United States grant independence to the Haitian Republic, a committee of six sent to investigate conditions in Haiti by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom scores the military dictatorship maintained by the United States over the little "republic."

Hitting at the domination of the island by Brigadier General John Russell for the benefit of the sugar interests and National City Bank, the committee in the report of its findings, called "Occupied Haiti," says:

"Since the appointment in 1922 of Brigadier General John H. Russell as high Commissioner of Haiti, no other minister has been appointed. General Russell is, therefore, at the same time representative of the state department, the army and the navy and our occupation consequently is [illegible] military [illegible]



Daily Worker Campaign for Five Thousand New Readers Opens July 1st

In answer to the call for five thousand new readers for The DAILY WORKER, issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Management Committee has decided to immediately launch an energetic campaign to reach this goal. The campaign for five thousand new readers will open officially July 1st and will last until August 30. Every Party member, every DAILY WORKER reader, and every friend and sympathizer of the Party, is to be mobilized for this campaign.

The Management Committee has further decided to assist the comrades in this drive by making a special offer of the most attractive premiums which will be announced in these columns. The following quotas are assigned to each district and will serve as a basis upon which we will judge the work of each district.

District	Quota of New Readers	District	Quota of New Readers	District	Quota of New Readers
1 Boston	225	6 Cleveland ..	300	12 Seattle	100
2 New York ...	2000	7 Detroit	400	13 Los Angeles	300
3 Philadelphia .	225	8 Chicago	600	15 Conn.	50
4 Buffalo	100	9 Minn.	200	New Jersey.	150
5 Pittsburgh ..	300	10 Agric.	150	Total	5000

POLICE BESIEGE UNION MINERS' HOUSES

INSULL BUILDING BIG TRUST WITH CHICAGO RAILWAY

Bills Introduced Into Legislature to Start

CHICAGO, June 28.—The history of the financial influence by the Chicago utilities corporations of political corruption and bribery of the law makers, was effectively brought into the open by the famous 1926 primary election slush fund exposure. The Insull utilities corporation which is politicians by outright purchase and industrial corporations, then set out definitely to dominate the elected politicians by outright purpose and it succeeded. It is now preparing to swallow the whole Chicago transportation system and legalize its actions by law.

In the 1926 primaries Insull alone gave $237,935 to influence these elections. Of this the campaign for Frank L. Smith, the chairman of the Illinois Interstate Commerce Commission received $125,000. Brennan, the democratic boss $18,000, and $65,000 went to local Chicago political combines.

It was an established fact that further sums were paid out by Insull, but Insull refused to reveal even to the United States Senate to whom these payments were made.

A complete consolidation of the Chicago traction system has now been proposed in its initial stage in five bills introduced to the state legislature framed by the Insull lawyers.

(Continued on Page Five)

Army Officials Confess Honolulu Flight Is Just Preparation for New War



HONOLULU, T. H., June 28.—The non-stop flight of Lieuts. Lester Maitland and Albert Hegenberger from California to Hawaii is part of a great war game, army authorities announced today. Theoretically, the big plane is on a mission of attacking a Japanese ship midway between San Francisco and Hawaii.

Under the game being played, the plane will discover its return to the Pacific Coast blocked after dropping its bombs and must continue to Hawaii.

"LABOR FRIENDS" IN LEGISLATURE KILL 8 HOUR LAW

Force Women to Long Workday, Short Pay

CHICAGO, June 28.—For fifteen years a fight has been waged by the various women's organizations and supported by labor (through methods of lobbying) for a law setting a limit of an eight hour workday for women. Once more in this present legislature these efforts have been defeated and in the usual style.

The bill provides an eight hour day, 7 day week, fifty-six hour work week. At present the ten hour law is in effect, passed in 1909 and the bosses advanced the same arguments against the eight hour day as they did prior to 1909 against the decrease to a ten hour day. This bill has been re-introduced so many times and granted so many exceptions for various industries that the eight hour day proposal in itself has become somewhat fictitious. All seasonal industries such as canneries and others were exempted in the proposed bill from an eight hour day restriction during the busy season.

More Women Work.

In Illinois as well as other parts of the country women are employed in industries in increasing numbers. In practically all instances where they perform equal work to the men employed, the wage rate is lower and exploitation is greater. The survey made in the state of Illinois in 1924 shows that in all of the industries 68.09 percent of all women employed work more than eight hours a day.

A Bill Essential to Labor.

Through this long standing fight it has been universally acknowledged by organized labor that the women's eight hour bill is one of prime importance not only from the point of view of health conditions for women, but also as a further step in advance for the labor movement in general. Hence, it has been universally supported, but how?

Prior to every election in the state the State Federation of Labor has made endorsements of candidates who should be elected, the so-called labor friends, and candidates who shall be defeated, the labor enemies. The final vote taken on the women's eight hour bill H B 61 was 74 in favor, 64 against, 8 present but not voting and 4 absent. The vote was short of the constitutional majority required for passage.

How did the so-called labor friends vote? Of those having the endorsement of the Illinois State Federation of Labor three votes against the eight hour bill, four reported themselves present but not voting, two were absent and it will thus be noted that the matter was nicely fixed so that 74 of the worthy lawmakers elected on the capitalist ticket with the labor endorsement could cast their vote in favor and maintain their record but still defeat the bill. The whole affair was pre-arranged. The extensive labor lobbying brought no practical result whatever.

Incidentally four colored legislators voted against the bill, giving as their reason that the action was determined by the attitude of the many trade

(Continued on Page Five)

KWANTUNG GETS CRUSHING DEFEAT BY NATIONALISTS

Canton Workers Revolt Aids People's Army

HANKOW, June 28.—The Nationalist troops have occupied Ichang, and Yangtse's troops are in flight. This establishes direct railway connection between the Wuhan cities and Chenchow.

Chen Ta-shun, the most powerful Kwangtung general has attacked Klangsi and was repulsed by the third Wuhan army. He has fled to Nanching.

Canton Workers in Revolt.

The fourth Wuhan army has been sent as a punitive column against the Kwangtung province, and has reached the border. The advance of the Wuhan army is assisted by revolts of the Canton workers.

Reports declare that the Chinese of Shanghai refuse to pay extra taxes to meet the military expenditures of foreign troops. They declare: "No taxation without representation." Since the Chinese pay most taxes they demand municipal representation.

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SHANGHAI, June 28. — Despite numerous and unsubstantiated rumors about a halt in the advance of the Nationalists, the imperialist powers continue to rush troops, planes and tanks to Peking and Tientsin.

A detachment of 500 U. S. marines, accompanied by five planes, has landed at Haingho, situated between Tientsin and Taku. It is reported that an American aviation base will be established there. The force at Haingho will be increased by the addition of a thousand marines and twelve airplanes from Shanghai.

It is expected that the Nationalist government will send a note to the United States protesting against the establishment of an aviation headquarter at Hsingho.

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Chiang Suffers Defeat.

LONDON, June 28.—The Chinese expeditionary armies under General Chiang Kai-shek have met with a severe reverse in the neighborhood of Hsuchowfu, suffering 30,000 casualties, most of whom were killed, according to dispatches from Shanghai.

Sun Chuan-fang, whom Chiang Kai-shek defeated before Shanghai, attacked Hsuchowful in force. Chiang Kai-shek, after four days of desperate fighting, was compelled to evacuate his position and retire in the direction of Pengpu, representing a loss of 30 miles of territory.

Announce New Slash In Actors' Salaries

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., June 28. — Report of an additional "cut" of 5 per cent in motion picture studio payrolls startled minor employees of the film plants today when it was said the Fox Film Company had taken the first step in this direction.

Last week film producing companies announced a reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of all stars, directors and high priced executives.

Report Daudet Visiting Fascisti Heats Franco-Italian Crisis a Little

ROME, June 28.—A report was printed today by the Popolo D'Italia that Leon Daudet, leader of the French Royalists, had arrived in Italy by airplane. Daudet was arrested after he had barricaded himself in the office of Nationalist newspaper L'Action Francais in Paris and taken to Sante prison to serve three months for libel. He was released several days ago when a royalist friend hoaxed the prison authorities by pretending to be a government official with a pardon.

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PARIS, June 28.—The Poincaire cabinet today decided to stand or fall on the questions raised by the liberation from prison of Leon Daudet. They refused to answer any questions and received a vote of confidence, 350 to 185.

The bad feelings existing already between Italy and France are made a little worse by Italian celebration over the Daudet stratagem, which the French non-royalist bourgeoisie regards as a dirty trick on a government that was always friendly to the reaction.

Chicago Kuomintang Votes Aid to Hankow; Brands Chiang Traitor

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—"Support the Hankow government," was the slogan in a unanimous resolution passed at its last meeting by the Chicago Branch of the Kuomintang held June 24th, 2 P. M.

Previous to this meeting the stand of the Chicago Kuomintang branch was for neutrality, as between the traitor Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow government. After a thorough discussion, the stand of neutrality was withdrawn and definite, out-and-out support given to the policies and program of the Hankow government.

Bitter denunciation of Chiang Kai-shek and his selling-out to the imperialists marked the discussion of the proposed change in policy. There were no speakers against the resolution.

"The Chicago branch of the Kuomintang," reads the resolution, "from henceforth gives its undivided and enthusiastic support to the Hankow government."

After the passage of the resolution rousing cheers were given for the Hankow government, and the Kuomintang of China.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE RISES AT NAVAL MEET

Washington Sees War Threat in Pacific

GENEVA, June 28.—In spite of their comical efforts to conceal their real feelings deep pessimism pervades the American delegation because of the announcement by Japan that it joins Britain in its determination to raise the question of capital ships at the naval conference which would be a violation of the Washington agreement not to open discussion of such ships until 1932, ten years after the close of the conference called by the United States under the Harding administration.

Americans On Defensive.

The American delegation is on the defensive inasmuch as they realize that the failure of the conference will have political repercussions in the elections of 1928 and would place the Coolidge administration at a disadvantage. So determined are the Americans to conceal the failure that there are indications that the Americans, rather than break up the conference, would eventually agree to discuss the age limit of battleships, pointing out nevertheless that they consider such discussions useless since any agreement reached here would be subject to revision in 1932 when a conference will be held with Italy and France present. The Americans would maintain that the parties to the original Washington arms treaty would have to make a definite arrangement before any capital ship replacements could be laid down. This would postpone actual naval construction, under any provisional agreement that might be reached here, for at least four years.

Meanwhile the technical delegates to the conference have agreed, subject to ratification by the chiefs of the respective delegations, that all surface craft under 600 tons burden, unless designed for a speed greater than 24 knots an hour, and unless armed with heavier than four 6-inch guns, shall not be subject to limitation, which leaves this class just as it is now.

The maximum tonnage of submarines not subject to limitations has not yet been decided upon, but the American delegates are making efforts to limit all submarines, down to at least 500 tons register. The Japanese delegates believe that all submarines of under 700 tons should be exempt from limitations.

The question of aircraft carriers of under 10,000 tons, which the Americans want to place within the limitation classifications, and which the Japanese want to remain unlimited, has been reserved for future discussion.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Great Britain's aggressive attitude at the

(Continued on Page Two)

STATE TROOPERS DRIVING PICKETS OFF OF HIGHWAYS

Vesta Company Gunmen Stone Children

Miners Still Fight for Drinking Water

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 28. — Evidently despairing of getting enough scabs to work at a dollar and a half less per day than the union scale, the Vesta Coal Co. is trying to provoke, club and hound its former union miners into its now non-union mines. They surround whole villages and prohibit men from leaving house to picket.

Mr. Joe Edwards, vice president of the company, which is owned by the union-hating Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., has called for additional recruits to his force of coal and iron police, and already gunmen from the gang haunts of the cities are on their way to enforce his edicts

Mass Picketing.

On Monday the 20th about 500 union miners from the Vesta No. 5 and No. 4 mine decided to picket Vesta No. 6, the last mine the company has tried to open and run non-union.

The sheriff of Washington county, hearing of this, placed his whole force of deputies at the command of Mr. Mussler, the superintendent of Vesta No. 6. The superintendent also had 25 members of the Pennsylvania state constabulary ("the Cossacks") at his orders, and 28 coal and iron police, who are company paid guards, uniformed and given power to arrest by the state.

The sargeant in charge of the state police held a conference with the mine superintendent, and then led his Cossacks into an attack on the miners, to

(Continued on Page Two)

PIONEERS REACH LENINGRAD; DEFY ENGLISH GOV'T

British Children Come Without Passports

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, June 28. The delegation of Young Pioneers who left England without passports because the tory government had refused to permit them to visit the Soviet Union arrived here today on the Soviet steamer Yushar, headed by MacKellon, Young Communist from Glasgow. Accompanying the delegation is the wife of Comrade Gallagher, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the British Communist Party. Leningrad Pioneers have arranged a grand welcome for the delegation.

Members of the delegation stated that they had come to the Soviet Union to become better acquainted with the life and achievements of the Pioneers of the U. S. S. R. MacKellon, who is directing the delegation, stated in an interview that he had received a passport by mere chance from the local authorities while the other children had left without passports, having firmly decided to disregard the action of the tory government.

To Study U. S. S. R. Pioneers.

The children do not believe that they will be barred from England, but believe that the authorities will take some action against them on the pretext that they missed school.

The delegation proposes to stay long enough to become thoroly acquainted with the work of the Soviet Pioneer organizations. The development of the Pioneer movement in England has been retarded, they believe, by the lack of experienced leaders. The delegation hopes to learn much from the Soviet Pioneers.

Bring MacManus Remains.

The delegation will stay in Leningrad for several days and will then leave for Moscow. The steamer Yushar, on which the Pioneers arrived, carried the remains of Arthur MacManus, late member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. According to MacManus' will his remains will be buried in Moscow under the Kremlin wall.

...Plotted to Murder Lenin, Trotsky and Others

...Lenin, Trotsky and others of the Soviet Government were plotted to be murdered by a group of British officials, including two members of the present Cabinet, according to a statement issued by the Soviet Government, which is now in possession of many documents revealing the conspiracy, and some sensational arrests.

Joynson-Hicks accused the Soviet Government of espionage (the whole Joynson-Hicks case maintains "unofficial co-operation" with the Tsarist agent Ishkin, as revealed by documents published a few months ago); Austen Chamberlain accused the Soviet Government of anti-British propaganda.

Neither of them quoted a scrap of evidence—apart from a few documents "found" by Chang-Tso-Lin's White Russians.

The Tory blackguards have forgotten the evidence which the Soviet Government possesses against them: concrete and precise; not like their vague generalities. Here is a summary of the activities of the "gentlemanly" British diplomats in 1918, during the time they were supposed to be at peace with Soviet Russia. It is taken from the official report of the Extraordinary Commission:—

Every British worker will recognise the same treachery and double-dealing with which he has to cope in dealing with these gentry at home.

"The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Fighting Counter-revolution established the attempts of the British Diplomatic Mission in Russia to enter into relations with some units of the Army of the Soviet Republic,

in order to organise the arrest of the Council of People's Commissaries and the seizure of the chief strategic points in Moscow.

"Observation established that a certain agent, Schneidchen, arrived in Moscow from Petrograd at the beginning of August, 1918, with a recommendation to the head of the British Mission, Lockhart. He succeeded in arranging an interview between Lockhart and the commander of one of the Lettish units, whom the British authorities relied upon to effect the arrest of the Council of People's Commissaries.

"The first meeting took place on August 14, at 12:30 p. m.

in Lockhart's private residence, at Flat 24, 18 Hlebny Pereulok, Basmanny Street.

"At this meeting there was a discussion on the possibility in the near future of organising a revolt in Moscow against the Soviet Government, in connection with the British landing of troops in Archangel and Murmansk. Lockhart informed the commander of the Lettish unit that the British Government had at its disposal considerable funds for the purpose of bribing the Lettish troops, and that the British Government was in touch with the Czechoslovak Corps, which was then fighting against the Soviet troops on the Volga front.

"The commander of the Lettish unit was to arrange for the arrest of the Council of People's Commissaries on the day when the British troops should disembark in Archangel and Murmansk.

"The next meeting between Lockhart and the commander of the Lettish unit took place on August 17 at 7 p. m., on the Yauzsky Boulevard. At this meeting the commander of the Lettish unit informed Lockhart of the impossibility of moving troops to Vologda, who might hand over the latter town to the British.

"The possible revolt in Moscow was to be timed for two or three weeks later, i.e., about September 10.

The British were concerned that Lenin and Trotsky should be at one full meeting of the C.P.C. which it was proposed to arrest.

"It was further intended that the State Bank and Central Telegraph and telephone stations be occupied, and martial law proclaimed, with the prohibition of any meetings whatsoever on pain of death, until the British military authorities arrived. There was further talk of arranging, with the help of the higher clergy, national prayers and sermons in support of the coup. The consent of the clergy had been received.

At this meeting, in accordance with Lockhart's promises, the Commander received 700,000 rubles (£70,000) for the organization of the proposed revolt.

"On August 22 there was a further meeting, at which the commander received a further 300,000 roubles (£30,000), and he agreed to go to Petrograd, in order to establish contact with the British military group there and the Russian White Guards organised around it. These negotiations took place on August 29. At this conference contact with Nijni-Novgorod and Tabboff was discussed. . . .

"Arrests which have subsequently been made have disclosed that the main task of the Allied agents, who are scattered throughout the towns of Soviet Russia, and equipped with forged passports, is to make food difficulties more acute, particularly in Petrograd and Moscow.

Plans for the blowing-up of bridges and railway lines with the object of delaying supplies.

"And also for the setting fire to and blowing up of food stores, were being worked out. . . . In connection with all these data, arrests were made in Petrograd and Moscow.

"All the arrested members of the Council of People's Commissaries were to be sent immediately to Archangel. This was the original plan; but shortly Sidney Reilly expressed doubt as to its desirability. He said: 'Lenin possesses a marvellous faculty of appealing to the average man. We can be sure that during the journey to Archangel he will win over the guards, and they will set him free.

'It would be better to shoot Lenin and Trotsky immediately following their arrest.'

"The conspirators used all kinds of methods, throwing up an extensive network of illegal organizations all over Russia, utilising forged documents, and spending vast sums of money on buying over the agents of the Soviet Government. All the work went on under the protection and guidance of British diplomatic representatives.

The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission possesses documents, signed by Mr. Lockhart personally, which would enable the conspirators to enjoy the protection of the British Military Mission in Moscow.

"The conspirators worked out detailed plans for the organization of the Government following the coup. A dictatorship of three was to be set up, special committees appointed in military units, etc. . . .

"Thanks to the loyalty of the Lettish units and the watchfulness of the Extraordinary Commission, this threatening peril has been destroyed for a long time to come." (Latzis' "Two Years of Struggle on the Home Front," 1920.)

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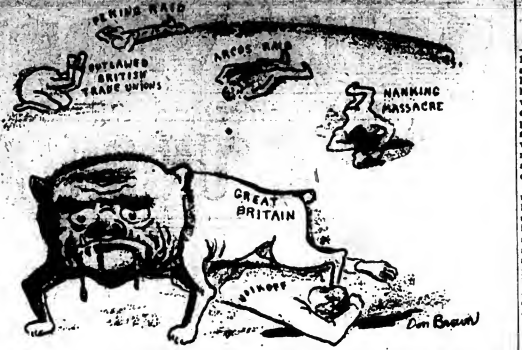
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COAL CRISIS HERALDS BRITISH DECLINE

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Drastic wage cuts, part time and unemployment for British miners forecast a new crisis in the coal industry, far more serious than England has yet experienced. This is the opinion of men closest to the struggle. Those with greater perspective see British capitalism as a whole facing inevitable decline. The conditions are demonstrating the truth of British Labor's contention that the coal industry and eventually all industry can survive only through drastic reorganization.

England is no longer the industrial center of the world, shipping to markets eager for its products. It is just one, and by no means the strongest, industrial nation fighting for markets already overstocked. Coal is one among the many products of its industrial proletariat for which there is no adequate market. The real trouble is not over-production but a serious decline in exports which now total 52,000,000 tons a year compared with 73,000,000 in 1913.

Conference Meets.

The special delegate conference of the British miners federation, which met June 2 for the first time since the settlement of the 1926 lockout, faced a serious of cuts reducing wages to the minimum in every important area. Miners' wages in South Wales, the leading source of exports, were cut to a level only 28 per cent above prewar compared with 42.2 per cent above following the lockout. Yet in spite of low wages and longer hours some districts are working only 2 and 3 days a week while thousands of miners are altogether unemployed.

Cut-throat competition is the rule with operators forcing the miners to carry the chief burden. The stronger and more efficient companies are driving out the weaker, absorbing the best of them and then turning to fight each other. Typical is the whole-sale revolt to dump coal in foreign markets, especially France, in competition with French, German, Belgian, Dutch and Polish coal.

This trade war has induced the French government to support what amounts to a boycott of English coal. The boycott has taken the form of reductions in railway rates on coal from northern French mines to regions which have always been leading markets for English coal.

Who Boycotts.

"The real author of this boycott," says the Manchester Guardian Weekly, "is, of course, the French coalmining trust. Its instrument is the French government which has control of railway rates. Its mouthpiece is M. Tardieu, minister for public works, who explained in the chamber on April 1 that the immediate object was to reduce imports by land from 6,500,000 to 1,000,000 tons and by sea from 13,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons."

This is aimed primarily at England. France has been getting half its coal imports from England, a third from Germany and the balance from Belgium, Holland and Poland.

The imports from Germany are largely Dawes-plan payments and cannot be cut much, while Belgian coal is imported because it is near and good.

Crisis.

"Circumstances," says the London Daily Herald (labor), "are combining to bring home to the public the fact that once more the country is up against a first-class coal crisis. Last year the miner leaders warned the nation that the so-called settlement of the lockout settled nothing, and the industry was certain to drift to another deadlock. The situation calls for stern action by the nation against the system which has again proved its incompetence. The alternative is the progressive decay of Britain's basic industry, with unrest and conflict as a concomitant provoked by the intolerable suffering of the men engaged in it."

President Herbert Smith of the miners advised the delegate conference "not to talk about the crisis but to prepare."

HONOLULU, FIRST STOP IN THE AMERICAN EMPIRE

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 28 (FP).—I do not know how much you care about Honolulu. It has its importance as the first step in expansion of the American empire westward. Honolulu is first stop in our empire.

The princesses of Hawaii still keep their titles and social eminence; the natives of Hawaii still keep title to such lands as they have not yet sold, and a position of equality in the islands. It don't cost the American over-lords anything, for the Hawaiians are dying out fast. A charming, well-built, languorous people, expert in swimming, surf-riding—but very inexpert in modern gospel of work. They didn't need to work until the white man came. But now Americans have brought up their lands for sugar and pineapple plantations, and the price of real estate has risen beyond the purse of the original owners.

One Third in Army.

About one-third of all the Americans in Hawaii are attached to the army—12,000 soldiers. All the Americans together are only some 30,000.

The Japanese are the real population of the islands. Though forbidden now to come to Hawaii, since it is a part of the United States, they form over 40 per cent of the total population. With Chinese and Koreans they are much more than half. They came in as coolies to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations. They preferred to work "on contract," taking a definite job of piece work and putting men, women and children at the job. Then they rapidly saved money and became small capitalists, barbers, chauffeurs, jitney-owners. Tens of thousands still work on plantations, but on the whole the coolie class is to new being filled by Filipinos in ever-increasing hordes imported for contract-labor.

Japanese Can't Vote.

The only Japanese who vote are those who have been born on the Hawaiian land, and citizens by land. The Japanese are not citizens and have no chance of American citizenship. The Japanese, with 40 per cent of the population, have some 5 per cent of the votes.

As for capital versus labor? Well, the land is owned by American corporations; the small middlemen are Chinese and Japanese; the coolie laborer is increasingly Filipino, with a certain number of Orientals. The governor of the islands and the supreme judges are appointed by our friend Coolidge directly. Isn't that enough? Do you wonder that American capitalism call it the Paradise of the Pacific?

Cocksure Exploiters.

I stand somewhat in awe of the ability of American capitalism. It is so sure of itself; it no longer worries about unreliability of its labor any more than about unreliability of its machines. It takes pride in the best machines and keeps them oiled and tended; it takes pride also in the regimentation of its labor and keeps up schools and clinics and kitchens with proper food.

It discards ruthlessly but dispassionately all antiquated machinery or unadaptable human beings. The Hawaiians don't fit it; they die out.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

It is much easier to conquer Hankow by proclamations and special dispatches than by military power. Of course Chiang will have the ye...ships of the imperialist powers at his service. They are not now in Hankow, Shanghai and other ports for nothing. Chiang is not fighting to free the Chinese masses from the imperialists. He is merely fighting the northern militarists in order to step into their shoes. He may have temporary success, but it will be short-lived. The hundreds of millions of Chinese workers and peasants will be freed and Chiang that stand in their way will have to go.

PEASANT REVOLTS IN PHILIPPINES CRUELLY CRUSHED

Natives Hail Report of Wood "Resignation"

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

WASHINGTON, June 28. (FP).—The day General Wood resigns as governor of the Philippines will be celebrated as a national Filipino holiday second only to Independence Day when we get it."

So commented Vicente G. Bunuan, director of the Washington office of the Philippine Commission for Independence on reports that Wood is about to resign after six years of what Filipino papers describe as a dictatorship.

"Political conditions in the Islands are bound to be improved," Bunuan added. "for they could hardly be worse. The Filipino people have been given a lesson in despotism, but they like democracy better than ever. When will the American Congress redeem its promise and give it to us?"

Poor Health Bunk.

General Wood is scheduled to confer with President Coolidge in the Black Hills and may at that time offer his resignation, pleading poor health. The administration will be relieved if the resignation is proferred, because Wood's removal will take the sting out of the attacks Senator Burton K. Wheeler and other congressmen who have visited the Philippines this spring are expected to make on Wood's regime in the next Congress.

The only fly in the ointment the Filipinos perceive in Wood's withdrawal is the annual pension of 50,000 pesos ($25,000) which they will have to pay out of their taxes to him.

Senator Wheeler was given ovations in Manila and other Island ports during his recent visits, according to Manila papers. He won enthusiastic Filipino support when he withdrew from a dinner given in his honor by Eugene A. Gilmore, vice governor-general, when attacks were made on the capacity of the people to govern themselves. "We are always hearing," he declared later, "of the need of educating the Filipinos. Evidently they are not the only ones who need education. There are Americans here who have been away from home so long they have forgotten the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution."

Wheeler hit vigorously at Wood's proposal to sell the publicly-owned sugar centrals in the province of Negroes to Hallgarten & Co., New York bankers. The centrals' debts to the Philippine National Bank can be paid off in five years, he said, and then the refineries will be the property of the people, instead of foreign exploiters.

"Java is a lesson for the Filipinos," President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Senate told audiences as he escorted Wheeler on his swing through the islands. Manila papers took up the significant utterance to use in headlines. Java has been the scene of recent agrarian revolts against the Dutch rulers.

Sugar Starts Revolt.

That the revolt of Flor Intrenchcrade, the mad emperor of the province of Negroes, was no mere fanatical religious outbreak is attested in reports in native papers. The uprising had all the characteristics of a peasants' revolt, with landlords flogged, plantations taken over and...mense profits. With an annual output expected within a few years of 5,000,000 tons, sugar is seen as even more important than the prospective rubber development. Cuban planters allied with New York banking firms are already using their influence to have Congress raise a tariff against Philippine sugar.

"British" Trade Union Laws in Norway

By ARTHUR HAKKEMO.

OSLO, Norway, June 10 (By Mail).—The suggestions first published in 1924 for the introduction of compulsory courts of arbitration and penal legislation against the trade unions, have now been made law by the Norwegian Storting. According to these enactments, a council of five, appointed by the government, will have authority to establish the details of wages, working hours, etc., which means that it will be able to decree, at least approximately, the wage conditions demanded by the employers.

If the workers organized in trade unions fail to submit to the verdict, i.e., to the lower wage rate, they fall under the prescriptions of the penal law, i.e., the trade unions are responsible for any such illegal strike and are exposed to all sorts of economic and penal reprisals, "if they cannot prove that they are not to blame or if they have not employed all means at their disposal to prevent the breach or the continuation of the unlicensed conditions or the illegal stoppage of work."

Fine Strikers.

If the trade unions cannot prove such an attitude or manner of procedure, paragraph 40 of the new law enacts that any one participating in a resolution to "effect, continue, subsidize, or approve of" such an illegal strike, and any one "inciting such a strike, or supporting it, or collecting funds therefor or distributing funds collected for the effectuation or continuation of the strike," shall be liable to fines ranging from 5 to 25,000 crowns or to imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both.

The same penalties apply to those that threaten the freedom of the workers, i.e., the freedom of the blackleg.

These are the main points of the law which has already been passed by the entire bourgeois bloc. An additional paragraph is still in preparation. It was suggested by the Conservatives and the Peasant Party and aims at making the libelling of strike-breakers in general (even in the case of a "legal" strike) and the publication of the names of strike-breakers punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year. This paragraph is at present under discussion by the Parliamentary Committee for Public Justice.

The new paragraphs already passed are highly characteristic of the entire trend of present-day legislation. For they enact that, firstly, the trade unions shall be bound to report to the government not only their number of members but also all the circumstances connected with the members in question; while, secondly, the new laws are to apply not only to the existing trade unions but also to any groups or executive committees formed by members of the trade unions; and, thirdly, the so-called "working regulations," which were hitherto left to the purposes of an arbitration body, may in case of need give the authorization of a lockout, i.e., a counter-measure on the part of the employers.

Slash Wages.

How is it that just this year should see the passage of new reactionary trade union legislation in Norway? Firstly, as a result of the situation in Norwegian class relations. After a lockout of several months in four industries, the Norwegian employers were still unable to come to terms with their workers, and the bourgeoisie began to reckon with the prospect of the workers being supported by the trade unions of the Soviet Union. The effectuation of the wage reductions (by 17 per cent) in the year 1925 entailed six lengthy lockouts. A repetition of the conflicts on such a scale would have endangered the stability of the currency and other achievements of the capitalists. The employers found themselves unable to carry out a further wage reduction by 15 per cent on their own account, and they therefore had recourse to the legislative means of their labor-exploiting state, the enactments of which is at present in the hands of the Conservative Party.

Open Shop Legalized.

During the social semi-pacifism of the former Liberal government, the employers' association was opposed to the compulsory arbitration law, as was also the Conservative Party, but in view of the readiness of the workers to fight they could find no other solution of the conflict despite many attempts in various directions, the employers and their government have had recourse to the old panacea of the Liberals, which they did all the more readily as they were in a position to combine the passing of this law with the establishment of the "stabilising" enactments of the notorious penal law, embodying their sacred principles of the "liberty of work" and the like.

See British Hand.

Added to these reasons, however, there is the political influence of foreign, and especially the British capital in Norway. Just as British capital "slightly" influences the joint-stock companies of the Norwegian aluminium, paper, pulp and other industries, the policy of Norwegian government is largely swayed by the "pacific" power of British Conservative governments in its campaign against the "menace" of labor by the trade unions. The Norwegian press rested the case of Baldwin, though naturally without reference to the

New Student Group Ready to Sail for The Soviet Union

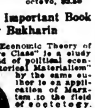
One section of the American Student Delegation to Russia has already sailed and another is about to embark, the managing committee announces. The first section was organized by the Student Council of New York. Its members are nearly all representatives of student organizations to which they will report on the trip.

Samuel Cahan, chief advisor to the delegation, is a member of the Syracuse University journalism department. He stated before leaving with the first group that the visitors will be taking interpreters and will be permitted to visit any factories and social institutions they choose. The Central Student Bureau of Russia will provide additional interpreters and guides.

The complete delegation of 75 will split into four groups in Moscow for travel in the provinces. One section will study education; another political structure and minor nationalities; a third industry; and the fourth will cross Siberia to China and return by Pacific.

Many workers are awaiting themselves of the opportunity offered by World Tourists Inc., 41 Union Square, New York, to see Russia this summer. The cost of the six weeks trip is $575, including passage both ways tourist on the Swedish-American Line. The U. S. S. R. Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries will aid World Tourists in Russia.

Economic Theory
of the
Leisure Class
by Nikolai Bukharin



Nikolai Bukharin, leader of the Communist International, is the leading Marxian theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical system of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, etc.), Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School (Menger, Boehm-Bawerk, Von Wieser, Clark, etc.). In a brilliant style and with lucid Marxian reasoning, he analyses the theories of Marginal Utility, Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is governed by the principle of psychology of the rentier, the coupon-clipper par excellence.

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Life's Cheap On 50 Cents an Hour

(By Worker Correspondent.)

The factory floor the Wright Shoe is scattered, with shade (many) motes, with poorly lighted watering. Their here's passed. Monday in New York, but they aren't as happy as they look.

Most of them are skilled mechanics, and they make as low as 50 cents an hour, and only a few of them getting as high as 60 cents an hour.

Added to that is the lack of steady employment. They never know when they will be laid off for a few days, few weeks, or even permanently. They aren't sure of being able to earn enough to live on, and the married fellows are doubly hard against it.

And now on top of it all comes a speed-up system designed to increase the productive capacity of each man, and which automatically puts some of the men out of work because a slack season is on just now.

The men are unorganized and are helpless in the face of the boss's offensive against them.

Efforts are being made by the Machinists' Local 186 here to show the men how necessary it is for them to organize, and the "Wright Propeller," issued by the Communist Party nucleus in the shop every month, is also steadily urging the men to band themselves together and do something to resist these steady blows by the bosses.

Wright Motor Boss Uses Bonus as Bait To Speed Up Worker

(From the Wright Propeller.)

In our last issue we wrote about the bonus our bosses are trying to put over on us. They've promised to give us 50% of the wage rate for all we produce above the standard set by the time study.

At first glance this looks good, doesn't it? In reality, however, the whole bonus idea is simply a clever stunt—from the company's point of view—to lower the standards of the workers by holding up a fishy bait that looks like the promise of more dough.

But instead of getting extra money, what we really get is a reduction in pay. Because the bonus is handed out as a "reward" for speeding up. And speeding up means that wage rates are decreased since we get the same rate even tho we produce more in the same period of time.

The bosses are constantly on the lookout for new ways to exploit the workers, to get more and more out of them for the company's profit. We must be always on the watch for these indirect schemes to reduce wages and increase the speed-up. The bonus is one of these schemes. We must show the boss clearly that such bait will not tempt us.

Why Was Voikoff Shot Will Be Topic of July 8 Lecture, at Chicago

CHICAGO June 28.—"Why was P. Voikoff, Soviet Ambassador to Poland, killed?" will be the subject of a lecture at the Slovak Workers Home, 2147 West Chicago Ave., Friday July 8th, at 8 P. M. Following the lecture, stereopticon slides on the present situation in China will be shown. Admission free. Everyone interested in the progress of the Chinese Revolution and in the defense of Soviet Russia against the Imperialist plots now being laid against it will find this lecture extremely interesting.

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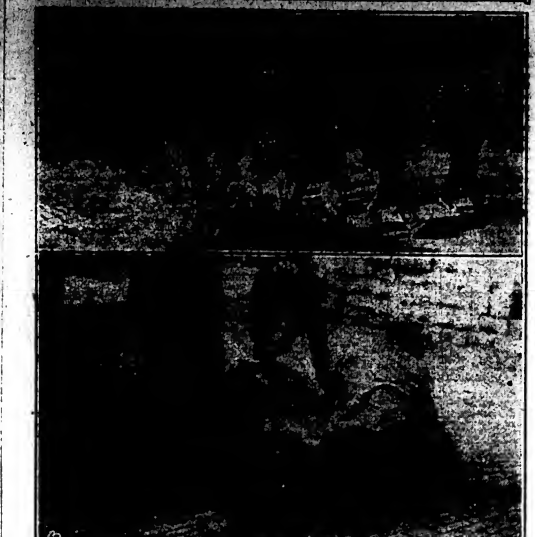
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Last Resisted Attempt of Kone Strike



Finally starved out, the convicts of Lansing, Kansas, state penitentiary are here shown returning to their cells above ground after their brave 77-hour demonstration against rotten food and unbearable conditions. In the lower picture, some of the men who suffered most.

Anglo-Japan Alliance Being Revived

(Continued from Page One)

tri-partite naval conference—and the fact that Japan is supporting her in that attitude—has led Washington officialdom to strongly suspect that the far-famed Anglo-Japanese alliance is being resurrected at Geneva.

This alliance, a prickly thorn in British-American relations for many years, was supposedly killed and buried at the Washington conference in 1921. It was to secure the abrogation of this anti-American partnership that the American government entered into a treaty with England, Japan and France for the mutual protection of each other's possessions and interests in the Pacific.

The Dead is Arising.

For six years the Anglo-Japanese alliance has apparently remained dead. But the sequence of events at Geneva for the past ten days has about convinced officials here that it is emerging from its grave to again confound American statesmanship.

First, Great Britain has virtually renounced the naval parity with the United States, which she so eagerly accepted at Washington. She insists at Geneva that "Britain's control of the seas is vital to Britain's continued existence," while the first Lord of the Admiralty, W. C. Bridgeman, bluntly informed the American delegates that "naval equality for America is simply a luxury and a political by-play."

War Clouds In Pacific.

War between the United States and Great Britain, recognized as inevitable, though not formerly considered imminent, has been brought immeasurably nearer by the action of Japan in going over to the British side of the controversy at Geneva. It is plain now that the struggle for control of the Pacific will see the United States and whatever allies it can muster on one side and Britain, Japan and their allies on the other side in the next great world upheaval.

Official Washington, or that part of it remaining at Washington, is aware of the fact that a great armament race will take place and they are desperately striving to build their political fences in an effort to corral congress behind the military program that will feature the next session.

Chi. Capmakers Will Start Forty Hour Week On First of Next Month

CHICAGO, June 28.—The capmakers of Chicago will on July 1st begin the forty hour week. The agreement with the bosses stipulates that they will work forty hours per week, providing the New York capmakers who fought the issue, actually commence the short week. There are a few rumors to the effect that the bosses, who are organized in an association, will take advantage of the slackness in the trade at the present time, and will refuse to carry out the agreement. But among the workers there is a determination to fight it out if necessary. Let us fight for the forty hour week with no reduction in wages in all trades.—A Cap-

Needle Trade Defense

The gigantic open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium, 5th Street and Surf avenue, will be the scene of the dual operatic and concert offering of the Joint Defense Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers, Saturday night, July 16. Borodine's world famous "Prince Igor" presented by Alexis Koslioff, premier danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera House assisted by his ballet corps of 50 and 100 musicians of the New York Symphony Orchestra conducted by Ernu Rapee, internationally-acclaimed musical virtuoso will be the principal attraction, Rita La Porte, solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Victoria Youngman, and Alice Delano Weekes, formerly of the Capitol Theatre Ballet, will be presented in the principal roles.

This affair is being given for the purpose of raising funds for the defense and relief of the imprisoned furriers and cloakmakers, and also for their wives and children. A great success will be a tremendous blow against bureaucracy.

Ludwig Landy, campaign manager of the Joint Defense Committee expects more than 30,000 people to attend the concert this year. His estimate is prompted by the enormous success of last year's concert at the same place given for the benefit of the children of the textile strikers in Passaic.

This is the second consecutive year that Koslioff is appearing at the Stadium for strikers' benefit. Last summer he presented Rimsky-Korsakoff "Scheherezade." This year the ever popular "Prince Igor" will be one of the main features. Terpsichorean and ballet divertisements by celebrated artists will complete this unusually large program at popular prices.

Elaborate orchestral selections by the greatest composers of all times will be produced by the New York Symphony Orchestra. Some of them include: Wagner, Richard and Johann Strauss, Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Berilot, Borodine, etc.

Tickets, which are sold at $2 and $1, can be purchased in the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square.

* * *

Collections Last Friday.

The Progressive Bakers Club forwarded $126.00 to the office of the Furriers' Defense Committee. $50.00 was paid from their treasury and $76.00 collected among the members at their meeting held Friday evening, June 24, where S. Herbst made an appeal.

* * *

Lena Chernenko made an appeal for the Defense at the meeting of the Harlem Progressive Youth Club on Friday evening. $25.00 was donated from the treasury and $76.00 collected among the membership. Brother Lipzin, back from Toronto, made an appeal at Doctor Liber's lecture where $122.00 was collected. The lecture was arranged by Branch No. 548 Workmen's Circle. The Bronx Workers Club forwarded $52.00 collected at a meeting, Friday June 24, in answer to an appeal of Brother Lipzin. S. Drutman brought a $5.00 donation into the office of the Furriers Relief Committee.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Washington Won't Take Steps to Guard Health In Deadly Negro Slums

WASHINGTON, June 28 (FP).—Tens of millions are to be appropriated by Congress this winter for ornamental structures for the national capital, but not one penny to eradicate Negro slums, if present District policies are carried out. Congress last session in a moment of unwonted emotion passed a law forbidding the renting of alley tenements, occupied for the most part by Negro workers. The District court of appeals found the law unconstitutional and the District commissioners announce they will not appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

Slimy streams, it was reported to the Federation of Civic Associations, colored, run from sties containing thousands of pigs into a creek which runs through the Negro district. In flood times, the filth spreads over acres of ground, endangering the health of residents. "Shovel the muck back into the creek," Dr. W. C. Fowler, District health official, told protesting Negroes when they complained. In another locality a refuse dump has resulted in several cases of smallpox, but the District refuses to do anything about it.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Whom We Have in Washington

The capitalistic Mr. Hoover has captured Lindbergh. The flyer has announced that his future is in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce, Hoover, the organizer of capitalism. And so Hoover, ever on the qui vive for reinforcements in his lofty fight for the Presidency, presidential campaign in 1928, sets the most popular American of the moment to his private staff.

Hoover is undoubtedly the most powerful man in Washington, now that Secretary Mellon has accomplished his great mission of lowering taxes for the wealthy. Hoover, with his own State Department in the fabulous bureau of foreign and domestic commerce; his control over the radio air lanes secured through the capture of the new federal radio commission, now housed on an entire floor of his commerce building; his gradual conquest of the air through his expanding aeronautical bureau; his quick grabbing of the Mississippi flood limelight from the war and interior departments; his excellent standing with the church people through his Red Cross connections in the flood work and in European reconstruction—Hoover is practically the American government itself.

Hoover Has Machine.

All this in addition to the extensive and fast-growing apparatus of the department of commerce, with representatives in every community and close contacts with every chamber of commerce and commercial club in the country. Washington awards the palm to Hoover as the

in these parts-
in the Black Hills
Lindbergh had better stay
will find his reputation
polished long. If he can
plan of tying
Coffin and Paul Hen-
Air Transport Co.
himself into one
easiest politics
Coffin is the man whose war
called "flaming coffins"
American aviators forced
to fly in. Henderson is a nephew of the chairman of the house appropriations committee, a former assistant postmaster-general in charge of air mail and now manager of the National Air Transport Co., of which Coffin is president.

Mix in Graft.

Lindbergh, if he goes ahead with present plans, will find himself in charge of 17 new government planes knocked down to Coffin and Henderson for half their original cost. Senators, representatives and attorneys have joined in denouncing the deal as illegal and an example of gross governmental favoritism.

The young man who is now the national hero, will also discover that much of his most profitable business, that of carrying air mail, comes to his company through business methods denounced in Washington as among the shadiest yet perpetrated by the Harding-Coolidge boys. Will even the Lindbergh reputation come through unblemished from such connections?

STATE TROOPERS DRIVING PICKETS FROM HIGHWAYS

(Continued from Page One)

drive them off the state highway in front of the mine. The miners succeeded in leaving a picket of eight men on the road.

Miners Surrounded.

The miners of Vesta No. 6 were unable to join in the picketing because coal and iron police armed with guns and clubs surrounded the miners' houses and prohibited them from leaving their houses.

Two miners, Steve Aregedi and John Thomas were walking down a dark road about 9:30 in the evening a couple of days before this. They were going home from a meeting in Moose Hall. Two coal and iron police arrested them, took them to the company jail, and being joined there by a third, beat them up. The next day the company owned squire fined them a dollar each "for disorderly conduct". Their case is being appealed and they are out on bail now.

Arrest Pickets.

Other recent arrests are those of Joseph Gouonky, John Muha and Steve Blonki, all members of the miners' union Daisytown local. They had been picketing, and two were arrested while talking quietly in a gasoline station while the third was arrested while walking alone down the road. All were held on bonds for "disorderly conduct".

Stone Children.

On June 20 a large touring car with one member of the Vesta Coal Company's coal and iron police in plain clothes and three scabs aboard rushed down the road from Daisytown to Walkertown. The company policeman drove and the scabs bombarded miners' wives and children with rocks, of which they carried a store in the car. Complaints by the women to the state police resulted in no action by the latter.

Still Trying to Get Water.

CASTLE SHANNON, Pa., June 28.—The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. continues to shut off the water supply of the miners here and at Mollenauer. The miners have protested to the health authorities that such action may result in an epidemic, as they will have to carry their water a considerable distance, and even at that, obtain it from a probably polluted source.

The president of the company, Horace F. Baker, has answered the health officers that the company is determined not to provide water to men who insisted on defying the company's order to work non-union and for a lower wage. "Let the miners boil their water," said Baker to one of the officials, Dr. John Conovor.

* * *

Cappelini At Work.

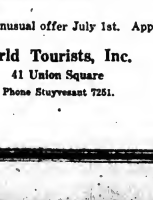
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 28.—Summarily settling the strike of 800 coal miners employed at Seneca colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., on terms rather more to the advantage of the company than the men, and arbitrarily calling off the meeting intended for today in this city of the Anthracite Conciliation Board, were the two latest acts of Rinaldo Cappelini, president of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America.

The conciliation board was to take up the question raised by the Hudson Coal Co., which refuses to recognize that contract enacted between the employers and the Cappelini administration, with the blessing of John Lewis, president of the international administration of the union, calls for a closed shop and the checkoff.

These two questions, on which it is freely charged that Lewis and Cappelini sold out the miners, and purposely made the contract so vague as to give the employers a case, are thus left just where they were and the company disregards the union.

Cappelini yesterday very indignantly denounced anybody who would attempt to start a strike in his district to enforce either of them.

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Stop the New Imperialist War Drive!

"Grand Duke" Nicholas predicts the early fall of the Soviet government; Sir Josiah Stamp, the president of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, declares that the Soviet Union is near collapse; the activities of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are again being played up by the capitalist press.

If the tempo of the drive on the Soviet Union does not slacken, it will soon be possible for the Riga, Bucharest and Helsingfors correspondents to turn a few honest pennies with the aid of their typewriters, their imaginations and a supply of postage stamps.

The British agents are busy and all is grist that comes to their mill. The need of the empire is great and nothing, which can be used against the Soviet Union, is too small to be neglected.

The reason for the hectic fervor with which the agents of British imperialism are working is shown well by Walter Duranty's interview with a prominent British military man, now in China, who told him frankly:

"Whether the world knows it or not, it is a fact that the fate of the British empire hangs upon our successful resistance to the Russian . . . action against us in China. If we lose the Chinese game, there will be speedy and serious consequences in the Straits Settlement, Burmah, India and Egypt. We cannot afford to lose."

Here we have the frank statement of a British imperialist. The mere existence of the Soviet Union, the fact that all of the peoples who are oppressed and robbed by British imperialism realize that the Soviet Union is their friend and ally, is enough to induce the British ruling class to plot its destruction.

The drive against the Soviet Union is deadly in its purpose and earnestness and its purpose is WAR.

The workers in all imperialist countries constitute the only force which, when united with the colonial peoples, against whom the war drive is also aimed, can put a stop to this murderous adventure.

No war on the Soviet Union but war against imperialist war is the reply that must be made by the masses if another monstrous bloody sacrifice is not to be placed once more on imperialism's altar.

Important Recent Developments in the Chinese Liberation Struggle.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek near Hsu Chow Fu, where it is rumored his army suffered 30,000 casualties, is to be regretted even tho he is an enemy of the Wuhan Peoples' Government. He is fighting the northern militarists and his defeat, if it has actually occurred, serves only to make the immediate military task of the Wuhan government, that of defeating the agents of the imperialist powers in the north, so much more difficult.

But the defeat of Chiang will very likely have important political consequences for the Chinese liberation movement which will discount the military reverse.

If the report of this defeat is confirmed it means that Chiang has suffered the logical consequences of his desertion of the Kuomintang, his attempt to crush the labor movement and to make the liberation movement solely the expression of the wealthier sections of the population. It means that Chiang is no longer in a position to deliver ultimatums to the Wuhan government and must either join with it and support it or be entirely isolated.

The reports of the terms of the alliance between General Feng, who supports the Wuhan government, and Chiang, carried by the New York Times, and which represent it as a move against the Wuhan government, are to be looked upon with the greatest doubt. On the fifteenth of June General Feng declared:

"All troops formerly known under the name Kuominchun have now been reorganized in the Kuomintang army loyal to the principles of Sun Yat Sen. All the troops under my command are now subordinated to the orders of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and the National revolutionary government and in accordance with the instructions of the Nationalist revolutionary government, they will carry on the struggle against the Mukden troops to the bitter end."

This is a categorical endorsement of the Wuhan government and it is unlikely that, after having been sent to conclude a military alliance with Chiang against the northern militarists, under the instructions of the Kuomintang Central Committee, that Feng has done anything else than carry out his instructions.

The defeat of Chiang, if confirmed, means also that his forces were sufficiently demoralized by his assaults upon the labor unions and peasant organizations and his defiance of the Central Committee, to be defeated by Chang Tsung Chang's troops whose morale is also very low.

It becomes clearer every day that the real center of the liberation movement, its organizing and driving force, supported by the workers and peasants, is the Wuhan government, which works directly under the instructions of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang.

It is inevitable that there should be traitors like General Chiang and that the Chinese masses will have to pay a heavier toll in blood and lives as a result of their defection.

But the Chinese liberation movement is a mass movement and its political party, the Kuomintang, is the leader of the struggle. Like the traitor Chiang who meets defeat and not the Wuhan government in spite of his feverish ultimatums to it, which made it possible for the imperialists and their northern allies to get a breathing spell.

Japan on Defensive With Britain.

Japan's decision, officially communicated from the naval authorities at Tokyo to Admiral Saito and Viscount Ishii, delegates to the Geneva conference, to join Great Britain in its demand for opening of the discussion on capital ships, is not only a decisive rebuke to the Coolidge administration, but is also a blow at the Washington agreements of 1921-22.

It exposes the breakdown of the secret conferences between Hugh Gibson, the chief of the American delegation, and Saito, chief of the Japanese delegation. The entire week has been taken up with the struggle between the two conflicting powers, Britain and America, to win over Japan. The British emerge victorious.

This attack upon the Washington naval treaties is one more step in the building of an international bloc against the mighty power of the United States, which was already perceptible at the Locarno conference in 1925. But it is much more than that. It is indicative of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance against the United States. That the American policy of the "open door" in China is directed toward domination of that country by Wall Street to the exclusion of the other powers hitherto enjoying spheres of influence in China is plain to all but the veriest dolts. It is also evident that American diplomacy behind the scenes at Geneva this past week has been directed toward dividing Britain and Japan, in order first to break British influence in the Far East with the aid of Japan and then to smash Japanese influence. Divide and conquer, that old Machiavellian maneuver, was defeated by the wily Jap imperialists, who prefer to share with Britain and other countries the exploitation of China, rather than abandon Britain and stand alone at the tender mercies of the Wall Street octopus, insatiable in its determination to secure undisputed domination in China, provided, of course, the nationalist movement can be controlled and China can again be brought under the sway of imperialism.

The break-down of the Geneva naval conference is the signal for the greatest armament race in history because it means preparation for a war that will surpass a hundredfold in its destructiveness the frightfulness of the last war.

The collapse of the era of imperialist antagonisms disguised as pacifism must be the signal for closer bonds between the oppressed of the world who have but one common enemy—capitalism.

Lindbergh Visits Wall Street.

Young Lindbergh's flight from New York to Paris is still being capitalized by the war mongers. This son of a father who opposed war has become the principal propaganda asset of the imperialists. While in the vicinity of New York he is entertained at the Long Island home of F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war.

On Monday Lindbergh, on invitation of Dwight Morrow, visited the House of Morgan and had luncheon with the staff of that colossus of American parasitism, in whose interest the last world war was fought and on whose behalf the next slaughter of populations is being prepared.

Still disguising its war preparations under the slogans of pacifism, the United States strengthens its air forces under the guise of "commercial aviation." Young Lindbergh is to lend his name to one of these concerns, which will be financed by Wall Street. His refusal of the hundreds of thousands of dollars offered by movie magnates was prompted by guarantees of a far greater amount from the war mongers.

It requires no profound analysis of the tactics of the militarists to understand that planes manufactured in so-called commercial aviation plants are as useful for dropping bombs upon armies, warships, and unarmed populations as planes manufactured under direction of the United States army. In periods of war all such planes can be commandeered by the government for its own purposes, just as the great industrial plants of the steel and automobile trusts have been so reorganized that over night they can be changed from a peace to a war basis.

Not only is the flight of Lindbergh being used to decoy the young manhood and the youth of the land into the imperialist armed forces of the nation where they can be sent to death on foreign battlefields, but his name is also to be used for strengthening the air forces of the country.

He is the tool of Wall Street and every worker should understand his role and refuse to be deceived by the propaganda of our exploiters who want to use us as cannon fodder in order that they may exploit the rest of the world.

THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUMM, Business Manager
BERT MILLER, Business Manager

THE SILENT CONFLICT

By H. M. WICKS.

WHILE nominally agents of the United States and Great Britain are members of the committee of experts which is to report to the League of Nations council within ten days on the question of the Dawes plan, behind the scenes the United States is trying to induce Japan to abandon its new approach to Britain, a new spectacle is being staged, a new act in the endless conflict, now in the realm of world finance. The outcome of Geneva will probably be the signal for a new race in naval armaments, with the United States expending hundreds of millions to rival the cruiser strength of Britain. To be sure the race will not be confined to naval armaments alone, but will extend to all branches of war preparation. At the same time this naval race is being launched we see the world powers engaged in the most stupendous strides on the field of aviation. This must be supplemented with the work of the war chemist who strives incessantly to concoct more deadly high explosives to be hurled from the aircraft to lay waste not only armies but whole populations. Training camps for adults, boy scout organizations, the army, navy and marine recruiting services engage in the most intensive activity in preparation for the coming struggle.

The tory government of Britain, desperately striving to maintain its position as a world power, has instituted a regime of forgery, provocation and murder. In the Far East both the giant imperialist powers are driven to temporary unity against the advance of the National liberation movement. But even in this unity—this cooperation—each power fights for its own special advantage; the United States insists upon its "open door" policy to blast its way into those spheres formerly dominated by the other great powers, and Britain fights to hold its own. Though assuming diverse forms the conflict rages throughout the world.

* * *

THE grandiose strutting of statesmen upon the world stage is only the apparent movement of events. The real movement is the struggle for the mastery of the world's finances. THE REPORT OF CAPITAL to the effect that the United States has become the world's creditor nation, with the export of goods over the import of goods, is only a superficial statement of the case. The United States is creditor nation to the extent that it has become the world's banker. By virtue of the present gold standard, which is the basis of international finance, the United States controls the greater part of the total gold supply. The return of the Soviet Union to the gold standard has added enormously to the gold at American gold. The standard that determines the power of Wall Street measures the indebtedness and dependence of the rest of the world.

Britain with its limited capital desperately strives to achieve financial penetration of the other European countries in order to bring them into its political orbit or to create blocs of creditors to resist the mighty power of Wall Street. Already, through financial and political juggling Britain, taking advantage of the weakness of the franc has been able to wrest Poland from France. But in every conflict with the United States the British exporters of capital lose.

Britain is in a position where she cannot possibly obtain sufficient gold to supply the demand. Her problem is to obtain gold with which to invest in other countries. On the other hand the United States faces the equally pressing problem of trying to prevent the accumulation of a plethora of gold. Gold flows into the United States in such volume and at such velocity that the past week has witnessed a new phenomenon in the entire history of finance. While the tri-partite naval conference was deadlocked at Geneva the United States was doing its best to ward off or deflect a movement of Gold from Europe into the American bank reserves. To achieve this required as much engineering in the financial world as is required in other fields to divert into harmless channels the raging waters of the Mississippi. The Federal Reserve of the United States, in order to prevent a dangerous influx of gold resorted to a daring financial manoeuver, blazed new trails in international banking, according to the financial experts of the capitalist press.

Vast as are the ramifications of American finance capital in European, African, Asiatic and South and Central American countries, the enormous surplus produced by the workers who slave in industries dominated by Wall Street accumulates too fast to be disposed of through ordinary channels. Hence the unparalleled financial action of the United States during the past week.

ON the other hand England faces a steady export demand for gold and it is feared that the reserve supply in the Bank of England will have to be broken into in order to meet the demand. Part of the new gold that arrived recently in the London market went to France through an underhanded system of buying thru secret agents in Britain. Some of the new gold went to India and the remainder to Hungary. The selling of this gold in the open market was bitterly resented by the Bank of England. It raised such a howl over the transaction in which French agents participated that the Bank of France has agreed to arrange further gold purchases with Bank of England in order not to disturb the London money market. At the same time France is trying to obtain some of the United States gold supply by offering industrial securities. The difficulties encountered by the Poincare government in stabilization of the franc force the bankers of France who carry on international trade to purchase gold bullion the commodity whose bodily form is described by Marx as "the immediate social incarnation of human labor in the abstract." Wall Street, which has come to the rescue of France on previous occasions, is anxiously awaiting the opportunity for further inroads upon the industrial structure of that country.

With its limited resources Britain is desperately striving to secure a dominant position in Germany, but is being gradually eliminated there. In spite of the refusal of the London market of New York by the Berlin municipality for its new $25,000,000 loan, the German bankers declare that Germany must borrow predominantly from the United States. Municipal and state loans are guarantees that the capitalists investing in them have a claim on the taxation of such governmental units forever and they continue to realize interest from the loans long after the original capital has been dissipated in projects for which they were issued.

Although temporarily a means of absorbing surplus capital the investments in European industrial and state bonds soon turn into new sources of surplus and the mountain of wealth piles ever higher, raising in a still more acute form the problem of disposing of the surplus.

It is this exact economic problem that drives the American imperialists relentlessly forward on their campaign to subdue the whole world to their will. The necessity for export of capital, the desire born of necessity to exploit the whole world is, after all, the real movement that impels the diplomatic lackeys of Wall Street in all their negotiations whether at Geneva, face to face with the agents of other imperialist powers, or forging state documents in Mexico, or ravaging Nicaragua, or maneuvering for advantages in China.

Great Britain, before the world war the leading imperialist power of the world, is engrossed in the struggle on the defensive. Her star of empire is growing dimmer. On every hand she is fighting to maintain what once was conceded by all to be hers. She will never completely succumb to the mighty power of Wall Street without a fight.

It is for the security of the ruling cliques that the working class of the two countries eventually will be called upon to fight in order to determine which set of looters will plunder shall be victorious, when the last words of the pompous lackeys of Wall Street and Lombard Street have become inaudible in the roar of cannon and the shriek of shrapnel.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DRAM

Irving Berlin's Musical Play, "Face the Music," Assigned to Workers Theatre on West 79th.

Arthur Hopkins will do Barbara Boyd's play "Paris," a photo play by three business writers by George Manker Watters.

Edgar Selwyn is dramatizing Arnold Bennett's latest novel "Lord Raingo," for production next season. "Dancing Mothers" played here two seasons back, was the last play by Mr. Selwyn.

Maxwell Anderson, author of "Saturday's Children" now playing at the Booth, is at work on a new play. The opus deals with politics and politicians.

St. John Irvine, according to a report current on Broadway, has dramatized "Jude the Obscure," Thomas Hardy's great novel. The play may be shown here ere London sees it.

W. Somerset Maughan's new play, "The Letter" which is now playing in London, will be done here by Guthrie McClintic, with Katherine Cornwell playing the chief role. Messmore Kendall is the producer.

SCREEN NOTES.

"Wings," Paramount's film story of aviation, will have its premiere presentation at the Criterion Theatre Monday, August 1st. John Monk Saunders is the author, and William Wellman directed the picture. The cast is headed by Clara Bow, and includes Charlee Rogers, Richard Arlen, Johnya Ralston, Gary Cooper, Arlette Marchal and H. B. Walthall. Paramount claims that the picture cost $2,000,000, and took two years to make. In the mass air scenes 250 airplanes are utilized.

First National is contemplating taking over the Globe Theatre about August 15th for "The Patent Leather Kid," starring Richard Barthelmess. "Camille" will close tomorrow night.

John Gilbert will replace Ricardo Cortez in the film version of "Anne Karenina." Greta Garbo will have the leading feminine role.

Bobby Gordon, Eugenie Besserer, Warner Oland and Otto Lederer are late additions to the cast of "The Jazz Singer," in which is Al Jolson is being starred. May McAvoy is Jolson's leading lady in the films.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

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A bright star in the cramped and amusing revue, "Grand Street Follies," which is crowding the capacity of the Little Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

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In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

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Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

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...Many Fizzle Shortly, ...Business...

...Pessimism ... Business ... Many ... Shortly ... Fizzle ... Many ... Business ... Pessimism ... Shortly ... Many ... Fizzle ... Business ... Many ... Shortly ... Pessimism ... Fizzle ... Many ... Business ... Shortly ... Many ... Fizzle ...

The Battle in New York Needle Trades

By I. JEROME.

DRIVE HIM OUT!

A dingy synagogue somewhere between Stanton and Rivington Streets. Dusk. The congregation is assembling for the afternoon prayer. Little knots in conversation. Petty traders, grocers, push-cart peddlers. Skrawny Jews with goatees. Some with prosperous bellies. Frail, ascetic Jews. Types of the marriage-broker, of the merchant of nothing-in-particular, types of the saintly Talmudist.

The prayer-service subside. The service-leader advances to the altar. Reb Leib. A patriarchal Jew, in his sixties, with a flowing grey beard. A grocer turns to a merchant of nothing-in-particular: "A worker, ha? a cloak presser, and such a scholar." "Yes," comes the answer, "a fine old man. I wish my son had half his learning."

Reb Lieb lays his hand on the prayer-stand. All eyes are fixed on him reverently. With lyrical devotion he intones the opening verse:

"And He, the Merciful One, will forgive iniquity."

Suddenly—a commotion. A thickset Jew rushes forward. He points an accusing finger at Reb Lieb. "He is a communist! He doesn't believe in God! He won't register in Sigman's union. Drive him out!" The cry is taken up by others. Some protest. But the synagogue is in the hands. The sexton pounds in vain for order. Red Leib looks round at the congregation in deep bewilderment. Someone shouts: "He is an apostate!" The uproar grows. Hands menace him. Hands abield him. He stands before the people old and tragic-eyed. A friendly hand leads him away from the altar.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

T'a other night there was a delightful performance conducted by workers' various trades and occupations for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. During the day they toil as tailors, shoemakers and bakers; they stand on the picket line. At night they attend meetings and join in the struggle for a better life for the working class.

This splendid affair took place in the Dwellers' Building, cooperatively owned and operated by the United Workers' Cooperative Association of the Bronx.

It was an inspiring gathering of men and women, living under the vast roof of comradeship. Thay sang and laughed together, smiled happily and danced. During the end of the evening the good news came: "The furriers have won their strike in Newark." This was of course received with great enthusiasm and prolonged cheering by several hundred workers. The affair netted a fair sum for our fighting paper, The DAILY WORKER.—M. KELMANSKY.



American Imperialism

By CY OGDEN.

The Weekly Survey of the Department of Commerce for June 20th contains an article on the "Growing Importance of the Caribbean Markets," which helps to explain why American marines are vacationing in that part of the world. The article deals only with the import and export trade and does not touch on investments which are an important factor of American imperialism in this region.

According to the statistics given here, the total trade in 1926 between the United States and this territory (which includes the West Indies, Central America, and the northern coast of South America) amounted to $854,050,889, excluding Porto Rico which is an American possession, and over $1,029,000,000 if Porto Rico is included. Of this latter total about 566 millions were imports and about 468 millions were exports. There has been an increase in imports over 1925 but a decrease in exports. The market depression in Cuban sugar, in Porto Rico, and in some of the other islands during the past year is responsible for decreases in both imports and exports to those regions. The import losses were, however, more than balanced by the rapid development of the petroleum industry in Venezuela and Colombia, most of the oil being shipped to the United States.

Petroleum, sugar and tobacco are the main raw materials that this section supplies to the United States. In return it absorbs machinery and manufactured products. The department of commerce urges American business men to export their products to this region and speaks of the "desirability of a more intense development of this area." It points out that American exports in 1926 were one and a half times greater than they were before the war and states that American business "occupies a favored position in the Caribbean market and has long enjoyed a large percentage of the total trade."

Several reasons are given for the predominance of American exports in the Caribbean, among which are the "network of steamship lines radiating from the United States," which facilitato trade, the closeness of the territory to the United States and "the fact that American manufacturers are large scale producers of the commodities which must be purchased." Other factors NOT mentioned in the report are the control over the economic life of the Caribbean by American banks and the marines and warships which make this control effective.

The recent development of the petroleum on the northern coast of South America has helped to spur on the enthusiasm of American capital for making these parts of the world "safe for democracy." The developments in Venezuela are somewhat older than those in Colombia and are now producing on an average of 33 million barrels of oil a year.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

"On several occasions, efforts have been made to point out to the War Department the impropriety and unfairness of the attacks the military men have been making. More than a year ago, a delegation called on Secretary Weeks, following a speech by General Fries at Kansas City in which he declared that the purpose of the National Council for Prevention of War is to establish Communism in this country."

On the committee were such people as Charles A. Lyman, of the Farmers' National Union; Marian Pankhurst, of the National League of Women Voters; Ethel Smith, of the National Women's Trade Union League; Frances F. Bernard, of the American Association of University Women (now dean of Smith College); and Mrs. Henry Fenimore Baker, president of the National War Service Legion. Secretary Weeks gave them to understand that General Fries would be required to mind his own business. . . . Shortly after this the spider-web chart appeared.

What happened to the spider-web chart we have already indicated. It was only an unusually ludicrous specimen of the work of the professional patriots in the army cooperating with the professional civilian fascists and chauvinists.

Another army man who recently joined in the attack is Lieutenant Colonel George Chase Lewis, of the 95th division of infantry stationed at Oklahoma City. He attempted to defame John Nevin Sayre, vice-chairman of the Committee on Militarism in Education, and to prevent his getting a hearing when he spoke at the University of Oklahoma in December, 1926.

Colonel Lewis wrote and telegraphed the president of the university describing Mr. Sayre as more dangerous than an avowed Communist. He warned the president that Sayre would speak for a congressional measure which would cut off appropriations for the stationing of army officers to give military training in colleges and high schools. He tried to connect Sayre with communists in the behalf of a fair trial and free speech for communists arrested under a criminal syndicalist law. He used as his authority for his information about Sayre the late R. M. Whitney's "Reds in America." He closed his letter to the President, "I trust you will be able to curtail pernicious activities at Norman" (the university town). Finally, when he was unable to prevent Mr. Sayre's meeting he came to it, made some preposterous charges against the speaker, failed absolutely to substantiate a single one.

Out of this incident developed a correspondence between Mr. Sayre and Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, in which Mr. Davis declared that Colonel Lewis was expressing "personal views" and that the War Department could not and would not interfere with the practice of such officers in signing their full military signatures to assaults on liberals and persons working against military training in the schools.

In reply to this position Mr. Sayre wrote to Mr. Davis on December 30, 1926. He cited various attacks by army men and closed as follows:

"If the gentlemen to whom I have referred were all expressing only individual views as individual citizens, but yet permitted the use of their titles as 'Lt.-Col. U. S. Infantry,' 'Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War,' and 'Assistant Secretary of War,' how in the world can the average citizen tell when they are speaking for the War Department and when it is only for themselves?"

A fair number of the attacks, as in the case of Colonel Mumm above mentioned, have come from titled military men connected with the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States and the Military Training Camps Association of the United States. The former is an unofficial organization, covering the country, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Colonel Fred B. Ryons is on duty in charge of the Reserves, though the members of the association are not in the service. Hence the War Department cannot be held accountable for statements made by these officers and their frequent and irresponsible attacks on persons working for peace and other "subversive movements." However, it is known that many of their speeches are prepared by publicity men on the staff of the military intelligence service of the War Department. It has also been discovered that War Department franked envelopes have been illegally used by members of this association in sending out their propaganda against the peace societies and persons connected with the movement for civil liberty. The weighty titles carried by these men often give to the lay mind the impression that their statements are authoritative and official. Hence they have been a powerful factor in the anti-liberal propaganda of the professional societies with the officials of which they have naturally cooperated. The association publishes from its national headquarters "The Reserve Officer," which has been full of attacks on the Committee on Militarism in Education and other peace bodies. A considerable amount of the military intelligence work of the War Department is carried on by members of this association and they are expected to exert a generally "educating influence" for heavy military appropriations and against all persons and organizations daring to question the wisdom of adopting a militarian policy for the United States.

(To Be Continued)

The Basis of Soviet Union Land Policy



Drawn up by Lenin and presented to the All-Russian Council of the Peasant delegates in the name of the Social Democratic Fraction (Bolshevik) by Comrade Smilga in May, 1917.

1.—All manorial and private estates as well as crown and church lands, etc., shall be handed over to the people at once without compensation.

2.—With a view to the best agricultural use of the land, the peasantry must systematically proceed to take possession of the estates through its Soviets of peasant deputies, but without prejudicing the final determination of the agrarian regulations by the National Assembly or by the All-Russian Council of Soviets, should the people entrust the central power of the state to such a council of Soviets.

3.—Private property in land must be abolished altogether, i.e., the right to own land must appertain to the whole of the people only. The administration must be in the hands of the local democratic officers.

4.—The peasants must reject the advice of the capitalists, the landed proprietors and their provisional government to enter into "understanding" with the landowners with a view to determining the method of administration. The administration of the land must be determined by the organized majority of the peasants settled in a district and not by an agreement between the majority, i.e., the peasants, with the minority—and that such an insignificant minority—such as the landed proprietors represent.

5.—Not only the landowners but also the capitalists are fighting and will fight with all the means in their power against all the manorial lands passing into the hands of the people without compensation. The capitalists not only have large sums of money at their disposal, but they can influence the peasants who are still ignorant, through their press, through the great number of officials who are used to the power of capital, etc. For this reason, the passing of all manorial lands into the hands of the peasants can neither be carried out nor ensured unless the confidence of the peasant masses in the capitalists is destroyed, unless a firm alliance unites the peasantry with the urban proletariat, unless the transference of the whole power of the state into the hands of the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasant Delegates becomes a fact. Only if the power of the state is in the hands of such Soviets and if the state is not ruled by police and officials, nor by an army separated from the people, but by the general armed militia of the workers and peasants, only then is the power of the state able to carry through the transformation of the conditions of landed property deserted above and demanded by the whole peasantry.

6.—The agricultural laborers and poorest peasants, i.e., those who, to a certain extent, eke out their existence by working as laborers, because they have not enough land, cattle and tools, must, with all their force, organize themselves independently in special Soviets or form special groups within the general peasant Soviets in order to defend their own interests against the rich peasants who are sure to wish for an alliance with the capitalists and landowners.

7.—In consequence of the war, Russia, like all the belligerent countries and many neutral states, is threatened with ruin, catastrophe, famine because it lacks labor power, coal, iron, etc. The only way to save the country is for the Workers' and Peasants' Delegates to take over the control and the management determined by the organized majority of the peasants settled in a district and not by an agreement between the minority, i.e., the peasants, with the minority—and that such an insignificant minority—such as the landed proprietors represent.

8.—Not only the landowners but also the capitalists are fighting and will fight with all the means in their power against all the manorial lands passing into the hands of the people without compensation. The capitalists not only have large sums of money at their disposal, but they can influence the peasants who are still ignorant, through their press, through the great number of officials who are used to the power of capital, etc. For this reason, the passing of all manorial lands into the hands of the peasants can neither be carried out nor ensured unless the confidence of the peasant masses in the capitalists is destroyed, unless a firm alliance unites the peasantry with the urban proletariat, unless the transference of the whole power of the state into the hands of the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasant Delegates becomes a fact. Only if the power of the state is in the hands of such Soviets and if the state is not ruled by police and officials, nor by an army separated from the people, but by the general armed militia of the workers and peasants, only then is the power of the state able to carry through the transformation of the conditions of landed property deserted above and demanded by the whole peasantry.

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10.—In consequence of the war, Russia, like all the belligerent countries and many neutral states, is threatened with ruin, catastrophe, famine because it lacks labor, coal, iron, etc. The only way to save the country is for the Workers' and Peasants' Delegates to take over the control and the management determined by the organized majority of the peasants settled in a district and not by an agreement between the minority, i.e., the peasants, with the minority—and that such an insignificant minority—such as the landed proprietors represent. This is why it is necessary even now, to bring about an understanding between the Soviets of Peasant Deputies and the Soviets of Worker Delegates. They must negotiate about the exchange of corn and other agricultural products for tools, boots, clothing, etc., and bring it about without the interference of the capitalists who must also be removed from the administration of the factories. With the same object in view, efforts must be made to transfer the live-stock and implements of the landed proprietors to the peasant communities, so that the general public may have the benefit. In the same way, model farms must be established on every large estate where the land is cultivated by the community according to the best methods under the guidance of agricultural experts and according to the resolutions of the Soviets of agricultural workers.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE GRINDS OUT ANTI-LABOR BILLS

Labor Lobbying Proves Next to Worthless

By ARNE SWABECK.

THE Illinois Legislature is about to close a busy session at which it has been grinding out a number of bills favorable to the bosses, turning down those containing points to labor's advantage.

Laws have been enacted giving the Chicago utilities corporation full sway in gobbling up the Chicago transportation system, applying only a few brakes contained in a number of amendments added to the bills as originally proposed. These adopted bills give no regard whatever for the demands of the street car man or elevated employes for improved working conditions. The legislature enacted the law declaring immunity for Governor Small, clearing him of any charges of stealing state funds during the period of his state treasurership. This was enacted on the basis, however, that the governor returns part of the funds which disappeared at that time. The women's eight hour bill was defeated, the one important bill favorable to labor.

These are but some of the many examples. The celebrated policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies as pursued by the trade union officials has once more in practical application brought proof of its criminal futility. The so-called labor friends, as could be expected, failed completely to live up to their distinction. On the issues raised they showed themselves as legislators chosen by the parties controlled by capitalism, elected on their ticket and with the help of their slush funds.

What Did Labor Lobby Accomplish?

THE Illinois State Federation of Labor is the official political expression of the trade unions in the state, one of its objects being to work for legislation favorable to labor. It uses no other methods than those of lobbying with the legislators seeking favors in this manner. Additional labor lobbying is being maintained by various unions and central labor bodies, but once more these labor lobbys do have no record to show. The methods of labor lobbying can be of value to the workers only when used on a class basis. Only by labor representatives appearing before legislatures or their sub-committees using it as a forum in which labor's demands are voiced, simultaneously organizing outside parliament the necessary mass pressure through working class propaganda, demonstrations, etc. This, however, is by no means the program of the present labor lobbyists.

PRESIDENT WALKER of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in appearing recently before the Chicago Federation of Labor was compelled to acknowledge the capitalist control of the legislature. He said that efforts made by labor for a more favorable attitude could only be appreciated by those who had been present at the "battle front." By this he evidently referred to the luxurious lobbys in the Springfield capitol. He acknowledged the difficulties encountered by the fact that the law makers in practically all of them were elected by the funds put into the political campaigns by the bankers and big employers. He proposed as his solution to merge yet deeper into capitalistsession when there is not sufficient support available for their passage. Those who can best afford to blur their so-called labor friendly record remain absent. When defeat is assured sufficient number of "labor friend" legislators will vote in favor in order to maintain their record. If this method appears uncertain sufficient amendments will be slipped over in order to make these labor friendly bills worthless or else impossible of passage.

How Do the Bosses' Politicians Work?

THE capitalist politicians work out a shrewd game of maintaining an appearance of labor friends wherever such distinction is necessary to hold their constituency. Bills favorable to labor are usually held up in committee until the last few days of the politics by endeavoring to get control of the ward and precinct captains of the two old polltical machines.

HOW impossible absurd such a proposal is can easily be understood when we just look back to the 1926 primaries and compare the figures of hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed by the big corporations to the small sums available for labor. What is more important, this would be absolutely contrary to labor's political action which can have its basis only in mass sentiment of the workers, and mass organizations of the workers, not within the capitalist parties.

ANTI-LABOR bills are generally also rushed through during the last period of the session with the rails greased quietly for quick passage. The so-called labor friends vote against these bills in sufficient number to maintain their record without endangering the victory of the anti-labor bills. This session has become a shining example of such practice. All the proposed bills of any consequence were left to the last few days of the legislative session and are rushed to victory or defeat as political bosses had decided in vance.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By E. J. O'Flaherty.

THERE is an old saying advising the Greeks to beware of Greeks bearing gifts. The Greeks were the original horse traders within and a reputation for trickery was handed down to their ancestors that conquered a city by marching a horsefull of armed Greeks into it. Since the Greeks were entirely surrounded by horse the denizens of the doomed city did not know what they were getting until they got it in the neck.

• • •

All reminder of this ancient myth by the announcement that the Greek section of the Workers (Communist) Party is about to launch a daily paper. It will see the light on July 1st and its baptismal name is "Empros." The christening will take place next Friday evening at Bryant Hall and the Greek workers have issued a blanket invitation to as many as can be accommodated in the hall to come and say "hello" to the baby. Here is a gift for the Greek workers in America that they are sure to appreciate. We cordially greet it.

• • •

THE old saying "as safe as a bank" does not mean a thing any more. Two Los Angeles bankers are accused of embezzlement in a petroleum deal. Of course this is not so bad at that. The bankers simply took advantage of their positions to swindle the public thru the issue of fake stock. Bankers usually plunge their arms to the elbows in the treasuries and make themselves scarce. Sometime ago there was quite a movement thruout the middle west for the organization of vigilantes to protect banks from hold-up men. But the bankers got nervous and the movement did not develop.

• • •

CALVIN COOLIDGE is in the grip of a South Dakota heat wave. The S. D. sun must have its nerve. Looking at the presidential face in the shade of that hat one would think that the sun would need an electric blanket to keep from freezing. If this sultry condition continues the Coolidge slogan that rendered good service in the last national elections will be useless in the next. Instead of "Keep Kool with Koolidge" it will be "Vote For Coolidge and Get Skinned."

• • •

BECAUSE of low wages and still lower tips, three employees of a Fifth Avenue millionaire are said to have destroyed a quarter of a million dollars worth of art housed in that gentleman's private apartments. Judging by the names of the alleged vandals arrested by the police, charged with the destruction, they are of the catholic faith. So far they have not been charged with harboring "subversive" ideas. The only mitigating circumstance that might be offered in extenuation of their act is the consumption of large quantities of liquor which they apparently located on the premises of their employer.

• • •

ROCHESTER police are taking a kindergarten course in literature as a result of the theft of several rare volumes from local bookstores. The police found in the vicinity of $2,000 worth of literature in the home of Donald Gothals, so they immediately assumed that only a thief would be liable to have such a well stocked library. The police admit it is the toughest assignment ever handed to them. The chief however is keeping them well supplied with aspirin and bromo seltzer.

• • •

SIXTEEN year old evangelists are now the rage. We thot that Aimee Semple McPherson was rushed for a row of Elmer Gantrys by Udine Utley, who made some of his trouble for Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton. But Aimee came back by proxy. One of her husbands forseeing squalls ahead bestowed a child on her. This child Roberta, has now become filled with the holy ghost and is on the way to filling the maternal coffers with dough. She is now in Chicago with a novel theory that should make Cicero go to bed for a year.

• • •

INSTEAD of taking her text from the scriptures, the youthful ushers of the lord picked up an old gag that was ancient in Pullman smoking rooms twenty years ago. It is "two is company, but three is a crowd." We never thot that this prosaic truism would be turned into cash, but here is where we were mistaken. The Chicago correspondent of the New York World, himself filled with the holy spirit or Italian "red", gives Roberta Semple credit for "convincing logic". Lest you might think we are kidding we will let the sixteen year old explain it in her own way.

• • •

"TWO who make company are god themself. When the devil comes it be makes three, and it is a crowd." This is some explanation.

(Continued on Page Three)

Mme. Sun Yat Sen Asks Funds to Aid Wounded Nationalist Soldiers

Appealing for funds to aid troops wounded in the Chinese liberation struggle, Mme. Sun Yat-sen has addressed the following cable to all Hands Off China organizations:

HANKOW, June 29. — Two thousand wounded in Wuhan hospitals are in need of urgent help. Foreign medical authorities from all parts of China are assisting in this great emergency. Can you help? Address remittances to me.

(Signed) Madame Sun Yat Sen.

SCORE BETRAYAL OF SOVIET LABOR BY TUC LEADERS

British Right Wingers Aid Chamberlain

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

MOSCOW, June 29.—Scoring the right wing leadership of the British trade union movement for betraying the international workingclass movement of the world, and stressing the need for immediate action on the part of British labor if a new imperialist war is to be averted, the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions has addressed a declaration to the workers of the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Referring to the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee, the statement says, "The alarming international situation arising from the danger of an attack on the Soviet Union by British capitalism has not aroused the Anglo-Russian Committee to any action whatever. The Anglo-Russian Committee, however, was organized for a struggle against the onslaught of capitalism and for the unity of the trade union movement against an imperialistic war.

Refused to Hold Conference.

In response to the attempt of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to call a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Committee at Berlin (June, 1927), the General Council of British Trade Unions eluded the invitation.

Therefore the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions deems it its direct proletarian duty to address the following declaration to the workers of Great Britain and the Soviet Union:

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions considers that the moment has come when organs should be created by the labor movement of both countries to struggle against an imperialist war. The international trade union movement not only can, but must meet to discuss the situation and bring its authority to bear in defense of peace and against the preparations for a new war.

Criminal Silence.

To be silent or inactive at such a time would be a crime on the part of the Anglo-Russian Committee. Such is our deep felt conviction.

It was in this spirit and this conviction that the All-Union Central Trade Unions made unequivocal and

(Continued on Page Two)

21 Firemen Blinded by Fumes in $500,000 Fire In Chemical Warehouse

Twenty-one firemen were overcome and temporarily blinded by chemical fumes in a $500,000 warehouse fire at Bleecker and Eleventh streets today which routed 200 residents of adjoining apartment buildings, and blanketed Greenwich Village with yellowish green smoke.

An emergency hospital was set up on Bank street and two doctors worked over the pugnate and blinded firemen as they were rescued by their fellow fire fighters.

Barred From Canada, Attempts Suicide.

SCHENECTADY, June 29.—Because of his despondency over the refusal of the Canadian immigration authorities to permit him to enter the country, Alois Danner, yesterday leaped from a Schenectady-Amsterdam train speeding at 60 miles an hour. He is said to have a good chance to recover.

COMPLETE STRIKE ON BRITISH SHIPS IN CHINA WATERS

Determined to Resist Wage Cut; Kill Shipping

SHANGHAI, June 29.—Five hundred British officers and men on seventy-five steamers engaged in Chinese coast-wise trade will walk out on strike this evening in protest against a ten per cent wage slash.

One hundred and fifty thousand tons of shipping will be tied up by the strike. Officers and engineers on incoming ships will join the strike as soon as they put into Chinese ports.

The strike in combination with anti-British boycotts which are being organized thruout southern and middle China promises to completely tie-up British trade in China.

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Deny Chiang Defeat.

LONDON, June 29.—Reports received here yesterday that Chiang Kai-shek suffered a defeat at Hsuchowfu have been denied by dispatches received here from Shanghai today.

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Yelp for intervention.

(By Nationalist News Agency).

SHANGHAI, June 29.—The official British newspaper here, the North China Daily News, publishes an editorial in today's issue which is allegedly "contributed by an American." It bitterly attacks the United States for not intervening in China and declares that the Washington attitude was dictated by commiseration of the coming presidential election.

The editorial says, "The most casual reader of American political reports will have noted that both the republican and democratic parties are pathetically short of first class presidential timber. Observries the democrats would not allow Al Smith's name to be mentioned as a possible candidate, nor would the republicans permit President Coolidge to ruminate upon his chance of a third term. Our readers who have not forgotten how the Nanking outrages were internationally shelved when Washington backed water, will appreciate that every foreigner in China has good reason to wish the coming American election with an apprehensive and jealous eye."

Local Americans believe that if this attack was written by an American it emanated from the pro-British clique of the American chamber of commerce which recently appealed for American intervention without success, and attempted ousting John B. Powell, the editor of the China Weekly Review, because of his stand against intervention.

GARMENT WORKER CHAIRMEN CALL FOR MASS PICKETS

Hillquit Sends Funny Letter Asking Money

At a crowded meeting of shop chairmen of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union held last night at the Manhattan Lyceum a resolution was unanimously adopted against the cossack tactics being employed by Matthew Woll and Edward F. McGrady in their efforts to crush the furriers' and cloakmakers' strikes. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS: hundreds of strikers are arrested daily and thrown into jail as a result of the conspiracy of the Sigmans, Wolls and McGradys to break the strike of the furriers and cloak dressmakers and thus force their corrupt and discredited leadership upon our membership, who are today engaged in a life and death struggle to maintain union conditions and save our union from complete destruction, and

WHEREAS: in order to accomplish their destructive purposes, these traitors have secured the active cooperation of the police, the judges, and hired thugs from the underworld whom have publicly admitted that they are in the pay of Sigman and Co. to make murderous attacks on the striking fur workers and,

WHEREAS, all their efforts are now concentrated in an attempt to

(Continued on Page Five)

STANDARD OIL THANKS NAVY FOR SERVICES IN CHINA; LAUDS BOMBARDMENT OF NANKING

Whose property and whose lives American marines and warships are protecting in China is vividly brought out in the following letter sent by the Standard Oil of New York to the Navy Department. The letter, signed by the assistant general manager, is addressed to Admiral Williams, commander of the American fleet in Asiatic waters.

Dear Admiral Williams:

We wish to convey to you our sincere thanks and appreciation of the great assistance rendered to us by the units under your command.

Conditions in China have been most chaotic; in many cases it has been impossible to anticipate the future. During these periods of emergency your staff has, without exception, rendered our various branches invaluable assistance both during periods of evacuation and in protective measures.

The assistance rendered us by you has in innumerable instances, not only protected the lives of our staff, but saved us from greater financial loss.

The action taken by your forces during the Nanking incident, the evacuation of Changsha, Ichang and Chinking, the protective measures at all treaty ports, the convoy of our vessels thru disturbed districts and the courtesy of your wireless to points cut off from normal communication have placed the Company and our staff under deep obligation to you.

We would greatly appreciate your extending our thanks and appreciation to the several units under your command for the full co-operation and the privileges extended to us, with unfailing courtesy, providing this request meets with your sanction.

Very respectfully yours,
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Assistant General Manager.

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE PLANS GO ON; JULY 7TH AT 4 P. M.

Workers Organizations Line Up for Action

Local labor organizations through their representatives involving a membership of over 500,000 have endorsed the plans for a Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike which has been scheduled for July 7th at 4 p. m.

At that time all workers will down tools and proceed to Union Square where a mass protest demonstration will be staged. Vivid banners emblazoned with revolutionary slogans will feature this mass gathering.

Among the organizations which are behind the strike move are the following: Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, United Textile Workers, Joint Board Furriers' Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Typographical Union, Local 7, Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers of America and 16 other labor groups.

In addition, various fraternal and political associations have pledged their support to make the protest strike 100 per cent effective. They are the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, International Labor Defense, all branches and units of the Workers Party, Workmen's Circle and among many others the Young Workers League.

The American Federation of Labor has on repeated occasions rapped the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti in sharp and condemnatory terms. At a recent convention the death-sentence was branded as "a ghastly miscarriage of justice."

Hundreds of thousands of leaflets are being distributed by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee. A volunteer distributing corps is in action throughout the entire city. Special attention is being given to the industrial centers.

One of the leaflets reads in part: "The whole working class must sink its differences and present a united front against the enemies of the labor movement who would railroad our two brothers to the electric chair. The call to strike ends with the slogans: "DOWN TOOLS AT 4 P. M. ON THURSDAY, JULY 7th—RALLY TO THE DEFENSE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI—SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE."

The Sacco - Vanzetti Emergency Committee, which is the central strike organization, feels confident that the New York strike will be as dramatic and effective as the various Sacco-Vanzetti strikes which have been held throughout the world, notably in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

39 FUR PICKETS GIVEN JAIL TERMS BY BIASED JUDGE

205 More In "Silent Defense" as Protest

Thirty-nine striking furriers were sentenced to jail yesterday morning by Magistrate George Ewald in Jefferson Market Court.

Three of the men workers were given 10 days each because they were arrested before. Ten men were sentenced to five days each with no choice of a fine, while 11 women were given the alternative of 3 days in jail or $10 fine. They all chose jail. Another woman worker was given ten days after she had been pointed out by Samuel Markewich, right wing attorney.

The other 205 who were arrested Monday will come up for trial this morning but after seeing how the magistrate acted yesterday they have decided not to put up any defense, declaring that it is a waste of time.

When Jacob Mandelbaum, lawyer for the strikers, entered objection yesterday to any act of the magistrate, he was immediately ruled out of order in a rough manner.

"If you continue to object, I will

(Continued on Page Five)

RYKOFF NAILS BRITISH LIES ABOUT EXECUTION OF 20 WHITE GUARDISTS

Answers British Labor Party Leaders; Says Assassins Received Trial, Guilt Proved

MOSCOW, June 29.—Replying to a telegram from George Lansbury, James Maxton and Fenner Brockway, leaders of the British Labor Party, "deploring" the execution of white guard assassins by the Soviet Government, M. Rykoff, Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissaries, points out that a series of anti-Soviet lies and calumnies about the execution are flooding the capitalist press with a view to gaining additional support for an offensive against the Soviet Union.

Assassins Received Trials.

Rykoff, in his reply, points out that the executed assassins received a trial before an extraordinary tribunal despite the reports in the capitalist press.

The telegram from the British Laborites which invoked Rykoff's message says:

"We appeal to you that executions without trial be stopped, they shock British public opinion, particularly friendly Labor opinion. We oppose the British Anti-Soviet policy, but executions making our activities impossible difficult. We ask you to stop your reprisals."

Rykoff's reply follows:

Guilt Proved.

"Your telegram is apparently due to the publication of the sentence inflicted by the United State Political Department on twenty whiteguards for organizing espionage against the Soviet Union and terror against Soviet leaders.

"Although this sentence was inflicted on active whiteguard counter-revolutionaries whose guilt had been proved by documentary evidence, it is broadly made use of abroad for rousing public opinion against the Soviet Union.

"In connection with this sentence innumerable lies and calumnies are

(Continued on Page Three)

DUNNE, ENGDAHL, BITTELMAN AND MILLER FACING FEDERAL PRISON

Government Joins Patriotteers and Militarists to Crush National Labor Daily

Indicted for Attacking Business Men and A. F. of L. Labor Fakers

The United States grand jury in the New York district yesterday returned indictments against and ordered the arrest of J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, editors of The DAILY WORKER, and Bert Miller, business manager. Included in the indictments are Alexander Bittelman, editor of the New Magazine of The DAILY WORKER, and David Gordon and Joseph Kalar, contributors to the columns of this paper.

This new drive against The DAILY WORKER was inspired by the same reactionary militarist clique that initiated the attack of the courts of the state of New York which resulted in convictions of the editor, business manager and one of the contributors, and which are now on appeal to the higher courts. It is generally recognized as part and parcel of the general vicious capitalist offensive that is being waged against the labor movement in the United States.

Blow after blow has been delivered against The DAILY WORKER as the lone English labor daily in the country, but in spite of all efforts to suppress the paper it has been able to withstand the fight. The federal indictments are the most menacing attack yet made against us inasmuch as conviction carries long prison sentences in the federal penitentiary.

Sentence may be as much as five years in prison or $5,000 fine or both.

The same aggregation of spies and labor-haters that inspired the attack in the state courts were in evidence when the government made its attack. Prominent among the names of those who made the complaint was that of Captain G. A. Darte, who calls himself "adjutant general" of the Military Order of the World War.

"Pamphlets and cartoons attacking American business men, the American Federation of Labor, religious organizations and German trade unions" was the description of the "indecent writings" objected to by the federal authorities.

In view of the fact that the present charges are brought on a federal and not a state law, the mailing privileges of The DAILY WORKER are now in immediate danger of suspension.

Chief Assistant Federal Attorney George S. Leisure, who presented the evidence to the grand jury said: "The government has a right under the law to stop any letters, pamphlets or publications from circulating thru the mails that contain 'indecent' written matter."

However, Post Office Inspector Keene called attention to the fact that the defendants have persisted in directing a campaign against the publicity in favor of citizens' military training camps espoused by the post office, which explains what the federal authorities consider indecent.

The federal attorney said that "investigation has revealed" the fact that J. Louis Engdahl, one of the editors of The DAILY WORKER is now in Soviet Russia. This is especially ridiculous in view of the fact that Engdahl's special articles and dispatches dated from Moscow have been appearing in The DAILY WORKER for the past two months.

The DAILY WORKER and those indicted have not yet been officially notified of the action of the grand jury, and also of the specific articles and cartoons which are alleged to have violated the federal law.

COAL COMPANY'S WATER SIEGE MAY START A PLAGUE

Negro Tells of Abuses By Coal Iron Police

CASTLE SHANNON, Pa., June 29.—A steady stream of complaints and the real danger that a serious epidemic of typhoid fever and other diseases will result from the use of polluted water has forced the state department of health to make a gesture at an investigation of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company's attempt to drive its miners back to work by shutting off their drinking water supply.

Governor Fisher states: "I have received complaints about the turning off of the water, and we are making an investigation. It is alleged the water supply is under control of the coal company. It appears water has been shut off from some of the miners' houses and the occupants have been forced to secure water from open springs.

"The state health department is investigating these sources to determine if the water is free from a menace to health. The direct interest of the state applies in case the supply is found to be contaminated."

State health authorities of Pittsburgh are reporting daily by telephone to Dr. Theodore Appel, secretary of the state department, Harrisburg, on their investigation.

L. E. Wickersham, district health engineer, declared today he had requested Horace F. Baker, president of the Terminal corporation, on Saturday, to turn on water hydrants which had been disconnected and that Baker had refused.

(Continued on Page Two)

Call Special Membership Meeting of Workers Party For Wednesday at 8 P. M.

The District Executive Committee is calling a special Party membership meeting for Wednesday, July 6, 8:00 P. M., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourt street, to discuss the present international situation, particularly:

1. The attack against the Soviet Union and preparation for a campaign for defense of the Soviet Union.

2. The present situation in China and the prospects for the Chinese revolution.

3. Immediate danger of war and what our Party can do to counteract it.

Bring your membership cards with you. All members of the Young Workers League are asked to attend this meeting.

New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

Conditions in Port of New York—The Decline of the Seaman's Union—Widespread Unemployment—Slave Conditions.

New York City is the largest port in the world, both in size and in the extent of shipping entering and leaving daily. Besides the gigantic liners which are constantly in the public eye, and whose arrivals and departures are daily listed in all the newspapers, the port is crowded with the freighters, the tankers of the shipping industry, bringing cargoes from all parts of the world to provide industry with the goods necessary for its existence. The average worker little realizes the importance of New York as a seaport, and pays very little attention to the conditions of those men who toil on the ships, the seamen.

During the war and the period immediately following, American shipping was at its height. Great Britain's shipping was being crippled by the German submarine warfare, and the United States by a tremendous shipbuilding drive was rivalling England as the foremost maritime power. It was during this period that the American seamen were able to demand wages and conditions which made their existence the best compared with that of any other seamen in the world.

Seamen's Union Declines.

However their prosperity was shortlived. In 1921 came the big strike in which the backbone of the Seamen's organization was broken. At the present time their organizations are practically powerless. The International Seamen's Union which at one time was able to dictate its terms to the shipowners is now on its last legs. Ruled over by the reactionary and bureaucratic Andy Furuseth it has lost every vestige of fighting spirit and consequently the confidence of the seamen who have quit the organization in disgust. No attempt is made to organize the sailors and firemen whose conditions are daily becoming more miserable. Wages have been reduced from an average of 85 dollars to 55 dollars per month. Food, never at the best very good, has become as bad as prison fare. Sleeping quarters are crowded and unclean, pay for overtime has practically disappeared. Taking advantage of the weakness of the seamen the ship owners have taken away every concession which was won during the war period.

At present unemployment has helped to make the lot of the seamen even more miserable. Walk along South Street, New York's saltiest thoroughfare and you will find the avenue crowded with seamen thrown out of work, some of them on the beach for months, and many of them destitute and hungry and on the verge of starvation.

Slaves Of South Street.

It is on this street running along the East River that the infamous human docks of the United Fruit Company are located. And it is from the hopeless and half starved workers that crowd South Street that this company recruits the "cargo to unload" its ships. Speeding up the workers by means of the latest machinery and driving them mercilessly by means of brutal foremen, this company is reaping enormous profits by the relentless exploitation of South Street's army of unemployed. The United Fruit Company has always taken the lead in fighting any attempts at organizing the seamen and is the first to take advantage of their weakness in order to impose worse conditions. It has already instituted the two watch system for sailors on deck which is equivalent to a twelve hour day.

There is no limit to which the ship owners will go in exploiting the seamen unless there is some organized force to stop them. It is only by meeting the attacks of this highly organized and merciless group of profit seekers by the combined force of all those who man the ships and unload them on the docks, that the seamen will be able to demand conditions that will ensure them a decent standard of living.

Coal Company's Water Siege Perils Health

(Continued from Page One)

Many springs at Mine No. 2, near Castle Shannon, to which the "water siege" drives the miners for water, were posted as dangerous and unprotected, with warnings that the water should be boiled, said Dr. John R. Conover, county health director. Some person tore down many of the warnings, Conover declared.

* * *

Guards Abuse Scabs.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 29.—Savage tactics by Pittsburgh Coal Co.'s coal and iron police against even strikebreakers, and bitter exploitation and discrimination against the Negro miners, mingled into scabbing is proved by the following letter taken from a Negro paper in Pittsburgh. It is written by a resident of that city, and is, in part, as follows:

Something for Race Miners To Look At.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company is doing the same as most corporations do after the strike is well on. They failed to pay the price for mining rock. They will not give you full weight; they will not give you good houses to live in, and will not let you make over $50.00 a pay for loading coal, unless you work day and night. Lots of men wait from one to three days for a cut after they clean up. Lots of times you get two cars by 11 a. m.; lots of times you sit in the mine waiting on the man trip and then won't out; lots of times the pit bosses fail to turn in all of your time, and you wait from one to three pay days to get all of your day work. But the company never fails to get the blacksmith, doctor fees, relief fund and store bill. I have seen lots of men beg for a little credit for powder and supplies so they could go into the pit. When the company hires men in another city they tell them they can have full set of tools. When you get on the job they give you one pick, one shovel, lamp, cap, powder and dinner bucket and tell you to go on in.

No Money In Scabbing.

The boss in the mine gives you a room with four to 12 inches of water, sometimes a driper thrown in—no pay. Or he gives you a room with two cars of coal by squaring up good and a day or day and a half of rock. Sometimes you lose a car of coal on the road. Cars that will go 5,000 pounds you may get 3,900 to 4,300 pounds. When your rack shows 16 inches in the center and 13 inches on the sides the boss will tell you it is not enough to measure this time. You talk to the superintendent and he will give you a promise, that's all. When you go to the office and see the timekeeper he snaps at you like a mad dog.

After Miners' Wives.

Then too, you have the imported gunmen, known as Coal and Iron Police in day time and on night, unless a colored woman is willing to bow to his insults, and you are willing to be driven around. Then you will be sent out of camp. Sometimes they tell you to get out in two hours. One man knocked a Coal and Iron policeman in the head for insulting his wife. One of our foolish race men saved the Coal and Iron policeman by hitting the race miner and snapping his gun in his face. I know of a race man who was discharged for voicing his sentiments and standing by this man's home to see that no more Coal and Iron police insulted this man's wife. The superintendent told this lady's husband he would not stand for him hitting a man like that and he could get his time.

The general manager told me that if the colored men were that timid about their wives it would be better to get another place for them to be posted.

Quit Helping the War-Makers of Europe

DENVER, June 29.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, in an address last night to the Forty-third Annual Convention of the International Advertising Association, urged the necessity for American conservation on domestic problems, the conservation of our natural resources which are being recklessly and heedlessly debauched by the short-sighted greed of private owners, and the futility of our "delusive effort to aid Europe."

Waste Of Oil Resources.

Borah laid particular emphasis on the "orgy of production" in the oil fields and of the shameless waste of this important resource of the nation in many oil fields which are being damaged or ruined through careless or hasty drilling operations. He pointed out that in a report filed by the Federal Oil Board last September, the statement is made that the known oil fields of the United States hold oil sufficient to supply this country for six years, and probably no longer.

"As the world is now organized," said Borah, "oil is an essential element of national power, an indispensable factor in national security. Without oil in these days, a nation faces economic vassalage."

He indicated, somewhat cautiously, that the oil interests would have to set their house in order and stop the alarming "naturalia" of reckless competitive production for profit if they wished to avoid governmental control, having previously exposed the impotence of the government which had already admitted its inability to control the national brigands.

Speaking of the damage caused by the Mississippi flood, amounting to approximately $400,000,000 and the misery and desolation of the people in the flood areas, Borah points to the waste in national wealth, the waste in "human suffering, discouragement and the breaking up of the plans of a lifetime," and concludes that "we, as a people, as a nation, should turn our attention to the working out of an intelligent and permanent national program, a national policy" to solve these problems which involve the welfare of the people.

Squirms at Government Control.

But Senator Borah's humanitarian impulses begin to squirm a little uncomfortably over the possibility of government control of the basic industries. "It is not so easy to determine," he says, "our course, or what it is wise to do as a government, when it comes to dealing with the problems which oil, power and coal present. I venture the opinion, however, that the extent to which the government shall take part in these matters will depend primarily upon those who own and control these industries. Government dominance or government ownership will depend very largely, if not wholly, upon the action and conduct of those who own or are in control of these things. Wide spread waste, and reckless exploitation prevails, if the people are charged unreasonable prices, the government will have no alternative; it will have to act in the interest of the people."

Senator Borah feels that the great war is "responsible for the deflection of our attention, as a government and as a people, from our domestic problems to the problems of reconstruction and stabilization which confront Europe.

Helping the Warmakers.

"Under the present policies of Europe," Borah stated, "cancellations of debts and loans will serve but little, if at all, in reconstruction. Every one seems now in need of great military establishments and a strengthening of the war program; we are not helping the people of Europe but the warmakers of Europe. The present policies do not mean peace, do not mean reconstruction.

"The history of Europe during the last thirty days has in it every element of strife which preceded the years before the war. The premier of Italy in a public speech declared that he is on the way to creating an army of 5,000,000 men, to the building of a great navy and to the reconstruction of an air force second to none in the world. What are these things for?

"The break between Great Britain and Russia, the assassination of the Russian minister in Poland, the executions in Russia, have made Europe, mentally and spiritually, if I may use the terms, an armed camp. Last Sunday a week the premier of France, at Luneville, delivered a public address steeped in bitterness and intolerance. In the fact of such speeches militarism becomes a flimsy piece of organized hypocrisy. The league convenes in an atmosphere of dissension and strife."

Keep Up the Sustalnaiz Fund

work. The head Coal and Iron police refused to make any arrests in this case, the same as he refused in the month of April when a Coal and Iron policeman shot at two men and myself. In this case one of his shots went through a window and shot a colored lady in the stomach. When I went to the general office I was informed that it had never been reported.

James Pierpont Morgan Parades His Property



Snapshot of J. Pierpont Morgan, New York financier, marching in a parade on the campus of Harvard University, Cambridge Mass., during commencement exercises.

Needle Trade Defense

At the concert arranged by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee to take place July 16 in the Coney Island Stadium, 20,000 workers will meet to express their protest against the Sigman-McGrady-Woll clique and to support the striking furriers and the imprisoned needle trades workers. Once more the workers of New York will show the Forward and its gang that they are with the Joint Boards of the Furriers and Cloakmakers Unions. In itself the concert will be the best of the season. The New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 will participate. Erno Rappe, internationally known, will conduct. Alexis Kosloff, former ballet master of the Russian Imperial Theatre, with his famous ballet, will produce "Prince Igor." Those who saw Kosloff at the Stadium last year will surely not miss this opportunity to see him at his best. Tickets are $1.00 and $2.00 for reserved seats and can be gotten at the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

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211 Times 25.

A whole line of 244 pickets was surrounded by the police and dragged off to court Monday morning. This move on the part of the police had no effect on the spirit of the workers. The broken ranks were repaired and the arrested workers replaced by hundreds of other pickets. The trial was postponed until Wednesday and bail of $25 was fixed for each of the arrested workers. This money had to be raised in one day. Such occurrences take place daily. The police and the right wing traitors are determined to exhaust the treasury of the union so that the workers will be compelled to submit. Such a time is, however, far distant. The working masses stand solidly behind the striking furriers and steadily supply the ammunition to help them in their struggle.

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$121.00 was collected at a mass meeting of the Passaic Workers Culture Club which was held Friday. A committee of 8 was elected to continue the work for the Defense Committee. Kaplan of the Cloakmakers and Shapiro of the Furriers were present at this meeting.

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The Brownsville Youth Culture Center forwarded $32.00 to the Committee with a promise to make it a $100 before the week is over. The Brownsville Workers Club collected and elected a committee to visit the members of the Branch to collect further funds for the striking Furriers. Branch 564 Workmen's Circle forwarded $8.00.

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Sanl Yellin bought 2 bonds at $10 each, one for himself and the other for his friend. He also sold $10 worth of tickets to the Coney Island Stadium Concert and took another batch. Yellin is a member of the Freiheit Singing Society.

Mrs. Nomkin, Mrs. Tabachnik, Sarah Cohen, Clara Kushner of working Class Housewives Council No. 7 were arrested for picketing and were fined $5.00 or two days in jail. The women preferred jail and saved $20 for the defense.

* * *

Volunteers Wanted.

If you have any leisure time, come into the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, inquire for Lena Chernenke, or to the Furriers Joint Board and inquire for Margaret Cowl.

SACCO-VANZETTI EXECUTION PUT OFF ONE MONTH

Mass Meeting Sunday in Philadelphia

BOSTON, June 29.—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller today ordered a postponement of the death sentence imposed on Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, framed-up Italian radicals, until August 10th.

At the same time he granted a respite to Celestino Madeiros awaiting execution for the killing of a bank cashier and who has made a full confession that he and several others of the notorious Morelli gang were responsible for the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted.

* * *

Vanzetti's Statement Published.

Vanzetti's masterly statement to Gov. Fuller, and the six affidavits by newspapermen and others against Judge Webster Thayer, have been distributed in pamphlet form by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. The pamphlet is entitled "Massachusetts' Reputation at Stake!"

The affidavits all tell how the judge ranted against the defendants in club room, restaurant and railroad coach during the trial period: "Those bastards!" was one of the judge's mild expletives.

John Nicholas Beffel, who reported the trial for the Federated Press; Frank P. Sibley, veteran of the Boston Globe; Elisabeth Bernkopf, of the International News Service; Robert Benchley, of Life magazine; Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, of the Boston Federation of Churches and George U. Crocker, rich University Club man, made the affidavits. Their sworn statements—now in Fuller's hands—all serve to show Thayer was unduly bitterly biased to give the two Italian radicals a fair trial.

* * *

Philadelphia Protest Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—One hundred and sixty organizations representing nearly 20,000 members are arranging the monster protest open-air demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti on Sunday which will be preceded by a parade which will form at Broad and Christian Sts. at 2 o'clock.

Among the speakers will be James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvanie Federation of Labor; H. M. Wicks, editor the DAILY WORKER; Norman Thomas, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Louis Budenz, editor of "Labor Age," Carlo Tresca, R. Maglincano, Carlo Fama, of the North American Anti-fascisti League.

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CHICAGO, June 29.—The movement to send a national labor delegation to Gov. Fuller who will call for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti is taking definite form.

At a last meeting of the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti Conference held Monday it was decided to send telegrams to all leading central labor unions in the country urging them to support the movement for the labor delegation, and to select delegates to represent them.

The International Labor Defense has informed all its units of the decision of the Chicago conference, and has instructed its members to work for early action in the central labor unions.

Klan Chances for Radio To Broadcast American Propaganda Pretty Slim

WASHINGTON, June 29 (FP).—Efforts of the Ku Klux Klan to establish a national radio station in Washington to broadcast "patriotic, protestant, American" propaganda are practically doomed to failure. The federal radio commission has told the Fellowship Forum, klan organ, that 300 prior applications for wave lengths are on file with little hope for granting any of them.

The Forum has sponsored a campaign to raise $46,500 for the station, to operate on 10,000 watts, placing it among the most powerful in the country. Scores of klan chapters have contributed to the fund which now totals $17,000.

Harbor Workers Win Compensation From U. S. After Struggle

WASHINGTON, June 29 (FP).—All navigable areas of the continental United States have been divided into 14 compensation districts for the administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' compensation law. Instructions have been sent to all stevedoring firms and insurance companies on how to comply with the provisions of the law, which becomes effective July 1.

For the first time earp workers are given compensation protection. State laws seeking to protect them have been declared unconstitutional on the ground that such maritime work comes under federal jurisdiction. After a long, hard fight, labor forced Congress in the last session to pass a compensation act. Longshoring and stevedoring are among the most hazardous occupations in all industry.

Appeal to Our Readers!

If you are satisfied that this DAILY WORKER will be of value to the workers of this country in their struggle with the bosses, we desire to appeal to you for support in securing not only a large circulation amongst your fellow trade unionists, but also for financial assistance to render it possible for us to keep THE DAILY WORKER in existence. We have started with a six-page paper, and are anxious to see it enlarged to contain all the material which comes to us. This cannot be done under existing circumstances, and therefore we are compelled to ask you to come to our assistance. Interest your labor organization in the paper by getting them to take regularly a quantity for your members; get your union to send us a donation, however small; ask your fellow-workers to send us a subscription to the Maintenance Fund—all will be acknowledged if forwarded to the General Managing Committee, address: 33 East First Street, New York City.

Orders for The DAILY WORKER should be sent to the same address, and will be promptly attended to. Single copies 3 cents at the newsstands.

Fraternally,

L. HOFBAUER.

SCORE BETRAYAL BY TRADE UNION COUNCIL LEADERS WHO INJURED SOVIET UNION WORKERS AND PEASANTS

(Continued from Page One)

repeated propositions to the Central Council of Trade Unions.

However, the General Council of Trade Unions deferring its evocation under various pretexts systematically avoids submitting for the discussion of the Anglo-Russian Committee the most important questions over which Soviet as well as British workers are anxious.

Workers of the Soviet Union have watched with the greatest sympathy the struggle of British workers against their capitalists. On behalf of the workers of the Soviet Union, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions offered fraternal aid to British workers engaged in the general strike.

Betrayed General Strike.

Did the general council take steps to rally proletarian forces against the attack of capital? No, it did not. With the assistance and the connivance of the right wing and "left" leaders of the general council, the British workingclass was pressed in the clutches of the police and the Trade Union Act.

Did the general council ever take any steps to prevent the attack of British imperialism on the Chinese revolution? No, the general council did not.

No Protest on Areos Raid.

Did the general council take any measure to censure Chamberlain's provocative note to the Soviet government? Did the general council intervene when the Soviet offices were raided in London? Did it call the Anglo-Russian Committee at the time of the Anglo-Soviet rupture? No, the general council did nothing of the sort.

The policy of the General Council virtually aimed to wreck the Anglo-Russian Committee and to liquidate it as an organ of British and Soviet workers.

Holding the liquidation of the Anglo-Russian Committee as harmful to the Soviet and international labor unity, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions regards the open and veiled attempts of the leaders of the General Council to smash the Anglo-Russian Committe as tantamount to an open betrayal of the class interests of the proletariat and treachery to the cause of the Soviet Union.

Sided With White Guards.

However, the General Council's only political reply to the All-Union Central Council's proposition to call the Anglo-Russian Committee to discuss the most important question for the struggle was a telegram protesting against the actions of the workers state against white guard spies who waged a campaign of terrorism against the Soviet Union.

The adoption by the General Council of the resolution condemning the shooting of open enemies of the working class, of terrorists and incendiaries who from behind the covers of the representatives of the proletariat and by terorist methods attempted to restore the old regime, hated by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, is as a matter of fact a direct insult to the workers and peasants of the USSR and means the shameful rallying of the General Council leaders to the anti-Soviet campaign raised by the venal bourgeois press. To say nothing about the danger of war, not to tell the workers about the significance of the Anglo-Solet rupture, not to pillory Chamberlain's foreign policy while at the same time joining with the black hundreds on the question of the so-called "red terror" is the General Council's general platform. Such tactics cannot be considered other than treacherous attempt to smash the Anglo-Russian Committee.

In the name of ten million organized workers of the Soviet Union, the All-Union Council of Trade Unions deems it its direct duty to loudly proclaim the danger to peace. The council considers that all of the honest representatives of the British workers must ruthlessly brand the criminal, bandit and arrogantly provocative policy of Baldwin's conservative government.

Only the blind can fail to see that England is preparing a war against the Soviet Union, entering an agreement with fascist Italy, mobilizing the forces of reaction, enlisting allies and yearning for a repetition of the horrors of intervention, fighting to bring about another blockade of the Soviet Union and ruin the workers and peasants' state.

Must Stop War.

The realization of this monstrous scheme to wreck the Chinese revolution and launch a bloody attack against the Soviet Union must be prevented at all costs. War must be prevented. The proletariat must not be taken unawares.

Calls For Struggle.

The All-Union Central Council states again that it deems it absolutely inadmissable that at such an acute moment the Anglo-Russian Committee should be silent and remain inactive. The Anglo-Russian Committee must be one of the centers for the mobilization of proletarian opinion, and must put forward measures for carrying on the struggle against the imperialist onslaught.

Placing the entire blame for the policy of sabotaging the Anglo-Russian Council on the General Council the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions calls upon all British and Soviet workers to put up a fight against the defeat of the forces trying to bring about a new imperialist war.

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American authorities are doing everything in their power to crush the rapidly growing labor unions. Several weeks ago Admiral Kittelle compelled workers at the munition dump at Orville to swear that they would report them to him.

The growing unrest of the peasantry on sugar and tobacco plantations coupled with the organization of workers is causing the American officials a good deal of anxiety. The success of the Chinese revolution is believed to have had a good deal to do with the growing consciousness of Philippine workers.

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Federal Troops Leave Kansas Textile Strikers

MERIDEN, Kans., June 17.—Textile workers here, who struck against the Federal government's ban given rise to the rumor that the strike was the success of their agitation, the machinery, etc., have been finally ordered and split up into small groups.

General Francisco Manno, military commandant of Semora, has notified President Calles that a large Federal force was no longer necessary and that 2,000 troops could be withdrawn from the territory.

It is believed that certain oil interests, in cooperation with the disgruntled priest element of the district, have been in the main responsible for inciting and aiding the lynchmen in their gloried cattle raids.

Tourists Sailing For Soviet Union To Start July 14

The tourist rush for Europe has begun. Last Saturday's papers reported the greatest number of passengers that ever sailed on one day. Thousands of dollars spent in farewell gifts of flowers and candy; thousands of friends crowding the boats and piers to wave farewell as the boats swung out into the river and down the bay.

Nothing is quite so thrilling as seeing an ocean liner hop off except being on one yourself and watching the New York skyline fade and the old statue of liberty dwindle to pigmy size and finally disappear over the horizon.

On one of these boats last Saturday was a delegation of American students setting out for Soviet Russia; and on July 14th another group including doctors, nurses, teachers, business men and workers will be slipping out of the Swedish American line dock on the "Gripsholm" bound for a similar trip to the first Workers' Republic.

To some of these tourists this will be a first ocean voyage, and nothing was ever more thrilling than that. To others it will be a return to their native land which has seen such mighty changes since they left it fifteen or twenty years ago. Many of this party have visited almost every other country of Europe, but Russia has always been the land of the unknown about which their curiosity has been aroused by lurid and fantastic newspaper tales for many years. All of these tourists have grasped eagerly this first opportunity to make a trip to Soviet Russia, realizing that the simplification of the visa problem alone is a tremendous advantage. An arrangement to guarantee visas for all members of the party has been made by the Cultural Relations Society of the U. S. S. R. with the World Tourists Inc. of 41 Union Square and only by joining this July 11th tour will Americans be assured of entrance to Soviet Russia for many months to come.

Further information on this six weeks' trip should be obtained at once. Only a few days are left in which to decide. Write now to World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York.

DUNMORE, June 20.—William Montgomery Brown, the heretic bishop, Albert Welsbord, organizer of the Passaic strike and Arturo Giovannitti will be among the speakers at a mass meeting to demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti at All Saints Hall, Reilly and Warren Street, on July 2nd.



Rykoff Nails British Lies

(Continued from Page One)

being spread through the medium of the foreign press hostile to the proletarian state. The direct object of this press campaign is the desire to divert attention from the danger of war which is threatening the Soviet Union and from new adventurers being prepared against the Union with material and moral support from the British conservative cabinet.

"All this induces me to reply to your telegram at some length.

"The verdict passed by the USPD you call in your telegram 'executions without trial.' This is incorrect. According to the law of our state, the Collegium of the USPD, in those cases when it is necessary to combat counter revolutionary activities, is vested with the powers of a revolutionary tribunal. Thus the Collegium of the USPD is an extraordinary court which formally is analogous to such extraordinary courts and court, martials as exist in all bourgeois states, the difference in principle consisting in that the Soviet Court inflicts punishment on counter-revolutionaries, while in the bourgeois countries punishment is being inflicted on the revolutionary workers.

White Terror Forces Executions.

"I would like to remind you that the extraordinary commission which existed during the period of intervention and civil war was immediately liquidated as soon as the Soviet State succeeded in driving out the interventionist forces organized and financed by Churchill and in overcoming the internal counter-revolution.

"By this act the Soviet State showed that it considered possible under the new conditions to use former methods of defending the Soviet power against counter-revolution only in extraordinary contingencies when compelled thereto by attempts on the part of whitegaurd plotters.

"In your telegram you state that part of British opinion is "shocked" by the recent sentences inflicted by the USPD. I thing this is due to underrating those specific conditions in which the working class of our union has to defend the right of the toilers' state of existence and the right to build up the socialistic society.

"The working class of our union has to carry on its constructive work in a surrounding of capitalistic states. At the present moment the conservative government of Great Britain having broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union is carrying on against the latter a fierce political campaign throughout the world and is preparing another war adventure.

British Plots.

"Every bourgeois state may use for the struggle against the first proletarian state all the resources of its state machinery, its financial power and its press. And now the question of using in the struggle against the U.S.S.R. armed forces as well is being put forword.

"In view of this fierce struggle energetic action of the workers government against active plotters, counter-revolutionaries, adherent's of monarchy and of bourgeois regime in the U.S.S.R. is a forced and absolutely inevitable action.

"When the enemies are using all kinds of means, even bribery, plotting, murders, provocation, arson and [illegible] of military attacks, it would be criminal not to take resolute measures to protect the interests of workers and peasants, and the workers of the U.S.S.R. would consider such conduct as treachery to the revolution and connivance with counter-revolution.

Caught Red-Handed.

"Bourgeois public opinion is 'shocked' by the execution of nobles, landowners, monarchists, who have been caught red-handed in counter-revolutionary activities. But such a position cannot be shared by the working class.

"You ask that the reprisals should cease. The Soviet Union attaches the greatest value to the opinion of the British working class, but it seems to me that it is in the interest of the working class of the world despite the hatred and the inimmerable blows from class enemies to preserve the toilers' state—the first in the history of mankind—which was born in battle and which is carrying on its world important work of organizing the socialistic society in exceptionally difficult conditions.

"It is not the defence of any convicted persons that the campaign actually being waged against U.S.S.R. in connection with the verdict of the U.S.S.R. is aiming at this campaign is an integral part of the general campaign against the Soviet Republic. By the means of this campaign interested circles and in the first place the British tory 'diehards' wish to divert public opinion from the flagrant crime they are committing by preparing a new war, launching a fierce attack against the working class, suppressing with the utmost cruelty the liberating movement of oppressed peoples and classes thruout the world, financing monarchist and whiteguard organizations.

Must Defend Revolution.

"The primary duty of true representatives of the working class is to defend the interests of the proletarian revolution against counter-revolution in all its aspects and not to cover whiteguards, brigand monarchist organizations and their agents.

"I hope that the wide circles of British public opinion, to let alone the working masses, will not give in to the policy of provocation lies and preparation of a new war which is being conducted by the British government."

Japanese Capital in China

In the Yangtze district there are 94,376 Japanese subjects (including Koreans and inhabitants of Formosa). They are grouped in the following harbouses: Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Wuhu, Hangchow, Kiukiang, Shasking, Wuhan (Hankow), Chende, Sase, Ichang and Shangshai.

Of the 36 factories in Tsingtao the Japanese own 16, that is to say 43.5 per cent. Reckoning their investments in Chinese factories in Tsingtao also, then Japanese own about 80 per cent of the total invested capital. In the rest of the Shangtung district, the Japanese own 7 of the 10 textile mills, 2 of the 8 grain mills, 3 of the 5 match factories, 1 of the 5 [illegible] power stations. The great part [illegible] and coal mines of Shantung are [illegible] entirely in Japanese hands.

In Manchuria, the Japanese [illegible] a special position. There are a [illegible] mendous number of Japanese [illegible]

dents there:

District	Families	[illegible]
South Manchuria	82,836	214,[illegible]
North Manchuria	1,458	6,[illegible]
Kwangtonchow, (Dalni & Port Arthur)	174,166	1,064,[illegible]
Total	227,969	1,379,[illegible]

The economic power of the Japanese in Manchuria is of course, very great. Apart from their railway concession, they are interested in the following branches of industry:

	Companies	Nominal Capital	Investments
Agriculture	21	80,111,000 Yen	9,961,000 Y[illegible]
Forestry	7	4,465,000	2,365,000
Fisheries	5	1,602,000	987,000
Mining	6	9,185,000	3,185,000
Industry	282	135,291,000	59,116,000
Gas and Electricity	14	5,985,000	3,170,000
Commerce	350	151,991,000	56,071,000
Banks	24	64,375,000	30,436,000
Loan Institutions	85	82,225,000	29,302,000
Transport Companies	71	577,110,000	379,972,000
Warehousing Companies	13	10,067,000	3,350,000
Insurance	1	2,000,000	500,000

Apart from this, numerous Japanese merchants have great interests in Chinese concerns.

Gold Concessionaires Do Business in USSR Despite Tory Break

MOSCOW, June 1 (By Mail).—That the Anglo-Soviet rupture would not affect the operations of "The Lena Goldfields, Ltd.," a British concessionaire company, was stated by the representative of this company.

The company is enlarging its activities in the U. S. S. R. The international research company "Exploration" has been invited for carrying on new research work, as well as prominent Soviet, English and American engineers. One of the biggest dredges in the world is being installed in the Lena fields.

The Revdin works, in the Ural, are being re-equipped, while a new copper refining mill, with a productive capacity of about 12,000 tons yearly is being constructed at Dektiarka, also in the Ural.

The working of foreign concession enterprises in the Soviet Union is quite possible, in the concessionnaire's opinion. Foreign capital can meet with a fair attitude towards it in the U. S. S. R. and the sure of a broad field for its activities.

USSR Takes Export of Platinum From Anglo-American Trading Firm

Saul G. Bron, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and K. Abolin, of the Russplatina, the Soviet platinum export organization, yesterday announced jointly an important change in handling exports from the Soviet Union.

Up to April such exports were in the hands of an Anglo-American syndicate. At the termination of its contract, the export business was taken over by Russplatina, which has its foreign headquarters in Berlin. On behalf of Russplatina Mr. Abolin has now signed a contract making Amtorg the sole representative of Russplatina in the United States.

The new arrangement under which American imports of platinum will come direct from the Soviet Union is expected to have a favorable influence on the Russian-American platinum trade.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

How many millions of people have been suckered out of something precious by one third of the Infernal triangle, without knowing that old Nick was doing his dirty work. Roberta is coming to New York, which means more trouble for Dr. Straton and perhaps for "Daddy" Browning.

* * *

THE most embarrassing moment in the life of chief of police Michael Borrell of Cliffside, N. J., occurred a few days ago when federal sleuths on trouble bent raided a building in his and characterized it as an alcohol cleaning plant. The building was misrepresented as an automobile laundry and nobody was more surprised than the chief when he discovered that wicked bootleggers were using the place to carry on their nefarious business. Chief Borrell should hang a bell on his revolver, else some wise kid will sneak it out of his pocket.

* * *

DAN MOODY, governor of Texas and 200 prominent citizens of that state arrived here on Monday to see the dreadful Tammany tiger in his lair. Away in the distant south the voters have heard horrible stories of the treacherous beast of prey but they are from Texas, they have this in common with Missourians — they have to be shown. Now, if Al Smith can promise Moody a nice soft job with a lot of dignity thrown in, when the tiger lands in Washington, the state of Texas might forget William Gibbs McAdoo.

* * *

Baron Jailed For Rape.

LONDON, June 20.—Sir Gerald Maxwell Willshire pleaded guilty in Kent Assizes, Maidstone today to a charge of indecently and unlawfully, assaulting Miss Jean Olds, a London Mannequin, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Miss Olds charged that Sir Gerald had taken her to the woods near Bearsted last May 10th, and attacked her.

Despite the warning of the presiding judge that the case was one that refined people would not wish to hear, the courtroom was crowded with fashionable women. The case had aroused tremendous interest throughout England.

Convention, July 10th

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STUDENTS OF JOURNALISM MUST STUDY HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS IN THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, June 17.—(By Mail.)—Requirements for men and women who wish to enter the Soviet schools of journalism have just been published in the press here.

Those who want to study in the State Institute of Journalism must be able to orient themselves in current political events. They must have a correct understanding of the decisions of party congresses and conferences, especially of the 14th and 15th party conferences, and the recent plenums of the CC of the CPSU (b). They must also be well grounded in the history of the CPSU (b), as well as in economics and in the history of the class struggle.

Students with university education who register for journalism courses must pass examinations in the following subjects: economics, the history of Russia and western Europe, and the history of the party.

In economics the minimum requirements are Karl Marx's "Capitel", volumnes I and II, and Lenin's "Imperialism: The Last Stage of Capitalism".

In the history of the class struggle in western Europe the minimum required is: "Modern History of Western Europe", N. M. Lukin, Chapters 1 to 4; the "Class Struggle in France, 1848-1850, Karl Marx; the History of the Labor Movement in England, France and Germany; and the "Civil War in France 1871," Karl Marx.

The rest of the required reading included in the minimum includes "History of the CPSU (b)", by Popov; "Russian History from Ancient Times, Vol. IV", Pokrovsky; "Concise Russian History", Vol. III; "Brief Description of the History of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia during the 19th and 20th centuries."

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Preparations for War in the Air.

The two army fliers, Lieutenants Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegenberger, started Tuesday from Oakland, California, to Hawaii, endeavoring to repeat in the Pacific the performances of Lindbergh and Chamberlain in the Atlantic. The fact is definitely established that army planes flying from this continent can drop high explosives on the principal capitals of Europe. The flight to the middle of the Pacific was openly proclaimed as a military maneuver, theoretically attacking a Japanese fleet midway between Honolulu and San Francisco, discovering its return trip spotted and continuing to Hawaii.

Simultaneous with these flights occurs the open breach at Geneva between the United States on one side and Britain and Japan on the other over the question of naval armaments. According to Wythe Williams, Geneva correspondent of the New York Times, the American delegation is going to begin a propaganda campaign to prepare public opinion for the conflict between these powers that, although not imminent, is inevitable. Williams reports that in the event of the complete breakdown of the Geneva conference "the American delegation feels that the American public would then fully realise our exact position in relation to other world powers."

We can assure the pen valets of capitalism that to the extent that it is in our power we will do our utmost to see to it that at least the exploited section of the American public—the vast majority—fully realizes the fact that a new blood bath is being prepared by the greedy and avaricious imperialist monsters of Wall Street and that the position of the United States in relation to other powers is that of a giant endeavoring to bestride the earth, and bring the rest of the world under its domination. To achieve its aim it now starts its propaganda machine working overtime in an effort to deceive the workers into the shambles of the next war.

Tremendous strides in aviation indicate a revolution in warfare. The uncertainty, hesitancy and general confusion that characterize discussions of army and navy policy is due to the fact that profound changes are taking place in the technique of warfare. That aviation will play a leading role, if not the leading role, is evident. Capital ships will have to depend for protection upon a formidable array of planes that can fight off the air forces of the enemy. Characteristic of the revolution in warfare is the recent award of the Airship Competition Board to the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in the design competition of a new dirigible of 6,500,000 cubic feet gas capacity. This will be by far the largest airship in the world, exceeding by a million and a half cubic feet gas capacity the largest of the British dirigibles and almost twice the size of the biggest German type of dirigible. The new airship will be capable of carrying five of the largest type of Fokker planes, which can be launched from the big ship while it is in the air.

The frantic race that will unquestionably be launched for the building of naval cruisers and the keen aircraft competition now raging throughout the world must be met with the most relentless, militant and determined opposition on the part of the workers. Right now, while the imperialists are making their preparations for the next war, we must expose their machinations and impede with every means at our command the sanguinary preparations of the international butchers.

Workers' Tours.

A workers' tourist agency (World Tours, Inc.) seems a far off cry from the class struggle but nevertheless its entry into the field of workers' activities has considerable value for the American worker, farmer progressives and other liberals.

As a first venture the trip to Soviet Russia demonstrates the invaluable effectiveness of such an agency. Barriers are removed which formerly seemed arduous, visas secured without any red tape although ordinarily it takes much longer. Sightseeing trips in Moscow and Leningrad are being arranged with various Soviet institutions that formerly only granted privileges to official delegations.

Instead of going to dead Sphinxes and dead cities the tourists will visit a living world, full of wonders building up a new society. Its attractiveness as a trip and reasonable charge cannot be overstressed.

All comrades should stimulate interest in the tour among their fellow workers, the liberal elements in their neighborhood who have friends and relatives in Russia.

The tour is of great value not only because of its rare opportunities for having a thrilling vacation but it also has splendid propaganda value.

Recognition of Soviet Russia, and Hands Off Soviet Russia campaigns will take on new life with 500 or 1000 enthusiastic tourists returning from a country where the workers and peasants are building Socialism.

Let all comrades get behind the World Tours, Inc., boost its first venture to Soviet Russia and help make it possible for tens of thousands of workers in the near future to see new worlds in the making in Russia—in China and other countries which will soon be definite factors in the World Revolution.

Support of the Furriers' Union Is Defending the Right to Picket.

Judge Ewald of the Jefferson Market court, unquestionably following a deliberate policy decided by far more important officials in the city hall and the state capital, dealt another blow Wednesday morning to the right to peacefully picket.

The sentencing of some fifty members of the Furriers' Union to jail from three to ten days for picketing is an act committed in the face of the recent decision of the state supreme court authorizing peaceful picketing. No claim is made that the picketing was in violation of the law as recently interpreted but these workers are in jail nevertheless. The arbitrary power of the police and a magistrate makes the ruling of the supreme court a farce.

The convictions and sentences come after the arrest of 246 workers on the picket line as a climax to the general attack that has been made on the union for months.

The issue is clear. The bosses and their courts are determined to make peaceful picketing impossible while at the same time saving the face of their higher and more eminently respectable judicial bodies.

The actions of the police and magistrates are a challenge to the whole labor movement.

If it takes a passive attitude, if determined and uncompromising support for the Furriers' Union is not forthcoming, the precedent established will be used against the labor movement in all its strikes for years to come.

Strikes without picketing mean little in most industries. The effort to prevent picketing by mass arrests and jailings is also a blow at the right to strike.

The New York labor movement, operating in the largest city in America, has the duty of speaking and acting determinedly, not tomorrow or a week from now, but today.

The Furriers' Union is in the first line trenches defending the right to strike and picket. The reserve army of labor must come to their aid or they face defeat in a field of labor activity where such privileges as exist have been won by years of struggle.

The defense of the Furriers' Union and support for its strike, is defense and support of the whole American labor movement.

Standard Oil Thanks Admiral Williams.

Rear Admiral Williams, in command of the naval forces that initiated the shelling of Hankow and the slaughter of 7,000 unarmed inhabitants, is the recipient of a congratulatory letter from the assistant general manager of the Standard Oil Company. The letter, published in another part of this issue, contains none of the perfervid hokum that filled the columns of the reptile press about protection of American lives. Standard Oil states frankly that it values the services of Williams, because he "not only protected the lives of our staff, but saved us from greater financial loss," and "convoyed our vessels through disturbed districts."

This letter reveals at one stroke the real reason for the presence of armed forces of the United States in Chinese waters—they are there to protect the American exploiters of China and to pave the way for further imperialist penetration of that country, and the war against China is in the interest of Standard Oil, the House of Morgan and other bandits of Wall Street.

This letter should be kept in mind by all workers who may be called upon to fight to defend the interests of these exploiters under the cheap patriotic slogans of defending American lives and property or making the world safe for civilization.

DANGER AHEAD!

By T. LOAF.

(Continued.)

ON May 13 a coup d'etat was staged since the military coup of Pilsudski in Poland. This fascist stroke, unopposed with the assistance of England, started the pronouncement will on England's part to encircle the Soviet Union. But at the same time this overturn in Poland meant the shelving of the influence of France in Poland, a fact of no little significance to one who knows the post-war history of that fascist-ridden country, as in Rumania the Bolsjavs, so in Poland the influential Nationalist Block have been resentful of this change of foreign orientation, in one case from France to Italy that is to England, in the other directly from France toward England.

EXACTLY a year later, on May 12th, 1927 the die-hards of the British government, inspired by the Colonial Secretary Amery and directed by Scotland Yard orientated by Home Secretary Joynson-Hicks were giving by means of the Arcos raid, an act of unprecedented diplomatic banditry the "final touches" to this policy of isolating the Soviet Union and at the same time were trying with their "most modern and scientific" burglar tools to rivet an Anglo-French diplomatic unity.

THE Arcos raid preceded but by four days the French visit; and the reported dissension and debate in the English cabinet as to the advisability of a complete break with the Soviet Union was paralleled by "conversations" between Chamberlain and Briand. To this fact and not to the excuse of a necessary thoro examination of the stolen papers—most of the capitalist papers admitted that the raid was in this respect a fiasco—was due the delay in the government's declaration in parliament.

The four days of bargaining between the so-called "statesmen" of England and France were taken up with forming a united front" at the coming session of the League Council. As far as the English policy was concerned, it meant the putting of all the League powers to the anti-Soviet chariot of Britain.

There were still some mere "coincidences" that centered around that date of May 12th.

IV

ON May 12th was set the conference of the three Little Entente powers in Joachimsthal, Czecho-Slovakia. It was known that Yugo-Slavia, threatened with complete encircling and isolation by the Italo-British policy, was asking for the support of the other two presumable allies.

This time, because of the "dashing" policy of Italy in reestablishing the influence of their extended antagonist Hungary in Central Europe, there existed a possibility that the Little Entente might receive a new lease of life. But the strengthening of the Little Entente meant a marked setback to France and by this fact alone it meant the weakening of the continental influence of Great Britain, while for Italy it would mean a marked setback to her Balkan plans. Moreover it was known that Yugo-Slavia was ready to conclude a neutrality agreement with the Soviet Union.

ANOTHER occurrence closely connected with the determination of the aggressive and rabid anti-Soviet politicians in the Baldwin cabinet was the "first Locarno" where the "spirit of Locarno" was to be invoked in the proposition being reached in adopting a resolution which would give a meaning to the participation of the Soviet Union in the peaceful world economy and would by implication work against a too inimical policy of the English tories. Because of lack of space we cannot here discuss the economic significance of the known formula, presented to the conference by the Soviet delegation—this estimate anyway is longer than originally projected—but it would surely lessen for a time the tension between the imperialist world and the Soviet Union.

TURNING back to the Anglo-French "understanding" for the session of the League Council we see how the raising of the question of the Soviet Union necessarily involved all the burning issues between the imperialist powers. Whether the French government was informed before of the coming Arcos raid, or the tories decided to put before it an "accomplished fact" we do not know. But the raid surely was meant to unite the two powers in a joint campaign, aiming to start with, at a diplomatic and economic blockade to clear the way for a warlike expedition against the Soviet Union.

By an irony of fate it made, according to us, the actual bargain between all the powers harder to arrange.

WHAT were the issues to be "settled" between England and France at that moment?

First, the extent to which France was ready to support England's anti-Soviet policy and, be it added, also Chinese policies and the price England was ready to pay for this support.

Second, what should be done with the still largely unpaid "compensation" to Germany for signing the Locarno pact? The possible necessity of her joining England and France in an anti-Soviet campaign was making the "settling" of the question absolutely imperative. But then, how big a "reward" it should be and which of the two powers should pay the bigger portion of it?

Third, the exceedingly aggressive and forceful expansionist policy of Italy which by her intrigues in Albania and Rumania, and lately also in Bulgaria and Greece, was trying to establish herself in the Balkans for good and was extending her tentacles into North Africa and Asia Minor, everywhere coming into conflict with the "established" imperialist interests of France; nay, more, nurturing anew the spirit of "Italia Irredenta" with regard to the city of Nice, the province of Savoy and also the island of Corsica.

WHAT should be done with all that if even a school boy knows that behind Italy there was standing Great Britain? What to do with this "Balkan problem", the mention only of which revives all the memories of the World War that was ignited in this "cursed" territory with its tradition of thousands of revolts and constant guerilla warfare?

It at once brings to the fore the question of the control of the Mediterranean Sea, that is the route to India, the question of Turkey and the whole Near East Indeed, all the cess olds Persia and Afghanistan, on the other Egypt.

It is against all these the economic, the political of the Berlin-Bagdad railway, that thanks to Yugo-Slavia's overtures to Germany is being again broached there.

IN a word, a powder magazine of a myriad imperialist covetings and rapacities was apt to be stirred to a point of explosion in a world whose stability—as a result of the last war—is surely very shaky.

WE do not know the secrets of the conversations between Chamberlain and Briand, but despite the fact that the negotiations between Chicherin and the French in the matter of Russian debts and presumably also regarding France's attitude towards the Soviet Union, have not met with success and despite also the hateful anti-Soviet clamoring of the French capitalist press and some members of the French cabinet for the suppression of the French Communist Party, France could not afford to appear as absolutely tied to England in his policy. Then if the French Nationalists had nothing against and possibly even encouraged a break with the Soviet Union, these very same Nationalists were against any conciliation with Germany.

This meant for Briand that he could not pay a too high price for his "Thoiry policy"; he could not give satisfaction to the German demand of an effective evacuation of the Rhineland. But this was in its turn making it difficult for Briand to come to tri-partite understanding with England and Germany about a policy against the Soviet Union.

HOWEVER, despite all the difficulties, it is more than probable that Chamberlain and Briand have reached in London au agreement as to their policy at the coming League session. It is said that Briand was offered by Chamberlain compensation in China through extension of the French "sphere of influence" from Indo-China into the Chinese province of Yunan.

Briand was probably assured also of a continued French partnership in the control of Mediterranean Sea as well as of England's readiness to check somewhat the too troublesome Mussolini. Furthermore both powers agreed probably on the number of troops to be evacuated from the Rhineland as well as about the question of Germany's colonial aspirations.

THE fact that France has supported England's policy in Egypt during the negotiations between the British imperialists and the Egyptian Nationalists coupled with the planned visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth and the festivities of the French state visit to England, is indicative of some common policy.

The key to this common policy lies in the often disregarded fact that France is the second largest colonial empire. In this respect an "entente cordiale" between England and France means the basis for common suppression of colonial peoples. If France supports Great Britain in keeping Egypt in check it is because she gets support for her policy in Rumania in suppluated by a benchman of the Rumanian "boss" Bratiano, Stirbey (later by Bratiano himself). While the first means highly provocative act of Yugo-Slavia against Italy, the second meant a return back to a French orientation in Rumania. The League Council stood thus before a new tease situation in the Balkans.

However, it was primarily the question of Germany, more correct of the German "price" demanded for her "western orientation" that broke up that memorable meeting.

(To be continued)

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Peter C. Dane, Petaluma, Calif. 1.00
Alex Drosnich, Jr., Gary, Ind. ..1.00
Morris Seckler, Monrovia, Calif. 5.00
Shop N. 1, St. Paul, Minn. 12.00
V. Arkin, Chicago, Ill.....1.00
Joe Pustay, Perth Amboy, N. J. 5.00
Pitts Persons, Hicksville, N.Y. 1.00
Harry Persons, Hicksville, N. Y. 1.00
A S D S S Br. 5, Newark, N. J. 20.15
Br. 55, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5.00
Rody Seschefi, (collected), Toledo, Ohio. 20.20
Mike Slovich, Chicago, Ill.....1.00
Anton Ahlstrom, Redmond, Ore. 3.00
J. Getaveckson, Harrisville, Pa. ..5.00
J. Zukowskos, Carnegie, Pa. 1.00
Anna Thompson, from her Nucleus, Chicago, Ill. 20.00
Eusanus Slopak, Baltimore, Md. 1.00

"Streets of Sorrow" European Film Sensation Opens at Cameo Sat.

Beginning this Saturday the Film Arts Guild will show at Moss' Cameo Theatre the American premiere presentation of "Streets of Sorrow," a picture which has been accorded tremendous receptions in Europe and hailed as a screen-sensation. The director, George W. Pabst, who recently gave us "The Treasury and Secrets of a Soul" has painted with artistic naturalism post-war life in Vienna.

The story is taken from the novel by Hugo Bettauer and deals with the ghastly conditions in the Austrian capital spawned by the backwash of war and intensified by the money-grubbing speculators and capitalists of the period. One street, Melchior Gasse, serves as the axis around which revolves a cross-section of black misery when human emotions warped and tangled by incredible misery plunged its people into a cauldron of seething suffering. Starvation, endless meat-lines waiting hopelessly in front of butcher shops—gold lust—stock manipulations of the war —rich—intrigues of the allies—the harlotry of middle-class daughters—murders—a frenzied buying and selling of everything—forbidden night pleasures carried on surreptitously—all were neighbors on the "Streets of Sorrow."

A cast of thirty principal players, of continental renown enact the numerous situations of this remarkable screen-drama. Four of the outstanding roles are portrayed by artists who are familiar to New York audiences: Greta Garbo, Werner Kraus, A. Nielson and Einar Hansen.

Broadway Briefs

John Gilbert and Greta Garbo, who played in "Flesh and the Devil," will again appear before the camera together in "Love," Metro's newest production based on Tolstoi's famous novel, "Anna Karenina." Edmund Goulding will direct the film.

2,000 boys, members of the Street Safety School Patrol, will be guests of Warner Bros. at a special showing of the Barney Oldfield film, "The First Auto," at the Colony Theatre, tomorrow morning, July 1st at 10 A. M.

"The Cabinet Of Dr. Caligari," seems to have settled down for a run at Moss' Cameo Theatre, where it is now in the second week. It is planned to follow this program with the premiere presentation in this country of "Streets of Sorrow," a dramatic and engrossing European film of post-war life in Vienna in which Greta Garbo, Werner Kraus, Einar Hanson and Asta Nielson play the featured roles. The film is sponsored by the Film Arts Guild.

E. L. Cowan, E. Syracuse, N Y. 1.00
P. E. Delafe, (collected in cigar factory) N. Y. C. 12.70
Geo. Carpenter, Phoenix, Arizona 1.00
Casey Mike, Phoenix, Arizona ..1.00
Y. L. P. Club, Chester, Pa. 10.00
Davis Haines, Hutchinson, Minn. 1.00
J. Coben, Milwaukee, Wisc 3.00
F. Pilacheck, Milwaukee, Wisc...1.00
A. Prozuk, Milwaukee, Wisc. 1.00
K. Samolenko, Milwaukee, Wisc. 1.00
J. Schwab, Milwaukee, Wisc. ...1.00
N. Musika, Milwaukee, Wisc. ..1.00
H. Friedricks, Milwaukee, Wisc. 1.00
J. A. Blaesitch, Hellogg, Iowa. ..1.00
Charles Johnson, Seattle, Wash. 2.00
Chapple, Ashland, Wisc. 1.00
Gust. Svenson (collected) St. Paul, Minn. 4.00
B. Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y. ..2.00
Street Nucleus No. 4, Astoria, Oregon 5.00
Shop N. 1, McKees Rocks, Pa. ..8.50
Wm. Mikades, (collected) McKeesport, Pa. 7.55
W. H. Scarville (collected) McKeesport, Pa. 12.75
Andy Polowka, Leetsdale, Pa. ..2.00

DRAMA

JOSEPH SANTLEY AND IVY SAWYER



Will co-star in "Just Fancy", a musical version of the A. E. Thomas comedy "Just Suppose," now being prepared for Broadway showing.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

The SILVER CORD
John Golden Th. 58 E. of B'way. Circle 8-8-8 Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30 MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Gt. Northern Theatre, 58 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

B. S. Moss COLONY Broadway at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnite
Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield on the screen and in person and New Vitaphone

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

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In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Unions Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS
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These booklets analyzing the situation in the needle, building and railroad trades are of vital importance to every worker—whether in these trades or not. Get all three.

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What's What in Washington

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP) June 29.—The Washington establishment, evidently convinced that now when England, Japan and America are at cross-purposes and observe is the time to strike terror into the hearts of the minds of countrymen, has drawn forth sharp reprisal from even such a fire-eater as Chairman James of the house committee on military affairs.

The Army and Navy Journal, "spokesman of the services," seeing the economy program of President Coolidge as the only obstacle to congressional action in favor of bigger military forces, warns the President sternly that if he stands in the way of appropriations this winter Congress will override him.

U. S. Communists Active.

Outstanding is the conviction that the chauvinists have at last convinced party leaders that America must launch into the world's heaviest armament-building program. Secretary of State Kellogg has informed the British delegation at Geneva through Minister Hugh Gibson that the United States will "insist on absolute and unqualified parity with Great Britain in all types of ships."

And back of that threat is the warning that if no treaty is signed, the United States will not content itself with merely achieving parity with the British navy, but will aim at building the "world's biggest navy." The ratio between the British and American navies now is 7.7 to 5, with Japan rated at 4.1.

Move Cruisers.

Representative Britten of Chicago, member of the house committee on naval affairs, in a statement July 27, declared that if the French fail to approve the treaty of the U. S. "I seriously doubt," declares Edwards, "if there is a more ardent advocate of universal peace in America than myself; but America cannot afford to be second to any nation in the matter of naval strength."

Leads to War.

Exactly that line of talk, say officials of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, with headquarters here, accompanied Germany's pre-war naval expansion which ended in the world war. Similar talk in Japan before the world war strained Japanese-American relations to the breaking point on innumerable occasions. America's ill-concealed intentions now similarly enrage big navy advocates in Britain and Japan and prelude another mad armamenta race.

American navalists admit that this is true, but declare that this country is so rich that neither Britain nor Japan can now attempt to keep up with us, if Congress really plunges into the armaments race. So far as the resultant increase in international suspicion and hatred is concerned, they answer that America with the biggest navy, the biggest air force and a strong army can afford to ignore the enmity of the rest of the world.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Job Hunting.

Many bosses write or phone the advertisers of "situations wanted," not with the view to hiring them, but only to find out just how little they will work for.

They write or speak ambiguously, something like this: "Kindly call to see Mr. Blank in reference to job." Then after you spend several hours searching for the boss you discover that all he wants to know is the lowest wage you will work for, how much experience you have, and where you worked last, and quite often your nationality and union affiliations.

He promises to "let you know," but he seldom does. Many unemployed men let good (?) jobs slip thru their fingers, while they visited these prospective bosses.

As to the worker, he spends his money and time, and each day is dragged down economically and morally.—JOHN THANASOULOE.

ELLA REEVES BLOOR INTERVIEWING GOVERNORS, INDIANS, MEXICANS AND MINERS FOR THE DAILY

DENVER, Colo., June 29.—The desert trip through Imperial Valley to Yuma was remarkable for the fact that we passed through 35,000 acres of cantaloupes just ready to be shipped with armies of Mexicans, Hindoos and Indians on the picking job. After one of the hottest rides in the world through the Yuma desert, to Phoenix, we found a few comrades still on the job there. Phoenix is a very active city of 30,000 population, with many thousand Mexicans.

Here we were told by some gullible workers that governor Hunt was "their" governor. We then wended our way to his office and asked him if he would like to talk to a "Bolshevik"—we also gave him our card as "representatives of The DAILY Worker."

Hunt grinned a little, eyed the paper curiously, and then began to talk about Russia. He said he should be recognized by Russia. When we touched the subject of the Boulder dam, and the Colorado River project which is stirring the whole west, he became reticent, but as usual tried to convey the impression that he was fighting for the people of Arizona against the great "interests." The very next day he started on a trip to Colorado, with a host of officials of all the states interested, all of them servants of big interests."

The Mexicans.

After a house to house campaign with Comrade Wm. O'Brien, the DAILY WORKER agent of Phoenix—we held a big meeting on the City Hall Plaza, speaking on "World Labor News." This brought out a number of Labor men—Mexican workers, railway workers, and a specially interested group of Negroes. A collected was taken for The DAILY WORKER, and some subscribers secured. Here in Phoenix a large railway center, the Santa Fe R. R. has "killed" the Railway Clerks Union by establishing a Company Union that controls their very life.

The first move was to order the poorer paid workers to report an hour earlier every morning, establishing a nine hour day for the hardest work. The Union Telegraphers voted against the Company Union by a 90 per cent vote all along the line, but the Railway Clerks by a big majority meekly submitted their necks to the yoke of the Company Union.

Indian Farms.

The trek from Phoenix to Albuquerque, New Mexico, was a long and hard one. All through New Mexico we encountered nothing but Indinn farms, everywhere Indian dobe houses and many old dobe Pueblos still inhabited. The everyday life is almost as primitive as in the earliest days. Albuquerque is managed by Mexicans—they have gained, not only in industrial power, but are deeply interested in politics. We feel sure if the workers here realized their condition, low wages and long hours, they would struggle; we hope to get El Machetez can be sent there and distributed in as large numbers as in Los Angeles, via 300 per week.

From Albuquerque to Trinidad we can reach the coal mines and let me say right here, there is a "rumble" in the Colorado Coal Mines that may bring forth organization so ardently desired all these years.

One young miner told me, an American miner, that in his mine near Trinidad, the boss told them Saturday, that if ever one piece of slate should be found in their coal they would be fired.

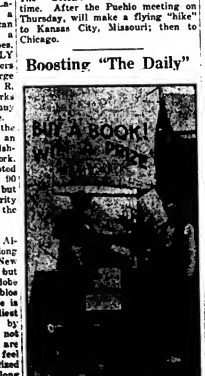
Secured a few subs in Trinidad and then went to the Standard Oil owned town of Pueblo.

Fuel Prospects.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. has its great steel mills here, and the town has an aspect like Pittsburgh. We opened an open meeting of Party members, selling many subs for "Enquiry," "The Communist" and a few for the "DAILY WORKER." They urged me to return and hold a meeting there. Such a meeting has been arranged for Thursday evening, with such as the Labor Temple, [illegible] where I shall speak on "World Labor News" for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

Coming to Denver on Tuesday, I addressed the Pride D. E. C. that evening, Wednesday evening, Women's Forum; Friday evening, Workmen's Circle "Labor League"; Saturday, a big Italian protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti; Sunday, The DAILY WORKER picnic; Monday, the Farmer Labor College at Indian Hills. Tuesday, Judge Lindsay will speak at Labor Lyceum on "Companionate Marriage." I will try to get an interview with him for The "DAILY WORKER" at that time. After the Pueblo meeting on Thursday, will make a flying "hike" to Kansas City, Missouri; then to Chicago.

Boosting "The Daily"

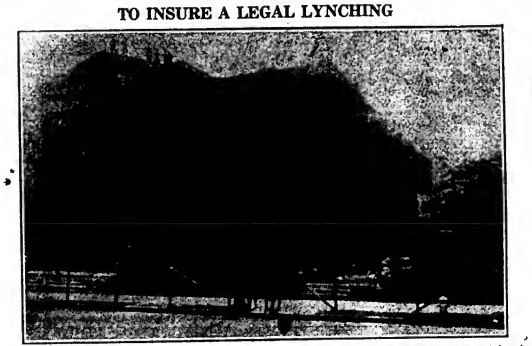


"Mother" Bloor is here shown getting "subs" for The DAILY WORKER in her tour.



As a result of the flood, Negro slavery, which has existed for years in the South, was discovered to be still flourishing, and interferred with the saving of the Negro residents of flooded districts.

TO INSURE A LEGAL LYNCHING



National guardsmen on the roof of the Jackson, Miss., courthouse and jail with machine guns, and detachment stationed behind barbed wire fence around the building. A mob was trying to hang John Burley, railroaded thru the courts and sentenced to death, without waiting for the regular legal formalities. When a Negro is charged with murder in the South he is always hanged, but lately the state administrations have been insisting on having it done by due process of law.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

A sample bit of propaganda issued by the R. O. A. is the following letter:

RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Office of the President September 27, 1926.

Fellow Officer:

If any Reserve Officer receiving this Bulletin thinks he has no personal responsibility beyond his own individual activity in advancing the cause of National Defense, let him write (but—NOT as a Reserve Officer) to the National Council for the Prevention of War, 532 17th Street NW, Washington, D. C., for a copy of their pamphlet "Organizations in the U. S. A. that Promote World Peace." If—what you learn from that publication of the scope and strength of the pacifist opposition to Defense does not secure your immediate and active participation in our work, then may God halp the National Defense Act! It will soon be beyond our aid!

The pamphlet contains 34 pages and lists 82 organizations with officers of each, Purposes, Legislative Program and Activities. Some of these societies are working sincerely for World Peace along lines we, as Reserve Officers, can heartily subscribe to. The regretable feature of their affiliation with this "National Council" is that it associates them with organizations frankly opposed to the best interests of our form of government. For instance: The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, at one time presided over by the Honorable Elihu Root, is lined up with the League for Industrial Democracy directed by Robert Morss Lovett who is also an active member of the American Civil Liberties Union and other radical groups.

The real reason radical groups oppose Defense is to save the way cleared of all opposition, when their time comes to strike. This explains why they line up with every sort of pacifist movement; why they initiate pacifist societies under different names as a camouflage, through which they are able to secure funds from persons who are for Peace, but who would be shocked at the idea their money is aiding socialist-communist activities.

Now—what have we to oppose the tremendous volume of anti-Defense printed matter aad other propaganda being broadcasted by these organizations—over 100 of them? Who are the avowed friends of National Defense? First, naturally, the three components of the Army of the U. S.; then we have the support of the various patriotic societies—the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution—the G.A.R. and its auxiliaries—the Spanish War organizations—The American Legion and Auxiliary —The American Defense Society—The Navy League—National Security League.

Numerically our strength is pitifully small compared with those leagued against us. Spiritually, however, our Cause is a powerful FORCE provided we can put it to work. All will agree that in every community there are far more honest than dishonest people. One is honest because of right thinking. Our problem is to get our fellow citizens to THINKING RIGHT on National Defense. Once we get our people THINKING RIGHT on this subject, the catch words and phrases of our opponents such as "Militarism" and the "Militarizing of our schools and colleges," will fall flat.

Below are listed a few of the most important anti-Defense organizations affiliated with the National Council referred to previously. Watch for any sort of activity in your community sponsored by these societies:

Association to Abolish War
American Federation of Teachers
Association for Peace Education
Church Peace Union
Fellowship of Reconciliation
League for Industrial Democracy
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Committee to Outlaw War
Interrolligeiate Peace Association
National Students Forum
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women's Peace Society
Women's Peace Union of Western Homisphere.

As a Reserve Officer don't you believe it is YOUR obligation to be informed of the forces constantly working against preparedness? Get the facts! When you are properly posted, National Defense will mean a very great deal more to you and we will not have to be pleading for assistance in the work we are carrying on.

Fill out the application blank on the back of the enclosed bulletin—or, if you are a member, get one of your friends to join! Don't wait—the time to act is now!

Faithfully yours,
Lt. Colonel Fred Cardway, President.

The secretary-treasurer of the Reserve Officers' Association of the Indiana department contributed his share to the propaganda against peace workers when he mailed out the following letter in an effort to prevent the organization of the Indiana Council on International Relations of which the National Council for the Prevention of War was giving its aid:

RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA
Indiana Trust Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

May 11, 1926. (cas)

The enclosed papers are sent to a number of the officers of the American Association of University Women in Indiana, due to the fact that the Association is said to be giving support to one Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary for the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Pacifists are making a determined effort to destroy military training in the schools and colleges and Mr. Libby is believed to be associated with persons who are active in working to this end. This is likewise a very prominent objective of communist efforts in this country, and the propaganda is well financed and aggressive.

It is regretted that no compilation of data is available now to show the unfortunate and, with very many persons, unintentional alliance between communists and good people who have thoughtlessly lent their support to the attempted destruction of our national defense policy.

It is suggested that your State Association withhold support to the National Council for the Prevention of War, pending further investigation of this body and its associates.

(Mimeographed signature) John G. McNutt,
(To Be Continued)

WITH THE Young Worker

Negro Youth

A. GUSAHOFF.

It seems that the most important problem, for the bourgeois professors of the white and Negro race to solve, is to prove, that the American Negro is progressing, that the Negro of the olden days, who was isolated in the far south, on the cotton, textile, sugar and other plantations, working under the most miserable conditions of the slave system, is gradually bettering his conditions, and is securing for himself a place in the various industries of the North, as well, as in the industrialized South, among the always "superior" white workers.

These research workers, who are so much interested in the problems of the Negro, show to us with great pride and happiness, that the Negro is not only taking an active part in the industrial life of this country, but also in the political life, and that he is more and more bebomiug race conscious (they bother very little about his class consciousness) and strives for closer cooperation with the white workers of this country.

It is of great importance to examine this existing situation, and really see if the conditions of the Negro in the United States have changed much, if the conditions of the Negro youth have changed any, and if they can be compared with those of white workers.

Lynchings.

A good example of the changed conditions, will be the fact, that even today lynchings are taking place in the various states of this great country. Of course the yearly average has decreased but still it does not look as if this barbaric method of disposing of people had been eliminated, which by the way, does not give much prestige to our "democratic" government, which promises protection to "all," who live under our "starry" flag.

Industrialization.

Another of the important changes, is the industrialization of the Negro in general, and the Youth specifically. The statistics given show that the bulk of the Negro population is gainfully employed in the various important and basic industries of this country. With the exception of the foreign born, a larger percentage of Negro men are engaged in gainfull occupations, than any other group of workers. Children make up a large per cent in industry.

The Negro usually works at a smaller wage than the white worker does which explains the necessity of a great number of children working in various industries in order to help their parents to make a half decent existence.

In one of the recent publications, which deal with the life of the Negro in the South, it is stated: that though a Negro of the South may work steady all his life, it will be impossible for him to have any money saved. Not because of his extravagant living, but because he is always underpaid, and never makes enough to live on.

The conditions of the Negro, especially the youth in the North is just as bad. That is because of the refusal of the A. F. of l.. to accept them into the existing trade unions, and in general lack of organization. It is necessary to note that certain liberals, who seem to be so much concerned with the race problem, are developing the theory, that the Negro is "better off," by not joining the unions, because an employer would never pay the same wages to a Negro worker, when he can get a white worker to do the same work for the same price.

We all know that this is not true. That even in time of slack many white workers were let go, while the Negroes remained. We all know during the last investigation which was made not so long ago in the Pittsburgh district in 28 steel mills it was proven that Negro workers are employed, and paid the same wage as the white and that the owners of these factories found Negro labor more reliable.

This bunk is being spread in order to keep the Negroes out of the unions with their own free will, and always be able to use them as scabs to break strikes of the white workers, and in such a manner still more strengthen race hatred.

What are the other chances, extended to the Negro and the Negro youth?

Where are these special privileges given to the Negro that bring them nearer to the white workers and share the privilege of slaving together, under the severest exploitation of the bosses.

America is famous for her public schools, and the education given free to all. Let us now compare the illiteracy among the whites and the Negroes.

The illiteracy among the whites is only 4.0 per cent of the entire population, while the illiteracy among the Negroes is 22.9 per cent. Why is it? It is because first, not as much money is spent for the Negro schools as for the schools of the white children, and second, because the Negro youth has to leave the schools much sooner and already in the early age, carry upon themselves the responsibility of his own upkeep.

There is only one time when no exceptions are made, and that is when the question of protecting American property is coming up. That is the only time when the Negro youth is reminded of being a citizen of this great democratic country, and appeals are made to him to join the army, navy, etc. and not let this country be ruined by foreigners.

What is there for the Negro youth and for the adult Negro to do? How can they solve their problem? The Negro youth ought to once for all understand that their emancipation is closely linked up with that of the entire working class. That they must fight first the battle of all the workers of this country, fight for their organization on class basis, for their admisaion into the trade unions and organize themselves into a strong class organization, which will be able to wage a fight against the entire capitalist system, and only then their problems will be solved.

The place of the Negro youth is in such militant organizations, as the Y. W. L. who fight for the interests of all the workers without any race differences.

Only with the downfall of capitalism which not only supports race discrimination but use it as a medium to keep away the workers of one race from another, will the problem of all the races be solved.

SPORT

DETROIT TO WITNESS A CRACK SOCCER GAME JULY 3.

DETROIT, Mich., June 29.—Two outstanding rivals in soccer football will meet each other at the Great Workers Press Picnic July 3rd at Rochester Friends Park. The Detroit team of the Labor Sports Alliance is challenging the Mansfield team for championship. The Mansfield team is coming to Detroit with vengeance in their eyes because in the last three attempts they have failed to get the best of the Detroit team. Each of the teams has won one game and one was tied. Both teams recently have gained new strength and a great deal of training for the coming conflict.

The main game will be played at 3 p. m. on July 3rd. In the morning of the same day and at the same place the second teams will play a game that will also prove interesting.

The Detroit teams are preparing a banquet for the Mansfield team on the evening of July 3rd. This sporting event will be the leading feature of this picnic and will be followed by a crack baseball game on the fourth of July on the same grounds. The Admission to the picnic is 25 cents.

X

Marks the spot where the sub blank will be found. Just put your name on it, clip it out, add a dollar (it doesn't matter how old it is) and send it to get a year's subscription to the Young Worker. Here's the address—The Young Worker Ed. Committee, 32 First St., New York, N. Y.

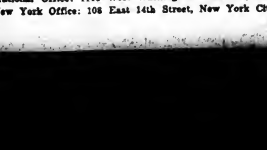
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LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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SENTENCE 46 WOMEN FURRIER PICKETS TO JAIL

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE frightful conditions under which men work on board ship was again brought to public attention when 85 Chinese managed to leave the Holland-American liner Rotterdam, after she reached port a few days ago. The Chinese leased the "blackhole gang" in Rotterdam and were promised shore leave when they arrived in Hoboken. They were obliged to work for the miserable wage of $3 a week, while white workers received $8 a week.

• • •

WHEN the Rotterdam arrived in Hoboken the captain broke his promise to the Chinese stokers, but pacifism is not now a Chinese virtue, if it ever was, so the deceived stokers armed themselves with weapons of various kinds and proceeded sto cut their way thru to shore. They waded thru all opposition until a considerable portion of the armed forces of New York City was mobilised to block the advance. At that only 54 of them were arrested. The rest are probably quenching their thirst with fairly good beer and enjoying the movies.

• • •

THE 85 Chinese workers that fired the Rotterdam on her way from Holland to the United States received less for their week's arduous toil than the wages of four New York carpenters for a week's work under union conditions. The conditions under which toilers of the sea work are almost intolerable. They have no union worthy of the name, the scab ostrich headed by the arch-chief-breaker Havelock Wilson of Great Britain being a stool pigeon agency for the British government and a tool of the shipping companies. The colored workers on the ships are the worst sufferers thru lack of organisation.

• • •

SOME years back there was an organization with headquarters in New York City which took in Chinese, Japanese, Malay, Filipino and workingclass natives of other Oriental countries. It was called the Oriental Seafarers' Association and did splendid work while it lasted. The reactionary bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. refused it affiliation, and it passed out. Now, the Oriental seafarers are completely at the mercy of the shipping bosses. How long until all workers who participate in the transportation of passengers and commerce on sea will join hands for their mutual benefit?

• • •

SOME wise sleuth has discovered that the "Russian Soviet"—the ass's designation for the U.S.S.R.—is organising the Negroes in the United States for the purpose of overthrowing this government. He has made the remarkable discovery that several Negro students are attending a university in Moscow where they are being trained in the art of leadership. The startling "expose" appeared in the Herald-Tribune, simon-pure mouthpiece of Calvin Coolidge.

• • •

NOBODY but a stoolpigeon would possess the modicum of idiocy necessary to withstand the ridicule usually poured out on the sap, who breaks into print with such an obvious truism as, for instance, that water is wet. Negro progressives have been working their fingers off for several years trying to attract public attention to their activities, which are designed to better the condition of their doubly exploited and persecuted race whose members are lynched, burned at a stake and tortured with impunity by the prototypes of the fink who wants to make a few shekels by pouring the drippings from his mental sewer into the columns of a capitalist sheet.

• • •

WHEREVER the oppressed raise their voices for more liberty or organise to take it by any feasible means, the apologists and hired menials of the oppressors immediately blame the government of the Soviet Union for the struggle for freedom. This is the highest compliment that could be paid to the government of the Workers Republic. It proves that the men and women charged with the responsibility of keeping the U.S.S.R. on the right road have been true to their trust and that neither cajolery nor threats, the clinking of coin or the clanking of swords swerved them from their purpose.

• • •

ALL signs point to a furious naval race between the United States and Great Britain as soon as the [illegible] conference pulls up its stakes

(Continued on Page Four)

Bukharin Brands Feng Traitor; Says Chinese Revolt Takes New Turn

MOSCOW, June 30.—Branding Feng's alliance with Chiang Kai-shek as a betrayal of the Chinese revolution, N. Bukharin in an article of the Pravda points out that the alliance means the consolidation of the big native bourgeoisie, whose aim is counter-revolutionary and whose tendency is towards an open alliance with feudal militarists and the imperialist powers.

"Feng Yu-hsiang has passed into the camp of the enemies of the people's revolution and a relentless war must be declared against him."

Pointing out that the revolution takes a new turn with the defection of Feng, Bukharin says, "The Wuhan should fall surrounded by enemies the struggle would be carried on in new forms. The liberal counter-revolutionaries are incapable of even a half solution of the agrarian and peasant question."

BOYCOTT, STRIKES HIT IMPERIALIST SHIPPING BARONS

SHANGHAI, June 30.—British and Japanese shipping interests are suffering heavy losses as the result of the anti-imperialist boycott that is rapidly spreading thruout southern China.

Despite the attempts of right wing officials, headed by Chiang Kai-shek to prevent the boycott, workers and peasants thruout the lower Yangtze Valley are refusing to purchase British goods. The landing of Japanese troops in Shantung has aroused a great deal of indignation here and has made the boycott even more effective than it would otherwise have been.

Coupled with the boycott is the walkout of officers, engineers and

(Continued on Page Two)

Apologize for Kicking Out Prohibition Dicks Who Used Third Degree

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Denying thers was any "politics" in the shake-up of prohibition enforcement personnel, prohibition commissioner Doran declared today that Maj. Chester P. Mills had been removed as administrator at New York for "disciplinary reasons," growing out of the revelation that third degree methods had been resorted to by Mills' subordinates in New York on recalcitrant prisoners.

Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the treasury, recently said in a public statement that Mills had been "promoted." Doran's statement today was the first official admission that Mills had been "disciplined."

THE RIGHT WING IDEAL



Drawn by WM. GROPPER

BECKERMAN ADVOCATES PIECE WORK.

Call Special Membership Meeting of Workers Party For Wednesday at 8 P. M.

The District Executive Committee is calling a special Party membership meeting for Wednesday, July 6, 8:00 P. M., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourt street, to discuss the present international situation, particularly:

1. The attack against the Soviet Union and preparation for a campaign for defense of the Soviet Unlon.

2. The present situation in China and the prospects for the Chinese revolution.

3. Immediate danger of war and what our Party can do to counteract it.

Bring your membership cards with you. All members of the Young Workers League are asked to attend this meeting.

Ohio Mine Operators Try Open Shop.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 30.—The Ohio Mine Operators' Association has called on all its members to resume work in their mines July 1 on a non-union basis with a wage cut of a dollar and a half. The association assumes that it will get enough strike breakers to do this, but the union men in the district are certain that the mines will open at a loss

FULL VICTORY IS WON BY STRIKING NEWARK BARBERS

Union Recognition and More Pay for 1000 Men

NEWARK, N. J., June 30. — An overwhelming victory was today won by 1,000 barbers who were on strike for the past two weeks when the Master Barbers' Association acceded to all of their demands, including union recognition, increase of wages and the closed shop.

Besides winning a basic weekly rate of $35, a uniform working schedule was also agreed upon, the hours hereafter being from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

One off-day every other week was also agreed upon by the bosses at yesterday's conference.

Prior to the strike the average pay of the barbers was $25 weekly.

LONDON, June 30.—A number of persons have been killed and injured, many are homeless and enormous damage has been done to property by serious floods in Southern Norway, according to a central news dispatch from Oslo today. Avalanches were reported cutting off villages.

CITY LABOR BACK STRIKE TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

Union Sq. Protest On Thurs., July 7 at 4

Despite the fact that Governor Fuller of Massachusetts has granted a one-month stay of execution to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, framed-up Italian workers, the New York City Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee is proceeding with its plans for a one-hour monster protest strike which is scheduled for July 7th at 4 p. m.

The committee, which is the local central organization directing the plans for the mass demonstration on the 7th, is of the unanimous opiulon that Governor Fuller's reprieve is of no significance and has been granted merely for the purpose to allow more time for the advisory committee to the governor to complete their report. The strike committee is urging its 26 affiliated bodies to intensify their activities for the coming demonstration.

'According to plan, after the downing of tools next Thursday, the striking workers will proceed to Union Square where the demonstrators will be addressed by prominent speakers, including William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti; Clarence Darrow, Upton Sinclair, Oswald Garrison Villard, Arturo Giovannitti, Vincenzo Vacirca, and ot[illegible]

Resist Latest Attack on Daily Worker!

The terrific drive against the labor movement in the United States that is characterized even by assaults upon such conservative unions as the building trades, that has already weakened the miners, that is playing havoc with the needle trades unions, has met with determined, militant resistance from but one source—the Workers (Communist) Party. In order to strike a blow at the Party, its official English daily organ, The DAILY WORKER, was chosen as the first point of attack.

The first blow was delivered at a time when we were faced with most menacing financial reverses. When the state courts attacked us we deemed it our duty to state frankly to our readers the real situation. For weeks we did not know from one day to the next whether we would ever again publish our paper. But the admirable loyalty of our comrades and readers, expressed through personal sacrifices to enable us to weather the storm, enabled us to survive.

No sooner had we recovered from that crisis, to the unbounded fury of the patriotic societies who were doing the dirty work of the master class in their desire to crush us, than we against face the organized power of the capitalist state. This time the attack comes from the United States government in the form of indictments on charges that on conviction carry sentences of five years and $5,000 fine or both. Those indicted are both editors, Comrade J. Louis Engdahl and Wm. F. Dunne; the business manager, Bert Miller; the editor of the New Magazine, Alexander Bittelman; and two contributors to our columns, David Gordon and Joseph Kalar.

Frankly and cynically the government admits that we are attacked because of our assaults upon business men, the trade union bureaucracy, attacks on the church, etc. Comrades, we must meet this new attack as we met the previous one. Let every comrade that stood by us in the dark days of a month ago, again rally to defy the forces of reaction that are trying to destroy the labor movement of this country. Send contributions at once to 33 East First Street, New York City.

FRANK P. WALSH IN LETTER TO MAYOR WALKER POINTS OUT POLICE BRUTALITIES; MAGISTRATE JAILS 132 IN ALL; FIVE GIVEN SIX MONTH TERM

Tells of Professional Assassins Hired

In a moderately phrased letter, addressed in respectful terms to Mayor Walker of New York, Frank P. Walsh, former head of the War Labor Board, recites a cold and appalling list of charges against the police department, and the gangsters hired by the right wing in the needle trades unions of New York, each charge specific and all of them of a most serious naturs.

"What began as an industrial dispute . . . has degenerated into a state of organized crime which in recent days includes numberless cases of criminal assaults, attempted assassinations, acts of mayhem, outrageous treatment of citizens, men and women, and countless felonies and misdemeanors," says Walsh.

Police Also Criminal.

"The crimes are committed by notorious criminals and professional assassins, all known to the police," Walsh charges, and police officers, he says, instead of stopping the violence, have themselves "committed brutal assaults upon innocent and law abiding men and women both before and after arrest."

Frank P. Walsh is an outstanding figure in American history. In addition to a long and distinguished legal career he has held among others the position of president of the Kansas City Board of Civil Service, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, joint chairman, with ex-President Taft of the War Labor Conference Board, and representative of the people on the National War Labor Board. He was also chairman of the American Commission on Irish Independence and in that capacity argued the case of Ireland at the Versailles peace conference.

Walsh's letter requests an answer from the mayor, but to date nothing has been received from Walker. The letter in full is as follows:

• • •

June 28, 1927.

Hon. James J. Walker

My dear Mr. Mayor,

I would respectfully call your attention, as Chief Magistrate of the City to a condition of affairs now existing, which, in my opinion, calls for your immediate interposition and action:

1. In the garmeut manufacturing district, comprising a very large industrial and residential area of the city, there is a complete breakdown

(Continued on Page Two)



MAYOR WALKER

New York's chief magistrate who Frank P. Walsh notifies of police brutalities against the striking left wing needle workers.

Street Cleaners Win Raise by Strike Threat

CHICAGO, (FP) June 30.—By threatening to strike July 1st the Chicago street cleaners union extracted a promise of a 25 cents a day raise from the finance committee of the city council. They had demanded 40 cents. The new wage will be $5.60 a day.

State Prison Cases Wait.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 30.—Official annoncement is made today by officials of the state department of correction that inmates in the four state prisons and other penal institutions under this bureau have now begun to decrease.

Right Wing Lawyer Is Aid to Judge

A storm of indignation broke loose in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning when Magistrate George Ewald sentenced the first 12 furriers who were brot before him to five days each in the workhouse. During the morning 132 workers all told were sentenced.

When the first 12 men and women were being sentenced by the magistrate, boolug and stamping greeted the decision of the court.

Held for Contempt of Court.

Incensed by this demonstration Magistrate Ewald announced that the demonstrators would be held in contempt and indiscriminately slnged out three men, Broday, Shusterman and Ganterman and two women who were sentenced to six months' terms. One of them, Brody, was given an additional two months' for picketing, bringing his sentence up to eight months. The only crime that one of these workers committed was to hold a newspaper in his hand.

Showed His Colors.

After sentencing the five workers for contempt, Magistrate Ewald, vented his spite on the other workers who followed. One girl was given 30 days, while the other women were sentenced to ten days in jail with a choice of a $25 fine.

They all chose the former. The men were given 15 days each, with no choice of a fine. Altogether 46 women were jailed.

Yesterday evening only nine of the 46 women asked to be released on bail. Most of them are mothers and have to take care of their children.

Right Wing Assistant.

While the workers were being sentenced, Samuel Markowich, counsel for the right wing International and former assistant district attorney of New York County, acted as an unofficial prosecutor, pointing out pickets to the magistrate.

In the "contempt" cases, Ewald refused the plea of Jacob N. Mandelbaum, attorney for the strikers to permit them to choose their own

(Continued on Page Five)

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL TAKES UP QUESTION OF TACTICS IN BRITAIN

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—Considerable attention was given the situation in Great Britain by the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International meeting here. In fact it was one of the three big questions before this gathering of the representatives of the Communist Parties from a multitude of countries. The other two questions were the War Danger and the Chinese Situation.

After calling for the setting up of Councils of Action as instruments of struggle, the concluding paragraph of the resolution on the British situation declares:

"The Plenum believes that the Communist Party of Great Britian, in this difficult hour which the British and world proletariat is now experiencing, will be able to mobilize the masses for a real active struggle against the reactionary government, which is now launchiug an attack on the British workers, the Chinese people and preparing new and terrible wars directed firstly against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

It is because the situation in Great Britain is considerably linked up with the problems facing the workers of the United States, that this resolution should carry extreme interest to the western shores of the Atlantic.

The war on the minority movement by the labor bureaucracy in Great Britain now parallels the attack in the United States of the American Federation of Labor officialdom against the left wing and progressive elements; the anti-trade union bill contains many of the vicious restrictions embodied in the American "criminal syndicalist" laws recently declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court; in both countries the same desperate attack against the Soviet Union develops; both American and British imperialisms are in the forefront of the attack on the Chinese revolution; both countries face a crisis in the coal industry, in both countries

(Continued on Page Three)

1,000 Capmakers to Go on Strike Here This Coming Tues.

About 1,000 capmakers employed by contracting shops are expected to go on strike next Tuesday morning to enforce the 40-hour week that was agreed upon one year ago.

At the time of the "agreement" between the bosses and the union signed July 1926, the manufacturers were given until July of this year to put the 40-hour week into effect.

The right wing at that time said that a year's delay was necessary to allow the bosses to adapt themselves to the new methods. The left wing warned that by waiting 12 months the bosses would have time to prepare to fight against the shortening of hours.

That the left wing stated the question correctly is proven by what has taken place since then. Last month the capmaker bosses of the nation formed a national association to fight against the 40-hour week. On top of that the right wing administration has agreed to "standards of production."

...of Labor ... Force, on Foreign Labor Continue Rules

WASHINGTON, June 24 (FP).—Some of the figures of labor statistics and widely used in connection with discussions over wage cuts, were revised upward in the business pamphlet. The system used to obtain the figures was established 10 years ago when standards were much below the 1927 level.

The figures are obviously ballasted against the worker and in favor of the employer, the bureau estimates, but nevertheless have been used steadily to depress, in effect, wages in many industries where unions have not been able to kick the asses of living theory into the wastebasket.

10 Hurt in Train Wreck.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 30.—Ten persons were injured, four seriously, when a Rochester-bound passenger train of the New York Central Railroad struck the caboose of a freight train two miles east of Lockport, according to word reaching here this afternoon.

The special cars were derailed but the crew escaped injury by jumping before the crash, according to the report which gave no further details.

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...RE TO ELECT OBREGON

Reactionary Generals May Try Insurrection

WASHINGTON, June 30, (FP).—The Council of Workers, which is elected with labor support to succeed President Elias Calles is the unofficial position of Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor who has just returned from Mexico City.

The Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM) has taken no action yet on indorsements in the coming national elections, but it is felt that the record of Obregon while president from 1920 to 1924 as well as his recently announced program against religious dictation and ruthless imperialism will win him labor suffrage again. The Calles-Morones regime was the friendly successor of Obregon, who could have been reelected in 1924

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DAILY WORKER



This Special Number of The DAILY WORKER will be devoted chiefly to Great Britain and its role in the present world situation. This issue will contain special articles on the relations of Great Britain and America, England as the Mad Dog of Europe, a study of conditions of the British Working Class. This number will be of great historical importance and will contain a number of very valuable articles of the most timely significance. It will also contain material to counteract the jingoistic propaganda which usually accompanies the July 4th Celebration. Your unit cannot afford to miss this opportunity to arrange a special distribution of The DAILY WORKER and increase its circle of readers.

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Joseph Stalin.

had it not been for constitutional provisions standing in the way.

Gomez Reactionary.

Two other candidates have offered themselves for the 1928 election. General Gomez, commander of the Vera Cruz garrison, has just resigned that post to announce his candidacy while General Serrano, commander of the Federal District garrison, has done likewise. Gomez, it is felt, is a candidate of the business and oil interests which want Mexico's protective legislative bars let down to permit the ready exploitation of her great natural resources by foreigners.

Serrano is running on an anti-Obregon platform of "no re-election." He insists that Obregon's candidacy violates the spirit if not the letter of the constitutional provision against reelection for successive terms. Serrano is also well regarded by the business interests.

While labor and the organized peasants are still the strongest group in Mexico, according to Iglesias, nevertheless the army still remains a problem for constitutional government to meet. Either of the two army men contending for the presidency might conceivably receive foreign or domestic financial support. With this they might organize a coup d'etat, one or the other capturing central cities and setting up a dictatorship.

Workers Partly Armed.

Workers and peasants, through penetration of all districts, are striving to isolate the army from politics and place it on a proper footing as a defense force solely. Arms are widely distributed among the trade unionists and each able-bodied member has some knowledge of military drill and discipline.

The Mexican Federation of Labor, whose membership also composes the bulk of the Labor Party, refrain as yet officially announce its indorsement of Obregon until it meets in annual convention in September in Mexico City, Iglesias says. However, its action can be virtually predicted, unless there is some remarkable political change in the meantime.

The Mexican government is making fine headway in the economic strengthening of the country, Iglesias declares. Irrigation projects, road building, founding of rural schools and the establishment of peons on farms as individual producers go rapidly ahead.

Andy Mellon Sails for Visit to Fascist Italy

Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, and his son, Paul, sailed for Italy today aboard the liner Conte Biancamano to join his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. David Bruce, in Genoa.

They will cruise for two months on the private yacht Venetia, which they have chartered, Mellon said in reiterating that he was taking a vacation and that business did not enter into the trio.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL TAKES UP QUESTION OF PROPER COMMUNIST TACTICS IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page One)

feverish war preparations are being pushed forward and fascist elements find active support from the reactionary governmental powers. The conclusions of the British resolution are in part as follows:

"The Plenum (of the Executive Committee of the Communist International) proposes that the Communist Party of Great Britain shall continue to conduct with greater energy the campaign of exposing the General Council (of the British Trade Union Congress) in connection with this disgraceful and unprecedented ultimatum (the letter of March 25 of the General Council to the Trades Councils declaring they must sign a document demanding the breaking of all relations with the minority movement) and shall undertake a campaign among the Trades Councils and in the trade unions with a view to this document being rescinded at the first opportunity.

Fight Against British Imperialism.

"This executive declares that all the tasks of the British Party in the present period should be subordinated to the fight against the aggressive policy of British imperialism, which finds its expression in this anti-Trade Union Bill, in the war against China and in the preparations for a new war and the support which this policy is receiving from the reformist leadership.

"In order to mobilize the workers for a successful struggle against the Baldwin Government the Communist Party of Great Britain must carry out an intensive struggle against the Right Wing policy of the Labor Party reformists and trade union bureaucrats and the splitting anti-Communist decisions. The immediate tasks are as follows:

"Intensive fight against the anti-Communist decisions particularly in the trade union movement and the development of a powerful campaign in the local labor parties, the Trade Unions, etc., in order to secure the reversal of the anti-Communist decisions, thereby clearing the way for a struggle against the imperialist corruption of the Labor Party by the bureaucracy. In this way the Labor Party will be made a more effective instrument of working class struggle.

"The more active co-operation of the Communist Party members with the Left Wing workers.

Campaign Against the War Danger.

"In connection with the War Danger the Communist Party of Great Britain must: (1) carry out in its press and pamphlet literature a more exhaustive exposure of the aims of the British imperialists with regard to the Soviet Union, showing clearly the breaking off of relations is a part of the campaign of provocation leading up to the war against the U. S. S. R.; (2) must force the labor movement to link up its campaign against the anti-trade union bill with a campaign against the war on China and the warlike attitude of the British government against the U. S. S. R., under the slogans of 'A war against the Soviet Union is a war against the British workers!'; 'War on the wage-cutting, union-smashing Government which is preparing war!'; 'Prepare mass action to defeat the warmongers!'; 'Force resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union!'; (3) Must explain to the Party members more fully than hitherto the role of the Communist Party in the struggle against war; (4) Must expose pacifist slogans and policy, particularly those of the Independent Labor Party, and the so-called Left Leaders of the trade unions; (5) Must explain to the workers the principal methods of fighting the war danger."

Must Urge Unity of Workers.

The very important section dealing with the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee is as follows:

"The Communist Party (of Great Britain) should continue to explain to the workers the importance of the unity between the workers of Great Britain and the workers of the U. S. S. R., which becomes imperative in face of the militarist policy of the British government. The Party must explain to the workers that it is due to the sabotage of the whole General Council from Hicks and Purcell to Thomas, that the Anglo-Russian Committee has not so far accomplished its great task.

"The General Council has always played a double game on the question of unity with the Russian workers. It has defended unity in words, while hampering the establishment of a real alliance between the workers of both countries. The policy of the General Council was clearly demonstrated during the last sessions of the Anglo-Russian Committee, especially on the questions of the General Strike, the fight of the miners, and the fight against the intervention in China.

"The Communist Party must especially explain the real meaning of the last Berlin conference, when the General Council, instead of enlarging the functions of the Anglo-Russian Committee, inaugurated, on the contrary, the restriction of the constitution of the Committee.

"The Comintern fully approves the statement of the British Communist Party which places the blame for the results of the last Berlin Conference on the shoulders of the General Council. The history of the work of the Anglo-Russian Committee for the last year fully justifies the position taken by the British Communist Party in explaining to the workers that the General Council is responsible for the concessions made by the Russian Unions, while these concessions prove how that the Soviet Trade Union Movement is sincerely in favor of real unity.

"At the same time the Plenum appeals to the whole Party to support the British Communist Party in developing among the miners to establish unity between the British miners and the Soviet miners. The criticism of the miners' leaders, who are in practice preventing the establishment of an Anglo-Russian Miners' Committee, is fully justified. Those leaders not only refused to set up a Joint Miners' Committee, but they even conceal from the British miners the proposal of the Russian miners to that effect."

The resolution sets forth that the British Communist Party must continue its efforts to establish the closest relations between itself and the workers, peasants and nationalist governments in the colonies and to assist the colonial peoples in their struggle for independence in every possible way.

It is pointed out that "in view of the great role which the youth has to play in the struggle against imperialism, war and militarism, the Party must give assistance to the Young Communist League to carry out its tasks.

It is demanded that, "a special effort must be made to increase the number of factory groups and factory papers. The political education of the new members must be undertaken in the most energetic way, with a view to consolidating the recent gains of the Party. The fight against the anti-trade union bill and the danger of war must be made the basis of the most energetic recruiting of new members.

"The following practical activities must be engaged in around the slogans already enumerated: (1) a careful exposure of the British Government's campaign of forgeries and provocations directed against the Soviet Union and an explanation of the military and diplomatic measures already undertaken by Great Britain in pursuance of its policy of encirclement; (2) an explanation of the achievements of the Soviet Union in the building up of Socialism and the importance of the growing strength of the working class in Russia which follows this, enabling the Russian workers to assist the workers in all other countries in their struggle against oppression; (3) the demonstration of the fact that the government after supporting the wage offensive of the employers, and introducing the bill to smash the trade unions is now proceeding to disorganize the trade of the country by creating unemployment; (4) the Party must link up the campaign against breaking off of diplomatic relations and the danger of war with the campaign against the trade union bill and insist that the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress should conduct a joint campaign against the Anti-Trade Union Bill as well as the breaking off of relations with the U. S. S. R.; (5) the Party must emphasize the necessity of the workers in the localities setting up Councils of Action to prepare the struggle against the bill and against the war danger and must intensify its agitation for a General Strike to force the government to resign."

This brief summary of the British resolution in being written as newsboys in the streets cry "Extras!" of the "Rabotchaya Gazetta," one of Moscow's afternoon dailies, containing the news that a British court has merely "sentenced to life imprisonment" the assassin of the Soviet ambassador, Voikov. Thus does the British reaction pull the strings, the Polish puppet obeys and the murderer escapes the death penalty. But, at the same time, Great Britain moves another step nearer the war against the Soviet Union. Against this war the British working class prepares.

Workman Electrocuted While Working at N. J. State Military Camp

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 30—Andrew Kaminski, 41, of Toms River, a lineman employed by the Jersey Central Power Company, was killed yesterday afternoon while at work atop a pole at the State Military Camp here.

Kaminski was electrocuted when he came in contact with two charged wires, 4000 volts passing through his body. He was thrown thirty feet to the ground. His neck had been broken and his head crushed by the fall and his face and body badly burned.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Fascist Finance Chief Warns Foreign Friends Lira Won't Rise Again

ROME, June 30.—A warning to foreign speculators against gambling in Italian lire was contained in an interview with Count Volpi, finance minister, appearing in Popolo D'Italia. The minister says the Italian government does not intend to bolster the price of the lire to new levels, but plans to maintain the present value for some time. Observers think this a guarded admission that the government has reached the end of its financial resources and is losing its grip on the valuta.

INDIANS ON 480-MILE MARATHON



Eleven Indians are snapped starting from San Francisco city hall on a 480-mile race to Oregon—the only break being the ferry ride across the Bay at San Francisco. It is the longest race ever held on the Pacific Coast and was scheduled for completion in five to six days.

Visas Are Assured Those Who Join in Soviet Union Tour

An advance of the closing date for the six weeks' tour to Russia, which leaves July 14th under the direction of the World Tourists, Inc. of 41 Union Square, has been made possible by the receipt of a cable from Moscow today extending the time for the filing of required Russian visa information.

By special arrangements thru the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations with foreign countries, World Tourists has been guaranteed Russian visas for all members of its party. Going with the World Tourists insures entrance into Russia, and in no other way can Americans be certain of getting into the U. S. S. R. this summer because of the absence of a consulate in either the United States or Canada.

Everything Arranged.

In addition to this tremendous advantage of a solution of the Russian visa problem, the six weeks' trip of the World Tourists offers a moderate-priced vacation with all preparations made in advance and every detail of travel cared for by experienced guides and interpreters. Rooms are engaged, meals ordered at every point of the tour, reception committees arranged at the various factories, children's colonies, nurseries; theatre tickets are bought and paid for by the committee), and all that the tourists have to do is enjoy the sights and investigate all the novel points of interest.

Tell your friends about this and have them write immediately for further information to World Tourists, Inc., Room 803, 41 Union Square, New York. Stuyvesant 7251.

Shore Leave Denied Russian Seamen by British Captains

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press)

Somewhere west of Suez is the somewhat worse port of Alexandria where villainous liquor is freely dispensed to visiting sailors. American, British, Belgian, French and all other Jack Tars can fill their goblets with all the poison they can pay for —but a Russian sailor can't buy a drink.

He can't buy a drink because he can't get shore leave, since the Baldwin government broke with the Soviet Union. An American sailor told the Federated Press what happened when a Russian cargo boat came into Alexandria with several thousand tons of wheat.

"The port authorities threw a panic," he said. "They made the Russian ship anchor way out in the harbor. And there were more cops than longshoremen on the boat. The cops were supposed to be protecting the Arabs against propaganda, and every night when the workers left they were frisked for possible literature.

"Day and night a police launch kept running around the ship to prevent anyone from leaving it. This did not stop till the boat sailed away again for the Black Sea with a cargo of long staple Egyptian cotton.

The bosun of the American ship had the same bad luck. Though a naturalized citizen of the United States he happened to have emigrated from Russia some 25 years ago. He was forbidden to go ashore. The police had orders to shoot to kill if he stepped off the gang plank. Finally the skipper himself intervened and personally guaranteed the bosun as a hundred percenter.

The Yankee seaman who was telling the story has sailed over the Seven Seas, but he says that it was not till he visited Alexandria that he realized how tough the world can be. British law and order has not saved many a sailor from a fatal rap over the head for his roll.

Opium Sale Hawful.

"Opium dealing is a legal occupation, at least it is openly practised. Cocaine is illegal and bootlegged, but subject to raids as opium is not. The Americans I heard some women greeting beaten inside. The bosses speed them up with a whip."

Moscow Theatrical World Capital, Says Director of Guild

Moscow is now the theatrical capital of the world, according to the very foremost authorities of Europe and America.

"After I had been acting in Moscow's theatres, I simply could not endure any theatrical performances for 1 weeks," said Lee Simonson, a director of the New York Theatre Guild when he returned from Russia last year.

Mr. Simonson, speaking to a group of artists and musicians in New York said he never saw such remarkable things happen in any theatre as he saw in Moscow during his brief visit. There was so much experiment—new, thrilling realism; remarkable plays with political significance like one on the revolt in China; the Jewish Kamerny Theatre with its futuristic combination of music, singing, dancing, acting.

Colorful Variety.

Instead of having a dead level of uniformity, with a dozen shows nearly alike—as is usually the case on Broadway—in Moscow you find one theatre after another trying out something new in theatrical entertainment.

Sometimes this "new" performance is a revival of an old play, single ballet done in a manner so perfect that it is a marvel to all who see it. Sometimes it is a novel modern presentation of a well-known play that had been familiar to the whole audience from childhood.

Theatrical Experiments.

Anyone who is at all interested in the theatre will find the stage of Moscow, the most thrilling adventure. In planning a six weeks' tour to see the sights of Leningrad and Moscow, the World Tourists of 41 Union Square arranged with the Cultural Relations Society of Russia to take the tourists to the theatre three times a week during their visit so that they may see this most interesting phase of the art development of new Russia.

The six weeks' tour leaves New York July 14th on the Swedish-American liner "Gripsholm" for Leningrad, and the party will spend three weeks in seeing the art galleries, museums, factories, old palaces, cathedrals, schools, nurseries, and other sights of the U.S.S.R.

Reservations for the tour close on July 8th. The party is limited, but to all those accepted by World Tourists, visas for Russia are guaranteed and there will be no difficulty about entering the country. Further information can be obtained by writing at once to World Tourists, Inc., Room 803, 41 Union Square, New York.

We Declare War!

June 30, 1927

In view of the acts of aggression of the American imperialists against the workers of the world, and the attempt to involve millions in a new World War, in view of the attacks which are being made against the trade unions, on behalf of the workers of this country, we hereby declare a state of war against the capitalist class of this country. On and after July 1, 1927, there will therefore be waged an intensive campaign against our common enemy. The campaign will be waged with the most powerful weapon at our command, The DAILY WORKER. Our objective will be to secure an army of new readers for The DAILY WORKER, an army of new fighting recruits in the fight against American Imperialism, against the danger of a new World War, against the attack upon the trade unions, against the enemies and the oppressors of labor.

THE DAILY WORKER.

Grand Jury Indicts U. S. Attorney JamesOsborne On Stolen Bonds Deal

James W. Osborne, former assistant United States attorney; Eugene F. McGee, disbarred attorney, and Raymond Conway, a bondsman, were indicted by the grand jury yesterday on charges of criminally receiving stolen property.

The indictments were made in connection with the return of $131,000 in securities, stolen from Taylor, Bates and Company last May for a $10,000 reward.

McGee was formerly a member of the bucket-shop firm of Fuller and McGee.

McGee was the partner of the late William J. Fallon. Conway is alleged to have been present when, according to Osborne's story, Osborne was asked by McGee to return the securities.

About $138,000 in securities were stolen from Taylor, Bates & Co., on May 5 last when Julius Berman, a part-time messenger, was returning with them from a bank.

Convention, July 10th

BUY YOUR
ASSESSMENT STAMP TODAY!

IF your unit organizer has none—
your unit organizer has not sold them—
your unit organizer has not sent in the money for them—
your unit organizer is not pushing the sale energetically—

NOTIFY THE NATIONAL OFFICE!

It is the only way to finance the Convention and prevent you from losing your right to vote.

Money must be sent in today—50c to the National Office
50c to the District Office

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA
1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment.

THE DAILY WORKER

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editor
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Flunkeys to Their Masters.

Any illusions to the effect that the social-democrats and reactionary trade union leaders would not again betray the workers into the hands of the imperialists in the next world war has been dispelled by the action of the General Council of British Trade Unions in smashing the Anglo-Russian Committee for Trade Union Unity. This monstrous crime, just at this time, when the tory government of forgery, provocation and murder, is trying to make a predatory war against the Soviet Union is more vile, more unforgiveable than was the crime of the social-democratic leaders of the Second International in August, 1914, when they went over into the camp of the imperialist war lords.

In the last world war the social-democrat traitors went over into the camp of the enemy after the war had been declared.

Today the General Council is aiding the tory government prepare for war.

The Anglo-Russian committee for trade union unity was created specifically for the purpose of bringing closer together the workers of the two nations and eventually striving to achieve unity of action of the world trade unions in order to fight against the threat of new wars. When the master class was successfully concealing its malignant features under the mask of pacifism and when it tried to gain advantages over the Soviet Union by "economic penetration," when it had not despaired of utilizing underhanded diplomacy to achieve the defeat of Russia that it failed in the early days of the revolution to achieve by military intervention, it was logical that the labor lieutenants of capitalism should also make alliances with the workers of the Soviet Union.

This alliance was welcomed by the leaders of the proletarian revolution who, although aware of the calibre of the people they were dealing with, recognized the fact that through an alliance with the leaders, they could gain a hearing before the British workers who were then still under the influence of the right-wingers and the so-called "left" of the General Council.

The sabotaging of the Anglo-Russian committee is the logical climax of the policy of treachery on the part of the General Council that manifested itself against the workers of England during the months of preparation by the government before the general strike of May, 1926, when they refused to prepare for the struggle, that stood out in glaring relief in the actual betrayal of the strike and that paved the way for the fierce assault against labor in the form of anti-union legislation.

Now that the tory government of Britain has broken trade relations with the Soviet Union and has intensified its drive against the revolution by unprecedented provocation, raids on embassies and assassinations, it is only logical that their servile flunkeys on the General Council should follow in their footsteps. Already, in insulting letters to the unions of Russia, members of the General Council have repeated the protests of their masters against the execution of the paid agents of British imperialism plotting wholesale murder of the leaders of the proletarian revolution in Russia. Step by step they keep pace with the tory government in its attacks against the working class at home and the vanguard of the world revolution in Russia.

There is, however, one fact that is to the advantage of the working class. That is that their present acts prove the leaders of the General Council to be consciously engaged as agents of the master class, to have openly formed a bloc against the workers of the whole world. This treachery, occurring as it does in the preparatory period, will completely expose them before the masses of British workers.

During the existence of the Anglo-Russian trade union unity committee the workers of Britain learned that their only friends in the ranks of international labor were the Russian workers, not the renegades of the Second International or the Amsterdam International. The bonds of solidarity established between the workers of the two countries cannot be torn asunder by the treachery of the leaders of the General Council and the vanguard of British labor recognizes that its fight must be against both the tory government and its labor agents.

The Respite for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Governor Fuller's 31-day respite for Sacco and Vanzetti, while hailed by certain gullible liberals who, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, have an abiding faith in the ability of capitalist politicians to take an impartial view of labor struggles, is a danger signal that should arouse the most determined resentment on the part of class-conscious workers.

Fuller, millionaire automobile magnate, contends that he has had insufficient time to investigate the facts in the case, hence he postponed action for another month. He needs thirty-one more days to pretend to ascertain facts that are known to practically the whole world. Thousands upon thousands of investigators from practically every walk of life have proclaimed their conviction of the innocence of these two workers who for seven long years have stood in the shadow of the electric chair. The frame-up against them has been thoroughly exposed. Not only have they been proved innocent, but one of the men who participated in the crime for which they were convicted has confessed and completely exonerated Sacco and Vanzetti. If Fuller were honest and really desirous of partly compensating these workers for their sufferings at the hands of the conspirators in the service of the labor-hating mill owners he would free them instantly. The fact that he does not do so under the pretext of conducting further investigations is prolonging the fiendish torture these class victims have suffered these seven years.

That Sacco and Vanzetti are still alive is due solely to the vigilance and determination of labor throughout the world to stay the hand of the executioner. This liberation will only be achieved through the continued efforts of labor. During the next month the nation must again ring with demands for the release of these two workers.

WHY THE WAR MONGERS HATE THE DAILY WORKER



This picture representing imperialist war is taken from "Red Cartoons" published by Daily Worker Publishing Co. Publishing this book was one of the charges on which the Federal Grand Jury acted day before yesterday to indict The Daily's staff.

The Advance on Peking

By TANG SHIN SHE.

"LIES have short legs!" After the defection of Chiang Kai Shek from the Kuomintang and the revolutionary Wuhan government, the imperialists acted as if Wuhan was immediately about to fall. Sensational telegrams were continually sent from China to the effect that Chiang Tso-lin, Chiang-Kai-Shek and other counter-revolutionaries were marching on Wuhan. In fact there was even talk of a race to Wuhan. Every day one could read of the flight of Borodin, the adviser to the Wuhan government, and some Communist Ministers in an airship from Wuhan to other cities.

Incited By Imperialists.

This campaign of incitement was deliberately initiated by the imperialist agents in China. It was believed that in this way it would be possible to defeat the gigantic Chinese revolution. Today they have to admit, contrary to their previous reports of the "fall of Wuhan," that the revolutionary troops are threatening Peking. They likewise have to admit that Borodin is still in Wuhan.

THE junction of the revolutionary armies the troops of Kuominchun proceeding along the Langhai railway line and the troops of Tang Sen Dji proceeding along the Wuhan-Peking line—was accomplished at Chengchow. Peking is now threatened on three sides. From the South side there are approaching the united forces of the Kuominchun and Tang Sen Dji along the Wuhan-Peking line from the North side there are advancing the troops of Feng Yu-Hsiang, united with the army of the model governor of Shansi, Lien Chi San, which went over to the Wuhan government in April last, and from the West the Shansi troops are pushing forward along the Taylan-Jinchen line. Before very long Chang Tsung Chang's army, which has long been in open conflict with Chang Tso-lin and which only recently was defeated in North Kiangsu near Hautchow by Chiang Kai-shek, will withdraw from there to Tientsin and thus cut off the retreat of Chang Tso-Lin to Manchuria. Chang Tso-Lin will shortly be compelled to abandon Peking in order to secure Manchuria.

Attitude Of Japan.

HOW will the Japanese behave now that Chang Tso-lin is in such a critical position? Japan is at present as equally cool towards Chang Tso-lin as it is towards the revolutionary Wuhan troops; for Chang Tso-lin is the friend of its enemy—Great Britain.

When Chang Tso-lin advanced this year against the province of Honan, the Japanese incited his follower, the former governor of the province of Chili, Li Djin Lin, to organize a military revolt against him. After the discovery of the plans for a putch at the beginning of April, Chang Tso-Lin, with a great force of troops searched just as eagerly on Japanese steamers in Tientsin for Li-Djin Lin, as he had sought for Comrade Li Tai Chou in the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Peking. The Japanese had to employ their own troops to remove the soldiers of Chang Tso-Lin from their ships. The Japanese intend to put in the place of Chang Tso-lin as the ruler of Manchuria, the former chief of staff, Jang Ju Chin, who has remained true to them.

Successor to Chang Tso-Lin.

CAN Jang Ju Chin become the successor of Chang Tso-Lin? It is highly improbable, for he is a general without soldiers. What is still worse for him is that he is being fought most bitterly by all tendencies in the Chang Tso-lin clique.

As we have already mentioned, the traitor Chiang Kai-shek is also marching northwards on Peking. There is even talk of a race to Peking between the troops of the Wuhan government and the mercenaries of Chiang Kai-shek. But there is not the least doubt that in the present strategical situation Peking will be captured, not by Chiang Kai-shek but by the revolutionary troops. Chiang Kai-Shek, has not even advanced beyond North Kiangsu, and therefore still has to cross the two provinces of Shantung and Chili where he will be opposed by Chang Tsung Chang with all his forces. In the meantime the revolutionary troops have encircled Peking on three sides.

AFTER the Plenary Session of the Kuomintang in March 1927 the Chinese revolution entered a new stage. It is the beginning of the democratic-revolutionary dictatorship of the peasants and workers. Thanks to the rapid advance of the revolutionary troops to North China the Chinese revolution will in this stage receive a fresh and gigantic impetus; for in the three provinces of Honan, Shantung and Chili, the workers' and peasants' organizations, in spite of terrible suppression, are exceedingly strong.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

and makes a bee line for home. It is inconceivable that the powers were not aware of each other's intentions before the conference met. Their spies are active and efficient. The real purpose of the conference as far as the United States is concerned was to serve as a microphone for the propaganda necessary to prepare the public mind at home for a tremendous naval building program.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, a 97-year-old beggar died recently, leaving an estate with an estimated valuation of $65,000. Armstrong learned early in life that working for a living was not what it is cracked up to be, so he parked himself at the corner of Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue and held his hat upside down for more than fifty years. Ten relatives and one benefactor are now wrangling over the estate. Those who claim that hard work is the open sesame to fortune have a few skeptical snorts coming to them. Still we must admit that Mr. Armstrong had the two virtues of patience and perserverance in abundance.

Paper Box Organization Meet Tonight.

The Paper Box Makers' Union will hold an organization meeting at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. tonight. This meeting is the signal for the workers to mobilise their forces for the fall drive to unionize the trade.

DRAMA

The Manhatters' Opens July 18—Another Hopkins Play

"The Manhatters" has shifted the opening date. The revue will now open July 18th, at the Grove Street Theatre. The principals engaged for the production, include: Eleanor Shaler, Mary Marsh, James Norris, Bill Johnstone, Edward Hale, Sally Bates and Billy Griffiths.

A. L. Erlanger has engaged Lucien Denni, the composer, to supervise all his musical interests in the new Erlanger's on tour. Mrs. Denni has written the scores of 22 musical shows and composed "Happy Go Lucky," which played at the Liberty Theatre this season.

Arthur Hopkins has another play in view. He is planning to stage "The House of Women," a dramatization by Louis Bromfield of his novel "The Green Bay Tree." Elsie Ferguson and Nance O'Neill will head the cast.

Michio Itow will stage the dances in the forthcoming Winthrop Ames production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado."

"Rang-Fang," the new Miller and Lyles show, will spend next week in Asbury Park, and open here at the Royale Theatre Tuesday, July 12.

Charles L. Wagner's productions for next season include a play by Paul Geraldy "Robert and Marianne," "Concerning Marguerita," by William DuBolse; "Two Shall Meet," by Owen Davis, and Joe Akins's adaptations of the Wharton novel, "The Old Maid."

The Downtown International Labor Defense Branch will hold an open air meeting Friday evening at Avenue A and Seventh street. The meeting will discuss the question of Sacco and Vanzetti. The speakers will be Harriet Silverman and J. Radownsky.

LEW FIELDS



Appearing with his famous partner Joe Weber on the Vitaphone program at the Colony Theatre in connection with the screen showing of "The First Auto."

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

The SILVER CORD
John Golden Thea., 58 E. of B'way. Circle 8740. Mts. Thur. & Sat., 2:30

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.50. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

B. S. Moss COLONY B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnite
Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Harney Oldfield on the screen and in person and New Vitaphone

AND THEY ROSE IN REVOLT—
THE PEOPLE OF THE
'STREETS of SORROW'
attacked the war-profiteers of Vienna who thrust them into unbearable suffering
See this remarkable film-sensation of Europe with a great cast including
GRETA GARBO, ASTA NIELSEN, WERNER KRAUS, JACK PICKH
A Film Arts Guild Presentation
STARTS TOMORROW
B. S. MOSS' CAMEO 42nd STREET & B'WAY AMERICAN PREMIERE

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More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Street Nucleus No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.25
Street Nucleus No. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa.	8.25
Annie Hobson, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
Harry Battle, Orange, Mass.	1.00
Julius Kunkley, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Malah Sikatzky, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Ben Young, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
M. Zussman, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
Peter Teem, Rochester, N. Y.	14.00
Nucleus 304, Cleveland, O.	20.00
St. N. 1., San Francisco, Calif.	19.10
L. Gleisser (collected) Cleveland, Ohio.	5.50
Gardos, W. P., Passaic, N. J.	20.00
Norwood, Boston Banquet, Collected and Shohan	96.36
Comrade Kutatis, Boston, Mass.	20.00
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Brockton W P per H Gage, Boston, Mass.	100.00
Bridgewater Lith per Com Banlies, Mass.	20.00
Geo. Shemaites, Brockton, Mass.	5.00
W. C. 716, Brockton, Mass.	15.00
Sect. 4 per E. Pulter, Brockton, Mass.	7.25
Peabody Local W. P. Russian, Peabody, Mass.	100.00
Worcester, C C C per A Parta, Worcester, Mass.	50.00
Section 2 Unit 2, Worcester, Mass.	6.50
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O. Roseroff, Worcester, Mass.	12.00
Pugatch, Worcester, Mass.	2.00
Lithuanian Fract. S. Boston, Mass.	22.00
Ferdinanda W. Reed, Cambridge, Mass.	2.00
Mt. Vernon Nucleus, W. P.	10.20
D. Brody, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	2.00
M. Whittier, Williamstown, Mass.	19.00
Chas. A. Brown, Alma, Calif.	1.00
Maurice Gomberg, Cincinnati, O.	3.00
Geo. Morphis, Rock Spring, Wyo.	1.00
Berkeley Nucleus W P, Berkeley, Calif.	17.00
John Burke, St. Petersberg, Fla.	5.00
W. W. Ware, Long Beach, Calif.	3.00
Finnish Workers Club, Van Etten, N. Y.	10.00
Aaron Interman, Seattle, Wash.	50.20
D. Schlosslerg, (collected) Cleveland, O.	5.00
U. C. W. U. Council 7, Brownsville, N. Y., Entertainment benefit for DAILY WORKER	70.00
Lithuanian American Literary Society, Br. 71, Bridgewater, Mass.	20.00

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50 CENTS
Add 5 cents for postage.

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

TO CHAMBERLAIN

Join War Against USSR Says Moscow Daily

...of the right wing ...leaders to march on the ... Committee, the Pravda ...

"The treachery that is being committed by the General Council leaders is in the eyes of the workers of the world more disgraceful than the treachery of the Second International in August, 1914.

"Then social democracy followed in the trail of the imperialists the day after the declaration of the imperialist war; today the social democrats are helping the imperialists prepare war.

MacDonalds Prepare War.

"They are openly and consciously engaged in the work of surrounding the Soviet Union and isolating the U. S. S. R. from the world proletariat. However, the franker and more open their alliance with the bourgeoisie becomes the earlier and the more completely will they be exposed in the eyes of the workers."

Trud, the official organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in referring to the treachery of the right wing leaders of the British Trade Union Congress says:

Flunkeys of Imperialism.

"In preparing the death of the Anglo-Russian Committee members of the General Council expose themselves in the eyes of the workers of England, the Soviet Union and the whole world as the flunkeys of British imperialism, sabotaging proletarian unity.

"The British working class will know how to estimate the treachery of the General Council. The bonds of solidarity uniting the workers of England and the Soviet Union cannot be torn asunder by any machination of their cowardly leaders.

"The dissolution of the Anglo-Russian Committee would entail the weakening of the international proletariat and the strengthening of the enemies of the working class.

Capture Polish Spy.

MOSCOW, June 30.—Mme. Vishnevskaya, a notorious Polish woman spy who has been active since 1921, has been captured at Tcharkov. After a court trial, at which she was found guilty of spying and instigating revolts, she was executed.

Shoe Workers Strike Against Scab System of Unity Slave Pen

Workers employed by the Unity Shoe Manufacturing Company of 2504 Pacific street, Brooklyn, are on strike for recognition of their union. The shop crew is organized 100 per cent in the Shoe Workers Protective Union, but the efforts to maintain union conditions in the slave pen resulted in the discharge of 22 men and women. This was the cause of the strike which has been in progress since Tuesday morning.

Drive Against Union.

For months the employers in the shoe industry of Brooklyn have been waging a drive against the union in an effort to break it so they can have a free hand in wage-cutting and destroying conditions that the workers have fought to establish for many years. The present condition of the industry is due to the fact that it is for the most part disorganized and all shoe workers who have had any trade union experience realize that they must build up their union in order to smash the offensive of the bosses.

Shaw Too Old For Prize Fights.

LONDON, June 30.—George Bernard Shaw, noted playwright and critic, says he is "too old" to make a good prizefight fan.

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! STRIKE THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.



Drawn by WM. GROPPER.

Labor Fakers Fight Workers' Health Proposals at Cleveland Convention

CLEVELAND, June 27. (By Mail).—The Workers' Health Bureau held its first national conference in this city June 18 and 19 at the Winton Hotel with delegates representing trade union locals all over the country.

The findings of the W. H. B. covering an extensive period of investigation brings out the terrible fatalities and the injuries to health and limb, in industry, particularly in such work as building construction, painting, mining and electrical construction.

Fakers Fight Resolution.

Some of the officials of the Ohio State Federation seemed anxious to minimize the dangers of industrial accidents, and also to feel that the trade unions could take care of their own affairs without the aid of outside agencies like the W. H. B. Because there are a few laws operating in the state of Ohio, they seemed to feel that a federal code and federal legislation would be unnecessary and a duplication of work. When the motion was made to accept in full the report and statement of the Workers' Health Bureau, and their recommendations regarding industrial codes and standards, Mr. Donnelly, secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor, got to his feet and after considerable hedging and mincing, he finally came forth with the opinion that the delegates could not pass this motion, first because they needed time to consider it, second, because he did not feel that the delegates could accept the responsibility for their respective unions to pass such a motion. It was a curious thing to listen to, in that trade union delegation of men and women who had come there for the express purpose of getting some facts and some light on the terrible conditions existing in industry and to formulate plans for their own protection and for the protection of the workers in all trades.

Dennis Batt of the Detroit machinists supported Donnelly declaring that he also believed that the delegates did not have the right to take the responsibility of accepting the statement and the recommendations for trade union action. It sounded as crude and unconvincing as the remarks of his leader, Donnelly.

Donnelly had almost the entire delegation against his weird interpretation of the motion. After some debate, James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, called upon the opposition to lay their cards on the table and come out with the stuff. He declared himself fully in accord with the motion, but...he said that for the sake of unity, a substitute motion could be and should be passed which would substantially embody the original motion and at the same time give Mr. Donnelly and his cohorts no cause for complaint. The change in the motion was slight; the substitute after some debate was unanimously accepted and the meeting was adjourned, all feeling that something concrete had been accomplished in furthering a movement for the protection of the job.

1,500,000 Injured A Year.

The investigations and reports of the bureau covers an immense area giving facts and statistics in all the states, citing the laws relative to the protection of labor, the number of accidents fatal and otherwise, their causes and remedies.

Following are some of the startling facts of industrial accidents which the W. H. B. seeks to control thru trade standards and legislation.

2,500,000 are injured or crippled every year in injury thru preventible accidents. 35,000 are killed outright every year thru preventible accidents. The majority of these accidents occur in building trades and mining. These accidents are rarely recorded. Occupational diseases also attack great numbers, particularly women and children. There is little legislature relating to standards and codes for the protection of labor on the job, and that which exists is far from adequate and not always enforced.

Negro Pupils Banned From Jersey Schools Ordered Reinstated

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—Thirty Negro children who were removed from schools in Toms River by the Dover Board of Education and regregated in a school by themselves under a colored teacher, have been ordered by Dr. John Logan, State Commissioner of Education, to be reinstated in the Dover Township schools "until such time as the contract between the Dover Board and the Berkeley Board terminates."

The contract referred to, however, terminated on June 1st, and Negro residents of Dover and Berkeley Townships, Ocean County, fear they have won an empty victory, as it may not be renewed for next year.

The colored children had been segregated on the pretense that they were from 1 to 3 years below normal, unruly and insubordinate, but the fact that all of the transferred children were colored and that no proof had been submitted that the other characteristics attributed to them were peculiar to them and were not shared by any of the white children, was considered by the Commissioner to "raise the presumption that color is the peculiar characteristic constituting the basis of exclusion."

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings.

Fifth Ave. and 110th St. Speakers: Gitlow, Minkoff, Wilkins, Lovestone, Engdahl.

Corona: Cort, R. Miller, Lichtenstein, Manheim.

Pitkin and Stanhope Ave. Speakers: Max Cohen, Congrove, Ballam, D. Gordon, Mashik.

Grand St. Ext. and Havemeyer St. Speakers: Bimba, H. Gordon, McDonald, Benedict.

New Jersey Meeting Tonight.

Newark, Plane and Broad St. Speakers: Bert Miller and Sam Nedin.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.

Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Speakers: Stachman, Berman, Lesnjevsky, J. Cohen, Morgan, Charles Mitchell.

First Ave. and 79th St. Speakers: Ramuglia, Patterson, R. Minchell, Powers.

Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers: Cedkind, Evans, I. Cohen, Poynts.

141 St. and St. Anns Ave. Speakers: Bixby, Garnett.

Steinway and Jamaica, Long Island. Speakers: Baum, McDonald.

Mermaid Ave. and West 28th St., Coney Island. Speakers: Eady, Reiss.

New Jersey Meetings.

West New York, 14th St. and Bergenline Ave. Speaker: Markoff.

Perth Amboy, Smith and Elm Sts. Speaker: Ehrlich.

Educational Meeting.

An educational meeting of the new morning international branch, night workers section, will be held next Tuesday, 10:30 a. m. at 105 East 14th St. D. Benjamin will lecture on the American revolution.

Y. W. L. Open Air Meeting.

The Downtown Section, Y. W. L., will hold an open air meeting to discuss the danger of war, tomorrow evening, at 10th St. and Second Ave. Speakers: Navaries and Bodines.

Camp Registration Continues Two More Weeks.

Registration for the Young Pioneers Camp will continue for two more weeks. Arrangements are being made to accommodate 50 more children. This will allow a few more to go in the first group which leaves New York Tuesday, July 5th. Registration at 108 East 14th St. daily between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., Room 41. The rate is $10 a week.

To Section 1 Speakers

All speakers of Section 1 who can act as chairman at open-air meetings are to report tonight, 7 p. m. to 91 East 10th Street, two flights up

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

Passaic Branch to Have Outing.

The Workers Party Branch of Passaic will run a bus ride Sunday, July 3rd to Horse-neck Bridge. It will start 7 p. m. from the Workers Home, 97 Dayton Ave. Tickets one dollar. For children 25 cents.

Labor Organizations

Plumbers' Helpers' Picnic.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will play the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic which has been endorsed by the United Textile Workers Local 1603, at the picnic of the plumbers' helpers on July 10, at Pleasant Bay Park.

Tickets for sale at the union office 136 East 24th St. They are 35 cents.

Hungarian Needle Trades Club Meet Wednesday.

An important meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club will be held Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Ben Gold and Emil Kiss in Hungarian.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

Unity Camp

Registration closed for 4th of July week end. Only those registered should come out. Non-registered will not be accommodated.

Buses leave Friday, 6 o'clock at Prolheit, 30 Union Square. 9:30 at 1705 Lexington Avenue, Cor. 111th Street.

Buses leave Saturday, 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. from Prolheit Building, 30 Union Square.

Right Wing Lawyer Is Aid to Judge

(Continued from Page One)

and left the courtroom in a rage.

Shoman Arrested.

An interesting sidelight is the fact that one of the men arraigned in court on Monday was arrested while he was passing out leaflets. He was charged with two counts of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. All the members of Albert Mandelbaum's family appeared in court on the day that Magistrate Brodsky passed sentence on the defendants. He asked the procedure before the court Wednesday in support of his contention. Brodsky refused to postpone the case and allow another magistrate to try them.

Brodsky showed his viciousness immediately upon the bench. The bail of two of the defendants was forfeited because he was not in court on time, and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. Attorney Joseph Mandelbaum says that he be given until today to produce the worker was curtly refused by the magistrate.

Right Wing Gangsters Released.

The seven right wing gangsters who last Friday morning brutally cut up four fur pickets were released yesterday on $7,000 bail each. Two of them have prison records. When questioned by the police at the time of their arrest they admitted that they were hired to do their dastardly deeds by the right wing International officialdom. The workers who were cut up are James Metzena, Frank Weiss, Stephen Sergadian and Harry Steinhart.

Coal Barons Force Miners' Children to Use Polluted Water

PITTSBURGH, (FP) June 30.—Pestilence is the latest recruit the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. has sought to enlist in the fight to evict striking coal miners from company homes at Castle Shannon, near here.

City water, piped to points near the houses, has been shut off, forcing scores of families to use water from wells and cisterns which an examination by state health authorities has revealed, contains disease bacteria. Notices to boil water taken from the wells and cisterns have been posted, but miners and union officers are worried lest children drink the polluted water.

If an epidemic follows the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. must bear the responsibility, declares Union officials.

State health officers have forwarded a report of their findings to Harrisburg, and are awaiting instructions from their superiors before taking final action. Company officials have admitted that the closing of the water pipes is a new move in their battle to evict strikers.

Sheet Petty Bootlegger.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Extermination of Chicago's minor westside bootleggers, said to have refused to join an alcohol syndicate continued today when Lorenzo Alagna was shot and killed by machine gun bullets as he was about to enter his home.

Detectives were unable to discover any witnesses of the shooting.

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ASK FIFTY MILLION CO-OPERATORS TO HELP FIGHT IMPERIALIST WAR

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 30.—The date has been fixed as Cooperative Day by the Executive Committee of the Communist International in an appeal issued to workers' and peasants' cooperatives throughout the world.

That appeal states that an Cooperation Day co-operators of all countries should make a strenuous effort to strengthen their movement. The appeal declares that unless the co-operative movement is strengthened so that it becomes an integral part of the labor movement it will be unable to resist the attacks of the capitalist class.

Asks United Action.

Only the united action of all forces of labor, including the co-operatives, can battle against the offensive of capitalism against the workers and the peasants of the world. The demand for the accord between the co-operatives and the labor movement on the basis of class solidarity is more urgent than ever in the face of the impending imperialist war.

50,000,000 Co-operators.

Eighty-five thousand co-operatives, claiming a membership of fifty million members are coordinated in the co-operative international from a powerful mass organization whose strength must be used to defend the workers and peasants against all forms of exploitation and against the menace of war.

The appeal concludes: "Make Co-operators Day a powerful demonstration against the war mongers. Declare your solidarity with the first workers' republic. Declare for a united front against capitalism. Help the liberation struggle in China. Let every co-operative, every section of the co-operative movement be a weapon in the hands of the working class. Let the co-operative movement be a part of the united front against capitalism. Reject the deceptive pacifist slogans.

"Long live the international proletariat! Long live the co-operative movement, the weapon of class struggle for the emancipation of the workers of the world!"

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! STRIKE THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.

1,000 at Akron Protest For Sacco and Vanzetti

AKRON, June 30.—Over 1,000 workers attended the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held here. Arranged by the local Sacco-Vanzetti committee, the meeting was addressed by Rabbi Alexander, prominent Akron literal, and Carl Hacker, organizer for the I. L. D.

2 Internes Vanish From Hospital As Result of Hazing

As a result of the scandal caused by the "hazing" of three Jewish internes at the Kings County Hospital, two gentile internes checked out of the hospital on June 20th and have not been seen since.

One of the internes wired in to the superintendent of the hospital stating that because of his father's illness he would stay away indefinitely.

When called upon yesterday, Dr. Mortimer B. Jones, the city official in charge of the Brooklyn hospital, refused to say anything on the racial question growing out of the "hazing" incident.

Nathan Sweedler, attorney for the "hazed" Jewish internes stated that he intends to recommend to Mayor Walker the creation of a grievance board to make regular rounds of the city hospitals to receive and investigate complaints from patients.

Charge Cruelty, Neglect.

Rabbi Louis Gross of Union Temple, Brooklyn, says that he is prepared to show Walker over 100 sworn affidavits charging the Kings County Hospital staff with criminal neglect, cruelty and definite acts of an anti-semetic character.

Longshoreman is Awarded $23,000 By Railroad For Loss of Leg in Accident

Settlement for $23,000 was effected by counsel for both sides in the suit brought by Dominick Cicci, a longshoreman of Brooklyn, against the Long Island Railroad as trial of the case began yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Carswell and a jury in Brooklyn.

Julie lost his left leg as the result of an accident last fall in the yards of the railroad in Long Island City, Queens, when he was pinned beneath a case of machinery that fell from a car. Julie sued for $50,000 damages.

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How the U. S. S. R. Builds Up Its Industry

[illegible] world capitalism [illegible] fleeting glimpse [illegible] what working class [illegible] obstacles [illegible] to the [illegible] problems of the [illegible] [illegible] in which no attempt is made [illegible] light on these problems is [illegible] [illegible] person [illegible] not want to go be- [illegible] the limits of parochialism, [illegible] naively does not want to take as [illegible] the concrete figures on [illegible] of which the basis of [illegible] of the Soviet Union express itself on all fundamental questions of economic construction: questions of the economic plan for the current year, or even problems of the prospective plan for five years ahead. Such [illegible] methods when dealing with the economic questions of the Soviet Union are very suspicious.

Ignore Figures.

It is of course quite natural that the fascist and bourgeois press evinces great interest in questions concerning the industrialization of the Soviet Union, sources of accumulation, etc. But it is certainly not to be commended that in connection with this, it ignores all concrete figures and calculations, that for instance, when discussing sources of accumulation in general, it does not consider it necessary to say a word about the most important economic document of recent days—about the combined production and financial plan for the industry of the U.S.S.R. in 1926-27.

Why not tell inquisitive West-European readers that the Soviet Government endorsed an expenditure of 1,100,000 roubles for the development of industry (together with electrical construction)? Why not disclose the source for which this certainly considerable basic construction is being financed? The bourgeois and Social-Democratic press, looking very wise, throws aside accumulation within industry as a negligible factor in the industrialization of the Soviet Union.

But why not try to analyse in all seriousness, for instance, the suppositions on which the five years' plan is based, according to which capital expenditure in industry is estimated at 7 billion roubles, covered by three billion roubles profits of the industry itself, 2.6 billion roubles amortization deductions and only 1.5 billion roubles drawn from the State budget? The fact is that it is not in the interest of the bourgeois and Social Democratic press to gain itself or with enlightened readers, as it is not in the interest of the international fascist press, to examine the practical figures of the economic plan for the current year, which have nothing to do with an analysis of the figures of the past (1926-27) year. It is much in the interest of Trotsky himself to [illegible] elaborate [illegible] about matters of communication, relations between the working class and the peasantry, in order to make, on the basis of these generalizations, deductions concerning the impossibility of Socialist construction in one country. . . . But we will deal somewhat more thoroughly with the published figures and material and will give prominence to a few fundamental questions.

For Electrification.

As already mentioned, the Government of the U.S.S.R. endorsed an expenditure of 1,100,000 million roubles in the current year for the development of industry including electrical construction. A few days ago, a supplementary publication of the Soviet of the People's Commissars of the Union was published, giving details re expenditures for basic construction in industry and also fundamental directions concerning the realization of this plan. For a proper appreciation of this plan of construction the most important question is of course that of its reality, that of the real sources of financing this plan. Without going into a more detailed appreciation, we will quote the following interesting figures.

Product Increased.

It seems that the profits of the industry and amortization increased in the following manner: In 1923-24, 263 million roubles; in 1924-25, 585 million roubles. In 1925-26, 802 million roubles, and the estimated increase in 1926-27 is over 900 million roubles. Such are the "insignificant" figures concerning the sources of the financing of basic construction which the capitalist and Social Democratic press consider "in all good conscience" justified to ignore.

We have no reason to think that it will be impossible to carry out the proposed plan. The development of the entire economy and industry of the U.S.S.R. which was, generally speaking, normal in the first four months of the new business year, entitles us to assume that the proposed plans do not exceed the economic possibilities of our country.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Iron and Bronze Union.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The building industry is now passing from a phase of prosperity to a slowing down stage. The prime reason for the present state of affairs in the building trade is as certain authorities declare, that the sharp demand for new buildings is no longer existing. But whatever the reasons may be the result is that a great number of building trade workers are unemployed.

The building trade bosses, taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the dullness in the trade, are preparing to launch an attack against the building trade unions.

The Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, naturally, is not to be spared by the bosses. Although they were always telling us that we do not belong to the family of the building trade unions, but this was as far as granting us better conditions was concerned.

The schemes and the combinations that the iron bosses are making already is an indication that they are hiding something in their sleeve.

The Iron and Bronze Workers' Union being aware of all the preparations the bosses are making is seeking a closer contact with the other local union in the trade and is also carrying on a wide organization campaign among the open-shop men.

The iron and bronze workers must line up solidly and strengthen their union which will lead the defensive and offensive fight against their bosses.—A. Rozenfeld, New York.

Editor, the DAILY WORKER:

Chang Kai-shek, with the stamp of Mussolini on his back, has draped himself in a brilliant robe of liberalism, and is carrying on a ardent flirtation with the imperialists. In this week's Sunday issue of the Hearst papers there is an article purporting to be written by this renegade General, but to the discerning eye it is evidently the effusion of an experienced but unusually clumsy publicity agent.

What right has Chiang-Kai-shek to speak for the Nanking Government, except as its Dictator? In spite of his repudiation of dictatorial ambitions the tone of the article betrays him. In the phrase: "with the collaboration of Dr. Wu and my other advisers, on whose wise advice in civil and political matters I totally rely," you cannot help but see a second Mussolini emerging on the Chinese scene. Dr. Wu, the Foreign Minister, becomes a mere "adviser" to the Dictator Chiang Kai-shek!

It is a well-known fact that Chiang Kai-shek, after his betrayal of the Kuomintang and the Hankow government, fought an alliance with Chang-Tso-lin. His emmissaries have crouched at the gates of Peking more than once. Now that he has failed, he turns back and attempts to whitewash his sin by a flat denial. His statement: "I shall never make, nor have I attempted to make peace by compromise with Chang Tso-lin" is the most brazen playing to the National-ist gallery. What were so many emmissaries sent for? Perhaps to inquire after the good health of Chang Tso-lin?

By his own confession, Chiang Kai-shek is not following the policies laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the time of his death, but in order to compromise with the imperialists and to bid for the support of the Chinese bourgeoisie, he has adopted Dr. Sun's moderate policy of ten years ago. Dr. Snn, like all great revolutionists, grew and developed from day to day that he lived; his growth was never arrested. He constantly shaped his policies to the need of the time and in the interests of the proletarian classes of the population. He was always for the complete emancipation of the Chinese people from the yoke of foreign imperialism. The slogan which he pronounced before his death was "Down with Imperialism!" Chiang, in enumerating his policies, did not say a word about imperialism; instead, he talked about the "crushing of militarism in China, the unity of the country (presumably under his dictatorship), and the complete but gradual revision of all unjust and all unequal treaties and concessions with foreigners." Even the word "imperialism" is dropped from his program. Dr. Sun advocated the complete abolition of the unequal treaties at the earliest possible moment; Chiang meekly murmurs a few words about "revision."

Chiang Kai-shek is not a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but the agent of the imperialists in their policy of disrupting and destroying the Chinese revolution.—Ch'ao-Ting Chi. San Francisco, Cal.

Standardize Pay for N. Y. Private Nurses

NEW YORK, June 30. (FP).—Pay for organized trained nurses in private duty is being standardized in New York. The Associated Registry Group, controlling about half the nurses, is responsible. It includes nurses from training schools of the city's large hospitals,—over 3000 in all.

For 24-hour duty, $10 will be paid. Three hours is guaranteed per vocation and six for sleep. A 24-hour is reckoned from 9 to 9; 12-hour duty from 7 to 7, or 8 to 8. A nurse is entitled to full pay with any part of that period. For 12-hour duty the rate is $8. Where meals are not provided, $3 a day allowance must be made. Traveling and laundry expenses must be paid for out-of-town cases. Two dollars extra is charged for each extra patient, except in maternity cases. These rates do not apply in the hospitals, however.

The new nursing scale is based on an investigation by the New York State Medical Assn. Average yearly income of nurses was found to be under $1400, although these women workers spend thre years in professional training.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

COMMANDER BYRD AND TRANSATLANTIC SHIP



Above, a recent photo of Commander Richard E. Byrd and, below, his plane, the America, trimotored Fokker monoplane, constructed for his New York-Paris hop. Upper right, artist's sketch of Commander Byrd as he flew over the Arctic wastes last year in the "Josephine Ford." Byrd, together with Floyd Bennett, was the first man to reach the North pole by airplane.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

John G., McNutt, 1st Lt. FA-Res, Sec'y-Treasurer. Incia:

67th Congress 2nd Session, Senate Committee Print, ROTC at Educational Institutions.

Copy of statement by President Elliott, Purdue University, 1-28-26.

St No 862

It so happened that these letters were mailed out in a penalty envelope—franked envelope—which privilege under Section 485 of the U. S. Postal Laws and Regulations is restricted to "officers of the United States Government" solely for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States."

Just what this letter had to do with government business it is difficult to discover. When the matter of Lieutenant McNutt's violation of the law was referred to the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General of the United States it was explained that "the envelope, with its enclosures, was sent out by authority of the chief-of-staff of the 84th Division, Colonel G. L. Townsend, an officer of the Regular Army, and competent under the law."

This was the opinion of the Secretary of War. Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, therenpon wrote to Attorney-General Sargent on December 4, 1926, saying in part as follows:

"Will you have the kindness to advise me whether you concur in the view of the Secretary of War that Colonel Townsend is 'competent under the law' to send such matter in a penalty envelope without postage? I venture without hesitation to say that he is not, and that the matter sent out by McNutt is not such as relates 'exclusively to the business of the government of the United States' nor does it relate in any wise to the business of the government of the United States. It seems to me perfectly plain that the law has been flagrantly violated in this matter."

A great deal of the propaganda of the professional patriots has been published in journals dealing with the army and navy such as the Army and Navy Register, the Army and Navy Journal, and the Reserve Officer, a publication of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. None of these publications are in any sense official though they may seem so to the average reader. Practically every branch of the military service has an association connected with it which issues a journal. These journals can print anything they like, for they are also unofficial. Typical associations issuing publications of this character are the United States Infantry Association and the United States Cavalry Association. There are also various news letters sent out by the civilian aides of the Secretary of War, and bulletins and news letters of various corps and divisions of the army. All of these have been used to distribute indiscriminate and irresponsible propaganda chiefly against persons working for peace. Often they may be need for a wider field of propaganda as in 1925 when the Quartermaster Review issued a broadside of lies against the League for Industrial Democracy. This propaganda was in turn copied from the Eighty-third Division Bulletin. The Army and Navy Journal has been especially active in this work, having printed much of the material issued by Mr. Marvin.

A minor military organization which has lent itself to professional patriotic activities and to the propaganda against all shades of liberals and radicals is the National Society of Scabbard and Blade, whose headquarters are in Canton, Ohio. Its stated purpose is "to unite in closer relationship the military departments of American universities and colleges; to preserve and develop the essential qualities of good and efficient officers; to prepare ourselves as educated men to take a more active part and to have a greater influence in the military affairs of the communities in which we may reside, and above all to spread intelligent information concerning the military requirements of our country."

This society issues mimeographed bi-weekly "Special Situation Bulletins" to its members in which it details much gossip about the radicals, the pacifists, the youth movement, the League for Industrial Democracy, and all sorts of college and student activities of which it disapproves. It reprints the Whitney material on "The Reds in America" and Congressman Blanton's orations against the liberals. In one of its bulletins it attacks Sherwood Eddy, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and other persons and organizations that usually appear on the militarists' blacklist. Another bulletin is devoted to attacking all the signers of the preface to the Lane Pamphlet. It also circulates material furnished by the National Clay Products Industries Association. One offering from this source is a pamphlet called "Business Statesmanship," an address by Harry Curran Wilber, "Managers' Consultant and Nationally Known Analyst in Economics," before the sixth annual meeting of the National Clay Products Industries Association. The Scabbard and Blade Society, in sending this address, which is one long tirade against the radicals, tells its members, "You will notice it is punched ready for filing with the bulletins. Before you file it away be sure that you read it over casually and then read it making notes or underscoring phrases you wish to remember or find readily. Too much good cannot be said of this little booklet. . . . To such men as Mr. Wilbur, the American people owe a great deal as you will decide when you have finished reading 'Business Statesmanship.'"

Connections With Business and Organizations.

We have noted above, in describing the support received by the various organizations, that their chief backers are business men or their wives. Some scattered contributions come from school teachers, clerks, and storekeepers, but in the main the financial ties run from the offices of the patriotic promoters to the office of the corporation attorneys and capitalists.

The chief support of the American Defense Society doubtless comes from Mr. Elon Hooker, the manufacturer of chemicals, while Mr. Dwight Braman and fellow members of the New York Stock Exchange are the financial backers of the Allied Patriotic Societies. We have seen how the Security League received enormous defense funds from some of the wealthiest corporation directors in America. The officers of the League at the time of the congressional investigation included Mr. Menken, a law firm represented large business groups in this country and in England; Mr. Alexander J. Hemphill, director in over twenty large corporations, many of which tolerate no labor union on the premises; Mr. Franklin Q. Brown, director in the Haitian-American Corporation; Mr. Robert Bacon, of the United States Steel Corporation; Mr. H. B. Harris, who was listed as a director in the Haitian-American Corporation, which has carried much civilization to the Haitian Republic; Mr. Frederick H. Coudert, a director in oil, real estate, and banking companies; and finally, Mr. Franklin Remington, director of the Great Western Chemical Corporation and many other large concerns, and present chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Defense Society. In reporting on the activities of the League the congressional report said it constituted a serious menace to representative government. Referring to such organizations, the report read:

"Usually, as in this instance, they have access to almost unlimited wealth, and borrow respectability by the use, in honorary positions, of the names of men of national prominence. . . ."

We have noted above that the major contributors to the support of the Better America Federation are the open shop, power and other public utility corporations of California whose gifts have taken the form of substantial annual anbscriptions. It must be remembered that the organization once wore a franker name—the Commercial Federation of California—though its offices, office, and staff remained identical when it changed to Better America. Its president remained H. M. Madleman, president of the Pacific Pipe and Supply Company, and its directors still include millionaire real estate, department store, and public nullity captains of industry. Ernest J. Hopkins in his report to the California Commission on Immigration and Housing writes:

"The connection of this organization with the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association is universally alleged in Los Angeles. The same men are active in both."

As for the American Constitutional Association we have shown that its support is exclusively from West Virginia corporations with an occasional check from outside the state, such as Judge Gary's $5,000.

The National Civic Federation, though it carries a few labor officials on its letterhead, and swears allegiance to the A. F. of L., is clearly a big business organization, and has been so ever since Ralph Easley learned much gossip about the radicals, the pacifists, the youth movement, the League for Industrial Democracy, and all sorts of college and student activities of which it disapproves. It reprints the Whitney material on "The Reds in America" and Congressman Blanton's orations against the liberals. In one of its bulletins it attacks Sherwood Eddy, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and other persons and organizations that usually appear on the militarists' blacklist. Another bulletin is devoted to attacking all the signers of the preface to the Lane Pamphlet. It also circulates material furnished by the National Clay Products Industries Association. One offering from this source is a pamphlet called "Business Statesmanship," an address by Harry Curran Wilber, "Managers' Consultant and Nationally Known Analyst in Economics," before the sixth annual meeting of the National Clay Products Industries Association. The Scabbard and Blade Society, in sending this address, which is one long tirade against the radicals, tells its members, "You will notice it is punched ready for filing with the bulletins. Before you file it away be sure that you read it over casually and then read it making notes or underscoring phrases you wish to remember or find readily. Too much good cannot be said of this little booklet. . . . To such men as Mr. Wilbur, the American people owe a great deal as you will decide when you have finished reading 'Business Statesmanship.'"

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The National Civic Federation, though it carries a few labor officials on its letterhead, and swears allegiance to the A. F. of L., is clearly a big business organization, and has been so ever since Ralph Easley learned which class could write cashable checks. For the organization is supported wholly by the contributions of the more than well-to-do. No labor organization ever voted it a nickel, and many, like the United Mine Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers, have openly condemned it and forbidden their members to join it.

BOOKS

A REVIEW OF THREE NOVELS.

ARIANE, by Claude Anet. Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

WHILE THE EARTH SHOOK, by Claude Anet. Bard & Co., N. Y. $2.50.

PRESSURE, a novel by Margaret Calkin Banning. Harper & Bro. $2.

When the mosquitos are biting and the fish are not, "Ariane" is a good book to make life on a placid lake tolerable. It is a novel that deals purely—this term is to be understood as synonymous with lolely, as there is very little conventional purity in the book—with the amours of a well-to-do Russian girl of pre-revolutionary days.

Ariane, the heroine, started to step into the experimental sex wilderness at the early age of sixteen and as she was attractive, daring and intelligent she did not lack collaborators. She took her liasons lightly until she met a wealthy business man. The conflict between the two consumes most of the book, and ends as those things usually do by the principal characters falling in love.

The author is a Frenchman and deals sympathetically with the much-loved Ariane. One cannot help assuming that if Claude Anet were a girl, Ariane is just the kind of a girl he would be. Not a book for the serious thinker but good reading in a thunderstorm.

* * *

"While the Earth Shook" is another kind of a story.

Using Lydia Sergeevna as the motor that pulled his narrative thru to a successful finis, Claude Anet has written as readable a novel based on the early days of the Russian Revolution as I have ever had the pleasure to read. The author is frankly hissed against Bolshevism as can be seen from the fondling words he employs in painting the virtues of the counter-revolutionists—or those of them who have any virtue left—as against the strong and hostile terms he uses when dwelling on the alleged terror turned loose by the Soviets.

Nevertheless, Anet does not permit his prejudices to befoul a good story. He shows quite clearly the bankruptcy, incompetence and degeneracy of the Czarist ruling classes and the vacillation of the Kerensky regime. On the other hand he cannot avoid expressing thru some of his characters, admiration for the determination and fixity of purpose of the Bolsheviki, particularly Lenin, whose name from first to last aroused a holy dread in the breasts of the disenfilted aristocracy.

Lydia Sergueevna was a girl of eighteen, when she stumbled into her hero on the Nevski Prospect, that splendid avenue of Leningrad where the red sea of revolution was surging, on Saturday, March 10, 1917. Lydia was swept along with the human flood, driven by a hurricane of gunfire, until she was halted by the figure of a giant, who was as impervious to the human torrent around him as the rock of Gibraltar to the swirling tides.

He turned out to be the president of a big bank, was well over middle age and married to an estimable woman who fed his vanity with a few children. Nevertheless, after a reasonable lapse of time, this honest man fell madly in love with Lydia but not more madly than she fell for him.

* * *

While such affairs usually lead to complications, in this case it saved a neck. Savinski—this is the fictional name of Lydia's lover—thru his acquaintance with Semeonof, a high official in the Soviet department of Foreign Affairs, and because of Semeonof's alleged desire to have Lydia learn stenography so that she could serve the workers' republic in the Foreign office, got out of a couple of tight corners, the were we in Savinski's boots we would rather trust to the imagination of the novelist than to the mercy of the revolutionary Cheka, after being caught in illegal commerce with agents of of Kaledine, Kornilooff and the foreign imperialists.

Unlike Ariane, which is free from social implications, outside of the fact that it revolves around the amours of members of the parasite class, "While the Earth Shook" explains the inability of the Russian classes to save themselves from doom while the workers and peasants were painfully and slowly perfecting their governmental machinery and bringing order out of chaos.

* * *

Savinski tries to leave Russia on a fake passport but despite a liberal hirsute camouflage he only got as far as the Finland Station. In the last page of the book he walks out of Boutyrkii prison in Moscow a sadder but wiser man. Semeonof saved Savinski! Because the author insists, Savinski was the man who could bring Lydia within sight. Claude Anet is always searching for the woman and always finding her. Semeonof saved Savinski because the government needed the services of a good financial expert. This was Semeonof's alibi. Judging from what we hear of the Cheka of those days we are decidedly of the opinion that were Semeonof influenced by the motives ascribed to him by the author he would be in need of quite a little salvation for his own personal use.

Otherwise "While the Earth Shook" is a darned good tale.

* * *

When a book keeps a hardworking scrivener awake until 4:30 A. M. it is either a worthwhile book or the scrivener has gone crazy. This is what Pressure did! I am sane and I don't think I am crazy.

It is the stqry of life in a town which is dominated by a hardboiled banker. This banker and a flunkey are the only worthwhile villains in the story. The banker's chief competitor dies and leaves a daughter, accustomed to all the luxuries of life, with almost nothing. She is in love with a promising young businessman who is a decent fellow but, not sufficiently in love with her to suit her standard. The banker's wife entices the young man to Palm Beach where he falls in love with a bathing suit belonging to the daughter of another wealthy resident of the town. Also to what was on the inside of the bathing suit. But when the girl changed her garments his love did the same thing.

* * *

Now it appears that a man finds it as hard to serve two mistresses as to serve two masters. When the young businessman returned to his home town, the girl he loved for what she had back of the eyes as well as from the chin down was running a book store aided by a young man with tawny hair, who was dragged into the story to keep her company and shock the local babbitry. Of course he fell in love with his employer in such a fashion that his case was hopeless from the start. He was about as wicked as the skeleton of a dinosaurus. He did not stay until the end of the book. The young businessman was not successful in convincing the girl he really loved, that fate was against him.

The wicked banker is bringing pressure to bear on everybody, sparing neither youth, age nor sex. He owns a good part of the town, including a department store, which sells hooks. He winds up by putting the orphan, who runs the bookstore, out of business. A combination of carefully planned circumstances sends her to work in a restaurant where she is finally located by the young businessman who broke with the town banker and with the occupant of the bathing suit.

Together they walk ont into the rising moon.

* * *

One might gather from this review that Pressure is a sizable chunk of literary hokum. It is nothing of the kind. There is enough sex in it to guarantee its appearance among the tall grasses and under the shady trees of summer resorts. But there is also a lot of havoc committed on the inflated bladder of bourgeois society.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE PLAYBOOK OF TROY, by Susan Meriwether. Harper & Bros. $2.

"Once upon a time long, long ago there was a great war. The war was fought over a beautiful queen named Helen." And there you are. They have taken the ancient fairy tale as told by the blind poet and set it up attractively to make it palatable enough for children to swallow in play.

Too much of the mythical history of the siege of Troy is crammed into a couple large-size, large type pages to make it easily absorbed by the immature mentality of children. Following this is another brief section of selections from Homer's Iliad and Odyssey cleverly using the original text.

Following the text are eight pages of drawings of the figures in the story, including Greek galleys and the famous wooden horse. All these are arranged for children to cut out and use before the painted stage which is the detachable cover of the book picturing the sea, the landing of the soldiers and the walls of Troy.

* * *

The detachable cover and the cut-outs are ingeniously arranged to still leave the story part intact in book form. All of it in colors, it is splendidly illustrated.

It is regrettable that the ingenuity, art work and general attractiveness of this book do not grace a little volume of greater value for children—meaning, of course, workers' children. There are better and less expensive books than this one.

—W. C.

BLAMES TRADE UNION LEADERS AS AIDS TO CHAMBERLAIN

Join War Against USSR Says Moscow Daily

By Federated Press

MOSCOW, June 30.—Commenting on the activities of the right wing British labor leaders to smash the Anglo-Russian Committee, the Pravda says:

"The treachery that is being committed by the General Council leaders is in the eyes of the workers of the whole world more disgraceful than the treachery of the Second International in August, 1914.

"Then social democracy followed in the train of the imperialists the day after the declaration of the imperialist war; today the social democrats are helping the imperialists prepare war.

MacDonalds Prepare War.

"They are openly and consciously engaged in the work of surrounding the Soviet Union and isolating the U. S. S. R. from the world proletariat. However, the franker and more open their alliance with the bourgeoisie becomes the earlier and the more completely will they be exposed in the eyes of the workers."

Trud, the official organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in referring to the treachery of the right wing leaders of the British Trade Union Congress says:

Flunkeys of Imperialism.

"In preparing the death of the Anglo-Russian Committee members of the General Council expose themselves in the eyes of the workers of England, the Soviet Union and the whole world as the flunkeys of British imperialism, sabotaging proletarian unity.

"The British working class will know how to estimate the treachery of the General Council. The bonds of solidarity uniting the workers of England and the Soviet Union cannot be torn asunder by any machination of their cowardly leaders.

"The dissolution of the Anglo-Russian Committee would entail the weakening of the international proletariat and the strengthening of the enemies of the working class.

* * *

Capture Polish Spy.

MOSCOW, June 30.—Mme. Vishnevskaya, a notorious Polish woman spy who has been active since 1921, has been captured at Tcharkov. After a court trial, at which she was found guilty of spying and instigating revolts, she was executed.

Shoe Workers Strike Against Scab System of Unity Slave Pen

Workers employed by the Unity Shoe Manufacturing Company of 2504 Pacific street, Brooklyn, are on strike for recognition of their union. The shop crew is organized 100 per cent by the Shoe Workers Protective Union, but the efforts to maintain union conditions in the slave pen resulted in the discharge of 22 men and women. This was the cause of the strike which has been in progress since Tuesday morning.

Drive Against Union.

For months the employers in the shoe industry of Brooklyn have been waging a drive against the union in an effort to break it so they can have a free hand in wage-cutting and destroying conditions that the workers have fought to establish for many years. The present condition of the industry is due to the fact that it is for the most part disorganized and all shoe workers who have had any trade union experience realize that they must build up their union in order to smash the offensive of the bosses.

* * *

Shaw Too Old For Prize Fights.

LONDON, June 30.—George Bernard Shaw, noted playwright and critic, says he is "too old" to make a good prizefight fan.

* * *

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! STRIKE THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.



Drawn by WM. GROPPER.

Labor Fakers Fight Workers' Health Proposals at Cleveland Convention

CLEVELAND, June 27. (By Mail).—The Workers' Health Bureau held its first national conference in this city June 18 and 19 at the Winton Hotel with delegates representing trade union locals all over the country.

The findings of the W. H. B. covering an extensive period of investigation brings out the terrible fatalities and the injuries to health and limb, in industry, particularly in such work as building construction, painting, mining and electrical construction.

Fakers Fight Resolution.

Some of the officials of the Ohio State Federation seemed anxious to minimize the dangers of industrial accidents, and also to feel that the trade unions could take care of their own affairs without the aid of outside agencies like the W. H. B. Because there are a few laws operating in the state of Ohio, they seemed to feel that a federal code and federal legislation would be unnecessary and a duplication of work. When the motion was made to accept in full the report and statement of the Workers' Health Bureau, and their recommendations regarding industrial codes and standards, Mr. Donnelly, secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor, got to his feet and after considerable hedging and mincing, he finally came forth with the opinion that the delegates could not endorse this motion, first because they needed time to consider it, second, because he did not feel that the delegates could accept the responsibility for their respective unions to pass such a motion. It was a curious thing to listen to, in that trade union delegation of men and women who had come there for the express purpose of getting some facts and some light on the terrible conditions existing in industry and to formulate plans for their own protection and for the protection of the workers in all trades.

Dennis Batt of the Detroit machinists supported Donnelly declaring that he also believed that the delegates did not have the right to take the responsibility of accepting the statement and the recommendations for trade union action. It sounded as crude and unconvincing as the remarks of his leader, Donnelly.

Donnelly had almost the entire delegation against his weird interpretation of the motion. After some debate, James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, called upon the opposition to lay their cards on the table and come out with the stuff. He declared himself fully in accord with the motion, but he said that for the sake of unity, a substitute motion could be and should be passed which would substantially embody the original motion and at the same time give Mr. Donnelly and his cohorts no cause for complaint. The change in the motion was slight; the substitute after some debate was unanimously accepted and the meeting was adjourned, all feeling that something concrete had been accomplished in furthering a movement for the protection of the job.

2,500,000 Injured A Year.

The investigations and reports of the bureau covers an immense area giving facts and statistics in all the states, citing the laws relative to the protection of labor, the number of accidents fatal and otherwise, their causes and remedies.

Following are some of the startling facts of industrial accidents which the W. H. B. seeks to expose through trade standards and legislation.

2,500,000 are injured or crippled every year in injury thru preventible accidents. 35,000 are killed outright every year thru preventible accidents. The majority of these accidents occur in building trades and mining. These accidents are rarely recorded. Occupational diseases also attack great numbers, particularly women and children. There is little legislature relating to standards and codes for the protection of labor on the job, and that which exists is far from adequate and not always enforced.

Negro Pupils Banned From Jersey Schools Ordered Reinstated

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—Thirty Negro children who were removed from schools in Toms River by the Dover Board of Education and regrouped in a school by themselves under a colored teacher, have been ordered by Dr. John Logan, State Commissioner of Education, to be reinstated in the Dover Township schools "until such time as the contract between the Dover Board and the Berkeley Board terminates."

The contract referred to, however, terminated on June 1st, and Negro residents of Dover and Berkeley Township, Ocean County, fear they have won an empty victory, as it may not be renewed for next year.

The colored children had been segregated on the pretenses that they were from 1 to 3 years below normal, unruly and insubordinate, but the fact that all of the transferred children were colored and that no proof had been submitted that the other characteristics attributed to them were peculiar to them and were not shared by any of the white children, was considered by the Commissioner to "raise the presumption that color is the peculiar characteristic constituting the basis of exclusion."

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEXT THURSDAY

Open Air Meetings.

Fifth Ave. and 116th St. Speakers: Stolzman, Amter and Lichtenstein.

Pitkin and Stanhope Aves. Speakers: Julius Colton, Cosgrove, Nelson, D. Gordon, Shields.

Grand St. Bet. and Havemeyer St. Speakers: Reade, H. Gordon, MacDonald, Novasco.

New Jersey Meeting Tonight.

Kinnard, Plane and Broad St. Speakers: Bert Miller and Sam Nesin.

* * *

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.

Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Speakers: Bissleman, Berman, Lesarowitz, J. Cohen, Morales, Charles Mitchell.

First Ave. and 79th St. Speakers: Ramuglia, Patterson, E. Mitchell, Powers.

Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers: Coulter, Evans, I. Cohen, Peyser.

141 St. and St. Anns Ave. Speakers: Bixby, Garnett.

Steinway and Jamaica, Long Island. Speakers: Baum, McDonald.

Mermaid Ave. and West 15th St., Coney Island. Speakers: Eddy, Rales.

New Jersey Meetings.

West New York, 14th St. and Bergenline Ave. Speaker: Markoff.

Perth Amboy, Smith and Elm Sts. Speaker: Ehrlich.

* * *

Educational Meeting.

An educational meeting of the new morning international branch, night workers section, will be held next Tuesday, 10:30 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. D. Benjamin will lecture on the American revolution.

* * *

Y. W. L. Open Air Meeting.

The Downtown Section, Y. W. L., will hold an open air meeting to discuss the danger of war, tomorrow evening, at 10th St. and Second Ave. Speakers: Navaries and Bodzinas.

* * *

Camp Registration Continues Two More Weeks.

Registration for the Young Pioneers Camp will continue for two more weeks. Arrangements are being made to accommodate 50 more children. This will allow a few more to go in the first group which leaves New York Tuesday, July 5th. Registration at 108 East 14th St. daily between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., Room 41. The rate is $10 a week.

* * *

To Section 1 Speakers.

All speakers of Section 1 who can act as chairman at open-air meetings are to report tonight, 7 p. m. to 51 East 10th Street, two flights up

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

* * *

Passaic Branch to Have Outing.

The Workers Party Branch of Passaic will run a bus ride Sunday, July 3rd to Horse-neck Bridge. It will start 7 p. m. from the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Tickets one dollar. For children 25 cents.

Labor Organizations

Plumbers' Helpers' Picnic.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will play the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic which has been endorsed by the United Textile Workers Local 1603, at the picnic of the plumbers' helpers on July 10, at Pleasant Bay Park.

Tickets for sale at the union office 136 East 24th St. They are 35 cents.

* * *

Hungarian Needle Trades Club Meet Wednesday.

An important meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club will be held Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Ben Gold and Emil Kiss in Hungarian.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

Unity Camp

Registration closed for 4th of July week end. Only those registered should come out. Non-registered will not be accommodated.

Buses leave Friday, 6 o'clock at Prolheit, 30 Union Square. 0:30 at 1780 Lexington Avenue, Cor. 111th Street.

Buses leave Saturday, 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. from Prolheit Building, 30 Union Square.

Right Wing Lawyer In Aid to Judge

(Continued from Page One)

and left the courtroom in anger.

Bissleman Arrested.

An interesting sidelight is the fact that one of those who were arraigned with the defendants was a bond salesman named Bissleman. He was arrested with the pickets but when they were rounded up wholesale arrests in the garment district, he was released.

At the opening of court Mandelbaum asked the judge for a postponement on the ground that Magistrate Gould is planning to run for the judgeship. He asked the procedure before the court Wednesday in support of his contention. Gould refused to postpone the case and allow another magistrate to try them.

Gould showed his viciousness immediately afterwards. The bail of four of the defendants was forfeited because he was not in court on time, and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. A request by Mandelbaum that he be given until today to produce the worker was curtly refused by the magistrate.

Eight Wing Gangsters Released.

The seven right wing gangsters who last Friday morning brutally cut up four fur workers were released yesterday on $7,000 bail each. Two of them have prison records. When questioned by the police at the time of their arrest they admitted that they were hired to do their dastardly deeds by the right wing International officialdom. The workers who were cut up are Simon Metezas, Frank Wales, Stephen Sergadian and Harry Steinhart.

Coal Barons Force Miners' Children to Use Polluted Water

PITTSBURGH, (FP) June 30.—Pestilence is the latest recruit the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. has sought to enlist in the fight to evict striking coal miners from company homes at Castle Shannon, near here.

City water, piped to points near the houses, has been shut off, forcing scores of families to use water from wells and cisterns which an examination by state health authorities has revealed, contains disease bacteria. Notices to boil water taken from the wells and cisterns have been posted, but miners and union officers are worried lest children drink the polluted water.

If an epidemic follows the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. must bear entire responsibility, declares Union officials.

State health officers have forwarded a report of their findings to Harrisburg, and are awaiting instructions from their superiors before taking final action. Company officials have admitted that the closing of the water pipes is a new move in their battle to evict strikers.

Shoot Petty Bootlegger.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Extermination of Chicago's minor westside bootleggers, said to have refused to join an alcohol syndicate continued today when Lorenzo Alagna was shot and killed by machine gun bullets as he was about to enter his home.

Detectives were unable to discover any witnesses of the shooting.

ALL HANDS OUT



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For the Benefit of The DAILY WORKER

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ASK FIFTY MILLION CO-OPERATORS TO HELP FIGHT IMPERIALIST WAR

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 30.—July 2nd has been fixed as Cooperation Day by the Executive Committee of the Communist International in an appeal issued to workers' and peasants' cooperatives throughout the world.

That appeal states that on Cooperation Day co-operators of all countries should make a strenuous effort to strengthen their movement. The appeal declares that unless the co-operative movement is strengthened so that it becomes an integral part of the labor movement it will be unable to resist the attacks of the capitalist class.

Asks United Action.

Only the united action of all forces of labor, including the co-operatives, can battle against the offensive of capitalism against the workers and peasants of the world. The demand for the accord between the co-operatives and the labor movement on the basis of class solidarity is more urgent than ever in the face of the impending imperialist war.

50,000,000 Co-operators.

Eighty-five thousand co-operatives, claiming a membership of fifty million members co-ordinated in the co-operative international from a powerful mass organization whose strength must be used to defend the workers and peasants against all forms of exploitation and against the menace of war.

The appeal concludes: "Make Co-operators Day a powerful demonstration against the war mongers. Declare your solidarity with the first workers' republic. Declare for a united front against capitalism. Help the liberation struggle in China. Let every co-operative, every section of the co-operative movement be a weapon in the hands of the working class. Let the co-operative movement be a part of the united front against capitalism. Reject the deceptive pacifist slogans.

"Long live the international proletariat! Long live the co-operative movement, the weapon of class struggle for the emancipation of the workers of the world!"

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! STRIKE THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.

1,000 at Akron Protest For Sacco and Vanzetti

AKRON, June 30.—Over 1,000 workers attended the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held here. Arranged by the local Sacco-Vanzetti committee, the meeting was addressed by Rabbi Alexander, prominent Akron literal, and Carl Hacker, organizer for the I. L. D.

2 Internes Vanish From Hospital As Result of Hazing

As a result of the scandal caused by the "hazing" of three Jewish internes at the Kings County Hospital, two gentile internes checked out of the hospital on June 20th and have not been seen since.

One of the internes wired in to the superintendent of the hospital stating that because of his father's illness he would stay away indefinitely.

When called upon yesterday, Dr. Mortimer B. Jones, the city official in charge of the Brooklyn hospital, refused to say anything on the racial question growing out of the "hazing" incident.

Nathan Sweedler, attorney for the "hazed" Jewish internes stated that he intends to recommend to Mayor Walker the creation of a grievance board to make regular rounds of the city hospitals to receive and investigate complaints from patients.

Charge Cruelty, Neglect.

Rabbi Louis Gross of Union Temple, Brooklyn, says that he is prepared to show Walker over 100 sworn affidavits charging the Kings County Hospital staff with criminal neglect, cruelty and definite acts of an anti-semetic character.

Longshoreman is Awarded $23,000 By Railroad For Loss of Leg in Accident

Settlement for $23,000 was effected by counsel for both sides in the suit brought by David Julie, 52, a longshoreman of Brooklyn, against the Long Island Railroad as trial of the case began yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Carswell and a jury in Brooklyn.

Julie lost his left leg as the result of an accident last fall in the yards of the railroad in Long Island City, Queens, when he was pinned beneath a case of machinery that fell from a car. Julie sued for $50,000 damages.

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WE MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

FIRST SECTION
Four pages. Outside of two sections. Be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

SPECIAL BOSTON EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

TWO royal palaces that housed the pretender to the throne of France and ex-king Manuel of Portugal have seen their best days. Both were located in London. One of the royal estates now plays the role of gravel pit and the other harbors superannuated cabin and telegraph officials. The pretender died and the Portuguese parasite is living in the sunny south of France. The day of kings by divine right is past; the day of kings by right of money is here, but not for long, we hope.

• • •

SAVAGE sentences are being imposed on the striking furriers, arrested on the picket line. Because the pickets refused to accept the district attorney's conception of what constitutes legal picketing they are being given heavy jail sentences, with additional terms of imprisonment inflicted on them, for contempt of court, on account of showing displeasure at the severity of the sentences. So militant workers are sent to the workhouse for exercising their legal rights. But what is a little law or two between friends?

• • •

IF Harry Sinclair, oil millionaire, has been incarcerated for contempt of court over the Teapot Dome litigation, we are in ignorance of the fact. Sinclair entered into a conspiracy with A. B. Fall and other government officials to rob the nation of some of its oil lands. To date all the gentlemen involved are at liberty, and enjoying more than their pro rata share of the ill-gotten wealth. What is sauce for the capitalist gander is something else again for the proletarian goose.

• • •

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch, Joe Bearak, a Boston lawyer and member of the Socialist Party, has been congratulated by Secretary of Labor Davis for his work in helping to smash the needle trades unions by ousting the progressives and Communists. Davis, in recognition of Bearak's work as a strikebreaker, gave the shyster a copy of the history of his life. Davis rose or sunk from puddler to politician and is the millionaire owner of the Loyal Order of Moose. Davis's contract with the order puts one dollar in his treasury for every sucker that joins the Moose. A compliment from that kind of a fellow should be appreciated by Joe.

• • •

EVEN if Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. U. should succeed in completely destroying the union he will not be compelled to waste a lot of shoe leather looking for a job. He has a farm and amusement park in Iowa and his training as an anti-Communist barker should serve him in good stead when he stands outside the entrance to his main tent and urges the potential customers to walk right in and see the curiosities.

• • •

WHILE one socialist is being complimented for his union-smashing activities and another right winger is dividing his mental energies between the union of which he is a president and his amusement park, one hundred big industrial leaders are meeting in San Francisco to fight trade unionism. They are going to give every worker a "chance to be happy" by freeing them from the protection of their unions. This is the kind of freedom that will extract more beans from the workers' pot. While the reactionary labor bureaucrats and the socialists are using up their energies fighting the Communists the bosses are going ahead with their union-smashing plans.

• • •

GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG, the so-called "Christian General" has turned his back on the Chinese revolution and joined up with Chiang Kai-shek and the foreign imperialists. This renegade will now turn his sword against the masses whose sacrifices have made possible the success so far registered by the revolution. The lure of imperialist gold was too strong for the double-crosser Feng, whose record as a betrayer is as black as the blackest of Chinese militarists.

• • •

FENG'S treachery following on the heels of that of Chiang Kai-shek, is the most severe blow yet suffered by the revolution and means of a definite setback to the cause of liberation. The Chinese bourgeoisie have done what their prototypes have done in all other countries under similar circumstances. They have sold out to foreign tyrants rather than see the exploited masses in their own country gain power. But no matter how long the struggle will last the workers and peasants of China will persist until they have settled accounts with the imperialists and with the Fengs, Chiang Kai-sheks and others.

BUKHARIN BRANDS FENG TRAITOR TO CHINESE REVOLT

Says Left Wing Must Purge Kuomintang

MOSCOW, July 1.—With the treachery of General Feng Yu-hsiang and the consolidation of native big business interests the task of liberating China lies entirely in the hands of the workers, peasants and petty bourgeoisie, according to an article in the Pravda by N. Bukharin.

N. Bukharin's article follows:

"The bloc of Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek means a further step in the separation of the class forces of China. Chang Tso-lin's camp is the camp of feudal reaction; this camp is actually in the descendent. The second camp, the camp of the liberal bourgeois counter-revolution, at a given stage in the development of events in China, is the victorious force holding quite a peculiar place in the struggle of classes.

The class basis of the general's coupe is to be sought in the passing of the liberal bourgeoisie to the counter-revolution and the agrarian revolution of the Chinese peasants. The bloc of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang and other generals plus (eventuality) the left wing of the "Fengtienese" such is the bourgeois bloc from a military aspect.

At present this bloc is the strongest of the struggling camps. The strength of this liberal counter-revolutionary camp consists in the numerical predominance of its armed forces and its political position as compared with the political position of the feudal camp. The bourgeois camp already lends to amalgamate with the feudal reaction and imperialism; however it is in a certain measure still independent—on the surface.

Liberals are masqueranding as the true liberators of China, as distinct from Communists whom they call agents of the Soviet Union." One of the strong points of the liberal counter-revolution is that it has its agents in third camp, namely, Wuhan.

Feng's Betrayal.

Wuhan's weak point is that it has not sufficient armed forces. With Feng's betrayal, Wuhan lost the best part of its military forces, while the remaining part under Tang Shen-chi is likewise unreliable. The reliable military units are insufficient numerically.

Furthermore, both in the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and the government are Chiang Kai-shek's spies and petty petty bourgeois politicians, a weak ununified political leadership in Wuhan, in distinction to growing mass movement, is a most vulnerable point.

If the Communist International's directing line were practically fulfilled the situation would not be so dangerous for Wuhan.

The strength of Wuhan in a powerful movement of workers and peasants.

This revolution will throw away the wavering prattlers and the enemy's spies and wavering terrified "leaders".

So far the camp of the bourgeois counter-revolution has been fighting against feudalism and to some extent, against the imperialists. At the same time it acts against the workers and peasants of its own nation, thereby becoming the henchman of the counter-revolution.

Must Mobilize Workers.

The substance of the actual class battles is the struggle for hegemony in the bourgeois democratic revolution between the working class and liberal bourgeoisie or otherwise, which amounts the same, the struggle between the liberal and plebian developments of the Chinese revolution. The more dangerous actual situation, the more energetic must be the support of the third camp, the more energetic the mobilization of the workers, the peasants and the petty bourgeois masses.

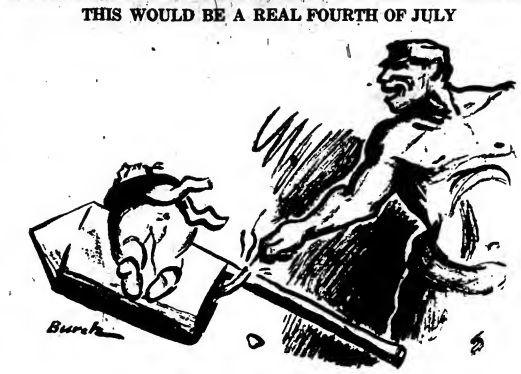
The policy of the Communist International: mobilize the masses; loosen the agrarian revolution; loosen the labor movement, struggle against the traitors. Wuhan must repel all compromising tendencies on the part of the semi-agents of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang; it must steer in the direction of clearing the Kuomintang of these wavering elements. It is necessary that it really consolidate the Jacobin "plebian" cadres which can fight to the end against all obstacles and defeats.

Feng Yu-hsiang is the leader of the camp of the enemies of the peoples' revolution and against him must be declared a relentless war. The tactics of compromise with Feng and company could be based only on an absolutely liquidatory attitude towards the agrarian revolution and to wage the struggle for the plebian way of China's development.

Even though Wuhan should fall

(Continued on Page Two)

THIS WOULD BE A REAL FOURTH OF JULY



Give Capitalism a Trip to the Stars.

Native Merchants Won't Pay British Tax Boost; Demand Representation

(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI, July 1. — The municipal council here is becoming panicky as a result of the Chinese rate-payers' strike against taxation without representation.

The collection of the tax is being delayed for two weeks in order to effect a compromise. The Chinese, however, are spurning compromise suggestions, and are determined to refuse tax payments until given equal representation with foreigners on the municipal council. It is predicted that not one Chinese will pay taxes now due.

The British official newspaper, the North China Daily News, admits that the Chinese have organized an almost perfect resistance against tax collection. The provisional court is under Chinese control and is the only source to which legal action, if any is taken to enforce the collection, can be referred.

Demand Release of 53 Chinese Sailors

A thorough investigation of the case of the 86 Chinese workers who forced their way off the "Rotterdam" after they were refused shore leave, has just been started by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Fifty-four of the sailors, jailed immediately after the outbreak, are still being held in Hoboken despite efforts of Ziangling Chang, Chinese Consul in New York, to secure their release. No charge has as yet been placed against them.

Got $5 a Week.

They were hired as stokers in Rotterdam about 10 days ago for a wage of $5 a week with a promise of shore leave. When they arrived in Hoboken, however, the officers ignored their pleas to be let off.

Commenting on this Ziang-ling Chang said: "If American sailors were in the same situation in China American marines would have long since taken action."

The arrested sailors charge that the food on the "Rotterdam" was atrocious, a diet of rice and beans being served them during the entire trip.

Report Sheffield Fired For Leak In Kellogg's Plan to Invade Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 1.—James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, was in Washington today winding up his affairs preparatory to relinquishing his post. Sheffield will not return to Mexico City, although official announcement of his resignation has been withheld.

Little indication has been given in official quarters as to Sheffield's successor, but Silas H. Strawn, Chicago attorney, and John W. Garrett of Baltimore, have been mentioned. Strawn represented the United States at the Chinese customs conference a year ago. Garrett was formerly in the diplomatic service.

One of the chief reasons for Sheffield's "resignation" was a leak in the State Department's plans for fomenting revolts in Mexico and for an actual invasion. The Military Attaché to Mexico City has already "resigned" from his post because the documents divulging the State Department's plans had come into the hands of President Calles of Mexico.

CHIANG SHOCKS CHINA WITH BRUTALITY; BEATS THEN BEHEADS YOUNG PATRIOTS WHO OPPOSE HIM

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, July 1.—The extreme brutality with which Chiang Kai-shek has been treating left wing critics of his terrorist regime is described in the following description by the correspondent of the Shanghai Times of the execution of three alleged Communists at Ningpo.

"The three victims were all young. Before executing Yang Mei-san they gave him more than fifty lashes with a bamboo in order to exact information from him which he refused to divulge.

"Wong Kun was a brave man and met death with fortitude, admired by friends and foes alike. In an effort to extract information from him they beat him until his whole back was bruised and raised; still he had one reply—that he was not a Communist and that he had no information. He told them that they might beat him to death but that he would die with nothing but a desire to further the three principles of Sun Yat-sen and see China assume her place among the nations of the world. He told the generals that he would haunt them with his murdered spirit. He took the beating like a man and bowed his neck to the knife without a whimper.

"His sole crime was opposition to Chiang Kai-shek. He has by Chiang's acts been raised to the rank of a real hero, martyr and patriot.

"A young woman, the third victim, was also horribly beaten and afterwards shot. These three deaths caused the greatest comments among the Chinese who say that such acts will undoubtedly reach against Chiang and will bring about his downfall."

Track Worker Is Killed By N. Y. Central Train

TARRYTOWN, July 1.—As the result of injuries received when he was struck by a New York Central Train while working on the tracks here, a man known only as M. Getwick, of New York City, is dead today.

Getwick died in the Tarrytown Hospital shortly after the accident.

What the Federal Indictment Means

Under the Federal Grand Jury indictment against The DAILY WORKER and members of the staff, the four defendants, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Alexander Bittelman and Bert Miller, and also David Gordon and Joseph Kalar, are subject to the following penalties under the federal statutes:

On the first count Five Years' Imprisonment, or $5,000 Fine or Both.
On the second count Five Years' Imprisonment, or $5,000 Fine or Both.
On the third count Two Years' Imprisonment, or $10,000 Fine or Both.
Thousands of dollars of bail will be required.

In addition to this the mailing privileges of The DAILY WORKER may be revoked at any time that the federal authorities see fit. The cost of the proceedings in the Federal Courts will run into thousands of dollars.

Comrades, we understand the intent and the purpose of the attack against The DAILY WORKER and its staff. We realize that American capitalism is facing such a serious situation that it seeks to rid itself of its most dangerous opponent, The DAILY WORKER. The whole weight of the United States government is being brought down upon us. We must bring the whole weight of the labor movement down upon the reactionary forces which are seeking to throttle our paper. For the next few months we face the battle of our lives. The chief need at this hour is money for the big fight which is ahead. We expect every comrade to do his share to meet the new attack against us.

British Right Wingers Try to Smash Alliance Of Anglo-USSR Workers

LONDON, July 1.—That the right wing leaders of British Trade Union Congress are taking steps to break the Anglo-Russian Committee is indicated in a report of the labor correspondent of the Westminster Gazette.

Several days ago the All Union Central Committee of Trade Unions representing more than ten million organized workers of the Soviet Union, accused the British right wing leaders of betraying their labor movement and of attempting to break the Anglo-Russian Committee.

If the reports in the Westminster Gazette are correct the guess of the All Union Central Committee is correct.

ENGINEERS FIRE FOUR OFFICIALS ON BANK CHARGES

Prenter Rushed Out by Abolition of Office

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today had returned to the original method of officering the organization, following abolishment of offices of president, vice president and secretary, which were created in 1924.

Aivanley Johnston, once a caller on the Great Northern Railroad, automatically was placed in command of the B. of L. E. affairs.

The deposed officers are W. B. Prenter, president; L. G. Griffing, first vice president and treasurer; H. P. Daugherty, second vice president and C. E. Lindquist, secretary.

Trustees Named.

Three trustees were named temporarily by Johnson to take over the management of the brotherhood's financial and business enterprises with the exception of the pension and insurance departments and report semi-annually to the organization's advisory board.

Prenter Holds On.

Prentar has already signified his intention to fight expulsion from the office which gave him control over all the brotherhood's extensive but unremunerative (to the union) business ventures into scab coal mining and class collaboration banking, real estate, etc.

The investigation committee appointed by the convention to look into shady deals connected with the millions of dollars invested recommended the removal of all the higher officers of the union.

World Tourists Sail For Russia July 14; Last Call for Visas

The time is short before the sailing date for the six weeks' trip to Leningrad and Moscow, organized by the World Tourists, of 41 Union Square, Room 803. They are off on July 14th!

Many Americans have been curious and anxious to visit Russia for a long time, but the difficulty of getting a visa in the absence of a Soviet Consulate in the U. S. A. has forced them to postpone the trip.

Now is your opportunity. An arrangement between the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations and the World Tourists has made it possible to guarantee a visa for everyone who joins this tour. This is your one certainty of getting to Russia during this summer; join the six weeks' tour and go with this party. Otherwise a delay of months is inevitable, and it is always possible that no visa can be obtained at all by private individuals. The party of the World Tourists is limited in number, and each member must be approved by the Board of Directors before acceptance.

Upton Sinclair Returns Home; Promises Censors Of Boston More Battle

(By Federated Press)

Before returning to his home in Pasadena, Calif., Upton Sinclair told the Federated Press than he would give the Boston censors another pointed attack when the book clerk who sold the banned novel Oil is put on trial on a charge of violating the obscenity law.

Sinclair sold an unexpurgated Oil in the Puritan City, but the police refused to arrest him. His next move was to parade through the streets as a sandwich man, selling a special Figleaf Edition of the book, with the 9 censored pages humorously blocked out with black figleaves.

A. & C. Coni, publishers of Oil, say its sales gained a thousand per cent since the Boston censors got busy. Like all the labor novelist's other books Oil is a big seller in Germany, Britain and other European countries.

Retiring Commissioner Of Sing Sing in Favor Of System of Parole

OSSINING, N. Y., July 1.—Declaring that he passed upon applications of more than 12,000 offenders seeking release from prison in ten years on the State Board of Parole, Commissioner George W. Benham, of Auburn, N. Y., retired to private life today after attending his last session at Sing Sing.

Benhan reaffirmed his faith in the Parole System, asserting that more than eighty per cent of prisoners paroled in his time have reformed upon their release.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rothenberg Sustaining Fund?

SACCO, VANZETTI SECRETLY TAKEN TO DEATH HOUSE

Brutal Action Despite 30-Day Reprieve

BOSTON, July 1.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, after seven years of torture following their conviction on framed-up charges of murder were early this morning secretly and unexpectedly transferred from the Norfolk county jail in Dedham to the Charlestown state prison.

Despite the 30-days respite announced by Gov. Alvan Fuller Wednesday the two workers were whisked away in an automobile heavily guarded by armed officers.

Blow to Defense.

A belated "explanation" was made in which it was said that "the transfer was made to conform to the statutes" which require that those facing execution must be placed in the death house 10 days before the date set by the presiding judge.

For several days prior to the respite the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee repeatedly urged governor not to permit the removal of the two men to the Charlestown prison. The latest action comes as a heavy blow to the Committee inasmuch as they assumed that the respite would automatically block the threatened transfer to the death house.

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Labor Protest Grows.

Labor has one month more to make its protests against the impending execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Thirty days more must be ticked off by the big penitentiary clock before the two Italian radicals go to the electric chair. An executive order by Gov. Fuller delays the throwing of the switch till August 10th.

International protests come daily. On the date of the respite came a cable to Fuller from far-off New Zealand miners, and another from the Syndicate for the Defense of the Tenants of Nice, France.

From New York City arrives the news of the preparations for a one-hour strike, July 7, by trade unions representing 500,000 workers.

On the day of the respite Fuller interviewed Frank J. Burke, a glass bottle blower, and a witness at the Dedham trial. Burke, who happened to be standing in the roadway at South Braintree, as the bandit car went by, got a clear view of the six criminals and is positive that neither Sacco and Vanzetti were there.

Hasn't Seen Madeiros.

Fuller's reprieve order was issued after consultation with his executive council. He declined he needed more time to study the records of the case and to interview the numerous witnesses. State house talk is that another 30-day respite is possible at the end of the period.

As yet Fuller has not talked to Celestino Madeiros, the murderer convicted in another case, who swears that he and the Morelli gang, not Sacco and Vanzetti, pulled off the South Braintree crime. Madeiros, who was to have died the week of July 10th with Sacco and Vanzetti, has also been reprieved till August 10th.

Committee Hasn't Met.

And as yet the special advisory commission of three the governor appointed after the new facts ago has not met in the background. In fact the committee has just held its first meeting. Each of the three men—A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and former Judge Robert Grant, has conferred with the governor separately and looked over the records of the case, but they had not met together as a commission till the present session.

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BRIDGEPORT, July 1.—Thousands of Bridgeport workers are expected at the monster protest demonstration for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti which will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock on East Washington Ave., near Washington Park.

• • •

DENVER, July 1.—"Mother" Bloor, who is hitch-hiking across the United States on a tour for The DAILY WORKER and Robert Dunn, of the British Labor Party, will be among the speakers at the huge protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti which will be held here on Wednesday.

Testimony Kills Her.

BOSTON, July 1.—After giving testimony denouncing her own daughter in a suit for custody of the latter's child in Suffolk County Court today, Mrs. Mary L. Fallon, left the witness stand and as she prepared to her seat in the courtroom, fell dead.

Mrs. Fallon's concluding remark on the stand was "I am ashamed to call her my own daughter."

US EXPLORERS IN BOTH RACES

By ESMOND NEWTON.

The burden of unemployment is falling from the South to ever increasing numbers of white workers, attracted by the establishment of new industries in the North. Not in small percentage, however, but their way to the New England cities is one out a miserable existence in and around the over-crowded cities of New York and Chicago. In connection with the development of New England Negro, therefore, a psychology slightly different from that of the newly arrived immigrant must be taken into account.

Boston, Cambridge and New Bedford have the largest Negro populations. In each of these cities, and in others to a smaller extent, is a professional class of bankers, real estate men, and ministers. This group of self-seekers, unable to branch out beyond the limits of their own race, have become parasitical upon that race of which they are a small part. Owing to their peculiar position they have refused to take part in the struggles of the masses, and have held themselves aloof from all liberation movements, even those of their own race, their numerical strength is insignificant. Consequently this speculative group may be disregarded in a study of this sort. The present and most important problem in the Negro race is the Negro worker.

Whole Family Works.

Generally speaking, Negro labor is unskilled. Porters, shoveling by day, domestic help, teamsters and hotel employees fill the bulk of the occupations. Wages in skilled ranks are poor enough, but in unskilled ranks they are deplorable. The wives of men engaged in such work are themselves compelled to toil daily in order to make both ends meet, often then their existence is miserable. They live in squalid houses. Their shabbily dressed children are sent to school and frequently a "hot plate" is the sole constituent of their dinner.

Occasionally we come across individuals fairly well-to-do, and sometimes we hear of unemployed workers driven to suicide. But these extreme cases are exceptions. The general position of the race in New England is that just described.

Producing Cooperative.

Now what is being done to combat these conditions? Two different methods of attack are being worked out. The first is advocated by a small group of Boston workers. They are collecting funds to establish a workers' cooperative based upon a much needed automobile factory. Their purpose is to monopolize and manufacture all the inventions within the race, and in that way to raise its standards of living. They are keen enough to see the folly of engaging in a competitive field, but yet they fail to see that the success of their scheme would not abolish wage slavery. Nevertheless this movement is to be welcomed because it is symbolical of a rapidly growing realization that the emancipation of the race cannot be attained thru the superstitious channels of religion.

Labor Must Act.

The second method of combatting the unjust conditions imposed upon the race, is that worked out in the program of the American Negro Labor Congress. The congress advocates organization. It supports the struggle of the Pullman porters. It believes in the formation of tenants' unions which should refuse to pay exorbitant rents. It urges the organization of all classes of labor into trade unions for shorter hours and better wages. It is upon the white workers for a common fight against the ruling class.

This is the immediate program of the American Negro Labor Congress. Its militant program is the inevitable result of unjust conditions found in New England. Its program offers the only real solution of the race problem. It is essential as white workers come to realize that no one is free as long as there is an oppressed race. In the meantime every Negro, thru the medium of the A. N. L. C., should put his shoulder to the wheel and do his part in overthrowing capitalism—a system which is kept alive by originating and fostering religious differences, race prejudice and wage slavery.

Workers Party Opposes Intermarriage Bill

By B. B. RUBENSTEIN.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1. — The bill forbidding marriage between whites and Negroes, miscegnation, as it is termed, has died in committee, due to the vigorous opposition which developed against it. Representatives of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and of other local Negro organizations, and of the Workers Party appeared before the committee to denounce this bill sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan.

Again it was demonstrated that the Workers Party is the only group which fights for the interest of the Negro workers. While the Klan representatives were advocating the bill which would feist race discrimination and race hatred upon this state; while representatives of the Negro organizations were arguing against this legislation from a moral, religious, and humanitarian point of view, the representative of the Workers Party showed that the type of legislation is designed to split the ranks of the workers, and keep them from effective joint action. The representative of the Party demonstrated the anti-scientific attitude which the Klan has taken; for it has been definitely shown countless times that "racial superiority" and "racial integrity" are myths developed in the morbid minds of pseudo-scientists and blatant patriots.

The principles of gonetics tend to support the opposite view that mixed races develop the highest civilizations, develop the strongest races of mankind.

Similar bills were introduced this year in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. It is apparent that all of these bills are sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan and in all cases the vigorous protest of progressive forces helped to defeat this legislation. In Massachusetts, during the hearing the Workers Party made clear its stand for absolute social, economic and political equality. The extent to which the colored people appreciate the position of the Workers Party is typified by a letter received from Dr. J. C. Pierce of Boston. The letter addressed to Gus Shklar, District No. 1 organizer, reads in part as follows:

"I am very glad to have gotten in touch with you, being very much impressed with the strong speech you made, which helped to drive the opponents to their hole. You surely made a strong impression on all present and my group will always have a warm place in their memory for you. On that date you made a large contribution to the cause of justice and in behalf of my group I thank you.

Respectfully yours,
(signed) J. S. Pierce."

The Workers Party was successful in cementing the solidarity of white and Negro workers and in bringing to them the understanding of their common problems and comradeship in the struggle for better conditions.

Maurer Attacks Craft Unionism; Urges Unity

James H. Maurer, president, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, gave the labor movement something to think about when he urged more industrial forms and methods of organization for the trade unions at the summer camp of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment, Pa.

Maurer shed further light on the failure of steel unionism. He gave the case of Steelton, Pa., where 5,000 steel workers were enthusiastically united in a common steel workers' council. Craft unionism continued so far as local craft union meetings were concerned but the solidarity of the unified steel workers was achieved through the council. Then came international union leaders with a separation policy, and the movement disintegrated till today there is no longer a union card in the mills.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!



Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti

While Fuller Is Killing Time at Seashore Sacco and Vanzetti Wait the Chair

The two innocent fighters of the workingclass, Sacco and Vanzetti still suffer the horrible shadow of the electric chair. The "investigators" are busy with Billy Sunday and other clowns visiting the state house and advising the governor to "give these two birds the juice" and raising the war cry against all "foreigners." The "great minds" are occupied with all kinds of "exercises," spending their week-ends on the sea shore. They have no time to consider the truth of this most dirty frame-up, the Sacco-Vanzetti case. There are signs of new danger, and the workingclass must be on guard. The workingclass MUST DEMAND SPEEDY ACTION AND FREEDOM FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI. The week of June 27 to July 4 has been set aside by the International Labor Defense, when there must be a mighty demonstration of the toiling masses to free Sacco and Vanzetti. It must be a week of unity, a week of solidarity and determined action by the workingclass. The New England units of the I. L. D. have responded loyally in initiating and organizing the campaign. The united front Sacco-Vanzetti Conferences all over the New England states; the splendid mass meetings; the thousands of leaflets distributed; the resolutions and petitions is only part of the campaign. Let's double up the work during the Sacco-Vanzetti Week.

While Fuller is busy killing time, special Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings must be organized everywhere. Get thousands and new thousands of signatures on petitions demanding the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Call upon all workingclass organizations to work for Sacco and Vanzetti during this special week. Arrange house to house canvassing. Wind up the campaign on July 4th, Independance Day. Send new resolutions and telegrams to the governor and demand action. The only power that can free Sacco and Vanzetti is the workingclass. Unite all forces and ACT PROMPTLY.

Workers Cooperative Camp Opened in Massachusetts

Camp Nitgedaiget (Don't Worry), at Franklin, Mass. was officially opened Sunday, June 19th, with nearly 3,000 people present, who came there in spite of the driving rain which lasted nearly all day. They came in theirs with an army of trucks, busses, automobiles, from Boston, Brockton, Worcester, Fall River and many other cities all over the state.

The camp is the first big cooperative venture of the Jewish workers in Boston, and the organization was effected at a conference composed of workers' clubs, including Workmen's Circle branches, Independent Workmen's Circle Branches, Carpenters Union and other local unions. Shares were issued at $10 each which are being sold to workers all over the state.

The camp is ideally located at Franklin, Massachusetts, and the large acreage includes a lake with bathing beach, and some beautiful wood land.

A section of the grounds has been set aside for a camp for the pioneers, described elsewhere in this issue. Information regarding the camp may be secured at the Workers Book Shop, 32 Leverett St., Boston, Haymarket 6314. For Pioneer registration, apply at the office of the Young Pioneers, 26 Causeway St., Boston.

FRAME-UP ON THE DORCHESTER PIONEERS FOR ISSUING THE "SPARK"

Immediately following publication of the third issue of the "Spark," school paper issued by the Pioneers of the Grover Cleveland Reform School, a group of the Young Pioneers had a meeting. Red posters were painted, broken rule, dunce cornered, maps torn and the blackboard marked—"Young Pioneers of America." The purpose of the frame-up was to counteract the growing influence of the "Spark" on the children of the school. The "Spark" with its interesting articles; with its letter box; school conditions; with articles in favor of the working class; and with its attack on the Boy and Girl Scouts, exposing them as tools of the bosses, all this began to worry the school authorities greatly. An open attack was made in the Boston newspapers; but the attack failed. The influence of the pioneers has increased since then. The frame-up has now been carried out, but even this has failed in the desired effect.

The children in the school know already full well that the pioneers are the only ones who fight for the interests of the children in the schools, and that they would not condone such an act as the destruction of a public school room. It is evident to every child in the school that the frame-up was purposely arranged to discredit the pioneers. This effect has been to bring the children closer to the pioneer movement.

The pioneers demand punishment of those who are responsible for the frame-up. The pioneers determined to find ont who arranged the frame-up, and will demand that they be punished. Down with the hooligans! On with the struggle, Pioneers! Always Ready!

The fourth of July! How full of meaning are these words to all American boys and girls. To them it is a day of blasts, of fireworks, parades and general carousing. But what is behind all this? Why do we celebrate? Why raise a racket? Because in 1776 the American colonists decided to throw off the yoke of Great Britain, and on this day, the 4th of July, to adopt their Declaration of Independence.

Was this right? Of course it was, our forefathers were oppressed! They were not, yellow, they revolted. Yet today the American is horrified if we consider the Philippines in the same place in which we were in 1776; or if we compare the Chinese revolt to our revolt. In those days it was all right for a whole nation to strike, but now it is un-American to strike. Once the American people wrote in their declaration: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government."

During the World War people were arrested for repeating these words. Why? Because our rulers were afraid that the people would realize that Happiness was theirs by right, because our rulers were afraid that the people might question their Liberty and take measures in the direction referred to in the Declaration. The patriotism of our rulers goes as far as is healthy for their pocketbooks. This is too patriotic, but not for us. Pioneers, have you these rights? Then let us fight for them. For a declaration of independence of workers! For a Workers and Farmers Government!

Workers Gather on Boston Common

Every Sunday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6, hundreds of workers gather on Boston Common at Tree II to attend the regular Sunday afternoon meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party, where they are assured that speakers well qualified to interpret the latest events will address them.

The attendance this year has been uniformly good and the workers of Boston look npon these meetings as a valuable forum for the discussion of working class problems. Great interest is manifested in the meetings and many applications for the Party 2271 and let us know what books you can give.

The Workers School to Open in Fall.

While it is yet too early to announce the definite date of the opening of the Workers School of Boston, plans are now being made for a number of classes which will begin early in the Fall. The subjects tentatively planned are: A Worker Looks at American History; The Principles of Communism; The Trade Union Movement; Imperialism; History of the Movement. Other classes will be organized when a sufficient number of students signify their willingness to attend.

Classes in English for workers will be established as heretofore in a number of cities in Massachusetts.

Workers School Library.

The Workers School of Boston has completed arrangements with the Workers Bookshop, 32 Leverett St., Boston to conduct a lending library in connection with the school. Later a reading room will be provided.

At present books on all subjects of interest to workers may be borrowed at three cents a day, though a full deposit is required to the value of the books. A drive for books or money for books is now being made and the Workers School appeals to all those who have books of interest to workers to donate them to the school. Books on history, economics, the class struggle, trade unionism, as well as source books, and file copies of periodicals will be appreciated. Call Haymarket 2271 and let us know what books you

BOSTON TO AID STRUGGLES OF N. Y. WORKERS

Fight is for the Whole Labor Movement

The New England labor movement in the past few months has given active support to the relief work of the cloak makers and furriers of New York. A United Labor Conference, which was held for this purpose in Boston on Sunday, June 26th, banded together a number of militant organizations for this purpose. An army of active workers is now exerting its efforts, bringing to every organization knowledge of the historic struggles of the furriers, its significance to the American labor movement and an appreciation of the speedy work in securing relief funds.

The furriers and cloakmakers of New York are at present engaged in an historic struggle to preserve their standard of living and the right to organize, which they have gained through many years of bitter struggle. They are faced with the organized opposition of the trade union bureaucrats, who have become servile tools in the hands of the manufacturers' association. They are faced with the brutality of the police and the dark forces from the underworld of New York.

Affects Whole Movement.

The destiny of the American labor movement, the extent of its development and victories, dspends to a large extent on the success or failure of the New York struggle. The defeat of militant trade unionism in New York will throw back for many years the progressive forces, while on the other hand a victory of the furriers and cloakmakers in New York will mean defeat for class collaboration, defeat for the trade union bureaucracy, and a victory for militant trade unionism. Such a victory will develop a strong and powerful needle trades labor movement, which will be a source of inspiration to the entire American trade union movement.

The heroic needle trades workers are bleeding on the picket line in New York. The advanced fighters in America, the militant section of labor movement must reach into its pockets and give to their last penny, in order to enable our fighters to carry the struggle to victory.

SPEED UP THE FURRIERS' AND CLOAKMAKERS' RELIEF.

Shoot Victim 63 Times In Chicago Bootleg War

CHICAGO, July 1.—The third murder in three days attributed to the outbreak of a new bootleg war, was recorded here today in the death of Numlo Jamerieco, 28, whose body, perforated by sixty-two bullats, was discovered in the rear yard of his home.

Police claint a war of extermination in which a syndicate is seeking control of the illicit liquor marts, is responsible for the slayings.

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SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Springfield Local
Extends Hearty Greetings
NEW ENGLAND EDITION,
DAILY WORKER.

The New England Federation of Working Class Women

By G. S. SHKLAR.

The formation of the New England Federation of Working Class Women in Boston on May 15, this year, marks an important event in the life of the New England labor movement. Seventy-five delegates representing 48 organizations banded themselves together into a women's federation for a common purpose and joint action.

This conference and the formation of New England Federation was the made possible only thru the changing conditions in the life of the working women of New England.

Women Count.

Women today are an important factor in the Industrial life of the country. Records of the Department of Labor indicate that the number of women employed in the basic industries of New England has more than doubled in recent years. Particularly in the textile industry, women have replaced men in many departments and in many cases are the bread winners of the family. The lot of women employed in industry is not an easy one. The responsibility of home, motherhood, care of the children, and factory work is wrecking the health of working woman at a very early age.

Recently the Arkwright Club, an organization of cotton manufacturers, sponsored a hill in the Massachusetts legislature demanding an increase of working hours for women from 48 to 54 hours. A drive is now on foot to reduce wages and the inhuman proposal of the Arkwright Club proves conclusively to what extent the manufacturers will go in still further intensifying the exploitation of women.

The meager resources of the present workers' family have to be stretched a long way in order to meet their needs. Work is slow, there is a chronic unemployment, part time work, sickness; yet the prices of every day necessities of life are high, and woman is at the mercy of the middle man who takes his pound of flesh out of the meager income of the working class family.

New War Looms.

The world today is threatened with the danger of a new world war. American troops are in China. The bombardment of Nanking is still fresh in the memory of working women. An intensive preparation for war is being carried on. With the memory of 1914-1917 still fresh and the ghastly tragedy of the world war still vivid in the minds of our women, the women of today view with horror and justified apprehension the feverish activities in the preparation for war and the modern improved methods of warfare with its increased use of airplanes and chemicals.

The school system of today has been openly converted into an institution for turning out obedient slaves, servile workers for shops, factories and offices and willing cannon fodder for imperialist wars. Every attempt on the part of pupils, parents, or teachers for independent thought and expression of sympathy for the labor movement is crushed with an iron hand. Teachers are persecuted for expression of sympathy with the labor movement, and the typical New England steadfast stupidity is encouraged.

Fifty years ago the state legislature of Massachusetts introduced a law prohibiting the dissemination of knowledge relative to birth regulation. Today woman has been thrown into industry. The burden of a large family, the responsibility of reeouring motherhood, the hard work in the shop can hardly be endured by our working class women. And yet this barbarian piece of legislature, this typical example of New England Puritan hypocrisy, this Comstock law, placing birth regulation on the same level with obscenity still remains in force.

Unions Represented.

At the conference there were representatives from some of the largest and oldest trade unions, as well as unorganized women. Working class mothers were represented by the Mothers League of New England, an organization of long standing and considerable service on behalf of working class mothers and of the general labor movement. There were a large number of Finnish, Lithuanian, Ukranian and other language organizations, which gave the conference the benefit of their experience in mass work among women, and the successful development of the women's press. The participation of these organizations established for the federation contact with women in the basic industries of practically every large industrial center in New England. It is these women in the basic industries who are destined to play an important part in the future struggles of the workers, and who jointly with their sisters in trade unions will write future glorious pages in the history of the American labor movement. The conference clearly understood its aims and objects. All decisions were adopted unanimously.

Stop War.

Stop War slogan was greetad by all women. It was decided to issue a special appeal to women of New England to stop war. The women in New England industry understood the struggle of Chinese people and the glorious achivement of Chinese women. The women in the textile industry of New England understood the problems and needs of Chinese women employed in the Chinese textile industry. The conference instructed its executive secretary to write to the Women's Department of Kuomintang, extending to the Chinese women greetings and called for mutual exchange of information on the labor and home conditions of women and their problems and struggles. A bond of sympathy, understanding of solidarity, established in this way between the women of China and America will serve as the greatest guarantee against the danger of new imperialist wars.

Labor Political Action.

The conference recognized the role played by a number of fake women organizations set up by the politicians of the old parties in order to utilize women for their selfish political motives. And the sentiment of the conference was clearly and militantly expressed by Mrs. Clifford of Lynn, when in wringing voice she said: "We cannot hope for anything from the politicians who are supported and paid by big business men. Labor must take independent part in the political life, we must support labor candidates!" The conference also decided to take a more active part in public hearings on bills affecting the conditions of working women.

The conference instructed its executive committee to fight for the repeal of the Comstock law, prohibiting dissemination of knowledge relative to birth regulation, and placing it on the same basis with obscenity. It was also decided to support and sponsor legislative action in favor of maternity insurance and the support of working class women by the government before and after childbirth.

Child Labor and Child Education.

The conference went on record against child labor and, also decided to assist in the organization of teachers and parents' councils and for larger representation of labor on the School Board. The conference pledges support to teachers who are persecuted for their sympathy with the labor movement.

Cooperative Movement.

The question of cooperative movement was given adequate attention by the conference and its role and importance clearly understood. It is certain that out of the conference will grow a stronger and better cooperative movement closely linked up with the labor movement.

The New England Federation came into life as a result of the basic and fundamental needs of working class women. The Federation is built upon the rock foundation of veteran women organizations. The conference clearly understood its needs and problems and solved it in a clear and definite way. The changes that took place in recent years made it possible to bring together women of all nationalities, American and foreign women of different cities and industries organized and unorganized. It is for this reason that the Federation is assured its growth and development. The publication of a monthly magazine for which the women's conference is now taking steps, will be a powerful and an important part as one of the pioneers in blazing the trail for the development of a national working class women's movement.

The women's organizations of New England, who took part in the formation of New England Federation of Working Class Women, have played an important part as one of the pioneers in blazing the trail for the development of a national working class women's movement.

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Deflating Trade Union Capitalism in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The boom period is over for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and while it is as yet too early for us to be able to estimate accurately the extent of the damage done to the theory and practice of "trade union capitalism" in the American labor movement as a whole, it is obvious that it has received a severe blow.

The Cleveland Brotherhood bank was "the daddy of them all." Organized in 1920 with a capital of $1,000,000, it had at the end of 1925 deposits totalling $26,414,496. It was the shining example to which the officialdom of other unions pointed to inspire their followers to come and do likewise.

In 1926 the Brotherhood, in addition to the parent Cleveland institution, had banks in Hammond, Ind., Nottingham, Ohio, Three Forks, Mont., Boston, Portland, Ore., Birmingham, Ala., Spokane, Wash., Philadelphia, Tacoma, Wash., Seattle, Wash.

"Labor investment" companies were organized as follows:

Brotherhood Holding Company, Cleveland, Brotherhood Investment Company, Cleveland, Pacific Brotherhood Investment Company, Portland, Ore., New York Empire Trust Company, Inc., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Securities Corporation, New York City, Southern Securities Corporation, Birmingham, another securities corporation in Philadelphia and the California Brotherhood Investment Corporation, San Francisco.

The total capital of the institutions was $23,500,000. The total capital of the Brotherhood banks was approximately $4,000,000.

The Brotherhood also bought and operated three mines in the Kanawha district of West Virginia and one in Kentucky. These enterprises were capitalised at $3,000,000. The management refused to sign an agreement with the United Mine Workers and a long controversy ensued.

It will be seen that the total capital of the various concerns organized by the Brotherhood amounted in round figures to $30,000,000—no mean figure even for wealthy America.

The retreat of the Brotherhood at its Cleveland convention from the policy of trade union capitalism represented by the liquidation of the union machinery by which it was operated, is therefore an event of major significance for the American labor movement.

The financial enterprises of the Brotherhood were disastrous failures for the most part—in spite of the huge sums of liquid capital at their disposal and the magnitude of their operations.

The failures occur—and this is of additional import—not in a period of depression, but in a period when the expansion of American finance and industry has astounded the world.

The theory of the officials who put over the gigantic frauds upon the Brotherhood membership was that the class struggle was non-existent and that by becoming capitalists members of the union could solve all social, economic and political questions for themselves. Said H. V. Boswell, vice president of one of the Brotherhood's New York enterprises:

"Instead of standing on a corner soapbox, screaming with rage because the capitalists own real estate, bank accounts and automobiles, the engineer has turned in and become a capitalist himself. Now it stands to reason, doesn't it, that such men won't start any movement to destroy property or ruin big business? Why, only last spring we bought a substantial interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York City. If you could have seen Schwab, Heckscher, and the locomotive engineers seated around the directors' table, you'd have recognized the whole scene as an entirely new turn in what used to be called a fight between capital and labor." (Emphasis ours.)

This does not sound quite so well in the light of recent developments. The "substantial interest" in the Empire Trust Company had to be peddled at a ruinous discount in order to bolster up shaking investments in Florida real estate and other unreliable commodities and, according to the latest reports, the delegates to the Cleveland convention, altho they did not "scream with rage" at the capitalists did some very plain and profane talking to the gang of fat-salaried officials who had cajoled them into the smelly mess.

There will be some heavy thinking done in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor as a result of the Brotherhood's action. The union membership will view with a cold eye the many and varied schemes which are now in force and in preparation for ushering in the era of "trade union capitalism."

Coupled with the recent refusal of the Watson-Parker law mediation board to grant an increase to trainmen and conductors on 55 western railroads, and the open advocacy of the 10-hour day by B. and O. Willard, the arch-apostle of worker-employer cooperation, the Greens, Wolls, Lewises and others in official trade union circles certainly will curse "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" which American capitalism hurls at their uncovered heads just at the time when they are doing their level best to smash the Communists and the left wing whose spokesmen have been telling American workers for years that safety and strength lies in militant trade union organization and a mass political party of workers and farmers ever struggling on the basis of the class divisions in society for the seizure of and the exercise of power by the working class.

Trade union capitalism has been placed on the defensive and its advocates can now be exposed more effectively than ever before as enemies of the workers they are supposed to represent.

The Treachery of Feng Yu Siang.

The series of betrayals of the Chinese revolution by generals in command of the nationalist forces is indicative of the rapid development of the movement. Certain individuals thrown upon the stage of that great upheaval personify for the time being the clash of class interests. The characteristic feature of the revolution during the past few months, since the first victorious northern advance, has been the efforts of the big bourgeoisie of China to arrest the revolution at a stage most favorable for their goal—an alliance with the imperialists against the workers and peasants.

Playing directly into the hands of this counter-revolutionary element was the fact that the movement thus far has had to depend for experienced military leadership upon leaders who rose to prominence in feudal militaristic surroundings. So rapid was the development of the revolution that, although the workers and peasants organized powerful unions they were not able to build sufficiently powerful military forces to liberate them from dependence upon such vacillating and treacherous elements as the old military leaders.

The defection of Feng Yu-Siang to the camp of Chiang Kai-Shek, means a military bloc of the liberal bourgeoisie that has gone definitely over to the counter-revolution. Already Feng, formerly called the "christian general," has completely identified himself with Chiang in his bestial attacks against the unions of workers and peasants. Although still opposing the feudal militarist, Chang Tso-Lin, both these traitors are aiding the counter-revolution by striving to destroy the Hankow government. Objectively they are fighting the battle of the imperialists against the revolution and in a short time they will be identified organizationally with the imperialist plunderers of China.

The effect upon the Hankow government of the treachery of Feng is disastrous indeed and may, probably will, result in the destruction of that government, for the simple reason that its armed forces are weak in comparison with those of the new liberal bourgeois counter-revolutionary bloc. At the same time within the Koumintang and the government itself are agents of Chiang and Feng, spies and semi-spies who are trying to throttle the workers' and peasants' revolution, who should be summarily exposed and mercilessly exterminated.

The betrayal of the revolution by Feng, following close upon the apostacy of Chiang and the denunciation of the Hankow unions by Teng Seng-shi, in direct command of the Hankow forces, which indicates that he is following the footsteps of his predecessors in infamy, clarifies immensely the struggle in China. There are three distinct groupings at present. The feudal militarist clique and the liberal bourgeoisie will merge in one reactionary group against the revolution. The third group is based upon the workers, the peasants and the small bourgeoisie.

In an article in the Moscow "Pravda" N. Bukharin indicates the line of the revolution from now on. The conflict is between the working class and the liberal bourgeoisie for hegemony of the bourgeoisie democratic revolution; or, which amounts to the same thing, the development of the workers' and peasants' revolution, taking at first the form of an agrarian upheaval. At the earliest possible moment the forces of the agrarian revolution must be set in motion and at the same time the labor movement must fight mercilessly against the traitors and agents of the renegades.

To compromise with either Feng or Chiang would be to abandon the revolution and liquidate it in favor of the imperialists bent upon the enslavement of the Chinese masses.

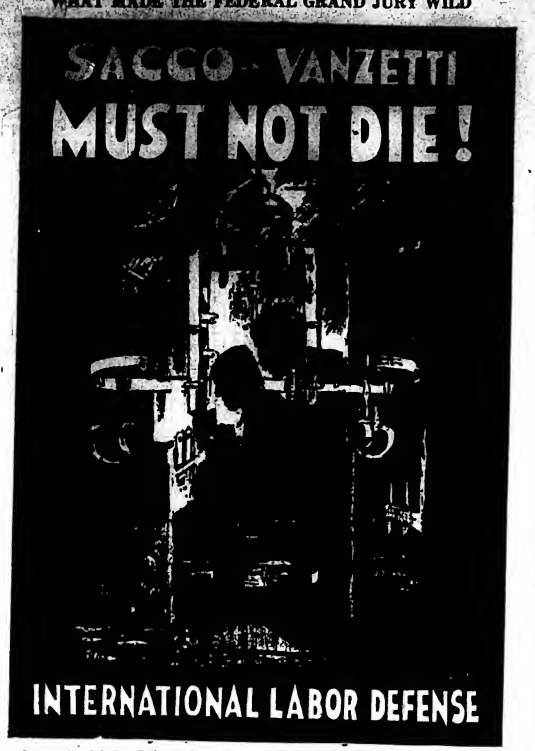
In the struggle the agents of capitalism will have to reveal themselves more and more as the open agents of the imperialists and as the executioners of the Chinese people. Unable to arrest the mighty forces set in motion by the revolution the liberal bourgeoisie sells out to the imperialists in the hope that they will be privileged to share in the exploitation of the millions of workers and peasants in pillaging China of its great natural resources.

As the new phase opens the Communists, as the vanguard of the working class, will find means of arming a real revolutionary army, a people's army, that will develop its own officers and revolutionary military strategists and will initiate the "Jacobin" period, the most extreme revolutionary phase of the movement.

During the interim while the infamous combination of traitors is carrying on its outrages against the revolution, the imperialist forces in China will cease their open aggressiveness and will lie in wait for the opportunity to again resume their open warfare on the revolution, when their Chinese military lackeys face the armed workers and peasants.

Through the changing situations in China there is one demand that the American workers must keep incessantly to the fore and that is that the Wall Street bandit government at Washington get its gun-men of imperialism out of China and keep them out, so that the Chinese may be free to complete their revolution.

WHAT MADE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY WILD



International Labor Defense Cartoon appearing in The DAILY WORKER and the book of Red Cartoons. This book was specifically cited as part of the evidence against The DAILY WORKER Staff when the Federal Grand Jury indicted it this week. Sacco and Vanzetti have been transferred to Massachusetts State Prison to be near the death house. The campaign for their release must go on in spite of grand juries.

The Massachusetts Hangmen Cannot Tire the Mass Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been taken to the penitentiary.

This means that they have been taken to the death-cell.

The reprieve authorized by Governor Fuller has not served to prevent a tightening of the thumbscrews and a few more twirls being given to the wheel of the rack.

In Dedham jail they were allowed a few frugal comforts and at least the electric chair was not in the same building in which they were confined.

Today they are treated as murderers whose fate is only a matter of time.

There is no mercy in Massachusetts officialdom. There is only a cold contempt for the millions of liberty-loving persons who know that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and who demand that the state of Massachusetts release them or at least grant the new trial it obviously fears.

The executioners who have plotted for seven years to murder these two workingmen and to cover the crime with a shroud of legality are playing for time.

They hope to tire out the multitude which stands at the prison gates and demands freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The reply must be that we never tire of defending those of our class who are endangered by the vicious conspiracy of our enemies.

On July 7, in the New York City demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti, there can be and there will be shown, by masses of workers striking and demonstrating, to the Massachusetts hangmen, who in this instance speak and act for American imperialist reaction as a whole, the solid and unshakable determination of thousands of workers to fight for Sacco and Vanzetti as long as may be necessary.

The July 7 demonstration in Union Square and a number of huge halls will be concrete evidence that our class understands the strategy of those in Massachusetts who lead the bloody conspiracy against two innocent workers and that there is no sign of weariness in the struggle to defeat it and liberate our comrades.

Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed!

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

N.E. CITIES NEED UNITED LABOR TICKET

By G. S. S.

For a Labor Ticket in 1927 Elections.

All over the country, and particularly in New England there is a concerted drive against the labor movement in the attempt to destroy the trade unions and to still further lower the standard of living of the workers. This drive has extended into practically every important industry in New England and is affecting the life of each and every worker.

The Sacco and Vanzetti Case.

Behind the gray walls of Dedham jail awaiting execution on August 10, are two innocent Italian workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, whose only crime was their activities on behalf of Salsedo and the organization of the workers of Massachusetts. There is a deep significance in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. These Italian workers represent a militant section of the labor movement in New England. Sacco and Vanzetti were selected by the manufacturers of New England to strike terror into the hearts of the militant foreign born workers. The dark shadow of the electric chair is chosen to terrify the workers of New England and prevent them from militant struggle.

Anti-Labor Legislation.

At no time has there been so many anti-labor bills introduced in the state legislatures as during the current month. The labor movement had a difficult struggle on the bills effecting workman compensation. Bills introduced by the Arkwright Club representing the cotton manufacturers of New England, proposed the increase of working hours for women from 48 to 54 hours. There were bills introduced and aimed against the legal existence of the Workers (Communist) Party. There were bills dealing with criminal syndicalism, as well as bills affecting the question of sympathetic strikes and the right to strike. A bill prohibiting the intermarriage of Negroes and whites sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan, was a clear attempt to divide the negro and white workers and to use the race prejudice in still further cutting down the standard of living. On all these bills the representatives of the union of the patriotic organizations and of the manufacturers clubs, were outspoken in their hatred for labor and the demand for total submission of the labor movement.

Cutting Down of Wages and Destruction of Unions.

The textile industry, which at the present time is of unstable condition and where the labor market is demoralized, due to the partial moving of the mills to the South, has suffered the most from this attack. The typical method, by means of which the manufacturers intimidate the workers and force the reduction in wages can be seen from the example of workers in Ware, Mass. The picture of the situation there can be drawn best from the speech made by the representative of the Arkwright Club at the public hearing on the bill proposing increase of hours for working women. "Look at Ware, Mass.," he stated, "the industries there are at a standstill and there is practically no unemployment. Ware, Mass., was a fertile field before, for an outside agitator. Not only workers, but the business men lend their ears to this kind of a talk and now you can see the results." This is the brutal story as told by the representative of the manufacturer. It is the story of the manufacturers, using their economic power in order to shut down the industry, wreck the economic life of the city and to throw hundreds of workers out of employment. This story is repeated on a small or larger scale in a number of industrial establishments in the shoe, textile and metal industries thruout New England. Using the temporary crisis in industry, and the resultant unemployment, the manufacturer raise the scare of the shutdown and moving of the mills and on the basis of this receive subsidies from the city administrations, reduction of taxes and the cutting down of wages. This is the story of the hundreds of thousands of the workers of basic industries of New England, at the utter mercy of greedy manufacturers.

Ware, Mass., clearly indicates that the manufacturers will not stop even at the destruction of the economic life of the entire city in order to gain their aims. The barbaric cruelty in achieving the lowering of the standards of the labor movement is practically the same as the subjugation by the imperialist powers of the colonial and semi-colonial people. And even as the battleships of imperialist powers shell and pour a rain of steel into the defenceless villages of colonial peoples when they show the slightest resistance, and level these villages to the ground, so with the same barbaric cruelty the imperialists at home do not stop before the destruction of their own cities, even if this is done thru economic pressure.

In every city there are a number of militant trade unionists and other prominent leaders of various labor organizations, who should form themselves immediately into a committee for the purpose of calling a labor conference to consider the question of a labor ticket.

Conditions in New England are ripe for independent political action of the workers. The experiences of past years clearly indicates the class character of the existing political party. Labor must and will answer the increased attacks, by a more active participation in the political life of the country. This political campaign, coupled with the intensive drive of the organization of the unorganized, with the struggle for improvement in the standard of living, with the organization of the unemployed, demanding relief from their unbearable conditions, would tend to strengthen and steel the labor movement and will be the only weapon by means of which the labor movement of New England will be able to beat back the attack of the manufacturers and to prevent the total degradation of the labor movement in New England.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! DOWN TOOLS JULY 7 AT 4 P. M.
DEMONSTRATE AT UNION SQUARE, COOPER UNION, WEBSTER HALL

THE DAILY WORKER CHORUS IS PREPARING FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE PUBLICATION FOR THE SECOND WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FLYING across thousands of miles of ocean will soon be as uneventful as the crossing of an ocean liner. Science and human ingenuity and courage are gradually conquering the forces of nature which have been in combat with man since and before the dawn of history. Unfortunately human inventiveness is not always harnessed to constructive work, but to the work of destruction. Airplane feats in these days are chiefly for the purpose of developing the destructive forces of capitalist powers.

* * *

THE first thot that strikes the mind of the militarist, after reading of the achievements of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Levine and Byrd and his comrades is the possibility of dropping bombs from planes on cities, distant thousands of miles. There is not the slightest doubt that such bombings will be feasible within comparatively few years. Instead of utilizing air transport to bring the peoples of the world closer together our ruling classes will use every new improvement in flying machines to make wars more destructive. This is a good argument to give a worker who is opposed to Communism because he believes that it means war.

* * *

WHILE American flying machines are romping in the air over two mighty oceans, American admirals are growling across Geneva tables at British admirals. Japanese admirals watch and listen and get a word in, once in a while. The Japanese have not much love for either the British or the Americans. Both have committed hostile acts against them, the British in dropping the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the behest of the Americans and the Americans in passing the anti-Japanese exclusion act.

* * *

THE three powers are jockeying for position and as the United States and England are the chief rivals, the why Japanese statesmen are availing themselves of the opportunity to get something out of the squabble. Nothing will come out of this conference except more warships. The New York World is very anxious to make it appear that progress is being made. The World wants to see a united front of imperialism, which is a real league of nations attitude, a united imperialism would be better able to wage war on the Soviet Union than a divided imperialism. But there is no indication that the imperialists can reach an accord just now. Still it is not wise to lay down any hard and fast rule in this respect. It would create a feeling of false security which would be very dangerous.

* * *

IN an interview with an English correspondent a few days ago, Tchicherin, foreign minister of the U.S.S.R. expressed his conviction that there was little likelihood of peace between his country and Great Britain in the near future. The Briton questioned him about Communist propaganda alleged to have been sent out thru Soviet embassies. Tchicherin denied the charge, but turned the tables on his interrogator by citing half a dozen instances of where British consuls, ministers and ambassadors organized and financed armed revolts against the Soviet Union.

* * *

POLAND is not sincere in its professions of a desire for peace with the U. S. S. R. Tchicherin said, as proof of this he cited the case of the murderer of the Soviet Minister Volkoff, whose life sentence was commuted by the Polish authorities to 15 years and who is receiving large sums of money in prison from Polish admirers, who honor him for the murder of the Soviet Minister. The Soviet chief stated that the youthful murderer will be a rich man when he is released and this will be an incentive to others to engage in the profitable business of murdering Soviet ambassadors. Poland is not yet ready for a war with the U.S.S.R. But the preparations are going on with feverish speed.

* * *

A VERY important conference is taking place in Wall Street these days. The real rulers of the capitalist world are meeting there. They are the governors of the state banks of Germany, France, England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. They are expected to discuss a revision of the Dawes Plan, withdrawal

(Continued on Page Four)

Flyer Punctures Tire.

HONOLULU, July 3.—While attempting a take-off for the mainland today, Richard Grace, Hollywood stunt flyer, punctured a tire on his plane.

Grace is planning a non-stop flight from Honolulu to Santa Monica, Calif.

AMERICAN LABOR AIDS CHINESE TO STRIKE STEAMER

Refuse to Scab on the S. S. "Rotterdam"

By S. A.

A remarkable example of working class solidarity was manifested by a group of marine workers in connection with the attempted replacement by white labor of the Chinese crew which had mutineed on the "S. S. Rotterdam" when they found that they were being given a dirty deal by the Holland American Line.

This group of workers, members of the International Seamens Club at 26 South Street, went aboard this scab ship and talked to the men who had been duped into working her under the inducement of far higher rates than the average wage today. This was done while the men of the crew were unaware of the strike situation and in order to break the spirit and militancy of the members of the Dutch Seamens Union who are now on strike in Holland for an increase in wages and the right to stand by the ship and receive wages for working her while in port.

Refused Shore Leave.

One of the reasons for the mutiny of the Chinese crew was that at the time that they were signed up on the vessel in Rotterdam the ship masters and officers had not told them that there was a strike on board the "S. S. Rotterdam." The Chinese crew besides this infamous move on the part of the Holland American Line had been promised shore leave on arrival in the United States.

Instead of giving them the shore leave promised them by the captain of the "S. S. Rotterdam" himself, he called upon the immigration authorities and customs officials to prevent them from entering the country.

The Chinese sailors finding themselves denied the right of coming into the land of promise and being quite tired of the filthy quarters and miserable diet of sou beans and rice during the entire trip, armed themselves after dressing in accordance with the best American style and descended the gang plank. In doing this they displayed far more courage than has been manifested on the waterfront since the eventful strike of 1923.

A terrific struggle took place during which the company officials and immigration authorities called upon the longshoremen at the docks to assist them in quelling this so called "riot."

53 Arrested.

Fifty-three of the Chinese workers were arrested and held in Hoboken for three days, despite the fact that no charges were entered against them.

The crew itself had been originally paid a wage scale amounting to $6.00 a week in American money. They worked for 12 hours a day and were not paid for one week out of every five that they worked. The pretext for this action on the part of the company officials was the fact that during this last week the "S. S. Rotterdam" was not making profit for the company. In addition the bedding was rarely if ever changed, the food was atrocious and the company was instigating a drive against the Dutch Seamens Union.

Paid $3 a Week.

The Chinese, in turn, were paid the starvation wages of $3.00 a week and fed upon the diet mentioned. When the company found that they could not break the militancy of the Chinese firemen and coal passers, they

(Continued on Page Three)

Workers Party Holding Important Membership Meet Wednesday Eve.

The District Executive Committee is calling a special Party membership meeting for Wednesday, July 6, 8:00 P. M., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourt street, to discuss the present international situation, particularly:

1. The attack against the Soviet Union and preparation for a campaign for defense of the Soviet Union.

2. The present situation in China and the prospects for the Chinese revolution.

3. Immediate danger of war and what our Party can do to counteract it.

Bring your membership cards with you. All members of the Young Workers League are asked to attend this meeting.

THIS WOULD BE A REAL FOURTH OF JULY



Give Capitalism a Trip to the Stars.

FUR MARKET TO SEE BIG PICKET LINE TOMORROW

A tremendous picketing demonstration is expected to take place tomorrow morning when thousands of strikers will gather in the fur market to demonstrate against the scabs and the right wing International.

The right wing hope that the mass arrests and long time imprisonments would break the fighting spirit of the workers will be smashed after tomorrow's picket line.

To Appeal Case.

Arrangements are being made to appeal the extreme sentences meted out to the fur pickets. The legal papers have already been made out and will be submitted by tomorrow. The attorney for the joint board expects quick action to be taken.

Hyman Mellief, father of Oscar and Nathan Mellief, active furriers, states that libel proceedings will be taken against the Jewish Daily Forward, right wing organ. It has accused the Mellief brothers of being gangsters. Martin Feldman and many other furriers are contemplating similar action.

Spirit of Strikers.

The splendid spirit of the fur strikers and their friends is shown by the attitude of the women who were the victims of Magistrate George Ewald's wrath when they came up for sentence.

Thirty-six of them are in jail on Welfare Island serving sentences of five, 10, and—in certain cases—30 days and even six months. Those given five or ten days could come out if they would pay their fines; but when a representative of the Furriers Joint Board went over Friday afternoon with money to release every woman there, all of them refused to allow the fine to be paid. "We will serve our sentences," they declared. And even the pleas of anxious relatives could not make them change this determination.

Cloakmakers' Meeting Wednesday.

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union is arranging a meeting for Wednesday evening at Columbia Hall, 522 Stone St., Brooklyn. Important questions will be taken up. All cloak and dressmakers living in Brooklyn should attend.

"Red Army Invincible," Declares Rykoff When Addressing Graduates

MOSCOW, July 3.—"The Red Army is invincible," declared A. I. Rykoff, addressing 230 corps commanders graduating from Frunze Military Academy today.

"The Soviet Union is the only country in the world able to count upon the assistance of as many class allies behind the enemies' lines," said Rykoff. "This assistance of our sympathizers means victory in many a war."

Rykoff was referring to the Communist organizations in other countries who would strike and refuse to shoulder arms against the Soviet government.

M. Vorshiloff, speaking after Rykoff, said that the country needs only a short breathing spell of peace, after which the Red Army would be sufficiently powerful to defend itself against any enemies.

SUPREME COURT HAS APPEAL ON MINE INJUNCTION

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(FP)—Yellow dog contracts go before the United States Supreme Court in the appeal of the United Mine Workers from the iron-clad injunctions of 316 southern West Virginia coal operators.

Whether the coal bosses can tie their workers up with individual contracts containing anti-union clauses and then get injunctions to enforce them against union organizers is the big issue in petitions for writs of certiorari to the circuit court of appeals. If acted upon favorably by the Supreme Court, these writs would oblige the circuit co t to review errors in its ruling upholding the yellow dog contracts.

Nearly every operator in southern West Virginia joined in the 12 suits instituted to end forever the possibility of organizers legally approaching non-union miners and asking them to join the union or go on strike. The circuit court backed the mine owners against the union by upholding claims that the union is engaged in "restraint of trade" through its wage prices. Using the Sherman anti-trust law to hit at labor, the lower court issued general restraining orders prohibiting any official or member of the United Mine Workers from persuading non-union men to "become members of the union or cease their labor in the production of coal."

Filed July 1, the petitions for the

(Continued on Page Two)

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS SWEEP SOUTHERN CHINA; RIGHT WING TERRORISM IN CANTON

2,000 Workers, Students Jailed by Chiang Henchmen in Canton as Revolt Looms

SHANGHAI, July 3.—Anti-British and anti-Japanese strikes and boycotts are sweeping southern China. Steps are being taken in Shanghai for the organization of an anti-British strike to protest against the tax boost authorized by the Shanghai Municipal Council, which is controlled by Englishmen.

Removal Protested



THE ACTION of Massachusetts authorities in removing Sacco (above) and Vanzetti from Dedham jail to the Charlestown state prison has been condemned in a statement issued by the committee working in the prisoners' behalf.

Despite the efforts of the right wing administration, an effective boycott against British goods' is taking place in Canton, according to reports received here. Japanese trade also has been hit hard in Fukien and Kwantung provinces as a result of a boycott to protest against the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.

* * *

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

SHANGHAI, July 3. — The campaign against the imposition of additional taxes by the Shanghai Municipal Council without the consent of the Chinese taxpayers is acquiring political significance. The former fundamental demands of the Nationalist movement are being put forward by the native population.

Agitation placards are posted thruout the city. Protest meeting are being held by various organizations. In view of the unsatisfactory negotiations with the municipal authorities the Committee of Chinese Taxpayers has decided to call a general strike in the native settlement.

Chiang Executes Workers.

General Yang-hu who was recently sent by Chiang Kai-shek for the "pacification" of Chekiang has vainly attempted to crush the labor and peasant movements. Yang-hu has been commissioned by Chiang Kai-shek to execute some "reds" at Ningpo without trial.

* * *

2,000 Jailed by Chiang.

CANTON, July 3.—Since the latest coup d'etat by Li Chi-shin, right wing leader, about two thousand workers and students are languishing in jail.

A conference of the Chinese sailors' union, attended by a thousand delegates, discussed the question of a struggle for the reorganization of the Chinese sailors' union at Hongkong.

* * *

Prosecute Die-Hard Sheet.

(By Nationalist News Agency).

SHANGHAI, July 3.—The foreign die-hard press whose columns reek daily with anti-Chinese propaganda, was thrown into a panic by an announcement by Judge C. C. Zia of the Chinese Provisional Court that the British official newspaper, the North China Daily News, will be prosecuted for contempt of court. Judge Zia read from that paper editorials calling the court "A mockery,

(Continued on Page Two)

20,000 PHILA. WORKERS MEET FOR VANZETTI

Demand Freedom For Two Italians

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The largest Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration ever held in America took place here today when more than 20,000 men and women gathered at the Century Central grounds to protest against the attempt to execute the two Italian workers.

Starting from Broad and Christian streets in the center of the city over 15,000 people marched to the grounds where the meeting was held. When they arrived, there were over 5,000 workers waiting for the opening of the meeting.

Have Banners.

With scores of banners distributed thruout the assembled workers telling of the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti, the meeting opened under the chairmanship of Dr. Giambaldo.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, brought greetings from that organization.

"We know that Sacco and Vanzetti," said Maurer, "are not guilty of murder. The reason that they are today in jail is because they are working class fighters."

Wicks Speaks.

"Today's demonstration," said H. M. Wicks of The DAILY WORKER, "is the biggest ever held in America. It shows that the working class of this country will not allow the rulers of this land to take from us our fellow fighters."

Other speakers included Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Joseph Magliacano.

Yesterday afternoon an airplane flew over the city distributing 150,000 leaflets telling of this afternoon's demonstration which was held by a committee representing 160 organizations.

* * *

Reports from the various Sacco-Vanzetti committees thruout the country confirm the fear that the removal of the two Italian workers from Dedham jail to the penitentiary in the close proximity of the death-house is a move that should be met with spirited and forceful demands on the part of organized labor for the immediate release of the railroaded radicals.

Labor Backs Strike.

According to Rose Baron, acting secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, trade union heads are calling at the committee offices daily, pledging support to the strike move on July 7th.

Rabbi Charges Race Discrimination at Kings County Quiz

Mayor Walker continued his "investigation" yesterday into the charges of religious and racial discrimination which exist in the King's County Hospital and which resulted in a lynching party being staged at the hospital two weeks ago last Monday. The hearing failed to produce any evidence other than that which has been in circulation since the six gentile internes who took part in the "hazing" were expelled from the Brooklyn institution.

Cruelty, Anti-Semitism.

Rabbi Louis Gross, of Union Temple, Brooklyn, chairman of the committee of 100 rabbis who have conducted a sectarian investigation into the conditions at the hospital as they affect their co-religionists, took the stand and adduced evidence to show that cruelty, marked anti-Semitism and contempt for Jewish patients were practiced at the King's County Hospital. The rabbi offered affidavits to substantiate his testimony.

Everything is being done by the mayor to turn his investigation into a political weapon for the ousting of Commissioner Coler from his post as head of the department of Public Welfare. He has taken sides with Dr. Mortimer D. Jones, superintendent of the hospital, who admitted on the stand Wednesday that he voted in favor of a ruling that kept Jewish applicants for internships out of the city hospitals.

The Daily Worker Needs Your Support NOW! Will YOU Do Your Share?

The DAILY WORKER, four members of its staff, Bittelman, Dunne, Engdahl and Miller, and two contributors, Gordan and Kalar, have been indicted by a federal grand jury.

The DAILY WORKER is threatened with the loss of its mailing privileges and the indicted members of the staff, and the contributors can be given a maximum penalty of 12 years in prison or a fine of $20,000, or both.

Back of the attack on The DAILY WORKER are various professional "patriotic" societies, open shop capitalist organizations like the National Civic Federation and reactionary union officials who belong to such organizations and hate the Worker because of its uncompromising advocacy of honest and militant trade unionism.

The attack on The DAILY WORKER is not something separate and apart from the drive to crush the United Mine Workers of America, the announcement that the 10-hour day must become the regular working period, made by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, the refusal to grant a wage increase to the trainmen and conductors on 55 western railroads, of conquest of Nicaragua, the continual threats against the Mexican people, the bombardment of Nanking by American and British warships and the propaganda for a huge navy and outright militarism which is sweeping over the country like a poisonous tidal wave.

The only daily paper in the United States which fights the battles of the working class on all fronts without asking quarter from any section of the capitalist class or its hangerson, The DAILY WORKER naturally becomes the target of attack.

The DAILY WORKER gets its support only from the militant section of the American workers. Since January 13, 1924, this support has enabled it to carry on the struggle for organization of the uncorganized, a labor party, honest and effective trade unionism—basic needs of the American labor movement.

Only a continuation of this support, and its increase in volume to meet this new emergency, can keep The DAILY WORKER on the firing line.

Money is needed, new readers are needed. This is the only effective way to answer the challenge of reaction and to keep the voice of the only national labor daily from being silenced.

Will you do your share—NOW?

EDITORIAL AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES OF THE DAILY WORKER.

[illegible] Plumbers In Planning, Trade To Be Organize Committee

A committee to organize the alteration plumbers was formed at a meeting held Thursday evening at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. Seventy-five workers joined at this meeting.

Plans were laid for an organization drive; including the issuing of leaflets to the trade. It was decided out of the meeting that the United Association of Plumbers and Helpers has jurisdiction over the pressing industry and an attempt will be made to become connected with that organization.

It was said that of the 15,000 plumber workers in the city, only 5,000 are organized in the union. The 5,000 helpers and 5,000 alteration workers not being connected.

The next meeting of the alteration organization committee will take place next Thursday evening at the Labor Temple.

Fake Parson Arrested After Marrying 1,000

ELKTON, Md., July 3.—For performing more than 1,000 marriages, although he was not an ordained minister, the Rev. Richard T. Westrea was brought before a police magistrate here yesterday and freed upon his own recognizance pending his trial next week.

[illegible] Workers Unite To Reduce 70-Hour Week at Convention

By HARVEY GOODMAN

WASHINGTON, (FP), July 3.—Government workers will show the extent to which they understand a new goal in the shorter work week when they meet for convention at San Antonio, Texas in September. That goal will be the 30-hour week, according to Luther Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employes.

The San Antonio convention is expected to put the formal seal of approval on the union's campaign to establish the Saturday half-holiday in all federal departments except the post office, which is under the jurisdiction of other unions. The proposal will be whipped into legal form and presented to congress when it convenes in regular session in December.

Strong Union.

"We are working toward the goal of the American labor movement in seeking the shorter work week," Steward explained. "That has been the main struggle of the Federal Employes ever since their organization.

"This year for the first time, government workers in Washington have obtained the Saturday half-holiday for four months, instead of three. With the seven-hour day, that means we have the 35-hour week in the summer months from June 1 to September 30. The next step for the union is to win the Saturday half holiday the year round.

"When we attain that, it will be a beacon to all clerical workers in the country, showing them the value of union organization."

In the meantime the union has a stiff fight on its hands in enforcing the equal work-equal pay clause of the Sterling-Lehlbach Act reclassifying federal employes. This act, passed in 1923, was hailed as a great victory for the principle that women should receive the same pay as men for the same sort of work.

Equal Pay For Equal Work.

But Coolidge, unwilling to admit the force of the equal rights victory when it came to giving the government's women workers hard-earned wage increases, ignored the Sterling-Lehlbach Act by packing the personnel classification board, in charge of its administration, with enemies of the law. Now the Federal Employes Union, tired of appealing to the board for justice for 200 women in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving who have been consistently denied men's wages for the same sort of work, will appeal to congress this winter to set up new administrative machinery out of touch of the Coolidge appointive power.

"Not only the undisputed rights of 200 women in a Washington bureau, but the struggle of America's millions of working women, exploited through the double standard of pay, are involved in this fight," Gertrude McNally, vice-president of the Federal Employes Union, told members of the Women's Union of the Bureau, organized as Local 176. "Threats of demotion and discharge because we insist on observance of the law will not swerve us from our appeal to congress to put teeth into the equal work-equal pay law."

Secretary Frank Coleman of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor, promised the full support of the Washington and Baltimore labor movements to the federal workers.

Five-Year Prison Term For Opposing Fascisti

ROME, July 3.—For opposing the dictatorship of Mussolini, Stefano Lefano was today sentenced to serve five years in prison by a special military tribunal.

The same body acquitted Anzelo Bartolini on the chorge of "an offense against the king," but sentenced him to one year on the charge of "resisting arrest."

SONG OF THE Red Army

(Budenny's March)

Words and Music



Translation by E. C. Paul

5 Cents

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

33 First Street, New York.

SUBWAY SCENE IN NEW YORK



Drawn By Wm. Gropper.

While the B. M. T. Declares Its Dividends.

Negro Labor Speaker In Cleveland Arrested At Open Air Meeting

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—The heights to which police stupidity may rise was revealed when a speaker for the American Negro Labor Congress was arrested here last night at a street meeting, on the charge that he was "stirring up race hatred."

Later Freed.

The speaker was later released and returned to the meeting where he received an enthusiastic reception from the large crowd of 200 white and colored workers. The attempt of the police to break up the meeting was denounced and the crowd signified their whole-hearted support of the program and tactics of the Negro Labor Congress for drawing the white and colored workers closer together for a struggle against their common enemy—the bosses. Several workers signed applications for membership in the organization.

Meetings of the Cleveland local of the Congress will be held every Monday night at the same corner—Woodlawn and 40th Sts.

Head of "Ice Trust" Indicted for Perjury

Lorenza De Maria, head of the ice trust which carries on its operations in New York city, was indicted by the Queens County Grand Jury Friday on a charge of perjury.

De Maria, who is general manager for the Metropolitan Coal and Ice Dealers Union, Inc., is charged with falsely telling Referee Hamilton that he had not discussed price-fixing in a conference held July 11th with John Murray, owner of an ice plant at Rockaway Beach.

In the course of his statement Hazelton pointed out "the iceman sells his ice for three times as much as he pays for it or even more; he does not weigh his ice, and if a customer complains, the customer is punished by the iceman "forgetting to deliver it for a few days."

Anti-Imperialist Strike And Boycott in China

(Continued from Page One)

a scandal, and a misfit that must go," and accusing the Chinese judge with interposing himself between criminals and the law.

Judge Ziar pointed out that such statements contempt under both British and Chinese laws, and that the North China Daily News was fined for contempt by a British court a few years ago because it attacked a British judge for sentencing Morris, the paper's proprietor.

The Chinese court might be unable to get at the North China Daily News directly, said Judge Ziar, because foreign newspapers hide themselves under the shelter of extraterritoriality, but its Chinese printers are technical accomplices to the contempt and they are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese court.

The present incident developed when agents of the newspaper brought suit in the Chinese court against a Russian for rent. The case was thrown out, Judge Ziar declaring that the court "cannot give relief to the North China Daily News when coming here reeking with the blood of its own offenses against the court." The paper had previously attacked the court because of the court's refusal to enforce the foreign municipal anti-Chinese laws which are contrary to the Chinese code.

* * *

Rush More Marines.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 3.—Two hundred marines will leave for China within a few days. They are being mobilized here for transportation to China aboard the President Pierce.

Needle Trade Defense

The entire program of the New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee, and Borodine's "Prince Igor" with Alexis Kosloff and his famous ballet will be broadcast over the radio by Station WCGU, Saturday night, July 16, from the open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium. This dual concert and operatic event is being presented by the Joint Defense & Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, for the purpose of raising funds for the wives and children of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers.

Mr. Rapee, who needs no introduction to the vast radio audience, has prepared a special musical program for this occasion. Some of the composers whose work will be featured are: Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Johann and Richard Strauss, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Berlioz and Borodina. Rapee will also conduct musical program of the well known Russian opera, as well as the divertissements, which are being arranged by Kosloff. Rita de Laporte of the Metropolitan Opera House, Katya Minassian, Emma D. Miller and Valentia Kaschouba, recently arrived here from Russia and who danced in the company of Anna Pavlowa, will render solo selections in addition to their respective parts in "Prince Igor."

In case of rain on Saturday, July 16, the concert will be postponed to the next night, Sunday.

* * *

Back Concert.

The example set by the Food Workers shows that workers outside the Needle Trades are commencing to realize the importance of defeating the attempt to destroy the healthy trade union movement. All class-conscious workers must now throw their energies into the struggle to arouse the workers. A moral as well as a financial success at the Coney Island Stadium will be a big step in this direction. See to it that your organization takes tickets. Urge every member of your local union, fraternal society, Workmen's Circle, or other organization, to attend this Concert. Tickets are only $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats. A magnificient program has been arranged. Borodine's world famous "Prince Igor" presented by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera House, in person, assisted by his famous ballet corps and the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 musicians, conducted by Erno Rapee, internationally-acclaimed musical virtuoso, will be the principal attractions. Rita de Laporte, solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be presented in the principal female role.

'Still' Found in Plant of Big Captain of Industry

Application to dismiss a charge of conspiring to violate the prohibition law and to vacate the bail of five defendents, which has been filed with the clerk of the federal court, disclosed a case which involves a well-know New York business man and four others.

The New Yorker is George Leary who keeps offices at 15 Moore Street, and whose town residence is at 1053 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Leary, his wife, was decorated by the pope in 1919. Leary was arrested April 11th.

Thriving Business.

On that date, according to P. Tubbs, a prohibition agent, a still was discovered on the plant of the Seal Hook Electric Light and Power Company of which Leary is president. The agent states that several lines of pipes were laid from the stills and reservoirs into the general offices of the company.

TRIBUTE OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING

Supreme Court Receives Mine Injunction Case

(Continued from Page One)

writs of error and appeals cannot be heard by the Supreme Court until it reconvenes this fall." In the meantime, the operators of West Virginia operating companies not only to prevent union organizers from entering the mines freely but are carrying on a campaign to force the miners from the United Mineworkers Organization to accept reducing rates on coal from the Pittsburgh district to the inland by 39 cents a ton. The southern West Virginia operators have responded by offsetting the 20 cent differential through another slice off the wages.

The West Virginia Southern Coal Co., newly organized syndicate, is floating an additional $150,000 bond issue after a $1,500,000 issue on the boast that their properties "are and always have been operated by non-union labor." Resting at ease behind the shield set up by the circuit court ruling, the new company confidently predicts that its earnings from non-union labor in the future will be adequate to meet interest claims.

* * *

Ohio Operators Try to Break

CLEVELAND, July 3.—The Ohio coal operators have determined to open the mines in the state with scab labor. They held a meeting at Columbus recently and decided to appeal to the men over the heads of the union officials. The officials challenged them to find sufficient men to obey their call. A small group at Nelsonville, following the lead of a traitorous president of the local by the name of Emmet Searles, decided to accept the offer of $5 a day and return to work.

The rest of the man left the meeting and it was soon apparent that Searles, the Judas of the section, had little following.

Scabs Appear.

The situation however is becoming more complicated. At Adena the operators brought in scabs, who were hooted and stoned by miners and their wives. The Shariff wired to Governor Donahey, who promised aid if needed. The miners began to picket the mine, but the operators got a restraining order, which prohibits them from having more than 20 men on the line and from holding meetings within a certain area.

Company spies also are on the job. Recently one was at Adena, who declared he was for Brophy, as the proper man to lead the organization. The next night he attacked Brophy, stating that he wanted to build a new union. The union must be saved —and any man who states that Brophy or any other man wants to form another union now is helping the operators.

Thousands of miners were reported to be in Steubenville, but the sheriff, according to his own words, took steps to clean them out, in order "to avoid trouble." Now the operators say that they will not consider any further negotiations with the United Mine Workers. July 1st has come and the mines are to resume operations. S. H. Robbins, president of the Ohio Coal Operators Association, holds out the offer of $5 a day, negotiations to be either through or aside from union affiliations. He offers 8 cents per net ton for loading; cutting with breast machine, 11 cents; cutting with short wall machine, 9 cents; cutting with top machine, 5 cents; and maximum eight-hour day $5.

Threaten Scabbing.

"If the union does not officially sanction the new wages and allow the men to return to work, we shall disregard the union and open our mines with non-union labor."

Union officials have looked askance at the idea of a conference for relief of the miners. Workers have had a slack time of it for years—working one, two or three days a week—they have no funds to fall back on. Progressives argue the labor movement must be called upon to help the miners. The open shop operators are determined to go the limit. In Pennsylvania they are even taking away water from the miners' homes. In Ohio, the court does not allow them to picket in masses. They claim the officials should be obliged to go thru the same restrictions as the miners.

Flexible Shaft Co. Cuts Wages on Plea of Poverty; False

CHICAGO, July 4 (FP).—Though placed in the position of refusing to make the wages of its metal polishers and grinders uniform with those of 60 other shops in the city, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. is in reality a flourishing concern, the Metal Polishers' Union has discovered. The polishers have been on strike since May 2 for a 10 per cent raise to $1.10 an hour.

Big Profit.

Starting with a capitalization of $6,000 it now has $700,000 capital stock of which $650,000 is 7 per cent preferred. This the union found out by research work in the country recorder's office.

The principal stockholder is Richard A. Cooper, of the Cooper Securities Co. which has world-wide industrial interests. It has probably the principal interest in the Cooper Engineering Co. of Australia and Cooper Ltd. of England. The Australian concern has always placed big orders for the Flexible's sheepherding equipment.

The Chicago Federation of Labor executive board has placed the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. on the unfair list. This makes the Sunbeam electric irons and toasters unfair and also the Cooper, Stewart and Stewart-Arizona combs, cutters and shears for shearing sheep and horses. Organized labor in America and Australia are urged by the board to bear in mind the unfair nature of these products and to make known to the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. at 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., why they do not care to use them.

The firm joined the anti-union National Metal Trades Assn. recently and has discharged all union toolmakers from its employ. Gunmen can be observed around the plant waiting to beat up union pickets.

Hear Injunction Plea Of Painters Against 3 Crooked Officials

The application of Harry Bloom, president of local 1011 of the painters' union for an injunction restraining officers of the District Council from interfering with the books of the council while criminal proceedings against several of the officers is in progress was today taken under advisement by Justice Ingraham in supreme court.

Alfred J. Fischer, president of the council, Max Stein and William Hartley are accused of using $50,000 of the union's funds in Wall Street speculation, and are now under charges of grand larceny.

9 Poverty Suicide Suicide Victims Are Buried in Flushing

The bodies of Mrs. Mario Freeman and her five small children who died Monday night from gas poisoning in their home, 43 East Eighteenth Street, Whitestone, Queens, were buried in two graves yesterday in Flushing cemetery, Queens Avenue and 163rd Street, Flushing.

Feared Poverty.

Mrs. Freeman, fearing the poverty which faced the family after the death of her husband several months ago, turned on the gas in a bedroom where the children were sleeping, killing herself and the children.

Brief funeral services were held at the undertaking establishment of Martin A. Glenn, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Whitestone. The Rev. Frederick Gorenieck, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Whitestone officiated. Only about fifteen people, all friends of the family, attended. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dawson, of Auburndale. The Dawsons had visited Mrs. Freeman but a few hours before the tragedy and Mrs. Freeman wrote Mrs. Dawson a letter explaining that the reason for her act was that she feared the poverty which confronted her.

After the services at the funeral parlors, the six bodies, that of the mother in a grey hearse and those of each of the children in separate white hearses, were taken to the cemetery. After a brief service at the cemetery the six bodies were placed in two graves. Mrs. Freeman and her two youngest children James, two years old, and Nancy, three, were placed in one, and Kathleen, five, Jeanette, seven, and Theodore, eleven in the other.

Despondent, Tubercular Patient Takes His Life

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 3.—Luiz Risbeiro, 40, of Hastings, was in a critical condition at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital today as the result of a suicide attempt, according to police.

Knowing he was afflicted with tuberculosis, Risbeiro applied at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital yesterday for treatment. After a diagnosis, the physician in charge told Risbeiro to go to the Grasslands Hospital, and gave him a note directing his admission to that institution.

Instead of going to Grasslands, he returned to his home, and fired a bullet into his chest. He was rushed to the hospital, where little hope was held out for his recovery.

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THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FLYING across thousands of miles of ocean will soon be as uneventful as the crossing of an ocean liner. Science and human ingenuity and courage are gradually conquering the forces of nature which have been in combat with man since and before the dawn of history. Unfortunately human inventiveness is not always harnessed to constructive work, but to the work of destruction. Airplane feats in these days are chiefly for the purpose of developing the destructive forces of capitalist powers.

* * *

THE first shot that strikes the mind of the militarist, after reading of the achievements of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Levine and Byrd and his comrades is the possibility of dropping bombs from planes on cities, distant thousands of miles. There is not the slightest doubt that such bombings will be feasible within comparatively few years. Instead of utilizing air transport to bring the peoples of the world closer together our ruling classes will use every new improvement in flying machines to make wars more destructive. This is a good argument to give a worker who is opposed to Communism because he believes that it means war.

* * *

WHILE American flying machines are romping in the air over two mighty oceans, American admirals are growling across Geneva tables at British admirals. Japanese admirals watch and listen and get a word in, once in a while. The Japanese have not much love for either the British or the Americans. Both have committed hostile acts against them, the British in dropping the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the behest of the Americans and the Americans in passing the anti-Japanese exclusion act.

* * *

THE three powers are jockeying for position and as the United States and England are the chief rivals, the wily Japanese statesmen are availing themselves of the opportunity to get something out of the squabble. Nothing will come out of this conference except more warships. The New York World is very anxious to make it appear that progress is being made. The World wants to see a united front of imperialism, this is a real league of nations attitude, a united imperialism would be better able to wage war on the Soviet Union than a divided imperialism. But there is no indication that the imperialists can reach an accord just now. Still it is not wise to lay down any hard and fast rule in this respect. It would create a feeling of false security which would be very dangerous.

* * *

IN an interview with an English correspondent a few days ago, Tchitcherin, foreign minister of the U.S.S.R. expressed his conviction that there was little likelihood of peace between his country and Great Britain in the near future. The Briton questioned him about Communist propaganda alleged to have been sent out thru Soviet embassies. Tchitcherin denied the charge, but turned the tables on his interrogator by citing half a dozen instances of where British consuls, ministers and ambassadors organized and financed armed revolts against the Soviet Union.

* * *

POLAND is not sincere in its profession of a desire for peace with the U. S. S. R. Tchitcherin said. As proof of this he cited the case of the murderer of the Soviet Minister Voikoff, whose life sentence was commuted by the Polish authorities to 15 years and who is receiving large sums of money in prison from Polish admirers, who honor him for the murder of the Soviet Minister. The Soviet chief stated that the youthful murderer will be a rich man when he is released and that will be an incentive to others to engage in the profitable business of murdering Soviet ambassadors. Poland is not yet ready for a war with the U.S.S.R. But the preparations are going on with feverish speed.

* * *

A VERY important conference is taking place in Wall Street these days. The real rulers of the capitalist world are meeting there. They are the governors of the central banks of Germany, France, England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. They are expected to discuss a revision of the Dawes Plan, withdrawal

(Continued on Page Four)

Five Railroad Workers Are Killed Down South

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 3.—Five railroad workers were killed here today when a freight train jumped the tracks near Gelbry, Rutherford County.

Refutes Coolidge Boast of "Prosperity" By the 1927 Business Failures

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Citing the business failures during the past six months as evidence, Chairman Oldfield of the democratic congressional committee yesterday denied statements of President Coolidge to newspapermen in Rapid City, S. D., that "business is as good as usual."

Reports of R. G. Dun & Co., declared Oldfield, contain the information that during this period there have been 12,292 failures, with liabilities aggregating $281,527,518 as against 11,476 failures, with liabilities of $209,888,501 during the same months in 1926.

American Seamen Help Chinese in Tie Up of Ship

Refuse to Scab on the S. S. "Rotterdam"

By S. A.

A remarkable example of working class solidarity was manifested by a group of marine workers in connection with the attempted replacement by white labor of the Chinese crew which had mutineed on the "S. S. Rotterdam" when they found that they were being given a dirty deal by the Holland American Line.

This group of workers, members of the International Seamens Club at 26 South Street, went aboard this scab ship and talked to the men who had been duped into working her under the inducement of far higher rates than the average wage today. This was done while the men of the crew were unaware of the strike situation and in order to break the spirit and militancy of the members of the Dutch Seamens Union who are now on strike in Holland for an increase in wages and the right to stand by the ship and receive wages for working her while in port.

Refused Shore Leave.

One of the reasons for the mutiny of the Chinese crew was that at the time that they were signed up on the vessel in Rotterdam the ship masters and officers had not told them that there was a strike on board the "S. S. Rotterdam." The Chinese crew besides this infamous move on the part of the Holland American Line had been promised shore leave on arrival in the United States.

Instead of giving them the shore leave promised them by the captain of the "S. S. Rotterdam" himself, he called upon the immigration authorities and customs officials to prevent them from entering the country.

The Chinese sailors finding themselves denied the right of coming into the land of promise and being quite tired of the filthy quarters and miserable diet of sou beans and rice during the entire trip, armed themselves after dressing in accordance with the best American style and descended the gang plank. In doing this they displayed far more militancy than has been manifested on the waterfront since the eventful strike of 1923.

A terrific struggle took place during which the company officials and immigration authorities called upon the longshoremen at the docks to assist them in quelling this so called "riot."

53 Arrested.

Fifty-three of the Chinese workers were arrested and held in Hoboken for three days, despite the fact that no charges were entered against them.

The crew itself had been originally paid a wage scale amounting to $6.00 a week in American money. They worked for 12 hours a day and were not paid for one week out of every five that they worked. The pretext for this action on the part of the company officials was the fact that during this last week the "S. S. Rotterdam" was not making profit for the company. In addition the bedding was rarely if ever changed, the food was atrocious and the company was instigating a drive against the Dutch Seamens Union.

Paid $3 a Week.

The Chinese, in turn, were paid the starvation wages of $3.00 a week and fed upon the diet mentioned. When the company found that they could not break the militancy of the Chinese firemen and coal passers, they

(Continued on Page Three)

Loses Job, Suicide.

Despondent because he lost his job, Charles Rasetti, 30 hanged himself in the cellar of his home at 704 Colum-

AT JEFFERSON MARKET COURT



Striking furriers leaving Jefferson Market Court just after Magistrate Ewald imposed sentences of jail and fine on women pickets. The judge was biased, and the police attacked the crowd in court.

SUPREME COURT HAS APPEAL ON MINE INJUNCTION

Ohio Operators Calling For More Scabs

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(FP)—Yellow dog contracts go before the United States Supreme Court in the appeal of the United Mine Workers from the iron-clad injunctions of 3.6 southern West Virginia coal operators.

Whether the coal bosses can tie their workers up with individual contracts containing anti-union clauses and then get injunctions to enforce them against union organizers is the big issue in petitions for writs of certiorari to the circuit court of appeals. If acted upon favorably by the Supreme Court, these writs would oblige the circuit court to review errors in its ruling upholding the yellow dog contracts.

Circuit Court Adverse.

Nearly every operator in southern West Virginia joined in the 12 suits instituted to end forever the possibility of organizers legally approaching non-union miners and asking them to join the union or go on strike. The circuit court backed the mine owners against the union by upholding claims that the union is engaged in "restraint of trade" through its wage prices. Using the Sherman anti-trust law to hit at labor, the lower court issued general restraining orders prohibiting any official or member of the United Mine Workers from persuading non-union men to "become members of the union or cease their labor in the production of coal."

Filed July 1, the petitions for the

(Continued on Page Two)

Local Postmasters Permitted Sweeping Censorship Powers

That local postmasters may exercise dictatorial censorship powers as they see fit it became known Saturday when Washington upheld the action of the New York post office officials when they denied the use of the mails to Harcourt Brace, publishers, to send their summer book catalog to their subscribers.

Although a veil of secrecy surrounds the post office department's action, information elicited from Horace J. Donnelly, solicitor of the post office department at Washington, is as follows:

"All postmasters have the right to bar matter they regard as unmailable. The postmaster has very wide latitude, and there is nothing to prevent his banning books or advertisements of books which have never been shut out by the department."

Donnelly admitted that in spite of the fact that the local postmaster may use his authority "within his discretion" no official would take advantage of his power to bar any advertisements of books unless the department had previously closed the mails to the books.

The catalog in question had come under the scrutiny of the postal czars because it contained announcements of Sinclair Lewis's "Elmer Gantry," "The Red Pavilion," by John Gunther and other "modern" fiction.

Under this ruling it is possible for postmasters in small towns and in rural communities to ban any paper, magazine or book that fails to meet with his approval.

It is obvious that this ruling will be evoked to bar minority political newspapers and magazines from the mails.

SEE STRIKES IN BALKANS AS BLOW TO WHITE TERROR

Celebrate Co-operation Day in Moscow

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 3.—The recent strikes of Bulgarian and Greek workers, which took place recently, in spite of the Balkan white terror has moved the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions to issue an appeal to the workers of all countries in which it expresses its deepfelt sympathy for the struggles of the Bulgarian and the Greek proletariat.

"The strike of the ten thousand Greek and Bulgarian workers showed the world workers that even in the countries where there exists the most brutal terrorism the revolutionary trade unions continue to move forward. The experience of the strike will give the workers of Greece, Bulgaria and the other Balkan countries new strength for a struggle against the bourgeoisie.

"The heroic actions of the workers will instil new vigor in the ranks of the struggling workers. The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions calls upon all affiliated organizations to explain to the workers the significance of the valiant struggle of the Greek and Bulgarian comrades on their difficult path of class emancipation."

Celebrate Co-operation Day.

International Co-operation Day was celebrated in the Soviet Union with official meetings of co-operative organizations, the inauguration of children's grounds and communal dining halls and the graduation ceremonies of various co-operative courses.

The Daily Worker Needs Your Support NOW! Will YOU Do Your Share?

The DAILY WORKER, four members of its staff, Bittelman, Dunne, Engdahl and Miller, and two contributors, Gordan and Kalar, have been indicted by a federal grand jury.

The DAILY WORKER is threatened with the loss of its mailing privileges and the indicted members of the staff, and the contributors can be given a maximum penalty of 12 years in prison or a fine of $20,000, or both.

Back of the attack on The DAILY WORKER are various professional "patriotic" societies, open shop capitalist organizations like the National Civic Federation and reactionary union officials who belong to such organizations and hate the Worker because of its uncompromising advocacy of honest and militant trade unionism.

The attack on The DAILY WORKER is not something separate and apart from the drive to crush the United Mine Workers of America, the announcement that the 10-hour day must become the regular working period, made by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, the refusal to grant a wage increase to the trainmen and conductors on 55 western railroads, of conquest of Nicaragua, the continual threats against the Mexican people, the bombardment of Nanking by American and British warships and the propaganda for a huge navy and outright militarism which is sweeping over the country like a poisonous tidal wave.

The only daily paper in the United States which fights the battles of the working class on all fronts without asking quarter from any section of the capitalist class or its hangers-on, The DAILY WORKER naturally becomes the target of attack.

The DAILY WORKER gets its support only from the militant section of the American workers. Since January 13, 1924, this support has enabled it to carry on the struggle for organization of the unorganized, a labor party, honest and effective trade unionism—basic needs of the American labor movement.

Only a continuation of this support, and its increase in volume to meet this new emergency, can keep The DAILY WORKER on the firing line.

Money is needed, new readers are needed. This is the only effective way to answer the challenge of reaction and to keep the voice of the only national labor daily from being silenced.

Will you do your share—NOW?

EDITORIAL AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES OF THE DAILY WORKER

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS SWEEP SOUTHERN CHINA; RIGHT WING TERRORISM IN CANTON

2,000 Workers, Students Jailed by Chiang Henchmen in Canton as Revolt Looms

SHANGHAI, July 3.—Anti-British and anti-Japanese strikes and boycotts are sweeping southern China. Steps are being taken in Shanghai for the organization of an anti-British strike to protest against the tax boost authorized by the Shanghai Municipal Council, which is controlled by Englishmen.

Removal Protested



THE ACTION of Massachusetts authorities in removing Sacco (above) and Vanzetti from Dedham jail to the Charlestown state prison has been condemned in a statement issued by the committee working in the prisoners' behalf.

Despite the efforts of the right wing administration, an effective boycott against British goods is taking place in Canton, according to reports received here. Japanese trade also has been hit hard in Fukien and Kwantung provinces as a result of a boycott to protest against the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

SHANGHAI, July 3. — The campaign against the imposition of additional taxes by the Shanghai Municipal Council without the consent of the Chinese taxpayers is acquiring political significance. The former fundamental demands of the Nationalist movement are being put forward by the native population.

Agitation placards are posted throughout the city. Protest meeting are being held by various organizations. In view of the unsatisfactory negotiations with the municipal authorities the Committee of Chinese Taxpayers has decided to call a general strike in the native settlement.

Chiang Executes Workers.

General Yang-hu who was recently sent by Chiang Kai-shek for the "pacification" of Chekiang has vainly attempted to crush the labor anti peasant movements. Yang-hu has been commissioned by Chiang Kai-shek to execute some "reds" at Ningpo without trial.

Yang-hu is accompanied by 200 henchmen, armed with special swords for wholesale execution.

* * *

2,000 Jailed by Chiang.

CANTON, July 3.—Since the latest coup d'etat by Li Chi-shin, right wing leader, about two thousand workers and students are languishing in jail.

A conference of the Chinese sailors' union, attended by a thousand delegates, discussed the organization of a struggle for the restoration of the Chinese sailors' union at Hongkong.

* * *

Prosecute Die-Hard Sheet.

(By Nationalist News Agency).

SHANGHAI July 3.—The foreign die-hard press whose columns reek daily with anti-Chinese propaganda, was thrown into a panic by an announcement by Judge Y. S. Zian of the Chinese Provisional Court that the British official newspaper, the North China Daily News, will be prosecuted for contempt of court. Judge Zian read from that paper editorials calling the court "A mockery,

(Continued on Page Two)

SACCO-VANZETTI REMOVAL ADDS TO LABOR'S PROTEST

Unions Behind Strike On Thursday, July 7

Reports from the various Sacco-Vanzetti committees thruout the country confirm the fear that the removal of the two Italian workers from Dedham jail to the penitentiary in the close proximity of the death-house is a move that should be met with spirited and forceful demands on the part of organized labor for the immediate release of the railroaded radicals.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of New York asserts that the condemned men were allowed certain simple comforts in Dedham due to the affection for themselves which they created during their long stay in prison. In the penitentiary, however, they will be subjected to the usual rigorous treatment accorded habitual and hardened criminals. This latest act of cruelty on the part of the Massachusetts legal czars is one that will be answered in sharp and vital tones during the general strike and mass demonstration which New York is staging on July 7th.

Labor Backs Strike.

According to Rose Baron, acting secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, trade union heads are calling at the committee offices daily, pledging support to the strike move on July 7th. So far more than twenty-five unions and internationals and brotherhoods have endorsed the mass strike and demonstration plan. Notable in this respect are, the Joint Board Furriers Union, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, United Textile Workers of America, and others with total membership of over three hundred thousand. Political and fraternal organizations will swell the number to over the half million mark.

U. S. Navy Contracting For 100 Bombing Planes Put Out by Detroit Firm

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Fifty-four bombing planes have been ordered by the United States government of the Glenn L. Martin Co., whose plant is situated in this city. These planes are for the navy, which has taken an option to buy ninety-six more of the same type within five weeks.

Production of airplanes for the navy has been going on in this city since January, 1926, five planes being delivered each week on an order for 100 bombing and torpedo planes.

Deliveries will go on for another fifteen weeks. Twenty planes on this order are being made for "overseas

Rabbi Charges Race Discrimination at Kings County Quiz

Mayor Walker continued his "investigation" yesterday into the charges of religious and racial discrimination which exist in the King's County Hospital and which resulted in a lynching party, being staged at the hospital here a few days ago last Monday. The hearing failed to produce any evidence other than that which has been in circulation since the six gentile internes who took part in the "charivari," were expelled from the Brooklyn institution.

Cruelty, Anti-Semitism

Rabbi Louis Gross, of Union Temple, Brooklyn, chairman of the committee of 100 rabbis who have conducted as sectarian investigation into the conditions at the hospital as they affect their co-religionists, took the stand and adduced evidence to show that cruelty, marked anti-Semitism and contempt for Jewish patients were practiced at the King's County Hospital. The rabbi offered affidavits to substantiate his testimony.

A Political Stunt.

Everything is being done by the mayor to turn his investigation into a political weapon for the ousting of Commissioner Coler from his post as head of the department of Public Welfare. He has taken sides with Dr. Mortimer D. Jones, superintendent of the hospital, who admitted on the stand Wednesday that he voted in favor of ruling that kept Jewish applicants for internships out of the

Alteration Workers Organize Committee

A committee to organize the alteration plumbers was formed at a meeting held Thursday evening at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. Seventy-five workers joined at this meeting.

Plans were laid for an organization drive, including the issuing of leaflets to the trade. It was pointed out at the meeting that the United Association of Plumbers and Helpers has jurisdiction over the plumbing industry and an attempt will be made to become connected with that organization.

It was said that of the 15,000 plumber workers in the city, only 5,000 are organized in the union. The 5,000 helpers and 5,000 alteration workers not being connected.

The next meeting of the alteration organization committee will take place next Thursday evening at the Labor Temple.

Fake Parson Arrested After Marrying 1,000

ELKTON, Md., July 3.—For performing more than 1,000 marriages, although he was not an ordained minister, the Rev. Richard T. Westren was brought before a police magistrate here yesterday and freed upon his own recognizance pending his trial next week.

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Words and Music



Translation by E. C. Paul

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Government Bureaus To Demand 44-Hour Week at Convention

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 2.—Government workers will show the trend of the labor movement a new goal in the shorter work week when they meet in convention at San Antonio, Texas in September. That goal will be the 35-hour week, according to Luther Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employes.

The San Antonio convention is expected to put the formal seal of approval on the union's campaign to establish the Saturday half-holiday in all federal departments except the post office, which is under the jurisdiction of other unions. The proposal will be whipped into legal form and presented to congress when it convenes in regular session in December.

Strong Union.

"We are working toward the goal of the American labor movement in seeking the shorter work week," Steward explained. "That has been the main struggle of the Federal Employes ever since their organization.

"This year for the first time, government workers in Washington have obtained the Saturday half-holiday for four months, instead of three. With the seven-hour day, that means we have the 35-hour week in the summer months from June 1 to September 30. The next step for the union is to win the Saturday half holiday the year round.

"When we attain that, it will be a beacon to all clerical workers in the country, showing them the value of union organization."

In the meantime the union has a stiff fight on its hands in enforcing the equal work-equal pay clause of the Sterling-Lehlbach Act reclassifying federal employes. This act, passed in 1923, was hailed as a great victory for the principle that women should receive the same pay as men for the same sort of work.

Equal Pay For Equal Work.

But Coolidge, unwilling to admit the force of the equal rights victory when it came to giving the government's woman workers hard-earned wage increases, ignored the Sterling-Lehlbach Act by packing the personnel classification board, in charge of its administration, with enemies of the law. Now the Federal Employes Union, tired of appealing to the board for justice for 200 woman in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving who have been consistently denied men's wages for the same sort of work, will appeal to congress this winter to set up new administrative machinery out of reach of the Coolidge appointive powar.

"Not only the undisputed rights of 200 women in a Washington bureau, but the struggle of America's millions of working women, exploited through the double standard of pay, are involved in this fight," Gertrude McNally, vice-president of the Federal Employes Union, told members of the Women's Union of the Bureau, organized as Local 105. "Threats of demotion and discharge because we insist on observance of the law will not swerve us from our appeal to congress to put teeth into the equal work-equal pay law."

Secretary Frank Coleman of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor, promised the full support of the Washington and Baltimore labor movements to the federal workers.

Five-Year Prison Term For Opposing Fascisti

ROME, July 3.—For opposing the dictatorship of Mussolini, Stefano Lefano was today sentenced to serve five years in prison by a special military tribunal.

The same body acquitted Anzelo Bartolini on the charge of "an offense against the king," but sentenced him to one year on the charge of "resisting arrest."



While the B. M. T. Declares Its Dividends.

Negro Labor Speaker In Cleveland Arrested At Open Air Meeting

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—The heights to which police stupidity may rise was revealed when a speaker for the American Negro Labor Congress was arrested here last night at a street meeting, on the charge that he was "stirring up race hatred."

Later Freed.

The speaker was later released and returned to the meeting where he received an enthusiastic reception from the large crowd of 200 white and colored workers. The attempt of the police to break up the meeting was denounced and the crowd signified their whole-hearted support of the program and tactics of the Negro Labor Congress for drawing the white and colored workers closer together for a struggle against their common enemy—the bosses. Several workers signed applications for membership in the organization.

Meetings of the Cleveland local of the Congress will be held every Monday night at the same corner—Woodlaws and 40th Sts.

Head of "Ice Trust" Indicted for Perjury

Lorenza De Maria, head of the ice trust which carries on its operations in New York city, was indicted by the Queens County Grand Jury Friday on a charge of perjury.

De Maria, who is general manager for the Metropolitan Coal and Ice Dealers Union, Inc., is charged with falsely telling Referee Hamilton that he had not discussed price-fixing in a conference held July 11th with John Murray, owner of an ice plant at Rockaway Beach.

In the course of his statement Hazelton pointed out "the iceman sells his ice for three times as much as he pays for it or even more; he does not weigh his ice, and if a customer complains, the customer is punished by the iceman "forgetting to deliver it for a few days."

Anti-Imperialist Strike And Boycott in China

(Continued from Page One)

a scandal, and a misfit that must go," and accusing the Chinese Judge with interposing himself between criminals and the law.

Judge Ziar pointed out that such statement as court contempt under both British and Chinese laws, and that the North China Daily News was fined for contempt by a British court a few years ago because it attacked a British judge for sentencing Morriss, the paper's proprietor.

The Chinese court might be unable to get at the North China Daily News directly, said Judge Ziar, because foreign newspapers hide themselves under the shelter of extraterritoriality, but its Chinese printers are technical accomplices to the contempt and they are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese court.

The present incident developed when agents of the newspaper brought suit in the Chinese court against a Russian for rent. The case was thrown out, Judge Ziar declaring that the court "cannot give relief to the North China Daily News when coming here reeking with the blood of its own offenses against the court." The paper had previously attacked the court because of the court's refusal to enforce the foreign municipal anti-Chinese laws which are contrary to the Chinese code.

* * *

Rush More Marines.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 3.—Two hundred marines will leave for China within a few days. They are being mobilized here for transportation to China aboard the President Pierce.

Needle Trade Defense

The entire program of the New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee, and Borodine's "Prince Igor" with Alexis Kosloff and his famous ballet will be broadcast over the radio by Station WCGU, Saturday night, July 16, from the open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium. This dual concert and operatic event is being presented by the Joint Defense & Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, for the purpose of raising funds for the wives and children of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers.

Mr. Rapee, who needs no introduction to the vast radio audience, has prepared a special musical program for this occasion. Some of the composers whose work will be featured are: Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Johann and Richard Strauss, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Berlioz and Borodine. Rapee will also conduct the musical program of the well known Russian opera, as well as the divertissements, which are being arranged by Kosloff. Rita de Laporte of the Metropolitan Opera House, Katya Minasian, Emma D. Miller and Valentia Kaschouba, recently arrived here from Russia and who danced in the company of Anna Pavlowa, will render solo selections in addition to their respective parts in "Prince Igor."

In case of rain on Saturday, July 16, the concert will be postponed to the next night, Sunday.

* * *

Back Concert.

The example set by the Food Workers shows that workers outside the Needle Trades are commencing to realize the importance of defeating the attempt to destroy the healthy trade union movement. All class conscious workers must now throw their energies into the struggle to arouse the workers. A moral as well as a financial success at the Coney Island Stadium will be a big step in this direction. See to it that your organization takes tickets. Urge every member of your local union, fraternal society, Workmen's Circle, or other organization, to attend this Concert. Tickets are only $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats. A magnificent program has been arranged. Borodine's world famous "Prince Igor" presented by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera House, in person, assisted by his famous ballet corps and the New York Symphony Orchestra, of 100 musicians, conducted by Erno Rapee, internationally-acclaimed musical virtuoso, will be the principal attractions. Rita de Laporte, solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be presented in the principal female role.

'Still' Found in Plant of Big Captain of Industry

Application to dismiss a charge of conspiring to violate the prohibition law and to vacate the bail of five defendents, which has been filed with the clerk of the federal court, disclosed a case which involves a well-know New York business man and four others.

The New Yorker is George Leary who keeps offices at 15 Moore Street, and whose town residences is at 1053 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Leary, his wife, was decorated by the pope in 1919. Leary was arrested April 11th.

Thriving Business.

On that date, according to P. Tubbs, a prohibition agent, a still was discovered on the plant of the Red Hook Electric Light and Power Company of which Leary is president. The agent states that several lines of pipes were laid from the stills and reservoirs into the general offices of the company.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Supreme Court Receives West Virginia Injunction Case

(Continued from Page One)

writs of error and review cannot be heard by the Supreme Court until next October, this fall, in the meantime the operators of West Virginia have obtained only an injunction against organizers from entering the mine fields, but are visiting wages cuts. The last cut resulted from the Interstate Commerce Commission's order reducing rates on coal from the Pittsburgh field to the lakes by 20 cents a ton. The southern West Virginia operators have responded by offsetting the 20 cent differential through another slice off the wages.

The West Virginia Southern Coal Co., newly organized syndicate, is floating an additional $150,000 bond issue after a $1,500,000 issue on the boast that their properties "are and always have been operated by non-union labor." Resting at ease behind the shield set up by the circuit court ruling, the new company cocksurely predicts that its earnings from non-union labor in the future will be adequate to meet interest claims.

* * *

Ohio Operators Try to Break

CLEVELAND, July 3.—The Ohio coal operators have determined to open the mines in the state with scab labor. They held a meeting at Columbus recently and decided to appeal to the men over the heads of the union officials. The officials challenged them to find sufficient men to obey their call. A small group at Nelsonville, following the lead of a traitorous president of the local by the name of Emmet Searles, decided to accept the offar of $5 a day and return to work.

The rest of the man left the meeting and it was soon apparent that Searles, the Judas of the section, had little following.

Scabs Appear.

The situation however is becoming more complicated. At Adena the operators brought in scabs, who were hooted and stoned by miners and their wives. The Sharriff wired to Governor Doheney, who promised aid if needed. The miners began to picket the mine, but the operators got a restraining order, which prohibits them from having more than 20 men on the line and from holding meetings within a certain area.

Company spies also are on the job. Recently one was at Adena, who declared he was for Brophy, as the proper man to lead the organization, the next night he attacked Brophy, stating that he wanted to build a new union. The union must be saved —and any man who states that Brophy or any other sane man wants to form another union now is helping the operators.

Thousands of miners were reported to be in Steubenville, but the sheriff, according to his own words, took steps to clean them out, in order "to avoid trouble." Now the operators say that they will not consider any further negotiations with the United Mine Workers. July 1st has come and the mines are to resume operations. S. H. Robbins, president of the Ohio Coal Operators Association, holds out the offer of $5 a day, negotiations to be either through or aside from union affiliations. He offers 8 cents per net ton for loading; cutting with breast machine, 11 cents; cutting with short wall machine, 9 cents; cutting with top machine 5 cents; and maximum eight-hour day $5.

Threaten Scabbing.

"If the union does not officially sanction the new wages and allow the men to return to work, we shall disregard the union and open our mines with non-union labor."

Union officials have looked askance at the idea of a conference for relief of the miners. Workers have had a slack time of it for years—working one, two or three days a week—they have no funds to fall back on. Progressives argue the last movement must be called upon to help the miners. The open shop operators are determined to go the limit. In Pennsylvania they are even taking away water from the miners' homes. In Ohio, the court does not allow them to picket in masses. They claim the officials should be obliged to go thru the same restrictions as the miners.

Flexible Shaft Co. Cuts Wages on Plea of Poverty; False

CHICAGO, July 3 (FP).—Though pleading poverty in its refusal to make the wages of its metal polishers and grinders uniform with those of 60 other shops in the city, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. is in reality a flourishing concern, the Metal Polishers' Union has discovered. The polishers have been on strike since May 2 for a 10-per cent raise to $1.10 an hour.

Big Profit.

Starting with a capitalisation of $6,000 it now has $700,000 capital stock of which $450,000 is 7 per cent preferred. This the union found out by research work in the country recorder's office.

The principal stockholder is Richard A. Cooper of the Cooper Securities Co. which has world-wide industrial interests. It has probably the principal interest in the Cooper Engineering Co. of Australia and Cooper Ltd. of England. The Australian concern has always placed big orders for the Flexible's sheepherding equipment.

The Chicago Federation of Labor executive board has placed the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. on the unfair list. This makes the Sunbeam electric irons and toasters unfair and also the Cooper, Stewart and Stewart-Arisons combs, cutters and shears for shearing sheep and horses. Organized labor in America and Australia are urged by the board to bear in mind the unfair nature of these products and to make known to the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. at 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., why they do not care to use them.

The firm joined the anti-union National Metal Trades Assn. recently and has discharged all union toolmakers from its employ. Gunmen can be observed around the plant waiting to beat up union pickets.

Hear Injunction Plea Of Painters Against 3 Crooked Officials

The application of Harry Bloom, president of local 1011 of the painters' union for an injunction restraining officers of the District Council from interfering with the books of the council while criminal proceedings against several of the officers is in progress was yesterday taken under advisement by Justice Ingraham in supreme court.

Alfred J. Fischer, president of the council; Alex Stein and William Hartley are accused of using $50,000 of the union's funds in Wall Street speculation, and are now under charges of grand larceny.

6 Poverty Stricken Suicide Victims Are Buried in Flushing

The bodies of Mrs. Marie Freeman and her five small children who died Monday night from gas poisoning in their home, 48 East Eighteenth Street, Whitestone, Queens, were buried in two graves yesterday in Flushing cemetery, Queens Avenue and 169rd Street, Flushing.

Feared Poverty.

Mrs. Freeman, fearing the poverty which faced the family after the death of her husband several months ago, turned on the gas in a bedroom where the children were sleeping, killing herself and the children.

Brief funeral services were held at the undertaking establishment of Martin A. Gleason, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Whitestone. The Rev. Frederick Cervonlock, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Whitestone officiated. Only about fifteen people, all friends of the family, attended. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dawson, of Auburndale. The Dawsons had visited Mrs. Freeman but a few hours before the tragedy and Mrs. Freeman wrote Mrs. Dawson a letter explaining that the reason for her act was that she feared the poverty which confronted her.

After the services at the funeral parlors, the six bodies, that of the mother in a grey hearse and those of each of the children in separate white hearses, were taken to the cemetery. After a brief service at the cemetery the six bodies were placed in two graves. Mrs. Freeman and her two youngest children James, two years old, and Nancy, three, were placed in one, and Kathleen, five, Jeanette, seven, and Theodore, eleven in the other.

Despondent, Tubercular Patient Takes His Life

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 3. Luis Ribeiro, 40, of Hastings, was in a critical condition at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital today as the result of a suicide attempt, according to police.

Knowing he was afflicted with tuberculosis, Ribeiro applied at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital yesterday for treatment. After a diagnosis, the physician in charge told Ribeiro to go to the Grasslands Hospital, and gave him a note directing his admission to that institution.

Instead of going to Grasslands, he returned to his home, and fired a bullet into his chest. He was rushed to the hospital, where little hope was held out for his recovery.

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WORKERS HERE END OF GOVERNMENT THAT THIRSTS FOR NEW WORLD WAR

NOTE—The article by Comrade Englund was written and mailed from Vladivostok before Englund started on his return to their country. Comrade Englund arrived in New York last Friday. Englund will write additional articles for the DAILY WORKER on recent developments within the Soviet Union. Watch for these articles.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—"Down with the government that thirsts for world war!"

This was the slogan that blazed from the breastplate of the huge locomotive that brought the funeral train of Comrade P. L. Voikoff, Soviet Ambassador slain at Warsaw, Poland, to its journey's end in the White Russian-Baltic railroad station here.

Beneath the slogan was the picture of Comrade Voikoff clipped from the Pravda, the central organ of the All-Union Communist Party.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union look upon Voikoff as the first victim in the new war launched against the Soviet Union, and they are not slow to place the entire blame at the door of the British reaction. Today (Saturday, June 11) the Moscow proletariat did honor to its dead.

We have come to the station as a delegation representing the Communist International. Spokesmen of the workers of many lands are in our group. All the way from the Comintern building we have seen that the Red Army has already closed the streets to traffic. Great throngs were already assembled about the station, workers' delegations from many shops and factories, under their own banners. Thousands of Red Army infantry and cavalry were in their places.

Strange Coincidence This.

The great station is hung with evergreens and with black and red bunting. Evergreens also carpet the approach to the station, the passage thru the station, as well as the entire train platform.

Strange coincidence, we, the representatives of the Communist International, should be standing here in the Belorussian station, the same station where the body of Comrade Voikoff, Soviet ambassador to Poland, was received by the Polish government, Mr. Patek, brings a wreath of living flowers for the Polish legation. But such sentiments are frozen in the ice of capitalist diplomatic formality.

But on the far side of the platform there gathers an increasing host of representatives of the Soviet government, the All-Union Communist Party, the Soviet Trade Unions, the Narkomindel (the Soviet foreign office of People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs) with which Voikoff was directly connected, and which has also suffered the loss of Vaorvsky, slain by an assassin in Switzerland. There are also members of the bereaved family. Soldiers of the Red Army stand in long straight lines. No trains come or enter the station. All traffic is at a standstill. Today the pillars of the covered platform are draped with red and black flags. Streamers of mourning everywhere.

(To be continued)

Police Attack and Jail Palestinian Workers in May Day Demonstration

LONDON, June 17 (By Mail)—Sakiatvala, Communist M. P., inquired in the House as to the reason for the police attack on Palestinian workers during May Day demonstrations in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, held in common with May Day celebrations and demonstrations of workers all over the world. The Palestinian demonstrators were viciously attacked, and a large number wounded. Many were arrested and imprisoned, and bail refused.

Minister Amery replied that the reason of the attack was that the Communist Party organized illegal demonstrations in order to embarrass the Government. He admitted that 12 persons had been injured at one of the demonstrations, but disclaimed knowledge as to the others, or as to the number of arrests and convictions.

On Sakiatvala's inquiry as to whether demonstrations which were legal and permissible in Great Britain were illegal in Palestine, Mr. Amery replied: "The conditions are somewhat different. In these matters we trust the discretion of our representatives on the spot." Mr. Amery was also questioned as to the reason for a sentence of 50 days' imprisonment and deportation passed on Arie Karp, editor of the "Red Ald Bulletin." He replied that he knew nothing.

Cabbage vs. Sun.

CHICAGO, July 3.—"Holden Joe" Lowers, aspirant of the world's flagpole sitting duration title, passed his forty-eighth hour atop his 637-foot perch on the Morrison Hotel here today, defying the scorching rays of a torrid sun with cabbage leaves.

Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin

Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is the leading Marxian theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical systems of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.) Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois politico-economic views as the Austrian School, (Boehm-Bawerk, Visser, Wieser, Clark, etc.) in a brilliant style and with lucid Marxian reasoning he overthrows the theories of Marginal Utility, Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is governed by the vulgar psychology of the rentier, the coupon-clipper.

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While "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, "Historical Materialism" by the same author is an application of Marxism to the field of sociology. This book has already become the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxian classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied to an analysis of the various social phenomena.

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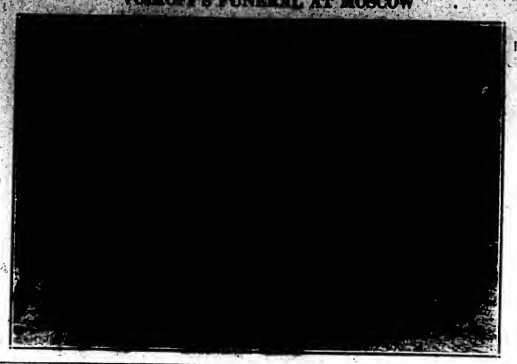
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VOIKOFF'S FUNERAL AT MOSCOW



American Seamen Help Chinese Strike Ship

(Continued from Page One)

appealed to the United States shipping board. The results were that the shipping board, looking after the interests of the Holland American Line, provided the "S. S. Rotterdam" with six-masters-at-arms. This number was later increased to eight.

The company in conjunction with the shipping board, was willing to pay these men $6.00 a day, their board and first class passage to and fro. These men they provided with special badges and guns and the instructions to use these guns upon any sign of open discontent on the part of the crew. They were pretty careful to pick husky, healthy gunmen for this job.

Join Strike.

The remainder of the ships black gang (firemen and coal passers) however, were already greatly discontented, by this time and were ready to join in sympathy with their striking brothers. It was just about this time that the before mentioned group of sailors came aboard ship, entered the focsles and spoke to their fellow workers. They asked them to show their solidarity, refusing to man a scab ship. The greater part of the men left thereupon, marching down the gang plank past customs officials, immigration officers and watchmen who were unable to stop their victorious progress.

The next morning word went up and down South Street and all along New York's waterfront as the effect that the "S. S. Rotterdam" was a condemned ship; was hiring scab labor and that if the crew were filled, it would be a scab crew. Soon enough the enraged ship's officials found themselves faced with sailing time and eighty men short. Their need was so desperate that they moved the ship to Quarastine. This was done with a greatly undermanned force, endangering the lives of the passengers aboard. All other attempts were made to fill the ranks of the missing coal passers and firemen, but the work of this small group of class conscious sailors had been so effective that the ship was tied up for eight hours.

Tied Up For 8 Hours.

The "S. S. Rotterdam" was kept outside of Quarantine without a crew for eight solid hours. This cost the Holland American Line quite a neat sum of money, because she is a mail-carrying vessel.

Another interesting phase lies in the fact thnt whereas the "Rotterdam" was listed as paying $62.50 for the run the evening before the Holland American raised the wage scale first to $100 and then to $150 the next morning. They also promised all sorts of fantastic favors, bonuses and trips to the men, which of course, never will be kept.

Hold Meeting.

An open air meeting was held under the auspices of the International Seamens Club at Coentis Slip. A united front was effected with the Marine-Transport Workers' Union, 510 and other water front organizations. The subject of the meeting was the strike situation facing the Dutch Seamen and the creation of picketing committees for the boycotting of the "S. S. Rotterdam. The meeting turned out a success. After the meeting the men all came up to the headquarters of the International Seamens Club at 26 South Street where ways and means of boycotting the Rotterdam and other Dutch ships was discussed.

Plan to Unite Seamen.

In an interview with Harry Kwelt, Secretary of the International Seamens Club, he pointed out that this was probably the most glaring case of the exploitation of seamen and their replacement by American sailors through the strike-breaking tactics of the shipping interests which has occurred on the New York waterfront for quite some time. Kwelt says that the International Seamens Club will do all in its power to cooperate with other waterfront organizations to help the striking Holland seamen in their struggle for higher wages and organization.

It was also the opinion of Frantsen, acting organizer of the Marine-Transport Workers Union, 510, that the present will lead to the uniting of all seamen's organizations.

DEATH MASK OF VOIKOFF



Peter Voikoff, ambassador to Poland from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, was murdered by an assassin who admits he acted on "orders." The killing was part of a British Imperialist plot.

Indian Workers in Solid Labor Front Win Madras Strike

MADRAS, June 1. (By Mail)—The strike of Indian workers employed by the Burma Oil Company in Madras has came to an end on May 16 on terms which mean a practical victory for the strikers.

A weak previously, unarmed strikers had been shot down by the company's officials. Lorries with petrol tried to pass through a strikers' meeting, and the way being barred, the company officials opened fire and some belonging to the "Volunteer Guard" charged the crowd. Eighteen workers were wounded.

General Strike Threat.

This only strengthened the spirit of the men. The next day the strike extended to the Standard Oil Company and to the Asiatic Petroleum Company. The press reported that practically all labor in oil companies in Madras had been withdrawn. The price of petrol nearly doubled owing to the shortage.

On May 15th representatives of all Labor unions in Madras met and decided to support the strike in every way, and considered the question of calling a general strike in Madras.

Under this threat the company gave way. The terms agreed on include: (1) the reinstatement of the 114 men whose summary dismissal caused the strike; (2) the restoration of benches in the workshops; (3) restoration of a two anna wage cut of a group of twenty men. Only the demand for an all-round one anna wage increase was held over.

The Burma Oil Company is a British company, of which the Annual General Meeting was held in Glasgow last week. The chairman, Sir John T. Cargill, reported that during the past year the profits had increased to £2,479,000. He regretted that "in view of the uncertain petroleum market the board does not feel justified in recommending a larger final dividend than 20 per cent."

With the interim dividend of 10 per cent this makes 30 per cent for the year; or, since there was also a distribution of bonus shares, the equivalent of 40 per cent on the old capital.

British India Is Made Safe for Imperialism; All Propaganda Barred

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)—The Governor General of India has issued an edict in Council, prohibiting the importation into British India of any literature from the "League against Imperialism and for National liberation," and of any publications issued by the Nationalist News Agency, Hankow.

German Press Scoffs At Chamberlain Pose Of "Angel of Peace"

BERLIN, June 15. (By Mail)—The capitalist press in London has been very positive in its descriptions of the "swing away from Russia" of the Germon press. Yet here is what "Vorwaerts" says the Socialist organ which has been consistently and venomously anti-Soviet in its policy:

"The British Tory Government assures the world that it does not want war, or even an interruption of Anglo-Russian trade. It reminds one of the wartime cartoon of Wilhelm II. on his knees before a soldier's grave saying, 'I did not want this.'"

The "Vassische Zeitung," again (Liberal and strongly anti-Bolshevik), writes: "The British Government must realize that the Russian note to Poland has found a wide echo in world public opinion. It touches certain chords in the European soul which vibrate easily when England is accused.

"The Treaty of Tirana would never have been concluded without British connection, and what good does it do now that it has led to grave trouble, for Britain to pose as an angel of peace? If the weak and timid in Europe dared to utter their complaints, the present British rulers would not hear anything very pleasant."

Voikov's Murder.

The Social-Democratic (anti-Bolshevik) organ in Vienna, "Arbeiter Zeitung," writes: "The responsibility for the murder of Voikov by a monarchist falls on Chamberlain. . . . If a Conservative Minister breaks open safes and steals other people's documents, why should not a Russian counter-revolutionary resort to his revolver? A diplomatic act in London becomes a murderer's shot in Warsaw."

Muscle Shoals Power Holds Up Its Patrons

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Revelation by residents of Muscle Shoals City that they will have to pay 10 cents a kilowatt hour to the Alabama Power Co. unless the war department allows them to buy directly from the government at production costs—two mills—has stirred congressmen into renewed promises. Chairman James of the house military affairs committee, in charge of the disposition of Muscle Shoals, declares he will favor public operation if private companies do not offer satisfactory bids by the time congress meets. Congressman Willis L. Davey of Ohio maintains that farmers of his state are being robbed of $1,000,000 a year in excessive fertilizer prices because the government is not operating Muscle Shoals.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

COOPS OF SOVIET UNION REPORT 20 MILLION MEMBERS

Pravda Raps Reformist Leaders Abroad

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, July 3.—In connection with International Cooperation Day centers of the cooperative system summarized the results of their work in the ten years of the existence of the Soviet Union.

Since the seizure of power by the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. the turnover of consumers' cooperation has grown from 500 million to seven billion roubles yearly; the number of mambers of cooperative societies has increased five times and has increased to twelve and a half millions; agricultural cooperation counts 60,000 cooperative societies, uniting seven million peasant homes; namely, one third of the whole peasant population of the whole Soviet Union.

Producers' Cooperatives.

The yearly production of handicraft and industrial cooperation amounts to two and a half million roubles. Twenty per cent of all handicraft and artisan workers throuut the U.S.S.R., namely 600,000, are united in handicraft and industrial cooperatives.

The balance sheet of the All-Russian Cooperative Bank shows an approved total of 176,200,000 roubles and profits of 1,900,000. H. Hintchuk has been elected chairman of the board of directors of this bank.

An editorial in the Pravda points out that cooperation in the Soviet Union during the last few years of its development has grown into a great economic force and has created apparatus operating thruout the whole country. Thru peaceful economic organization there have gradually been built up 100,000 cooperative societies, including twenty million shareholders (the total is much greater if the families of the co-opernators are included) with a general turnover of 10 hillion roubles.

War Threat.

If the Soviet Union is threatened with war, the cooperatives will ensure a regular circulation of goods within the country and help the Red Army on the front. In event of war, it will be necessary to revert to primitive methods of distribution which prevailed during the period of war communism.

While fighting the enemy, and if necessary curtailing superfluous ontlay, we shall carry on thru modern methods the development of socialistic forms of economy.

Abroad cooperation forms part of the whole opparatus of imperialist oppression. The reformist lenders of cooperation servilely lick the feet of their capitalist rulers and carry thru projects which tend to rob cooperation of any independence from the capitalist system.

Struggle Against Reformism.

However, the rank and file of cooperatives in the capitalist countries are beginning to see the truth. Step by step revolutionary ideas are penetrating the mass of members, and stirring them to activity. The struggle against war is actually the most favorable field of revolutionary work among the masses of cooperators.

The slogan of cooperatives should be the defance of the Russian and Chinese revolutions. These slogans can rally all of the honest elements of international cooperation.

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The Bombardment Begins

News has just reached the headquarters of the General Staff of the DAILY WORKER Army that the heavy shell fire has been opened on several important fronts against the enemy. The reports indicate that the results of these heavy bombardments have been devastating. Chicago has opened up her Big Berthas swamping the city with Six Thousand DAILY WORKERS distributed in working class districts. The Chicago battalions are now engaged in mopping up the enemy and gathering up the subscriptions which have been wrested from the retreating enemy. From the heights of Bunker Hill in Boston five thousand telling shots have been fired in the big DAILY WORKER distribution campaign conducted over the week-end. The power of the assault has thrown the plutocrats on Beacon Hill into a state of frenzied terror. Brooklyn, which was the scene of many a fierce struggle during the American Revolution, has decided not to be behind in the present struggle. Communiques from the Brooklyn chief of staff state that the enemy in that territory has suffered heavily under the recent bombardment of 10,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER. Remember, every new reader is a dent in the line of the enemy. Be sure to do your bit.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Replace "Trade Union Capitalism" by Genuine Co-operatives

The carefully worded reports of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' convention fail, however, to conceal the orgy of "high finance" which was carried on by the inner circle of the Brotherhood officialdom.

In order to save something from the wreckage the convention has voted a two-year assessment which, it is estimated, will bring in $7,200,000. This assessment has been used as security for a loan, replacing securities which were either worthless or of a value far below amounts loaned upon them.

A paragraph in the New York Times' story dealing with this phase of the matter is illuminating. It says:

"Officials explained that the paper in question was "good paper" but that the Controller had not considered it "good paper for the bank because it represented other Brotherhood investments." (Emphasis ours.)

The "trade union capitalists" who were in charge of the Brotherhood's financial affairs seem to have learned quickly the crooked methods of the banking fraternity. They organized divers subsidiary and auxiliary financial institutions (a list of which we published on this page Saturday) and then proceeded to loan the money of the parent Cleveland institution to these concerns on the bonds issued by them. This is a favorite device of the J. Rufus Wallingford fraternity but for a labor organization it can mean only disaster.

The officials of the Brotherhood not only went in for trade union capitalism but for trade union capitalism which was of so shady a nature that it is barred even by the very elastic ethical code of the capitalists themselves.

The membership of the Brotherhood, now assessing itself for millions of dollars with which to pay the debts contracted in the name of the union by the advocates of worker-employer co-operation will think twice before they are lured again into similar anti-working class schemes.

The experience of the Brotherhood, a damning indictment of the whole theory of trade union capitalism, can be utilized to great advantage by the left wing in securing repudiation of this whole policy by the labor movement and in turning these "labor capitalist" enterprises into genuine co-operative institutions with control solidly held by the rank and file.

Graphic Is Cleared—DAILY WORKER Is Indicted

The DAILY WORKER has published a poem attacking the capitalist institutions of America, in language which jars the delicate sensibilities of the degenerate bourgeoisie. For this crime the staff of The DAILY WORKER is held under a Federal Grand Jury indictment subject to fines aggregating $120,000 and ten years' imprisonment each, or both.

The Graphic, an evening tabloid newspaper, owned by the MacFadden Publications, a millionaire concern, and Emile H. Gouvreau, managing editor, have just been cleared of all charges brought against them under Section 1141 of the Penal Code, the same section under which The DAILY WORKER was prosecuted. The Court of Special Sessions, the same court which sentenced William F. Dunne to thirty days in jail, Bert Miller to seven days, and fined the paper five hundred dollars, declared in the case of the Graphic, "In our opinion, and therefore on all the grounds, the MacFadden Publications, Inc., will be acquitted and discharged."

The line here is clearly drawn. The full limit of the law is invoked against The DAILY WORKER, because it is a working class paper, fighting against the employers, fighting for Sacco and Vanzetti, fighting against war. The utmost clemency and consideration is shown to a capitalist newspaper, which has become notorious for the publication of filth, in connection with the Browning and Thaw cases.

It shows that a workers' paper can expect consideration from a capitalist court only if labor manifests its power in our defense. We must build up a powerful legal defense which requires the expenditure of thousands of dollars. We must fight against the imposition of heavy fines and jail sentences against the comrades on the staff. We must fight against the revocation of mailing privileges. For this fight we need money. Our lawyer estimates that the defense will take not less than $25,000. It is the duty of every comrade to help us meet this new and more dangerous attack on The DAILY WORKER by vigorous and immediate support of the Defense Fund.

Kerensky's Host and the Drive on the Soviet Union.

Alexander Kerensky, avowed enemy of the Soviet Union and its workers' and peasants' government, has sailed for Europe. According to the New York Times, Kerensky's host while in New York was Assistant United States District Attorney Simpson.

In view of the present drive against the Soviet Union openly engineered by Great Britain but which American imperialism is furnishing with the sinews of war by making a series of loans to the fascist and semi-fascist nations on the Soviet Union frontier, extended comment is unnecessary.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

of the French from the Rhur in return for German support for the policy of isolation of the U.S.S.R. and the opening up of American credit to France.

THE United States saved European capitalism from destruction after the world war. European capitalism is somewhat healthier now than it was at that time, but there is a rotten apple in the capitalist barrel, represented by the precarious condition of British imperialism, chiefly due to the turbulent condition in her Oriental colonial and semi-dependencies. England is not in a position to bribe France into making the concessions to Germany necessary to draw the latter country into the anti-Soviet bloc, which England is trying to organize. But if the United States, in return for some other considerations, opens her treasury to France, the French government might be willing to withdraw her troops from the Ruhr. Uncle Sam's payment would very likely have to come out of John Bull's pocket.

ANOTHER CARTOON THE GRAND JURY HATES



"Capitalism Steals Mexican Oil"—and hides behind the American flag while doing so. This cartoon appeared in the book of Red Cartoons, published by The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. It was laid before the Federal Gand Jury a few days ago, and they brot indictments against The DAILY WORKER Staff.

The Progressive Movement in the Shoe and Leather Industry

THE progressive movement in the shoe and leather industry in Massachusetts is a young movement, but it has already much to its credit.

After the decline of the Knights of Labor the Boot and Shoe Workers Union gained a foothold in Lynn and vicinity. In 1903-05 the shoe makers of Lynn rebelled against the BSWU. As the result of the "revolt" the BSWU was driven out of Lynn. Out of this fight a new union, the United Shoe Workers of America was born. This union during its existence improved the conditions of the Lynn workers.

Lynn was 95% organized, a 44 hour week and five-day week during the summer months wore secured. In 1922-23 a serious attempt was made to amalgamate all existing independent unions into one powerful union, the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America.

Due to the treachery of the leaders in the Shoe Workers Protective Union of Haverhill, Mass., who refused to enter the union, this attempt failed. In 1923-25 the BSWU spent large sums of money to capture Lynn.

In 1925 the BSWU established itself by force in the city of Lynn. What were the methods of the BSWU in gaining control of Lynn? The BSWU knows well that the shoe workers of the country dislike their methods and policies. For two years the BSWU carried on a campaign thru the press and spies in the local.

* * *

HOWEVER, this time the BSWU and the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association of Lynn did not reckon with the militancy of the Lynn shoe workers. This "buy and sell" proposition of the BSWU and the shoe manufacturers aroused the fighting spirit of the Lynn shoe workers. A progressive movement to stop the cuts in wages and the lengthening of hours was organized. The joint council of the Lynn shoe workers became the center of the fight. When the bosses, thru the socalled shoe agents, appealed to the union for the reduction of wages, the progressives put forward a counter demand for an increase in wages and in certain instances threatened the shoe manufacturers with strikes. The shoe manufacturers have learned to fear the militancy of the Lynn shoe workers, altho they now had their union, the BSWU.

Seeing that they could not control the Lynn shoe workers, they moved their factories to Boston where they could get 100% protection.

* * *

BOSTON is only ten miles from Lynn and the same union. Still it cost the shoe manufacturers to produce shoes 25 to 35% less than in Lynn. It is true that the BSWU constitution has a provision where it says "if any manufacturer has a union contract, and if this firm moves to another city the highest price for labor shall be paid." The Lynn council and the six executive boards went to the general office of the BSWU to eliminate this emigration to escape paying state board prices and conditions. The reply of the general office was, "We have no right to interfere with Boston. That is we have local autonomy." After this remarkable cooperation which the Lynn shoe workers received from their general office, the Lynn progressives realized that the only salvation for the shoe workers of Lynn was to organize the shoe workers of Boston. Consequently a gigantic progressive movement was organized in Boston on the same lines as the one in Lynn.

The next move of the Lynn shoe manufacturers was the introduction of the Golden Rule system and individual contracts (yellow dog contract), selling shares and the like. This golden rule, etc., introduction is a very important phenomenon in the shoe industry. It means that a worker must buy a job for not less than a hundred dollars, and sign a contract that he will agree to everything laid down by the committee of the concern. No strikes, no walkouts, overtime, work on holidays, not even thinking of unionization, and surely no organization—this is the meaning of the golden rule system. Would the management find out that a worker even thinks of joining a union, not only would the worker lose his job but also the money paid in for the shares.

The union makes no attempt to stop this golden rule movement. In fact it helps in certain instances to establish the golden rule system. It is a logical thing for the present reactionary leadership of the BSWU as well as that of the Shoe Workers Protective Union to point to the Golden Rule shop conditions as being worse than the conditions in the union shops. In other words the reactionary officialdom is glad to have such an organization as the Golden Rule system and uses the comparison between it and the union shops to maintain themselves in office.

THE tragedy of the twelve thousand Brockton shoe workers is not only a black spot for the shoe and leather workers, but for the entire labor movement. Four years ago, when the Brockton shoe workers revolted against both oppressors, the bosses and the union policy, when they were met with the strong arm of both enemies, both the shoe manufacturer and the union officialdom united for one purpose to crush down the rebellion. With the aid of the courts and the "cossacks" the shoe manufacturers and the officialdom of the BSWU broke the ranks of the Brockton shoe workers. After the defeat the union imposed a fine of twenty-five or more dollars upon each striker. They took away the charters of practically every local and appointed a governing board to supervise the work of the Brockton shoe workers. That means that the Brockton shoe workers were put in local O. Some of the heads of the governing board are members of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce. It is four years since the strike and the Brockton shoe workers have no say about their working conditions as yet.

Boston was the backbone of resistion. The Boston local has a membership of four thousand and until the recent election there were two unlimited dictators in office for the past fourteen years.

There are reports from the shoe workers of St. Louis and Canada about their conditions, which are similar to ours under the same union. There are about two hundred and ten thousand shoe workers in the country, and two unions in the field, The Shoe Workers Protective Union (independent) and with a membership of about twelve thousand and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union with a membership of about forty to forty-five thousand.

* * *

A CONFERENCE of representatives from all over the country was held in Boston on Nov. 26, 1926. This was the first real move to bring an end to the present conditions in the shoe and leather industry. A plan for carrying on constructive work in every shoe city was adopted. After a discussion the conference unanimously adopted a resolution for one mighty union in the shoe and leather industry.

Another important conference was held on June 5th, 1927 in Boston. This conference was a state convention with representatives from each large shoe city. At the conference a lengthy report of the progress made since the last conference, was made. It was pointed out that since the last conference in Nov. 1926 cuts in wages were stopped. The biggest feature was the lively discussion by the delegates, on how to organize the unorganized. The conference went on record in favor of one powerful union in the shoe and leather industry and the amalgamation of both existing shoe unions into one union. The conference instructed the delegates that when they go back they should organize progressive committees to elect progressive slates to the various local offices. Especially was it pointed out that as the history of the shoe industry shows it was the constant secessions from the recognized unions that destroyed the power of the shoe workers. It was the unanimous opinion that the amalgamation of all the existing shoe and leather unions into one powerful shoe and leather union was imperative.

An executive committee of two from each city was elected to carry on the work. It was decided that this committee publish a monthly bulletin, called the "Progressive Shoe and Leather Bulletin of America."

The shoe and leather workers are badly paid and work under the worst conditions. The present leadership in both unions is responsible for these conditions. The shoe workers had enough lessons by being divided into various independent unions. Therefore the policy of the progressives is correct and will lead the shoe and leather workers to victory.

FIGHT WATSON-PARKER BILL; BOARD REFUSES TRAINMEN WAGE INCREASE

By CARL HAESSLER.

The doom of the Watson-Parker rail labor act was probably sounded when the arbitration board sitting on the wage case of the 50,000 conductors and trainmen of the western railroads refused to grant any increase in wages. About 25,000 switchmen and yardmen received a 7½ per cent raise which was dated back to March 1. Switchmen will now receive a minimum of $5.07 a day.

The award, made after almost a month of hearings in Chicago, upset all the dope, both company and union. Everybody expected that the 7½ per cent raise obtained earlier in the year on the eastern and the southeastern roads would be extended to the western train service workers also. Higher-ups among the officials of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen almost regarded the arbitration proceedings as cut and dried preliminaries to the anticipated increase. Railroad presidents seemed to think the same and President Gorman of the Rock Island was so quoted in the financial columns of the leading afternoon paper.

"Neutral" Arbitrators.

The refusal to grant what President L. E. Sheppard of the conductors called adequate pay for responsible work was made effective by the socalled neutral arbitrators who rushed to the aid of the railroad nominees on the board. The brotherhood nominees dissented. These alleged neutral arbitrators are the big joker in the Watson-Parker act, under which the roads and the unions are to name their representatives and to agree on neutral representatives. But if they can't agree the neutrals are packed on the board by the permanent board of mediation and this is nominated by President Coolidge. Thus the fraud of ostensibly "public" representatives on the old rail labor board nominated by the president is succeeded by the fraud of "neutral" representatives also nominated by the president. In either case the unions after a little encouragement at the start get the raw deal thereafter.

The neutrals in the western wage case were two men whose sympathies are naturally with the employing class and against the workers. They were President E. C. Brown of the National Live Stock Exchange of Chicago and President W. M. W. Splawn of the University of Texas, a large employer of labor and a man whose salary and surroundings remove him far from the life of the railroad brakeman, getting less than $5 for an 8-hour day.

Oppose Watson-Parker Bill.

The decision was based partly on the agricultural depression in the northwest, thongh this runs counter to the principle laid down by the interstate commerce commission in rate cases to the effect that the right of a company to charge certain rates does not depend on whether its customers are making or losing money thereby.

Signs of opposition to the Watson-Parker law are increasing. The convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America has demanded its repeal. Vice-president Goff of the Locomotive Firemen is taking cracks at it and now the conductors and trainmen are expected to drop their former advocacy of it. Taken in connection with the demand of President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that railroad employes drop the basic 8-hour day in favor of a flexible day of 8 to 10 hours, all at straight time, it appears that the railroad wolf masquerading these years in sheep's clothing is about to have the hide torn off him.

Worker Electrocuted at Work in Jersey Plant

Ole Hanson, 48, of New Brighton, S. I., a mechanic employed by the United States Gypsum Co., was electrocuted Thursday afternoon when his body came in contact with an electric wire near a generator at the company's plant.

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

Frank Fay is acting as Master of Ceremonies at the Palace Theatre this week. The bill also includes: Johnny Dooley with Cliff O'Rourke; Vanderville debut of James Rennie in "The Gob," a new comedy sketch, by John V. A. Weaver, with Peggy Warner, Helen Baxter and Thomas Cuthbert; Joe Fejer's Orchestra and Vivian Hart, prima donna, with Ted Trevor and Dina Harris; Charles Withers and Company in "Wither's Op'ry"; Ted and Al Waldman in "Bio-O-Logy"; Jack Hayes, Sally Marsh and Lucille Hayes and Jim Jam Jems.

Moss' Broadway will have the following players headlining its vaudeville program this week: Frank Sinclair Co.; Weston & Lyons; Elton Rich and Girls and Marino and Martin.

GRETA GARBO.



The talented artist plays an important role in "Streets of Sorrow," European film now showing at Moss' Cameo Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Ritz Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

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Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

WORKERS URGE END OF GOVERNMENT THAT THIRSTS FOR NEW WORLD WAR

NOTE—This article by Comrade Engdahl was written and mailed from Moscow before Engdahl started on his return trip to this country. Engdahl arrived in New York last Friday. Engdahl will write additional articles for THE DAILY WORKER on recent developments within the Soviet Union. Watch for these articles.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—"Down with the government that thirsts for world war!"

This was the slogan that blazed from the breastplate of the huge locomotive that brought the funeral train of Comrade P. L. Voikoff, Soviet Ambassador slain at Warsaw, Poland, to its journey's end in the White Russian-Baltic railroad station here.

Beneath the slogan was the picture of Comrade Volkoff clipped from the Pravda, the central organ of the All-Union Communist Party.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union look upon Volkoff as the first victim in the new war launched against the Soviet Union, and they are not slow to place the entire blame at the door of the British reaction. Today (Saturday, June 11) the Moscow proletariat did honor to its dead.

We have come to the station as a delegation representing the Communist International. Spokesmen of the workers of many lands are in our group. All the way from the Comintern building we have seen that the Red Army has already closed the streets to traffic. Great throngs were already assembled about the station, workers' delegations from many shops and factories, under their own banners. Thousands of Red Army infantry and cavalry were in their places.

Strange Coincidence This.

The great station is hung with evergreens and with black and red bunting. Evergreens also carpet the approach to the station, the passage thru the station, as well as the entire train platform.

Strange coincidence, we, the representatives of the Communist International, are to march behind the bier of Comrade Volkoff, who was killed by a White Guard, a representative of the Russian counter-revolutionary émigré organization, which has its headquarters in Paris, and which is financed by the French government.

Beside us march the delegations of the Soviet government, the All-Union Communist Party, the Soviet Trade Unions, the Narkomindel (the Soviet foreign office of People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs) with which Volkoff was directly connected, and which has also suffered the loss of Vorovsky, slain by an assassin in Switzerland. There are also members of the bereaved family. Soldiers of the Red Army stand in long straight lines. No trains come or enter the station. All traffic is at a standstill. Today the pillars of the covered platform are draped with red and black flags. Streamers of mourning everywhere.

(To be continued)

Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin



Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is the leading Marxian theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical systems of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.) Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School, (Menger, Boehm-Bawerk, Wieser, Wolras, Clark, etc.), in a brilliant style and with lucid Marxian reasoning, he analyses the theories of Marginal Utility, Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is governed by the vulgar psychology of the rentier, the coupon-clipper.

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While "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, "Historical Materialism" by the same author is an application of Marxism to the field of sociology. This book has already become the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxian classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied to an analysis of the various social phenomena.

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Police Attack and Jail Palestinian Workers in May Day Demonstration

LONDON, June 17 (By Mail)—Saklatvala, Communist M. P., inquired in the House as to the reason for the police attack on Palestinian workers on May Day demonstrations in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, held in common with May Day celebrations and demonstrations of workers all over the world. The Palestinian demonstrators were viciously attacked, and a large number wounded. Many were arrested and imprisoned, and held incommunicado.

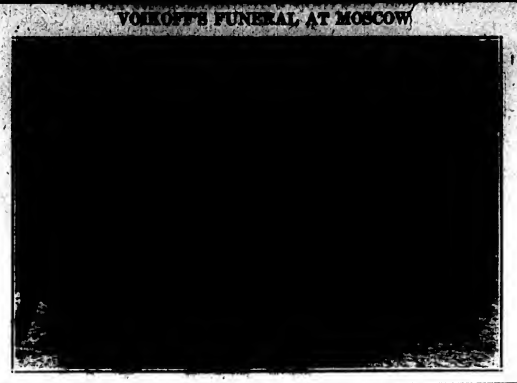
Minister Amery replied that the reason of the attack was that the Communist Party had organized illegal demonstrations in order to embarrass the Government. He admitted that 12 persons had been injured at one of the demonstrations, but disclaimed knowledge as to the others, or as to the number of arrests and convictions.

On Saklatvala's inquiry as to whether demonstrations which were legal and permissible in Great Britain were illegal in Palestine, Mr. Amery replied: "The conditions are somewhat different. In these matters we trust the discretion of our representatives on the spot." Mr. Amery was also questioned as to the reason for a sentence of 50 days' imprisonment and deportation passed on Aris Karp, editor of the "Red Ald Bulletin." He replied that he knew nothing.

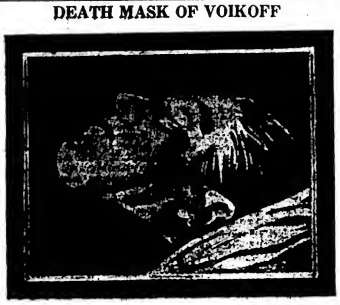
Cabbage vs. Sup.

CHICAGO, July 3.—"World's flagpole sitting duration title, passed his forty-eighth hour atop his 637-foot perch on the Morrison Hotel here today, defying the solar rays of a torrid sun with cabbage leaves.

VOIKOFF'S FUNERAL AT MOSCOW



DEATH MASK OF VOIKOFF



Peter Voikoff, ambassador to Poland from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, was murdered by an assassin who admits he acted on "orders." The killing was part of a British Imperialist plot.

American Seamen Help Chinese Strike Ship

(Continued from Page One)

appealed to the United States shipping board. The results were that the shipping board, looking after the interests of the Holland American Line, provided the "S. S. Rotterdam" with six-masters-at-arms. This number was later increased to eight.

The company in conjunction with the shipping board, was willing to pay these men $6.00 a day, their board and first class passage to and fro. These men they provided with special badges and guns and the instructions to use these guns upon any sign of open discontent on the part of the crew. They were pretty careful to pick husky, healthy gunmen for this job.

Join Strike.

The remainder of the ships black gang (firemen and coal passers) however, were already greatly discontented by this time and were ready to join in sympathy with their striking brothers. It was just about this time that the before mentioned group of sailors came aboard ship, entered the focsles and spoke to their fellow workers. They asked them to show their solidarity, refusing to man a scab ship. The greater part of the men left thereupon, marching down the gang plank past customs officials, immigration officers and watchmen who were unable to stop their victorious progress.

The next morning word went up and down South Street and all along New York's waterfront to the effect that the "S. S. Rotterdam" was a condemned ship; was hiring scab labor and that if the crew were filled, it would be a scab crew. Soon enough the enraged ship's officials found themselves faced with sailing time and eighty men short. Their need was so desperate that they moved the ship to Quarantine. This was done with a greatly undermanned force, endangering the lives of the passengers aboard. All day frantic attempts were made to fill the ranks of the missing coal passers and firemen, but the work of this small group of class conscious sailors had been so effective that the ship was tied up for eight hours.

Tied Up For 8 Hours.

The "S. S. Rotterdam" was kept outside of Quarantine without a crew for eight solid hours. This cost the Holland American Line quite a neat sum of money, because she is a mail-carrying vessel.

Another interesting phase lies in the fact that whereas the "Rotterdam" was listed as paying $62.50 for the run the evening before the Holland American raised the wage scale first to $100 and then to $150 the next morning. They also promised all sorts of fantastic favors, bonuses and trips to the men, which of course, never will be kept.

Hold Meeting.

An open air meeting was held under the auspices of the International Seamens Club at Coentis Slip. A united front was effected with the Marine-Transport Workers' Union, 510 and other water front organizations. The subject of the meeting was the strike situation facing the Dutch Seamen and the creation of picketing committees for the boycotting of the "S. S. Rotterdam. The meeting turned out a success. After the meeting the men all came up to the headquarters of the International Seamens Club at 25 South Street, where ways and means of boycotting the Rotterdam and other Dutch ships was discussed.

Plan to Unite Seamen.

In an interview with Harry Kweit, Secretary of the International Seamens Club, he pointed out that this was probably the most infamous case of the exploitation of workers and their replacement by American sailors through the strike-breaking tactics of the shipping interests which has occurred on the New York waterfront for quite some time. Kweit says that the International Seamens Club will do all in its power to cooperate with other waterfront organizations to help the striking Holland seamen in their struggle for higher wages and organization.

It was also the opinion of Frandsen, acting organizer of the Marine-Transport Workers Union, 510, that this situation will lead to the uniting of all seamen's organizations.

Indian Workers in Solid Labor Front Win Madras Strike

MADRAS, June 1. (By Mail)—The strike of Indian workers employed by the Burma Oil Company in Madras came to an end on May 16 on terms which mean a practical victory for the strikers.

A week previously, unarmed strikers had been shot down by the company's officials. Lorries with petrol tried to pass through a strikers' meeting, and the way being barred, the company officials opened fire and some belonging to the "Volunteer Guard" charged the crowd. Eighteen workers were wounded.

General Strike Threat.

This only strengthened the spirit of the men. The next day the strike extended to the Standard Oil Company and to the Asiatic Petroleum Company. The press reported that practically all labor in oil companies in Madras had been withdrawn. The price of petrol nearly doubled owing to the shortage.

On May 15th representatives of all Labor unions in Madras met and decided to support the strike in every way, and considered the question of calling a general strike in Madras.

Under this threat the company gave way. The terms agreed on include: (1) the reinstatement of the 114 men whose summary dismissal caused the strike; (2) the restoration of benches in the workshops; (3) reextention of a two anna wage cut of a group of twenty men. Only the demand for on all-round one anna wage increase was held over.

The Burma Oil Company is a British company, of which the Annual General Meeting was held in Glasgow last week. The chairman, Sir John T. Cargill, reported that, during the past year the profits had increased to £2,479,000. He regretted that "in view of the uncertain petroleum market the board does not feel justified in recommending a larger final dividend than 20 per cent."

With the interim dividend of 10 per cent this makes 30 per cent for the year; or, since there was also a distribution of bonus shares, the equivalent of 40 per cent on the old capital!

British India Is Made Safe for Imperialism; All Propaganda Barred

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)—The Governor General of India has issued an edict in Council, prohibiting the importation into British India of any literature from the "League against Imperialism and for National liberation," and of any publications issued by the Na-Emdlist News Agency, Hankow.

German Press Scoffs At Chamberlain Pose Of "Angel of Peace"

BERLIN, June 15.—(By Mail) The capitalist press in London has been very positive in its descriptions of the "rowing away from Russia" of the German press. Yet here is what "Vorwaerts" says the Socialist organ which has been consistently and venomously anti-Soviet in its policy:

"The British Tory Government assures the world that it does not want war or even an interruption of Anglo-Russian trade. It reminds one of the wartime cartoon of Wilhelm II. on his knees before a soldier's grave saying, 'I want this.'

Britain's Mailed Fist.

The "Vossische Zeitung," again (liberal and strongly anti-Bolshevik), writes: "The British Government must realise that the Russian note to Poland has found a wide echo in world public opinion. It touches certain chords in the European soul which vibrate easily when England is accused.

"The Treaty of Tirana would never have been concluded without British sanction, and what good does it do now that it has led to grave trouble, for Britain to pose as an angel of peace? If the weak and timid in Europe dared to utter their complaints, the present British rulers would not hear anything very pleasant."

Voikov's Murder.

The Social-Democratic (anti-Bolshevik) organ in Vienna, "Arbeiter Zeitung," writes: "The responsibility for the murder of Voikov by a monarchist falls on Chamberlain. . . . If a Conservative Minister breaks open safes and steals other people's documents, why should not a Russian counter revolutionary resort to his revolver? A diplomatic act in London becomes a murderer's shot in Warsaw."

Muscle Shoals Power Holds Up Its Patrons

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Revelation by residents of Muscle Shoals City that they will have to pay 10 cents a kilowatt hour to the Alabama Power Co. unless the war department allows them to buy directly from the government at production cost—two mills—has stirred congressmen into renewed promises. Chairmon James of the house military affairs committee, in charge of the disposition of Muscle Shoals, declares he will favor public operation if private companies do not offer satisfactory bids by the time congress meets. Congressman Martin L. Davey of Ohio maintains that farmers of his state are being robbed of $1,000,000 a year in excessive fertilizer prices because the government is not operating Muscle Shoals.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

COOPS OF SOVIET UNION REPORT 29 MILLION MEMBERS

Pravda Raps Reformist Leaders Abroad

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, July 3.—In connection with International Cooperation Day reports of the cooperative system summarized the results of their work in the ten years of the existence of the Soviet Union.

Since the seizure of power by the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. the turnover of consumers' cooperation has grown from 500 million to seven billion roubles yearly; the number of members of cooperative societies has increased five times and has increased to twelve and a half millions; agricultural cooperation counts 60,000 cooperative societies, uniting seven million peasant homes; namely, one third of the whole peasant population of the whole Soviet Union.

Producers' Cooperatives.

The yearly production of handicraft and industrial cooperation amounts to two and a half million roubles. Twenty per cent of all handicrafts and artisan workers thruout the U.S.S.R., namely 600,000, are united in handicraft and industrial cooperatives.

The balance sheet of the All-Russian Cooperative Bank shows an approved total of 176,200,000 roubles and profits of 1,900,000. Il. Hintchuk has been elected chairman of the board of directors of this bank.

An editorial in the Pravda points out that cooperation in the Soviet Union during the last few years of its development has grown into a great economic force and has created apparatus operating thruout the whole country. Thru peaceful economic organization there have gradually been built up 100,000 cooperative societies, including twenty million shareholders (the total is much greater if the families of the co-operators are included) with a general turnover of 10 billion roubles.

War Threat.

If the Soviet Union is threatened with war, the cooperatives will ensure a regular circulation of goods within the country and help the Red Army on the front. In event of war, it will by no means be necessary to revert to primitive methods of distribution which prevailed during the period of war communism.

While fighting the enemy, and if necessary curtailing superfluous outlay, we shall carry on thru modern methods the development of socialistic forms of economy.

Abroad cooperation forms part of the whole apparatus of imperialist oppression. The reformist leaders of cooperation servilely lick the feet of their capitalist rulers and carry thru projects which tend to rob cooperation of any independence from the capitalist system.

Struggle Against Reformism.

However, the rank and file of cooperatives in the capitalist countries are beginning to see the truth. Step by step revolutionary ideas are penetrating the mass of members, and stirring them to activity. The struggle against war is actually the most favorable field of revolutionary work among the masses of cooperators.

The slogan of cooperatives should be the defence of the Russian and Chinese revolutions. These slogans can rally all of the honest elements of international cooperation.

The Bombardment Begins

News has just reached the headquarters of the General Staff of the DAILY WORKER Army that the heavy shell fire has been opened on several important fronts against the enemy. The reports indicate that the results of these heavy bombardments have been devastating. Chicago has opened up her Big Berthas swamping the city with Six Thousand DAILY WORKERS distributed in working class districts. The Chicago battalions are now engaged in mopping up the enemy and gathering up the subscriptions which have been wrested from the retreating enemy. From the heights of Bunker Hill in Boston five thousand telling shots have been fired in the big DAILY WORKER distribution campaign conducted over the week-end. The power of the assault has thrown the plutocrats on Beacon Hill into a state of frenzied terror. Brooklyn, which was the scene of many a fierce struggle during the American Revolution, has decided not to be behind in the present struggle. Communiques from the Brooklyn chief of staff state that the enemy in that territory has suffered heavily under the recent bombardment of 10,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER. Remember, every new reader is a dent in the line of the enemy. Be sure to do your bit.

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What is Marxian Interpretation of the American Revolution?

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

The commemoration year of the events which have been given a definite question is not yours. One type is represented by an article "Colonel Revolution" by Joe Lewinson, and in the DAILY WORKER issue (Monday, July 1926), based on a book review by Joe Lewinson, and in the DAILY WORKER article (March 1926) by Gertrude Stevens, "Dictatorship in the American Revolution." Most of these may be seriously beyond criticism but they would seem to give us at least the correct Marxist-Leninist approach, and point the road along which American Communists have much to do.

The last of these mentioned does fall into a subjective terminology, usually associated with opponents of revolutionary activity: (Speaking of the revolutionary "Committees of Correspondence"): "Their role was tyrannical and despotic in the extreme. Everywhere the loyalists were in a clear majority they were soundly defeated, persecuted, and hounded out of the country that they never opened their heads again'. . .

Those who get in the way of a revolutionary committee may complain of their being "tyrannical and despotic," our only interest in the subject is that they be timely and effective.

The Social-Democratic Anti-Revolutionary Trend.

Among the leading exponents of this school are James O'Neal, A. M. Simons, Allan Benson, Irwin St. John Tucker. All belong to the numerous petty-bourgeois muck-raker school.

Coming down to the American Revolution and the causes that led up to it, we find O'Neal saying: "Smuggling became so popular with the merchants and shippers that they lost all sense of gratitude toward Great Britain when France was endeavoring to annex the colonies to Canada" (p. 106)—this was at a time when Britain was fighting to capture the French colonies for the purpose of closing them to Yankee products. There is little cause for gratitude here. As soon as England had finished France as a major colonial power in North America (1763) the real suppression of American commerce and industry began, which quickly led up to the revolution. It was really the colonists who bore the brunt of the war against the French in Canada, not for the sake of England, but because they were fighting for possession of the western lands. Colonial fishermen and farmers captured the great fortress of Louisberg, only to see Britain give it back in the course of European diplomatic horse-trading. Not gratitude but land and power was involved in these colonial wars.

Borrowing a Wrong Approach.

From such social-democratic and bourgeois reformist writers we can expect no other conclusion. From them much valuable data can be taken, and thus time saved in research, though even here some caution is necessary, since an examination of original sources will undoubtedly bring even more striking material to light than the reformist historian gives. Where the danger comes in is when our comrades take this material uncritically, without distinguishing between worthless middle-class social-democratic dicta and really valuable source material. We have sinned in the past in this respect because it is very easy to string together a few of these "facts." Very recently, in a big "historical" article on George Washington, in our DAILY WORKER of February 22nd, 1927, we find an example.

Comrade Gaylan cites citations, clearly expressive of their social-democratic pacifist sources, to tell us in effect that: (1) The revolution was not fundamentally a bourgeois national liberation struggle at all, not a real revolution; (2) that only a small part of the American people were in favor of it and some of these seemed by the prototypes of the Ku Klux Klan; (3) that it was really a "putsch" organized by smugglers who used so low as to use violence (!) to secure their ends; and (4) that the revolutionary army was a ragged lot that owed its very existence to the British general's love for American independence. In short, there was no revolution and the heritage of what struggle there was goes to the Klan! Let us take up these points one by one.

A Revolutionary Revolution.

1.—The revolution was not a real revolution at all but (quoting Simons, again uncritically) "The American phase of an English civil war. It was not so much a conflict between colonies and English government, as it was one aspect of a war between different divisions of the English people on both sides of the Atlantic. . . It was part of the violent upheaval of society by which the capitalist class overthrew feudalism and came into power." This is not true.

While there was a political struggle between whigs and tories going on in Britain, the final political overthrew of feudalism had taken place more than a century before, and similar battles had been fought out in Carolina, New York and elsewhere to the complete rout of those who had pipe-dreams of transplanting a feudal society to a new world where there was on open frontier and every colonist had his own rifle. It was the bourgeois republic of Cromwell that passed the first of the Navigation Acts against which the colonists fought. And decades of whig ministers had tried to enforce them. The whigs used the American revolt as a club against the tory administration but very few of them favored complete independence. Marx suggests that Edmund Burke, one of the most vigorous champions of America, was bribed. (Capital, Vol. I, p. 833). Certainly we know that John Wilkes, the stormy petrel of British radicalism, gracefully accepted a "flattering letter and a valuable present" from his admirers, the Boston patriots. (Daly: "Radical Pioneers of the XVIII Century" p. 24).

Revolutionists or Kluxers?

2.—It was not a popular uprising . . . "only a small portion of the settlers in the Colonies took an active part in the fight for independence. . . Large numbers of colonists were forced into the war much against their own desires. Our intrepid "Fathers of the revolution knew how to apply pressure and resort to forceful means in order to gain supporters." (Then follows a long citation from the prejudiced Fisher: "True History") "Truly the Ku Kluxers and 100 percenters of today, with their methods of violence and intimidation, live true to the forms exhibited by their forefathers of 150 years ago."

Such sentiments are either pacifist or counter-revolutionary—or both. The Klan claims that very thing, the revolutionary heritage of 1776, the vigorous measures applied by the merchants, farmers and tradesmiths of those days against the landed aristocrats and royal government cliques. This was not Kluxism, it was revolutionary terror, applied by the revolutionary tribunals of that time. It is our task to popularize the excellent organizational measures of the patriotic "Committees of Correspondence"—organs, at first, of dual government, and then of the sole revolutionary government.

Those Bad Smugglers.

3.—Was it really a mere putsch! "We need not wonder that smugglers, rum and slave traders, were strong for independence from the mother country." "John Hancock was known as the Prince of Smugglers and was to stand trial in Boston (he was actually to be transported to England for trial because no American jury would convict an WEK) for smuggling, the very day when the battle of Lexington was fought. Simons remarks that like all smugglers, Hancock cared little for the forms of law, and trusted to bribery and violence to secure his ends. When his sloop, Liberty, was endeavoring to run the customs he first tried to bribe the officials and, failing, locked up the guard in a cabin and unloaded the sloop under the protection of a gang of thugs secured for the occasion."

Simons remarks! Naturally! Why not? But how can we uncritically accept Simon's interpretation of such an event? Seven paragraphs in this long article are devoted to smuggling, but there is not an inkling of the revolutionary role played by the smuggler of those days. One of the first weapons to which a colonial bourgeoisie resorts in a struggle against an exploiter nation is the boycott—see China. The only way an industrially undeveloped country can make a boycott effective against a nation which controls the seas is by smuggling. The fact that it is profitable to the smuggler makes it none the less a revolutionary weapon, and Hancock was not unjustified in calling his sloop "Liberty." Bourgeois "liberty," of course, liberty to trade where and with whom the rising young American bourgeoisie pleased, but that was one of the things that the fight was about. These smugglers—like the Lewis and Clark keel boats came under this category, the basis being a smugglers' paradise—gave a good account of themselves in the revolution, they fitted out as privateers manned by a force equal in numbers to the entire revolutionary army, and their depredations on England's shipping while she was fighting not merely America but France, Spain and Holland as well, and had aligned against her the armed neutrality of the rest of Europe—this activity of the "smugglers" contributed heavily to winning the revolution. The boycott movement of 1769 brought some relief, and again the First Continental Congress, in 1774, called for a boycott against all British goods, and left it to these aforementioned revolutionary Committees of Correspondence to see to it, that it was carried out. (Wertenbaker, The American People, p. 40). Before the revolution more than a third of the total British imports came from America, and more than one-fourth of her exports was shipped there. (Day, History of Commerce in U. S. A., p. 9.) The boycott hit the British merchants so severely that they were the loudest in demanding the repeal of the Stamp Act. Of the million and a half pounds of tea consumed in America not more than 10 per cent was imported legally—all unsmuggled tea was boycotted. (Meloney: Industrial History of the American People, p. 200.) In the light of these facts the story of Hancock and the revenue officer takes on a different complexion, and between these two worthies Communists will certainly root for John and his "gang of thugs secured for the occasion"—very likely they may have been shipmates in whose daily political discussions became so famous that they are said to have bequeathed us the very word, "caucus," without which our vocabulary is hardly complete.

Who Won the War?

4.—"The revolutionary army was a ragged lot. . . . Desertions grew at an alarming pace. (Citing Hart on whipping soldiers). . . It is impossible to remember that General Howe, who was in command of the British forces . . . was a most intensely partisan Whig. He was absolutely opposed to any use of force against them; believed them to be in the right and entitled to victory."

Has there ever been a revolutionary army that was not a "ragged lot"? The French army of the Great Revolution, the Russian Red Guard and Red Army—were they models of "What the Young Man Will Wear"? It may be argued that it is no discredit to call them a ragged lot. But is this a sympathetic or even accurate picture to be drawn by a revolutionist of a great revolutionary struggle?

But as to Howe. It is true that he was accused by the British Tories of not trying hard enough to lick the rebels, and as a scapegoat to save British pride against the defeat suffered in the colonies this story is often made use of. The fact remains that Howe was operating in an unknown country without roads, 3,000 miles away from his home base and that he was fighting not against an army but against a hostile population. He did not do so badly. The Americans won not a single pitched battle and every coast town at one time or another fell into British hands. Only when the Americans were strong—where every popular revolutionary army is strong—set—was in ability to survive defeat after defeat and yet, living off the country, continue the fight. Finally, with the aid of a French army and navy, they forced the British to quit. Washington's regular army was outnumbered, outgeneralled and whipped at Long Island, at White Plains, and in other battles, but with only three regiments he made brilliant midwinter guerilla raids on Trenton and Princeton. Again, the Mohawk Valley county militia shattered, one at a time, three British armies that were intended to cut the colonies in half by occupying New York from Canada to the sea. Gen. Gates was cut to pieces by Cornwallis in Charleston and Camden, but he was succeeded by the guerilla bands of Sumter, Pickens, Marion and Green, which saved the revolution in the South, as did the epic march of George Rogers Clark in the West. These back-woodsmen applied real partisan tactics, Green wrote, "We fight, get beat, rise and fight again." And in the end they held their foes to the coast towns. De-bunk, but don't De-revolutionize.

In resentment against the classic bourgeois historians it is to be expected that protesting writers will deal ruthlessly with the pretty strawmen, pre-conceptions of all the bourgeois virtues, that have been made out of the very ordinary (and sometime extraordinary) specimens of their time and class—the "Fathers." This goes by the name of de-bunking history, it is a very necessary process, there is a lot more of it to be done, but in stripping away the halos we should leave the heads. The de-bunking process must not result in the de-revolutionizing of actual revolutionists, albeit bourgeois ones. As Marx puts it in the "18th Brumaire": "Unheroic though bourgeois society may seem, heroism had been needed to bring it into being—heroism, self-sacrifice, the reign of terror, civil war, and the slaughter on the battlefields." True, this is only one side of the rise to power—the struggle, the grafting, stealing, treachery to its allies, etc., are another aspect. True also that Marx was speaking here of the French revolution, but to a somewhat more limited degree all these things were also present in the struggle for power of the native American bourgeoisie. Theirs was a real revolution, and we have no reason whatever to deny this. More than that, it was a skilfully managed revolution from which there are lessons to be learned by Communists.

This article does not purport to give a Marxian analysis of the American Revolution, it merely tries to point out some pitfalls to be avoided by the comrades who undertake this task. It is indeed encouraging to note that one of the fields to which our new theoretical organ is to be devoted is precisely this one of American history. It should be obvious that it requires much more than citations from Simons and O'Neal to give us a real basis for such work.

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"Al Can't Be Elected," Senator Hefflin Tells 3,000 Ku Klux Friends

Safe among 3,000 friends at a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in Richmond Hills, Queens, Senator J. T. Heflin of Alabama declared that Al Smith didn't have a chance in the world to be the next president of the United States.

"He will not carry the solid South," declared the senator, "and besides the people of this country will not tolerate Popery in the White House."

Jumps From Hospital Window.

Joseph A. Miller, twenty-nine, was instantly killed today when he jumped or fell from a sixth-floor window in Poly-Clinic Hospital, at 334 West fifty-fifth Street, where he was a patient.

Miller, who lived at 155 West Fifty-fifth Street, was operated on four days ago. He was a real estate clerk.

His parents told police that they know of no motive for a suicide.

LONDON, July 3.—An earthquake was registered by the seismograph at Kew at 9:23 o'clock this morning, believed to be in the direction of the island of Crete, in the Balkan area.

Coney Island Stadium Concert

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Saturday Night, July 16, 1927, at 8 p.m.

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AUSPICES JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE FURRIERS AND CLOAK MAKERS, 41 UNION SQUARE

Tickets on sale at 108 East 14th Street, Room 33, and 41 Union Square, Room 714.

RESERVED SEATS $2. GENERAL ADMISSION $1.

THE ENTIRE PROGRAM WILL BE BROADCAST FROM STATION WCGU.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Educational Meeting.

An educational meeting of the new morning international branch, night workers section, will be held next Tuesday, 10:30 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. D. Benjamin will lecture on the American revolution.

Camp Registration Continues Two More Weeks.

Registration for the Young Pioneers Camp will continue for two more weeks. Arrangements are being made to accommodate 50 more children. This will allow a few more to go in the first group which leaves New York Tuesday, July 5th. Registration at 108 East 14th St. daily between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., Room 41. The rate is $10 a week.

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

Important Meeting of Subsection 3-C.

All members of Sub-section 3-C must attend the next meeting to be held Tuesday, 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. A representative of the district office will be present. Strong measures will be taken against those who fail to be on time.

Labor Organizations

Amalgamated T. U. E. L. Meets Tomorrow.

An important meeting of the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League will be held tomorrow, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Open Forum Thursday Afternoon.

An open forum arranged by the Unity Committee of the furriers, cloak and dressmakers will be held Thursday 1 P. M. at Cooper Union. Louis Ilyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board will speak on Morris Sigman's latest gesture of representational evolution, while Ben Gold will discuss the latest developments of the furriers strike.

Women's Protest Meeting Saturday.

An open air meeting to protest against the gangsterism used against the striking furriers will be held Saturday, 2 p. m. at the corner of Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. It has been arranged by the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Furriers Council 1.

Volunteers Wanted At Once!

Volunteers wanted to distribute Sacco and Vanzetti leaflets. Report at once to Room 422, 80 East 11th St.

I. L. D. Meeting Tuesday.

The Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a meeting Tuesday evening at 81 East 110th St. The question of Sacco-Vanzetti will be discussed.

U. C. W. C. H. Meeting Tuesday.

A very important general membership meeting of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives will be held Tuesday evening, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will play the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic which has been endorsed by the United Textile Workers Local 1603, at the picnic of the plumbers' helpers on July 10, at Pleasant Bay Park. Tickets for sale at the union office 156 East 24th St. They are 35 cents.

An important meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club will be held Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Ben Gold and Emil Kiss in Hungarian.

Piano Player Needed.

The dancing class which meets at the Workers' Drama League, 64 Washington Sq., Tuesday evenings, 8:30 p. m. would like the assistance of some comrade who can improvise on the piano and help in preparing for The DAILY WORKER'S carnival and fair.

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Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 1.—When the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor meets in Washington on July 15, it will be attended by the most representative body of labor men from the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico nations ever assembled on American soil.

But not a single delegate from Argentina, Brazil or Chile, the A.B.C countries of South America, will be in attendance. This is indicated by credentials now in the hands of Secretary Santiago Iglesias. The Argentina Socialist Party submitted credentials, but has been informed by Iglesias that the congress will be primarily for trade union bodies.

Suspicion.

The failure of the A.B.C countries to attend the Washington meeting is seen as another indication of the growing antipathy between the non-Caribbean Latin countries and the United States. The feeling against the United States as the "colossus of the north" permeates not only labor organizations but commercial bodies as well, where it bobbed up in the recent Pan-American Commercial Congress.

This propaganda has an unfortunate effect, Iglesias explains, on labor relations between the South American countries and the American Federation of Labor. The Latin workers believe the equator look upon A. F. of L. officials, exporters, manufacturers, diplomats and financiers as the Yankee bogey.

Delegation Going.

If Iglesias' suggestion is adopted by the Congress, a delegation of North American labor leaders will visit Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Santos, Montevideo and Santiago, the centers of anti-United States propaganda, explaining the program and policies of the A. F. of L.

The Washington congress will seat delegates from the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Panama, Salvador and Porto Rico. At the fourth congress in Mexico City in 1924, delegates were present from Nicaragua, Panama, Santo Domingo, Guatemala and Porto Rico, in addition to the A. F. of L. and Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM).

Unionizing.

The main object of the fifth congress, according to Iglesias, who is also president of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor, will be the strengthening of labor unions along the shores of the Caribbean.

Iglesias sees the job as an immense one with scores of sharp conflicts with employing interests before success is attained. That it can be attained in good measure is evidenced, he declares, by the success of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

BRITISH DIE-HARDS DOING A WAR DANCE



A Soviet Union cartoonist's conception of the tory drive for a break with the U. S. S. R. From left to right are: William Joynson Hicks, Lord Birkenhead, formerly "Galloping Smith," Winston Churchill, Stanley Baldwin, Austen Chamberlain and the Canadian flunkey, McKenzie King. Baldwin is carrying a portfolio marked "forgeries and stolen documents." Chamberlain with angelic wings is carrying poison gas.

Letters From Our Readers

Dear Comrades: I

Without doubt you are informed of the imprisonment on May 1st of Comrade Monmousseau, Secretary of the C. G. & U. of France. Since then a great number of militants have been put in prison. Lately the reactionary wave has been extremely intense. The French government has resolved to destroy our party, and it is now the first serious blow by arresting the most prominent leaders. Parliamentary immunity will soon be a thing of the past, and Doumer, Painleve, Cachin, Couturier and the rest of our parliamentary group are in danger of imprisonment.

The discovery of so-called "Red Plots" are the order of the day; but one balloon explodes after another, and this causes extreme rage among the reactionaries. The influence of our party on the soldiers and sailors is very considerable and the govarnment feels its hold loosening every day in so far as the army is concerned. Sarraut's Constantine speech threateing death to Communism, the law Boucour militarizing men, women, children and labor organizations in time of war, recently passed, the intensification of reaction, the worsening economic conditions of the proletariat and the lower classes, the danger of war, etc., have strengthened the position of our party ulong the whole line. Evidence of this can be seen in the recent various local elections in which the Party has come out victorious nine out of ten times; and the participation of more than 100,000 workers in the recent assemblage at the "Wall" to commemorate the martyrs of the Commune.

In a word, the French bourgeoisie has a hard bone to hite on, and therefore the struggle which threatens to break out in the near future, will be of a great historical importance, if not decisive, in view of the revolutionary sympathy of great masses of soldiers and sailors.

Receive my revolutionary greetings, and believe me, Fraternally yours,— Louis De Fillipnis.

* * *

Editor, the DAILY WORKER:

To those who fear for the future of our militant DAILY WORKER, it is necessary to point out how splendidly the workers all over are rallying to the call for support.

Comrades Dunne and Miller were in the front line trenches facing the enemy, and all the workers throughout the country put forward a special effort the result of which was to defeat (temporarily at least) the machinations of the employing class who took upon The DAILY WORKER as their most dangerous opponent.

Bishop W. M. Brown just recently ended a short two weeks' tour of the Philadelphia and Boston districts. Almost without exception, their reception was splendid.

In Philadelphia, Comrade L. Lesser, the energetic DAILY WORKER agent had his program all organized. Sermons, Banquets, Dinner, Dances and Philadelphia was pulled for donations and Comrade Olga Gold, Hoffman, Wiskowsky, Maximoff and a host of others all put their shoulders to the wheel.

In spite of the fact that special drives were being made for the Protest Against Polish Defense of Pilsudski, Chamberlain and many other reactionary objects, the splendid sum of over $200 was raised for the Daily.

In Boston the reception was even better, if that were possible. Comrade Shohan of the Bookstore had set his quota for the tour in his territory at $500 and he sure made a herculean effort to attain it.

Norwood, Brockton, Worcester, Peabody, South Boston and Gardener were visited. Comrade Gage and his wife, Feinstein, Parta, Anderson and others too numerous to mention all joined in a 100 per cent effort and raised the magnificent sum of $480. The Finnish comrades promised support, however, and there is no doubt that they will send a substantial donation to The DAILY WORKER, which will bring the Boston district quota up to scratch. One can truly say that with such friends the only English labor daily in the world will live.

A continuation of such devotion will not only save The DAILY WORKER, but will send it into new fields where its influence will increase one hundred fold.—Pat Devine.

* * *

Editor, DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrade:—One need not be very imaginative these days to perceive the great game of deception being played at the expense of the reading public by the powers of the world. In fact, a course of "reading between the lines" should be taken by Americans and others, in order to make clear the true goal to which nations of the world are pointing.

One of our foreign "defenders" Mr. Houghton speaking at the Harvard commencement exercises makes the following statements:

First, that a declaration of war against other peoples in the group (meaning, of course, the group whose purpose shall be to "outlaw" war") can be made only after the question has received the affirmative sanction of a majority of the qualified electors of each; and,

Second, that in return for reciprocal pledges, each shall agree not to attack the others for a term of—say —one hundred years.

Does this not smack of anti-Russian propaganda? Does this not seem like the forerunner to the gradual formation of a powerful alliance against the common enemy? This talk of "outlawing war" is the bunk. There is too much profit to be made from the sales of munitions, etc., for any such talk to be clothed with any sincerity. It seems to be little more than a desperate attempt to bind back the great tide. We seem to be on the verge of a world-wide flood that will make our own mid-country disaster shrink to the insignificance of a mirage in the desert. We'll not try to bank it. We'll leave that task for old King Canute, Capitalism.—L. Chaskin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Levine Sued For $500,000.

PARIS, July 2.—Charles A. Levine, who flew to Germany with Clarence Chamberlin, is now facing a $500,000 U. S. Government suit as a result of alleged irregularities involved in his purchase of salvaged war materials from the war department. Levine has stated that the government has offered to settle for $200,000, adding that he is making counter-claims for an even higher sum.

IT WAS LONG AGO

By T. LOAF.

YEARS ago the learned professors of the theory of the so-called "constitutional law" as it was being taught at the European universities, had always a mighty hard job when in their nicely rounded systems of government they came across the question of Revolution. Then the legalistic minds of the learned professors knew but one source of law—the law itself. That means every new law had its validity from a preceding one, the whole presenting thus an uninterrupted chain of legal facts plus the learned comments thereto. To be sure, the textbooks in single cases referred as to the "source of law"; in more or less absolutist countries it was the "divine right" of the monarch, in more democratic ones it was the "will of the people" as expressed through their representation, the Parliament.

The trouble for the professorial guild started when it was necessary to "explain" the change from an absolutist to a constitutional government that has come about as a result of a Revolution.

It was not so bad yet if the result of the Revolution was a constitutional monarchy. In such case the legal theory was taking a leaf from theology: as God through the laws of nature establishes of his own volition an "order" to be followed by his selfsame power so the monarch establishes the constitution through which he puts limitations upon his own actually unrestrainable rule. Such had been the "theory" for tsarist Russia, monarchist Germany and Austria-Hungary, etc. But the job became harder when, as in France, the final outcome of a revolution (or for that matter of a series of revolutions) there emerged a democratic republic. Still, even in that case the learned men tried to help themselves by finding the "legal basis" for the constitutional assembly and the new constitution in some centuries-old and forgotten statutes or some legitimistic acts of the counter-revolution. But under the circumstances cited they—some rare exceptions excluded—admit the "legality" of the Revolution itself,

There was one democratic country, however, whose "organic law" defied the finest mentality of the reactionary jurists, presenting at the same time an "interesting case" to the more liberal-minded—the United States. The "Declaration of Independence," representing the first, world-known revolutionary act of a people in revolt, breaking its colonial ties and establishing its own rule. Here was a charter that unmistakingly was establishing the right of the People to a Revolution!

That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the people to alter or to abolish it. . . .

We db not know how European textbooks of "constitutional law" look nowadays—after the experiences of the World War, Russian Revolution, Fascism and so on. We confess, it even puzzles us. But we do know this thing. The country with such exceptional and exemplary constitutional document is moving rather fast to a point where some paragraphs of this document will be considered criminal.

It is a pity (indeed, a great pity) that The DAILY WORKER can't be as free with money as the capitalist organizations which seem to send at will astronomical sums to so many people. If we did not know that the cost of postage alone would bankrupt the paper we should insist on sending one to at least all government officials, including the members of the cabinet, requesting their candid opinion regarding this little phrase. Who can doubt the result of such a questionnaire? And after all, while at present it only happens with individuals that they are arrested for reading the Constitution in public place, can there not come a time when the powers that be would be compelled to repudiate the law, lest it be necessary to imprisor the whole people for taking the words of the proud document at their face value?

* * *

In the "material" brought a few days ago before the Federal Grand Jury for the indictment of the staff of The DAILY WORKER there was, according to newspaper reports, a book "which ridiculed Christianity, American history" and "conservative labor leaders and organizations" seems somewhat strange. The bewilderment disappears, however, when one considers that all three serve as secure and trustworthy props of the "American Constitution," or correctly speaking of stagnant reaction. Other connections are no less plausible. It may be, for instance, that "conservative leaders and organizations" show actually so little life that they belong already to history; or, that "conservative labor leaders and organizations" are on the same level as "Christianity" so far as their actual value and usefulness to Labor is concerned.

Be it as it may, let us keep to the "Independence Day." Wa must state then that the "American history" which is mentioned here is not the true American history, but the one falsified for patriotic use. Just recently there appeared an interesting biography of Thomas Paine by Miss Mary Agnes Best. In her conscientious study Miss Best shows what a generous treatment has been meted out to this giant of American Revolution. The man who more than anybody else was responsible for keeping the ragged revolutionary army in high spirits, whose writings were a tremendous spur to the energy of the revolutionary leaders and whose services, by the way, were fully recognized by men like Washington, Jefferson, etc., this man was prosecuted by American (and English) reactionaries, cursed by the Church ("Christianity") and maligned by professional patriots ("American History").

Only a few years ago Theodore Roosevelt called Paine the "filthy little atheist."

Now if moderate revolutionists like Paine get such treatment at the hands of American patriots, what can the poor devils from The DAILY WORKER expect? And, by the way, does not the raving of Ambassador Herrick against the Bolshevik Revolution and his high praise for Russian tsarism call to our memory another ambassador to France who was intriguing in company with the French court against the French revolution and who out of his tory hatred for the moderate revolutionist Paine helped to clap the latter in prison and almost caused his death?

The place of Morris in the unfalsified American history is known—the dungheap. The place of Paine has been, despite all the maligning, firmly established.

But we are sure, neither Herrick nor the Federal Grand Jury will heed this.

THE L. I. D. MEETS AMONG POLITICAL COBWEBS

By MARIA LETRO.

THE League for Industrial Democracy in its annual conference at Camp Tamiment, July 22 to 26, took into consideration the subject of "prosperity" and all those phases of existence that are affected by the presence or absence of prosperity. All of the speakers deplored the myth of prosperity, particularly among the unorganized and unskilled workers, and the farmers. There was a good deal of talk about business cycles, recurrent periods of prosperity and depression, index numbers, real wages and standards of living. Certain sessions of the conference were reminiscent of the academic, musty flavor of the economics classroom. When speakers are chosen who have no direct contact with the scarring struggle to obtain bread and butter on the farms and in the mines, and who are so used to the classroom that they never lose the professorial attitude, it is to be expected that their tale of prosperity or lack of prosperity will not ring with conviction or the sincerity of first hand knowledge.

There was one honorable exception in this group, and that was Benjamin Marsh of the Farmers' National Council and the People's Reconstruction League. Although he does not believe in the efficacy of revolutionary methods or direct action, he spoke from twenty-five years' experience as a fighter for farmers' rights and the nationalization of public utilities, with practical knowledge and a keen insight into the present agricultural condition of this country: "The American farmer is the strongest individualist in the United States.

"Cooperatives alone won't solve the farm question. Let tho farmer go so low, let him get so miserable that finally tha only way out for him is organization, and then unionize him." Dean Cary Taylor of North Carolina College read a brilliant paper on the agricultural situation which sounded, someone said "as though it had been written for the American Philosophical Society." In one part of the paper he stated that the majority of the farm mortgages are held by city enterprises, a large body of them being life insurance companies, and in another section of the paper he said that "the tariff was not inaugurated for the benefit of agriculture, but the way for the farmers to get their share is either to get up on the tariff table, or to pull out the legs from under the tariff table and bring down the bankers on top with a bump."

Scott Nearing, taking Bertram Wolfe's place in offering the Communist political program as opposed to the socialist political program offered by Morris Hillquit stirred up a hornet's nest in the midst of those comfortable intellectuals, liberals and intense radicals who for the most part thought with Comrade Hillquit that the efforts of the socialist party should be centered on the attainment of social insurance and old age pensions for workers, on the attack against the power of the courts, and on the building up of a strong opposition party in this country, as in England, until the time is ripe for a socialist state to step up and offer itself on a silver platter. The buzzing of the hornets began when Scott Nearing said that there must be organized and built up in the United States a professional revolutionary class which will prepare for the revolution. Charney Vladeck, representing a socialist paper with a quarter of a million dollars profit annually, was so amused over this that when Nearing hammered back, "Vladeck, if you send your like in the socialist party had remained as lean and vigorous as you were twenty-five years ago, and if you were drawing down a salary of forty or fifty dollars a week the socialist party would not be where it is today," the business manager of the "Forward" and the rest of the audience were forced to be quiet, temporarily only, however.

Sitting directly in back of the writer was an economics professor from one of the New York colleges. Once when Nearing had jolted her academic sensibilities too harshly she whispered to her companion, "Oh well, he's a Russian Communist." An all-damning statement presumably. It was a good thing for the health of the conference that a Communist was present. At least then there was spirited, if at times, from the audience, not very intelligent discussion.

WOMEN

The Mothers' League of New England

By SARAH PELL-TELLIN.

During the world war, when the war propaganda penetrated every corner of the country, when young and old, idealists and adventurers, were drawn into the patriotic nationalistic game, the women and the youth—the most sentimental section of the population—were the first victims. Young boys, strong and healthy, right from the school desks, were driven by their sweethearts, aye, and even by their mothers to enlist. Thousands of women's clubs, sewing circles, the Red Cross, were spontaneously organized, all over the country to assist in the massacre of their own and other women's children, husbands, brothers, and lovers. It was then that the class-conscious men and women workers decided that something must be done to stop the disgraceful war propaganda and open tha workers' eyes to the real reasons of America's entry into the war, and its results—tha high costs of living, high rent, etc., from which the working people suffered most.

They Organize.

In the midst of these conditions a group of bravo class-conscious women organized themselves into a body under the name of the Mothers' League of New England. As we see, the mere name of the organization indicates its aims and purposes: A union of mothers who sacrificed their lives for their children against the destroyers of the younger generation for selfish aims of the ruling capitalist class. Thousands of women responded to the call of the mothers' league, and joined the organization to fight under the mighty slogans of protest and discontent. The mass anti-war demonstrations conducted by the league are still remembered, also the splendid organized assistance to the bakers and shoemakers in their struggle for better conditions.

The ordinary woman appreciated the good work of the Mothers League, because it was fighting for immediate needs (lower prices and rent) as well as for her general education in social matters.

The membership increased rapidly. Quantitatively it was already a mass organization but it suffered from a lack of understanding. Its program was inadequate, its tasks limited. When the war ended a great number of members dropped out, the others went back home to their kitchens, or joined the petty bourgeois clubs maintained by organized charity or the chamber of commerce, and partook of ice cream and cake and hand shaking with prominent leaders who entertained them with music and dancing. This was a crystalization process and the Mothers League came out of it stronger than before. The membership was now more class conscious, and had learned much more about class relations and the class struggle.

Instead of mere propaganda, the league now adopted new methods, studying the rolo of the woman in the world social order, and the economic and political situation of society, managing lectures, discussions on various problems, classes in history of culture in women's movements. In the every day struggle the league was active in helping strikers, the workers' press, workers' institutions, defenses of political prisoners, etc, using this activity as a means to educate the women of the working class. Now in the twelfth year of its existence we find the Mothers League of New England, the only organization of Jewish working women and housewives, with a definite left orientation, although non-partisan. Ten branches all over the state, with a membership of over six hundred, and a constant sympathisers about twice as large, who are doing the hard work of agitating and educating the working women, and keeping them in constant touch with the bitter struggle, for a better and a happier future—this is the accomplishment of the Mothers League of New England.

CO-OPERATIVES

SESSION of the COÖPERATIVE ALLIANCE

At its session of April 26-29 in Brussels, the Central Committee of the alliance concentrated attention on determining the points for discussion at the International Cooperative Congress in Stockholm. The question of representation of Soviet cooperatives in the Central Committee was decided, in accordance with the proposal of the Soviet representative by 21 votes against 5 as follows: Soviet cooperatives are to have 14 representatives to the 5 allotted to other individual countries.

Only Two Groups Oppose.

Only the German and Czech delegations voted against the proposal. The German delegates were very strongly opposed to the proposal. Since the Amsterdam Trade Union International has been invited to send representatives to the congress, the Soviet delegation proposed that the Red International of Labor Unions should be also officially invited. This proposal was rejected, the voting resulting in a draw (17:17). A proposal to have at the congress a demonstration against fascism was also rejected.

The German representatives took advantage of this opportunity for renewed fierce denunciations of proletarian dictatorship and thus gave the Soviet representative an opportunity to explain the character of proletarian statt power as compared with bourgeois class rule and particularly with fascist methods. All other proposals were left to the decision of the congress.

Forced Concessions.

On the whole the voting particularly in regard to representation of the Soviet cooperatives in the Central Committee, and to the invitation of the I.H.L. as well as the discussion, showed that the representatives of the reformist unions are more often than not compelled to make some concessions to the spirit of class consciousness prevailing among rank and file cooperators. — ("Koop Zhizn," 11.5).

Coöperative Delegations to the Soviet Union

The Central Union of Soviet-Russian Consumers' Cooperatives (Centrosoyus) has invited the following cooperative organizations to send delegations to the Soviet Union in the course of the current year for the purpose of studying the work of the Soviet cooperatives and their development after 10 years of proletarian dictatorship: the English and Scotch Wholesale Societies, the British Cooperative Society, the English and Scotch Cooperative Women's Guilds, the Swedish Cooperative Society, the Central Society of German Consumers' Cooperatives, the Hamburg Wholesale Society, the Central Society of the Czecho-Slovakian Consumors' Cooperatives, the National Federation of French Cooperatives, the Central Society of the Workers' Cooperatives of Belgium, the Austrian Central Society of Consumers' Cooperatives and the Cooperative League of North America. The cooperative delegations are to spend 2 to 4 weeks in the Soviet Union.

They are to visit Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Rostov-on-Don, Nizhni-Novogorod, Tiflis, Baku and any other towns they would like to see.

Prague Accepts.

One of the first among the organizations invited to accept the invitation is the Czecho-Slovakian Cooperative Society in Prague, since a decision to this effect was already made at last year's congress in Pilsen. The society is sending a delegation of 14 cooperators composed of representatives of leading organs and of certain big organizations. Apart from a few Communists, most of the delegates are social-democrats. The delegation will arrive in Moscow in the first half of May and will remain four weeks in the Soviet Union. The delegation question was discussed at all district sessions which have taken place up till now and at many meetings held by individual consumers' cooperatives.

Delegated From German Group.

The German cooperative society of Czecho-Slovakia said in reply to the invitation that in view of the delegation to the Soviet Union in 1925 it is compelled this year to abstain from any other delegations to foreign countries for financial reasons. The society emphasizes in its reply that it is very interested in the Soviet cooperatives and that it is in favor of close and friendly relations with them. The Reichenberg District Society which is affiliated to the German Society decided at its congress to send delegates to Soviet Russia at its own expense. Individual societies wishing to dispatch a delegation of their own are to receive financial support from the funds of the district society.

The Belgian Society did not accept the invitation, giving its precarious financial position as the only reason for this non-acceptance.

Await French Reply.

The French Federation (Society of Consumers' Cooperatives) has not yet given a definite reply. The member of the Central Cooperative Commission in the CC of the Communist Party, Paquereaux, announced in the "Humanite" that in the event of the bureaucrats rejecting the invitation, the question would be raised at the National Congress in May. At the same time, Communists are of the opinion that the smaller societies which are under the control of the revolutionary minority, should band themselves together in order to send delegates to the Soviet Union at their own expense.

The English and Scotch Wholesale Societies have rejected the invitation. One can see by the British cooperative press that considerable interest is shown in individual local organisations of the cooperative society in the trip to the Soviet Union. The producers' cooperatives too which are affiliated as an autonomous group to the British Cooperative Society wish to participate in the trip.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 1.—When the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor meets in Washington on July 13, it will be attended by the largest representative body of labor men from the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico nations ever assembled on American soil.

But not a single delegate from Argentina, Brazil or Chile, the ABC countries of South America, will be in attendance. This is indicated by credentials now in the hands of Secretary Santiago Iglesias. The Argentina Socialist Party submitted credentials, but has been informed by Iglesias that the congress will be primarily for trade union bodies.

Suspicion.

The failure of the ABC countries to attend the Washington meeting is seen as another indication of the growing antipathy between the non-Caribbean Latin countries and the United States. The feeling against the United States as the "colossus of the north" permeates not only labor organizations but commercial bodies as well, where it bobbed up in the recent Pan-American Commercial Congress.

The propaganda has an unfortunate effect, Iglesias explains, on labor relations between the South American countries and the American Federation of Labor. The Latin workers become the equator look upon A. F. of L. officials, exporters, manufacturers, diplomats and financiers as Yankee bogey.

Delegation Going.

If Iglesias' suggestion is adopted by the Congress, a delegation of North American labor leaders will visit Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Santos, Montevideo and Santiago, the centers of anti-United States propaganda, explaining the program and policies of the A. F. of L.

The Washington congress will seat delegates from the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Panama, Salvador and Porto Rico. At the fourth congress in Mexico City in 1924, delegates were present from Nicaragua, Panama, Santo Domingo, Guatemala and Porto Rico, in addition to the A. F. of L. and Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM).

Unionizing.

The main object of the fifth congress, according to Iglesias, who is also president of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor, will be the strengthening of labor unions along the shores of the Caribbean.

Iglesias sees the job as an immense one with scores of sharp conflicts with employing interests before success is attained. That it can be attained in good measure is evidenced, he declares, by the success of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

BRITISH DIE-HARDS DOING A WAR DANCE



A Soviet Union cartoonist's conception of the tory drive for a break with the U. S. S. R. From left to right are: William Joynson Hicks, Lord Birkenhead, formerly "Galloping Smith," Winston Churchill, Stanley Baldwin, Austen Chamberlain and the Canadian flunkey, McKenzie King. Baldwin is carrying a portfolio marked "forgeries and stolen documents." Chamberlain with angelic wings is carrying poison gas.

IT WAS LONG AGO

By T. LOAF.

YEARS ago the learned professors of the theory of the so-called "constitutional law" as it was being taught at the European universities, had always a mighty hard job when in their nicely rounded systems of government they came across the question of Revolution. Then the legalistic minds of the learned professors knew but one source of law—the Law itself. That means every new law had its validity from a preceding one, the whole presenting thus an uninterrupted chain of legal facts plus the learned comments thereto. To be sure, the textbooks in single cases differed as to the "source of law"; in more or less absolutist countries it was the "divine right" of the monarch, in more democratic ones it was the "will of the people" as expressed through their representation, the Parliament.

The trouble for the professorial guild started when it was necessary to "explain" the change from an absolutist to a constitutional government that has come about as a result of a Revolution.

It was not so bad yet if the result of the Revolution was a constitutional monarchy. In such case the legal theory was taking a leaf from theology: as God through the laws of nature establishes of his own volition an "order" to be followed by his selfsame power so the monarch establishes the constitution through which he puts limitations upon his own actually unrestrainable rule. Such had been the "theory" for tsarist Russia, monarchist Germany and Austria-Hungary, etc. But the job became harder when, as in France, the final outcome of a revolution (or for that matter of a series of revolutions) there emerged a democratic republic. Still, even in that case the learned men tried to help themselves by finding the "legal basis" for the constitutional assembly and the new constitution in some centuries-old and forgotten statutes or some legitimistic acts of the counter-revolution. But under no circumstances would they—some rare exceptions excluded—admit the "legality" of the Revolution itself.

There was one democratic country, however, whose "organic law" defied the fossilized mentality of the reactionary jurists, presenting at the same time an "interesting case" to the more liberal-minded—the United States. The "Declaration of Independence," representing the first written revolutionary document of a people in revolt, breaking its colonial ties and establishing its own rule. There was a charter then unmistakingly was establishing the right of the People to a Revolution!

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the people to alter or abolish it.

We do not know how European textbooks of "constitutional law" look nowadays—after the experiences of the World War, Russian Revolution, Fascism and so on. We confess, it even puzzles us. But we do know this thing. The country with such exceptional and exemplary constitutional document is moving rather fest to a point where some paragraphs of this document will be considered criminal.

It is a pity (indeed, a great pity) that The DAILY WORKER can't be as free with money as the capitalist publications which are able to send at will a questionnaire to so many people. If we only know that the cost of postage alone would bankrupt the paper we should insist on sending one to at least all government officials, including the members of the cabinet, requesting their candid opinion regarding this little phrase. Who can doubt the result of such a questionnaire? And after all, while at present it only happens with individuals that they are arrested for reading the Constitution in public place, can there not come a time when the powers that be would be compelled to repudiate the law, lest it be necessary to imprison the whole people for taking the words of the proud document at their face value?

* * *

In the "material" brought a few days ago before the Federal Grand Jury for the indictment of the staff of The DAILY WORKER there was, according to newspaper reports, a book "which ridiculed Christianity, American history and conservative labor leaders and organizations."

At first sight, the connection between "Christianity," "American history" and "conservative labor leaders and organizations" seems somewhat strange. The bewilderment disappears, however, when one considers that all three serve as secure and trustworthy props of the "American Constitution," or correctly speaking of stagnant reaction. Other connections are no less plausible. It may be, for instance, that "conservative leaders and organizations" show actually so little life that they belong already to history; or, that "conservative labor leaders and organizations" are on the same level as "Christianity" so far as their actual value and usefulness to Labor is concerned.

Be it as it may, let us keep to the "Independence Day." We must state then that the "American history" which is mentioned here is not the true American history, but the one falsified for patriotic use. Just recently there appeared an interesting biography of Thomas Paine by Miss Mary Agnes Best. In her conscientious study Miss Best shows what a generous treatment has been meted out to this giant of American Revolution. The man who more than anybody else was responsible for keeping the ragged revolutionary army in high spirits, whose writings were a tremendous spur to the energy of the revolutionary leaders and whose services, by the way, were fully recognized by men like Washington, Jefferson, etc., this man was prosecuted by American (and English) reactionaries, cursed by the Church ("Christianity") and maligned by professional patriots ("American History").

Only a few years ago Theodore Roosevelt called Paine the "filthy little atheist."

Now if moderate revolutionists like Paine get such treatment at the hands of American patriots, what can the poor devils from The DAILY WORKER expect? And, by the way, does not the raving of Ambassador Herrick against the Bolshevik Revolution and his high praise for Russian tsarism call to our memory another ambassador to France who was intriguing in company with the French court against the French revolution and who out of his deep hatred for the moderate revolutionist Paine helped to clap the latter in prison and almost caused his death?

The place of Morris in the unfalsified American history is known—the dunghean. The place of Paine has been, despite all the maligning, firmly established.

But we are sure, neither Herrick nor the Federal Grand Jury will heed this.

THE L. I. D. MEETS AMONG POLITICAL COBWEBS

By MARIA LETRO.

THE League for Industrial Democracy in its annual conference at Camp Tamiment, July 23 to 26, took into consideration the subject of "prosperity" and all those phases of existence affected by the presence or absence of prosperity. All of the speakers deplored the myth of prosperity, particularly among the unorganized and unskilled workers, and the farmers. There was a good deal of talk about business cycles, recurrent periods of prosperity and depression, index numbers, real wages and standards of living. Certain sessions of the conference were reminiscent of the academic, musty flavor of the economics classroom. When speakers are chosen who have no direct contact with the scarring struggle to obtain bread and butter on the farms and in the mines, and who are so used to the classroom that they never lose the professorial attitude, it is to be expected that their tale of prosperity or lack of prosperity will not ring with conviction or the sincerity of first hand knowledge.

There was one honorable exception in this group, and that was Benjamin Marsh of the Farmers' National Council and the People's Reconstruction League. Although he does not believe in the efficacy of revolutionary methods or direct action, he spoke from twenty-five years' experience as a fighter for farmers' rights and the nationalization of public utilities, with practical knowledge and a keen insight into the present agricultural condition of this country: "The American farmer is the strongest individualist in the United States.

"Cooperatives alone won't solve the farm question. Let the farmer go on his way, let him get so miserable that finally the only way out for him is organization, and then unionize him." Dean Cary Taylor of North Carolina College read a paper on the agricultural situation, contributing at the same time an "interesting case" to the more liberal-minded—the United States. The "Declaration of Independence," representing the first written revolutionary document of a people in revolt, breaking its colonial ties and establishing its own rule. There was a charter then unmistakingly was establishing the right of the People to a Revolution!

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WOMEN

The Mothers' League of New England

By SARAH FELL-YELLIN.

During the world war, when the war propaganda penetrated every corner of the country, when young and old, idealists and adventurers, were drawn into the patriotic nationalistic game, the women and the youth—the most sentimental section of the population—were the first victims. Young boys, strong and healthy, right from the school desks, were driven by their sweethearts, aye, and even by their mothers to enlist. Thousands of women's clubs, sewing circles, the Red Cross, were spontaneously organized, all over the country to assist in the massacre of their own and other women's children, husbands, brothers and lovers. It was then that the class-conscious men and women workers decided that something must be done to stop the disgraceful war propaganda and open the workers' eyes to the real reasons of America's entry into the war, and its results—the high costs of living, high rent, etc., from which the working people suffered most.

They Organize.

In the midst of these conditions a group of brave class-conscious women organized themselves into a body under the name of the Mothers' League of New England. As we see, the mere name of the organization indicates its aims and purposes: A union of mothers who sacrificed their lives for their children against the destroyers of the younger generation for selfish aims of the ruling capitalist class. Thousands of women responded to the call of the mothers' league, and joined the organization to fight under the mighty slogans of protest and discontent. The mass anti-war demonstrations conducted by the league are still remembered, also the splendid organized assistance to the bakers and shoemakers in their struggle for better conditions.

The ordinary woman appreciated the good work of the Mothers League, because it was fighting for immediate needs (lower prices and rent) as well as for her general education in social matters.

The membership increased rapidly. Quantitatively it was already a mass organization but it suffered from a lack of understanding. Its program was inadequate, its tasks limited. When the war ended a great number of members dropped out, the others went back home to their kitchens, or joined the petty bourgeois clubs maintained by organized charity or the chamber of commerce, and partook of ice cream and cake and hand shaking with prominant leaders who entertained them with music and dancing. This was a crystallization process and the Mothers League came out of it stronger than before. The membership was now more class conscious, and had learned much more about class relations and the class struggle.

Instead of mere propaganda, the league now adopted new methods, studying the role of the woman in the world social order, and the economic and political situation of society, managing lectures, discussions on various problems, classes in history of culture in women's movements. In the every day struggle the league was active in helping strikers, the workers' press, the workers' institutions, defense of political prisoners, etc, using this activity as a means to educate the women of the working class. Now in the seventh year of its existence we find the Mothers League of New England, the only organization of Jewish working women and housewives, with a definite left orientation, although non-partisan. Ten branches all over the state, with a membership of over six hundred, and a crowd of sympathizers about twice as large, who are doing the hard work of agitating and educating the working women, and keeping them in constant touch with the bitter struggle, for a better and a happier future—this is the accomplishment of the Mothers League of New England.

CO-OPERATIVES

SESSION OF THE COÖPERATIVE ALLIANCE

At its session of April 26-29 in Brussels, the Central Committee of the alliance concentrated attention on determining the points for discussion at the International Cooperative Congress in Stockholm. The question of representation of Soviet cooperatives in the Central Committee was decided, in accordance with the proposal of the Soviet cooperative by 21 votes against 5 as follows: Soviet cooperatives are to have 14 representatives to the 7 allotted to other individual countries.

Only Two Groups Oppose.

Only the German and Czech delegations voted against the proposal. The German delegates were the most strongly opposed to the proposal. Since the Amsterdam Trade Union International has been invited to send representatives to the congress, the Soviet delegation proposed that the Red International of Labor Unions should be also officially invited. The proposal was rejected, the voting resulting in a draw (17:17). A proposal to have at the congress a demonstration against fascism was also rejected.

The German representatives took advantage of the opportunity for renewed fierce denunciations of proletarian dictatorship and thus gove the Soviet representatives an opportunity to explain the fundamental difference in state power as compared with bourgeois class rule and particularly with fascist methods. All other proposals were left to the decision of the congress.

Forced Concessions.

On the whole the voting—particularly in regard to the representation of the Soviet cooperatives in the Central Committee, and to the invitation of the RILU—as well as the discussion, showed that the representatives of the reformist unions are more often than not compelled to make some concessions to the spirit of class consciousness prevailing among rank and file cooperators. — ("Koop Zhizn," 11.5).

Coöperative Delegations to the Soviet Union

The Central Union of Soviet-Russian Consumers' Cooperatives (Centrosoyus) has invited the following cooperative organizations to send delegations to the Soviet Union in the course of the current year for the purpose of studying the work of the Soviet cooperatives and their development after 10 years of proletarian dictatorship: the English and Scotch Wholesale Societies, the British Cooperative Society, the English and Scotch Cooperative Women's Guilds, the Swedish Cooperative Society, the Central Society of German Consumers' Cooperatives, the Hamburg Wholesale Society, the Central Society of the Czecho-Slovakian Consumers' Cooperatives, the National Federation of French Cooperatives, the Central Society of the Workers' Cooperative Consumers, the Austrian Central Society of Consumers' Cooperatives and the Cooperative League of North America. The cooperative delegations are to spend 2 to 4 weeks in the Soviet Union.

They are to visit Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Rostov-on-Don, Nizhni-Novogorod, Tiflis, Baku and any other towns they would like to see.

Prague Accepts.

One of the first among the organizations invited to accept the invitation is the Czecho-Slovakian Cooperative Society, Prague. The decision to this effect was already made at last year's congress in Pilsen. The society is sending a delegation of 14 cooperators composed of representatives of leading organs and of certain big organizations. Apart from a few Communists, most of the delegates are social-democrats. The delegation will arrive in Moscow in the first half of May and will remain four weeks in the Soviet Union. The delegation question was discussed at all district sessions which have taken place up till now and at many meetings held by individual consumers' cooperatives.

Delegated From German Group.

The German cooperative society of Czecho-Slovakia said in reply to the invitation that in view of the delegation to the Stockholm congress, it is compelled this year to abstain from any other delegations to foreign countries for financial reasons. The society emphasizes in its reply that it is very interested in the Soviet cooperatives and that it is in favor of close and friendly relations with them. The Reichsberg District Society which is in affiliated to the German Society decided at its congress to send delegates to Soviet Russia at its own expense. Individual societies wishing to send a delegation of their own are to receive financial support from the funds of the district society.

The Belgien Society did not accept the invitation, giving its precarious financial position as the only reason for this non-acceptance.

Await French Reply.

The French Federation (Society of Consumers' Cooperatives) has not yet given a definite reply. The member of the Central Cooperative Commission in the CC of the Communist Party, Paquereaux, announced in the "Humanité" that in the event of the bureaucrats rejecting the invitation, the question would be raised at the National Congress in May. At the same time, Communists are of the opinion that the smaller societies affiliated to the German Society of revolutionary minority, should band themselves together in order to send delegates to the Soviet Union at their own expense.

The English and Scotch Wholesale Societies have rejected the invitation. One can see by the British cooperative press that considerable interest is shown in individual local organizations of the cooperative society in the trip to the Soviet Union. The progressive cooperatives too which are affiliated as an autonomous group to the British Cooperative Society wish to participate in the trip.

Letters From Our Readers

Dear Comrades:

Without doubt you are informed of the imprisonment on May 1st of Comrade Monmousseau, Secretary of the C. G. & U. of France. Since then a great number of militants have been put in prison. Lately the reactionary wave has been extremely intense. The French government has resolved to destroy our party, and is dealing the first serious blow by arresting the most prominent leaders. Parliamentary immunity will soon be a thing of the past, and Doriot, Marty, Cachin, Couturier and the entire Communist parliamentary group are in danger of imprisonment.

The discovery of so-called "Red Plots" are the order of the day; but one balloon explodes after another, and this causes extreme rage among the reactionaries. The influence of our party on the soldiers and sailors is very considerable and the government feels its hold loosening every day in so far as the army is concerned. Sarraut's Constantine speech, threatening death to Communism, the law Boncour militarizing men, women, children and labor organizations in time of war, recently passed, the intensification of reaction, the worsening economic conditions of the proletariat and the lower classes, the danger of war, etc., have strengthened the position of our party along the whole line. Evidence of this can be seen in the recent various local elections in which the Party has come out victorious nine out of ten times; and the participation of more than 100,000 workers in the recent assemblages at the "Wall" to commemorate the martyrs of the Commune.

In a word, the French bourgeoisie has a hard bone to bite and therefore the struggle which, threatens to break out in the near future, will be of a great historical importance, if not decisive, in view of the revolutionary sympathy of great masses of soldiers and sailors.

Receive my revolutionary greetings, and believe me, Fraternally yours,— Louis De Fillippis.

* * *

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

To those who fear for the future of our militant DAILY WORKER, it is necessary to point out how splendidly the workers all over are rallying to the call for support.

Comrades Dunne and Miller were in the front line trenches facing the enemy, and all the reserves thruout the country put forward a special effort for the result of which was to defeat (temporarily at least) the machinations of the employing class who look upon The DAILY WORKER as their most dangerous opponent.

Bishop W. M. Brown just recently visited a short two weeks' tour of the Philadelphia and Boston districts, almost without exception, their reception was splendid.

In Philadelphia, Comrade L. Lemley, the energetic DAILY WORKER agent had his program all arranged. Scranton, Allentown, (Chester, Trenton and Philadelphia were polished for donations and Comrade Olga Gold, Hoffman, Wishnewsky, Markoff and a host of others, all put their shoulders to the wheel.

In spite of the fact that special drives were being made for the Protest, the Joint Defense of Passaic and Gastonia, and other worthy causes, the splendid sum of over $200 was raised for the Daily.

In Boston the reception was even better, if that were possible. Comrade Shohan of the Bookstore had set his quota for the tour in his territory at $500 and he sure made a herculean effort to attain it.

Norwood, Brockton, Worcester, Peabody, South Boston and Gardener were visited. Comrade Gage and his wife, Feinstein, Parta, Anderson and others too numerous to mention all joined in a 100 per cent effort and raised the magnificent sum of $480. The Finnish comrades promised support, however, and there is no doubt that they will send a substantial donation to The DAILY WORKER, which will bring the Boston district quota up to scratch. One can truly say that with such friends the only English labor daily in the world will live.

A continuation of such devotion will not only save The DAILY WORKER, but will send it into new fields where its influence will increase one hundred fold.—Pat Devine.

Editor, DAILY WORKER,

Dear Comrade:—One need not be very imaginative these days to perceive the great game of deception being played at the expense of the reading public by the powers of the world. In fact, a course of "reading between the lines" should be taken by Americans and others, in order to make clear the true goal to which nations of the world are pointing.

One of our foreign "defenders" Mr. Houghton speaking at the Harvard commencement exercises makes the following statements:

First, that a declaration of war against other peoples in the group (meaning, of course, the group whose purpose shall be to "outlaw" war") can be made only after the question has received the affirmative sanction of a majority of the qualified electors of each; and,

Second, that in return for reciprocal pledges, each shall agree not to attack the others for a term of—say—one hundred years.

Does this not smack of anti-Russian propaganda? Does this not seem like the forerunner to the gradual formation of a powerful alliance against the common enemy? This talk of "outlawing war" is the bunk. There is too much profit to be made from the sales of munitions, etc., for any such talk to be clothed with any sincerity. It seems to be little more than a desperate attempt to hold back the great tide. We seem to be on the verge of a world-wide flood that will make our own mid-country disaster shrink to the insignificance of a mirage in the desert. We'll not try to bank on World Court talk but try to bank on World Labor Solidarity and Class Consciousness.—Comrade L. Cantz, Capitalism.—L. Chaskin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Loyhee Bond For $500,000.

PARIS, July 3.—Charles A. Levine, who flew to Germany with Clarence Chamberlin, is now facing a $500,000 U. S. Government suit as a result of alleged irregularities involved in his purchase of salvaged war materials from the war department. Loyhee has stated that the government has offered to settle for $250,000, adding that he is making counter-claims for an even higher sum.

Sigman's Ballyhoo Circus in Iowa

PROSECUTOR SAYS VERDICT IN GOLD CASE 'IRREGULAR'

Asks Postponement of Sentence

When Sam Gold and Sam Kurland, fur workers who were convicted by a jury in the court of general sessions last Wednesday came up for sentence Friday morning before Judge Donnellan, Assistant District Attorney Morris Pasner asked that for a postponement of sentence on Gold saying that he did not believe that he had been legally convicted.

On the suggestion of Pasner, bail was set at $5,000 for Gold who will be released today. The judge said that due to the postponement of sentence on Gold he would do the same in the case of Kurland, but instead of doing so he was committed to the Tombs where he will remain for the next two months until Judge Donellan has returned from his vacation.

To Investigate Trial.

In requesting that sentence be deferred in the case of Gold, Pasner said that he wanted time to "investigate the matter" as he said he had grave doubts as to the legality of the procedure at the trial. He did not give any further details.

Paul Goodman, a striker and Willy Rosenfeld, a foreman, sympathetic to the right wing, were both dismissed when brought before Magistrate George Ewald in Jefferson Market Court.

Had Cut Striker.

They were both arrested a week ago after Rosenfeld had brutally cut up Goodman who had worked in the same shop. At first the police refused to arrest the right winger but when officials of the Joint Board went to the 80th St. police station and made a protest he was taken into custody.

Big Picket Line Tuesday.

The largest picketing demonstration since the beginning of the strike is now being planned for Tuesday morning. While the right wing and the police have been hoping that the wholesale arrests and mass sentencing of the militant workers would break the fighting spirit of the fur workers, it is believed that when they see the thousands of working class fighters pour into the market after the Fourth of July holidays, they will realize that all of their terrorism has been in vain.

Tricks Are Useless.

Many of the strikers Friday were heard to express that in their opinion, after the mighty picket line next Tuesday, the right wing-police combine will have realized that all of their tricks are useless when matched by the mighty power of the workers, struggling together as one individual.

A meeting to organize a Williamsburg branch of the Furriers Women's Council will be held Tuesday evening, 7:30 p. m. at the home of Abe Rosen, 64 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn. All mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of fur workers are urged to attend and become members.

The council will help the furriers in their struggle to better their working conditions.

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EVERYBODY WELCOME

PROGRESSIVES WIN FOUR POSTS IN THE CHICAGO CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL

By JERRY ANDREWS.

CHICAGO, July 3.—In the June 11th elections of Chicago Carpenters' District Council officers the following progressives were elected to office: Anton Johannsen member of Local Union 1367, for inside (Millmen's) Business Agent. He received 11,397 votes a plurality of 3720 over Ben Wittmen, the Jensenite. Fred Anderson from Local 416 was elected on the Finance Committee. Frank Stahl from Local 13 and A. Bierman from Local 504 were elected on the Arbitration Board.

The whole Jensen administration was put out of office with the exception of Chas H. Sand, Sec'y-Treasurer and Mark D. Taylor, Business Agent for the outside (buildings). Thos F. Flynn, a Business Agent of Local 13 for almost a quarter of a century and known as a "regular fellow" among the official family, is the newly elected Jensen successor.

Bullying Methods.

Bullying methods to gain votes on the part of the Jensenites and Flynnites are the reasons for the defeat of some of the progressives.

According to the law, the vote of locals where such was the election procedure, has to be thrown out and the guilty officials punished with expulsion from the union. But the evidence of the progressives was disregarded by the Jensenite tabulating committee and the vote of the vote of such locals by John Brims, progressive candidate for business agent was overruled by the Jensen machine in the district council; the Flynnites remained passive. And the report of the Tabulating Committee was that Taylor has defeated Brims by a majority of 84 votes.

The New Administration.

The present administration is composed of heterogeneous elements, but with one thing in common i.e., to support General President Hutcheson.

If it is permissible to characterize people then we could say, that (on a rather crude union scale) Flynn is the President Harding (he is not a red) baiter, but he has plenty of Daugherties to do that job).

Anton Johannsen is the LaFollette and the newly elected Business Agent, John R. Stevenson, is the insurgent senator from Idaho.

Secretary-Treasurer Chas H. Sands is the Branting birth, is a regular Noske, nevertheless.

Three years ago he attacked the progressive caucus as the agents Moscow and the progressive candidates who ran for office as Reds. What a "fine" combination is this, he said. See them reds, they have amalgamated with the old Flynn-Brims gang—with that gang of grafters and corruptionists. This year he ran on the Flynn ticket himself—on the ticket of the men he has proclaimed as grafters. Probably he did this with an intention to sacrifice his honor and thereby save the reds from contamination. In this election he could not find anything wrong with the doings of the reds in Chicago and therefore he covered a lot of territory. From the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific slope he "courageously hunted down their crimes."

Among some of the "good" policies in the election campaign, Flynnites advocated the election of an American administration and the isolation of the foreigners and the reds. And they have "proved" their hundred per cent intentions by their coalition with the renegade socialist Sand, who is not a native of this land of the Indians and who only some years ago was the editor of the "Svenska Socialisten," claimed to be a revolutionary Marxist and an internationalist paper.

Machinists Journal Turns Thumbs Down On 9-Hour Day Plan

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 3.—"Nothing doing," asserts the Machinists Journal, in an editorial to be published in the July issue, in answer to the Willard plan for bringing back the 9 and 10-hour day on the railroads. Under the guise of "stabilizing employment," a railroad executives' committee headed by Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio recommended that the 8-hour day be dropped in the busy seasons.

"It is our opinion," declares the Machinists Journal, "that this is a subterfuge pure and simple. It is the opening wedge for a 10-hour day. As a matter of fact, the railroads do not as a rule employ more men than they need. If emergency requires, men may be worked overtime, if overtime rates are paid. Apparently what the Committee had in mind is a 9 and 10-hour day at straight time for the additional one or two hours worked.

"We are unalterably opposed to the Committee's suggestion, which will we are confident, find little favor and be given less consideration, except on roads under company union domination. So far as the shopcrafts' organizations are concerned, there will be nothing doing."

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Subbotnik Sustaining Fund?

"A farm in Iowa."

This is what Morris Sigman, president of the reactionary International, is said to have owned during the past few years.

The reason why he chose to buy the farm in the Far West rather than in New York state, Pennsylvania or Connecticut has just become clear.

On Sigman's "farm" grow merry-go-rounds, shoot-the-chutes, ferris wheels, shooting galleries, fat ladies, hot dog stands, South Sea dancing girls, and other Coney Island attractions to refresh him when he sags under the strain of trying to maintain his reactionary leadership over the workers who have repudiated him.

The correspondent who spotted these two advertisements from the Storm Lake (Ia.) "Pilot-Tribune" relates that Sigman is a big figure among the business leaders of the town. The labor "leader" paid $14,000 for the land upon which his amusement park is situated, and the total value of the business is now estimated to be over $75,000.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS THREATENED BY FEDERAL AGENTS

Stop the Distribution of Anti-War Pamphlet

While distributing leaflets at Grand Central Station, Friday to some recruits leaving for the citizens' military training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., three members of the Young Workers (Communist) League were stopped by agents of the department of justice. After the leaflets were confiscated the three young workers were run out of the railroad depot.

One of the department of justice operatives questioned them. When they said that they were Communists, he told them that he had helped secure the indictment against The DAILY WORKER staff earlier in the week. He threatened to visit the headquarters of the Young Workers League and the Workers Party, located at the East 125th St., and "run everyone I find there."

He then asked who is the leader of the league. When he did not get a reply he growled, "Is it Kaplan? I'll get him yet!"

They were told that they were lucky because he did not have them in prison where they "would be taken care of."

Several hundred leaflets were given out before the federal detectives were aware of the distribution. Many of the recruits refused to give the leaflets to the captain who were around to collect them.

The three members of the league who distributed them are, Philip Frankfeld, B. Cohen and I. Shiffman.

The leaflet reads in part.

"Today you are leaving for camp. Most of you are going for the first time, others have been there before. Before you leave, we want to say a few things about the CMTC to you—and we want you to think it over.

"We are faced with the prospect of another World War. Of all the imperialistic powers, America is the most ruthless and aggressive. Thousands of American marines are still in little Nicaragua, "pacifying" that country for the bankers of Wall Street. Warships and marines are in China, defending the investments of Wall Street and trying to crush the heroic struggle of the Chinese people for freedom. Great Britain is trying to provoke a war against Soviet Russia, the only Workers' and Farmers' government in the world. America is taking the lead in suppressing all of the little countries in Latin and South America, in creating a large navy and air force, and in militarizing and prusalanizing the youth.

"The citizens' military training camps is one of the means to train the future cannon fodder for this will fight and die on some far off battlefield. The CMTC's help to prepare for war—it is a military institution first of all. The slogans employed in order to attract you to the camps are nothing more than smoke screens to hide the real character of this war breathing plan. "Build your body," "Enjoy a good vacation, etc." are snares to entrap the unsuspecting ones into the tentacles of the military machine. More than that, the CMTC's are supported and endorsed by big bankers, industrial concerns and railroads for another reason too.

"The CMTC's get the approval of the U. S. Steel Corporation, Pennsylvania Railroad, Standard Oil Company of Gary and Rockefeller, because anti-labor and anti-union ideas are instilled into the minds of the recruits. The lectures given on citizenship are attacks on the labor movement, on all progressive tendencies within America, and particularly on Soviet Russia."

ADVERTISEMENT USED BY SIGMAN

CASINO
AMUSEMENT PARK
STORM LAKE, IOWA



THE PLACE WHERE EVERYBODY FINDS ENJOYMENT AND BEST
Lowest Rate Landing into Park and Lakes.

Opening Season
2 Days Big Celebration 2 Days
1927 Sunday, May 29, Monday, May 30 1927

Permanent Free Attractions
Concerts Every Sunday Afternoon and Evening Soon to Arthur Military Band

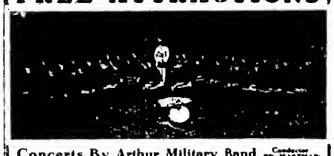
Moving Pictures Every Sunday Night
Dances Every Monday, Thursday and Saturday During Season.

BIG DANCE MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 30—DECORATION DAY

Base Ball Games—Fast Games Every Sunday and Holiday.

Free Grounds for Picnics and Camping.

FREE ATTRACTIONS



Concerts By Arthur Military Band Conductor ED. HARTMAN
Afternoon and Evening, Sunday, May 29 and Monday, May 30

Restaurant and Lunch Counter — By Barry Shields

Other Attractions
ROLLER SKATING AND SHOOTING GALLERY

Boating, Fishing, Bathing, Tobogganing

Many New and Interesting Concessions All Season.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

SPECIAL ATTRACTION—On the night of June 13, we have secured the famous 16-piece orchestra, Jesse Stone's Blue Serenaders of St. Joseph, Mo. Don't miss this big dance.

Davison Plans Huge Air Force; Flights Part of Propaganda

That many of the air flights that have been furnishing the capitalist press with front page news have been inspired by the War Department was admitted by Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison in a luncheon address before the Yonkers Rotary Club recently. The War Department is working out plans for a huge military air force before 1932, he said.

"The flight from California to Hawaii by Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger, in an army transport of service type, is a fitting climax to a year of remarkable progress in army aviation in this country," he said. "The courage and skill exhibited by these two pilots typify the spirit of the army air corps; the efficient performance of the plane points to the high standards set for army aircraft."

During the fiscal year just ending, the speaker said, marked the last stand of wooden planes in the army service.

"After September 1, not a single 'flimsy' will be in service. The discard of these planes began on June 1st."

Order New Planes.

Orders for 290 new planes of various types were placed during the year. The new equipment included 50 pursuit craft, 40 attack planes, 10 transports similar to the Fokker used by Commander Byrd, 80 observation machines, 110 training ships and 9 Amphibians, equipped for both land and water landings.

"Next Saturday marks the first anniversary of the adoption of the five-year army air corps development program. As the new fiscal year starts tomorrow, $21,891,000 will be available for continuation of this program. Out of this sum, $12,000,000 is authorized for the purchase of 590 planes. Authorization is also given to increase the number of flying officers to 1,100, and the enlisted strength to 10,000.

Huge Air Force.

"There is every indication that the support of Congress and an airminded public, this country, by the end of 1932 will have attained the air defense goal set out in the five-year program of 1926. Then we will have in the army flying plant, a corps of 1,650 flying officers, 550 reserve officers on active duty, and 15,000 enlisted men. The flying equipment will consist of 480 pursuit, 95 attack, 185 bombardment, 80 transports, 412 observation, 72 amphibian and 479 training planes, and 110 aircraft of various types in war reserve."

Besides the Honolulu flight, secretary Davison pointed to the 23,000 mile Pan-American Good Will flight, the Canadian Fairfrending flight and the Michigan-Texas Scouting Tour as outstanding achievements of the year. Those flights as well as the day-to-day routine spins of the army birdmen were credited with having resulted in important contributions toward motor development, plane construction, aerial navigation and airplane photography.

Editor Did Not Violate Smut Law, Court Says in Dismissing Graphic Head

The Court of Special Sessions yesterday acquitted Emil H. Gouvreau, editor of the Graphic, of violating the law by persistently devoting more than half its space to crime and for being indecent and a public nuisance.

The charge was made by John S. Sumner, anti-hunter, toward the close of the "Peaches" Browning separation trial.

Not Guilty.

Speaking for the court Justice Healy said, "As far as the question of indecency is concerned, we might find that the pictures and perhaps the printed matter may be, in the opinion of some, disgusting and perhaps not what we believe should be printed in a paper in the city of New York or any other place. But still, it does not come under the law, in our opinion, and therefore on all the grounds the defendant is acquitted and discharged."

3 Dead in Chicago Heat.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Record-breaking hot weather killed three persons in Chicago today, bringing the total of dead for a three-day period of torrid weather to 27.

The thermometer registered 86 degrees this morning and no relief was promised until night.

RIGHT WING PLOT TO JAIL FURRIER PICKETS EXPOSED

Unity Committee Tells of "Forward" Gloating

Calling upon the needle workers to protest against the wholesale jailing of the furriers, the Unity Committee of the Fur, Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Boards, has distributed thousands of leaflets in the market, pointing out the treachery of the right wing.

It reads as follows:

"Three hundred fifty workers, men and women, have been sentenced to jail terms ranging from 5 days to 6 months. What was their crime?

"Even the police who testified against them admitted that their crime consisted of nothing more violent than that of peacefully picketing in the fur market.

"The real reason why these workers were sent to jail is because IT WAS REQUESTED BY SIGMAN AND MCGRADY. The judge was nothing but a puppet in their hands. Sigman, McGrady and the Forward have determined to break the fur-workers' strike at any cost. The time has apparently arrived when they who were at one time so-called labor leaders are now the leaders of the police and the courts.

"Day after day gangsters are caught in the murderous attempts on the lives of our workers. These gangsters have long criminal records as safe-crackers, robbers and murderers. These men of the underworld are freed on bail and cannot live their bloody deeds because they belong to the Sigman-McGrady clique and thus aid the cause of Americanism, etc., while workers fighting for the right to a decent life are sent to jail.

"Workers, we must not permit this to continue! We must not permit one hundred more to be jailed and treated like prostitutes! We must not permit hundreds of men, old as well as young, to be herded off into the filthy jails and workhouses! We must not permit Sigman and McGrady to establish permanent war in the fur industry. We must not permit that these men shall destroy the working conditions that we have achieved after years of struggle.

"The 'Forward' is happy. It gloats over the torture inflicted upon our workers. Note how it describes the jailing of the fur pickets:

"'Communist fake pickets are sent to jail for five and ten days for molesting furriers.'

"This is socialism! This is the paper that until recently dominated the Jewish workers.

"We must not remain silent! Raise such a mighty protest that the politicians, police and courts will be compelled to change their tactics. Together we will battle until the Sigmans and the McGradys will be driven from the labor movement, disgraced and discredited.

"Let us battle for our freedom and rights!"

U. S. Insurance Plan Spurned by Veterans, Says General Hines

WASHINGTON, July 3.—More than 4,000,000 world war veterans gave the government life insurance, claim the cold shoulder when they refused to reinstate their war time policies having a face value of over 26 billion dollars. This information was vouchsafed by General Frank T. Hines, director of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Recently the government has been carrying on powerful campaign to induce the ex-doughboys to pick up their lapsed wartime policies before midnight July 2, the final time for reinstatement. Hines estimates that only 700,000 policies will remain in force on the government. This More than 4,685,000 ex-soldiers were entitled to continue the government insurance.

Not Cheap.

The cost of the government life insurance is just a trifle lower in cost than most non-participating (non-dividend paying) companies charge, and when one remembers that life insurance companies make fabulous sums of money at their rates, the insignificant reduction offered by the government failed to hook the veterans.

Wily Doughboys.

General Hines said he was at a loss to explain the failure of so many veterans to "take advantage" of the government insurance.

Bewailing the fact that so few veterans fell for the government propaganda, Gen. Hines said, "It is the most inexpensive insurance available, and in case of permanent disability no premiums are collected." Hines failed to mention that the free disability clause is to be found in all standard life insurance policies irrespective of which company issued the policy.

"No greater or more advantageous privilege was ever granted by any nation to its veteran population," bemoaned the general.

But the veterans didn't agree with him.

FREE!!

With a Year's Subscription to The DAILY WORKER

Offer No. 1	GOODWIN No. 2 (Ansco) CAMERA Regular Price $2.50 Takes an Standard Roll Film. Pictures 2½x2½. This model is finely finished and complete in every detail. Has two finders for Vertical or Horizontal Pictures. Adapted for Time or Snapshot exposures. Highest quality Meniscus lens. With book of instructions	Offer No. 2	Any One of These Splendid Books Each Worth $2.50 STORIES, PLAYS
			REVELRY by Samuel Hopkins Adams A story of the current regime of Harding, Hughes, Coolidge and Mellon. Vein of American political life.
Offer No. 3			ELMER GANTRY by Sinclair Lewis The famous author of Babbitt has done a fine rendition of the hypocrisy and sham of the American clergy.
Offer No. 4			EMPEROR JONES by Eugene O'Neil and other plays Includes the popular plays "Gold" and "The First Man."
Offer No. 5			MARXIAN CLASSICS ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE LEISURE CLASS by N. Bukharin Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologistic of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxian theorist of the day.
Offer No. 6			LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION by Leon Trotsky A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.
Offer No. 7			MARX AND ENGELS by D. Riazanov A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of socialistic socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

COUPON

DAILY WORKER
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

I inclosed herewith you will find $6 Daily Worker coupons and $1.50 for which I should like to have you send me Offer No. .....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 1.—When the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor meets in Washington on July 18, it will be attended by the most representative body of labor men from the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico bona ever assembled on American soil.

But not a single delegate from Argentina, Brazil or Chile, the ABC countries of South America, will be in attendance. This is indicated by credentials now in the hands of Secretary Santiago Iglesias. The Argentina Socialist Party submitted credentials, but has been informed by Iglesias that the congress will be primarily for trade union bodies.

Suspicion.

The failure of the ABC countries to attend the Washington meeting is seen as another indication of the growing antipathy between the non-Caribbean Latin countries and the United States. The feeling against the United States as the "colossus of the north" permeates not only labor organizations but commercial bodies as well, where it bobbed up in the recent Pan-American Commercial Congress.

This propaganda has an unfortunate effect, Iglesias explains, on labor relations between the South American countries and the American Federation of Labor. The Latin workers below the equator look upon A. F. of L. officials, exporters, manufacturers, diplomats and financiers as one Yankee bogey.

Delegation Going.

If Iglesias' suggestion is adopted by the Congress, a delegation of North American labor leaders will visit Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Santos, Montevideo and Santiago, the centers of anti-United States propaganda, explaining the program and policies of the A. F. of L.

The Washington congress will seat delegates from the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Panama, Salvador and Porto Rico. At the fourth congress in Mexico City in 1924, delegates were present from Nicaragua, Panama, Santo Domingo, Guatemala and Porto Rico, in addition to the A. F. of L. and Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM).

Unionizing.

The main object of the fifth congress, according to Iglesias, who is also president of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor, will be the strengthening of labor unions along the shores of the Caribbean.

Iglesias sees the job as an immense one with scores of sharp conflicts with employing interests before success is attained. That it can be attained in good measure is evidenced, he declares, by the success of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

BRITISH DIE-HARDS DOING A WAR DANCE


Stanley Baldwin
Stanley Baldwin
Stanley Baldwin

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! ALL NEW YORK WORKERS DOWN TOOLS JULY 7 AT 4 P. M.
DEMONSTRATE AT UNION SQUARE, COOPER UNION, WEBSTER HALL

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 5-DAY 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

HATS off to Alexander, Kerensky, the international white hope of us all! He believes that the early downfall of the U. S. S. R. is on the agenda. If he had not believed this for several years people might think he was full of vodka, but when a man exhibits signs of political derangement for several years something else must be the matter. Alex has made more predictions of a similar nature than any man living or dead with the exception of Grand Duke Nicholas and William J. Burns, author of the famous interviews on the Wall Street explosion.

* * *

KERENSKY spent four months here as the guest of a New York District attorney, the socialist party, the chambers of commerce and the American Federation of Labor. He delivered the goods. That is, he told those lads what they wanted to hear, in return for their coin. The Czarist emigres have little else to buoy up their courage in these dark days except faith in Russia. It is the duty of the more mentally agile among them to furnish the dope. In the United States, the officials of the A. F. of L. fear that the militants in the trade unions led by the Communists and progressives in general may turn them out into the cold. It is consoling to learn from an authority like Kerensky that "Communism will come much sooner on Mars than in the United States."

* * *

EVIDENTLY Kerensky has not succeeded in convincing the United States government that the social revolution will take place in Mars before it bestows its blessings on the workers of this country. Else the government authorities would not be so anxious to put The DAILY WORKER out of business. As we said on another occasion, Alexander is sore spiritually, because of the painful impact of the Russian revolution on his pleasant boot on his political posterior when he was sent flying into space from the Winter Palace to make room for the Bolsheviki. Kerensky is human, hence we understand the reason for his chronic emission of bile. Being grateful for small mercies we note with pleasure that he has left the country as a first class passenger on the Homeric, no doubt at the expense of members of the American bourgeoisie who would like to see this parasite in power in Russia so that they would have access to the immense wealth that is awaiting exploitation in that country to the great profit of the exploiters.

* * *

BECAUSE Mrs. Florence Kelley supported legislation for the protection of children and mothers, the D. A. R. (Daughters of the American Revolution) has issued a savage attack on her thru a paper called "The Common Enemy." Those old hussies whose minds are as light as a whiff of cigarette smoke, have not the intelligence to understand what Mrs. Kelley and people like her stand for. In fact Mrs. Kelley is a perfectly good and harmless liberal, good because she means well, and harmless for the reason that her efforts to chisel off the rough edges of capitalism are as ineffective as an attempt to change the character of the savage leopard by clipping his claws.

* * *

IN one respect this country is the most lawless in the world; in other respects the most orderly. There is less heckling at public meetings in this country than in England. This is so much so, that when heckling incidents take place, even such a well-balanced and restrained organization as the Civil Liberties Union reminides for the right of free speech. In England, cabing ministers are lucky if decomposed tomatoes and cabbages are not added by way of good measure to the vocal discord.

* * *

GERMANY had a reputation for other virtues besides efficiency. Compared to the volatile Latins, the Teutons were supposed to be staid and orderly. But if this was true of the past it certainly is not true of the present. At a recent session of the Prussian diet, Communists, socialists and nationalists, mopped a beer-soaked floor with each other. Had this happened in the United States congress it would provide headline material for a week. "You are a docile people" said Lord Northcliffe, as he looked thru a lower Broadway window at American conscripts marching down to the boat on their way to France in 1917, to fight for Wall Street and the British Empire.

* * *

THE new dry chief for the New York district promises to use a revolver and shoot to kill. He will
(Continued on Page Three)

U. S. DELEGATION AT GENEVA READY WITH ULTIMATUM

Conference Probably to Break Down Soon

GENEVA, July 4.—The American delegation to the "disarmament" conference is utilizing the holidays in preparation of what in plain language would be called an ultimatum to England, that unless the latter's cruiser program is modified immediately, the United States will embark on an armament race, with unlimited building of cruisers and probably of battleships also.

Many, including the highly skeptical French "observers" see this as the real reason for the existence of the conference. That is, impossible conditions will be laid down to the British and Japanese, and when the conference breaks up in disagreement, the way will be clear for the Coolidge administration to go before the American voters with the argument: "We offered to limit navies, and Britain and Japan will not consent, therefore national security demands that we build immediately and extensively." Then, as the more or less mysterious "Admiral B" who tells in the French papers all the secrets of the supposedly confidential causes held among the delegates, says, 'there will be joyful activity among munitions makers and ship yard owners."

Small Ships Advantage.

The British held a conference a few days ago and formulated in highest secrecy a program for $600,000,000 of cruisers for both United States and England, all of them to displace under 7,500 tons apiece. This, being duly reported by "Admiral B," has been uncomfortably admitted to be approximately correct by the British delegates. The joke, as all can see, is that the large number of small size cruisers asked for, gives England, with her abundance of fueling and naval stations an enormous advantage, since neither the United States nor Japan can send such small ships far enough to do much damage to the widespread British Empire.

U. S. For Big Ones.

On the other hand, the American proposal for only 300,000 tons of cruisers with an upper limit of 10,000 tons will enable the United States to compete equally with England anywhere in the beginning of the war, and give time for the superior economic power of the American to outbuild England during the early months of the conflict.

Both these proposals are, for home consumption, disguised as economy. Britain says, "Why build large cruisers—you don't need big ships to crush colonial rebellions."

Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation says, "Great Britain is playing a dangerous game—proposing to build twice as many ships as the United States desires" and his experts will present the British with a threat to declare all limits off and build in open rivalry to England. Tomorrow will probably bring the conclusive clash.

U. of P. Raises Cash.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Over $9,000,000 already has been obtained by the University of the $45,000,000 endowment fund which the University of Pennsylvania expects to raise by 1929, it has just been announced.

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Riffians Fight Spain On Continuous Battle Front Across Morocco

MADRID, July 4.—In spite of the severe censorship that stops all news out of Morocco, which Primo Di Rivera has several times recently declared, "completely subdued," a war office dispatch just issued betrays that the situation is far from submission that a battle line stretches across the country thru Yebala and Gomara regions. The communique was a boastful statement that "three Spanish columns had stormed and captured Bab Taza (which previous statements had always treated as already in Spanish hands) and that the Riffians had lost a hundred prisoners and fifty dead. Spanish losses were heavy, but not enumerated, and the declaration is then made, "Spanish forces in Yebala and Gomara have effected a junction and the front now consolidates a continuous line."

THE CONFERENCE AT GENEVA



Drawn by WM. GROPPER.

Nothing will come of it but an armament race.

Needle Workers On Street!

PICKET CALL BY JOINT BOARD OF I.L.G.W. ISSUED

All active members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union are urged to be on the picket line this morning in a statement issued by the Organization Department, Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

Pointing out the open alliance of the bosses, right wing and the police, the call urges the workers to sacrifice to the extreme to make victory possible for the workers.

It reads as follows:

"To all active cloak and dressmakers:

"The occurrences of the past week have revealed again the perplexed condition of the right wing bureaucracy. At the behest of the "The Forward" and the corrupt officialdom of the A. F. of L., more than 300 incorrigible workers were sent to prison to serve terms ranging from ten days to eight months.

Open Alliance.

"An open alliance has been effected between the right wing, the bosses, Mayor Walker, Governor Smith, the city magistrates and others in an effort to crush the present strike.

"This fight will end only when an overwhelming victory is achieved. Be ready to sacrifice yourself, if necessary, for the existence of the labor movement. Early Tuesday morning a huge picket demonstration will be arranged before the shops where members of the Joint Board are now on strike.

"Workers will meet at 16 West 21st Street at 7 o'clock."—Organization Department.

USSR Textile Output Increasing Rapidly; Tops Pre-War Level

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Textile production in the Soviet Union is considerably above pre-war level, according to the Soviet Union Information Bureau.

Textile production in various lines for first six months of the current fiscal year (October 1 to March 31) shows an increase of from 18.6 to 34.1 per cent. The building of new factories and the use of new equipment is responsible for the increase.

For the same period the output of cotton cloth amounted to 1,158,900 meters, while the output of woolen cloth reached the total of 42,288 meters.

Four Hurt As Ferry Crashes Into Pier

Pandemonium reigned among the two thousand passangers on the Staten Island ferryboat American Legion Sunday night when the ferryboat, swept on by a flood tide and a wind, crashed into the floating bridge on the end of its slip. Twenty feet of the floating bridge were crumpled.

Failure on the part of its captain, John Bauman, to reverse his engines in time was assigned by ferry officials as the cause of the crash. Alarmed by the shrieks and screams of the 2,000 passengers, police, fearing that the accident might be a serious catastrophe, assaulted reporters in an endeavor to suppress news of the accident.

EXPECT BEN GOLD TO LEAD FURRIER LINE HERE TODAY

Ben Gold is expected to lead this morning's picket line in the fur district when thousands of workers will hold one of the largest demonstrations since the beginning of the strike.

The furriers will show by their mass power that all the terrorism of the police and the right wing gangsters can not break their fighting spirit in the struggle to advance wages and working conditions.

"After Tuesday's demonstration the Matthew Wolls, McGradys and the rest of the crowd will realize that they cannot break the furriers union in spite of all the forces they have at their disposal," stated an active striker yesterday.

To Be Released Today.

It is hoped that today will see the release on bail of many of the strikers who are serving sentences ranging from five days to six months. The attorney for the Joint Board furriers' union in his appeal will point out the open hostility displayed by the magistrates in Jefferson Market Court when they meted out the sentences.

He will show how the attorney for the right wing, Samuel Markowich, at one occasion appeared as council for the right wing and later told the court that he was the lawyer for the bosses. He said the latter when he questioned the arrested pickets, trying to make them say things that would result in their sentences being more severe.

Twenty-eight fur pickets now
(Continued on Page Two)

We Are Fighting With Our Backs to the Wall

The new attack upon The DAILY WORKER with all the force and power of the federal government, is by far the most serious threat against the existence of our paper. The indictment by the Federal Grand Jury backed by the Dollar Patriots opens up the perspective of a long hard battle, in which The DAILY WORKER will have to enlist the ablest legal talent obtainable. The proceedings in the Federal courts are expensive in the extreme, requiring the printing of voluminous records and data. The bail alone for our comrades, before any sessions of the grand jury begin, will run into many thousands of dollars. The cost of the case at this time is estimated to be at least $25,000.

Comrades, we have two courses open to us. We can put up little or no defense. We can allow ourselves to be meekly crushed, after the splendid fight we have waged for more than three years. We can allow our leading comrades to go to jail, and suffer an irreparable loss to our movement, if we do not meet the powerful attack which is being launched against us. Or on the contrary we can capitalize this attack to arouse new sympathy and loyalty to our DAILY WORKER. On the basis of this attack, we can draw in new readers and new supporters for The DAILY WORKER. Which shall it be? The support which you give our case, the resources which you give for the defense, the energy and speed with which you respond to the appeal of your DAILY WORKER, will determine whether this new attack of the capitalist class will be successful or whether we shall instead turn it into a new triumph for The DAILY WORKER.

POLAND, TORY PUPPET, PREPARES NEW ATTACK ON USSR; COMMANDS TROOPS, "BE READY FOR ACTION"

Soviet Boycott Hits Britain; Obtain German Credit; Moscow Celebrates Defense Week

MOSCOW, July 4.—The danger of a British attack on the Soviet Union thru its puppet, Poland, looms closer than ever with the receipt of a manifesto from the Communist faction of the Polish Chamber of Deputies describing feverish war preparations in Poland.

Officers of the Polish Reserve, the manifesto states, have been ordered to complete their equipment and be ready for an urgent call to action. "The sharpshooters" and other fascist organizations, with a total membership of 250,000, have been ordered to prepare for an "immediate emergency." Arms and munitions factories are working at feverish speed, often on two or three shifts, the manifesto states.

Recent evidence submitted at the trials of captured white guard bandits proved that monarchists and British spies have long used Polish territory as a base for action against the Soviet Union. The Pilsudski regime has openly encouraged Ukrainian white guard bandits, according to a statement recently issued by a prominent member of the Polish Chamber of Deputies.

The leniency with which the Polish authorities dealt with Kowceda, the murderer of Voikoff, Soviet minister to Poland, is also regarded as evidence of the openly anti-USSR policy pursued by the Pilsudski regime.

* * *

USSR Boycotts Britain.

BERLIN, July 4.—Anglo-Soviet trade will come to a complete stop in the very near future, according to statements from the Trade Commissary appearing in the Moscow press. The passage of Anglo-Soviet trade conforms with the declaration of the Soviet Union that it would boycott Britain after the tory government had annulled the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement and broken diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Although Premier Baldwin expressed the pious hope that trade between the USSR and Great Britain would continue after the break, the Soviet Union expressed its intention of boycotting Britain. The Arcos raids proved to Soviet officials that trade with tory Britain was not a very safe business.

Better Credits In U. S. A.

The Soviet Union can trade on better terms and receive better credits in the United States than in Great Britain, according to statement in the USSR. The Soviet Union has already received a 300,000,000 mark credit from Germany.

Exports from the Soviet Union during the first eight months of the current fiscal year are officially reported as totalling 516,000,000 rubles, while exports for the same period last year amounted to only 421,000,000 rubles. Imports dropped from 516,000,000 rubles for the same months last year to 411,000,000 rubles.

* * *

Celebrate Defence Week.

MOSCOW, July 4. — "Defence Week," which began in Moscow yesterday, was featured by the graduation of several hundred officers from the Soviet War College.

"Defence Week" will be celebrated thruout the rest of the Soviet Union from July 10th to July 17th.

Outlining the object of Defence Week, M. Rykoff, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, declared that the Soviet Union was not safe unless "our probable enemies, brought to realize that the Red Army, backed 100 per cent by the workers and peasant masses, is fully alive to the danger and fully prepared to meet it, shall shrink at the last moment from odds too formidable to tackle."

Consider Moscow to Tokio Air Line in Journey of 4 Days

MOSCOW, July 4.—An air line, connecting Moscow and Tokio, which is 7,000 miles apart is being contemplated here.

Three Zeppelins, capable of carrying thirty passengers and four tons of mail and perishable freight, are being constructed by the Soviet Union and may be used for journeys. The Zeppelins will be luxuriously equipped.

The air journey, with stops, will take four days. It is calculated. The trip by train across Siberia and Manchuria takes fifteen days.

$7,200,000 LEVY IS OPPOSED BY MANY ENGINEERS

Demand For Special Convention Made

(Special to the Daily Worker).

CLEVELAND, July 4.—A flood of telegrams from members protesting the unparalleled assessment of $7,200,000 placed upon them in a desperate attempt to rescue the sinking business enterprises of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has served to show the Inquiry Committee of Ten and the convention itself that there exists a strong feeling in the organization against thrusting good money after bad.

Arithmetical Exercises.

The membership quite evidently has been doing some rapid exercises in division and multiplication. It has been discovered in cabs and roundhouses that the assessment means that each engineer, figuring up the basis of some 70,000 effective (with allowance for overhead of collection, etc.) will be required to kick in with about $120.

This would not be so bad if it were not for the fact that the membership has been led to believe that as a result of the activities of the self-styled financial wizards at the head of the union, it would receive dividends instead of having to pay assessments.

Want Special Convention.

The opposition to the assessment and the deep suspicion which prevails among the membership since the carefully censored disclosures have been made, is expressing itself in the demand for a special convention.

It is felt that the membership which is called upon to pay the bills is entitled to a much more detailed report than has as yet been given as to the real status of the far-flung "investments" made under the Stone-Prentice leadership and which range from an $8,000,000 venture in permanently moist Florida real estate (called Ven-
(Continued on Page Two)

HIT BRITISH TAX BOOST BY STRIKE; TIE UP SHANGHAI

Right Wing Continues Terror in Canton

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, July 4.—The Chinese taxpayers' strike has virtually closed all of the shops in the International Settlement. Although the strike has not been extended to industrial enterprises, a large number of mills are idle.

The strike was called to protest against the order of the Municipal Council which increased municipal taxes from 14 to 16 per cent. The Chinese, who pay most of the taxes of the International Settlement, object to being taxed by a British-controlled Council.

The Association of Chinese Taxpayers has decided that if a compulsory tax raise occurs again, a strike will be called pending the settlement of the question thru negotiation.

* * *

SHANGHAI, July 4.—Reports from Canton state that the execution of left wing labor and student leaders continues. Armed troops are patroling the streets.

The anti-Japanese and anti-British boycotts that have been organized to protest against the landing of imperialist troops at Tientsin and Shantung are spreading rapidly thru the Yangtze valley.

STRIKE OF 1,500 CAPMAKERS TODAY TO ENFORCE PACT

Bosses Repudiate 40-Hr. Week; Plan Offensive

Challenged by the refusal of the bosses to put into force the 40-hour week agreed upon July, 1926, over 1,000 capmakers employed in contracting shops will strike this morning.

At the time the agreement was signed it was stipulated that the new working schedule was to go into effect no later than July 1st of this year. This concession was put thru by the right wing of the union which insisted that a period of 12 months was necessary in order to permit the bosses to "adjust themselves" to the new arrangement.

The recent formation of a national association to fight the 40-hour week promises to result in a general lockout of capmakers in many cities in the East as part of the offensive of the employers.

40 Dead, 75 Injured In Yangtse Explosion

SHANGHAI, July 4.—Forty persons were dead today and 75 others were seriously injured, of whom 25 are not expected to recover, as the result of a terrific explosion which destroyed two Chinese junks lying alongside the railroad wharf at Hsiakwan on Saturday, according to a news dispatch from Nanking.

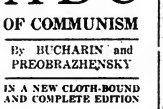
Great property damage was done by the explosion, the powder junks having been moored in the midst of the harbor area which was congested with other shipping.

The cause of the explosion was not definitely determined, but it was believed to have been due entirely to carelessness on the part of some Chinese coolies.

Girl Deserts Drab Home

Declaring in a note to her mother that she was "tired of life in the gas house district," Jennie Morial, 13, of 1961 First Ave., left her home. The Missing Persons bureau has been requested to look for her.

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Coolidge to "Supervise" Nicaragua Elections

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A professional soldier, Gen. Frank R. McCoy, was yesterday named by Coolidge to "supervise" the Nicaraguan elections in 1928.

McCoy has a long record of active service on behalf of American imperialism. He has helped in the subjugation of Cuba, Santiago and the Philippines, serving at various times, under the direction of Gen. Leonard Wood and under William Howard Taft, when the latter was governor of the island.

With the constitutional president, Sacasa, driven from the country by U. S. marines, the "election" of Diaz under the supervision of American bayonets is now a foregone conclusion.

$7,200,000 Levy Opposed By Engineers

(Continued from Page One)

ice with what now appears as cynical humor and to which the Locomotive Engineers' Journal paid many glowing tributes in the boom days) to wash coal mines in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Private Business Scandal.

As one curious delegate puts it in speaking of the Venice enterprise: "I don't know whether they threw our money away like water or not, but I do know that they threw a lot of it into the water. My lodge would like to at least know how many millions were spent for gondolas."

The revelations made here would show that the late Warren S. Stone, former president of the union, had used the machinery of the union to promote a number of private enterprises of a doubtful character and in which many members had invested, has served to create a current of stern determination among many delegates close to the rank and file to probe to the bottom of the tangled heap of financial wreckage which has been barely uncovered. Underneath the humorous comments heard there is a definite feeling that the Brotherhood insurance fund, with liabilities totalling some $186,000,000, has perhaps not escaped manipulation at the hands of officials intrigued by the possibilities of high finance.

Huge Building Half Empty.

Even the modern office building which houses the headquarters of the Brotherhood here is financially in a bad way. From 50 to 60 per cent of its office space is vacant and Cleveland is overbuilt in this field.

W. P. Futch, former head of the insurance department, who was removed in 1924 because he opposed the financial policies of Stone, will probably be named by the convention. By this act alone the convention will respond to some extent to the tremendous discontent which cannot find full expression here.

It is believed that the convention will be in session for at least ten days more. The important Advisory Committee has yet to be elected.

Report German Plea For Change in Dawes Plan at N. Y. Confab

BERLIN, July 4.—While the New York banking conference revived the periodical rumors that Reichsbank President Schacht would move for the revision of the Dawes plan, the Germans themselves are less optimistic in view of the week's continued business improvement.

Production, wages and employment increased, accompanied by slow but sure recovery on the bourse, and only the persistence of a passive, foreign trade balance remained to give backing to a demand for lightening the reparations burden.

The recent black Friday on the stock exchange is proving to have little serious effect on general business. The public is unwilling to sell, and speculative purchases by professionals is showing the general level up.

A "society of black Friday victims," was formed for the purpose of suing the banks for damages sustained when a sudden credit restriction precipitated the panic, but his small chance of getting the money back, according to Berlin legal experts.

One of the most important signs of Germany's economic health appears in the report of the production of raw iron, showing that this product reached a record in the month of May

TOMSKY REPORT SCORES BRITISH RIGHT WINGERS

Reformists Hit Anglo-Soviet Labor Unity

MOSCOW, July 4.—The report of Tomsky (head of the All Union Federation of Trade Unions) to the plenary session of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions has just been published. The AUCCTU attached exceptional significance to the meeting of the Anglo-Russian Committee because of the danger of the disruption of the Committee thru the tactics of the right wing leaders of the General Council, Tomsky said.

The Berlin meeting Tomsky said, was very short. It opened with an attempt on the part of the right wing representatives of the British General Council to limit the discussion to the interview which Tomsky had given to the press on the subject of the British Trade Union bill.

Reformist Tactics.

Tomsky declared that nobody had a right to limit his freedom of speech and that he did not consider himself bound in his personal activities to any resolutions of the Anglo-Russian Committee. He said that he had a right to his own opinions in the international labor movement and deemed it his duty to express them.

* * *

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

Representatives of the AUCCTU protested against deferring the meeting of the Anglo-Russian Committee and demanded the reason for the failure of Anglo-Russian Committee to meet, considering it time that the workers of the Soviet Union and Great Britain know the problems that it must face in its struggle against the danger of war.

Delay Harmful.

The workers must know where they stand. Does or does not the Anglo-Russian Committee exist? Why is it inactive? Who is responsible at this moment for the delay in the calling of the Anglo-Russian Committee—a delay that is more harmful than the actual refusal to call it.

The representative of the AUCCTU did not receive an honest reply to these questions. Representatives of the British General Council "doubted" whether they could immediately call the Anglo-Russian Committee.

AUCCTU pointed out that this would be the greatest mistake, that this would be regarded as a desire to abandon the workers of the Soviet Union in an hour of danger. The further postponement of the Anglo-Russian Committee meeting on the part of the British workers cannot be estimated otherwise than the direct intention to smash the Anglo-Russian Committee and an attempt to curry favor with Conservative government and bourgeois public opinion.

After this brief exchange of views followed the brief communication from Citrine (British labor leader) that the question of the General Council's attitude towards the Anglo-Russian Committee would be referred to the International Committee of the General Council.

U.S.S.R. Wants Unity.

In conclusion Tomsky declared that Anglo-Russian Committee had been created for the purpose of realizing the fraternal union of the workers of the Soviet Union with the workers of Great Britain and that even if the leaders of the General Council were very bad leaders and were unequal to the task of dealing with the question of war the AUCCTU does not assume the initative in breaking up the Anglo-Russian Committee and appeals to the working masses of the Soviet Union and England to watch against the threat to the Anglo-Russian Committee thru the tactics of the General Council.

Let the masses fairly estimate the policies of the AUCCTU and those of the General Council.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Women Call Coolidge's Attention to Equality

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The demand for equal rights will be taken directly to President Coolidge by a special committee of the National Woman Party, following the organization's convention in Colorado Springs on July 7-10th, it was announced here today.

Needle Trade Defense

Nation-Wide Rally to Fur Workers' Defense; Boston Pledges $5000

The Coney Island Stadium Concert, to be held July 16th, at 8 P. M., must be a smashing expression of solidarity with the striking furriers, Brother Gomez forwarded his order to the Defense Office for a ticket, although he will not be able to attend; this is a fine example to follow if you find it impossible to come, but we want you not only to buy tickets, but to come to the Concert. A packed Stadium will be another blow against the "Forward," Sigman, McGrady and the rest of the gang. All workers must come to this demonstration.

In case of rain the concert will be held on Sunday, July 17, at 8 p. m. Tickets are $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats. They can be bought at the following stations: Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714; Joseph Liddsky Book Store, 202 East Broadway; Sasser's Restaurant, 78 Second Ave.; Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant, 1600 Madison Ave.; Solin's Restaurant, 222 East 14th St.; J. Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; London Vegetarian Restaurant, 230 So. 4th St., Williamsburg; Kasspaport and Cutler Book Store, 1810 Southern Blvd.; Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union, 128 East 25th St.; Furriers' Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St.; Local 22, 16 West 21st St.

* * *

The vacation season has started. Thousands of workers and sympathizers are leaving the city with its noise and confusion and the resorts are filling up. Even there the workers do not forget the striking furriers and arrested cloakmakers, and are helping them in the struggle. Brother Joseph Ostoshever forwarded $10 to the office of the Defense Committee collected among the guests at Mountainside House, Sullivan County, after a left and right discussion on the present situation in the needle trades. Many people took part in the discussion and it was revealed that the demands of the furriers and cloakmakers are justified. A collection of $10 was made.

The country' hotels and vacation places are fine fields for propaganda and for the raising of ammunition for the striking furriers and arrested cloakmakers. We urge all workers to take advantage of their opportunities when on vacation.

* * *

Jewish workers are not the only ones active in the present struggle. Workers of other nationalities are rallying to the struggle. The Workers' Clubs realize that the furriers are fighting not alone for themselves but that the issue involves all other sections of the labor movement. The Finnish Workers' Club at doing its share. They have started by purchasing a $100 bond and $50 worth of tickets to the Coney Island Stadium Concert.

* * *

A group of hardware workers collected $35 and pledge themselves to further support the struggling furriers. The money was collected by Benny Rohler and Martin Rubinstein. The New York Journeymen Tailors' Local collected $16 at its last meeting. This amount was forwarded to the defense. The Lithuanian Working Woman's Organization, Branch 26, donated $10 to the Furriers' Defense. The money was brought in by Mrs. Semanskas. At a party in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Privaus, $20 was collected for the defense. The money was forwarded by Jack Semel and Jack Kriener.

* * *

A conference of workers' organizations to support the striking furriers was held in Boston on June 26th. It was decided to raise at least $5,000 to assist the furriers in their struggle. Rose Wortis of New York was present at the conference.

Another Call For Flood Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A national disaster fund of $10,000,000 established by congress to be expended by the president during emergencies such as the Mississippi flood, was urged today by Rep. Bloom (D.), New York.

The first duty of congress is to provide federal aid for flood victims, "whether it costs $10,000,000 or $90,000,000," Bloom said. He predicted that congress would adopt a comprehensive flood control program.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

3 Boys Drown Near Sing Sing As Six Guards Bar Rescue

OSSINING, N. Y., July 4.—A thousand prisoners and guards in Sing Sing looked on helplessly while three unidentified youths, off on a holiday excursion, drowned 300 feet from the walls of the prison today.

The prisoners begged to be allowed to rescue the boys, but the guards, acting under orders not to let them out in any emergency, held them at bay with rifles.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes heard of the tragedy too late to be of any assistance. He deplored the fact that word had not reached him sooner so that he might have sent men to the rescue.

The prisoners were exercising in the big yard facing the Hudson River when they heard screams. Suddenly turning toward the cries, they saw the boys making desperate efforts to swim to shore after their frail little canoe had overturned.

They cried and begged to be allowed to go to the rescue. All that separated them from the boys was a picket fence, 12 feet high, and less than 300 feet of water which a good swimmer could easily have negotiated.

Two boys sank some distance from shore. The third had only 15 yards to go when he gave his final cry and disappeared under the waters.

The six guards stood watch with guns, unwilling to rescue the boys themselves or to allow any of the prisoners to do so.

Expect Ben Gold Will Lead Furrier Pickets

(Continued from Page One)

jailed in Welfare Island have sent the following communication to their fellow workers:

"We, twenty-eight strikers who were sentenced to Welfare Island through the machinations of the Forward-Sigman-McGrady gang, with the active cooperation of the bosses and the police who have dared to smash our union, express our deep hatred for the contemptible campaign of our enemies.

"We await impatiently the time when we will again be free in order that we may once more be among our comrades in the front-line trenches who are fighting the battle against working-class treachery, and for a democratic, powerful union. We say: better to be in jail than in the scab union of the International.

"To our comrades we say: out on the mighty picket line on Tuesday." —(Signed)—Brafman, Berger and Gerstein. Committee.

Meeting Tomorrow.

All Brooklyn cloak and dressmakers are urged to be at Columbia Hall, 522 Stone St., Brooklyn, tomorrow evening when the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union will hold a meeting. Important questions will come up and all workers should attend.

The Unity Committee of the furriers, cloak and dress makers will hold an open forum at Cooper Union at 1 p. m. Thursday. Ben Gold and Louis Hyman will be among the speakers. Morris Sigman's "promise" of proportional representation will be taken up as well as the latest developments of the furriers' strike.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

91 City "Pioneers" Leave for Workers' Co-operative Camp

Eighty youngsters, whooping it up and singing lustily, left the headquarters of the Young Pioneers Camp at 108 East 14th St., yesterday at noon headed for their camp at Wingdale, N. Y. Two large buses carried the happy campers off to the accompaniment of parental warnings about wearing sweaters on chilly nights, etc.

The party was in charge of Martin Gottfried and Dave Lyons who are in charge of the camp organization, both experienced boy's camp counselors.

The Wingdale camp is adjacent to Unity Camp. The embryonic young rebels will sleep in tents and will have lots of opportunity for hiking, swimming and games.

The next batch will leave the city on July 18th and parents who want their children to benefit by the outdoors life would do well to register before that date.

Chicago Workers Run Children Summer Camp

CHICAGO, July 4 (FP).—Steps to run a summer camp for the children of Chicago trade union families were taken at a conference attended by delegates from many organizations. The metal polishers, the ladies auxiliary of the machinists, the women's organizations of the Finnish and Ukrainian workers, the German sick benefit society, the Russian co-operative society and Polish and Negro associations participated. The camp is to be called the Young Pioneers, as the conference is affiliated with the Young Pioneers of New York, who have maintained summer camps for several years with trade union assistance.

The conference resolved to request the indorsement of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the use of time on WCFL, the federation radio station, to make the plans known to the world of labor.

Headquarters are in Room 803, 1553 W. Madison St. Anna Thompson is secretary.

Youthful Scofflaws Get Firecrackers for Fourth

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Despite the ever increasing agitation for a "safe and sane" Fourth and the outlawing of fireworks, the United States imported a million pounds more "shootin' crackers" the first four months of 1927, than in the same period last year, the Commerce Department announced today.

In the four months, when the bulk of the fireworks burned up on the Fourth are imported, 3,000,000 pounds of firecrackers reached this country from abroad, while many times that amount were domestically produced. The value of the imports was given as $590,000.

Imports of other varieties of fireworks reached a total of several million pounds.

Vesta Coal Evicting

RICHEYVILLE, Pa., July 4.—The Vesta Coal Co. served notices early today to militant miners at Richeyvilla telling them they must vacate the company's houses within ten days. The miners intend to stay as they have just paid their rent and have nowhere to move to.

Mine Workers Will Seek Publicity Are Now Says Rev. Straton

New York's newspapers were alternately spanked and petted on the head by Rev. John Roach Straton in a sermon Sunday night.

The revival of "Pentecostalism," the primitive hysterical rites which Straton established a few weeks ago and which resulted in the resignation of five deacons from his church has again provided the sensational pastor with the publicity which, in his sermon, he denied he is seeking.

Calls For Penance.

At the same time he said that any preacher would be simple-minded who did not avail himself of the opportunity of preaching to the millions thru the columns of the daily newspapers."

He ended by exhorting "the publishers, managing editors, city editors and reporters to come to penitence," and broke into a hymn.

20,000 in Baltimore Building Trades Win Fight for 5-Day Week

BALTIMORE, July 4 (FP).—Union building trades workers didn't report on the job Saturday, July 2. Instead they stowed the kids in the back of the family bus and rolled away to beach and mountain for a glorious three-day holiday.

No strike at all. Just the 5-day week going into effect in another big American building center. Nearly 20,000 men share in the victory, gained by the Allied Building Trades Council.

Although the unions did not win a wage increase, there will be little loss in annual pay, officials assert. Building has been slow, many men have been unemployed and few have averaged five and a half days' work a week the year around.

Piano Player Needed.

The dancing class which meets at the Workers' Drama League, 64 Washington Sq., Tuesday evenings, 8:30 p. m. would like the assistance of some comrade who can improvise on the piano and help in preparing for The DAILY WORKER'S carnival and fair.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

AMALGAMATED FOLD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 2468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
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PRINCE IGOR with
ALEXIS KOSLOFF of the Metropolitan Opera House and his famous ballet—also
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Saturday Night, July 16, 1927, at 8 p.m.
In case of rain, Sunday, July 17, at 8 p. m.
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Lenin Buried Amid Scenes of Deepest Grief

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

Moscow, Jan. 27.—Lenin, founder of the Communist International, organizer of the Red Army, leader of the Proletarian Revolution, and head of the Russian Soviet Republic, was laid to rest today in the cold and bleak Moscow winter, with the sun of a clear day shining on the scene of the funeral. A mourning is gripped up against the bitter cold and Red Army soldiers and proletarian students of the Moscow Universities, of the inner circles of the Communist Party, of the Kremlin, more than one hundred in all, most of them from the factories and the workshops of Warsaw. In the words of the writer for the Izvestia, central organ of the Soviet government:

"There were luxurious wreaths, and pure metal wreaths, and simple wreaths of field flowers woven by the hands of workers and peasants."

They are all there, Stalin, Rykov, Kalinin, Bukharin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Ordjonikidze, Litvinov, Melnichansky, Kotov and others. Rykov speaks first for the Soviet government. As he finishes the Red Army band takes up a defiant strain from "The International." Then Bukharin speaks for the All-Union Communist Party. Stalin is not here. He is ill and cannot attend. Then I speak as the representative of the Communist International. Then Litvinov from the foreign office. Melnichansky for the trade unions and Volkoff for the Moscow Soviet. As the last address is finished all the Red Army bands join in the thunder challenge of "The International."

We descend from The Tribune and lift the heavy metal casket upon our shoulders and carry it toward its last resting place beside the Red Kremlin Wall. I am just behind Rykoff. He is quite frail. The burden is too much for him. He relinquishes his place but walks with us. At the grave workmen take over the casket and place it beside the deep gash, that has been cut in the earth. The cover has not yet been put in place. One look at Volkov's face, quiet in death, reveals how peacefully he sleeps, how courageously he died. Then the funeral couples up beside the coffin. She clings to its side, weeping softly. She is dressed in black, with only a grey shawl for a head covering. A Mother of the Revolution weeping while these in the high places of the Soviet Power stand by, paying homage to her grief. At the Mother's side the Widow, biting her lips to hold back her sobs. In the dark days in Warsaw and the sad, journey home to Moscow, her grief has composed itself. Gently the workmen take the coffin and begin lowering it into the grave; the Red Army Commandant who has been standing by with right hand raised high, brings it quickly down to his side. It is a signal to the two Red Army soldiers who have been standing not far away with bugles in their hands. They send on the orders and in another second guns begin to roar on the drill grounds within the Kremlin. Twelve guns are fired as a final tribute to Volkov—the Red Soldier of the Revolution.

Then eight workmen fill in the grave that is very near to that of John Reed, and close to where the ashes of Ruthenberg were placed in the Kremlin Wall. We return to the tribune and review the procession of workers, students and Red Army soldiers as they pass before diapering the music now being that of "The International" in place of the Funeral March. Melnichansky's voice takes up slogans upon the banners for me. The declaration that still remains foremost in my mind was that carried by a workers' delegation declaring:

Do Not Want War.

"We Do Not Want War! But We Are Ready for It!"

Today the "Rabotchaya Gazetta" issued a special edition, with most of the work contributed. The entire proceeds are to go to "The Answer to Chamberlain Fund," for which 150,000 roubles (£75,000) have already been subscribed, to build battle airplanes commemorating the death of Volkov.

Thus the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union show that they do not forget. The murder of Volkov has stirred them deeply.

We learned of the assassination late Wednesday afternoon at the Comintern. Thursday morning the Soviet press was full of it. Tens of thousands of mourning flags appeared quickly in all sections of the city. Thursday afternoon, immediately after work, tens of thousands of workers marched thru the streets, demonstrating against this foul deed, passing thru the Red Square, before the Comintern Building, the First House of the Moscow Soviet, the Party Headquarters and other Soviet institutions. One hundred thousand marched in Leningrad.

No Mistaking Workers' Spirit.

There was no mistaking the spirit of these workers. We called to them from the balcony of the Comintern: "Long Live the Proletariat of Moscow!" Back came the shout, "Long Live the Red Terror!" Upon one banner was inscribed: "Against the White Terror the Red Terror." The workers had been stirred by the slaying of Opansky, a high official of the "G. P. U." at Minsk, and the murderous attack on a party discussion meeting in Leningrad, during which two bombs were thrown, injuring scores.

No wonder that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union feel that the new capitalist attack on their Power has actually begun.

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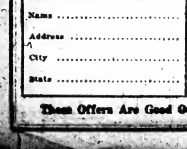
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These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927

Drill Killing Chinese



Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Holcomb, above, of the U. S. Marine Corps, is enroute from Washington D. C. to Peking, China, where he has been assigned the command of the American Legation guard to succeed Colonel Louis McC. Little. Lieutenant Colonel Holcomb is the most junior officer, both in age and rank, to command the Marines in Peking.

Our Letter from Australia

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—During the hearing of a case in the Auckland police court of which a Communist was charged with selling copies of a pamphlet entitled "The Path to Power," the mayor and for the Auckland area, the following interesting statistics were given. They were confined to cinema theatres, footwear, etc., in the same way as they did before the war. If every temperately and well-expressed argument put forward by the Communist Party or the labor party is to be the subject of prosecution by the government, it will mean that the only vehicle for expression and education left will be secret discussion." However, the reactionary judge was not convinced, and inflicted a heavy fine.

SYDNEY, Australia.—With a view to assisting farmers and preventing them getting into the grip of financial exploiters, the labor government of New South Wales has arranged to advance financial help to farmers at 6 per cent interest. The assistance is confined in cases of crops having failed, or where farmers have been the victims of unforeseen circumstances.

BRITISH COAL INDUSTRY TOTTERING: EXPORTS DROP; TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MINERS JOBLESS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Coal, the basis of modern industrial civilization, is becoming a barometer forecasting the increasing storms which will mark the decay of capitalism. The intensity of the conflict between the great capitalist powers seeking an outlet for their surplus production is revealed in a U. S. Department of Commerce bulletin on the world coal trade with special reference to Europe.

World production of coal in 1925 and 1926, according to the bulletin, ran only slightly above pre-war. In 1925 it was 1,261,000,000 tons and in 1926, 1,335,000,000 tons, compared with 1,342,000,000 tons in 1913. But changes in production and export centers, and especially in consuming areas, are noteworthy.

Production Decline.

The British share of world production has declined from 21.4 per cent in 1913 to 18 per cent in 1925. The 1926 figures are not comparable because of the effect of the 7-month coal strike. The United States produced 38.6 per cent in 1913, 38 per cent in 1925 and 44.4 per cent in 1926. Germany, France, Poland, Japan and China are also among the countries with a slightly greater per cent of world coal production in 1926 than in 1913.

The coal trade has been important to England not only in itself but because it provided outgoing cargo making possible lower shipping rates on goods brought from other countries in British vessels. England is now fighting with its back to the wall to recover foreign markets for its coal.

Losing French Market.

France, the principal foreign market for English coal, is using drastic measures to favor its own mines. Starting with reductions in freight rates on its own coal and increases in the tariff on imported coal it is proceeding to a general embargo on foreign fuel other than reparations coal from Germany.

"Thus," says the London Daily Herald (labor), "the price-cutting in the export trade practiced by the British mine owners and denounced by Herbert Smith at the recent meeting of the international miners' executive in Paris has produced its deadly effect. The new French measure is merely a crushing retort to an uneconomic price war begun by British exporters."

Exports Drop.

The following U. S. Department of Commerce table shows the exports of British coal to various parts of the world in 1913, 1925 and 1926:

British coal exports to	1913 tons	1925 tons	1926 tons
North Europe	19,944,000	7,845,000	2,667,000
Germany	8,952,000	4,165,000	1,517,000
France	12,776,000	10,234,000	3,792,000
South & Central Europe	17,088,000	14,040,000	6,275,000
South America	6,893,000	4,215,000	1,859,000
British possessions	4,985,000	5,998,000	2,654,000
Other	2,792,000	4,320,000	1,632,000
Total	73,400,000	50,817,000	20,596,000

In 1913 Russia afforded a market for 5,998,484 tons of British coal. In 1926 Russia took only 11,587 tons.

Slash Wages.

The productive capacity of the British coal industry is greater than ever, due to improved equipment and to a large number of new deep mines. Reductions in cost of production ranging from 24 cents to 72 cents a ton have been secured by lengthening of hours. Wages have been slashed. But it is doubtful whether Britain will regain its markets in face of the increased competitive power of Germany and the diminished dependence of France, the Netherlands and other countries on British coal. Meanwhile more than 200,000 British miners are unemployed.

Are the Philippines A Chinese Problem?

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

EN ROUTE TO MANILA FROM HONOLULU, (By Mail), (FP). — This boat is a regular half-way house to the Philippines, most of its passengers are going there, and most of the conversation (except for bridge and shuffle-board tournaments), deals with the islands.

Yesterday the old-timers were teasing the newcomers. Telling the budding young teachers en-route for the first time to Manila just what had happened to the predecessors whose places they were called to fill. . . . Much of it was exaggerated jest. But it's true that the white man can't live in the tropics, which means that Americans can't live in the Philippines. They don't grow old; they send their children home; they take vacations in Japan; and even so come down with tropical diseases. Just like the British in India.

Friction Grows.

The missionary at my table, a very moderate, intelligent man, says that every year the Filipinos are more anxious for independence, and every year the Americans in the island are less willing to grant it.

I have read several books on the ship about the Philippines. Pages of propaganda, briefly, for holding the islands. White man's burden, train up good colonial rulers like the English— and all that sort of thing. The American business men on board are all for continued ownership, only they want it made definite in order to guarantee investments.

Useless Schools.

Our schools, widely hailed, have given an academic training—producing orators and lawyers, but no farmers or mechanics. The high school graduates seek careers of exploitation or politics.

"The trouble with the Filipinos is that they are now just like Americans," said a cynical Manila business man. "They are grafters and get-rich-quick schemers! Typically American. Every American wants special privilege and thinks he can speculate or bluff his way into wealth . . . We have taught it to the Filipino; he wants to make 100 per cent on a sale where a Chinese merchant will take 2 per cent and be content."

I realize, more than I ever did, what the new Russia has to offer to the east. If it had had the Philippines it would have organized the peasants first of all into cooperatives and unions; it would next have introduced education based on labor. We have created politicians and lawyers and they are shouting "independence." Anyway, the common Filipino wants it. He doesn't want to be governed by white men.

China the Hope.

All sides agree on one thing—that they wish America had a continuous, definite, open policy. They all cry for it, and it's the only thing they can never get. We don't have policies; we have checks and balances.

Manuel Quezon, leader of the Filipino Nationalists, says they will never get Independence "till China grows strong." It's my bet that not Japan will absorb the Philippines, but that China will. China has taken some ideas from Russia, including freedom of minor nationalities combined with economic federalism. The east fears Japan, with her militarized autocracy. But if China creates a centralized, federal democracy—what will the east do then? China has powers of absorption unequaled in history; the Philippines are off her coast. Chinese merchants control her retail trade. I doubt if America's decision about independence will affect the future of the Filipinos much; what will be, will be, by economic and population pressures.

Dawes Wants Open Fascist Rule Here, Denounced by Owen

WASHINGTON, July 4.— Vice President Dawes, admirer of Fascism, is asked point blank just what he means by declaring that the American government may turn into an open dictatorship, as in Mussolini. Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, puts the question in an answer to Dawes' attack on the direct primary in the North American Review.

"It is pertinent to inquire from what source would Mr. Dawes have us expect a military dictatorship to arise in America," asks Senator Owen. "Mussolini would have remained a harmless agitator had he not been financed and reinforced by the vested interests, the militarists and reactionary statesmen of Italy. His success was achieved by the gun and the bludgeon; the destruction by terrorism of political democracy, of trade unionism, of the co-operative movement, of freedom of speech, press and assemblage, and of academic freedom."

Call Conference to Scare Imperialism; Demand Free Speech

WASHINGTON (FP)—Suppression of civil rights to further American imperialism looms as large on the national horizon that the People's Reconstruction League is holding a two-day conference in Washington, July 6-7, to consider ways of meeting the menace.

As an aftermath of Nicaragua, Marico, China, the Geneva naval conference, the export of $13,000,000,000 of private American capital abroad and the growing belligerency of American foreign policy, imperialism is becoming the dominant issue in American politics, Director Benjamin C. Marsh declared June 30 in calling the conference.

U. S. Suppresses Criticism.

Morris L. Ernst and Charles E. Rowe of New York will discuss the suppression of free speech by radio at the morning session July 6. Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney and E. C. Davison, secretary of the International Association of Machinists will speak on free speech and its suppression in labor disputes while Esther Van Slyke of the Women's International Peace Union will trace the movement to outlaw war at the afternoon session. Efforts to suppress criticism of America's foreign policy and methods to insure freedom of the press will center the attention of the conference in the evening.

Joseph N. Bejarano, secretary of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce speaks on the Mexican situation at the morning session of July 7 with Dr. T. S. Vaca, representative of the Nicaraguan liberal government outlining the rape of independence in his country and Marsh speaking on recent developments in American imperialism.

Speak on China.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Mercer G. Johnston of Baltimore, chairman of the Progressive Party, will discuss the relation of the church to imperialism. C. Kuanson Young speaks on China and Dorothy Detzer, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on checking imperialism through legislative action.

At the concluding session Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy will answer the question, can America be saved from world domination and Dr. Albert H. Putney, of National University, will endorse the executive assumption of war-making powers.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

lar politics and politicians from his administration. He will eliminate graft. His name is Campbell, a good name for a dryer, and his record in the past leaves nothing missing by way of qualification. He was reporter, press agent, motion picture director and producer and a major in the United States army. With such a background, Mr. Campbell should be able to get his name in the papers frequently without having to resort to such vulgar methods as raids on speakeasies. We almost forgot to say that what Campbell promises to do could be listed under the heading of garbage. He will neither bar politics nor eliminate graft. He would not if he could and he could not if he would.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

Cal Glum as Offensive Starts



Our Special Staff Correspondent at the Summer White House reports an air of gloom and dejection pervading the atmosphere of the presidential chambers. Various reasons are assigned to the wave of pessimism which has struck the president's headquarters. However the leading political sharps are agreed that the presidential dumps are directly caused by the nation-wide offensive which the Reds have directed against the citadels of American capitalism in the drive for five thousand new readers for The DAILY WORKER.

The speed with which The DAILY WORKER General Staff has turned the attack of the Federal Grand Jury into an offensive for thousands of new readers has taken the enemy completely by surprise.

With the announcement of the splendid premiums which are being offered to readers of The DAILY WORKER in the present campaign, the feeling at Black Hills, even among the most optimistic of the president's advisers, is that the success of our offensive is assured.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Managing Editor
BERT MILLER, Business Manager

The Chinese Mass Liberation Movement Will Overcome the Present Crisis.

The efforts of the imperialists to crush the Chinese liberation movement meet resistance in a form which alone shows the mass roots of the movement.

This resistance can be compared best to the impact of waves upon the shore. No sooner has one spent itself, or had its strength shattered by piers and breakwaters, than another takes its place and the land is never allowed a moment's respite.

Imperialist propaganda attempts to make every temporary setback suffered by the Chinese liberation movement appear as a crushing and final defeat. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The briefest survey of the history of the movement since 1922 gives the lie to such statements.

Since the strike of the transport workers in Hongkong in 1922 the organization of the Chinese masses has proceeded in a curve which is decisively upward in direction altho broken here and there by defeats.

The organization of the reactionary merchants' association and the suppression of the labor unions in Canton by its armed mercenaries was hailed as the decisive defeat of the Canton government. But the labor movement continued to grow and the murder of workers and the smashing of unions ceased.

Then came the Shanghai massacre. This too was interpreted as the final blow which would drive the liberation movement into an ineffectual illegality. It had the opposite effect. The masses rallied to the banner of the Kuomintang.

The defeat and withdrawal of the army of General Feng from Peking, thru Nankow pass and his retirement back of Kalgan, before the militarist forces of Chang Tso-lin was said to mark the liquidation of the Nationalist movement in the north.

But the northward march of the Kuomintang armies from Canton began and soon they had reached the Yangtze river, captured the greatest center of heavy industry in China, (the three cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang) and established a new base in the heart of the nation, on its greatest waterway.

The Kuomintang armies began their drive toward Shanghai and first Sun Chuang-fang and then Chang Tsung-chang became the heroes who were to stop their advance. They would never reach Shanghai, the biggest port in China and one of the largest in the world.

The armies of national liberation entered Shanghai—aided by the strikes and armed insurrections organized by the labor unions.

American and British warships bombarded Nanking and killed hundreds of Chinese. This murderous attack also was supposed to put the finishing touches to the national liberation movement.

The Nanking bombardment was followed by the treason of General Chiang Kai-shek. Like all traitors he was and is more vicious toward his former comrades than the imperialists. Hundreds of Communist workers and labor unionists have been executed, unions and peasant organizations suppressed, a reign of terror inaugurated.

Chiang's defection was to encompass the downfall of the Wuhan (Hankow) government. The imperialist press was jubilant and the mass execution of workers was greeted with sadistic glee.

But the Wuhan government, expressing the aims of the workers and peasants and the honest sections of the middle class, continued to exist and win victories.

General Feng declared his allegiance to the Wuhan government and inflicted defeat after defeat on the northern militarists.

Now comes the alliance between Chiang and Feng against the Wuhan government and once more the imperialist press yelps triumphantly. The defeat of the Chinese liberation movement, so far as the aims of the workers and peasants are concerned, is certain, it says.

Of the greatest significance, however, is the fact that no sooner is the counter-revolutionary alliance between Feng and Chiang consummated than a great wave of strikes and boycotts breaks out in the principal seaports. Even large sections of the middle class are drawn into the movement as is the case in Shanghai where the Chinese property owners are fighting the proposed increase in taxation. So greedy and arrogant are the imperialist henchmen in Shanghai that they try to raise taxes and force the Chinese themselves to pay the cost of maintaining the imperialist occupation forces.

For effective support in their struggle against this cynical demand the merchants must depend upon the labor movement. It is to be noted in this connection that Chiang Kai-shek has sent a squad of executioners numbering some two hundred to Shanghai to terrorize the masses.

Chiang thus works for the imperialists and against both the masses and the middle class.

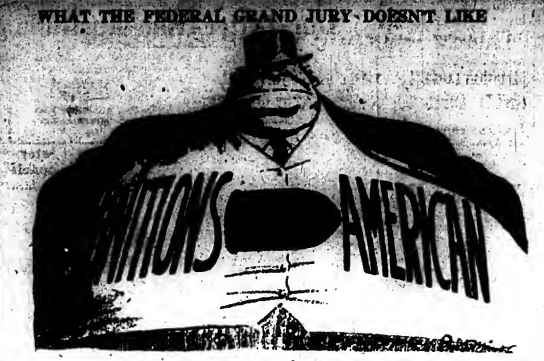
Wuhan has not yet falled in spite of the predictions of the imperialists and the tremendous scope of the mass movement, in the face of the terroristic activities of Chiang and his generals, is a guarantee that the present crisis of the liberation movement is not decisive but that like those which have preceded it will be survived and the liberation movement will emerge with its base widened.

This much is sure that if Chiang and Feng continue to make concessions to the imperialists they will be overwhelmed by the tidal wave of the mass liberation movement.

Immediate future developments in the Chinese struggle are uncertain but we can say with the utmost conviction that the will to destroy imperialism and militarism was never stronger among the masses, that the liberation movement has never had a wider base and that this is a guarantee that its present military weakness will be overcome.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

WHAT THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY DOESN'T LIKE



This cartoon of an American munitions manufacturer, one of the clique that profit on the blood of workers killed in war, is from the book of Red Cartoons, published by The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. This book was submitted as evidence before the grand jury recently, and the grand jury proceeded to indict The DAILY WORKER staff on a technical charge.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Educational Meeting.

An educational meeting of the new morning international branch, night workers section, will be held today, 10:30 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. D. Benjamin will lecture on the American revolution.

Camp Registration Continues Two More Weeks.

Registration for the Young Pioneers Camp will continue for two more weeks. Arrangements are being made to accommodate 50 more children. This will allow a few more to go in the first group which leaves New York Tuesday, July 5th. Registration at 108 East 14th St. daily between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., Room 41. The rate is $10 a week.

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

Important Meeting of Subsection 3-C.

All members of Sub-section 3-C must attend the next meeting to be held tonight, 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. A representative of the district office will be present. Strong measures will be taken against those who fail to be on time.

Labor Organizations

Amalgamated T. U. E. L. Meets Today.

An important meeting of the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League will be held tonight, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Open Forum Thursday Afternoon.

An open forum arranged by the Unity Committee of the furriers, cloak and dressmakers will be held Thursday 1 P. M. at Cooper Union. Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board will speak on Morris Sigman's latest gesture of proportional representation, while Ben Gold will discuss the latest developments of the furriers strike.

Women's Protest Meeting Saturday.

An open air meeting to protest against the gangsterism used against the striking furriers will be held Saturday, 2 p. m. at the corner of Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. It has been arranged by the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Furriers Council 1.

Volunteers Wanted At Once!

Volunteers wanted to distribute Sacco and Vanzetti leaflets. Report at once to Room 422, 80 East 11th St.

I. L. D. Meeting Tuesday.

The Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a meeting this evening at 81 East 110th St. The question of Sacco-Vanzetti will be discussed.

U. C. W. C. H. Meeting Tonight.

A very important general membership meeting of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives will be this evening, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will play the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic which has been endorsed by the United Textile Workers Local 1603, at the picnic of the plumbers' helpers on July 10, at Pleasant Bay Park.

Tickets for sale at the union office 136 East 24th St. They are 35 cents.

An important meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club will be held Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Ben Gold and Emil Kiss in Hungarian.

POSTERS AND LEAFLETS AS PART OF THE MILITARY EQUIPMENT OF THE KUOMINTANG ARMIES

HANKOW, May 30 (By Mail).—War with paper "bullets," 150,000,000 of them!

Flight in which 150,000,000 pamphlets, posters, handbills, books (paper "bullets,") have been fired in a year, these paper "bullets" more than doubling the amount of steel directed at the enemy.

A war with pen and paste-pot, with bullets taking a secondary place, brought the Nationalist army to the Yangtze.

Before leaving Canton, the base of the revolution, the armies vowed that they would not halt in the northern march until "their steeds drank in the Yangtze."

AND now, when the horses stem the tide of the swift yellow stream, they find a strong flavor of ink, paste and paper in the waters.

Never before in China, never before in the world, perhaps, has the march of an army to victory been paved placarded with so much paper.

Armed only with light hand rifles, the Cantonese army has faced and is facing, modern war equipment in the hands of northern armies; heavy guns airplanes, bombs, trench mortars.

A fine, high spirit has spurred those men onward; each made his "will" before leaving home, each pledged that he would never speak of a fallen comrade as dead; that he would say "tai hwa," (he has won his flower.).

THIS spirit, then and the knowledge that 20,000 trained propagandists marched forward with them have given the Nationalist troops courage to walk into the devastating fire of smashing guns.

From the very beginning of the campaign, propagandists, men and women, have served as vanguards for the army, slipping ahead into districts and villages, braving death and torment at the hands of enemies.

At first the propagandists were regarded with suspicion by the people. The coming of troops meant one thing to the Chinese peasant—looting, pillage, rape, ruin. This wall of prejudice had to be battered down. The people had to be made to understand the Nationalist army was a different army.

SLOWLY, and by exemplary behavior on the part of the troops, the word spread through the countryside that indeed this was a "different army."

Gray clad, serfgoe youths, the troops came quietly and marched on, eating their own simple food, greeting the peasants as "comrades" and "brothers."

The propagandists talked of "an army of the people; an army which would fight to free the oppressed; to wipe out militarists."

The people came to believe—and to help.

The march north became a triumphant procession, at times. Peasants greeted the troops as "saviors of the people;" brought them rice, tea, vegetables, chickens, everything that they had.

PEASANTS who had never before thought of soldiers as anything but enemies, wretched thieves and murderers, acted as "spies" for the Cantonese; gave them knowledge of enemy troops' location, of short cuts, of secret passes; and in some cases, took up rifles and aided in the fighting.

Sometimes the country people could not read the simple propaganda pamphlets; but they were always hungry for knowledge. When a district was especially illiterate, the propagandists had to summon the few men from the village who could read; drill them swiftly in propaganda work—and pass on.

Posters of the revolution are slashing, glaring things—"revolutionary art" after the western fashion.

Complete, sure escape from the sophistication, the delicacy of Chinese art! Art with a bang!

A NEIGHBORING warlord, hands dripping blood, dancing over the skulls of murdered peasants and laborers!

A local magistrate, bespectacled, fleeing in terror, before the army of the revolution.

A well-known militarist, trapped in a room, falling back in horror at bayonets plunging through the walls.

A stalwart youth with a battering ram, smashing down the doors of feudalism.

Hundreds of them magnificent in their simplicity.

The pamphlets extremely simple; —this was the army founded on the San Min Chi (three people's principles) of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—an army which would battle to bring about a "government of the people, for the people, by the people" of China.

THERE are 3,000 different kinds of propaganda addressed to all classes of people—women, soldiers, peasants, laborers, students, common people. It is estimated that an average of 60,000 copies of each type of propaganda has been disseminated in the year that it has taken the Cantonese army to reach the Yangtze.

All of the propaganda originates from the General Political Department of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government which is now located at Wuchang. One hundred and fifty people are employed in this central office, who paint, write, print, distribute material to 20,000 propagandists, who work with the army.

LISTEN to what Li Ho-lin, director of the Central Propaganda Bureau, has to say of his corps:

"One propagandist is worth 20 armed soldiers. There could have been no northern expedition, had it not been for our propaganda corps. It was the propagandists who paved the way for the soldiers; who went among the laborers and peasants and explained the mission of our army.

"Do not think that I underrate the value of our army, that hardy group of men which has suffered untold hardship and suffering so that China may be free.

"Our soldiers have gone hungry; thirsty; unpaid, not for months, but in some cases, for an entire year.

"I am only trying to make clear that without our propaganda army—our small armed forces would have been wiped out. We have had to depend on the propagandists to get the support of the people.

"Our enemies could have well withstood our steel bullets; but they cannot hold against us with the entire population of a province roused against them; interfering with their food and water supply; aiding us."

THE way of the propagandist corps has not been easy. The intense provincial feeling that one finds in China is not rooted in superficial boundaries; the differences are far more fundamental.

The hardy Hunanese are a swift excitable people, stirred to revolution by the fire of an orator; they are the "radicals" of China—called so by all Chinese.

They are stirred by "slogans;" by brilliant posters. Propagandizing such territory is not difficult for the corps.

BUT there is Hunan—just two provinces north. A propagandist, recently rushed back from the war front there—demanding new propaganda, in a hurry. He wanted copies of the constitution of the Peasant association, and other leaflets, as bases for original publicity work. He said that the printed circulars sent from Wuhan entitled "To the Honan people on the Second Northern Expedition," were useless. Most of the Honan people were illiterate. Few could read ordinary writing; still fewer modern literature, or comprehend modern terms. They were by nature conservative, tended to reject new ideas with a single gesture. They were particularly adverse to slogans, treated them as childish, he reported.

Thus the policies of the Kuomintang had to be worded in old fashioned literary style, put out as huge official notices, posted in all streets and lanes in Honan cities and towns.

This was a true feudalistic practice, but was compelled by circumstances, the propagandist pointed out.

Demonstrating that even paper "bullets" must be properly tempered and wrought.

Japanese Elected Edmonston Mayor.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Kunjiro Matsudaira, an American-born Japanese, tomorrow will be elected mayor of Edmonston, Maryland, a suburban town near Washington. He is unopposed for the office.

Workers Party Holding Important Membership Meet Wednesday Eve.

The District Executive Committee is calling a special Party membership meeting for Wednesday, July 6, 8:00 P. M., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourt street, to discuss the present international situation, particularly:

1. The attack against the Soviet Union and preparation for a campaign for defense of the Soviet Union.

2. The present situation in China and the prospects for the Chinese revolution.

3. Immediate danger of war and what our Party can do to counteract it.

Bring your membership cards with you. All members of the Young Workers League are asked to attend this meeting.

DRAMA

Eisenstein Working on Oct. Revolution Film

Eisenstein, who was responsible for the remarkable filming of "Potemkin" and "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," has finished another Russian picture titled "The Central Line," and has started work upon his anniversary celebration film. It has been provisionally re-titled "October." With the aid of the Red Army and the Russian Workers' naval and aviation forces, he aims to present a comprehensive and pictorial history of the October Revolution.

To the list of anniversary films must be added a novelty achieved by Esther Busch, and called the "End of the Romanoffs." From a vast store of documents she has selected and arranged material in a manner that is said to be astonishing.

In Moscow and elsewhere a first showing has been made of Room's latest production, "When One is Three." This young Communist has again set the critics a-buzzing by his simple workaday theme of the dominance of the male, treated in his own impressionist manner.

Other new productions now being screened in Soviet Russia include Ivanovsky's "The Decembrists," a version of Lermontov's "Bella," a new Ukrainian film, "Parass Chevtchenko."

Broadway Briefs

The Texas Guinan revue "Padlocks of 1927," will have its premiere this evening at the Shubert Theatre.

Charles Hopkins will do a new play by Adelaide Matthews next season. The opus is titled "Love and Lightning."

There will be eleven companies of "Broadway" next season, according to an announcement from Jed Harris, the producer of the night club melodrama at the Broadhurst Theatre.

Oshrin and Grisman, producers of "Talk About Girls," are planning another musical show, "Miss Millions." Daniel Kusell is responsible for the script, and Russell Mack and Andrew Tombes will co-star in it.

JAMES RENNIE



The former star of "Crime" is making his vaudeville debut at the Palace Theater in a new sketch by John V. S. Weaver.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best seats $2.20. Guild Theatre, 148 W. 52 St. Mats. Wednesday.

Little Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY 2.30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

B. S. Moss' COLONY, Broadway at 53rd. Continuous Noon to Midnite
Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barbara Kent and Willard Louis
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B. S. MOSS' CAMEO, 42d & B'way
THE FILM SENSATION OF EUROPE
"Streets of Sorrow"
With GRETA GARBO & WERNER KRAUS

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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AT SPECIAL PRICES

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These four booklets at a reduced rate, will be a welcome addition to any workers' library. They are also excellent pamphlets to give to your shopmate.

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LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM
Jay Lovestone —.10

All for 50 Cents

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment Labor Education, Labor and Co-operative Trade Union Politics

Curtis Sheet Spreads 'Prosperity' Bunk; but Farmers Know Better

WASHINGTON (FP).—The few progressive farm congressmen and organizations which remaining in Washington this summer reacted angrily to claims made by a Curtis farm paper that the "farmer is getting more and spending more."

The magazine, which claims 1,-500,000 circulation among "country gentlemen," quoted the higher level of grain prices on the Chicago market as proof that the farmer is better off now. "Yes, but those are the prices the gamblers are getting," they pointed out. "The wheat farmers sold their crops last fall at distress prices."

With last year's crops mostly in the possession of speculators, wheat prices have advanced 19 cents a bushel in the last two months. Cotton, sold by growers at 9 cents a pound last fall, is now quoted at 17 cents.

"New Negro" Editor to Study African Slavery

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 4.—Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University and editor of "The New Negro," is leaving for Geneva to study the work of the League of Nations in African reconstruction, with particular reference to the administration of African mandates. He will center his attention on reports of slavery in Abyssinia and Central Africa and will report back to the Foreign Policy Association on his findings.

Washington Residents Hit at Power Trust

WASHINGTON, July 4 (FP).—This city's voteless citizens have voted by an overwhelming majority against the power trust's ambition to grab the Great Falls of the Potomac, near Washington, for private exploitation.

Acting through the Federation of Citizens' Associations, the nearest approach in the District of Columbia to a city council, they not only asked the federal power commission to keep the Byllesby utilities interests out of the Great Falls but demanded that the Potomac Electric Power Co., another power trust subsidiary, cut down its exorbitant rates. Although steam plants manufacture electricity for ½ cent a kilowatt hour, the Potomac firm is charging 6½ cents.

Employment Shark Gets Worker Job at Empty Lot; Won't Return Fee

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

The employment agencies are still at their old tricks. Their latest stunt was to send a worker out as a cook, to a vacant lot.

The employment sharks are full of tricks. They do anything to get the worker's money.

There is an employment office who called an Italian cook into the office to take a job as order cook. The fee was ten dollars. The cook gave five dollars and promised to give the other five after working a week. The shark said, "All right," and so he issued the working card to the cook. They sent the cook down on Greenwich street. When he arrived all he could find was a vacant lot.

Looking For A Job.

He walked a block each way from the vacant lot, thinking that the shark might have made a mistake on the location, one block one way or the other. The number still remained the vacant lot. The cook asked a policeman where the place was. The policeman said, "What is this place supposed to be anyway?" The cook said, "A cafeteria. I was sent down from an employment office to take an order cook job." The policeman looked around and discovered that the number really was the vacant lot. So the policeman told the cook to go back to the employment office and get his money back. When he returned the shark said, "Well, how's the job?" The cook answered, "There's no cafeteria at that number and no such place in that neighborhood." The shark said, "Oh, the job is there all right, go back down there and go to work and shut up about it."

How To Get Right.

Hotel and restaurant workers who are seeking employment in the hotel and restaurants of New York and vicinity, should come over to the office of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, 133 W. 81st street, New York City.

TRADE UNION COMMITTEES WILL DRAFT NATIONAL SAFETY CODES TO PREVENT LABOR ACCIDENTS

By ART SHIELDS.

Organized labor has taken the initiative in its own health and safety standards for the dangerous trades. Following the National Labor Health Conference, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the country, who have already been organized in the building, shop trades and mines, the Workers' Health Bureau has announced "Safety committees for the other trades will be organized soon.

The National Trade Union Safety Standards Committees, as they are called, will demand drastic safety codes. Thirty-five thousand workers are now killed every year on American jobs, and 2,500,000 others injured. The lives of millions more are shortened.

Study Industrial Mishaps.

The trade union safety campaign will be directed first to a thorough study of industrial accidents and diseases, and next to enforcement of safety requirements by federal and state laws and trade union agreements. The labor committees are expected to go much further in behalf of the workers than the Engineering Standards Committee, which is a federation of employers' organizations, engineering societies, insurance companies and government officials. This body is entrusted by the U. S. bureau of standards with the task of preparing safety codes. To date it has prepared 10, which only 3 states have put into law.

Aim to Prevent Deaths.

The miners' section also discussed a set of tentative regulations prepared by the bureau, which the delegates approved and which now appears to be amplified in detail into a comprehensive code of measures to prevent the present slaughter in our coal mines—2,500 deaths a year—fourteen times that of Great Britain. The miners' delegates present were Vincent Kemenyuk, Miners' Local 1345; Andrey Durisek, Mine Safety Inspector, Miners' Local 940; Thomas Baker, Miners' Local 3404; Harriet Silverman, educational secretary of the Workers' Health Bureau, was elected secretary of the Miners' National Trade Union Safety Standards Committee.

Delegates to the National Labor Health Conference are submitting the conference's recommendations to their unions. Since the recommendations were favorably received by unanimous vote, prompt ratification is expected.

Urge Federal Control.

The conference urged federal safety control for the mining industry and the control of industrial poisons, with standard federal requirements for safe, properly guarded machinery in all industries, and federal compensation administration for railway workers. For trade union action the drafting of national health and safety standards, with the cooperation of trade union committees and the Workers' Health Bureau is recommended; safety clauses to be included in trade union agreements: the 40-hour week; trade union inspection committees on every job and equal representation for organized labor in all labor departments. Effective state laws are likewise demanded.

SOCIAL EDUCATION FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS FIRST NECESSITY OF UNION, SAYS PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, (FP) July 4.—Social education for school teachers is an important function of the American Federation of Teachers, Pres. Mary C. Barker told the 11th convention of this union of classroom educators at its opening session in Chicago June 28.

"Not the least in need of stimulation in the field of social intelligence have been the teachers themselves, and the American teacher, whether in the federation or out of it, has felt the quickening power of the new emphasis which the American Federation of Teachers has given to social ideas," said Miss Barker in reviewing the year's work.

"The affect of this growing social interest of the teacher means that new power is entering the school-room," she continued. "A new personality will meet the boys and girls as they gather there."

Fault Appears.

A sinister omen in American education, she suggested to the delegates, is the fact that most of the attacks on freedom of teaching and freedom of speech come from people who have had 12 to 16 or more years of schooling themselves.

"Surely we teachers and the curriculum have been at fault," she frankly admitted. "As we deplore these recurring displays of the non-thinking or the uninformed or the anti-social mind in the present generation let us lay the foundation to make a more creditable showing in the training of the next."

Membership Increases.

Delegates representing locals from every quarter of the country are at work on the problems of education and of strengthening the union's position. Its less than 4,000 members, though an increase of 10 per cent since 1926, are but a minute fraction of the more than 800,000 teachers in the United States. Many of the most progressive teachers are enrolled in the federation, making it the vanguard of the profession.

Secretary-Treasurer Florence Curtis Hanson reports a few locals and considerable gains in membership in the old locals. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Bertaud to Fly to Rome.

Lloyd W. Bertaud, U. S. mail pilot, who was originally scheduled to make the flight to Paris in the Reliance plane has just signed a contract to fly to Rome and back. The contract calls for the take-off between July 15 and 26.

Policies and Programs The Trade Union Press Strikes—International Labor and Imperialism

2000 New York Painters Charge Graft in Council 9 and Ask Suspension

At a big mass meeting of painters held June 28th, 9th Avenue and 110th St., a resolution was passed unanimously demanding "from our General Executive Board the reinstatement of Thomas Wright, legally elected secretary, the suspension of the District Council for a period of 18 months and the reorganization of an entirely new District Council.

Members who were present at this mass meeting also signed individual cards demanding from the G. E. B. immediate action on the above proposals.

The mass meeting was called by five of the biggest local unions of New York City, namely, 261, 499, 848, 905 and 1011. Representatives from each local union brought out facts of robbery, graft, corruption, favoritism, sell-outs on the jobs to the bosses and the betrayal of the five day week by the majority of the council controlled by the holy "Socialists" Sasser and Silverman.

Bills of expenses in hundreds and thousands of dollars were submitted to the council for any little thing and was voted by the Silverman machine to be paid out.

Out of the pile of facts which were brought out at the meeting I will just mention a few.

The council ordered to arrest the thieves. At the next meeting the Silverman majority in the council passed a motion that the council pays the expenses for their defense; of course to hire one of the best lawyers in the city to defend them.

The same council which prosecutes them for their robbery of $50,000 should also defend them.

A check was found of $1,500 dollars with which one officials gambled on Wall Street. This check has to be paid out to a Wall Street firm.

Brother Thomas Wright, the suspended secretary, who was legally elected by a majority of 4,000 members, expressed his doubts of the willingness of our G. E. B. to clean out the corruption and thieves.

He stated: "This fight is no local issue. Our G. E. B. is mixed up in this crime, they are a party to the robbery."

When G. E. B. was invited to the meeting but they didn't show up. Mr. Kelly, representative of the G. E. B. in New York City, did not show up either.

The New York painters are determined to clear all the betrayers and thieves out of the union.

The rank and file is awakening!

Candee RubberWorkers On Strike Against Cut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 4. — Over 80 workers of the L. Candee Rubber Footwear Co. are on strike against a reduction in wages amounting to 2½ cents on 100 pairs of rubber shoes. The L. Candee Co. is one of the richest subsidiaries of the U. S. Rubber Co. which employs in New Haven about 5,000 workers in all departments. The arctics department is affected by the strike and is practically crippled. It employs mostly skilled, unionized workers who cannot be easily replaced.

The wages and hours of the Candee workers are incomparably worse than those in Boston or other New England rubber shops. The mill room workers average about 25 dollars a week, frame workers $16 to $17, calendar dept. $16, cutting $20, arctic dept. $20 to $25, fitting $9 to $15. Gum shoe workers average $10 to $12 a week.

The workers are on a piece work basis, and work from 50 hours a week up. They never know when they will leave the factory. Work starts at 7 in the morning, and very often they don't leave until 7 or 8 at night. The treatment by superintendents and foremen is miserable. The workers lose hours of their own time waiting to be supplied with materials.

The management has refused to deal with the representative of the workers elected by the strikers. In a circular letter mailed to all the strikers, the business manager, Robinson states that he will deal only with the shop council which is the name for the company union in the factory. The workers have no faith in the shop councils, as it is the bosses' union. This the workers see from the fact that the representative of the council is scabbing. They are bitter against the continuous policy of cutting their wages. Many who have worked for 20 years or over in the factory earn as low as $20 a week, on which they must support large families. When some workers complained that their wages were too low, and their children were going hungry and without shoes Mr. Robinson shouted that $20 a week is more than enough. The company, however, is not satisfied with 20 dollars a week, and while it made 18 million dollars last year, instituted wage reductions amounting to between two and three dollars a week.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Organizations and Individuals Rally to Help The DAILY WORKER Carnival

The office of The DAILY WORKER is having a busy time in helping the various units of Section 3 with assistance for the Midsummer Carnival and Fair, to be held on June 29-30 and July 1-2-3 at Webster Hall. In addition to the offers previously published in these columns we have just received reports on the following:

The Cooperative Unit will furnish a cake, candy and ice cream booth.

Factory District 2, 3-D will supply an Art Booth.

Sub-section 3-B will give a miscellaneous booth.

Section 7, Branch 1 and 2 will supply a shooting gallery and a number of prize games. Branch 3 will give a punching board, while the Coney Island comrades will furnish a Nail Driving Contest.

Sub-section 3-B promises a caricaturist who will sketch the visitors to the Carnival and also a pyrographic artist who will burn out magnificent designs on woodwork at the affair.

Carpenters will be furnished by Carpenters' Local 2090, which promises to give us enough men to do all the construction work. The carpenters living in the Cooperative have also promised their aid.

Comrade Norman Silber is giving us free engineering service and we are thus assured that the grounds will be completely transformed on a magnificent scale.

Tickets for the Midsummer Carnival and Fair will be 50 cents each and 75 cents for a combination ticket good for two days. On Saturday the feature will be a Moonlight Flower Dance. On Sunday there will be an open air Chauve Sonris and vaudeville with many noted stars. Tickets will be on sale at 108 East 14th St., Jimmie Higgins Book Shop and 33 First St.

FEWER STRIKES IN UNITED STATES IN 1927 THAN IN 1926, LABOR DEPARTMENT INQUIRY REVEALS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

The industrial truce between labor and capital in the United States continued through 1926, as indicated in a U. S. department of labor review of strikes and lockouts in that year. The department reports fewer strikes and fewer workers involved than in any year since the record began in 1916.

The record shows 1035 strikes or lockouts in 1926 compared with 1301 in 1925. For the last 5 years strikes and lockouts have averaged 1250 a year.

Fewer Strikes.

The department has reports covering the number of workers involved in 783 of the strikes occurring in 1926. The total for the year was 329,595, compared with 428,416 workers in 1012 strikes in 1925. The disputes in which the workers involved were reported and the number of workers year by year since 1916 were:

Strikes and lockouts	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Average per dispute
1916	2,667	1,599,917	600
1917	2,325	1,227,254	528
1918	2,151	1,239,989	576
1919	3,665	4,160,348	1,561
1920	2,226	1,463,054	657
1921	1,785	1,099,247	616
1922	899	1,612,562	1,794
1923	1,109	756,584	631
1924	898	654,641	729
1925	1,012	428,416	423
1926	783	329,592	421

Wage Disputes Cause.

Wage disputes were the most important cause of strikes in 1926, being chiefly responsible for 477. Union recognition was an issue in 106 strikes. Other important issues were discharge of employees, employment of non-union men and open vs. closed shop operation.

The building trades staged the most strikes in 1926, being responsible for 272. There were 194 strikes in the clothing industry, 90 in the textile industry, 78 in coal mining and 75 in the metal trades. There were only 8 strikes in the entire transportation industry including both electric and steam railroads.

The department's figures suggest that the bulk of union activity is in the region north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. Here occurred 869 of the 1035 strikes and lockouts compared with 68 south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, 80 west of the Mississippi and 8 which were interstate in character. More than half of all the strikes took place in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Five Railroad Workers Are Killed Down South

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 4. — Five railroad workers were killed here yesterday when a freight train jumped the tracks near Golkey, Rutherford County.

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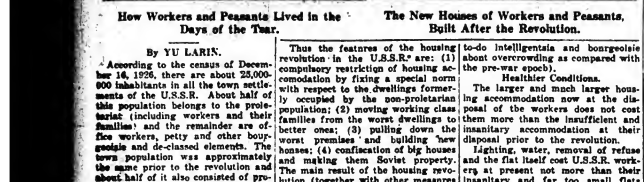
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DIRECTIONS.—Take Jerome Ave. Subway to 31st St., then 167th St.-Crosstown Car to Plumbers' Hall, Third Ave. Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 180th Crosstown to Unionport.

Housing Revolution in the USSR



How Workers and Peasants Lived in the Days of the Tsar.



The New Houses of Workers and Peasants, Built After the Revolution.

By YU LARIN.

According to the census of December 16, 1926, there are about 25,000,000 inhabitants in all the town settlements of the U.S.S.R. About half of this population belongs to the proletariat (including workers and their families) and the remainder are office workers, petty and other bourgeoisie and de-classed elements. The town population was approximately the same prior to the revolution and about half of it also consisted of proletarian men and women and their families. This being so a comparison between the distribution of housing accomodation at present, and prior to the revolution, is particularly instructive.

Give Homes to Workers.

Already in the first days of the October Revolution, I drew up a decree (which was immediately endorsed and issued by the Soviet Government) which gave the power to the Soviets of Workers' Deputies of all towns to transfer workers to bourgeois flats and to evacuate bourgeois and other non-working elements or restrict their housing accomodation and also to confiscate privately owned houses.

Local soviets began to transfer on a very large scale, workers and their families from damp and semi-dark flats to better premises. In nine months' time, on August 20th, 1918, the decree was issued re the confiscation in all towns of the U.S.S.R. of all houses valued at not less than 10,000 roubles which were to be handed over to Soviet administrative organs.

More than half of the confiscated housing accomodation was put under the cooperative administration of the householders themselves ("Cooperative Leasehold"). Moreover, the oldest and most unsanitary houses which were accomodating over one million people were pulled down and replaced by new housing accomodation put up mainly in 1924-1925 (part of it has been built by workers on the principle of "cooperative ownership" and with the help of long-term State loans).

Thus the features of the housing revolution in the U.S.S.R. are: (1) compulsory restriction of housing accomodation by fixing a special norm with respect to the dwellings formerly occupied by the non-proletarian population; (2) moving working class families from the worst dwellings to better ones; (3) pulling down the worst premises and building new houses; (4) confiscation of big houses and making them Soviet property. The main result of the housing revolution (together with other measures for the improvement of workers' position) was: A very much diminished death rate (about one half of the former death rate) in U.S.S.R. towns, taking the year 1926 for comparison with the usual pre-revolution death rate in the towns of Czarist Russia. For instance the yearly death rate decreased in Moscow to 13 per thousand, whereas it was 30 per thousand before the revolution.

One Family Houses.

One third of the entire proletarian and half of the entire non-proletarian urban population of the U.S.S.R. live at present in their own little houses built for one family. The remaining 60 per cent of our urban population live in flats which they rent, three-quarters of these living in Soviet houses and one-quarter in private cooperative houses. There are at present about 4 million flats in the towns of the U.S.S.R. of which 70 per cent are occupied by one family, 10 per cent by one family and some single lodgers, only 20 per cent being occupied by several families (the bigger bourgeois flats divided now among several families). Half of the housing accomodation belongs to the State and half to private people and cooperatives.

As a result of the revolutionary redistribution of the housing accomodation the working population has now at its disposal double the pre-war housing accomodation (average per head calculation). This is accompanied by a one-third decrease of the housing accomodation at the disposal of the non-working population prior to the revolution (hence the ever increasing complaints of the better-to-do intelligentsia and bourgeoisie about overcrowding as compared with the pre-war epoch).

Healthier Conditions.

The larger and much larger housing accommodation now at the disposal of the workers does not cost them more than the insufficient and insanitary accommodation at their disposal prior to the revolution.

Lighting, water, removal of refuse and the flat itself cost U.S.S.R. workers at present not more than their insanitary and far too small flats cost them before the revolution (moreover the present real average earnings are, generally speaking, equal to pre-war earnings, and in some cases, they even exceed them). Anyhow, workers and their families live now in much healthier conditions than before. This has been achieved firstly, by doing away with house-owners' profit, and secondly, by fixing rent according to earnings.

Czarist Legacy.

On January 1st 1927, the per capita housing accommodation, exclusive of kitchens, passages, bathrooms, etc., was about 6 square metres per head in U.S.S.R. towns. Such is the accursed legacy of the Tsarist-bourgeois order when the general inefficiency of housing accommodation in towns was aggravated by a very generous allotment of housing accomodation to the bourgeoisie and aristocracy. In accordance with credits for new buildings endorsed by the organs of the Soviet power and taking into consideration increase of population, the aforesaid per capita housing accommodation will be increased in four years time by one square metre (i.e. by 20 per cent of the present clear average per capita housing accommodation in U.S.S.R. towns). We do not consider it prudent to promise a bigger increase in 1931, as it is essential to spend in the coming years as much as can be spared from the revenue of the country for the development of industry, agriculture and transport. A further extension of the aforesaid plan for improved cultural and housing conditions must for the time being remain in abeyance.



Drawn by WM. GROPPER.

The Doctors Are Busy in the Kings County Hospital, But Not With the Patients.

Dr. Mortimer D. Jones, testifying at the Walker hearing which is delving into the charges of religious and racial discrimination which three Jewish internes claim is rampant at the Kings County Hospital, stated that the Brooklyn hospital is understaffed.

Jones, who is the superintendent of the hospital under fire of the Tammany chiefs, declared that in some wards there was only one member of the staff on duty for every 70 patients.

Last Friday, two of the "hazed" internes testified that several deaths were caused by criminal negligence on the part of gentile internes who ignored the pleas of dying Jewish patients for medical aid.

Rabbi Louis Gross, who heads a rabbinical investigating committee, submitted to the mayor over 100 sworn affidavits in which the internes' statements are substantiated.

Nathan Sweedler counsel for the Jewish internes, says that all but one of the six expelled "hazers" come from Klan states.

Scabs Assault Striking Miners Under Eyes of Pennsylvania Cossacks

Valley Cndp's strikebrokers can't stay idle. If they don't want to dig coal, they must go out and beat union miners up

A striker, Thomas Flater, of Kinlock, was beaten up by a strikebreaker, right in the heart of New Kensington's business district, where several dozen state troopers and deputy sheriffs guard the streets, not saying anything about the local police. The injured striker was taken to Citizen's General Hospital. The strikebreaker fled, and police were not able to find him, or rather didn't want to.

In the meantime another strikebreaker by name George Johnston attacked some strikers, and aimed to hit a miner in the head with a stick, but didn't succeed; instead he hit the window of G. C. Murphy Co. and broke it. City Police placed him under arrest and fined him $10.00 cost, and $5.00 for the broken glass. That's because he didn't have a good aim. Now if he would have broken a striker's head instead of a glass!

The Northwest Railroad Chaos Leads to Demand for Dictator

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The dilemma of private railroad operation with the separate carriers competing for traffic again comes to the fore in a discussion of the rate situation in the northwest by F. J. Lisman, New York dealer in railroad securities. Lisman suggests that only a "czar" dealing with the problem as a whole can help the roads in the northwest to the abundant prosperity enjoyed by railroads in other regions.

"While the bankruptcy of the St. Paul may be due to a variety of reasons," says Lisman, "the low rate structure of the northwest was unquestionably the largest factor. Railroads all over the country are doing better than they did almost at any previous period, except the roads of the northwest. The great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern are all paying smaller dividends than they did previously, the Soo Line, formerly prosperous and conservatively capitalized, has stopped payment of dividends on its preferred as well as on its common stock, while the St. Paul and the Minneapolis & St. Louis are in bankruptcy."

Lisman points out that an advance in rates on agricultural products is probably out of the question partly because Congress has enjoined the commission from granting such increases and partly because this would involve similar advances in the west and southwest where the railroads are already making large profits. He charges, however that the northwestern railroad companies have been far from doing all they could toward cutting the ruinous overhead out of the business. Lisman has found that there are many commodities moving to the northwest at abnormally low rates. The commission has repeatedly arrested a revision of these rates, but under individualistic private management the railroad officials don't dare.

"On the bulk of commodities," Lisman explains, "the rate structure is not being fixed by the carriers, but by the various trade associations—the cement associations, the lumberman's association, agricultural implement association, packers association, etc. The officials of a railroad engaging a large share of business in any given commodity lack the courage to join in a request for rate advances on such traffic, for fear of antagonizing their patrons. It is well known in railroad circles that whenever a meeting is held on the subject of advancing any given rate the interested shippers hear of such efforts within an hour and will, by the promise of a substantial volume of business, prevail on some carrier to withdraw from the request for a rate advance."

Lisman thinks that if owners instead of traffic managers were operating the railroads, steps to improve these conditions of the northwestern carriers would have been long ago. He continues:

"Ownership of the railroads is scattered and the stockholders, as a rule, are not assertive. Too many railroad directorates are quasi self-perpetuating and the directors are too often selected by the officials rather than by the inarticulate stockholders."

This condition is of importance to railroad labor because the unprofitable operation of carriers in the northwest is a leading argument against further advances in railroad wages. If the government had power to work out a scientific rate structure without regard to the immediate interests of any single carrier, the western conductors and trainmen would undoubtedly have won wage increases in the recent arbitration case instead of suffering a defeat.

News Campaign Against Labor Faker Thievery Praised by Painters

(By A Worker Correspondent)

Last Friday night at the regular union meeting of Local 905 which was the first local to begin on investigation of the D. C., much praise and credit was given to The DAILY WORKER and "Freiheit" for exposing the thieves of the union. If not for these two workers' papers the charges would never have come before the great number of members and the public in general.

While the socialist Forward and "New Leader" branded these charges as "Communist forgery" and belied in every way to cover the truth with the "red" scare, for the last six months The DAILY WORKER and the "Freiheit" were militantly exposing every crook and thief who ruled our union. The new and sudden change of policy of the "Forward" and "New Leader" in coming out at last against their own Socialist Party members who are leading figures in this robbery game is another proof of their own betrayal and the close alliance between the socialist press and the thieves of the unions.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE N. Y. NEEDLE TRADES

THE POLICE AT WORK.

By I. JEROME.

A picket demonstration outside the shop of Gans and Brauniber, dress manufacturers, 118 West 27th. St. 7 a. m.

Fifty workers, men and girls, earnest, stalwart-spirited, file before the building back and forth.

The firm has locked out its workers for refusing to register with the right wing of the union, and the Joint Board has declared a strike.

7.15. Workers from other shops on their way to work swell the picket line. There is life. Comrade greets comrade. Steps are resolute. Eyes gleam defiance.

* * *

The court has issued an injunction against the strikers and the left wing Joint Board. And the workers have come to answer with a mass violation of the injunction.

The line grows bigger. Danger looms.

Surrounding the factories stand police clubs emotional. Industrial squad man lurk in the doorways.

Pickets march. Back. Forth.

An automobile draws up.

There are cries from the picket line:

"Scabs! They've brought scabs! Look, Sigman's gunsellas! The right wingers—they want to break our strike. Down with the strikebreakers! Down with the traitor Sigman!"

* * *

The automobile opens. A thin pale man emerges. A scab. His face is ashen with fright. The police clear a path for him. He runs. Runs the gauntlet of boots and hisses. Into the building.

The work of making the world safe for strike-breaking begins. The cops let fly here their clubs. The industrial squad swoop from the hallways. Ties pouncing from thickets. Men, women, bystanders, strikers, battered, felled, charged. The street is a battle-field. The legions of the law and the right wing are renting the workers.

* * *

A ruffinn stands on the running-board of the automobile. He is recognized. A notorious gangster, hireling of Sigman.

A girl picket passes him. He lifts his foot and kicks her square in the eye. The girl staggers. Falls. She is blinded.

There is a howl from the workers. Twenty police rush to the rescue and arrest—the girl.

* * *

A young worker leaps forward and seizes the gangster.

"Why don't you arrest him? He assaulted the girl!"

Fists of cops hail on his head, on his face. Blinded by arms of the law jerk him, drag him into a hallway. Dark doorways tell no tales.

But the grip of the young worker is strong. He holds on to the gangster thru the beating and the dragging.

"Officer, I demand that you arrest me together with this man!"

"Shut yer mouth, or I'll shut it for yer, yer red damned Bolshevik!" And they drag him farther into the hallways.

"Officer No. ——— will you do your duty?"

Officer No. ——— growls. Bad business. Bolshevik has spotted his number!

He arrests the three: the gangster, the worker and the girl. He lines them up in the passageway. They wait for the patrol wagon.

Two policemen arrive.

"Here you" to the gangster "get the hell outa here!"

Before the eyes of everybody the gangster is taken out into the street and tipped off to slip round the corner.

The patrol-wagon comes for the bruised young worker and the blinded girl.

The Editors have taken out of this article the names of the girl, of the worker, of the gangster who blinded the girl, and also the number of the policeman who arrested the three and then permitted the gangster to escape. They will furnish these names and the policeman's number for purposes of investigation by proper parties.

How the Proletariat Manages Houses

The October Revolution expropriated not only the works, factories and estates, but also houses. The expropriation affected those houses which served in the hands of the owners as a means of exploitation; the small houses in which the owners lived were not confiscated by the Soviets. Out of 2,200,000 urban houses throughout the U. S. S. R., only 300,000, i. e. 13%, were municipalized.

But the houses confiscated constitute 50% of the entire housing capacity and 60% of the value of the houses, as the largest and most valuable houses were confiscated. On an average, every house confiscated is five times larger than the average house which remained in the hands of the owners.

The importance of the municipalized houses is enormous. The municipalized houses are concentrated primarily in the large industrial and administrative centres and from 50 to 90% of the population and also all State, trade union, co-operative and public institutions are located in those buildings. In view of the fact that all commercial enterprises are situated in those buildings, the rent which they pay gives considerable revenue—it constitutes about 10% of the entire municipal revenue.

How are the houses managed and exploited?

During the first years after the revolution, in the period of the civil war, when the success of the revolutionary struggle depended on the degree of centralization by the revolutionary government of all threads of state and economic administration, the administration of the buildings was directly in the hands of the municipal Soviets. This was especially necessary owing to the fact that it was essential, to revolutionize the living conditions of the population, to confiscate the private mansions from the nobility, to provide as many people as possible with housing facilities in the luxurious rooms of the upper classes and to take the working population out of the basements, garrets, and dark "corners."

With the termination of the civil war, and the restoration of economic life, the policy of the Soviet Government in exploiting the municipalized houses, as in the exploitation of every other branch of national economy, is such as to encourage the toiling masses to take the administration of affairs into their own hands. The administration of the houses is transferred year to year given over to a greater extent into the hands of the population inhabiting the houses, who are organized into associations of the people living in the given houses. The municipal organs retain in their hands the control of what is being done in the houses and they see to it that the inhabitants fulfil all the obligations they have taken upon themselves, such as to repair and keep the houses in good condition; they see to it that the houses are utilized properly without allowing them to become a means of commercial speculation, etc.

At the present time about 30% of the municipalized buildings are under the direct administration of the municipal organs, and 70% are in the hands of the housing co-operatives and partly in the hands of various institutions on leases.

The first housing co-operatives were organized in Moscow, Leningrad, and several towns in the Ukraine in 1923. But at the present time there are already housing co-operatives in all the gubernia and uyezd capitals; they are securing an ever greater section of the housing fund into their hands. About three-quarters of the municipal buildings in Moscow and Leningrad are in the hands of the housing co-operatives, and in the provincial towns they have not less than one-third of the houses in their hands. The number of co-operative houses is continually increasing.

In every municipalized building the toilers (i. e. those who have the rights of suffrage) have a right to organize their house co-operative. The house co-operative has, according to the law, priority rights in leasing the building from the municipal administration. The housing co-operatives have various privileges in leasing a house. They can lease it for a term of 6 to 12 years, they are free from construction and income taxes. Rent collected by the town administration is as a rule sufficient to cover the amortization of the building; the houses, the occupants of which belong to the poorer sections, having a very small income are entirely freed from rent. The expenditure for repair in considered as part of the rent. The municipal banks supply the housing co-operatives with loans on favorable terms for building repairs.

When a housing co-operative leases a building it has the right to manage it and is responsible to the municipal administration in keeping the building in good condition. The questions concerning the administration and utilization of the housing facilities are decided by the management of the co-operative, which is elected by a general meeting of the members of the given co-operative,—more important questions are decided by all affiliated to the central housing co-operative which consists of: housing co-operative building co-operatives in town and provincial unions of housing co-operatives, housing co-operative unions of entire republics, and the All-Union Alliance. The housing co-operative unions give their members support and assistance in carrying out organizational, technical and juridical help. Finally, what is of special importance, the unions supply the housing co-operatives with building material at reduced prices and advantageous terms. Such material is purchased by the unions and kept in store for the housing co-operatives.

This system of co-operative management by the workers covers now tens of thousands of the largest buildings, the value of which amounts to about four billion roubles. Such an extensive utilization of State property on a co-operative basis by the toiling masses is possible only in the Soviet State.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

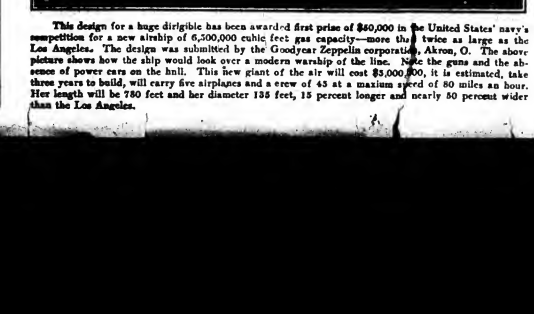
Standard Oil Appeals To Kellogg as Mexico Nullifies Land Steal

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The American government is expected in a few days to ask Mexico for a full explanation of its reported action in refusing an oil drilling permit to an American oil company because the company has refused to comply with the Mexican petroleum law.

The Transcontinental Oil company, a Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary, is the company affected. Officials of the firm have reported the action to the state department, inclosing a letter from the Mexican secretary of commerce, Luis N. Morones, by which the Transcontinental was refused a permit for drilling on the ground that the rights of the company were "considered as having been renounced." Mexican oil lands were illegally granted by the Transcontinental, Morones charged.

Under the Mexican oil law foreign companies were to have their rights confirmed by the Mexican government by December 31st.

GOODYEAR RUBBER TRUST WILL BUILD NEXT SKY TERROR



This design for a huge dirigible has been awarded first prize of $50,000 in the United States' navy's competition for a new airship of 6,500,000 cubic feet gas capacity—more than twice as large as the Los Angeles. The design was submitted by the Goodyear Zeppelin corporation, Akron, O. The above picture shows how the ship would look over a modern warship of the line. Note the guns and the absence of power cars on the hull. This new giant of the air will cost $5,000,000, it is estimated, take three years to build, will carry five airplanes and a crew of 45 at a maxium speed of 80 miles an hour. Her length will be 780 feet and her diameter 135 feet, 15 percent longer and nearly 50 percent wider than the Los Angeles.

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MATTHEW WOLL has developed into a fully-fledged "internationalist." From now on Matty should experience difficulty in working up moral indignation over the activities of "those subversive forces that are trying to undermine our constitution by injecting into our social anatomy the political poison of internationalism." Woll proposed the organization of a "world trade union cartel" as a counter move to the organization of capitalist cartels. What is Mr. Woll getting excited about? Surely he has not suddenly changed his position and is now in favor of international trade union unity.

* * *

THERE is a nickel under the heel we suspect. Unless one examined Woll's statement on the subject the following excerpt from it might create the impression that Matty had gone to the devil and was corrupted by "Moscow gold." Look: "The time is here when international labor forces should no longer be divided because of considerations relating solely to political theories and political governments. Now is the time for the workers everywhere to rally themselves internationally on the economic and industrial field, rid their labor movements of the political follies of the past and unite in improving the working conditions of the wage earners the world over." The emphasis is mine.

* * *

MR. WOLL is the favorite capitalist labor lieutenant on the executive council of the A. F. of L.—the favorite of big business. Green is considered more or less of a dumbbell who is loyal but lacking in originality. What Woll means by "political follies" is radicalism. His object in proposing a world trade union cartel is to serve the imperialistic program of the American capitalists on a world scale as the Pan-American Federation of Labor is designed to serve those aims in Central and South America. The policy of the A. F. of L. follows that of Wall Street as slightly as buzzards follow a retreating army.

* * *

WOLL calls attention to the giant steel combination that was organized in Europe between France, Belgium and Germany. The United States Steel corporation looks on this development with a cold and fishy eye. So Woll thinks it would be well for American business to have a labor auxiliary to hold the fort against the labor fakers of Europe, who are serving the interests of their own capitalists. Woll would eliminate every vestige of "folly" from the international labor movement. It would be transformed into a gigantic lash to whip the workers into submission to imperialism and the workers of the various sections of this trade union cartel would be used to aid the employing classes of their own countries in the latter's clashes with their foreign rivals. Woll would have the American section of this international trade union cartel carry out whatever policy Wall Street adopted in its drive for world regemony.

* * *

THIS is the brand of internationalism that Woll favors. It is perfectly safe. No doubt Woll talked the matter over with his cronies in the National Civic Federation. International socialism is a wicked thing when it means the unity of the workers of all lands to fight for more food, clothing and shelter now and for their ultimate freedom from wage slavery. When it means class-collaboration on an international scale it is a noble idea.

* * *

THE workers should not be fooled by this specious plea of Woll's for unity to improve the conditions of the workers all the world over. The man who plays the role of strikebreaker in the United States cannot be expected to be anything better in some other part of the world. The man who is urging the police and the courts to use more violence against the striking furriers and inflict severer sentences on them cannot be other than an enemy of the workers. The British miners have just conferred the Order of the Hobnailed Boot on Frank Hodges, a capitalist tool, with a record remarkably like that of Matthew Woll. When will the American workers do the same to the scabby Woll?

* * *

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES is nothing if not optimistic. He thinks loyalty to one's country should end when that country goes to war. This is about as silly as the threatened sex strike of the feminists some years ago when the wild and woolly male was opposed to letting them play with the vote. But boys will be boys and so will Mr. Holmes's pacifists. When the war comes, they will either go to war or to jail, sell liberty bonds or be tarred and feathered. We hasten to add that it all depends on what kind

(Continued on Page Two)

BRITAIN AND U. S. IN DEADLOCK AT ARMS CONFERENCE

All Meetings Off; May Never Meet Again

GENEVA, July 5.—A state of complete deadlock developed today, as all observers expected it would, when the naval expert's committee of the "disarmament" conference received the two contradictory proposals by the British and American delegates as to cruiser strength and the size of cruisers.

Britain's interests lie in having an enormous navy of small boats—her enemies can have the same, but they can't effectively use them because they do not possess England's wide-flung net of naval fueling stations, and small cruisers are not useful without them. On the other hand, the United States proposition for a lesser number of big cruisers is abhored by the British delegation, because if England does not have a naval superiority in the beginning of a war the superior building power of U. S. shipyards will make Britain a loser.

U. S. Offers More Tonnage.

The American proposition represented a compromise between the United States' first proposal of 250,000 to 300,000 cruiser tonnage each for Great Britain and the United States, and the British demand for nearly 600,000 tons. This American compromise proposition was presented at the expert's committee meeting, and almost immediately the work of the committee was adjourned without a set date for another meeting. The proposal of the U. S. was for 10,000 ton ships while England wants the limit 7,500.

This action left the arms conference without a committee meeting scheduled, with the members of the various delegations conferring independently within their own ranks.

Usual Hypocrisy.

Following the adjournment, the experts' committee issued a communique saying the adjournment was taken with "a view to permitting the various delegations to seek a means of adjusting the cruiser needs of the different powers."

The communique also declared on agreement had been reached respecting submarines, but later it was authoritatively learned that the agreement was only to limit submarine torpedo tubes to 21 inches in size, and that no agreement had been reached on the tonnage or number of submarines to be allowed the various powers.

(Photo of conference in session on page 3.)

20 Vacationers Hurt in N. Y. Central Wreck

More than twenty passengers were injured yesterday when a southbound Ontario and Western train, loaded with a switch engine at Iona Island, between Newburgh and West Point.

The baggage car and first coach of the train were telescoped by the force of the crash. First reports were that several of the passengers had been killed, but these were discredited by the officers of the railroad here.

The injured were taken to Newburgh on a special train. The passenger train is believed to have hit an open switch, and crashed into the engine, operated by the West Shore Railroad.

Begin Trial of Jersey Cossacks on Charge of Theft at Meaney Farm

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 5.—The trial of Lieut. Daniel F. Rogers, and two other New Jersey state troopers involved in the attack on the farm of Timothy Meaney, and which resulted in the death of his sister, charging them with the theft of $2,675 from the home, began today.

WORKERS IN NEW ENGLAND PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT TO DAILY WORKER

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Enthusiastic support of The DAILY WORKER in its fight for its life against the forces of reaction, was shown by the workers of Massachusetts in two meetings addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, the first on Boston Commons, Sunday, and the second on July 4th, at Worcester.

Since the gathering at Worcester, at People's Park, was the closing demonstration of the New England Conference of Scandinavian Workers'

(Continued on Page Three)

AND WOLL WANTS VIOLENCE



ALL CHINA LABOR CONGRESS CLOSES DENOUNCE CHIANG

General Tang Betrays Nationalists

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

HANKOW, July 5.—The Fourth All China Congress of Trade Unions closed today.

Representing more than nine million organized workers, a representative of the Soviet Union delegation presented the Congress with a banner at the closing session. The Congress was also presented with banners in the name of the Red International of Labor Unions and by a Javanese delegate in the name of the All Pacific Labor Union Congress.

Ask War Against Chiang.

The Congress adopted an appeal to the Central Committee of the Kuomintang demanding a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-shek. The Congress also adopted a resolution asking that conditions of women and child labor be bettered.

An appeal to the workers of all countries, calling upon them to join in a united struggle against reaction, was also adopted at the Conference.

* * *

Tang Betrays Revolution.

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

HANKOW, July 5.—General Tong Sheng-chi, who directed the Nationalist drive along the Hankow-Peking railway in Honan Province last month, has betrayed the Nationalist Government and will join Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek in their counter-revolutionary alliance, it is said. He has left Hankow for Changsha.

In a counter-revolutionary telegram to the Wuhan Government, General Tang declares that he considers correct the removal of all Communists from power in Hunan and recommended to the Wuhan Government that no Communists be put forward by the Nationalist Government for posts in the new Provincial Government or for the new committee of the Kuomintang. Declaring that he would permit "open labor unions," Tang declares in his telegram that he deems it necessary to reelect their leaders.

Tang Won't Punish Traitor.

In conclusion General Tang states that it is "impossible" to severely punish the officers responsible for the counter-revolutionary putsch in Changsha. In his telegram to the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Tang Sheng-chi declares:

"After carefully investigating the situation I found that the leadership of the peasants and workers movement was incorrect. The movement slipped away from the control of the leaders and a reign of terror started. Contrary to the orders of the Nationalist Government, special taxes and contributions were extorted.

Asks "Censure" For Hsu.

"While negotiations for a united front were under way, the realization of the front became impossible and a class struggle was encouraged. Seeing that the local organization of the Kuomintang and public organizations transgressed the limits of the

(Continued on Page Two)

Oakland Kuomintang Women Send $1,000 to Aid Wounded at Hankow

OAKLAND, Cal., July 5.—The Woman's Section of the Kuomintang of Oakland, California, thru its Secretary Alice Sun sent $1,000 (Mexican) to Mrs. Sun Yat-sen who is head of the Chinese Red Cross.

The money was sent to Hankow China to be used for the wounded soldiers. The money was raised among the Chinese workers and merchants in San Francisco—part of it was raised at a play, "The Woman Goes to War," depicting the Chinese women and their activities in the present revolution.

The Woman's section is not only carrying its work among the Chinese women, but is also planning to reach the various organizations of the American working class women and all other women's societies, clubs, etc., in order to get their cooperation and assistance on behalf of the Chinese Revolution.

USSR BARES NEW WHITE GUARDIST PLOT IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 5.—That a Russian white terrorist attempted to blow up the headquarters of the political police on the night of June 3rd and succeeded in killing one man and wounding two others before she was shot by Red Army soldiers at Smolensk was revealed in an official communique issued today.

The attempt to blow up the headquarters is the latest of a series of terrorist attacks attempted by white guards within the last few weeks. A communique issued several weeks ago cited evidence proving that white terrorists have attempted to assassinate Stalin, Bukharin and Krassin. A bomb explosion in Leningrad, engineered by white guards, supported, it is said by British agents, killed more than twenty persons a short time ago.

The plot to blow up the headquarters by a woman terrorist named Zakhartchenko Shultz, who entered the Soviet Union from Finland. After the failure of her plot to blow up the police headquarters, she fled with two male companions. The terrorists killed one man and wounded two others for refusing to assist them in escape. They were finally shot by Red Army troops as they were trying to escape after the murder.

BIG PICKET LINE IN FUR DISTRICT BRINGS ARRESTS

Sixty More Workers to Be Tried Today

Thousands of fur workers poured into the market yesterday morning and held one of the largest demonstrations since the beginning of the strike called to advance the wages and working conditions of the unionists that have been perided by the scab tactics of the right wing.

As usual hundreds of police were on hand eager to provoke the peaceful workers. Thirteen pickets were arrested and fined $3 each by Magistrate Abraham Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market Court.

Did Not Interfere With Traffic.

Jacob H. Mandelbaum, attorney for the strikers made the police who were pressing the charges admit on the witness stand that the workers were not interfering with traffic, and that the only reason that they were taken into custody was because they were picketing.

The arrested workers are Nathan Meilef, Joseph Crane, Alexander Brueker, Nathan Noodelman, Joseph Zucker, Jacob Brafman, Dora Rubinstein, Rose Wortis, Anna Liebowitz, Reba Dorn, Dora Halpern, Rose Kintes and Kate Taifman.

Snitkin Is Lawyer.

The case of the seven right wing gangsters who two weeks ago brutally cut up four fur pickets, was postponed until Thursday when it came up for a hearing before Magistrate Rosenbluth yesterday morning. Former Judge Leonard A. Snitkin, who was disbarred several years ago and later reinstated, appeared as their lawyer.

It is the opinion of many close observers that Snitkin will attempt to have the case squashed before it is sent to a higher court. In this way the story of the right wing practices of engaging gangsters to cut and brutally beat up strikers will not be exposed to the light of day.

To Give Further Evidence.

At a meeting of the general strike committee held last night action was taken to give to the city authorities further proof of the unfair methods used by the police department in their arresting of pickets, when the only "crime" they are guilty of is peaceful picketing. It was pointed out that when picketing, every means is taken not to interfere with the traffic, and in that way give the police another excuse for arresting them. But in

(Continued on Page Two)

We Must Meet the Conspiracy Charge

"The defendants, continuously thruout the period of time from March 1st up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, at the Borough of Manhattan in the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully and feloniously conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together with divers other persons to the grand jurors unknown, to commit an offense against the United States." Quoted from the Grand Jury Indictment, Southern District of New York.

By this charge the Federal government shows clearly its very evident purpose to proceed against The DAILY WORKER on account of its Communist character and activity. This should be clear proof to those who were under the impression that The DAILY WORKER was being prosecuted simply because it overstepped the bounds of bourgeois morality.

The present attack is part and parcel of the offensive against the entire labor movement, the offensive which is now being waged to destroy the Miners' Union, to cripple the Needle Trades Unions, and to shackle the labor movement with arbitration machinery. The persistence and viciousness manifested by those prosecuting the case is due to the determination of the forces of capitalism not to be defeated in their drive against labor's most militant weapon, The DAILY WORKER.

Comrades, we must show a similar determination. We must meet the attack in such a firm manner that not only will the enemy be repulsed and defeated, but we must emerge from the battle more powerful and influential than before. We can do this if you are with us. Show that you are by your contribution to the Defense Fund.

Mother Bloor Urges Immediate Release of Sacco and Vanzetti

PUEBLO, N. M., July 5.—Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, 65 year old labor fighter, urged the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti in a speech here July 1st. Mother Bloor is hitch-hiking across the country and has urged the release of Sacco and Vanzetti in numerous speeches along her route.

SACCO, VANZETTI COMMITTEE WARN OF FALSE HOPES

Urges Mass Support of Strike, Tomorrow at 4

In an appeal to the organized workers of the city by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calling for a united front in the one-hour general strike and mass demonstration which is to take place tomorrow the committee says:

Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be lulled to sleep by the rumor that is being cautiously circulated that Governor Fuller, in whose hands the final decision on these two militant workers is placed, may commute the death sentence to one of life-long imprisonment.

This rumor is being spread so that the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Keymen of America and other labor-baiting organizations, may feel out the reaction to this plan among the defenders of the two tortured workers. They want to know if the splendid show of working class solidarity which has struck such heavy blows at the Massachusetts legal hierarchy, will succumb to the sop of a commutation.

We will not rest until these heroic workers are set free and restored to their families and loved ones. Until that time the fight must be waged relentlessly.

The workers who have by their great show of power and solidarity prevented the execution of our two comrades must continue the fight for their liberation with greater spirit and more grim determination.

The hearts of the Massachusetts executioners have not softened with kindness, and their desire to murder our comrades has not changed. They are merely seeking for new methods of torture.

Workers of New York! Do not weaken at this critical moment. Agitate for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Do not permit the New England textile barons to bury our comrades olive in a Massachusetts bastile.

Support your comrades who have been subjected to seven years of prison torture, by downing tools at 4 o'clock sharp tomorrow. Go to Union Square and join in the mass demonstration for the liberation of capitalist bloodlust.

Liberate Sacco and Vanzetti!

Not death but freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti!

Stay the hand of the Massachusetts Hangman!

Love In the C. S. State.

VALLEJO, Cal., July 5.—A returning sailor who found the girl he had known several years ago out with another man killed her and himself today and shot and seriously wounded the other man.

MINERS' RANK AND FILE UNITES FOR STRIKERS' RELIEF

Armed Scabs Try Terror On Spadra Miners

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—Fifty-eight delegates representing thirty-four striking local unions of U. M. W. A. District five met in conference at the Walton Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., Friday, July 1st to consider the question of raising funds for the relief of the striking miners and their families. The conference was called by the Miners' Relief Conference of Allegheny Valley, an organization consisting of a number of miners' locals of Sub-district Seven, District Five U. M. W. A.

Struggle More Serious.

In district five the struggle between the miners and the coal operators is assuming a more and more serious character. Iron fences are being built by the companies thruout the district in order to protect the scabs. Evictions, shutting off of the water supply and electricity, tearing off the roofs of the houses in order to compel the miners to move, are but few instances of the bitterness with which the coal companies are carrying on their attacks against the miners union. It is to be expected that the struggle will last for some time. The miners realize this and are preparing for a determined struggle to the finish. Their splendid response to the call for the Relief conference leaves no doubt that the miners are ready and are preparing for a fight until victory is won.

Permanent Organization.

The conference organized itself into a permanent organization to be known as "The Miners Relief Conference of Western Pennsylvania," and adopted an elaborate plan for raising and distributing of relief. The headquarters of the relief conference are to be established in Pittsburgh. Victor Kamenoviz of Daisytown was elected secretary. An Executive Committee of eight was elected and the District Executive Board of the U. M. W. A. District Five was asked to add a representative to this committee.

Appeal to A. F. of L.

A resolution was adopted appealing to President Green of the A. F. of L. to levy an assessment on all members of the American Federation for the purpose of supplying the striking miners with relief.

It was also decided to appeal to all

(Continued on Page Two)

15,000 MARCH FOR SACCO, VANZETTI IN PHILADELPHIA

20,000 Demonstrate for Two Workers' Case

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The largest Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration ever held in America took place here Sunday when more than 20,000 men and women gathered at the Century Centennial grounds to protest against the attempt to execute the two workers for a crime they could not have committed.

Starting from Broad and Christian streets in the center of the city over 15,000 people marched to the grounds where the meeting was held. When they arrived, there were over 5,000 workers waiting for the opening of the meeting.

Have Banners.

With scores of banners distributed thruout the assembled workers telling of the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti, the meeting opened under the chairmanship of Dr. Giambaldo.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, brought greetings from that organization.

"We hope that Sacco and Vanzetti," said Maurer, "are not guilty of murder. The reason that they are today in jail is because they are working class fighters."

Wicks Speaks.

"Today's demonstration," said H. M. Wicks of The DAILY WORKER, "is the biggest ever held in America. It shows that the working class of this country will not allow the rulers of this land to take from us our fellow fighters."

Other speakers included Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Joseph Magliacano.

An airplane flew over the city distributing 150,000 leaflets. The demonstration was held by a committee representing 160 organizations.

... Treasury; Arrest Urged

BUCHAREST, July 5.—Before the ... Antonescu and his colleagues completely emptied the Rumanian treasury, according to charges in ... newspapers, by his last day in office he disbursed the sum of ... twelve billion lei.

The newspapers charge that the ... disbursements went into the pockets of Averescu and his supporters. An audit of the treasury books showed that most of the money handed out was unaccounted for. Local newspapers demand the immediate arrest of the ex-premier.

Averescu's government carried on one of the most brutal reigns of terror against workers and peasants. His fascist government aided Britain in its war against the Soviet Union thru its occupation of Bessarabia.

By Roosevelt In New Loan Effort

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Senate, unopposed by Queen Quirk's pro-scandal loan lawyer, yesterday made another bid for American "good-will" when the Rumanian ambassador in Washington, George Costaiscu, conferred the highest military honor of his country upon two members of the 106th Infantry, New York National Guard at Peekskill.

The recipients were Sergeants Joseph Tracy and Joseph E. Miccio, of companies C and H respectively.

Big Picket Line in Fur District is Attacked

(Continued from Page One)

spite of all these precautions on their part, the strikers are continuing to be arrested in large numbers.

That the long sentence given to the 132 strikers last Thursday was decided before their trial, is the charge of several of the pickets who have just been released from Welfare Island. They claim that when several hundred workers were arrested a week ago Monday, the court officials immediately notified Welfare. Island to prepare for about 60 woman prisoners. On Wednesday, one day before the trial, the Welfare Island authorities were preparing to receive their new "guests."

60 On Trial Today.

Sixty workers who were arrested last week and had their cases postponed, due to the crowded calendar in the court, will appear before Magistrate Rosenbluth this morning for trial.

A membership meeting of the strikers will be held tomorrow, right after the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Important questions will be taken up including a reduction of the strike assessment.

Forty women strikers now confined on Welfare Island have sent the following messages of greetings to their fellow workers:

"We send our greetings to the Joint Board of the Furriers and the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. The prison walls are unable to separate us from you comrades. Our spirit is not so easily broken. Our enthusiasm is as high as ever. The threats of the judges, of the bosses will not interfere with our fight until it is won.

"Our only regret is that we are unable to help you during the time that we are jailed. Our slogan is: 'From prison to the picket line'."

* * *

Fire On Manufacturers' Estate.

TARRYTOWN, July 5.—Without offering the slightest evidence to substantiate his charge, Morris Hexsel, New York fur manufacturer, today accused "striking fur workers" of setting fire to a number of outbuildings on his estate here.

* * *

The shop chairmen's council of the furriers yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon all furriers to join tomorrow's strike at 4 p. m. for Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 5.—Eight persons escaped injury when a huge Sikorsky biplane crashed into and wrecked a Curtiss training airship at Curtiss field here today.

The Sikorsky plane, fitted out as a traveling cigar store, was taxiing into position with Captain Roscoe Turner, pilot, and Mrs. Turner and six others aboard, when it was caught in a sudden gust of wind and hurled against the other machine.

Miners' Rank and File Unites for Relief

(Continued from Page One)

organized labor and sympathisers to proceed with the formation of relief conferences wherever possible for the purpose of assisting in the relief work for the striking bituminous miners. Steps will be taken to turn this movement into one of a national character.

* * *

Reign of Terror in Spadra.

SPADRA, Ark., July 5.—This mining camp, in the semi-anthracite fields of Arkansas is undergoing the organized terrorism, of armed scab herders imported from the slums and back country of West Virginia. They rush up and down the roads in high powered cars, waving their sawed off shot guns, cursing and villifying the miners' pickets. They swagger thru the camps, great pistols swinging at their hips, and continue the provocations. They commit indecent exposures before the miners' wives and children. They colonize prostitutes, imported by the coal company, amongst the shacks in which the miners' families have to live.

Miners fear to leave their houses to go on the picket line, for fear of attack on their families by the scabs and scab herders, and on the morning picket line is also breakfast time for all the decent elements in the community; young and old, men, women and children, gather around fires in the open and cook and eat their breakfast, while waiting for a chance to argue with the heavily armed scabs.

* * *

Police Shoot Matineers.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 5.—A shooting and club swinging affray, with an unknown number of deaths, has taken place at Fitzhenry, Pa., a mining property of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. It followed a rally of the non-union miners employed as strike-breakers in which a demonstration was made against the low wages and unbearable working of scab labor.

Secrecy Prevails.

About fifteen non-union miners took part in the revolt. All the shootings are by the Coal and Iron police hired by the company. Every effort is made to hush up the details of what took place.

Seven miners escaped from the mine immediately after the affair and told union pickets who are constantly on duty that they would never work for the company again, that conditions are so bad that only those men known to be entirely loyal to the management are allowed to talk together.

At the non-union Crescent mines, a short time ago there was an explosion which demolished two bunkhouses. Statements of those who drove four wagons to the scene of disaster and picked up that many wagonloads of legs, arms, heads and other parts of the blasted non-unionists indicate that between forty and forty-five were killed.

The local paper recording the event said that only two were killed and three or four wounded had been sent to Brownsville General Hospital.

In this case also, a deliberate attempt is made to keep secret the horrors of a scab's life. Nobody but the wagon drivers was allowed on the scene until it was cleaned up.

E-A WHITE ORGANIZATION, Inc.
Main Office
225 West 39th Street
New York
Wisconsin 7-1000

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Brothers:

As an former officers of one of the largest banks of the State of New York, namely the International Lodge Trust Company, and as I am connected with the largest Real Estate organization of the United States, and am very glad to help some of my fellow workers in making life a little easier for them then it is possible at the present time in your industry.

As have as a matter of experience, that as an officer of a Union, you surely have a few personal friends who you would like to help during the time they may be out of work.

In can assure you that your friendship will greatly appreciate the opportunity should you send them to us for an interview.

Yesterday yours,
Israel Feinberg
Former Gen. Mgr. of the Joint Board Cloak Skirt Dressmakers Union of N. Y.

Saul Metz
Former Vice-President of the I. L. G. Workers Union

17/th

P. S. Kindly have your personal friends call to see either Mr. Metz or Mr. Feinberg, any day excepting Saturday between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. at the above address.

When right wing officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union find that the funds of that organization are starting to run dry due to their open scab character, they look for new fields to conquer. One of the most profitable in the real estate business, as the above letter sent to trade unions by Israel Feinberg and Saul Metz, former vice-presidents of the I. L. G. W. U. will show. While real estate might not be as profitable as running an amusement park as Morris Sigman will testify, it still has its advantages.

All China Labor Union Wants War on Chiang

(Continued from Page One)

law, their activities must be suspended pending their reorganization according to former orders of the Nationalist Government. Certain right wing members of the Kuomintang who attempted to extract personal advantages must be excluded from the Party.

"Regarding Hsu Kei-hsiang (leader of the Changsha counter-revolution) whose actions were inspired by a desire for fairmass and who did not transgress the limits of the law or did not break discipline, he must bear light discipline such as censure but not exclusion from the army.

Wants Dictatorship of Hunan.

"Moreover I beg permission to punish all those violating the orders of the Nationalist Government as counter-revolutionaries in order to thus preserve the party's supremacy."

Tang's purely formal request for "suppression to suppress counter-revolutionaries" is interpreted as an announcement that he will attempt to set up a dictatorship in Hunan. His defense of Hsu Kei-hsiang is an open act of defiance against the Nationalist Government.

* * *

Commercial Plane Crash; 2 Dead.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Two men were dead and another suffering from serious injuries today, as the result of the crash of a commercial airplane on Laugherty Island, near Rising Sun, Ind., yesterday afternoon. Harry Daugherty, 24, and Raymond Hodges, 20, both of Rising Sun, passengers, were killed, and Edward Roeflug, Cleveland, O., the pilot, was being treated at the Jewish Hospital here today.

Big Meeting July 8 In Chicago to Help Sacco and Vanzetti

The Sacco-Vanzetti conference is out to reach many more thousands of Chicagoans with the message "Justice and freedom for these innocent workers."

The drive for signatures to petitions is being speeded up, a conference of Italian organizations will be held July 8th and a special northwest side mass meeting will also be held on Friday night, July 8th.

Carpenters Union donates hall for Sacco-Vanzetti meeting.

On request of the committee, Local 181 of the Carpenters Union granted the use of Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. for the July 8th Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting.

The speakers will include, F. W. Biedenkapp, of International Labor Defense, Dr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of "Christian Century" and Albert Wechsler, of Local 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago.

The committee has called upon all northwest side organizations and individuals to help Sacco-Vanzetti by supporting this meeting and renewing the petition-signature-getting activities.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

of a government the country that is at war has whether the masses should fight for it or not. For instance, should the U. S. S. R. be attacked by one or more capitalist powers, it should be the duty of every worker inside and outside the Soviet Union to place his life at the service of the proletarian fatherland. Dr. Holmes is about as illogical as one could be.

* * *

AMONG the canny precautions taken by Calvin Coolidge to prepare himself for a successful political career was his decision to be born on July 4. It is quite possible that many 100 per cent Americans born on that day are now pining away behind prison bars in these United States; countless case of many being called but few chosen. Still, had Coolidge not broken the Boston policemen's strike he might still be an unknown quantity and the Boston policemen's strike he might still be an unknown quantity outside of the codfish state, and President Warren Gamaliel Harding might have eaten shell fish in vain.

* * *

SENATOR JAMES REED of Missouri may be obliged to take his slush fund investigation committee to Nicaragua. The United States government has appointed General Frank R. McCoy to supervise the 1928 elections in that country. Hitherto elections in Central American countries were only cheap imitations of such proceedings in Cicero, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. The voters took advantage of the holiday atmosphere to try their aim on their adversaries' coat buttons. But if the American system is introduced there, the voters will be drilled to repeat, vote tombstones, steel ballots—all for ten dollars a head. Southwards the march of democracy makes its way.

* * *

DR. ROACH STRATON is busy denying that his son threw a pentacostal fit or that his own interest in Uldine Utley, the sixteen-year-old evangelist, is more than spiritual. The Dr. has his hands full but he likes the work. He frankly admits he wants publicity and justifies the hunt for it on the ground that the cause is worthy. Quite logical. Straton was peeved at the newspapers during Queen Marie of Rommania's visit here. The papers ignored the religious mountebank, calculating the queen was better mental moron food. Now, the Doc is clicking nicely, between trans-Atlantic airplane feats and regal visits.

* * *

ROLF HUM, the boy preacher of Rapid City, South Dakota could not have selected a better city to get famous in. Rolf is in his very early twenties and is the product of a Carleton College lady teacher who instructed the young man in public speaking. It is not every young man who is given the opportunity to serve a president of a mighty republic his weekly spiritual dinner. This is surely the land of opportunity.

* * *

KING FUAD of Egypt did not visit London in order to make the rounds of the Leicester Square pubs or see the guards change shifts at Buckingham Palace. This king is merely a puppet of British imperialism. He was placed on the throne by the British and his visit is a public recognition of his loyalty to the empire. The reception to Fuad will serve the twin objects of impressing the British masses with the virility of the empire and impressing the visiting king with the grandeur and power of the imperial seat. Left to his own devices in Egypt and to the mercy of the Egyptian masses, his body would long ago have provided needy worms with enough calories to keep them in energy for a year.

WILL PLUNDER THE FEDERAL TREASURY TO SAVE CALVIN

Greatest Vote-Buying Plan Predicted

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP).—More dangerous than the challenge of Al Smith's Democratic candidacy to Calvin Coolidge's chances for a third term in the White House is the threatening economic depression.

The intimate circle of high Republican officials and politicians whose fortunes are bound up in Coolidge's bid for re-election look with more or less concern upon the New York governor, whose candidacy they believe will tear the Democratic party to pieces on the religious and liquor questions. But a bad slump in industrial production in 1928 coupled with the possibility that the Democrats might choose a standard-bearer like Owen D. Young, head of General Electric, would not only imperil Coolidge's chances for renomination but might defeat Herbert Hoover or any other candidate the Republican convention next summer might select.

Billions For Votes.

But the problem of an industrial depression with millions unemployed and bankruptcy in the doldrums has not completely flabbergasted the steerers of the Republican craft. Instead every indication points to the certainty that they have a solution ready made to stave it off. That is the accumulation of a tremendous reserve in Mellon's treasury vaults which they will throw into unemployment relief measures both here and abroad, increasing dangerously the productive capacity of the national and world industrial plant and thereby preparing for a tremendous crisis of over-production or under-consumption.

Borah For Coolidge.

Senator Borah, who has come out for Coolidge for a third term, backs up the new administration policy by calling for government development of the Great Lakes-to-Atlantic waterway and the deepening of the Colorado and Mississippi. Secretary Hoover is also a warm advocate of the public works in depression theory.

Coolidge's supporters, boasting now of the $600,000,000 surplus from the fiscal year just ended, are warning business not to expect big tax cuts next year. Instead they talk of the possibility of a decline in business activity, and more of accumulating hundreds of millions to throw into industrial breach if and when depression comes. Militarists take satisfaction out of the situation for they see an end of the economy regime with millions poured into the shipyards, armaments plants and steel mills as part of the new Coolidge program of stimulating flagging industry by bountiful federal expenditures.

A G.O.P. Weapon.

Progressive economists and radicals who have advocated the public works idea as a depression policy long before Coolidge dreamed of the presidency, may see a weapon devised to protect workers against unemployment turned into an instrumentality to prolong the political life of the dominant political party and assure another decade of business prosperity for the speculators in national resources and needs. Economy, Republican political password of 1921-26, thus finds itself in the discard in 1927 with a diametrically opposite policy pursued to keep Coolidge firmly seated on the throne for the 1928-32 reign.

* * *

Search For Bodies.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 5.—Dragging the bed of the Hudson River with grappling hooks, Ossining police continued their search today for the bodies of three New York Youths who drowned a few yards out from the Sing Sing Prison bulkhead yesterday in one of the most tragic holiday accidents in the history of Westchester County.

Red Cartoons

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Needle Trade Outlook

Hearing Court.

Only part of the time to prepare for the Camp Unity Concert which will take place on Saturday evening, July 16th.

The Concert which will be the best this season, will be broadcast thruout the entire East, by the powerful New Boston, WNAC station. Alexis Kosloff world famous ballet master, formerly of the Russian Imperial Opera, will present in person with his famous ballet Borodine's "Prince Igor." Those who saw Kosloff in his production of "Scheherazade" last year will remember the enthusiasm he called out and will be glad to hear that he will be with us again.

Besides Kosloff, the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 will provide the musical program conducted by the now world famous, Erno Rapee. Tickets are $1.00 for general admission and $2 for reserved seats. They can now be bought at the following stations: Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714; Joseph Lidsky Book Store, 202 E. Broadway; Sazer's Restaurant, 78 Second Avenue; Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant, 1600 Madison Avenue; Salin's Restaurant, 222 East 14th Street; J. Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; London Vegetarian Restaurant, 230 E. 4th Street, Williamsburg; Rapaport & Cutler Book Store, 1310 Southern Blvd., Bronx; Joint Board Clothmakers, 128 East 25th Street; Furriers Joint Board, 22 East 22nd Street; Local 22, 16 West 21st Street.

* * *

Newark Furriers.

The Newark Furriers have won their strike, but they have not forgotten that they still belong to the Furriers Union. Now that they are back on the job they are commencing to prove their solidarity with the striking furriers of New York. A group of five decided to contribute their share to the Strike Fund and Relief Committee at once and as they had no money they borrowed $250 and sent it in to the office. The Newark furriers are all pledging themselves to help the New York workers during the entire period of the strike by donating a percentage of their pay every week.

* * *

Newark Again.

Women's Council No. 2 bought a $25 bond; Mrs. Italia-n, $15 bond; John Pappas of the Cook and Waiters Union, $10 bond; Women's Council No. 1 pledged itself to raise $100, fifty of which was sent to the office at once.

* * *

Freiheit Dramatic Studio.

At the commencement exercises of the Freiheit Dramatic Studio a collection of $8.40 was made. The members pledge themselves to work for the Defense while on vacation. The money was forwarded by the secretary of the studio, A. Holtz.

* * *

Jewish Alliance Aids.

A group of workers of the Jewish National Alliance collected $50 at their meeting in Manhattan Lyceum June 27 which was forwarded to the Defense office. They also pledged themselves to give full assistance in the struggle and called upon the furriers to courageously keep on their fight for right to organize. The following contributed: H. Gorasberg, H. Singer, Swartzbaum, Fishman, Ponterantz, Gelfand, Yabak, H. Berger, S. Sinrauh, D. Berbach, N. Weinitz, H. Weinitz, A. Grossberg, I. Berger. The money was delivered by H. Siegerman.

* * *

Other Contributions.

At a wedding in the house of Louison and Kleinman, Solomon Bmumm collected $18 for the Defense. George Drube of Toledo, Ohio, sent a $10 contribution. $10.50 was collected at a party at the home of Hersh Leib Bremner.

The workers at Camp Kinderland collected $120 which is also gratefully acknowledged.

* * *

Dies Laughing Over Dog Bite.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 5.—An ecstatic condition developing from a poisonous dog bite caused the death today of Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, 36, of London Mills, near here, who literally laughed herself to death. Physicians expressed themselves puzzled by the case. Instead of hydrophobia, Mrs. Hoyt was the victim of long laughing spells. She was bitten five weeks ago.

* * *

...nd Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Tourists to Visit Journey to U.S.S.R. On Bastile Holiday

Bastile Day, July 14, will be celebrated by one group of Americans by starting off from New York for Soviet Russia, on the first general tour to that country since it became a Workers' Republic.

Going direct to Leningrad, the party—which is being organized by the World Tourists, Inc., of 41 Union Square—will be met by representatives of the USSR Cultural Relations Society and by them taken to visit the old palaces where the former Czar lived, to the palaces which have now been converted into children's villages, to the great power plants and factories, the museums and art galleries. Then after an overnight's train journey, the party will start, under the same guidance, to see the wonders of Moscow.

Arrangements have been made by the Cultural Relations Society at all points on the itinerary for special service, and for all facilities to enable the tourists, to see the points of interest under the most favorable circumstances. Guides and interpreters will accompany the party and will do everything possible along the way to make the journey comfortable.

There are still a few days left in which applications for this tour may be filled but after next Saturday, July 9, it will be too late. The opportunity to visit Russia this summer will be gone. Those interested in this July 14 tour should act at once. Further information can be obtained by writing to the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York.

Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin



Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is one of the leading Marxian theoreticians in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work, and has written books, essays and pamphlets. And has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important works. It is now being translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical aspects of the classical economists (mainly Ricardo), so Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy of today, such as the American school, Shearer, Bowley-Bagehot, Walras, Clark, etc. In a brilliant analysis of the Marxian teaching he analyses the laws of Surplus Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Marxian theory of Surplus Value is the actual psychology of the renter, the capitalist type.

octavo, $2.50

Another Important Book by Bukharin



While Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, Historical Materialism is the application of Marxism to the field of sociology. This book has already become the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxian classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied in an analysis of the various social phenomena

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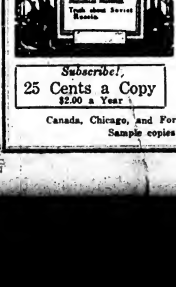
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...T INTERNATIONAL LOOKS STRAIGHT AT THE GRAVE OF VOIKOV

(Special To The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The address made by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, speaking for the Communist International, at the funeral of Comrade P. L. Voikoff in the Red Square was as follows:

Comrades:

...ty of the Communist International expresses its sympathy over the grievous loss of its fallen soldier of the world revolution. For Comrade Voikoff was a courageous fighter in the international struggle of the workers' class victory over capitalism. In all lands, the many National Sections of the Communist International express sympathy mourning. Everywhere, gay tributes to the memory of Comrade Voikoff, the first victim of the new war launched against the ...ldest of the social revolution—the Union of Soviet Republics.

For Comrade Voikoff belonged not only to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. He was a part of and belonged to the toiling masses of the whole world. The brutal murder of Comrade Voikoff has not only brought a heavy loss to the freed workers of the Soviet Union. His untimely death is a cruel loss suffered by all those workers still enslaved in the lands of capitalism.

Comrade Voikoff, as the official representative of the First Workers' Republic, the spokesman of the Soviet Power, stationed in Warsaw, the nest of the Polish reaction, was an able builder of the new social order. The bloody assassin's deed that struck him down was instigated by the supporters of the capitalist regime that organizes in every land relentless onslaughts against the aspirations of those who labor. Especially, it is very clear that behind the murderer at Warsaw, pulling at the trigger of the death-dealing revolver, was the British imperialist tyranny itself, that organizes and directs the new anti-Soviet war.

But the British reaction, that invaded and plundered the offices of Arcos in London, does not stand alone. At its side we see also the grasping Dollar Imperialism of America that beholds in the rule of the Soviets an enemy of its bitter exploitation of the workers and farmers in its own homeland—a foe of its relentless exploitation of the peoples of subject and semi-subject nations.

It was no accident that the American ambassador, Myron T. Harrick, at Paris, just the other day launched a vicious attack against the government of the Workers and Peasants, declaring it would never be recognised by the capitalist government of America. Herrick's utterances were in perfect harmony with those of Winston Churchill, the British chancellor of the exchequer, who has just visited, Mussolini in Rome, the chief of the fascist tyranny, declaring his admiration for the labor-crushing Italian fascism that enters into an alliance with British imperialism for the new anti-Soviet attack.

The gang of imperialist murderers who slaughtered the workers of Nanking, in China, who have joined in the raid on the Soviet embassy at Peking, who instigate and encourage the strangling and beheading of the best of the Chinese proletariat, wish to tighten the hangman's noose about the necks of the people of Nicaragua and Mexico, of Egypt and India, these are the real murderers of our comrade, Voikoff, who died that the cause of the workers might liva and triumph.

Before the open grave that will soon receive the last remains of our martyred comrade, the proletarian hosts of the world, enlisted under the banners of the Communist International, pledge themselves to new struggles. Against the workers of the two great English-speaking nations, the United States of America and Great Britain, the dominant imperialisms of today, must wage mighty battles against these powerfully entrenched foes of upward struggling mankind.

Today we also have in mind the service rendered the imperialist foe by the betrayers of labor, the support given by the MacDonalds, the Hendersons and the Thomases to the Chamberlains, the Joynson-Hickses, the Churchills; by the Greens, the Wolls and the Sigmans to the Coolidges, the Kelloggs and the Hoovers.

In Great Britain the Labor Party turns back from an open attack on the Baldwin tory government. It merely asks for an investigation of the attack on Arcos and the breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union. In the United States, Vice-president Matthew Woll, speaking for the reaction within the American Federation of Labor, applauds the raids on Arcos, and calls for more vicious assaults by the Coolidge-Kellogg reaction against the Soviet Union. In every other land the social-democracy and the reactionary trade union bureaucracy play the same Judas role. They all have their price that capitalism is willing to pay. The Communist International carries on a relentless exposure of these traitors before the eyes of international labor, so that these lackeys of capitalism will be stripped of their power and become impotent in their efforts to continue their treason.

The workers of the world must know that the traitor social democracy and the servile trade union bureaucracy, that were the instruments of the warring capitalist powers in 1914, and who now continue in that role, are stained equally with the guilt of the murder of our comrade, Volkoff. The social traitors of 1914 now rally in support of the war of their imperialist masters against the Soviet Union, which is also an attack on the cause of the workers in the capitalist homelands.

Today the International, that mourns its martyred dead by the hundreds of thousands, that has seen the most militant and courageous in its ranks fall in every land with the passing of the years, extends its consolation to the bereaved family, the comrades and friends thru the knowledge that Voikoff's deeds will be inscribed on the most glorious page of all in the history of the age-long struggle for the deathless heritage that records the last triumph against class rule; tha final conquest of power and the complete liberation of the oppressed.

Today the International glories in the fact that from the masses of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union there will spring hundreds and thousands of others to take the place in its ranks made vacant by the bullets of an imperialist assassin that struck down our comrade, Volkoff.

As the earth closes over the casket that contains the last remnins of our slain comrade, the Communist International raises its standards for renewed struggles. Voikoff is dead. But the banner under which he fought and died still stands, more challenging than ever. Mightier than ever the growing army of the International proclaims:

Down with the oppressors of the workers! Down with the white terror! Down with imperialism!

Long live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat! Long live the Soviet Union! Long live the World Revolution!

Where Will You Be On ? JULY 14th

Some of your fellow-workers will be setting out that day for

A SIX WEEKS' TOUR

to

SOVIET RUSSIA

to see all the sights of the new world there—the schools, factories, nurseries, clubs, museums, industrial developments of the first Workers' Republic.

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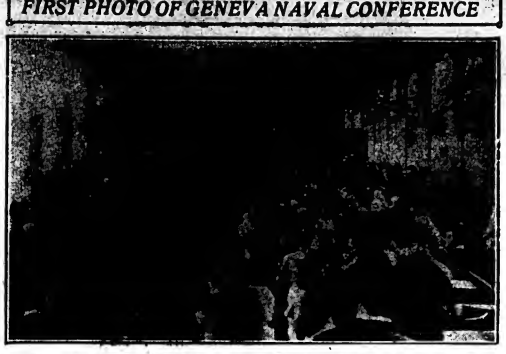
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FIRST PHOTO OF GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE



This is the first picture of the three-power (Great Britain, Japan, United States) naval limitation conference, called by President Coolidge, in session at Geneva, Switzerland, a country without a navy.

The Labor Press in Poland

WARSAW, (By Mail).—The Polish Labor Press having revolutionary tendencies, is forced like all the revolutionary groups in the Polish Labor movement to engage in a prolonged and obstinate struggle with the bourgeoisie, the "defensive" (Secret Police), and reformism.

The Polish Labor Movement is united since 1920. Its leading body, the Central Commission of Trade Unions, like almost all the Central Committees of individual trade unions, is reformist. The revolutionary elements organized in the Red fractions compose in almost all the trade unions a small but influential minority. The revolutionary elements at the present moment have only been able to keep the administration in their own hands in o few unions—Commercial Employers', Chemical Workers'. Glass Workers'—where, however, they hold their own despite police and reformist repression.

THE first central organ of the revolutionary minorities was created in 1920 by the supporters of the "Red" trade unions: the builders, leather workers, chemical workers and commercial employes. This was "Mysl Robotnicse" (Labor Thought), a fortnightly. In spite of persecution, arrests of editors and staff, etc., it continued to come out under different titles for almost two years. The Warsaw Trades Council, at that time the center of the revolutionary Trade Labor Movement, publishes a fortnightly "Przeglad Zwiastowy" (Trade Union Education) afterwards called "Wiasomicel Zwiaszkowe" (Trade Union News), which was however shut down in 1921 by the police. After this the journal was once again revived for a short time, but this time as a monthly. In the end of 1924 the leaders of the revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Gollcia, taking advantage of the fact that Austrian press laws allowed of slightly greater liberty than the Csarist laws, still in force in former Russian Poland, began to publish their "Sycia Kwiaszkowe" (Trade Union Life), which was kept going until May, 1925.

THE reformists for the same period (1918-1922) published their organ "Zwiozkowiec" (The Trade Unionist), also a fortnightly, appearing somewhat irregularly, and in 1922 coming to an end owing to lack of funds.

The new central organ of the revolutionary trade union minority arose in connection with the intensified opposition in the beginning of 1926. The treacherous policy of the PSPers, joining the coalition Government at this time, evoked strong opposition in the ranks of the party, leading to a split and the formation of a new group "PSP Left," a group consisting largely of trade unionists from former Austrian Poland, chiefly Teshin Silesia, imbued with a revolutionary spirit. This group put forward the slogans of the irreducible class struggle, the united Labor front, single mass trade unions. It began to publish a weekly trade union Opposition organ "Glos Pracy" (Voice of Labor) a proposition to the development and determination of the ideology of the group its organ was more significant and went deeper into trade union movement questions in all their aspects, becoming the central organ of the revolutionary minority.

THE uplift in the Polish Labor Movement, caused by Pilsudski's coup d'etat and a favorable industrial boom during the last half of 1926, was vividly reflected in the columns of "Gos Pracy." While the reformist press systemotically ignored those facts and phenomena in the Labor Movement "Gos Pracy" gave its readers exact and full information, showed all manifestations of working class life from the point of view of the class struggle, thus assisting solidarity and unity among the Polish working masses, the putting forward of slogans common to the whole working class of the common revolutionary struggle.

THE reformists and the Government understand perfectly well the role of the revolutionary press in the Labor movement and taking corresponding measures. The Central Commission of the trade unions prohibits the circulation and sale of "Gos Pracy" on trade union premises. The Public Prosecutor confiscates literally every number, so that each time it has to be issued all over again, while it is usually speckled with white spaces by favor of the censor.

Despite all these repressions "Gos Pracy" was able to lost out more than a year, and only a few weeks ago, during the last wave of fresh repressions sweeping over the revolutionary section of the working class the "Gos Pracy" was also swept away.

AS well as the above-mentioned central organs some trade unions or Red Fractions of trade unions have published and are still, if but irregularly, publishing their own organs, also, of course, just as zeolously persecuted by trade unnun bureaucracy and the authorities. Thus the chemical workers' union publishes a monthly "Robotnik Chemiszny" (The Chemical Worker); the Commercial Employees' Union published "Glos Pracownita" (The Voice of the Worker); the Red fraction of the Railwaymen's Union published in 1919 and 1920 illegally "The Railway Communist," from 1926 "The Signal" has been legally published, although its circulation among railwaymen is prohibited by decision of the Central Committee of Trade Unions.

As well as the Polish Press there is a trade union press with revolutionary tendencies in the Ukrainian language. "Trade Union News" the organ of the Trade Union Minority is published in Eastern Galicia, the centre, as is wall known, of the oil industry, and one of the centres of the lumber industry; the paper is very popular there among the Ukrainian oil and lumber workers.

THE political press having revolutionary tendencies is of course subjected to still greater persecution than the trade union. The political labor organs during the short time which they are allowed to exist naturally give as much space as possible to questions of the trade union movement. The journal outlasting all the others, to be exact, from 1920 to 1924, was the revolutionary, educational organ known as "Culture."

A considerable section of the political revolutionary press is of course published and circulated illegally.

THE monthly journal "Robotnicyy Przeglad Gospodarczy" (Labor Economic Review), published in 1925 is the central organ of the reformist Central Commission of Trade Unions. This journal is of an informative character. Besides colorless articles of a general nature and official communiques from the Central Commission it prints data on the state of industry, the position of the working class, etc., drawn exclusively from Government and bourgeois sources.

MOST of the trade unions—miners, metal workers, lumber workers, agricultural municipal, railway workers, etc. publish monthly organs "The Railway Trade Unionist," the big and pre-perous weekly of the railwaymen's union, comes out very regularly. Most of these organs are conducted in reformist spirit in accordance with the makeup of the bureaucrat union administrations.

"Robotnik" (The Worker), organ of the PSP, "Naprzod" (Forward), Cracow organ of PSP, "Gazeta Robotnicza" (Labor News), Upper Silesian PSP organ, and other political press mouthpieces, of course devote some of their columns to questions of working class life and the Labor Movement, while as we have already shown the reformist tendencies show themselves much more clearly in the formation given and the light thrown on it, than in the flowery insincere editorials.—S. Belskaya.

Mexican Workers Rap U. S. Imperial Policy in South America at Meet

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—The Anti-Imperialist League which is carrying on intensive propaganda directed against Wall Street and the American Department of State staged a Fourth of July mass meeting here yesterday at which speakers drew sharp comparisons between the Americo of 1776 and the Americo of today.

Prior to the mass demonstration the city was flooded with the League's posters which heod as follows:

"1776 — Washington, Frapklin; liberty, independence.

"1927 — Coolidge, Sinclair, Morgon; petroleum, Woll Street.

"Texas in 1847; Panama in 1903; Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Sacco-Vonzetti, Imperialism, Kellogg, robbery."

Chile Deportations Go On Under Ibanez

MENDOZA, Argentina, July 5.—The wholesale deportation of political leaders suspected of opposing the Ibanez dictatorship continues at full blast.

Among those forced from the country recently ore Enrique Matte-Figueroo, nephew of the former president, und Eliodoro Yanez, who sponsored the coming international press conference at Geneva.

The Ibanez dictatorship which overthrew constitutional government is believed to have been engineered by the Guggenhaim Interests, which have invested heavily in Chilean copper and nitrate.

Ship Comes In Ablaze.

Fire was discovered today in the hold of the Pacific Steam Navigation liner Ebro shortly after she docked at the foot of Morton Street, North River, with eighty-nine passengers from South American ports.

10,000 Chinese Wounded In Nationalist Capital; Call for Workers to Aid

CHICAGO, July 5.—A telegram just received by the International Workers' Aid states that 10,000 Workers and Peasants lie wounded in the Lazarett at Wuchang, while the Revolutionary army continues its victorious onward march toward Peking.

The Chinese workers and peasants are paying a price that staggers humanity. Governments are supporting counter-revolutionary forces with finances and war ammunition, but giving absolutely no support or relief to the Chinese Revolutionary fighters.

In spite of this, a new China is arising, a China that will not be a menace to the workers of other countries, because of cheap coolie labor that lives on rice and hard tack.

The following telegram should receive the whole hearted support of every liberty-loving man or woman; they need medicine, bandages and food.

International Workers' Aid,
Chicago, Ill.

Ten thousand wounded in the Wichang-Lazarett—we need immediate help. Non-Chinese doctors and nurses from all parts of China are aiding the wounded. Money is urgently needed to carry on the relief work. We anxiously await your assistance. (Signed)—Madam Sun Yat Sen.

Forward your donation today to the International Workers' Aid.

National headquarters, 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

New England Pledges Aid to Daily Worker

(Continued from Page One)

clubs, this will result in helping spread this struggle for a free press over the other states in New England, as well as Massachusetts.

The last time that Engdahl attempted to speak on Boston Common, during the congressional election campaign last fall, he was stopped by the police. Nevertheless a meeting was held at that time at Scully Square in another section of the city.

Engdahl was given a big ovation Sunday, however, when he appeared and when it was announced by Chairman Harry Cantor that he would give the news of the latest developments in the Union of Soviet Republics as well as expose the vicious attack by the government against The DAILY WORKER.

This is not the first time that the editors and business managers of labor publications have been sent to prison," said Engdahl, "and it will certainly not be the last. But it is absolutely necessary that all workers acquaint themselves with the vital issues involved in this fight. This is not only an attack on The DAILY WORKER. It is a blow being struck against the whole workingclass."

Engdahl told of the necessity of strengthening the workers' press in this country to voice labor's viewpoint during the present world crisis that grows out of the Chinese revolution and the new war being launched against the Soviet Union.

Engdahl told of the growth of Soviet industry and agriculture, giving details of his visit to "Amo," the big automobile plant in Moscow.

"I spoke at the May Day demonstration in the textile center of Ozery, 125 miles south of Moscow," said Engdahl. "They asked me to carry a message to you, the textile workers of the United States. These textile workers in the Soviet Union have a 100 per cent union. In greeting the workers in the textile industry in this country, they give voice to their hopes that you will also develop your 100 per cent Textile Workers' Union. They hope that the time will come when the textile workers in all countries will beenme united in a really International Textile Workers' Union." I take this opportunity to carry out my pledge to the Russian textile workers to extend this greeting to you."

The large audience received this greeting with considerable enthusiasm. The response grew as Engdahl pointed out the growing war danger contained in the new imperialist threats against the Soviet Union.

Against the New Capitalist War.

"Do not allow one penny of your money to be spent, nor one drop of workers' blood to be shed in the new war being planned ogoinst the Soviet Union," urged Engdahl. "Refuse to support this new capitalist war." And the oudience thundered its approval.

Numerous questions were osked towards the close of the meeting, during which an appeal was made for members for the Party.

The gathering at Worcester was one of the largest of the kind ever held in New England. The three-day conference included a delagation that had come from New York City in a huge auto-bus hired for the occasion. Among the other speakers, in addition to Engdahl, was J. O. Bentall, who told of the most recent developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the death sentence imposed against these two workers. These resolutions will be forwarded immediately to Governor Fuller.

Bert Wolfe addressed gatherings held by Finnish workers at Gardner, Mass., and by the Workers (Communist) Party at West Roxbury.

Paper Bullets



"One propagandist is worth 20 armed soldiers," says Li He-lin, director of the Central Propaganda Bureau of the Chinese Nationalist Army.

"Our enemies could have well withstood our steel bullets."

Before the 150,000,000 paper bullets they are powerless.

Benefitting from the experience of the Chinese Revolution and the Russian Revolution The DAILY WORKER Army will wage a relentless campaign against the enemy using the most destructive weapon known—the paper bullet. In this attack, the bullets employed will be particularly dangerous, in view of the fact that they have been carefully manufactured to conform with the conditions peculiar to this country.

The DAILY WORKER has been rated by military experts as the most destructive weapon yet produced in the class war in America.

"Open fire" is the order of the day from every proletarian fortress, from every shop, mine, mill and farm. Every new subscriber, every new reader secured for The DAILY WORKER, is a casualty for the army of capitalism. "Open fire with your paper bullets."

DAILY WORKER

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JAMES P. CANNON ... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ... Business Manager
BERT MILLER ... Assistant Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

A Segregation to the Harassed Farmers and Stockmen in and Around Rapid City.

There is taking place in and around Rapid City, South Dakota, a contemptible farce of the most nauseous kind.

A New England president, whose every act and utterance has shown that he despises the more liberal West, is cavorting in grotesque attire to prove that he is "one of the boys."

Not less disgusting than the antics of Coolidge, is the truckling attitude of the local politicians who are herding—no other word describes the methods used—large sections of the populace into the proximity of the presidential premises to be beguiled with speeches which for sheer inanity set a new record.

Consider the situation. Coolidge slapped the whole agricultural and stockraising sections of the population in the face when he vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill. But more insulting than the veto itself were the reasons given for his opposition to it. The language of the president's statement in this connection seemed to be chosen for the express purpose of humiliating its supporters. In almost so many words he told the farmers that they did not know what they wanted and if they did there was no particular reason why it should be given to them.

The wave of resentment which arose following the veto scared the Coolidge advisers. Rumors of the strength of the Lowden following in the Middle West and West were responsible for the choice of the Coolidge vacation site.

Now the stiff and clammy Cal is trying to act like Teddy the Cowboy and cuts a pitiful figure. There is no real glamor to be cast around this juiceless individual above whose peaked face a "ten-gallon hat" brings joy to the heart of the most mediocre cartoonist.

The cynical comments of the correspondents fit in well with the rest of the picture. They do not even trouble to conceal the sneering attitude of the presidential circle toward the farmers and stockmen. Contemptuously they state in so many words a good crop and good prices will allay the discontent provided that the campaign hokum is dished up in rich enough doses.

Meanwhile the drab figure of Coolidge goes thru its paces. The somber environment of the New England farm is replaced by the gaudy glitter of a period which the westerners themselves barely remember. The stage coach period passed long ago. Barbed wire fences have replaced the open ranges. The "cowboys" ride in flivvers and not on plunging cayuses. The ranches have become farms and the farmer's margin between income and expenditure has been wiped out. Mortgages have replaced bank accounts.

The stageplay in and around Rapid City has no connection with reality. It is simply a crude attempt to make the population of this section forget its problems, forget the connection between the banks, trusts and railroads and Calvin Coolidge—who represents these interests, and not farmers and workers, as president of the United States.

500,000 leaflets, summarizing the issues which affect the farmers and stockgrowers, exposing the real role of Coolidge and putting forward its practical program, distributed in the "vacation area" by the United Farmers' Educational League, would give his campaign managers something to think about.

Geneva, China and War.

. . . A small American band is keeping in secret conclave at Geneva, preparing to meet the gravest issue that has loomed athwart the horizon of the tri-power conference . . . the American delegation is pleased to consider the 600,000 ton total presented to the technical committee as "unofficial" . . . the British will have time to present new proposals more in harmony with the American invitation to limit naval armament. . . . In the event that the British again present the same figures, American opinion, as expressed today, will be that "Great Britain is playing a dangerous game." (Geneva dispatch to the New York Times July 3.)

Taken in connection with the news that president Coolidge and his advisers are devoting much time to the consideration of the problems arising at Geneva, that strong pressure is being brought to bear for the speedy recognition of the anti-labor Nanking government by the United States, and we have a fairly complete picture of the manner in which the question of naval armament and Chinese policy dovetail in the secret chambers of the state department.

So widely does the British proposal for a 600,000 ton cruiser allotment differ from what the American representatives are instructed to agree to that, in a situation wherein such questions as the attitude of Japan and the British naval base at Singapore are decisive, it seems hardly possible for an agreement to be reached.

As the control of the Pacific area is the immediate prize and as the Nanking government apparently is quite willing to make big concessions to American imperialist policy, in fact has already shown by its slaughter of workers and suppression of labor unions that it is following the best established American procedure, there is a strong likelihood that recognition of Nanking may follow because of the necessity of American imperialism for an instrument which it can wield in China against both Britain and Japan.

The recognition of the Nanking government by America would place it in a position where it could talk decisively to the other powers, and to Great Britain especially, in view of her huge interests in the sections under its control, recognition would be a severe blow.

It is easy to understand, that with the present proofs of antagonism showing themselves at Geneva, such an act by the United States could be interpreted as practically a declaration of war.

These speculations are made, and they are by no means far-fetched, in order to show that the logical result of American and British imperialist policy is the creation of a war situation.

It is possible, of course, that some formula will be found at Geneva which will serve to conceal for some time longer the fact that they have really no time for questions of high policy! It is much more important for them to put their own house (sadly needing a spring cleaning) in order.

In the first place their financial affairs are in a disastrous condition. Of 24 organizations affiliated to Amsterdam, 11 have paid no entrance fees and 6 have paid no membership dues for many years. Even England failed to pay two-thirds of their membership dues during the last years. The International's income for the last year did not exceed 100,000 guldens. Their expenses were, however, much higher than this. The funds of the International which were 114,510 gulden in the beginning of 1926 were only 43,000 by the end of the year. Thus in one year 71,000 gulden in addition to the 100,000 received from membership dues have melted away. This is a situation tottering on the brink of ruin. The Bureau has had to mortgage the International's house in Amsterdam, as well its typography and face the question of the cutting down of expenses in the most serious manner.

WHAT turn was taken by this cutting down? The first thing to feel the axe was cultural work, and it was resolved not to organize the International Summer School this year and to cut down the already trifling amount of publishing that was done. The International's monthly has been reduced to a thin pamphlet of 16 pages, containing only official notices and it was decided to cease the publication of the pamphlet in French and English.

All this cannot, however, save the situation. The International's funds go rather on administrative expenses than on cultural work, assistance to members on strike and victims of government repression. Even before the Vienna Congress it was stated that administrative expenses swallow the lion's share of their funds. The secretariels of the International (of whom there are three) get 10,000 gulden a year each, members of the General Council get 25 gulden a day for their expenses. The International maintains a staff of well-paid technical employes.

AND there is yet another point which costs the Amsterdam International dear. National hatred between the trade unionists in hostile countries roused by the war made itself so strongly felt at the first post-war congress that the International was forced to choose as its headquarters a neutral country. The choice of Holland involved unnecessary expenditure on interpreters, and translators since all documents had to be translated into Dutch as well as into the three European languages. Holland is, moreover, one of the most expensive countries in Europe.

IT turned out, however, not so easy to overcome all these difficulties. As soon as the question of cutting down the number of secretaries arose, the fur began to fly. The business affairs of the International are actually carried out by Oudegeest, with some assistance by Sassenbach. But the British who form the biggest section of the International will not hear of the withdrawal of the British secretary, Brown. Sassenbach, moreover, has definitely stated that he will in no event agree to act as assistant secretary. At the last meeting of the bureau (25-26 April) an agreement was arrived at on this question according to the official report, but it has not yet known who is to be sacrificed on the altar of economy.

THINGS became still worse when the question of cutting down the secretaries' salaries was brought forward. Oudegeest refuses to take less than 10,000 guldens a year and the members of the Bureau are afraid to insist, for Oudegeest in order to become secretary of the International refused a seat in the Dutch Parliament, from which his earnings would have been much greater.

WHAT was to be done? The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions suggest to raise the dues in the International from 12 to 18 guldens per 1,000 members. This suggestion, however, has met with determined resistance. The Austrians and the Swiss have already definitely declared that membership dues cannot be raised; the British, whose financial affairs are at present anything but brilliant, also to refuse to agree to this; the French membership fees are as it is difficult to collect, and they cannot possibly pay more.

A great struggle went on behind the scenes with regards to the alteration of the International's headquarters. At the previous meeting of the Bureau the question of its transference to a more central country was discussed. The whole labor press unhesitatingly interpreted this as an intention to transfer the International's headquarters to Berlin, to which the Germans whose influence in the International is ever on the increase, have long aspired. The British and the French, however, were against this. It appears their argument won the day. At the last session of the National Council of the reformist General Confederation of Labor in France Jouhaux declared that the headquarters of the International would remain in Holland.

THE official reports of the International are generally speaking meagre and terse. Most of our information on the misunderstandings and complication going on in the International has been gained from the left socialist press (Paul Levy's paper, the organ of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions and others), so daring as to criticise Oudegeest's economy and endeavor to mend matters. Even the most favorable criticism, however, angers the Amsterdamites. They have not the slightest desire to carry their difficulties into the open, for the judgment of their working class members, hoping to smooth everything over in camera. But truth will out and the crisis in the Amsterdam International is already being shouted from the roof-tops.

Break Altitude Record.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A new world's altitude record for seaplanes was written in the records today.

Lieut. C. C. Champion took a Wright Apache plane 37,500 feet above the capital yesterday, breaking his own world's record of 33,455 feet established two months ago.

THE WORKER WHO CELEBRATES AIR FLIGHTS



Labors of the Amsterdam International

By OLGA FALK.

BERLIN (By Mail).—The Amsterdam International is now chiefly busy with its internal affairs. The impending Congress in August brings forth questions of finance, the question of the Secretariat, headquarters of the International, and many others. Questions occupying the foreground in the life of a true International—the economic struggle of the working class, the struggle with threatened war, the fight against imperialism—which have always played a very modest role in the life of Amsterdam, have now been pushed right into the background. The fact that a month ago during the Italo-Jugoslavian conflict the meeting of the Amsterdam International's Executive which should have worked out the question of the International's action in regard to this conflict, was postponed is extremely characteristic. Oudegeest, questioned by the correspondent of the Dutch paper "Het Volk" whether such postponement implied that the danger of war had become less, replied phlegmatically:

"The danger has not become less, but it would be better to hold the Executive meeting in two weeks' time." Better or worse we do not know, but certainly it came to the same thing—nothing will be altered by their resolution being passed sooner or later.

THE recently passed resolution with regard to the unsuccessful work of the provisional commission to the Disarmament Conference bears precisely such a character—that of a hastily drawn up official document. A document had to be produced, since, try as Amsterdam might to advertise the League of Nations, the sterility of its work in this as in all other spheres was a little too obvious. The International issued on this occasion an appeal to all affiliated organizations for an energetic campaign against the reactionary and military powers. But no one need be alarmed by these pugnacious words—the campaign proposed is to be carried on chiefly in the press.

THE Amsterdamites contented themselves with yet another appeal—this time to the League of Nations—on the question of the danger of war. As for the still more urgent question of modern political life—the question of the Chinese Revolution—Amsterdam took up a position of blatant mockery. They intend to set up connections with the Chinese trade unions and embark upon a campaign in their favor only after everything is settled down and smoothed over in China, recommending the Chinese workers in the meantime to cease collaboration with their bourgeoisie in the national emancipatory struggle. Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the Chinese revolution evoked nothing but malevolent glee from the Amsterdamites.

Those who say that there is no danger of war today are either blind fools, dupes, or conscious agents of imperialism.

growing breach between America and Britain. It is quite probable, for instance, that the international bankers now in conference here, have met to devise a policy to meet the present situation.

But the mere fact that capitalist governments and various powerful sections of the capitalist class are engaging in a whole series of international conferences which have accomplished nothing so far to ease the growing tension, is an unfailing sign that war plans are being made as the political instability of capitalism forces itself more and more upon the attention of the foreign offices.

DRAMA

Woe to the Vanquished, "The Streets of Sorrow"

Review By VERN SMITH

Another play of post war Vienna, starving, sick, corrupt, and yet heroic. Just usual, since the power of censorship is still in the hands of the bourgeoisie, the interest centers around the trials and tribulations of the newly poor, not of those who have been "always with ye."

I am informed that the play, as originally produced, had a much more definite working class emphasis, and that the censorship here resulted first in a good deal of this being cut out, and then that after consultation among themselves, those whose business it is to make the world safe for Babbit cut out most of the rest of the "labor angle," and in general made a mess of the thing, giving it a peculiar confused and faltering aspect. However, it is in its final form as a product of censorship that it has to be reviewed, since it is in that form that the public sees it.

This is the story of the sadness of the "shabby genteel," the steady decline and painful corruption of the old ruling class and of the bureaucrats especially. Councillor Rumfort has two daughters, and is so proud that he turns out of his house a paying American roomer when his youngest daughter is charged with stealing two tins of canned meat. Of course she did steal the meat, and the other daughter, Greta (played excellently by Greta Garbo) nearly becomes an inmate of a disorderly house in her efforts to keep the family going.

That is half of the interest. The other half centers around the rise of the greedy new bourgeoisie: those who, like the butcher of Melchior Street, make Greta stand in line all night for the chance to buy meat, and then call the police to chase her away, only because the meat is sold out, and the higher elements of this new capitalism, like the profiteers Canez and Rosenow, who loot on a huge scale, stealing mines, swindling in the stock market, swilling in the night clubs and clutching down the daughters of the old ruling class for their pleasure.

The proletarians who appear in the story are not, as such, essential to the plot but serve as background for the crimes and degeneration of their "betters." Chief of the proletarian characters is the murderess, Maria Lechner, who might as well have come from any other class in the rotting Vienna society. In the end there is a brief riot by those who do not, as do the Rumfort family, worry over the change from a meat diet to one of cabbage, but suffer under a constant dimunition of their accustomed cabbage rations. This is treated as an elemental outburst, without leadership, merely the hand of fate which punishes certain of the filthiest of the rich.

There is an indirect slap at the American Red Cross, the officers of which complain that all they see in Vienna is misery. There is a definite touch of anti-semitism, all the worst villains, especially the profiteers, being given Jewish faces. The play is in the European tradition, which holds that an actress should do something more than merely pose beautifully, and that scenery, instead of being the chief attraction in a film should be an appropriate background for the action.

CHARLES RUGGLES.



In "Queen High," now in its eleventh month at the Ambassador theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30. GRAND STREET FOLLIES

B. S. Moss COLONY, B'way at 53rd, Continuous Noon to Midnite. Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE

B. S. MOSS CAMEO, 42d & B'way. THE FILM SENSATION OF EUROPE "Streets of Sorrow" With GRETA GARBO & WERNER KRAUS

Revival of "Madame X" at Earl Carroll Tonight

Ben Smith last seen in the role of Neill Sykes in "The Field God," has been engaged by Jed Harris to play opposite Helen Hayes in "Coquette," the joint work of George Abbott and Ann Preston Bridgers.

Sam H. Harris' first production of the season, "Among The Married," the new comedy by Vincent Lawrence opens in Atlantic City next Monday. The cast includes Louis Calhern, Warren William, Helen Flint, Kathryn Givney, William David and Milano Tilden.

Murray Phillips will present a revival of "Madame X," the Alexandre Bison's drama which was so popular here many seasons back, at the Earl Carroll theatre tonight. Carroll McComas will play the title role and Rex Cherryman the leading male part.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, now appearing in "The Second Man," will leave for a European vacation Friday night. Earle Larimore and Emily Stevens will take over the roles.

Valerie Wyngate co-adapter of "Her Cardboard Lover" at the Empire has withdrawn from the cast. The part of Albine is now being played by Virgina Chauvenet, last seen in "The Woman of Bronze."

New Crop of Fliers.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The science of aviation and the art of flying are to be taught in the public schools here, according to an announcement made today by school president J. Lewis Coath.

Aviation experts have been summoned for consultation for the course, he said.

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LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM
Jay Lovestone —.10

All for 50 Cents

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders can be filled in turn as received.

Junkers Build Concrete Runway.

BERLIN, July 5.—Discussion of a Berlin-to-New York non-stop flight was given marked impetus today by the announcement of the Junkers airplane works that they are constructing a concrete runway for planes with especially heavy loads that would attempt record flights. Ever since Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine made their great flight from New York to Kottbus, Germany, there has been considerable talk of a flight from this country to the United States.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT ON LABOR ORGANIZATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Progressive Merit Of Americanism

By CARL HARRISON (Fed. Press)

CHICAGO, July 5 (FP).—The 11th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, which came to an end July 1 in Chicago, maintained and improved upon the record of past years in its progressive attitude on educational and social questions. About 60 delegates, very many of them in all parts of the country, were labor colleagues. In Knoxville in West York and Commonwealth in Arkansas were represented. Pres. Mary C. Barker of Atlanta and Secy-Treas. Florence Curtis Hanson of Chicago were reelected. Mrs. Hanson was also chosen delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Los Angeles in October. Miss Barker will be A. F. of L. delegate of the Atlanta Trades Council.

Particularly striking in the large number of resolutions adopted by the convention are those on militarism in education and on the right of teachers to freedom from outside interference, within the limits permitted to any other citizens, both at work and in leisure hours. War was denounced as ruinous of good citizenship, brutalizing and savage. Compulsory military training in schools and colleges was condemned as perpetuating the warmind. Withdrawal of American armed forces from China was demanded. Children should be taught not only to cherish the American revolutionary and constitutional tradition but to become pioneers of a new social order based on justice, the resolution declared.

Freedom for Teachers.

On the freedom of the teacher the convention took the position that matters of conduct should be regulated by the professional opinion of the teachers as a body and not by outside authorities. The teacher's political and personal freedom, the resolution stated, is as clearly a matter of citizenship right as that of other people, with the additional consideration that free citizens cannot be the product of schools in which the teachers are not free. Infringements of teachers' academic and personal freedom by superintendents and school boards in the past year were scored. Resistance by the University of Wisconsin and the University of Utah to attempts to check academic freedom were lauded.

Achievements in the halting progress of American teachers toward security on the job and in old age were noted by the convention, including the passage of legislation in Minnesota and California making it harder to remove teachers, except for proved cause, and improvement in old age pension legislation in Illinois and New York.

Elect Council.

Many education problems such as the all-year school, junior high schools, size of classes, intelligence testing, etc., were made the subject of further research to be reported on to the 1928 convention. St. Paul was the liveliest bidder for the next convention. The place is selected by the incoming executive council. The new council consists of the two officers and in addition F. G. Stocker, C. B. Stillman, Lucie L. Allen, all of Chicago; Abraham Lefkowitz and Henry R. Linville, New York; Selma Borchardt, Washington; E. E. Schwarztrauber, Portland, Ore.; Florence Rood, St. Paul; Amy A. Fox, Minneapolis; W. J. Scott, Atlanta; A. J. Muste, Brookwood.

Brookwood's summer labor and teacher institutes were indorsed. Manumit School and worker nursery schools received favorable attention.

Denounce "Red" Scares.

Red scares, the convention pointed out, are engineered by the special interests that profit from antisocial conditions.

Patriotcering organizations like the Daughters of 1812, who called the federal children's bureau communistic, were branded by the convention and will be fought by the federation.

Creative education in the ideal of teaching, it was resolved, in contrast to the "police concept" of schooling now favored by the influences that largely control education in the United States.

Harvester Companies Bid for Huge Soviet Market; Printers Busy

CHICAGO, (FP) July 5.—The International Harvester Co., the International Machinery Co., and other large corporations are keeping Chicago printing and engraving concerns busy with orders for catalogs in the Russian language to be distributed in the Soviet Union.

The harvester trust recently obtained a huge consignment of catalogs of farm machinery. Its catalog has about 100 pages and is expensively gotten up with many cuts. The Sullivan concern has a lively market for its mining machinery in Russia. Its catalog has 150 pages and is also richly illustrated. Sullivan mining machinery is the standard make in American mines.

Six Pressmen Hurt.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5. — Six employes of the Pittsburgh Press were rushed to a hospital after an explosion wrecked the engine room of the newspaper plant late this afternoon.

Glenn Day, engine room worker, and an unidentified employe were perhaps fatally injured, it was reported. The others were suffering from cuts and shock.

Plate glass flew in all directions when gasoline being delivered to the newspaper by a tank-truck exploded.

IDLE RICH RAKE IN ALMOST THREE BILLION IN DIVIDENDS IN SEVEN MONTHS' HAUL THIS YEAR

Annual report that midyear dividend and interest payments to the investor class will approximate $850,000,000 indicates that the grabbers are getting their share in spite of the weak talbot of high wages and declining prices. This is the largest midyear disbursement to investors in the history of the country, being fully $50,000,000 above last summer's record.

The total unearned income received by investors so far in 1927 exceeds the total for any full year prior to 1919. It exceeds by more than $1,000,000,000 the dividend and interest total of either 1913 or 1914.

Dividend and interest payments the first 6 months of 1927 amounted to $2,317,049,000, compared with $2,168,737,000 in the same period of 1926. The July 1st payments bring the total to $2,867,000,000, compared with $2,167,853,000 in the first 7 months of 1926. In 1916 and 1917, years of maximum war profits, dividend and interest payments for the full 12 months brought the investing class only $2,135,028,000 and $2,389,140,000.

The dividend and interest payments the first 7 months of 1927 and 1926 were:

Dividends and Interest	1927	1926
Jan.	$679,850,000	$511,722,000
Feb.	242,350,000	218,716,000
March	546,970,000	332,525,000
April	466,100,000	426,975,000
May	322,706,000	338,650,000
June	863,173,000	341,350,000
July	556,000,000	491,215,000
Total, 7 mos.	$2,867,049,000	$3,660,652,000

The report for the year so far includes a flock of increased dividends, initial dividends and extra dividends. In June alone there were 18 increased dividends, 27 initial dividends, and 59 extra dividends. The 2nd quarter U. S. Steel dividends are increased as a result of the recently declared 40 per cent stock dividend, being raised to $12,483,411.

New Securities.

These enormous dividend and interest payments were chiefly responsible for the purchase of nearly $4,000,000,000 of new securities in the first 6 months of the year. The exact total was $3,965,114,000 and compares with $2,973,470,000 new capital floated the first half of 1926. It includes $600,384,000 in state and municipal bonds, $927,583,000 in public utility bonds, $799,090,000 in foreign bonds, $425,785,000 in railroad bonds, $849,822,000 in corporate stocks and the balance in miscellaneous bonds.

This means that the tremendous flow of dividends and interest is enabling the owning class to secure a rapidly increasing mortgage on the world's economic life.

UNION RULES BROKEN BY CLOTHING BOSSES WHO FAIL TO KEEP CONTRACT; CONDITIONS WORSE

By NORMAN SILBER.

Last summer there was a general stoppage in the man's clothing industry by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All shops registered in the union settled under the following conditions:

5 per cent increase in pay; limitation of contractors; reduction of insurance charged to the contractor from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent.

These terms were never lived up to. Instead of increased pay we have seen nothing but reductions since last summer. Instead of limiting contractors, the manufacturers work with all kinds of contractors—union and non-union—in, town and out-of-town. No attempt is being made to check these jobbers in any manner. Instead of reducing the insurance charge, many manufacturers have arbitrarily increased it to 2 per cent in direct violation of the specific terms of their agreements with the union. The actual insurance rate should be not over ¾ of 1 per cent.

Violation of union rules permeate the entire industry. Cutters cut 70 to 80 lays of goods with the full knowledge that the maximum union lay is about 45. Non-union cutters are allowed to lay up the goods, to cut the lays and to trim and fit the garments. A house which should employ three cutters gets along with one union cutter and two boys classed as "shipping clerks." Cutters' reports are "not turned into the union." Union expressmen take lays of double the union height to scab shops. The garments are ticketed and snatched in by non-union labor—a good deal of child labor being employed for these operations. I know a concern that turns out 2000 men's suits a week and employs only one union man, and it is supposed to be a "strict union house."

The conditions under which clothing is manufactured are intolerable. "Poorly ventilated lofts" would not do the places justice. Dark non-ventilated lofts containing seventy years of dust accumulations would come nearer the mark. The only water available comes from a rusty tank on the roof. This stagnant, rusty water is not fit to drink, but there is no other water in the left and workers must wash their hands and throats. Dust so thick in the air that noses bleed frequently and the dust eats its way to the lungs. No towels are supplied and the toilet rooms are odorous, dark and unfit for use.

The boys who match the clothing and pack the cases work at a break neck speed during the season and $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00 a week. They work until late at night without any pay for overtime. They receive no holidays but the firms usually contain a religious Jew who is under the erroneous impression that they have "off" on the Jewish holidays and therefore insists that they work on the legal holidays.

Fire rules are not observed. Red lights are not lit at fire exits. Fire escapes are not un-obstructed. Fire pails are not filled. A first aid kit is not on hand.

Sure, inspectors come around. Police inspectors come around to sell the boss tickets to their social affairs. Fire inspectors come around on similar missions. Inspectors from the Dept. of Labor come around too, but union officials are very seldom seen or heard of.

BRITISH CLOTH EXPORTS FALL 40% SINCE 1913

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Signs of decay in the world's most far-flung capitalist empire come to light in a U. S. department of commerce report on present and pre-war British cotton cloth exports. The department's figures indicate that growing hostility to English exploitation, coupled with expanding industrialism in the empire's provinces, is sapping the vitality of industry at home by drying up its markets.

British cotton cloth experts, according to the report, totaled 7,075,252,000 square yards in 1913. By 1925 they had fallen to 4,436,610,000 yards while in 1926 they fell to 3,834,448,000 yards. The quantity exported in 1926 was 31½ per cent less than in 1925 and 41% per cent less than in 1913.

The prosperity of English cotton manufacturing hinges on the orders from foreign markets. In contrast with the cotton industry in the United States, which finds a home market for more than 90 per cent of its production, the British industry must export 80 to 90 per cent of its production to avoid chronic depression.

Prior to the war British cotton manufacturers found their principal markets in the so-called backward countries on which England had forced its economic yoke. India alone took 3,-067,351,000 yards in 1913. China came second with 716,533,000 yards of English cotton. South America took 538,-923,000 yards and Turkey 360,742,000.

The government figures showing exports of cotton cloth from the United Kingdom to principal world markets in 1913 and 1926 are:

English exports of cotton cloth	1913	1926
India	3,067,351,000 yds	1,565,243,000 yds
China	716,533,000	177,466,000
South America	538,923,000	321,435,000
Turkey	360,742,000	56,208,000
Dutch East Indies	304,929,000	121,745,000
Mexico, Central America, West Indies	276,088,000	113,003,000
Egypt	266,623,000	120,874,000
British Africa	231,174,000	134,180,000
Australia, New Zealand	210,744,000	218,310,000
British Malaya	131,785,000	89,204,000
Canada	110,499,000	43,711,000
Europe	294,626,000	391,650,000
Other	586,333,000	497,121,000
Total	7,075,252,000	3,834,448,000

Argentina provides the largest market for British cottons in South America. Its demand has fallen from 199,-118,000 yards in 1913 to 112,576,000 yards in 1926, due in part to increased imports from the United States, but more to its own growing textile industry. The chief European markets for British cottons are Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands.

The table shows the Indian market for British cotton goods cut almost in half. The British have lost 75 per cent of their pre-war market in China. Turkey is taking about 15¼ per cent of the British cotton cloth it imported in 1913. The Dutch East Indies have reduced their demand about 60 per cent.

In England these figures are reflected in chronic unemployment and part time; they are reflected in writing down the capitalization of old established cotton mills. The heart of a capitalist empire is failing.

Cleveland Printers Face Sharp Struggle Against Open Shop

CLEVELAND, July 4.—The Master Printers Association of Cleveland is an organization of the printing bosses which aims at breaking down the organization of the workers, with headquarters at 811 Prospect Ave., Cleveland.

To win over the workers this Association periodically sends literature into the homes of the printers and Allied Trades, enlightening them as to the advantages of "open shop conditions" as against the un-democratic policies followed in the closed shop. Such phrases as "Be your own boss; don't let anyone dictate to you" (meaning not to listen to union leaders.)

The bosses association maintains a blacklist, each employer sending a report to headquarters giving in detail reasons for dismissal or quitting. A card for aame is furnished the forsman or superintendent on which he is to check off various queries. An example of one reason for quitting is "dissatisfied with rate." One cause for "firing" is under a caption "personal reasons."

Any worker going out on strike is of course automatically listed as undesirable and all such workers are referred to as "rebels."

The association also runs an employment bureau. When a place is open the secretary, Paul H. Robbins, immediately sends out a letter notifying the applicant, also enclosing a circular containing such anti-union propaganda as "Report to this office when out of employment. Help maintain the open shop. Keep agitators out. Your cooperation is necessary for the best results."

That their activities are dangerous to the organized workers is shown by the fact that within the last year several shops have broken with the union, prolonging the week from forty-four to forty-eight hours.

The leadership in the printers' union and allied trades have been too weak-kneed to counteract this tendency to lower the standard of living and it behooves them to put up a vigorous battle, now that it becomes a neglible factor in the industry and many years' work of organization will have been wasted.

A stalwart line and the writer is experienced in at least one instance), the rank and file came out in a man from printshops where the union label still obtains, and lost them for not showing the strikers the way by militant picketing, publicity, etc. Instead the leaders were satisfied, they had done their duty by showing the bosses they controlled the situation, but never took advantage of the opportunities afforded them.

Yet soon these workers will realize as some have already done, that their leaders must be forced to adopt a "build the union" policy instead of a stagnant plan; or to supplant these self satisfied and inefficient misleaders with able, uncompromising officials to give combat to the challenge of the bosses and bring victory to the producers.

There was a time when Cleveland was practically a hundred per cent organized printing city, and tho it is now to a great extent open shop, we hope that the time will not be long before the Master Printer Association will cease to exist for lack of auditors; for the workers will have learned to listen to their own organization and once more Cleveland will be a hundred per cent union print city.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Grafting Officials of Local No. 3 Electricians Reinstated by Referee

(Federated Press)

Seventeen former officers of Local No. 3, electrical workers, ousted on charges of corruption six months ago, have won a verdict from the referee appointed by the state supreme court that their removal was illegal. Officers elected by the local union have been occupying the place of the removed.

International Vice President Broach who led the first attack on the seventeen, accused them of refusing to organize more than one third of the local electrical workers and of using the offices for their own financial advantage by grafting on employers and workers.

Richard L. O'Hara is the former president of the local the referee orders reinstated. Reelection will precipitate a new fight within the union.

Negro Children Barred From Southern Schools

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 5.—Negro parents in Baltimore suburbs are finding it impossible to get a decent education for their children. Not one graduate of Baltimore County colored schools will be able to get a high school education. The county has no separate colored high school and refuses to pay tuition for Negro students in the city's Negro high school. A colored pastor who protested to the school superintendent against this was thrown out of the room.

In a neighboring county the school board has just awarded contracts for six white brick schools to cost $380,000 and 11 colored schools, frame construction, to cost $86,000. The white schools range in cost from $14,000 to $52,000 and the colored schools from $2,168 to $4,500.

The Baltimore school superintendent points out that Baltimore Negroes are fortunate compared with Alabama, which has not one colored high school. In all the 15 southern states there are but 205 colored high schools against 5,140 for white children. Florida has two and Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana three each. North Carolina ranks highest with 25.

Negroes Move North.

Negro workers coming to Baltimore from the south report an exodus in progress. In New Orleans the situation has reached a "crisis," says the labor commissioner, especially in the building trades. The director of industrial relations of the Chamber of Commerce has appealed to Negro workers to remain. In Birmingham the Chamber has appointed agents to watch all outgoing trains in an effort to dissuade colored workers from leaving the city.

Fifteen Are Killed in Philadelphia in "Safe And Sane" 4th of July

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Fireworks and automobile accidents combined to take a toll of 15 lives in Pennsylvania over the holiday, a survey today by International News service showed. In addition, 151 persons were injured in similar accidents.

Charles Little, 50, his wife and two small children were killed near here, when a speeding express train hit their auto. Little's four other children, all under 12 years, were critically injured and may die.

Denounces D. A. R.

In an open letter to the "Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted suffrage leader yesterday bitterly denounced "red baiting" activities of the organization.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Thirty-three persons have died as a result of the terrific heat here during the past two days.

Death Rate On East Side Greater Than Ever, Says Report

That the mortality rate from pneumonia in the "Mulberry Bend" district of the city is 93 per cent higher than normal city rate was revealed recently when the Association for Improving the Conditinn of the Poor issued a report on a survey into the health conditions of the district.

The Mulberry Bend district extends from Houston to Canal Street and from the Bowery over to Broadway and has a predominantly large Italian population.

According to the report, Mulberry's mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 48 per cent higher than the city rate in 1920 but in 1926 it was 77 per cent higher than the city rate.

The pneumonia mortality in the district although 31 per cent lower in 1926 than in 1920 was 93 per cent higher than the city rate.

The diseases rank in degree of mortality with pneumonia heading the list followed by tuberculosis, organic heart disease, and puiternal mortality.

Bad housing conditions is largely responsible for the pulmonary diseases, reports the association.

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Offer No. 6	LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION by Leon Trotsky. A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.	
Offer No. 7	MARX AND ENGELS by D. Riazanov. A striking account of the lives and jhoughts and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.	

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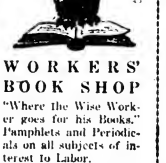
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These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.



DOUGH—EAY—ME! Antonio Vanna Enzieg, who quit job as Hoboken, N. J., dock hand two weeks ago, has just signed a contract to sing at $1,000 a performance. Critics who've heard him say he's a second Caruso. Victors shows Antonio, son of a Dalmatian ex-cass, trying out a new song in his studio.

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How the Frame-Up Works on Henry Ford's 'Model' Ships

An Amazing Tale of the Methods Used By the Underpaid Strikebreakers and Legal Lackeys of the Great "Philanthropist" To Stamp Out All Protest Among Seamen—This Story Is A Document of the American Class Struggle of Interest Not Only To Seamen But To All Workers.

THE following story concerns itself with the experiences of two sailors, George Loomis and James Fitzgerald, both employed by the Ford Motor Company on one of their boats, the tug "Bali Camp," used to tow the vessels which the Ford Company purchases and uses in the process of creating its economical "lizzy".

These sailors, both of whom have proven their competence and ability seamanship by years of work at their trade, had absolutely no doubt voiced as to their ability as able seamen when they were employed by the Ford Motor Company. Fitzgerald, who, besides his able seaman's ticket, also holds a third mates license, has been going to sea for nine years. Loomis had, besides his merchant marine service, a three-year navy training, totaling altogether eight years.

The Ford Company is very careful in its choice of men and they are carefully investigated as to ability, seamanship and character before they are signed on for the "model ships."

Publicity Bank.

THE publicity agents of the Ford Motor Company paint the picture of working conditions on the Ford boats in the rosiest of colors. "These are the boats where the sailor never suffers as he does at the hands of other shipowners; here the sailor gets the best of chow and living quarters; working conditions on the job are the easiest and most lucrative."

These systematic drive-houses that keep the workers going at top speed under a constant check and belt system where exactly as much work is calculated to be turned out per minute and failure means the gate, are not able to keep workers for more than a few months, unless they are tied down by such unfortunate circumstances as families that are dependent on Ford and his commissary houses.

HENRY FORD has gained control of the stores and middlemen's trade patronized by the workers in these plants; and now it seems as though Ford were extending his systematized tyranny to the high seas and inland waters, and entering into the lives of the workers on the ships in his drive for more profits and greater control and power.

Faulty Seamanship.

THE tug "Bali Camp" on which these two sailors signed in the month of November, 1925, was a badly mastered ship so far as seamanship was concerned. She had a fifteen to twenty degree list all the way from New York to Quezec due mainly to the incompetence of the captain and the chief engineer. These officers had neglected to properly ballast the vessel and in the course of the trip they had made no real attempt to correct this fault. Because of this list the seas ran into the quarters of the crew causing them untold misery and lack of sleep.

During this time all hands worked long hours shifting bunker coal to right the ship and avoid a disaster. Along with this difficulty the heating system was out of order and the crew suffered cold as well as the damp and wet of the water that was shipped aboard. This defect in the heating system also affected the manipulation of the vessel due to leaking steam in capstans, winches, etc.; in fact the vessel was absolutely unseaworthy.

THE men were left in misery below, but the officers lived amidships in comfortable quarters above the water line. The dry stores, kept in the crew's quarters against regulations, were wet when the seas came in, and had rotted away in the crew's quarters from the salt and filth; then after the ship had made part of its run it ran short of ice and the meat for the crew's consumption became foul; such ice as there was being reserved for the officers' choice cuts.

These were some of the conditions with which the crew had to contend, so that when the boat came into port over night, they were only too glad to run ashore for a breathing spell and rest somewhere else to break up the grinding monotony of the miserable trip.

Captain Incensed at Complaint.

WHEN the ship arrived at Quebec the crew asked the captain for half of their wages, to which they are entitled at any port according to the seamans' act, after five or more actual days of work.

The captain, fearing to lose the crew who were indignant and angry at this shabby treatment, refused to pay them off. Thereupon the men went in a body to the American Consul at Quebec and placed a complaint against the vessel on the basis of its being unseaworthy and improperly provisioned. In this they were entirely within their rights as an American crew and American citizens. The consul, after hearing the men, came aboard ship, spoke to the captain and ordered him to improve all conditions. This should have been enough to indicate that the conditions aboard ship were really bad; yet there was no immediate attempt to rectify them or to fulfill the promise made to the consul by the captain.

WHILE the crew were still assembled at the office of the consul he followed the usual procedure and picked out two men to act as spokesman for the crew. It happened that these two were Loomis and Fitzgerald. The captain heard of this and became incensed at the action of these two militant workers. When the consul came aboard ship at five that evening, the captain claimed that he did not have the money with which to pay off the men but that he would pay them off the next day. At two o'clock that morning the captain made preparations to leave and by five had pulled out, leaving Loomis and Fitzgerald on the beach. With them was also left a fireman by the name of Gormely, who had also been active in the previous evening's experience.

These men had the right to go ashore by virtue of the fact that they were not on watch at the time of leaving ship and were off watch for the entire period of the night. They had also been authorised by the chief engineer under whose watch they came.

Listed As "Deserters."

WHEN the "Bali Camp" arrived at Montreal the Captain reported to the American Consul and listed the three men, Loomis, Gormely and Fitzgerald, as deserters. He also took the dastardly line of hiring three other men in their places, and the ship left port.

In the meanwhile these three seamen were left in Quebec without money, food, shelter or friends to whom they might turn in the midst of bitter cold weather. They wandered the streets penniless, and hungry for a while and then turned their steps to the American Consul. This worthy official, after four days finally gave them their fare to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where they hoped to catch the "Bali Camp" on its way to Detroit and the Ford works.

When the men arrived in Ogdensburg they found that the ship had not yet arrived as they were forced to make for Cornwall where they caught up with it. Upon arrival aboard ship they reported to the captain, who told them that they would be paid off in Ogdensburg the next day.

During this time the marooned men stood ready to assume their routine duties aboard ship, the captain, however, purposely did not allow them to return to work on any occasion, thus proving not only his prejudice against these militant workers but also the fact that he had some preconceived plan of meting out revenge to those who had stood up and demanded their rights as seamen. It turned out that when they did arrive in Ogdensburg, the United States Deputy Marshal came and read the list and read the names of Loomis, Fitzgerald and Gormely from a slip of paper which has been furnished him by the captain. "You are under arrest," the marshal told the three seamen, "come along."

Arrested Without Warrant.

FITZGERALD demanded that he be shown the warrant for their arrest, but the marshal refused to do this saying that they must come along; that their arrest would be explained at the proper time and that he didn't know the reason for it.

Railroaded to Jail.

He took them to the Ogdensburg police station where they were kept outside of the inner door while he talked to the chief of police who refused to hold them or have anything to do with their case, on the basis of there being no specific charge against them, but the marshal continued his bluff and took the men along with him. This time he took them to the Owetachie House Hotel in Ogdensburg. He forced them to register and told them that they had to stay there until the captain came back from Detroit. Even at this time he didn't show them any warrant or tell them the reason for this arrest.

Held Three Weeks.

THEY were kept at this hotel for a period of three weeks, during which time the captain, on his return, came up to see them in company with the deputy marshal, and tried to make them accept various sums far under the actual amount due as the full payment of their wages. The men refused to take this offer as there was about three hundred dollars due them collectively and they were legally entitled to the full amount.

They were told to get a lawyer, and got one by the name of Watterman, who made a demand upon the captain for the full sum of their wages; but the captain refused again to pay them.

(Continued tomorrow)

WAR—THE PANHANDLER



War is useful to the exploiter. When the lives of workers are not being demanded for battle sacrifices, the earnings of workers are being wasted in "preparedness" for battle.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 5 (FP).—War in the air, Transatlantic and Pacific flights, diplomatic threats at Geneva of armament races, rumblings in European foreign offices, the restiveness of the colonial peoples, excited harangues by the home generals and admirals, superheated congressmen tossing threats of billions for "defense" through the receptive press, all give confirmation to General Lassiter's warning on his return from Europe:

"The whole world is in a state of unstable equilibrium. Life nowadays is like living in a high explosives factory. From what I have seen abroad and from what I know of world conditions, I am of the opinion that an explosion is almost sure to come."

Lindbergh and the War-Mongers.

Young Lindbergh, winging his solitary way across the Atlantic, probably could not foresee that his feat would start the war hounds on a rampage which will cost American workers billions in added military expenditures in the next few years. But the military crowd in Washington and their Congressional friends, including heads of the military and naval affairs committees in the House, see it.

Chairman James of the military committee, in his perfervid plea for the immediate creation of a Department of National Defense to meet the emergency, cries: "Every time a Lindbergh goes to France or a Chamberlin to Germany, or more especially if a British or Italian or Frenchman or German comes over here, it brings the Department of National Defense that much nearer."

That is the paradoxical effect of Lindbergh's effort to bring the nations closer together; of the Geneva conference which started out to disarm and is ending up with American threats to spend $250,000,000 to smoke parity with the British fleet. All Washington, except for the small voices of a few peace-seekers, has joined the war cry.

What Congress will do about it is indicated pretty clearly by the sentiments of Chairman Butler of the house naval affairs committee, who predicts appropriations to enable the American navy to command the seven seas and tear down Britain's superiority, and Chairman James of the military affairs committee, who demands that economy be thrown to the winds so we can have a bigger army and air force. Within five years he predicts 5,000 first line fighting planes with 25,000 enlisted airmen.

* * *

Houghton Ruins Chance.

Of all the sorry fast pan executed since the last blue moon, none has approached Ambassador Houghton's outrageous slip in suggesting that the people be allowed to vote on the next war. Horror, and cautious suggestions that the Ambassador to the Court of St. James had "gone bolshevik" was the official reaction. One thing is pretty certain in the minds of any number of higher-ups: Houghton will never succeed Kellogg as secretary of state. No secretary of state, cooped up in the same building with the secretary of war, could ever have a thought like that and function successfully as head of American foreign affairs.

Houghton was speaking before Harvard when he suggested a constitutional amendment to take the warmaking power away from president and congress and lodge it with the people. He made a closely-reasoned analysis of national slipping into war through the maneuvers of their rulers. He asked for an international agreement practically outlawing war for 100 years. Washington gasped, and then drew the curtain down. Maybe that's why you have heard nothing of the Houghton plan through the press.

* * *

The ladies of the ritzy Washington Democratic club are sloganizing. Having produced such corkers, through a private contest, as Eight years of Wall Street—now give Main Street a chance; Lorimer, Newberry, Smith and Vare, what next will the interests dare; Let's bust the power trust; Can we can Cal—I'll say we can, the ladies have thrown the contest open to the nation.

Democratic politicians who are trying to stem the Al Smith tide by boosting Owen D. Young, the General Electric chief, as Democratic candidate for president, smile patronizingly at the ladies' efforts. Particularly the third slogan.

63-Hour Journey From Moscow, U.S.S.R. to Paris Touches Four Countries

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

PARIS, France (By Mail).—It is 63 hours as the train goes from Moscow, U. S. S. R., to Paris, capital city by the River Seine of imperialist France.

One travels over Poland breath the bloody oppression that is begging Wall Street for a loan to bolster its tottering tyranny.

One passes over Germany, thru Berlin, where the workers are being lashed to the point of extreme exhaustion in order to fulfill the demands of the Dawes Plan, and at the same time create a new "place in the sun" for the present capitalist ruling class of the Vaterland.

One even passes thru Belgium where the battlefields are being well preserved for the sightseers who bring money from other lands principally the United States, to give nourishment to the toppling franc.

Then France, where the franc sells more than 25 to the American dollar, "The Dollar" that is accepted gladly everywhere in lieu of the national currency in every capitalist land of Western Europe.

The Contrast in Europe.

It did not take the nearly two months that I spent in the Union of Soviet Republics to get the inspiring feel of the huge optimism of the workers and peasants there. Tremendous contrast with the despair of the workers in Western Europe groaning under their many burdens.

It was on a pleasant Sunday afternoon (June 19th) that I started on my return journey. One of my last visitors at the Hotel Bristol was a Chinese comrade, who had just arrived from Canton, with the latest news of the revolution in China.

It would have been pleasant and instructive to spend hours with him, but trains in Moscow depart punctually, more punctually I found than in those lands where the initiative that is supposed to grow out of private ownership is charged with paving the way toward perfection.

The pavements of the Tverskaya glistened in the sun as we sped along to the White Russian-Baltic Railroad Station. In spite of the huge throngs that had yesterday and early this day departed for "the country," the streets were nevertheless crowded. Men, women and children in large numbers joined in the promenade along the Tverskoy Boulevard, where only the day before other crowds had gathered to witness the start and finish of the Moscow Marathon run around "the Boulevard Ring." Moving picture machine operators had worked zealously as a bakery worker, an official in his union, a fine specimen of an athlete had won the contest.

* * *

Reminder of Voikov's Martyrdom.

The afternoon was quiet at the station. It was the lull between the morning rush of those leaving the city, and the rush that would be repeated on their return in the evening.

This was the station at which the Funeral Train carrying the body of Comrade Peter L. Voikov, Soviet ambassador assassinated at Warsaw, had arrived from the Polish capital. Moscow, with the entire Soviet Union, was still in mourning for Voikov. The workers of the Soviet Union do not forget.

This train that was to carry me to the Polish border was as comfortable and modern as any in the world. It had well-oquipped sleeping cars and it carried its dining car that boasted an elaborate menu card in two languages —Russian and English.

"Good Bye!" to Moscow.

On an adjoining track a local train arrives, well filled with early returning excursionists. They wave an enthusiastic "Good Bye!" as our "Express" begins to move out of the station at 4:10 on the second. Our route leads directly west, the route that is followed for a time by the air service on its way to Berlin.

As we pass one station after another ,without stopping, it is clear to be seen that the railroad depot in the rural districts of the Soviet Union, as in rural America, acts as a sort of social center, where great numbers gather to meet acquaintances and "to see the trains go thru."

Often one saw knots of hikers along the roads, not "hitch hikers," since the automobile is not as prevalent in the Soviet Union as in America, not yet. These hikers, in knickers or the much shorter "trunks" of the athlete, showed that these Russians took hiking seriously as a "sport" that was an aid to physical development. There were many parties in the luxuriant forests thru which we passed. White was a predominating color in the clothes of the women. Thus afternoon passed into evening until the lateness of the hour ended the day and turned into a memory, these gay and discussing throngs of the cities thru which we had passed, of Vyasma, Smolensk and Orsha.

We Approach the Border.

The early morning found us at Minsk. It was on June 7th, the same day that Voikov was assassinated at Warsaw, that a military conference was organized between the stations Smolensk-Orsha and Minsk, which resulted in the death of the military representative of the "G. P. U." for the White Russian Military District, Opanski, who was a monarchist and a secret Polish spy, an officer. In addition to Opanski, a counselor was killed and two other persons wounded.

This outrage was followed by a virulent anti-Soviet campaign of terror, in which official communique of the Soviet Government revealed made it "completely clear that the British government, which is feverishly preparing for war against the Soviet Union, is using all the means in its power to interfere with the peaceful constructive work of the workers and peasants of our State."

There is no political question on the platform of the railroad station at Minsk, that there is any increasing tenseness close to the border. To be sure there are a few soldiers of the Red Army about. But there are usually one or two at every station. The official of the Soviet Government who comes thru to take up our passports has but one document with him. This indication of a feeling of security was another contrast with the extreme nervousness to be found in Poland, in Germany and even as far west as Belgium, where a regular stream of soldiers appeared every time that we reached some new border.

Land of Timothy and Clover.

We leave Minsk behind. The country is hilly. The fields of timothy and clover bend before the breeze. It is not much unlike the farming districts of Minnesota, for instance, in the United States.

I was reminded of the figures that I had been shown, revealing the fact that this year would again give an abundant harvest to the peasants of the Soviet Union. Between the fields came the pastures where herds of cows and flocks of sheep were grazing. Many spirited horses were also enjoying the freedom of the open.

Thus we came to the border town of the Soviet Union, Wolkowysk, where the passengers have their baggage taken into the station for examination before leaving the country.

Little interest was shown in my baggage. The Soviet officials looked a little bit regretfully, however, at my portable typewriter. Machinery of any kind is treasured in the Soviet Union. They didn't like to see even a portable typewriter leave the country. Finally a long document was made out and I was taxed one rouble (50 cents) for the privilege of taking the machine with me.

When the examination was completed we returned to the train with our baggage. Soon we could see in the distance the outpost of the Red Army. It looked like a comfortable clubhouse with Red Army soldiers lounging about, a few on duty. We rolled slowly past it.

Not many yards beyond was the frontier and a short distance beyond that the guard house of the Polish Army. Around this Polish outpost and stretching in both directions, North and South, was one of the most elaborate barbwire entanglements that I have ever seen. There was the usual network of barbwire. But on each side were three additional rows of entanglements stretched on long, sharp spikes driven in the ground.

More Soldiers Than Passengers.

Our train halted at this barbwire frontier. I was on the last car. A soldier of the Polish army, with rifle and revolver and plenty of ammunition, with bayonet fixed and the Polish eagle glaring from his helmet, took up his position on the end platform. In another few moments what appeared to be a regular army came pouring thru our coach I counted more Polish soldiers than there were passengers.

There were officers in three different kinds of uniforms. Some carried revolvers with long barrels, others had little toylike appearing automatics. So we passed over into Poland surrendering our passports to the Polish officials of the Polish government. We pass the Polish frontier town of Baranowicze and then on to Stolbsy where our baggage is searched, the main lookout of the customs officers being for "Bolshevik propaganda." Some passengers possessed Russian literature, books and pamphlets, or newspapers. It was carefully scanned. The customs officers were somewhat puzzled by my latest copies of The New York Times, the pamphlet and the Wall Street Journal. They couldn't read them. All they knew was that it was not Russian. So they turned it back to me.

* * *

Tomorrow:—The journey thru Poland and Germany.

International Bankers Confer

By BERT MILLER.

If the seriousness of the illness of a patient may be judged by the number of doctors' visits, then the degree to which international capital is concerned about its own internal disorders, may be judged by the number of conferences which are being held to find a remedy for the suffering organism. Flush upon the heels of the futile Economic Conference at Geneva and in the midst of the growing dissensions between the Powers at the so-called Disarmament Conference, comes the announcement of a mysterious meeting of the leading figures in world finance, to be held at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, headed in this gathering are Sir Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank; Charles Rist, Governor of the Bank of France, and Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, a consultation of specialists indeed.

It is not yet clear as to just what problems this highly important and well-guarded conference will tackle, but certain features are significant. Says the New York Times: "While each of these foreign bankers had visited America within the last few years, it was the first time that the 'Big Three' of European finance had assembled here at the same time."

It is to be noted that America has the decided advantage of playing the host during the "conversations." One is left to wonder whether the foreign guests came in response to an invitation or as an order to be present. Whether or not the pending negotiations on these shores will affect the outcome of the present Disarmament Conference, which by some hare-brained gain may be struck between the United States and Great Britain, remains to be seen. Various reports are current as to the purpose of the conference, although the conferees maintain a discreet silence on this point. The question of the interallied debts, the raising of reparation funds, a European federal reserve system, the regulation of international gold shipments all these are suggested as the possible topic of this conference.

Though hidden in an atmosphere of mystery, the conference of four of the leading figures in the world of international finance is something which the workers of the world had better follow with the utmost attention. Whatever may come out of it will be nothing more or less than a new yoke upon the necks of workers of the world.

NO MONEY TO RAISE POSTMAN'S WAGE BUT ENOUGH TO FIX LUXURIOUS YACHT

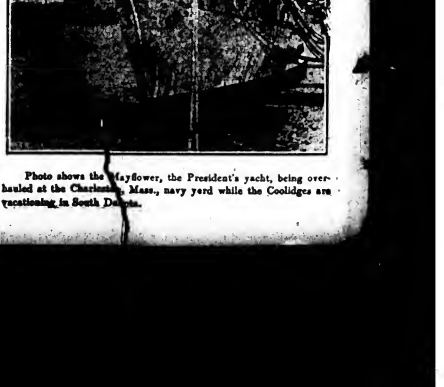


Photo shows the Mayflower, the President's yacht, being overhauled at the Charleston, Mass., navy yard while the Coolidges are vacationing in South Dakota.

SACCO AND VANZETTI DOWN TOOLS TOMORROW AT 4 P. M.
DEMONSTRATE AT UNION SQUARE, COOPER UNION, WEBSTER HALL

THE DAILY WORKING PAPER FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MATTHEW WOLL has developed into a fully-fledged "internationalist." From now on Matty should experience difficulty in working up moral indignation over the activities of "those subversive forces that are trying to undermine our constitution by injecting into our social anatomy the political poison of internationalism." Woll proposed the organization of a "world trade union cartel" as a counter move to the organization of capitalist cartels. What is Mr. Woll getting excited about? Surely he has not suddenly changed his position and is now in favor of international trade union unity.

THERE is a nickel under the heel we suspect. Unless one examined Woll's statement on the subject the following excerpt from it might create the impression that Matty had gone to the devil and was corrupted by "Moscow gold." Look: "The time is here when international labor forces should no longer be divided because of considerations relating solely to political theories and political governments. Now is the time for the workers everywhere to rally themselves internationally on the economic and industrial field, rid their labor movements of the political follies of the past and unite in improving the working conditions of the wage earners the world over." The emphasis is mine.

MR. WOLL is the favorite capitalist labor lieutenant on the executive council of the A. F. of L—the favorite of big business. Green is considered more or less of a dumbbell who is loyal but lacking in originality. What Woll means by "political follies" is radicalism. His object in proposing a world trade union cartel is to serve the imperialistic program of the American capitalists on a world scale as the Pan-American Federation of Labor is designed to serve those aims in Central and South America. The policy of the A. F. of L. follows that of Wall Street as diligently as buzzards follow a retreating army.

WOLL calls attention to the giant steel combination that was organized in Europe between France, Belgium and Germany. The United States Steel corporation looks on this development with a cold and fishy eye. So Woll thinks it would be well for American business to have a labor auxiliary to hold the fort against the labor fakers of Europe, who are serving the interests of their own capitalists. Woll would eliminate every vestige of "folly" from the intgrnational labor movement. It would be transformed into a gigantic lash to whip the workers into submission to imperialism and the workers of the various sections of this trade union cartel would be used to aid the employing classes of their own countries in the latter's clashes with their foreign rivals. Woll would have the American section of this international trade union cartel carry out whatever policy Wall Street adopted in its drive for world regemony.

THIS is the brand of internationalism that Woll favors. It is perfectly safe. No doubt Woll talked the matter over with his cronies in the National Civic Federation. Internationalism is a wicked thing when it means the unity of the workers of all lands to fight for more food, clothing and better now and for their ultimate freedom from wage slavery. When it means class-collaboration on an international scale it is a noble idea.

THE workers should not be fooled by this specious plea of Woll's for unity to improve the conditions of the workers all the world over. The man who plays the role of strikebreaker in the United States cannot be expected to be anything better in some other part of the world. The man who is urging the police and the courts to use more violence against the striking furriers and inflict severer sentences on them cannot be other than an enemy of the workers. The British miners have just conferred the Order of the Hobnailed Boot on Frank Hodges, a capitalist tool, with a record remarkably like that of Matthew Woll. When will the American workers do the same to the scabby Woll?

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES is nothing if not optimistic. He thinks loyalty to one's country should end when that country goes to war. This "is about as silly as the threatened sex strike of the feminists some years ago when the wild and woolly male was opposed to letting them play with the vote. But boys will be boys and so with Mr. Holmes's pacifists. When the war comes, they will either go to war or to jail, sell liberty bonds or be tarred and feathered. We hasten to add that it all depends on what kind

(Continued on Page Two)

Picket Arrests Continue

AND WOLL WANTS VIOLENCE



STRIKERS RALLY BY THOUSANDS IN FURRIER MARKET

Sixty More Workers to Be Tried Today

Thousands of fur workers poured into the market yesterday morning and held one of the largest demonstrations since the beginning of the strike called to advance the wages and working conditions of the unionists that have been perilled by the scab tactics of the right wing.

As usual hundreds of police were on hand eager to provoke the peaceful workers. Thirteen pickets were arrested and fined $3 each by Magistrate Abraham Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market Court.

Did Not Interfere With Traffic.

Jacob M. Mandelbaum, attorney for the strikers made the police who were pressing the charges admit on the witness stand that the workers were not interfering with traffic, and that the only reason that they were taken into custody was because they were picketing.

The arrested workers are Nathan Meilef, Joseph Crane, Alexander Brucker, Nathan Noodelman, Joseph Zucker, Jacob Brafman, Dora Rubinstein, Rose Wortis, Anna Llebowitz, Reba Dorn, Dora Halpern, Rose Kuntes and Kate Talfman.

Snitkin Is Lawyer.

The case of the seven right wing gangsters who two weeks ago brutally ent np four fur pickets, was postponed until Thursday when it came up for a hearing before Magistrato Rosenbluth yesterday morning. Former Judgo Leonard A. Snitkin, who was disbarred several years ago and later reinstated, appeared as their lawyer.

It is the opinion of many close observers that Snitkin will attempt to have the case squashed before it is sent to a higher court. In this way the story of the right wing practices of engaging gangsters to cnt and brutally beat up strikers will not be exposed to the light of day.

To Give Farther Evidence.

At a meeting of the general strike committee held last night action was taken to give to the city authorities further proof of the unfair methods used by the police department in their arresting of pickets, when the only "crime" they are guilty of is peaceful picketing. It was pointed out that when picketing, every means is taken not to interfere with the traffic, and in that way give the police another excuse for arresting them. But in

(Continued on Page Two)

Soviet Syndicate Signs Contract With Standard Oil for Sale of Output

Contracts for selling Soviet oil to the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York have just been arranged by V. N. Kalnin, vice president of the Soviet Naptha Syndicate who has been on a visit to this city. The oil will be marketed by the American companies principally in the Far East.

According to the contract the Soviet syndicate will supply fuel oil to the Standard Oil Company for five years at a rate of 100,000 tons a year. The latter will pick up the products in Bakn and bunker it in Turkey, Port Said, Colombo and Ceylon.

The arrangement with the Vacuum Company extends last year's contract until 1931, and gives the firm a concession to sell Soviet oil in Egypt.

WORKERS IN NEW ENGLAND PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT TO DAILY WORKER

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Enthusiastic support of The DAILY WORKER in its fight for its life against the forces of reaction, was shown by the workers of Massachusetts in two meetings addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, the first on Boston Commons, Sunday, and the second on July 4th, at Worcester.

Since the gathering at Worcester, at People's Park, was the closing demonstration of the New England Conference of Scandinavian Workers'

(Continued on Page Three).

ALL CHINA LABOR CONGRESS CLOSES DENOUNCE CHIANG

General Tang Betrays Nationalists

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

HANKOW, July 5.—The Fourth All China Congress of Trade Unions closed today.

Representing more than nine million organized workers, a representative of the Soviet Union delegation presented the Congress with a banner at the closing session. The Congress was also presented with banners in the name of the Red International of Labor Unions and by a Javanese delegate in the name of the All Pacific Labor Union Congress.

Ask War Against Chiang.

The Congress adopted an appeal to the Central Committee of the Kuomintang demanding a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-shek. The Congress also adopted a resolution asking that conditions of women and child labor be bettered.

An appeal to the workers of all countries, calling upon them to join in a united struggle against reaction, was also adopted at the Conference.

* * *

Tang Betrays Revolution.

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

HANKOW, July 5.—General Tang Sheng-chi, who directed the Nationalist drive along the Hankow-Peking railway in Honan Province last month, has betrayed the Nationalist Government and will join Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek in their counter-revolutionary alliance, it is said. He has left Hankow for Changsha.

In a counter-revolutionary telegram to the Wuhan Government, General Tang declares that he considers correct the removal of all Communists from power in Hunan and recommended to the Wuhan Government that no Communists be put forward by the Nationalist Government for posts in the new Provincial Government or for the new committee of the Kuomintang. Declaring that he would permit "open labor unions," Tang declares in his telegram that he deems it necessary to reelect their leaders.

Tang Won't Punish Traitor.

In conclusion General Tang states that it is "impossible" to severely punish the officers responsible for the counter-revolutionary putsch in Changsha. In his telegram to the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Tang Sheng-chi declares:

"While negotiations for a united front were under way, the realization of the front became impossible and a class struggle was encouraged. Seeing that the local organization of the Kmomintang and public organizations transgressed the limits of the

(Continued on Page Two)

Engdahl, Just Returned From Moscow, to Report at Party Meeting Tonight

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER and members of the Central Executive Committee who was present at the Executive Committee of the Comintern which has just ended in Moscow, will report at the membership meeting tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. on the work of the Executive relating to the international situation, danger of war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Comintern was called specifically to discuss these questions. Our Party must now mobilize for the campaign in defense of the Soviet Union and against war. This meeting will be a mobilization meeting of the Party membership for this campaign.

Comrade Manuel Gomez, head of the anti-imperialist work of the Party, will also report on the general anti-imperialist work of the Party and particularly on our campaign in behalf of the Chinese revolution.

Admission by membership card only. All members of the Party and the Young Workers League are asked to attend this most important meeting.

Former Dry Chief and Assistant Asked About Third Degree Tactics

Former prohibition administrator Chester Mills and his former assistant Major August Heise were witnesses yesterday before a federal grand jury investigating alleged 3rd degree methods declared to have been used by Major Heise in an effort to get unwilling witnesses to testify against law violators.

The inquiry is the result of testimony given by Edward Briggs, recently acquitted as a collector for alleged drafting dry agents, who charged he had been tied to a chair and beaten over the head.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

PAINTERS BEATEN UP BY POLICEMEN AS THEY PICKET

Four Arrested and Held Without Bail

Scores of striking painters were brutally attacked by the police yesterday when they broke up a mass picketing demonstraton in Brooklyn. Many of the strikers are in a serious condition while four of them who were arrested are being held without bail for arraignment today.

At Ocean and Foster avenues the police were most vicious. Using their night sticks they struck left and right, felling workers so quickly that they piled one on top of the other. When the butchery was over medical attention was necessary for many of them.

At Brighton Beach the police again got into action slugging many workers and arresting the four of them who were nearest. The picketing demonstraton was held in front of all Brooklyn jobs under the control of the employers' association.

At a meeting of the Painters' Union held Saturday at Lorriane Hall, Broadway, Brooklyn, a motion was passed that those employed in independent shops should divide their work with the strikers, also that all those working must immediately pay their $5 tax. Those who do not pay will not be allawed to return to work Thursday morning.

The meeting also went on record to continue the strike until victory is achieved. It was pointed out that the bosses are aided by the Building Trades Employers' Association which is doing its utmost to break the strike.

* * *

Refuses Injunction.

Supreme Court Justice Ingraham decided yesterday that Harry Bloom, president of Local 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was not entitled to an injunction against Allen J. Fischer and other officers of the District Council of the same organization.

Bloom asked that the officers be restrained from interfering with the criminal proceedings pending against certain members of the council.

We Must Meet the Conspiracy Charge

"The defendants, continuously thruout the period of time from March 1st up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, at the Borough of Manhattan in the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully and feloniously conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together with divers other persons to the grand jurors unknown, to commit an offense against the United States." Quoted from the Grand Jury Indictment, Southern District of New York.

By this charge the Federal government shows clearly its very evident purpose to proceed against The DAILY WORKER on account of its Communist character and activity. This should be clear proof to those who were under the impression that The DAILY WORKER was being prosecuted simply because it overstepped the bounds of bourgeois morality.

The present attack is part and parcel of the offensive against the entire labor movement, the offensive which is now being waged to destroy the Miners' Union, to cripple the Needle Trades Unions, and to shackle the labor movement with arbitration machinery. The persistence and viciousness manifested by those prosecuting the case is due to the determination of the forces of capitalism not to be defeated in their drive against labor's most militant weapon, The DAILY WORKER.

Comrades, we must show a similar determination. We must meet the attack in such a firm manner that not only will the enemy be repulsed and defeated, but we must emerge from the battle more powerful and influential than before. We can do this if you are with us. Show that you are by your contribution to the Defense Fund.

MINERS' RANK AND FILE UNITES FOR STRIKERS' RELIEF

Armed Scabs Try Terror On Spadra Miners

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—Fifty-eight delegates representing thirty-four striking local unions of U. M. W. A. District five met in conference at the Walton Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., Friday, July 1st to consider the question of raising funds for the relief of the striking miners and their families. The conference was called by the Miners' Relief Conference of Alleheny Valley, an organization consisting of a number of miners' locals of Sub-district Seven, District Five U. M. W. A.

Struggle More Serious.

In district five the struggle between the miners and the coal operators is assuming a more and more serious character. Iron fences are being built by the companies thruout the district in order to protect the scabs. Evictions, shutting off of the water supply and electricity, tearing off of roofs of the houses in order to compel the miners to move, are but few instances of the bitterness with which the coal companies are carrying on their attacks against the miners' union. It is to be expected that the struggle will last for some time. The miners realize this and are preparing for a determined struggle to the finish. Their splendid response to the call for the Relief conference leaves no doubt that the miners are ready and are preparing for a fight until victory is won.

The conference organized itself into a permanent organization to be known as "The Miners Relief Conference of Western Pennsylvania," and adopted an elaborate plan for raising and distributing of relief. The headquarters of the relief conference are to be established in Pittsburgh. Victor Kamenovich of Daisytown was elected secretary. An Executive Committee of eight was elected and the District Executive Board of the U M. W. A. District Five was asked to add a representative to this committee.

Appeal to A. F. of L.

A resolution was adopted appealing to President Green of the A. F. of L. to levy an assessment on all members of the American Federation for the purpose of supplying the striking miners with relief.

It was also decided to appeal to all

(Continued on Page Two)

Saturday Holiday Thru Hot Months Urged for Worker in Trade Unions

Urging all trade union headquarters in New York to set the 5-day week example in their own offices by giving their clerical workers a Saturday holiday during the hot summer months Leonard Bright, president of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, is holding up the painters' brotherhood as a fine exhibit.

Clarence E. Swick, international secretary-treasurer of the painters, has notified his members through the brotherhood's monthly journal that the 5-day week is in effect in the brotherhood's office, as well as on construction jobs. And members are requested not to send him telegrams that would arrive on Saturday. 25 local offices have already met his proposal.

CITY WORKERS IN SACCO - VANZETTI STRIKE TOMORROW

5,000 Protest Sentence In Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—Carrying banners protesting against the threatened execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, 5000 Mexican workers today staged a demonstration before the United States Consulate-General.

The demonstration was preceded by a parade through the streets of the downtown section of the city.

* * *

Attend Demonstration.

In an appeal to the organized workers of the city by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calling for a united front in the one-hour general strike and mass demonstration which is to take place tomorrow the committee says:

"Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be lulled to sleep by the rumor that is being cautiously circulated that Governor Fuller, in whose hands the final decision in these two militant workers is placed, may commute the death sentence to one of life-long imprisonment.

This rumor is being spread so that the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Keymen of America and other labor-baiting organizations, may feel out the reaction to this plan among the defenders of the two tortured workers. They want to know if the splendid show of working class solidarity which has struck such heavy blows at the Massachusetts legal hierarchy, will succumb to the sop of a commutation.

Must Be Freed.

We will not rest until these heroic workers are set free and restored to their families and loved ones. Until that time the fight must be waged relentlessly.

The workers who have by their great show of power and solidarity prevented the execution of our brave comrades must continue the fight for their liberation with greater spirit and more grim determination.

The hearts of the Massachusetts executioners have not softened with kindness, and their desire to murder our comrades has not changed. They are merely seeking for new methods of torture.

Workers of New York! Do not weaken at this critical moment. Agitate for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Do not permit the New England textile barons to bury our comrades alive in a Massachusetts bastle.

Support your comrades who have been subjected to seven years of prison torture, by downing tools at 4 o'clock sharp tomorrow. Go to Union Square and join in the mass demonstration for the liberation of capitalist bloodlust."

USSR BARES NEW WHITE GUARDIST PLOT IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 5.—That a Russian white terrorist attempted to blow up the headquarters of the political police on the night of June 3rd and succeeded in killing one man and wounding two others before she was shot by Red Army soldiers at Smolensk was revealed in an official communique issued today.

The attempt to blow up the headquarters is the latest of a series of terrorist attacks attempted by white guards within the last few weeks. A communique issued several weeks ago cited evidence proving that white terrorists have attempted to assassinate Stalin, Bukharin and Krassin. A bomb explosion in Leningrad, engineered by white guards, supported, it is said by British agents, killed more than twenty persons a short time ago.

The plot to blow up the headquarters by a woman terrorist named Zakhartchenko Shultz, who entered the Soviet Union from Finland. After the failure of her plot to blow up the police headquarters, she fled with two male companions. The terrorists killed one man and wounded two others for refusing to assist them in escape. They were finally shot by Red Army troops as they were trying to escape after the murder.

Evereson, Ex-Minister of Rumania, Cleared On Treasury; Arrest Ruled

BUCHAREST, July 5.—Before his dismissal from office, ex-Premier Averescu and his colleagues completely accounted to the treasury, according to charges in local newspapers. On his last day in office he disbursed the sum of twelve billion lei.

Newspapers charge that the huge disbursements went into the pockets of Averescu and his supporters. An audit of the treasury books showed that most of the money handed out was unaccounted for. Local newspapers demand the immediate arrest of the ex-premier.

Averescu's government carried on one of the most brutal reigns of terror against workers and peasants. His fascist government also joined Britain in its war against the Soviet Union thru its annexation of Bessarabia.

Big Picket Line in Fur District is Attacked

(Continued from Page One)

spite of all these precautions on their part, the strikers are continuing to be arrested in large numbers.

That the long sentence given to the 182 strikers last Thursday was decided before their trial, is the charge of several of the pickets who have just been released from Welfare Island. They claim that when several hundred workers were arrested a week ago Monday, the court officials immediately notified Welfare Island to prepare for about 60 women prisoners. On Wednesday, one day before the trial, the Welfare Island authorities were preparing to receive their new "guests."

60 On Trial Today.

Sixty workers who were arrested last week and had their cases postponed, due to the crowded calendar in the court, will appear before Magistrate Rosenbluth this morning for trial.

A membership meeting of the strikers will be held tomorrow, right after the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Important questions will be taken up including a reduction of the strike assessment.

Forty women strikers now confined on Welfare Island have sent the following message of greetings to their fellow workers:

"We send our greetings to the Joint Board of the Furriers and the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. The prison walls are unable to separate us from you comrades. Our spirit is not so easily broken. Our enthusiasm is as high as ever. The threats of the judges, of the bosses will not interfere with our fight until it is won.

"Our only regret is that we are unable to help you during the time that we are jailed. Our slogan is: 'From prison to the picket line'."

Fire On Manufacturers' Estate.

TARRYTOWN, July 5.—Without offering the slightest evidence to substantiate his charge, Morris Hessel, New York fur manufacturer, today accused "striking fur workers" of setting fire to a number of outbuildings on his estate here.

* * *

The shop chairmen's council of the furriers yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon all furriers to join tomorrow's strike at 4 p. m. for Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 5.—Eight persons escaped injury when a huge Sikorsky biplane crashed into and wrecked a Curtiss training airship at Curtiss field here today.

The Sikorsky plane, fitted out as a traveling cigar store, was taxiing into position with Captain Roscoe Turner, pilot, and Mrs. Turner and six others aboard, when it was caught in a sudden gust of wind and hurled against the other machine.

Rumanian Envoy In New Loan Effort

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Rumania, undaunted by Queen Marie's unsuccessful loan tour, yesterday made another bid for American "good-will" when the Rumanian ambassador in Washington, George Cretziano, conferred the highest military honor of his country upon two members of the 106th Infantry, New York National Guard at Peekskill.

The recipients were Sergeants Joseph Tracy and Joseph E. Miccio, of companies C and H respectively.

Miners' Rank and File Unites for Relief

(Continued from Page One)

organized labor and sympathisers to proceed with the formation of relief conferences wherever possible for the purpose of assisting in the relief work for the striking bituminous miners. Steps will be taken to turn this movement into one of a national character.

Reign of Terror in Spadra.

SPADRA, Ark., July 5.—This mining camp, in the semi-anthracite fields of Arkansas is undergoing the organized terrorism of armed scab herders imported from the slums and back country of West Virginia. They rush up and down the roads in high powered cars, waving their sawed off shot guns, cursing and willfying the miners' pickets. They swagger thru the camps, great pistols swinging at their hips, and continue the provocations. They commit indecent exposures before the miners' wives and children. They colonize prostitutes, imported by the coal company, amongst the shacks in which the miners' families have to live.

Miners fear to leave their houses to go on the picket line, for fear of attack on their families by the scabs and scab herders, and so the morning picket line is also breakfast time for all the decent elements in the community; young and old, men, women and children, gather around fires in the open and cook and eat their breakfast, while waiting for a chance to argue with the heavily armed scabs.

* * *

Police Shoot Mutineers.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 5.—A shooting and club swinging affray, with an unknown number of deaths, has taken place at Fitahenry, Pa., a mining property of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. It followed a mutiny of the non-union miners employed as strike-breakers in which a demonstration was made against the low wages and unbearable conditions of scab labor.

Secrecy Prevails.

About fifteen non-union miners took part in the revolt. All the shooting was done by the Coal and Iron police hired by the company. Every effort is made to hush up the details of what took place.

Seven miners escaped from the mine immediately after the affair and four were picked up who are constantly on duty that they would never work for the company again, that conditions are so bad that only those men literally in the power of the management are allowed to talk together.

At the non-union Crescent mines, a short time ago there was an explosion which demolished two bunkhouses. Statements of those who drove four wagons to the scene of disaster and picked up that many wagonloads of legs, arms, heads and other parts of the blasted non-unionists indicate that between forty and forty-five were killed.

The local paper recording the event said that only two were killed and three or four wounded had been sent to Brownsville General Hospital.

In this case also, a deliberate attempt is made to keep secret the horrors of a mine's life. Nobody but the wagon drivers was allowed on the scene until it was cleaned up.

E·A·WHITE ORGANIZATION, Inc.
Real Estate
139 West 14th Street
Telephone
New York City, May 18th, 1927.

Dear Sir & Brother:

We as former officers of one of the largest Unions of the state of New York, namely the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, one of the most prominent in the Labor and Social organization of the United States, and are very glad to say have been very successful. We would therefore be very glad to advise any of our fallen workers in getting into a decent union for them then it is possible at the present time in your industry.

We have as a matter of experience, that as an officer of a Union, you surely have a few personal friends, the are really willing to help during the time they are out of work.

We can assure you that your friends will greatly appreciate the opportunity should you wish to make us refer an interview.

Yesterday yours,
Israel Feinberg
Former Sec. Mgr. of the Irish Board
Cloak Skirt Dressmakers Union of N. Y.

Saul Metz
Former Vice-President of the I. L. G. Workers Union

P. S. Kindly have your personal friends call to see either Mr. Metz or Mr. Feinberg, any day excepting Saturday between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. at the above address.

All China Labor Union Wants War on Chiang

(Continued from Page One)

law, their activities must be suspended pending their reorganization according to former orders of the National Government. Certain right wing members of the Kuomintang who attempted to extract personal advantages must be excluded from the Party.

"Regarding Hsu Kei-hsiang (leader of the Changsha counter-revolution) whose actions were inspired by a desire for laziness and who did not transgress the limits of the law or did not break discipline, he must bear light discipline such as censure but not exclusion from the Party.

Wants Dictatorship of Hunan.

"Moreover I beg permission to punish all those violating the orders of the Nationalist Government as counter-revolutionaries in order to thus preserve the party's supremacy."

Tang's purely formal request for "suppression to suppress counter revolutionaries" is interpreted as an announcement that he will attempt to set up a dictatorship in Hunan. His defense of Hsu Kei-hsiang is an open act of defiance against the National-ist Government.

Commercial Plane Crash; 2 Dead.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Two men were dead and another suffering from serious injuries today, as the result of the crash of a commercial airplane on Laugherty Island, near Rising Sun, Ind., yesterday afternoon. Harry Danbury, 24, and Raymond Hodges, 30, both of Rising Sun, passengers, were killed, and Edward Roefling, Cleveland, O., the pilot, was being treated at the Jewish Hospital here today.

Big Meeting July 8 In Chicago to Help Sacco and Vanzetti

The Sacco-Vanzetti conference is out to reach many more thousands of Chicagoans with the message "Justice and freedom for these innocent workers."

The drive for signatures to petitions is being speeded up, a conference of Italian organizations will be held July 8th and a special northwest side mass meeting will also be held on Friday night, July 8th.

Carpenters Union donates hall for Sacco-Vanzetti meeting.

On request of the committee, Local 181 of the Carpenters Union granted the use of Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. for the July 8th Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting.

The speakers will include, F. W. Biedenkapp, of International Labor Defense, Dr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of "Christian Century" and Albert Wechsler, of Local 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago.

The committee has called upon all northwest side organizations and individuals to help Sacco-Vanzetti by supporting this meeting and renewing the petition signature-getting activities.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

of a government the country that is at war has a better than the master should fight for it or not. For instance, should the U. S. S. R. be attacked by one or more capitalist powers, it should be the duty of every worker inside and outside the Soviet Union to place his life at the service of the proletarian fatherland. Dr. Holmes is about as illogical as one could be.

AMONG the canny precautions taken by Calvin Coolidge to prepare himself for a successful political career was his decision to be born on July 4. It is quite possible that many 100 per cent Americans born on that day are now pining away in the height prison bars in those United States; another case of many being called but few chosen. Still, had Coolidge not broken the Boston policemen's strike he might still be an unknown quantity outside of the codfish state, and President Warren Gamaliel Harding might have eaten shell fish in vain.

* * *

SENATOR JAMES REED of Missouri may be obliged to take his slush fund investigation committee to Nicaragua. The United States government has appointed General Frank R. McCoy to supervise the 1928 elections in that country. Hitherto elections in Central American countries were only cheap imitations of such proceedings in Cicero, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. The voters took advantage of the holiday atmosphere to try their aim on their adversaries' coat buttons. But if the American system is introduced in Nicaragua the voters will be drilled to repeat, vote tombstones, steal ballots—all for ten dollars a head. Southwards the march of democracy makes its way.

* * *

DR. ROACH STRATON is busy denying that his son threw a pennecostal fit or that his own interest in Aline Utley, the sixteen-year-old evangelist, is more than spiritual. The Dr. has his hands ful't but he likes the work. He frankly admits he wants publicity and justifies the hunt for it on the ground that the cause is worthy. Quite logical. Straton was peeved at the newspapers during Queen Marie of Roumania's visit here. The papers ignored the religious mountebank, calculating the queen was better mental moron food. Now, the Doc is clicking nicely, between trans-Atlantic airplane feats and regal visits.

* * *

ROLF LIUM, the boy preacher of Rapid City, South Dakota could not have selected a better city to get famous in. Rolf is in his very early twenties and is the product of a Carleton College lady-teacher who instructed the young man in public speaking. It is not every young man who is given the opportunity to serve a president of a mighty republic his weekly spiritual dinner. This is surely the land of opportunity.

* * *

KING FUAD of Egypt did not visit London in order to make the rounds of the Leicester Square pubs or see the guards change shifts at Buckingham Palace. This king is merely a puppet of British imperialism. He was placed on the throne by the British and his visit is a public recognition of his loyalty to the empire. The reception to Fuad will serve the twin objects of impressing the British masses with the virility of the empire and impressing the visiting king with the grandeur and power of the imperial seat. Left to his own devices in Egypt and to the mercy of the Egyptian masses, his body would long ago have provided needy worms with enough calories to keep them in energy for a year.

WILL PLUNDER THE FED'L TREASURY TO SAVE CALVIN

Greatest Vote-Buying Plan Predicted

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP).—More dangerous than the challenge of Al Smith to Democratic presidency to Calvin Coolidge's chances for a third term in the White House is the threatening economic depression.

The intimate circle of high Republican officials and politicians whose fortunes are bound up in Coolidge's bid for re-election look with more or less tolerance upon the New York governor. Coolidge, they believe will tear the Democratic party to pieces on the religious and liquor questions. But a bad slump in industrial production in 1928 coupled with the possibility that the Democrats might choose a standard-bearer like Owen D. Young, head of General Electric, would make impossible Coolidge's chances for renomination but might defeat Herbert Hoover or any other candidate the Republican convention next summer might select.

Billions For Votes.

But the problem of an industrial depression with millions unemployed and business in the doldrums has not completely flabbergasted the steerers of the Republican craft. Instead every indication points to the certainty that they have a solution ready made to stave it off. That is the accumulation of a tremendous reserve in Mellon's treasury vaults which they will throw into various public works the moment the dangerously inflated credit situation shows signs of deflation.

Gigantic Corruption Plan.

Big business sees the possibilities in throwing federal millions—billions if need be—into the breach to stimulate industry when the crisis arrives. That explains the favorable talk beginning to run through the Wall Street press in favor of dumping a cool billion into the Nicaragua canal, another billion into the St. Lawrence-to-the-sea waterway, $400,000,000 for Mississippi flood control. In fact Wall Street sees clearly that the Mellon-Big Business tax-shifting policy, which has resulted in throwing $15,000,000 a year in surplus values wrung from labor's toil on the market for investment, is in danger of capsizing the ship of industry.

The President's financial advisers have warned him that too much of the nation's wealth is going into the hands of the few, who are dumping it into capital expenditures both here and abroad, increasingly dangerously the productive capacity of the national and world industrial plant and leading with certainty to a tremendous crisis of over-production or under-consumption.

Borah For Coolidge.

Senator Borah, who has come out for Coolidge for a third term, backs up the new administration policy by calling for government development of the Great Lakes-to-Atlantic waterway and harnessing of the Colorado and Mississippi. Secretary Hoover is also a warm advocate of the public works in depression theory.

Administration supporters, boasting of the $600,000,000 surplus from the fiscal year just ended, are warning business not to expect big tax reductions. Instead there is some talk of the possibility of a decline in business activity, and more of accumulating hundreds of millions to throw into the industrial breach if and when depression comes. Militarists take satisfaction out of the situation for they see an end of the economy regime with millions poured into naval shipyards, armaments plants and steel mills as part of the new Coolidge program of stimulating flagging industry by bountiful federal expenditures.

A G.O.P. Weapon.

Progressive economists and radicals who have advocated the public works in depression policy long before Coolidge dreamed of the presidency, may see a weapon devised to protect workers against unemployment turned into an instrument to prolong the political life of the dominant political party and assure another decade of business prosperity for the speculators in national resources and needs. Economy, Republican political password of 1921-26, thus finds itself in the discard in 1927 with a diametrically opposite policy pursued to keep Coolidge firmly seated on the throne for the 1928-32 reign.

* * *

Search For Bodies.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 5.—Dragging the bed of the Hudson River with grappling hooks, Ossining police continued their search today for the bodies of three New York youths who drowned a few yards out from the Sing Sing Prison hulkhead yesterday in one of the most tragic holiday accidents in the history of Westchester County.

Red Cartoons
OF 1927
$1 Postpaid
Red Cartoons Of 1926 Now 50 CENTS

Needle Trade Defense Stadium Concert.

Only two weeks remain to prepare for the Coney Island Concert which will take place on Saturday evening, July 16th.

The Concert which will be the best this season, will be broadcast thruout the entire East, by the powerful New Station, WCGU. Alexis Kosloff, world famous ballet master, formerly of the Russian Imperial Opera, will present in person with his famous ballet Borodine's "Prince Igor." Those who saw Kosloff in his production of "Scheherezade" last year will remember the enthusiasm he called out and will be glad to hear that he will be with us again.

Besides Kosloff, the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 will provide the musical program conducted by the now world famous, Erno Rapee. Tickets are $1.00 for general admission and $2 for reserved seats. They can now be bought at the following stations: Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714; Joseph Lidsky Book Store, 202 E. Broadway; Sazer's Restaurant, 78 Second Ave.; Hellis Food Vegetarian Restaurant, 1600 Madison Avenue; Solin's Restaurant, 222 East 14th Street; I. Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; London Vegetarian Restaurant, 239 So. 4th Street, Williamsburg; Kapaport & Cutler Book Store, 1310 Southern Blvd., Bronx; Joint Board Cloakmakers, 128 East 25th Street; Furriers Joint Board, 22 East 22nd Street; Local 22, 16 West 21st Street.

Newark Furriers.

The Newark Furriers have won their strike, but they have not forgotten that they still belong to the Furriers Union. Now that they are back on the job they are commencing to prove their solidarity with the striking furriers of New York. A group of five decided to contribute their share to the Strike Fund and Relief Committee at once and as they had no money they borrowed $250 and sent it in to the office. The Newark furriers are all pledging themselves to help the New York workers during the entire period of the strike by donating a percentage of their pay every week.

* * *

Newark Again.

Women's Council No. 2 bought a $25 bond; Mrs. Italien, $15 bond; John Pappas of the Cook and Waiters Union, $10 Bond; Women's Council No. 1 pledged itself to raise $100, fifty of which was sent to the office at once.

* * *

Freiheit Dramatic Studio.

At the commencement exercises of the Freiheit Dramatic Studio a collection of $8.40 was made. The members pledge themselves to work for the entire year while on vacation. The money was forwarded by the secretary of the studio, A. Holtz.

* * *

Jewish Alliance Vids.

A group of workers of the Jewish National Alliance collected $50 at their meeting in Manhattan Lyceum June 27 which was forwarded to the Defense office. They also pledged themselves to give full assistance in the struggle and called upon the furriers to courageously keep on their fight for right to organize. The following contributed: H. Goroshenz, B. Singer, Swartzbaum, Fishman, Rosenrantz, Gelfand, Yabnk, B. Berger, S. Singlaum, B. Osserbach, N. Weinrit, H. Weinrit, A. Greenberg, I. Berger. The money was delivered to H. Siegerman.

* * *

Other Contributions.

At a wedding in the house of Lawson and Kleinman, Solomon Bumanna collected $18 for the Defense. George Drube of Toledo, Ohio, sent in $10 contribution. $20.50 was collected at a party at the home of Hersh Leib Brenner.

* * *

The workers at Union Kinderland collected $120 which is also gratefully acknowledged.

* * *

Dies Laughine Over Dog Bite.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 5.—An eccentric condition developing from a poisonous dog bite caused the death today of Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, 36, of London Mills, near here, who literally laughed herself to death. Physicians expressed themselves puzzled by the case. Instead of hydrophobia, Mrs. Hoyt was the victim of long laughing spells. She was bitten five weeks ago.

Buy YOUR CONVENTION STAMP Today!

IF your unit organizer has none—
your unit organizer has not sold them—
your unit organizer has not sent in the money for them—
your unit organizer is not pushing the sale energetically—

NOTIFY THE NATIONAL OFFICE!

It is the only way to finance the Convention and prevent you from losing your right to vote.

Money must be sent in today—50c to the National Office
50c to the District Office

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA
1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment.

Tourists to Begin Journey to U.S.S.R. On Bastile Holiday

Bastile Day, July 14, will be celebrated by one group of Americans by starting off from New York for Soviet Russia, on the first general tour to that country since it became a Workers' Republic.

Going direct to Leningrad, the party—which is being organized by the World Tourists, Inc., of 41 Union Square—will be met by representatives of the USSR Cultural Relations Society and by them taken to visit the old palaces where the former Czar lived, to the palaces which have now been converted into children's villages, to the great power plants and factories, the museums and art galleries. Then after an overnight train journey, the party will start, under the same guidance, to see the wonders of Moscow.

Arrangements have been made by the Cultural Relations Society at all points on the itinerary for special service, and for all facilities to enable the tourists, to see the points of interest under the most favorable circumstances. Guides and interpreters will accompany the party and will do everything possible along the way to make the tourists comfortable.

There are still a few days left in which applications for this tour may be filled but after next Saturday, July 9, it will be too late. The opportunity to visit Russia this summer will be gone. Those interested in this July 14 tour should act at once. Further information can be obtained by writing to the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York.

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by Nikolai Bukharin

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Ben Gitlow
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CHINA: A Factual Study.
NEWS OF THE MONTH, EDITORIALS, REVIEWS.

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COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL LOWERS STANDARDS AT THE GRAVE OF VOIKOV

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The address made by J. Louis Engdahl, editor, of The DAILY WORKER, speaking for the Communist International at the funeral of Comrade P. L. Voikoff in the Red Square was as follows:

TODAY the Communist International lowers its standards over the fresh grave of another fallen soldier of the world revolution. For Comrade Voikoff was a courageous fighter in the international struggle of the workers for victory over their oppressors. In all lands, the many National Sections of the Communist International, their crimson standards mourning-bordered, pay tribute to the memory of Comrade Voikoff, the first victim of the new war launched against the citadel of the social revolution—the Union of Soviet Republics.

For Comrade Voikoff belonged not only to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. He was a part of and belonged to the toiling masses of the whole world. The brutal murder of Comrade Voikoff has not only brought a heavy loss to the freed workers of the Soviet Union. His untimely death is a cruel loss suffered by all those workers still enslaved in the lands of capitalism.

Comrade Voikoff, as the official representative of the First Workers' Republic, the spokesman of the Soviet Power, stationed in Warsaw, the nest of the Polish reaction, was an able builder of the new social order. The bloody assassin's deed that struck him down was instigated by the supporters of the capitalist regime that organizes in every land relentless onslaughts against the aspirations of those who labor. Especially, it is very clear that behind the murderer at Warsaw, pulling at the trigger of the death-dealing revolver, was the British imperialist tyranny itself, that organizes and directs the new anti-Soviet war.

But the British reaction, that invaded and plundered the offices of Arcos in London, does not stand alone. At its side we see also the grasping Dollar Imperialism of America that beholds in the rule of the Soviets an enemy of its bitter exploitation of the workers and farmers in its own homeland—a foe of its relentless exploitation of the peoples of subject and semi-subject nations.

It was no accident that the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, at Paris, just the other day launched a vicious attack against the government of the Workers and Peasants, declaring it would never be recognized by the capitalist government of America. Herrick's utterances were in perfect harmony with those of Winston Churchill, the British chancellor of the exchequer, who has just visited Mussolini in Rome, the home of the fascist tyranny, declaring his admiration for the labor-crushing Italian fascism that enters into an alliance with British imperialism for the new anti-Soviet attack.

The gang of imperialist murderers who slaughtered the workers of Nanking, in China, who have joined in the raid on the Soviet embassy at Peking, who instigate and encourage the strangling and beheading of the best of the Chinese proletariat, who tighten the hangman's noose about the necks of the people of Nicaragua and Mexico, of Egypt and India, these are the real murderers of our comrade, Voikoff, who died that the cause of the workers might live and triumph.

Before the open grave that will soon receive the last remains of our martyred comrade, the proletarian hosts of the world, enlisted under the banners of the Communist International, pledge themselves to new struggles. Especially the workers of the two great English-speaking nations, the United States of America and Great Britain, the dominant imperialisms of today, must wage mightier battles against these powerfully entrenched foes of upward struggling mankind.

Today we also have in mind the service rendered the imperialist foe by the betrayers of labor, the support given by the MacDonalds, the Hendersons and the Thomases to the Chamberlains, the Joynson-Hickses, the Churchills; by the Greens, the Wolls and the Sigmans to the Coolidges, the Kelloggs and the Hoovers.

In Great Britain the Labor Party turns back from an open attack on the Baldwin tory government. It merely asks for an investigation of the attack on Arcos and the breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union. In the United States, Vice-president Matthew Woll, speaking for the reaction within the American Federation of Labor, applauds the raids on Arcos, and calls for more vicious assaults by the Coolidge-Kellogg reaction against the Soviet Union. In every other land the social-democracy and the reactionary trade union bureaucracy play the same Judas role. They all have their price that capitalism is willing to pay. The Communist International carries on a relentless exposure of these traitors before the eyes of international labor, so that these lackeys of capitalism will be stripped of their power and become impotent in their efforts to continue their treason.

The workers of the world must know that the traitor social democracy and the servile trade union bureaucracy, that were the instruments of the warring capitalist powers in 1914, and who now continue in that role, are stained equally with the guilt of the murder of our comrade, Voikoff. The social traitors of 1914 now rally in support of the war of their imperialist masters against the Soviet Union, which is also an attack on the cause of the workers in the capitalist homelands.

Today the International, that mourns its martyred dead by the hundreds of thousands, that has seen the most militant and courageous in its ranks fall in every land with the passing of the years, extends its consolation to the bereaved family, the consolation that comes thru the knowledge that Voikoff's deeds will be inscribed on the most glorious page of all in the history of the age-long struggle of the downtrodden; the page that records the last triumph against class rule; the final conquest of power and the complete liberation of the oppressed.

Today the International glories in the fact that from the masses of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union there will spring hundreds and thousands ready and eager to take the place in its ranks made vacant by the bullets of an imperialist assassin that struck down our comrade, Voikoff.

As the earth closes over the casket that contains the last remains of our slain comrade, the Communist International raises its standards for renewed struggles. Voikoff is dead, But the banner under which he fought and died still stands more challenging than ever. Mightier than ever the growing army of the International proclaim:

Down with the oppressors of the workers! Down with the white terror! Down with imperialism!

Long live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat! Long live the Soviet Union! Long live the World Revolution!

FIRST PHOTO OF GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE



This is the first picture of the three-power (Great Britain, Japan, United States) naval limitation conference, called by President Coolidge, in session at Geneva, Switzerland, a country without a navy.

The Labor Press in Poland

WARSAW, (By Mail).—The Polish Labor Press having revolutionary tendencies, is forced like all the revolutionary groups in the Polish Labor movement to engage in a prolonged and obstinate struggle with the bourgeoisie, the "defensive" (Secret Police), and reformism.

The Polish Labor Movement is united since 1920. Its leading body, the Central Commission of Trade Unions, like almost all the Central Committees of individual trade unions, is reformist. The revolutionary elements organized in the Red fractions compose in almost all the trade unions a small but influential minority. The revolutionary elements at the present moment have only been able to keep the administration in their own hands in a few unions—Commercial Employers', Chemical Workers', Glass Workers'—where, however, they hold their own despite police and reformist repression.

THE first central organ of the revolutionary minorities was created in 1920 by the supporters of the "Red" trade unions the builders, leather workers, chemical workers and commercial employes. This was "Myel Robotniese" (Labor Thought), a fortnightly. In spite of persecution, arrests of editors and staff, etc., it continued to come out under different titles for almost two years. The Warsaw Trades Council, at that time the center of the revolutionary Trade Labor Movement, publishes a fortnightly "Proeeglad Zwiasskowy" (Trade Union Education) afterwards (1924) "Wiasomiesd Zwiasskowy" (Trade Union News), which was however shut down in 1927 by the police. After this the journal was again revived for a short time, but this time as a monthly. In the end of 1924 the leaders of the revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Galicia, taking advantage of the fact that Austrian press laws allowed of slightly greater liberty than the Czarist laws, still in force in former Russian Poland, began to publish their "Syete Kwiazkowe" (Trade Union Life), which was kept going until May, 1925.

THE reformists for the same period (1918-1922) published their organ "Zwiazkowiec" (The Trade Unionist), also a fortnightly, appearing somewhat irregularly, and in 1922 coming to an end owing to lack of funds.

The new central organ of the revolutionary trade union minority arose in connection with the intensified opposition in the beginning of 1926. The treacherous policy of the PPSers, joining the coalition Government at this time, evoked strong opposition in the ranks of the party, leading to a split and the formation of a new group "PPS Left," a group consisting largely of trade unionists from former Austrian Poland, chiefly Teshin Silesia, imbued with a revolutionary spirit. This group put forward the organ of the implacable class struggle, the "Walka" (The Struggle). In the front, single mass trade unists began to publish a weekly trade union opposition organ "Nasz Prond" (Our Force) at Lodz, a proposition to the development and determination of the ideology of this group its organ became more "Sage Gesaz" and went deeper into trade union movement questions in all their aspects, becoming the central organ of the revolutionary minority.

THE split in the Polish Labor Movement, caused by Pilsudski's defeat and a fictitious industrial boom during the last half of 1926, was vividly reflected in the columns of "Gos Pracy." While the reformist press systematically ignored those facts and phenomena in the Labor Movement "Gos Pracy" gave its readers exact and full information, showing all manifestations of working class life from the point of view of the class struggle, thus assisting the clarity and unity among the Polish working masses, the putting forward of slogans common to the whole working class of the common revolutionary struggle.

THE reformists and the Government understand perfectly well the role of the revolutionary press in the Labor Movement and are taking corresponding measures. The Central Commission of the trade unions prohibits the circulation and sale of "Gos Pracy" on trade union premises. The Public Prosecutor confiscates literally every number, so that each time it has to be issued all over again, while it is usually speckled with white spaces by favor of the censor.

Despite all these repressions "Gos Pracy" was able to last out more than a year, and only a few weeks ago, during the last wave of fresh repressions sweeping over the revolutionary section of the working class the "Gos Pracy" was also swept away.

AS well as the above-mentioned central organs some trade unions or Red Fractions of trade unions have published and are still, if but irregularly, publishing their own organs, also, of course, but no zealously persecuted by trade union bureaucracy and the authorities. Thus the chemical workers' union publishes a monthly "Robotnik Chemiszny" (The Chemical Worker); the Commercial Employees' Union published "Gos Pracownika" (The Voice of the Worker); the Red fraction of the Railwaymen's Union published in 1919 and 1920 illegally "The Railway Communist," from 1926 "The Signal" has been legally published, although its circulation among railwaymen is prohibited by decision of the Central Committee of Trade Unions.

As well as the Polish Press there is a trade union press with revolutionary tendencies in the Ukrainian language. "Trade Union News," the organ of the Trade Union Minority is published in Eastern Galicia, the centre, as is well known, of the oil industry, and one of the centres of the lumber industry; the paper is very popular there among the Ukrainian oil and lumber workers.

THE political press having revolutionary tendencies is of course subjected to still greater persecution than the trade union. The political labor organs during the short time which they are allowed to exist naturally give as much space as possible to questions of the trade union movement. The journal outlasting all the others, to be exact, from 1920 to 1924, was the revolutionary, educational organ known as "Culture."

A considerable section of the political revolutionary press is of course published and circulated illegally.

THE monthly journal "Robotniczy Przeglad" ("Labor Review"), Labor Economic Review, published in 1925, is the central organ of the reformist Central Commission of Trade Unions. This journal is of an informative character. Besides colorless articles of a general nature and official communiques from the Central Commission it puts out data on the state of industry, the position of the working class, etc., drawn exclusively from Government and bourgeois sources.

MANY of the trade unions: miners, printers, metal workers, leather workers, agricultural, municipal, railway workers, etc., publish monthly organs ("The Railway Trade Unionist," the "Red Printers' Journal," "Weekly of the Metal Workers," etc.). All these organs are published illegally, consist not only of communiques with regard to the affairs of trade union organizations.

"Przeglad" (The Worker), organ of the P.P.S. "Nasz Przeglad," (Our Review), organ of the P.P.S. "Robotnik" (Worker), organ of the P.P.S. "Naprzod" (Forward), Glanon organ of the P.P.S., "Nowe Robotnik" (Labor News), Upper Silesian P.P.S. organ, and other political and general organs, of course do not contain any information in regard to the economic life of the working class, and the Labor Movement, while as we have already pointed out, the reformist press systematically ignored those facts and phenomena in the Labor Movement "Gos Pracy" gave its readers exact and full information, showing all manifestations of working class life from the point of view of the class struggle, thus assisting the clarity and unity among the Polish working masses, the putting forward of slogans common to the whole working class of the common revolutionary struggle.

Mexican Workers Rap U. S. Imperial Policy in South America at Meet

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—The Anti-Imperialist League which is carrying on intensive propaganda directed against Wall Street and the American Department of State staged a Fourth of July mass meeting here yesterday at which speakers drew sharp comparisons between the America of 1776 and the America of today.

Prior to the mass demonstration the city was flooded with the League's posters which read as follows:

"1776 — Washington, Englishing liberty, independence.

"1927 — Coolidge, Sinclair, Morgan; petroleum, Wall Street.

"Texas in 1847; Panama in 1903; Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Sacco-Vanzetti, Imperialism, Kellogg, robbery."

Chile Deportations Go On Under Ibanez

MENDOZA, Argentina, July 5.—The wholesale deportation of political leaders suspected of opposing the Ibanez dictatorship continues at full blast.

Among those forced from the country recently are Enrique Matte-Figueroa, nephew of the former president, and Eduardo Yanez, who sponsored the coming international press conference at Geneva.

The Ibanez dictatorship which overthrew the constitutional government is believed to have been prompted by the Guggenheim interests, which have invested heavily in Chilean copper and nitrate.

Ship Comes In Ablaze.

Fire was discovered today in the hold of the Pacific Steam Navigation liner Ebro shortly after she docked at the foot of Morton Street, North River, with eighty-nine passengers from South American ports.

10,000 Chinese Wounded In Nationalist Capital; Call for Workers to Aid

CHICAGO, July 5.—A telegram just received by the International Workers' Aid states that 10,000 Workers and Peasants lie wounded in the Lazarett at Wuchang, while the Revolutionary army continues its victorious onward march toward Peking.

The Chinese workers and peasants are paying a price that staggers humanity. Governments are supporting counter-revolutionary forces with finances and war ammunition, but giving absolutely no support or relief to the Chinese Revolutionary fighters.

In spite of this, a new China is arising. A China that will not be a menace to the workers of other countries, because of cheap coolie labor that lives on rice and hard tack.

The following telegram should receive the whole hearted support of every liberty-loving man or woman; they need medicine, bandages and food.

International Workers' Aid,
Chicago, Ill.

Ten thousand wounded in the Wichang-Lazarett—we need immediate help. Non-Chinese doctors and nurses from all parts of China are aiding the wounded. Money is urgently needed to carry on the relief work. We anxiously await your assistance. (Signed)—Madam Sun Yat Sen.

Forward your donation today to the International Workers' Aid.

National headquarters, 1522 W Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

New England Pledges Aid to Daily Worker

(Continued from Page One)

Clubs, this will result in helping spread this struggle for a free press over the other states in New England, as well as Massachusetts.

The last time that Engdahl attempted to speak on Boston Common, during the congressional election campaign last fall, he was stopped by the police. Nevertheless a meeting was held at that time at Scully Square in another section of the city.

Engdahl was given a big ovation Sunday, however, when he appeared and when it was announced by Chairman Harry Cantor that he would give the news of the latest developments in the Union of Soviet Republics as well as expose the vicious attack by the government against The DAILY WORKER.

"This is not the first time that the editors and business managers of labor publications have been sent to prison," said Engdahl, "and it will not be the last. But it is absolutely necessary that all workers acquaint themselves with the vital issues involved in this fight. This is not an attack on The DAILY WORKER. It is a blow being struck against the whole working class."

Engdahl told of the necessity of strengthening the workers' press at the present time as one other vital point during the present war. He told of the struggle of the textile workers in the Soviet Union and the new war being launched against the Soviet Union.

Engdahl told of one project, [illegible] at industry and an exhibit, [illegible] details of his visit to Amo, the automobile plant in Moscow.

[illegible] at the May Day demonstration in the textile center of Ivovo, 125 miles south of Moscow," said Engdahl. "They asked me to carry a message to you, the textile workers of the United States. These textile workers in the Soviet Union have a 100 per cent union. In greeting the workers in the textile industry in this country, they give voice to their hopes that you will also develop your 100 per cent Textile Workers' Union. They hope that the time will come when the textile workers in all countries will become united in a really International Textile Workers' Union." I take this opportunity to carry out my pledge to the Russian textile workers to extend this greeting to you."

The large audience received this greeting with considerable enthusiasm. The response grew as Engdahl pointed out the growing war danger contained in the new imperialist threats against the Soviet Union.

Against the New Capitalist War.

"Do not allow one penny of your money to be spent, nor one drop of workers' blood to be shed in the new war being planned against the Soviet Union," urged Engdahl. "Refuse to support this new capitalist war." And the audience thundered its approval.

Numerous questions were asked towards the close of the meeting, during which an appeal was made for members for the Party.

The gathering at Worcester was one of the largest of the kind ever held in New England. The three-day conference included a delegation that had come from New York City in a huge auto-bus hired for the occasion. Among the other speakers, in addition to Engdahl, was J. O. Bentall, who told of the most recent developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the death sentence imposed against these two workers. These resolutions will be forwarded immediately to Governor Fuller.

Bert Wolfe addressed gatherings held by Finnish workers at Gardner, Mass., and by the Workers (Communist) Party at West Roxbury.

Where Will You Be On ?
JULY 14th

Some of your fellow-workers will be setting out that day for

A SIX WEEKS' TOUR
to
SOVIET RUSSIA

to see all the sights of the new world there—the schools, factories, nurseries, clubs, museums, industrial developments of the first Workers' Republic.

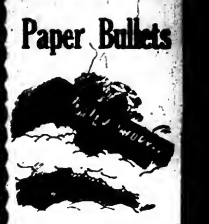
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Paper Bullets



"One propagandist is worth 20 armed soldiers," says Li Ho-lin, director of the Central Propaganda Bureau of the Chinese Nationalist Army.

"Our enemies could have well withstood our steel bullets."

Before the 150,000,000 paper bullets they are powerless.

Benefitting from the experience of the Chinese Revolution and the Russian Revolution The DAILY WORKER Army will wage a relentless campaign against the enemy using the most destructive weapon known—the paper bullet. In this attack, the bullets employed will be particularly dangerous, in view of the fact that they have been carefully manufactured to conform with the conditions peculiar to this country.

The DAILY WORKER has been rated by military experts as the most destructive weapon yet produced in the class war in America.

"Open fire" is the order of the day from every proletarian fortress, from every shop, mine, mill and farm. Every new subscriber, every new reader secured for The DAILY WORKER, is a casualty for the army of capitalism. "Open fire with your paper bullets."

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

A Suggestion to the Harassed Farmers and Stockmen in and Around Rapid City.

There is taking place in and around Rapid City, South Dakota, a contemptible farce of the most nauseous kind.

A New England president, whose every act and utterance has shown that he despises the more liberal West, is cavorting in grotesque attire to prove that he is "one of the boys."

Not less disgusting than the antics of Coolidge, is the truckling attitude of the local politicians who are herding—no other word describes the methods used—large sections of the populace into the proximity of the presidential premises to be beguiled with speeches which for sheer inanity set a new record.

Consider the situation. Coolidge slapped the whole agricultural and stockraising sections of the population in the face when he vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill. But more insulting than the veto itself were the reasons given for his opposition to it. The language of the president's statement in this connection seemed to be chosen for the express purpose of humiliating its supporters. In almost so many words he told the farmers that they did not know what they wanted and if they did there was no particular reason why it should be given to them.

The wave of resentment which arose following the veto seared the Coolidge advisers. Rumors of the strength of the Lowden following in the Middle West and West were responsible for the choice of the Coolidge vacation site.

Now the stiff and clammy Cal is trying to act like Teddy the Cowboy and cuts a pitiful figure. There is no real glamor to be cast around this juiceless individual above whose peaked face a "ten-gallon hat" brings joy to the heart of the most mediocre cartoonist.

The cynical comments of the correspondents fit in well with the rest of the picture. They do not even trouble to conceal the sneering attitude of the presidential circle toward the farmers and stockmen. Contemptuously they state in so many words a good crop and good prices will allay the discontent provided that the campaign hokum is dished up in rich enough doses.

Meanwhile the drab figure of Coolidge goes thru its paces. The somber environment of the New England farm is replaced by the gaudy glitter of a period which the westerners themselves barely remember. The stage coach period passed long ago. Barbed wire fences have replaced the open ranges. The "cowboys" ride in flivvers and not on plunging cayuses. The ranches have become farms and the farmer's margin between income and expenditure has been wiped out. Mortgages have replaced bank accounts.

The stageplay in and around Rapid City has no connection with reality. It is simply a crude attempt to make the population of this section forget its problems, forget the connection between the banks, trusts and railroads and Calvin Coolidge—who represents these interests, and not farmers and workers, as president of the United States.

500,000 leaflets, summarizing the issues which affect the farmers and stockgrowers, exposing the real role of Coolidge and putting forward its practical program, distributed in the "vacation area" by the United Farmers' Educational League, would give his campaign managers something to think about.

Geneva, China and War.

> A small American band is keeping in secret conclave at Geneva, preparing to meet the gravest issue that has loomed athwart the horizon of the tri-power conference . . . the American delegation is pleased to consider the 600,000 ton total presented to the technical committee as "unofficial" . . . the British will have time to present new proposals more in harmony with the American invitation to limit naval armament. . . . In the event that the British again present the same figures, American opinion, as expressed today, will be that "Great Britain is playing a dangerous game." (Geneva dispatch to the New York Times July 3.)

Taken in connection with the news that president Coolidge and his advisers are devoting much time to the consideration of the problems arising at Geneva, that strong pressure is being brought to bear for the speedy recognition of the anti-labor Nanking government by the United States, and we have a fairly complete picture of the manner in which the question of naval armament and Chinese policy dovetail in the secret chambers of the state department.

So widely does the British proposal for a 600,000 ton cruiser allotment differ from what the American representatives are instructed to agree to that, in a situation wherein such questions as the attitude of Japan and the British naval base at Singapore are decisive, it seems hardly possible for an agreement to be reached.

As the control of the Pacific area is the immediate prize and as the Nanking government apparently is quite willing to make big concessions to American imperialist policy, in fact has already shown by its slaughter of workers and suppression of labor unions that it is following the best established American procedure, there is a strong likelihood that recognition of Nanking may follow because of the necessity of American imperialism for an instrument which it can wield in China against both Britain and Japan.

The recognition of the Nanking government by America would place it in a position where it could talk decisively to the other powers, and to Great Britain especially, in view of her huge interests in the sections under its control, recognition would be a severe blow.

It is easy to understand, that with the present proofs of antagonism showing themselves at Geneva, such an act by the United States could be interpreted as practically a declaration of war.

These speculations are made, and they are by no means far-fetched, in order to show that the logical result of American and British imperialist policy is the creation of a war situation.

It is possible, of course, that some formula will be found at Geneva which will serve to conceal for some time longer the growing breach between America and Britain. It is quite probable, for instance, that the international bankers now in conference here, have met to devise a policy to meet the present situation.

But the mere fact that capitalist governments and various powerful sections of the capitalist class are engaging in a whole series of international conferences which have accomplished nothing so far to ease the growing tension, is an unfailing sign that war plans are being made as the political instability of capitalism forces itself more and more upon the attention of the foreign offices.

Those who say that there is no danger of war today are either blind fools, dupes, or conscious agents of imperialism.

THE WORKER WHO CELEBRATES AIR FLIGHTS



Labors of the Amsterdam International

BY OLGA TALS.

BERLIN (By Mail).—The Amsterdam International is now chiefly busy with its internal affairs. The impending Congress in August brings forth questions of finance, the question of the Secretariat, headquarters of the International, and many others. Questions occupying the foreground in the life of a true International: the economic struggle of the working class, the struggle with threatened war, the fight against imperialism which have always played a very modest role in the life of Amsterdam, have now been pushed right into the background. The fact that a month ago during the Balk-Jugoslavian conflict the meeting of the Amsterdam International's Executive which should have worked out the question of the International's action in regard to the conflict, was postponed is extremely characteristic. Undegeest, questioned by the correspondent of the Dutch paper "Het Volk" whether such postponement implied that the danger of war had become less, replied phlegmatically:

"The danger has not become less, but it would be better to hold the Executive meeting in two weeks' time." Better or worse we do not know, but certainly it comes to the same thing nothing will be altered . . . then resolution being passed sooner or later.

THE recently passed resolution with regard to the unsuccessful work of the provisional commission to the Disarmament Conference bears precisely such a character that of a hastily drawn up official document. A document had to be put united, since, try no Amsterdam might to advertise the League of Nations, the sterility of its work in this as in all other spheres was a little too obvious. The International issued on this question an appeal to all affiliated organizations for an energetic campaign against the reactionary and military powers. But no one need be alarmed by these pugnacious words: the campaign proposed is to be carried on chiefly in the press.

THE Amsterdamites contented themselves with yet another appeal—this time to the League of Nations—on the question of the danger of war. As for the still more urgent question of modern political life—the question of the Chinese Revolution—Amsterdam took up a position of blatant mockery. They intend to set up connections with the Chinese trade unions and embark upon a campaign in their favor only after everything is settled down and smoothed over in China, recommending the Chinese workers in the meantime to cease collaboration with their bourgeoisie in the national emancipatory struggle. Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the Chinese revolution evoked nothing but malevolent glee from the Amsterdamites.

BUT they have really no time for the fight began to fly. The business affairs are in a disastrous condition. Of 23 organizations affiliated to Amsterdam, 11 have paid no entrance fees and 6 have paid no membership dues for many years. Even England failed to pay two thirds of their membership dues during the last year. The International's income for the last year did not exceed 160,000 guldens. They expenses were, however, much higher than this. The funds of the International which were 113,510 gulden at the beginning of 1926 were only 43,000 by the end of the year. Thus in one year 71,000 gulden in addition to the 100,000 received from membership dues have melted away. This is a situation bordering on the brink of ruin. The Bureau has had to mortgage the International's house in Amsterdam, to sell its typographic and face the question of the cutting down of expenses in the most serious manner.

WHAT turn was taken by this cutting down? The first thing to feel the axe was cultural work, and it was resolved not to organize the International Summer School this year and to cut down the already trifling amount of publishing that was done. The International's monthly has been reduced to a slim pamphlet of 16 pages, containing only official notices and it was decided to cease the publication of the pamphlet in French and English.

All this cannot, however, save the situation. The International's funds go rather on administrative expenses than on cultural work, assistance to members on strike and victims of government repression. Even before the Vienna Congress it was stated that administrative expenses swallow the lion's share of their funds. The secretaries of the International (of whom there are three) get 10,000 gulden a year each, members of the General Council get 25 guldens a day for their expenses. The International maintains a staff of well-paid technical employes.

AND there is yet another point which costs the Amsterdam International dear. National hatred between the trade unionists in hostile countries roused by the war made itself so strongly felt at the first post-war congress that the International was forced to choose as its headquarters a neutral country. The choice of Holland involved unnecessary expenditure on interpreters, and translaters since all documents had to be translated into Dutch as well as into the three European languages. Holland is, moreover, one of the most expensive countries in Europe.

IT turned out, however, not so easy to overcome all these difficulties. As soon as the question of cutting down the number of secretaries arose, the fears of the International are actually carried out by Oudegeest, with some assistance by Citrine. But the British who form the biggest section of the International will not hear of the withdrawal of the British secretary. Brown. Snowden however, has definitely stated that he will in no event agree to act as assistant secretary. At the last meeting of the bureau (25-26 April) an agreement was arrived at on the question according to the official report, but it is not yet known who is to be sacrificed on the altar of economy.

THINGS became still worse when the question of cutting down the secretaries' salaries was brought forward. Oudegeest refuses to take less than 10,000 guldens a year and the members of the Bureau are afraid to insist, for Oudegeest in order to live, some secretary of the International, retired a seat in the Dutch Parliament, from which his accruements would have been much greater.

WHAT was to be done? The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions suggest to raise the sole in the International from 12 to 15 guldens per 1,000 members. This suggestion, however, has met with determined resistance. The Austrians and the Swiss have already definitely declared that membership dues cannot be raised; the British, whose financial affairs are at present anything but brilliant, also to refuse to agree to this; the French membership fees are as it is difficult to collect, and they cannot possibly pay more.

A great struggle went on behind the scenes with regards to the alteration of the International's headquarters. At the previous meeting of the Bureau the question of its transference to a more central country was discussed. The whole labor press unhesitatingly interpreted this as an intention to transfer the International's headquarters to Berlin, in which the Germans whose influence in the International is ever on the increase, have long aspired. The British and the French, however, were against this. It appears their argument won the day. At the last session of the National Council of the reformist General Confederation of Labor in France Jouhaux declared that the headquarters of the International would remain in Holland.

THE official reports of the International are generally speaking meagre and terse. Most of our information on the misunderstandings and complication going on in the International has been gained from the left socialist press (Paul Levy's paper, the organ of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions and others), so daring as to criticise Oudegeest's economy and endeavor to mend matters. Even the most favorable criticism, however, angers the Amsterdamites. They have not the slightest desire to carry their difficulties into the open, for the judgment of their working class members, hoping to smooth everything over in camera. But truth will out and the crisis in the Amsterdam International is already being shouted from the roof-tops.

Break Altitude Record.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A new world's altitude record for seaplanes was written in the records today.

Lieut. C. C. Champion took a Wright Apache plane 37,500 feet above the capital yesterday, breaking his own world's record of 33,455 feet established two months ago.

DRAMA

Woe to the Vanquished, "The Streets of Sorrow"

Review By VERN SMITH

Another play of post war Vienna, starring, sick, corrupt, and yet heroic. And as usual, since the power of censorship is still in the hands of the bourgeoisie, the interest centers around the trials and tribulations of the newly poor, not of those who have been "always with ye."

I am informed that the play, as originally produced, had a much more definite working class emphasis, and that the censorship here resulted first in a good deal of this being cut out, and then that after consultation among themselves, those whose business it is to make the world safe for Rabbit and Co. cut most of the rest of the "labor angle," and in general made a mess of the thing, giving it a peculiar confused and faltering aspect. However, it is in its final form as a product of censorship that it has to be reviewed, since it is in that form that the public sees it.

This is the story of the sadness of the "shabby genteel," the steady decline and painful corruption of the old ruling class and of the bureaucrats especially. Councillor Rumfort has two daughters, and is so proud that he turns out of his house a paying American roomer when his youngest daughter is charged with stealing two tins of canned meat. Of course she did steal the meat, and the other daughter, Greta (played excellently by Greta Garbo) nearly becomes an inmate of a disorderly house in her efforts to keep the family going.

That is half of the interest. The other half centers around the rise of the greedy new bourgeoisie: those who, like the butcher of Molchie Street, make Greta stand in line all night for the chance to buy meat, and then call the police to chase her away, only because the meat is sold out, and the higher elements of the new capitalism, like the profiteer Caner and Rosenow, who loot on a huge scale, stealing mines, swindling in the stock market, swilling in the night clubs and clutching down the daughters of the old ruling class for their pleasure.

The proletarians who appear in the story are not, as such, essential to the plot but serve as background for the decline and degeneration of their betters. Chief of the proletarian characters is the murderess, Maria Tober, who might as well have come from any other class in the setting Vienna society. In the end there is a bread riot by those who do not, as the Rumfort family, worry over the impending meat diet to save the cat, but suffer under a continual diminution of their accustomed cabbage rations. This is treated as a joyful event, without leader, ship, merely the hand of fate which punishes certain of the filthiest of the rich.

There is an indirect slap at the American Red Cross, the officers of which complain that all they see in Vienna is luxury. There is a definite touch of anti-semitism, all the worse because, especially the profiteers, are given Jewish faces. The play is in the European tradition, which holds that no actress should do something more than merely pose beautifully, and that scenery, instead of being the chief attraction in a film, should be an appropriate background for the action.

Junkers Build Concrete Runway.

BERLIN, July 5.—Discussion of a Berlin-to-New York non-stop flight was given impetus today by the announcement of the Junkers airplane works that they are constructing a concrete runway for planes with especially heavy loads that would attempt record flights. Ever since Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine made their great flight from New York to Cottbus, Germany, there has been considerable talk of a flight from this country to the United States.

CHARLES RUGGLES.



In Green Pastures now in its eleventh month at the Ambassador theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
[illegible]
Little Theatre — GRAND STREET FOLLIES

[illegible] Present
COLONY "The First Auto"
[illegible]
NEW MEDIPHONE

CAMEO "Streets of Sorrow"
[illegible]

Revival of "Madame X" at Earl Carroll Tonight

Ben Smith [illegible] the play of Nell Sy[illegible] "Bits of Life" has been empty [illegible] stairs to play opposite Hope Drew in "Cornette," the [illegible] George Albert and Ann Fre[illegible]

Sam H. Harris [illegible] production of the [illegible] "Street Scene" [illegible] the new comedy by Howard Lindsay [illegible] opens in Atlantic City next Monday. The cast includes Lee Cobern, Warren Wilson, Helen Lee, Kathryn Greeley, Wellington Band and Milano Tilden.

Murray Phillips will [illegible] a revival of "Madame X" [illegible] Elsie Ferguson in Bisson's drama which [illegible] here many seasons back, at the Earl Carroll theatre tonight. Carroll McComas [illegible] the role played here [illegible] Mrs. Chere[illegible]

Alfred [illegible] and Frank Fay[illegible] next appearance [illegible] "The Second Man," will [illegible] in a Hawaiian vacation [illegible] Friday night. Peggy Fairmere and Emily Stevens will take over the roles [illegible]

Valerie [illegible] of "Her Cardboard Lover" at the Empire [illegible] to [illegible] from the cast. The [illegible] Viking [illegible] Player [illegible] Theatre [illegible] Earl Owen in "The Women of Pa[illegible]

New Crop of Fliers.

CHICAGO, July [illegible] The science of aviation and the art of flying are to be taught in the public schools here, according to an announcement made today by school president A. Lewis [illegible] Washington [illegible] Aviation experts have been summoned for consultation [illegible] the [illegible] year, he said.

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LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM
Jay Lovestone —.10

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Reds Rout New Jersey

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 5.—Trouble is brewing for Teddy Brandle, known as the "czar" of the building trades of Hudson County. Recently it was reported that he had resigned as head of the Iron Workers' International Union. No reason was given for his retirement.

At the last meeting of the Cement Workers' Union, Local 225 it was announced that President J. V. Merchant of the International-Union of Hod-carriers and Common Laborers of America, in a communication from its headquarters reported that Teddy Brandle and Jerry Donnelly suspended from the International.

* * *

Patriots' Plot Foiled.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—At a Workers Party open air meeting at the Market Plaza a few self appointed patriots, who are out to guard the workers from being injected with class-conscience, attempted to disturb the gathering.

They tried the stunt of sending "drunks" to the meeting to start a rumpus but there scheme failed. However one of these 100 per centers worked overtime and scabbed after the meeting.

* * *

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—The Public Service Corp. has announced that its gross earnings for the fiscal year ending May 31 amounted to $109,712,628.75 an increase of almost 10,000,000 over the year of 1925. This corporation that fights the city, county and state on its tax assessments, that has the political power to have bills passed in the state legislature relieving it of millions of dollars of expenditures thru saving of paving costs, only recently caused the arrest of one of its bus drivers because he was short 50 cents. The shortage was due to a fault in the register. But this made no difference to the company. The worker arrested is out on bail now. This corporation that is trying to put over an increase in bus rates and fare rates makes millions and is attempting to impose on the passengers of New Jersey a scheme that will relieve the state and its residents of millions of dollars, always pleads poverty when it appears before any utility commission or public body for relief.

* * *

BAYONNE, N. J., July 5.—The Standard Oil Co. of N. J. who has been reducing the working forces of its plants in Bayonne, Bayway and Edgewater has always given the excuse to the public that the cause of

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PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

* * *

2F-1D Meets Tonight.

A special meeting of Nucleus 2F Sub-section 1D will be held tonight, 6:30 p. m. at 51 East 12th St. A short meet will be held before the general meeting on matters of importance. Please be on time.

* * *

Daily Worker Needs Volunteers.

Volunteers are wanted for Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration to sell The DAILY WORKER and to give out throwaways for the carnival and fair.

Labor Organizations

Brooklyn Cloak and Dressmakers Meet Tonight.

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union will hold a meeting tonight at Columbia Hall, 522 Stone St., Brooklyn, to take up important questions. All Brooklyn cloak and dressmakers should attend.

* * *

Women's Protest Meeting Saturday.

An open air meeting to protest against the gangsterism used against the striking furriers will be held Saturday, 2 p. m. at the corner of Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. It has been arranged by the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Furriers Council 1.

* * *

Volunteers Wanted At Once!

Volunteers wanted to distribute Sacco and Vanzetti leaflets. Report at once to Room 422, 80 East 11th St.

* * *

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will play the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic which has been endorsed by the United Textile Workers Local 1603, at the picnic of the plumbers' helpers on July 10, at Pleasant Bay Park.

Tickets for sale at the union office 136 East 24th St. They are 35 cents.

* * *

An important meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club will be held this evening, 7:30 sharp at 350 East 81st Street. The speakers will be Ben Gold and Emil Kiss in Hungarian.

Begin Trial of Jersey Cossacks on Charge of Theft at Meaney Farm

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 5.—The trial of Lieut. Daniel F. Rogers, and two other New Jersey state troopers involved in the attack on the farm of Timothy Meaney, and which resulted in the death of his sister, charging them with the theft of $2,675 from the home, began today.

* * *

the layoffs were due to the invention of a new process in cracking oils. As a result greater production of oil at cheaper cost of manufacture resulted.

We discover in the latest report of the Standard Oil the reason for the discharge of the workers was not because of the new process invented but due directly to overproduction and nothing else.

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Build a Union!

GRAND PICNIC

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PRINCE IGOR with
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Saturday Night, July 16, 1927, at 8 p.m.

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Tickets on sale at 106 East 14th Street, Room 25, and 41 Union Square, Room 714.
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THE ENTIRE PROGRAM WILL BE BROADCAST FROM STATION WCGU.

NEGLECT CAUSED WOMAN'S DEATH, INTERNE PROVES

Rabbi Says Confidence in Hospital Shattered

In the course of the testimony offered by three Jewish internes of the Kings County Hospital yesterday it was disclosed that patients in a state of coma were left to lie unattended and without the benefit of medical aid for periods as long as three hours. One case in particular, that of a Mrs. Kessler, who was admitted to the institution last December in a state of diabetic coma was unattended until the time of her death three hours later. This testimony was offered by Dr. Edwin Leibee.

Confidence Shattered.

During the hearing of charges of racial and religious discrimination which exists at the hospital, Rabbi Gross of Union Temple, Brooklyn, arose and asked that testimony of patients be heard in executive session because they were of such a nature that if they were made public they would "shatter public confidence in the institution."

Cases in which the Jewish doctors were sabotaged by gentile nurses and internes were cited time and again in the course of the afternoon. When patients under the care of the Jewish interne were in danger of dying they were, not notified by the nurses on duty so that it would appear that they were guilty of professional neglect.

Useless To Complain.

Epithets such as "damned Jew," "kike," "sheeney," and similar anti-Semetic by-words were of common usage in the wards and staff rooms in the hospital. When asked by the mayor if the Jewish internes complained of this treatment to any of the officials in charge of the institution, Dr. Aaron H. Tripnin, one of the internes said, "The heads of the hospital were well aware of conditions, it would have been useless to complain."

Tammany Politics.

Mayor Walker, who is conducting the "investigation," took advantage of every opportunity to rip into Commissioner Bird S. Coler, of the department of public welfare. The Kings County Hospital is under his charge. Sight was never lost of the fact that Coler is not a Smith-Tammany man but was appointed to his position by ex-Mayor John F. Hylan, who is on the "outs" with the regular Tammany gang.

Vandalism.

Dr. Hyman L. Solovay, another of the Jewish internes, who held the stand for the greater part of the afternoon, stated that organized raids were conducted by the gentile internes on the rooms occupied by the non-gentile doctors. According to Solovay's testimony his books were destroyed, his clothes torn and "stink bombs" were thrown into his room, all calculated to make life unbearable for him and his co-religionists.

He further stated that medical reports were withheld from him in spite of the fact that they were required in the treatment of patients.

"If it were left in your hands," the mayor asked Dr. Katasee, "how many internes would it be necessary to remove to exterminate the anti-Semetic feeling which exists at the Kings

Al Smith Orders Leave With Pay to Delegates To Legion Convention

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Governor Smith today issued a proclamation calling on the heads of all state departments, boards and bureaus to permit their employees who belong to the American Legion to attend the state convention of the Legion at Troy on August 4, 5 and 6.

The delegates should be permitted to attend the convention without any loss in compensation, the governor ordered.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Millionaire Denies Promise.

August Heckscher, millionaire real estate dealer and philantropist, asked the supreme court yesterday to dismiss his complaint filed against him by Frieda Hempel, the opera singer in which she claims that he agreed to pay her $48,000 a year for life. The motion is scheduled to come before Justice Alfred H. Townley on Monday.

At the time the diva brought suit she said: "In April, 1926, at the special request of Heckscher, I agreed with him and promised him that during my natural life I would sing for charity and the sick and the halt and the blind whenever he desired me to do so, for which he said he would pay me $12,000 quarterly, after paying the first installment, he apparently had a change of mind."

Plane Crashes.

The huge Sikorsky plane that was fitted up as a travelling cigar store as an advertising stunt by the United Cigar Stores was blown by a sudden gust of wind into the Curtis training ship at Curtis Field, L. I.

Both planes were wrecked but no one of the eight persons aboard were injured.

36 Die Here Over Fourth

Fourth of July deaths mounted to the appalling figure of 250 in addition to many hundreds injured during the "safe and sane" celebration. New York led the country with 36 fatalities. The holiday, however, came to take on the characteristics of a national calamity due to the high death toll.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

County Hospital?"

"None," replied Katsee. "The internes are not at fault. I would remove the heads of the hospital and the department responsible for the institution." Which was exactly what Mayor Walker wanted to hear. It was now open for Coler's exit. There is going a regular Tammany orgie. Coler could well fill the job hour-by-hour.

At regular intervals Hanover indulged himself in anti-political speeches all calculated to conceal the two hundred thousand Jewish votes which reside in the city. He spoke of "tolerance," "our most loyal citizens," etc.

The hearing is scheduled to be continued today at 2:30.

BRITAIN AND U. S. IN DEADLOCK AT ARMS CONFERENCE

All Meetings Off; May Never Meet Again

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The state and navy departments are at odds over the offer of the political heads of the American delegation to the British of a raise in total cruiser strength from 300,000 tons to 400,000. The navy department fears that even this limit does not give the American navy enough advantage in the next war. The offer may be withdrawn.

* * *

GENEVA, July 5.—A state of complete deadlock developed today, as all observers expected it would, when the naval expert's committee of the "disarmament" conference received the two contradictory proposals by the British and American delegates as to cruiser strength and the size of cruisers.

Britain's interests lie in having an enormous navy of small boats her enemies can have the same, but they can't effectively use them because they do not possess England's wide-flung net of naval fueling stations and small cruisers are not useful without them. On the other hand, the United States proposition for a lesser number of big cruisers is abhored by the British delegation, because of England does not have a naval superiority in the beginning of a war the superior building power of U. S. shipyard will make Britain a loser.

U. S. Offers More Tonnage.

The American proposition represented a compromise between the United States' first proposal of 250,000 to 300,000 cruiser tonnage each for Great Britain and the United states, and the British demand for nearly 600,000 tons. This American economic proposition was presented at the expert's committee meeting, and almost immediately the world of the committee was adjourned without a set date for another meeting. The proposal of the U. S. was for 10,000 ton ships while England wants the limit 7,500

This action left the arms conference with the committee standstill scheduled, with the members of the various delegations conferring independently within their own ranks.

Final Hypocrisy.

Following the adjournment, the experts committee issued a communique saying the adjournment was taken with a view to permitting the various delegations to seek a means of reconciling the views of the different powers."

The communique also declared an

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Unity Committee Holds Open Forum Tomorrow at 1, Manhattan Lyceum

The open forum advertised for tomorrow at Cooper Union will take place at Manhattan Lyceum instead. It will start at 1 p. m. and will discuss Morris Sigman's latest gesture of proportion representation while Ben Gold will take up the latest developments of the strike. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Unity Committee of the furriers, cloak and dressmakers.

* * *

agreement had been reached respecting submarines, but later it was authoritatively learned that the agreement was only to limit submarine torpedo tubes to 21 inches size, and that no agreement had been reached on the tonnage or number of submarines to be allowed the various powers.

(Photo of conference in session on page 3.)

* * *

Many Killed in Transylvania.

BUCHAREST, July 5.—Scores were killed, and hundreds injured, in a hurricane, flood and hail-storm which swept over entire Transylvania, demolishing houses, destroying crops and telegraph lines.

Near Sanicolul Mare, the gale blew a train from the track, killing eleven persons, and destroying the railroad station.

* * *

Paul Whiteman and his jazz orchestra will earn at least, $528,000 this year. Yesterday he signed a $12,000 per week contract with the Publix theatres for a period of 44 weeks. Whiteman himself will get $264,000 of this amount.

5 Dead, 20 Hurt in Wooden Train Wreck

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 5.—Five persons were killed and twenty severely injured in a wooden car wreck yesterday of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad near Iona Island, just below the Bear Mountain district.

The wrecked train consisted of a baggage car and eight passenger coaches filled with New Yorkers returning from a Fourth of July vacation at the island. It struck an open switch, shunting the train at forty miles an hour, into a siding where a switch-train of twenty empty passenger coaches and freight cars stood.

Grafting Officials of Local No. 3 Electricians Reinstated by Referee

Seventeen former officers of Local No. 3, electrical workers, ousted on charges of corruption six months ago, have won a verdict from the referee appointed by the state supreme court that their removal was illegal. Officers elected by the local union have been occupying the place of the removed.

International Vice President Brosh who led the first attack on the seventeen, accused them of refusing to organize more than one third of the local electrical workers and of using the offices for their own financial advantage by grafting on employers and workers.

Richard L. DiMaria is the former president of the local the referee orders reinstated. The decision will precipitate a new fight within the union.

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33 FIRST STREET NEW YORK

How the Frame-Up Works on Henry Ford's 'Model' Ships

An Amazing Tale of the Methods Used By the Understrappers and Legal Lackeys of the Great "Philanthropist" To Stamp Out All Protest Among Seamen—This Story Is A Document of the American Class Struggle of Interest Not Only To Seamen But To All Workers.

THE following story concerns itself with the experiences of two sailors, George Loomis and James Fitzgerald, both employed by the Ford Motor Company on one of their boats, the tug "Ball Camp," used to tow the vessels which the Ford Company purchases and uses in the process of creating its economical "lizzy".

These sailors, both of whom have proven their competence and able seamanship by years of work at their trade, had absolutely no doubt voiced as to their ability as able seamen when they were employed by the Ford Motor Company. Fitzgerald, who, besides his able seaman's ticket, also holds a third mates license, has been going to sea for nine years. Loomis had, besides his merchant marine service, a three-year navy training, totaling altogether eight years.

The Ford Company is very careful in its choice of men and they are carefully investigated as to ability, seamanship and character before they are signed on for the "model ships."

Publicity Bunk.

THE publicity agents of the Ford Motor Company paint the picture of working conditions on the Ford boats in the rosiest of colors. "These are the boats where the sailor never suffers as he does at the hands of other shipowners; here the sailor gets the best of chow and living quarters; working conditions on the job are the easiest and most lucrative."

These systematic drive-houses that keep the workers going at top speed under a constant check and belt system where exactly so much work is calculated to be turned out per minute and failure means the gate, are not able to keep workers for more than a few months, unless they are tied down by such unfortunate circumstances as families that are dependent on Ford and his commissary houses.

HENRY FORD has gained control of the stores and middlemen's trade patronized by the workers in these plants; and now it seems as though Ford were "extending his systematized tyranny to the high seas and inland waters, and entering into the lives of the workers on the ships in his drive for more profits and greater control and power.

Faulty Seamanship.

The tug "Ball Camp" on which these two sailors signed in the month of November, 1925, was a badly mastered ship so far as seamanship was concerned. She had a fifteen to twenty degree list all the way from New York to Quebec due mainly to the incompetence of the captain and the chief engineer. The officers had neglected to properly ballast the vessel and in the course of the trip they had made no real attempt to correct this fault. Because of this list the seas ran into the quarters of the crew, causing them untold misery and lack of sleep.

During this time all hands worked long hours shifting bunker coal to right the ship and avoid a disaster. Along with this difficulty the heating system was out of order and the crew suffered cold as well as the damp and wet of the water that was shipped aboard. This defect in the heating system also affected the manipulation of the vessel due to leaking steam in capstans, winches, etc; in fact the vessel was absolutely unseaworthy.

THE men were left in misery below, but the officers lived amidships in comfortable quarters above the waterline. The dry stores, kept in the crew's quarters against regulations were wet when the seas came in, and had rotted away in the crew's quarters from the salt and filth; then after the ship had made part of its run it ran short of ice and the meat for the crew's consumption became foul; such, ice as there was being reserved for the officers' choice cuts.

These were some of the conditions with which the crew had to contend, so that when the boat came into port over night, they were only too glad to run ashore for a breathing spell and rest somewhere else to break up the grinding monotony of the miserable trip.

Captain Incensed at Complaint.

WHEN the ship arrived at Quebec the crew asked the captain for half of their wages, to which they are entitled at any port according to the seamans' act, after five or more actual days of work.

The captain, fearing to lose the crew who were indignant and angry, at this shabby treatment, refused to pay them off. Thereupon the men went in a body to the American Consul at Quebec and made a complaint against the vessel on the basis of its being unseaworthy and improperly provisioned. In this they were entirely within their rights as an American crew and American citizens. The consul, after hearing the man, came aboard ship, spoke to the captain and ordered him to improve all conditions. This should have been enough to indicate that the conditions aboard ship were really bad; yet there was no immediate attempt to rectify them or to fulfill the promise made to the consul by the captain.

WHILE the crew were still assembled at the office of the consul he followed the usual procedure and picked out two men to act as spokesmen for the crew. It happened that these two were Loomis and Fitzgerald. The captain heard of this and became incensed at the action of these two militant workers. When the consul came aboard ship at five that evening, the captain claimed that he did not have the money with which to pay off the men but that he would pay them off the next day. At two o'clock that morning the captain made preparations to leave and by five had pulled out, leaving Loomis and Fitzgerald on the beach. With them was also left a fireman by the name of Gormely, who had also been active in the previous evening's experience.

These men had the right to go ashore by virtue of the fact that they were not on watch at the time of leaving ship and were off watch for the entire period of the night. They had also been authorized by the chief engineer under whose watch they came.

Listed As "Deserters."

WHEN the "Ball Camp" arrived at Montreal the Captain reported to the American Consul and listed the three men, Loomis, Gormely and Fitzgerald, as deserters. He also took the dastardly line of hiring three other men in their places, and the ship left port.

In the meanwhile these three seamen were left in Quebec without money, food, shelter or friends to whom they might turn in the midst of bitter cold weather. They wandered the streets penniless and hungry for a while and then turned their steps to the American Consul. This worthy official, after four days finally gave them their fare to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where they hoped to catch the "Ball Camp" on its way to Detroit and the Ford Works.

When the men arrived in Ogdensburg they found that the ship had not yet arrived so they were forced to make for Cornwall where they caught up with it. Upon arrival aboard ship they reported to the captain, who told them that they would be paid off in Ogdensburg the next day.

During this time the marooned men stood ready to assume their routine duties aboard ship. The captain, however, purposely did not allow them to return to work on any occasion, thus proving not only his prejudice against these militant workers but also the fact that he had some preconceived plan of meting out revenge to those who had stood up and demanded their rights as seamen. It turned out that when they did arrive in Ogdensburg, the United States Deputy Marshal came board the ship and read the names of Loomis, Fitzgerald and Gormely from a slip of paper which has been furnished him by the captain. "You are under arrest," the marshal told the three seamen, "come along."

Arrested Without Warrant.

FITZGERALD demanded that he be shown the warrant for their arrest, but the marshal refused to do this saying that they must come along; that their arrest would be explained at the proper time and that he didn't know the reason for it.

Railroaded to Jail.

He took them to the Ogdensburg police station where they were kept outside of the inner door while he talked to the chief of police who refused to hold them or have anything to do with their case, on the basis of there being no specific charge against them, but the marshal continued his bluff and took the men along with him. This time he took them to the Oswetachie House Hotel in Ogdensburg. He forced them to register and told them that they had to stay there until the captain came back from Detroit. Even at this time he didn't show them any warrant or tell them the reason for this arrest.

Held Three Weeks.

THEY were kept at this hotel for a period of three weeks, during which time the captain, on his return, came up to see them in company with the deputy marshal, and tried to make them accept various sums far under the actual amount due as the full payment of their wages. The men refused to take this offer as there was about three hundred dollars due them collectively and they were legally entitled to the full amount.

They were told to get a lawyer, and got one by the name of Watterman, who made a demand upon the captain for the full sum of their wages; but the captain refused again to pay them.

(Continued tomorrow)

WAR—THE PANHANDLER



War is useful to the exploiter. When the lives of workers are not being demanded for battle sacrifices, the earnings of workers are being wasted in "preparedness" for battle.

63-Hour Journey From Moscow, U.S.S.R. to Paris Touches Four Countries

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

PARIS, France (By Mail).—It is 63 hours as the train goes from Moscow, U. S. S. R., to Paris, capital city by the River Seine of imperialist France.

One travels over Poland 'neath the bloody oppression that is begging Wall Street for a loan to bolster its tottering tyranny.

One passes over Germany, thru Berlin, where the workers are being lashed to the point of extreme exhaustion in order to fulfill the demands of the Dawes Plan, and at the same time create a new "place in the sun" for the present capitalist ruling class of the Vaterland.

One even passes thru Belgium where the battlefields are being well preserved for the sightseers who bring money from other lands, principally the United States, to give nourishment to the toppling franc.

Then France, where the franc sells more than 25 to the American dollar, "The Dollar" that is accepted gladly everywhere in lieu of the national currency in every capitalist land of Western Europe.

The Contrast in Europe.

It did not take the nearly two months that I spent in the Union of Soviet Republics to get the inspiring feel of the huge optimism of the workers and peasants there. Tremendous contrast with the despair of the workers in Western Europe groaning under their many burdens.

It was on a pleasant Sunday afternoon (June 19th) that I started on my return journey. One of my last visitors at the Hotel Bristol was a Chinese comrade who had just arrived from Canton, with the latest news of the revolution In China.

It would have been pleasant and instructive to spend hours with him, but trains in Moscow depart punctually, more punctually I found than in those lands where the initiative that is supposed to grow out of private ownership is charged with paving the way toward perfection.

The pavements of the Tverskaya glistened in the sun as we sped along to the White Russian-Baltic Railroad Station. In spite of the huge throngs that had yesterday and early this day departed for "the country," the streets were nevertheless crowded. Men, women and children in large numbers joined in the promenade along the Tverskoy Boulevard, where only the day before other crowds had gathered to witness the start and finish of the Moscow Marathon run around "the Boulevard Ring." Moving picture machine operators had worked zealously as a bakery worker, an official in his union, a fine specimen of an athlete had won the contest.

* * *

Reminder of Voikov's Martyrdom.

The afternoon was quiet at the station. It was the lull between the morning rush of those leaving the city, and the rush that would be repeated on their return in the evening.

This was the station at which the Funeral Train carrying the body of Comrade Peter L. Voikov, Soviet ambassador assassinated at Warsaw, had arrived from the Polish capital. Moscow, with the entire Soviet Union, was still in mourning for Voikov. The workers of the Soviet Union do not forget.

This train that was to carry me to the Polish border was as comfortable and modern as any in the world. It had well-equipped sleeping cars and it carried its dining car that boasted an elaborate menu card in two languages—Russian and English.

"Good Bye!" to Moscow.

On an adjoining track a local train arrives, well filled with early returning excursionists. They wave an enthusiastic "Good Bye!" as our "Express" begins to move out of the station at 4:10 on the second. Our route leads directly west, the route that is followed for a time by the air service on its way to Berlin.

As we pass one station after another ,without stopping, it is clear to be seen that the railroad depot in the rural districts of the Soviet Union, as in rural America, acts as a sort of social center, where great numbers gather to meet acquaintances and "to see the trains go thru."

Often one saw knots of hikers along the roads, not "hitch hikers," since the automobile is not as prevalent in the Soviet Union as in America, not yet. These hikers, in knickers or the much shorter "trunks" of the athlete, showed that these Russians took hiking seriously as a "sport" that was an aid to physical development. There were many picnics in the luxuriant forests thru which we passed. White was a predominant color in the clothes of the women. Thus I formed a picture into evening until the lateness of the hour ended the day and turned into a memory these gay and discussing throngs of the cities thru which we had passed, of Wiasma, Smolensk and Orsha.

We Approach the Border.

The early morning found us at Minsk. It was on June 7th, the same day that Voikov was assassinated at Warsaw, that a railway catastrophe was organized between the stations Shtanovitchi and Minsk, which resulted in the death of the proletarian representative of the "G. P. U." for the White Russian Military District, Opanski, who was accompanying an arrested Polish spy, an officer. In addition to Opanski, a chauffeur was killed and two other persons wounded.

This outrage was merely one incident in a whole campaign of terrorism which an official communique of the Soviet Government declared made it "completely clear that the British government, which is feverishly preparing for war against the Soviet Union, is using all the means in its power to interfere with the peaceful constructive work of the workers and peasants of our State."

There is no mistake here, on the platform of the railroad station at Minsk, that there is any increasing tenseness close to the border. To be sure there are a few soldiers of the Red Army about. But there are usually one or two at every station. The official of the Soviet Government who comes thru to take up our passports has but one assistant with him. This indication of a feeling of security was another contrast with the extremo nervousness to be found in Poland, in Germany and even as far west as Belgium, where a regular stream of soldiers appeared every time that we reached some new border.

Land of Timothy and Clover.

We leave Minsk behind. The country is hilly. The fields of timothy and clover bend before the breeze. It is not much unlike the farming districts of Minnesota, for instance, in the United States.

I was reminded of the figures that I had been shown, revealing the fact that this year would again give an abundant harvest to the peasants of the Soviet Union. Between the fields came the pastures where herds of cows and flocks of sheep were grazing. Many spirited horses were also enjoying the freedom of the open.

Thus we came to the border town of the Soviet Union, Wolkowysk, where the passengers have their baggage taken into the station for examination before leaving the country.

Little interest was shown in my baggage. The Soviet officials looked a little bit regretfully, however, at my portable typewriter. Machinery of any kind is treasured in the Soviet Union. They didn't like to see even a portable typewriter leave the country. Finally a long document was made out and I was taxed one rouble (50 cents) for the privilege of taking the machine with me.

When the examination was completed we returned to the train with our baggage. Soon we could see in the distance the outpost of the Red Army. It looked like a comfortable clubhouse with Red Army soldiers lounging about, a few on duty. We rolled slowly past it.

Not many yards beyond was the frontier and a short distance beyond that the guard house of the Polish Army. Around this Polish outpost and stretching in both directions, North and South, was one of the most elaborate barbwire entanglements that I have ever seen. There was the usual network of barbwire. But on each side were three additional rows of entanglements stretched on long, sharp spiked driven in the ground.

More Soldiers Than Passengers.

Our train halted at this barbwire frontier. I was on the last car. A soldier of the Polish army, with rifle and revolver and plenty of ammunition, with bayonet fixed and the Polish eagle glaring from his helmet, took up his position on the end platform. In another few moments what appeared to be a regular army came pouring thru our coach. I counted more Polish soldiers than there were passengers.

There were officers in three different kinds of uniforms. Some carried revolvers with long barrels, others had little toylike appearing automatics. So we passed over into Poland surrendering our passports to the officials of the Polish government. We pass the Polish frontier town of Baranowicze and then on to Stolbzy where our baggage is searched, the main lookout of the customs officers being for "Bolshevik propaganda." Some passengers possessed Russian literature, books and pamphlets, or newspapers. It was carefully scanned. The customs officers were somewhat puzzled by my latest copies of The New York Times, the Annalist and the Wall Street Journal. They couldn't read them. All they knew was that it was not Russian. So they turned it back to me.

* * *

Tomorrow:—The journey thru Poland and Germany.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 5 (FP).—War is in the air. Transatlantic and Pacific flights, diplomatic threats at Geneva of armament races, rumblings in European foreign offices, the restiveness of the colonial peoples, excited harangues by the home generals and admirals, superheated congressmen tossing threats of billions for "defense" through the receptive press, all give confirmation to General Lassalter's warning on his return from Europe:

"The whole world is in a state of unstable equilibrium. Life nowadays is like living in a high explosives factory. From what I have seen abroad and from what I know of world conditions, I am of the opinion that an explosion is almost sure to come."

Lindbergh and the War-Mongers.

Young Lindbergh, winging his solitary way across the Atlantic, probably could not foresee that his feat would start the war hounds on a rampage which will cost American workers billions in added military expenditures in the next few years. But the military crowd in Washington and their congressmen, including heads of the military and naval affairs committees in the House, see it.

Chairman James of the military committee, in his perfervid plea for the immediate creation of a Department of National Defense to meet the emergency, cries: "Every time a Lindbergh goes to France or a Chamberlin to Germany, or more especially if there arrives a British or Italian or Frenchman or German comes over here, it brings the Department of National Defense that much nearer."

That is the paradoxical effect of Lindbergh's effort to bring the nations closer together; of the Geneva conference which started out to disarm and is ending up with American threats to spend $250,000,000 to achieve parity with the British fleet, and Washington, except for the small voices of a few peace-seekers, has joined the war cry.

What Congress will do about it is indicated pretty clearly by the sentiments of Chairman Butler of the house naval affairs committee, who predicts appropriations to enable the American navy to command the seven seas and tear down Britain's superiority, and Chairman James of the military affairs committee, who demands that economy be thrown to the winds so we can have a bigger army and air force. Within five years he predicts 3,000 first line fighting planes with 25,000 enlisted airmen.

* * *

Houghton Ruins Chances.

Of all the sorry faux pas executed since the last blue moon, none has approached Ambassador Houghton's outrageous slip in suggesting that the people be allowed to vote on the next war. Horror, and cautious suggestions that the Ambassador to the Court of St. James had "gone bolshevik" was the official reaction. One thing is pretty certain in the minds of any number of higher-ups: Houghton will never succeed Kellogg as secretary of state. No secretary of state, cooped up in the same building with the secretary of war, could ever have a thought like that and function successfully as head of American foreign affairs.

Houghton was speaking before Harvard when he suggested a constitutional amendment to take the war-making power away from president and congress and lodge it with the people. He made a closely-reasoned analysis of nations slipping into war through the maneuvers of their rulers. He asked for an international agreement practically outlawing war for 100 years. Washington gasped, and then drew the curtain down. Maybe that's why you have heard nothing of the Houghton plan through the press.

* * *

The ladies of the ritzy Washington Democratic club are sloganizing. Having produced such workers, through a private contest, as Eight years of Wall Street—now give Main Street a chance; Lorimer, Newberry, Smith and Vare, what next will the interests dare; Let's bust the power trust; Can we can Coal; I'll say we can, the ladies have thrown the contest open to the nation.

Democratic politicians who are trying to stem the Al Smith tide by boosting Owen D. Young, the General Electric chief, as Democratic candidate to oppose Coolidge, smile patronizingly at the ladies' efforts. Particularly the third slogan.

International Bankers Confer

By BERT MILLER.

If the seriousness of the illness of a patient may be judged by the number of doctor's visits, then the degree to which international capitalism is concerned about its own internal disorders, may be judged by the number of conferences which are being held to find a remedy for the suffering organism. Flush upon the heels of the futile Economic Conference at Geneva and in the midst of the growing dissension between the Powers at the so-called Disarmament Conference, comes the announcement of a mysterious meeting of the leading figures in world finance, to be held at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City. Included in this gathering are Sir Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank; Charles Rist, Governor of the Bank of France, and Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, a consultation of specialists indeed.

It is not yet clear as to just what problems this highly important and well-guarded conference will tackle, but certain features are significant. Says the New York Times: "While each of these foreign bankers had visited America within the last few years, it was the first time that the 'Big Three' of European finance had assembled here at the same time." It is to be noted that America has the decided advantage of playing the host during the "conversations." One is left to wonder whether the foreign guests came in response to an invitation or an order to be present, whether or not the pending negotiations on these shores will affect the outcome of the present Disarmament Conference, whereby some basis may be struck between the United States and Great Britain, also remains to be seen. Various reports are current as to the purpose of the conference, although the conferees maintain a discreet silence on this point. The question of the inter-allied debts, the raising of reparation funds, a European federal reserve system, the regulation of international gold shipments, all these are suggested as the possible topic of this conference.

Though hidden in an atmosphere of mystery, the conference of four of the leading figures in the world of international finance is something which the workers of the world had better follow with the utmost attention. Whatever may come out of it will be nothing more or less than a new yoke upon the necks of workers of the world.

NO MONEY TO RAISE POSTMAN'S WAGE BUT ENOUGH TO FIX LUXURIOUS YACHT



Photo shows the Mayflower, the President's yacht, being overhauled at the Charleston, Mass., navy yard while the Coolidges are vacationing in South Dakota.

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED; FOR THE 5-DAY WEEK; FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

LET those who do not keep abreast of the times meditate on the sad story of the dodo. This unfortunate bird passed out of history about the year 1681. The dodo was slow on his feet, could not fly and was so darned lazy that he laid only one egg, which he had to drop in the grass, being unable to use his wings or climb up a tree. Trade unionists should take a lesson from the dodo. While the capitalists are amalgamating the big industries of the nation the comparatively few workers that are organized into unions are separated by craft barriers, thus weakening their power.

* * *

OF course the workingclass will not pass out like the dodo. Without the workers society would be as barren as a desert. The wheels of industry would cease to hum and starvation would stalk the land. But the producers are not content to carry the burdens of society on their shoulders for the benefit of the parasite class. They want to create an economic order which will confront the parasite with the alternative of starving or working for what he puts in his belly or on his back. And in order to accomplish this purpose they must have organizations built on modern lines.

* * *

THE day of the craft union is gone. With the growth of giant industry the form of union organization based on the tool used and not on the product has become passe. The development of proletarian class consciousness and the trustification of industrial and financial power makes it possible and renders it necessary for the workers to organize in a mass Labor Party. The dodo passed away because he ignored evolution. The dodo must not be the symbol of the American labor movement.

* * *

THE convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers chopped off several heads, that once reared proudly on the shoulders of high officials of that organization. Misfortune befell them and woe unto those who fall by the wayside. Trade union officials who were going to save the workers one by one from wage slavery by turning them into capitalists have lived to see their pipe dreams fade in the cold light of the morning after. Even the grandiose schemes of the trade union bandits, scab coal operators and real estate pirates went the money of the boys at the throttle. They are now sweeping up the floor after the debacle and there is nothing in the rubbish heap more valuable than promissory notes of bankrupts.

* * *

THE DAILY WORKER is not prone to chortle over the stunning blows dealt by unkind fate, even to its adversaries. Meaner spirits might be driven by irresistible force to say: "Too darned good for them; we warned them of the perils of class-collaboration." The fact is we sympathize with the engineers who invested their savings in schemes they hoped would enable them to quit their hazardous jobs and spend the evening of their lives in ease and security, smoking their pipes on secluded porches and relating their thrilling experiences to their trusting and loving wives. We draw the line, however on those brotherhood members who invested their savings in the scabby Coal Rivers Collieries.

* * *

WE hope the entire trade union movement will take a lesson from the disaster that befell the business operations of the railroad engineers. Trade unionism and business ala capitalism will not mix except to the detriment of labor. The co-operative movement must be the substitute of labor for the debauching and degenerating trade union capitalism, that the labor lieutenants of imperialism have been saddling on the workers for several years past. And the clever proponents of labor banking and other forms of business unionism must go to work now and dig up excuses for the B. of L. E. debacle.

* * *

ANOTHER big hearted fellow is Henry Ford. He is perfectly willing that his employes should organize labor unions as long as they will not interfere with his business. We are taking Henry's statement with a large pinch of salt. What are unions good for unless they interfere with industry to the extent of extracting more pay and better working conditions from the owner? And if Ford takes the unionization of his slaves so lightly, why the army of stool-pigeons engaged in spying on those of his employes who are suspected of being sympathetic to trade unionism?

* * *

THAT the reports of a possible renewal of the discarded Anglo-Jap-

(Continued on Page Six)

JAPAN RUSHES 4,000 TROOPS TO SHANTUNG

Bodies of Communists Murdered in 1919 Are Excavated in Berlin

BERLIN, July 6.—The bones of more than twenty Communists murdered in the counter-revolution of 1919 have been excavated by workers on an elevated railroad in Berlin.

Examination of the corpses disclosed that the skulls showed traces of brutal murder. Buttons from modern uniforms brand as lies the claim of reactionary members of the Reichstag that the skeletons are victims of an epidemic fifty years ago.

The Communists threaten to bring the issue into the Reichstag. Thousands of radical workers were slaughtered thru Noske, Ebert and Scheidemann in the 1919 counter-revolution.

To Try Doheny and Fall for Bribery; Overrule Demurrer

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Albert B. Fall and the two E. L. Dohenys, father and son, lost another round today in their protracted legal fight to escape trial on the ground of bribery, growing out of the Elk Hills Naval oil lease.

Justice Wm. Hitz, in District Supreme Court, overruled the demurrers to the bribery indictments against the ex-cabinet officer and the oil magnates, and declared the indictments "good and sufficient."

The Fall-Doheny demurrer was based upon the Supreme Court's decision that the famous executive order of president Harding in 1921, under which Fall proceeded to lease Elk Hills to Doheny's Pan-American Dome to H. F. Sinclair, was invalid. If this order was invalid, their attorney's contended, then subsequent events based upon that order also were tinged with invalidity, and bribery could not be based upon them.

This contention Justice Hitz denied. He cited numerous precedents to support his over-ruling decision, and concluded by saying that the president's order "had the force of law until it was held invalid, and these defendants acted under the assumption that it was valid.



Never was the role of the Federal government as the Executive Committee of the capitalist class more clearly demonstrated than in the present Federal Grand Jury indictment against The DAILY WORKER. While the bosses are engaged in an offensive against the trade unions, in the mining industry, in the needle trades, and in other industries, aided at every turn, by the government, through the police, the courts and the legislative bodies, efforts are being made to suppress The DAILY WORKER, the only newspaper which supports the workers in these struggles. The policeman's club, which is being used against the workers on the picket line, finds its concrete expression on a broader scale in the Federal Grand Jury indictment against The DAILY WORKER.

The effort to crush the labor movement and degrade its standards on a world scale, is bringing closer the danger of a new World War. This danger, The DAILY WORKER is constantly fighting.

The power of The DAILY WORKER, its influence in the struggles of labor on a national and international scale, brings down upon us the sharpest enmity of the ruling class, and finds its most recent expression in the last Federal Grand Jury indictment. Simultaneously, however, there is growing a new appreciation of the significance and importance of The DAILY WORKER to the workers in their struggles. The attack upon The DAILY WORKER will arouse the workers throughout the country to renewed efforts to protect their vital organ, to defend it from the onslaughts of the ruling class, and to maintain it until it final-ly becomes the official organ of the American proletarian revolu-tion.

14000 MORE MINERS LOCKED OUT THRU ATTACK ON WAGES

Company Tears Roofs of Miners' Houses Off

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., (FP) July 6.—Joining forces with the 150,000 coal diggers on strike since April 1st another 14,000 men have downed tools in the central Pennsylvania field that runs north and south along the Alleghany Mountains a hundred miles east of Pittsburgh.

With nearly all the union men out of the pits from Altoona to the coal towns of Illinois and Iowa the strike now begins to take on national proportions. The new recruits will aid the hopes for success of the United Mine Workers to the extent of the two to four thousand tons a week they cut off from the national production.

Reject Wage Slash.

This central Pennsylvania strike was forced on the union by the operators' ultimatum for a 20 per cent reduction by July 1st. The international union's policy was to keep the district operating as long as the old scale could be obtained. But this policy was doomed by the breakup of the second district conference in Philadelphia recently.

The bigger union operators, led by the New York Central R.R. interests, are holding to the wage cut policy. As yet the Central managers and the other big union concerns have not attempted to advertise for strike-breakers to fill the places of the U.M.W. of A. men. And the union is permitting maintenance men to stay at work—engineers, pumpmen, etc., as long as union rates are paid for this class of work.

Severe Endurance Test.

The coming months will be a severe endurance test—all the harder here, as in the Pittsburgh district, because the district is spotted with non-union operators. It is expected that a call will be issued to the non-union men to join the struggle for a union wage for all.

* * *

By POWERS HAPGOOD

PITTSBURGH, (FP) July 6.—Tearing off the roofs over the heads of striking miners' families in the latest move on the part of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation in its attempt to break the miners'

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. Students on Tour Praise Efficiency of USSR; Urge Friendship

LENINGRAD, July 6.—The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have made few mistakes in "their gigantic attempt to revive the life of the nation on the basis of justice and humanity." That is the conclusion of the group of students from Syracuse University and Bates College who have been visiting here.

The students hope that their visit may lead to a better understanding between the Soviet Union and other nations. They were here for ten days and have already left for Moscow.

5,000 FURRIERS WITH FAMILIES PETITION MAYOR

Demand Investigation of Mass Arrests

Pouring into City Hall Park from all directions at 2.30 yesterday afternoon more than 5,000 striking furriers, their wives, children, sisters and brothers, gathered to petition Mayor James J. Walker to take some "action in regard to the systematic persecution of the fur strikers."

Yesterday morning the picket line was in the market as usual, but there were no arrests. Arrangements are being made to have thousands of workers out again this morning.

During yesterday afternoon's demonstration the mass of workers marched up and down in front of the City Hall, and a committee of seven selected from the demonstrators entered the building to present their grievances to the chief executive of the city.

Committee of Three.

When they got inside, they were requested to reduce the size of their committee to three. Mrs. Elizabeth Bandil, Mrs. Sarah Gross, wife of Aaron Gross who was almost killed several weeks ago by right wing gangsters, and Max Ackerman, were picked to appear before the mayor.

The other four members of the committee were A. Emeneth, A. Maguire, Issac Green and Frank Gaal.

See Mayor's Secretary.

The committee did not see the mayor, being ushered into the presence of his secretary, Edward L. Stanton, who promised to "do the best that can be done" to see that Mayor Walker hears of it. While Stanton was telling this to the committee, the mayor was one flight up waiting for the opening of a committee hearing. He kept himself out of sight during the entire time the furriers and their families were in the neighborhood of City Hall. There was a slight suspicion that he occasionally peeked out of a side window.

To Return Tuesday.

Stanton also told the committee that they should return next Tuesday with representatives of the Joint Board, when the mayor will give them an audience.

"Please take your pickets away," begged Stanton, "and we will be able to get together. Take them anywhere—to a hall or wherever you desire, but don't leave them outside of the City Hall!"

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Battle Practice Turns Real When Plane Crash Kills Two Army Fliers

DEFERIET, N. Y., July 6.—Captain Curtis Wheeler and Lt. Karl Sack, both members 27th Division Air Service died as a result of a fall in an army plane, plane at Pine Camp this morning. Sack died enroute to Watertown Hospital. This is the latest of a long list of fatal accidents to army fliers.

Wheeler was dead when Captain Herman L. Von Laejum, medical officer of the squadron, a passenger in another plane flying near, swooped down to render first aid. Sack, pilot and Wheeler, observer, were taking part in a battle problem with 105th Infantry advancing underneath.

JAPAN UNABLE TO ENGAGE IN BIG NAVY RACE

Washington Sees Rocks Ahead for Geneva

GENEVA, July 6.—Japan, although supporting Britain against the United States in objecting to the American proposal to extend the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio of the Washington conference to include all naval armaments, let it be known that she likewise opposes Britain's proposal to enter into a cruiser building program. Admiral Saito, of the Japanese delegation, stated that either the proposal of the United States or Britain would force her into a disastrous competition in cruiser building.

While the United States is in a position to build any sized navy, as far as her economic resources are concerned, Japan is facing serious financial problems, due to the fact that she has pursued a policy of liquidating her loans contracted because of the earthquake of 1923. These loans are about all taken up and an armament race at this time would again result in financial distress.

Britain's Demands High.

W. C. Bridgeman, head of the British delegation told newspaper men today that the very lowest Britain would go in its cruiser demands is 590,000 tons, as compared with the 400,000 tons which the United States has set as the extreme limit for such ships.

* * *

Washington Sees Smash-Up.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Geneva naval conference is dangerously near the rocks.

This ouch was candidly admitted today in official quarters here, although the admission was tempered by the remark of one state department official that "there is still reason to be hopeful that an agreement may be reached."

Seemingly, however, only a backdown by Great Britain in her demand for approximately 600,000 tons of cruiser strength can save the conference. For it was emphasized here that this government will under no circumstances sign an agreement at Geneva which will establish a 600,000 ton cruiser ratio for the United States and Great Britain. This is twice the maximum tonnage proposed by the American government at the outset of the conference, and, in the opinion of administration officials, would devitalize the whole American program.

Believe It Unprofitable.

Naval experts and air experts have advised the government that only a limited number of cruisers will be advantageous and that besides the danger from the air the question of destroyers and submarines should be taken up seriously instead of devoting all the time to the question of cruisers.

It is thought that the question of cruisers will eventually be abandoned at Geneva and that the delegations, to save the faces of their various governments, will agree to some sort of meaningless agreement confined to destroyers and submarines. Gibson's proposal at Geneva for 300,000 tons is said to have been made without the consent of the United States government in the nature of a "feeler" and is in no sense to be taken as official.

Proposition to Cover Federal Reserve Heads With Judicial Dignity

WASHINGTON, July 6. (FP).—Efforts to invest the Federal Reserve Board with the sacrosanct dignity and authority of the supreme court are seen in the bill sponsored by Senator Thomas, Democrat, Oklahoma. He proposes $25,000 salaries, indefinite tenure of office and elevation of board members in prestige to the level of the president and supreme court justices.

"In the scheme of the American government," says Thomas, "the board is more important to the individual American than all of the other functions of the three divisions of government —the legislative, executive and judicial. I believe the board is the most important government establishment in the world. An appointment to the board should be coveted by the greatest of American financiers.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Lindbergh to be Used by U. S. War Lords For An Airplane Tour of World

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh would like to lead a "good will" aerial tour of European countries, with army airplanes.

The Trans-atlantic pilot has just suggested such a venture.

The proposal coincides happily with the plan of the U. S. war department to use his spectacular flights as the basis of a gigantic preparedness campaign for the next war, the rumblings of which are already being heard.

Straton Got Much Cash for Articles Done by Secretary

Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, noisy pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, apparently agrees with Henry Ford that it is always more convenient to hire someone to write newspaper articles.

Yesterday, Walter Soderstrom, who was Straton's secretary from 1925 to 1927, said that he had written a large number of syndicated articles which were merely signed by the pastor.

"Many of the checks which Straton received for my articles were for $2,000 and $3,000," Soderstrom stated.

Likes Klukers.

The pastor holds the "Supreme Kingdom," an organization very similar to the Ku Klux Klan, very close to his heart, it was revealed by his former secretary, who added that an offer of $30,000 had been offered Straton for making a series of lectures advertising the organization.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Johnston Now Head of Loco Engineers Union

CLEVELAND, (FP) July 6.—Present indications in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convention in Cleveland point to the re-election of Al Johnston as grand chief engineer. By abolishing the presidency, 2 vice-presidencies and the secretaryship, the convention has made the grand chief engineer head of all it's brotherhood activities as in the old days.

Johnston, as chief engineer under the 1924 reorganization which is now scrapped, was in charge only of the labor activities of the brotherhood and had 4 other officers senior to him.

To End R. R. Receivership.

WASHINGTON, July 6. Steps to end the receivership of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, said to be one of the largest foreclosures in financial history, were taken today when the Interstate Commerce Commission began hearings on the application of the recently organized Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific to acquire the property.

Straton Suspends 500.

Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist church here, has caused the suspension of approximately 500 members from the church's membership lists, his secretary, C. C. Fitch, said today.

Fitch explained that they were members from whom nothing had been heard for many years and that "it was just a matter of cleaning out the dead wood."

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Tomorrow at 4!

WAVERING WUHAN LEADERS SCORED; AIDED TRAITORS

Chang Plans Seizure of Sino-Soviet Railroad

TOKYO, July 6.—The Japanese Government is making preparations to rush 4,000 additional troops to Shantung, it was learned today. Two thousand troops will be sent from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, it is believed, and an equal number from Port Arthur.

The dispatch of additional troops to Shantung will arouse the greatest indignation among the Chinese, it is expected. The concentration of Japanese troops in Shantung several weeks ago resulted in the organization of an anti-Japanese boycott and widespread protests in the press and from the Wuhan Government.

* * *

Wuhan Leaders Waver.

MOSCOW, July 6. Organized workers and peasants are now attacking the Wuhan Government for its failure to dismiss right wing elements and for its refusal to arm the forces of the agrarian revolution, according to despatches from Hankow. The Pravda says:

"The National Government declines to paralyze the actions of the right wing generals and traitors and did nothing to liquidate the nest of internal counter-revolution. On the contrary while refusing to prevent the disarmament of the workers and refusing to mobilize the masses the Nationalist Government protects generals who are aiming at the counter-revolution. Such a policy of the Nationalist Government means the elimination of Wuhan.

Neglect Peasants.

"The Nationalist Government in manifested open disregard for the fact that it does not wish to and cannot

Continued on Page Three)

N. Y. WORKERS DOWN TOOLS TODAY AT 4 P. M. FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

500,000 Organized Workers Back Hour Strike Demonstration at Union Square

Today at 4 o'clock New York workers will demonstrate precisely what they think of the attempt to railroad Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair at the Massachusetts state prison, Charlestown, during the week of August 10.

At that time hundreds of machines will stop, and Union Square, where a huge protest demonstration on behalf of the framed-up workers will be held, will rapidly be filled with those who for seven years have been fighting to stay the hand of the Massachusetts executioner.

Thousands Will Join.

Arranged by the Sacco Vanzetti Emergency Committee the Union Square meeting promises to be one of the most impressive in the history of labor in this city. Confident of the response to the strike call and the demonstration, the committee has also arranged for over flow meetings at Cooper Union and Webster Hall where the speakers at the seven years of persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti will be related to those who will point out the class nature of the Massachusetts crime.

Labor Behind Protest.

In view of important unions in the city declared that the one hour strike to be one of the largest demonstrations ever held here today in the Sacco Vanzetti case, the Emergency Committee feels that the great danger that the ruling class of the United States may succeed in their threat to execute the workers who have been persecuted for their activities on behalf of the labor movement.

Recent Removal.

The unexpected and brutal transfer of Sacco and Vanzetti from the county jail at Dedham to the state prison at Charlestown where the death house is located has heightened the efforts on the part of workers everywhere who realize that unless the solidarity of labor is demonstrated in the most effective manner the Massachusetts legal oligarchy may yet make good their threat to kill the two framed-up radicals.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, said:

(Continued on Page Two)

Lively Program Is Expected at Phila Picnic on Saturday

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Hundreds of Philadelphia workers here will greet each other Saturday when they attend the annual picnic at Maple Grove park.

Arranged under the joint auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers' League, the Proletkult, and the DAILY WORKER, the affair will be the gathering point for those who like to participate in field games, listen to a speech by Albert Weisbord, and join in a hot dog feast.

Prizes for various competitions in the field events will be awarded, it is announced.

Directions: Take No. 5 eastline, and get off at Olney Ave.

British Work Up Strife Between Moslem, Hindu

LAHORE, India, July 6.—British authorities here are tacitly encouraging a revivalist movement among Moslem fanatics, directed against the Hindus.

Ayd Bukhari, self-appointed leader of the Moslems, urged all Moslems to carry weapons and to eat beef instead of grain so that they would develop muscle and strength and be able to cope with their adversaries.

Needle Trade Defense

There are now less than two weeks left to the Coney Island Stadium Concert which will take place on Saturday evening, July 16th. This concert will prove to be a great demonstration against gangsterism, Sigmanism, McGradyism and the Forward in the ranks of the working class movement, in addition it must be made an expression of the workers against the persecution of the arrested furrier pickets.

Many thousands of tickets are being sold. It is beginning to look as though the spacious Stadium will be packed on the night of July 16th and hundreds of workers turned away. Buy your tickets immediately and assure yourself of a seat. If you have not provided yourself in advance, you will be compelled to stand in line and if the Stadium is filled, you take a chance of not getting in. Tickets are $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats. They can be bought at the Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714; Joseph Lidsky Book Store, 202 East Broadway; Sazer's Restaurant, 78 Second Avenue; Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant, 1690 Madison Avenue; Sollin's Restaurant, 222 E. 14th Street; J. Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn; London Vegetarian Restaurant, 220 So. 4th Street, Williamsburg; Rapaport & Cutler Book Store, 1310 Southern Blvd, Bronx; Joint Board Cloakmakers Union, 138 E. 25th Street; Joint Board Furriers Union, 22 E. 22nd Street; Local 22, 16 West 21st Street.

* * *

What Will Be the Answer?

In one day 170 workers were arrested and sentenced to jail for terms ranging from 15 days to 8 months, for picketing. This arbitrary action on the part of the Courts shows clearly the true character of capitalist justice. In the face of the decision by the Supreme Court made several weeks ago, legalizing picketing, they take this action relying upon it to break the strike after which the Supreme Court will again give a decision. The pickets are being jailed simply because they are faithful to the working class movement. The Joint Defense Committee is compelled to raise ever larger sums of money with which to defend the arrested workers and to free those who were brutally sentenced to six and eight months imprisonment for picketing. The working class movement must rally more than ever around the Defense Committee. Everything must be done to stop the shameful attacks on the furrier pickets. Has every worker bought at least a $10 Roll for the Furriers Strike Fund? Send your money immediately to the Furriers Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714 New York City.

* * *

W. C. Pledges $200.

Branch 386 Workmen's Circle voted to donate $200 to the Furriers Relief Committee. The treasurer was not present on a few members chipped together $75 as an advance

* * *

Jewish Workers University.

At a meeting of the Jewish Workers University, the students decided to help the striking furriers and collected $55 which was forwarded to the office of the Furriers Relief Committee.

* * *

$22 Collected At Wedding.

Brother Isaac Elkoff made an appeal on behalf of the striking furriers at the wedding of Brother B. Lerner, and a collection of $22.50 was made. Many of the guests responded enthusiastically to the appeal.



OF 1927
$1 Postpaid
Red Cartoons Of 1926 Now 50 CENTS

14,000 More Miners Out On Strike in Penna.

(Continued from Page One)

union. Nearly 2000 miners employed by this company in the Pittsburgh district were locked out April 1st, along with the rest of the union men in the central competitive field.

The company is having little success in its attempt to operate its mines at Coverdale and Castle Shannon with strikebreakers. At Coverdale only 4 men out of 800 went back at the company's terms. And of every load of strikebreakers shipped in large numbers go away when they learn there is a strike.

Stop Water and Light

The company has been making desperate efforts to break the spirit of the men. At Castle Shannon it has turned the water supply off, so that the strikers must carry water nearly a mile. At Coverdale it has turned off the electricity so that the strikers must use oil lamps. At both places the company is evicting families from their houses, but not so many as it intended. The union's legal battle has halted many of the evictions.

Last week six families happened to be away from home for a few days, and on their return found that the company had taken advantage of their absence to break into their houses and throw out all their furniture. These families have not been able to recover their clothes, much less their furniture.

Foiled in its move to drive the miners out by evictions the company announced that it could not be stopped from carrying away its own property. So it had the roofs of six houses torn off, exposing the women and children to wind and rain.

Yesterday when I attempted to see a friend at Coverdale I was forced away by deputy sheriffs, and coal and iron police, as no outsiders, except friends of the strikebreakers, are allowed to enter.

Despite all the company's moves the strikers are as determined as ever.

* * *

CLARKSVILLE, Arkansas, July 6.—Evidence accumulates to connect the biggest bank here with the explosion of a tear gas bomb in a crowd of miners and miners wives listening to a speaker here recently.

The miners are on strike thruout District 21 of the United Mine Workers of America against a drive to destroy their union and institute the open shop, the horrors of which all old miners remember.

A meeting of miners and miners' families was listening to an address in favor of unionism by Covington Hall of Commonwealth College, when a bomb exploded. Of the same type as those in the stock recently purchased by the largest bank here was thrown into the audience. Pandemonium resulted. In the group of women and little children. No one was injured by fragments, but the children shrieked with pain as the tear gas temporarily blinded them. Indignation runs high.

* * *

Flyers Decorated

PARIS, July 6.—In the name of the French Government, Premier Poincare today decorated Commander Richard E. Byrd as an officer in the Legion of Honor.

SONG OF THE Red Army (Budenny's March)

Words and Music



Translation by E. C. Paul

5 Cents

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

33 First Street, New York.

THE DATE OF EXECUTION IS SET FOR AUGUST 10



New York Workers Down Tools Today For Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

"The fur workers will be out en masse to show their strength to the enemies of labor who would railroad our two comrades to the electric chair. Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed."

"Today it is Sacco and Vanzetti, tomorrow it will be anyone who dares oppose the reigning capitalist class," declared Pascal Cregorio, organizer for the Amalgamated Food Workers Union. "On behalf of our union I pledge its support to the one hour strike and mass demonstration today. Let us hope that the New York workers will show militant labor thruout the world that we are in the fight to effect the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Crime To Working Class.

Louis Hymar, manager of the Joint Board of the cloak and dress makers union, urged: "Every man and woman of the working class should rally to the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Down tools at 4 o'clock and go to Union Square to demonstrate labor's condemnation of this latest capitalistic outrage in the series of crimes."

Characterizing the case as "one of the most infamous frameups in the annals of working class history," A. Rosenfeld, secretary of the Arbeiter Ring, Branch 169, and Stockholm Workers' Home, promised the same demonstrations support in connection with the strike.

Hyman Lesser of the Workers' Protective Union also pledged the support of his organization, a committee of which has been elected to report.

Reprieve 50,000

Thirty unions with a combined membership of half a million workers are behind the one hour strike and demonstration today. Included among the organizations are the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, Typographical Union, Local 6, Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Paper Box Makers' Union, Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress makers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Textile Workers, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and others.

Fraternal and political organizations include the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Finnish Cooperative Trading Association, International Labor Defense, and Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, United Council of Working-class Housewives, Workers Communist Party, Young Workers League, and others.

Included among the speakers at the Union Square, Cooper Union and Webster Hall demonstrations are Clarence Darrow, Upton Sinclair, William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti; Archaus Giovannitti, Forrest Bailey, Congressman F. H. La Guardia, and others.

Sentence Is on April 9.

The attorney in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti by Judge Webster Thayer on April 9 was the technical climax of seven years of agitation on behalf of the two men by international labor everywhere.

Vanzetti's Speech.

Never did a capitalist judge listen to such contemptuous, searing and pitifully ironic speech as that made by Vanzetti, an "unlettered" worker as Thayer heard that morning in the Dedham court. That speech is conceded one of the most eloquent in the history of the labor movement. Clearly and directly he explained the class basis of the verdict against himself and Sacco and defied the forces of capitalist reaction and cowardice to take his life as vengeance for activity in the cause of labor.

The sentence followed the denial of the seventh motion of defense lawyers to obtain a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. The last motion was based upon two sets of evidence.

First a confession by Celestino Madeiros, a convicted murderer, that he was a member of the payroll robbery gang for whose crime the two radicals were convicted, and that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti took part in that crime.

Second, affidavits by two department of justice officials employed in Boston at the time of the arrest and conviction of the two workers to the effect that the federal authorities were working hand in hand with the Dedham attorneys' office to "get" them as one way of ridding themselves of two "reds."

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested on May 5, 1920, nearly seven years ago. Their conviction a year later elicited no international working class protest which prevented their electrocution until Death in the electric chair is the only possible penalty under the Massachusetts law for the crime on which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed.

Upon their arrest these two workers, who were active in the New England radical movement, assumed that they were part of the government's "catch" in the general roundup of reds then in progress under Attorney-General Palmer. Not until days later did they learn that they were being prepared for a speedy indictment on a special charge. Their trial, at Dedham, Mass., attracted world-wide attention. It was conducted in an atmosphere of hatred and prejudice against foreigners and radicals.

Flimsy Evidence Produced.

The accusation against them specifically was that they had taken part in a payroll robbery at South Braintree on April 15, in which two of the payroll guards were killed. The only specified direct evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti were a number of "identifications." These were palpably weak and lying, but they were supported by indirect evidence—to the effect that upon their arrest and subsequently the prisoners showed "consciousness of guilt." The jury refused to accept the explanation that the guilt of which they were conscious was that of being reds, the "crime" of which they thought themselves accused.

Motions Foe New Trials.

The first motion for a retrial argued in October, 1921 was based on the claim that the verdict was not in accord with the evidence. It was denied.

The second motion for a new trial was based on testimony of one named Louis Pelzer. Prior to the trial, according to the defense's affidavits, Pelzer said he witnessed the shooting of the paymaster and his guard but that he was too far away to take in the exact situation. On the witness stand, however, he made a "positive" identification of Sacco as one of the bandits. Four months later he signed an affidavit saying that his original statement was true, and that the testimony he gave at the trial was untrue and that he gave it because he was coerced by the district attorney. This motion was also denied.

The defense, in its third motion for a new trial produced affidavits to show that Charles E. Goodridge, one of the prosecution's important witnesses, had a criminal record in several states.

Witnesses Coerced.

The fourth motion for retrial was concerned with the testimony of Lola E. Andrews. According to affidavits submitted by the defense, Mrs. Andrews was interviewed by them five months before the trial. She said she did not see Sacco, and her description of the man she saw was not that of Sacco, according to the defense. "He is not the man," she said when shown photographs of Sacco. Next day she made a positive identification of Sacco at the trial.

In an affidavit sworn by Mrs. Andrews nine months after the trial she declared that her original statement before trial was true, and that her trial testimony was untrue and had been given under the coercion and intimidation of the district attorney's office.

The fifth motion for a new trial was concerned with the exceedingly interesting gun-and-bullet testimony. The commonwealth held that the bullet found in the body of one of the slain men was fired from Sacco's pistol. Two gun experts—but the defense said it was not.

Last Plea Denied.

The last plea for a new trial was based upon two sets of evidence first, a confession by Celestino Madeiros, a convicted murderer, that he was a member of the payroll robbery gang for whose crime the two radicals were convicted, and that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti took part in that crime; secondly, affidavits by two department of justice officials employed in Boston at the time of the arrest and conviction of the two workers to the effect that the federal authorities were working hand in hand with the district attorney's office to "get" Sacco and Vanzetti, for their radical activities.

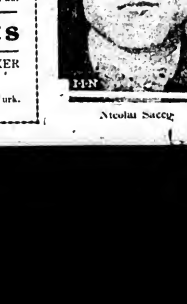
* * *

Rarely has the vital importance of international solidarity of the working class been so decisively shown as in the world campaign in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Through the activities of the International Labor Defense, thousands of meetings were held throughout the United States in protest against the official lynchings of the two radical workers.

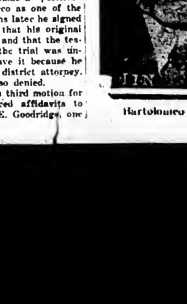
Workers of World Protest.

Not only the workers of this country, but those of Latin-America and Europe, by their tireless work in behalf of the two defendants, placed a wall between them and the death chair of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mass meetings have been held in every large city in the United States, and in New York City alone some 18,000 workers came to the Madison Square Garden to protest against the proposed assassination. Hundreds of leaflets were distributed by the International Labor Defence, Posters, buttons, articles for the press, The Labor Defender, the organ of the I. L. D., and every means of publicity and agi-



Nicolas Sacco



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

U. S. Ruling Class Had Prosperity In 1925, Report Says

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, (FP), July 6.—America's owning class basked in the golden sun beams of 1925's prosperity as in no other year in history, income tax returns for 1925, released today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue indicate.

The number of owners acknowledging taxable annual incomes of $1,000,000 and over tripled to 207 over the 1924 figure of 75. These figures exceed even the wild war baby profiteers days of 1916. Corporations also experienced their greatest year since the El Dorado of 1916. They reported profits of $5,500,000,000, a clear two billion jump over 1921.

Although manufacturers and public utility stockholders reported softest velvet in their cushions of prosperity, the financial interests rang the bell for the greatest absolute gains. Banking, insurance and related business reported profits of $1,200,000,000, a 50 per cent increase over the preceding year.

Wealth Concentration.

Two tendencies, toward the concentration of wealth and also its wider distribution among the middle classes, are shown in the tax reports. One per cent of those taxed made 50 per cent of the total. But more than 800,000 persons reported net incomes between $5,000 and $50,000, a substantial increase over any previous year and in striking contrast to the total of but 200,000 in 1914.

The invaluable services rendered to the owning classes by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, blueprint of the republican regime, is nowhere better attested than in the rates of taxation on the wealthy class reporting incomes of more than $1,000,000 a year. Mellon is a member of this class. In 1925 they were taxed only 15 per cent of their reported income, against 20 per cent in 1924, 35 per cent in 1922 and 62 per cent in 1921, the year Mellon went into office. Their rate of taxation is now near the 1916 pre-war level.

* * *

Cure Boy By Radio.

LOS ANGELES, July 6.—Treatment of an eight-year-old boy, dangerously ill on a tramp steamer, 1500 miles at sea, through a doctor's instructions sent by radio may add another triumph for science over disease.

An "SOS" message from the steamer Nora, 1500 miles south of Wilmington, on the California coast, telling of the lad's distress and asking for medical advice, was picked up by a radio operator and relayed here.

The stricken lad was said to be suffering from a grave intestinal disorder.

* * *

Radio communication was utilized in the campaign The Sacco-Vanzetti Conference, into which hundreds of thousands of workers were organized, made the names of the two Italian workers the symbol of solidarity and united efforts.

Protest Meetings in Europe.

In Europe the campaign has received the greatest support from Germany, Italy, Soviet Russia, and England. The International Class War Prisoners' Aid (the British counterpart of the I. L. D.) did some remarkable work in agitating for Sacco and Vanzetti, and literally hundreds of local labor organizations throughout England were listed by the I. C. W. P. A. as having adopted protest resolutions.

In Italy, despite the bloody reign of the fascisti, meetings have been held wherever possible to protest against the conviction of the two radicals. Demonstrations were also held in front of the American embassies in Paris, Sofia, Lisbon, Buenos Aires, Berlin, Montevideo, and Mexico.

In the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, literally millions of workers and peasants have recorded their protest against the verdict.

Report Fascist Split; Mussolini Robbed Own Sheet, States Tribune

Fascism in Italy is threatened not only by the discontent of under-paid workers and the half-starved peasantry but by a wide split in the ranks of the fascisti themselves. Despite the iron-clad censorship which Mussolini exercises, news of violent disputes within the fascist ranks is gradually seeping out.

Yesterday the New York Herald-Tribune carried a first page article, smuggled mysteriously past the fascist censor, describing the fascist split. The fact that the Herald-Tribune has consistently and fervently been a booster of the fascist dictatorship lends added interest to the article.

A startling disclosure made in the story is that Mussolini, as editor of "Il Popolo d'Italia," which was raising funds for the jingoist march on Fiume, appropriated 300,000 lire from the fund for personal use.

* * *

Rock Fall Kills 2 Miners.

KUEMONT, Pa., July 6. (FP)—Two miners were killed, and a third badly injured, internally by a rock fall as they were climbing a hole for firing. The men worked in Scott Colliery of Susquehanna Collieries Co.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

A List of Good BOOKS

On Communism

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN By Beatrice Webb 1.75

WORKERS NON-PARTY POLITICAL COOPERATION By James H. Maurer .10

LENIN By Scott Nearing .10

History

WOMAN IN MODERN SOCIETY By Robert Briffault 2.50

HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE By Lissagaray 1.75

WORLD'S WORK By Arthur Bullard 1.50

WORLD'S WORK By Walter Rauschenbusch 1.50

ORIGIN OF THE PRIMITIVE By Lewis H. Morgan 2.50

Religion

THE ABOLITION OF GOD By Joseph Lewis .10

THE BIBLE By Joseph Lewis .10

JESUS WAS A SOCIALIST By Joseph Lewis .10

JESUS By Anatole France .10

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New Light On Imperialist Plots Against the USSR

LONDON, July 6.—Further light is thrown on the activities of Sydney Reilly, British spy and counter-revolutionary agent of Churchill and Lockhart who was recently executed by the U. S. S. R. for high treason, in a pamphlet published by Rene Marchand in 1919, entitled "Why I support Bolshevism".

Marchand, a conservative journalist at that time, was the Moscow correspondent of one of the most reactionary Paris newspapers, — the "Figaro". There is a descriptive passage in this pamphlet, concerning Reilly, which leaves no room for doubt as to the character of this blackguard imperialist agent who would stop at nothing, murder, arson or the deliberate starving of Russian workers and their children, for the chance of strangling the proletarian state and reinstating the murderous regime of imperialist capitalist exploitation in Russia. Marchand says:

"At the end of August a meeting was held at the American Consulate-General, now flying the Swedish flag. . . . No doubt the meeting of which I speak was not official. It rather resembled a private conversation. But nothing can detract from the significance of the fact that in the presence of the official representatives of the United States and of France, in the presence of the Consuls-General Poole and Grenard.

"A British officer, without interruption, and therefore without the smallest expression of disapproval from the consuls, talking loudly, though in a sort of aside, with a French agent, gave a detailed exposition of a plan for blowing up a bridge by which, just before the station of Zvanka, the railway crosses the river Volkhoff. The extraordinary commission subsequently identified the officer in question as Lieutenant Reilly.

"A peculiar significant fact is that Reilly was far from attempting to conceal the gravity of the consequences that would result from the successful carrying out of his scheme. In the coolest possible way he explained that the destruction of this bridge would cut off Petrograd from communication, not only from the north, but also with the east by the Volonda-Vintka line.

"By this line alone Petrograd received the greater part of its food, and the supply was already insufficient for the population.

"Reilly ended by pointing out that the blowing up of the bridge would immediately result in an absolute famine for Petrograd.

To Starve Workers.

"Those who would be starved would not be the fortunate minority of rich bourgeois, who would always be able to make their way southward. The sufferers would be, chiefly or exclusively, the manual workers, employees in the lower grades, women, children and old men. But this terrible prospect caused no uneasiness to Reilly, who continued to discuss the details of his scheme. Not for a moment, either, did it disturb the equanimity of Pool or Grenard, to whom the plan, it seemed, was no novelty.

"The French agent to whom Lieutenant Reilly was speaking was M. de Vertamond. At an earlier date he had been introduced to me in the French consulate, by Mr. Grenard, who informed me that he was a French naval officer engaged in "destructive work" in the Ukraine.

Tory War on USSR in Afghan Mask to Drive Out Soviet Officials

MOSCOW, July 6.—The unofficial tory war against the Soviet Union is being carried on in Afghanistan as well as in Europe and the Far East.

The USSR Military Attache in Afghanistan recently reported to the foreign department of the war council that the Afghan government was proposing to request the Soviet Union to recall from Kabul, the Soviet aviation fleet and broadcasting station, and its members.

The action of the Afghan government is attributed by the Soviet Attaché to British influence.

"At the meeting in the American Consulate-General M. de Vertamond did not, in point of cynicism, allow himself to be outdistanced by Lieutenant Reilly.

"The French officer declared that he had already attempted to blow up the Cherepovets bridge. Had he been successful, the consequences would have been no less appalling than those which would have followed the successful carrying-out of Reilly's scheme; for the Cherepovets bridge is essential to the Zvanka-Vologda-Vintka line.

"Finally, M. de Vertamond referred in considerable detail to his plans for the destruction of rolling stock and for the blocking of the main lines of railway. . . . Let me reiterate that this astounding conversation aroused absolutely no protest either from Mr. Poole or M. Grenard.

"At its close, Lieutenant Reilly, addressing M. de Vertamond, said that there ought to be a division of labour between them. They must, said Reilly, keep constantly in touch, but communications between them required caution.

"Women would be the best intermediaries, being much less open to suspicion than men".

"For his own part, added the Lieutenant, he felt perfectly safe, for he was working under an assumed name 'in a Soviet institution'".

Anti-Soviet Plottings.

Captain Jacques Sadoul, a member, at that same period, of the French Military Mission in Moscow, who later became a Communist, bequeathes another illuminating item in an entry made in his diary on July 26, 1918:

"In the interior of Russia, our counter-revolutionary manoeuvres multiply with unbelievable cynicism. Not a White Guard taken prisoner, not a counter-revolutionary arrested, no Anglo-French gold is found on them, or documents establish his cooperation with our agents."

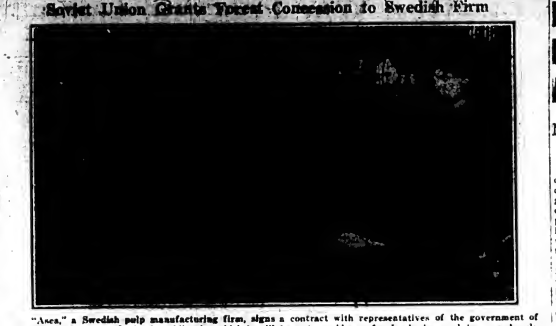
Capitalists Stop At Nothing.

In its panic over the growing peaceful development and internal stability of the U. S. S. R., international imperialism, led by the arch-plunderers of Britain, has again had recourse to the Russian White Guards: the parasite nobles, the bankers and factory owners, the mercenary officers, the prostitutes, criminals, and degenerates of Russian whom the workers and peasants flung out of Russia in 1917. Rykoff quotes a report of Ukrainian 'Whites' which states that destructive work by the White elements must precede any attack from the outside. Hence the assassination of Voikov, the murder of workers in a Leningrad club, the derailing of trains at the Soviet frontier, the burning of buildings, oil stores, factories, etc.

The Soviet government has pursued a consistent police of peace; but it will not tolerate the crimes of traitors sold to foreign imperialism.

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!
STRIKE THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.

Soviet Union Grants Forest Concession to Swedish Firm



"Asea," a Swedish pulp manufacturing firm, signs a contract with representatives of the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, by which it will import machinery for lumbering and buy wood pulp from a state forest. Photo above shows signing of the contract in Moscow; left to right: A. Linden, director of the "Asea" company; M. Heydenstam, Swedish minister in the U. S. S. R.; A. Serenbrnwski, vice chairman of the Soviet Union Economic Council; Stepukovich, chief of the Bureau of Concessions; Nsndorff, of Concessions Council.

The White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic

By GEORGE GRIGORIEV.

For a long time past, from the times of the czarist and Pan (Pan-Polish noble) yoke, White Russia was called the country of Lapatsonu. A Lapatson is a White Russian peasant who for centuries worked for the Pan, wore lapti (shoes made from the bark of a tree) and lived under a straw roof. This name was given to the White Russian peasant by the Polish magnates.

The Lapatson has thrown off the Pan yoke, the Lapatson is already discarding the lapti and is beginning to wear boots. The Lapatson is substituting the roof made of straw by a thatched or iron roof.

This is what the October Revolution has done for the Lapatson. Soviet White Russia has given the world wonderful examples of state, cultural, economic and national renaissance.

The Republic of Many Languages.

In Soviet White Russia there are four state languages, all of them with the same rights.

There are over 50 national, village and local Soviets which are as many small autonomous brother "republics."

There are national—Latvian, Polish, Jewish—courts of justice, national peoples' palaces, and village reading rooms—to every nation its own—and no national antagonism whatever.

In Seltsy, in the Mogilev district a Jewish national Soviet was elected. Eighty per cent of the Seltsy population are Jewish peasants and 20 per cent White Russian peasants. The White Russians got alarmed and protested: We will not form part of the Jewish village Soviet, we will join the adjoining White Russian soviet. But the dispute was not of long duration. An agreement was arrived at very quickly and voting proceeded in a friendly manner Jews voted for White Russians and vice versa. Six Jews and five White Russians were elected to the Jewish village soviet. One of the White Russian speaks Jewish and he is sure to become vice-chairman of the Jewish village soviet.

Jewish Schools.

In Dubrovna, a Jewish settlement, there are two schools with seven years' course: a White Russian and a Jewish, side by side in an adjoining park. In the Jewish school ten of the pupils are children of White Russian peasants. The White Russian peasants of Dubrovna found it advisable to send their children to the Jewish school.

The Lithuanian and Latvian villages have their own national schools which are, however, attended also by children of White Russian peasants.

In there in Kovno (capital of Fascist Lithuania) an association of Lithuanian proletarian poets and writers! Certainly not. But in Minsk such an association exists and—a strange coincidence—it sprung up during the days when the Lithuanian Fascists in Kovno were mercilessly shooting down the leaders of the Lithuanian proletariat.

Such is Soviet White Russia, the republic of "Lapatsons and Serfs," the former slaves of the Polish magnates and czarist generals.

Revolution In Marsh.

Soviet White Russia has 1,650,000 dessiatins of marsh land. This constitutes nearly 20 per cent of the total territorial area of the country. Shortage of land and agrarian over-population, together with the marshes, are throttling peasant farming. The marshes make work very difficult, cutting off whole villages from the outside world during several months.

In 1921, 13 peasant reclaiming associations began draining the first dessiatins of marsh land. In 1927, 600 reclaiming associations are draining over 50,000 dessiatins. An army 25,000 strong armed with spades, hatchets and buckets is digging ditches, making canals and doing drainage work. Considering that in the course of six years the number of reclaiming associations increased nearly 50 times, one can feel assured that the time is not far distant when the 1,650,000 dessiatins of marsh land will become fertile land, and when 300,000 new peasant farms will spring up in White Russia possessing on an average eight dessiatins of land each.

Fuel Wealth.

What can marsh land produce? Here are the harvests on the drained marsh land: In the "October" reclaiming association of the Bobruisk district the highest was: Oats 170 poods, barley 110 poods, millet 120 poods per dessiatin. In Berezovaya Kladka, of the Kalinin district the first ploughing of the wild marsh land yielded 100 poods of oats and 190 poods of millet per despiatin. Never before has White Russia experienced such harvests! Following in the footsteps of the reclaiming associations, there spring up like mushrooms machinery, seed, dairy, fire-proof building and peat using factories.

There are huge deposits of peat in the marshes, over 7 milliard cubic metres, enormous fuel wealth guaranteeing to the White Russian industry cheap fuel for hundreds of years.

Strange Legends.

The future of the White Russian peasantry lies in the marshes, partial salvation from landlessness and destitution, a sphere of work for an enormous surplus of human energy. Strange legends were told about the marshes; they were supposed to be inhabited by devils, the marshes infected the population with "marsh" fever. Now legends are told by the White Russian villages about the marshes which are kept in subjection by the hand of man, on which steel oxen march to and fro, which yield miraculous harvests.

Past and Present.

White Russia has always been a country of home industries. It had very few factories and works and also very few skilled workers.

At present this little Jewish locality is gradually dying. The local Jews are looking for new sources of existence, they go to the factories and are on the land. At present 40,000 Jews are working on the land, have become cultured peasants, for out of the 360 agricultural collective farms in White Russia, 126 are Jewish, provided with tractors, modern machinery and are model farms. They come from the adjoining villages to the Jewish peasants, White Russian peasants, who, as of old, keep to the three-crop system. They come to see and learn, to adopt what is useful. In the Borisov district the young peasants have decided that it would be a good thing to establish White-Russian-Jewish mixed villages.

Jewish Center.

Dubrovna is a peculiar patriarchal Jewish labor center. For decades Jewish workers bent their backs over primitive looms, manufacturing "talesim" (special garments which Jews put on when they pray). Two rubles a week were the earnings on which the workers did not live but vegetated in semi-starvation, losing their eyesight at the loom on which the thin silk thread was transformed into a holy shroud. Out of hundreds of workers thus employed, only a few have remained. Who stands in need of such shrouds now?

Textile Workers.

But there is in Dubrovna, side by side with the dying out talesim industry, a big textile factory. The founder of it was Baron Hirsch. At present it is the Soviet Dubrovna textile factory which produces material for the peasants. The Jewish textile workers are experienced skilled workers, model Jewish proletarians. In Soviet White Russia industry is developing, new factories are being built and the old factories are again put into working order. From the dying out little self-employed, from shops and private jobs Jews throw themselves into new enterprises "non-working" elements now enter upon a new life of labor.

Towards Light and Culture.

A curious phenomenon is witnessed at present at the Soviet elections in the villages. Peasant men and women living beyond the demand for schools with a seven-years' course. The thirst for knowledge and study has taken such a stronghold of the rural population that schools with a four years' course no longer satisfy.

More Schools.

There are at present in White Russia 264 schools with a seven years' course and 1,000 schools with a four years' course. But this does not satisfy the rural population. It demands more and more schools with a seven years' course, including agricultural school.

There are at present four universities in White Russia—the University in Minsk, the Agricultural Academy in Gorki, the Veterinary Institute in Vitebsk, and the Communist University in Minsk, with 4,866 students, including 42 per cent peasants and 20 per cent working class elements who are preparing themselves for work among the toilers of White Russia. The 688 pedagogues, lawyers, economists and practitioners, who graduated from White Russian universities, are already scattered throughout White Russia. Three workers' faculties, 24 polytechnics, and 30 trade schools provide cadres of fully trained workers.

No Illiteracy.

270 village reading rooms, 95 people's palaces, 50 clubs, 400 centres for the liquidation of illiteracy, 12 peasant homes, 8 educational institutes, 35 schools for adult and adolescent workers, three White Russian theatres and one Jewish—such are the cultural and educational centres of White Russia.

The institute of White Russian culture, the "Genin" scientific research agricultural institute, the state library, a book repository, constitute the sound basis for the development of scientific thought in White Russia.

An overwhelming majority of the White Russian intelligentsia has recognized the October Revolution, has returned from the countries which it had emigrated, and promotes now culture and education in Soviet White Russia.

And all this taken together constitute the White Russian S. S. R.

Grocery Grafter Caught.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—John Grafino, 52, said to be the last of 13 men sought in connection with the collapse of the International Wholesale Grocery Company two years ago was held by the department of justice agents today. Grafino is alleged to have concealed assets of the bankrupt Economy Wholesale Grocery Company in 1919.

LIBERALS HIT AT U. S. IMPERIALISM; ASK FREE SPEECH

Nicaraguan Liberal to Address Conference

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, today drew upon himself the ire of delegates attending the anti-imperialism conference called here by the Peoples Reconstruction League by refusing to attend on the ground that it was called "to promote hostility to the American Government."

A letter of invitation to the Navy Secretary to speak and Wilbur's reply were made public without comment, but it was indicated that some of the liberal leaders would discuss the incident tonight.

Civic Rights Suppressed.

The two-day conference has for its general subject: "How civil rights have been suppressed to further American imperialism." Wilbur was asked to speak on the use of marines abroad to protect American lives and property. In replying he said:

"It is obvious that the purpose of this meeting is to promote hostility to the United States Government and I have no desire to participate in such a conference."

Vaca to Speak.

Speakers on the program include Morris L. Ernst, Charles E. Rowe, and Arthur Garfield Hayes of New York; Miss Esther Van Slyke of the Women's Peace Union; Norman Thomas, Director of the League for Industrial Democracy; Dr. Albert H. Putney, National University Law School, Washington; Dr. T. S. Vaca, representative of Nicaraguan liberals and Joseph N. Bejarano, secretary of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce.

Ask Investigation of Imperialism.

John Lauck, League treasurer, presiding at the opening session, called for an investigation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of American concessions abroad.

Assailing the allocation of radio wave lengths, Morris L. Ernst declared that "censorship of the press to the extent of the present censorship of the air would create a rebellion."

Ernst charged that liberal speakers cannot get time on the programs of high-powered stations.

Radio Restrictions.

"Control of the air means control of thought," he asserted. "The political significance of this censorship is very great as the party in office will have greater power to perpetuate itself. The present commission does pretty well with a hard job under a rotten law which is full of jokers. The law needs revision as to non-discrimination against minority parties, control over assignments of licenses, trading in licenses and trust features."

Wavering Wuhan Heads Scored for Treason

(Continued from Page One)

follow the path pointed out by the Chinese Communists and the Communist Internationale.

"These actions have been directed not to hastening the agrarian revolution, but its suppression. Such compromise must be considered treason."

Hit At Tang Pin-hsiang.

Referring to the diplomatic "leave of absence" to which Tang Pin-hsiang, Communist Minister of Agriculture in the Wuhan Government was granted leave of absence that he requested for reasons of "health."

In his request for a leave of absence, Tang says "The political situation is so serious that I cannot bear the responsibility for directing the peasant movement in the correct manner."

According to certain information Tang's statement was made with the agreement of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

* * *

Chang Plans Soviet Raid.

PEKING, July 6.—Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, who raided the Soviet embassy compound at Peking several months ago, is planning the confiscation of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, which is owned jointly by China and the Soviet Union.

The proposed seizure of the Chinese Eastern is regarded both as a move on the part of Great Britain to goad the Soviet Union into war and a move on the part of Japan, which owns the South Manchurian railroad, the Chinese Eastern's chief competitor.

WAR With Cartoons

FRED ELLIS, the world famous labor cartoonist, has just been added to The DAILY WORKER forces, as a daily contributor to the paper. Readers of The DAILY WORKER will remember Comrade Ellis' powerful cartoons.

The addition of this noted artist to the staff of The DAILY WORKER gives us a weapon of the most formidable character.

The Reds rely to a large extent upon propaganda, to destroy the morale of the enemy and to win new recruits for the revolutionary cause. This holds true for Soviet Russia and China as well as capitalist America.

More powerful than any other propaganda is the appeal of the cartoon, with its simple, direct message.

The addition of this new, powerful weapon to our arsenal will make The DAILY WORKER even more dangerous to the capitalist class of America, than ever before.

Realizing the strength and power now behind it, The DAILY WORKER Army will step forward with new vigor in its march toward the goal of Five Thousand New Readers. The modern methods of warfare will be carried far into the enemy's territory.

On with the War —WITH CARTOONS.

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Inaction Aids Reaction in China.

Instead of facing the dangers confronting the Wuhan government and the revolution by launching a terrific drive against all the reactionaries, spies and semi-spies it now becomes clear that even the most advanced of the responsible members of that government have succumbed to a defeatist policy—a policy of despair. After the defection of the Feng Yu-Hsiang, an eventuality easily to have been perceived, which left the revolutionary government without a powerful army, there was but one strategy possible: to immediately unleash the peasant revolution, to strive to incite mutiny among the widest possible forces of the liberal bourgeois counter-revolutionary forces of Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek as well as among the openly imperialist and feudal forces. Only by striving toward the armed uprising of the workers and peasants (who, if sufficiently aggressive would gain the support of the small bourgeoisie) can the revolution be saved from a disastrous set-back.

At the very moment when the most decisive action was demanded the nationalist nucleus of the government at Hankow debated with itself while the workers in the unions were being disarmed. While the forces of reaction were being armed they did nothing to prevent it. In other words they failed to disarm the reaction and arm the revolution. Even Tang Ping-siang, Communist minister of agriculture of the Wuhan government, adopted an inexcusable folded-arms policy and requested a long leave of absence on the ground that his health was poor.

Teng, in a statement on his resignation, asserted that the "political situation is so serious that I cannot bear responsibility for directing the peasant movement the correct way." If the political situation was such that he could no longer work with the government that is no excuse for yielding to panic.

When such situations arise Communists should proceed relentlessly to exterminate the last vestiges of counter-revolution among their associates in such a government and dominate it, or openly quit the thing and carry on the revolution under other forms through taking advantage of the tremendous mass discontent that has thus far been directed by Communists even while participating in the nationalist movement with elements that were bound, because of their social position, to leave the revolution at a certain stage compatible with their economic interests.

The Chinese revolution has entered upon a new stage, a stage in which the Communists, by pursuing a correct Leninist policy, will crystallize the mass movement into the labor and agrarian revolution against imperialism, its feudal agents and the miserable liberal bourgeoisie following Chiang and Feng into the camp of imperialism.

A United Front in Spite of the Yellow Socialists.

The magnificent demonstration in Philadelphia last Sunday in behalf of the movement for freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti was a splendid tribute to the effectiveness of united front policies followed by the Workers (Communist) Party and a staggering rebuke to those yellow socialists who tried in every way to sabotage the demonstration.

Fully 20,000 workers, representing labor unions, Italian labor and fraternal benefit organizations, and the Workers Party, Young Workers League and the International Labor Defense, paraded through the streets of Philadelphia, while thousands upon thousands lined the streets for blocks, cheering the demonstrators. The mass meeting on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds was one of the most inspiring yet held in this country to demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The yellow socialists had no part in the demonstration. Neither did the union they try to dominate in Philadelphia, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This yellow combination tried to sabotage the Sacco and Vanzetti agitation in that city by calling a conference at which they at first invited the Communists. The invitation was only a maneuver to get a chance to refuse to seat the Communists who always respond to invitations for joint action on the part of labor.

But the Philadelphia Communists did not abandon the idea of a united front demonstration just because the socialists, the Jewish Daily Forverd gang and the Amalgamated fakers tried to sabotage it. Instead the Communists approached the Italian organizations, then preparing for a demonstration. The Italians accepted, with the result that the Workers (Communist) Party mass meeting of Thursday evening was supported by Italian labor and fraternal organizations. The climax of the demonstrations came with the great parade and demonstration of Sunday, July 3. The socialists had cynically predicted that the demonstration would be a failure. But in spite of lowering clouds and threatened rain it surpassed anything staged in the Quaker City since pre-war days.

The success of the demonstration proves that effective united front work can be carried on without the yellow socialists and, if necessary, in spite of and against them.

Already reports indicate that the few workers that were with the socialist gang until last week have sworn to desert it and henceforth will devote their activities to supporting the policies and campaigns of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The united front tactic has such a fundamental appeal to intelligent workers that not all the dirty conspiracies and lies of the Socialist Party leaders can defeat it.

Mr. Frayne's Political Discourse

Hugh Frayne, who draws pay as organizer of the American Federation of Labor, but who has never been known to organize anything except assaults upon militant labor, came forth with a radio discourse upon the defunct and discredited political program of the A. F. of L. Repeating the familiar and dreary monolog about the condition of the American worker being above that of any other worker in the world he attributed this alleged prosperity to the fact that the A. F. of L. followed the policy of refusing to launch an independent labor party in the United States. Indulging in low bombast, Mr. Frayne asserted that the American labor movement has been more successful and made more progress than any other labor movement in the world.

It was safe for Frayne to indulge in such palpable falsehoods within the walls of a broadcasting station, but certainly even the most backward trade unionist among the highly-paid workers could refute him on this point. It is a matter of common knowledge that labor has been beating a steady retreat for a number of years and that many of the formerly most powerful unions are being wrecked by the open shoppers without and their agents of the type of Green, Woll, Lewis, Frayne within. The radio orator was careful not to attempt to give statistics of the membership of the labor unions and the extent of the spread of the non-union fields in the mining sections, nor to refer to his own union-wrecking activities in the needle trades situation in New York.

Furthermore Mr. Frayne only indulged in the most evasive generalities about the success of the "non-partisan" political policies of the A. F. of L. There is not one piece of legislation passed since the adoption of the non-partisan policy that has benefited labor; every piece of legislation that was hailed by the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, such as the Clayton Act, as a victory for labor, was turned against labor with devastating effect.

But there no one can expect the agents of the employers in the ranks of labor to advocate a labor party, for the simple reason that such a party would force them to break their political ties that bind them definitely to the capitalist class. In New York Tammany Hall is the connecting link between the labor fakers and Wall Street. John L. Lewis, head of the miners' union, aligns himself with Andrew Mellon's republican machine, which directly connects him with the steel trust and the anthracite coal combination.

These creatures know that a labor party will force them openly to serve the master class they now secretly serve while posing as labor leaders, which is one more valid reason why the rank and file of labor should fight for the creation of such a party.

Toward a War Policy at Geneva

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

CHINA has dropped to the front again at Geneva.

The struggle at Geneva continues to develop along the main line already noted—open cleavage between British and American imperialist interests.

But on one point there is tacit agreement. It is that both nations need more war vessels. There is a great show of indignation by the American delegation at the British demand for 600,000 tons of cruisers. But Britain, having placed her figure for cruisers much higher than she expected to find agreement for, now signifies willingness to reduce it to 460,000 tons.

The American maximum was originally 300,000 tons, but there appears now a disposition of a part of the delegation at least to boost this to 400,000 tons, according to dispatches.

THIS would mean 40 cruisers apiece of 10,000 tons each—a juicy plum for the armament manufacturers of both nations.

On the question of the allotment of tonnage—the number and tonnage of the vessels which will make up the 400,000 tons—there will probably be no more formal agreement which will mean nothing and there is a possibility of the conference even failing to reach formal agreement.

But overshadowing the bickerings of the American and British representatives is the declaration made by the Chinese representative to the league of nations.

Speaking in the name of the Nationalist government—and not in the name of the fictional Peking government—the Chinese delegate served notice upon the conference that "the Government and people of China" would refuse to recognize as binding upon them any decisions or agreements dealing with China "arrived at by the present or any other conference in which China is not represented and participating equally in the deliberations."

ALTHO rather belated, there can be little doubt but that this is the reply of American imperialism to the Anglo-Japanese bloc which made brief appearance in the earlier days of the conference.

This conclusion seems the more plausible as we read carefully the interpretative and semi-official dispatches from Geneva. The New York Times correspondent says:

"Accompanying the foregoing declaration is an assertion to the effect that it is loaded not alone on rumors, but on facts tending to show a line-up of great powers against the United States, whose persistent attitude toward China, it is said, is now regarded as 'a nuisance' and also as 'a stumbling block' to the plans of both Great Britain and Japan."

In addition to the sensational statement of the Chinese representative there is also the fact that the Japanese delegation seems to have gone into temporary retirement—at least it is saying nothing at present in support of Great Britain.

AS we stated day before yesterday, the possibility of the recognition of the Nanking government by the United States is increasing. There are two principal reasons for this.

One, the fact that the Nanking government has convinced the American imperialists by its war upon the labor unions, the peasantry, left wing of the Kuomintang and the Communists, that it is willing to make huge concessions in return for recognition, that is, it is willing to become the slave driver for American capital.

Second, the events at Geneva have shown American imperialism that the most effective way of establishing hegemony over a substantial a part of China and hampering its two principal rivals, is by taking the counter-revolutionary Nanking government under its wing.

THE possibilities are stated here in their most simple terms while the situation is far from simple. But it is certain that there is being considered in the highest official American circles some such bold move to confound Great Britain and Japan.

Japan is in no position to openly join hands with Great Britain on a common Chinese program. To do so would mean to jeopardise her credit (huge Japanese loans have been made by the house of Morgan) and to add to her already bad reputation the odium which attaches to all things British in China. If in spite of the obvious dangers, Japan lines up with Great Britain, it will mean that a definite war policy will disclose itself in British, Japanese and American foreign offices.

THE openly sneering dispatches to a paper like the New York Times, long considered Anglophile, is further indication of the increasing tension. Its dispatch of July 4th for instance stated that the Geneva crowd at the celebration of Independence anniversary "laughed over the orchestra's rendition of 'It Ain't Gonna Rain No More,' which was considered a sly allusion to the British Navy."

To save our readers trouble we state that to understand this, one reads "rain" as "reign."

This unnecessary insult is typical of the recklessness with which a war atmosphere is being created around and by the Geneva conference, the struggle for control of the Chinese masses, and the enormously rich natural resources of their country.

TO make clear to the American masses the danger which they face from their ruling class and to arouse the American labor movement to action against the increasing menace of imperialist war is the main task of our party at the present time.

There is the equally pressing danger that the probability of a drive on the Soviet Union from the east is increased by recent developments and that on this program the three great imperialist nations could reach agreement.

Not since the organization of our party has there been a situation which demanded such clear thinking and energetic and effective action.



SPOILED BY WAR

The imperialist powers are preparing a new world war. Every inducement will be held out to the workers of every nation to rally to their flag and defend their future. The picture shows the future of the warriors.

Another Breach in the Line

By BERT MILLER.

A good general makes it his business to take a bird's-eye view of his battle front from time to time, so that he may secure the proper perspective of the entire battle area. This holds true also in the present struggle between the right and the left wing, a struggle which is in fact a fight for the most elementary and basic rights of the trade unions to organize, strike and picket. An observer close to the picture, and involved in the thick of the conflict, is apt to feel overawed by the combination of powerful forces against the left wing, i.e., the right wing, the A. F. of L. officialdom, the underworld, the police and the employers. But certain developments indicate that the ferocity of the attack against the left wing is to some extent an indication of the deepening differences and the weaknesses in the ranks of the opponents to the left wing, of the new wave of progressivism in the ranks of labor and the revival of the time-honored trade union fighting traditions which revival constitutes a new threat to the American employing class. This is exemplified by the recent fight on the floor of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, in which the treacherous policy of Matthew Woll against the striking furriers was completely repudiated. It is exemplified anew by the ditching of William B. Prenter, $25,000 a year president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. These are the first warning drops of the new wave of progressivism, in the American labor movement, which will be born out of the new struggles against the capitalist attack on the trade union movement.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has long been considered as being in the front ranks of the labor aristocracy, and therefore immune from any taint of progressivism. The removal of one of the most powerful bureaucrats of this organization is distinctly a milestone in the path of the march of the progressive element. The fact that the ousting of one of the most outstanding notorious "labor lieutenants of the capitalist class" comes at a time when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has decided to repudiate the attempt which was being prepared to place the control of the Brotherhood's banks in the hands of the Mitten interests, adds to its significance.

From these few indications there is reason to believe that beneath the stratified shell of the labor bureaucracy, which has been crushing the life and vigor of the American labor movement, there is slowly but surely gathering an upheaval of the most far-reaching proportions a progressive revolt under the pressure of the growing offensive of the American capitalist class. These indications are clear portents of the coming development of a broad, fighting left wing in the American labor movement in the not distant future.

Social Science Pub. to Give All Profits for Daily Worker Defense

Before liquidating the Social Science Publishers, the Executive Board at a meeting held Tuesday night voted to donate all of its surplus funds to The DAILY WORKER. The total, it is estimated, will exceed $400.

Social Science Publishers was organized for the publication and the distribution of books and pamphlets by Scott Nearing. Last fall its policy was altered to include the distribution of other revolutionary literature.

In the year and a half of its existence, Social Science Publishers sold and distributed close to a hundred thousand books, most of them by Scott Nearing.

DRAMA

Hampden to Open Season With "Enemy of the People"

"Allez Oop," a new revue, is scheduled to open Aug. 1, at the Earl Carroll Theatre. The book is by J. McEvoy, who was responsible for the clever and satirical "Americana" of last season, and the lyrics and music are by Leo Robin, Phil Charig and Richard Myers. Carl Hemmer, the producer, has engaged Helen Broderick for a principal role.

A new edition of "Merry-Go-Round" was introduced at the Klaw theatre Monday night. The Saturday matinees, discontinued a few weeks ago, are again being given.

"Ex-Officer," a new play by Samuel Spewack and Bella Cohen opens out-of-town August 1st, and in New York, a week later at one of the Chanin houses.

"Rang Tang" the new Negro revue, with Miller and Lyles starring, will opening next Tuesday night at the Royale theatre.

Walter Hampden may open his season in September with Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People." He is also planning a stage version of Joseph Conrad's novel "The Rescue."

Daily Worker Builders Of Oakland, Calif., Busy

OAKLAND, Calif.—On Sunday evening, June 25, there gathered here a noteworthy audience. The plutocrats, thirsty for the life of the most fearless English daily mouthpiece of the wage earners of this country, may well clamor for its death. The bosses and their lackeys may try to clamp the lid down upon the seething rebellion which they themselves bring about, but the "kettle" keeps on boiling, and boiling with greater and ever greater power—the lid won't stay put.

This gathering was not an overwhelming crowd. It was not a crowd come to be excited and amused, a crowd greedy for sensationalism, it was not a crowd that sees, listens, and soon forgets, but it was a crowd of workers who have been put to the acid test time and again, and found not wanting. It was a crowd of about 54 workers, but 54 workers who never tire of work, drudgery, or giving till it hurts. These 54 are always on the job, they never lag behind. On this evening, altho many of them are of the army of the unemployed, and the rest as poor as a wage earner can be, $70 was collected right on the spot for The DAILY WORKER.

Builders' Club.

Besides this collection, arrangements were made to organize a DAILY WORKER Builders' Club which is to cover the entire Alameda County. Good results are expected from The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of Alameda County, for each member present at this gathering pledged to constitute himself, or herself, a brick in the building, and to bring another "brick" (which other brick will eventually bring in another) to the organization of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club which is to be formed on July 10.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

The following donations are announced from Detroit:

Member Shop Nucleus, No. 5	$5.00
Shop Nucleus No. 1	10.00
Section Six	60.00
Italian Workers Club	75.00
Total	$150.00

* * *

The Daily Worker Chapel is donating $3.50 weekly.

ED. WYNN



The stage comedian is appearing in a new film, "Rubber Heels," showing at Moss' Regent Theatre this week.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

will seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Earl Theatre, 44 St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. and THURSDAY at 2:30.

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. and THURSDAY at 2:30. GRAND STREET FOLLIES

B. S. Moss Broadway Brevity Present COLONY "The First Auto" B'way at 53rd St. Continuous from Noon to Midnight. and NEW VITAPHONE

B. S. Moss Broadway at 47th St. CAMEO "Streets of Sorrow" with Greta Nissen and Warner Baxter 424 B'way

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the issue pamphlet through the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 50 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office 108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 26 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

Two Books by Scott Nearing

"Education in Soviet Russia"

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia reported: "There has probably been no greater revolution of ideas than in the new educational system as practiced in Soviet Russia." Scott Nearing gives us a splendid picture of the new education under a workers' government.

Paper,—50 cents

"Educational Frontiers"

A book about Simon Nelson Patten and other teachers—a view of education in the United States.

50 cents

If bought together—both for

75 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

PAINTERS BEATEN UP BY POLICEMEN AS THEY PICKET

Four Arrested and Held Without Bail

Scenes of striking painters were brutally attacked by the police Tuesday when they broke up a mass picketing demonstration in Brooklyn. Many of the strikers are in a serious condition while four of them who were arrested are being held without bail for arraignment today.

At Ocean and Foster avenues the police were most vicious. Using their night sticks they struck left and right, felling workers so quickly that they piled one on top of the other. When the butchery was over medical attention was necessary for many of them.

At Brighton Beach the police again got into action slugging many workers and arresting the four of them who were bearest. The picketing demonstration was held in front of all Brooklyn jobs under the control of the employers' association.

At a meeting of the Painters' Union held Saturday at Lorriane Hall, Broadway, Brooklyn, a motion was passed that those employed in independent shops should divide their work with the strikers, also that all those working must immediately pay their $5 tax. Those who do not pay will not be allowed to return to work Thursday morning.

The meeting also went on record to continue the strike until victory is achieved. It was pointed out that the bosses are aided by the Building Trades Employers' Association which is doing its utmost to break the strike.

Supreme Court Justice Ingraham decided yesterday that Harry Bloom, president of Local 1011 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was not entitled to an injunction against Allen J. Fischer and other officers of the District Council of the same organization.

Bloom asked that the officers be restrained from interfering with the criminal proceedings pending against certain members of the council.

Ousted Engineers' Head and Successor



Above Alvanley Johnston, who, as grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers becomes the actual head of the organization now that the offices of his former superiors have been abolished. Below, Wm. D. Pratter, president of the union until the convention last adjourned. The convention found that Prenter and associates had grossly mismanaged the labor banking and real estate investments which he had much to do with persuading the union to make.

5 Dead, 20 Hurt in Wooden Train Wreck

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 6.—Five persons were killed and twenty severely injured in a wooden car wreck yesterday of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad near Iona Island, just below the Bear Mountain district.

The wrecked train consisted of a baggage car and eight passenger coaches filled with New Yorkers returning from a Fourth of July vacation at the island. It struck an open switch, shunting the train at forty miles an hour, into a siding where a switch-train of twenty empty passenger coaches and freight cars stood.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

STRIKERS RALLY BY THOUSANDS IN FURRIER MARKET

Sixty More Workers to Be Tried Today

Thousands of fur workers poured into the market Tuesday morning and held one of the largest demonstrations since the beginning of the strike called to advance the wages and working conditions of the union-ists that have been perilled by the scab tactics of the right wing.

As usual hundreds of police were on hand eager to provoke the peaceful workers. Thirteen pickets were arrested and fined $25 each by Magistrate Abraham Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market Court.

Did Not Interfere With Traffic.

Jacob M. Mandelbaum, attorney for the strikers made the police who were pressing the charges admit on the witness stand that the workers were not interfering with traffic, and that the only reason that they were taken into custody was because they were picketing.

The arrested workers are Nathan Meilef, Joseph Crane, Alexander Brucker, Nathan Noodelman, Joseph Zucker, Jacob Brafman, Dora Rubinstein, Rose Wenik and Rosenbluth.

Snitkin Is Lawyer.

The case of the seven right wing gangsters who two weeks ago brutally cut up four fur pickets, was postponed until Thursday when it came up for a hearing before Magistrate Rosenbluth yesterday morning. Former Judge Leonard A. Snitkin, who was disbarred several years ago and later reinstated, appeared as their lawyer.

It is the opinion of many close observers that Snitkin will attempt to have the case squashed before it is sent to a higher court. In this way the story of the right wing attacks of organizing gangsters to cut and brutally beat up strikers will not be exposed to the light of day.

To Be Further Evidence.

At a meeting of the general strike committee held last night action was taken to give to the city authorities further proof of the unfair methods used by the police department in their arresting of pickets, when the only "crime" they are guilty of is peaceful picketing. It was pointed out that police practically always arrest those not to interfere with the traffic, and in that way give the police another excuse for arresting them. But in spite of these provocations on their part, the strikers are continuing to be arrested in large numbers.

That the long sentence given to the 132 strikers last Thursday was decided before their trial, is the charge of several of the pickets who have just been released from Welfare Island. They claim that when several hundred workers were arrested a week ago Monday, the court officials immediately notified Welfare Island to prepare for about 60 women prisoners. On Wednesday, one day before the trial, the Welfare Island authorities were preparing to receive their new "guests."

60 On Trial Today.

Sixty workers who were arrested last week and had their cases postponed, due to the crowded calendar in the court, will appear before Magistrate Rosenbluth this morning for trial.

A membership meeting of the strikers will be held tomorrow night, after the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Important questions will be taken up including a reduction of the strike assessment.

Forty women strikers now confined on Welfare Island have sent the following message of greetings to their fellow workers:

"We send our greetings to the Joint Board of the Furriers and the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. The prison walls are unable to separate us from you comrades. Our spirit is not so easily broken. Our enthusiasm is as high as ever. The threats of the judges, of the bosses will not intefere with our fight until it is won.

"Our only regret is that we are unable to help you during the time that we are jailed. Our slogan is: 'From prison to the picket line!'"

Fire On Manufacturers' Estate.

TARRYTOWN, July 5.—Without offering the slightest evidence to substantiate his charge, Morris Hessel, New York fur manufacturer, today accused "striking fur workers" of setting fire to a number of outbuildings on his estate here.

The shop chairmen's council of the furriers yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon all furriers to join tomorrow's strike at 4 p. m. for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Our Letter from Australia

The Nationalist-Labor Party is still in a state of chaos and is rapidly becoming worse. Both factions (I have explained the cause of the split in previous letters) nominated a Candidate for the By-election in the Federal Constituency of Warringah, the seat which was rendered vacant by the appointment of Brigadier-General Sir Granville Ryrie to the position of Agent General for Australia in London.

It was recognised that there was absolutely no chance of labor winning this seat, because it was a conservative constituency, but both factions regarded it as a battle ground for determining which faction the rank and file supported. The result of the By-election was that the Nationalist Candidate won the seat by a large majority and the Lang-Scale Candidate defeated the Conroy-Carey Candidate by a substantial margin.

Mr. Lang, Premier, created consternation among his opponents by handing in the resignation of the Government to the Governor. The Governor recommissioned Mr. Lang to form a few Government, which he duly did, leaving out of the Cabinet those members of the Party who were opposed to him. Mr. Lang promised the Governor that he would hold a general election in September of this year. The position is now, that the Parliamentary Labor Party is evenly divided; the Federal Executive is supporting the Conroy-Carey faction, and the vast majority of the rank and file of the movement stands solidly behind the Lang-Scale faction.

Fined For "Illegal" Strike.

For two months past, the Cane and Hoist Drivers working on building construction in Sydney have been on strike for an increase in wages. This strike which shows the ineffectiveness of Craft Unionism has thrown about four thou-and building workers out of work. The Master Builders' Association summoned the Union before the industrial commissioner and the Union was fined $2500 for indulging in an illegal strike, also their award was cancelled. At the time of writing the strike is still in operation.

About 3000 seamen and large numbers of stokers have been thrown out of work as a result of a strike of the coal trimmers at Newcastle. The coal trimmers were engaged on trimming a vessel which had inflammable cargo on board, the men demanded a 1/- an hour extra for this dangerous work. The employers offered them 6d an hour, which they accepted, but demanded payment for the time they had been kept waiting. This the employers would not agree to and the ship was taken from the port.

The men then demanded that they retain their places on the roster, but the employers would not agree to this, hence the strike. This dispute also demonstrates the futility of craft unionism, because although the strikers are displaying fine spirit, the other men effected have had absolutely no say in the conduct of the dispute; this sort of action will inevitably breed dissension.

Strike to Stop Victimization

A fine fighting spirit was displayed recently by the workers engaged at the Lithgow Ironworks. A boy broke his arm and another boy was asked to do the injured boy's work as well as his own. The boy refused and was dismissed. A thousand men came out on strike, because of the boy's victimization, and after a brief fight the boy was reinstated.

Labor "Leaders" Cringe.

Empire Day was celebrated here last week, and some of the Labor politicians disgraced themselves by their crawling cringing speeches about the greatness of the British Empire. Even the children in the schools were subjected to some of the slimiest speeches ever made by men who are alleged to be workers' representatives. Platforms were erected in prominent parts of Sydney, and capitalists, capitalist politicians, and Labor politicians declared their undying devotion to the British Empire. Their unquenchable hatred to the subversive and disintegrating forces, meaning of course, the Communists.

Question Sing Sing Guards on Drowning Of Three Canoeists

OSSINING, N. Y., July 6.—Dr. Raymond F. Kinkle, state commissioner of corrections, began an investigation today into the action of Sing Sing prison guards in refusing to permit prisoners among 1,200 convicts to save three canoeists who were drowned in the Hudson River a few feet from the prison wall when their craft overturned.

Both Dr. Kinkle and warden Lewis E. Lawes were in question the guards, who held the convicts at bay with guns while the three canoeists went down before their eyes.

"The right kind of a man would risk his job to save a human life," the warden declared.

Meanwhile, search was continued for the bodies of two of the youths. One was recovered yesterday afternoon. It has not yet been identified.

Frayne Against a Labor Party, He Says; Likes Less Effective Methods

In spite of the failure of the "reward-your-friends and punish-your-enemies" policy of the American Federation of Labor, Hugh Frayne, general organizer, asserted in a radio speech Tuesday night that "there is no reason for a Labor Party in this country."

He declared that he is in favor of trusting to the "time-tried trade union methods and to the ballot only in so far as results are to be forseen as a positive certainty."

NEGLECT CAUSED WOMAN'S DEATH, INTERNE PROVES

Rabbi Says Confidence in Hospital Shattered

In the course of the testimony offered by three Jewish internes of the Kings County Hospital Tuesday it was disclosed that patients in a state of coma were left to lie unattended and without the benefit of medical aid for periods as long as three hours. One case in particular, that of a Mrs. Kessler, who was admitted to the institution last December in a state of diabetic coma was unttended until the time of her death three hours later. This testimony was offered by Dr. Edwin Kutsbee.

Confidence Shattered:

During the hearing of charges of racial and religious discrimination which exists at the hospital, Rabbi Gross of Union Temple, Brooklyn, arose and asked that testimony of patients be heard in executive session because they were of such a nature that if they were made public they would "shatter public confidence in the institution."

Cases in which the Jewish doctors were sabotaged by gentile nurses and internes were cited time and again in the course of the afternoon. When patients under the care of the Jewish interns were in danger of dying they were not notified by the nurses on duty so that it would appear that they were guilty of professional neglect.

Tammany Politics.

Mayor Walker, who is conducting the "investigation," took advantage of every opportunity to rip into Commissioner Bird S. Coler, of the department of public welfare. The Kings County Hospital is under his charge. Sight was never lost of the fact that Coler is not a Smith-Tammany man but was appointed to his position by ex-Mayor John F. Hylan, who is on the "outs" with the regular Tammany gang.

Vandalism.

Dr. Hyman L. Soloway, another of the Jewish internes, who held the stand for the greater part of the afternoon, stated that organized raids were conducted by the gentile internes on the rooms occupied by the non-gentile doctors. According to Soloway's testimony his books were destroyed, his clothes torn and "stink bombs" were thrown into his room, all calculated to make life unbearable for him and his colleagues.

He further stated that medical reports were withheld from him in spite of the fact that they were required in the treatment of patients.

"If it were left in your hands," the mayor asked Dr. Katzkee, "how many internes would it be necessary to remove to eliminate the anti-Semetic feeling which exists at the Kings County Hospital?"

"None," replied Katzkee. "The internes are not at fault. I would remove the heads of the hospital and the department responsible for the institution." Which was exactly what the mayor wanted to hear. The way is now open for Coler's exit. There's many a regular Tammany man who could well fill the job—hence the hearing.

At regular intervals hazzoner indulged himself in neat political speeches all calculated to corral the two hundred thousand Jewish votes which reside in the city. He spoke of "tolerance," "our most loyal citizens," etc.

The hearing is scheduled to be continued today at 2:30.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Progressive Official Of Machinists Resigns

WASHINGTON, July 6 (FP).—William Hannon, vice president of the International Association of Machinists since 1906, has resigned. At the first meeting of the international executive board following the recent general union election, Hannon handed in his resignation without formal comment.

Allied in the past with the progressive anti-administration bloc, Hannon had been re-elected, although at the bottom of the list of successful candidates. The board chose Fred Gilbert, of Roanoke, Va., general organizer, to fill the vacant seat.

The board went outside the list of unsuccessful candidates for the vice-presidency in the recent union election to select Hannon's successor. J. F. Anderson, at one time leading opponent of William H. Johnston, former president of the Machinists, was seventh in the recent election, but a few hundred votes behind Hannon.

Al Smith Orders Leave With Pay to Delegates To Legion Convention

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—Governor Smith today issued a proclamation calling on the heads of all state departments, boards and bureaus to permit their employes who belong to the American Legion to attend the state convention of the Legion at Troy on August 4, 5 and 6.

The delegates should be permitted to attend their convention without any loss in compensation, the governor ordered.

Soviet Syndicate Gets Standard Of Ice Stock in Output

Contracts for eight Soviet oil to the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York have been signed by V. M. Kalnin, vice president of the Soviet Naptha Syndicate who has been on a visit to this city. The oil will be marketed by the American companies principally in the Far East.

According to the contract the Soviet syndicate will supply fuel oil to the Standard Oil Company for five years at a rate of 100,000 tons a year. The latter will pick up the products in Baku and bunker it in Turkey, Port Said, Colombo and Ceylon.

The arrangement with the Vacuum Company extends last year's contract until 1931, and gives the firm a concession to sell Soviet oil in Egypt.

B. M. T. Wooden Cars Cause of Injuries To 10 in Collision

Once more antiquated wooden cars on the B.M.T. were responsible for seriously injuring ten persons in a collision on the Myrtle Avenue elevated line at St. Edward Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night.

Returning From Work.

The trains carried six cars each and were crowded with after-work passengers from Manhattan. The first train was bound for stations on the Myrtle Avenue line and the rear one was a Lexington Avenue local.

The second train, moving more rapidly than the first, struck it and telescoped into the rear car for six feet.

League of Nations to Be Conscripted by Industry As 'Big Business' Agent

BERLIN, July 6. — The British Federation of Industries and the National Association of German Industries sitting in conference here have decided to ask the League of Nations to provide for the direct participation of League committees of delegates representing industrial organizations.

In an official communique issued today, they state that it is imperative that the League consider industrial and commercial questions. The conferees also state that the time is ripe for the League of Nations to take up and facilitate the removal of export and import tariffs, the simplification of customs classifications and the improvement of commercial statistics.

Big business, both in England and in Germany, feels that the time is ripe for the League of Nations to lend itself openly as the battleground of conflicting industrial interests, and to permit its agents to work hand in hand by private capital as a matter of right in the accumulation and safeguarding of private profit.

U. S. Doctors Study In Germany.

COLOGNE, Germany, July 6.—Led by Dr. William Peck, 160 members of the American Medical Association arrived here today to inspect the Cologne Hospitals and other institutions. The American Physicians were guests of honor at a luncheon given by the mayor Herr Lonrad in the historic Courtenich Town Hall.

FREE

WITH A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAILY WORKER

Offer No. 1 — GOODWIN No. 2 (Anson) CAMERA — Regular Price $2.50

Any One of These Splendid Books — Each Worth $2.50

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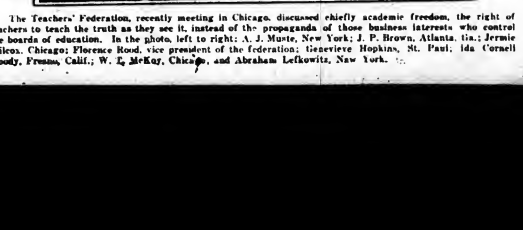
Offer No. 7 — MARX AND ENGELS by D. Riazanov

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33 First Street
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These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

TEACHERS' FEDERATION TALKS REVOLT



The Teachers' Federation, recently meeting in Chicago, discussed chiefly academic freedom, the right of teachers to teach the truth as they see it, instead of the propaganda of those business interests who control the boards of education. In the photo, left to right: A. J. Muste, New York; J. P. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; Jennie Wilcox, Chicago; Florence Rood, vice president of the federation; Genevieve Hopkins, St. Paul; Ida Cornell Moody, Fresno, Calif.; W. T. McKay, Chicago, and Abraham Lefkowitz, New York.



From the
PHILADELPHIA
WORKERS
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521 York Ave.
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PA.

Throngs View Ford Tour Planes on 4,200 Mile Race for Trophy



TWELVE AIRPLANES in the Ford reliability tour arrived in New York from Boston, completing approximately 800 miles of their 4,200-mile tour.

How the Frame-Up Works on Henry Ford's 'Model' Ships

An Amazing Tale of the Methods Used By the Understrappers and Legal Lackeys of the Great "Philanthropist" To Stamp Out All Protest Among Seamen—This Story Is A Document of the American Class Struggle of Interest Not Only To Seamen But To All Workers.

THE following story concerns itself with the experiences of two sailors, George Loomis and James Fitzgerald, both employed by the Ford Motor Cumpany on one of their boats, the tug "Ball Camp," used to tow the vessels which the Ford Company purchases and uses in the process of creating its economical "lizzy".

(Continued From Last Issue)

ON THE 24th of December, 1925, they were taken from the hotel to the commissioner's office and from the commissioner's office to the Canton jail, where they were kept for two days without receiving attention. On the 26th they were again taken to the commissioner's office. This time they were asked if they had anybody representing them. Their lawyer was not there somehow and could not be located at the appointed time. Neither the commissioner, the marshal or the captain would allow the seamen to be released so that they might go out and look for their lawyer. Instead, they held them prisoners in the office under grard and proceeded with the examination.

When the seamen demanded the right of examination and representation by counsel the commissioner told them that he had met their attorney in the street and that he had waived examination for his clients. No self-respecting lawyer would ever endanger a client in such a manner. It seems more like a deliberate frame-up than a trial, the commissioner taking it upon himself to waive examination ofer the protest of the seamen.

Immediately after this they were railroaded to jail. They were kept in the Canton jail without any legal process other than a simple commitment paper.

Ford Can Do No Wrong.

THE influence of Henry Ford seems to have a soothing effect upon the official conscience in order to cover such a heinous procedure.

Fitzgerald and Loomis were finally released on the 26th of February, 1926, after having served sixty days imprisonment without any charges or real trial other than the frame-up which has been described.

Their only gleam of hope during this period was a cort note from the District Attorney saying that he would shortly dispose of their case.

The entire process is a demonstration of the power of a capitalist corporation over the so-called instruments of justice, law and order in the shipping industry, and it should be instructive to other workers to note the value to them of these instruments in a capitalist social order.

I Record of Wages.

THESE facts were revealed without a cent of wage or any money paid to them at all; however, when the case of the wages of the seamen came up for trial in New York last week in the U.S. Court, the Ford Motor Company had miraculously procured evidence to the effect that Loomis and Fitzgerald were thieves, that they had wilfully destroyed property and were deserters.

The technical charges brought up amounted to the stealing of several firkins of butter, throwing meat overboard and disposing of cooking utensils in the same way. They were also charged with cutting rope and refusing to do work upon the request of the captain.

Manufactured Evidence.

THE Ford Company, in the course of the trial, introduced two witnesses.

These witnesses, Andraldy and Dane by name, had been kept by the Ford Motor Company for two years, their transportation paid to New York, and their running expenses taken care of. This is the extent to which the Ford people were ready to go to suppress the action of militant workers.

The evidence given by these witnesses was so crude that even the judge had to agree that no evidence had been shown at any time to indicate that the charges against the seamen were true. Ford went even one step further, taking the trouble of digging up the navy record of Loomis and finding some flimsy charge of speaking back to a superior officer. This was swept about the courtroom by the Ford lawyer with majestic gestures and triumphant red herring expressions about patriotism and loyalty to one's country in his attempt to discredit Loomis in the eyes of the jury.

Affidavits Manufactured.

IT WAS quite plainly pointed out and accepted that the affidavits of the Ford witnesses were manufactured in the office of the Ford lawyer.

Such conditions as the framing-up of sailors will continue and be a matter of everyday occurrence as long as the seamen do not realize that only in organization lies the secret of power to gain their elementary rights.

Organization Only Hope.

Seamen are entitled to good conditions aboard ship, decent living quarters intended for the proper housing of the crew instead of the economization of space for profit, four watches leave in every port of stop; better food and an increase in pay which is now far below the relative wage ashore.

The Ford workers especially should learn from this lesson the absolute need of organization.

DOPE AIDS DOMINION

By GEORGE H. SHOAF.

PORT SAID, (By Mail).—People of an inquiring turn wonder why the Orientals, especially those who inhabit India and Malaysia, have been so docile and abjectly submissive in the presence of their white conquerors. In common with disinterested investigators who seek the truth I believe I have found one reason why. The answer is dope religious, and that more immediately satisfying kind, opium and the betel-nut.

Buddhism and Mohammedanism are the two principal religions that obsess the minds and hearts of the inhabitants of Indian and Malaysia. Many Chinese endorse the philosophy of Confucius. Some few of them have embraced Buddhism and Mohammedanism, but as a rule the majority of the Chinese have no religious faith.

Indian Non-Resistants.

The Indian and Malay Buddhists and Mohammedans have been usually non-resistant. They did not believe in fighting. Fastly imposed upon, always they turned the other cheek.

Needless to say the British government not only countenances these enslaving superstitions and vile practices but encourages them. In every hand as one travels through the Orient, Buddhist temples and Mohammedan mosques are beheld. Multiplied millions of worshippers throng them daily. The mouths of nearly every native one meets are stained with the red of the betel-nut. This habit lulls to sleep the senses, stupefies the lemon and completely breaks down the will. In Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Calcutta and Bombay, opium joints flourish openly, and in some of the streets the fumes from these dives are quite overpowering. What a combination of lucky circumstances the British possess to aid them in keeping their subject peoples down!

Masters Use Opium.

What wouldn't the labor-hating masters of the American people give if some almighty power could and would come to their assistance with a nation-wide sweep of religious revival that would convict and convert the working classes and bring them all to the feet of the non-resisting Nazarine. How the ruling classes would rejoice at the spectacle of the workers voutedly rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unresistingly turning the other cheek! No wonder the superstition-injecting Aimee Semple McPherson has been subsidized by the business interests of Los Angeles and given carte blanche to go out among the workers and corral them right and left. The preachments of a hundred McPhersons at strategic positions in the United States—with the criminal syndicalism laws operating against radical agitation—would quickly steep the workers in the right superstition and make them more obedient and law-abiding than they are at the present time.

Truly religion is the opium of the people. In the Far East the British use both!

FORD NOT INTERESTED NOW IN "PEACE SHIPS"; FINDS GREAT AERIAL WAR NAVIES PROFITABLE

In a press interview yesterday Henry Ford showed considerable pride in the operation of his own air lines. There are four flying from the Ford Airport here daily, and to date, the Ford lines have established a record of 6,517 flying hours and 580,933 flying miles with only one serious accident. The auto king's air services now connect Detroit with Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Grand Rapids, Mich. The Ford planes, he said, "maintain a schedule of 1,582 air miles a day, six days a week."

"What will the plane of the future be like?" he was asked.

"The large multi-motored plane is the plane of the future," said Ford. "They will be of great size, carry many motors and hold a hundred passengers easily. These large planes will come because they can be more easily operated.

"The present machine is four-fifths man-operated. The operator must be on the job every second. Too much depends on the man. I think this ratio can be reversed by building larger ships, with more motors and less dependence on the human equation."

"What should America do to be prepared in the air for the next war?" he was asked.

"Work on aviation," he replied promptly. "I think aviation is coming as fast as it can in a commercial sense. I have a lot of faith in the United States and I think the commercial development of aviation helps the national defense by showing the way. The government should come along."

"Can airplanes ever displace battleships as Colonel Billy Mitchell says?"

"There is no question about it," Ford replied, very seriously. "Airplanes can destroy anything pertaining to war. Aviation, I believe, has started another cycle. Mitchell is right."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

anese alliance current in Geneva are not without foundation is indicated in the significant statement issued by the Chinese member of the league of nations who keeps an apartment in the vicinity. The Chinese league member warned the delegates to the naval conference that they must not discuss the Chinese question. Because of the somewhat similar problems confronting Japan and Great Britain in China and the awakened rivalry between England and the United States an agreement hostile to both China and the United States between London and Tokio is considered quite possible.

THE Chinese league representative in Geneva as a representative of Peking he issued his warning on instructions from the Nationalist movement. It would not be a surprise to us to hear within a comparatively short time that Washington has decided to recognize the Nationalists leaving the British and the Japanese holding the bag with the northern militarists. It is also probable that the money bags of the American imperialists were used effectively in bringing about the switch of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-Hsiang from the Nationalist revolutionary cause and their adherence to the bourgeois anti-labor, pro-imperialist policy of Wall Street. While British imperialism led the imperialist attack on the Chinese revolution, it is now becoming clear that the underground methods of the United States were more effective in corrupting the right wing and bourgeois leaders than the more open methods employed by the British Empire.

Coolidge Fishes—But the Western Farmers Are Not All Suckers



WITH THE YOUNG WORKER

WHAT JULY FOURTH MEANS TO US

The American Revolution was a war for independence and self-determination; it was a war fought to free the American colonies from the rule of a foreign country that was oppressing them—Great Britain. We hail with pride the revolutionary traditions of this great struggle for colonial liberation.

Today, in 1927, there are millions of people groaning under the oppressive tyranny of American imperialist rule. There are millions of workers and farmers in the American Empire—the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and so on—whose strivings for national self-determination are ruthlessly crushed by the bayonets of the Wall Street government. There are many millions of people whom the American government is trying to reduce to slavery and to keep in that condition. Nicaragua has now become practically an American colony. In their fight for freedom and independence the Chinese workers and farmers meet with no more bitter enemy than the U. S.

Just as in 1776 the British government sent troops to crush the American colonists who were striving for independence, so today the United States, the great imperialist tyrant of the twentieth century, is sending battleships and marines and soldiers to every part of the world, to Nicaragua, and to China, to crush the colonial revolutionaries of 1927. The American soldiers and marines in the Philippines, Nicaragua and China today are doing the same dirty work as the Hessians did for the British in 1776—they are helping imperialism fasten the yoke of slavery on the necks of the people of other countries.

To cherish and to pay honor to the great revolutionary traditions of '76 can not be done thru mere empty lip-service while at the same time violating them in everyday deed. This is what the Fourth of July orators do — the business men, the politicians, the teachers and the preachers—who grow very enthusiastic over the colonial revolutionaries of 1776 and very indignant over the colonial revolutionaries of 1927. For us the lesson of '76 is: Down with the imperialist rule of the U. S.! Help the leaders of the American colonies overthrow the yoke of Wall Street. Support the struggle of the Chinese workers and farmers for freedom and independence! Help them fight their Revolutionary War!

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE COURSES

After anxiously waiting for the eventful day of June 19th, students from various places assembled at Main Hall for the third annual Young Workers League Courses of 1927. Forty seven students in all came from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and North Dakota. Thirty-eight different localities are represented at these courses.

The courses started off very well this year in spite of heavy rains during the first few days, but it soon cleared up and we started our work in earnest. One student had to leave because of threatened illness, but there has not been any other serious cases of illness. Only a few have been bothered by the rainy weather toothaches.

The students are all well acquainted with each other by now. Singing is every evening's program and dance, which was held by the Superior Young Workers League, helped to shake the blues away and to get acquainted with the rest of the students. We certainly did appreciate their thoughtfulness in giving us that reception we received.

Tuesday morning the lessons really started; and the work proved far more interesting than any one expected. Comrades Hayes and Williamson, the instructors, have put across Economics and History in such a way that the periods just seem to have wings. Sociology, Class Struggle Theory, Current Events, American History, and Marxian economics are regular daily subjects. Saturday morning's work proved to be the most interesting of all for "Model Nuclei" meetings are held.

Friday evening the student body held a meeting, and the various committees for carrying on the work of the school, were elected. The following Committees were chosen: entertainment, sports, discipline, press, wall, newspaper, and snapshot. A large part of the work and responsibility rests on the students and this are all trying to make the school a success.

Sunday we all went to the swimming place for our supper and a marshmellow roast. This ended our first week and the future work look very bright and promising to all.—Helmi Juntilain.

YOUTHFUL PATRIOTS

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—As part of the whole campaign against the Party and Communist movement in this country, the plans for the organization of a new youth movement for the perpetuation of the American creeds of patriotism, and for a new struggle against the reds have been laid. This is being initiated in the state of Michigan under the direction of the Detroit National Defense Committee and acting for the District Board of Conference. Former representative Townsend of Detroit is in charge of the organization and committee, which has plans under way to spread out thru the country by special organizers.

It is very significant that the one sponsoring this organization is the Board of Commerce, which has already invited Wm. T. Page, clerk of the house of representatives, a notorious patriot, to begin this campaign with a speech and Legion is expected to address the first part of July and begin the campaign at Camp Custer, Michigan, and then begin to spread out from there. Many more rumors circle. Quoting the Detroit Free Press: "The 22nd it states the following day it is planned to undertake an extensive national campaign in every sense of the word. It is planned to establish new local chapters who will Americanize the youth of the entire country."

The press release further states: "The economic reasons for the importance of the youth and the launching of this campaign is in line with their general policy for militarizing and organizing the kids and the youth. These organizations when on footing becoming nothing but fascisti and are the factor used by the bosses in their struggles against the whole working class. At this period when affairs are becoming more and more acute it becomes a policy in this country of preparing and molding the youth into struggle against the working class. Our tasks are to counter these campaigns on the part of the bosses. To organize actively partners using their education, propaganda and organization against these efforts."

Young Workers School At Comeaut, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—For a few months preparations have been made in District 2, Local 5 for the establishment of a school for young workers. Through the magnificent efforts of the English comrades in the locality, who collected more than $300, the school was organized. Although in the party and Y. W. L. for a short, even though some of the comrades were critical as to the possibility of opening the school.

On July 4, the school will be opened in Camp Comeaut on the beautiful shores of Lake Erie, with its ideal surroundings. The tent district of Cleveland will help to make the camp a success and all the ladies will do the cooking. The Finnish Workers Club will be in charge of the classes, while the surrounding units not only for Hungarian and Finnish workers.

The students comprise mine, steel workers, metal workers and others in the industry and a few students from school will last for 6 weeks, and promises to be one of the best that have been arranged in the country.

X

Marks the spot where the sub blank will be found. Just cut your name on it, clip it out, add a dollar (it doesn't matter what it is) and send it to get a year's subscription to the Young Worker. Here's the address—The Young Worker Ed. Committee, 33 First St., New York, N.Y.

X

HERE'S THE SPOT

Enclosed $1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker

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JOIN OUR RANKS

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The DAILY WORKER.

When the owners of the Bechter and Messinger baking trusts set out to break the bakers' union they reckoned without the women.

The organization of the Women's Councils was a step that the bosses did not anticipate. They visited all the neighborhood groceries in an attempt to persuade the owners not to help in the sale of the scab bread.

When they were unable to make any progress with a given grocery, the committee would picket it from morning to night. They distributed leaflets, arranged open air meetings, etc., until they were victorious.

How were the wives of the workers able to accomplish all this? How did they manage with their housework and responsibilities? The answer is found in mutual aid, co-operation, and organization. They took care of each other's children, assisted each other in household chores, were also on the "Council" in the Bronx, especially, has been of great aid in the strike.

Against the strikers the bosses use injunctions, gangsters, and other weapons but they are helpless against the agitation of the women.

Let us hope that your women readers will profit by our example and organize neighborhood working class councils so as to help in time of strike.

Member, United Council of Working Class Housewives.

Subject State Pays Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—For the first time in the hectic history of American war debt negotiations, a nation came to the United States Treasury today and tendered a check for its entire obligations, plus interest.

The republic of Liberia, with a population of but 4,000,000, mostly Negroes, presented to acting secretary of the treasury Mills a check for approximately $250,000 to the United

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30,000 DEMAND FREEDOM FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

COMINTERN DEMANDS IMMEDIATE LIQUIDATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OPPOSITION BLOC

The following cablegram was received yesterday from the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International by the national office of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, at Chicago. It is a rebuke to the Foster-Cannon-Weinstone opposition in the Party that is endeavoring to organize within the Party, under a "National Committee of the Opposition Bloc," to carry on a struggle against the present leadership. The cablegram was sent in reply to a letter being circulated throughout the Party urging the membership to create opposition committees in all units of the Party, practically paralleling the Party Organization itself. The following is the full text of the cablegram, published in response to the request of the Presidium of the Comintern:

THE CABLEGRAM OF THE COMINTERN

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 7, 1927.

"You should publish the following cable of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in the Party Press:

THE Comintern is categorically against the sharpening of the factional struggle and under no circumstances supports the statement of the "National Committee of the Opposition Bloc." The Comintern recognizes that in many political questions the Ruthenberg group followed a more correct line in the past than the Foster group. On the other hand the Executive is of the opinion that the Ruthenberg group had not understood how to estimate sufficiently the full significance of the trade union forces in the Party and that [illegible]ter at that time was more correct on many trade union questions. The line of the Comintern has been: On the whole for the political support of the Ruthenberg group and for bringing Foster nearer to the general political line of the Ruthenberg group, at the same time, however, following the course towards the correction of the trade union tactic of the Ruthenberg group on the line of Foster thru cooperation in the Party leadership. Now the previous political and trade union differences have almost disappeared. The Comintern condemns most categorically every attempt towards the sharpening of the situation in the Party, especially in the present objective situation as exemplified by the formation of a National Committee of the Opposition Bloc. The Comintern considers factionalism without political differences as the worst offense against the Party.

(Signed) PRESIDIUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL



Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

WHILE hundreds of prisoners incarcerated in Sing Sing penitentiary looked on, three young men tumbled out of a boat and drowned within a few yards of the shore. Several prisoners wanted to go to their rescue, but the keepers leveled their guns at them and the waters of the Hudson river sucked three lives to death. This is one of the most cold-blooded incidents of indifference to tragedy that I have ever heard of.

* * *

REVOLUTIONISTS do not nourish a maudlin sentimentality for the professional criminal, who is a willing tool of the capitalists for any dirty work that is demanded of him for a consideration. The gangsters that are employed by the right wing in the furriers' union and by the socialists to beat and maim the strikers on the picket line, have served their apprenticeship in many a prison. But the great majority of prisoners are as clean morally as the great majority of their fellows on the outside and if one had to choose between the brutal, stupid keepers on guard on the walls of Sing Sing and the inmates who were ready to risk their lives to save fellow-humans from death, it would not be difficult to make the choice.

* * *

THE Herald-Tribune, New York, has as soft a spot in its heart for fascism as any capitalist newspaper who are labelled "intellectuals" by their opponents. According to the Herald article the fascist regime is faeing a smash, and Mussolini who has dodged taking a definite stand in favor of either one or the other

(Continued on Page Three)

"L" CRASH DUE TO NEGLECT OF B.M.T., BIG PROBE SHOWS

Wooden Cars, No Safety Devices Used

Investigations were begun today in the crash of wooden elevated trains in Brooklyn and the Ontario & Western train wreck at Iona Island which caused four deaths and injured thirty-two persons.

District Attorney Dodd summoned witnesses to his office in Brooklyn to fix the blame for the "L" collision on B.-M. T. tracks at St. Edward Street, Brooklyn, in which ten persons were injured. One of the motormen, Michael Joyce, has been suspended pending the outcome of the investigation.

The state transit commission also is conducting a probe. The crash emphasizes the absolute need for immediate substitution of steel cars for wooden cars, according to John F. Gilchrist, chairman of the commission. Two of the cars in the collision were forty years old. It also has been revealed that the B.-M. T. failed to install automatic tripping devices, as ordered by the commission.

A joint investigation of the Iona Island wreck opened at Weehawken with the New York Central and Ontario & Western Railroads and the New York Public Service Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission taking part.

Railroad officials blame William Brandt, engineer of the passenger train on which four were killed and twenty-two injured. Brandt claims that a flagman stood in front of a switch signal, hiding the signal from the engineer's view.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Threatens to Whip Negro; Starts Race Riot in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, July 7. — Police were rushed to the Hill District here today when a threat to whip a Negro precipitated a race riot.

James Laido, 24, white, was injured and many pedestrians were forced to run to shelter in the exchange of revolver shots.

Laido was taken to a hospital. He was reported to have received a fractured skull and internal injuries. Police were unable to determine the number of Negroes injured.

Police said the fight started when Laido announced he would whip a passing Negro.

Pours Ammonia Over Tenant's Child to Get 16 Days' Unpaid Rent

DETROIT, July 7.—Because they still owed her 16 days' rent, Mrs. Helen Dohrovich poured ammonia over the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cocking while the infant was sleeping.

When the Cockings vacated the Dohrovich's premises some time ago they still owed 16 days rent. Dohrovich garnisheed Cocking's wages and obtained a judgment.

Worker Injured on Job; Compensation Referee Postpones All Hearings

Sixty dollars for two fractured ribs and the lower spine. This is what Michael J. Heslaw, 348 West 118th St. received from the Admirall Company, 51 Park Pl., when the plank on the scaffold upon which he was working broke and he fell.

Unable to work since the accident on January 9, Heslaw, a steamfitter, has made repeated efforts to get the compensation to which he is entitled. Four hearings before the state compensation referee, Lane, have resulted in continued postponements requested by the representative of the Insurance company.

Unable to Pay Tax on Home, Mother of Ten Tries to Take Her Life

Despondency over inability to pay taxes on her home caused Mrs. Mary Pellicchia, 35, mother of 10 children to attempt suicide in her home at 120 Monroe St., Hoboken, yesterday. Her condition is now critical.

HASSERODE, Germany, July 7.—Nine persons are dead today as the result of a passenger train disaster in the Harz Mountains near here yesterday. Scores of passengers were injured. The train was derailed and plunged from a mountain side. The

Wall Street Bankers Back Pilsudski War On USSR; Grant Polish Loan

WARSAW, July 7.—Backing the Pilsudski regime in its unofficial war against the Soviet Union, a group of American bankers, headed by the Bankers Trust Company and Blair and Company, have completed arrangements for a $15,000,000 loan.

The $15,000,000 is part of the proposed loan of $60,000,000. The rest of the money will be made available to Poland when the market is favorable. The purpose of the loan is to stabilize the tottering finances of the Pilsudski regime. Negotiations for the loan have been going on for the past year and a half.

SEE FAILURE AND DISRUPTION AT GENEVA-CONFAB

Race for Naval Arms to Begin at Once

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Geneva Naval Conference is teetering on the edge of disruption and failure.

This opinion was almost unanimously held in Washington today as Britain persisted in her demand at Geneva for a cruiser ratio of nearly 600,000 tons—a programme that would force the United States and Japan to spend billions of dollars if the 5-5-3 naval ratio is to be maintained.

If the conference is to be rescued from its present precarious situation, either Britain must abandon her fight for this amount of tonnage, or the United States must accord Britain cruiser supremacy of the seas until such time as the American navy can be built up to parity.

Kellogg-Howard Conference.

Some of the more optimistic officials, however, saw a ray of hope today in two developments of the past 24 hours. One is the whole-hearted support of the American position by Japan's delegation at Geneva. The other was a sudden and unexpected trip to Washington by Sir Esme Howard, the British ambassador. Howard and Secretary of State Kellogg held a long conference at the state department, after which complete silence was observed by both. It is, however, unusual for an ambassador to rush back to the capital in its mid-summer heat unless something of paramount importance is at stake.

Congress' most dramatic fight after the militarists' demand for $300,000,000 to bring American naval strength up to the British standard. With the American proposal at the Geneva naval conference for a 400,000 ton parity with England in cruisers likely of adoption if any treaty at all is signed, the big navy lobby is preparing to ask for appropriations to add 300,000 tons of cruisers to the American navy.

American cruiser strength is now below 300,000 tons, compared to Britain's 300,000 tons. The new vessels will cost $1,000,000 per thousand tons, necessitating American expenditures of nearly a third of a billion and Britain's expenditure of $150,000,000 to achieve parity as a result of the "limitation" agreement.

SOCIALISTS CALL IN MOUNTED COPS TO WRECK UNION SQUARE PROTEST

Act When Huge Crowd Calls for Ben Gold to Take the Platform and Speak

Leader of Furriers Kicked by Claessans While Horses Strike Down Audience

A squadron of mounted police cooperating with yellow socialists yesterday rushed through a crowd of over 20,000 workers gathered at a protest demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti in Union Square and broke up the meeting.

Carried on the shoulders of cheering workers Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the furriers' union, was brought over to the platform on the western end of the square. When he started to climb on the platform Abraham Weinberg, socialist chairman, started to kick him and call for the police. The great throng kept demanding "Gold! Gold!" at the same time booing the socialist chairman and the police.

But the police charged into the crowd, mounted men in the lead, and drove Gold and those nearest him back.

Followed by thousands of cheering workers, Gold was carried to the platform on the eastern end of the square, the great crowd continuing to demand "Gold! Gold!"

While Gold started his speech in response to thunderous demands of the great crowd that he take the platform, August Claessens and Sam Friedman, socialist lieutenants, yelped for aid from the police and ordered Gold arrested because he was not on their "official" list of speakers.

Not content with thus violating the spirit of the meeting and nullifying the overwhelmingly expressed desires of the thousands of workers there, Claessens and Friedman took part in the police assault on Gold, and Claessens personally kicked him in the chest as he went down before the massed rush of the New York bomb squad.

Immediately afterwards mounted police charged into the crowd, and rode over the members of the audience not able to get out from under their horses' hoofs. The meeting was broken up.

Samuel Friedman, one of the socialist speakers who was holding a platform when the furriers began to call for Gold to speak, afterwards said, "I'd rather have the meeting broken up than have Gold speak."

For over two hours yesterday, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, twenty thousand New York workers had streamed into Union Square from all sides, to take part in what they thought was to be a united front demonstration of all workers' organizations to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

A number of large halls including Cooper Union and Webster Hall were jammed to overflowing a few minutes after the doors were opened. At Cooper Union over 1,500 men and women waited near Astor Square an hour before the speeches of protest were scheduled to begin.

Half Million Back Strike.

About thirty thousand persons were conservatively estimated to have participated, in the two halls and at Union Square, in what was, until changed by police the greatest demonstration on behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, in the history of labor in this city and in the nation.

Nearly a half million workers of Greater New York answered the one-hour strike call, according to Rose Baron, acting secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, which yesterday sent the following telegram to Sacco and Vanzetti, at the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown:

"In the name of 20,000 organized workers gathered at Union Square on Thursday, July 7, to demand your release we send our tidings and cheers to you. We will continue our fight to secure your unconditional release."

Some of the largest unions in the city were represented at the demonstrations yesterday, many of them displaying placards both at Union Square and at the various halls.

Represent 500,000.

Thirty unions with a combined membership of half a million workers were on record behind the one-hour strike and demonstration yesterday. Included among the organizations are the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, Typographical Union, United Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Paper Box Makers' Union, Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Textile Workers, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and others.

Fraternal and political organizations include the Anti-Fascist Alliance

(Continued on Page Two)

16,000 Cigarmakers Of Tampa Strike 24 Hours For Sacco and Vanzetti

TAMPA, Fla., July 7.—Over 16,000 organized cigarmakers today joined in a 24-hour strike in protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Huge mass meetings were held thruout the city. At the Labor Temple speakers in English, Spanish, and Italian denounced the verdict dictated by capitalists.

JAPANESE GOODS BOYCOTTED; FEAR SHANTUNG GRAB

Right Wing in Shanghai Outlaws Protest

SHANGHAI, July 7.—The anti-Japanese boycott that is being organized to protest against the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung is beginning to assume gigantic proportions.

Despite the efforts of the right wing adherents of Chiang Kai-shek to outlaw the boycott in Shanghai it is spreading rapidly, while in Swatow and Amoy Japanese trade has stopped entirely.

Reports from Canton state that Chinese stevedores refuse to handle Japanese goods. Workers and peasants refuse to purchase any materials made in Japan or handled by Japanese merchants.

The dispatch of thousands of troops to Shantung is regarded by Nationalists as an attempt on the part of Japan to reoccupy Shantung, which Japan seized in 1915 and was forced to relinquish at the Washington Conference.

* * *

Japanese Take R. R.

PEKING, July 7.—Japanese troops today began occupying the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railroad.

Admiral Williams, present commander of the United States naval forces in Chinese waters, will arrive at Tsingtao tomorrow to confer with Gen. Smedley Butler, commander of the American marines upon Chinese soil, and United States Minister MacMurray.

Gen. Butler said to be confident that the Americans in North China are in no danger and that there is no likelihood of an anti-foreign outbreak.

Feng Betrayal.

(Special Cable To DAILY WORKER)

SHANGHAI, July 7.—According to reports in the Chinese press Feng Yu-hsiang, renegade Nationalist leader, has wired an ultimatum to Tang Sheng-chi (wavering leader of the troops at Hankow) demanding the dissolution of the Wuhan Government. Feng threatens an attack on Wuhan unless Tang complies with this order.

The Federal Grand Jury Indictment Is Part of the Attack on Our Anti-War Propaganda

The strategy of the Federal government is becoming more and more clearly exposed. The present period is one of intensified war propaganda. The Lindbergh flight and the other spectacular aviation feats are being used as the springboards for a renewed preparedness campaign. War is being prepared right now—against the Soviet Union, against the Chinese people, against Latin America. The fleets are now being built. The armies and poison are being prepared on a gigantic scale.

Part of the program for war preparations is the suppression of the only daily newspaper, which is fighting militantly against it. The Federal Grand Jury indictment is part and parcel of this program. Behind the scenes the most powerful forces of American capitalism are combining against us.

Comrades, you must open your eyes to the seriousness and importance of the fight we are waging. Thousands of dollars will be needed to maintain our paper against the present attack. We cannot fight without your help. Do your part in the fight against a new World War. Send in your contributions. Defend the Daily against the attacks of the war mongers and the Federal government.

30,000 WORKERS AT UNION SQUARE DEMAND TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

(Continued from Page One)

of North America, Finnish Cooperative Trading Association, International Labor Defense, National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, United Council of Working-class Housewives, Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers League and others.

Representatives of the unions carried conspicuous placards demanding freedom for the two framed-up workers. Among these were: "Stop the Crime of Legalized Murder"; "Long Live the Brave Proletarian Fighters"; "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die"; "The Seamen Protest Against the Organized Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti"; "Today It Is Sacco and Vanzetti—Tomorrow Who"; "The Iron and Bronze Workers Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti," and many others.

Issue Statement.

In a statement issued yesterday the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee urged the selection of delegates from every union in the city to take part in a new program of agitation.

The statement reads:

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee was established for the purpose of securing the freedom of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and to arouse the workers of New York and vicinity to save these two labor men who are the victims of capitalist justice.

"The innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti is so well established as to leave no doubts as to the ghastly nature of the frame-up against them.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has no other interest than to unite all workers and sympathizers of the labor movement in a common endeavor to secure the freedom of our two brothers and to expose the attempt to railroad them to the electric chair.

"We, the whole labor movement, irrespective of differences must present a united front for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and demonstrate to the world and to the persecutors of our brothers the solidarity of labor which by its organized powers alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair and open the jail doors.

"The workers of the United States cannot lag behind the workers of the other countries in support of the victims of American justice.

"One solid front of American labor to free Sacco and Vanzetti!

"Let the world of capitalism know that American labor fights for its own and is determined to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair, and to restore these two brave workers to their friends, their families and to the labor movement.

"Agitation must continue until Sacco and Vanzetti not only are saved from the electric chair, but until they are freed.

"We therefore call upon all labor organizations and fraternal bodies to send delegates to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and to work with us for the complete freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti."

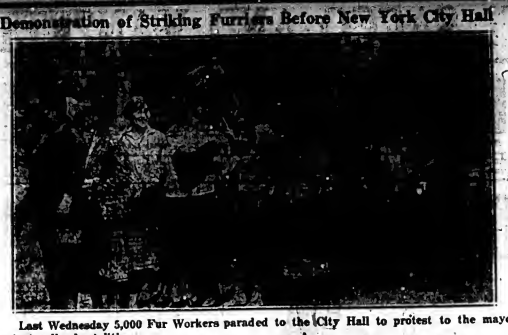
Textile Union Demands Freedom.

BOSTON, July 6.. (FP).—At the 12th annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, conservative union unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was unanimously voted to instruct Secretary William Batty to appeal to Gov. Fuller for freedom or a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

A bitter attack on the prisoners, however, was made at the Lawrence Kiwanis Club by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles for the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Goodwin loudly asserted the "two radicals are guilty." He assailed the American Civil Liberties Union and the professors of Harvard University, Wellesley College and other schools who have been demanding the prisoners' rights to justice.

Conservatives rejoiced that a state official placed himself on record in such an emphatic way.

Demonstration of Striking Furriers Before New York City Hall



Last Wednesday 5,000 Fur Workers paraded to the City Hall to protest to the mayor against police brutalities.



Some Fur Worker Strikers and One of the Banners Before City Hall

Birger Gangster to Die for Slaughter Of Fellow Gunman

MARION, Ill., July 7.—Rado Millich, 36, former Birger gangster, was sentenced to death today for the murder of Ward Bonce, a fellow Birger adherent, who was slain in the gang leader's notorious roadhouse, "Shady Rest," last fall.

Ural Gowan, 19-year-old co-defendant in the trial, received a sentence of 25 years in the Chester penitentiary.

The Birger bootlegging gang with political power pretty largely in their hands, dominated the public life of Southern Illinois for some time, until they began to fight among themselves.

SONG OF THE Red Army

(Dudenny's March)

Words and Music



Translation by E. C. Paul

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Asks For Release.

Chung P. Lum, segretary of the Chinese Seaman's Institute at 211 Park Row, will attempt to get a writ of habeas corpus today to release fifty-four Chinese seamen now being detained at Ellis Island.

The police apprehended the seamen at the instance of the Holland-American Line. The sailors, tired of a steady diet of beans and rice, quit the ship on which they were working.

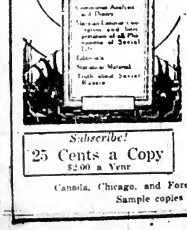
Lum said that he has tried to get in touch with the sailors on Ellis Island, but Inspector Brough refused him permission to do so. Brough is in charge of Chinese at Ellis Island.

CORRECTION.

A typographical error in Marie Letro's article on the recent conference of the League For Industrial Democracy gave the date of the conference July 23 instead of June 23.

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Bascom Slemp, Cal's Slush Fund Expert, to Start Va. "Institute"

WASHINGTON, July 7. (FP).—Bascom Slemp, expert salesman of southern post offices for republican slush funds, has been allowed to ally himself with Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia, Ill., a to promote an "institute of politics" there this summer at which leading reactionary politicians of both parties will discuss domestic political issues.

Slemp, as secretary to President Coolidge, occupied a highly strategic position for years and was given his walking papers only after his corrupt methods to build up a coolidge machine in the southern states for use in Republican conventions, had been exposed.

Tea Growing In Georgia.

TIFLIS, June 26.—(By Mail)—According to the five years' plan of development of tea cultivation, the area of tea plantations in Georgia will be brought to 18,000 hectares by 1932, as against the actual area of 1,900 h. The total production at the end of the five years' period will be 25 million pounds of tea leaves, 10 mills are to be erected for the manufacturing of tea out of the leaves.

Montreal Called Unsafe.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Refusal on the part of the Montreal department to make public the seriousness of the typhoid epidemic which is prevelant in that city caused Surgeon H. S. Cummings of the U. S. Public Health Service to issue a statement yesterday warning Americans to steer clear of the Canadian city.

Officially reported cases since March 1st totalled 4,755 with over 500 deaths.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 7.—Governor Small today signed the bill sponsored by senator Charles Thompson of Harrisburg, which provides that electric current instead of strangulation shall be the legal form of execution in the state of Illinois.

The law takes effect at once and electric chairs will be installed at the Statesville penitentiary at Joliet, at the Southern Illinois prison at Menard and at the Cook County jail Chicago.

Montana State Fed. Convention Yields Before Big Bosses

HELENA, Mont., July 7.—C. O. Young of Washington represented Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor at the thirteenth convention of the Montana State Federation of Labor just held here.

The reactionary Young carried out the orders of the equally reactionary Green and spent most of his time abusing the progressives in the unions, denouncing them for all possible crimes, but especially for disruption.

Reactionaries Disrupt.

These remarks came back upon the reactionaries like a boomerang, however, when further proceedings showed that the boycott of the Butte Cheese Union on the Struck Bohemian Cunnery was called off by one of the chief reactionaries in the local movement, E. H. Manson, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, acting thru Sam Mitchell, the clerk's business agent. This destructive and disruptive act at least, Young had to admit his own group committed.

Resolutions were adopted against convict labor, against the appointment of federal judges for life, against the world court, and to appoint committees to investigate the laying off of investigators in mines, unfair contractors, etc.

Cautious Convention.

But a motion to ask all workers to help repeal laws which make conditions worse undergrouud for the miners, led to the appearance of an organizer of the United Mine Workers who talked like an agent of the employers, and insisted that President Lewis of the U. M. W. had ruled that the miners could do nothing, and must work under the present conditions.

A resolution consuming the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and the Montana Power Co., for robbing the state of Montana of its natural resources was referred to committee and mutilated out of recognition.

Recover Body of One of 3 Boys Drowned Monday Near Sing Sing Prison

OSSINING, N. Y., July 6.—The body of one of the three boys who were drowned when the canoe overturned on the Hudson River yesterday in sight of a thousand convicts in Sing Sing prison, was recovered today by a member of the Ossining Police Force at the old lime kiln below the prison.

The body has not been identified, however. The chief of Ossining Police received word today that persons in Yonkers who believe they know who the three boys were, are on their way here to attempt to identify the body.

Soviet Oil Output For April.

Soviet oil output for April was 833,057 metric tons, divided among the three state oil trusts as follows (in metric tons):

Azneft	562,816
Groznefi	245,482
Embanefi	21,759
Total	833,057

Average monthly production for the preceding six months was 821,000 metric tons.

According to latest estimates, the Baku (Azneft) region contains close to one billion tons of oil, while Grozny resources are put at 100 to 150 million tons.

10 Dead In Argentine Wreck.

BUENOS AIRES, July 7.—Ten persons were killed and 30 were injured today when a special train bringing a group of military cadets from Chile to Buenos Aires to attend the unveiling of a monument to Bartolome Mitre, noted South American patriot, collided with another train at Alpatacal, in the province of Mendoza.

The unveiling was scheduled to take place on July 9th, which is Argentine's Independence Day.

New Victim In Chi Feud.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Another victim of the outbreak of a new gang war was found today beaten into unconsciousness and lying in a deserted roadway on the west side of Chicago.

Three men were murdered here last week in alcohol feuds.

Woman's Party On Warpath Again to Assist Employers

CHICAGO, July 7. (FP).—Stopping off in Chicago on their way to the National Woman's Party convention in Colorado Springs, delegates took the occasion to repeat their customary denunciation of protective legislation for women in industry. Ignoring the finding of the U. S. department of labor that the legal limitation of women's hours has in practice shortened the hours of men workers in the same industries, the delegates claim that such laws are a device to keep women out of occupations that men want to monopolize.

They have almost given up their former policy of wooing organized labor to their program of equal treatment of women and men in legislation, as labor has asked them to raise the legal standard of protection for men rather than tear down that already won for women.

Terrific Speed-Up and Unemployment in Ford Factories Described

(By Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich.—Conditions in the Ford Motor Company were never worse than they are today.

On June 20th we were informed by our foreman that there would be no more work for two weeks. Since the first of June wages have been slashed as low as $2.20 a week. After the writer had worked in the factory eight days, for a total of sixteen hours, he discovered on going to the timekeeper for pay release, that his envelope was five dollars short. This he was told was "security" for the badge and store check. The writer received $9.40 for two weeks.

In the great and glorious U. S. A. in the factory the "golden hearted man Henry Ford" (as the Detroit Times describes him) men and women workers are worse off than they have ever been.

Terrific Speed-up.

"The money that he (Ford) has accumulated is not the product of downtrodden, underpaid, blood-sweat labor," a newspaper says. That is a lie. Ford is enjoying the millions stolen from workers.

In Department 927, Job F-7333 one man used to turn out 25 ¾ pieces in eight hours; Ford charged $1.65 for one piece, a total of $42.48; the worker got $7.2o; Ford made $35.28.

Later, when we were told that we would get six days' pay for five weeks' work, a terrific speed-up system was put into effect, each man being forced to turn out 76 pieces in eight hours, which meant $128.70 for Ford; eight dollars of which went to the worker.

Cheer Cal With Claim Third Term Not Issue

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The third term is far from being an issue throughout the middle west, Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican leader in the senate, said today upon his return to the capital after three months in his home state and adjacent territory.

"In our section," Senator Curtis said, "I find no such thing as a third term issue. The people are too busy to talk politics. They are more interested in taking care of their crops and the resources of the state and nation."

Flood control legislation likely will be foremost among the major tasks confronting the seventieth congress when it assembles in December, Senator Curtis predicted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7 (FP).—The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America meets in convention in Pittsburgh, July 18.

Reform Mob Kidnaps Orphan Boy; Clubs Him Most Brutally

ONEONTA, Ala., July 7.—Indignation is rising and a tide of popular sentiment forming against the Ku Klux Klan because of several cases of mob violence here by masked, hooded and robed thugs who claim to be guardians of community morals. The latest is the case of Jeff Calloway, an orphan, 19 years old, and a self-supporting member of the community. He was snatched into a car by an armed and robed mob a few days ago while standing on the streets of Oneonta, taken to the foot of Mount Pinson and beaten with cable so that his body shows the stripes from head to foot.

Grand Jury Investigates Torture of Prisoners in 3d Degree PoliceMethod

Torture of prisoners by police officers and detectives by the "third degree" method of extorting information and confessions is now under investigation by the Federal Grand Jury insofar as it affects the methods used in Prohibition Headquarters.

Major Augustus Heise, Assistant Prohibition Administrator for this district, admitted on the stand that he had caused his men to rope Albert Briggs, an East Indian, to a chair, and had tied a towel about his head, which he threatened to twist according to the "old Chinese" custom of torture, if he did not "come through" with certain testimony.

Major Heide has been suspended as prohibition administrator, but the system of third degree torture is well intrenched as a police method, and has been winked at by the authorities for so long that it has almost acquired the dignity of legitimacy. Nor is it confined to prohibition prisoners. It is well known that workers on strike, arrested on the picket lines or suspected of radical activities, are subjected to similar brutalities.

Chase NationalNowHas Billion in Resources

The Chase National Bank has joined the class of the National City Bank. It was announced yesterday that the resources of the former institution has now reached over a billion dollars,—$1,042,513,999 to be precise.

The National City has already reached the one and a half billion dollar mark, thus becoming the largest banking firm in the world from the point of view of capital funds.

Through the National City Company, a subsidiary which has made huge investments in countries thruout the world, it molds war and peace policies.

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Recall 2 Officers From Haiti Who Did Not Crush Workers

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 7 (FP).—Public curiosity over the summary transfer of two commanding officers of the Marine Corps from Haiti because they were too liberal in the treatment of Haitian workers is causing no end of anxiety in the War Department, Federated Press has learned.

Col. Julius S. Turrill, commanding officer of the marines with the rank of brigadier-general and Col. William C. Harllee have been withdrawn from Haiti and ordered to report to the war college while their places have been taken by officers who are more in accord with the policy of Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, American high commissioner to Haiti. Russell, in effect the dictator of Haiti over President Borno, the puppet ruler put in power by the American state department, has followed a "strong" policy of crushing efforts by Haitian workers to form trade unions and fight for their economic betterment.

Fired for Liberalism?

Both Turrill and Harllee exercised leniency in carrying out their orders, in charge of Marine Corps activities, to police the Negro republic and preserve law and order. Harllee himself was a delegate to the Cleveland convention in 1924 which nominated the late Senator LaFollette for the presidency.

The incident, met at General Lajeune's office with the court comment that "officers obey orders," has aroused keen interest among congressmen who have recently visited Haiti. Reports from the island republic indicate that the successors of the two officers have followed the Russell policy abseuiously.

Plan Eight More Non-Stop Atlantic Flights

Eight non-stop trans-Atlantic flights, both from the American and European continents, were in sight today as the fliers, five men and three women, announced plans for the perilous crossing. They are:

Charles A. Levine, who hopes to obtain a French pilot to fly his monoplane Columbia back from Europe.

Lt. Paul Tarascon, who plans to fly in the near future from Paris to Chicago.

Rene Fonck, who is preparing for a non-stop flight from New York to Paris.

Mrs. Grace McClellan, of Austin, Tex., who is making ready for o flight over the route taken by Col. Charles Lindbergh.

Lloyd Bertaud, who has agreed to fly from New York to Rome, and return.

Mrs. Gladys Roy, who, with Lt. Delmor L. Snyder, is also an entry in the New York to Rome race.

Th20 Rasche, German girl stunt flier, who plans a "solo" flight across the ocean.

Another German, Udet, who hopes to complete the long crossing some time this summer.

Several other trans-Atlantic flights are in propect, but their plans have not yet reached a definite stage.

Workers' Olympic Star Killed.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 7.—Marie Matejka, 28, of New York, a contestant in the Workers' Olympic games, was killed today when an automobile overturned.

Report Drew Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The death of John Drew, veteran actor, is expected within a few hours, according to his physician, Dr. Lawrence Hoffman.

Many Allies of Arthur Henderson in Kremlin Wall Now Loom Tomb

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, July 7.—Thousands of workers filled the Kremlin Square yesterday to witness the burial of the ashes of Arthur Macmanus, member of the Central Committee of the British Communist Party. MacManus's ashes were immured in the Kremlin wall near the Lenin Mausoleum.

Bukharin and representatives of the British Communist Party and the Indian Communist Party were among the speakers.

First Transcaucasian Power Station in the Soviet Union Started

TIFLIS, June 26 (By Mail).—The Zemo-Avchalsk hydroelectric station (ZAGES), the first power station in Transcaucasia, has started operations. The station, whose construction began in 1922-23, is built on the left bank of the Kura, 18 kilometers from Tiflis.

Four three-phase alternating current turbo-dynamos, 4,000 kilowatt each, have been established at the station. The 6,400-volt current generated by the station is raised to a voltage of 37,000 v. and transmitted to Tiflis, where it is again decreased to a voltage corresponding to the nature of the consumption of electricity.

The present power capacity of the station is 18,000 horsepower, which is only one half of the station's full capacity, which will be 30,000 HP. The entire cost of the construction, including the line transmitting the electricity, four decreasing substations in the city and the city high tension network, amounts to 16 million roubles.

ZAGES supplies electric energy to the city of Tiflis and its environs and also serves to electrify the Suram mountain pass section of the Transcaucasian railway.

Mexican Labor to Back Morones in Forthcoming Elections, Is the Rumor

MEXICO CITY, July 7.—It is rumored, in well-informed circles, that the Mexican Labor Party, which will hold its convention in September, will enter the lists of the presidential elections with its own candidate, and that he will probably be Luis Morones, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

The elections are still a year off, but the various parties are already girding up their loins for the fight, and at least three candidates have begun their electioneering campaign. General Obregon, of the Calles party, who stepped out to make room for Calles when confronted with the law which forbids the president to serve for two consecutive terms, hopes now to keep his party in power by stepping into Calles shoes. He has begun his campaign in the State of Sonora. General Arnulfo Gomez is busy in Vera Cruz, and General Francisco Serrano is opposing Obregon in Cuernavaca.

Morones is well known as a tool and toady of Wall Street.



Upper picture—shops boarded up in expectation of looting by Chang Tso-lin's bandit troops when they are ordered to retreat to Manchuria. Lower left, the "boy emperor" Pu Yi, now deposed, but expecting to be returned to power if any militarist faction has anything to gain by it. The "boy emperor" is in the left foreground. In the lower right, U. S. marines occupying the legation quarters of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics after they were raided by Chang Tso-lin's troops, at the instigation of Britain and U. S.

Peking Seeder—U. S. Marines Occupying Soviet Union Legation

Attack on Trade Union Rights in Germany

The reactionary anti-trade union bill in England has served as a sort of signal for a general attack by the European capitalists of the trade unions. The example of democratic England has been followed by super-democratic Norway. It goes without saying that Hindenburg's Germany could not sit by with folded hands and watch other countries carry off the palm in cutting down the rights of the workers' class organizations.

The limitation of trade union rights appeared to Germany the more necessary and timely in that the wave of strikes sweeping over the land beginning to replenish the capitalists' takings. The craven spirit of concession displayed by the reformists on all occasions towards the capitalist class convinced the latter that there would be no serious resistance from the trade union leaders.

Forgotten Hours.

The succession of reactionary legislative acts directed against the working class facts regarding hours, unemployment insurance, and arbitration courts) already passed have, however, caused such indignation among the masses of the workers that the German capitalists have not yet cared to bring a new trade union bill. Apparently the present co-ordination of class forces will not allow of this, and they are forced to resort to other means. Without introducing a trade union bill they are acting, with the help of the capitalist courts, as if such a law were actually in force.

We will allow facts to speak for themselves. It is more than two months since the breaking out of the textile workers' strike in the North German Cloth Concern, covering over 20,000 workers. The scope of the strike and the endurance of the textile workers on strike has already caused the employers considerable material loss. Unable to break down the resistance of the workers in an open struggle and unwilling to satisfy their demands for a shorter day, the employers applied for assistance to the Hamburg District Court. The latter hastened to bring a decision prohibiting the Textile Workers' Union to give any financial assistance whatever to the Hamburg Textile Workers on strike.

Courts Smash Strike.

The Labor Press immediately sounded the alarm. The employers' press asseverated with complacency that "there are still law courts in Germany." The German textile workers' union issued an appellation against this unprecedented Court decision. On the 27 of May the Hamburg Court turned down the appellation, and confirmed its first decision.

The action of the Hamburg Court was not without its reverberations. The Leipzig Court brought a similar resolution against the Leipzig strikers, although under pressure from the well-organized workers in Saxony, they were soon forced to withdraw it. The next attack on the right to strike was made by the Mainingen Court, which prohibited the textile workers union on pain of arrest of the trade union leaders and fines to give any assistance whatsoever to the Wemhausen spinners on strike.

Forced Strike Aid.

Such Court decisions signify nothing more or less than the prohibition of strikes, for without help from the trade unions strikes are doomed to failure. The very fact that these decisions have been passed almost simultaneously in various districts and aimed at strikes in the textile industry which is at present showing a very considerable boom, testifies to the systematic nature of the attack of the capitalist class on the indisputable time-honored rights of the trade unions. One more example will prove that it is not a matter of isolated facts, but of a general attack on principle on the workers' right by the capitalists.

In the beginning of May the great Communist paper in Chemnitz, "Der Kampfer" published an article calling on the workers to leave the factories after 8 hours continuous work. Such articles, coinciding with the whole of Communist Party policy in the struggle for the 8-hour day, are quite normal phenomena. The Chemnitz Public Prosecutor, however, found it necessary to institute immediate court proceedings against the editor of the paper, on the plea that the court sees in such agitation and "irresponsible" appeals to strike "criminal action." Thus the Chemnitz Public Prosecutor formulated and adopted the above-mentioned decisions of the district Courts, aimed against the Union.

Endow Fascist "Unions."

In connection with this undisguised limitation of trade union rights it is of importance to note the attempts of the capitalists to endow the yellow semi-company, semi-fascist "trade unions" with the right to conclude wage agreements. Up to the present only the free, reformist, Christian and Hirsch-Bunker (neutral) trade unions have enjoyed this right. In the recently published "Expert Opinion" of the Berlin Professor Kaskell, the conclusion is reached that the yellow unions might be given the right, on equal terms with the other trade unions, to take part in negotiations for Collective Agreements. In commenting on this "Expert Opinion" the "Kolnische Zeitung," the organ of heavy industry, writes: "The importance of Kaskell's Expertise is increased by the fact that both the ministry for Labor and the Trade Unions have many times recognized his authority in matters of Labor rights. It follows, therefore, that the Minority for Labor cannot afford to ignore this Expertise." The capitalist press is making propaganda for Kaskell's "Expertise."

Yellow Company Unions.

The acknowledgement of the yellow trades unions' rights to conclude wage agreements is pregnant with many dangers for the working class. In the yellow unions the employers will have their own hirelings acting for them in concluding wage agreements. The employers hope by means of the yellow unions to squeeze out the free unions and thus free themselves from "importunate" daily economic conflicts.

Although the reformists are doing nothing to resist the capitalist attack on the unions the employers will not be able to get away with these plans. The revolutionary wing of the working class, following with an eagle eye the manoeuvres of the capitalist class, has raised a campaign against attempts to limit trade union rights. The attack of the capitalists on trade union rights, still in its embryo stage, can only be beaten off by the mobilization of the broad masses of the workers for the defence of their class organizations.

Soviet Union Exports Timber to Argentina; Boycotts Tory Market

MOSCOW, June 24 (By Mail).—In reference to the rupture of relations with England, the White-Russian Timber Trust is proceeding with the export of faneer to Argentina, which heretofore was exported to England. The first consignment was despatched from Riga to Buenos-Aires.

Two teat parties of oak beams have been sent to the United States. These goods had so far been sold only in the British market.

Rebuild Leninakan, Hit by Earthquake

LENINAKAN, June 24 (By Mail).—Reconstruction work in Leninakan and the adjacent country having suffered from the earthquake is being carried on a broad scale.

Twenty-two large buildings, hospitals and official institutions have already been repaired, and repair work in all the school buildings is to be completed by the beginning of the school year. By autumn all the buildings left will be repaired and thirty big houses will be built. In the stricken villages there will be constructed 1,500 houses. Consequently, by winter the sharp housing crisis will have been ontlived.

New streets and squares are being laid. Besides, the committee on the reconstruction of Leninakan is completing the construction of a big hotel. Trade-union organizations are building a Palace of Labor.

Jingos Foiled; 'Defense' Day Called Off Because Of Wide-Spread Protest

WASHINGTON, July 7 (FP).—Thoroughly frightened by the widespread popular outcry against Prussian military displays in America, the War Department will not attempt to hold a "defense day" test this year.

The first test in 1924, with mobilization of the national guard, bellicose speeches from admirals and generals and militarist parades through many cities, aroused a determined opposition. The second test, in 1925, was advanced from Armistice Day to July 4 but was a fiasco, as most of the population called it a holiday and left the cities.

Last year the War Department considered the opposition from pacifist organizations such as the National Council for the Prevention of War so great that the "defense day" tests defeated their own purpose. The military display was called off. Despite General Pershing's warm support for holding a test this year, the department has decided that discretion is the better part of valor, and has indefinitely postponed the event.

Sheffield Won't Say Why Lost Job; Must Consult Coolidge First

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 7.—James E. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, who is a guest of President Coolidge here, remained in seclusion today at the summer White House, with no statement forthcoming concerning his anticipated resignation.

The ambassador arrived late last night and immediately was driven to the state game lodge. He refused to be interviewed before he had talked to Mr. Coolidge.

Soviet Union Reply to USSR Protest on Trial of Voikoff's Murderer

WARSAW, July 7.—According to reports received here, M. Rosenholz, Soviet minister, has left for Moscow to present to Poland the answer to the note of the Soviet Union protesting against the trial of Kovcoda, murderer of Voikoff. Kovcoda was given an extremely light sentence, while the tribunal which tried him refused to await the arrival of M. Rosenholz, Soviet delegate who was to have attended the trial.

Current Events

(*Continued from Page One*)

groups for two years, is now straddling a dilemma. No matter which side he favors he is certain to bring down on his head the wrath of the opposition.

* * *

THAT severe clashes are taking place all over Italy between the two groups is certain. There are ugly rumors of financial scandals leading up to Mussolini's palace. Two powerful fascist publications are tearing at each other with impunity, the according to blackshirt decree, nothing is permitted to be published that does not jibe with fascist policy. The boasted law and order and general satisfaction with things that is supposed to prevail in Italy is a mythical condition. The fascist regime is sitting on a volcano and even the newspaper supporters of fascism in the United States are forced to let the cat out of the bag.

* * *

THERE is no discussion permitted inside the fascist party in Italy. The rank and file have nothing to do but obey, or take a chance on prison or assassination. The few leaders at the top make the decisions and quarrel over the spoils. Compare this with the procedure in the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. The program of the executive committee is submitted for the consideration of the party membership, and as long as the discussion period lasts, the humblest member in the ranks has a right to express an opinion on the party policy.

* * *

THE explanation of the success of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union and its failure in Italy is to be found in the fact that in the former the government is based on the workers and peasants who comprise the overwhelming majority of the population, while in Italy the fascist regime is based on the bourgeoisie, and used as an instrument of oppression against the workers and peasants.

* * *

THE capitalist papers usually have a plentiful supply of moral indignation on tap when the Soviet Government is obliged to execute some particularly vicious enemy of the workers' and peasants' regime. But when Soviet officials are assassinated there is not a frown of protest or a tear of sorrow. A female White guard terrorist and two accomplices failed in an attempt to bomb the headquarters of the G.P.U. in Moscow. Had the plot succeeded hundreds of people would have lost their lives. This is the kind of thing that the Soviet Government is always up against. Yet there are liberals who pretend to be friendly to the Soviet Union who give aid and comfort to the imperialists by roaring their indignation every time the Soviet Government is forced to punish one or more of those assassins.

* * *

THAT Great Britain is trying to line up Japan against the Soviet Union is revealed by Walter Duranty in a Moscow cable published in Wednesday's New York Times. Japan is determined to retain sovereignty over Manchuria. Chang-Tso-lin is being urged to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, the property of the Soviet Union. Japan and Britain are to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards Chang's proposed act of brigandage.

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN realizes that a war with the Soviet Union is not something to be entered lightly into. So she is preparing the ground. In China she will try to consummate a deal with Japan whereby the latter will retain her foothold in Manchuria, in return for an anti-Soviet orientation. The visit of King Fuad to London is designed to fix things up in Egypt. No doubt a similar stunt will be tried in India. England may not be able to get her armed forces into action against the U. S. S. R. for some time yet, but that she is preparing for war, none but the most naive can doubt.

Floods in South England.

LONDON, July 7.—Southern England was flood-bound today.

Floods were reported in many sections following an all night rain storm during which there was more than a month's precipitation. It rained steadily for thirteen hours all over South England.

Crop damage was considerable. There were several landslides and one person was reported killed and several injured.

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Behind the Scenes at Geneva.

Wall Street's naval arms conference, called by the puppet president, Cal Coolidge, under the pretense of eliminating the necessity of building cruisers, will finally result in a decision to build dozens of new fighting ships of every variety. Pacifist slogans in this case can never conceal the frenzied race for military advantage that today impels every imperialist power on earth to amass ever more formidable armaments.

The reports that creep outside the Geneva conference rooms and into the public press are only the muffled echoes of the conflict that rages within. Not all the suave, polished deceptions of the diplomats can conceal the ever-widening breach between the two giant imperialist powers—the United States and Great Britain.

In this conference is also a third power that is, figuratively speaking, suspended between Britain and America. Japan entered the conference with orders from the Tanaka government, avowedly a defender of the policy of a revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance against the United States, to identify her policy with that of Britain. For a number of days, while the question of extending the 5-5-3 ratio of the Washington conference to include all naval vessels was being discussed, Japan supported the policies of Britain. But behind the scenes the agents of Yankee imperialism, the mightiest financial power on earth, undoubtedly spoke very firmly to Japan; telling her agents that no loans would be floated in Wall Street to aid Japan in an ambitious program of naval competition.

While the threat of a financial boycott has had the effect of forcing Japan to support the United States against an increase of tonnage above the 400,000 tons mark, it by no means implies that Japan will become an ally of the United States instead of Britain in the impending conflict in the Pacific. Nations do not change political and economic policies that determine the general direction in which they move in response to one adverse wind, like ships without rudders.

Also, it is not at all improbable that Britain, finding herself at a disadvantage in the question of total tonnage of cruisers, has consented to permit Japan openly to oppose her demands, while secretly supporting other international policies that counteract the effect of abandoning the high tonnage demands.

In the struggle for the privilege of exploiting China the two dominant powers will bring all possible pressure to bear upon Japan, but in the last analysis she will rather take chances on sharing with Britain the exploitation of part of China than have to submit to the role of vassal of the United States, because Japanese imperialists know that, after all, the "open door" policy of Wall Street is designed to drive other powers out of China and secure the exclusive right to exploit that vast territory.

The struggle behind the scenes at Geneva is the prelude to the unleashing of a devastating war in the Pacific that will claim untold millions of the flower of the manhood of every continent in the world unless the imperialist monsters are crushed by the working class rising and refusing again to be cannon fodder in a struggle to decide a new redivision of the world by the imperialist powers.

Silence About Flood Victims.

Forlorn, bewildered, pathetically helpless victims of the Mississippi flood that submerged hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the south, are straggling back to the vicinity of their former habitations, to begin, bare handed and unaided by the government whose criminal neglect is responsible for their plight, again their struggle for existence. Most of the victims are poor agricultural workers, whites and blacks, who lived in small one-story crudely constructed hovels.

The recession of the flood brought the spread of malaria fever and other diseases that are today taking a steady toll of death. Many of the deaths, especially among children, are not recorded, because of the disorganized state of social life, and the parents are unable to obtain decent burial so they merely bury them where they perish and pass on. So protracted has been the horror that hundreds of thousands of poor inhabitants of the South can hardly respond to ordinary human emotions. Everything horrible that could happen seems to them to have happened.

Surely no more pitiful disaster ever befell a people. It is the more horrible because it occurs in a country whose government represents the most powerful ruling class on earth, wallowing in fabulous wealth, the recipient of a steady stream of profits from all over the world where it has investments.

Even the smallest percentage of the wealth that the ruling class of this country uses for investments abroad would be sufficient to save the lives of the perishing men, women and children of the flood areas. But instead of using a small part of the enormous surplus in their hands to save the victims of the neglect of their own government, these parasites and exploiters use their power to penetrate ever more remote corners of the earth in order that their profits may mount ever higher.

The sum and substance of the flood situation is that no profits can be realized off the expenditure of money to save human lives and so babies die and their poverty-stricken parents bury them in open fields without even a mark to indicate that they ever lived.

At the same time the Wall Street parasites, when they need cannon fodder for the next war, will demand that those of the south who survive the present ordeal shoulder arms and march to defend a government that did not raise a finger to save them in their darkest hours of need.

The "Coal War" and the Capitalist Offensive

By C. RUTSKI.

MOSCOW, (By Mail). The coal owners' offensive against all classes is loudly trumpeting increased coal reserves. These have been tripled since the beginning of the year in Belgium, according to March 1 million tons; in France coal reserves lie in the pit come to several million tons; in Germany, although reserves in the Ruhr basin are comparatively small—not much more than half a million tons—they are steadily on the increase; the United States has accumulated over 25 million tons, about 80 to 100 million tons, which vast stores, it is true, formed part of the intensified preparation by the American coal owners for the miners' strike in the bituminous regions, breaking out in April, although the coal reserves were rapidly increasing even before this.

British Competitors.

The growth of reserves may be attributed to the fact that the coal industry cannot find a market since the British coal-owners, having strangled the great miners' strike are able to win back the markets lost during last year's 7 months' struggle lowering their prices still more. The principal competition is with German coal by which British coal was chiefly substituted on the international market. At the same time British coal is crowding out of the market those countries whose output showed particular development during the British strike—Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and America. Finally the cheap freight for British coal and its high quality enables it to compete with local coal in coastal regions and coal districts with river transport. This is the case not only in France and Belgium but even in Germany, also possessing first-class quality and very cheap coal.

All the coal-exporting countries are suffering from the consequences of this British competition and of the veritable coal war now going on between Britain and Germany. Naturally the less developed countries with dearer and inferior quality coal suffer the most. It is this that explains the accumulation of enormous reserves in all European countries.

Fresh Attack by Mine Owners.

In order to cope with British competition the coal owners have been forced in all countries to lower prices. All over Europe, with the single exception, of Germany coal prices have been lowered during the past months. Germany does not require to do this, having as it is the cheapest coal in Europe, the prices of British coal only quite recently approaching it.

Since wages play the greatest part in the price of coal in all countries and since the owners are out for being anxious to cut down prices by diminishing their own profits, they are endeavoring to lay the burden of competition on the miners.

This is achieved by the introduction of rationalization, the raising of labor intensity, the cutting of wages and the lengthening of hours.

The German coal owners during the British strike got rid of the vast coal reserves accumulated up to that time (in the Ruhr Basin alone there were about 8 million tons in the pits), and expended the great sums of money thus obtained in improving the equipment in mines. The enormous profits accruing from the increased export of German coal were spent on this; together with reparation coal, German exports were 56 million tons for last year; even deducting freight expenses Germany made about 200,000,000.

Germans Rationalize.

Other countries, however, could not show such a stupendous increase in output, and must have not introduced rationalization to the extent that Germany has. They are now not in a position to rationalize the industry so quickly and must perforce do nothing for them to do but to increase the pressure on the workers.

Everywhere the preparation of the owners for a fresh attack can be observed, and indeed in many countries this attack has already begun.

In France the wages of miners have been considerably cut and the "coming out" campaign is in preparation for the getting rid of the more belligerent, revolutionary elements from enterprises.

The owners in Belgium are preparing to lower wages and waging a campaign against working hours.

Wages have gone down in the Saar Basin.

In Spain wages are going down and the 7- and 8-hour day is threatened.

In Poland the owners are endeavoring to cut wages 8 per cent and to substitute the 10 hour for the 8 hour day (enjoying it is true, a purely nominal existence).

The German mine owners are forcing the workers in some districts to work 9½ to 10 hours and preparing for an attack on existing leave.

Great unemployment is rife in Czechoslovakia, the pits working only 5 or 4 days a week and a campaign being waged against the 8 hour day.

The 5 per cent rise given to the Dutch miners has been withdrawn.

In England, where the working day has been lengthened and wages lowered the miners are threatened with fresh wage-cuts in June, already introduced in some places.

In the United States over 150,000 miners are on strike as a protest against a wage cut of 25 to 30 per cent.

Even in South Africa and Australia great tension, bursting out in a succession of conflicts is increasing between owners and miners.

The Position of the Miners.

The miners are meeting the attack in very unfavorable conditions. During the British strike, when the miners might still have achieved something, the demand for coal was exceptionally great, the reformist leaders did nothing to struggle for the interests of the miners. On the contrary, they rejected all their energies to prevent the miners taking an active offensive. The miners everywhere, in consequence are not only unable to meet the attack of the owners from a vantage point, but are necessarily forced to defend the position which was theirs before the strike. The prophecies of the revolutionary miners have been completely confirmed: international blacklegging and reformist treachery of the British miners have become direct blacklegging of the miners in their own countries.

Unions Weaker.

Miners' organizations everywhere have become weaker. Except in France increase in membership is nowhere to be observed, indeed it is falling everywhere.

The spirit of the miners, after last year's defeat of their British comrades is far from the belligerence demanded by the developing attack of capital.

The reformists everywhere are pursuing the most shameless scab policy. In France they are loudly declaring that no strike is possible after the reverse in England, and substituting for class struggle parliamentary blathering. In Germany the reformists have as a matter of actual fact pledged themselves against strikes, the mine owners resorting to the arbitration courts, whose decisions are declared compulsory by the government in Belgium, Holland and Czechoslovakia the reformists are avoiding open, resolute conflict with the owning class, especially the Communist section of it.

In such circumstances the role and significance of the revolutionary miners becomes of the greatest importance, since it is only they who will honestly and mercilessly defend the interest of the miners.

Workers Suffer.

They are however in a minority, and the blows of the capitalists and reformists are showered upon them from every side. The employers turn them out of the pits; the trade union bureaucrats turn them out of the unions. The obstacles in their path are countless and the likelihood of their failure in such conditions great. At the same time the illusions sown by the reformists among the rank and file tryers to weaken the attack of capital, and they will follow those who summon them to true unity—the revolutionary leaders of the Labor Movement.

Letters From Our Readers

To The DAILY WORKER:

To the average family the motion picture house is one of the chief places of amusement; and as with other capitalist institutions it is well used in poisoning the minds of the masses rather than to educate them. The narrow standards that it symbolizes, the old prejudices, the rellin-ious morals, with the heroic love affairs that usually end well is usually the rule.

A new characteristic of the motion picture industry for the past few months is an intensified production of war pictures. It reminds one of the prewar days. The characteristic of these pictures is that they are represented under a comical appearance.

The "Better 'Ole," "Tell It to the Marines," "Lost At the Front, etc., are some of the many; as well as the tedious long pictures showing the new hero of the air "Our Lindy," or the extra show of "Coolidge Saluting the Cannons."

In all these pictures the class conscious worker can see through the hypocritical mask of capitalism and can read their vile intentions.

These pictures want to tell the masses that there is nothing frightful about war. That it is rather a pleasant adventure. Well, the earth is spitting fire! What of it? There's fun in it after all!

In spite of all the efforts to picture war in rose colors the public is not enthused. The bitter experiences of the last, but not least world war are still fresh in its mind. Sincerely yours,—Caroline Friedman.

* * *

As a newcomer in your midst, at least permit me to offer my heartiest congratulations for the excellent manner in which your Managing Editors have handled the publicity of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. To say the very least, these two men rightly deserve a new trial and a fair one-this time, not a framed one. More than that they should have an unconditional pardon and the State of Massachusetts should compensate these two so-called radicals, (I call 'em patriots of the highest order) for the inconvenience, embarrassment, the 7 years of their valuable lives that they were forced to spend behind prison bars. What a shame especially in this enlightened day and age, that two men such as Sacco and Vanzetti should have to suffer for a crime, practically unknow to them. I sincerely believe now, more than ever before, that the Shoe Trusts and other large combines have played a large part towards convicting these and other radicals in this much boasted free country of ours.—Anthony Probe.

To the DAILY WORKER:

There is an old saying that "every picture tells a story." This is quite true with regard to the tabloid newspapers of today. The capitalist class owning these sheets use them in perverting its interests, and always with an eye to shaping the opinions and ideas of the people. The master class is consciously and keenly aware of the fact that pictures have a tremendous effect on the minds of the great mass of the people. What plain, dry writing cannot say or do to cajole and deceive the masses and keep them in subjection, pictures are called upon to do effectively and fruitfully. The lives and pleasures of the rich parasite class are pictured as a goal which the worker may reach if he works hard enough and is submissive enough.

In New York City today, most of the newspapers are devoted to pictures. These pictures, of course, have little bearing on the life-struggles, sufferings and misery of the toiling masses. The ideology of the capitalist class, their pleasures, luxuries and weaknesses, is the usual theme. Besides this we get plenty of militaristic propaganda to make recruiting easier. This mental poison gains in strength and power every day.

The labor movement must face and fight this insidious menace, and work to counteract it. Why cannot the working class bring into being a tabloid labor newspaper devoted to its own; a picture newspaper that shall reflect and portray the many-sides activity of the toiling masses wherever the struggle may be,—in shop, mine or farm, and in the poverty-stricken home. This is a most propitious time at the present time for the working class.—Mark Stone, New York City.

* * *

Dear Comrade Miller:

I was very much delighted to read that The DAILY WORKER is starting a campaign for five thousand new readers. It would be a great thing if we could make these five thousand new readers our answer to the Federal indictment, just as the Russian workers are building their Red Army, Navy and Air Fleet, as their "Reply to Chamberlain."

On account of illness in my family I had been unable to do as much as I would like to do for our DAILY WORKER for the past month. Therefore I would like to help your campaign by making the following offer.

In order to stimulate the enlistment of new readers in the heavy industries, I will offer to pay free of charge for a two months' subscription for every young worker in the District 6 (Cleveland), on his eighteenth birthday. This is a challenge now to District 6, one of our most important industrial districts. All they have to do is to send in the names and addresses of young workers and the date of their eighteenth birthday and I will pay for a two months' sub for them. For this purpose I am inclosing a check for One Hundred Dollars.

Yours for The DAILY WORKER.—Leo Kling, New York, N. Y.

* * *

F. D. No. 3 is composed of a membership mostly of needle trades comrades. Our Party membership knows about the struggle that the needle workers are confronted with at the present time and it is understood that all the forces of money of the comrades are exhausted. But when the appeal for The DAILY WORKER came, it did not stop the comrades of F. D. No. 3 S.S. 2-A to collect about $90.00 of an attendence of about 20 comrades. We hope that all the comrades follow this example. Comradely,—Unit No. 3 S.S. 2-A.

Engdahl Will Speak at Two Meetings July 11 and 12, in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, just returned from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is coming to this city to address meetings Monday and Tuesday, July 11th and 12th. On Monday at 8 p. m. he will address a general membership meeting of the Workers Party to be held at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Main Floor. Admission by membership cards only. Tuesday, 8 p. m. daylight savings time he will address a public mass meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh. The subject "War Danger and the Soviet Union."

DRAMA



MAMMY'S OWN BOY.

Al Jelson is now working on the film version of "The Jazz Singer," taken from the stage play of Samson Raphelson.

"Prince Igor" With Kosloff at Coney Island Stadium

New York's open-air performance of "Prince Igor," Borodin's famous opera and ballet will be given at the Coney Island Stadium, Saturday evening, July 16th. Alexis Koslorf, noted ballet master; formerly of the Russian Imperial Opera and now at the Metropolitan Opera House will appear in "Prince Igor", with a company of fifty.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Ernc Rapee, will give a special program, which will include works by Wagner, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Tchaikowsky, Borodine, Berlioz and Strauss. The complete list of soloists to take part will be announced later. The concert is being given for the benefit of the Furriers and Cloakmakers Relief. Tickets are $1.00 and $2.00, and are on sale at the Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square and at other centers.

Broadway Briefs

Sojin, the Japanese actor who introduced Shakespeare, Ibsen and other dramatic works to Japan for the first time in the native tongue of the Flowery Kingdom, is playing in "Foreign Devils," a new film production based on the Boxer uprising in China. The story is from the pen of Peter B. Kyne, and will have Claire Windsor in the cast.

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse is showing another German importation, "Shattered," with Werner Kraus playing the principal role. The film was directed by Lupu Pick. Beginning this Saturday the Little Cinema playhouse will present "Crima and Punishament."

The 55th Street Cinema is showing this week Emil Jannings in "The Last Laugh" and "Driven," a drama of the natives of the Carolina mountains, with Charles Emmett Mack and Emily Fitzroy.

Vanzetti in Letter Complains of Cruel Treatment in Jail

Vanzetti, writing to a friend here, commenting on his transference to the Charlestown State Prison says that prisoners there are subjected to "odious discomforts."

The letter reads in part: "In Dedham the prisoners have at least some air, light, a slice of land and sky to contemplate, a daily hour of sunshine and free air in the yard, and also some weekly visits."

"But in Charlestown it is different. The death house is a bad place in all seasons," the condemned worker writes, "but windowless, airless, lightless as it is, it is a terrible place in hot weather. One summer, I remember, a doomed man waiting for the end was kept there, and we heard that some guards fainted on account of the heat and suffocation of the place.

"If we are carried to Charlestown prison on July 1st we will agonize at once, because of the heat and want of air. Then, if a reprieve should be granted, we would be removed to Cherry Hill wing, where we would be kept in solitary confinement until the governor would have decided our fate."

This letter was dated June 25th and what Vanzetti feared has already taken place.

"Yet," he concludes, "I am confident, my heart is steady, and I will hope—in spite of all."

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AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.25. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

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Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its firemost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

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Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Two Books by Scott Nearing

"Education in Soviet Russia"

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia reported: "There has probably been no greater revolution of ideas than in the new educational system as practiced in Soviet Russia." Scott Nearing gives us a splendid picture of the new education under a workers' government.

Paper,—50 cents

"Educational Frontiers"

A book about Simon Nelson Pattan and other teachers—a view of education in the United States.

—50 cents

If bought together—both for

75 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash filled in turn as received.

...OCK DODGE CHI. TAXES; TEACHERS CHARGES BACKED

Assessments High for Poor, Survey Shows

CHICAGO, July 7 (FP).—That the Chicago teachers' unions are amply justified in crusading against the big tax dodgers for the sake of the city's school children, becomes apparent from an unexpected source in a study of real estate values and taxation. The study is made by the Institute for research in land economics, an auxiliary of Northwestern University largely under the domination of real estate interests, which makes its revelations the more remarkable.

The gross inequality in assessments, repeatedly demonstrated by the Chicago Teachers' Federation, is striking by shown by Herbert D. Simpson, who compared for the institute the assessed valuation and the actual selling price of over 6000 properties all over Chicago.

Just as the teachers have said, the poorer residence districts are assessed higher, relatively, than the richer districts. In a few cases the full assessed value was more than the actual selling price and in other cases the selling price was 30 times the assessed valuation. Summarizing the 6105 cases studied, Simpson finds that the full assessed total was atound $68,-900,000 while the actual selling total was over $218,000,000.

Taxation equitably applied under present law would yield ample revenue to give every child a seat in school in permanent buildings instead of barracks, keep classes down to manageable size, pay decent wages to competent teachers and eliminate the speedup "conveyor" system of education that is making a factory out of the schoolhouse, the teachers have long contended.

Teachers Fight Taxdodgers.

The elementary teachers, organized in the Chicago Tearhers' Federation, have been making a fight against the big taxdodgers who own property, particularly downtown. The men high school teachers, Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, are getting after the corporations that are dodging their taxes on capital stock value. Their suit is well under way in the courts.

Not all of the Northwestern study is favorable to the contention of the teachers, as was to be expected from the auspices of the work. The institute for research in land economics has been formally condemned by the American Federation of Labor as assuming the guidance of private real estate interests under the fair banner of disinterested research.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 7.—Professor Garrett Droppers, of Williams College and United States Ambassador to Greece during the Wilson administration, died today at his home here. He was 77 years old.

Canoeists Die as Convicts Helplessly Watch



IMPRISONED BY THE MUZZLES OF GUARDS' GUNS, inmates of Sing Sing, New York's noted prison, watched while the three youths who had been in the canoe shown above fought a losing battle with the Hudson off Ossining. The canoe was marked GWTI-17, and was washed ashore further downstream. A suitcase found in it bore luxehouse the three drowned canoeists had planned to eat.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLITICS AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

JUDGMENT FOR $45,000 ISSUED AGAINST UNION

The suit of the International Union Bank, an right wing institution against the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union has resulted in a judgment of $45,000 against the holding corporation of the Joint Board building.

Supreme Court Justice McCook reserved decision on another claim of the bank for $45,000 against the Joint Board direct, and in relation to a $12,000 note on money loaned to the right wing during the recent strike and which has been endorsed by the Joint Board.

Suits for additional sums totalling $300,000 against the Joint Board will come up for trial soon.

When a jury was being selected, Morris Hillquit, attorney for the bank objected to a member of Local 10 of the right wing International sitting in the box. Frank P. Walsh and Louis B. Boudin represented the Joint Board.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL INQUIRY "CAVES IN"; DEAL WITH RABBI BRINGS COLLAPSE

Mayor Walker's so-called investigation into charges of racial discrimination which exists at Kings County Hospital collapsed Wednesday afternoon when Rabbi Louis Gross announced at the opening of the hearing that he had arranged with the six expelled gentile internes to withdraw against them the charges of assault if they in turn were prepared to promise never to indulge in anti-Semetic "hazings" again.

"The feelings of the four Jewish internes who were attacked," said the rabbi, "is that those guilty should not be punished but that conditions as they obtained at the hospital be corrected."

"It was decided to withdraw the charges," the rabbi said, "provided the gentile internes express regret and abhorrence at the occupience at the Kings County Hospital. This they have agreed to do."

The way is now clear for Walker in carrying on this "investigation" for the very purpose that it was called, which is to force the resignation of Burl S. Cider, commissioner of public welfare.

Immediately following the rabbi's statement the court declared a five minutes' recess.

When the hearing was resumed and witnesses were called all the anti-Jewish character of the hearing had disappeared. With a callousness which betrayed the sell-out, the mayor went after general conditions at the hospital. Relieved that the race issue, so-called, had been taken out of the hearing by the withdrawal of the charges, the mayor had a nice time proving that Kings County Hospital was badly administered, a fact that is true of all city hospitals.

The lawyers for the four Jewish internes were furious at the rabbi's summary action in urging the doctors to withdraw the charges. They felt that the rabbi had taken advantage to set himself up as a "good fellow" and at the same time to serve Walker's purpose in turning the alleged hearing into a political pillory post.

In his statement Gross mentioned the fact that altho he had not consulted the rabbinical board he felt that they would support him in his prevent action.

SLUGGED PAINTER PICKETS ARE IN GRAVE CONDITION

Five of the striking Brooklyn painters who were Wednesday brutally beaten by police are in serious condition, and a large number of the others are suffering from wounds inflicted when they were clubbed during the mass picketing demonstration.

Harry Leving, Isadore Abramovitz, Irving Kishkopsky, Philip Terby and H. Hoffman were so severely slugged during the attack by the cops that they had to be taken to the hospital.

Despite the police terrorism picketing will continue as usual, leaders of the strike declared.

The trial of the nine pickets arrested last Wednesday has been postponed until July 19. Meanwhile they are free in $500 bail each.

Sharp breaks in the ranks of the bosses were evident yesterday when a number of employers who usually get their painters from the Master Painters' Association applied to the union.

Stenographers' Union Sponsors Wisconsin Birth Control Plea

MADJSON, Wis., July 7 (FP).—Abolition of legal obstacles to birth control information is requested of the Wisconsin legislature in a petition introduced for the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Assistants' Union of Milwaukee by assemblyman William Coleman, socialist, of the same city.

The union holds that the methods of enjoying sex intercourse without the danger of pregnancy should be told to mothers by doctors in the interest of the children already born, of the health of mothers and of lightening the population pressure on international peace.

More Victims In Chi War.

CHICAGO, July 7.—(INS)—Gangland warfare broke anew in Chicago today claiming two victims.

Peter Sansone, 39, was shot to death by gangsters in the street and the body of S. R. Emma, 28, was discovered on a deserted highway, where police said he "had been taken for a ride."

Three bullets pierced Emma's body. Sansone had been shot six times.

The two deaths raised gangland-murders here in the last nine days to seven. All, police said, were highlights in a bootleg war.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Anthracite MinersFight To Free Sacco, Vanzetti At Pittston Conference

PITTSTON, Pa., June 5 (By Mail).—That the workers of the anthracite coal fields are solidly behind the move to free Sacco and Vanzetti is proved by an outstanding conference and mass meeting held Sunday July 3rd in Pittston, Pa.

The conference, initiated upon the call of two local miners' unions, brought together 288 delegates representing 83 different organizations. Of these, many were locals of the United Mine Workers of America. The conference heard rousing speeches by Albert Weishon, Boris William Montgomery Brown, Rev. William Brennan, ex-president of District No. 1 of the UMWA. Plans were laid for broadening the conference on a county basis, including every single miners' local and every workingclass organization of the entire upper anthracite region.

Speakers at the mass meeting which followed the conference included Carlo Tresca, Bishop Brown, Albert Weisbord, P. Toohey, Congressman Casey of Luzerne County, and others. From the determination and enthusiasm displayed by both the conference and the mass meeting it is plain that the coal miners are prepared to go to the limit of their strategic industrial power before they will see Sacco and Vanzetti murdered by the executioners of American imperialism.

National Security Head Sore at Young Worker's Anti-Military Pamphlet

Anti-military activities carried on by the Young Workers League have aroused the ire of major-general Robert Lee Bullard. As President of the National Security League he issued a statement yesterday calling attention to the fact that Communists are distributing leaflets urging workers not to join the so-called Citizens' Military Training Units.

The general was particularly incensed at a pamphlet which was circulated among a recent batch of student soldiers bound for Plattsburg. The general characterized the pamphlet as "un-American."

It read in part: "The Citizens Military Training Camps is one of the means to train the future cannon fodder that will fight and die on some far-off battle field. The slogans employed in order to attract you to the camps are nothing more than smoke screens to hide the real character of this war-breathing place."

Latest Flying Machine Return to Steam Engine

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7.—Gotthard Strohschein, former clergyman, is attempting to interest capital in an invention which he declares will revolutionize trans-Atlantic flying—A steam-driven bi-plane.

Strohschein, who as an evangelical minister preached in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, declares his invention is feasible. It calls for a gigantic plane to be driven by steam power generated by crude oil or kerosene. Its speed would far transcend that of existing planes, and would be capable of reaching Paris in twenty hours, he claims. Strohschein claims the cruising radius of his plane would be 7,000 miles.

Woman of 60, Jobless And Broke, a Suicide

RONKONKOMA, L. N. Y., July 7.—An unidentified woman, about 60 years of age was killed one mile east of the station here yesterday after she had deliberately placed her head on the rail of the westbound Long Island railroad tracks. The body was badly mangled.

Unemployment and lack of money was said to be the cause of the suicide.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Largest Dye Works Struck in Angeles; Picket Is Arrested

(By a Worker Correspondent).

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 7.—In this city—where "labor troubles are unknown," according to the Chamber of Commerce—a strike in the largest cleaning and dyeing plant, the City Dye Works, 3000 So. Central Ave., is now in effect.

The walkout of 98 per cent of some 100 workers took place June 28th, after all attempts of the union failed to make the boss, C. M. Brannon, 2510 Tenth Ave., listen to reason.

Arrest Made.

During the noon hour, June 30th, 20 autos, filled with strikers, were seen driving east on 5th Street and presumably south on Central Avenue to the struck shop—displaying white cardboards with inscription in black letters; such as: "Equal pay for men and women for equal work performed."

At the Dye Works, A. E. Bock, 2624 Michigan Ave., was arrested and charged with parading and picketing without a permit.

Mr. Brannon has absolutely refused to listen to any of the demands of the workers—preferring to stick to the M. & M. with its open shop program. On the front walls of Brannon's plant is painted an emblem with the inscription: "Member National Association Dyers & Cleaners." Why is it right for the bosses and wrong for the workers to organize, the workers like to know.

The strikers declare: "We will walk the streets and starve—but never go back to Brannon under the old conditions."

Right Spirit.

At night, June 30th, they had a special meating in the Labor Temple, conservatively estimated, 800 dye workers of Local 176 were present. They had been called on short notice over the telephone for the purpose of devising ways and means of carrying on the strike to a successful end.

Strike Funds Coming In.

Organizer A. S. Glassman spoke. He predicted the strike would be won, stating he had faith in the workers and stressing the necessity of having "Ammunition for War."

He asked for $1,000 and said he would pay from his wages $25 a week until the strike had been won. It seems to the writer that the $1,000 asked for must have been more than made up by the $25 contributions, not to mention the many many tens and fives.

A year or so ago, the dyers and cleaners of said Local 176 won their strikes both in Los Angeles and Long Beach, Cal.

Jerry Built Army Plane Crash "Investigated" by National Guard Officer

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—Two deaths caused by reconditioned "Jennie" army planes are being investigated by the national guard court in session here.

Lieutenant Carl J. Sack and Captain Curtis Wheeler were instantly killed recently when the jerry-built plane crashed to the ground. Both aviators were experienced flyers and no reason other than the condition of the craft is vouchsafed for the "accident."

Brigadier-General Gillette, acting for the government in the hearing, maintained that the plane was in good condition when it took off.

Sack was pilot and Wheeler was acting as observer when, for no apparent reason, the plane collapsed into a tailspin and crashed.

Vera Buch Speaker at Pittston, Pa., Women's Meeting Next Tuesday

PITTSTON, Pa., July 7.—Vera Buch will be the speaker at a mass meeting to be held here next Tuesday evening. While a general invitation is extended to all workers to attend, women of the working class are especially urged to be present to hear how they can help better conditions for themselves and their families by organizing and fighting together with the men workers.

Kill 2 Hi-Jackers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Two Hi-Jackers were shot and killed in an attempted raid upon a bootlegging bottling plant in the warehouse district here today. The dead men are believed by police to be a former local boxer, Salvadore Carlomagno, and Salvadore's brother.

Chicago Labor Notes

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) July 7.—The unlicensed teachers of the United States again demonstrated that they are the vanguard of the profession by their convention pronouncements in Chicago the past week. The American Federation of Teachers, though enrolling less than 1 per cent of the country's 800,000 or more teachers, has through its locals in the bigger cities and its members at large enlisted on imposing agrarian education workers for its progressive program in the field of better schooling as well as in the broader field of social justice, national and international. The convention reelected President Mary Barker of Atlanta and Secretary-Treasurer Florence Curtis Hanson of Chicago.

(A summary of the convention resolutions will appear in the July 6th Labor Letter).

Street Car Crisis.

The crisis in the differences between the Chicago Surface Lines and Division 241, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, has been postponed over the 4th of July holidays. Rumors are flying fast. Some hint at federal intervention as several of the roads are in receivarship, others that a compromise will be reached, denying the men the 13 cent hourly increase over the present maximum of 75 cents, but granting them insurance and changes in working conditions, while still others have it, according to a guard on the elevated lines, that "the men will run away from their officers" if some wage boost is not granted.

In case of a strike the elevated men, numbering 5000 and comprising Div. 308 of the union, will quit with the 15,000 surface workers, as was the case in the strike of 1922. In 1902, 25 years ago, the traction employes, who had just joined their present international, demanded a substantial raise over the then maximum rate of 22 cents an hour.

* * *

Mine Conference Fizzles.

No results were achieved in the conferences in Chicago between the Illinois Mine Workers and the coal operators of the state. The union refused to consider a wage cut from the Jacksonville national scale that expired April 1st while the operators, except those now employing about 3 per cent of the union membership, refused to run their mines under the old scale. It is understood that changes in working conditions, particularly with regard to machine loading and payment for non-productive work underground, were discussed.

The national bituminous coal lockout, except in isolated fields, is now in its 4th month. Indications are that it may drag on several months more until the demand for winter coal becomes too great for the nonunion fields now in operation to take care of.

The Illinois legislature has adjourned with most of organized labor's program scarcely recognizable in the wreckage of lost bills. The woman's 8-hour bill, the old age pension bill and the firemen's pension bill rest in the graveyard.

An agreed bill, with employer and labor backing, was passed amending the workmen compensation act, giving some concessions on each side. The mothers' pension law was improved. Labor defensive victories include the death of the state constabulary bill and of a while list of bills proposed by the corporation interests for giving criminal judges more power and taking away from trial juries many of their present powers.

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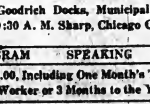
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WANT A RESERVATION—PHONE SEELY 3562.

Students of the First Moscow University Show Keen Interest in America

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—When hundreds of thousands of workers move thru the streets of Moscow in a May Day Demonstration, it may be asked how such an outpouring of the masses is organized and directed.

It is very simple. The fountain sources of the demonstration are the places of work. The marchers gather where they toil as builders of the new social order. Thus one section comes along. It is that of the Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The employes of the Comintern (Communist International) building march together. But the great battalions come, of course, from the shops and factories.

The time and place of every section of the Great Red Parade is mapped out with Red Army military precision, the time to assemble, when to start moving and the streets along which to proceed to finally join with the great human flood pouring across the Red Square before the Kremlin. The parade does not break up, however, once the Red Square has been passed. To permit this would result in an uncontrollable human jam in one section of the city. Instead the workers march in orderly array back to the starting place, back to their places of work, where they disperse.

Church Holiday Is Abolished.

May 1st, this year, came on Sunday. But Monday, May 2nd, for that reason was also a legal holiday thruout the Soviet Union. The workers decided to take off Monday, thru the actions of their organizations, at the same time, however, voting to work on August 6th, which has been recognized as a religious holiday. This year, however, August 6th, is stricken from the map as a holiday. The workers enjoyed instead an extra May Day.

This switch in holidays was being explained to me as I stood watching the procession of workers move by in the Red Square. But the explanation was interrupted by a student from the First Moscow University who wanted "the American comrade" to come and make a speech for them at 12 o'clock. It was then 11:30 o'clock. The student, a Russian, spoke to a Finnish comrade who knows both Russian and English, and so I got the request and agreed.

On the minute I was taken away on the promise that I could return as soon as I had finished giving my greeting from America. A Chinese comrade, who had been to the Brussels Conference and had later addressed huge anti-imperialist demonstrations in Germany, came along with us. We worked our way thru the throngs, getting out of the Red Square near the Sobakina Tower. Then we had to break thru the line of soldiers that was coming up alongside the Alexander Garden, that now covers the Neglinka Rivulet, which is conducted thru a subterranean conduit and hidden from view.

Russia's Oldest University.

The buildings of the First Moscow State University are not far away in the Mokhovaya, shortly after it branches off to the left from the beginning of the Tverskaya. The buildings are to be found on both sides of Herzen street. This is the oldest of the Russian Universities, having been founded in 1755, due to the efforts of the scientist, Lomonossov. The building of the old university, at the northeast corner of Herzen street, was erected in 1817 by Dilarch in the Muscovite Empire style. On the building is a tablet bearing the inscription, "The task of science is to serve mankind." In front of the old University are two monuments, erected by Andreyev in 1922, one to the revolutionary thinker, A. Herzen, and the other to his friend Ogarev, who were both students of this university.

The new university occupies the southern corner of Herzen Street opposite the "Manege," formerly a riding school of the cavalry section of the czarist army, which has now been turned into a garage. On the corner wing of the New University we find the inscription, "Science Belongs to the Workers," which was put up after the revolution. In front of the new university is a monument to Lomonossov, professor at this university, erected by Ivanov in 1876. Several anthropological, ethnological and geographical museums are attached to the university. Next to it in the Mokhavaya Street is the building of the University Library crowned by a dome (this library contains about 600,000 volumes).

Scene of Horrible Massacre.

In October, 1905, a great concourse of over 150,000 people gathered on this Square between the University and the Riding School, on returning from the funeral of Baumen, a murdered revolutionary. This crowd was fired on by the czarist police, a horrible massacre resulting.

But today the youth of the workers and peasants are attending the First University of Moscow. It is theirs and they were anxious to get a greeting from the comrade from America. There were thousands of them gathered here, waiting their turn to start off in the May Day Parade. One of the students mounted the portico before the main entrance, which bluzes with crimson bunting, May Day slogans greeting everywhere. Cheers prevails. But it is quickly broken as I am presented as a member of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party and the editor of its Central Organ, The DAILY WORKER. What faith these workers, peasants, students of the Soviet Union have in our American Communist Movement! What interest they show in it! The applause grows and the Student Band breaks into "The International."

I reviewed at some length the grip of the capitalist reaction upon the educational system in the United States, upon the lower schools, the colleges and the universities. I told how the youth of America were being militarized in the schools, making them pliant instruments of the Dollar Imperialism.

But I also pointed out some of the hopeful signs. I told of the participation of students in various strikes, especially in New York City, where they had been jailed on the picket line, along with the striking workers. I told of the expression of radical views in practically every student conference held.

Greet Students of U. S.

Great applause greeted my statement that a large delegation of students was planning to come to the Soviet Union this summer from the United States. I urged the First Moscow University students to get in touch with them, so that at least some of them might return to the United States as good revolutionists. I pointed out the role of the students in the Russian revolution, the part the students are taking in the present Chinese revolution, and pointed out that we, too, in America were gradually winning allies for the workers among the students in American universities. Thus, I pointed out, that our American Communist Party was struggling against capitalist-controlled education and for Workers' Education, knowing that with the downfall of American capitalism, the doors of America's universities would only then be thrown open to the working class youth of the cities and the land in our country.

This great student mass listened attentively and ap-

(Continued On Fourth Column).

Chester Textile Workers in Strike Ferment

CHESTER, Pa., July 7.—Chester has awakened from Rip Van Winkle sleep. The slaves in the mills have patiently suffered wage cuts for a number of years. So much so that the word "union" seemed to scare the workers with even the little respect one usually associates with the profit seekers. Anything was good enough for the "hands" who made the fortunes for the textile barons.

On Friday, 10th of June, one of the most arrogant millionaires decided to take another slice off the already disgraceful wages of his workers. Irvings Worsted Mill was the place—Mr. Irving the blatant Babbit. The workers came to the mills as usual and found to their great indignation that another 5 per cent wage cut was being enforced.

100 Percent Speed-up.

The workers in the mill are mostly young boys and girls many of whom receive a wage of $10.00 for TWO WEEKS work with an average wage of $11.00 per week for the whole mill. The little children in the mill range from 12 years upwards. The speed-up system is 100 per cent efficient; the conditions are hellish, toilets being particularly obnoxious.

The last wage cut was too much. The wool-sorters decided to protest and were met by the bosses with the usual class collaboration dope of, "Come and see me on Monday and we will discuss the question." Monday came and the workers went to see the boss. They were refused a hearing and all were fired at the end of the shift. There were only 17 wool-sorters implicated but the rest of the workers were very bitter about the left-handed action of the boss and decided to call a meeting for Wednesday, June 15th, to discuss the whole situation in the mill and support for the wool-sorters.

Pat Devine was called in by the Chester Taxtile Committee to handle the situation. Leaflets were printed for the meeting and three workers sent to distribute them. The police were on the job and arrested the workers on the charge of disorderly conduct. Workers who saw the arrest were shocked to see the arbitrary action of the police against workers who were merely distributing a meeting. Many ideas about democracy, free speech, etc, were shaken and showed themselves at the meeting that night. For practically the first time in years the workers of Chester gathered together to discuss the question of a ruggle.

Enthusiasm was at a high pitch. Especially the young workers were against any worsening of their conditions. In view of the fact that a majority of workers had not come to the meeting it was decided to call another meeting for Friday night.

Leaflets advertising the meeting were printed and Devine went to the factory gate early the two others to distribut them. The workers did not wait to be given the leaflets, they literally rushed to the distributers and asked for bundles of them to take into the mill.

Don't Want Another 1908.

Suddenly three men jumped at Devine and held him until the usual convenient police protection came on the scene. As the policeman came forward one of the scissorbills urged him to use his club—he did not however. The other workers were arrested simultaneously, with Devine. On the way to the police station the captain of police met the party and went almost crazy. "Had you any trouble?", he bawled. "Yes", said one of the assistants of law and order, "from this one here", pointing to Devine. "Did you use your clubs?", he barked and was very obviously disappointed when told no. "We've got to be severe on those birds", the captain then said. "We don't want another 1908." (1908 saw a big traction strike that was finally settled after the company had been bankrupted, the town tied up completely and the militia called in to repress the workers.)

The police station was all excitement, and the prisoners were marched in. Foul language was bawled at the prisoners. Talk about Russians, Jews, etc., etc., predominated until the officers asked for names. Patrick Devine, the first name given seemed to upset the balance of the guardians of the law, who were mostly Irishmen themselves. After that things were not so bad.

Even the hard-boiled cops were surprised when the judge mentioned the case. A lawyer from the mill concerned demanded that substantial bail be imposed—and it was to the tune of $2000.00. At no time in the history of Delaware County had such terrible bail been imposed.

However the meeting had been well advertised and the bosses were wondering what to do. Before the workers left the mill that night they were given a lecture by the superintendant and then—invited to a free ice cream party. Nothing like it had ever happened in the history of the mill; an ice cream party by Mr. Irving, the toughest old nut in all Delaware County. Why was it given? The only answer was "to keep the workers away from the meeting." Every half-intelligent worker saw the hypocrisy of the whole affair.

At the meeting about 120 workers were present of whom 70 were from Irving Worsted Mill where the trouble was. Reports came to the meeting that only 50 workers had gone to the ice cream party.

Before the meeting opened some workers told the chairman that a few foremen and the superintendant's side-kick were at the meeting — and they would like to put them out.

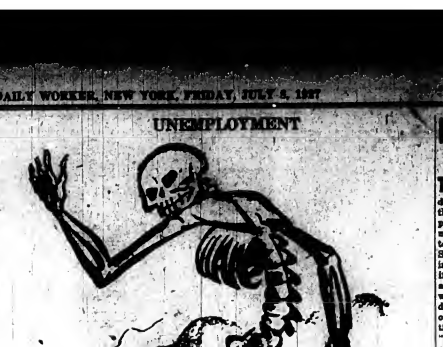
The chairman opening the meeting scored the boards for their actions and asked their representatives at the meeting to leave the hall. "If this were a Chamber of Commerce meeting no outsiders would be allowed in and they are not going to be allowed here either", he said.

Not one of the erstwhile stool-pigeons made a move. A stranger rose and said he was here on a special mission and would like a talk with the chairman. This was allowed, during the conference it transpired the stranger was the personal representative of the Mayor of Chester who had sent him there to get a report. Credentials were shown and he was allowed into the meeting.

No Spies Wanted.

The chairman then urged the spies who were present (he had not mentioned names) to have courage and leave the hall. After a few seconds silence one foreman and then another stood up and asked leave to make a statement. They were told they were only small men and would be dealt within due time; the big cheese was still hiding. After another appeal during which the bosses were again scored heavily the superintendent's man "Friday" — who by the way is his intended son-in-law — gallantly rose and asked leave to make a statement. The chairman demanded that all three leave the hall—and go to the ice cream party where they would be more welcome. The leader appealed to the Mayor's representative for permission to remain in spite of the chairman's ruling but was turned down on the ground that the chairman was the supreme authority unless the meeting decided otherwise—and the meeting was unanimously behind the chairman.

(To Be Continued).



UNEMPLOYED "STUFF"

By JENNIE PINCUS.

The place is crowded. "Stuff" we are called by employers as well as the agency.

"What stuff have you got for me?" a boss wants to know.

"A couple of waitresses, chambermaids, all-around help; look them over."

We sit there on benches and chairs, while the boss looks us over. His picks out four men, who look strong enough. "I want two more. Get me two more, so I can be off."

The boss of the agency asks him to be patient. He'll get him all the help that he wants. Soon the hotel keeper bursts out impatiently, "Can't you get me two more hands? I'm busy."

"What d'ya want—shall I make 'em for you?" General laughter.

Soon two more are found, for "stuff" in the human slave market is not lacking.

We sit and wait. Young and old, men and women, coming, going, waiting, waiting, waiting. We sit there for hours, days, weeks, and wait.

Some are less patient than others. One gets up to go. The boss of the agency stops her. "Don't go. We'll have something for you in a minute." A minute! Ah! how long that minute is.

My eyes wander. I look at the people. Some are in groups, talking and laughing, but with an eye on newcomers for prospective employers. They tell each other of their experiences with bosses and customers. In most cases they lie as to wages and hours of work, and they know they are not telling the truth to each other.

One waiter with "swell" hotel experience will tell his hearers that last season he made two thousand dollars; that he had one of the best rooms to sleep in and that he was treated with the greatest respect by employers as well as guests; he even went on outings with them, and the girls would beg him to come and dance (only he knew his "pinee" and always refused).

I smile as I hear this story. I have heard such stories before, and afterwards seen these braggarts in action. Working like slaves, they are busy from early morning till late at night. When the work is over (which is never before nine or ten and often eleven at night) they go to their "best" room in a damp cellar beneath the hotel dancing parlor.

Again my eyes wander. A woman with a face that tells of suffering, a face with lines of pain and hatred written all over it, whose every lilne and wrinkle shows a lifetime of struggle, of beating against the iron wall of economic necessity. And now at middle age, whea the life of a woman should be brightened by love of children and life, she sits there, and waits.

"Why don't you place me somewhere, anywhere?" she cries. "I must live." "What do you think? Can I make a place? What's the matter, can't you wait?" "Yes, wait. That's all I've been doing for the last two months is wait. Why don't you bury me, so I wouldn't be bothering you, waiting and waiting all the time."

She is a cook—ready to stand at the hot stove, burn her hands and arms; ready to work from dawn to setting sun. But she is not wanted, she is old "stuff."

The First Peasant University.

The White-Russian Soviet Republic is richer by one more cultural institution.

On the 1st of May in Gorky, in connection with the White-Russian Agricultural Academy amid a "throng of peasants the first Peasants' Sunday University of the U. S. S. R. was opened.

It has been decided that the professors of the Academy shall give free lectures at the University. The scientific workers of White-Russia have taken upon themselves the task of supplying literature to the University. The Direction of the Agricultural Academy have offered laboratories demonstrative institutions, etc., for the use of the University.

The White-Russian peasantry are deeply interested in the new University. A whole host of requests have been received at the university for admittance, many being from the local peasants.

At the First Moscow University.

(Continued From First Column).

plauded vigorously. But the First Moscow University has become a workers' University only thru long effort and great sacrifice. It is said that the huge czarist riding academy was purposely built ou the other side of the streets to cow the students, who might show any signs of revolutionary inclinations, into submission. It is sufficient to say that during the October (Nov. 7, 1917) Revolution there was hard fighting for this building. The vestiges of the damage then caused were only effaced by renovation undertaken in 1924. On the wall of the building opposite the Troitzkiye Gate, there is a tablet, fixed there by the order of the Soviet Government, with the sentence of Cicero, "When Socrates was asked what country he came from, he answered, 'I am a citizen of the world.' My native country ". On the corner of Mokhavaya and Vozdvishenka is a bas-relief representing a revolutionary fighter with the inscription, "Let Us Break Off With the Old World!"

Here are surroundings indeed to spur the oppressed, even in America, to new and greater struggles.


Houses of Parliament, with bust of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.

MESABA RANGE AND ITS INDUSTRIES

By ALFRED BACKMAN

TWENTY years ago the Mesaba Iron Range (so-called for its enormous deposits of iron ore) was known to the outside world only for its great mine centers at Hibbing and Iron mines. Thousands of workers flocked to the northern corner of Minnesota, St. Louis County, to seek employment in the mines or logging camps. Few, if any, at that time dreamed that about twenty-five years hence, one would see in the same territory hundreds of fine dairy farms, thousands of acres of the finest clover and timothy fields, wide, stretches of "man made prairie land" with valuable herds of dairy cattle.

One wonders when traveling in this peculiarly developed region how man transforms whole countries, even states, into a modern habitation for himself. These farmers at one time were employes of the various mining or logging companies. Due to the seasonal and subsaitny form of employment, hundreds of veteran miners and loggers, in their declining years, were forced to move out of this industry. The mining and railway compaules, who owned all the land, were also interested in deposing of their stump land to the miners at a comparatively low price. The timber being cut away, the land was worthless to thr former owners. A very distinct and radical change must have taken place in this particular industry if this vast number of men have left it to take up farming.

Fewer Jobs.

Upon careful investigation of the mining industry, we find that about a score of years ago, the mining industry needed a much greater number of men than at the present time. All the ore was brought to the surface by means of shafts (or vertical tunnels) as an average man would call them. Consequently this method of ore production required a tremendous amount of labor power, and the production was slower and costlier.

A Change In Production.

As we look at the mining industry today, we see but few shafts or tunnels. We only find great open pits measuring a mile across and hundreds of feet deep, reminding an observer of some canyons in the western Rocky Mountains. Huge steam or electric shovels sinking their iron jaws into the bowels of the earth, and a network of railroad tracks are built throughout the pits with strings of cars rumbling and puffing in every direction. These giant shovels filling fifty-ton cars in a few shovelsful, each train of cars moving slowly according to the requirements of the shovel operator. We do not see men working with picks and shovels, as ons imagines a miner would. A miner today on the Mesaba Range is either the driver or a steam shovel operator. Thus thousands of workers were deprived of a job as a miuer at the advent of these modern machines of production having only a very few dozen men at the machines producing more ore than several hundred or a thousand did before.

During this period, the lumber industry was developing equally as rapidly as mining. Millions of acres of the finest pine forest at one time covered the entire range. The logging industry developed with great strides. Armies of men emigrated every fall for the winter season's logging. Cities like Duluth, Cloquet, Virginia and Cloquet, developed, depending largely on the sawmills and pulp-mills.

Today one can travel within the radius of fifty to seventy-five miles of Virginia or Hibbing and not see an acre of virgin timber anywhere. This industry which once employed tens of thousands of workers has been practically wiped out of existence in this territory. Barren stretches of stump land resembling a desert greet the eye of the traveller who wonders where the millions of feet of timber has disappeared. Gradually this land is being cleared by hard working farmers who were compelled to resort to farming for a living. This particular "back to the farm" movement in this district was not voluntary by any means. On the contrary, the struggle for existence drove the industrial worker to take a step toward that which seemed to insure him and his family a more permaneut home.

Farming Industry.

Like a huge mower, the logging industry had cut-away the timber, leaving the stumps and rocks blazing in the sun, resembling skeletons in the wake of a horde of vultures. Later the ex-miner and logger arrived on the scene and developed practically all this into tillable soil. During the last two decades of back breaking toil, these stumps and rocks have gradually disappeared from view. Forty acres' forty has been cleared and rich soil is found under the debris of rocks, old timber and underbrush. This pioneer farming industry finally developed into dairying, which in turn brought with it the creamery industry. Several small creamery companies have sprung up throughout the Iron Range.

Co-operative Movement.

Farmers throughout the range have organised co-operative stores in practically every community. The farmers were compelled to establish these through the force of necessity. Often one was told when talking to the farmers, that they were forced to organize their own stores for the simply reason that there were no stores within their reach, so the co-operative idea was the logical solution. These co-operative associations answer every requirement of the farmer. There he buys his farm machinery, flour, feed, etc., in a word, every commodity he and the family require.

All these various stores have formed an organization, called the Mesaba Range Co-operative Federation. The members of the federation consist of boards of directors and managers of the co-operative stores. This federation meets once or twice a month to discuss joint buying, joint picnics and business matters of various kinds. About twenty associations have thus far taken active part in the work of the federation. This organization in some respects resembles a farmers' union.

Co-operative Creamery.

In the course of a few years of the existence of the Co-operative Federation, cream buying and selling was often discussed. These deliberations brought a plan to establish a central butter-making plant. After several meetings about a year ago, a small committee was placed in charge of a survey of the entire range country and its cream production. The survey showed that these co-operative stores handled several thousand gallons of cream weekly, which is shipped out to various creameries in Virginia, Duluth and Hibbing. The outcome was that at a meeting, two months ago, a concrete step was taken to organise a new institution called the Mesaba Range Co-operative Creamery Association, embracing the several thousand farmers living in the northern half of St. Louis County. An organiser was employed for one month, who would cover the entire district. Meetings were held in each community. Shares were issued for sale and share-selling committees were organised in each of the 20 to 25 different farming localities within the Mesaba Range Country.

The combined Mesaba Range Co-operative Creamery Organizational Committee met at Virginia Monday evening, June 27th. The organizer's report was heard and discussed. New life and enthusiasm was evident throughout the meeting. Nearly half of the needed sum for building the creamery is already in sight. Farmers left for their respective homes with a feeling that a new step in the co-operative field has been taken in this territory. An institution of their own is being born, which in the future will take care of all their cream produce co-operatively. This will in time do away with the private profiteer, who today is burdening the already over-worked farmer every-

This organization will be patterned after the 400 Co-operative Creameries in Iowa, Minnesota and North-west. Farmers have finally realised that through Co-operation, it is possible to efficiently fight the private profiteer and through their own co-operative organization, receive the full value of the products that he produces. To end speculation, adulteration, and all forms of exploitation off the face of the earth and in the final analysis transform all production for profit, production into the hands of those who produce. The farmers throughout are keenly interested in establishing their own Central Co-operative Creamery. They saw the rapid development and success in their own local store organization, which proved to them the logic of Co-operative effort. The Co-operative in each community is the center of all social activity. There the farmers and workers meet to discuss their daily problems, and there is where the Mesaba Range Co-operative Creamery Association was actually born. There can find its roots and foundation. Here the producers discuss their marketing problems, and the necessity of all the producers joining hands and uniting against the price fixers, speculators and all the elements, who are today taking a lion's share of the farmers' products. Here we find the creamery inducing his neighbor to join this gigantic movement of the Producer, and become a builder of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

National Educators Hit At Military Training

SEATTLE, July 7.—Denouncing state anti - evolution laws, the Resolutions Committee of the National Education Association was on record today against legislative interferences with course of study in public schools.

The resolutions committee also criticized the maintenance by law of certain required subjects, as compulsory military training and compulsory physical education.

The educational value of the movies was discussed in the visual instruction department of the N. E. A. "Leaving films out of teaching is like dropping the verbs from language," Ernest L. Crandell of New York City, told the visual instruction group. "Children are going to learn through the film whether we wish it or not—therefore, we had better take hold of the situation and use movies in our formal instruction."

Minneapolis was named the 1928 Convention City.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

DRAMA

An International Theatre Exposition

THE city of Magdeburg, Germany, is holding an International Theatre Exposition, and which is to continue through the summer. The opening was marked by a festive performance of Wedekind's "La Feras del Diaztino," translated by the poet and dramatist Werfel, and conducted by Walther Reed.

The plan aims to trace the development of staging art, by means of plastic reproductions and models. The exhibition, which claims to cover the span from Shakespeare to the German Reinhardt Organization, the "stylized drama," to mention only a few of the degrees through which Germany has and is passing during the past few years, are detailed by examples of work.

The exhibition begins with the year A. D. C. From a model of the ancient Dionysian theatre, with its spectators' regarding a scene from "Agamemnon," there is a quick transition to the Middle Ages. Mystic and passion plays are covered with the conserved scenes and the Hans Sachs plays, which were robust and caustic criticisms of the times. Later the German troupe of strolling players established in the English court, were making way for the Court Theatre, leading up to the "classic" period of Goethe & Schiller. The largest space in the exhibition is the original scenery to the first performance of Schiller's "Räuber," in 1782.

Richard Wagner, Max Reinhardt is shown in models from its inception to the latest setting of the "Ring." But the most fascinating to the foreign visitor are the technical exhibits showing the latest devices used in the German theatre of today. All that can be done to produce illusion in the way of mechanical contrivances, lighting effects, and revolving stages, are evidently in interest when they are compared with the models of the highly developed German but "old-fashioned" theatre used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

One important movement in the German theatre of today is very well represented. This is the political side of the two streams of organized amateurdom who form the great theatre-going public in the middle and lower classes of the people's theatre, a striking chart shows, has its affiliated societies of young people's theatre groups, who play in improvised theatres, also play in improvised theatres. The Karl Marx Hall, Berlin, has its counterpart in a "National" theatre movement, where the amateurs of conservatory turn of mind conduct productions of their own type. The only difference is in the type of play chosen. So highly organized is the political theatre-going movement in Germany that parties have been made up of members of these dramatic associations to visit this exhibition room, which provides for practically every phase of the theatre's life. The revue is now in its third month.

Rehearsals are now going on at the Martin Beck Theatre of Rosalie Stewart's revue "A la Carte," which is scheduled to open at that theatre in August. The cast includes: Yorke and King, Jans and Whalen, Hector and Holbrook, Karaveff, Maude Powers, Vernon Wallace, Little Billy, Jay Velie, Neree, Dora Duby and Helen Morgan.

Glenn Hunter, who made quite an impression in "Young Woodley," both in this city and on tour, will be seen this fall in a dramatization of Fulton Oursler's novel, "Behold This Dreamer."

Reinhardt Coming to America Next Season

Unless Max Reinhardt changes his plans again, New York may see the noted actor-manager at a Broadway theatre sometime this coming season. According to word received here from Berlin, Reinhardt has promised to play here with an ensemble from his Berlin and Viennese theatres. The engagement is announced for only two months, and this is to include some touring in the large cities.

The plays, which of course, will be given in German, will include, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Die Racuber," "Kabbala und Liebe," and "Don Carlos." The theatre where the company is to appear is not decided as yet.

Broadway Briefs

Grant Mitchell will head the cast of "Cyclone," the new farce by George M. Cohan, which will open August 8 in Atlantic City and then go to Boston before a Broadway showing. Spencer Tracy and Nan Sunderland have been engaged for the supporting cast. Cohan will not appear in the cast, but will direct the production.

James Thornton, the monologist, will make his first production appearance in "East Side-West Side," the Eddie Dowling-James Hanley musical which Charles B. Dillingham and A. L. Erlanger will present here this coming season. Ray Dooley, Barney Fagan and Eddie Foy will also be in the cast.

"Gridiron Gods," a college play by Benedict K. Goodman and Charles Conger Stewart, will be produced here by Sam Wallach.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit will be co-featured in "The Love Pirate," a musical show, which Vaughn Glaser and Max Bretton will produce here in August.

Leo Carrille, recently seen here in a revival of "Lombardia, Ltd.," has been signed by Harry L. Cort and Clark Ross to play the lead in "The Brigand," by Paul Fox and George Tilton, which is scheduled to open August 22 at the Windsor Theatre in the Bronx. Betty Linley and Susanne Cauh will also be in the cast.

Arthur Byron has been signed by the Park Avenue Players, a new producing firm, to play the lead in "Black Velvet," by Willard Robertson, which Frank Keenan played last winter in Chicago.

"The Wild Man of Borneo," by Marc Connelly and Herman J. Mankiewicz, which Philip Goodman tried out last winter on the road and then shelved, will give it a second tryout in the fall, having booked to open on Broadway September 12.

Adele Hampel has replaced Estelle Bloch in the cast of "The Grand Street Follies" at the Little Theatre. The revue is now in its third month.

AMUSEMENTS

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First New York Showing!
RICH MEN'S SONS
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KEITH-ALBEE VAUDEVILLE

B. S. Moss COLONY B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnite — Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE

Patronize Our Advertisers

A new farce, "The Mating Season," by William A. Crew, is on its way to Broadway, and may be seen here the week of July 18. Gladys Feldman, Lillian Walker, Ethel Martin and Kenneth Manion head the cast.

Helen Shipman, Miriam Sears, Lester Vail and Mark Haight have been engaged by Alfred E. Aarons for "The Proud Princess," in which Hope Hampton will be starred.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Letters were conferred by the University of Wisconsin, upon Maude Adams and Minnie Maddern Fiske.

Robert Milton will direct "People Don't Do Such Things," by Edgar M. Schoenberg and Lyon Mearson, which Jones & Green will do here ths coming season. Eric Blore has been engaged for a prominent part.

George M. Cohan has a musical play which he intends placing in rehearsal August 1. It is titled "The Merry Malones," and book, lyrics and music are all his own. The production opens out of town in September.

The premiere showing of "Rich Men's Sons" will begin Monday at Moss' Broadway Theatre. The film is adapted from a story by Dorothy Howell. Ralph Graves, Shirley Mason, George Fawcett, Robert Calu and Johnny Fox are the featured players.

On the Screen

"The First Auto," the Warner Bros. production starring Barney Oldfield, is now in its fourth week at the Colony Theatre. The Vitaphone presentations consist of Weber & Fields, Tha Happiness Boys, and Aunt Jemima.

"Old San Francisco," in which Dolores Costello is starred, now playing at the Warner Theatre, has in conjunction a new Vitaphone program consisting of Beniamino Gigli singing selections from "La Gioconda"; Willie and Eugene Howard in a comedy, "Pals"; Blossom Seeley, assisted by Bennie Fields; and Tom Brown and the Six Brown Brothers.

On the same program with "Streets of Sorrow" which the Film Arts Guild is continuing at the Cameo Theatre, is a short feature, "Heels Over Heads in Love," a French single reel in which the faces of the anouymous cast are not seen during the action, the little drama being enacted solely through the medium of the hands and feet. Another short film is enacted by Castleton Knight, a little experimental film, based on the Rachmaninoff E sharp minor prelude. It was directed, acted, and financed by himself.

The New Plays

MONDAY.

"RANG-TANG," a revue, will open Tuesday night at the Royale Theatre, with an all-Negro cast headed by Miller and Lyles. Kay Gunt wrote the book, Ford Dabney the music and Jo Trent the lyrics. Walker and Kavanaugh are the producers. Others in the cast include: Evelyn Preer, Daniel Haynes, Josephine Jackson, Lillian Westmoreland, Zaidee Jackson, Muy Barnes, Lavinie Mack, Mario Mahood.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JULY 9th, 1927. *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



The Industrial Squad—The Bosses' Cossacks

By JOSEPH ZACK

THE war has brought many innovations in its wake, various adaptations of fascism according to the varied needs the employers have in each country. In New York we have in the city's police force an institution called the Industrial Squad. This force is supposed to preserve "law and order" in industrial disputes and has under its authority the uniformed police whenever its activities call for it.

Perhaps many workers don't know that the underworld, that is that part of the population consisting of gangsters, thieves, murderers, etc., have anything to do with strikes, with employers' associations, or with anti-labor law enforcement and nowadays even with control of unions. If the workers don't know this they had better get acquainted, as this is the outfit that plays a very important role in all strike-breaking combinations. The Industrial Squad fits into this like a head into a body.

The law permits picketing, it permits organising, but just try and do it and you will find your pickets arrested under all kinds of subterfuges, restrictions will be imposed, the pickets will be clubbed or even gassed, as in Passaic. Injunctions or no injunctions, law or no law, the employers in control of the local and state or federal government will find a way to do it brutally and thoroly enough by indirect terrorization and if necessary, laws are passed or injunctions issued for the purpose. Quite often they do the job even without these formalities. The usual procedure in important strikes in big cities is in many ways different from methods used in smaller localities.

Let us give a brief illustration of what takes place: When a strike is brewing in any trade in New York the employers' association thru its law department gets in touch with certain detective agencies and the police captain of the territory. These detective agencies have their connections with organized professional bands of gangsters, who for the proper amount are ready to do all kinds of jobs on the pickets, the mildest being a plain ordinary beating. Stabbing, breaking arms, legs, jaw, or fingers have their extra prices. To break a workers' neck, smash his skull, or murder him, are specialties priced accordingly. Quite often the bosses' association is in direct touch with the gangs, without any intermediaries. Here is how a job is done.

The police having been properly instructed by "higher ups" and for special consideration given the cop on the beat, the eyes of the law enforcers look the other way or take a walk. Gangsters in automobiles come upon the scene, bounce on the pickets, slash, stab and leave them laying there bloody. Quite often such jobs are made one after the other. The gang in machines disappear as quickly as they come. Sometimes in the dark of night and quite often in open daylight and even in the most congested parts of the city, such jobs are done. If the pickets are not enough intimidated by this and if they still insist, there is the injunction, like in the last cloakmakers' strike, with wholesale arrests and open suppression of picketing by uniformed police. Arrests, fines, etc. do a great deal to empty the union's treasury.

All this used to be done in the past in an unsystematical, accidental and inefficient way. Moreover, the unions under reactionary leadership used to hire professional underworld gangsters to counteract the terrorizing tactics of the bosses. Quite often the bosses' gangsters were bought by the union or vice versa. In many cases on record the gangsters took pay from both sides. A regulator had to be put on this business. Particularly so with the rise of militant unionism the underworld arm of the bosses had to be systematized and made more reliable. Hence our bourgeois city fathers created this new institution, the Industrial Squad.

Big strapping fellows, comparable only to cossacks, with murky animal faces, guerillas in human form, some of them formerly union officials, other shady underworld characters, sluggers, former experienced patrolmen—this is the outfit. They are familiar with the underworld and know the leading gangsters that sometimes work for the union's side, "the Frenchies," "little Augies," "Jack Noys," e.

(Continued on Page Six)

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

COOLIDGE is wooing the farmers. Like a real practical man, he is combining pleasure with business. He has transferred his headquarters to South Dakota and is carefully spreading a net of political manipulations to catch the farmers' votes in the coming presidential elections.

There is, of course, a good deal of comedy in all this business. His political sermons, his fishing expeditions, his little interviews with so-called "dirt" farmers, the whole pastoral and idyllic atmosphere that has been created around the summer White House—all this presents excellent material for a first class humorist. But it would be a serious mistake to dismiss the entire matter as mere Coolidgeism. Because what is now taking place in South Dakota is a real political struggle, a class struggle, in which big capital is leading the offensive against the poor and working farmers of the United States.

* * *

There are really two big objectives that the Coolidge administration has set out to achieve through the president's expedition into South Dakota. One is to break down the farmers' opposition to Coolidge and the other is to kill the Lowden boom or the possibility of any other so-called western candidate against Coolidge. If the present incumbent of the White House succeeds in this, he and the republican party will undoubtedly receive the support of large sections of big and medium capital in the coming elections. If he fails, several things are likely to happen, none of which will be any too pleasing to Coolidge and to the present republican machine.

Coolidge must therefore work hard. And so he does. He is pursuing his old strategy of dividing the farmers by trying to conciliate the rich at the expense of the poor and middle farmers. He dangles before the eyes of the well-to-do farmers the promise of government aid to cooperative marketing societies and the extension of credit terms for marketing surplus crops. But he continues to resist stubbornly any of the basic provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill. He does so for the reason that the capitalist class is opposed to these provisions. In fact, the capitalists of the United States would resist any legislation tending to curb or even seriously regulate the handling of agricultural products on the home and world markets. All the friendly talk of Coolidge about cooperative marketing is hollow and meaningless because the basic condition that he attaches to it is that the grain speculators and big bankers continue to dominate the trade and its fortunes. And as long as this condition prevails, no real farm relief is possible.

Lowden's flirtations with the farmers are pretty clearly of the same kind as those of Coolidge. With this important difference that Lowden's agreement with the McNary-Haugen bill shows him to be more consistently in favor of the rich farmers than Coolidge is. In other words, the well-to-do elements among the farmers have in Lowden a more reliable friend than they can ever expect to find in Coolidge. Thus, as far as the rich capitalist

(Continued on Page Two)



EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from Page One)

farmers are concerned, Lowden is an incomparably better candidate for them than Coolidge.

But how about the middle, the poor and the working farmers? What do they stand to gain by Lowden as against Coolidge? This is the important question. And the answer to it is: Nothing. Lowden's agrarian program, assuming that he is a sincere adherent of the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill, would at best serve the interests of the rich and partly of the middle farmers. The great mass of these farmers that are seriously suffering from the effects of the agrarian crisis would not be relieved at all by the views and methods of Lowden. This must inevitably happen not only because of the total inadequacy of the measures championed by Lowden personally but also because he is a prominent politician of the republican party—the party of capitalists—which is not going to permit the strengthening of the farmers' position with respect to the grain speculators and big bankers.

The poor and working farmers must look for farm relief elsewhere. Neither Coolidge nor Lowden, neither the republican nor the democratic party, are means fit for the needs of the poor farmers. The way to actual agrarian relief is through the organized political struggle of the farming masses themselves, through their own organizations, and in alliance with the workingclass organized in a party of its own.

THERE is one good thing—and only one—about the three power "disarmament" conference in Geneva. It offers a splendid demonstration of the fact that the imperialist interests of the capitalists of the United States and England cannot be reconciled, but sooner or later, indeed a successful, proletarian revolution. In the meanwhile, these two capitalist powers will come to an armed clash precipitating a new world war.

In the conduct of the British delegation at the Geneva conference there is nothing particularly new except perhaps an unusual amount—unusual for the cool and composed British aristocracy—of heated antagonism directed undoubtedly by the desperate state of affairs of the declining British imperialism. The ruling classes of the British Empire seem to find it very hard to become accustomed to the fact that they are no longer holds the first place in world imperialistic politics. There is still a good deal of imperialist illusion in the minds of English capitalists. But these illusions are being knocked out pretty fast by the realities of the world situation and by the aggressive and militant self-assertion of American imperialism.

Study the conduct of the American delegates to the Geneva conference and you will find the other side of the present world picture—the growing ascendancy of American imperialism. These American delegates, comparatively unimportant and little known persons by themselves, speak the powerful and arrogant voice of American big monopolistic capital. This voice has already made its will known in Geneva quite plainly. It is that American imperialism is out to dominate the world and in order to accomplish this aim it is determined to become as strong a sea power as England and later on even stronger.

The technical discussion among the experts as to the present relative naval strength of America, England and Japan is of course important. It shows that none of these capitalist powers really abided by the so-called Washington agreement which established the 5:5:3 ratio for capital ships. Each one was trying to cheat the other two. The Japs which proved particularly guilty in that respect was England. That is why the United States government initiated the Geneva conference. And that is also why the American imperialists are not hesitant in their present attempt to reduce England's naval strength and to increase their own.

Those who expected real disarmament, or even a reasonable limitation of naval armaments, are bound to be severely disappointed. The Geneva conference is nothing more than another phase in the struggle between American and British imperialism for sea power and world domination. The conference may come out of it in some sort of a fake understanding under cover of which each of the parties concerned will continue to arm the others until such time as American imperialism finds the moment opportune to step out from under cover and take charge of the situation by sheer force of arms.

The American workingclass, the American farmers and all those exploited by the ruling classes of the United States must face the present situation frankly and honestly. Mere partisan of the old type should have left us long ago. It is more than futile to engage in pacifistic chatter. It is time to give up the struggle for world domination "merely" because it leads to war which more particularly inclined persons do not like. Nor will the cry against the Coolidge politicians accomplish anything substantial—a cry in which even the opponents of London's expansionary ambitions somewhere—unless this cry is backed by real and militant opposition of workers, farmers and poor middle classmen of the cities, waging a consistent and militant fight of a serious political nature not alone against Coolidge but also against all those forces whose will Coolidge is putting into effect.

The Letter in the Cement Barrel

A Story—By HAIAMA TOSAKI.

(Translated By Vera and Violet Mitkorsky).

MATSUDO TODZO'S work was opening barrels of cement. On opening the barrel, he measured the cement into boxes which a machine picked up and shot down a wooden slide. The machine waited for no man, and for eleven hours each day, this man stood between the boxes and barrels with a shovel in his hands; eleven hours in clouds of cement dust.

Matsudo Todzo was an ordinary laborer and during the eleven hours of his working day he had but one desire, to free his nose from dust. His head, shoulders and eyelashes and moustache were covered with cement dust, and in the nose the dust formed a sort of hard iron ore. He found no time to blow his nose. The machine spits out cement ten times per second and he must not miss a single time. At mid-day there was a half hour interval, occupied in consuming a handful of rice, cleaning the machine, and what could not be called rest, that instant when his numbed hands could reach his nose. The cement penetrated through the nose to the lungs, blood, the whole body.

So it was everyday, so it was today; but today, shovelling the cement from a barrel into a box, Matsudo Todzo saw a small box.

"Odd," he thought, but there was no time to think more, the machine waits for no man.

He picked up the box. It was light. He shoved it into the pocket of his apron and continued to shovel.

The day seemed long, and knocking out the bottoms of barrels of cement, crawling towards him on a belt, he reflected that there could be no money in the box, and so forgot all about it.

At sunset, the concrete was finished, the machine slowed down, the working day was ended. In the stream of a hose which supplied the machine with water Matsudo Todzo washed the dust from his hands and face, knotted the furoshiki round his neck, a kerchief in which he carried his meagre lunch, and set out to walk home—with precious thoughts of eating, drinking and sleeping.

The power house on which he was working would be finished soon, and then he would have to look for work again.

In the twilight, lifting its snows to the sky, loomed the majestic Fujiyama. At its foot, boiling and roaring, roamed the Kisogawa Matsuru, the same now as a thousand years ago. The evening cool chilled the tired body of Matsudo Todzo. The grandeur of nature made him think bitterly of the seventh child which his wife would shortly present to him, that it would come, not considering anything, in the coldest part of the year, as if to spite him, that his two yens would not buy enough rice, that he was tired of everything, that—that—

The thoughts of Matsudo Todzo were sombre, his spirits low.

Then he remembered the little box which lay in his pocket. He took it out and wiped it on his trousers. It was firmly fastened with nails and bore no address or inscription.

Matsudo dashed the box against a stone, but it did not break. He swore, and in that temper when one wants to trample the whole world underfoot, he kicked the little box violently.

The box fell open and rolled off. From it Matsudo took some old rags, and wrapped in them, found a folded paper.

This is what was written on the paper:

"I am a working woman in the cement factory where I sew sacks for the cement. My husband, my beloved, worked at the grinder, shoveling broken stones. On the morning of the seventh of November, he was lifting a large stone into the machine when he slipped and fell into the machine together with the stone. The machine was not stopped. He was buried in the stones and the machine chopped his body into pieces, and spit out bloody fragments. This machine pawed the pieces of his body on to another, where, between steel blades, and in a terrific roaring, his body was ground to powder. His flesh, his bones, and his soul became cement dust. His became cement, he, my beloved. Only the rags of his working clothes remained. I gathered these rags and wrote this letter and buried them in the barrel of cement which you have opened today.

"Are you a worker? If you are, have mercy and answer me. I want to know what happens to the cement of my husband's bones. Are you a stone mason or a carpenter? I want to know if my husband will become a theatre corridor or a prison wall? You are a worker, do not use this cement for such buildings.

"Write and tell me, where is my husband? In the West or in the East? Far or near? Where is he in cement, and how will he resurrect?

"These pieces of his working clothes are a gift to you. They are saturated with sweat and stone dust, such sweat as yours, and such dust as that in which you work."

Matsudo walked on. The sky had grown almost black and Kisogara roared in darkness. Only Enaisama dreamed among the stars.

Subway Chant

Facial lines obliterated
Under sweat-ooze,
Pushing, grunting, trampling bodies.
Male and female,
Merged into one monstrous body,
Centipedal,
Caterpillar in its motions.
Slothful furor . . .
Breathings thick and warm and flavored
Dankly mingled,
Were sucked in, then exhalated
Freshly tainted,
To be breathed again and issue
Evil-odored.
Tight-embracing men and women
Wedged together
Faint with beast-heat; swayed together
As the long train
Tunnel-thundered; rocked together.
Soft and hard flesh.
The discomforting contortions
Of taut torsos
Ecstacised the primal surge
Erogenously;
A fantastic rite of Phallic
Sect of zealots.

—LAURENCE S. ROSS.



Oil and Exploitation in Persia

THE Persian oil wells are the natural continuation of a broad zone beginning in Turkish Armenia and stretching through the Mesopotamian oil fields to the southern extremes of Persia. Oil refining is at present chiefly carried on in the Maidan-I Naftun district, which lies 225 kilometres to the northeast of Mohammerl in the province of Arabistan. The quality of the Persian oil may be judged by the fact that twice as much petrol and kerosene can be extracted from it than from the American or even Mexican oil. Oil is produced in Persia by old fashioned methods of immemorial age. The population used it for fuel and medicine. Persian oil only began to be produced by modern methods in the beginning of the 20th century. The imperialists' zealous search for oil, intensified by war conditions, gave a violent impetus to the working of the rich Persian oil wells. In 1921 d'Arcy, an Englishman received a concession of the right to exploit a great territory for sixty years, the terms providing for 16 per cent net profit to the Persian government in return for the rights of exploitation.

The production of oil on a really large scale, however, was only begun in Persia in 1909, when work in the Maidan-I Naftun pools, already referred to, was embarked upon. Thus, one of the "57" wells has a capacity of 4,000 tons per day. With the formation in 1909 of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, with a basic capital of $2,000,000, big-scale work begon. The interest felt by British imperialists in Persian oil waxed ever greater. By the time of the Great War the British government had made up its mind to become the real master of the concession: it owns bonds to the sum of $2,000,000 and continued to increase its share, so as to achieve what is practically control by the British government over the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The war gave a strong stimulus to the development of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession.

The following statistics bear eloquent witness to this: the output of oil in the company's works increased from 233,962 tons in 1913-1915, to 1,106,416 in 1918-1919 and 3,714,216 in 1923-1924, these figures rising every year. We would note that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is one of those powerful capitalist oil concerns controlling the whole of the world production of oil. The income of the company during the last two years has increased as follows: from the report read at the 17th annual meeting of the company's share-holders, held in London, November, 1926, we see that the assets for 1926 were £4,382,320 as against £3,571,966 in 1925. There are at present 700 miles of oil pipes in the possession of the company as against 145 in 1912, and 164 miles of railway and 253 oil freight vessels. While the oil company was in process of formation regular oil towns and stations sprang up in Persia, with a mining population. Such is the town of Abadan (on the island), converted into a regular oil town, sending petrol from its refinery to three continents: Africa, Asia and Europe.

During this time enormous contingencies of oil miners, employed in the enterprises of the Anglo-Persian Company made their appearance: there are now over 50,000 workers and employes working for the company, 83 per cent of whom are Persians, about 13 per cent Indians, a few British, Armenians and Chinese. What are the labor conditions of this contingent? These are described in the report presented by "The Society of Persian Southern Oil Workers" to the Persian parliament and printed in "Kabul-Mastin" of the 15th of March, the Persian paper issued in Calcutta. Moral oppression and physical violence are rife in the enterprises of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The workers live and labor in terrible conditions. Their working day is over 12 hours. Children from 12 to 14 are widely employed. The pay is miserable and consists of not more than 3 kran a day (a kran is less than 6d.). The report of the Persian workers is as follows:

"Who is there to see the miserable broken down hovels in which we have to live, to see how we go blind from working in the terrible heat of summer? Who cares that we die from noxious gases, who is there to pay any attention to our naked starving little ones?"

And side by side with these miserable slaves of oil capital dragging out their wretched existence flourish the foreign employes, receiving high pay and enjoying every sort of privilege. The workers have scarcely any federation or organizations, not being allowed to organise and are not yet capable of struggling for their rights.

HESPIA.

Wonder if Hamlet while saying
the soliloquy
thinks of the liver and onions at home.
Or, if the acrobat
plans hanging the curtains in the new
apartment.
A stage hand reads Portuguese poetry
and wishes himself in Patagonia.
Where are the hams of yesteryear?
—J. A. MILLER.

RIMES OF STARVATION AL

PROLOG.

"Ain't it a great life, Al?"
"Hell!"

I.

The boss has locked me out,
He's given me the can;
No more is wet my brow with sweat,
I'm row a gentleman.

II.

And I can starve just as I please,
For America's a free land.
O, I've sailed the seven seas
From Alaska to New Zealand
And found no starvin' better
Than here where the—getter
Makes America (I Love You) a free land.

III.

High class starvin' as you please,
All at once or by degrees,
How'll you have it? Anyway
Suits the management Okay.

IV.

The boss said, "Don't be all your life
Ploddin' with the masses,
D'you want some swell jane for your wife?
Then join the leisure classes."

(That's right come to think of it when fifteen minutes a day of the Alexander Hamilton Institute correspondence course startin' from the bottom will land you at the top as President of Your Concern, Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle or sumpin').

Yes sir, the leisure classes!

V.

So the boss he locked me out,
Nice boss give me the can.
No more is wet my brow with sweat,
Oh no, I'm a gentleman.

EPILOG.

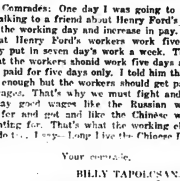
"Ain't it a great life, Al?"
"Hell!"

—STARVATION AL.

The Young COMRADE

Edited by the Young

A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America

and Farmers' Children

WHY CHILD LABOR?

By MORRIS SPECTOR.

Why do children of workers go to work at an age when they really should be in school? Is it because they want to go to work or because their parents do not want them to go to school? No! All parents want their children to grow up into strong young men and women and not to have to slave in factories when they are young. But your parents cannot help it, the bosses do not pay them enough to support a family so they are forced to send their children into factories and mines in order to help them.

Especially now during the summer time, many children go to work, instead of going to a camp or farm for a vacation. But this does not mean that children do not work when there is school. They do—even though there are laws against this—the bosses find a way to get around these laws by bribing the inspectors. And it even pays them to do this, because they make plenty of profit from child labor, since they pay the children so little.

All workers, and especially children must fight against Child Labor.

Join the Young Pioneers and help them fight against this great evil.

YOU MUST

Register immediately, if you expect to go to the Young Pioneer Camp. Write or call up—Young Pioneer Camp, 108 East 14th St., N. Y. C.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 21 is: W O R K E R. The following have answered correctly:

Elsie Meloiker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Helen Reiter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ABOUT HENRY FORD

Dear Comrades: One day I was going to school. I was talking to a friend about Henry Ford's reduction of the working day and increase in pay. I told him that Henry Ford's workers work five days, but they put in seven day's work a week. The boy said that the workers should work five days a week and get paid for five days only. I told him that five days is enough but the workers should get paid six days' wages. That's why we must fight and make them pay good wages like the Russian workers fought for and got and like the Chinese workers are fighting for. That's what the working children should do too. Long Live the Chinese Revolution.

Your comrade,
BILLY TAPOLCSANDI.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

How many subs have you out in for the Young Comrade? But, the more important question is, how many are you going to send in? Don't forget, the Young Comrade depends on YOU!!

Send them quick to Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

1 year sub 75c. 6 mos. sub 50c.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State ..... Age .....

(Issued Every Month)

Another Answer to Puzzle No. 17

E. Nudelman, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 20

Max Sonnenschein, Chicago, Ill.; Lillian Baillut, Barton, Ohio; Mildred Duga, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Mary Kvaternik, Kansas City, Kansas; Jennie Lowashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Adel Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Abraham Fischer, New York City; Ruth Youkelson, New York City; Milton Relin, New York City; Sylvia Wierra, San Francisco, Cal.; Elianora Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho; Liberto Vilarino, Ingleswood, Cal.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 22

This week's puzzle is an addition and subtraction puzzle. Try your luck and see what you get!

TRUE + ONE — TREE = O
+VACATION+E—VACATE= ?

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

WHO WILL ANSWER THIS?

Every week we get many letters from children living in all parts of the U. S. and Canada, who read the Young Comrade Corner. But, last week for the first time we received a letter answering a puzzle from a Young Comrade living in Soviet Russia. Can you imagine our joy and surprise? Well, anyways we decided to print this young comrade's name and ask our American comrades to write to our Russian comrade. His name is Rubin Wolkofsky and he lives in Moscow. Send your letters to Rubin Wolkofsky, care of Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

...dustrial Squad—The Bosses' Cossacks

(Continued from Page One)

...ved they know how the game is played. Lately this ...branch of play ...ngles was amalgamated with another ...gang of cutthroats, called the Bomb Squad.

This also was a post-war innovation, created for the purpose of harrassing the political labor movement. The Industrial Squad employes a lawyer who ...ndles their business and there surely is plenty of ...work. Here is how it works. The squad has its eyes ...on the ground on any organization drive or strike ...that is about to happen. Connections are made with ...the employers' association and any employer who ...want police protection are recommended to this ...squad. If the employers are wise then an adequate ...and well posted ...ion will do a great deal to get ...the proper ...service."

...ere is what is meant by "proper service." This is ...one of the cases that ...ppened during the ...last strike of 1926. The ...ndustrial Rapid Transit Company decided to ...terrorize the strikers in order thus to perhaps crush ...their strike. Hence one bright day as the strikers, ...many of whom are ...ew gentle fighting Irishmen, were ...leaving their strike hall, they were pounced upon ...by the thugs of this big traction company, lead ...by the Industrial Squad. The strikers were black-...jacked right and left, kicked and stabbed, and one ...lad to be carried away in an ambulance with a ...broken skull. Uniformed police were standing by ...to see the striking motormen should get the upper ...hand, which of course ...ould see them. The strik-...ers, however, who had just held a peaceful meeting, ...were taken so completely by surprise that they ...finally rallied and in a fifty several of them were ...quickly scattered in the gutter wounded by the blows ...and ...ugglings. Those who put up a ...resistance were picked out and finally arrested. ...Praises to say the gunmen of the company were not ...used.



...Suppose the Industrial Squad had not been in exist-...ence? The company thugsers, if they had dared to ...do a job like this, would not have had such nicely ...arranged police protection and leadership. The mo-...ment fight! have got up a real fight and the police might have even made some "mistakes" and ...arrested the real offenders. A whole number of ...things might have gone wrong. In fact, as it was, ...it was a costly job.

The usual method of procedure is that the Indus-...trial Squad organizes, protects and in many ways ...leads the activities of the gunmen and sluggers of ...the employers and having command of the police ...in this work gives them virtually a free hand to do as they please against the union's ...pickets, members or special committees. The In-...dustrial Squad does it that the union's special ...committee carries no weapons of any kind, while the ...bosses' gunmen are free to carry guns, knives, black-...jacks, etc. If any member of the union committee puts up a fight, he or she is promptly arrested and sentences are handed out to in the Rosalsky cases, with the bosses' gunmen es...aping, and even if caught red-handed and a formal arrest must be made for appearance sake, the gunman is gotten out with very little trouble to himself.

The reader may have been wondering up till now what this article has to do with the title. And will perhaps be surprised to be told that all the ma-...chinery of "law" and the underworld thus described, plus the employers' associations, who are all solid with Sigman and Company, these are the real back-...bone and ...epresent Sigman's strength against the lefts. All this machinery of the employers is at the disposal and is being actively utilized by Sigman and Company against the left wing. We should re-...member that originally the Industrial Squad was created during the post-war open shop drive to fight the unions. But since nowadays the only unions who do put up a fight against the employers for improvement of conditions for the workers are unions led by the left wing, the Industrial Squad appears to be a creation for their special benefit.

The first entry of the Industrial Squad against the left wing was about two years ago, when A. Beckerman, manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Joint Board of New York, or rather the Industrial Squad in his name prevented the left wing from holding mass meetings. A meeting they hunted up in Cooper Union is the most outstanding illustration. Their method is to search any left winger who looks like a fighter for weapons, but the gangsters, led by Jack Noy could have carried machine guns under their overcoats without the Industrial Squad noticing it. It is thus that Beckerman for a while became the tin Mussolini in the needle trades, for which honor Sigman is now the candidate.

In the present struggle between the left and right in the needle trades if a worker is discharged for opposition to Sigman and a scab takes his place, this scab is taken down to the union office during work hours by the union's picket committee. Sigman just calls up the Industrial Squad and the detectives rush up the Joint Board offices and take the scab down and reinstate him in the shop as if they were Sigman's business agents.

If there are any pickets in front of that shop next day they run the risk of being beaten up by Sigman's gangsters under the supervision of the Industrial Squad. This is the farce of "socialism" in the trade unions in New York nowadays. Indeed workers by this time need not be surprised at Sigman and Company using the tools of the enemies of labor against the militant local unions that would dare to challenge his rule. Anyone who knows of his treacherous activities during the strike will look upon these methods as the logical outcome of a completely degenerated trade union bureaucracy.

It is no wonder, of course, that the employers who control these tools and use them against the labor movement take full advantage of the situation, and the agreement that was fought out in one of the bitterest strikes in the needle industry is not being observed by the employers. Workers are being discharged, overtime pay is not being paid, workers are speeded, and the situation in the shops is pretty much as if there was no agreement. Sigman, of course, is getting the services of the Industrial Squad and his underworld from the bosses, not to maintain unionism but to destroy it. Rule or ruin is Sigman's motto. He is getting this help for delivering these workers to his class enemies on the economic and political field.

It is the employers' associations and Tammany Hall that will be the masters of the needle trades unions, if Sigman and Matthew Woll wins. To get to that point, however, is a long, long way off in the needle trades, even after the exhaustion of a 5-months strike. Needle workers cannot thus be brow beaten for any length of time. Injunctions and court orders and Industrial Squads will not impose Sigman's leadership upon these workers and before this fight is through there will not only be a complete defeat for the Sigman type of leadership, but we will be so much nearer to a powerful Labor Party movement in New York that will make it possible to uproot Industrial Squads, injunctions and all these practices with which the labor bureaucracy in cooperation with the gangsters attempts to control the trade unions of New York.

Psychological Preparation for War

By E. H. HIMAUKA

WE have only to hark back a few years to recall how the American press, with its stories of German atrocities—outrageous lies, for the most—whipped the spark of public opinion into a roaring flame with but one idea—to crush that terrible monster beyond the seas and make the world "safe for democracy."

Now we see the British press casting about with its long talons and preparing the minds of British subjects for war on the U. S. S. R.

We see the press of England swinging public opinion into accord with the ideas of a certain few individuals whose one and only object is to quash the proletarian movement within their domain. They dare not proceed alone. The opinion of the public is too powerful a factor to be ignored.

Under the title "Nicholas II of Russia," by C. Hagberg Wright, we have the Quarterly Review of London, for the quarter ending April, 1927, praising the late tsar of Russia, and creating the impression that a more righteous and noble ruler never held power in any country.

The somewhat lengthy articles comes to a conclusion in this manner:

"Late one evening the president of the Soviet came up to his room followed by Red guards. He warned them that it was time to leave as the approaching "Whites" made it necessary. The whole family and the very few servants accompanying them dressed and descended the narrow stairs of the little house. The terrible tragedy that followed has left its lasting stain on humanity."

The subtle manner in which public opinion is being poisoned against the Soviet Union would pass undetected unless one were on the lookout for it.

Now we have The English Review (London) for May, loaning additional fuel to the flames without making any bones about it, under the title "Socialist Songs—a Twenty Year Anthology," by J. R. Raynes:

"Song makes a peculiar appeal to the emotions, and many causes have been carried on the inspiration of song. Accepting a general principle without developing illustrations at too great length, I want to remind readers of the English Review that history and song are moving together in these post-war days and to demonstrate that the songs which assisted Lenin and Trotsky in the Russian Revolution are being used sedulously in this country with a similar object."

This is fair warning to the individual who hopes that the white and blue on the Union Jack may never change into red. There is already too much red on the British flag as it is. He is therefore cautioned against giving tune to any song but that which is in praise of his flag and the land over which it waves.

Mr. Raynes does not forget to take a healthy kick at "The Red Flag"—but the first favorite in today's collection is that mournful dirge of Jim Connell's, "The Red Flag."

"Where all the dreadful things recounted in those neurotic verses occurred, or when, if ever, I have not discovered, but I have found positive evidence that the red flag of Communism has inspired the slaughter of thousands of untried and unoffensive persons who were not identified with the proletarian mob. Other favorites reveal a similar relish for the morbid expression of grief and oppression."

This leads the reader to believe that the proletarian cause is an unworthy one. The opinion naturally forms that hundreds of innocent persons are intentionally slaughtered in every clash for the proletarian cause. But let us bring Mr. Rayne's article to an end — " . . . It is only necessary in conclusion to emphasize the militant note of open challenge to society which is being sounded under the inspiration of Moscow. This is the "Song of the Red Army."

"Songs like these are being used to stimulate workers' defense corps in this country, to provoke direct action for political purposes, to spread disaffection in the Dominions, and to create a violent upheaval in India. What is to be done with such a disease in the body politic? It calls far prompt operation, and dalliance involves the danger of more serious consequences. There is no obscurity about their intentions. Should there be any hesitation about the reply?"

Now the reader has been thoroughly warned. His mind is prepared for almost any course of action that may be taken by the officials of the government.

But this is not all. The Contemporary Review (London), for June, does a little stirring among glowing coals of public opinion, with an article by Dorthea Hoare entitled "Moukden to Moscow,"—"Moukden" incidentally being the British manner of spelling "Mukden."

It is an outline of a trip from China over the trans-Siberian railway to Moscow, by two English ladies:

"When we passed the fir-clad Ural mountains with their brown trout streams and reedy pools, and settled down to the thousands of miles of rolling Siberian steppes, a Bolshevik lady of sincere convictions would invite a German and myself to her coupe for a symposium of the Bolshevik faith. He was a diplomat of liberal views, whose reputation



for moderation had not been exaggerated; a big, quiet man, he would listen with a half smile."

Here we have a German diplomat smiling at the Bolshevik idea. The reader does not even stop to ponder over this. Yet it leaves an impression upon his mind which will some day rise to the surface. The German now turns to one of the ladies and remarks with a sigh: "The world owes Germany one debt at least; namely, that she stands as a buffer between Communism and western Europe."

"We were as interested in the evidences and practices of Bolshevism as in its faith. At Omsk we heard rumors of the new highway which General Feng Yu-hsiang was building from thence to the northwest corner of China—a road 'not to be trodden by imperialist feet.' Along it he can receive help from his Soviet friends without their having to reach him by way of Vladivostok or through Manchuria where highly organized Japanese opposition might supplement Marshal Chang Tso-lin's efforts."

The ladies were dissatisfied with Bolshevism. They failed to grasp the idea.

" . . . it seemed to mean that if everybody could not have a car, nobody could have a car; which did not sound like sense . . ."

However, Bolshevism has accomplished one thing upon which she must pass favorable comment:

" . . . No longer does the sigh of the political prisoner resound through these steppes or weigh on the heart, however many the other burdens may be."

She brings her article to an end which leaves the reader with a doubtful opinion of Russia's destiny: "The uncertainty is whether the toleration of other nationalities will last. It means so much, not only to Europe, but to Asia. For Europe and Asia are one. Russia, which used to divide is now setting herself to be the connecting link. And this be', she owes, whether she remembers it or not, to the past with which, she likes to imagine, she has broken forever."

There is nothing permanent about Russia today if the above is to be accepted literally. This helps the average reader who never bothers to read more than one side of the question to form his opinion of Russia.

Now that a large body of public opinion has been stripped of almost all ideas that had been contrary to the prevailing opinions of the press, we see the Scotland Yard operatives boldly dash up to the Soviet trade headquarters and with a crash that echoes around the globe, tear down the doors and enter.

Only a few resent these undiplomatic actions of British authority. The mind of the masses has been sufficiently poisoned to make any form of action against the Soviet Union and its proletarian ideas within English territory, a safe line of procedure for British diplomacy. London lost no time in requesting Moscow to withdraw the Soviet mission and trade delegation. Which has caused the London Nation (May 28th) to view the situation with misgivings:

"Manifestly these are grave decisions, which must do material injury to British trade, and which are fraught with serious potentialities to international relations. Are they wise or reasonable decisions?"

But the severing of diplomatic relations has only served to add volume to the increasing flame of public opinion against Russia.

It was with a shock that the press of the world received the news from Warsaw that Peter Voikoff, Soviet ambassador to Poland, had been shot down while standing on the platform of a railroad station, by a monarchist, advocate, Boris Koverda.

The situation has become critical.

Will the British press fan the flames until it is beyond control?

It is too early to know what the mass comment of the British press on the situation is.

We have but to wait to see.

The Knights of Labor In Belgium

THE "Knights of Labor" in Belgium, originating after the great miners' strike of 1921, as a result of the reformist policy of exclusion from the unions of all revolutionary elements, has set itself the task of struggling for the unity of the trade union movement in Belgium.

The "Knights of Labor" has at present about 9,000 revolutionary miner-members and is affiliated to the RILU. The "Knights of Labor" have made several applications to the reformists, and to the reformist miners' union in particular, proposing to amalgamate. They are ready for complete fusion with the reformist union so long as this will not be recommended by any onerous conditions for themselves. But the reformists have no desire for this. They demand that the Knights of Labor should only join them individually and not collectively and that communists should not be allowed into the reformist unions. Once more the reformists show how they are saturated with disruptive tendencies.

In the reformist unions themselves the policy of excluding Communists is systematically observed. On the basis of the notorious "Mo'ens Resolution," Communists are barred from all responsible posts in the trade unions. But this is not all: if a worker, so much as dared to vote at municipal elections for a Communist candidate he is immediately expelled from the union. Of late, however, the broad masses have begun to show their indignation at the policy of the reformists and in many places the expulsion of Communists is not allowed.

IRONY

Tall spires benignly climbed the sky
And a sign over the doorway said:
"Suffer the little children to come unto me!"
But a gutter urchin died on the steps
Looking at the frozen stars . . .

—JAMES A. [illegible]

OFFICE BUILDING

You have life! Fiery hard!
You perpendicular rush of ribbed steel and stone!
You imperturbable,
Stolid externally, inwardly hot-cratered
Reaper of destinies!
You, like another God, scourge your creators with
Terrible penalties,
The brand of your deity burns deep your worshippers—
Frenzied, fanatical,
Moulding their lives in a matrix of clamping
Religious dementia!
Daily you swallow them, yawningly empty-mawed,
Daily you vomit them;
Then you rest bloated, like idol of orient,
Planning monstrosities;
Then you rest cat-like, an Old-China mandarin—
Placid, inscrutable.

—LAURENCE S. ROSS.

CITY HEAT

Sun saturated air, and somnolent,
Slow-strolling, sun-drenched mass. The glare of noon,
Shed by facade, recoiled, hung in festoon,
Arose in enervating wreaths, and sent
Its seeping languor through all things replete
With life. From hips that swayed as weighted clods
Were swung thick-moving limbs, like piston rods
Cloyed with excess of grease. The brick-tarred street,
Convulsed with heat-cramps, writhed and oozed its pain
In clinging, glistening gelatin. The tall,
Lean forefingers of buildings opened all
Their panting, sucking ventricles to drain
The heat of stifled air. The sky, sun-curled,
Lay, like imprisoning lid on boiling kettle,
Atop the steaming street. Its scorching metal
Clamped tight its searing blight on all the world.

LAURENCE S. ROSS.

BEFORE THE END

Before the end, comrades, before the end,
How many of us alive today will stand
Helpless to press a sentenced comrade's hand,
Knowing we look our last upon a friend,
Comrades, before the end?

Comrades, before the end, before the end,
How many faithful known to us will fall
Lonely beside some unwindowed prison-wall,
And lie deprived of help or hope of friend,
Comrades, before the end?

Before the far-off end, the far-off end,
How many heads the careless eye now meets
Will lie fallen along the bloody streets,
With none to ease their struggles or attend,
Comrades, before the end?

Before we make an end, a bitter end,
How many faces looked upon today,
Will our own hands be called to make away,
Because a friend proved treacherous to a friend,
Comrades, before the end?

Comrades, before the end, before the end,
How many strong who swore they could defy
Reverse forever will slacken, fail and die?
How many will despair as friend by friend
Passes before the end?

Yet we who struggle on, today alive,
Let never for an instant our purpose bend,
The clubbed, the maimed, the shot, the prison-penned;
But let our merciless steadfastness survive
Our bodies at the end.

—WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.



Mussolini's War Threats

ON the 26th of May Mussolini delivered a "great" speech, lasting several hours, in the fascist "parliament." He spoke exclusively for the fascist deputies. He began with the form of address: "Honorable fascist deputies!", whereby he wished ostentatiously to show that he took no notice of the few "liberal" deputies who had appeared at the sitting of the Chamber under the leadership of Giolitti.

The speech of Mussolini gives a really miserable picture of the "great achievements" of the "fascist revolution" in the sphere of public health, administration, police, etc.

In regard to the population question he stated, according to the official parliamentary report:

"I have introduced taxation of unmarried people which will, perhaps, be followed in the not distant future by the taxation of childless marriages. (Hear, hear!)

"The taxation of unmarried people yields a revenue to the state treasury of 40 to 50 millions lira a year. But do you really believe that I introduced this tax solely for this purpose? By no means! I have made use of this tax in order to accelerate the growth of the population.

Let us speak plainly. What are 40 million Italians compared with 90 million Germans and 200 million Slavs? Or let us turn to the West: what are 40 million Italians compared with 40 million French plus the 90 million inhabitants of their colonies? or compared with 46 million English plus the 400 million living in their colonies?

Gentlemen, if Italy wished to become a really great power in the world, she must in the second half of this century have more than 60 million inhabitants! For the past five years we have been saying that Italy has too many inhabitants. That is not true!

"If we wish to understand something of the history of Europe in the last fifty years, then we must bear in mind that from 1870 up to the present time France has increased the number of her population by two million, Germany, however, by 24 million and Italy by 10 million.

"If the number of the population declines we shall not be able to establish an empire, but we shall become a colony! It was high time this was said!"

This is how Mussolini deals with the population problem in his speech on "home politics." This extremely imperialistic attitude to the question, which is directed all too plainly against the French "sister nation," is confronted by the depressing fact, which Signor Mussolini had to admit in his speech, that the misery among the town population in Italy is so great, that the number of inhabitants of the biggest industrial centers, in spite of the rapid pace of industrialization, is stagnant and is even going back. We quote from his speech:

"In the year 1926 the population of Turin had declined by 538 compared with 1925. Milan in the same time increased its population by 221 (!) Genoa by 158. And these are the three most industrialized towns of Italy."

After this statement Mussolini consoles himself with the rapid increase of the rural population, in which he wishes to see the guarantee for the realization of his imperialist aims.

The second "home political" question dealt with in his speech was the question of the Brenner frontier. He spoke of the administrative reorganization of the province and referred to the creation of the province of Bolzen. Regarding this question Mussolini declared:

"That has nothing whatever to do with the Brenner-frontier. Even if there happened to be a hundred thousand one hundred per cent pure Germans living in the Upper Etch Valley, the Brenner frontier would be sacred and inviolable (Loud and prolonged applause. The deputies and also the public in the galleries rise from their seats). And if necessary we would defend it with a war. Even tomorrow! (Hear, hear.)

"The people living there are nothing but an Italian minority speaking a German dialect as their ordinary language, and this since only half a century. For the rest the problem of minorities speaking a foreign language is an insoluble problem; one can reverse it, but one cannot solve it.

"Those who believed that the creation of the province of Bolgiano constituted a present or a concession to the German elements, especially to those turbulent elements on the other side of the Brenner, made a big mistake. That is quite out of the question. The province of Bolgiano has been created in order to be able to Italianize this district more quickly!" (Applause.)

The Austrian and German "Fascists," and also Herr Stresemann, who in recent times has not been sparing in his demonstrations of sympathy with the Italian dictator, might take these words to heart!

But it is to Herr Stresemann in particular that Mussolini has addressed yet another message. He



sought to prove the necessity of increased military armaments with the following words:

"The picture of Locarno is as follows: France and Germany mutually undertake not to attack each other, and there stands a gendarme on either side of them: England and Italy.

"But in Locarno they have made something more: a chemical preparation—the spirit of Locarno. Now gentlemen, the spirit of Locarno has today—in scarcely two years—considerably lost its color. (Laughter.)

"What has happened? The so-called Locarno powers are feverishly arming both on land and on sea.

"Then there are happenings which it would be a crime to close our eyes to. Gentlemen, the great Berlin parade of the Stahlhelm took place just recently. There were 120,000 present, which fact in itself would not be of particular interest to us if one of their standards had not borne the following inscription: 'From Trieste to Riga!' It is paradoxical and even idiotic, if you will, but it is a fact. And what follows? It follows that it is the present fundamental and foremost duty of fascist Italy to increase to the highest potentiality all its armed forces on land, on the sea and in the air! (Repeated and prolonged applause.)

"We must be able at a given moment to mobilize and to arm five million men. We must strengthen our navy. We must see that our air fleet is so numerous and so powerful that the noise of its motors shall drown every other sound on the Peninsula, and that its wings shall darken the sun over our whole country.

"Then, when between 1935 and 1940 we shall stand at the parting of the ways of European history, we shall be able to let our voice be heard and see our rights finally recognized. (Exceedingly enthusiastic and repeated applause.)."

We believe and are convinced that later events will confirm that the speech of Mussolini, at this moment, delivered two days after the breaking off of Anglo-Soviet relations is—along with the action of the English conservative government—the most serious threat of war against the Soviet Union.

One must not lose sight of the connections. The English conservative government has taken the first decisive step. The second step must be the setting up of the widest possible imperialist united front against the Soviet Union. The London conversations of the French president and foreign minister have probably not achieved those immediate positive results which are so urgently necessary for English imperialism. The attitude of Germany, too, is perhaps not such as could completely satisfy the English conservatives. In this situation, therefore, Chamberlain and Churchill send out in advance their ally, Mussolini, whose threatening speech, apparently directed against France and Germany, only serves the purpose of exerting a pressure on these governments, in order in this manner—and on the other hand by promises of England—to bring them finally into the anti-Soviet front.

Whoever wishes to deceive the European proletariat regarding these facts is an open or concealed ally of the imperialists in their campaign not only against the first proletarian state, the Soviet Union, but also against the proletariat of the whole world. He is the worst enemy of the world proletariat, which must rise like one man if it wishes to avert the immediately threatening danger of war before it is too late.



LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections. Be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

EVEN the New York World's seemingly unlimited supply of optimism regarding the peace results that were to flow from the Geneva naval conference has dried up. There are no more editorial predictions that the boys will settle their differences around the conference table rather than by the roar of cannon and the shriek of shrapnel. England is not willing to share sea power equally with the United States and the latter does not see any reason why a power that is obviously drifting toward bumery, should be so impudent as to expect a solvent nation to be content with an inferior position.

* * *

BEHIND it all is the conflict between the capitalists of the United States and the capitalists of Great Britain over "ports to export prunes." The old gag that "blood is thicker than water" proves how rotten most old gags are. The blood of English and American sailors and soldiers may be reddening the waters of the Atlantic and other oceans before long, to settle this quarrel. Peace conferences under capitalism simply mean camouflage for war, and at best are maneuvers on the part of the conferees to steal a march on each other.

* * *

HOW to keep the creases in a well-groomed steed's trousers is one of the most puzzling problems confronting the society matron today. A young matron with a phobia against indecency, obscenity and free poetry felt that her undressed carriage horse ran the risk of being accosted by Mr. John S. Sumner and haled into court for appearing in public au natural. Fearing the effect of the resultant notoriety on her steed the lady called in her tailor and rigged the animal out in a pair of stylish pants.

* * *

EVERYTHING went smoothly until the steed started to move and as horses and even some humans have a tendency to hook the knee when walking, running or making humble obeisance to their superiors, the nag's trousers got baggy and the matron got so sick that she had to take a trip to Europe to recuperate. In the antime the horse got lonely and tried to commit suicide three times. Fellow workers, when you consider that the upper classes have to put up with you should not be so discontented with your lot. The poor ye shall have always with ye but supposing ye had to keep a nag's trousers creased!

* * *

"STOP! You may be this man!" Perhaps you have difficulty in expressing yourself. Not that we suggest you stutter your ideas to an expectant public or that you have taken the vows of silence, chastity and humility but perhaps you are not doing the kind of work that brings out your creative spirit and makes of the business of hunting food, clothing and shelter a living poem. A life insurance company, plus (what the plus means is a mystery to me) wants men who want to express themselves in a greater way in salesmanship. If you ever sold industrial insurance, sewing machines, insect powder or synthetic grape juice, you will understand what a new world this company has opened up for the ambitious.

* * *

CHARLES A. LEVINE, backer of the Chamberlin flight to Germany announces his intention of flying back to the United States in the airplane that winged her way to Europe. If Levine accomplishes this feat, the Ku Klux Klan and other worshippers of the Nordic myth will have a bad quarter of an hour. Levine, the exJunkman, was not the kind of a fellow to keep patriotic women awake all night during his hazardous trans-oceanic flight. He is bald-headed and not in the least romantic. And furthermore he is being sued by the government for $500,000 which he is alleged to have pocketed on his war contracts instead of turning it over to the government.

* * *

HAD Levine been a tried and true Nordic, this little matter might have been conveniently ignored and the newspaper would have injected his personality into the spiritual anatomy of the populace. But Levine did not go to Daugherty, Jess Smith, A. B. Fall or other prominent leaders of the G. O. P. to talk things over with them. A few thousand dollars—say about one hundred grand, in the language of the underworld, thrown into the campaign kitty of the G. O. P. would have fumigated Levine from the odors of junk and second hand clothing and rendered him fit for honors abroad and perhaps a congressional medal.

* * *

YOU cannot keep a good man down even out of the air. Levine is a typical example of the immigrant who ab-

(Continued on Page Three)

PARTY C. E. C. ISSUES STATEMENT ON THE CABLE FROM THE COMINTERN

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement explaining the cablegram of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International demanding the liquidation of the so-called "National Committee Opposition Bloc." The cablegram of the Comintern on the inner party situation was published in full in yesterday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. The Comintern, in its cable, declared that it is "categorically against the sharpening of the factional struggle and under no circumstances supports the statement of the "national committee of the opposition bloc."

The Comintern declared that it "considers factionalism without political differences as the worst offense against the Party."

The statement in full of the Central Executive Committee is as follows:

* * *

The Statement of the Party's C. E. C.

"The Workers (Communist) Party today received a cable from the Executive Committee of the Communist International with instructions to publish it in the Party press. It deals with the internal situation in our Party. On July 1st the opposition began circulating documents signed: 'National Committee Opposition Bloc.'

"It is to these documents that the cable of the Communist International refers. The following quotations from and summary of the document in question ware before the Comintern when it made its decision: 'National Committee Opposition Bloc document declares Comintern completely upheld opposition on war danger, trade union work, internal situation and the China campaign. The document ends appealing to membership to rally to Communist International by rallying to opposition bloc. Document also contains statement principles opposition bloc declaring "Since Executive Committee Communist International endorsed political line opposition bloc, we proceed immediately organize opposition bloc nationality. We form immediately joint national committee equal representation from Foster and Weinstone-Cannon Groups, Unity Group Young Workers League, South Slavic Opposition, Finnish Opposition. Similar Committees shall be formed everywhere."

"We call upon the membership of our Party to support the decision of the Communist International to close the ranks of the Party and unify for the struggle against the war danger, the struggle to save and strengthen the unions and the big tasks that we face. With a new war coming on the Party needs unity and discipline more than ever.

"We close this appeal in the last words of Comrade Ruthenberg whose birthday it is today: 'Tell the Comrades to close the ranks, to build the Party. The American workers under the leadership of our Party and the Comintern will win. Let's fight on.'

"(Signed) CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY."

RUSH U. S. TROOPS TO TSING-TAO; 38 SHIPS NEAR CITY

Anti-Japanese Boycott Spreads Rapidly

WASHINGTON, July 8.—American marines have been landed at Tsing-tao to "protect American interests," Admiral Williams, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet in Chinese waters cabled the Navy Department today.

* * *

U. S. Guns On Tsing-tao.

SHANGHAI, July 8. — Fifteen American warships are anchored in Tsing-tao harbor with their guns trained on the city, according to dispatches received here. Twelve American submarines and one tender are also anchored in the harbor. The Japanese have seven ships, the Italians two, and the British one.

Confirmation has been received here of the information that Japan is dispatching 2,000 troops from Manchuria to Tsing-tao.

Anti-Japanese Boycott.

The boycott that is being organized against Japan in this city to protest the landing of Japanese troops in Shantung is spreading rapidly despite the efforts of the supporters of Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist renegade, to stem it. It is feared that Japan is making an attempt to reseize Shantung which she was compelled to abandon by the terms of the Washington treaty in 1922. Anti-Japanese strikes and boycotts are spreading rapidly in the Canton region, reports state.

Chiang Executes Workers.

The execution of labor and peasant leaders by right wing officials continues at Ningpo, according to information received here. Chiang Kai-shek fearing a rebellion of workers and peasants has sent 200 executioners to Ningpo to murder left wing leaders.

Recall Ruthenberg Defiance of Court On His 45th Birthday

On this occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary of the birth of our late leader, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, we publish herewith his opening statement to the judge who sentenced him to a long term in Sing Sing Prison in New York:

"I have merely this to say for myself, that I have in the past held certain ideals for a reorganization of society on a new basis. I have upheld those ideals and gone to prison for them when they were connected with the late war. I have stood by those principles in which I firmly believe, and I still stand for those principles irrespective of the result of this particular trial. I expect in the future, as in the past, to uphold and fight for those principles until the time comes that those principles triumph, and a new society is built in place of the present social organization. I realized from the beginning of this trial, as I have in any other trial that I have taken part in as a defendant, that this court, and all the instruments of this court, are merely a part of that organization of force which we call the capitalist state; and I expected no other result from an organization of the capitalist class to protect the capitalist system, than the result that has been returned by this court in this particular case; and, of course, accepting this as a case of class justice, a case of the use of the organized force of the state in order to suppress the desires of those who today are suffering under the oppression of the present system, I will accept the sentence in that same spirit of defiance, realizing that I go to prison because of support of a great principle that will triumph in spite of all the courts, in spite of all the organizations of the capitalist class."

(Further facts regarding Ruthenberg on Page 4.)

104 FUR WORKERS RELEASED; MARCH TO JOINT BOARD

Walker Sends Letter to Warren

One hundred and four fur strikers were released from Welfare Island on bail yesterday. They were serving sentences ranging from 10 to 30 days.

Singing "Solidarity Forever" they marched in military formation to the office of the Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St., at 5:30 p. m. When they reached the office they were greeted by cheers of hundreds of fellow unionists and relatives who were waiting to receive them.

They told the assembled workers that they kept busy digging potatoes while they were on the island.

To Release Five More.

It is hoped to obtain the release by Monday of the five workers who were sentenced to six months each at the same time the other workers were given the shorter sentences. The six month terms were meted out as a result of a protest against the unfair attitude displayed by Magistrate Ewald in Jefferson Market Court.

Passing the Buck.

The Joint Board of the furriers' union yesterday received a letter from the secretary of Mayor Walker acknowledging their communication of last Wednesday which was delivered by a committee of three accompanied by 5,000 strikers and members of their families. The letter from the mayor says that the complaints of brutalities would be referred to the police commissioner for consideration.

The letter reads as follows:

"Mrs. Margaret Bandili,
"Joint Board Furriers' Union,
"22 East 22nd Street, N. Y. C.
"Dear Madam:

"Mayor Walker has directed me to acknowledge your letter of July 6th to you, and through you to the other members of the Committee of Striking Fur Workers, in which you call attention to alleged brutalities in connection with the fur strike.

"Your communication has been referred to Police Commissioner Warren who has charge of this situation, and you can be assured the facts contained in your letter will have his earnest consideration.

"Very truly yours,
"(Signed) Edward L. Stanton,
"Secretary to the Mayor."

Only a Gesture.

That the referring of the letter to the police commissioner is just a gesture that will result in no action, was the opinion of Joint Board officials yesterday. They pointed out the fact that they already have made a complaint to Commissioner Warren concerning the brutality of the police and filed with him several weeks ago the affidavits of a number of workers who had been beaten in the 30th St. police station after their arrest on the picket line.

The police commissioner's office interviewed some of these workers who had been injured, and he promised that the investigation would be continued and the charges thoroly sifted. To date no report has been made on this matter. Arrests have continued as usual.

Three Furriers Arrested.

Three furriers who were arrested Thursday at Union Square when the socialists in cooperation with the police broke up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration were released on bail for trial July 12 in the Jefferson Market Court. They are A. Macardo, M. Waliger and Max Levine.

Prisoners Go on Hunger Strike in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Unable longer to stand the atrocious food and revolting against inhuman treatment on the part of keepers, several hundred prisoners at the Andonaegui prison today declared a hunger strike. They demand the immediate dismissal of the warden.

SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATION IN UNION SQUARE JUST AS POLICE CHARGED INTO IT



WORKERS PARTY ANSWERS CHARGE OF A. SHIPLACOFF

Flatly denying all of the charges sent to the papers yesterday by A. Shiplacoff and L. Frisina that the Commnnists created a disturbance at the Union Square demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti, the New York District (No. 2) of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement, placing the blame directly on Shiplacoff and his associates. The statement goes on to say, in part:

* * *

"It is called to our attention that Mr. Abraham I. Shipkoff in a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union charged that the Workers (Communist) Party is responsible for the breaking up of the demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti at Union Square Thursday and that it was decided upon at a meeting of the Workers Party Wednesday evening.

"Mr. Shiplacoff claims that he and his group will not defend Communist prisoners in the future.

"In the first place Mr. Shiplacoff and his socialist colleagues are trying to explain away their criminal action in asking the police to break up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, because the thousands of workers who came to voice their protests demanded to hear the militant leader of the striking furriers, Ben Gold.

"Many of our members and trade unionists generally have brot to us the facts concerning the incident, namely that Gold who together with members of his union came to share in the protest and demand the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti was recognized by a group of workers and they raised the cry: 'Gold is in the audience,' which was overwhelmingly shouting a demand that Gold be given the platform.

"Gold was hoisted by many of the workers upon their shoulders and carried to the platform. He did not desire to speak and demanded of the chairman that he be allowed to quiet the audience so the demonstration might proceed peacefully.

"It is the selfish and narrow interests of the right wing socialists that is responsible for the entire affair. First they try to exploit the issue of Sacco and Vanzetti in their interests, denying the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee representing 500,000 organized workers of this city of which we are a part, the right to have a share in the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

"Shiplacoff is making use of the fact that the Workers Party held a membership meeting on Wednesday, a meeting that was advertised in the press as was also the order of business. This is another example of the provocative methods of a Shiplacoff, a Sigman, and of the Socialist and the Forverdiht.

"As to the statement about the decision of the union affiliated with the Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti that they will not in the future defend Communist political prisoners, we want to state that Mr. Shiplacoff and his associates, the Sigmans, the Schlichtmans are today pointing their fingers at and jailing not only Communists but hundreds of trade unionists in the needle industry.

"The Workers Party will defend in the future as in the past every worker taken in the clutches of the capitalist police, be he anarchist, socialist, Communist or workers holding any other view, so long as he is fighting in the interests of the workingclass."

SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE SHOWS SOCIALISTS BROKE UNITY OF LABOR

Issues Statement Revealing Shiplacoff Enemy of Workingclass Solidarity

Condemning the actions of the socialist clique who in open cooperation with the police department broke up Thursday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee yesterday issued a statement explaining in detail the events leading up to the meeting. Roger Francezan of the I. W. W. also testified to the socialists calling on the police.

The statement of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee points out how after Leonard Frisina, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee had agreed that the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee would be allowed to cooperate, let Abraham I. Shiplacoff of the socialist party, chairman of the "liberation committee", to rule that the latter organization would not be allowed to participate.

The statement, in full, reads as follows:

The Statement of Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee

"The breaking up of Thursday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square, where 25,000 workers had gathered to demand the release of the two Italian workers, is a crime that all those who are working in their behalf must condemn in strong terms.

"When the socialist party leaders who had gained control of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee permitted Abraham I. Shipacoff to destroy the plan to have all sections of the labor movement participate; after Leonard Frisina had so agreed, places the responsibility for the disgraceful display of police brutality squarely on the shoulders of the socialist party leaders, who for partisan reasons wanted to have exclusive control in the selection of the speakers.

United Front Agreement Reached.

On Monday, June 27, Ross Baron and Carlo Tresca, representing the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, held a conference with Leonardo Frisina, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee at which he agreed that the former organization should participate in yesterday's demonstration. It was decided that each organization would have two platforms and be responsible for the conduct of their respective followers.

"We were never informed officially of any change of plans but were told by some delegates who are affiliated with their organization that at a meeting of their executive committee held Wednesday, when Frisina reported on the agreement between the two committees, that Shiplacoff, who was presiding, ruled the proposed plan order. He said that no other speakers would be allowed at the meeting except those whom he chose. Furthermore, he would give the list of names to the police who would see to it that no one else would be allowed to speak.

The Last Minute Change.

"This tyranny established over the committee by the socialist party took place only one day before the demonstration.

"We did not notify the members of our organization of the move on the part of the socialist clique to create trouble, as we wanted the affair to be a success, being interested above all in the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We had notified all our affiliated organizations of the demonstration also having a resolution in favor of the one-hour strike passed at the Union Square meeting June 26, where 25,000 needle trades workers approved it.

"Two hundred thousand leaflets and 100,000 stickers were given out by our committee, that used every means at our disposal to have as big a turnout of the New York workers as possible.

Workers Call For Ben Gold.

"When the thousands of workers gathered at the Square saw that instead of a meeting to secure the release of our two fellow workers it was being utilized to advance the political views and prestige of a certain organization, the assembled workers were not satisfied.

"Spying Ben Gold, the manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers'

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. STATE DEPT. BULLDOZED SPAIN TO GET OIL SALE

Threatened Embargo if USSR Oil Bought

That the American Ambassador to Spain Moore actually threatened Spain with an embargo on all cotton goods destined for that country unless she awarded her oil monopoly to the Standard Oil Company and British oil interests instead of a native corporation imposing Soviet Union oil (which actually won the contract) leaked out in an amazing story of U.S. oil diplomacy appearing in yesterday's issue of the New York Times.

Admitting that the State Department actually fought the Standard Oil's battle for the contract, the New York Times says, "The American and British governments are understood to have brought strong representations to bear upon the government of General Primo de Rivera in support of their national petroleum organizations. Alexander Moore, the then American Ambassador, who was a personal friend of the dictator, was asked to lead the combined British-American attack. Even the British Ambassador, the senior to Mr. Moore in diplomatic precedence, is said to have requested the American representative to attempt to save the situation.

Moore Threatens Boycott.

"The Standard Oil and the Shell companies, it is understood, at once

(Continued on Page Three)

Can You Secure All or Part of $25,000 Security?

On Monday morning, Jo-Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, David Gordon, and Bert Miller will report at the office of the District Attorney in answer to the indictment of the Federal Grand Jury. They will be held pending the payment of bail. We must secure not less than $25,000 in property security to cover the bail of the defendants. If this is not secured it will be necessary to pay an exorbitant premium of not less than $700, or if that cannot be raised then the defendants will have to stay in jail until the date of trial. They will be unable to continue their work on the paper. We appeal to all comrades who have any connections with those who have any real estate to secure their consent to stand bail for those indicted. Comrades who are able to secure any part of the security needed should call, telephone or wire at once to the DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, Orchard 1680.

FORD PRODUCTION LOW, APOLOGIZES FOR JEW BAITING

Industrialist Pleads Ignorance

Henry Ford is sorry that he ever said anything offensive about the Jews. This is the gist of his statement made public yesterday by Arthur Brisbane. In addition Ford promises that he will refrain from further anti-semitic utterances and will withdraw from circulation the odious pamphlet, "The International Jew."

The new General Motors' plans for a car to compete with the present Ford product together with the necessity for additional capital to carry on the competitive fight which is sure to ensue is said to be the main cause of the apology which reads in part:

Able Forgiveness.

"I deem it my duty as an honorable man to make amends for the wrong done to the Jews as fellowmen and brothers, by asking their forgiveness for the harm I have unintentionally committed, by retracting as far as lies within my power the offensive charges laid at their door by these publications, and by giving them the unqualified assurance that henceforth they may look to me for friendship and good will.

"Righteous Indignation."

This assurance of goodwill in the future contradicts by implication Ford's statement that the publication of anti-Jewish articles was done without his knowledge.

Ford Production Off.

In the face of the fact that the Ford production has fallen off considerably within the last two years this abject statement loses some of its edge. The figures are 1,790,258 cars for 1924 as compared to 1,447,515 for 1926. Ford concludes his climb-down with:

"Finally, let me add this statement is made on my own initiative and wholly in the interest of right and justice and in accordance with what I regard as my solemn duty as a man and citizen."

* * *

Rosenwald Pleased.

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago millionaire, expressed gratification at Ford's about-face and commented, "Mr. Ford's statement is very greatly belated. This letter would have been very much more to his credit had it been written five years ago."

* * *

Settlement in Sight.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Negotiations for settlement of the $1,000,000 libel suit brought by Aaron Sapiro, Chicago attorney, against Henry Ford, have been opened, Robert Marx, law partner of Sapiro, declared yesterday.

Literary Critic Dead.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Keith Preston, author, critic, columnist and literary editor of the "Chicago Daily News," died last night in the Evanston Hospital after a few days' illness.

Where Will You Be On JULY 14th ?

Some of your fellow-workers will be setting out that day for the first

SIX WEEKS' TOUR

to

SOVIET RUSSIA

to see all the sights of the new world there—the schools, factories, nurseries, clubs, museums, industrial developments of the first Workers' Republic.

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It is the only way to finance the Convention and prevent you from losing your right to vote.

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SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment.

"THOUSANDS IN SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATION SHOUTING FOR GOLD TO SPEAK"



The huge crowd, as seen in the picture, was orderly enough until Socialists irritated by the workers' demand that Ben Gold, leader of the fur strike should speak, assaulted Gold and called on the police to break up the meeting.

THE UNITY OF LABOR AND THE UNION SQUARE DEMONSTRATION

THE unity of the labor movement is most vital to its existence and progress. It is the basic fact which must underlie the policy of labor in all its activities.

The Socialist Party leaders who are directly responsible for the breaking up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square Thursday, not only struck a blow at the solidarity of labor, but directed an attack at the very life of the labor movement itself.

No one will deny that the left wing workers, the most advanced section of the trade union movement, have carried the burden of the fight for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Socialists in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, at Atlantic City, in 1925, and at Detroit, in 1926, were silent on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue. They joined with the reaction in evading the issue. Abraham I. Shiplacoff, especially, who was most responsible for the police attack on the workers Thursday, did not raise his voice for Sacco and Vanzetti at the Detroit A. F. of L. convention.

The Socialists merely added another chapter, therefore, to their betrayal of Sacco and Vanzetti when they arbitrarily, and with the aid of the New York police, refused to permit Ben Gold to speak after thousands of enthusiastic and militant workers had demanded that he mount the speakers' stand and address them.

The great demonstration for Ben Gold, in the face of police clubs and the hoofs of the mounted Cossacks of the employing class, clearly indicated that left wing workers made up the great majority of the demonstrators, that they had made it the great success that it promised to be until it was broken by the alliance of the socialist right wingers and the police.

Thus the Socialists have again violated the very solidarity of labor, for the preservation and development of which Sacco and Vanzetti are now facing death in the electric chair.

The campaign for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti must be and can be made broad enough to allow room for all sections of the working class to participate, no matter what their other differences may be. The forces of capitalism, now seeking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, must be shown in no mistaken terms, that every section of the labor movement is solidly and unequivocably for the immediate release of these workers. Any act of provocation or division, which by implication or intent excludes any section of the labor movement from expressing its sympathy with the movement for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, weakens that movement and destroys its power.

The Socialists and right wingers in control of the demonstration worked in full cooperation with the police to enforce their dangerous policy, the same police force which is today arresting pickets, and breaking up labor demonstrations. The capitalist press which has been most vicious in its efforts to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair is uttering peons of praise for the right wingers, and hypocritical statements of regret for what occurred at the demonstration. None will be deluded by these utterances.

The right wing, the Socialist Party, the chief officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, has done practically nothing to secure the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The police and the capitalist press, which has come out so openly in alliance with the right wing, has been the most unscrupulous opponent of the efforts to free these men.

The sole factor which has thus far stayed the hand of the executioner, and which will leave no stone unturned until they are finally freed, is the power of the rank and file of labor, manifested in labor demonstrations in every part of the world.

The rank and file of labor has a right to hear its own spokesmen and no renegades will succeed in their attempts to revoke that right or disrupt the forces of labor, not even in the name of Sacco and Vanzetti.

SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE SHOWS SOCIALISTS BROKE UNITY OF LABOR

(*Continued from Page One*)

Union, one of the organizations affiliated with our committee, some of the workers lifted him up on their shoulders and moved towards one of the speakers' stands. When the 25,000 workers saw Gold they immediately demanded that he be allowed to speak. More than 90 per cent of those present joined in this demand.

"As the cry was taken up by more and more workers, the socialists, August Claessens, secretary of the local organisation and Abraham Weinberg, called upon the police to break up the meeting. By this act they showed that if their own plans could not be realised they preferred to have the demonstration broken up and at the same time allow scores of workers to receive broken heads.

Liberation Fight Goes On.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will go on with its work and save the lives of these two condemned workers.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee was organized July 9, 1926, at a conference held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., where 400 delegates attended, representing 500,000 workers organized in trade unions, labor, fraternal and other organizations. It held its second conference April 22, 1927, and its third meeting June 24, 1927, when it went on record in favor of the one-hour strike and the Union Square demonstration.

"Since our committee has been organized it has held hundreds of meetings in the vicinity of New York. Large gatherings have been held with speakers we have furnished in Philadelphia, Albany, Union City, Passaic, Hartford, Stamford, New Haven, Newark, Bridgeport, Jersey City, Paterson, Buffalo and Elizabeth to name only a few.

"In New York City we filled Madison Square Garden on November 17, 1926 where over 15,000 workers gathered and listened to speeches by such speakers as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Leonard Abbot, Arturo Giovannitti, Arthur Garfield Hays, Carlo Tresca, Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas, William Z. Foster and many others.

Big Demonstration April 16th.

"On Saturday, April 16, we held a mass demonstration in Union Square where over 20,000 workers gathered and protested under our direction. The speakers at that demonstration included Bishop Paul Jones, Leonard Abbot, McAlister Coleman, Robert W. Dunn, Arthur Garfield Hays, Paxton Hibbin, Scott Nearing, Harry Kelly, Carlo Tresca and others.

"We have at all times done our utmost to centralize the work in this city. On April 26th of this year our executive committee elected a committee of three to attend the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee's executive board conference to try and coordinate the work.

"On May 11 we sent them a letter requesting information about the one-hour strike and offering our cooperation. On June 15, Carlo Tresca representing our committee attended a meeting of their executive committee and told them that we would cooperate wholeheartedly in the strike and demonstration.

"On June 25th we received a letter from Frisina in which he said:

"'This committee instructs me to thank you most kindly for your interest in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and to assure you that we appreciate all your efforts in their behalf.

"'Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of the circular letter which we are sending to all the labor unions in the city, so that you may see for yourself what we are doing for that date.

"'Please advise me what if anything—you are planning for the same date in your locality.

"'With best wishes and kindest regards, I beg to remain for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"'Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "'Leonardo Frisina,
"'Executive Secretary.'

"On the basis of this letter and the conversation our committee later held with Frisina, we went ahead and prepared honestly for the demonstration, which undoubtedly would have been held without any trouble.

"In behalf of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee we promise to continue our work in the future as we have in the past until the day arrives that Sacco and Vanzetti leave the Massachusetts prison as free men to once again take their places in the ranks of the working class of this country.

"SACCO-VANZETTI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE,
(Signed) "Rose Baron,
Acting Secretary.
"Carlo Tresca,
Acting Treasurer."

Roger Francescon, delegate of the Marine Transport Workers, I. U. 510, I. W. W., issued a statement yesterday exposing the acts at the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee meeting held last Wednesday, at which he was a delegate.

It reads as follows:

"On July 6th the Italian Chamber of Labor called a meeting of the Sacco and Vanzetti Liberation Committee. During the discussion, when a list of speakers was being presented to the delegates for approval, some one among the delegates asked if the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee was going to be represented also. The secretary, Brother Frasina, made a statement declaring that a few days previous to this date, Carlo Tresca and Rose Baron came to him and asked to have a united form of action on this date, at least in the Union Square demonstration.

"They emphasized, he stated, that insofar as the Webster Hall and the Cooper Union Hall had been rented by the Sacco Liberation Committee they would not insist on having speakers there, however, they thought it was all important to have speakers from both sides speaking at the open air meeting, as there the audience would be largely composed of radically inclined people.

"Frasina declared that at the time he did not have any objection, due to the fact that he was finding difficulties to secure permission from the park commissioner for the demonstration of July 6th, so he promised that both committees could have speakers at the time.

"But the executive committee, when told of this new arrangement, strongly objected to having any body coming from the Communists, as they termed the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, and Frasina said to the delegates, 'Now it is up to you'.

"At this point the chairman of the meeting, Abraham Shiplacoff ruled that a discussion on this point was not necessary and that the decision of the executive committee was binding. This started protest from myself, representing the Marine Transport Workers of the IWW and from my fellow worker, Ben Edelman, representing the Industrial District Council of the IWW, also Brother James W. Walsh of the Plumbers' Helpers strenuously objected to these discriminations. Then I pointed out to Shiplacoff that the audience would be largely composed of radicals of all shades, who would protest against any discrimination, and that some serious trouble could ensue. Shiplacoff declared that the police would protect this committee and that they would be called upon for protection. This caused strong protest from Ben Edelman and myself, but to no avail, as we were overruled by men who had their machine pretty well oiled, and it was useless for us to try to do anything else as we would have been thrown out anyway, so we withdrew.

"After having witnessed the dastardly action of the socialists at Union Square, where Assemblyman Claessens and Herman Hens kicked Ben Gold on the face and his body while he was helplessly held by his admirers who were attempting to shove him on the stand, I deem it my duty to expose that gang of cowards, who have done more to stab Sacco and Vanzetti in the back than all the capitalist agencies put together.

"Roger Francescon, Marine Transport Workers' I. U. 51 of the I.W.W."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Needle Trade Defense

You will want to be present at the Concert which will take place on Saturday, July 16, in the Coney Island Stadium. As a class conscious worker you must be there to express your solidarity with the striking furriers and impoverished cloakmakers. Then too, you should not miss the opportunity of being present at a concert, where the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 will participate, conducted by the internationally-known Ernst Rapee where Alexis Kosloff, well-known [illegible] will appear in person with his famous ballet in special [illegible] "Ice Igor," in which several of the best known dancers of the Metropolitan will participate. Such a program of attractions has not yet been arranged. Besides these, Ben Gold and the lawyers who fought for the furriers in Mineola will address the gathering.

Those who saw Alexis Kosloff in last year's Stadium Concert held for the benefit of the Passaic strikers, will surely take advantage of this really wonderful treat. We advise you to provide yourself with tickets immediately to be assured of a seat. Tickets are $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats.

Every Factory a Fortress

This is the message of our dead commander-in-chief, Comrade LENIN.

What is now the haven of the exploiters, must be turned into the fortress of the proletariat. The capture of these fortresses can only be accomplished by the army of the proletariat, by a systematic and well-organized attack with the most powerful weapon available for the destruction of the present system of capitalist exploitation. The most powerful weapon of our proletarian army is this attack of The DAILY WORKER. It is only by a constant bombardment with copies of The DAILY WORKER, by the securing of new readers within the walls of the fortress, the final victory can be assured. The army of proletarians within the wall of these fortresses, the army which at present is helping to maintain the present system of exploitation, this army must be won over from within, its loyalty to the cause of the proletarian revolution must be developed, its courage and willingness to fight against the ruling class must be raised to the highest pitch. Every comrade must enlist in this campaign against the enemy, in the campaign for FIVE THOUSAND NEW READERS. Every comrade belongs on the front line of the campaign to storm the citadels of capitalism, with a stronger and bigger army of DAILY WORKER readers.

OHIO MINERS ASK MORE CONFERENCE REJECT WAGE CUT

Very Little Sentiment For Non-Union Work

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8.—Refusal to consider the $8 wage scale offered by Ohio operators, the executive council of district No. 6 (Ohio), of the United Mine Workers today asked the operators to re-convene the joint conference held this winter at Miami, Fla., to fix a wage scale for the central competitive field.

The Ohio operators have already announced that they will re-open their mines on a non-union basis, at the low wage mentioned. However, they apparently were much dissatisfied with the way in which this announcement was greeted by the miners, as, with the exception of one small local, the organized miners were unanimous against any yielding on the matter of wages, so they finally made an appeal to the district union officials, and the latter have asked a discussion from the beginning.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 8.—An attack on the union is seen in the arrest of three employees of the Union Valley Coal Mine at Hanlin station. They are charged with dynamiting the house of the superintendent, altho that official was known to be in the habit of keeping explosives in his office, and an accidental explosion could have resulted.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

sorbs the spirit of America, that spirit that makes people uncomfortable unless they are up and doing. A man who can take half a million from the government and become an international hero has much to thank his adopted country for. Also the country does him something. If he lands safely on his retund trip we suggest that the government drop the recovery suit against him. In fact we believe that this would not be doing the right thing by our hero. Why not give him a half million in addition and a monopoly of the junk from the old battleships and cruisers that will be scrapped to make room for new ones after the present naval conference at Geneva adjourns.

* * *

MUSSOLINI has ended bogus titles in Italy we are told. Benito is also busily engaged putting up an opposition to those who are trying to put an end to Benito. The great "duce" has been thrilling the easily-thrilled section of the world's population by deeply decrees deciding important matters from the bobbing of women's hair to solving the class struggle. Now, only those with titles aged in wood will be allowed to report them publicly. It is said that Mussolini desires to be an emperor. Perhaps he had better dig up a crown in jig time, else he may not have a head to rest it on, if he procrastinates.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Notice To All Units.

Back numbers of The DAILY WORKER for free distribution may be had by party units on Thursdays and Fridays of each week for use at open air meetings.

* * *

Long Island Meeting.

An open air meeting in front of the Sunshine Biscuit Co., Long Island, will be held at 12 a. m. today by factory district 3 of the Y. W. L. Directions: Take the I. R. T. at Grand Central to 11th St. court house; ask for Sunshine Biscuit Company. All Long Island comrades must attend.

* * *

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

First Avenue and 79th Street. Speakers: Stanley, Garnett, and Miller.

Steinway and Jamaica Avenue, Long Island. Speakers: Bixby, and Hales.

Mermaid and West 16th Street. Speakers: Bentall, Ginsberg and Markoff.

* * *

New Jersey Meetings Tonight.

West New York—14th Street and Bergenline Ave. Speaker: Nessin.

Perth Amboy—Smith and Elm Street. Speakers: Ehrlich and Powers.

* * *

Melos Stand At Carnival.

Section 6 of the party will have a watermelon stand at The DAILY WORKER Carnival.

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 8.—Complaints charging Cecil H. DeMille, motion picture producer, and G. Banks, said to be a lawyer and insurance man, with usury in connection with Julian Petroleum Stock Pool Loans, were issued today by Dr. E. J. Lickley, City Persecutor.

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HELP
THE PLUMBERS' HELPERS BUILD A UNION!

American Association of Plumbers' Helpers

First Annual

Grand Picnic

TOMORROW, SUNDAY, JULY 10

at

Pleasant Bay Park

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

10:00 A.M.—Tennis
12:30 P.M.—Children's Events
1:00 P.M.—Track Events
2:00 P.M.—Base Ball Game
4:15 P.M.—Tug-of-War
4:30 P.M.—Races
5:15 P.M.—Boxing Exhibition
6:00 P.M.—Speakers

DANCING STARTS AT 4 P.M.

DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 81st St., then 180th St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 180th Crosstown to Unionport.

Labor Organizations

The picnic of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, which will be held this Sunday, at Pleasant Bay Park, Unionport, Bronx, is promising to be one of the biggest affairs of the season in the New York Labor movement.

An exhibition boxing match will be held with amateurs and semi-professionals participating.

The plumbers' helpers baseball team is hard at work preparing for this picnic. A game between the Plumbers' Helpers Team and the team of the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic, an organization endorsed by the United Textile Workers of Passaic, will be one of the outstanding features of the picnic.

The Plumbers' Helpers Jazz Band is going to play all afternoon, Sunday.

* * *

Local 35 Meets Monday.

A general membership meeting of Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will be held Monday night after work at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Louis Hyman and Ben Gold will speak.

Active Members Meeting Today.

* * *

All active members of Local 35 should be present at 11 a. m. today. A meeting will be held at the headquarters, 7 East 22nd St.

* * *

Hungarian Meeting Wednesday.

The Hungarian Needle Trades Club will meet Wednesday evening at 350 East 81st St. Ben Gold will speak. All workers are invited to bring their friends.

Bronx Detective Is Elected Legion Head After a Fist Fight

A fist fight, considerable shouting and threats ended the ninth annual convention of the New York County American Legion which ended yesterday.

As a result Thomas A. Nielson, a Bronx detective, was re-elected county commander with 943 votes. The fight was precipitated during a vote on the resolution which would have ended the right of a county commander to succeed himself.

Shouts of "sit down" and "shut up" preceded the vote. As one legionaire demanded an apology for an alleged insult the party became a free-for-all. Friends of the contending factions pulled the contestants apart and the vote was then taken.

In addition to the fight the convention passed a resolution urging congress to "recognize" the Star Spangled Banner as the national anthem.

Montrose Loses A Fin.

The Canadian Pacific Steamer Montrose, which left Southampton, England, early today, suffered a damaged propeller when it struck a submerged object of some kind off the English coast, according to advice received at the Canadian Pacific offices here this afternoon.

Bullied Spain Over Oil U. S. State Department

(Continued from Page One)

brought pressure upon their respective governments, and the American State Department and the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs cabled their respective Madrid ministers hurried instructions to take action.

The strongest of the American Ambassador to force Spain to give the oil monopoly to the Standard Oil Company, which is pressed for a time would be successful, is described by the Times correspondent in the following words:

"Whether it was because of the dictator's (Primo de Rivera) personal friendship for Mr. Moore or because of the threat which the ambassador is said to have made that an embargo would be placed on all cotton destined for Spain, is not known, but the upshot was that Primo de Rivera replied that while Mr. Moore was ambassador to the Spanish court no Russian oil or oil products would be allowed to enter the country."

Standard Loses Fight.

Despite the threats of the American ambassador, the Standard Oil Company lost its battle for the monopoly. The Portpost Petroleum Company is Spanish both in personal and capital.

A decree issued by the Spanish government not only establishes a monopoly of the petroleum industry but bars bids from foreign concerns.

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Offer No. 6 — LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION by Leon Trotsky. A brilliant criticism of present day literary propagandists in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Offer No. 7 — MARX AND ENGELS by D. Ryazanov. A striking account of the lives and theories and proletarian achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

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In case of rain, Sunday, July 17, at 8 p. m.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors
BERT MILLER.....Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

To Commemorate Ruthenberg's Birthday—Fight the War Danger.

Had Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg lived he would have been forty-five years old today. Young in years, he was at the time of his death already a veteran in the ranks of the revolution. It is impossible to commemorate the birth of Ruthenberg without recalling, in face of the present war danger, his role in the American labor movement precisely ten years ago at this time. In the dark days of this country's entrance into the world war, when frenzied mobs of maddened jingoes were howling in the wake of the warmongers, when the old national leaders of the Socialist Party, of which Ruthenberg was the local leader in Cleveland, were wallowing in the slough of sentimental pacifism, perverting the revolutionary movement into pro-German channels or shouting with the jingoes, Ruthenberg defied them all and took the lead in the anti-draft agitation which led to his first arrest and imprisonment.

Ten years ago, in the face of the last world war, our late leader gave to the American labor movement a militant example of how a revolutionist should face the task of combating the criminal slaughter of workers by the imperialist butchers.

Today, when Britain is openly striving to provoke war against the Soviet Union, when the United States imperialists carry on their own conspiracies in their own interests with the same object in view, when the mighty financial power of Wall Street is used to finance white guard governments in Europe, when the ink is hardly dry on an American loan to the fascist dictator, Pilsudski of Poland, it is not difficult to perceive the fact that the United States is following its own policies against the Soviet Union in backing the servile governments that are forever on the auction bloc, for sale to the highest bidder to carry on their campaigns of forgery, provocation and murder against the workers and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, or to engage in any debased task that may be set them by their buyers, the imperialist masters of the capitalist world.

In the last war Ruthenberg, in the thick of the fight and in face of the greatest peril, established himself as a courageous leader of the masses. He, more than any other individual, came to personify the American Communist movement that arose out of the war, and the collapse of the old social-democratic parties of the Second (Socialist) International. In America, as in other countries, a tremendous impetus was given to the development of the revolutionary movement by the brilliant achievements of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. Arising from the identical causes that caused the collapse of the old International the Russian revolution became a tremendous revolutionizing factor in the labor movement of the world. Comrade Ruthenberg was among the very first of the American leaders to appreciate its full significance and its implications for the future of the labor movement in this country. From the first he was the most able defender of the Russian workers' and peasants' government and, at the time of his death, was taking the lead in the fight against the war danger, whose ominous clouds were already lowering upon the horizon.

Only by a relentless fight against imperialism and the threat of war can we pay tribute to our dead leader, whose birth we today commemorate.

Sheffield Journeys to Rapid City.

The American ambassador to Mexico, James R. Sheffield, responsible for the recent diplomatic scandal that swept over him when President Calles called his bluff on his military threats, is the most recent visitor to the summer resort of the asthmatic president of the United States. Sheffield is slated for the discard because the dirty scheme of the administration to terrorize the Mexican president by pretending to reveal to him the plans for American military intervention failed to terrorize him into yielding to the demands of Wall Street. When Calles published to the world the alleged military plans of Sheffield in Mexico City, and "Nervous Nelly" Kellogg in the state department at Washington declared the documents had been stolen and then altered by forgers to make it appear that the peace-loving, gentle, child-like government of the United States was planning military intervention. This excuse was too lame and was greeted with derisive laughter because of its crudity.

Sheffield will probably not return to Mexico City. Henry L. Stimson, the diplomatic flunkey who helped the gunmen of Wall Street disarm the Nicaraguan liberal forces in order that Diaz, the chosen president of the American imperialists, could hold undisputed sway, is proposed as successor to Sheffield.

The individual who serves as Wall Street's ambassador in Mexico is unimportant. What is important is the vicious imperialist policy being conducted in Mexico in order to protect the interests of the Rockefeller oil concern, the Guggenheimer mining interests and Hearst's land interests and to extend in general American imperialist power in Central and South America.

The workers of the United States ought to fight against the vicious policy of the government in Mexico and do everything in their power to aid the Mexican workers and peasants drive from their land the agents of the oil and mining trusts and of the banking houses of Wall Street.

The Klan Explosion in Indiana.

Hoosier politicians are all hunting their holes because of the recent interview of a district attorney with David C. Stephenson, former imperial dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan, now serving a life term in the penitentiary for fiendishly torturing to death in the process of a most depraved debauch a young woman named Madge Oberholtzer. Stephenson, for a number of years the most powerful political boss among the republican grafters in Indiana, a friend of the late President Harding, of Harry M. Daugherty and the rest of the Ohio gang, used his position in the hooded order of native-born white, protestant, one hundred per cent Americans, to shield him in his degenerate practices.

His eventual undoing was not so much because his prosecutors were revolted at his assaults upon the young woman, but because his political star was on the wane in the inner circles of the klan. Convicted and sentenced, Stephenson expected his former associates of the night-shirt brigade to secure his release. Months dragged into years and he still remains in the penitentiary. Hence, as a matter of self-preservation, the former grand dragon turns upon his associates. The governor of the state, the mayor of Indianapolis and other luminaries are wondering where the lightning will strike. Senator Jim Watson has retired to his aperture in Rushville, Indiana, and would like to pull the cavity in after him—at least until the storm blows over.

Just how far Stephenson has gone in his exposing of the graft and corruption of the republican-klan machine in Indiana, is not known and may never be known, for the simple reason that steps will be taken to release him or in some other way stop the scandal. The shady election practices, the most brazen ballot-box stuffing and bribery of the electorate has become the ordinary procedure in Indiana, just as it is in Ohio, where Daugherty and Harding reigned supreme, or as it is in Illinois under the Len Small gang, or in Pennsylvania under the Mellon-Vare-Fisher corruptionists.

We do not refer to the case of Stephenson because of any moral indignation against him. He is no better nor worse than any other political boss in this country. We expose such creatures in order that workers may come to hold in the utmost contempt the public servants of the capitalist governments in the various states and in the nation and to despise the hirelings of capitalism in the labor movement who tell workers to support candidates of the old parties of capitalism, instead of creating their own labor party against the parties of Wall Street.

Ruthenberg's Place in American Labor Movement

In the development of the labor movement, of all other social institutions, certain individuals come to personify certain stages. In the history of American labor five men stand out as embodiments of various stages—Terence V. Powderly, Samuel M. Gompers, Daniel DeLeon, Eugene V. Debs and C. E. Ruthenberg. All of these men, with the exception of DeLeon, lived through the world war, but only one of them can be said to have represented the interests of the working class after the war. That one was Ruthenberg who, at the time of his death last March, was the highest type of American labor leader yet produced in the United States. Not only did he possess the organizational ability, the broad experience in the best of the older leaders, but he possessed a Marxian-Leninist knowledge of the movement that made him the superior of any of them.

However, we do not yield to the illusion that it was Ruthenberg who created the environment in which he worked, but he brought to it the best product of the new labor movement that arose out of the agony and ashes of the great imperialist convulsion known as the world war.

The Labor Reactionaries.

Of the five men we have chosen as typical of certain stages and who played prominent parts in the labor movement in their time, Powderly and Gompers, were avowedly reactionary at the time of their deaths, but both of them had played parts at certain stages. Powderly became the leading figure in that amorphous mixture of labor elements, small shopkeepers, professionals, known as the Knights of Labor. Dictated on the field of economic struggle it lapsed into weird unscientific and utopian cooperative ventures that were fast submerged by the terrific tempo of capitalist development. In the great labor upheavals of the 80's Powderly cut a sorry figure in his fight against the eight-hour movement and his own organization was swept into the movement in spite of him.

The leader of the more advanced forces of labor that took issue with Powderly and the Knights of Labor was Samuel G. Gompers, head of the newly-created American Federation of Labor. But the great clash of class interests that culminated in the Haymarket bomb disaster sent Gompers scurrying for a safe refuge. As years passed his cowardice in face of the capitalist enemy changed into the courage of a conscious lackey of the powers that be when he was chosen to attack the militant elements of the labor movement. One treachery followed upon another until early in the nineties Gompers plain to every thoughtful worker that Gompers was nothing more nor less than the chief labor lieutenant of capitalism in America.

The Socialist Leaders.

With a fair understanding of Marxian criticism, Daniel DeLeon, leader of the socialist labor party of that day, assailed both Powderly and Gompers and for a considerable time gained a powerful following. His inability correctly to apply Marxian tactics inside the ranks of working class organizations soon resulted in his playing directly into the hands of the reactionaries by deserting the main stream of the labor movement and trying to organize new socialist-controlled "pure" unions.

Considerable impetus was given to the agitation for dual unions by the great American Railway Union strike of the early nineties, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs who later, under the influences of certain socialist-democrats, used the organization, after its defeat by the combined forces of the government and the railroad companies, as the basis for the organization of the socialist party. For years Debs was the principal socialist propagandist in the country, though he never played an important role in the leading political and organizational work of that party. In spite of this he did personify the early stages of that party—a fiery militancy vitiated by a sentimentalism strongly flavored with christian socialism and populism.

The Crucible of World War.

When the world war broke upon humanity DeLeon had been dead for almost a year. What his attitude toward the war might have been can never be known. He did not, however, in his writings seem able to grasp the great changes that had taken place and the transition from competitive capitalism into imperialism, characterized by Lenin as the "final stage of capitalism" passed by him unnoticed. Powderly, an old man at the outbreak of the war, played no part in the labor movement. He had long enjoyed the quiet of a soft government job, the reward of the executive committee of the capitalist class for his treachery to the working class. The record of Gompers is too well known and too odious to need extended comment. So anxious was he to serve his bloody masters that he descended to depths of depravity to which ordinary vassals of capitalism would shrink from contemplating. Using his office in the interests of the imperialist war-mongers of Wall Street during the war, he became their most militant defender against the revival of the labor movement after the war. He passed away, faithful to the last to those whom he had so long served, with Maudlin patriotic twaddle upon his lips, and his remains were accorded a place of honor alongside the graves of some of the biggest capitalists this country has produced. Debs, who also never perceived the significance of the imperialist era, viewed the war as a gigantic crime against humanity and opposed it upon purely sentimental grounds. The watch-words of the nineties fell flat when uttered before the working class audiences after the world war. For his opposition to the war Debs was finally sent to prison.

Revolutionary Fight Against War.

While the nation was preparing to slaughter its youth and young manhood in the interest of the investments of the House of Morgan in Europe and when congress had passed the draft law with the intention of conscripting the youth into the human slaughter house only a handful of members of the socialist party dared raise the demand for opposition to the war and call upon those within draft age to refuse to register. The outstanding leader of this group was Comrade Ruthenberg, then secretary of the city central committee of the socialist party of Cleveland, Ohio, who made his living working in an office of a clothing concern. He was the first man in the United States arrested for opposition to the draft and for his activity was discharged from the first for which he worked and became for the first time (June, 1917) a paid official of the party. From that time onward Ruthenberg was a national figure in the movement. He with Alfred Wagenknecht and Charles Baker served jail terms after being convicted for opposing the imperialist war.

Upon his release from jail at the close of the war Ruthenberg was the one outstanding national figure in the old labor movement that cast his lot with the communist movement in this country. In his own life he personified the best traditions of the old party carried over into the period of world revolution. Despising the treachery of creatures of the Powderly and Gompers calibre, he at the same time avoided the mechanical, almost grotesque Marxism that characterized DeLeon, and although being the equal of Debs in courage and ability as an organizer he avoided the sentimental swamps of utopianism and correctly interpreted events in the labor movement in the light of Marxist-Leninist analysis.

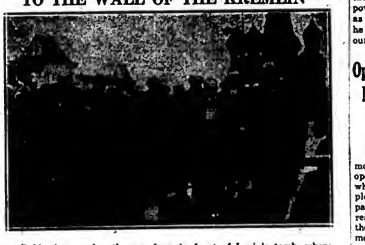
Even with the fragmentary facts brought out in this brief sketch before him the worker can easily perceive that of all the outstanding figures in the American labor movement Ruthenberg alone represented the highest type of labor leader yet produced in the class struggles in America, and in the light of present threats of a new world war against the Soviet Union and for further division of the world among the imperialist powers his work is as valuable and as effective today as it was while he was still fighting at the head of our revolutionary forces.

CARRYING RUTHENBERG URN



At the Moscow railroad station, Smeral, of Czecho-Slovakia, member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, has just received the urn from Comrade Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who can be seen behind Smeral and Yakolev, commandant of Moscow.

TO THE WALL OF THE KREMLIN



Bukharin carrying the urn from in front of Lenin's tomb where the speeches were made at Comrade Ruthenberg's Moscow funeral services, to the wall of the Kremlin. Behind Bukharin are Kolaroff and Engdahl. Behind Kolaroff is Platinsky.

Open Air Work, One of the Most Important Phases of Our Activies.

By A. GUSAKOFF.

With the coming of the summer months a new field of activity was opened for our party. A broad field, which if properly utilized and exploited, must a big gain for the party, meant a greater possibility to reach thousands of workers thruout the country, conveying to them our message, spreading our literature among them, our party mothly organs, and daily newspapers and giving them the correct interpretation of many important events.

This field of open-air work if properly organised, and earnestly supported by ALL the comrades, would give us, as the fruit of our work: New members, new numbers of sympathisers, more funds to continue our struggle, and a great number of new readers of our dailies and periodicals.

More Attention Needed.

But it seems that many comrades of our party do not pay much attention to this important work. Comrades who are appointed to speak and act as chairmen, do not show up at meetings, comrades responsible for the distribution of literature are failing to appear, and it even happens, that comrades who are in charge of the platform, flag, and other necessary implements do not show up at all.

This proves to us, that many of our comrades consider this work of secondary importance, or of no importance at all, and exercise much neglect toward it.

I think, that in order to make this work a success, our comrades must change their attitude and change it as soon as possible. They must realize that this is one of the most important phases of our activities, as it enables us to reach great masses of workers, and if earnestly supported will do much good to the party.

I want to give here in brief a report on the special concentration day of section one, in order to show comrades of other sections what can be achieved in this work, if the work is properly organized.

The Special Distribution.

The special distribution day, scheduled for Thursday a week ago, was organized for the purpose of reaching as many workers in our section as possible. Special articles telling the story of the conditions in many shops and factories of our section, were printed in the special section edition of The DAILY WORKER. The section decided to mobilize ALL the comrades, and distribute the 10,000 copies of this special issue of The Daily. We organized a net of open air meetings in the section, and all the comrades felt that they are in such a way building the section and popularizing the party in this neighborhood.

Some Success.

Was the concentration day a success?

Well, seven of the ten thousand copies of the Daily were distributed, three of the four open-air meetings were held, some money was collected for the Daily, and our message reached on this day thousands of workers of our section.

It is important to note that this concentration day gave more enthusiasm to our comrades to continue their work, and brought back to many of them the fervor of activity which usually comes to one, when he sees that his work is successful.

There is not a single doubt in the minds of the comrades of our section, that if all the comrades would have turned out for this work, the 10,000 copies would have not been sufficient, and at least two more open-air meetings could have been held.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its fcremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Observations on War and Revolution by Ruthenberg

"We find at the beginning of the war in 1914, that there had developed during the preceding decades the imperialist policy in all the great capitalist nations; notably in England and in Germany.

"The struggle for concessions, the struggle for what we now might call 'mandatories,' or colonies, had been going on for a long term of years. We found repeatedly that the governments came in conflict with each other, as for instance, France and Germany over Morocco. The questions at stake were questions as to which country should have the right to exploit this unexploited, undeveloped territory. These conflicts in which the governements fought the battles, thru diplomacy, of the capitalist class, reflected the imperialist process, the development of imperialism, the securing of these concessions for the benefit of the home capitalist.

"IT IS OUT OF THIS PROCESS THAT THE WAR EMERGED. IT IS OUT OF THIS PROCESS THAT OTHER WARS WILL DEVELOP IN THE FUTURE, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SOCIALIST ANALYSIS."—Testimony in New York trial—1920.

* * *

"During the world war the system of production in Europe, as well as its financial system was undermined. The European capitalist countries are unable to produce as much as they did before the war. This sharpens the struggle between the workers and the capitalists because the capitalists try to put the losses on the backs of the workers and make them accept a lower standard of life. None of the European countries have been able to overcome the forces of destruction of capitalism let loose by the war.

"While the United States was not affected the same way because it was not so deeply involved in the war and made great profits out of it during the first two and a half years of the war, it has become the greatest imperialist country and is exploiting all parts of the world. This development of American imperialism will lead to new wars which will let loose upon American capitalism the same forces that are destroying capitalism in Europe.

"The government which will be established after the result of the revolutionary struggles of the workers must be a workers' and farmers' government—that is, it must be a government which will use its powers against the capitalists just as the capitalists now use the power of the government against the workers."—From "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join."

Final Reservations For Russian Trip Must Be Made Now

The first group of fifty American tourists visiting Soviet Russia will sail on the Swedish-American motor liner, "Gripsholm," July 14th.

This group of American tourists are made up of men and women from all walks of life. There are lawyers, doctors, nurses, teachers, business men and a fairly representative group of workers from the various trades and occupations.

There are a number of reservations still open and registration for this first party will close today, Saturday, July 9th.

Those desiring to sail on July 14th or make such trip to Russia in the future should communicate with the World Tourists, Inc., Room 803, 41 Union Square, New York.

Furriers' Wives to Hit At Police Brutality at Demonstration in Bronx

Bronx women are urged to attend the mass demonstration at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Clairemont Park, way and Washington Avenue, Bronx, to protest against the police brutality against striking left wing furriers.

Kate Gitlow, Rose Wortis and Fannie Warshafsky as well as a number of other women prominent in the labor movement will address the demonstration.

The demonstration will be held under the auspices of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Furriers' Council No. 1.

Notice to Comrades.

Notice is hereby given that owing to a reorganization in our personnel Thomas Garai is no longer connected with The DAILY WORKER. Party units, DAILY WORKER agents and sympathetic organizations are asked to take notice of this announcement and act accordingly.—Bert Miller, for the Management Committee of The DAILY WORKER.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED. FOR THE 6-HOUR WEEK. FOR A LABOR PARTY.

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

One of the most dastardly crimes committed by a degenerate shell of a so-called workingclass political party, against the two victims of capitalist injustice, Sacco and Vanzetti, was the action of the socialist party representatives at the demonstration in Union Square last Thursday when they broke up the giant meeting with the aid of the police rather than allow Ben Gold of the Furriers Union to address the gathering, at the urgent request of 95 per cent of the audience.

* * *

Tho the secretary of the committee under whose auspices the demonstration was held had agreed with representatives of the Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee to accept their co-operation and permit their speakers to address the meeting, the socialists violated this agreement and turned the city police horse, foot and Bomb Squad loose on the workers gathered there to show their loyalty to their brothers who are threatened with execution in e Massachusetts prison.

* * *

It is admitted by all honest witnesses to the disgraceful conduct of the socialists that Ben Gold, rather than give the socialists an excuse for calling in the police and venting their wrath on the militant left wing unionists in the demonstration, wished to speak to the masses advising them the situation and urging them to restrain their indignation and refuse to be provoked. But Gold got kicks in the face and chest for his pains and the clubs of the police did the rest.

* * *

Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, and one of the first to take up the battle in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, told me in this office that in his opinion at least 95 per cent of the workers present at the demonstration wanted to hear Gold speak. They had little use for the liberal hokum handed out by the republican Italician La Guardia, that governor Fuller was a decent fellow and would do the right thing by the convicted men. Those workers place more reliance in the mass strength of the workers than in the inviolable goodness that is buried away deep in the heart of some capitalist servant.

* * *

In the light of what happened at the Union Square demonstration last Thursday it is perfectly clear that the socialists have completely lost whatever semblance of decency remained to stick to them since the year 1919 when they used the police to oust left wing delegates from the convention in Chicago. They are now in open alliance with the Bomb Squad, the entire police force, the employers, the labor fakers and the capitalist press. The stories in the newspapers describing the break-up of the demonstration might have been written by William J. Burns's publicity man. The socialists are welcome to their allies.

* * *

Henry Ford, who once won himself an unenviable reputation by declaring that "history is bunk" has again grasped the prize for general and unusual ignorance by admitting that he knew not the nature of the material published in his own paper, the Dearborn Independent, for several years past. In this weekly, Ford had a whole, nicely-boxed page all to himself. Hardly a week passed that the publication did not contain a broadside against the Jews, and the multi-millionaire flivver magnate hired a small army of Czarist forgers to manufacture protocols designed to prove that the Jews were the cause of all earthly woes from Bolshevism to General Motors.

* * *

When Ford's Hebrews were not busy devouring gentile babies they were engaged in the lucrative practice of gritting a strangle-hold on the banking business, hatching wars between nordic nations and making life miserable for honest one hundred percent Americans like the khaki-coated, slave-driving automobile manufacturer. Ford spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on this propaganda and the man who employed agents to snuffle for alcoholic smells as his workers reported to his factory gates in the morning, the man had experts wracking their brains for new methods to get more profits out of the bone, and sinew of his slaves, did not consider any amount of money too much to spend on his anti-Semitic phobia.

* * *

Now, this great man appears wearing sackcloth and rubbing salt into his wounds. He claims that he did not know that anti-Semitic articles were appearing in his paper, until he found time to look over the files. Then he was sorry that the Jews resented those articles and regarded him as an enemy. Poor, naive Henry! Isn't it surprising that somebody hasn't rubbed him of his swaddlers? *(Continued on Page Four.)*

HAYS DENOUNCES A. SHIPLACOFF FOR ATTACK ON GOLD

'Should Let Him Speak' Says Civil Liberties

When informed that Abraham I. Shiplacoff was sending a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union trying to place the blame for the breaking up of Thursday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration on the shoulders of the Workers (Communist) Party, Arthur Garfield Hays of the union issued a statement in which he says that Ben Gold of the furriers union should have been allowed to speak.

"I think it's an outrage that they did not let Gold speak," said Mr. Hays. "This bitterness between rights and lefts in the needle unions is being overdone. It's just as intolerant for the socialists to adopt an attitude like that as for the Communists to stop socialists from speaking. This meeting on Thursday had nothing to do with the warfare in the needle trades. It was a workingmen's demonstration, and Gold and his followers came there as workingmen."

The New York District Organization of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement flatly denying the charges of Shiplacoff. It points out that Shiplacoff is trying to explain away the action of his socialist colleagues who called upon the police to break up the demonstration because the thousands of workers wanted to hear Ben Gold, furrier leader, speak.

It continues: "Shiplacoff is making use of the fact that the Workers Party held a membership meeting on Wednesday, a meeting that was advertised in the press as was also the order of business. This is another example of the provocative method of Shiplacoff, Sigman, and all of the socialist and the Forwardite.

"As to the statement about the decision of the union affiliated with the Labor Federation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti that it will not in the future defend Communist political prisoners, we want to state that Mr. Shiplacoff and his associates, the Sigmans, and the Schlesinans are today pointing their fingers at and jailing not only Communists but hundreds of trade unionists in the needle industry.

"The Workers Party will defend in the future as in the past every worker taken in the clutches of the capitalist police, be he anarchist, socialist, Communist or workers holding any other view, so long as he is fighting in the interests of the workingclass."

Straton's Wilder Friends Now Forbid Reporters to Tarry

Made wise by the sudden flood of notoriety and the influx of psycho-analytically intentioned visitors which followed in the wake of their successes among the flock of John Roach Straton, the extremist sect of Pentacostalists no longer let the sober minded into their tarrying services.

Reporters who stayed thru the wild whirling and shouting, praying and testifying of the open meeting in Glad Tidings Tabernacle, the Pentacostalist Church in New York, were gently excluded last night when the still wilder "tarrying" service started.

"No Witnesses."

"This is no place for curiosity seekers," said the ushers as they barred the door to all whose faces did not show the fanatical expression demanded of the enthusiasts who remained. As the folding doors slid shut, the reporters saw a throng of "tarriers" fling themselves, men and women and children together, on the floor near the altar in preparation for the primitive rites of Pelion.

It was these orgies of religious emotionalism which attracted many members of the church of the fundamentalist leader, John Roach Straton, and his tacit consent to such practices in his own church raised such a division in his ranks that he has had to interrupt his work of fighting liberalism and suppressing plays and books to defend himself from the charge of abetting something akin to voodooism.

John Drew Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—John Drew, veteran actor, died here yesterday after a prolonged illness. He was 73 years of age.

Kevin O'Higgins, Vice-President of Irish Free State, is Assassinated

DUBLIN, July 10. — Kevin O'Higgins, vice-president of the Irish Free State, and minister of justice and external affairs, died shortly before five o'clock this afternoon from wounds received when he was ambushed and shot four times by three men early this morning.

O'Higgins was on his way to mass, accompanied by his wife, when the assailants drove up in an automobile, fired at him, and escaped. The wounded man was taken to his home, a few hundred yards away, where he died this evening after lingering all day.

Check-Off Is Large Issue of Hard Coal Miners' Convention

SCRANTON, Pa., (FP) July 10.—Still denied the checkoff promised to International President John L. Lewis 17 months ago at the close of the anthracite strike the miners of the northern hard coal field are meeting in Scranton et their biennial convention in belligerent mood.

Delegates from 80,000 workers are ready to give their officers the necessary mandates to demand a showdown with the big operators who agreed to the checkoff during the settlement negotiations of February 1, 1926.

Promises Ignored.

These promises are now cynically forgotten by the Big Three that dominate the field—the Hudson Coal Co. that operates for the Delaware & Hudson R. R.; the Glen Alden Coal Co. that produces for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Hudson R. R. interests and the Pennsylvania Coal Co. that is owned by the Erie R. R.

"As to the statement that the checkoff because it means more funds and security for the union, and the operators oppose it for the same reason, if under this plan there is one hundred per cent organization. No apathetic unionist or company sucker can be a "free rider." The company paymaster is compelled to check off the union dues from each man's bi-weekly pay and to turn them over to the local union treasurer.

Need Revenue.

To the west of the anthracite are the 165,000 bituminous strikers who need all the revenues that can be raised from the hard coal zone. And that is one reason why the operators are breaking their agreement to grant the checkoff. There is a solidarity of interest between many hard and soft coal employers, through joint selling agencies, kindred banking affiliations and sometimes joint ownership.

Pennsylvania Coal Co., for instance, as an Erie R.R. concern, is owned by exactly the same stockholders that own the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co. with 2000 striking employes in the central Pennsylvania bituminous fields. Delaware & Hudson R. R. is closely related to the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R., whose soft coal subsidiaries broke their agreements with the United Mine Workers in central Pennsylvania.

Thousands Unemployed.

Like the union bituminous miners the anthracite men are affected by scab West Virginia coal. Thousands of hard coal men are out of work today because their markets have gone to the smokeless coal of the New River fields in West Virginia, and to coke, briquet and fuel oil concerns.

Times have not been so slack in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre field for many summers. At this writing the 20,000 employes of the Hudson Coal Co. are on a two weeks' vacation without pay.

MASSES RISING AGAINST CHIANG THRUOUT CHINA

Demand March Against Nanking Butchers

HANKOW, China, July 10.—Notwithstanding the fact that certain wavering and uncertain elements of the Wuhan government favor liquidating the revolutionary government and making an alliance with the Nanking government there is growing up in Hankow a powerful movement demanding an expedition against the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-Hsiang. Great mass organizations, realizing the fact that the series of betrayals by the military adventurers who, because of the rapid development of the Netionalist movement, were able to place themselves at the head of the troops, has endangered the very existence of the Wuhan Nationalist revolutionary government, are ever more insistently demanding an expedition against Nenking.

Demend Immediate Action.

A manifesto issued in reference to this by the Hankow committee of the Kuomintang enumerated all of Chiang Kai-shek's crimes against the revolution, namely the suppression of the workers' and peasants' movement by the most ruthless and bloody terror, the economic blockade of the Wuhen government in an effort to starve the revolution into submission, the support of the most vicious counter-revolutionary actions in the rear of the Nationalist forces, the spreading of the most malignent rumors against the Wuhan governments.

Everywhere the demand is rising for immediate action against Nenking and the preparations for this drive against Chiang Kai-shek will probably be entrusted to General Chang Fukwei, recently appointed commander of the fourth revolutionary army.

* * *

Canton Revolutionary Center.

CANTON, China, July 10.—The resistance of the laboring masses against the counter-revolution is growing ever stronger here, despite the terror of the ruling clique. The labor masses are passing to an attack against the reaction, trade union activities are being renewed and numerous demonstrations are taking place against repressions, such demonstrations sometimes end by horrible slaughters of workers, wholesale arrests and summary executions carried out on large scale and in the most savage manner.

New Strike Committees.

The reaction is vainly trying to destroy the last vestiges of labor organization in this city, but the vitality of the unions guarantees their continuation. New strike committees have been formed, while the reaction valnly tries to obtain disbandment of the Hong-kong strikers, numbering up to 40,000. The authorities are vainly trying to suppress with military methods the uprisings of workers and have declared that a state of war exists in the labor quarters of the city. Mass arrests and wholesale executions by shootings are the order of the day.

Beset With Enemies.

Every day new and more startling situations develop ont of the kaleidoscopic changes in China. In this city (Canton) while Li Chi-sheng is carrying on a struggle against the traitor, Chiang Kai-shek, he yields to the pressure of the reaction that is exerted everywhere and attacks the labor unions. At the very time he was calling for a determined fight against Chiang Kai-shek he was also ordering the arrest and deportation from Kwan-tung of the left trade union leader, Cheng Fu-mo. He has closed many of the labor unions' halls and dispersed the membership. A peaceful labor demonstration going to protest to the labor department was dis-

(Continued on Page Two)

Millionaire Held as Kidnaper



INDICTED as kidnaper of his grandson, Jacob Mordaeh (left), millionaire lumber man of Johnstown, Pa., denied committing any crime when arraigned in New York city. His counsel, John Cunniffe on way to court.

Unity Committee Calls For Demonstration by Needle Workers Today

In a statement issued yesterday by Louis Hyman, Charles Zimmerman and Ben Gold on behalf of the Unity Committee of the furriers and cloak and dressmakers' union, the workers in the needle trades are called upon to be on the picket line this morning.

"During the past few weeks," traitorous chiefs of the A. F. of L. with be active cooperation of the statement reads in part, "the the police and Tammeny politicians have succeeded in jailing hundreds of our comrades.

"These tactics however, have only succeeded in infusing new energy and determination in the ranks of the workers. Our enemies will fail to crush our strike even tho they utilize the most vicious methods at their command.

"Be on the picket line Monday morning by the thousands and defy the bosses and their tools to crush our struggle."

Healey Defeated as Firemen's Head; Had Held Post 24 Years

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Utilising his age as a pretext to "ditch" him, the reactionary machine of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Railway Shop Laborers at its convention here yesterday succeeded in defeating Timothy Healey, a militant trade unionist, as president of the organization.

Healey, who is 61, has served as head of the union for 24 years. He was at one time a member of the advisory board of the National Labor Alliance for the Recognition of and the Reamption of Trade Relations with Soviet Russia, and has favored the sending of a delegation to the Soviet Union to study conditions there.

Healey was defeated by John F. McNamara of Boston, an old-line union politician.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—Clarence Bennett, seventeen months old, died yesterday as a result of eating a firecracker.

BIG PICKET LINE EXPECTED IN FUR DISTRICT TODAY

Toronto Local in Call for Joint Conference

A big picket line is expected in the market this morning when the sixth week of the struggle to improve the working conditions of the furriers begins. In spite of the mass arrests and the open cooperation of the bosses with the right wing, the workers are just as determined to fight until victory is achieved as they were when the strike began.

The workers declare that they will not be deterred in their picketing by the refusal of the police commissioner and the mayor to take any action on the protests of the furriers' Joint Board regarding the mass arrests and police brutality.

* * *

Membership Meeting Tomorrow.

An important special membership meeting of all four locals of the Joint Board will be held tomorrow night after work at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Joint Board officers will be elected and a reduction of the strike assessment will be considered at this meeting.

All strikers should assemble in Union Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, instead of Manhattan Lyceum this morning.

TORONTO, July 10.—As the first step in its work of bringing the problem of peace and unity in the International Fur Workers' Union directly before the membership of Canadian unions, the Toronto Section of the Unity Conference of Fur Workers of United States and Canada issued the following call yesterday, "To Trade Unions, Societies, and all Working Class Organizations," for a joint conference. The letter reads:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"The fur workers of New York City are engaged in a bitter struggle at the present time for the right to retain their own union against dictation of their union membership and poli-

(Continued on Page Two)

Jewish Bakers Win Long Fought Strike

A thousand bakers in New York, members of the Jewish Bakers' Union, have ended their strike with a victory according to Abraham Baron, of the union. The strike has been on since May 1.

Subway Engineers Put Wrongs Before Delaney

Subway engineers, of whom 1,800 belong to the Union of Technical Men, will place grievances before Transit Commissioner Delaney soon, W. H. Nelson stated yesterday.

Pope Won't Dirty Up.

ROME, July 10.—The "Holy Office" of the Roman Catholic Church has issued strict orders that no catholic shall attend the "church unity" conference to be held in Lausanne this autumn. The pope insists on no divided authority in his church, and prefers to run independently his own sect without regard to others.

GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE IS NEAR COLLAPSE

British and Americans Hurl Accusations

GENEVA, July 10.—Tomorrow's plenary session of the strit-parthe arms conference in session here may be the end of the naval parleys if yesterday's session of the executive committee in any indication of what must happen tomorrow.

The usually suave diplomats who try to conceal, beneath polite language the antagonism existing between the powers they represent threw off their masks and shouted and raved at each other, hurling recriminations in all directions.

A new storm broke yesterday when Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation, proposed to boost the number of American big cruisers from 18 to 25, so they could use up 250,000 tons of the 400,000 proposed as a compromise on Tuesday. It had been considered that the 400,000 tons referred to a number of light cruisers, but when Gibson proposed that more than half of the tonnage be applied to heavy cruisers, the British representative, Lord Bridgeman, shouted in most undiplomatic language that in case of such a program be inaugurated by the United States the British government "would build ship for ship."

Gibson Waxes Sarcastic.

"In other words," Mr. Gibson remarked drily, "while we are asked to trust Great Britain's purity of intentions whatever her demands, it does not seem to work the same way when we make a few ourselves."

Read Admiral Hilary P. Jones, of the American delegation, then proceeded to explain the reasons for the American demands for the big cruisers, assailing the British proposals for cruisers of only 7,500 tons which would prevent the United States using such cruisers for anything but coastal service near its base of supplies and would practically shut this type of war ship out of the Pacific as far as the United States is concerned.

See Break Tomorrow.

Lord Robert Cecil, in reply to Admiral Jones, blurted out "This is perfect nonsense." Immediately Hugh Gibson was on his feet and demanded an apology from Cecil, declaring that he would instantly leave the conference unless one was forthcoming. Cecil withdrew the remarks and the dogfight went on.

The plenary session has been called for tomorrow by request of the

(Continued on Page Three)

REPORT EXPECTED SOON ON CASE OF SACCO, VANZETTI

Governor's Committee Makes Visit to Prison

BOSTON, July 10.—Rumors are persisting here that Gov. Fuller's "Advisory Committee" will submit its report in a short time. They have gained credence especially in view of the fact that the committee yesterday spent two hours with Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti in the death house at Charlestown state prison. Earlier in the day they interviewed seven members of the jury that convicted the two Italian radicals on the original framed-up charges of murder.

Skeptical of "Investigation."

Friends of the defense here are unusually apprehensive of the decision that may be made by the committee. With Sacco and Vanzetti secretly transferred from the Dedham county jail to the state prison where the electric chair is located, they feel that the investigation can be described in no other manner than "perfunctory." If the committee is really basing its decision on the ten volumes of printed testimony, given them only a week ago.

—Governor Framing Decision.

Gov. Fuller, who is now at his summer home in Rye Beach, N. H., is said to be framing the beginning of his decision on the case. Sometime this week he will visit Sacco and Vanzetti in the state prison, and will also interview Celestino Madeiros, under sentence of death, who has made a full confession that the Morelli gang of which he was a member committed the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti are now facing the electric chair.

We Will Not Surrender!

Today the members of The DAILY WORKER staff, who have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, will have to report at the office of the District Attorney. Physically we will have to surrender ourselves. But actually we will not surrender in this fight until we win, for we are confident that we have behind us rank upon rank of workers, who are ready to undergo the greatest self-sacrifice in order that The DAILY WORKER may continue its work. We are confident that thousands upon thousands of workers in the mines, mills, factories and farms, who have been deeply aroused by the attack of the war-mongers against The DAILY WORKER, and who thoroughly understand its significance in the present war propaganda period, will fight to the last ditch to defend and maintain the only daily newspaper, which has the courage and determination to speak up defiantly against the forces of reaction and capitalist militarism.

During the coming week, when we go before the District Attorney, we call upon the comrades throughout the country to speak, with voices strong and powerful, speak in a way that will clearly show that you are behind The DAILY WORKER at the time when it approaches its hardest battle.

New Housing Scheme a Royal Opportunity For the City Realtors

A Wallingford scheme to loot the city treasury is in process of perfection at the City Hall. Mayor Walker is the presiding genius. Under the terms of the scheme the city will build so-called multiple-family apartments on condemned property.

Those connected with Walker in this latest housing scheme are August Heckscher, philanthropist; Paul Block, a personal friend of the mayor; Samuel Paley, vice president of the Public National Bank and several other bankers and real estate operators.

The promise held out to secure the approval of the "public" is that of an $8 rental per room. Realtors who are now getting as high as fifteen and twenty dollars per room are behind the Walker plan.

Corporations In Deal.

The scheme calls for the creation of limited-dividend corporations in which the above named banks and realtors will largely figure and provides for wholesale "condemnation" of delapidated east side properties. What basis of appraisal will be employed under the mayor's plan only Tammany knows.

Provision is also made in favor of the holding corporations in that the condemned properties will be tax-exempt for twenty years. After paying whatever price will be agreed upon between the owner of the property and the city officials, the holding corporations will pay only 4 per cent as rent for use of the sites.

Is Legal.

The law which enabled the mayor to go thru with his plan is a chapter in the state constitution which permits the city when condemning property for street opening or the leasing of parks or other public places to take adjacent additional land for building sites, which cites may be either sold or leased by the city.

Held In Death Of Factory Girl.

BOSTON, July 10.—Anthony Zona, 23, of Roxbury, was held by police for questioning in connection with the unsolved murder of Miss Maybelle Matheson, 19-year old factory worker, in West Roxbury, last January.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Chicago Traction Strike Near; Man Tricked by Lies

CHICAGO, July 10 (FP).—A traction strike becomes more probable as the Chicago Surface Lines persists in refusing to grant any increase over the present 75 cents an hour maximum. The union asks 90 cents maximum. It was believed last week that the company might grant the insurance demands already in force on the elevated lines. At that time the men might have accepted the compromise for a year but their temper is growing hotter.

Men Angered By Trick.

The union officials, usually opposed to strike action if anything can be gained by negotiations, are not so set against a strike, because of the trick played on them last year. The company had agreed the union to postpone matters because of the eucharistic congress and other Chicago conventions. The union obliged and then was laughed at for its courtesy, just as happened in Cleveland in 1924 at the time of the republican and La Follette national conventions.

Find Parts of Dead Bodies.

Parts of the bodies of two women, about 40 years old, both as yet unidentified, were found yesterday afternoon in an ash barrel in the cellar at 28 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. In the cellar were also found two saws, two or three hammers, and a long-handled axe, all covered with blood.

Shipping Board Profits.

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 10.—The United States Lines, operated by the shipping board, made a net profit of nearly $500,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30th. Private shipping interests will demand that the next congress force the board to sell the ships. The board is refusing to sell them for the ridiculous bids offered.

Hawaii Volcano Active.

HONOLULU, July 10.—The pit of Kilauea volcano, which rumbled into action after three years' inactivity, will probably be filled with molten lava during the present eruption, R. M. Wilson, volcanologist, asserted today after an examination of Halemaumau pit. Four fissures have opened, Wilson reported. Flames shot into the air as the big volcano came into action.

Where Will You Be On JULY 14th?

Some of your fellow-workers will be setting out that day for the first

SIX WEEKS' TOUR to

SOVIET RUSSIA

to see all the sights of the new world there—the schools, factories, nurseries, clubs, museums, industrial developments of the first Workers' Republic.

Why not join the party? The

Tour Costs $575

for all expenses—including your Russian visé. Party limited. Time short. Apply immediately to

WORLD TOURISTS, Inc.

Room 803 41 Union Square New York City

Phone Stuyvesant 7251.

Buy YOUR CONVENTION STAMP **Today!**

IF your unit organizer has none—
your unit organizer has not sold them—
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NOTIFY THE NATIONAL OFFICE!

It is the only way to finance the Convention and prevent you from losing your right to vote.

Money must be sent in today—50c to the National Office
50c to the District Office

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA

1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention involve number when making payment.

Norway Nest



FLIGHT to land of his birth, Norway, is being planned by Bernt Balchen (above), who accompanied Byrd on trip to France. Balchen began to complete journey in fifty-five hours in an American-built plane.

Needle Trade Defense

July Fourth Vacationists Remember Defense.

While America celebrated another anniversary of its revolution, 300 furrier pickets spent the day behind the lines for daring to picket the struck shops. Many thousands of workers who spent the day in camps and resorts did not, however, forget their imprisoned brothers and sisters and raised large sums of money to help free the arrested pickets and to continue the struggle.

* * *

Unity Campers Forward $134.

In response to an appeal of Brothers Epstein and Mindel at Unity Camp on July 4th, $134.80 was raised for the defense of the furriers. A standing committee of Bess and Minnie Drozin was elected, to continue the work for the defense committee at Camp Unity.

* * *

Camp Freiheit Does Its Bit.

The visitors in Camp Freiheit at a meeting decided that they must not stand aside but assist in the campaign to raise funds to help free the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. Here, too, a collection of $100 was made. Lena Chernenko made the appeal.

* * *

Kunderland Raises $86.

Sam Lipzin made an appeal which brought a collection of $86.85 at Camp Nitgedaiget.

* * *

The "Trombinicks" Again Send $125.

The "Trombinicks" on the hill-top near Nitgedaiget are doing fine work on the job of raising funds for the defense. Two collections had already been made by them, but this time the "Trombinicks" surpassed all their previous efforts. Realizing the importance of raising money for the striking furriers they sacrificed their beds for the week-end, hiring these out to guests who could not be accommodated at Nitgedaiget. The proceeds of this and of a raffle amounting to $125 they forwarded to the Defense Office. The picture that was raffled was donated by Comrade Morosoff. The winning number was 124.

* * *

The Imitation "Trombinicks."

No one would have known that a second group of "Trombinicks" had quietly come into existence if this other group had not got together and held a party on Monday at which $60 was collected for the defense. Of course they may be charged with being only imitators, nevertheless such imitations are as good as the genuine article, so—live on "Trombinicks"!

* * *

$50 From L. Harris' Farm.

A variety of people spent their vacation at the Harris and Lifshitz Farm. Among them a few class-conscious workers remembered their duty to the striking furriers—and a collection was called for, which brought $50. It is interesting to note that the collection appeal was made by a woman, Mrs. F. Rosenberg, who is far removed from the workingclass. This shows that the deeds of our betrayers have already become so well-known that many business people even are ready to help our martyrs in the struggle to wipe out hooliganism.

* * *

Walters Raise $60.

A committee of waiters of the "Green Kretchme" made an appeal for the defense on Sunday and collected $60. The Joint Defense and Relief Committee extends its thanks to all those above mentioned and the many whom space does not permit us to mention.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

TEXTILE BARONS ROAST OF CHEAP LABOR IN SOUTH

Backed by Power Trust in Anti-Union War

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 10.—If the power trust is now the most American octopus, with its tentacles sucking profits from the labor of every worker in electrified industry, then the textile worker is due to take his place among the worst exploited in the country.

Back of the rapidly expanding textile industry of the south stands the power trust—General Electric and its baffling array of subsidiaries—represented in Alabama Power, Carolina Light & Power, Tennessee Electric Power, Georgia Power, Texas Light & Power and, the friendly competitor—Duke Power, with its monopoly of the Piedmont Carolinas. Textiles are the main industrial power consumers below the Mason and Dixon line, and in turn the power companies are the main boosters for textiles, with glowing advertisements in all national business magazines beckoning New England textiles south.

Fight For Muscle Schoals.

The bitter unrelenting struggle the power trust is waging in congress against public operation of Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River is well-justified from its own point of view. At present it has undisputed hegemony over the most rapidly expanding industrial section in America; but with Muscle Shoals operated by the people and selling juice at cost, the fattest and safest profit source in the world would vanish.

Liberal reserves of half-famished Anglo-Saxon labor, now languishing in the backward hill regions of the south, are the main lure held out by the power companies, which overhead boast of cheap power in comparison with New England steam power. Absence of competition coupled with cheap labor bait in fact enable the southern branches of the power trust to ignore their own comparatively high prices in their glowing advertisements.

Boast of Cheap Labor.

"The lowest taxes in eight textile states," boasts the Alabama Power Co. in advising northern mills not to liquidate, but come south. "We have never had a general strike," this company boasts. "We have ample reserves of Anglo-Saxon workers waiting for your mill doors to open."

"Tennessee has the kind of labor you would like to employ," advises the Tennessee Electric Power Co. "Our labor situation is ideal with 100 per cent native workers possessing loyalty and willingness to work."

"Georgia leads in the number of eastern mills locating in the south," declares Georgia Power. "Georgia has a reserve of efficient, willing Anglo-Saxon workers, ready to man your mills and cut your costs. Textile profits reach their highest tide in Georgia."

"The fact that more men than women are employed in the present industries has created a surplus of female labor," advises Duke Power. "That suggests opportunities for more knitting mills, hosiery mills, silk mills and garment factories. Less than ⅓ of our total labor is now engaged in industry."

No Union; Low Wages.

"Come where there is an adequate labor supply," is the enticement of Texas Light & Power, whose slogan is 'Texas for Textiles.' We have the greatest untapped labor supply of this country. Hundreds of thousands of people here are available for employment. They don't participate in labor disturbances. They don't believe in the 5-day week or in 48-hour laws."

The president of this company was the featured speaker before the recent Dallas convention of Texas Cotton Manufacturers Association. He glowed over the steady influx of eastern mill owners, enticed to Texas by the power company's promotion department. With both speaker and audience agreed on the "untapped labor supply" as an inexhaustible source of profits for both, there was no discussion of the possibility of lower power prices or of the toll paid by Texas industry to Texas Power & Light. American Light & Power, Electric Bond and Share and General Electric, the power trust's financial apparatus for extracting profits from Texas industry and workers.

Harriman Revises Pact With Soviet Russia on Manganese Concession

W. A. Harriman & Co. confirmed on Saturday the report that they have revised to the satisfaction of both parties that company's manganese concession agreement with Soviet Russia. In a public statement W. A. Harriman says:

"I am now in a position to state that our differences with the Soviet government have been cleared up and the revised contract was signed in Moscow by my associate, R. H. M. Robinson, and the concession commission of the Soviet government has ratified it. This confirms prediction by me that an agreement will be reached, and I may add that the Soviet government has met us in a fair spirit."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

To Try Two Ways



Captain F. T. Courtney, British flying ace, hopes to fly his all-metal Dornier-Napier monoplane from London to New York and return, coming via Ireland and New Foundland—the return to be a non-stop.

Big Picket Line In The Fur District Today

(Continued from Page One)

cies by the bosses and boss interests.

"The right of a worker to belong to a bona fide trade union, and the right of the membership of a union to decide its policies are fundamental and must be fought for with all the energy the working class can command. Because of this and the fact that a defeat of the New York furriers (who were the first to win the 40 hour 5 day week) will immediately be reflected throughout the country, the Toronto fur workers, who are affiliated with this Unity and Peace Conference, are appealing to you to send three delegates to a joint conference which is to take place at the Toronto Labor Lyceum, at 348 Spadina Ave., Sunday, July 10th, at 10 a. m.

To Assist Strikers.

"The general aim of this conference will be to discuss ways and means of assisting the New York striking furriers. Its immediate tasks will be to stage a monster meeting and bring Brother Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board, Furriers' Union, to Toronto, to tell the workers of Toronto the full story of the great fight.

"This conference is called upon the directions and instructions of the Unity Conference for preservation of peace in the International Fur Workers' Union. Assistance to the New York fur strikers will also mean a speed-up in ending the internal struggle in the International union.

"With Trade Union Greetings,

"H. Englander, chairman, Unity Conference of U. S. & C."

On the Executive Board of the Unity Conference of the Fur Workers' Union are delegates from 8 cities of the United States and Canada, who were elected at the close of the recent so-called convention at Washington. The Unity Conference is charged with acquainting the labor movement of the situation in the furriers' union, with a view to bringing about peace as quickly as possible and preserving the union from its enemies.

Masses Rising Against Chiang Thruout China

(Continued from Page One)

persed by the firing of police into their ranks.

In spite of the terror on all hands the workers' movement remains powerful and increases its influence, as the struggle becomes clearer with the adventurers going over into the camp of the liberal bourgeoisie in service of the imperialist invaders. There is a great strike of sailors looming which may tremendously aid the labor movement. Also the peasant movement in the eastern part of the province continues to grow more formidable.

New Kuomintang Fight.

Among the reactionary elements of the Kuomintang there is fast developing a terrific struggle for control of the party and for execution of the revolution by military leaders may pave the way for intervention by some power that will recognize Nanking. It is strongly suspected that the United States is preparing to recognize the counter-revolutionary government of Nanking in order to secure opportunities for economic penetration of China and to also try to align that government in the world conspiracy that is being carried on under various forms against the Soviet Union.

While the right wing fight is raging in the Kuomintang, the left wing is working as a unit, has consolidated all its forces and become its representative the peasants, the organized workers and some of the petty-bourgeoisie, is developing ever-growing activity. So deeply implanted in the masses is the desire for freedom from the tyranny of the imperialists and their agents, the war lords, that no combination of reacting can prevent the inevitable triumph of the revolution.

Ford Apologizes to Jews; Shares Jump 7 Points on Market

In spite of the fact that the Ford anti-Jewish retractions are rumored to have been hatched upon sundry business occasions, Jewish leaders" expressed gratification at the motor king's about-face.

Dr. Maurice E. Harris, rabbi of the Temple Israel said: "It would be ungenerous to seek a motive in Mr. Ford's salutory step. We wish he would carry his 'message of good tidings' to Prague and Bucharest—not to mention places nearer home."

W. J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent, the organ which spread the Ford anti-Semitic charges, refused to comment on the future of the magazine. It is believed that the periodical will become the house organ of the Ford Motor Company.

Stocks Rise.

As a result of the Ford apology the shares of Ford of Canada, the only Ford unit traded on any market, advanced 7 points on the New York Curb on Saturday. It sold for $500. This represents the highest price of the year.

While Ford claims that the immense anti-Jewish propaganda was carried on without his knowledge, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency calls attention to the fact that Ford spent enormous sums of money in circularising the infamous "International Jew" through notorious anti-Jewish organizations. It says: "The distribution of these translations was brought about thru organizations like the Hakenkreuzler, the Awakening Magyars and all the national, chauvinistic factions in European states, making anti-Semitism their major policy."

Workers of Detroit to Meet at Annual Picnic Next Saturday, July 17

DETROIT, July 10.—The Tom Mooney branch of the International Labor Defense and the Anti-fascist Alliance have arranged a joint picnic for Sunday, July 17, at Dequindre Park. A varied and attractive program has been arranged. Directions: Woodward car to Ford H. P. plant; get off and take nine-mile road to Dequindre Park. By auto: up Dequindre road to nine-mile road.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Young and Not So Young Will Frolic On Chi. Excursion

CHICAGO, July 10.—Arrangements for The Daily Worker excursion to Michigan City, Ind., are almost complete and Sam Hammermark, the guide of the expedition is as busy as a one-armed frankfurter salesman at a Tercentenary outing.

In his headquarters at 19 South Lincoln street which is also the headquarters of an up-to-date book store, Comrade Hammermark is willing to stop any work he may be engaged in, even the selling of books, to answer questions relating to the outing.

We can officially state that the Young Workers League has decided to participate. The Pioneers are wavering but are expected to be won over by a box of esquimaux pies.

Fun Is Promised.

"While the chief aim of the excursion is the business of organizing the Daily Worker builders", Sam Hammermark stated in an exclusive interview to the Daily Worker, "those who are bereft of a social conscience will be amply rewarded for their pain in parting with the price of a ticket for the amusement provided by the committee. Music, singing and dancing will be among the attractions, with soft, cooling drinks between the acts."

The excursion boat will leave Chicago for Michigan city at 9.30 a. m. and will return with its human freight at 7 p. m.

Max Schachtman, Jr., when caught up a tree with his automobile he observed that there was something in heredity after all he will be on the excursion ship

Great Flood Damage.

New York was figuring out the damage yesterday caused by the heavy electrical storm, accompanied by torrential rain which swept over the five boroughs.

Westchester and the Bronx got the brunt of the storm. Streets and cellars were flooded and traffic held up for hours.

It was estimated that property damage amounting to several hundreds of thousands of dollars was done in the metropolitan area.

MacMillan Goes Forward.

SYDNEY, N. S., July 10.—Commander Donald B. MacMillan's sub-Artic expedition sailed for Battle Harbor, Labrador, at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Outing of the Season

Two Big Days

Saturday JULY 23 — Sunday JULY 24

Games, Contests, Vaudeville Exhibitions, Prizes, Dancing, Athletics

MIDSUMMER

Carnival and Fair

For the Benefit of The DAILY WORKER

PLEASANT BAY PARK

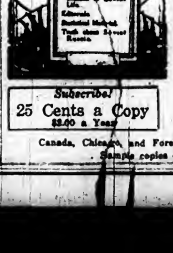
ADMISSION 50c.

Combination Ticket—Good for Two Days—75c.

TICKETS ON SALE at 108 East 14th Street, 33 First Street, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop.

SATURDAY EVENING, Flower Dance

SUNDAY, Open Air Vaudeville



In the June issue:

PERSPECTIVES FOR OUR PARTY
Jay Lovestone

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MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE CIVIL WAR
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AMERICAN PUPPET IN CHILE SEIZES 76 IN "RED" RAIDS

Suppresses Communist Newspaper

Raids, arrests and deportations of Chilean Communists have followed as a result of the Arcos raid in London. Addresses alleged to have been found in the Arcos raid were cabled to the British envoy in Chile who turned them over to the police.

The illegal Communist paper "La Antorcha" was discovered and suppressed. Communist leaflets and circulars are still being distributed, however.

Profitable Business.

The Santiago police raided the IWW headquarters. All pamphlets and books were confiscated. However, the police did not destroy them, but sold them in bulk to second-hand bookshops. The public is eagerly buying the propaganda literature made available by Ibanez police.

It was announced at a mass meeting in the largest theatre in Santiago that Ibanez would be the only candidate for president. The entire press of Chile reports that this announcement was received with great enthusiasm, but news has reached neighboring states that the announcement was greeted with shouts of "Death to the dictator!" and "Long live the deported victims!"

Election Framed.

A group of 76 Communists nominated one of their deported comrades as candidate to oppose Ibanez. The 76 Communists were at once arrested. The police took them to the polls and forced them to cast their ballots. This was done under the pretext of enforcing the law of obligatory voting, since "legally" there were no other candidates.

The Ibanez dirtatorship was established with the aid of the Guggenheim interests, which have invested heavily in Chilean nitrate. On March 7th Ibanez issued a statement attacking the native nitrate magnates. The Guggenheim interests in Chile operate thru the Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Company.

Byrd Diarusses Polar Flight.

PARIS, July 10.—Commander Richard E. Byrd, North Pole and trans-Atlantic flyer, discussing his projected expedition to the South Pole in an interview today, said that such a flight could be made in either a dirigible or a monoplane such as the America, but because of the expense a dirigible would entail he had believed it would be advisable to go in an airplane.

Geneva Navy Confab Ready to Break Up

(Continued from Page One)

British delegation in order that they may state their position for home consumption and try to convince the British taxpayers that the blame for the collapse of the conference and the mad competition for naval armaments that will be started upon the American government.

At the same time Gibson let it be known that he aware of the purpose of the British delegation in calling the plenary session and that he could guess fairly well the contents of Bridgeman's proposed speech and that he would answer it point by point.

Millions For Armaments.

In preparation for the war that is being plotted by the nations of the world against the Soviet Union and few imperialist powers that hope to emerge intact from the next world slaughter it is recognized that America and Britain will struggle against each other to obtain the lead. Geneva cannot be separated from the whole world conflict. Especially, it is pointed out, is this conflict sharpening in Europe even during the sessions of the conference, with American banking houses making agreements to float loans for the border countries of Russia bitherto mostly under the domination of Britain.

In the great battle ship building conflict that is already under way it is known that the United States, to carry out even its proposals at Geneva, instead of scrapping some of its ships already afloat as Coolidge would have had the world believe he intended to do when he called the conference, will in reality spend hundreds of millions of dollars for new war ships.

America's compromise figures of 400,000 tons call for an expenditure more than $561,000,000. The fake argument will be made before the American congress that the appropriation should be voted for this amount because it is $300,000,000 below that offered by the British.

Workers Watch Conference.

Much interest is being aroused all over Europe berause of the events at Geneva. The working class press, particularly the Communist press, points out the inevitable conflict that must arise from the competition between the two great imperialist giants of the world and the anti-war agitation bas taken on a new impetus. They all see the principal objective of imperialism to be the attempt first to destroy the Soviet Union in order to remove that great menace to imperialist plundering of the world before they begin the decisive fight among themselves.

Drunk Policeman Suspended.

For being drunk while on duty Patrolman Albert Hancock of the Elizabeth Street Station has been suspended from the force. He hit Patrirk McLean, a rarpenter, while in an intoxirated condition.



Building of Houses in the U.S.S.R.

Owing to famine and lack of industrial development the population of big towns and industrial centres in the Soviet Union decreased considerably in 1919-20. This situation underwent a great change when the country had no longer to defend its frontiers and its independence and was able to turn its attention to the establishment and consolidatin of national economy. Smoke issued again from factory chimneys, towns began to gradually assume their former busy aspects, economic life became normal. We give below a few figures descriptive of this process. The growth of the urban population since 1923 has been as follows:

Urban Population.	
Year	Million
1923	20.7
1924	21.5
1925	22.7
1926	24.8
1927	25.7

This growth of the urban population is to a great extent brought about through the proletariat, which left the towns in 1919-20 partly to go to the front and partly to the villages and which is now returning to the towns. According to the recent census the urban population is growing rapidly. The average growth is about 6 per cent a year.

The housing question became very acute in the years of civil war and foreign intervention. The imperialist and civil wars did not only bring all new buildings to a stop, they were also to a great extent the cause of the destruction of dwellings and of the entire municipal economy. Over crowding in big centres was already felt prior to the war. It had a serious effect on the health of the proletariat (great infant mortality, spread of tuberculosis, etc.). At that time the working class had to live in basements, parts of rooms, barracks, etc. Its housing conditions were far from desirable. The housing question was particularly acute in the Donetz coal basin and on the oil fields of Baku and Grozny.

One of the first achievements of the October Revolution was to provide better housing conditions for the working class. Workers were housed in dwellings taken away from the bourgeoisie. It is true that this was not a proper solution of the housing problem However, the appalling housing conditions of the working class were at least considerably mitigated. But civil war broke out and prevented the Soviet Government from turning its full attention to the reconstruction of the country including repairing and building houses. All its forces were mobilized for defence. It was not before 1924 that building of new houses could be taken in hand. Building cooperatives played the role of skirmishers with respect to the construction of new houses, the total amount of money spent throughout the Union in 1924-25 for the construction of houses was 114 million roubles, in 1926—270 million roubles, and 370 million roubles will be spent in 1927.

The area built with the above sums was:—1925, 280 thousand square sazhen (1 sazhen 7 feet); 1926, 540 thousand square sazhen; 1927, 655 thousand square sazhen (proposed).

The main builders of new dwellings were: (1) the State industry, (2) the municipal departments of town Soviets, (3) housing cooperatives (small cheap houses for one family each have been built through private enterprises covering almost the same housing area. The State (in the person of the industry and the Soviets) and the cooperatives, play the chief rôle in the construction of houses.

In our industry the housing question has been and is still very acute. The construction of new factories and works and the extension of the ones necessitated the provision of new housing accomodation and therefore the government paid maximum attention to this form of building. We give below a table showing the State building grants to industrial enterprises for the erection of dwellings:

Year	Million Roubles
1925	60
1926	120
1927	135

The buildings put up by industrial enterprises take generally the form of settlements and hostels just outside the town. The usual type of house in a works settlement is a four or two-flat house, two stories or one story high. Hostels are put up mainly for single working men and women without children. They are big buildings of several stories.

Settlement building predominates. Accomodation in them is provided for workers employed in the enterprise. Rent in such buildings is as a rule very low, as the enterprise takes upon itself part of expenses. It is becoming customary to place the administration of these houses into the hands of householders' cooperatives.

Municipal building by town Soviets takes the form of the erection of flats (buildings, four to five stories high). These houses are administered either by the organs of the municipality or their administration is handed over to housing cooperatives. The latter is quite usual at present, and these cooperatives makes themselves responsible for expenses connected with administration and the liquidation of the debt incurred for the building of the houses.

Housing cooperatives generally put up buildings either in suburbs or outside towns, in the form of settlements. One of the aims of cooperative working class buildings is the establishment of new social customs in keeping with the order created by the October Revolution. Lack of funds stand in the way of a large scale development in this direction on the basis of cooperative self-activity. Moreover, in spite of great difficulties this work is permeating considerable sections of the working class which is in sympathy with these efforts. This work takes also the form of providing creches for children under school age, of arranging playgrounds for children's homes, opening clubs, special red corners, wall newspapers, dining halls, laundries, etc. Housing cooperatives pay considerable attention to this form of social self-activity.

Building rooperatives for the erection of dwellings sprang up in the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1923. On January 1st, 1927, there were throughout the Union about 1,500 such cooperatives embracing about 200,000 families. The social composition of these building cooperatives is 70 per cent manual and 30 per cent office workers. Organizationally, building and leasehold cooperatives are amalgamated together into town and republican unions. These unions have to give organizational and economic help to primary amalgamations.

Workers' building cooperatives are given a number of privileges by the government, with respect to transport, payment for timber, allotment of plots of land, exemption from taxes, etc.

In order to provide building cooperatives systematically with the necessary funds, the housing State bank was established in 1925. This bank holds all the grants made by the State budget and distributes them among the various building organs according to a definite, rarefully drawn up plan. The bank gives loans for the construction of brick buildings for 55 to 60 years and for the construction of timber buildings for 35 to 45 years, at an interest of 2 per cent (according to a law confirmed by the U.S.S.R. Soviet of Peoples Commissars in March 1927 which applies also to loans made prior to its promulgation).—V. Belousov.

Gas Workers Win.

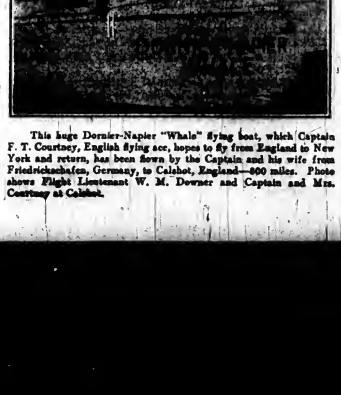
CHICAGO, July 10.—The strike of gasoline truck drivers and filling station employes has ended in a compromise. The former are to receive a monthly raise of $7.50 and the latter a $5 increase over the present monthly maximum of $140.

The workers lost their fight for one week vacation with pay. Workers in the Sinclair Refining Company led the walkout which was declared Saturday morning.

Invite Ford to Levine Blowout.

Apparently to test his good faith, Richard Gipson, president of the Rockaway Chamber of Commerce, has just invited Henry Ford to be a guest at the homecoming party to be given Charles A. Levine, trans-Atlantic flier, on his return to this city.

ENGLISH ENTRY FOR OCEAN HOP



This huge Dornier-Napier "Whale" flying boat, which Captain F. T. Courtney, English flying ace, hopes to fly from England to New York and return, has been flown by the Captain and his wife from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Calshot, England—800 miles. Photo shows Flight Lieutenant W. M. Downer and Captain and Mrs. Courtney at Calshot.

SPY CONFESSES FORGERY PLOT AGAINST SOVIETS

American Embassy Bought Forged Letters

According to a news story received Saturday from the Moscow correspondent of the New York American, a Polish spy, being tried before the military division of the supreme court has confessed that he and British spies framed-up the Sofia, Bulgaria, bomb explosion of April, 1925. The spy pleaded guilty and in his expose threw a political bombshell that rocks the capitols of Europe, especially in view of the widespread conviction that both the United States state department as well as the British foreign office are using forged documents in the campaigns against the Soviet Union.

Details of the Plot.

In April, 1925, according to the testimony of Druzelovski, these things occurred:

1. The cathdral in Sofia was bombed with the knowledge and consent of the Bulgarian Government.

2. A British spy, Colonel Holst—Druzelovski claimed—engineered the bombing.

3. M. Popoff, Bulgarian Minister to Berlin, dictated fake documents purporting to show that Communists plotted revolution in Bulgaria on April 15.

4. Druzelovsk binself participated in this alleged forgery, and the documents were printed in Berlin.

5. These documents—giving the apparent history of the cathedral bombing plot—enabled the Bulgarian Government to arrest and execute hundreds of Communists; innocent of any connection with the bomb outrage.

6—Berause of the iron-hand methods, based on alleged forgeries, the throne of Bulgaria was saved and the republican movement crushed.

The spy said:

"I am saddened by the executions which were the result of my forgery."

The charges against him had to do with espionage on behalf of Poland.

In the course of his story, Druzelovski declared he had sold forged Communist international letters to the American Embassy in Berlin and to American newspaper correspondents in Europe.

Paraguay in Fight to Avoid U.S. Imperialism; Concludes Spanish Loan

The government of Paraguay is conriudlng negotiations with Spanish bankers for a loan with which to buy war materials for a possible war with Bolivia over boundary differences.

This is the second time within the past few months that Spain has gotten material advantages out of its "solidarity" with the Latin-American countries in their struggle against United States imperialism.

Under the name of "Hispano-Americanism" Spain is carrying on propaganda throughout Latin America for closer union with the "mother country".

Recently Spanish bankers floated a loan of 100,000,000 pesetas to the Argentine government. One of the conditions of the loan was that the Argentine national anthem be amended; it words referring to the struggle of Latin America for freedom from Spain are to be omitted. Part of the loan will be used to buy warships. Argentina has already spent part of it on two modern destroyers—which it bought from Spain.

Squatter Sentenced to Jail.

TROY, N. Y., July 10.—Philip Defreest, 45, who has been forced to vacate five different farms to which he had no title has just been sentenced to two months in the Troy jail.

Henry Ford Is Worried



Henry Ford, foremost of America's slavedrivers, is here shown, in consultation with Edward P. Warner, of the U. S. Navy Department.

They are deeply concerned about the intense pressure being brought to bear by the **Daily Worker Army** of Detroit upon the Ford fortifications.

Under the leadership of one of the ablest generals on our field staff, Sarah Victor, the strategic center of our capitalist enemy is undergoing a steady bombardment.

Hundreds of Ford workers, driven to desperation by the monotony and nerve-racking speed-up system, have seized with enthusiasm the **Daily Worker,** and have begun to read it daily.

From the columns of the **Daily Worker,** they receive daily inspiration for their efforts to form a union, to protect themselves against the encroachments of this most ruthless czar of capitalism. From the **Daily Worker** they receive the news of other battlefronts.

The drive for **Five Thousand New Readers** for the **Daily Worker,** which is being enthusiastically pushed by the militant soldiers of the **Daily Worker** Army, will occasion ever increasing concern among the generals of capitalism.

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With 20 of these coupons clipped on DIFFERENT days from the DAILY WORKER and $1.50 you will receive by mail any of the valuable premiums offered below.

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Offer No. 6	LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION by Leon Trotsky A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.	
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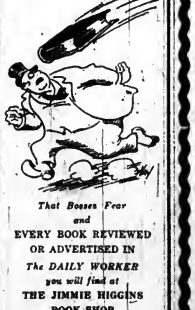
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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That Socialist Threat to Boycott Communist Political Prisoners.

Abe Shiplacoff, an ornament of Abe Cahan's socialist party of New York, has again exposed himself and the party he represents as the enemy of the working class. His action at the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstration at Union Square was not only a blow against united action on the part of labor—an attempt to divide the workers into two hostile camps—but was particularly loathsome inasmuch as he was so unprincipled as to disregard the threat of death that hangs over the two Italian workers in whose behalf the demonstration was arranged. By his action in disrupting the meeting with the assistance of Tammany Hall police rather than yield to the overwhelming demand on the part of the audience to hear Ben Gold, leader of the furriers, he proved that the socialist party leadership in New York can still sink to depths formerly undreamed of.

After this vile attack against the united front of labor striving to save from the electric chair the victims of the Massachusetts frame-up, Shiplacoff issued a public statement in which he declared that he would ask labor to boycott the Communist political prisoners of Europe. The dirty lying implication is that the socialist leaders of this country once defended Communist political prisoners in Europe.

Far from defending Communist political prisoners in Europe Shiplacoff, Abe Weissberg, Sam Friedman, Eddie Levinson, August Claessans and the rest of the gang that aided the police in their attacks upon the Union Square meeting have allied themselves with the jailers and the executioners of Communists in Europe and publicly defended known spies of imperialism in their attacks upon workers. The contemptible scoundrels who went over to their governments in the world war,—the heroes of the second (socialist) international—are today in the capitalist governments of various European nations and are defending capitalism against the rising tide of revolution by the most atrocious persecutions against those who remained true to the traditions of the proletarian movement.

The demand of the socialists upon the labor movement to refuse to defend the Communist victims of the socialist ministers to various kings in Europe is a slimy effort to prevent the bloody assassins of labor who are international comrades of the yellow socialists of this country being known to the workers.

When they speak of boycotting Communist victims of capitalist tyranny in Europe the socialists of this country should be asked by labor: When and where and under what conditions did you ever defend, since the world war, the enemies of capitalist reaction in Europe? Where were the socialist leaders of America when their comrades, Scheidemann, Ebert and Noske, agents of the capitalists of Germany, murdered Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg?

Shiplacoff and the rest of the socialist party gang who played the roles of police agents at Union Square may want the world to forget the murders of the flower of the working class by their comrades, the social-democratic ministers, but we will never permit the memory of these crimes to fade from the mind of mankind.

By their action at Union Square the socialist provocateurs proved to all the workers of America that if they had the power in the United States as their comrades, the heroes of the second international have in Europe, they also would slaughter the workers in order to defend for a while longer the domination of capital over labor, just as they now aid the jailers of the left-wing needle trades workers in the interest of the bosses.

Coolidge Studies Farmers' Crop Prospects.

The "summer white house" in the Black Hills of South Dakota, whence President Coolidge journeyed in the hope of building his political fences that have been badly shattered because of the persistent farm crisis and his cynical veto of the McNary-Haughen farm relief bill, was the scene of a conference of "best minds" to try to obtain correct information upon the problems confronting the farmer.

The experts with which Coolidge conferred were Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Charles E. Perkins, a director of both railway systems. The railroad magnates reported that, according to their observations, the crops would be the best in seven years. This is said to have greatly encouraged the President, who perceives an opportunity to claim credit for the good crops in order to remain in office another term.

The careful scientific manner in which the railroad magnates surveyed the agricultural situation is revealed by the deep research of Mr. Elliott of the Northern Pacific who left New York on July 4th and made a daylight trip across the country to observe from a window of his private car the crop conditions. The other data, furnished by the other gentlemen, was gathered in the same spirit of detailed observation.

Incidentally, the hard working Mr. Elliott was in New York during the unpleasantness of the summer, when most other gentlemen of affluence leave the city for cooler parts, in order to file application with the interstate commerce commission for a permit to consolidate the Northern Pacific with the Great Northern. When the merger is granted, new stock issues, based upon new capitalization of millions of dollars, will be placed upon the market and the freight rates for hauling crops will be boosted so that the rail magnates will get a still larger share of the product of the labor of the farmers of the corn and wheat belts.

Coolidge's optimism is doomed to fade in face of facts. The farmers have had very good crops many times during the past seven years, but other agricultural countries also had good crops—the total being more than the inhabitants of the earth could buy.

The railroads, however, get their freight rates and profits, whether the farmer gets the price of production for his crop or not.



Crawling Politics

By BERT MILLER.

The Joint Committee of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Uniformed Firemen's Association has just adopted a resolution calling upon patrolmen and firemen of New York State and their relatives and friends to vote "yes" on the proposed constitutional amendment to increase the pay of members of the legislature from $1,500 to $2,000 a year. This proposal was undoubtedly accepted by the members of the two above-mentioned organizations as a means whereby certain concessions might be secured from the grateful legislators, after they get a raise. The members of these two organizations have repeatedly asked for increases in salary, and have repeatedly been turned down by republican and democratic administrations alike. They are subjected to the most rigorous check-up system and are compelled to comply with most exacting demands of their departments. They have no right to organize in labor unions, as do other civil servants, especially in other countries. Yet they are led by their corrupt officials to crawl abjectly before the very politicians who are their bitterest enemies.

The attitude of the patrolmen and firemen is but a further expression of the ridiculous policy of Frayne, Woll and Co., the policy of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies." It is this policy, which if carried out to its logical conclusion, would so completely undermine labor's confidence itself, that not only would the idea of a labor party be abandoned, but even the idea of labor unions would give place to amorphous organizations like the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Uniformed Firemen's Associations. It is this suicidal policy of Frayne, Woll and Co., which has left the working class of this country, politically, helpless. Mr. Abraham Epstein, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has pointed out in a recent article, that the American worker, in spite of the exaggerated claims of his prosperity, is economically more insecure than his fellow workers in most countries of Europe, that he is totally unprotected by social legislation, such as we find in Germany, England, France, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries, and that his conditions of work are almost completely at the mercy of his employer. Nowhere among the leading capitalist countries, except in fascist Italy, are the workers more vulnerable to the attacks of the employers through the courts and government agencies in general. This is the result of the suicidal non-partisan political policy which the American workers must learn to reject.

Incidentally our conclusion is dramatically corroborated by a news item from South America. Says the New York Times, "Pressure upon the Hertzog government of the Union of South Africa by the labor members of the South African Parliament has brought about the withdrawal of the so-called sedition clauses in the Native Administration bill." Thus the black workers of South Africa have succeeded in killing a most vicious anti-labor measure. The wholesale utilization of government agencies against the workers, the police and the courts, the use of the injunction, the passage of anti-labor legislation should quickly open the eyes of the American workers to the necessity of having their own political party of labor, which will fight in the interests of American labor as effectively as the Labor Party of South Afrien.

Working farmers and poor farmers will not easily be deceived by the twaddle of the "best minds" and "agricultural experts" who haunt the summer white house. They will not fall for Coolidge, but there is grave danger of their being taken in by such swindlers and political crooks as Frank O. Lowden, Vice President Dawes or some of the other millionaires who have suddenly become defenders of the farmers.

The only hope for the farmers of this country is by striving with the advanced elements of the working class for a class party that will fight for their joint interests. The natural political ally of the working class in this country is the exploited farmer, and the impoverished inhabitants of the corn and wheat belts should not for a moment imagine that their interests can be served by supporting the Wall Street government of Coolidge or any of the lackeys of capitalism now trying to appeal to them for their support in 1928.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Harlem Closes Ruthenberg Drive By Recruiting 13 New Members.

The Harlem Section of the Party closed the Ruthenberg Recruiting Drive Friday with three large open air meetings that were attended by thousands of workers. The speakers included Abraham Markoff, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Pat Devine and representatives of the Young Workers League. Three thousand copies of The DAILY WORKER were distributed and 200 copies of Ruthenberg pamphlets sold. Thirteen new members were obtained for the party.

* * *

Notice To All Units.

Back numbers of The DAILY WORKER for free distribution may be had by party units on Thursdays and Fridays of each week for use at open air meetings.

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

Labor Organizations

Local 25 Meets Tonight.

A general membership meeting of Local 25, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will be held tonight right after work at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Louis Hyman and Ben Gold will speak.

T.U.E.L. Meeting Thursday.

A very important meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, all trades, will be held Thursday, right after work at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Avenue and Ninth Street. All members must attend as important questions will be acted upon.

* * *

U.C.W.C.H. Needs Funds.

All workers organizations and individuals who received tickets for the banquet of the United Council of Working Class Housewives are requested to turn in tickets or money. Office: 80 East 11th Street, Room 237.

* * *

Iron Workers Election Tomorrow.

A special meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers union will be held tomorrow evening, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, 8 P. M. The election of new officers will be the only order of business. It is the duty of every member to be present and participate in the election.

* * *

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting In Bronx.

The newly formed branch of the International Defense in the upper Bronx held a successful open air meeting last Thursday night at Allerton and Holland Street. The Sacco-Vanzetti case was discussed.

Bert Miller Speaks at Boston Meeting

BOSTON, July 10.—Bert Miller, business manager of The DAILY WORKER will speak on "The Danger of a New World War" at a general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party to be held at Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers St., Tuesday night at 8 P. M.

DRAMA

"The Mating Season" Due on Broadway Next Monday

Beginning today, R. H. Macy's Broadway, 34th Street Storeroom presents "The Mating Season" with Gladys Feldman, Ethel Martin, Gwendolyn Pates, Kenneth Manion, Walter Jaffee, Jack Coyle, Edward T. Colebook and Wm. A. Grew, the author, under whose direction the play was staged.

Frank Fay, remains a second week at the Palace. William Harrigan and Company in "Memories of Harrigan and Hart." Vanneset with the Gamble Boys and Sonny Hines; Sylvia Clark; Gaston and Andree; Marguerite Padula and Company; Torino; Brooks and Rose and Black and Gold are the other acts on the bill.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

2nd BIG WEEK
AND THEY ROSE IN REVOLT— THE PEOPLE OF THE
'STREETS of SORROW'
attacked the war-profiteers of Vienna who thrust them into unbearable suffering
See this remarkable film-creation of Europe with a great cast including
GRETA GARBO WERNER KRAUS
ASTA NIELSEN JARO FURTH
A Film Arts Guild Presentation
"EXCELLENT ACTING THRUOUT"—Vern Smith, The Daily Worker.
B. S. MOSS' **CAMEO** 42nd STREET & B'WAY AMERICAN
NOW—MAMMOTH COOLING PLANT

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

ARTHUR BRISBANE, our foremost literary man of elastic virtue, was the medium thru which Ford conveyed his apology to the public. One might gather from Arthur's eulogy of Ford that it is more meritorious to sin on a large scale than to be chronically virtuous, for the greater glory there is in repentance. To commit errors for the sake of admitting them might be alright, but for the fact that errors like small pox leave ineradicable marks. And no matter how many respectable Hebrews praise Henry for hitting the sawdust trail in his eleventh hour, like to the sacrificial altar, there will be millions who will attribute his change of heart to less worthy motives than a desire to atone for wrong committed.

WHAT impelled Ford to call off his yelping mongrels at this time? It is not hard to guess. The there are reports that he has presidential ambitions, the principal reason for his action is a business one. Libel suits do not make good advertising, for his animated tin cans and Jew-baiting has lost a good deal of its value with the decline of the Ku Klux Klan. Ford has no more chance of being elected president than William Randolph Hearst. Should Ford's name be seriously suggested for the white house it will be merely a cheaper way of bringing his product to public attention than by buying advertising space. Ford may be several kinds of a fool, but he knows his millons, and Coolidge suits him down to the ground.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE

for DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair. DAILY WORKER Agents and heads of volunteer committees, special talent and assistants—report without fail on WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, at 8 P. M., at 108 East 14th Street, for closing arrangements.

Reservations, showing exactly what space is needed by each organization, is to be made at this meeting. Space and booths must be reserved ahead of time to receive attention.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

War and Imperialism

With the tremendous growth of American Imperialism and the increasing dangers of war, these books should be read especially at this time. They are offered at a lower rate for your advantage.

IMPERIALISM—by Lenin.
In an attractive complete edition received from England. —.60

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY—A study in American Imperialism.
By Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman —.50

STOPPING A WAR
By Scott Nearing —.10

A total of $1.20 worth of books, sent to any address postpaid, for

$1.00

NOTE. Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

SHIRLEY MASON



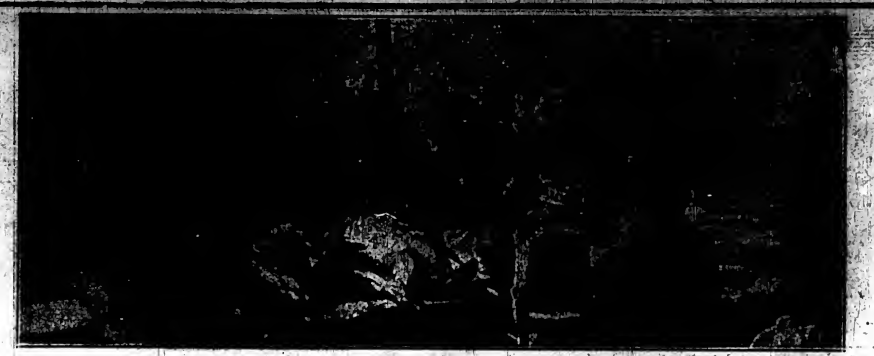
In "Rich Man's Sons," which will have its premiere showing on the Broadway theatre screen today.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.75. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30 — GRAND STREET FOLLIES

B. S. Moss COLONY B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnite — Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE



REMOVING THE DEAD. Grim scenes attending wreck near Bear Mountain turned scores, who rushed to point of accident on hearing cries of dying and wounded, from happy vacationists into mournful souls. Photo shows relief workers removing three of the dead from scene of crash. (Feed Graphic).

"L" Accidents Call For Belated Action On Wooden Car Use

Moved to belated action following the B.-M. T. elevated crash last Tuesday in which 13 passengers were severely injured, the transit commission has come forward with a statement that "efforts will be made to remove the wooden cars now in service on the elevated lines thruout the city."

John F. Gilchrist, chairman of the committee, under whose regime several wooden car accidents occurred within the last year said that the excuse offered by the B.-M. T. was that the elevated structures were not enough to carry the weight of a steel car.

The public reaction to the series of calamities due to the use of wooden cars has spurred the B.-M.T. to remove the death traps from the Brighton line service.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Bailey Sails for Civil Liberties Meet in Paris

Forrest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, sailed from New York Tuesday, July 5th, to attend the congress in Paris of the Federation International des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme as an unofficial observer for the Union. The federation is made up of European national leagues devoted to purposes similar to those of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During Mr. Bailey's absence, Lucille B. Milner, field secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, will direct activities of the organization.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL SUSPENDS PROGRESSIVE LOCAL ON EVE OF CONVENTION

(By a Cigarworker)

The progressive local of the Cigar Workers International, Local 100, New York City was recently suspended by the president shortly before the international convention, which is to be held in August 1927.

The reasons given for the suspension of this local is that it is deficient in funds to the amount of $200. This amount is disputed by the local. A closer examination of the circumstances leading to the suspension of this local will reveal some interesting facts. What are these facts?

Once Separate?

Until about 6 months ago the present Local 100 was an independent organization known as the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union. This union had to, as a matter of course, come into conflict with the international. The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers had to for the past several years fight for its existence on the picket line not only against the bosses, but also against the International bureaucrats as well.

The aim of the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers, based upon progressive lines, could not be obtained due to the existence of two organizations in the field and a large mass of unorganized workers in the industry. The Amalgamated, realizing the necessity for unified action in the industry in order to better defend the interests of the workers, agreed to confer with the International Cigar Makers Union upon the initiative of Santiago Iglesias with the idea in view of joining the A. F. of L. organization.

After a series of conference between the two orgnizations the following main points for unity were agreed upon: (1) Conditions and prices prevailing in the Amalgamated shops before affiliation be maintained. (2) Immediate organization campaign be started. (3) That the Amalgamated receive a charter as a separate local. All these points were granted by the International and the former Amalgamated Tobacco Workers Union became known as Local 100, International Cigar Makers Union.

First Betrayal.

At the time of the granting of the charter as a separate local a strike was in progress in one of the biggest cigar shops in New York, Bloom's shop. The International took over this strike and agreed to do its utmost to carry this strike to a successful conclusion. Instead of fighting this strike thru for the best interests of the workers the president of the international, in true class collaboration style, effected a settlement with the bosses, based on a secret agreement, which is not as yet known to the workers. This agreement calls for a reduction in wages of 27 per cent. Local 100 bitterly fought this betrayal without much success. This is the first skirmish this new local had with the international officials.

Another Betrayal.

Local 100 then had to call another strike in Schwab & Baer (this was after affiliation with the International) to maintain standards existing in this shop before their affiliation. The International officials again betrayed the workers thru secret correspondence between the boss, the International president and his New York representative. This strike was also lost, thanks to the international bureaucrats.

The official report of the International of April 1927 shows that the total number of members in New York and vicinity is 1665. Of this number about 50 per cent are no more working at the bench, but are considered as members because they still pay sick and death benefit dues. This leaves the New York membership about 800 and then 300 members are suspended (local 100). The above deplorable situation of the unorganized state of the industry makes it imperative to institute a real organization campaign.

Struggle to Organize the Unorganized.

As per agreement between Local 100 and the International officials to organize the cigar industry in New York the local proposed the following plan of organizing the cigar workers: (1) The calling of shop chairmen meetings to organize a live rank and file organization committee. (2) The calling of a series of general membership meetings to prepare and stimulate interest in the drive amongst the members. (3) After preparing the membership a series of mass meetings to be called.

How did the International carry out the above plan to organize the industry? During the 6 months that Local 100 has been in existence the International called one shop chairmen's meeting, where an "organization committee" was elected. This committee was never called to a meeting. They also called one membership meeting during the entire six months, the membership not being notified. An obscure notice was posted in one of the local offices to which the members rarely come announcing this meeting. Then with this "wonderful" preperation a "mass meeting" was called, about as well prepared as the membership meeting.

A few progressives came down to this meeting and no results obtained. This was the end of the organization drive for the whole 6 months. The above manner in which the reactionary officials of the International ran an organization campaign should be enough to convince anyone of the utter lack of interest the bureaucrats have in such a campaign and the deliberate sabotage on the part of the officials in this organization drive.

Local 100 Fights Betrayal.

Local 100 was outraged at these betrayals and acts of sabotage on the part of the International bureaucrats and put up a consistent fight in the New York Joint Advisory Board. The exposure of the bureaucrats of the International by this progressive local put fear into their hearts and as a consequence, in true bureaucratic fashion, issued an edict dissolving the local to prevent this local from exposing their treacherous class collaboration policy at the coming convention. The lame excuse given for dissolving the local was that they owed $200 above the amount allowed by the constitution.

Lame Excuse.

Is the excuse given by the president of the International a valid one? According to the official annual financial report of the International contained in its official organ of April 1927 under the heading "Deficiency in Funds of Local Union on January 1, 1927" we find that 160 locals are deficient in funds to the amount of $34,985.59, giving an average deficiency of $218.72 per local. Examining this deficiency list closer we find the following locals listed individually deficient in funds considerably above that of Local 100. This is but a partial list of the outstanding "deficiencies."

Local No.	Location	Amount Deficient.
14	Chicago, Ill.	$4,261.86
64	Lebanon, Penna.	1,233.33
148	Caguas	1,442.52.
218	Binghamton	906.29
251	New York	1,939.77
350	Monaca	1,478.05
501	Whalling, W. Va.	1,124.55

The above partial list of 160 locals is sufficient to prove that the excuse given by the president of the International for the suspension of Local 100 for deficiency of funds is not only a lame one, but is also hypocritical. If, according to the constitution locals are to be suspended for deficiency in funds why were not the 160 locals listed in their own official reports suspended The reason is obvious. These 160 locals are "safe" for the bureaucrats. They will give no trouble to the labor fakers at the next convention, whereas, Local 100, being progressive and having suffered unheard of acts of betrayal and sabotage on the part of the bureaucracy of the International will appear before the convention and demand an accounting.

We therefore see that the real reason for suspending this progressive local is not because they are deficient in a paltry $200, but because they fight for a progressive policies; exposed the officials for their betrayal of Bloom and Schwab & Baer strikes and because they demand a real organization campaign in the cigar industry.

Questions to the President.

Was Local 100 suspended because it fought the betrayal of Bloom, or because of the deficit?

Was Local 100 suspended because it fought the betrayal of Schwab & Baer or because of the deficit?

Was Local 100 suspended because it sabotage on the part of the bureaucracy or because of the deficit?

Was Local 100 suspended because of the coming International Convention, or because of the deficit?

Half of Hollywood Actors Join Union

By ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press)

Nearly half the movie actors and actresses of Hollywood voted themselves into Actors Equity Association at a mass meeting, union secretary Frank Gillmore has wired New York headquarters.

Not counting a few of the highest paid stars and the "whole world" of extras, the 700 new unionists make nearly half the total expected to join before the campaign is over. Extras will be lined up later.

Acceptance of the standard contract regulating working conditions in the studios is the movie unionists' demand. A basic 8-hour day is provided, though overtime is allowed. Movie players are worked day and night under present conditions.

Equity doesn't propose to interfere with movie wages yet, states assistant executive secretary Paul Dalsall to Federated Press. But secretary Gillmore, now in Hollywood, found a much better response to his union call after the movie magnates announced $1 per cent pay. Equity sets no minimum wage, but aims to collect whatever the contract calls for without hitch.

Big Business Launches Campaign for Slash in Taxes on Corporations

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Big business, thru the United States Chamber of Commerce, is carrying on a campaign for a reduction on corporation taxes by at least $325,000,000.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent out 1,500 letters to members' organizations, affiliated with the national body, urging to them to carry on a campaign for the reduction of taxes on big business.

Those who are in touch with the administration's policies in this regard say that Coolidge will favor the Chamber's request.

Wood Wants Army Rule In Philippines; Stated to Lose Job He Bungled

WASHINGTON, July 10.—That the Philippines should be ruled by the war department is the position held by Governor General Leonard Wood, who, according to close observers of the situation, is slated to be fired for bungling his job in the islands.

Private Air Mail Hung Up; Want More Planes?

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The government's relinquishment of the New York-Chicago air mail route to private hands has been postponed until September 1. It was announced here today. Officials of the national air transport company, who take over the contract, requested the postponement. When the government decided to sell out, officials in charge bought a number of expensive new machines which were sold for a song to private parties.

"Lord Beaverbrook," reputed to have married half a hundred times to avenge himself on womankind because his wife divorced him ten years ago, found a defender today in one of his alleged "victims."

Resent Appointment Of Politician on City Teacher Board

The appointment of a Bronx politician as executive secretary of the teachers' retirement board has resulted in a row which may hold up its operations indefinitely.

Since the resignation of the previous secretary on July 1st the board has been deadlocked on the selection of a successor. Yesterday the four non-teachers who are members of the retirement board outvoted the three teachers and selected Irving Crabe, a Tammany lawyer of 850 East 16?st St., as the secretary.

Bitter accusations were made yesterday by the teacher members of the board who insisted that only one who has served in the public schools can possibly be fitted to administer the fund.

The election was denounced as illegal and as a "cheap political trick." Miss Lillian A. Hatch, a teacher member of the board, said she would refuse to act on any more retirement cases and added that most of the teachers in the public school system considered the retirement fund of more vital concern to themselves than any hoped-for increase in salaries.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!

WAIT!

no longer.

PREPARE NOW for

Sunday the 17th of July

To Build

The Daily Worker and Young Worker



Excursion

to

Michigan City, Ind.

Steamer leaves Goodrich Docks, Municipal Pier, (South West End) 9:30 A. M. Sharp, Chicago City Time.

MUSICAL PROGRAM SPEAKING DANCING

ROUND TRIP $2.00, Including One Month's Trial Subscription to the Daily Worker or 3 Months to the Young Worker.

READ THIS! Tickets will not be sold at day of excursion (Sunday, July 17th) or at the Pier. NOW is the time to get your Tickets. You can buy them at following places: West Side: D. S. Lincoln Street, Town Town; 1564 W. Washington Blvd., Room 26, 3rd floor, South Side: Vilms, 2146 S. Halsted Street, South West: Freihei Office, 3059 Roosevelt Road, North West: Ny Tid, 3002 N. California Avenue, Young Workers League, 2444 W. Division Street.

WANT A RESERVATION—PHONE SEELY 3563.

Coney Island Stadium Concert

WEST 6th STREET & SURF AVE. CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.

BENEFIT FURRIERS STRIKE FUND

The New York Symphony Orchestra
ERNO RAPEE, conducting
a special Wagner, Strauss, Tchaikowsky, Borodine, Berlioz, Rimsky-Korsakoff program.

Les Danees Polovtsienne Du
PRINCE IGOR with
ALEXIS KOSLOFF of the Metropolitan Opera House in person and his famous ballet, also Ballet Internationale & Divertissements.

Saturday Night, July 16, 1927, at 8 p.m.

In case of rain, Sunday, July 17, at 8 p. m.

AUSPICES JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE, FURRIERS AND CLOAKMAKERS, 41 UNION SQUARE

Tickets on sale at (105 East 14th Street, Room 25, and 41 Union Square, Room 714.

RESERVED SEATS $2. GENERAL ADMISSION $1.

THE ENTIRE PROGRAM WILL BE BROADCAST FROM STATION WCGU.

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Ask for the Union Label Bread.

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Saturday, July 30 Is PICNIC DAY

More Than 15,000 Workers
will gather at the

FREIHEIT PICNIC

(Includ. 50 Workers' Organizations)
5 Workers Party Branches
18 Workmen's Circle Branches
19 Workers Clubs
6 T. U. E. L. Sections
2 Women's Councils
at

ULMER PARK
25th AVENUE, BROOKLYN
Dancing—Workers' Sports—Soccer Games—Refreshments
GENERAL MERRY-MAKING
Organizations can still buy 500 tickets
Value $125.00 for $20.00. Profit of $105.00.

DIRECTIONS:
B. M. T.—West End Line to 25th Avenue Station.

CO-OPERATIVES

Call to the Sixth Annual Convention of the Northern States' Co-operative League, Minneapolis, Minn., July 17-18, 1927

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Northern States' Co-operative League will be held in the auditorium of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association, 2108 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday and Monday, July 17th and 18th. The Convention will be called to order at 10 A. M., on July 17th, by the president of the League.

Every society in constituent membership with the League is entitled to be represented at this convention by at least one voting delegate. Societies with a membership exceeding 300 are entitled to one additional voting delegate to each 300 members or a majority fraction thereof.

Societies in fraternal membership are entitled to send one or more fraternal delegates to the convention. Fraternal delegates have a voice but no vote.

Co-operative Societies, not in constituent or fraternal membership with the League, who wish to be represented at the Minneapolis convention, are welcome to send delegates to it. These delegates will be extended the same courtesies and privileges that are enjoyed by the fraternal delegates.

Individual members in good standing, who are not delegates, are also invited to attend the Convention. They may be granted the privilege of the floor upon the action of the delegates assembled. Other persons interested in the Co-operative Movement, who wish to attend the Convention as visitors, are also welcome to be present at its sessions.

If any constituent societies wish to send more delegates to the Convention than they are entitled to, on the basis of their dues-paying membership, they may do so, provided that such additional delegates have a voice but no vote.

All delegates, whether constituent or fraternal, should come to the Convention provided with credentials signed by the proper officers of their society.

The boards of directors of the affiliated societies are urged to discuss at their next meeting any proposals they might wish to make or support at the Minneapolis Convention and which would be for the welfare of the League and its member societies. The Convention agenda have been mailed to all societies, for their information.

At the Fifth Annual Convention of the League, which was held in Duluth July 18th and 19th, last year, there were 51 regular voting delegates and 12 fraternal delegates in attendance. Let us all unite our efforts to make our Sixth Convention still bigger and better than the Duluth Convention was.

Fraternally, NORTHERN STATES' CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.
H. I. NORDBY, President.
V. S. ALANNE, Executive Secretary.

AGENDA
For the Sixth Annual convention of the Northern States' Co-operative League, Minneapolis, Minn.
July 17-18, 1927.

1. Formal opening of the convention by H. I. Nordby, president of the League.
2. Welcoming addresses. Reading of letters and telegrams of greeting addressed to the Convention.
3. Three-minute talks from delegates for the purpose of making them acquainted with each other.
4. Report of the committee on Credentials.
5. Roll call of delegates.
6. Election of officers for the Convention (Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, two tellers).
7. Election of Committees (Committees on Resolutions, Committees on Constitution and By-Laws, Committee on Budget and Finance, etc.
8. Report of the Executive Committee and Executive Secretary.
9. Treasurer's and Auditor's reports.
10. Northern States' Co-operator. Criticism of policy and contents. Recommendations of the Executive Board.
11. Yearbook. Criticism of the 1926 and 1927 Yearbooks. Instructions in regard to the 1928 Yearbook. Recommendations of the Executive Board.
12. The League's training school. Recommendations of the Executive Board.
13. The Commercial Department of the League. Manager's report. Executive Secretary's report. Recommendations of the Executive Board.
14. The Auditing Department of the League. Reports and recommendations.
15. Field work. Recommendations of the Executive Board.
16. The League as an employment agency for the co-operative societies. Reports and recommendations.
17. Relations of the League and its affiliated societies.
18. Discussion of educational questions.
19. Report of Budget Committee and approval of budget for the fiscal year of 1927-28.
20. Election of board of directors for the fiscal year of 1927-28.
21. Report of the Committee on Resolutions. Passing on their recommendations.
22. Report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws. Passing on their recommendations.
23. Reports of other committees.
24. Place and date of 1928 Convention.
25. New Business presented by delegates.
26. Adjournment.

A Successful Convention.

The first annual convention of the Central States' Co-operative League was held at Bloomington, Ill., on May 22nd and 23rd. From all indications this was a very successful convention and undoubtedly contributed in a large measure toward strengthening and solidifying the consumers' co-operative movement in the central part of the United States.

Besides the four delegates representing the central organization, there were altogether 25 regular voting delegates present, from 10 different societies affiliated with the League. There also were present twelve fraternal delegates, representing six different organizations.

Many matters of vital interest to the movement were considered and many important measures passed.

A. W. Warinner, a veteran co-operative worker, is the executive secretary and educational director of the League.

THE PRESIDENTIAL JESTER



Who is here but Calvin Coolidge, our Massachusetts politician and representative of big business, who has forced himself to frolic around South Dakota in chaps (no longer in style for ranchers, unfortunately) and try to lasso some farmer votes. He fills the community with glee, and some of his press agents are beginning to suspect people are laughing at him.



Danger of War and the United Front of the Working Class

By G. BEICHEK.

A characteristic feature of the present situation is the increased activity of the international bourgeoisie in absolutely all phases of the class struggle. We are unable to lose sight of the fact there has been a logical sequence in all these international events, from the Chinese revolution to the latest white-guard intrigue in the U. S. S. R., a sequence determined by the irreconcilable contradictions inevitably arising from the parallel existence of two systems—the capitalist and the socialist. As the relations between these two systems become more acute a danger arises which could at any moment become the procurser of an armed attack on the U. S. S. R. of a bloc of capitalist states.

A survey of the international situation at present maturing, taking into consideration all those elements which have ereated it, especially the rapid development of individual industries in all the capitalist countries, international bourgeoisie are making feverish efforts to utilize the period of relative stabilization of capitalism before it is too late.

The undermining of capitalist stabilization in the Far East, the Chinese and colonial events are foreing the bourgeoisie to hurry still more, and the steady strengthening of Soviet Russia plays also no small part in the intensification of the struggle. The question as to how the International bourgeoisie intends to deal with its class foes at home becomes one of the greatest importance, and is the most important factor of the present stage of development. The working class, which has during the last 10 years passed through the furnaces of world war and post-revolutionary reaction, is very different from that existing on the eve of August, 1914. Its experience of mass-scale struggle has increased, its level of class-consciousness is indubitably higher and it is now incomparably more difficult for the bourgeoisie to establish "peace in industry," and "civil peace," which constitute a sine qua non for serious military attache. The international bourgeoisie knows all this as well as we do, and this is why, an elaborate system of acurrilous provocation against the U. S. S. R. is accompanied by feverish attacks on the working class at home.

To deprive the working class of the right to strike, to cut down the rights of labor organizations, to impede in every way the ever-increasing aspirations of the workers towards the united front and trade union unity, such is the true meaning of the International bourgeoisie's "social" policy in the present transitional period.

The latest achievements in this field have been the anti-trade union bill in England, compulsory arbitration in Norway, the French bill in course of preparation for the militarization of the trade unions in case of war, and, finally, the degradation of the Italian trade unions into Fascist organizations.

It must be clear to all that the sum total of the British conservative government's military provocations against Soviet Russia make up an integral part of the International bourgeoisie's general attack on the world proletariat as a whole.

The fact that the British conservative government has appeared as the instigator of the attack on Soviet Russia is attributable to the British bourgeoisie's high level of "class consciousness" and the extent to which its interests are involved in the colonies and semi-colonies. The degree of hostility towards Soviet Russia on the part of the other capitalist powers can be determined by a regular succession of fortuitous events.

The fact, however, that in almost all the bigger countries systematic attacks on the legal status of labor organizations are going on, shows clearly that all the capitalist states will, should occasion arise, be found able to "speak English."

A new phase of social conflicts is fraught with grave dangers, but these are all piled upon the backs of the international working class.

The United Front is a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class now invested with exceptional importance as the only effective means of resistance. The united front has become a practical necessity for the international labor movement, and if the reformists intend in future to sabotage it they will have to come out definitely on the side of the belligerent bourgeoisie, consciously assisting it in its endeavors to destroy the working class and its class organizations.

Such is the external state of affairs at the present moment.

Anthracite Becomes Efficient

The world-wide crusade for efficient production has made its dent in the anthracite situation. The demand for mule drivers has almost disappeared. Mule-driving was once a profession, and men who could handle a team of mules with skill, found jobs in every mine.

But electrification has made the mule driver practically a legendary figure. Swift motors rush through dripping gangways; the clinging of engine bells replaces the swearing of the infuriated driver urging an immovable pair of mules to their task. Gangways are still in need of electric lights, however. Save for the few globes twinkling at the cage-bottom, the rest of the mine is left to darkness.

* * *

The Lehigh Co. collieries in the Panther Creek Valley are equipped with mechanical boilers which do away with firemen, asbman, and the usual squad of maintenance men required to keep up steam for the colliery engines. The Panther Creek collieries being of recent construction and development, started with the advantage of modern technique.

But where the collieries can easily look back upon half century of development, as around here, many old engines and antiquated devices can still be seen in daily operation.

These inefficient devices divided the work between mechanical power, and man power. But more efficient machines have come, which propose to eliminate man power still further. Man-power being the largest item of expense of production, it is peculiarly fitting that companies go in heavy for such machines as cut down on human labor. It is this economy which, in the main, determines the efficiency of a machine.

* * *

The average quota of men to a boiler house is about 21. These come under the heading of "maintenance," and usually stay at their posts during strikes and suspensions. The fall quota was kept on during the last six months' suspension.

This summer an unexplained enthusiasm for "knocking off" boilermen has seized colliery officials. The firemen not only get "days off," and are compelled to work on holidays with reduced force, but are actually being layed off permanently, and the job left to fewer hands. This situation is one causing much wrinkling of brows. Locals bold meetings that rise to boiling point before the chairman's gaval pounds adjournment, and settlement is attempted on the street corner, or in the barroom.

* * *

Nor is this situation a simple one for the union to face. The company has got the right to insist on eight hours work from each man. It holds the right to improve productive methods and cut down labor costs. Its right to these things was duly recognized by the union when the last work contract was signed, granting the companies "efficiency and co-operation."

"Efficiency and co-operation" is a mischievous phrase, and has to be explained over and over again to the miners. Its purpose is to "improve" production by installing man-saving devices, while checking the miners' "comeback" which, otherwise, would inflict damage to the companies in the form of strikes and minor troubles.

As matters stand, the contract gives the company the right to do what it wishes, while the miners are bound to stand rigidly by their agreement, and make no stir until the worst is over.

A recent case here shows the utter helplessness of the miners in meeting the situation. A boiler man was "knocked off," and at a local meeting it was decided to present the superintendent of the colliery with an ultimatum. Either he would rehire the discharged man, or the men would declare a strike. The men greeted this with enthusiasm. In their opinion, the matter had gone far enough, and drastic measures only could have effect.

But soon enough they were reminded that their contract bound them to honor its provisions; that a strike would be in open violation of its terms; that the case must be carried through proper channels to the conciliation board where, between the operators and the miners, the matter would be thrashed out, and decision rendered. By this decision they would have to abide.

The miners listened, shrugged their shoulders, and wondered at their helplessness. No strike took place; the man was "knocked off"; things took their usual course.

* * *

The situation in the anthracite is very unhappy. The bottom has dropped out of the market; one day a week the collieries work, and the rest of the time the miners dawdle away the time standing around street corners, watching the people pass by. Their faces stare at edges of roofs, or they sit on rail sills and play pinochle all day.

While towns glitter still with something of the flash of the old prosperity, and chambers of commerce exult in business booms, the average miner feels his stomach sag, and his children go without decent shoes. Fortunately it is summer, and children walk barefooted.

One almost gasps to wonder what has struck the anthracite such blow. The present depression is the worst ever known, and complaint and suffering is general. Not only those who work suffer, but jobs are beyond price, and those out of work must face a future which time can only darken and make more serious.

Men and women can be heard passing on their way to the woods at three A. M. They carry buckets and slight lunches. These are huckleberry pickers. Dozens of miners out of work search the mountains for huckleberries which hucksters buy from them at fifteen cents a quart. In this way some miners manage to add something to the narrow margin along which they must stretch their living at this time.

THE CHECK WEIGHMAN



WOMEN

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By RIMDALV NINEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., (By Mail).—"A motion picture actress returned from Paris with twelve trunks, a new husband and a mouthful of philosophy." One can easily imagine the owner of twelve trunks coming back with a NEW husband, but it take a credulous mind to imagine the owner of twelve trunksful coming back with even a mouthful of philosophy. Judge for yourselves: "The flapper styles," says she, "are disappearing, for which I am so glad. For they were not beautiful, those style. The sight of legs is not charming; to be charming women must have mystery. . . ."

Columnist Philosophies.

Mr. Lessing, the columnist, then goes on to discuss this palatable bit of philosophy which he chose to offer the public: ". . . the generality of her philosophy," says he, "is somewhat appleassy. The sight of pretty legs is most absolutely, positively and 110 per cent charming," etc. This is the kind of philosophy served to us by our "best" papers. It is the kind of papers filled with philosophical discussions such as the foregoing that have the greatest circulation. Is it a wonder, then, that (according to reliable statistics) over 50 per cent of the adult population in this country has the mentality of a 12-year old child. Of course, any 12-year-old is capable of such sound philosophy.

Further on one might expect something reasonable from this philosopher when he says: ". . . Female politicians are rarely charming. Competition with men in the sordid struggle for existence has the same effect upon a woman's charm as the smoke-laden atmosphere of a Pittsburgh steel mill would have upon the wings of a butterfly. Which may be regrettable. Yet true." He need not have troubled to tell us so evident a truth; however, one soon sees that he did not realize this to be the only thing he said worth thinking about.

Why Go Into Politics.

Yes, this is worthy of your full consideration.

Why do women become politicians? Does a woman deliberately throw away her charms for politics? Is it possible today for a woman to get along honorably without competing with men? Does the average man earn enough to support her? (Much less a family.) The answer is no. Then what is left for a woman to do? There is no other alternative than to compete with man. How else is she to exist?

Certainly the sordid struggle for existence has the same effect upon a woman's charm as the smoke-laden atmosphere of a Pittsburgh steel mill would have upon the wings of a butterfly." That is it. What other atmosphere is there for the myriads of women who are compelled to earn their livelihood? Who, apart from the favored few of fortune, can keep their wings from being singed by the "sordid smoked?" Think it over, you women who must earn your livelihood: charm is of necessity destroyed before its time in those who must sell themselves, their lives, for wages, in order that the sheltered few may keep their charms. Wage earning women, ours is "a sordid afruggle," and for what—for a mere existence, so that our bosses may wring profits from us to make their lives, and those of their families, lives of ease and luxury. This being a fact, you might as well give yourself to the task of changing the policies that permit of such travesties. Since we must suffer from the "smoke" and be burned by it, let us not suffer in vain. Let us become politicians, but politicians with a purpose, whose purpose it shall be to clear away the deadly smoke.

Let's Organize.

"Which may be regrettable. Yet true," continues Mr. Lessing. It is most emphatically regrettable, that what are we to do about it? Pine and sigh as he does. Be satisfied with the hot air he, and other like him, pour upon us? No! Let us make anything such as he may say really "Somethink to Think about"; let us organize to devise ways and means to do away with such regrettable conditions. We cannot better them by being satisfied with listening to someone tell us they are regrettable. They need a forceful remedy. The remedy is in organized effort to eradicate such evils. It can be done! It must be done! It is up to you to help to do it. You can do this by joining the Workers (Communist) Party, by learning of its work, and carrying out its program.

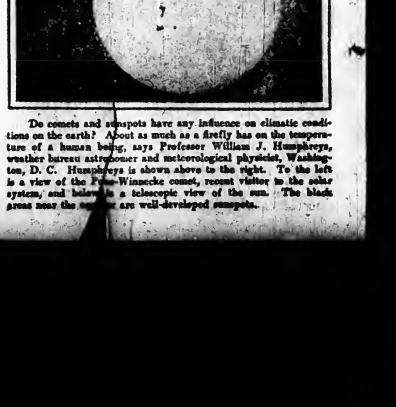
Hindenburgh Gov't Gives Empress Palace



Former Empress Hermine returns to Germany and will spend the summer in the great palace of the Hohenzollerns, on Unter den Linden, the house from which they used to rule the country.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

DO COMETS AFFECT WEATHER?



Do comets and sunspots have any influence on climatic conditions on the earth? About as much as a firefly has on the temperature of a human being, says Professor William J. Humphreys, weather bureau astronomer and meteorological physicist, Washington, D. C. Humphreys is shown above to the right. To the left is a view of the Fine-Winecke comet, recent visitor to the solar system, and below is a telescopic view of the sun. The black areas near the edge are well-developed sunspots.

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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ADDITIONAL CABLE OF THE C. I. ON THE INNER PARTY SITUATION

The following cable has been received by Max Bedacht, Acting Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party with instructions to publish immediately:

"Our cable of July 7th did not aim at all to support the hegemony of one group in the Workers Party but the merging of all groups. We criticised the factional action of the National Committee Opposition bloc, we criticised also the narrow inner party line of the other side. Between the representatives of the three groups an agreement has been reached here to facilitate the bringing nearer and to accelerate the merging of these groups. Every action standing in contradiction to this agreement no matter from which side it should come from is condemned and categorically rejected by us in the interest of the party unity. According to the agreement the opposition shall also have the right to express and to defend in a non-factional comradely way its opinions in all meetings of the party units.

"Presidium.

"Executive Committee of The Communist International."

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

KEVIN O'HIGGINS, Vice-president of the Free State council, minister of justice, and foreign affairs, was the victim of retribution when he met his death last Sunday at the hands of unknown men who presumably avenged the crime committed by this tool of the British government against the scores of Irish revolutionists he sent before the firing squad for keeping faith with the cause for which every generation of Irish rebels sacrificed lives.

• • •

COMMUNISTS do not advocate individual terrorism as a political policy. It is the weapon of despair and rarely provides a remedy for the situation which breeds despair. But one cannot offer considers the wholesale murders carried out by the present heads of the Irish Free State under the direction of the British government, no honest observer can work up any indignation or experience any sorrow over the death of O'Higgins. Indeed, the remarkable thing is that something like this did not take place before now.

• • •

O'HIGGINS attended the imperial conference in London last October. He was an imperialist and a fascist to the marrow of his bones and the most brutal and blood thirsty member of the cabinet. The Catholic he turned a cold shoulder to the papal envoy who visited Ireland a few years ago with the object of making peace between the Free Staters and the Republicans. DeValera, depended on the pope to help him out, but O'Higgins had the support of the Irish bishops. Only a few weeks ago, O'Higgins and DeValera knelt together in the same church to ask divine blessing on the new parliament. Evidently the catholic god was out of politics on that day.

• • •

WHAT effect the assassination of O'Higgins will have on the situation in Ireland is problematical. It undoubtedly weakens the Cosgrave cabinet. O'Higgins was the ablest man in that imperialist crew. England loses a faithful servant. The bereaved mothers, fathers, children and wives of the brave lads that he sent to early graves will shed no tears.

• • •

WHAT has happened to "Hell and Maria" Davis? The vice-president could get more publicity for sleeping an extra minute than the average person could, for hanging up a long distance waking record. His name was on millions of tongues until quite recently and he was considered a formidable candidate for the presidency. But nowadays he only breaks into the news when he catches a whale. He never did believe than a cussing politician had the ghost of a chance to make the white house. This is a well-behaved country—in public.

• • •

ADOLF HUM, the boy preacher preached another sermon for the benefit of President Coolidge last Sunday. His text was: "An angel of the lord appeared to Joseph in a dream." I was taken from Matthew, not Matty of the A. F. of L. and the National Civic Federation, but one of the scripture scriveners. Reid went on to say that dreams are often employed by god to communicate his message to the faithful, but from what we gather from the divine radio message to the carpenter of Nazareth, we hope for the sake of domestic felicity in the white house that Hum's god will be a little more on the level with Cal than he was with Joseph.

(Continued on Page Six)

BOMB SQUAD IN RAID ON ANTI-FASCIST PAPERS

Arrest Eleven Workers; Don't Use Warrants

BULLETIN

At the late hour last night no information was obtainable as to the whereabouts of the eleven workers arrested in the offices of two Italian newspapers. Inquiries at the Centre street headquarters and the Twenty-second street police station met with no success, the men being held incommunicado, their attorney not being able to reach them. Rumors were spread that they were being held on a federal charge.

Eleven anti-fascist workers were arrested shortly after six o'clock last night when 10 members of the bomb squad raided the offices of Il Martello and Il Nuovo Mondo, Italian newspapers located on East 10th St.

The office of Il Nuovo Mondo, 81 East 10th St., was entered first. They asked for the manager and when informed that he was not in they asked for V. Vacirca, the editor. When the detectives were told that he also was out, they arrested L. D'Armico, a clerk and left.

Entering the office of Il Martello, in the next building they arrested everyone who was present except one man whom they allowed to remain and take care of the office. Those taken into custody were C. Cancilleros of Il Nuovo Mondo, who was there on an errand, Luigi Quintiliano, Mario Tresca, M. Buzzi, Antonio Aloia, Joseph Alfieri and three others.

A short time after the raid a man entered the office of Il Nuvo Mondo and asked for Vacirca. When asked what he wanted he said that "it is very important." Refusing to divulge his business he left hastily. It is believed that he was a detective trying to trap Vacirca.

Isaac Shore, of 41 Union Square, is acting as attorney for the 11 arrested workers. No warrants were shown at the time of the arrests.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 11.—Second Lieut. W. L. Howarth was killed at Duncan Field here today when his plane crashed. Howarth was a student in the pursuit section of the Kelly Field Advanced Flying School.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS MUST WORK IN KUOMINTANG BUT LEAVE WUHAN GOV.

Bukharin Lays Down Party Line; Japan Sends More Troops to Shantung Province

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, July 11.—Declaring that the Chinese Communist Party must continue to work within the Kuomintang, but that Wuhan has outlived its usefulness as the organizational center of the Chinese revolution," N. Bukharin in an article in the Pravda, official Communist organ, declares that the Chinese Communist Party ought to quit the Wuhan (Hankow) Government immediately.

"The Chinese Communists ought to leave the Wuhan government immediately," said N. Bukharin. "This action must be demonstrative and should be accompanied by a political declaration of the Communist Party, in which the attitude of the Party towards the Kuomintang should be made perfectly clear.

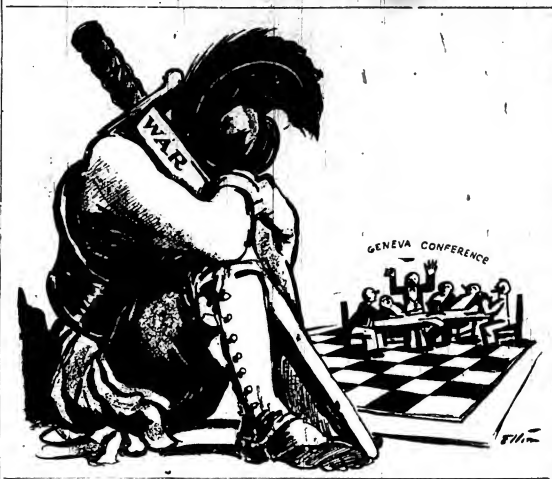
"The Executive Committee of the Communist International was a thousand times right when, in due time, it directed the Chinese Communist Party to leave the Wuhan (Hankow) government."

Must Not Leave Kuomintang.

Bukharin makes it clear, however, that the Chinese Communist Party should by no means leave the Kuomintang. On the contrary, the Chi-

(Continued on Page Three)

MINERS MARCHING IN PENNSYLVANIA



Bare Tory Murder

SACCO - VANZETTI WITNESSES ARE HEARD BY FULLER

Boston Reporter Tells of Thayer Prejudice

BOSTON, July 11.—Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, appeared yesterday before the special advisory committee appointed by Governor Fuller to assist in investigating the case.

Governor Fuller is considering a request for clemency for the two workers. They have been granted reprieves from execution until August 10.

The advisory committee consists of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, President Samuel Stratton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Judge Robert Grant.

Reporter On Stand.

Frank Sibley, reporter for the Boston Globe, who is one of the several newspaper men who signed affidavits to the effect that Judge Webster Thayer was guilty of prejudice, was one of the first to face the commission.

Mrs. Rose Sacco and her young daughter also entered the committee room. The three other witnesses

(Continued on Page Two)

Important Meeting of Needle Trades Section T. U. E. L. Thursday Eve.

A meeting of the Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League, will be held Thursday evening, right after work at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St. The Coney Island concert and other important questions will be taken up. All members must attend this important meeting.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ACTS UPON SOCIALIST LETTER

Action on the letter of Abraham I. Shiplacoff, sent to the American Civil Liberties Union in which he tries to place the blame for the breaking up of Thursday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square on the shoulders of the Workers Party, was taken up at a meeting of the executive committee of the Civil Liberties Union that held a session yesterday afternoon at the Civic Club. The decision will be made public today.

In addition to Shiplacoff's letter,

(Continued on Page Five)

SOFIA EXPLOSION TORY JOB IN WAR ON SOVIET UNION

Forge Papers in Effort to Discredit USSR

BERLIN, July 11.—In an effort to discredit the Soviet Union, British agents perpetrated the explosion which blew up the Sophia Cathedral in 1925 and which resulted in the murder of more than a hundred persons. This is the amazing confession of Druschilowski, forger and spy in British employ made at the espionage trial now going on in Moscow.

That he had been hired by the British to forge documents in an attempt to fasten blame for the brutal murder on the Soviet Union was admitted by Druschilowski. The Bulgarian white guardist government also participated in the international forgery and murder, the Bulgarian Minister Popoff, in Berlin, cooperating with Captain Harry Holst, British agent, according to the testimony offered by Druschilowski.

Admit "Zinoviev" Forgeries.

Although it has long been known that the "documents" relating to the Sofia murder were clumsy forgeries the capitalist press carried on a long

(Continued on Page Two)

Fight the War Propaganda! Defend The Daily Worker!

THE attack on The DAILY WORKER is an attack of the war-mongers against the most militant opponent of a new World War. If there were any doubt about this previously, the expose published in an adjoining column, would remove it.

One of the leading organizations in the attack on The DAILY WORKER is the Keymen of America. Fourteen of the directors of this organization are connected with patriotic societies, thirteen with business corporations, five with employers' associations, four are army officers. On the advisory council are Major Amos A. Fries, chief of Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army and Major General Eli Helmick, Inspector General of the Army.

The fight to defend The DAILY WORKER against the charges brought by the patriotic societies is a fight against those who are seeking to involve the United States in a new World War. The fight to maintain our paper is a vital part of the campaign against renewed war preparations. Reaction is seeking to remove from its path anything which may interfere with its effort to give the workers of America a new blood bath.

Rally to the fight against the new war danger. Rally to The DAILY WORKER in its fight against the War Mongers. Contribute to The DAILY WORKER Defense Fund.

HUNDREDS OF STRIKERS PARADE TO NON UNION MINES; CALL OUT MEN

Two Thousand Join Union in Two Days When Workers Use More Progressive Tactics

CLEARFIELD, Pa., July 11.—The coal miners are marching. Heeding at last the arguments of all progressives in the union, that inactivity and the folded arms policy were assisting the operators, hundreds of the rank and file miners of District 2, United Mine Workers, the district of which John Brophy was president when he led the "Save the Union" campaign last year in the international union elections, have begun to parade in force to non-union mines here and lead out the men working there.

Hundreds of miners started today from the Morrisdale section and marched thru the Grassflat and Philippsburg section and around Osceola Mills, where other hundreds of men at work in non-union mines broke away from their company guards and ran to join them in the strike.

Many Organize.

Many men who only recently left the Morrisdale Coal Company are taking the lead in organizing the other men working in non-union mines round about.

At least 2,000 men have joined the union within the last two days. Mines at Hyde City, Curwensville and Karthaus are new additions to the list of operations closed yesterday and the day before. The Karthaus mines had been running without a contract with the union for fifteen years.

Hard-Boiled Owners.

The strike in District 2 started with the breakdown of negotiations in a conference held a short time ago between the union officials and the operators. At this conference the New York Central Railroad representative (the railroad owns many coal properties) announced that his railroad would never recognize the United Mine Workers of America until a reduction of wages was made. It is against such a recalcitrant group of employers and against such a union smashing policy as this that the miners are now struggling in this district.

Progressive Tactics.

The progressive group in the district union has not only advocated the present militant marching tactic but has opposed district agreements, or agreements within the district not covering all of them. Wm. Welsh, of the district executive board, while negotiations with the employers were being arranged, fought vigorously against a motion to furnish any operator who paid the scale with miners from the union.

43 MORE FURRIER WORKERS JAILED WHEN PICKETING

Two Forward Reporters Among Those Released

A large picketing demonstration was held in the fur market yesterday which resulted in 43 arrests. The workers responded to the call of the Unity Committee in large numbers and showed a remarkable spirit for the beginning of the sixth week of the struggle.

When brot before Magistrate Brodsky, the first 11 were dismissed while the other 32 had their cases adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Among the 11 who were dismissed were two reporters for the Jewish Daily Forward, Z. Libin and B. Weinstone. Many workers remarked that it was odd that the batch including the Forward men were discharged, while the others were held for further examination.

Fanny Marin, a fur striker who was arrested last week on the complaint of a right wing scab, had her case postponed until September when it came up before Magistrate Joseph Well in the Six District Court of the Bronx yesterday morning.

The general membership meeting of the Joint Board will be held in Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place near Second Ave. tonight, instead of Manhattan Lyceum, which was previously advertised. The meeting will start right after work and take action on a

(Continued on Page Five)

FEDERAL COURT HOLDS MEMBERS OF DAILY WORKER STAFF ON $1,000 BAIL

Engdahl, Dunne, Bittleman, Miller and Gordon Before Judge Anderson

Members of the editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER, including J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne and Alexander Bittleman, with Business Manager Bert Miller and Abe Gordon, author of the poem, "America," were held in $1,000 bail each before Judge Anderson in the United States District Court, yesterday, when they were arraigned on the indictment recently returned by the federal grand jury.

This is the latest development in the attack on The DAILY WORKER by state and federal authorities, co-operating with various jingo paytriotic organizations, one of which, the so-called "Keymen of America" is being subjected to additional exposures, this time by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who makes her attack in an open letter to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Indictment Returned June 29th.

The arraignment of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff members and business manager was set for yesterday following the federal indictment returned Wednesday, June 29.

Engdahl was returning from the Soviet Union when the grand jury made its charges. Bittelman was in Chicago. Attorney Joseph Brodsky arranged for their appearance in court with the others indicted.

The actual proceedings were brief. The court was presided over by Judge Anderson, who hails from Tennessee, made famous by the "monkey trial" at Dayton. He was helping to substitute for local judges who have gone on their summer vacations. The federal courts sit in the post office building in City Hall Square.

Bail Details Arranged.

When Attorney Brodsky demanded that low bail be fixed, Chief Assist-

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney George S. Leisure raised no objection when the judge set $1,000 as the figure. The comrades under indictment were held in the "strong room" while the details incidental to fixing up the bail bonds were taken care of.

The next step in the case will be the filing of a demurrer to the indictment, charging that there is not sufficient evidence on which to hold those indicted, and therefore to demand the quashing of the indictment. It is expected that there will be an early hearing of arguments on the demurrer.

Open Letter Attacks Paytriots.

It is pointed out in Mrs. Catt's open letter" to the D. A. R. that among the listed directors of the Key Men of America are Judge Willard J. Bunyan, of St. Joseph, Mich., whom C. E. Rothemberg was tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, chairman of the house committee on immigration and naturalization, who is sponsoring some of the legislation now before congress for the deportation of foreign-born

(Continued on Page Two)

Sofia Explosion Shown To Be British Job

(Continued from Page One)

vicious campaign against the Soviet Union, according to the explosion.

That the notorious Zinoviev "letters" were forged under the direction of the British tories was also admitted at the trial. The forgers Vodkart and Gumanski, both agents of the British Secret Service, received 20 pounds for the Zinoviev "letters."

* * *

Captures British Spies.

MOSCOW, July 11.—Twenty-five spies in the employ of the British Secret Service have been captured at Leningrad, according to Tass, the official news agency of the Soviet Union.

The men arrested include a number of white guard officers. They were employed to discover the chemical resources of the Red Army.

* * *

SELECT JURY FOR TRIAL OF POLICE CHIEF IN CANTON

CANTON, O., July 11.—At two p. m. today five jurors were tentatively seated in the trial of S. A. Lengel, former Canton chief of police, charged with complicity in the murder of Don R. Mellett, Canton publisher, here last July 16. Differing from previous Mellett trials both state and defense counsel have agreed to accept for jury duty, persons who have formed an opinion regarding the case.

One man is already serving time for killing Don Mellett in what he confesses was a plot between underworld characters and the police officers to stop the exposure of graft which Mellett was printing.

* * *

La Guardia to Investigate Chinese Case.

Congressman F. H. La Guardia will today investigate the charges made in connection with the holding at Ellis Island of Chinese workers seized by Hoboken police when they left the steamship Rotterdam which brot them from Holland as strikebreakers.

Oil!
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—Paper $1.00—Cloth $1.50
THEY CALL ME CARPENTER —Cloth 1.50
DAILY WORKER
Publishing Company
33 First St., New York

BRITISH MOURN DEATH OF FREE STATE MINISTER

O'Higgins Imperialist of Deepest Type

DUBLIN, July 11.—Ireland is in a state of feverish excitement today following the death of Kevin O'Higgins, known as the "Irish Mussolini" and the most outspoken imperialist of the British agents in the council of the Free State government.

The identity of those who inflicted the death penalty is not yet known. While some apprehension is felt that the incident may revive guerilla warfare between the militant republicans and the imperialists, there is little sympathy for O'Higgins whose cold-blooded execution policy left a rankling sore in the hearts of thousands of revolutionary nationalists and the bereaved relatives of the young nationalist fighters he sent to face the firing squad because they refused to surrender their principles in return for a bribe from the British government.

Several capitalist governments have sent condolences to President Cosgrave. London is considerably worried. O'Higgins was their most reliable tool. Others might consider a more compromising attitude on the question of the oath of allegiance to the king but O'Higgins was for the iresty lock, stock and barrel.

It was recalled that during the recent elections, while speaking in the County Monaghan, O'Higgins was taunted with his part in the execution of 77 Republicans. His retort was typical of the man." We cut your tails" he roared. "We drew your fangs you curs! If necessary we will execute seventy-seven more."

When news of O'Higgins' death reached Cosgrave the latter called an extraordinary session of the cabinet. The a new reign of government terror is expected it is not likely that the Free State will be able to successfully carry out reprisals in view of its weakness with the masses which was exposed in the recent elections.

When O'Higgins attended the imperial conference in London last October, he carried a letter from President Cosgravo which recommended O'Higgins for the parley, in view of the fact that he did not participate in the 1916 rebellion. He was at Geneve last week supporting the British naval policy.

DETROIT, July 11.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Institute of Banking opened in this city today with nearly 5,000 delegates in attendance.

An era of national prosperity was predicted by Hall M. Detwiler, president of the institute in an interview. Detwiler believes the country is now entering a new cycle of improved conditions.

The program today consists of entertainment for the delegates.

* * *

Dissenu Voikoff Murder.

CHICAGO, July 11.—"Why Peter Voikoff, Soviet ambassador to Poland was killed," will be discussed by an able lecturer Friday, July 15th, at 8 p. m. at 2147 W. Chicago Ave., Slovak Workers' Home.

This lecture is postponed from July 8th due to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting on the earlier date. In addition there will be shown a series of stereoptican slides depicting the recent events in the Chinese revolution. Admission is free.

* * *

Develop Passenger Air Lines.

The development of passenger air lines is seen as the result of a plan agreed upon by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics which will tour Charles A. Lindbergh in the Spirit of St. Louis to advance the project. The loans will be made to existing companies and must be used to purchase multi-motored planes.

Buy YOUR CONVENTION STAMP Today!
IF your unit organizer has none—
your unit organizer has not sold them—
your unit organizer has not sent in the money for them—
your unit organizer is not pushing the sale energetically—
NOTIFY THE NATIONAL OFFICE!
It is the only way to finance the Convention and prevent you from losing your right to vote.
Money must be sent in today—50c to the National Office
50c to the District Office
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA
1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment

Federal Court Holding Daily Staff on Bail

(Continued from Page One)

and photographing of Yorsig-born workers.

Some of the other directors are Mrs. Alfred J. Boscawen, president of the D. A. R.; Gen. Amos A. Fries; George L. Berte, adjutant of the Military Order of the World War, and Major Amos A. Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service; Major General Ellis Helmick, inspector general of the army, and Paul V. McNutt, dean of the Indiana University School of Law.

All Against Mexico.

The "Key Men of America" which is thus seen as a kind of interlocking directorate of the most reactionary and labor hating groups in this country lays heavy stress on its propaganda for American militarism and imperialism. It rights vigorously against any movement or organization which might hinder the annexation of Mexico and the rest of Central America, or the subjugation of China. It campaigns for the breaking off of relations between the United States and Mexico and for the shipment of arms to clerical and reactionary rebels in Mexico, as for instance in a recent "Daily Data Sheet" sent to all of its members wherein it states:

"Withdraw Recognition."

"The differences between the government of the United States and that of Mexico are not due to a religious issue. That is but a cleverly constructed smoke screen erected by a well-organized "movement to aid Socialism and Communism. They are not due to the question of oil titles. That is another cleverly constructed smoke screen erected by the same agencies.

"Withdrawal of recognition at this time would mean revolt in Mexico and the quick overthrow of the Calles-Communist regime. If the embargo on arms is removed the overthrow almost would be overnight and the Socialist-Communist scheme to control Mexico would be squelched for the time being at least."

Calls For Cash.

It is part of the far fetched propaganda of the "Key Men" that the Liberal president of Mexico, Calles, is a Communist.

In spite of these exaggerations and plain untruths in the service of imperialism, the big corporations seem to feel doubtful as to their need of Marvin and his "Key Men." They have been badly swindled recently by self appointed and high priced "Patriots" and Marvin in a statement to the press yesterday bewailed the fact that corporations have been niggardly in their support, and that the Key Men are not as well off financially as they might be.

CHECK FROM KLAN DRAGON EVIDENCE AGAINST JACKSON

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—The name of Governor Ed. Jackson was brought into the D. C. Stephenson scandal today through a commission for publication of a check dated Sept. 12, 1923, for $2,500 made out to Ed Jackson by the former klan grand dragon.

The check, made public by Lloyd O. Hill, attorney for Stephenson, is regarded by Hill as first definite proof that "Steve" at last is going to "tell all." Stephenson is trying to get out of the state prison where he is serving a life term for the Madge Oberholtzer murder.

Attached to the check was a little slip bearing these words:

"This check is the first one-fourth of the $10,000 given Jackson personally for primary expenses."

The name of Ed Jackson appears on the back of the check, indicating it had been cashed. The name is written in the latter's handwriting strikingly similar to that of the governor.

Stamps on the cancelled check are those of the Union Trust Company and Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis and the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, O. The check was drawn on the First National Bank of Columbus, O.

During the first investigation of political corruption charges, last fall made by Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, Floyd O. Christian, of Noblesville, said that when he was with Stephenson as attorney in the jail at Noblesville, the former grand dragon showed him a check for $2,500, bearing identical writing to the document reported today.

Stephenson, then was sorting out incriminating papers against prominent state politicians, according to Christian.

I. H. Hull and his wife, both of Anderson, told newspaper men at that time they had photographed a check for $2,500 bearing the same writing, along with other Stephenson-ian data, at the request of the former grand dragon.

Marion County prosecutors were conferring today to determine future steps in the probe.

* * *

OSAWATONIE, Kan., July 11.—"I have no comment to make." This was the statement of Gov. Ed Jackson, of Indiana, today when told of the $2,500 check being held for publication in Indianapolis purporting to be in connection with the D. C. Stephenson case. Governor Jackson is visiting relatives here.

A. F. L. INSURANCE SCHEME BEGIN ON WALL STREET AID

Matthew Woll Head of New Company

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The creation of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company is Matthew Woll's newest venture into the company of finance capital. It is a partnership agreement calling attention to the opening of the company for business. Woll resorts to the usual practices of insurance sharks in snaring customers.

He says, "Every policy in the Union Life Insurance Company is participating; that is, it returns the profits to the policyholder."

Woll Like Old Line Liars.

In making this statement Woll places himself in a class with the three hundred odd life insurance corporations who deliberately lie when they say that a premium refund is a share of the profits. What is commonly called a dividend in insurance parlance is nothing more than a refund of the excess rate charged when the rates are originally fixed, and in all cases it is merely a fraction of what the policyholder is entitled to.

Impartial observers of the insurance graft know that life insurance rates are more than 100 per cent too high for the present American death experience. However, Woll says, "The rates of insurance for the time being are on a par with those charged by other life insurance companies." The purchaser of Union Labor Life Insurance will benefit little by Woll's game.

Fiske Boosts Woll.

Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and arch-defender of industrial insurance which is considered in insurance circles as one of the most callous insurance swindle-stunts is loud in his praise of the new company.

Fiske says, "The working people are becoming capitalists thru savings, investments and life insurance. They have formed a large life insurance company which is going to do old line life insurance on scentific (sic) principles with adequate, ample capital, and under competent advice. . ."

In view of the fact that only 10 per cent of all life insurance policies are ever paid on for their full face value, the balance being lost thru forfeitures; and in further view of the fact that the Union Life will operate on the scientific principles laid down by Haley Fiske who is employed by Woll in an advisory capacity, the worker who insures his life in the A. F. of L. outfit will be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Will Workers Fall?

But the majority of workers have been so pap-fed on life insurance propaganda that they will think that Woll and his associates are their lifelong benefactors.

Mr. Beha, the superintendent of insurance for the State of New York, has applied for the first policy to be issued by the Union Labor Life in the state. Woll says in his communique that this signifies that the company has the endorsement of the superintendent. This is without a doubt true, but it means nothing. It is a known fact that Beha is the creature of Haley Fiske and his associated insurance financiers. It is Beha who has condoned the big business interlocking directorates and the rotten conditions which generally underlie the so-called mutual life insurance business.

Good Business Stuff.

Woll is the creator and president of this new venture in class collaboration. He now shows that he has nothing in common with the class he pretends he represents. His beknighting with Haley Fiske in the National Civic Federation has now blossomed into a real, profitable business contract. In addition to the fat salaries he will be drawing from his various labor jobs, he will horn in on a life insurance president's salary.

The officers of the new company are conservative job holders in the A. F. of L. but the board of directors are the same clique one finds behind all big business enterprises.

Act Sinclair Play to Aid Class War Victims

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 11.—Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds," a drama in 3 acts and 13 scenes and directed by Paul Spier, will be played for the first time in America at Gamut Club Theatre, 1044 South Hope St., on July 15, 16 and 17, incl., under the auspices of the I. L. D., Centralia Defense, Sacco-Vanzetti Conference and the Cloakmakers' Relief Conference.

Tickets for sale at the following places: The theatre, Birkeis Music Store, 446 S. Broadway, Civil Liberties Union, 1026 Cal. Bldg., 2nd and Broadway, Cooperative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Liquor drinking in churches promised to be the main topic of discussion at the remaining sessions of the Baptist Young People's convention here today following charges that the younger generation was using churches as a cloak for their parties.

Sacco-Vanzetti Hearing Before Fuller

(Continued from Page One)

waited on the state, Messrs. William G. Thompson and Herman Brisman, counsel for the defense, accompanied the witnesses.

* * *

Chicago Raise Protest.

CHICAGO, July 11.—More than 1,000 workers living on the north west side of Chicago attended a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting Saturday night, held under the auspices of the Sacco and Vanzetti Conference.

F. W. Biedenkapp of the I. L. D. spoke urging united action to free the two imprisoned workers. A collection netting $50 was made.

* * *

Kansas City Protest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Several hundred people here attended a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting calling upon Governor Fuller to immediately release the two imprisoned workers. The speakers were D. E. Burkhardt and the Rev. Joseph Myers Wolff, editor of the Labor Bulletin.

* * *

Asks For Unconditional Release.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—More than 500 people here met in protest of the removal of Sacco and Vanzetti to the death house. A resolution was adopted calling upon Gov. Fuller to release the two working class prisoners.

The resolution read in part. "We request the governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to our persecuted fellow-workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by releasing them unconditionally from all penalties of this unjust conviction."

Needle Trade Defense

One Week Left.

Less than a week now remains to prepare for the Coney Island Stadium Concert, which will take place this coming Saturday evening.

The concert, the best of the season, will be broadcast throughout the entire East by the powerful new station WCGU. The New York Symphony Orchestra of 100, conducted by Erno Rapee, internationally-known musical virtuoso, will provide the musical program. Alexis Kosloff, famous ballet master, formerly of the Russian Imperial Theatre, and now premier dancer of the Metropolitan Opera House, will appear in person with his famous ballet in A. Borodine's "Prince Igor." Rita de Laporte of the Metropolitan will take the principal female role.

In addition, Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers Joint Board will address the vast audience on the present situation in the Furriers Strike. The lawyers of Mineola will also be there and will discuss "justice" in Mineola, for which we are not provided tickets with tickets, do so immediately and assure yourself of a good seat. Tickets are $1.00 for general admission and $2.00 for reserved seats. In case of rain the concert will be held the following evening July 17.

* * *

Crotona "Yaten" De Their Work.

We have already announced that a group of "yaten" are doing good work in Crotona Park. For the holiday weekend they did not leave the camps and resorts but stayed in the city and continued their work in Crotona Park. The result was $125.00 forwarded to the Defense Office by Brother Kleinman. Nathan Rubinstein made all the appeals.

Gives "Sick Benefit" For Strikers

Brother George Kaminsky forwarded $6.00 sick benefit that he received from Workmen's Circle Branch 272 of which he is a member.

Harlem Progressive Youth Club.

The Harlem Progressive Youth Club forwarded $25 on its pledge of $100 with promise to pay balance by beginning of week.

* * *

More Voluntary Taxation.

Eleven of the thirteen workers of the Little Mfg. Co. (Ladies' Knickers) decided to tax themselves with $1.00 per week. The first $11 was forwarded to the Defense Office and they will continue to do so until the Furriers win their fight.

All class conscious workers should respond to this sort of voluntary taxation by pledging at least $1 per week until the strike is won.

* * *

Nitgedaiget Collects $371.

An appeal for defense was made in Camp Nitgedaiget which resulted in a collection of $371.

Introduce Alabama Bill To Curb Floggings; Ban Masks in Streets, Roads

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11.—Proposing to end the reign of terror that is being carried on by masked members of the Ku Klux Klan, a bill will be introduced in the Alabama State Legislature Tuesday to bar the wearing of masks for other than legitimate purposes, according to the Birmingham Age-Herald.

No arrests have been made in connection with the series of brutal floggings that have occurred in Alabama recently.

The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any one to appear on Alabama highways disguised by a mask. If the perpetrator of a crime is found advocating the anti-mask law the offender would be guilty of a criminal act carrying with it a minimum of five years imprisonment.

WORKERS IN PHILADELPHIA JOIN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE WAR DANGER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—An intensive campaign for the defense and recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics was launched here with the demonstration against the new war danger held in Maple Park Grove. The gathering was addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, just returned from the Soviet Union. Albert Weisberd leader of the Passaic strike acted as chairman.

"The war danger today grows out of the new attack planned by world imperialism against the first workers' republic," said Engdahl. "That attack is also directed against the workers of this country because any success won in the new war against the Soviet Union will encourage the employing interests to greater onslaughts against the workers at home."

The success of the hands off China campaign in Philadelphia is one indication that the hands off the Soviet Union drive will meet with considerable success.

The demonstration here was also commemeration of the Ruthenberg Birthday Anniversary with a pledge to build the Workers (Communist) Party and defend its central organ, The DAILY WORKER, against court, the attack that is now being made upon it by its enemies.

Pittsburgh Joins the Anti-War Danger Drive

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will open the local drive against "The War Danger" at a meeting to be held Tuesday night, at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street.

Engdahl will also address a gathering of the membership of the Workers (Communist) Party, Wednesday night, at the Russian Hall, 1522 Fifth Avenue to develop the campaign.

ENGINEERS UNION SECRETARY SAYS GOT HIS $2,500

Found Guilty Tho Tried to Argue Wasn't Bribed

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Gen. Secy. C. E. Lindquist, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has been found guilty by the triennial convention meeting at Cleveland on charges preferred by the committee of 10 which has been investigating the financial activities conducted by the grand officials of the brotherhood. The vote was 338 to 68 for conviction. The general charge was mismanagement of bro herhood funds.

It had been planned to try Pres. W. B. Prenter first but he pleaded illness which seems to have developed into pneumonia. Prenter is 72 and the illness combined with his disgrace before the convention may prove fatal. The trial of Vice President L. G. Griffing was scheduled next and the of 2nd Vice President H. P. Daugherty to follow. All are under the same general charges.

Wild Graft.

The charges arose out of investigations by the committee of 10 which has been at work since the convention began June 6. It became evident immediately that the convention meant business when it took out of President Prenter's hands the naming of the committee and proceeded to elect it instead. Delegates had come to Cleveland gunning for bear after the usual 7 per cent dividend on the preferred stock of the Bond & Investment Co. had failed to materialize this year. They found what the committee described as unexampled extravagance, mismanagement, carelessness and neglect of duty and a financial maze of banking, investment enterprise, realty speculation, industrial risks and jeopardizing of pension and insurance funds that passed the ability of the committee to unravel without expert assistance.

Three trustees were put in charge of the financial end of the brotherhood. The offices of president, 1st and 2nd vice president and secretary, held by Prenter, Griffing, Daugherty and Lindquist, were abolished.

Passes Blame.

Lindquist's defense at his trial was a claim that he had been largely a rubber stamp for the other 3, that he had protested in vain and then "gone along" on the financial roller coaster because he saw nothing else to do and that the whole thing started under the late President Warren S. Stone with Prenter following Stone's lead. Regarding the $2,500 he was accused of pocketing, together with Prenter, Griffing and Daugherty, for agreeing to the sale by the brotherhood of the Equitable skyscraper in New York City, Lindquist admitted receiving his $2,500 but said he and the rest had kept the money intact for the convention to act upon.

* * *

Austro-American Treaty Paves Road for Further Penetration of Capital

VIENNA, July 11.—The heavy investment of American capital in Austria has just culminated in a commercial treaty between the two countries which provides that for the next eight years the minimum duty permitted by its enatoma laws shall be imposed on imports from America to Austria and vice versa.

It is pointed out that Vienna remains, now as always, the ideal financial point for the distribution of American goods for consumption in the states of the old Austrian Empire. Export of American automobiles and motorcycles has shown a marked development in the last several years. American imports of Austrian goods have been limited practically to finished articles such as porcelain were, leather goods and so-called luxury articles in which there is very little competition from American industry.

The new commercial treaty providing for this "favored nation" treaty on tariffs was signed here yesterday.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ABC OF COMMUNISM
By BUCHARIN and PREOBRAZHENSKY
IN A NEW CLOTH-BOUND AND COMPLETE EDITION
Just Received from ENGLAND
The authors were commissioned by the Russian Communist Party to write a complete and simple explanation of Communism. The student will find this book a gem of Communist teachings.
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News from the U.S.S.R.

German-American Trust Organized To Foster Trade

The steady penetration of American capital into post-war Germany and the Central European States is evidenced by the announcement today of the proposed organization of the International Germanic Trust Company, under the banking laws of the State of New York, with offices at 26 Broadway, on the ground floor of the Standard Oil Building.

According to Mr. Aron, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Organization Committee, "the trust company will have and develop relations both with Americans of German descend throughout this country, and with business and banking institutions in Germany. It is the intention of the company to stress particularly the development of its foreign and trust departments, and to provide an effective fiscal agency in the expected liquidation of German properties and trusts still in Government custody."

Mr. Aron, who expects to go abroad this month to establish a branch office of the trust company in Berlin, expresses the belief of the organizers of the new bank that "the formation of the International Germanic Trust Company will accomplish much in uniting effectively American and German capital resources in the development of financial and commercial relations between the two countries."

The authorized capitalization will consist of 30,000 shares, with a capital of $3,000,000 and a surplus of $2,000,000.

Anti-Japanese Boycott Spreads.

SHANGHAI, July 11.—The protests against the landing of Japanese troops in Shantung is growing. The anti-Japanese boycott is gaining strength daily and promises, to resume the proportions of the anti-Japanese boycott called immediately after the war to protest against the occupation of Shantung by Japanese troops.

NEW MASSES

July Issue



THIS CRUCIAL WORLD—by William Gropper
REMINISCENCES—by Michael Gold.
VIGNETTES OF THE FLOOD—by Walter White.
KARL MARX ANTICIPATED FREUD—by Max Eastman.
ENGLAND RUNS AMOK—by Scott Nearing.
BRITISH FASCISM STRIKES HOME—by W. N. Ewer.
THE NEW HOLY GRAIL—by Joseph Freeman.
UNION SQUARE PHILOSOPHY—by Harry Freeman.
ARE ARTISTS PEOPLE?—by Stark Young.
CLASS WAR IS STILL ON—by Egmont Arens and Mary Reed.
SENATOR CORNFLITER ACCEPTS—by Art Young and Howard Brubaker.

Many other articles, and drawings

by Wm. Gropper
Louis Lozowick
William Siegel
Otto Soglow
Wanda Gag
John Dos Passos
Jan Matulka
Peggy Bacon
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and others.

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AGENT IN THE U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Government is organizing a trust for the construction of the State's housing facilities also established the norms of exploitation and utilization of the buildings, protecting thereby the interests of the toiling people in all buildings, regardless as to whether they live, in co-operative houses or in the houses of State institutions or enterprises belong directly to the municipal organs, or those which belong to private people.

The most important right secured to the working people is to occupy the place in which they live, regardless as to whether the house administration or owner agrees to it or not. The inhabitant, if he pays his rent, cannot under any conditions be put out of the building. This guarantee of the right of the inhabitant, regardless of the desire of the house administrator or owner, existed also in the bourgeois countries, but there it was instituted during the war and only a short period after the war. In the Soviet Union, however, this right of the toiling inhabitant is a permanent right; it is one of the most vital rights given to the workers in the code of laws.

Another important measure taken by the Soviet Government towards the protection and improvement of the living conditions of the toilers is the system of rent payments. The payment of rent is regulated by the Soviet Laws on the following principles: the entire rent system as applied to the toilers, is based on the amortization and the administration of the houses; it does not include any house or ground rent, which burdens the toilers in bourgeois countries. The Soviet laws provide for a sliding scale in the payment of rent dependent upon the paying capacity of the inhabitant and the conditions of the house in question. An inhabitant with an income of from 125 roubles to 150 roubles a month pays exactly enough to cover amortization and administration of the house. Those who have a higher income pay partly also interest on the capital invested in the building which enables the house to cover the deficit formed as a result of the low payments of the poorer inhabitants. In order to cover this deficit a considerably high rent is taken from the inhabitants not employed in product work. The overwhelming majority of the toilers whose income is less than 125 roubles a month, pay an average of 75 per cent less than the amortization of the house requires. The unemployed pay an absolutely insignificant amount; they pay altogether 5.5. copecks per square metre a month.

Owing to this class principle in collecting rent, the average worker with an average income pays for a fairly good room four to five roubles a month, whereas before the revolution he had to pay just as much and even more for some corner or only for the use of a bed.

On an average, the worker spends about 6 to 8 per cent of his budget on rent, whilst in bourgeois countries (not including heating, light, water, and cleaning) he spends 10 per cent or more of his budget for rent. But what is most important is the fact that the housing conditions of the workers, at least in the urban centers are now much better and more hygienic than there were before.

It should be observed that owing to the municipalization of the largest and best houses and the regulation of rent, the government is able to regulate the income of the houses and to control the surplus income of some buildings as well as the income coming from commercial enterprises. This surplus income goes to form special capital funds of the town Soviets to subsidize and to finance the repairs of the poorer houses.

In general the entire system of Soviet management protects the interest of the toiling masses and ensures the further extension of housing facilities; it prevents any form of housing exploitation which is so frequent in the bourgeois countries.—D. Sobelnikh.

* * *

THE growth of the irrigated cotton area in the Soviet Union is shown by the following figures: Fiscal year 1921-22—1,780,000 dessiatins (4,806,000 acres); 1924-25—2,448,000 dessiatins (9,309,600 acres); 1925-26—3,524,000 dessiatins (10,035,800 acres); 1926-27—3,895,000 dessiatins (10,516,000 acres). The area irrigated in 1914-15 was 4,349,000 dessiatins (11,745,000 acres).

The sums appropriated for this purpose from the State budget were 4,604,000 rubles ($2,371,000) in 1922-23; 7,249,000 rubles ($4,093,750) in 1923-24; 12,482,000 rubles ($6,429,000) in 1924-25; 31,000,000 rubles (about $16,000,000) in 1925-26, and 48,225,000 rubles ($23,260,000) in 1926-27.

* * *

Connection Of White and Caspian Seas.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—In the region of Kumshakoye Lake surveys have been started for the digging of the Lacha-Kubinskoye Canal, which will join the river system of the White Sea pith the tributaries of the Volga and thus connect the White Sea with the Caspian and Black Seas (via the Marinsk canal system).

* * *

Waterway from Siberia to Europe.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Next year the Central Department of Waterways of the People's Commissariat of Ways of Communication of the Soviet Union will start investigations with a view to establishing water connection between the rivers Obi, Sob, Usa, Pechora, Sula and Indiga, Western Siberia, the Northern Ural and the Pechora Region would thus be connected with the Cheshskaya Bay of the Arctic Ocean, solving the problem of the export of Siberian timber, grain and other freight shipped in large quantities. The total length of the route, from the mouth of the Sob, a tributary of the Obi, to the Indiga Bay (on the Samoyed coast of the Arctic Ocean) will be about 1,500 miles of which 850 miles will have to be operated by locks.

The bulk of the freight will be shipped down stream on the rivers constituting that system, thus considerably reducing the cost of transport. Thus the delivery of one pood (36 lbs.) of freight over a distance of 2,000 miles from Obdorsk to Novosibirsk to the Indiga port will cost not more than 12 kopecks (6 cents), while the rail transport of grain over the same distance would cost from 27 to 38 kopecks (14 to 19 cents) more.

* * *

American Equipment For Soviet Industries.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York has received advices from the Donets Coal Basin of the Soviet Union of the completion of preliminary work on the two "Amerikanka" (American) mines, to be constructed with the assistance of six American mining engineers. Machinery and equipment to the value of $325,000 will be shipped to the Donetz Basin from the United States.

Other machinery, already ordered here for the Donetz Basin, will be tested in the field in comparison with similar German equipment. A construction department along American lines has been organized by the Donugol Coal Trust.

For the Kuznetz coal fields in Siberia, coal cutters, loaders, conveyors and other equipment will be ordered in the United States.

Gas meters, regulators and other gas equipment valued at nearly $250,000, ordered in the United States, will soon be shipped to the Soviet oil cities, Baku and Grozny.

Natural gas is found in abundance in the Soviet oil fields. It is now beginning to be utilized for the first time for household and refining purposes.

Sewing machines, cloth cutting machines, spare parts and other equipment valued at $230,000 were recently purchased in the United States for clothing factories in Moscow, Leningrad and several Ukrainian cities.

American Mining Engineers In U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—John A. Garcia, mining engineers, with five assistants left this week, have sailed for the Donetz Basin. They will remain for the duration of a number of years months by latest American methods, and for the construction of auxiliary and for the construction of auxiliary buildings, in the coal fields of the Donetz Basin. Mr. Garcia's firm is the third American firm to be operated by the Donugol Coal Trust during the past few months to assist in the modernization of the Donugol mines, constituting that system. They will spend three months in the Soviet designing, writing specifications and making estimates for a complete mining plant, to be operated by the Donugol Coal Trust. In particular they will design a shipshoit mine of the American type.

Ten new coal shafts with a combined capacity of 5,000,000 metric tons are being sunk in the Donetz Basin this year and sixteen more will be put under construction in 1928.

* * *

The Dnieper Power Plant.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Preliminary work on the Dnieper river power project, which will be the largest hydro-electric development in Europe, has been started. Seven hundred workmen were put to work on construction early in May, and this force will be increased to 2,000 by midsummer. Col. Hugh L. Cooper, the builder of Muscle Shoals, who is chief consulting engineer for the Dnieper project, is on the ground.

Two 1½ yard steam shovels for excavation work in connection with the Dnieper plant have been ordered from the Marion Steam Shovel Company and will be shipped shortly. Other American orders in prospect include complete equipment for a sawmill, tanker locomotives, cranes and dump cars.

* * *

Changes In Soviet Diplomatic Service.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—On April 5, 1927, Mr. G. L. Piatakov, formerly Assistant Chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Soviet Union, was appointed Soviet Trade Delegate in France.

On January 14, 1927, Mr. I. S. Ashkenazi was appointed Trade Delegate of U. S. S. R. in Greece.

On February 22, 1927, Mr. A. I. Belakovsky was appointed Trade Delegate of the Soviet Union in Denmark.

On March 22, 1927, Mr. B. K. Aunsem was appointed Trade Delegate to Turkey.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN U. S. S. R.

The consumers' cooperation covers 41 per cent of the total trade turnover in the Union and is enlarging its operations from year to year. During the last year the cooperative movement increased its turnover by 78 per cent, and in the first half of the current economic year 1926-27 it increased its operations by 41 per cent. The aggregate turnover of the consumers' cooperative movement reached 1,085 million rubles in 1925-26, and 968 million rubles in the first half of 1926-27.

The movement's paid-up capita was 475 million rubles on October 1st, 1926, and the loaned capital, 1,213 million rubles.

The profits made by the consumer' cooperation reach 157,616,000 ' rubles.

The Government's instructions re lowering prices in detail trade by 10 per cent on June 1st have been carried out in nearly all the country.

Bruce, Son-in-Law Of Andrew Mellon, Gets Another Job

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 11.—Government employees should become son-in-laws of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in addition to picking senators for fathers, if they want to get ahead in Uncle Sam's service.

Young David K. E. Bruce did both. Late in 1925, at the ripe age of 27, he decided to enter government service. Son of Senator Bruce of Maryland, a "Coolidge Democrat", he was able to get into the state department where within a few months he was elevated to one of the prize berths of the foreign service as attache in the American embassy at Rome. Finding the salary of $2,500 insufficient, he formed an alliance with America's third wealthiest family by marrying Ailsa Mellon last year.

Now the youthful diplomat is to be shot up in the service to the post of secretary of the International Radiotelegraph Conference, to be held in Washington beginning October 4. He has formally asked to be relieved of his Roman post, where his duties have been so light that he has been able to while away most of his time on the Riviera. This summer Bruce will cruise the Mediterranean on Mellon's private yacht.

Bruce will transfer his allegiance from Secretary of State Kellogg to Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who is running the International Telegraph Conference on behalf of Radio Corporation's fight against European and Latin America ideas that the public and not private monopolies, should control the air. Hoover, who has seized position of governmental overseer of the radio, is chairman of the American delegation.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 11.—Failure of the driver to see the danger in time was believed responsible today for a crash between a motor truck and a passenger train at a New York Central Railroad crossing near here which cost three lives.

Chinese Communists To Leave Wuhan Gov't.

(Continued from Page One)

ese Communists should intensify their work within the Kuomintang, striving to expose the wavering and treacherous leaders to the masses.

Pointing out that the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have failed in their task of developing the agrarian revolution and have brought to the fore military expeditions against Peking instead of the internal problems of the revolution, Bukharin declares that the Communist International has found it necessary to call for the election of a new Central Executive Committee for the Chinese Communist Party.

Scores Party Opportunists.

"The more opportunistic leaders of the Chinese Party advocated that the Party leave the Kuomintang," Bukharin says. "On the contrary the Central Committee of the Chinese Union of Communist Youth adhered strictly to the decisions of the Communist International and strongly protested against the tactics of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Elect New Executive Committee.

"In view of the situation which has been created, the Communist International deems it necessary to call an extraordinary conference of the Communist Party to reelect a Central Committee which will conduct an energetic struggle for the revolution, even to the exclusion from the Party of those who consider that the Chinese Communist Party must follow the trail of the bourgeois leaders of the Kuomintang.

* * *

Rush More Japanese Troops.

TOKIO, July 11.—A company of Japanese "railway telegraph troops" left here today for Tsingtao in Shantung Province.

Three hundred Japanese marines landed at Tsingtao yesterday, British naval authorities have been informed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Two persons were burned to death and three others were reported seriously burned when a 5-alarm fire swept half a block of the J. B. Shoemaker Sons' Box Factory here today. The dead: David Jones, 55, Bristol, Pa., workman, and a boy of five.

HELD BY PEKING GOVERNMENT



Michael Borodin, adviser to the People's government in China in the days when it was victoriously advancing from control of one town in the South to control of two-thirds of the vast country. Right wing elements are now trying to banish him from his post; some accounts say he has already left. He is seen standing here with his wife, Mme. Borodin, now a prisoner of Chang Tso-lin and on "trial" in Peking for activities against him. She was seized in violation of neutrality from a vessel belonging to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Seattle Workers in Demand for Freedom For Sacco, Vanzetti

SEATTLE, JULY 11.—In spite of counter attractions in the way of picnics, with ex-Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota as the main feature at one of them several hundred people took part in the Sacco-Vanzetti meeting in City Hall Square. J. E. Phillips, business agent of Painters Local 300 and delegate to the Central Labor Council presided. Speakers included George F. Vandeveer, prominent local attorney; Chi Tai Haieh, Chinese University of Washington student; J. C. Kennedy, Seattle Labor College; George Ritchie, Carpenters Union; Aaron Fisherman, Workers' Party and J. P. Thompson, Industrial Workers of the World.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti United Front Conference and is the fourth large down town gathering held since the launching of the active campaign to save the lives of the two Italian workers.

A well attended out door meeting was held recently in the suburb of Renton.

* * *

Expel Salesmen's Union.

Following orders from President Green of the American Federation of Labor, the local Bakery Salesmen's union has been expelled from the Central Labor Council here.

This action follows a demand of the Teamsters International Union, that the Salesmen should affiliate to it. In 1915 at the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco the Teamsters were given jurisdiction over this craft and Seattle and Tacoma are the only cities where this ruling had not been put into effect.

The Salesmen's union here has adopted a resolution declaring its intention to retain its connection with the Bakers International and urging unions to support its position at the A. F. of L. convention this year at Los Angeles. It is pointed out that they enjoy better conditions than other bakery salesmen due to the fact that their union contract is negotiated and signed at the same time as that of the bakers. The advantages of industrial unionism is exemplified in their case.

* * *

Local business agents of the Machinists and the Teamsters unions are trying to increase the membership of their respective unions at the expense of the Street Railwaymen's union. The first named organization is trying to enroll the shop employees and the latter is going after the drivers of the municipal auto buses which act as feeders to the city owned street car system. The street car men are protesting at this attempted hi-jacking of their members and the workers involved are turning a deaf ear to the proffers made them.

* * *

Several progressive members of Carpenters Union 131 were rather surprised on the eve of a recent election to find that though they had been nominated for office their names had been left off the ballot. These members are making a point of this unfairness of their officials in an effort to organize to oust their reactionary representatives.

TACOMA, July 10.—The strike of the Laundry Workers Union continues with encouraging results. Home to cause solicitation by the strikers is stopping what little business the unfair employers had managed to secured.

The Superior Service Laundries, which has a contract with the union is running to capacity day and night.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers which are under the jurisdiction of the Teamsters are kept on the job by their International organizer though the sentiment is to walk out in sympathy with the inside workers.

MARCEL CACHIN



Marcel Cachin, French Communist, and member of the Chamber of Deputies is particularly hated by the imperialists of his nation for his courageous stand against their policies. The latest brush he had with them resulted in his being sentenced to six months in prison, the he is supposed to have "parliamentary immunity," like members of the other parties.

Russian Oil Firms Cut Gasoline Price In English Markets

By TOM BARKER.

LONDON, July 11.—Car owners in Great Britain are on velvet. After being muicted for a decade of large sums by a combine consisting principally of the subsidiaries of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co., a price war has arisen by the entrance on the market of the Russian Oil Products, Ltd., who are now sole sellers of Soviet gasoline.

Some time ago the Russians were compelled to sell their oil in bulk to the two large concerns at prices far below the prevailing world rate. Royal Dutch lost much property in Russia by the nationalization decrees, but during the difficult position of the Bolsheviste the company purchased—at its own price—half a million tons of oil. This they sold retail at prices verging on 50 cents a gallon to British car owners.

Since the Russians entered the field themselves, they have led a price cutting war which has practically halved the price of gas to the consumer. The combine firms have subsidized the Rothermere press, especially the Daily Mail—a paper which outdoes Hearst in howling for blood and for "clearing out the reds."

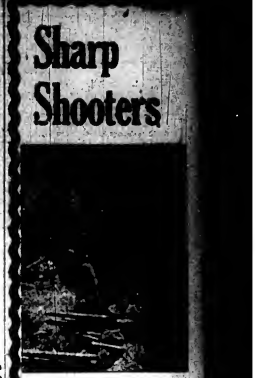
This campaign of the Mail does not prelude it at the same time solicitating advertising from Russian oil products.

Two other anti-Soviet oil combines are the Association of British Creditors—interested solely in oil—and the Hands Off Britain Campaign led by a fascist demagogue named Locker Lampson.

Despite all the noise, Soviet oil sales have increased 100 per cent within one year. The opposition seems to defeat its purpose, as Russian oil is distinctly better than its competitors.

Viscount Bearsted, chairman of Shell directors, at a company meeting in June denounced Soviet gasoline as "stolen" oil. The directors of R. O. P. laugh at bis lordship and say that if it is "stolen" then Viscount Bearsted's firm when buying Soviet oil three years ago was an accessory after the fact, in short a "fence." Bearsted's firm paid a little item of $6 per cent dividend for the past year, tax free.

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We need ten thousand **Daily Worker** sharpshooters for the **Class War.**

We want these Ten Thousand expert marksmen to strike at the heart of American capitalism. From every factory, mine, mills and farm the deadly bullets of revolutionary propaganda must rain with destructive effect upon the rule of the exploiters.

The **Daily Worker** is the modern rapid fire gun, which will be swung into action by thousands of sharpshooters of the **Daily Worker Army.**

Every additional reader secured for the **Daily Worker** will be another telling shot at the domination of the ruling class.

Every new reader secured will mean another recruit in the growing army of the revolution.

In this battle, bystanders are not permitted.

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Our objective is the winning of **Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker.**

The winning of this objective means that we have gained strong reinforcements for the coming struggles. Forward to the goal—**Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker.**

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German Farmers Must Pay Tribute to Wall Street.

American banking capital, already realizing enormous profits off German industry thru the operation of the Dawes plan and thru the constant penetration of that nation's industrial sections by investment capital from Wall Street, now has first mortgages on vast agricultural sections of that country. Yesterday there was floated on Wall Street thru the National City Bank, Lee, Higginson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., a thirty million dollar bond issue for the Central Agricultural Bank of Germany, secured by first mortgages on agricultural properties. A smaller issue (four millions) was floated for the State of Hanover. As is customary there is a discount of approximately ten per cent. The banks obtain five per cent discount for handling the issue, while they in turn sell it to their customers at an additional five per cent discount.

Actually there is placed, at the disposal of the German bank, credits to the extent of $27,000,000 on which the American bond holders draw six per cent interest on $30,000,000. Hence it means that the Wall Street gang has a claim on the products of German agricultural labor and it further indicates that this and future investments will be used to dispossess the farmers of the regions covered by American mortgages and institute large-scale agriculture. Just as capitalism, in its early stages inaugurated the wholesale expulsion of the agricultural inhabitants from the land in order to obtain sheep-walks to supply wool for the rising textile industries of the cities, so today, in its final stages, capitalism again drives the farmers and peasants from the land, erases the boundaries between the plots of land and inaugurates machine production with seasonal employment of wage slaves, with the resultant pauperization of the agricultural population.

The effect of this policy upon the American farmers will be the same as similar European investments in industry. Intensified agricultural production in Germany in order to pay interest to the American bankers will cause German products to enter into world competition with the products of the American farmers, with the result that the working farmers of this country will face still more difficult years than they now face.

Capitalism exploits alike the workers and farmers. The fact that it does not directly employ farmers as wage laborers does not conceal the fact of their exploitation. Many of them today receive less than the cost of production of their commodities; their exploiters receive the rest. The answer of the workers and farmers to the ever-growing power of Wall Street must be a class party of labor that will represent the interests of these two groups of slaves.

In addition to the economic effect upon the American farmer, the continuous stream of investments to Europe and other parts of the world means that this country becomes ever more deeply involved in all crises that affect these countries. It means that the danger of world war becomes ever more menacing. Especially is there grave danger of an attack upon the Soviet Union which stands as a monumental inspiration to the oppressed of the world whether the ground under colonial despotism or live in the debtor nations that absorb millions in investment capital.

The workers and farmers of the United States must be aware of these new dangers of the new threats of war that are the inevitable outcome of the unbridled sway of Wall Street over the government and must organize politically to fight against the bloody conspiracies that go hand in hand with the ravages in foreign countries of Yankee imperialism.

Government Clerks Can't Vote Against Cal.

Most of the 60,000 government clerks in Washington thought it no more than "fair" for the administration to permit them to enjoy a full holiday for Saturday during the intense heat of the summer months. The matter was referred to President Coolidge on a three month's vacation at his "summer white house" in the Black Hills of South Dakota, whence he had gone for political purposes and to escape the sweltering heat of Washington in midsummer, disapproved the request, so the clerks will work the customary six days.

The clerks will have to make the best of it. If they don't like it they can exercise their inalienable right to quit and if they object too strenuously they will get kicked out. They are considered mere automatons and cannot register a protest because they are not even permitted to vote so long as they hold government jobs or live in the city of Washington. The other alternative is to organize a union and strike. That, however, would be a political act, because the policy of all departments of the United States government is scab. Unions are prohibited and the workers are subject to the whim and caprice of the politicians at the head of the government.

Coolidge's respect for the demands of labor is clearly revealed in this latest act and ought favorably to impress the workers and farmers of the middle west—to fight against him and the gang he serves by striving for a class party of labor that will also put forth the demands of the farmers.

Floods in Saxony and America

A flood in Saxony in Germany, the result of a cloudburst, took a toll of some ninety lives. Though small, almost insignificant in comparison with the vast inundation of the Mississippi river valley in this country, the government took immediate steps to relieve the suffering. It sent in federal troops with fully-equipped camp kitchens to relieve the starving victims. No effort was spared to relieve the suffering.

Contrast the action of the authorities of that small province, poor in wealth and resources, with the criminal neglect by the United States government of the hundreds of thousands of victims of the Mississippi floods, left to the tender mercies of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who utilized the disaster to increase the power of the New Orleans bankers, part of the Wall Street octopus.

This comparison ought to be sufficient to cause the American workers and farmers to respectfully rise and sing "My country, 'tis of thee," the next time someone bursts forth into patriotic song.

Even today, after the waters have subsided in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, when malaria is taking an unrecorded toll of death and more frightful plagues threaten to devastate the land the low political shyster, Cal Coolidge, in whose hands rests the power to call a special session of congress to deal with the matter, refuses to budge from his comfortable summer home in the Black Hills of South Dakota, because he fears the political consequences of facing the responsibility for the recreance of the government in neglecting to build proper safeguards for the inhabitants of the Mississippi valley.

District 2 Miners Show How to Win the Strike

The militant action of striking miners in and around Clearfield, Pa., where, marching into non-union territory they stage parades and demonstrations against the coal barons that result in thousands of miners joining the ranks of the strikers, gives a lead to the whole union.

In one instance, as reported in dispatches, a mine which had been non-union for 15 years was closed completely, the workers responding to the strike call almost to a man.

The Clearfield incident is a smashing reply to the official dom of the United Mine Workers which so far has failed to launch any systematic organization work in the non-union districts. It is indicative of the sympathy among the thousands of non-union men for the strikers, and of resentment of the coal barons' autocracy expressed in action when given the right kind of leadership.

The action of the miners in District 2 should be broadcasted thruout the entire union. It can be used to stimulate similar action in those districts bordering on non-union territory and in our opinion all that is necessary is for the officialdom to stop the pussyfooting policy so far followed and allow the rank and file to use the experience it has gained in a hundred bitter conflicts by which the union has been established and maintained.

If the "Save the Union" bloc leadership will, with the Clearfield action as a precedent, initiate similar well-organized demonstrations in other sections the sheer weight of mass pressure will force the official U. M. W. A. family into some kind of support for these rank and file actions or make them abandon all opposition to them.

It should not be forgotten that District 2, of which John Brophy was formerly president, has a tradition of militancy and is living up to that tradition in spite of all the damage done to the district by the Lewis machine in its unprincipled fight on Brophy.

The same thing holds true in other districts but from the "Save the Union" bloc must come a concrete program and direction.

The miners' strike can be won but it cannot be won by waiting. This is clearly seen by the rank and file as the Clearfield action shows.

Death, Commutation or Freedom?

The great movement of solidarity in the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti for the working class, which has developed to such splendid proportions, may be confronted with a new danger by the time these words appear. It is the same danger that sapped the strength, resoluteness and militancy of the movement to rescue Tom Mooney and Warren Billings from the hangman's noose. It arises out of the diabolical cunning and fear of the vultures of capitalism who see their prey staunchly defended and seek to hold it with new snares.

* * *

This is known to us from the history of the past. We remember the movement for Mooney and Billings; how it enlisted the support of the entire labor movement in this country and in others, of prominent men and women, writers and thinkers; how the cry for a general strike to free the two frame up victims found an echo among hundreds of thousands of workers. We know that with a whole world convinced of their innocence, the executioners were forced to forge a murderous case against Billings, and instead cheated the movement for the two labor fighters out of its victory by putting them in prison for life. The change of the death sentence to one of life imprisonment was the clever evasion of the consequences of the powerful and swiftly growing movement to vindicate Mooney and Billings. But although they were saved from the death of the sprung trap, they were condemned to the living death of life imprisonment and the movement for their release was virtually destroyed.

* * *

The workers who had rallied to Mooney and Billings were soothed by the sinister argument that imprisonment for life was, in any event, better than execution. They were told that we would have to be satisfied for the while with one victory, and that final release of the two fighters would be won later. But after ten years there remain only a few who still keep alive the memory of these buried men and who are pledged to continue the work for their freedom.

The great movement for Sacco and Vanzetti, which now embraces millions of workers, must not allow itself to be dissolved by a similar subterfuge. It is not a fantastic possibility that is projected here, but a probability that may rapidly develop into a fact.

Already the rumor is being cautiously spread that the governor of Massachusetts, in whose hands the final decision on Sacco and Vanzetti is placed, will commute the sentence of death to one of life imprisonment. It is being spread so that the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti may feel out the reaction to this prospect among the defenders of the two Italian rebels. They want to know if this splendid movement of solidarity, which has time and again struck heavy blows at the Massachusetts reaction, will of allow itself to be dissolved with the bait of a commutation. They want to know if, since some retreat must be made, they can wreck their revenge upon these rebels, who have not feared to defy them, by burying them alive and at the same time liquidate the movement which must free them!

* * *

We declare that these "kind" gentlemen who are so ready to grant a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, and those who are so ready to accept such a commutation, are not the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti. For these fighters, who have so bravely withstood the tortures and nightmares of seven years constantly being confronted with the frightful prospect of death in the electric chair, who have been borne up only by their own bravery and the knowledge of the support and solidarity of the millions of the world, a sentence of life imprisonment is in many respects worse than death, for it is at best a living death, a death by the spirit-crushing torture of cold walls and bars.

We repeat the warning to the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti which Bartolomeo Vanzetti addressed to his friends almost a year ago, in the pages of the Labor Defender, when the decision on the case had been postponed and illusions on its outcome were being created:

"We see evil, not good, in this delay. Look out, friends and comrades, let no unfounded optimism lure you in a restful slumbering of confidence that could be awakened only by a shameful and deadly, new and final vanquishment."

* * *

The millions of workers in every part of the world who have not ceased to fight for the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti, which has become the cause of the whole working class, must not be deluded by talk of commutation of sentence. The workers who have thus far by their power and solidarity prevented the execution of the two rebels must continue their great fight with unabated vigor and determination. The workers who have snatched Sacco and Vanzetti from the chair of death must snatch them from the cell of death by slow torture. No unfounded joy must dull the sharp edge of the movement. It must continue to fight forward with its million-armed power until this great issue is settled with a great victory.

The hearts of the Massachusetts executioners have not softened with kindness, and their desire to murder our comrades has not changed. On the contrary, they seek for new methods of torment. The working class must reply:

Not the chair of death, but life for Sacco and Vanzetti!

—James Cannon (Labor Defender, July.)

ALL CHINA FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS CALLS ON SAILORS OF IMPERIALIST POWERS TO ASSIST

WUHAN, (By Mail).—To workers of the whole world:—The United States of America is a democratic government in name but not in fact. She persecutes and entraps our class-workers, the proletariat, in the self-same way in which the autocratic governments of Europe do to the working classes. Recently the state government of Massachusetts for the sake of pleasing the venal capitalists pronounced death sentence for execution on the 10th of July, 1927, against our class-comrades, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This is sufficient to show that American imperialists are as equally cruel and tyrannical as other imperialists in the world. We, the class-workers of the world, must jointly protest against the taking of precious lives of innocent class-comrades.

In Rumania, Bulgaria, Italy and under the white guard dictatorship of Poland, the most elemental rights are denied to our class-workers, the proletariat, and furthermore many laborers are imprisoned and many labor leaders butchered. We, workers of the world, the proletariat, cannot bear this kind of treatment any longer now. We must unite together to work for the world revolution. Down with our common enemy, capitalist imperialism of all nations. Avenge the blood of the butchered comrades and liberate us from our pains.

The said federation leading 2,500,000 organized Chinese workers has engaged struggles against capitalist imperialism for many years. The Nationalist revolution of China, through the guidance of us, the proletariat, will sooner or later reach its final goal. For the sake of avenging the murdered class-comrades and with the aim of accomplishing the world revolution within the shortest possible period of time, we resolutely determine to fight most desperately and most violently against capitalist imperialism of all nations.—The All-China Labor Federation.

* * *

HANKOW, (By Mail).—To sailors of all nations in China, on the Chinese National Humiliation Day, May 9, 1927.—Dear friends: Today is the Chinese National Humiliation Day. Let us tell you very briefly its history in order to make it more clear. Twelve years ago on this very day, May 9, 1915, the Japanese imperialists forced China to accept the "Twenty-one Demands" which had been presented by them on the seventh of May. The main purpose which the Japanese imperialists had was to carry the policy of Japan towards China at that time. To speak definitely, they wanted to establish in China their cruel policy of economical exploitation, expansion of territory, the highest influence, political control and of the Asiatic Monroe doctrine.

These cruel demands they were prevented from carrying into existence at the risk of many a life yet they have greatly influenced other imperialistic countries and opened a gate in China for them to come over to exercise their cruel policy. Consequently, a series of terrible massacres and bombardments was conducted by them in Darien, Tsing-tao, Canton, Shanghai, Shamen, Hui-chow, Wan-hsien, Nanking, Kiu-kiang and Hankow. They have got all imperialistic countries on their side and at the same time they have induced all the new and old militarists—Chiang Kai-shek and Sung Tsu-ling—to join them. They want to commit another series of more horrible massacres and to crush the revolutionary spirit of China by means of this united force.

You, our friends, ought to know that the defeat of the revolutionary movement of China is the defeat of the world revolution and hinders the emancipation of the oppressed peoples of the world. The imperialists are wolves in sheeps' skin if we speak more correctly. They would not be contented in carrying out their policy of exploitation and oppression in one country only they would do the same in other countries and even in their own countries.

You, sailors, have gone through all the troubles only for the imperialists. What else have you got besides earning a few tens of dollars a month for your living? Which of you, sailors of imperialist, suffered more in the great European War 1914-1918? Was not a great number of the Chinese laborers deceived by and sacrificed their lives for the imperialists? Who got the greater benefits, sailors, laborers or imperialists, when war was over? Most of you, sailors—we are sure—are come from the working class of your countries. Will you be able to secure for your brother-workers and sister-workers in your countries a better condition of livelihood at the risk of your own lives? We assure you that the imperialists would not take heed of the work you have done for them or even treat them well. What then is the use for you to murder the Chinese workers who are in no better condition than your brothers are? We know and do believe that you would not do this. Why, then, will you not help us in demanding for the cancellation of all the unequal treaties? In doing this, you help not only the poor workers of China but also the brother-workers of your own countries, because our enemy is your enemy and your enemy is our enemy. Let us work together and shout:

"Long live the proletarian workers of the world."

"Success of the sailors' help in the world revolution."

The All-China Labor Federation.
Hankow, May 9, 1927.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund!

DRAMA

Joint Defense Concert At Coney Island Stadium Saturday

The big open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium, 8th Street and Surf Avenue, will be the scene of the dual operatic and concert offering of the Joint Defense Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers this Saturday night. Boredine's world famous "Prince Igor" presented by Alex Kosloff, premier dancer of the Metropolitan Opera House assisted by his ballet corps of 50 and 100 musicians of the New York Symphony Orchestra conducted by Ernc Rapee, will be the principal attractions. Rita La Porte, dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Victoria Youngman, and Allen Delano Weiss, formerly of the Capitol theatre ballet, will be presented in the principal roles.

This concert is being given for the purpose of raising funds for the defense and relief of the imprisoned furriers and cloakmakers, and also for their wives and children. Ludwig Landy, campaign manager of the Joint Defense Committee expects more than 30,000 people to attend the concert this year. His estimate is prompted by the enormous success of last year's turnout at the same place given for the benefit of the children of the textile strikers in Passaic.

This is the second consecutive year that Kosloff is appearing at the Stadium for strikers' benefit. Last summer he presented Rimsky-Korsakoff "Scheherezade." This year the ever popular "Prince Igor" will be one of the main features. Terpsichorean and ballet divertissements by celebrated artists will complete this unusually large program. The orchestral sections which will be played by the New York Symphony Orchestra under the guidance of Rapee, includes compositions by Wagner, Richard and Johann Strauss, Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Berlioz and Borodine. Tickets, which are sold at $2 and $1, can be purchased in the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square.

Broadway Briefs

"Africana," a Negro revue had its premiere at Daly's Sixty-third Street theatre last night. Ethel Waters is one of the chief players.

New England Y. W. L. Training School Opens At Winchendon, Mass.

WINCHENDON, Mass., July 11.—The Young Workers League Training School opened on July 5th, 1927, at Lake Denalson, Winchenden, Mass. Students from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Maryland and Connecticut totaling 40 were registered.

The secretary of the school committee, Comrade Kay, opened the school with a short address on its aim and purpose and greeted the students on behalf of the District Executive Committee of the Young Workers Communist League, District No. 1.

After his address followed the greetings of the District Agitprop Director, Comrade Rudolph Shohan, who expressed the satisfaction that the League is able to train the record group of future leaders of the Young Workers League of America, which was very well accepted by the students.

BARNEY OLDFIELD



The noted speedster plays the chief role in "The First Auto" now showing on the Colony theatre screen.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., W. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre
44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2.30
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

B. S. Moss COLONY B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnite
Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE

B. S. MOSS CAMEO 42d & B'way
2nd Big Week GRETA GARBO & Werner Kraus in "Streets of Sorrow"

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Meet of Daily Worker Agents on Wed., 8 p.m.

A special meeting of all unit section and sub-section of DAILY WORKER Agents and sympathizers will be held on Wednesday, July 13th, at 108 East 14th Street, Room 46 at 8 P. M.

Note: This meeting was originally announced for 6 P. M. Please note change of hour.

Forty-three Furriers Jailed for Picketing

(Continued From Page 1).

reduction of the strike assessment and the election of joint board officers. All members of the furriers union must attend this important meeting.

* * *

Successful Conference in Toronto.

A telegram received yesterday from H. Englander, manager of the Toronto Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, announced that the Unity Conference of the union held a most successful meeting there Sunday, which resulted in some very important decisions.

This is the first of a series of conferences to which the trade unionists of various large cities will be invited to learn of the struggle in the Furriers' Union and join with the Furriers' Unity Committee in an effort to bring about peace and unity in the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

Mass meetings will follow the conferences in the various cities and Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board, will attend many of these meetings and tell of the present strike in the New York fur industry and the struggle against the reactionary forces which are seeking to destroy the furriers' union.

* * *

Cutters' Meeting Thursday.

All cutters, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union should attend the meeting called by the Welfare League of Local 10 that will be held Thursday evening at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave., near Ninth St. Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, will speak. Discussion on important questions are on the order of business.

Ford Apology Pleases Wealthy Jews

American Jewry has fallen for Ford's apology and everything is all set for a love-fest. According to Harry H. Schiech, president of the East Side Chamber of Commerce, plans are being perfected to for a "harmony" celebration to which Henry Ford will be invited as a guest of honor. Louis Marshall, self-appointed spokesman for American Jews, and Nathan Straus and other well-known Jews will attend.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Rutgers Square. Speakers: B. Gold, Nash, Patterson, Harrison and Stanley.

14th St. and University Place. Speakers: Bimba, DeKalb, Bixby, Navarez and H. Gordon.

Furriers Vacate Cloakmakers.

A committee of needle trades workers visited the office of The DAILY WORKER yesterday and offered to show the whole world just how strong they are and how well they can pull.

Comrade M. Malkin, spokesman for the committee offered to stage a special tug of war match at The DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair to be held at Pleasant Bay Park, on July 23rd and 24th. The match will be: Arrested Furriers versus Arrested Cloakmakers.

What a spectacle! The Tammany cops will go crazy when they see the strong picket line strikers going into training for the match. Of course the furriers and cloakmakers have been doing quite some pulling of late. They are in the vanguard of the militant working class in the big fight to pull the labor movement ont of the hands of the reactionaries.

* * *

Section 2, Daily Agents Meeting Tomorrow.

All DAILY WORKER agents of Section 2 must report Wednesday, 6 p. m. sharp at 100 West 28th St. Important problems will be acted upon. At the end of the meeting all section agents will leave for the city DAILY WORKER conference.

* * *

Notice To All Units.

Back numbers of The DAILY WORKER for free distribution may be had by party units on Thursdays and Fridays of each week for use at open air meetings.

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

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Transit Hearing Is Thrown Into Uproar As Hylan Testifies

Former Mayor John F. Hylan stood off at the Transit Commission's hearing yesterday and called his questioner, Samuel Untermyer, names. He hurled accusations one after another at the special counsel for the commission and finally drew from Untermyer an inquiry, "That's a lie!"

Hylan had demanded of Untermyer whether he had not accepted a fee from the Interborough while his firm represented the Admiral Realty Company which was suing the Interborough in a test of the constitutionality of the dual subway contracts. Untermyer remained quiet for a moment, and Lylan leaned forward to him.

"Well, you don't deny it, do you?"

"Yes," Untermyer answered. "It's a lie."

During the hot exchanges between the corporation lawyer and Hylan, Untermyer kept appealing to the chairman to have the personal remarks struck from the record. In this he was upheld.

Not long after the fee charge had been made Hylan began his interrogation of the special counsel.

Wise To Untermyer.

"You're always the fellow who pretends to be doing something for nothing and all the time you are getting paid pretty good. Where were you when I was in the mayor's office and making this fight?"

At another time Hylan said that "if the commission is working for the people it ought to have a counsel who has respect for the people." He added, "He's been kidding the people long enough."

Publicity Seeker.

After much refusing on the part of Hylan to be bulldosed by Untermyer the latter said, "Do you know that this investigation is mandatory by act of the legislature?"

"I suppose it was," Hylan replied, "but it wasn't mandatory to bring you into it. You know what I think, Untermyer? I think you're trying to get yourself nominated for supreme court justice. You want to advertise yourself."

The hearing was void of any important testimony.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Will Not Accept Lavin's Resignation is Opinion of City's Traction Men

The announcement of Edward P. Lavin, president of Local 977 of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employes Association that he is resigning that position to take effect immediately, was received with surprise by traction workers throughout the city yesterday.

When interviewed by a reporter of The DAILY WORKER many of the members of the union said that they would refuse to accept Lavin's resignation. When making his announcement he said that the international officials have been conducting the local's business without consulting him.

800 Passengers Shaken In "L" Train Collision

Eight hundred passengers were shaken up today by a rear-end collision between a Myrtle Avenue Elevated train and a Fifth Avenue train at the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn.

Police reserves were called from the Poplar Avenue Station to quiet the passengers, who became frightened. They were removed from both trains.

The rear-end platform of the Myrtle Avenue train and the front platform of the Fifth Avenue train were damaged.

The Myrtle Avenue train was at a standstill in the station and was bumped by the other train, which was coming into the station, according to Patrick O'Neil, motorman of the Fifth Avenue train, he put on the brakes when he saw the signal set against him, but slippery rails prevented the train from stopping in time.

The Fifth Avenue train slipped over the tracks for twenty feet after the brakes were applied, O'Neil said. Service was tied up on the line for twenty minutes.

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Civil Liberties Union Acts on Shiplacoff

(Continued from Page One)

the committee had before it a communication from Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Transit Commission, in which Untermyer charged that the Socialist Party in which the responsibility for the deportation of Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting held in Union Square on Thursday is laid on the Workers Party of America.

"Allow me, as a member of the Executive Board of the Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee, to protest against this calumnious charge, and to bring to your attention the true facts as I know them. Prior to Thursday's demonstration, Leonardo Frisina, executive secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee gave his assurance to two representatives of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee that both committees would have speakers at the demonstration. We had no cause to doubt his word, since by all the traditions of the labor movement, political defense activities are sacred against factional quarrels.

Joined Demonstration.

"In true united-front spirit 4 called upon the members of the Joined Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union, as did Mr. Gold upon the members of the Furriers Joint Board, to participate in the one-hour strike and to join in full force in the demonstration. I came to the square not with the intention of speaking, but as a worker. I stood on the outskirts of the gathering and saw what was going on. I heard the crowd—fully 90 per cent of it—clamor to hear Ben Gold. I saw him hoisted over the heads of the people toward the platform. By virtue of the agreement with Mr. Frisina, and, what is more, by virtue of loyalty to the endeavor to liberte Sacco and Vanzetti, the will of the thousands of workers should have been respected. Instead, the socialists who occupied the platform kicked Ben Gold in the face. By that action they kicked the entire eathering in the face. They proved that they were bent on making the demonstration as narrow and partisan as possible. They sought to turn the demonstration into grist for their mill. They, who so magnilooquently

NEW YORK PARTY CONFERENCE OF WOMEN

The regular monthly Party Women's Industrial Conference will be held Friday, July 15th, at 8 p. m. at 108 East 16th St., New York City. All party members serving as chairmen must come in time as there is very important work to be done. All party members in shops, factories employing women; party section and sub-section organizers for women's work; party industrial organizers are all requested to come to this meeting.

M. COWL Secretary Women's Department District No. 2.

Subway Worker Killed By Exposed Live Wire

The new Eighth avenue subway cut took another life yesterday when Eugene Serbert, a laborer, fell against an exposed live wire charging 2200 volts and was immediately electrocuted.

He was not dead when help arrived and his friends tried to restore him by the prone method of resuscitation. Among the onlookers in the trench thronged the rodeo attaches was the head of the construction company by which the electrocuted man was employed.

AT THE NEWSSTANDS BUY THE DAILY WORKER

against oppression and tyranny, showed themselves pathetically petty and tyrannical. The Sam Friedmans and the Abraham Weinbergs, who represent nobody and whom nobody knows, had the brazenness to keep from the platform a veteran in the cause of labor and liberty like Carlo Tresca.

"I openly charge the people on the platform with being directly responsible for the disturbance the bludgeonings, the arrests, and the criminal failure to allow the meeting to develop to its fullest success."

Labor Organizations

Iron Workers Election Tonight.

A special meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers union will be held tomorrow evening, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, 8 P. M. The election of new officers will be the only order of business. It is the duty of every member to be present and participate in the election.

* * *

U.C.W.C.H. Needs Funds.

All workers organizations and individuals who received tickets for the banquet of the United Council of Working Class Housewives are requested to turn in tickets or money. Office: 80 East 11th Street, Room 237.

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What's What in Washington

WORK FOR LATIN-AMERICAN UNION TO FIGHT U. S. IMPERIALISM; FEAR INTERVENTION FOR OIL GRAB

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 11 (FP).—Of all the two presidential issues in American foreign policy, the government's relations with Britain and with Latin America, the latter is causing more and more concern. Although Geneva has brought the growing, cocksure imperialism of America face to face with the declining but still arrant imperialism of Britain, officials in both the state and commerce departments view Latin American developments with more anxiety. Meeting Britain's claims of supremacy on the seas is a very matter of money and ships, but the Latin American question is far more subtle and less amenable to solution by simple superiority of gunboats and marines.

The hollow apology of the Federal Oil Conservation Board that it really did not mean what it said when it urged full state department support for naked oil imperialism in Mexico and South America instances the delicate relations between the "Yankee Colossus of the North" and the apparently weak and divided nations south of the Rio Grande. Said the Board in a recent report:

Urges Oil Imperialism.

"The fields of Mexico and South America are of large yield and much promising geological oil structure as yet undrilled. That our companies should vigorously acquire and explore such fields is of first importance, not only as a source of future supply, but a supply under our own citizens."

Naturally the Latin oil-producing countries—Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela—have interpreted that as meaning that American oil companies should monopolize the Latin American fields, driving out foreign, i. e. British, competitors and preventing the nations involved from exerting any control over their own greatest natural resource. In the phrase "under control of our own citizens," they visualize American battleships and marines supporting American exploiters in obtaining and keeping a monopoly of a product which the Latins regard as belonging to all the people, rather than to a few powerful foreign corporations.

Oil Diplomacy.

The Board's labored apology speaks of respect for the needs of the nations involved—although manifestly neither Mexico, Venezuela nor Columbia, agricultural nations, have very extensive needs for oil. The Board entirely overlooks the Latin American objection that oil is a natural resource, given by nature and from which all the people should benefit.

That oil is the major factor in American diplomacy in Mexico and the Caribbean, becomes more apparent every day. The Mexican problem is now in the hands of undersecretary of State Robert E. Olds—he who issued the famous don't-quote-me interview regarding Mexico, challenging American hegemony of the Caribbean, which inflamed Mexican-American relations last spring and brought intervention so close that enthusiastic militarists here almost smelled the gunpowder. Olds may go to Mexico as ambassador himself, so important in the eyes of the state department is the struggle over who should control Mexico's oil—Mexico herself, or the Mellon-Doheny-Sinclair-Standard Oil combination.

Work for Latin-American Union.

The oil struggle in the Caribbean is approaching a crisis expressed best in the words of Jose Bejarano, secretary of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of New York in a speech before the anti-imperialist conference of the People's Reconstruction League in Washington last week:

"A period is rapidly approaching in the history of Mexico which will finally decide the fate not only of Mexico, but of many Latin-American countries; it will either be the epoch of economic emancipation or the beginning of the collapse of the entire Latin-American race. American imperialism will not be mainly to blame. To protest against the imperialism of the United States because of American invasion—political, commercial, economic and ideological—into our countries, is like protesting against the clouds when it rains and our roofs are leaky."

In that last line is a prediction either of Mexico's slavery, or of a Latin-American union for defense against American imperialism. Probably Bejarano sees the apparent inevitability of the "collapse of the Latin-American race" in the unequal struggle against American oil barons and battleships.

* * *

Governor-General Wood will never return to the Phillippines to take up the reigns of dictatorship again. While the President has salved the latter country's pride with public assurances that he will be allowed to return to Manila, it is certain that he will not.

Wood and Coolidge are in complete disagreement over military rule in the islands. Carmi Thompson, who sleuthed through the archipelago for Coolidge, reported unfavorably on Wood's "cavalry cabinet" and urged civilian rule under the Department of the Interior. The Filipinos, short of complete independence, would prefer Department of State rule, in order to recognize their "foreign" status. Perhaps Secretary Hoover, who has corralled nearly everything loose in Washington, will capture the Philippines for his Department of Commerce.

Disgraceful tales of "cavalry cabinet" rule continue to pour out of Manila. Acting Governor-General E. A. Gilmore is even more crass in his military deportment than Wood. He barred Filipino reporters from a dinner given the third congressional party to visit the islands this summer. One cameraman succeeded in entering, but a member of the cavalry cabinet kicked over his camera and smashed it to bits. A fight followed with police and secret service men called.

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* * *

Secretary of State Kellogg, after the people threw him out of the senate occupied offices in the same building with Butler and Mitchell. Coolidge rewarded Kellogg for his faithfulness to standpatism by putting him in charge of America's foreign affairs—about the worst move Cal ever made. Kellogg invited Undersecretary Olds, to come east and enjoy the clover in the state department's pasture. Now Olds is undersecretary and may succeed Sheffield as ambassador to Mexico. Thus three of the Four Rough Riders of Reaction in Minnesota find themselves in charge of American foreign policy and federal prosecution—a strategic position considering the Ohio gang—with the fourth, Butler, regarded as a dominating force in the Supreme Court.

* * *

STRIKE OF PHILADELPHIA PAVING CUTTERS STILL STRONG DESPITE BETRAYAL OF THEIR "LEADERS"

By JOHN ANDERSON.

The striking paving cutters are still holding out against Union Paving Company in spite of that they are betrayed by their leaders. This firm has employed scabs imported from the south to take the places of the organized workers. A new minister was sent down to Virginia to recruit strikebreakers by the Company. The men were promised steady jobs and union wages ($20.00 per 1,000 blocks). When they arrived here they were paid $15.00 per thousand—25 per cent reduction. Most of the men are unskilled in the work. Fifty per cent of the material of the old paving blocks are spoiled in the act of resetting them and the work that is done is very poor. This means a loss to the city because the city furnishes the blocks, and the blocks that are replaced are of poor quality and make bad streets.

They refuse to recognize the union; they want to hire and fire whoever they please according to good American plan! They want to crush our organization, and the city officials are behind them. All this is very clear to most of the paving cutters. Some of the Negroes brought here from the south were taken in the union, but there is still about 50 working and it is said that more are coming from the south.

The secretary of the central labor union had been requested to give his advice. He told us we must "establish friendly relations with the Union Paving Co. and not stop work until we had tested it out." In other words, to compromise in the matter. It was a good lesson in class collaboration. Being a conservative he went to see Mr. Hannah, International president of the Pavers' and Rammsrmen's Union with headquarters in New York, in order to get the men (those now on the job the blocks in the streets) to quit paving scab blocks. Hannah promised the committee to come here and see what he could do, and he did. He arrived here one day last week and had a meeting with our committee, and here is the result: The committee reported to the branch: (1) That Hannah refused to call off or forbid his men to pave scab blocks (that in spite of both organizations belonging to A. F. of L.). The pavers are allowed to continue to pave scab blocks. (2) Hannah suggested to the paving cutters to take a 15 per cent reduction in wages. (3) That the expenses for this labor "leader" in coming here were to be paid by the union. The spirit of the men is still strong and in spite of these corrupt labor "leaders" they are determined to fight even if they are going to stand alone.

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IN THE ARMY RECRUITING OFFICE



Reformism in the Far East

By A. MARKOV.

World reformism has of late years been following with keener and keener alarm the successes of the left trade union movement in the Far East. The fears and alarms of the reformists are perfectly comprehensible: they have been evoked by the steady growth of the revolutionary class trade union movement in China, covering as it already does about 3 millions, i. e., almost all the organized Chinese workers, by the successful struggle going on in Japan in the Hoigikai (the left trade union centre) for the winning over of the masses, and, finally, by the progress made by the class trade union movement in Indonesia, where more than half of the trade unions are under left influence.

Unions Red.

The reformist position is particularly weak in China, where the trade union movement from the very beginning assumed a definitely revolutionary character. The workers are not to be tempted into the yellow trade unions in China, despite Chiang Kai-shek's zealous endeavors to naturalize the latter.

Neither do prospects smile upon the reformists in Indonesia, where the trade union movement has already begun to assume a definitely revolutionary tinge. Their affairs in Japan also are far from brilliant despite the existence in that country of many big reformist organizations, for the left and centrist elements in the latter are becoming more and more pronounced. The reformist Japanese Federation of Labor—the blatantly right Sodomei—has been forced to put up with the loss of more than half of its members so as to preserve appearances as a hundred per cent trade union centre.

In India alone, where the trade union movement is chiefly under the influence of right nationalist bourgeois element, has reformism been able to get the upper hand. But even here a tendency to form a left wing in the trade union movement is noticeable.

The Reformist Trick.

In their search for ways of impeding the steady revolutionization of the trade union movement in the Far East, the reformist leaders—always at the service of imperialism—raised the question at the International Conference of Labor held two years ago in Geneva of calling a Pan-Asiatic Labor Conference. They hoped thus to be able to link up the activities of the reformists in Japan and India and above all to involve the Chinese trade union organizations in the reformist net. The execution of this conference was entrusted to the well-known reactionary and Sodomei leader, Sudzuki. The revolutionary Chinese trade union movement, however, by refusing to take part in it, cramped the reformist style. Instead of seeing the realization of their plans they were forced to be the witnesses of a Pacific Ocean Left Trades Union Conference, planned several years ago, held on the 20th of May in Hankow. The reformists, however, decided not to give up without a struggle. Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary coup d'état opened to them new prospects. The question of the creation of a single Reformist bloc in the Far East was again brought forward on an ambitious scale. The reformists consider it now more important than ever before to get the upper hand of the Chinese and Indonesian trade union movements, to destroy the influence of the Higokai, the left trade union centre in Japan and to stem the tide of the left trade union movement in India. Judging by press statements the Japanese opportunists, together with the right yellow Kuomintang unions in China, are again working up towards the famous Pan-Asiatic Conference. This time the International Labor Office and Sudzuki and Co., working under its instructions, may be able to bring it off, having at last found traitors at their service in the Chinese trade union movement.

Sudzuki Plots.

As early as April last, directly after the Chiang Kai-shek's coup d'état, Sudzuki (on his way to the International Labor Conference, now being held in Geneva) remained in Shanghai for the special purpose of arranging with the right Kuomintang leaders and yellow unions about the calling of the Pan-Asiatic Conference.

Soon after this the right Kuomintangites and the so-called Socialist-Nationalist Party entered into close relations. They contracted a mutual agreement to struggle with Communism and decided to support Sudzuki's idea of calling a Pan-Asiatic Conference by every means at their disposal. Finally, according to the Japanese paper "Myako," a secret journey was made to Shanghai and Nanking in connection with the conference by Natzuoka, secretary of the Sodomai. It is obvious that the Japanese reformists are developing their activities all along the front in China.

Appealed to Bosses.

Sudzuki of course also raised the question of the Pan-Asiatic Conference at the International Labor Conference in Geneva, emphasizing the necessity of its convocation for the struggle with the destructive influence of the Communists in the Far East, where they have "poisoned the minds of the working class and are undermining the trade union movement." While he was still in Shanghai he declared that he would discuss the conference with delegates from India, Australia and other countries. Unfortunately for him, he had great difficulties in his Geneva negotiations. He declared, not without reason, that the Far Eastern countries were very feebly represented at the labor conference and western reformism did not pay them due attention. Even between the Far Eastern reformists themselves relations were somewhat brittle, as is borne testimony to by the complaints of Sudzuki that the Indian reformists, insisting on a campaign for the ratification of the Washington treaty on the 8-hour day in Japan, were quite ready to reconcile themselves to a 10-hour day for their own country.

The general object of Sudzuki's participation in the Labor Conference at Geneva was the organization of an attack by world reformism on the revolutionary trade union movement in the Far Eastern countries. The Amsterdam International had, however, already reckoned with the necessity of exorting greater energies in these countries and embarked upon activities in this direction.

Thus the Reformist International Transport Workers' Federation, to which the railway workers of Yava, the Indian Seamen's Union and the All-India Federation of Railway workers have belonged since 1926, decided to develop activities in Japan also. With this object its secretary, Nathans, addressed the so-called Yokohama Dockers' Mutual Aid Society (Yokohaima-Nakasi-Koisai-kai) in May last with a formal proposal of affiliation, which was promptly accepted. Although this society cannot be called a trade union, and has only a few hundred members, it now intends to embark upon intensified organizational work among dockers, loaders and other transport workers in Kobe, Osaka, Otaru, Hokodate and other ports. Thus Amsterdam, which quite recently was content that the reformists' role in Far Eastern countries should be chiefly that of theoretical inspiration, is now alarmed by the reinforcement of the left trade union movement in the Far East, endeavoring to change its tactics and get direct hold of the Far Eastern trade union organizations. World reformism will, however, have great difficulty in striking roots in the Far East.



CHAMBERLAIN, WHO HATES ASIATIC MILITANCY.

Annual Conference of United Council of Working Class Housewives

By TILLIE LITINSKY.

The Conference of United Council of Working Class Housewives, which took place on June 25, 1927, at the Little Hungary, New York, was indeed a phenomenal one. To see seven hundred women, the erewhile kitchen drudges, sitting through a seven hour session and pondering vital, very vital problems, was truly inspiring.

The problems confronting the conference and its constituency were of no mean or petty calibre, either; resolutions on:

1. War. Realizing that the political horizon is getting cloudy and the peace of the world threatened once again, and with a full knowledge and understanding that, if was ensues, the working class will pay the heavy war toll, while the munition manufacturers wax rich and fat. The delegates unanimously passed a resolution against war.

2. Playgrounds. Past experience had taught the workingcinas mothers that summer, which should be a season of joy and freedom, brings ever more tribulation and worries to the worker's children. On their parents' meagre funds they cannot afford vacations, so they are exposed to all sorts of accidents on the congested streets of the city. The Conference, therefore, passed a resolution, requesting the municipal government to make playgrounds on every ten blocks of the whole city, so that the little ones might at least play unmolested and without direct exposure to danger.

Many Resolutions.

Many other equally important resolutions (two numerous to be given in detail) on housing, school, picketing, nurseries and education, were taken up and discussed precisely, painstakingly, with depth and a breadth of vision, which was a tribute to woman's capability to do things, and which fully vindicated her well-earned right to take her place as man's equal in the building of the future.

Delegates from the Joint Furriers Board, from the Workers' School, the International Labor Defense, the Ladies' Council and others greeted the United Councils and acknowleged our participation in the workers' struggle which the need arose.

Proud Record.

Kate Gitlow, secretary of the U. C. W. H. then read the report of our last years' work, and it was one to make any organization proud. Fraught as their winter had been with calls for relief, the Council's response to the needs was immediate and carried, along with its financial aid, the warmth, understanding and class solidarity of the councils' members to their fellow-workers in the front trenches. The report follows in brief:

In Passaic.

The Councils' relief work in Passaic alone amounted to $20,000, not to mention the invaluable work done in the kitchens and other organizational lines. To the paper hox makers strike the Councils' contribution was $2,500.

The plushworkers' helpers, when they went out on strike, were boosted, and their spirits sustained by the Councils, held out and have won a $6 instead of the $4 day, although they are as yet not acknowledged by the A. F. of L.

Exhausted But Active.

When the danger call from the Joint Cloakmakers' and Furriers' was sounded, we were well nigh exhausted with previous intensive work, but, nothing daunted, and true to the Councils' mission, we rallied to their support, realising as we did that they were fighting the decisive battle for the progressive workers. Determinedly we plunged into the work and our aid was of ample value, morally and financially. The Council raised $3,000 in cash from a bazaar, which $1,000 in pledges are still outstanding.

Gives Much Relief.

To summarize, the U. C. W. H. has done $50,000 relief work in the past year. Is this not a colossal achievement?

So much for relief work. But the U. C. W. H. does not stop at sponsoring the workers' cause financially only. The education plank in our program received the undivided attention of the delegates. All seemed to be consumed with a desire to launch a cultural program, wide in scope, in every local, in order to raise the cultural status of the constituency. Relative to this question, Rachel Haltman, editor of our bulletin, spoke on the prospects of the paper and outlined its work. On suggestion from one of our delegates, a section of the bulletin will be devoted to children, when it has grown considerably. It was unanimously decided to give special attention to education in the coming year.

Dr. Movskowitz then spoke on the hakers' situation and the successful organization of the hakers' wives in a very active council. She asserted that the awakening class consciousness of the women comprising the councils, was in itself an invaluable cultural achievement.

Adopted Constitution.

Adoption of the Constitution and By-laws of the organization followed, after which the conference adjourned with a firm resolve to do oven better work next year. It may be mentioned that the U. C. W. H. has risen in membership from 300 to 2,000.

To all those who are interested in the labor struggle, we would say, pass the word along to all women folk of your acquaintance, to join the U. C. W. H., and to become a factor in the active work which this organization is doing, for let us not forget that when Woman sponsors something, she does it devotedly, ardently and truly as befits a Real Woman.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

MISS Marie Beryl of Lexington, Kentucky, narrowly escaped losing $100,000 when she fell in love with a count who sported a name that sounds like the trade mark of a throat gargle. It is Spiro Hadgi-Kyriacos. Her wealthy father left her that sum provided she would not wed before thirty, but while picking her way cautiously thru swarms of European counts the fellow with the gurgling cognomen almost ruined her, financially. The American Legion should do something about this. If one American is the equal of half a dozen foreigners why is it that this branch of a flourishing industry is allowed to fall into the hands of outsiders?

* * *

THERE will be no extra session of congress to consider providing relief for the victims of the Mississippi flood. The hundreds of thousands of poor farmers whose homes were destroyed by the swirling waters can scratch themselves under the rays of the sun and meditate on the callousness of capitalism. The American Legion should do something about this. If one American is the equal of half a dozen foreigners why is it that this branch of a flourishing industry is allowed to fall into the hands of outsiders?

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* * *

THE Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton is a shrinking spiritual violet. Public men as a rule can ill afford this luxury. The careerist whose lips are not attuned to a booming horn must accept the services of a clever press agent if he expects to keep in the spotlight. But extraordinary persons like John D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford and Doc. Straton do not need press agents. Their good deeds break thru the paper walls of the continent despite their aversion to self-praise.

* * *

STRATON runs a crazy house known as the Calvary Baptist Church. Here the managers indulge in weird hair-raising rites, under the auspices of the holy spirit. Several of the Doc's deacons could not see any fun in those antics so they tried to slip the skid under him, but Straton was first at the skid and the deacons slid out on the axle grease. But a writer can attempt to be conscientious. So the Reverend Doctor invited the ousted deacons to return. One in particular can repose in a soft crevice of Straton's heart. He once expressed the opinion that Straton was the greatest man in America. "That showed a sapient man and an understanding heart" observed the blushing Straton.

* * *

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has passed his 88th birthday. The money wizard's picture indicates that if he had to depend on his appearance for a living he would not be worth a dime outside of a circus. Yet he is one of the wealthiest men living, because he possesses the cunning of the fox and the cold-bloodedness of a hyena. A faker selling a health book on the street corner a few evenings ago attributed Rockefeller's success in dodging the undertaker to his abstemious life. As soon as the health fraud got thru with his speech he went thru the audience selling books and puffing a noxious weed.

Foch Predicts New World War Within Next 15-20 Years

LONDON, July 11.—A new world war "within the next 15 years or 20, years" on a scale hastily less than the last, is Marshal Foch's prediction which was printed in today's issue of the Weekly Dispatch.

"Such a war will be a world war and will not be localized in any sense of the word," Marshal Foch is quoted as saying. "Every country will take part in it and the combatants will include not only the manhood, but the women and children of every nation.

"Younger women probably will take an even more active part in the war of the future. The nation in arms will comprise not only every available man, but every woman and child, since all will have allotted to them some definite task.

"Battles will be fought not only by land and sea, but in the air, where planes will fight not singly or in squadrons, but in series of masses."

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED! FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK! FOR A LABOR PARTY!

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

YESTERDAY'S comment on the absence of Dawes publicity has borne fruit and may soon bear fish, or at least fish stories. The tremendous inroad that Coolidge has been making on the poor fish voter sent the vice-president out of his retirement with several bounds, a cartoonist and a fly hatchery. Since Coolidge has already lined up the worm caucus in the G. O. P. Dawes has been forced to try his luck with the fly crowd. It is not quite clear what position the G. O. P. national committee will take but it is unlikely that they will decide until the fish are counted.

* * *

CIVILIZATION is now hitting on all fins. A comparatively short time ago elections were decided by the heaviest artillery even outside of Chicago. Today the heaviest fish story teller is likely to win. Dawes appreciates the value of accentuating the differences among the economic interests that cater to the angling section of the voting population. He is out to make a split between the fly people and the worm crowd. Al Smith, a typical candidate of heavy industry is photographed after having captured a wooden pike.

* * *

SMITH will come home with the lumber vote, the thirsty vote and the catholic vote. Since living as well as artificial bait is monopolized by the G. O. P. Al must fall back on newer devices. He makes his own fish and catches them at will. If this method of campaigning becomes universal we may see MacAdoo fishing with an inverted bottle and Frank L. Lowden, trying to bring them in with one of those nets you drop your socks in while agonizing thru a Pullman sleeper.

* * *

THE capitalist politicians are more adept at telling fish stories than catching fish. Between now and election time their hired scribblers will be busy retailing "personal" stories about the entries as sporting writers do about the pugs that are being tested for the squared arena. Enthusiasm will be worked up until the great majority of the workers and farmers forget their own interests and develop as much interest in the race between the rival politicians as if the victory of either of them meant a betterment of their conditions. The workers and farmers of this country would give the capitalist political hacks something else to think about besides indulging in clownish cowboy stunts and stale fish tales if they set about organizing a Labor Party instead of wasting their time hoping against hope that the capitalist tucks will do something for them.

* * *

HAIL, His Highness, Sajjan Singhn, Maharaj Jah of Rutlam, India, and his seven attendants, a minister of state and an aide-de-camp, who arrived here last Monday. This parasite is one of hundreds of Hindoo parasites protected in their luxurious positions by the armed forces of the British government. They spend enough money on dissipation and luxury to feed thousands of Hindoo workers. In return for the protection afforded to them by the British government they help the empire hold the teeming millions of India enslaved.

* * *

THE British gave a rather flimsy excuse for postponing a session of the so-called naval disarmament conference. The excuse given was the death ofIevin O'Higgins of the Free State government. As if the passing away of such an inconsequential person would hold up the polite warfare between England and the United States at Geneva. As these lines are being written the plenary session of this conference may never be held. The fact is that the conflict between the two great powers is so sharp that there is little hope that the differences can be reconciled on this side of a war.

* * *

THE police are still busy helping the manufacturers, and right wing labor leaders to break the strike of the Furriers' Union. It is encouraging to know that New York trade unionists have spurned the invitation to become strikebreakers, sent out by the A. F. of L. disorganizers Woll, McGrady and Brown. The invitation was broadcasted by the socialists. The tenacity of the militant workers is one of the brightest chapters in the history of labor struggles. Despite the odds against them, they are unconquerable and their courage and steadfastness is winning for them the applause of all honest trade unionists regardless of political affiliation.

* * *

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST is terribly excited over the perfidy of the anti-saloon league in deliberately and with malice aforethought

(Continued on Page Four)

LINK KELLOGG AND WALL STREET AGENT

SACCO - VANZETTI JUDGE IS HEARD ON BIAS CHARGE

Thayer Faces Com. On Prejudice Charge

BOSTON, July 12.—Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the Sacco and Vanzetti trial and who has been charged with prejudice by well-known newspaper men and writers, was called for examination yesterday and appeared before Governor Fuller's advisory committee.

The sessions of the committee are being held behind closed doors and none but witnesses and their counsel are allowed to enter.

Thayer was called before the committee to answer to the repeated charges of unfairness and prejudice made against him by impartial observers.

Thayer refused to talk on leaving the committee room and those who were in with him at the same time also declined to speak.

The committee, which consists of Dr. Howell, president of Harvard; Dr. Stratton, president of the M.I.T., and former Judge Grant, called in William G. Thompson, chief counsel for the condemned workers and Professor James F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, who wrote one of the affidavits in which he charged that Thayer was guilty of "gross prejudice." Others who were called were Dudley P. Ranney, assistant district attorney and a public stenographer.

While the advisory committee was carrying on its investigation yesterday Fuller was hearing evidence. Witnesses were presented to the committee by William G. Thompson and cross-examined by Ranney, district attorney.

PEKING REPORTS CHIANG KAI-SHEK ATTACKS HANKOW

PEKING, July 12.—Chiang Kai-shek, appears to have changed his plan of military campaign, according to reports reaching here.

Nationalist troops which had pushed forward are now reported withdrawing towards Nanking with the Northern armies reoccupying points along the Tientsin-Pukow railroad.

Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be concentrating his armies for a drive against Changsha and Hankow where military preparations against him are under way. Several transports bearing Hankow troops are already against Nanking.

* * *

Attack Chiang Kai-shek.

WUHAN, China, July 12.—General Chiang Fa-kui has marched to the borders of Kiangsi in his advance against General Chiang Kai-shek. The advance was undertaken under orders of the Wuhan (Hankow) government. Chiang Fa-kui's army has been maneuvering in the center of Honan province. It is the best equipped and best trained portion of the Wuhan government's troops, and has been nicknamed "The Iron Army."

Near Kiukiang General Chu Peiteh is advancing steadily against Nanking. There are persistent rumors that many sections of Chiang Kai-shek's army are in mutiny, following the discovery of the common soldiers that he has turned adventurer like the militarist generals he opposes. The most important mutiny is said to be of the troops in Shantung province.

* * *

White Guards In Tsingtao.

TSINGTAO, July 12.—Three armored trains with Russian white guards, mercenaries in the pay of the Northern warlord's coalition have united at Kiao-Chau, and are opposing the troops of General Chiang Kai-shek. The harbor here is now held by the fleet of Chang Tso-lin. Six of his ships are reported on the verge of a mutiny. One airplane was brot into port by the cruiser Haichi, and is flown over the city and surrounding country for "moral effect" on the villagers. Two thousand Japanese soldiers are arriving today, sent from Dairen, and they will raise the total under arms here for Japan to about 5,000.

U.S.S.R. Calls Workers Against Capitalist War To Defend Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 11.—The second Defense week in the U.S.S.R. opened with a renewed warning from President Rykoff, Chairman of Labor and Defense, to the workers of the Soviet Union not relax their vigilance in preparing for defense of the Republic and the Revolution in the face of the imminence of a capitalist offensive against Russia.

"Whoever is not a member of the Red Army said Rykoff, must join the ranks of the Osoviackim (the central organ of defense) and be ready to rise to the defense of the Union. Every worker must know how to use a rifle, how to deal with gas attacks and how to strengthen the defense of the country."

AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE SAYS COOLIDGE UNFAIR

Condemn His Veto on Farm Relief Bill

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—Senators, representatives, republican and democrat, united their voices with those of other representatives of the American and the Minnesota Councils of Agriculture here in condemnation of President Coolidge for his attitude towards farm relief. Resolutions embodying their sentiments are being drafted.

President Partial.

"The president," said Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, "says to enable the farmer to get a fair price for pigs would be class legislation; therefore he vetoes the bill designed to aid them, and with the same pen signs a declaration that raises the tariff 50 per cent on pig iron."

Representatives L. J. Dickinson and Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, the latter co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill, stressed the condition of the farmer, and, urged the principles of the vetoed bill as the only satisfactory solution offered.

Representative Dickinson declared that if satisfactory farm relief legislation was not passed by the Seventieth Congress next Winter, "farm relief will become the major issue of the 1928 campaign."

Many Delegates.

Delegates representing fourteen states were present. They applauded every scathing rebuke, and there were many of them, administered to the head of the government. Coolidge has seldom been so unanimously spanked by any public meeting, and political observers take considerable interest in the fact that Coolidge's strength is said to lie with the farmers especially. If the dirt farmers feel the way these representatives do, Cal, they say, will probably be moving his iron horse out of the White House.

Coolidge Insulting.

The McNary-Haugen bill was a weak form in which to administer relief to the farmers, but it was at least a gesture in that direction, is the opinion of most of the farmers. The cold and insulting way in which Coolidge vetoed it astonished and angered both those who were enamored of its glittering phraseology and those who "saw thru" it. Both alike are convinced that Cal Coolidge means nothing good for the farmer.

Smaggle Drugs By Plane.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12 — Essex County authorities were confronted today with what they believe is a new wrinkle in drug running.

Investigating mysterious nocturnal visits recently of a huge amphibian airplane, Sheriff Close has believed that the ship is bringing narcotics to this vicinity.

Ferry Boat Crash.

Two municipal ferry boats plying between Brooklyn and St. George, Staten Island, collided in the harbor during a dense fog today but no one was injured and the damage was limited to $500, according to municipal ferry officials.

Only a comparatively few passengers were aboard both ferries.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!



PLANTATION OWNER: "Wal, I still got you!"

Guard the Daily Worker Fund Launched by Management Committee

The grave charges launched against The DAILY WORKER and the members of its staff by the Federal Grand Jury, initiated by powerful patriotic societies, and officially heard before Judge Anderson in the United States District Court yesterday, has compelled the Management Committee to act upon the serious situation, which the paper is confronting.

We place this situation frankly before the Party and its sympathizers. The fact that members of our staff are facing penalties of twelve years each, or fines totalling $20,000 in all, or both, and that the paper faces a revocation of its mailing privileges by the Federal authorities, means that we are facing a life and death struggle for the right to maintain the paper. Proceedings in the Federal Courts are highly complicated and therefore involve a heavier legal expense, than do the lower state courts.

The DAILY WORKER Management Committee is conscious of the fact that we are facing not an ordinary prosecution, but rather an attack which is an integral part of the present capitalist offensive against labor, and the present preparation for a new World War. The Management Committee calls the attention of the Party and its sympathizers to the fact that not only a few patriotic societies are involved in the attack upon The DAILY WORKER, but that the entire weight of the Federal Government and the capitalist class of this country will be brought to bear in the effort to destroy completely labor's most effective weapon against the Open Shoppers and War Mongers.

The DAILY WORKER Management Committee has therefore decided to launch the Guard The DAILY WORKER Fund with which to meet the powerful assault being made against it. The Guard The DAILY WORKER Fund will be floated by means of One Dollar Certificates, which are being sent to all subscribers and to Party units. This fund will be used for the defense and maintenance of The DAILY WORKER in the face of the present attack against it.

Management Committee calls upon all Party units and friends of The DAILY WORKER to meet the attack against our paper with all the enthusiastic support, which the gravity of the situation demands.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

40-Hour Week Fight Will Soon Be Won By 400 Capmakers

The struggle of the 400 capmakers who have been fighting for the 40-hour week for the last few weeks is going forward towards victory. A meeting will be held today, 2 p. m., at Beethoven Hall, East Fifth St., where the latest developments will come up.

Conferences are being held between the union and the contractors' association while several unofficial talks have also been held. It is believed that it will not be long before the bosses give in to the workers' demands.

A settlement is in prospect because more than 1,300 workers have already obtained the 40-hour week in this city as well as elsewhere and it is not possible for the small group of about 60 bosses to fight for any length of time under those conditions.

Zukor Defies Federal Mandate to Quit Anti-Trust Law Violations

Adolph Zukor, president of the Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation, issued a statement this afternoon commenting upon the recent federal trade commission order in which the commission instructed the company to discontinue an alleged conspiracy between the Famous Players and others in violation of the anti-trust laws.

"The commission's order, if sustained by the courts, will have to be dealt with by the entire industry," said Zukor. "And therefore no change in our existing policies is contemplated at present."

Zukor said he was glad to find that the commission's investigation, began in 1921, reveals that the only existing business practice to which the order applies is that of "block booking." The block booking sales method, Zukor asserted, "is peculiar to the industry."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

SPIES' FORGERIES USED AGAINST U.S. S.R. RECOGNITION

Fake Evidence to Senate Against Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 12.—The spy accused of having forged documents used by the state department of the United States against the demand for recognition of the Soviet Union was today sentenced to death on charges of espionage and forgery of alleged state documents. The doomed culprit is Sergius Drujelovsky, who confessed after exposure to a whole series of forgeries against the Soviet Union on behalf of various imperialist governments.

Used Against Senator Borah.

At a time when the Idaho senator, William E. Borah, had forced the Coolidge administration into a position where it had no arguments against the recognition of the Soviet government, the state department order Kellogg produced forged documents concocted by this same Drujelovsky purporting to show that the Soviet Union was conducting Communist propaganda in the United States.

The prisoner was also guilty of foreknowledge and complicity in the Sofia bomb explosion in a cathedral, having forged a document a month before as a part of the plot, which forgery was used to exile and murder a large number of Bulgarian communists who were entirely innocent of the outrage.

Spy a Weak Character.

The defense attorney, while pleading guilty for the spy, tried to plead extenuating circumstances on the ground that Drujelovsky was a weak character who could be persuaded to engage in such low practices, without knowing the effect of his deeds, and their definite counter-revolutionary purpose. This plea was ignored by the court which declared that the spy was fully aware of his crimes

* * *

Silent On Accusations.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Inquiry at the state department regarding the revelations in Moscow of the spy, Drujelovsky, failed to evoke any response. None of those at the offices would talk for publication on the matter and one of the staff resented questions implying that Kellogg had used forged documents in his attack upon the members of the senate preparing for recognition of the Soviet Union.

NEGROES HERDED BACK TO SLAVERY IN FLOOD REGION

Waters Ruin Their Crop and Increase Debts

OPELOUSAS, La., July 12.—Utter incompetence in the handling of the relief for the most serious natural disaster that has ever overtaken the United States, plain failure to do anything to save the farmers standing on levees and looking out over their ruined crops and houses rotting away in the waters still spread over the southern Mississippi valley, is the opinion about the United States government of all in the flooded region.

Hoover's Interest in Credit.

Herbert Hoover came down with a great flourish of trumpets, and journeyed about the flood waters on a government launch, promising much. But once he had perfected his machinery for controlling the credit of the government and that based on private funds, he lost interest in the people of

(Continued on Page Three)

TRY TO IMPLICATE MARTELLO AND NUOVO MONDO STAFFS IN MURDER

Fascist Detectives, Federal Agents Unite to Build Up New Sacco Case, but Fail

After subjecting fourteen anti-fascist workers to the third degree, Italian secret service agents working in conjunction with United States department of justice operatives, yesterday failed to implicate those arrested with the murder of two fascists who were killed in a street brawl on Memorial Day.

The workers arrested were C. Cancellero, Luigi Quintiliano, M. Buzzi, Antonio Alela, Joseph Alteri, Mario Tresca and several others. Mario Tresca is the brother of Carlo Tresca, world famous writer and anti-fascist.

Arrested D'Armico.

At the Il Martello offices, failing to find V. Vacirca, the editor, they arrested a clerk, L. D'Armico and continued the raids.

Later the agents went to Brooklyn where they arrested Donato Carrillo and Cologero Greco, who are being held as material witnesses in the alleged murder of two fascist "squadristas" supposed to have been killed by anti-fascists on Memorial Day.

"Planted" Weapons.

Employing the usual "planting" tactics, the police claim to have found two revolvers and four dirks on the Il Martello offices.

Those framed with the "violation" of the Sullivan law are Mario Tresca, editor of Il Martello and Luigi Quintiliano, a secretary.

The employment of department of justice agents in a local unsolved "murder mystery" has all the earmarks of the creation of another Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up. Several evening papers yesterday carried scare headlines to the effect the government is instituting another series of "red round-ups."

Like Red Raids.

Monday's raids are reminiscent of the Palmer and Burleson raids in 1919 when Salsedo, the anarchist, was taken for "questioning" to federal headquarters in the New York post office building and was later found dead on the sidewalk below.

The U. S. secret service agents admitted that they were working in conjunction with the Mussolini agents under orders of the Italian Ambassador in Washington, Giacomo De Martino. They said that the raids were part of an international plan to wipe out all opposition to the Mussolini dictatorship.

Instead of being taken to the Tremont avenue police station it the precinct where the fascists were killed, those seized in the raids were taken to the Highbridge station, which is in an out of the way section of the city.

Third Degree.

Of the fourteen arrested, seven were afterwards released and the other seven held as "material witnesses," who were subjected to third degree torture.

WOULD IMPEACH JACKSON UPON KLAN EVIDENCE

Dragon's Confession to Be Published Serially

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—Impeachment of Governor Ed Jackson through a special session of the state legislature it was learned today is the object of a group headed by Boyd Gurley, Indianapolis editor, and Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, who started the present political probe, it was learned today.

This group has obtained possession of thirty-two documents bearing upon the reported connection between Governor Jackson and other political notables and D. C. Stephenson, former political czar of Indiana, now serving a life sentence in the state prison for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer of Indianapolis.

Will Publish.

Day by day the alleged documents will be published, with a view of so arousing public opinion that the members of the legislature will demand they be called in special session.

The spotlight in the political probe has shifted from William H. Remy, Marion County prosecuting attorney, and his aides, to this group. There is no indication that the Gurley-Adams forces will yield their alleged evidence to the prosecutorsu.

Force Remy's Hand.

"There is no connection between this office and whatever investigation Mr. Gurley is conducting," Remy said.

Remy would not say whether he would take steps to obtain the 32 documents, which Lloyd O. Hill, Stephenson's attorney, said are in possession of Gurley.

Asked whether a court order would be necessary to garner this data, Remy replied that it might be obtained on a subpoena of duces tecum, but would not say whether he would use such a legal weapon.

Klan Launches Fight on Al Smith



WAR ON AL! About 300 Klansmen in full regalia attended meeting at Pillar of Fire Church, Brooklyn, at which Mrs. Lois V. Bell, head of women's auxiliary of the order in New Jersey, spoke on "Why Al Smith Cannot Be Elected President of the United States"

Acquit Slayers of Beatrice Meaney in Trial for Larceny

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 12.—Four New Jersey state troopers charged with having robbed Timothy Meaney of $2,675 in cash after their attack on the Meaney farm-house and the murder of Beatrice Meaney were acquitted late yesterday afternoon.

The jury had been out 23 hours and 43 minutes when the verdict was pronounced.

The accused, Lieutenant Daniel F. Rogers, Sergeant Thomas Cunningham, Corporal Matthew Daly and Trooper Joseph A. Cox, were in the courtroom when the verdict was given. There was no demonstration by the handful of spectators.

Timothy Meaney testified during the trial that after he was searched by the troopers, when the siege was lifted, he discovered the money had been taken from a coat hanging on the door of his farmhouse.

During the siege Miss Beatrice Meaney, sister of Tim, was fatally wounded by members of the state police, several of whom were convicted of manslaughter recently.

Adjourn "Boston Bill" Trial.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 12.—The Nassau County Grand Jury adjourned this afternoon until Friday after hearing testimony against "Boston Billy" Williams, alleged companion of Arthur Barry, confessed burglar in the robbery of several wealthy families in Westchester and Nassau Counties.

South Africa to Fly Union Jack With Own Flag as Empire Link

General Herzog, South African Premier, who came back from the Imperialist Conference shorn of all his thunder and meekly subservient to the British Empire, is taking it out on the Union Jack.

In the debate on the flag bill he thundered against the small British section which, he said, insisted that South Africa must be dominated by the Union Jack. But said Herzog, South Africa was as free as Great Britain, and was as free to have a national flag. The Bill would go through, he stated, in spite of General Smuts and his few die-hards.

The proposal of the Labor Party that the Union Jack be flown with the national flag "as a link with the Empire" is an interesting commentary on the unclass-conscious character of this body. The proposal was carried.

Arrest 30,000 in Year For Breaking Booze Law

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Despite the fact that the hip-pocket toters and home brewers virtually were unmolested by the Federal Government, prohibition arrests in the year ending June 30th, reached a new high record of nearly 30,000. It was announced today.

Federal agents arrested 20,000 more persons than the year before. A majority of those apprehended were accused of major violations of the law, including conspiracies against the government, smuggling and big bootlegging operations.

Several international smuggling and bootlegging rings were put out of commission and their leaders sentenced to jail. Reports at the close of the year, however, indicated that many big bootlegging corporations are still in existance. Administrators here for a week's conference, have been informed that serious problems confront the enforcement machine in the next year.

More than 2,500,000 gallons of whiskey, wine, cider and malts were seized by the federal authorities, a considerable decrease over the year before, although captures of boats and automobiles were heavier.

A survey of enforcement showed that the average fine for persons convicted in the federal courts was $150 and the average jail sentence 140 days. A majority of those arrested were convicted. The best record for the percentage of convictions was made in the Chicago and Montana districts.

Needle Trade Defense

Have You Made Your Appointment?

Have you made your arrangements for Saturday evening? If not, act immediately. Get your crowd together for the great open air concert, under the wide canopy of the heavens, with the stars shining down.

Those with experience know quite well the extra pleasure to be derived from group campanionship at such an affair. Buy your tickets at once, otherwise you may fail to get seats together with your friends. Tickets are $1 for general admission and $2 for reserved seats. In case of rain the concert will be held the following night Sunday July 17th.

* * *

Workers Club Buys 400 Tickets.

The members of the Coney Island Club know what a treat it is to be at an open air concert in the Coney Island Stadium. They also know that thousands and thousands of persons will be there and it will be difficult to obtain tickets at the last moment. The Club therefore, obtained 400 tickets from the Defense Office in order to assure their members and friends of seats. This is a very wise move—first, because it guarantees a seat to each member of the Club, and secondly, the Clubs helps to dispose of hundreds of tickets.

It is not to late to follow the example of the Coney Island Workers Club if you act quick.

The Executive of the Coney Island Workers Club also decided to donate $200 to the Joint Defense Committee. Although their treasury is empty they decided to borrow the money, give it as a donation to the defense and pay it back in weekly installments. At a meeting called to discuss this decision the members enthusiastically approved and decided to raise the money at once. $185 was realized. The members who were not at the meeting will also be visited and instead of the $200 pledged they will try to make it $300.

* * *

$50 At Graduation Party.

An appeal for the Defense at a graduation party in the house of Brother Rensin in honor of his niece, brought a collection of $50. M. Hein forwarded $5 to the Defense.

* * *

More Vacation Money.

A check for $106.25 was received at the Defense Office with the following letter:

"Dear Comrades:—We are in the mountains on our vacation, but have not forgotten that you remained in New York to continue the heroic struggle against the betrayers. We feel that your struggle is our struggle and while we cannot be with you on the picket line, we send this contribution as a symbol of solidarity.

We take this opportunity to extend our heartiest thanks to all those who contributed, and to the management of "The House of Joy" for their kind cooperation in helping to make the collection. Fraternally, M. Greenstein, Kaufman, S. Pecker, Gladstein and Rothenberg."

There are many other class conscious workers who are at present on vacation and they must not forget the brave struggle that our brothers are waging. Make collections in your hotel or camp and forward it immediately to the Defense Office.

* * *

Rock Island, Ill.

Twenty-eight dollars with the following letter from a sympathizers of Rock Island, Ill. was received at the Defense Office. "Heartiest greetings to you brother Furriers! Although we are not connected with you on the economic field we are in the fullest sympathy with you. Your fight is justified and you must win. The Truth is on your side, therefore your victory is assured."

This is another example which shows that the fighting furriers are not alone in their struggle. Mrs. Lena Weinrib and Mrs. Moskowitz were active in raising the $28.00.

* * *

Carpenters and electricians who have any leisure time are asked to come into the Defense Office immediately. If you are the lucky possessor of an automobile you can be of great help to the Defense this week.

Expert Negro-Baiter Loses Treasury Job; Replaced by New Job

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 12.—Rejoicing of District of Columbia Negroes over the forced resignation of Harley V. Speelman, registrar of the treasury, has been tempered by the appointment of another Republican white politician to take his place. Speelman was appointed to his executive position over employes of the treasury department by President Harding and ever since has been a source of embarrassment to Coolidge by his enthusiasm for segregating white and colored workers.

His first act was to shift colored workers to the top floor of the treasury building where he put them from the whites with a board. Even the elevator service was arranged so there would be no contact between the races, the colored clerks reporting and leaving 15 minutes earlier than the whites. Segregation reached its apex when Speelman unveiled a "jim crow" and a white memorial tablet for department employes who had lost their lives in the world war. White workers joined the protest, leading to the destruction of both tablets and the erection of a single bronze plate. In the following Coolidge Economy, Speelman invariably fired more Negroes than whites until the department's colored proportion sank to the lowest level in a half century.

Appointment of Walter Wood of Kansas, a Republican white politician, brings little satisfaction. Under all previous administrations, the position of registrar of the treasury has been filled with Negroes as one of the few political plums awarded them for faithfulness to the Republican party.

Cuban Government Stages Red Raids to Prevent Strikes

HAVANA, July 12.—The Cuban government, in response to demands of the American sugar, tobacco and other trusts having interests has begun an offensive against the labor movement by wholesale arrests of Communists. The slave drivers fear that the sugar cane crop will be endangered unless the demands of the workers are met and so the government pretends to have "discovered" a plot against itself.

Fifty-seven Communists are under arrest in Camaguri and Regla and some 100 or more have been arrested and held "incommunicado in Havana.

No specific charges have been filed against the prisoners, as Cuban law permits the holding of prisoners on open charges for a period of seventy-two hours. Meanwhile the house and headquarters of Communists are being burglarized by the police who are stealing tons of literature and fixtures.

Civil Wage Increase Carried in Committee Over Poincare's Will

PARIS, July 11.—The Poincare Government suffered two defeats today in the Finance Committee of the Chamber on the question of an increase in pay for Government employees. An amendment to increase the original proposal for an expenditure of 600,000,000 francs to 900,000,000 francs was carried by a vote of 14 to 8 over the bitter opposition of the Premier.

A provision that the 1928 budget surplus be applied to this sum was opposed by M. Poincare with equal fervor, but he was again defeated. It is expected that the open discussion in the Chamber on Wednesday will be the setting for a severe struggle on this question. There was more than a covert warning in the Premier's statement to the Committee that continued opposition to his policy in this matter would result in his leaving "to others the responsibility of destroying the budget equilibrium."

KELLOGG AGAIN ATTACKS CALLES FOR OIL TAXES

Two More Secret Notes Sent to Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The fourth message from the Kellogg behind the Coolidge-Wall Street administration in Washington has been dispatched in secrecy to Washington. This fact became known today when the State Department began to bustle, and arose simultaneously underground rumors to this effect and open declarations that the department had "nothing to say."

The rumors, evidently well authenticated, are to the effect that the note is really two notes, one of which accuses the Mexican authorities of not already hanging somebody for the death in a bandit raid of Arthur Brewer, an American capitalist in Guadalajara a short time ago, and the other criticising the Calles administration for withholding a drilling permit from an American oil company which permitted its rights to lapse as a protest against paying the tax demanded.

The case of the Transcontinental Oil Co., about which it is supposed the state department at Washington has written to the Mexican government has been under consideration by the Mexican Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labor, Louis N. Morones for some time.

* * *

Sheffield Criticized.

MEXICO CITY, July 12.—The newspaper "El Universal Grafico" not a pro-Calles organ, sharply condemns the resigning American minister Sheffield for his conduct of his office here, for the insulting tone of his communications with the Mexican government and for his open association with aristocratic elements hostile to and at times in open armed rebellion against the Calles administration. It also criticises the administration for not being socially friendly with the staff of the American ministry.

American Firm to Survey Coal Basin For Soviet Union

Technical surveys of the Donetz coal basin, in Soviet Russia, are to be made by an American engineering firm preliminary to the spending of about $20,000,000 by the Donugol Coal Trust. The trust is the Russian state enterprise developing the property.

"Throughout the U.S.S.R. there is a great admiration over our rapid industrial and technical progress," states Charles E. Stuart of Stuart, James & Cooke Inc., the American engineering firm. Stuart has been negotiating in Russia. Much of the equipment for the coal development will be purchased in the United States, Stuart says.

Stuart expresses his surprised at stories published in the United States on alleged disorders and uprisings in that country. "Aside from patriotic parades of citizens, life there was normal and orderly to all appearances," he says.

Amtorg Trading Corp. is the American purchasing representative for Donugol Coal Trust. Amtorg's office is in New York City.

German Press Demands Rhineland Evacuation

BERLIN, July 12. — Immediate evacuation of the Rhineland by French and Allied troops is urged by the German Press in fulfillment of promises made to Germany at the time of signing the Locarno Treaty, nearly two years ago. The occasion for reiteration of this request is provided by the announcement that Germany has fulfilled the demand of the allies that she destroy her eastern fortifications, and has passed the "war material" law required by them.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" points out that all peace treaty conditions have now been carried out, and the evacuation of the Rhineland must now take place as a matter of right, and that any evasion or refusal will constitute a breach of contract on the part of the allies.

The Press in general takes the position that, having fulfilled her obligations, Germany has the right to demand that the allies look to the fulfillment of theirs.

Survey Wages, Hours of Machine Shop Workers

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 12.—Unions in the machine trade hope to gather valuable information for their organization work from the scheduled survey of wages and hours in foundries and machine shops, to be undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey will be completed by the end of the year after taking samples of statistics in shops employing 125,000 workers. The principal states to be covered are Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Who Am I?



One of the main attractions on the excursion will be the great "Who I Am" contest. All the "I am's" will be there, we hope. Lake Michigan is deep and wide.

The Doubting Thomas.



Sam Hammermark had the toughest job in his long public career trying to sell a ticket to Paul Simonson, who did not remember having ever heard of Michigan City until he was informed that several wrestling exhibitions were given there. Paul would just as soon fight as sneeze.

* * *

Bathing Suits in Heavy Demands for Big Chi. Excursion

CHICAGO, July 12.—Excursionists to Michigan City, Indiana, on Sunday, July 17 are urged to buy their tickets in advance, on pain of getting a shocking in Lake Michigan.

This is the threat voiced by Sam Hammermark who is charged by the Workers (Communist) Party with engineering the excursion which is expected to bring considerable shekels into The DAILY WORKER treasury.

The excursion will leave Goodrich Docks, Municipal Pier at 9.30 a. m. sharp and will return at 7 p. m. This is one of the most popular outdoor sports in the Windy City. On the most sweltering dog-days, cool breezes fan the waters of Lake Michigan and music will charm the savage breasts of the most serious comrade. There will be dancing, singing and impromptu entertainment. As far as that is concerned nobody need worry about fun. Where there are hundreds gathered together in the name of Pan the other equally popular gods of ancient vintage there should be no dearth of hilarity.

Strangers Will Be In Town.

A contingent from Los Angeles passing thru the city on their way to New York were induced to stop over for the excursion. The Chicago is not a provincial, one-horse town by any means, the natives are always glad to entertain outsiders.

Another attraction is free bathing, but the daring are warned that they must bring their own bathing suits, otherwise they can only have a dip over Hammersmark's dead body.

"In conclusion," said Sam to the representative of The DAILY WORKER, "make it as emphatic as possible that tickets must be paid for in advance and bought in advance, otherwise my name may be added to the list of those who have laid down their lives in behalf of great causes."

Three German Fliers To Rival French Ace In Trans-Atlantic Hop

BERLIN, July 12.—The reported imminent flight of the American war profiteer Chas. A. Levine from Europe to America under the pilotage of the French ace, Drouhin, has excited similar plans among the Germans.

Herr Udet, also a war ace, tho on the German side, has been stirred to rivalry, and wants to try the stunt in a Rohrbach multi-motored plane. Koennlek, also a war flier, is willing to try in a Rohrbach plane. Professor Junkers of the Junker Corporation will give a single motored plane from his factory to Schnebele, a German flyer of experience in the Asiatic flight lost year for an Atlantic hop.

* * *

Freight Train Derailed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 12.—Officials of the New Jersey Central Railroad here reported that a freight train was derailed about thirty miles from Wilkesbarre, Pa., today blocking the tracks and holding up traffic west.

The road officials expressed the belief that no one was injured in the derailment, and said that wrecking crews were clearing the tracks. Resumption of service over the tracks where the accident occurred was expected soon.

Boarders Wanted
in the Catskill Mountains. First class Hungarian kitchen. Clean airy rooms. Big pine forest and bathing nearby. Address: Joseph Keller, South Cairo, N. Y.

FORD KNEW ABOUT ATTACKS ON JEWS SAYS EX-EDITOR

Cut in Sales Caused Ford Conversion

Despite his denials, Henry Ford not only knew about the articles containing vicious attacks on the Jews, but actually ordered them. This is the evidence submitted by E. G. Pipp, a former editor of the Dearborn Independent, which will appear in the American Hebrew next Friday.

Aspiring to the presidency and hoping to gain votes in backward communities, Ford had the articles published, Pipp says. "When Ford first launched the attacks on the Jews," he declares, "he was a candidate for the presidency of the United States—firmly so in his own mind. He figured that the prejudice in small communities thruout the United States was so strong against the Jews that he would gain three, four or five votes for every Jewish vote he would lose."

Ford's sudden reversal of his position is ascribed to the rapid inroads made in his sales by the General Motors, which is engaging in a titanic struggle with the Ford Company for control of the automobile market. The recent decline in Ford's production has led to sudden benevolence toward the Jews, it is stated.

Boston Street Car Men Win Six-Day Week But Suffer Big Pay Slash

BOSTON, (FP) July 12.—Winning a 6-day week for the first time, 4000 union Boston street car men have taken with it a wage cut. Hourly rates have been increased 2½ an hour, but the higher rate leaves weekly pay about $5.16 short of former earnings.

Motormen and conductors, one-man car operators and bus drivers and 100 miscellaneous employes are affected by the new agreement. The basic rate for motormen and conductors is 75 cents an hour with the increase. This is the second consecutive year the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes has dealt directly with the Boston Elevated Co., instead of resorting to arbitration as previously.

Hunt Murderers of 8 In Chicago Booze Feud

CHICAGO, July 12.—Heavily armed detectives tramped the streets of "Little Italy" today in an effort to halt the feud that has resulted in the death of eight Italians within the last twelve days.

The heavy police guard was thrown into the district last night after the latest victims, Vincenzi Biandina and Caspar Alagna, had been shot to death, the men were neighbors and friends.

Police believe all eight recent slayings can be tracked back to the Venetta which originated when the Genna gang of alcohol peddlars was in its prime.

3 Die In English Storms.

LONDON, July 12.—Only three deaths have been reported as the result of the terrific rain and thunderstorms that have visited Lancashire and other sections of England last night.

Thirty families were driven from their homes when the Mossheaul Reservoir broke after four hours of steady rain. Rescue work was carried out under the greatest difficulty.

The London-Ineth cable service has been disrupted by severe storms in the Black Sea.

ABC OF COMMUNISM

By BUCHARIN and PREOBRAZHENSKY

IN A NEW CLOTH-BOUND AND COMPLETE EDITION

Just Received from ENGLAND

This authors were commissioned by the Russian Communist Party to write a complete and simple explanation of Communism. The student will find this book a gem of Communist teachings.

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IF your unit organizer has none—
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NOTIFY THE NATIONAL OFFICE!

It is the only way to finance the Convention and prevent you from losing your right to vote.

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1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment.

[ARRESTED] FOR DEATH OF [IRISH MINISTER]

New York Priest Says Ireland Is Lucky

DUBLIN, July 12.—The Free State police have arrested nine men in connection with those involved in the execution of Kevin O'Higgins vice-president of the executive council of the Irish Free State and minister of home affairs and minister of justice. O'Higgins met his death last Sunday while walking in the vicinity of his home.

Among those who condemned the execution of the man who was directly responsible for the shooting of 77 Republicans who Eamonn De Valera, head of the Fianna Fail faction of the Republicans.

George and Kellogg Condole.

King George of England and Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state for the United States sent condolences to Cosgrave and to the O'Higgins family.

A new side light on the ferocity of the dead man's character was shown when it was revealed that Rory O'Connor the man he sentenced to be shot by a firing squad for opposing the treaty with the British empire left his entire fortune to his executioner.

While none are ready to openly express jubilation over the dead of the "Irish Mussolini" there is general relief that he is at peace with the world. The people were fearful that this maniac would suddenly let loose his murder squad and take another blood bath.

* * *

Commenting on the execution of O'Higgins, the Rev. John H. Dooley, pastor of the Church of Corpus Christi, at 535 West 121st Street, felt it to be his spiritual duty to hope that the soul of the dead man would not suffer for the sins of its owner and went on:

"But at the same time we must feel that it is to Ireland's benefit that he has gone. The christians in Rome must have felt a relief at the death of Nero, and this is an incident that brings the same feeling. The recent elections caused the fear, no doubt, that O'Higgins would be placed in charge of work similar to that done by our Attorney General in this country, and his power was feared. "This man, who is held responsible for the killing of fifty or sixty young men who dared to defy his power, was held to be nothing less than a Nero and, no doubt, the feeling ran rife that Ireland was in for a reign of terror. He was known as a merciless person; hundreds of persons have fled for their very lives, to this country because of the fear with which they held O'Higgins. I do not think there will be any political effect, but I do think that sheer fear caused this group to determine to kill him as the only means of safety."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SONG OF THE Red Army (Budenny's March)

Words and Music



Translation by E. C. Paal

5 Cents

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 First Street, New York.

U.S.S.R. Agent Jumps Bail; Difficult to Be First Woman Consul

MOSCOW, July 12.—Anna Bertrova Goldfarb, age 32, has the honor of being the first woman consul in the Soviet Union, and in the world. Miss Goldfarb was appointed as temporary consul during a recent visit to Moscow of her uncle and chief, Ludwig Martens, and Wednesday, assuming the full responsibilities of the position.

The U.S.S.R. now enters taboo first place in the matter of women to function in places of honor and responsibility on an equal footing with men, having set the precedent in the appointment of the first woman Ambassador, Mme. Kollontai, first appointed to Norway and then to Mexico.

Miss Goldfarb has been Press Secretary at the London Embassy for the past two years. She has also had five years training in the Soviet Foreign Office and three as personal secretary to Theodor Rothstein, Director of the Press Department.

Hate Campaign of 'Daily Mail' Booms Sale of Soviet Oil

LONDON, June 26 (By Mail).—The campaign of Lord Rothermere and his reactionary "Daily Mail" against the sale of Soviet oil in England, has proved a boomarang. Not only have the sales shown no falling off, but, on the contrary, the Russian Oil Products Company announces that the 31.3 million gallons of Soviet oil imported for the six months ending April, 1926, has grown to 62.5 million gallons for the six months ending April, 1927.

The "No Soviet Petrol Sold Here" campaign has defeated its own end in bringing the Soviet product to the attention of thousands of new consumers. "The present flood of publicity would cost tens of thousands of pounds if we had to buy it," said a representative of the R. O. P. "Without doubt, a continuation of the 'Daily Mail' campaign will cause the rate of increase to be more that maintained in the future."

Lord Bearstead, Chairman of the Shell Transport Company, which has retailed in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons of Soviet oil in Britain since 1921, at 2 shillings a gallon, now speaks of it as "stolen" oil. Ha is not the only oil profiteer who is discomfited by the fact that the Russian Oil Products Company has succeeded in bringing retail prices down from 2s. a gallon to the present price of 1s. to 1s.3d a gallon.

Negroes Herded Back to Slave In Flood Region

(Continued from Page One)

the flood. When their land dries out, Hoover's string of "credit corporation" agents will see that the farmers pay thru the nose for every cent they borrow to rehabilitate their fortunes, and that is all there is to that.

Certain southern senators have shouted for an extra session of Congress to donate money to the flooded regions, but even these have grown quieter lately—the farmers observe that many of them are now connected with Hoover's "credit corporations" and become cynical over the prospects of Congress doing anything that will hurt business for the money lenders.

Poor Suffer Most.

The blow is heavy on the great plantation owners, but these at least can take a mortgage on their property and plant and rebuild. The blow is crushing to the tenant farmers, most of them Negroes, who have seen their crops wiped out, who have nothing to pledge for seed or farm stock, who find the planters chalking up their debt higher and higher, and sinking them deeper into the mire of peonage because of the disaster.

Negros Suffer Most.

These Negro tenants have a woeful tale to tell. When the flood came down upon them, they were saved last. The white landlords and their kind, the white business men of the towns in many cases saved their live stock before they saved the colored worker's wife and child. In the refugee camps, the whites had whatever comforts there were. The plantation owners hunted down "their" Negro tenants and sequestrated them. If any tried to escape, they were pursued with all the powers of the law, and haled back to their levee prisons, where many still abide, fretting, sick, starving, hopeless, and forever unable to escape the pressure of the debts that the flood has added to, and which in the South, despite laws and constitutions, mean slavery for the Negro farmer.

Dead in "Holy Land" Quake Estimated 150

JERUSALEM, July 12.—The death toll in the earthquake stricken areas of all Palestine is about 150, according to conservative estimates made in official quarters here today.

The number of injured may run into several hundred.

Relief work may be slow due to difficulties of transportation.



United States bluejackets entrenched behind sand bags on the outskirts of the International Settlement, Shanghai, China, with rifles ready for action.

News from the U.S.S.R.

Construction of a New Line of Electric-Transmission From the Volkhovstrel Hydro Station.

In Leningrad the new air line of the Volkhov electric-transmission has been begun.

This new line is being constructed to relieve the main Northern substation and to be able to supply Leningrad uninterruptedly with electricity from the Volkhov station should there be any accident to the cable.

In this manner it will be possible to electrify completely all works of the Moscow-Narva district, the "Krasnopi Putilovets," "Krasnyi Treugolnik" and others. Moreover, by instituting a branch line for electric-transmission at the Saperanya station the complete electrification of the Izhora works will be possible.

All the orders for the electric-transmission line and for the Southern sub-station are placed with Soviet works (Sevcable, Izhora works "Marty" works). The plant for the Southern sub-station will be made by the GET, (State Electrical Trust).

The construction of the new electric-transmission line will cost 1,700,000 roubles.

The First Electric Combine.

In connection with the construction of the Maritz district electric station in Kursk, interesting work is being done in order to create a model electric-combine, the first of its kind in the U.S.S.R. This work is on the following lines:

It is impossible to utilize in the "Karl Liebknecht" sugar refinery the steam used in the process of sugar boiling much more effectively than has been hitherto the case. With the help of the turbine-generator it is possible to convert a considerable part of the heat energy into electricity. This will provide the Maritz electric-station with cheap energy (at 3 kopeks per kilowat—hour whereas its own energy costs 7.5 kopeks). This question has already been decided at headquarters and 1,550,000 rubles have been assigned to organize the combine.

Moreover, through the organization of the electric combine it will be possible to electrify 41,000 peasant farms. The Central Agrarian Bank has already granted 440,000 rubles for this purpose. Power will be obtainable from the electric combine next autumn.

Growth of Oil Production.

At the end of the last half year 414 oil springs were exploited as compared with 400 at the beginning of the year; 1,429,303 tons of oil were produced in 6 months—103.9% of the half year's or 50.3% of the full year's programme. 1,314,604 tons of oil have been refined—98.2% of the programme. In connection with boring operations 92% of the programme has been carried out as to area and 94.5% as to rapadity of operations. The year's programme will be carried out to the full. The sale of Naphta-products is increasing; during the last half year 235,000 tons were sold compared with 226,000 tons during the whole of the preceding year.

Work in connection with the construction of the Grozny-Tuapse oil circuit is in full swing. In the current year 9,856,000 rubles is being spent for its construction. An initial instalment of 6 million roubles has been assigned for the construction of oil works in Tuapse. Preparatory work has started on the Black Sea coast for the construction of an oil distilling battery, cracking plant, an electric-station and a settlement with 150 dwellings.

Oil By-Products.

Preparations are made in Grozny to open paraffin works capable of producing 30,000 poods of paraffin, one million poods of asphalt tar and 1,400,000 poods of distilled machine oil annually. A cracking plant producing 1,250,000 poods of benzine will soon be opened. Mechanization and rationalization of production have resulted in economizing millions of roubles per year. In May the construction of an electric station has begun, which, when it is finished, will provide electricity for the entire Grozneft enterprise.

The number of permanent workers during the half year has increased to 14,174, an increase of 4.2%. Five hundred and twenty-two Chechental (a native tribe) have been drawn into the process of production.

Big building operations are being carried on for the erection of dwellings to accommodate over 1,000 people.

The orders placed with the British firm of Vickers for plant for the new works and industry to the amount of four and one half million roubles, will probably be transferred to America and other countries. However, delivery of Naptha products to Great Britain on the strength of previous contracts continues and will be continued.

Coal in the Donetz Basin.

In the Don coal-mines 93,200,000 poods (pood equals 36 lbs. avoirdupond) of coal and anthracite were produced in May, an increase of 6 million poods compared with the April production. Average daily production in May amounted to 3,700,000 poods against 3,600,000 poods in April.

Five Years Plan of the Development of the Moscow Industry.

The above plan provides for an expenditure of 300,000,000 rubles for reconstruction and new construction.

It is proposed to spend 100,000,000 rubles for the construction of new factories and works, 164,000,000 rubles for the reconstruction of enterprises, 42,000,000 rubles for office repairs, etc.

The plan provides for the construction of 41 enterprises in the course of 5 years.

In the textile industry it is proposed to build up during the next three years, three weaving mills for 3,700 looms, several spinning mills with altogether 376,000 spindles, 2 wool spinning mills for 14,000 spindles and one wool cleaning mill for 47,000 spindles.

In the metal industry it is proposed to build works for the manufacture of textile machinery which will require 2,050 workers, and cost 7,000,000 rubles. a tool factory for 618 workers, which will cost 3,600 rubles, an electrical appliances factory for 550 workers, a bicycle factory for 235 workers and a works for the production of equipment for transport within factories, to employ 750 workers.

In the basic chemical industry it is proposed to build one oxygen works to employ 100 workers and 1 superphosphate works for 150 workers.

In regard to the chemical fat industry, it is proposed to build 6 works: soap boiling, margarine, hydrogenisation works, a scent factory, one glue factory, and finally, a heat-power station for new soap-boiling and bone-dressing works.

New Factories in the Dnieprstroi District.

The presidium of the Supreme Economic Council of the U. S. S. R. decided to provide for the planning of some factories to be built in the Dnieprstroi district. The administration of the Dnieprstroi will have to submit a detailed plan by January 1st, 1928, on the economic possibilities of the Dnieprstroi as a whole.

The presidium of the Economic Council also approved of the decision of the administration of the Dnieprstroi that a sluice be constructed to permit river navigation, and the plan to build two-storied railway bridges each with double tracks. The administration of the Dnieprstroi was instructed to work out the problem of constructing two dams and hydro stations in the lower Dnieprand to establish a sea route from the above the Dnieprstroi.

It has been decided to set up in connection with the Industrial Economic Management of the Supreme Economic Council of the U. S. S. R. a special commission to deal with the problem of the Dnieprstroi as a combine, including all questions connected with this problem in the five years plan of industrial development. To this work the workers of the Dnieprstroi are to be drawn in. The plan of industrial development based on energy from the Dnieprstroi will have to be so fixed that the newly-built factories should be ready to start when the Dnieprstation will begin to supply power.

Italian Protestants Face New Inquisition In Catholic Crusade

ROME, July 12.—A new crusade against the Protestants of Italy has been started by the Union of Catholic Men of Genoa. "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, publishes a document today wherein a demand is made for the suppression of all Protestant newspapers, clubs and schools, and calls on the government to wage war "against the numerous Protestant propagandists paid by foreigners." The Government is especially urged to investigate the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Protestants are accused of spreading "heresy" among the Italian people, sowing religious dissension and disrupting the Italian Catholic tradition.

Under the Italian constitution, religious liberty is guaranteed, and it is feared that if the crusade becomes sufficiently powerful, it may involve an amendment to the constitution and usher in a new Inquisition.

Thousand Die as China Flood Sweeps Villages

SHANGHAI, July 12.—More than one thousand persons have been drowned and extensive losses of property, crops and cattle have been occasioned by floods in the King Hsien and Hsiang Shan districts, following the breaking of Dykes in South Anhwei, according to reports received here from Wu Hu.

Waters ten feet deep are reported devastating villages along the river.

Tag Day Fixed to Aid Soldiers Wounded in Fight for Free China

In response to the cahled appeal of Mme. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the International Workers Aid, local Chicago, will conduct a collection day on July 23rd.

The funds raised will be used to purchase bandages and other medical needs for the revolutionary Chinese wounded soldiers who because of lack of these supplies are undergoing unspeakable suffering and hardships. In some instances hundreds have died in agony, who would have been saved from a torturous death if sufficient bandages, disinfectants and other medical requirements were plentiful.

All those in sympathy with the Chinese Revolutionary movement are urged to volunteer their services on Saturday, July 23rd, so that a substantial sum may be raised for the Chinese Revolutionary soldiers. All those desiring to help are urged to report to one of the stations listed below.

International Workers' Aid, 1533 W. Madison Street, Room 303; 19 S. Lincoln Street; Roymat Ludu, 1510 W. 18th Street; Freiheit, 3209 Roosevelt Road; Ukranian Hall, 1532 W. Chicago Ave.; Vilnus, 3116 S. Halsted Street; Book Store, 1806 S. Racine; Russian School, 1902 W. Division St., 2400 N. Halsted Ave.

If you cannot give the entire day a few hours will be appreciated.

[BLUEJACKETS ENTRENCHED IN CHINA]

[MEXICAN WORKERS FOR LABOR BETRAYAL]

Moscow Daily Exposes IFTU Bankruptcy

MOSCOW, July 11.—Referring to the report of Jouhaux and the American International for the last three years, Trud, the organ of the All Central Council of Trade Unions points out that the "leaders" are unable to record any substantial achievements.

The deficit in the balance of the labour, Trud says, illustrates the political impotence of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Outdegeest Fights Labor Unity.

Referring to the declarations of the Red International of Labor Unions and the Amsterdam International, Oudegeest in his report advances the following arguments against negotiations: That verbal negotiations are impossible as long as preliminary common views are not formulated in writing. (This argument Trud remarks is especially convincing on the part of reformists who are striving by all means for unconditional agreements).

Secondly, Oudegeest says, the differences between the Amsterdam International and the Red International of Labor Union are so profound that they cannot easily be reconciled.

In reference to this Trud remarks that despite Oudegeest's denial, he had actually stated that the Amsterdam's only principle contains in the full freedom of national organizations affiliated with it. Amsterdam easily overlooks open strike breaking activities on the part of its members and remembers the purity of its principles only in regard to revolutionary trade unions, Trud says.

Executive Committee Hypocrisy.

In the third place Oudegeest warns that the Amsterdam International will not be able to undertake any serious steps without first receiving the sanction of the next congress. This admonition was written in September, 1924 while the next congress is due to meet in August 1927.

Oudegeest makes the following charges against the All Union Central Council of Trade Union: In issuing the manifesto to world workers on June 7, 1926 the U. C. C. T. of U. criticized the General Council of British Trade Unions, which in Oudegeest's words, irritated Arthur Pugh, chairman of the congress.

"The third charge and the one which best illustrates the corruption of the leaders of the Amsterdam International refers to the relief sent by the workers of the Soviet Union to the striking miners of Britain and shamelessly tries to convince the trade union movement that millions of roubles were given to the miners 'for the sole purpose of propaganda'," says Trud.

The workers of the Soviet Union helped their British brothers because they considered the struggle internationally important; a victory for the miners of Great Britain would have been a victory for the workers of the world.

"The miners of Great Britain know," Trud continues, "who helped them with money and with propaganda and who broke the struggle by sabotage and anti-proletarian propaganda."

"Oudegeest's attacks don't hit the Soviet trade unions as much as they expose the reformist leaders who are helping international capitalism in its attacks against the workers thruout the world."

Turkish Writer Hailed Into Court for Heresy

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, July 12.—Turkey is having her first heresy trial. The defendant is Suad Manem, one of Turkey's most beautiful women and a well-known author. She is being tried in the Stamboul Court.

Utterances of the heroine in her latest novel that religion is more harmful than opium and that all prophets are charlatans brought the novelist before the court. One section of the code under which she is being prosecuted provides a penalty of from two to six months' imprisonment for ridiculing religion.

Mexico's Educational Progress Lauded Even By Masonic News Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12 (FP).—Mexico's educational advance wins the praise even on the Scottish Rite News Bureau, a Masonic service which has shown great interest in the southern republic since President Calles' religious difficulties. Calles' program for 5,000 rural schools, 2,000 of which have already been established with 1,000 more scheduled for this year receives the Masons' cordial approval in articles which it broadcasts to all parts of the United order.

"Mexico is alive with educational enthusiasm," the Scottish Rite Bureau quotes approvingly. "In fact the country is in advance of ours in having a national university, to which students are invited from all over the world. American teachers and students are especially solicited to come to study in this laboratory of international friendship."

22,000 Headstones

Twenty-two thousand headstones of Italian marble are being sent to France to mark the grave of the American soldier boys who lost their lives in the last World War.

The war-mongers and munition manufacturers are thus unconsciously calling again to our memory the last blood bath of 1914.

Our memories are still fresh to the days of the last World War.

The twenty-two thousand dead, who lie buried in France and the thousands upon thousands of others who have been mutilated for life in the last world slaughter, are still in our minds.

So keen is this memory, that the new Daily Worker Army of 1927 has determined that never again will capitalism be permitted to launch another such bloody war.

We have determined that instead of 22,000 headstones, we will build a stronger and bigger army of Daily Worker Readers, equipped with the necessary weapons of knowledge and fighting spirit, to successfully prevent another world catastrophe.

Let the memory of those who died in the last devastating orgy, inspire us to build a new army that will crush the militarists and hasten the onward march of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Forward to Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker.

Forward to the New Army against Capitalist Wars and for the Proletarian Revolution.

THE DAILY WORKER

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The Farmers and Coolidge

The offensive against Coolidge's vacation seems to be getting under way.

Delegates from 14 states to the Northwestern Agricultural Conference held in St. Paul 49 farm organizations are represented at the conference and judging from dispatches the discussion centers entirely around the failure of the Coolidge administration to do anything but sneer at the farmers' demands for relief.

There is also creeping into the news from Rapid City which is at variance with the first lyrical description of the welcome accorded Coolidge. The New York Times correspondent, for instance, goes so far as to say:

"According to reports President Coolidge has found since coming here that the West is fairly evenly divided on the merits of the McNary-Haugen bill, with its advocates MORE ASSERTIVE AND APPARENTLY IN THE MAJORITY." (Our emphasis.)

The expressed opinion that the western visit of Coolidge would show the question of farmers' relief into the background seems to have received a damaging blow as reports come in from the firing line.

There is considerable significance in the fact that, altho the delegates to the St. Paul conference are largely adherents of the two capitalist parties, they are meeting in the capital city of a state where the Farmer-Labor Party is the second largest political organization and is made up for the most part of farmers who were formerly supporters of the republican party. The conference certainly chose an anti-Coolidge center for its sessions.

But in spite of the tremendous opposition to Coolidge in agricultural states there is not much evidence outside of Minnesota that indicates as yet any strong tendency to break with the republican party. Unless this break takes place and develops into a powerful stream flowing in the same channel as that already marked out in Minnesota, the farmers are doomed to be fooled again by some sort of fake farm relief bill designed to allay the discontent.

That this is the tack the Coolidge administration intends to take is shown by the following dispatch of July 11 in the New York Times:

"Nevertheless, he (Coolidge) is disposed to recommend to Congress the consideration of a farm bill which some of the farm organizations and the committee working with the government favor. This compromise bill, which will appear in the next Congress sponsored by the farm associations, is likely to receive President Coolidge's support, it is said."

We can be sure that the "farm associations" which will sponsor this "compromise" bill will be far less "radical" than even the advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill, itself a totally inadequate piece of legislation.

We have commented before on the utterly cynical attitude of the two capitalist parties towards the question of farm relief.

Nor will this attitude change as long as the leaders of the two capitalist parties can convince the great majority of farmers that their class interests can and will be taken care of by political parties whose purpose is the protection of the class interests of bankers and industrial capitalists.

If the farmers will make a clean break with those who rob, rule and fool them, join with the workers in the creation of a powerful mass party organized in the interests of both, they will find that a great change will have taken place in the attitude of the capitalist spokesmen. Instead of contemptuous expressions the farmer leaders will be slandered and vilified by the capitalist press—always a good sign that a fear has taken the place of contempt, a fear inspired by the knowledge that a suppressed class has begun to take stock of its potential power and is preparing to bring it into use for the purpose of securing immediate class demands.

How About Other Labor Banks?

The revelations regarding the disastrous labor banking adventure of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose banks were the most powerful institutions of that kind in the world, have evoked much comment from the ranks of both labor and capital. Many financial writers and other spokesmen of big capital frankly express their disappointment at the collapse of the illusion of labor banking. It was one of the best schemes ever devised to fool the workers into believing that they could graduate into the ranks of the capitalists.

It caused them to abandon the fight for better conditions through an open struggle with the employers and try to achieve by "boring from within" capitalism what they had abandoned hope of obtaining otherwise.

Even James P. Eagan of the editorial staff of the publications of the American Federation of Labor declares that labor officials generally are pleased that the outside activity in the realm of labor banking have been curtailed and predicts a "lessening enthusiasm for business ventures."

The collapse of the Brotherhood banking schemes, the father of all labor banks, ought to provoke some serious thinking on the part of those labor leaders who have hoodwinked their unions into such ventures. The rank and file of labor ought to demand investigations of other "labor banks."

How about Peter J. Brady's "federation bank", or the "Amalgamated Banks" and other ventures in "labor-capitalism"?

One thing is certain to be revealed on investigation: Labor banks cannot by any stretch of the imagination benefit labor and they have thus far been used as instruments for incalculable harm to the movement, not merely because of the financial losses suffered by workers (after all they are trivial because of small amounts involved) but principally because of the illusions they engender about labor growing into the status of capitalism.

The Passing of General Max Hoffmann

By H. M. WICKS.

THE death of General Max Hoffmann revived for a few days the events of the early months of 1918, when the Bolshevik regime, facing the German imperial government on the east and rich territory of the Ukraine, he would seize the fastest invasion of Russia by the German legions.

Infuriated at the impudent demeanor and arrogant demands of the German war lord that the Soviet government release to the Kaiser's government almost a quarter of the arable land of Russia, rich deposits of coal and iron and one-third of the population, the Bolshevist delegates, particularly Leon Trotsky and Karl Radek, refused to yield and declared the only reply to Hoffmann was war to the end.

The threatened break of the conference and the threat of war was duly reported to the Council of People's Commissars, with Lenin as chairman. This master of revolution took careful inventory of the whole situation — the resources of the enemy, their ability to continue the war on the western front and at the same time throw an army into Russian territory; the internal political situation among the central powers which involved the estimate of the possibilities of the development of resistance against the imperial government; and most important of all, the possibilities of the Russian workers and soldiers who had suffered thru the war and revolution having sufficient vitality to wage a war against the German forces.

LENIN presented that the masses of Russia were exhausted by the war, he knew that they had risen and overthrown the Czar, they had begun the organization necessary for the reconstruction of the country and were ready to defend the revolution against the counter-revolutionary plots of the Russian generals backed by the Allied governments.

The Brest-Litovsk delegation were called to Petrograd. Lenin announced that they sign the treaty in spite of its humiliating terms. When Trotsky asked him how he knew the workers would no longer fight, Lenin replied simply that they had shown with their feet when they run away from the front that they would not fight face to face the enemy in the trenches. He also knew that the signing of such an obviously imperialistic document would reveal to the workers upon thousands of German workers that it was not a defensive but an aggressive war of conquest that Germany was waging and that the imperialistic agents in the ranks of the social-democracy would no longer be able to deceive the masses as to the real character of the war.

* * *

THE treaty was signed, General Hoffmann returned in triumph to report to his kaiser, the Ukraine was ceded to Germany. According to the ethics of bourgeois diplomacy Russia suffered a humiliating defeat —and indeed it was a defeat, but unavoidable.

The question was not whether the Soviet government should or should not yield territory to Germany, but whether the Bolshevik government should try to defend that territory without men and face certain defeat of the revolution throughout all Russia, or hold the heart of Russia for the revolution and await a more favorable opportunity. Lenin faced the accusations of pessimism about the outcome of the revolution as was natural from the petty bourgeois critics of the proletarian revolution. He realized that such charges were the offspring of cowardice and he scorned his critics as the Bolsheviki the world over. But the correctness of his estimate of the situation was proven to all within a few months when the battalions of the German army joined in the revolutionary upheavals in the north of Germany, in protest at the exile from whence he has never returned.

To have followed the path of revolutionary fundamentalism and sacrificed the revolution would have been spectacular—a dramatic gesture—but utterly useless. The policy of Lenin saved the revolution and at the same time did more to smash German imperialism than all the battalions of the allies.

* * *

THE death of Hoffmann and the revival of the Brest-Litovsk treaty again serves to remind the workers of the world of the genius of Lenin as a political and revolutionary leader, one who could avoid the pitfalls of romanticism as well as the danger of sinking into the slough of pessimism and yielding to despair.

His decisive action at Brest-Litovsk, while revealing his mastery of diplomacy in the face of tremendous odds, contains many valuable lessons for revolutionists, not the least of which is the necessity for facing facts as they are, not as one would like them to be.

Since the death of Lenin there have been many occasions when a considerable portion of the revolutionists of the world have tried to evade facing facts when to admit realities meant to admit temporary defeats. Such was the case, for instance in the great general strike in Britain when some of our own comrades in the Workers (Communist) Party tried to shut their eyes to the fact that the strike had been betrayed by the general council and even insisted upon trying to distort the facts so as to make it appear that the defeat was in reality a victory.

Again this defect, this romantic optimism, is apparent even today among many workers sympathetic to the Chinese revolution who had placed all their hopes in the Hankow government and are exceedingly reluctant to admit that that government has abandoned the path of the revolution and that new forms of struggle must be found in order to carry out the next stage of that rapidly developing national liberation movement.

From Lenin, as from Marx and Engels, we must learn the folly of arousing enthusiasm among the masses by perpetuating illusions regarding the outcome of class struggle. Revolutionary optimism must be based upon realities and if the objective conditions are at hand for revolutionary success that is sufficient. Unlike the modern working class, unlike other classes in history struggling for supremacy, has no need of illusions.

Headstones for Unknown Victims of Morgan's War

Headstones to the number of 20,000 for America's unknown war dead in France have been ordered by the war department. They are all to be installed before the annual debauch known as the American Legion convention which is to take place in Paris, France, in September. There will be 10,750 graves of victims of Morgan's war that will have no headstones.

Each of the headstones will bear the inscription:

Here Rests in Honored Glory
An American Soldier
Known But to God.

That means the victims are unknown to anything or anybody. They are utterly wiped out and not one of them knows that he ever lived. They sacrificed their all in order that Morgan's investments on the side of Britain, France and Czarist Russia might be made safe. Some day the lying, deceptive headstones erected by the navy department will be torn down and the revolutionary workers of France will erect a monument signifying that these victims were sacrificed, not to make the world safe for democracy, but in a predatory imperialist war, in a fight in the interest of the ruling class of the United States that was not worth the shedding of a single drop of working class blood.

The time is fast approaching when the workers of the world must realize that the only fight worth while is the fight on the part of the working class against the capitalist class.

Mr. John Drew, Court Jester

The death of Mr. John Drew, the famous light comedian, removes from the American stage one of its foremost actors. He was a darling of the bourgeoisie, their best court jester. His favorite role was that of the suave, well-bred man-of-the-world, the unattainable ideal of every petty penny-grabbing shop-keeper with an ambition to climb the social scale and mingle with the swine of the exclusive sets. Polite comedy was the proper setting for his performances.

An ornament of the stage for more than fifty years this old codger was a social symbol. He was the embodiment of that code of capitalist ethics that has developed with the ascendency of the big capitalists; a code thht viewed the daughters of the working class as legitimate prey for the gentlemen of the upper crust. As the polished seducer of other men's wives, as the full-dress Don Juan the late Mr. Drew was captivating (on the other side of the footlights) even in his toothless and tottering dotage.

He is mourned by many of those whose debaucheries he glorified as he strutted through a vast array of polite parts, written by sychophants whose greatest aim in life is to please the master class, to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, where thrift may follow fawning."

Russian Industry Still Advances.

Yesterday's DAILY WORKER carried a report from the Soviet Union of the beginning of work on the great Dneiper river hydro-electric plant, which will be by far the largest of its kind in all Europe. The consulting engineer of this project is the American builder of Muscle Shoals, Col. Hugh L. Cooper. Much of the machinery used for the purposes of excavating is purchased from the United States and many orders that had previously been placed with British producers of industrial machinery have been withdrawn since the Arcos raid and the breaking of trade and diplomatic relations by the Baldwin tory government of forgery.

If the United States government was on diplomatic terms with the Soviet Union there is no question that most of the orders for such machinery as well as for other products of heavy industry would come to this country.

Aside from all other considerations there are indications now that at the next session of congress the administration is going to face a much more determined demand for recognition of the Soviet Union than ever before, precisely because of the fact that in Russia alone, of all countries of the old world, is industry advancing and economic conditions constantly improving.

Aside also from the class demands of the advanced workers for recognition of Russia, the most backward American worker cannot fail to perceive that orders for millions of dollars worth of machinery of production placed in this country will assure more workers steady employment.

Byrd and Chamberlin To Sail on Leviathan

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 12.—The S. S. Leviathan sailed for New York Today, carrying a notable company of aviation aces.

Clarence Chamberlin, who piloted the Columbia from New York to Germany, was a passenger together with his wife and mother.

Fraulein Thea Rasche, the daring German aviatrix and Baron Von Krudener, aviation mechanical expert, were also passengers.

At Cherbourg Commander Byrd and his heroic comrades of the America flight will board the vessel.

Other passengers included senator Walsh, of Montana, William Crocker, Henry Russell and Baron Adolph Deott of Czecho-Slovakia which is on a special mission to Washington.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

exerting pressure on the administration in behalf of its nominees for the many juicy plums at the disposal of the prohibition enforcement department of the treasury. We don't care a tinker's damn who licks the anti-saloon league but this column refuses to be incited into a fever of moral indignation over the alleged moral turpitude of the conduct attributed to Wayne Wheeler and company. Wall Street tells the president what to do and he does the things that count most. We refuse to strain at a gnat and gobble a camel.

Ben Gold and Zimmerman Will Speak in Boston at a Mass Meeting, Thursday

BOSTON, July 12.—Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and C. Zimmerman, manager of the New York Dressmakers' Union will speak in Boston, Thursday, July 14, at 8 p. m., right after work at 12 Berkeley St. They will urge the necessity of workers standing by their labor unions and defeating the attempts of the reactionaries to destroy them. Meeting is under auspices of the Boston Joint Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Defense and Relief Committee.

DRAMA

Eva Le Gallienne to Send "Cradle Song" On Tour

The Civic Repertory Theatre will organize a special company under the artistic direction of Eva Le Gallienne to present last season's success, Gregorio and Martinez Sierra's "Cradle Song" on tour beginning September 1st.

The Lakewood Players of Skowhegan, Maine will be associated with George C. Tyler next week in the new metropolitan showing of "Hoosiers Abroad," a new version of "The Man From Home" which Booth Tarkington has just completed. Elliott Nugent will play the role played here by William Hodge.

The Shuberts are also planning a musical version of "Trilby," and another of "Arizona." Both productions may be shown on Broadway early next season.

Charles L. Wagner is planning to present here a new play by Zoe Akin, a dramatization of Mrs. Wharton's "The Old Maid." Josephine Victor and Marjorie Wood will head the cast.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Keosaian, 150 E. 28th St. City	$18.50
Alliance of Ukrainian Workers of Am. Syracuse, N. Y.	20.00
F. A. Conley, Jackson, Mich.	1.00
J. Holmin, Duluth, Minn.	1.00
J. Kovas, (collected) Mahanoy City, Pa	6.50
Dr. Koulkow, Boston, Mass.	3.00
J. A. Svenson, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
L. Gdulenski, Kingston, Pa.	1.00
Fred Lagelbauer, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
Samuel Fosagard, St. Paul Minn.	1.00
KuoMinTang, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	10.00
G. DiVechio, Alameda, Calif.	1.00
Sam Grigorenko, N. Y. C.	2.00
Marks Whittier, Williamstown, Mass.	25.00
H. Stolerman, 2071 Vyse Ave.	2.00
Eugene Osipoff, 118 W. 120th St.	5.00
Harry A. Soloff, 200 Brook Ave.	1.00
E. Antkiw, Plainfield, N. J.	6.75
J. P. & Mary Guttman, N. Y.	10.00
I. Amter, Cleveland, Ohio	81.05
F. Zagmester, Gasport, N. Y.	2.00
Clarence Morford, Dayton, Ohio.	1.00
Elmer Hager, Dayton, Ohio	2.00
Bernard Burd, Dayton, Ohio	1.00
Mr. Burd, Dayton, Ohio	.50
Fred Aker, Dayton, Ohio	1.00
H. Williamson, Dayton, Ohio	1.00
J. Stratis, Dayton, Ohio	5.00
John Reaver, Dayton, Ohio	8.50
Mary O'Sullivan, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
S. Bordo, Cleveland Ohio	16.00
Lee Holton, Granite City, Ill.	1.00
Finnish Workers Federation, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
A Group of Post Office Employees	5.00
Sarah Victor, Detroit, Mich.	65.00
Sarah Victor, Detroit, Mich.	37.00
Chinese Workers of C. L. P. Edmonton, Alberta	7.75
C. Thormoldsey, (collected) Clark Island, Maine	8.50
M. H. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
G. Novogradac, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
E. Feindstein, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
Wm. Patch, (collected) Rozalton, Illinois	2.80
Geo. Taylor, Toledo, Ohio.	1.00
A. Becker, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance Branch No. 81, Chester, Pa.	10.00
M. Rapport, Petaluma, Calif.	31.00
Jos. Hamrle, Chicago, Ill.	6.25
F. W. Krehn, Santa Cruz, Calif.	6.00
John & Virginia Arnott, Palo Alto, Calif	2.50
Edwin Peterson, Jamestown, N. Y.	3.50
Harry Lawrence, Forth Worth, Texas	15.00
M. Engbeman, Boston, Mass.	1.00

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LIBBY HOLMAN



In "Merry-Go-Round" the new Herndon revue at the Klaw theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30 — GRAND STREET FOLLIES

B. S. MOSS COLONY B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnite — Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE

B. S. MOSS CAMEO 42d & B'way — 2nd Big Week GRETA GARSO & Werner Kraus in "Streets of Sorrow"

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — ORGANIZATION TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

43 MORE FURRIER WORKERS JAILED WHEN PICKETING

Two Forward Reporters Among Those Released

A large picketing demonstration was held in the fur market Tuesday which resulted in 43 arrests. The workers responded to the call of the Unity Committee in large numbers and showed a remarkable spirit for the beginning of the sixth week of the struggle.

When brot before Magistrate Brodsky, the first 11 were dismissed while the other 32 had their cases adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Among the 11 who were dismissed were two reporters for the Jewish Daily Forward, Z. Libin and B. Weinstone. Many workers remarked that it was odd that the batch including the Forward men were discharged, while the others were held for further examination.

Fanny Marin, a fur striker who was arrested last week on the complaint of a rights wing scab, had her case postponed until September, when it came up before Magistrate Joseph Weil in the Six District Court of the Bronx yesterday morning.

Charge Mal-Practice in Coma Case

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—Leaders of the "Medical War" waged over the treatment of Mrs. Clara Drummond, 21-year-old "sleeping beauty," prepared today for a clash in court tomorrow. Dr. W. J. Peacock, chiropractor attending Mrs. Drummond, will then defend himself against charges of running a hospital in violation of city ordinances.

Dr. George Parrish, Los Angeles City Health Commissioner, filed the charges against Dr. Peacock when the latter turned away two brain specialists whom Dr. Parrish sent to examine Mrs. Drummond.

MONTREAL, Que., July 12.—Five drownings in the past 24 hours in the St. Lawrence river and La Chine rapids were added today to the season's death toll from water sports in this section.

Another Engineer's Official Convicted By Their Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—One more official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been found guilty of the charitably phrased crime of being "careless, lax and indifferent" with the hard earned money of the members of the union. The convention now sitting, after due investigation decided that Harry P. Daugherty, second vice president was one of the same class as C. E. Lindquist, Secretary-Treasurer, and L. G. Griffing, first vice-president. Another involved in the same charges Wm. B. Prentar, president of the union, who has so far avoided trial by the conventions because of illness.

All Fired.

All these officials have already been removed from office, but what other punishment will be meeted upon them, the convention has not decided.

All were involved in the extremely high finance associated with the management of funds of the collaboration schemes, labor banks, scab coal mines, and Florida real estate ventures of the late Warren Stone, who started them while still grand chief of the union.

Wrong and Badly Managed

The labor capitalists thus originated has been so badly conducted, the convention's investigating committee found, that there is grave danger that all the engineer's money will be lost, and an assessment of five dollars a month on each member, to continue for over a year, and perhaps longer, has been voted.

Officers Got Money.

Lindquist admitted, while on trial, that he and other officers charged were given personal presents of $2,500 a piece by real estate interests in New York to make easy the sale to those interests of a skyscraper the union owned. He argued that as long as the union officials had kept their money so acquired intact, they were not bribed. But the convention found him guilty of "carelessness, laxness and indifference" anyway.

Progressives in the union have all along insisted that the money of the union is a fund intended by its members for use in strikes and in other beefits and not a treasury for stock exchange and real estate speculations by the officers, and point to the recent revelations of the corruptive power of such activities as proof.

Pullman Terrorism Used in Fight On Union of Porters

WASHINGTON, July 12 (FP).—Czarist Russia, which forced trade unions underground, has a rival in the United States where a large and growing trade union has been forced to work almost entirely by underground methods. That organization is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters whose Negro members are obliged to conduct propaganda and union business in secret, due to the elaborate espionage system maintained by the Pullman Co.

"Occasionally we hold public meetings," declared A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, in Washington to confer with officials of the Railway Mediation Board. "The rest of our activities have to be carried on in secret to outwit the spies, far-reaching Pullman spy service. But we have been successful, as the Mediation Board found out when they investigated our membership rolls and discovered we have a majority of all pullman porters in the brotherhood.

Terrorist Tactics.

"Terrorism is part of the Pullman tactics in fighting the young brotherhood. Many of our best men have been disciplined or discharged for having 'outside interests'. Pullman has even corrupted one or two Negro papers.

"Last October we filed our petition for recognition as the legitimate union of our craft with the Mediation Board. Edwin P. Morrow of the board has just left Chicago to hold hearings on our case. As soon as we win recognition, we can come up from underground and function in the open like other trade unions."

The board and brotherhood alike have scotched canards spread by a news agency that the union's claim for recognition as representative of the sleeping car porters had been rejected.

Brophy Tells Miners To Stand Fast; Urges Organization Drive

DILLONVILLE, O., (FP) July 12.—Addressing a large audience of striking miners and their families at the annual picnic of the Cooperative Store Society John Brophy, former chairman of the National Miners Research committee of the United Mine Workers urged the workers to hold their lines steadfastly in the present struggle.

"Bring them to bear in mind the goal of public ownership and democratic management of the coal industry to which the Cooperative has pledged at three conventions he told them that their hope of achieving this end depended on the maintaining of the union.

"To maintain the union, said Brophy, it is necessary not only to stand together in the union stores, but to organize to organize the Ohio, West Virginia fields, a few miles away, across the Ohio River. Even before the strike most Ohio mines were idle as West Virginia and Kentucky coal took their markets away.

The Cooperative Store Society is one of the most successful consumers' cooperatives in the United States. Half a million dollars a year business is done by its three stores at Dillonville, Piney Fork and Bradley, three mining towns, and dividends of 8 to 11 per cent are paid on purchases. The Dillonville enterprise, under the management of Joseph Bisha is housed in a fine $100,000 brick building, and has a general grocery department, meat, furniture and drug goods departments.

Try Five for Beating Man; Leader Whipped Mother and 15-Year Son

TOCCOA, Ga., July 12.—Five men who flogged Burt Singleton, Stephens County farmer, will be tried today on charges of assault with intent to murder, plotting and carrying firearms.

One of the men to be tried, W. G. Arrow, former principal of the Eastonville High School, is already been convicted of flogging Mrs. Ansley Bowers and her fifteen year-old son, Floyd, but has not been sentenced.

Arrest 9 In Speak-Easy Raid.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 12.—Nine girls were under arrest today as a result of a number of raids on alleged "speak-easies" and gambling dens on Huguenot Street here.

The raids were made by a squad of men under Captain John MacGowan of the New Rochelle detective bureau, after Frederick Dahl, of 34 Walnut St., had been taken to Grasslands Hospital in a critical condition. He told the authorities he had purchased a drink of liquor in an establishment on Huguenot Street. It is feared he may lose his eyesight.

All of the places raided were in the space of a few blocks.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION WARS ON AGE PENSIONS

Matty Woll Approves Action by Silence

By ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press)

No respresentative of organized labor in the National Civic Federation (of which Matthew Woll is acting president) joined its conference on Old Age Pensions, printed reports of the session show. The conference occurred April 29 under auspices of the Industrial Welfare Department of the organization. Printed proceedings have just been issued.

Employer members of the Civic Federation participating in the conference agreed that state old age pensions are not desirable from their viewpoint. Individual pensions, to which workers themselves contribute, were generally deemed best.

Blend Fur Workers.

Arthur Williams, an officer of the New York Edison Co., emphasized that there was a definite object in employer's giving old age pensions. This object is "long and satisfactory service" from the workers. He quoted judge Elbert Gary's remark about U. S. Steel Corp. welfare work—"It pays."

Percy S. Straus of the big Macy department store presided at the conference. P. Tecumseh Sherman, corporation lawyer and chairman of the federation's old age annuities committee, attacked state pensions. He referred to the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission of which James Maurer, state federation of labor president, is chairman.

Keep Workers Docile.

Yearly instead of long term promises were advocated by E. C. Roth of Western Clock Co., La Salle, Ill. Roth argued that workers must be assured that they will actually get what is promised and so it is better to promise only the amount of pension saved each year.

This plan offers extreme flexibility, Roth stated, trendering it easier for the company to pay lower benefits in the future than at present." To date the company has increased its promised pensions instead of decreasing, however, he stated.

Wall and Company.

Col. A. G. Mills of Otis Elevator Co. praised the Civic Federation for its "patriotic" work on industrial pensions as against state pensions favored by organized labor.

Other employers represented at the conference were Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Bethlehem Steel Corp., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Radio Corp. of America, General Electric Co., U. S. Rubber Co., All American Cables, National Lead Co., etc. Most of them are openshop concerns practicing various forms of welfare work and company unionism to offset real trade union organization.

A New Jersey state labor department was represented. Matthew Woll, vice-president American Federation of Labor and acting president of the National Civic Federation, is not listed as a participant in the conference.

Open Long Island City Ferry.

Service will open August 15th on the Thirty-Fourth Street-Long Island City vehicular ferry, it was announced today by William McGuirk, head of the company which it to operate the route.

All the under waterwork on the new slips is completed and superstructure work is progressing rapidly, he said.

DETROIT

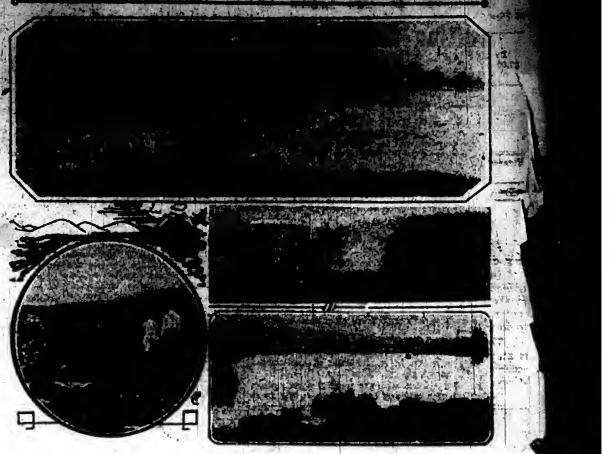


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TO WHOM DOES VOLCANO MADE LAND BELONG?



While Kilauea (Lake of Fire), Hawaii, has been erupting, Hawaiians have been trying to settle a land dispute caused by an eruption last year of Mauna Loa. At that time the rushing lava added 43 acres of ground to the Island of Hawaii. Who owns the ground? The territorial legislature wants to erect a wharf there, but old residents of the region have staked out the new area as homesites, saying it is simply their old homesites moved down closer to the sea by the volcano's action. Photos above are of the disputed region. The top picture shows the village of Mileili, isolated by flow; lower left, road under construction across lava flow; right, above, road over lava, four miles from sea, showing steam still escaping more than a year after eruption; right, below, new beach created by lava.

Call Conference to Defend the Foreign Born; Meet July 31

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 12.—The Cambria Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers has issued a call for a conference to meet July 31 in Moose Hall, Portage, Pa., to devise ways and means to defend the foreign born. The conference has the endorsement of the May, 1927, convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and is as follows:

Proposed legislation introduced in congress by Congressmen Aswell, Holaday, Brand and others aims to stigmatize the foreign born by treating them as if they were criminals. They propose that aliens be fingerprinted, photographed, registered and taxed, and that they carry "passports." The police are to have the right to search the person of aliens and their homes for the cards of identification. The punishment is to be a fine, imprisonment and deportation.

The powers that be aim to intensify the race conflict by cowing the foreign born population, humiliating and stigmatizing them for the purpose of increasing racial and national prejudice, to keep labor divided and so weaken the labor moral.

A very strong organized force is preparing to support the measures to register aliens. Wall Street is behind this movement. Our Council is calling upon all progressive organizations to stand united with us. This proposed, undemocratic legislation must be defeated. You must help preserve our cherished American liberties for the greater liberties we are destined to achieve.

Cambria County Council Protection Foreign Born Workers is calling you to a conference, Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., July 31, 1927, at Moose Hall, Portage, Pa. The object is to plan ways and means for concerted action and to be ready to act when Congress reconvence. Prominent speakers will address the gathering. We want at least five delegates from each fraternal organization, church and local unions. Visitors are welcome.

American liberty is in danger. You must not be indifferent to this danger. You are called upon to do your duty. We are counting on you.

Jeannette D. Pearl,
Field Organizer.

His Wife and Baby Ill; 18-Year-Old Youth Robs

Desperate because his girl wife and their five-months-old daughter lay ill at home, Lester Betterly, eighteen, of 109 Oak Street, Brooklyn, took his wife's twelve-year-old brother with him as a lookout and staged a series of robberies in the Greenpoint section, police say he admitted today, following his arrest.

Out of employment and his wife, Ethel and their daughter, Dorothy, growing weaker and weaker, Betterly decided no meals were to be had to save them and turned robber, police say he confessed.

Detectives arrested him at Guernsey Street and Normand Avenue, when they saw him hurring along with a suit of clothes under his arm. They say he told them he was headed for a pawn shop where he expected to turn the clothes into cash. Police say he figured in eight petty robberies in the Greenpoint section.

New York Workers in Constant Danger From Fire Trap Tenements

The lives of hundreds of thousands of New York workers are endangered by the lack of adequate fire escapes. This is the conclusion of a report made by Harold Riegelman, counsel for the State commission for the revision of the Tenement House Act after investigation.

Flimsy wooden tenements, which house thousands of New York workers, left members of the State commission "thoroly shocked," Riegelman said. A lack of fire escapes, sealed roof scuttles, narrow wooden stairways and non-fire proof walls characterized all of the houses that the commission investigated.

"Most New Yorkers who live in converted dwellings live in constant and inescapable fire hazard," Riegelman declared. The commission will continue its investigation of New York dwellings, it was announced.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—Eight persons were injured, some seriously, in a collision between two automobiles on the outskirts of the city today.

Toronto Workers in Successful Meeting For N. Y. Furriers

A telegram received yesterday at the office of the Joint Board, Furriers Union, from H. Englander, manager of the Toronto Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, announced that the Unity Conference of the union held a most successful meeting there Sunday, which resulted in some very important decisions.

This is the first of a series of conferences to which the trade unionists of various large cities will be invited to learn of the struggle in the Furriers' Union and join with the Furriers' Unity Committee in an effort to bring about peace and unity in the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

Mass meetings will follow the conferences in the various cities and Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board, will attend many of these meetings and tell of the present strike in the New York fur industry and the struggle against the reactionary forces which are seeking to destroy the furriers' union.

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WANT A RESERVATION—PHONE SEELY 1566.

Poland—It Is the Land of Strutting Soldiers With Barefooted, Ragged Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THERE was martial law in the bitterly fought copper miners' strike in Michigan's upper peninsula in 1913. As the correspondent of a labor newspaper I had to have a military pass in order to get about.

There was also martial law in the coal strike in the Paint and Cabin Creek Districts in West Virginia, in 1913, as in many other industrial struggles in that state. As publicity director of the United Mine Workers' Union, I found it difficult to get thru the various sections of the war zone.

I get the same feeling of the grip of the military, only intensified, as Stolbzy, in Poland, where we leave the train behind that has brought us from Moscow via E. E. E., pass the customs officers and board the train that is to take us on to Paris.

* * *

Everybody salutes! The porters carrying baggage salute! Maybe it is the baggage master or the station master, I can't make out, that receives this attention. The Polish imitation of the American boy scouts and of the high school and university cadets is very much in evidence. But then there are also the many branches of the regular army, in a multitude of vari-colored uniforms, all seemingly represented.

This railroad station with its martial surroundings gives the feel of a military outpost close to the front line trenches in war time. You might interpret that the Polish Pilsudski militarism doesn't know that the war is over." But that would be hardly true. The Pilsudski tyranny only knows that for it, the war never ended, because with the signing of the Versailles bandit peace, the Polish reaction merely became the catspaw of the imperialisms at Paris and London, in the new attacks on the Union of Soviet Republics. Always ready with their dollars, the international bankers in Wall Street have been continuously on the job bolstering the Polish reaction financially. Polish fascism, like its Italian counterpart, has the full sympathy of the capitalist regime in Washington.

Poland is today an imperialist outpost against the Soviet Power of the workers and peasants, and Stolbzy on Poland's eastern frontier is near the edge of the fenced border of the Soviet Republic. Hence the soldiers, the strutting officers, the pompous general who comes thru the station and boards the train, looking for all the world like the Russian prince that I had seen in the Moscow prison that I had visited.

* * *

It was a motley train made up of first, second and third class coaches and sleeping cars of Polish, French and German origin, shrieking testimony to the many national divisions in bourgeois Europe. Yet there was peace reflected when this train started moving toward the west.

But what a nation we passed thru of men and women in rags and barefoot, Polish workers who showed to all the world their dejection!

* * *

It is not unusual, of course, for the peasant to walk barefoot in the fields, following the plow, or tending herds and flocks.

But here in Poland the city workers, men and women, trod barefooted, bleak and bleeding. At one station, I did not take down the name, but it was typical of all, a large basement was being excavated for some new building. There was no giant steam shovel to do the heavy work. Men and women were massed together in large numbers, shovelling, passing the dirt from level to level, like Japanese coolies coaling a ship, passing the coal up its sides.

The train stopped for a few moments at one station during the noon hour. Many of these workers dropped their shovels and came running across the tracks, finding a place on the station platform to eat their lunches. Some of them had their feet bandaged.

The employer might claim that many of them are strong and well equipped physically for this manual labor. The fact was that many were very frail in appearance. One particular sight was that of a very young and weak appearing woman worker who had worn a cheap necklace as if to defy the Polish reaction to destroy her womanliness.

Another sight was of many men workers, picking their way barefooted about as they unloaded freight cars, especially cars loaded with huge timbers.

* * *

It isn't because there is a scarcity of labor in Poland that women as well as men must thus toil. There are from a quarter to a third of a million unemployed in Poland. These are oppressive conditions that American capitalism upholds because it would like to see the workers in the United States reduced to the same level.

We passed over a river. Cavalrymen of the Polish army could be seen at the water's edge. They had removed their polished boots, rolled up their colored tronsers and were bathing their feet in the cool water. Their feet were not bleeding, like the feet of the workers we had just seen.

That is Poland. And so it was all the way to Warsaw, that we reached toward evening, arriving at the railroad station in the Polish capital on the platform of which Peter I. Voikov, the Soviet Ambassador, had been shot down by an assassin inspired by the imperialist attack against the Soviet Union.

It is a rather forlorn looking railroad station where priests with robes that dust the ground vie for attention with the soldiers. Nimerous guides offer to show the travelers about the town, until the train shall continue on its journey. One guide even has a slip of paper signed by someone with an address in Brooklyn, N. Y., testifying to his reliability. There are cathedrals and palaces to be seen, they say. But Europe is full of cathedrals and palaces and they all look more or less alike, and there are more interesting ones in Berlin and Paris. The most interesting, of course, are in the Soviet Union, where the workers have turned them to useful purposes as rest homes and museums.

* * *

But train time is welcome again. I find that for the night I am to share my sleeping compartment with Dr. W. De Vriest, who is on his way to Berlin to participate in an International Conference of Scientists. He says that 20 scientists, the best known in Russia, are planning to leave the Soviet Union in a few days to journey to Berlin for the same purpose. We talked until long after midnight.

The next article:—Reading over into Germany.

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The Development of the Chinese Revolution And Vacillations of the Kuomintang Leaders

(Leading article from "Pravda" June 22.)

The depths and the swing of the revolution is expressing itself clearly in the racing tempo at which the events in China are developing. Hardly eighteen months have passed since the commencement of the struggle against the North which led the national army to the borders of Kwangtung in the Yangtse Valley. How great is the expanse in these few months, what tremendous progress has been made in the relation of class forces, how much the measure has grown which many now be used to estimate the situation! In this period, Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tsung-chang have been developed. New millions of workers and peasants have gone into the revolutionary struggle. The tremendous growth of the workers' and peasants' movement on the one hand and the open and hard pressure of the imperialists on the other have intensified the differences inside the national-revolutionary camp. Chiang Kai-shek has betrayed the revolution and the bourgeoisie which up to his treachery played the leading role has gone over more and more obviously to the working class, but at the same time the vacillations and the methods of the struggle are becoming more definite. The Wuhan government and the Kuomintang are now faced with the necessity of fighting upon two fronts, against Pekin and against Nanking. At the same time the revolutionary solution of the agrarian problem is carried out by the peasant unions caused a further split in the Wuhan ranks. The counter-revolutionary officers' insurrection broke out in Changsha.

* * *

This stormy change of events and of the general situation is taking place upon an extremely kaleidoscopic basis in a country where new and modern methods of capitalist exploitation rub shoulders with the remnants of the most extreme feudalism, where in an extremely complicated system, the most varied relations exist side by side. Between Shanghai and any Sitchuan there is not merely a 1,000 kilometres, but a century of economic development. This enormous variety of existing social forms, this great inequality in the development of the various provinces and districts, the great differences in the degree of dependence upon the imperialists, upon the foreign market, the differences in the forces and importance of the remnants of feudalism, all this causes a great variety of interests, causes the existence of a great number of middle groups and sections. This must be taken into consideration in the present epoch of development in which the re-grouping of class forces has by no means ended.

"The forces of the petty-bourgeoisie is a vacillating force." This statement of Lenin applied to the present situation in China means that one may not reckon that with the defection of Chiang Kai-shek to the side of the counter-revolution laid the definite border between the revolution and the counter-revolution, between the forces for and against the bourgeois democratic revolution. On the contrary, the content of the bourgeois-democratic revolution will become deeper every day and more definite. This makes a further differentiation in the Wuhan camp unavoidable. The intellectual radical bourgeois elements in the Kuomintang will vacillate according to their class character; they cannot take a decisive and definite line. We must therefore be prepared for new defections, for new treachery. To close one's eyes in the face of this possibility would be just as stupid as to fall into a panic on account of it.

* * *

Chiang Kai-shek has openly betrayed the revolution. But a number of elements related to him are still in the Kuomintang. The swing of the workers and peasants movement brought in its first period the defection of the bourgeoisie with it. Its further development, the tremendous extension of the agrarian revolution from below must result in a further defection of the bourgeoisie and the troops most nearly related to it. The officers' insurrection in Changsha has a symptomatic significance in this connection. The officers of the Wuhan army oppose the peasants who had decided to take the land and the power into their own hand. The social and political significance of this action of the officers was fundamentally the same as that of the defection of Chiang Kai-shek.

It is extremely typical of the lack of determination, the half measures and the lack of character of the petty bourgeoisie, that the Kuomintang and the Wuhan government were not able to crush the counter-revolution in Changsha in its beginnings. When the moment came to support the agrarian revolution not in words but in deeds, the petty bourgeois leaders showed openly that their force, is a vacillating one. And that is the extremely great danger for the Chinese revolution.

This vacillation of many political and especially military leaders of Wuhan is intensified by the following circumstance. The northern crusade was initiated in a block with the bourgeoisie and under its leadership as a war against the imperialists and against the northern militarists. The difficulties in the national camp appeared, however, before the main task was fulfilled. Whilst is fighting Nanking and Pekin, and with Nanking against Pekin. The struggle in the centre of the allies which sprang up after the split is weighing on the conscience of individual generals of the Kuomintang and even at the favorable moment be used as the occasion for the formation of a block with Chiang Kai-shek and for further treachery against the revolution.

* * *

The possibility and the danger of new treachery is made greater by the specific forms of the Chinese struggle. We have said and written more than once that the peculiarity of the Chinese revolution consists in the fact that each of the class groups participating has its own state apparatus, its own army and government. This peculiarity is an historical fact. It has its enormous advantages and its great disadvantages. The chief disadvantage is that the old administrative and military apparatus was not destroyed by the revolution in the beginning, but set up again as a revolutionary apparatus. The old officials and the officers' corps are all firmly in their jobs and even in the ranks of the Wuhan troops they represent a great force which can come out at any moment even on the territory of the Wuhan government as a counter-revolution. The insurrection in Changsha is the best proof of this.

* * *

The open and logical counter-revolution of Chiang Kai-shek must be met by a no less decided and logical revolutionary policy on the part of the Kuomintang. For or against the agrarian revolution? For or against the peasant movement? For or against the working class organizations? All these questions permit, in the present moment of development, no half measures, no vacillation, but demand decision. Further, these questions cannot be answered with words, but with deeds.

The development of the agrarian revolution, the development and the organization of the mass movement of the workers and peasants is the only way to victory. The stress placed upon the significance of the agrarian problem by no means pushes the military task of the Wuhan government into the background. Bnt to oppose the military and the political tasks of the Kuomintang to each other is not only especially false, but it supplies grist to the mill of the counter-revolution. To speak of a "spread of the revolution and only afterwards a deepening of the revolution" is objectively not only to the isolation of the Kuomintang from the worker and peasant masses, but sustains the ideology of those hostile elements which still regard Chiang Kai-shek as an ally in the struggle against Chang Tso-lin. But the other extreme, the overstressing of political tasks of the Kuomintang, as our oppositionalists do it, and separating them from the military tasks, would not only lead to absolutism, to the fatal defeat of the revolution, but it would also give Chiang Kai-shek material for agitation and assist him to represent himself as the centre figure in the struggle against the northern militarists.

The political and military tasks of the Chinese revolution can not be regarded separately. Without supporting itself upon the masses, without organizing the masses, the Knomintang cannot be victorious in the struggle against the imperialists and the northern militarists and Chiang Kai-shek. The lack of understanding for this fact amongst various petty bourgeois elements in the leadership of the Kuomintang, the characteristic fear of petty bourgeois leaders for the masses must be broken. The historic significance of the Chinese proletariat and its Communist Party consists at the present moment in the fact that the pressure of the masses, the pressure of the lower sections is being unified and organized, that the zig-zag line of the Kuomintang is being changed into a decisive revolutionary line.

To make the vacillations of the leaders of the radical bourgeoisie as a ground for a breach with the Kuomintang, and a self-imposed isolation, as our opposition wants to do, would be at the present stage of development to abandon practically any active participation in the broad revolutionary movement of the masses. The task of the proletarian revolutionaries in China is to overcome the right-wing deviations and to lend the peasantry and by no means to separate themselves from the town petty bourgeoisie.

* * *

The development of the agrarian revolution has created a situation in which only the proletariat can seize the hegemony of the national democratic, bourgeois democratic. The proletariat and its Party will win this hegemony by supporting themselves upon the masses, organizing the masses for the struggle, as the only logical and decisive representative of the interests of the masses.

Before us there is still much treachery, risings and sinkings of the revolutionary wave, but no matter what the next zigzags may be, the Chinese revolution will be victorious under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party in close alliance with the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE YOUTH AND PATRIOTISM

It was my good fortune to have been graduated from high school in the year 1917. Those were the days I read fairytimes like in the idea of getting out of one of the worst fields of reaction that is possible to find among American institutions. In this school, patriotism, although not a subject, was a subconscious thing. I was so impressed and imbibed by the average student with the old of the faculty and of the orators who came to the school to speak every now and then.

It is true that "I pledge allegiance to my flag" is not said every day, but that "do not think for a moment that "patriotism" has been forgotten, and that this reactionary American institution has realized the destructibility of this decadent sentiment. The boards of education realise that the average high school student is able to comprehend a little more than "I pledge allegiance," and they also realise that he is not very analytical—that if anything were told him in a high and mighty manner, he would swallow it without a grain of salt. It is upon this state of mind that the capitalist tools play with their patriotism, anti-Sovietism, Yellow Peril, etc.

* * *

In celebration of Memorial Day, the whole student body of this school was asked to donate a few pennies with which to purchase a new silk American flag to beautify the Auditorium and to instill that beautiful and uplifting sentiment of love of country. Those who refused to buy this worthy cause (they must have been in the pay of the Soviet Union) were lectured by the teachers and shunned by the students. When the day for celebrating arrived, half the student body was assembled in the auditorium where could be seen the newly purchased flag.

The program was opened by the orchestra which played some patriotic airs. Then followed a playlet in which the colors of the flag were personified. A boy made a speech for each color, representing valor, White representing purity and Blue representing loyalty. He then recited "your flag and my flag—your land and my land." Five members of the faculty (ex-service men) then sang some war songs. At last the big event of the day took place. Congressman Clyde Kelly made a speech in which he stressed the false idea that patriotism was an uplifting sentiment, that Lindbergh's father was a great man and a great patriot (this was news to some of us), that Colonel Lindbergh was a daring and courageous patriot because he was following in the footsteps of his father (some more news), that the war did good in that it established a staple democracy, (?) that at present in the United States there was a "blight" which was undermining the wonderful institutions of our blessed country and that this "blight" must be strangled in its infancy—as one rotten apple rots the whole barrel full. He did not name the "blight" probably because a sixth sense told him that he might find a few in the audience. Of course he made no contrast between destructive war and constructive peace. The applause was very prolonged.

* * *

This program, of which I have just spoken, is only one of many. The jingoes realize there is to be an armament race which will result in a terrible destructive war, that the masses (especially the youth) must be prepared for it by propaganda, and that the place where this propaganda will have the most effect is in the schools, nourished by the American capitalism. It is up to the students to realize that they must fight against this coming war, must question the words of flinky institutors; that sooner or later the youth will be forced to choose between proletariat and reactionary, between a new world and a decadent one. To follow the old means to be an aid in the prolongation of civilization which is characterized by the cold-blooded murder of millions of people and the exploitation of those who remain alive. All this for private profit. To follow the new means to be an aid in the destruction of civilization and the construction of that culture which is only possible with the establishing of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics of the World, which will be founded on economic equality.

—VOVI.

JAN—THE UNCONQUERED

By MEYER DWORKIN.

In the autumn of 1919, soon after the great steel strike, led by Comrade Foster I lived next to Jan, a tall, strong Pole, who wore a pair of long black mustaches and had a terrible temper. He was a steel worker and slaved nights in Judge Gary's flaming steel-hells somewhere in the south side of the smoke-laden city of Cleveland.

The brutality of the police, together with the terrible black power of the local capitalist press, was instrumental in breaking the morale of many a striker, but not so with Jan. He always remained the same unconquered Jan. And in spite of the outcome of the steel strike Jan's fighting spirit was even more tempered and he was more imbittered against the steel magnates than ever before.

Soon afterwards I noticed on the eastern wall in his small house, among other ornaments, a good sized picture of Comrade Foster.

Jan's loyalty and belief in Comrade Foster's honest leadership and devotion to the steel-strikers has never diminished, although Jan went through terrible privation with his large family during the strike, and even greater suffering and privation after the strike was lost.

Yesterday, early at dawn, when Jan returned from the steel-mill, he lingered about his small grassy yard, for a long time, silent and embittered, and stood watching the flaming-red, rising sun. He stood leaning against the fence in a forest of tall fire-red hollyhocks, silent and in deep thought.

Close by his small house a black stream of factory workers, thousands of them, hurried to work in nearby factories. When Jan saw them, his eyes filled with indescribable hate.

"Such an army, if it had only come to our assistance at the time of our strike," he sighed.

"But this is not yet the end."

Jan was bitterest when he saw the thousands of toil-worn workers reading the Plain Dealer, as they scurried through the early morning autumn mists like bundles of rags, to work; the very newspaper that employed all its capitalist viciousness to break the morale of the striking steel-workers.

After witnessing such a spectacle, Jan entered his house and went to bed; and in his sleep he raged on:

"Damned we be all! Who is to blame that we are in such a mess! Who is at fault for the bitterness of our life but ourselves?! ! Damned we be all!"

And whenever I met Jan he never ceased talking about a new strike in the steel-trade.

Jan remained unconquered.

TURPENTINE MILL IN U. S. S. R.

In the midst of the dense wood of Vetluzhski the erection of a huge turpentine-resin works has been completed. In equipment and annual output this works is the only one of its kind in U. S. S. R. and the second in the world.

On the eve of May 1st, this works were put into action.

In Chiti (Far East), the erection of the first wolfram factory in the district has been completed.

Chester Textile Workers in Strike Ferment

(Continued from page 1)

(In a previous article the author told how textile workers in this city are to consider the case of an attempted wage reduction in the Irving Woolen Mills. At the meeting numerous spies of the employers were discovered and invited to leave the meeting).

* * *

After clearing the boss delegation, the meeting proceeded enthusiastically. Workers from various departments in the mill recited their experiences and working conditions. A little girl of 12 years told about cockroaches running all over the place, even into the lunch baskets; another girl about 17 years told about the dirty toilets and the unspeakable stage of $10.00 for two weeks' work; another related the merciless speed-up system of getting increased profits.

The meeting ended with the workers determined to go ahead with the work of preparing for struggle. It was decided to have another meeting on the night of the trial of the workers arrested.

Boss Offers Compromise.

On Saturday morning a most unusual and significant incident happened. The manager's side-kick personally called upon Devine to discuss the question. "I'm confident we can arrive at a suitable compromise", he stated. Of course he was informed the workers were the supreme authority and would decide upon future action.

The bosses went all over the town to find workers. The superintendent saw the wool sorters and suggested they call individually at the mill when they would probably receive their work back.

The wool sorters rejected the offer saying they would only go back at the old wage and as a group.

Tuesday found the interest at a high pitch. Mr. McDonough, a very capable Chester attorney, was in charge of the workers' case. Mr. Montgomery represented the Irving Worsted Mill. In the opening of the case Mr. Montgomery showed warrants he had sworn out charging the defendants with inciting to riot. The usual gallery of superintendents, bosses, etc., set about giving their evidence to prove that a riot was imminent. The workers' lawyer looked unconcernedly only taking time to elicit from the witnesses for the prosecution that they did all the arresting without having warrants or even being detectives. The case was postponed till the fall term of court which does not assemble until October.

Mr. McDonough, attorney for the workers stated at the close of the session that the whole case was illegal and would be quashed when it came up for hearing.

Calls Mass Meeting Bluff.

The meeting on Tuesday 21st was somewhat disappointing. A big carnival (something that is really a treat to the oppressed workers of the city), was in full swing. The bosses had been more open in their disapproval of the workers attending the meeting. Many workers had been laid off, county police and deputies were on the job surrounding the hall, the superintendent's interest in conducting an open air meeting warning workers not to go inside the hall.

Without quite a fair enthusiasm to the talk about the arrests and the future policy to be pursued. Parsmen, teachers, stool-pigeons and detectives present at the meeting actually looked more certain as Devine built up a case against the inhuman treatment meted out to the workers in Irving's mill. In pointing out the visit of the superintendent's son-in-law, Devine called the boss's bluff. "I have been approached unofficially and told that Mr. Irving would be prepared to meet a committee of workers with myself included for the purpose of discussing the dispute and that a compromise would almost certainly be arrived at", said Devine. "I now publicly say we are prepared to meet Mr. Irving at anytime to discuss the grievances."

The meeting unanimously endorsed that attitude. It was decided to call a further meeting if anything developed.

During the following afternoon Devine telephoned Mr. Atkinson, the superintendent, who refused to acknowledge the unofficial representative of Saturday morning. The superintendent tried to bring in wage side issues but was not allowed. The talk concluded with the intimation by Devine that a committee of workers would meet him when he realized how serious it was. Meantime things are moving as formerly.

The workers are not yet solid, but the signs are that a struggle is brewing. It may be weeks, it may be months, it does not matter. One thing is certain and that is, the workers are covertly talking strike. A continuation of the present terrible conditions will accentuate that feeling and bring the workers definitely to the point of fight. Keep your eye on Chester.

—P. D.

Kirchwey Hits Baumes Law.

Hitting the Baumes law as a "hit and miss remedy which will exert no influence on the vast majority of criminals," Governor George Kirchwey, former warden of Sing Sing prison and one-time dean of the Columbia Law School urged its repeal in speaking to a meeting of social workers at the Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22nd Street.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor: The DAILY WORKER:—In answer to the call of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee to put down tools on Thursday July 7th, at 2 P. M. in protest against the death-sentence; the New York trade-unions, acted promptly and enthusiastically.

After 4 o'clock the workers streamed into Union Square, to demonstrate, bringing with them many vivid banners. Along with them came duly elected delegates from fraternal, socialist, Communist and I. W. W. organizations.

After a few leaders of the socialist party had spoken, but actually nothing of interest was said on this vital issue,—a very great number of workers spotted Ben Gold, the leader of the furriers, in the audience and called upon him to speak. The socialist leaders who dominated the platform refused their request.

The workers would not listen to this, and again called upon him to speak. But as they were again ignored, the demand for Gold increased when they carried him on their shoulders to the platform.

The socialist leaders refused to let him speak and left the field in the face. Rather than give Gold the platform, and allow the demonstration to go on successfully, the socialist called on their assistants, the police force, to break up the meeting.

The socialist party never intended from the beginning to carry through their important protest meeting. It was all prearranged from the outset, by the socialist party and the right wing labor leaders. They knew the composition of the fraternal and political organizations and trade unions, who responded to the strike call, and would demand equally representation to speak. The socialist party wished to dominate the meeting and exclude the other duly elected delegates who disagreed with them.

When they saw it was impossible to do this, owing to the overwhelming of the audience to hear their own delegates they destroyed the demonstration. What the socialist party and the Forward gang have done to honest and militant workers in their trade-unions, and on the picket lines, they have done here.

A great many thousands of workers who have not witnessed before the socialist party and right wing labor leaders, do dirty destructive injury to, the workers and to the labor movement, have seen it now with their own eyes.

The socialist party, has deeply insulted Sacco and Vanzetti, by their despicable actions. They have no intention of helping to liberate these two innocent workers, when at the same time they kill the spirit of militancy in their own unions.

All honest men and women of the toiling class should raise their voice and demand of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Yours Fraternally,—Mark Stone.

* * *

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed please find check for $80.00 for The DAILY WORKER as the sum realized from the picnic which was held by the Workers (Communist) Party of Scranton on June 26.

This was the first picnic of its kind ever held here and brot out a large crowd.—P. Shkestatis, Scranton, Pa.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

Leader in China



The widow of the late Sun-Yat-Sen of China is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Nationalist Government at Hankow. She has operated a Women's Training School, which, she says is a military training school for women to train them to battle ignorance, poverty and vice. She served as secretary to her late husband while he compiled his "Three People's Principles."

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS. FOR THIS IT NEEDS YOUR HELP. TAKE A LABOR PAPER!

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Capitalistic editorial writers are unrestrained in their indignation over the execution of the Irish Free State minister of justice and foreign affairs. How different was their attitude when the Soviet minister to Poland was assassinated by a young monarchist. That youthful murderer was subtly justified in the commission of the crime. How class-conscious those capitalistic hacks are. O'Higgins was an imperialist agent. Voikoff was a representative of the Workers' and Peasants' Government. That explains the double standard of judgment.

* * *

In the lengthy verbal tilt between John F. Hylan, former mayor of the metropolis and Samuel Untermyer, a liberal with a roving commission to fight for sundry worthy causes that are usually frowned on by some substantial financial group, Hylan came off with flying colors. John refused to be intimidated and he whaled the interests gallantly. Hylan is a five-cent-fare man and in this big city a five-cent platform is no flimsy support. It is reported that Hylan did not get thin on his struggle in behalf of the corn-trodden patrons of the I.R.T. and B.-M.T. Nevertheless a life is to see him in action and contributing to the gaiety of the masses.

* * *

Hylan represented certain petty bourgeois interests who were in conflict with Wall Street. The latter commissioned Al Smith to cut John F. off from his political scalp and Al succeeded after practicing with the knife for a few years. In return for Al's services Wall Street, or a substantial section thereof, agreed that it would not consider it a calamity should Al manage to reach the white house. Big Bill is on top just now but Smith and Tammany are anxious to collar the five-cent vote that John lived on for many years. Hence the farce in which Samuel Untermyer is playing a leading role. We advise the workers to keep out of the laughs they can out of the comedy. That's about all they will ever get out of it.

* * *

Everybody does not love a cowboy, it seems. While our nice little president was maiming the horses giggle on the plains of South Dakota, dressed out in the general regalia, fancy farmers were meeting in conference in Minneapolis and throwing their lariats at the white house incumbent. Those farmers are hard to please. Only a few short weeks ago, Coolidge informed them that there was not a flaw in the national sentiment and that corn-belt woe was a drug on the market. Now here are those farmers acting as if he never told them that and nothing to worry about.

* * *

The Geneva naval conference is still marking time without any indications that an agreement between the rival powers will be reached. Even if for the sake of appearances a formula if one can thus be agreed on) is that is not palatable it will mean nothing. The struggle for naval supremacy the offshoot of world commercial rivalry will go on with greater intensity.

* * *

Sir Austen Chamberlain declared in the house of commons that war with the United States was outlawed in every British heart. He did not seem to be so sure that this applied to the great heart of America. Strange to say there are people that believed this bunk. The masses of Great Britain and the United States have not a thing to say about the war plans of their respective imperialists. There is a lot to fight and die when their masters give the word. Of course it will not be always thus. The time will come when the workers of all countries now under the flag of capitalism will refuse to kill each other for the profit of others, but will get rid of capitalism, and automatically of capitalists. Until then wars are certainties and peace an illusion.

* * *

Those are critical and trying days for Sacco and Vanzetti. The committee appointed by the governor of Massachusetts is busy and perhaps we may know inside of another week whether those long-suffering labor organizers will be seated in the electric chair, committed to a living death in the penitentiary or freed. Now more than ever the voices of the American workers should be raised in unison in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. It is almost impossible of belief that at this crucial hour when the lives of all workers should be on their comrades threatened with death at the hands of the capitalists of Massachusetts, that the socialists should be trying to disrupt the ranks of those whose long-drawn struggle has hitherto halted the hand of the executioners. For this treachery

(Continued on Page Three)

CORRECTION IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CABLE

The DAILY WORKER has been instructed by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to publish the following correction:

"The headline and explanatory comment published over the Communist International cable of July 7th was not authorized by the Central Executive Committee but was written in The DAILY WORKER editorial office. The Central Executive Committee did not offer any interpretation of the Communist International cable. It is self explanatory and is supplemented by the cable of July 10th, published yesterday. The two cables are to be taken together, with the forthcoming decisions of the American Commission, as showing what the Communist International desires in the American Party. The Communist International stresses the necessity of unifying the Party and preventing a factional fight, especially in view of the lack of fundamental political differences and the big tasks, such as the war danger, facing the Party."

Central Executive Committee Issues Call To Party Membership

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party having considered the recent Federal Grand Jury indictment against The DAILY WORKER, the official organ of our party, calls upon party members to rally to the campaign to raise funds to GUARD THE DAILY WORKER. The Central Executive Committee sees in this latest move of the federal government, instigated by various patriotic organizations which are closely affiliated with the capitalist interests of the country, another step in the general offensive against the labor movement. It is but another instance of the growing aggressiveness of American imperialism and a further development of its increasing war machinations.

The Central Executive Committee calls upon all the units of the party to utilize the Dollar Certificates for the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND to reach sympathizers and all available connections outside of the party, so as to build a strong and impregnable wall of defense around our party organ. The party must recognize that the tremendous pressure which is being brought to bear upon The DAILY WORKER, is due to the fact that the capitalist class of America, is fully aware of the danger of such a paper, to the security and domination of the exploiters.

We call upon the party therefore, to be the leader in the fight to protect our party organ, to demonstrate its ability to rally a wide circle of supporters in the fight to defend our chief weapon against the capitalist attack upon the labor movement, and to safeguard our strongest instrument in the fight against the new war danger.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

Slush Fund Committee Will Try Again to See Vare Election Ballots

WASHINGTON, July 13.—An appeal will be taken from the decision of Federal Judge J. W. Thompson, in eastern Pennsylvania, in dismissing the Reed senate committee's suit to open the Pennsylvania primary ballot boxes it was stated here today by Senator King, (D.) of Utah, the only member of the committee in Washington.

These are the ballots of which the committee had evidence that fraud was involved around them. They have been kept away from the committee by one excuse or another, and a move is on foot now to destroy them at once.

GENEVA CONFAB FAILURE SEEN BY WASHINGTON

See Race for Naval Armaments

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Scant hope was held out here today that the Geneva naval conference will survive the forthcoming plenary meeting.

Even state department officials, who have hitherto pretended to be unfailingly optimistic concerning a favorable prospect of an amicable agreement between Great Britain and the United States on the controversial question of cruisers.

Britain's latest proposal, which is understood to be for limitation of the number of 10,000-ton cruisers each nation could possess, with no limitation at all on total cruiser tonnage, was described unofficially as but little, if any more, acceptable to this government than Britain's previous proposals.

Every cruiser proposal Britain has advanced to date, it was pointed out, would have the net effect of giving the British navy undeniable naval superiority.

The lobbyists for a big navy are very busy here and swarm about the state department daily, usually vacant at this time of year, and for the most part but half full even during sessions of congress because big business feels that it needs fewer lobbyists to influence the Coolidge administration, are now full of agents of the armor plate, munition, arms and other trusts interested in big appropriations for armaments. The state department is acting as a publicity agent for these elements and utilizing the Geneva fiasco as an excuse for their propaganda.

The British insistence upon the

(Continued on Page Three)

Succeeds Lindsey



Robert W. Steele, young attorney, succeeds Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who for more than three decades has been world-famed as justice of the Denver, Colo. juvenile court. Judge Lindsey recently was ousted by a Colorado supreme court decision.

PEASANT RISINGS SHAKE REACTION THRUOUT CHINA

Seize Town and Release Political Prisoners

SHANGHAI, July 13.—The Chinese press here reports a big peasant outbreak in South Kiangsu province. The uprising is against the Nanking government and the agents of Chiang Kai-shek have been driven from the province by the mighty sweep of the revolt. It is reported that the Nanking bandits have ordered army divisions into the province with orders to crush the rising with the utmost force, as other risings are constantly be put down. But each time the peasants are crushed the victory of the reaction proves only temporary, for the masses retire only long enough to stage new and more widespread and menacing outbreaks.

* * *

CANTON, July 13.—Over 2,000 peasants stormed Yamen town and took all the public buildings by force from the Nanking shirelings of Chiang Kai-shek, released two hundred prisoners held in the jails charged with crimes against the Nanking government. The whole countryside is inflamed as the real purpose of the militarist traitors becomes known and indications are that the whole country formerly affected by the nationalist movement before the series of betrayals of Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and smaller military adventurers who placed themselves at the head of the armed forces will soon be swept with the flame of peasant revolts, thus uniting their fate as to further wage changes, either up or down, under a scheme as drafted by the famous Duncan Royal Commission.

At this convention the "sleepy giant" received his first report on the results obtained by Besco out of a year's operation under the Duncan scheme of exploitation. A fellow by the name of Scott was the miners' representative to audit the Besco books and determine whether Besco could afford to pay more wages or the miners have to suffer another cut in order to keep the wheels of industry going. Scott made his first report to this convention, and the re-

(Continued on Page Two)

250,000 PERILED BY EPIDEMIC IN FLOODED SECTION

Refugees Are Herded Like Cattle

WASHINGTON (FP). — In the richest nation on earth, 250,000 men, women and children are homeless, destitute, forsaken, without hope of relief and in peril of death from raging epidemics. This summarizes the appalling situation in the "Evangeline Parishes" of Louisiana, 75 per cent of which are still under water.

"No national agency is doing out a helping hand for these miserable people," admits Representative Aswell of Louisiana. "They are appealing to Washington, to Calvin Coolidge, to the prosperous people of the east, but no word of comfort or effective assistance has come to them.

Red Cross "Relief."

"The Red Cross is granting relief in extremo emergency cases only to families on the point of starvation. As the waters slowly recede from what was formerly their homes, they see only sand-covered land which has been swept clean of buildings and crops. It is too late now to plant sugar or cotton.

"What is going to happen to these people of Louisiana?" Aswell was asked by Federated Press.

"God only knows, I don't," he answered. "Congress could give all the help needed. We finished the fiscal year $600,000,000 to the good. But congress will not be called into special session and no other agency seems to cope with the situation."

When the report of Representative Tilson, republican house floor leader, that "all of the money that can be helpfully utilized is now forthcoming," was brought to Aswell's attention, he commented laconically, "Yes, plenty of tin money."

Hundreds of Malaria Cases.

Malaria is springing at these hopeless people from the marshes. Hundreds of cases have been reported, daily the bodies of victims are being laid away in rough-hewn pine boxes while executives of the Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation negotiate in New York and Washington over quotas to be set aside to fight the plague.

Washington representatives of New Orleans papers admit privately that the Red Cross is earning the hatred of the destitute people. As many as a thousand farmers are herded into a single commissary line, forced to stand for hours in the blazing southern sun, advancing by inches toward the supply depot where they finally get meagre rations of bread and meal.

Admit Resentment.

Red Cross officials in Washington, in self defense, point out that they have only $5,000,000 to carry on relief and rehabilitation work which would cost nearer $500,000,000. They admit dissatisfaction is rampant.

The Evangeline country was settled by the Acadians expelled from eastern Canada by the British after the French and Indian wars. Sugar, the main crop, is ruined without the possibility of planting again. A few forage crops may be sowed for cattle after the flood recedes.

BEGIN EVICTION OF COAL MINERS AT BROWNSVILLE

County Sheriff Betrays Men Who Elected Him

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 13.—(FP).—A 10-day notices to vacate served on union miners in company houses have expired and the Vesta Coal Co. is starting eviction proceedings. The Vesta is a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. The mine ran under union agreement until April 1 but has since vainly attempted to resume open shop at reduced wages.

Union miners are bitterly disappointed with the sheriff of Washington county who was elected by their votes but now sides viciously with the operators. Labor party talk is spreading as the sheriff, the coal and iron police and the state constabulary club the pickets off the public highway and beat them up in the company jail.

* * *

Lewis Vote Steal Must Be Probed, Says Miner Convention of Scotia

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, June 30 (By Mail).—The eighth annual convention of District No. 26, U. M. W. of A. met in New Glasgow, N. S., June 29-28, with 110 delegates present. These annual gatherings are a good means by which to judge the temper of the miners. The present convention indicated a rather sleepy and grumbling spirit that was too tired to battle, but would give an ugly growl at any attempt to further degrade and humble him. Under Tory influence the miners of Nova Scotia had been induced to accept a ten per cent wage cut a year ago, and to place their fate as to further wage changes, either up or down, under a scheme as drafted by the famous Duncan Royal Commission.

Former Members of Klan File Suit to Get Line On $15,000,000 of Funds

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—Former members stating that the Ku Klux Klan collected $15,000,000 in Pennsylvania in the last seven years without ever accounting for it, five members of the organization asked the U. S. District court here today to appoint a receiver for the klan in this state and to compel an accounting.

The plaintiffs, Rev. J. S. Strayer, a state legislator of Latrobe; Dr. Charles Hunter, North Besemer; Dr. Charles Oyver, Wilkinsburg; W. C. Davis, Manor, and Van A. Barrckman, Pittsburgh attorney, were named last week in a suit filed by the klan seeking damages and accusing the defendants of attempting to injure the Klan. They charged that funds were misused to enrich the Klan's promoters and to spread the spirit of disrespect of government, law and order."

Hoover To Be Sole Air Czar; Only the Congress Could Limit New Power

WASHINGTON, July 13 (FP).—Herbert Hoover will be undisputed ruler of the air lanes after July 27, 1928 unless congress clips his wings, an exhibit procedure Senator Dill, author of the famous radio law, fought against the clause which terminates the federal radio commission's regulatory powers on that date and makes it a court of final judicial review over Hoover orders. Inasmuch as Hoover supporters constitute the majority of the board, its recess power is not much feared.

Special Grand Jury And Prosecutors in Jackson Graft Case

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—Prosecutor Remy of Marion County announces that he will ask that special state prosecutors be appointed to handle the charges of D. C. Stephenson that the Ku Klux Klan corruptly controlled the politics of the state of Indiana, and that part of the graft money was given to Governor Ed Jackson to put him into office.

The state prosecutors suggested by Remy are John W. Holtzman and James A. Collins, and a special Grand Jury will be also requested.

The last grand jury action resulted in a perfunctory investigation, and a "white wash" for all the accused. It was ordered at the instance of some of the accused.

Stevenson continues to insist that he has complete documentary evidence. It has been ascertained that Governor Jackson did not include in his sworn statement of election funds the $1,500 check which Stephenson says was given by him to the governor, and which has been published to show what experts say is the governor's endorsement on the back.

Four more checks have been published in Indianapolis papers are claimed to have been issued by Stephenson to a Negro paper, the Indianapolis Ledger for Jackson publicity, at a time when the Klan was attacking negroes most vigorously.

BENCHLEY AVERS THAYER SAID HE 'WOULD GET THEM'

Sacco-Vanzetti Hearing Reveals Prejudice

BOSTON, July 13. — Robert C. Benchley, New York dramatic critic, was called before Gov. Fuller's advisory committee yesterday and substantiated the statements contained in his affidavit in which he charged that Webster Thayer, judge in the Sacco and Vanzetti trial made "prejudiced and biased" public remarks while the famous case was in progress.

Benchley was summoned by the defense to give details of the affidavit he had submitted, which told of a conversation with Loring Coes of Worcester. Benchley affirmed Coes told him of statements made by Thayer at the Worcester Golf Club, which showed that the judge was prejudiced in the case.

Promised to Get Them.

The affidavit read in part: "Mr. Coes said that Judge Thayer had referred to Sacco and Vanzetti as 'bolsheviki' who were trying to intimidate him, and said that he would get them good and proper."

Benchley was briefly cross examined by Dudley P. Ranney, representing the prosecution before the committee.

Albert H. Hamilton, firearms expert of Auburn, N. Y., was the first witness called yesterday, and spent some time with the committee behind closed doors. When he left he refused to make any statement.

And Still They Come.

After Benchley the commission interviewed Joseph Glancy, a newspaperman. He was in the commission room about five minutes telling of a conversation he had with Coes regarding the Benchley affidavit.

The next commission witness was Mrs. Lolla B. Rantoul who attended the trial as an unofficial observer for the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. She also wrote a statement concerning Judge Thayer in which she said that his attitude and private conversation was of a prejudiced nature.

Driver Not Vanzetti.

Two other witnesses before the

(Continued on Page Three)

American Council Says Mme. Borodin Released By Peking High Court

WASHINGTON, July 13. Madame Borodin, wife of the advisor to the Nationalist Government, at the time of its advance against the North has been ordered released by the Peking high court, F. L. Mayer, American consul advised the state department today. She was arrested some months ago, and charged with "treason" to Chang Tso-lin. There was never any evidence against her, but Chang's officers raided a neutral ship, the "Pamiat Lenina" flying the flag of the U. S. S. R. to capture her, and have held her prisoner until now.

Prosecutor Relates Police Chief Part In Killing Editor

CANTON, Ohio, July 12.—The trial of S. A. Lengel, who is accused of being part of a police and underworld conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of Don Mellett, Canton publisher, got under way today. Prosecutor Henry Harter in his opening statement accused Lengel, former police chief, of joining with Ben Rudner, Massillon bootlegger; Louis Mazer, Canton underworld leader; Floyd Streitenberger, then a Canton detective, and Pat McDermott, hired gunman in a plot to kill the publisher because of his editorial attacks on vice conditions and his exposure of the bribery of policemen by the crooks of the town.

Jump In Front of Train.

An unidentified woman, about 60 years old, jumped in front of a Sixth avenue "L" train yesterday at the Fiftieth street station and was instantly killed.

Trainmen and the wrecking crew spent half an hour taking the woman's body off the track, causing a tie-up in downtown service.

The woman had $2.75 and a key in a leather pocketbook, but no items of identification.

BIAS CHARGED IN CIVIL LIBERTIES' SACCO STATEMENT

Pointing out that the "investigation" of the smash-up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square last Thursday, conducted by a committee appointed by the American Civil Liberties Union was never actually conducted and that the "investigation committee" was headed by Norman Thomas, prominent socialist leader, the Workers (Communist) Party, New York district, requests that the Civil Liberties withdraw its unfair charges against the Workers (Communist) Party and appoint a new committee to conduct a genuine investigation of the affair.

Despite the fact that socialists had denied Ben Gold an opportunity of claiming the audience and had called in the police who broke up the demonstration, the statement of the "investigation committee," headed by Norman Thomas, socialist leader, accuses

(Continued on Page Five)

CATTLE RAISERS VISITING CAL TO MAKE COMPLAINT

"Federal Government Run for Bankers"

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 13.—Grievances of the agricultural west against the capitalistic east are cropping up in such proximity to the summer White House as to embarrass President Coolidge.

"The federal government is being run for the benefit of the bankers of Wall Street as against the farmers and cattlemen of the west."

That, in effect, is the cry which is being raised here now that the first glamor of entertaining a president for the summer has subsided.

Paul E. Martin, president of an infant association of cattlemen, just organized in an effort to force the packers to "pay a fair price" for beef on the hoof, is the first representative of western discontent to openly tell the executive of this resentment.

Calling at the temporary executive offices to plead the cause of the cattle ranners, Martin called attention to what he considered a concrete instance of official Washington favoring the moneyed interest to the detriment of the people of the west. He referred to the efforts of the banks just following the close of the war in depooling for the liquidation of all cattle loans.

"Our information," he said, "was that the order came from Washington through the federal reserve system. It seems to us that things are operated for Wall Street to the exclusion of those who actually produce."

For Belonging to Peace Organization 2 YWCA Secretaries Lose Jobs

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 13.—Because they were members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Ida Jones, general secretary of the Fort Wayne Young Womens Christian Association for the last nine years, and Pattie Ellis, industrial secretary, have been forced to resign their positions.

According to Bishop Paul Jones, secretary of the fellowship, who came here to investigate the case, the resignations were forced by a combination of "militarists, business interests and yellow journalism."

The trouble is the aftermath of a talk on world peace here last March. Following a remonstrance with Miss Jones for allowing the man to talk, the Fort Wayne afternoon newspaper began publishing news and editorial attacks on her and Miss Ellis. The board link with Moscow was brought up and became a part of the attack against the two women.

Drouhin Will Pilot Columbia Plane Back From Paris, He Says

PARIS, July 13.—Marcel Drouhin, French pilot, today declared that he intends to pilot the Bellanca plane Columbia from Paris to New York flight with Charles A. Levine as a passenger.

Drouhin denied there had been any split with Levine.

"I am certain Levine is going with me," Drouhin told the International News Service. "I suggested last week that I take Lieutenant Lahrie along as a navigator, but Levine flatly insisted that he is going."

Drouhin is hard at work overhauling the Columbia.

Raid Gambling Device Plant.

Elaborate gambling devices, valued at between $25,000 and $50,000 were seized and one man was arrested in a gambling raid on an office at 37 20th St.

State Police Sentenced For Terms Ranging From Two to Five Years in Jail

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 13.—Jail sentences of five years each to three members of the state police today who were recently found guilty on charges of manslaughter and felonious assault in connection with the murdering of Beatrice Mooney and the beating of her brother Timothy last December. Sentences range from five to two years each.

Third Degree Fails to Get Murder Confession

District Attorney Dodd, armed with a mass of circumstantial "evidence" appeared before the Kings County Grand Jury to ask for an indictment for the murders of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Brownell and Mrs. Alfred Bennett.

Altho the suspect, Ludwig Lee, was subjected to twenty-four hours of third degree torture the district attorney failed to get his "confession."

Dime-detherment mysteries are almost a common occurrence in New York and the police are jubilant now that they have found a suspect on which to pin all recent cases.

Lee murdered Miss Brownell for money, according to Dodd's theory and killed Mrs. Bennett Saturday night when she happened upon him disposing of the body.

A List of Good Books

On Co-operatives

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ITALY
By E. A. Lloyd 1.75
WORKERS NON-PROFIT CO-OPERATIVE BANK
By James E. Wiggins 1.00
LENIN ON CO-OPERATIVES ..... .05

Women

WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS
By Theresa Wolfson 1.75
WOMEN AND SOCIALISM
By August Bebel 1.50
WORK AMONG WOMEN ..... .25
ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE
Friedrich Engels ..... .60

Religion

FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY
By Karl Kautsky 4.00
MY HERESY
Bishop Wm. M. Brown 2.00
COMMUNISM vs CHRISTIANISM
Bishop Wm. M. Brown ..... .10
PROFITS OF RELIGION
By Upton Sinclair
Paper $1.00—Cloth 1.50

American Imperialism

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE
By Scott Nearing ..... .50
IMPERIAL WASHINGTON
By F. Pettigrew
Paper .25—Cloth 1.25
DOLLAR DIPLOMACY
By Scott Nearing & Joe Freeman ..... .50

The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
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PREPAIRING FOR I.R.T. STRIKE, SAY UNION LEADERS

"Yellow Dog" Contract, Fake Union, Issues

The American Federation of Labor today entered the dispute between the I. R. T. and part of its 12,975 employes with the result; it was said, that a strike vote now hinges on the outcome of a conference between workers and William Green, president of the federation.

The conference was to be held at the Hotel Continental with P. J. Shea, executive board member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, and James H. Coleman, organizer, representing the employes who are members of the association.

8,500 Workers Ready.

Although I. R. T. officials insist there is no danger of a strike, Coleman claims that approximately 8,500 men are ready to back the association in the event a walk-out is called. The I. R. T. claims that 11,709 men, or ninety-seven per cent, have signed the new working agreement. The percentage may be increased to ninety-nine per cent within a few days, according to Frank Hedley, president of the company.

Strike threats are based on the fact that the I. R. T. has issued new forms of individual contracts. Coleman claims the employes are being "bulldozed" into signing these contracts.

There is great dissatisfaction among the 10,500 Interborough Rapid Transit workers, much quiet talk of a strike is going on, the "yellow dog" contract the workers have been forced to sign has produced resentment that has been but slightly allayed by the restoration of the remaining 5 per cent of the 10 per cent wage slash made in 1921.

This is the result of a survey made by organizers who were active in the last strike and is as accurate as such a survey can be under the difficult conditions prevailing as a result of the I. R. T.'s spy system.

Union Work Progressing.

In addition to this the temporary court order restraining any and all persons from organizing the workers is anything but the company union renders all known organizers liable to immediate imprisonment.

In spite of this, encouraging reports are received at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and it is stated by responsible members that steady and consistent organization work can build a union able to defeat the industrial feudalism of the I. R. T.

Additional dissatisfaction has arisen recently among the I. R. T. workers by reason of the fact that the new "yellow dog" contract was authorized by the so-called "Committee of Sixty-one" of the I. R. T. "brotherhood" without the rest of 10,500 workers being consulted. No meeting of the "brotherhood" was held and no referendum was taken.

Background of Situation.

A year ago this month the subway motormen attempted to lead a general walkout of the interborough workers. For a month they fought valiantly, their rank and file leaders organizing them into an independent union—the Consolidated Railroad Workers. Then they called on the Amalgamated Assn. to send in organizers.

Subway workers are especially sore now. They have heard their employers testify to the Transit Commission what big bonuses they gave themselves for breaking the strike. And now these employers are coercing the workers into signing the worst "yellow dog" contract which has yet appeared.

Since a recent supreme court decision nullified the yellow dog contract where no consideration is involved between the parties, the subway employers have devised new devilry. Without having their company union locals so much as vote on it, the company insists that the men sign a new agreement.

Insight Into Company Methods.

But here's the joker. Accompanying the contract are two books of rules in which dozens of causes for discharge are enumerated. Under one or another of these pretexts, the company can fire any or all of its 10,500 workers. The company even specifies that it can fire men when the force has to be cut because more labor saving devices have been adopted.

Company agents claim to be hot on the trail of workers who refuse to sign. They even advertise that those bucking the new agreement are reported every 10 minutes! Despite the spies, it is practically over half the workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit and other transit lines have joined the Amalgamated Assn.

To Hop Off on Dallas To Hong Kong Flight

DALLAS, Tex., July 13.—Francis de Villard, of Hollywood, Calif., and W. W. Fine, of Dayton, Ohio, will hop off from Love Field here August 11 on the first leg of the 10,000 mile, two-stop flight from Dallas to Hongkong for the $25,000 Easterwood prize, it was learned today at the offices of William E. Easterwood, flight sponsor.

HYLAN AT THE TRANSIT INVESTIGATION



Former Mayor Hylan of New York, above, right, at the transit investigation when he called State's Attorney Samuel Untermeyer and agent of the railroad he is supposed to be probing.

BEGIN EVICTING COAL MINERS AT BROWNSVILLE; NOVA SCOTIA MINERS DEMAND NEW VOTE COUNT

(Continued from Page One)

port showed that Besco had done not too bad. There was a profit of something like $2,250,000, but that trifle would hardly permit of an increase on a five dollar a day wage rate with a working year of 160 days, according to John W. McLeod, Tory president of District No. 26, U. M. W. of A. John's policy was to have the miners agree now to sign up the present wage contract for another year, and he would try and induce Wolvin to give the lower paid men a few cents on the miserable day rate now paid them out of the unearned millions that Wolvin had collected during the year as a result of a Tory wage cut in this country and a Tory lock-out of the miners in the old country. At this convention the "sleepy giant" growled and turned it down by a vote of four to one. The day after Scott reported the press carried a statement from Roy Wolvin that the Dominion Steel Corporation had made a net profit of one and three-quarter million dollars. Coal had been sold to the steel works at Sydney for less than the cost of production and so piled up millions for Wolvin. All this the "giant" read and knew while in session in New Glasgow, but was unable to rise up and do battle for a share of the wealth that he had been tricked out of. The best that he could do was to prevent McLeod and the cries from him to him up now with a new wage contract and put that event off till a future convention which is to be called in January next for the purpose of drafting a new wage policy.

Fat, Flabby and Fifty

The mighty John L. Lewis had a personal representative at this convention in the person of Lewis' national Board Member from Frank Farrington's district, his guy's name is Dobbina, he is fat, flabby, fair and fifty. He could not talk very, well about Farrington selling out to the Peabody Coal Company at $25,000 per year, nor about the traitor, John L. Lewis, stealing the recent international election, however, the delegates had from over-eating and his wind was bad from over-drinking, and the Communists were bad and these three bad things constituted the three heads of his sermon, and between each sentence he would sandwich in the slogan of all fat boys: "God bless you, God speed you." The "giant" again growled at this piffle and passed a resolution demanding the International Executive Board to set up a special commission on which one-half of the members shall be appointed by John Brophy to recount the vote cast at the last International election, believing that Lewis stole the election from Brophy.

Let Communist Question Drop.

The constitution of District No. 26 provides for a general holiday on May 1 each year. John W. McLeod made a motion to cut May 1 out of the constitution, and substitute June 11 instead. June 11 is the date that Besco thugs murdered William Davis at New Waterford power plant and McLeod like the Tory trickster that he is tried to use the Davis case to cut out May Day. The vice-president was in the chair and had refused to accept a motion to divide the question and take a vote on each day separately.

This put the convention into a turmoil and the "giant" woke up again and threw the vice-president out of the chair and made both days a holiday in future by a vote of five to one. There was still the big question to come up of expelling the Communists. There were a few Communists at the convention as delegates and were in the forefront of every forward looking move during the week, after this spark it is practically over half the workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit and other transit lines have joined the Amalgamated Assn.

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national convention of the miners of Nova Scotia which has just closed did not take many forward steps, they refused absolutely to take a backward step.

—J. B. McLACHLAN.

AmericanMineCongress Issues Questionnaires in New Propaganda Plot

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 13.—Another deluge of propaganda against the five-day week, public ownership and in favor of railroad consolidation and tax-shifting is foreseen in elaborate questionaires being propounded by the American Mining Congress. Although "500 selected representatives of various groups of economists, professional men and women and business interests" will constitute this "symposium of national thought on outstanding issues before the public," not one labor man may be lecinded in the list.

Bankers, manufacturers, wholesalers, business associations and railway executives are allotted 50 questionnaires to each group, but labor, if it is heard at all, will have to come under the "miscellaneous positions" class. Farmers rate a little higher than workers, as five of them will be heard from. Replies will be published in the Mining Congress Journal.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Handle Union Bank After Officers Get Fired



Three permanent trustees, elected from the ranks of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, have been entrusted with the supervision of the banks, investment and trust companies controlled by that organization. The trustees, elected at the triennial convention at Cleveland, O., are, S. H. Huff of Roanoke, Va., J. C. McDermand, Great Falls, Mont., and W. O. Van Pelt, Pittsburgh, Kas.

Needle Trade Defense

The Concert.

This is "Coney Island Stadium Week." Everybody must work energetically to make the Coney Island Stadium Concert a hundred per cent success. You must all remember that this concert is not only an entertainment to raise money, but must be an expression of solidarity of the New York workers with the striking furriers and arrested cloakmakers.

The McGrady-Wolf-Sigman-Schipiakoff clique would like nothing better than to see the concert a failure. Such an event would be the occasion of a grand celebration by them as a sign that the masses are deserting the Left.

The Stadium takes in 30,000 people. We must show that not only will the Stadium be packed but that 10,000 people will be turned back. Only then will the Coney Island Stadium concert be a success.

Sell tickets. See to it that all your friends and acquaintances come to the Concert. The Black Hundred must have no cause to rejoice. See to it that your Organization buys tickets, and that the money for same is immediately turned into the Defense Office. We must all stand as one.

Progressive Clubs Buys 50 Tickets.

The Asaritizer Young Progressive Club at its last meeting, decided to carry on an intensive campaign to help the Furriers strikers and arrested Cloakmakers. They also decided to buy $50.00 worth of tickets for the Coney Island Stadium Concert and that each member should buy at least one $10 Bond. $30 on account of bonds has already been forwarded to the Defense Office.

The Azarltzer Progressive Club followed the example of the other workers' organizations that have bought tickets for the Concert. Those clubs who have not yet responded are asked to do so at once. Every workers' organizations must buy tickets for their entire membership.

Patterson Again.

A group of Patterson comrades who were at Nitgedaiget on July 1st, collected $10 which was forwarded to the Joint Defense Committee through Baruch Lieb,

Paterson Workers Send $300.

A metting of the united conference of Workers' Organizations was held on Friday evening, July 1st, where the question of supporting the Defense, was taken up. Rose Worthis and Sam Lipsin were present at this meeting. On an appeal of Lipzin $300 was immediately raised. A number of measures to help the Defense were adopted.

Cooperators to Raise Money.

A banquet was held at the Unity Cooperative House, 29th Street and Lexington Avenue, in honor of the arrested furrier pickets. Sam Lipzin present at the banquet made an appeal for the Defense. $189.70 was raised. This is not the first time the Unity Cooperators raised money for the Defense and they promise it shall not be the last.

Other Contributions.

The International Branch of the Workers Party in Bayonne, forwarded $5 and S. Freeman of Savannah, Georgia, sent $3, to the Defense.

"Sleeping Beauty" Still Asleep.

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—Taking heart from the "Sleeping Beauty's apparent recognition of her husband, Dr. W. J. Peacock, Chiropractor, continues today his efforts to awaken Mrs. Clara Drummond, 21, from a mental stupor that has lasted 102 days.

Mrs. Drummond was unable to talk to her husband, Dr. Peacock explained, but tears came to her eyes and she moaned pitifully. The "Sleeping Beauty's" brain cells were deadened when she was overcome by gas fumes more than three months ago.

Janitors Start Organizing Campaign.

CLEVELAND, (FP) July 13.—A campaign to organize all janitors, porters and other building service employes has been launched in Cleveland. The union has about 500 members in the city, according to international organizer August Rutkowski of the building service employes union.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Transit Hearing Is Attacked by Hylan As Political Stunt

Charging that "Untermyer's talk about municipalizing the subways for the city is a joke to fool the people" former Mayor Hylan continued his attacks on the transit commission's open and executive yesterday.

Both Untermyer and Hylan issued statements yesterday in which they both indulged in a great deal of personal recrimination.

Hylan's statement read in part: "Let the Transit Commission give the people service and stop advertising Mr. Untermyer. Let it stop playing politics and compel the companies to do their duty in accordance with the law and their contracts."

"Joke" Says Hylan.

"Mr. Untermyer's talk about the recapture and municipal operation of subways is a joke to fool the people. If he is for municipal operation of the subways and is sincere about the recapture, why was the law firm that he and his family are interested in against operating buses municipally?"

Untermyer said in part, "It has been my rule never to discuss for publication proceedings in which I concerned as counsel except in the court room. I shall adhere to that rule except to say that the scene was staged by Hylan in the hope of camouflaging his incredible ignorance of everything pertaining to transit."

Jersey Politicians in Scramble for Jobs

(Special To DAILY WORKER).

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—A brazen example of how patriotic orders like the Junior Order of American Mechanics in New Jersey are exploited for private profit was bared with the attempt to remove Edwin T. Barclay of Englishtown as the State Council Secretary.

The charges against Barclay are that he attempted to run down Senator Edge, bred opposition against Stokes the senatorial aspirant and that he tried to extort $15,000 from State Senator Arthur Whitney when he was the Republican candidate for governor.

There is a split in the ranks of the G. O. P. There seem to be more aspirants for jobs than offices—subsequently the maneuver on the part of a faction of the G. O. P. in the Junior Order to dominate the organization for its own political purposes.

The charges of bribery, inefficiency are being taken up by an investigating committee headed by Arthur Barhart of Newark.

Young Worker Training School Blazes Trail for Marxism at Conneaut

The Young Workers League Training school at Conneaut, Ohio, opened on July 5th, and to date we have registered 55 students, representing workers organizations in Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago districts. The teachers are Comrades D. E. Earley, of Pittsburgh, and Will Herberg, member of the E. C. of the Young Workers League.

The student body has organized various committees to carry on special work, such as the discipline, press, library committees, as well as kitchen squads. They are holding open lecture in the evenings and are planning a wall-newspaper, "The Red Student" and a series of open-air meetings.

Oil! A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

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THE JUNGLE —Cloth .50
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—Paper $1.00—Cloth $1.50
THEY CALL ME CARPENTER —Cloth 1.50

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Steel Trust Strike Case Dismissed After Over Four Years

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Indictments against eight defendants in the well known Pittsburgh Settlers Case, which was the result of wholesale "Red Raids" on May 1st, 1923, was finally quashed, it was announced several days ago. The defendants, who for more than four years were held under exorbitant high bail, of from five to fifteen thousand dollars are Max Jenkins, Tom Myerscough, Morris Pasternak, John Urban, A. Rosterus, George Katsiolis, A. Veytuik and J. Kovalsky. The indictments were squashed on the same grounds as the cases of Sadolkas and Mesny were recently quashed in the courts in Pittsburgh and Beaver respectively, namely that "the indictment does not contain any sufficient allegations to sustain a conviction under any of the counts."

Together with above defendants were also arrested Fred Merrick and Ed. Hornick. Merrick's case came up for trial in November 1925. He pleaded Nolle Condere and was given a suspended sentence of ten years. Ed Hornick was tried immediately after Herrick, was found guilty on two counts after a trial which lasted a whole week. A motion for a new trial was made by attorney Isaak Ferguson of Chicago, but up to date Judge Trainer, who tried the case rendered on decision on this motion.

The defense of all these cases were taken care of by the International Labor Defense thru attorneys Meredith Marshall, Isaac Ferguson and George Shaffer and it involved an expense of more than fifteen thousand dollars, not counting the numerous days lost by the defendants in jail and in courts. There are still outstanding bills which the defense committee has to pay on account of this case. Funds are also urgently needed to defend the Woodlawn Sedition Cases which resulted in a conviction in Beaver County Court. Friends are urged to send checks to the International Labor Defense, 937 Metcalfe Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bricklayers Will Get $1.62½ an Hour

CLEVELAND, (FP) July 13.—Increase of wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ an hour has been won by Cleveland union bricklayers. The agreement was reached after months of negotiations covering 30 meetings. 200 members of the local elevator constructors union will receive wage boosts from $1.50 to $1.80 an hour, with a 1½ cent increase to $1.67 for helpers, as a result of the bricklayers raise. Their agreement calls for a wage rate equal to the average paid in the city's highest paid building trades.

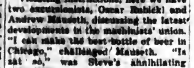
Cleveland Federation Reelects.

CLEVELAND (FP) July 13.—All officers of the Cleveland Federation of Labor were reelected by acclamation. Harry McLaughlin is president and James F. Mullen secretary and business agent.



Violating instructions, here we have two executionists, Oscar Ewbicki and Andrew Mauseth, discussing the latest developments in the anthracite miners' union. "I can make the best bottle of beer in Chicago," challenged Mauseth. "Is dat so," was Steve's skeptical comeback.

The Snooping Sex.



Suspecting that not all the excursionists heeded Hammersmark's injunction against ultra-modern bathing suits, here are two members of the Young Workers League exploring the shady spots on Michigan City's waterfront.

Surprise Hinted On Big Chicago Hoosier Joy Ride

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Hundreds of tickets have been sold for the excursion from here to Michigan City which is scheduled to take place on July 17th, leaving from the Goodrich docks on Municipal Pier at 9:30 A. M. and due to return at 7 P. M.

Several innovations are going to be tried on the boat by way of adding to the interest, whether is expressively warm discussions of all topics except The DAILY WORKER will be squelched mercilessly. No matter how the weather behaves, according to Sam Hammersmark, leader of the expedition, he will see to it that The DAILY WORKER Builders are organized in Chicago. That is the main purpose of the excursion.

"The DAILY WORKER is under fire from all sides," Sam declared and every militant worth his salt must rally to its defense. There is no better way of spending July 17th than in devising ways and means to guard The DAILY WORKER from the capitalist jackals that are howling for its life."

Tickets for the return trip on the boat can be had for the small sum of $2.00, but they must be bought and paid for in advance, else tardy excursionists may suffer inconvenience and disappointment while the DAILY WORKER will suffer both in addition to financial loss.



Map of Jerusalem, where the churches of three religions coin money out of pilgrims to the "holy places" within the walls. The diety failed to protect the "Katholicon," the great temple of the Crusaders over the reputed birthplace of Jesus Christ from having its dome cracked by an earthquake. More important is the fact that many poor persons were killed and injured in the crowded quarters of the city.

News from the U. S. S. R.

The Foundries of the North Caucasian Metallurgical Trust.

The foundries of the North Caucasian Metallurgical Trust have considerably reduced their cost of production during the last six months: the factory "Dvigatel" (motor works) reduced it by 25 per cent; the others from 5 to 6 per cent. At the same time the quality of the products has considerably improved, especially that of motors. The output as compared with the first half of last year has increased by 43 per cent. The productivity of labor has increased in all factories on an average of 33 per cent. The overhead expenses have been considerably reduced.

* * *

Extension of the South Metallurgical Foundries.

The machine construction committee recognized the necessity of expanding the Nikolaiv Shipyard and others. It has also been decided to put the former "Russud" Mill into operation.

It has been decided to give the following orders to the Nikolaievsk shipyard: the communistari for communications will order 600 large freight cisterns instead of the 150 originally contemplated. An order will also be given to the same enterprise for 600 20-tons freight cars. Apart from that the Glavmetal is expected to place bigger orders for boilers. Next year the shipyard will have to produce twice as many boilers as this year. Beginning with this year it will also increase its production of Diesel engines.

All these measures will enable the Nikolaievsk shipyard to increase its output 65 per cent over the program for this year.

The machine construction committee asked the government to ratify as soon as possible the five year program for naval transport. This program, according to the orders given by the oil syndicate to the machine trust, includes the construction of eight large oil tanks, seven medium and five small ones, a total of twenty. The program of the Sotvorgflot (Soviet Commercial Fleet) includes the construction of four coasting freight vessels of 2,500 tons capacity; eight coasting freight vessels of the same capacity; and six coal freighters with the capacity of 4,000 tons, a total of eighteen vessels. Thus the program of ship construction includes 38 different vessels.

* * *

A Town On A Marsh.

Not so very long ago there were in the place of the present huge buildings in Siastroi, small wretched peasant huts surrounded by marshes. Here was the small village "Nasok."

Later a railway branch was constructed connected with the Murmansk main line. This railway branch brought building materials and work started in full force.

The marshy locality which was to become the future combine was drained, the water was directed to a brook. A whole industrial town grew up in its place. A workers' residential district of 62 two-floor houses is ready. Half of them have already been occupied by the workers. The others are nearly finished. This year another 22 houses are being built. Every one of them consists of several flats. There is living accommodation for 2,000 people.

The construction of the main buildings of the combine is also rapidly progressing. A celluloid factory is under construction which will start operations next January. Paper mills will be built next year. The largest building of the celluloid factory is the boiling department, where the timber to make the celluloid will be boiled. The construction of this building is already almost completed. It is already under roof and only the finishing touches have to be put to it. There will be 6 huge boilers in the building and these are now on the way from Germany. Every one of the boilers will be able to boil 280 cubic metres of wood at a time. The wood will be boiled at a temperature of 120 degrees Celsius.

Apart from the boiling department a drying department is also being built. The repair shop, a saw mill and other buildings have already been completed. The groundwork for the construction of a power station with a capacity of 15,000 kilowatts has already been finished. The equipment for the station has already been ordered.

The full productivity capacity of the celluloid factory will be about 50,000 tons. This amount will be able fully to meet the demands of the paper industry of the northwestern district and it will then be unnecessary to import celluloid from abroad. The paper mills which will be built next year near the celluloid factory will produce 25,000 tons of newspaper daily.

Geneva Confab Failure Seen by Washington

(Continued from Page One)

abolition, or severe curtailment of 10,000-ton cruisers, while not desiring to be limited as to the total tonnage of smaller cruisers, is considered both by state and navy department representatives here as a vital blow aimed at the efficiency of the American navy.

American naval experts strongly insist that the need for 10,000-ton cruisers is imperative from the standpoint of national defense because of the tremendous distances between American naval bases; Britain, with her naval bases circling the globe, can get comfortably along with cruisers of considerably lesser tonnage.

Again Reject Proposals.

There was another conference of naval experts and state department representatives here this morning to examine the latest reports of the British proposal emanating from Geneva, the navy experts registered unyielding opposition to the division of the cruisers into tonnage classes.

The American position was restated again as in favor of a total tonnage of cruisers anywhere up to 750,000 or 400,000 tons at the outside, with each nation to build within those limits according to individual needs. In the case of the United States this would mean a number of 10,000-ton cruisers certainly up to parity with the British, and the construction of as many smaller cruisers as would be possible within the limits defined. In the case of Britain, she could build as many smaller cruisers to fit her needs as the tonnage limit would allow.

Upon this general thesis, it was stipulated indicated today, there will be no yielding at Geneva, and the course of the conference is admitted on all sides.

Wife Implicates "Boston Billy."

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 13.—Secrets of the Long Island million dollar jewel thieves ring, revealed by a woman claiming to be "Boston Billy" Williams' wife, spurred Nassau County detectives today in their search for a prominent political boss said to be the leader of the "Gem Syndicate."

She was questioned at length about the gang's activities and is said to have asserted willingly that Williams participated in the Jesse L. Livermore robbery at Kingspoint, L. I. She probably will appear before the Grand Jury in Mineola Friday.

SONG OF THE Red Army

(Budenny's March)

Words and Music



Translation by F. C. Paul

5 Cents

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

33 First Street, New York.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Barbers Elect Delegates.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—At a meeting of the journeymen barbers affiliated with Local 877 of Newark held last night, two delegates were elected. They are Frank Loria, formerly of the Robert Treat Barber Shop, located downtown and Joe Canarelli. President Shultz declined in favor of Frank Loria. This young local, which emerged victorious in its strike of a few weeks ago has succeeded in making 80 to 90 per cent of the barber shops of Newark and vicinity as union. In due time it expects to make a 100 per cent union town for the bachers. Meanwhile all fellow workers are urged not to patronize barber shops that do not display a union sign.

* * *

Teamsters Fight For Union.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13. — The teamsters affiliated with Local 478 have been conducting a militant fight against the bosses' association who are out to break their union and their strike has suffered another blow from the court and Judge Backus.

The latest attempt on the part of the courts is to hold Fred Carlin the business agent of Local 478 or the Teamsters' Union Local 641 of the same International and Local 825 of the hoisting engineers in contempt of court for violating the modification of the injunction issued against the above defendants. The specific charge is that the union attempted to get two scabs to quit their jobs and go out on strike.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Realtors Mulct City in Property Deals, Says Berry

The city pays from three to five times the assessed valuation of property on land that it buys for public purposes. That is the charge made by Comptroller Charles W. Berry, in a communication to the Board of Estimate.

Recommending that an investigation be made of the fancy prices which the city has paid for land and that a change in the methods of acquiring city land be instituted, Comptroller Berry declares that either the city has been losing a great deal of money By assessing city land at ridiculously low figures, or it has paid exorbitant prices for land purchased.

Bakers Win Strike.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (FP) July 15.—After 10 weeks of struggle Bakery Workers Local 171 won its strike against New Haven shops for union recognition, the 8-hour day and an increase of $5 a week. A net gain of 1 large shop is announced by organizer Chris Kerker.

All strikebreakers sneaked out of town on the signing of the union agreement.

Dutch Plane Crash.

PARIS, July 13.—Four American girls escaped injury when a Dutch plane, flying from Paris to Amsterdam, crashed near St. Omer, a Dutch passenger was injured slightly, but all others were unhurt and have entrained for Amsterdam.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

those responsible deserve to be abominated for all time.

* * *

HENRY FORD instigated the attacks on the Jews in the Dearborn Independent according to an article written for "The American Hebrew" by F. G. Pipp, of Detroit. Ford's first editor. Of course this is not news. But in view of the reams of rubbish that have been published about Ford's innocence of the anti-Semite campaign it has the merit of being convincingly authoritative. People are apt to wonder why such a clever fellow as Ford should indulge in such a costly futility but those who have witnessed prosperous business men and stately matrons, trying to climb bare walls on Sunday in a pentecostal orgy, would not be surprised at the wild exhibition of lunacy given by Ford for the past few years.

* * *

WHEN Barnum hit on the bright idea that at least one sucker was ushered into this world with every sixty ticks of the clock his fortune was as good as made. Evidently Harry Pflum never heard of Barnum. Else he has a rotten memory. Pflum is held in $25,000 bail for having abstracted the sum of $1.50 from the purse of Freda Qual. The fakir-haron who married fifty women and got in the vicinity of one million dollars from them for his pains gets a front page and his bail may not be more prohibitive than that in which the cheap poker Pflum is held. It does not always pay to carry too closely to the fringe of honesty.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Bolsheviki Expel Pilsudski Fiend From Dalmatia; Are Soundly Beaten

RAGUSA, Jugo Slavia, July 13.—Invading fascists from the Italian shore, who marched in uniform thru the streets here singing "Giovanezza," their provocative marching song, and making derogatory remarks about the non-Italian natives, came off second best in the clash which they thus precipitated.

Despite the fact that the fascisti were armed with their clubs and with revolvers, the Dalmatians with stones and fista broke up their demonstration and put many of them in the hospital. The police arrived in time to prevent anybody from being killed.

The occasion of the march was a celebration by the Italian "optimists" or those who have signified their desire to be Italian subjects rather than Jugo Slavs. Relations between Mussolini and Jugo Slavia are not improved at all by today's happenings.

Benchley Avers Thayer Threatened Defendants

(Continued from page 1)

committee were Miss Minnie E. Kennedy and Miss Louise Kelly of Brockton, employes of the Slater, Morrill Shoe Company at the time of the murder. In their statement they swear that they saw the murder car and are positive that the man who drove it away from the scene of the crime was not Vanzetti.

* * *

Cleveland to Protest.

Cleveland workers are called upon to voice their protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti which is now set for August 10th. The International Labor Defense together with the Cleveland branch of the Boston Defense Committee are arranging a joint protest meeting which will be held on the Public Square, Friday evening, July 15th at 8 p. m.

The list of speakers includes Wm. F. Barnard, lecturer and writer; Mrs. Frye, liberal; I. Amter, Workers Party; Carl Hacker, secretary, I. L. D, and others. N. Fagin will preside. All Cleveland workers are urged to attend this meeting and help to make it a very large demonstration.

* * *

St. Louis Mass Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13. — The United Committee for the Freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti here will stage a monster protest mass meeting and parade on July 17.

The Central Trades and Labor Union has endorsed this move and a record turn out is expected, as organizers say. Labor representatives and officials of various political organizations will speak in Jewish, German, Italian, Jugo-Slavic and English.

The parade will start at the corner of Tenth and Carr Sts. and march toward Columbia Square where the mass meeting will be held.

More than 3,000 Italian workers are pledged to attend in addition to the labor and political groups according to H. L. Goldberg and John Braun of the committee.

WASHINGTON (FP).—With the purpose of building a united front of civic, reform and other forward-looking organizations desirous of counteracting propaganda glorifying militarism, 16 Washington organizations have formed an anti-militarist conference.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join It." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The Assault on Beacon Hill

Beacon Hill, Boston, is the home of the blue-blooded aristocracy of the Hub City, the haven of the New England bankers, stock brokers, shoe manufacturers, textile mill owners, machine manufacturers and the "leading" families of the millionaires of that section of the country.

On Beacon Hill stands also the Massachusetts State House, where Governor Fuller and his gang sit in smug satisfaction as the date for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti approaches.

Since January 24, the date of the removal of the Daily Worker to the East, the sale of the paper on the Boston newsstands has increased from a paltry 40, to the present figure of 300.

This fact is most significant.

It indicates that there is growing in the very heart of the black regime of Massachusetts reaction, a growing army of militants, a growing army of workers who refuse to be hoodwinked by the capitalist press.

It indicates that there is mobilizing against the reactionary forces of the Pine Tree State, which today are among the most brutal and ruthless in the entire country, a determined and courageous battalion of Daily Worker shock troops, who will not cease the assaults on the regime of Beacon Hill, until the workers are finally in control of this fortress of reaction.

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The Civil Liberties Union Has Mad a Serious Blunder.

The Civil Liberties Union, if it is to continue to carry out the tasks imposed upon it by the role it has chosen for itself, that of champion of the civil and constitutional privileges accorded theoretically to minority opinion in the United States, will have to make some important changes in its very hurried pronouncement upon and the methods used to reach a conclusion in regard to the unfortunate occurrences at the recent Union Square demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Contrasted with the punctilious manner in which the Civil Liberties Union acts in investigating the ordinary run of free speech cases involving the question of civil rights, the method employed in its "investigation" of the Union Square affair smacks of star chamber proceedings.

It is obvious to anyone even casually familiar with the facts that the only way in which civil rights became involved in the Union Square occurrences was by the action of the police in breaking up the demonstration.

Strange enough the investigation committee of the Civil Liberties Union makes no mention of this unescapable fact.

Likewise the committee fails, in its public statement, to mention another almost equally important fact, that the police action was procured by the right wing socialist party elements who were nominally in charge of the meeting which was composed largely of left wing workers and sympathizers.

Furthermore, by allowing Norman Thomas, a leader of the socialist party, to function as chairman of the committee of three on which there was no Communist or left wing representative, and by calling no spokesman of these two political tendencies to give their version of what took place, the Civil Liberties Union in this instance abandoned completely all pretense of impartiality and functioned as part of the organized opposition of these working class elements.

In other words the Civil Liberties Union abandoned in deeds the very principle which gives it its excuse for existence—the theory that there is more than one side to every question involving civil liberties and that all sides have at least the right to be heard.

The greatest mistake that the Civil Liberties Union made in this instance was to denounce a section of the working class under the guise of rendering an impartial report. In this respect it adopted a method of procedure which is usually outlawed even in capitalist courts—that of bringing in alleged acts of the accused which have nothing to do with the particular matter under investigation as evidence of guilt. We refer to the last paragraph of the Civil Liberties statement in which the irrelevant charge is made that the Workers Party has been responsible for breaking up four other open air meetings—a bald statement in support of which no evidence is advanced and which is quite obviously tacked on to the general statement in order to justify a decision reached without investigation.

We would like to ask the Civil Liberties Union a few questions:

(1) Did its committee establish the fact that thousands of workers in the meeting called upon Ben Gold to speak?

(2) Did the committee establish the fact that Gold was unable to escape from the crowd, that he was picked up and carried towards the speakers' platforms in a manner which he could not prevent?

(3) Did the committee try to ascertain what the result would have been had the right wing socialist chairman allowed Gold to speak instead of kicking this popular young leader in full view of thousands of workers?

(4) Does the committee take the position that Ben Gold, one of the most active supporters of Sacco and Vanzetti, should not have stayed away from the meeting?

(5) Did the committee establish the fact that the huge Union Square meeting was largely the result of agitation and organization work on the part of the left wing in the New York labor movement?

(6) Does the committee know that had it not been for the decisive stand taken by left wing organizations and the workers (Communist) Party that in all probability there would have been no national and international movement in their behalf?

(7) What is the position of the committee—the practice of chairmen of workers' demonstrations calling upon the police to settle a dispute, real or fancied, between two sections of the labor movement?

(8) Does the committee see any connection with the enlistment of police by right wing socialists in the Union Square demonstration and similar tactics employed by the right wing in the struggle in the needle trades?

(9) Since when has it been the practice of the Civil Liberties Union to select as chairman of an impartial investigating committee a leader of one of the two political parties involved in a dispute?

The Civil Liberties Union must give clear and unequivocal answers to these questions, repudiate the findings of the biased committee appointed and conduct a genuine investigation if it is really desirous of being regarded as an impartial agency devoted to obtaining the free exercise of civil liberties by all working class and liberal groups.

The Threat of Geneva

The game of bluff and braggadocio played at Geneva seems to be nearing an end. Nothing has happened to change the main line which the misnamed disarmament conference followed from the start—that of showing the widening breach between Great Britain and the United States.

Because of her bad financial and industrial condition and the existence of a powerful labor party which the left wing every so often prods into action, Great Britain has been at a disadvantage from the start. The United States, with immense financial resources, a still stable industry and a politically backward working class, has been able to answer all argument and threats much as a millionaire poker player answers a clerk who has ventured into a game for high stakes—by shoving in a huge stack of symbols of wealth which the opponent cannot hope to match.

"Empire" has been the catchword at the Geneva conference. British imperial ambitions versus American imperial ambitions. The heated discussions over the types and tonnage of cruisers alone is enough to, corroborate this statement for cruisers are especially the type of war vessel by which colonial and semi-colonial peoples are intimidated, their ports blockaded and bombarded and "protection" given to the swarm of greedy adventurers which precedes and follows the flag of empire.

"Defense of trade routes" is the phrase by which the race in cruiser building is justified but trade routes mean nothing unless there is at one end of them at least, a colonial nation from which tribute is wrung. Finally then, cruisers are instruments of aggression against the industrially undeveloped nations by whose conquest empires are built.

Enough has been said at Geneva already, the verbal and written interchanges between the British and American representatives so sharp, that in the United States the clever publicists of the imperialists have been furnished material for the huge navy which American imperialism intends to build.

In Great Britain also the evidences of growing friction with American imperialism will be used to good advantage by the imperialists to still the complaint against increasingly heavy taxation accompanied by diminishing income.

It should be noted also that in many of the debates the necessity has been stressed by the American representatives of imperialist needs in the Pacific. As a matter of fact, the struggle for the control of China and the Pacific area, where the interests of all three conference powers—Great Britain, American and Japan—come into the sharpest conflict, has been of tremendous influence in determining the line of the discussion.

It is quite plain from the most recent dispatches, that both British and American governments have been somewhat alarmed by the very rapid sharpening of the antagonism and have tried to counteract the effect among the masses.

The two great imperialist powers are not yet ready for war with one another but there can be no question that at the Geneva conference there has been disclosed clearly the two great enemies of the imperialist world, the two enemies who are already preparing the machinery for war which, unless prevented by the united action of the British and American working class, will drown both in their own blood.

Economics Blast Coolidge's Political Hopes

Despite the assurances to President Coolidge that he had little to fear from discontented farmers because the wheat crop was going to be a big one this year, the stock market in Chicago does not support that view. The railroad magnates who travelled from New York to the Black Hills by daylight in order that they might report on the condition of the farmers, saw but one side of the story—the rich fields of waving grain. But they ignored the other side—the fact that world production of wheat is to be much higher this year than for some years past.

Government reports available on the stock exchange suggested a much larger supply for the 1927-28 trade than anticipated, so prices on Tuesday took a sudden drop of from three and a half to four and one-eighth cents per bushel over Monday's closing prices. The only chance the farmers now have of obtaining a higher price for their wheat is the possibility of black rust destroying a large part of the growing crop. No matter what happens there is no prospect of prosperity for the farmers. Most of them will not even realize sufficient income to cover the actual cost of production and ever more agricultural land will fall under the control of the mortgage bankers.

In face of the economic conditions confronting them it is certain that the farmers will not fall for the palaver of the Coolidge boosters. But there is grave danger of their again being fooled into following the equally vicious and subservient politicians of the Lowden or Dawes calibre who are utilizing the misery of the farmers as a spring-board to political eminence.

So long as the bankers, railroads and the grain and elevator trusts are free to gouge the farmer to the limit there will be no lasting prosperity for him and the downward trend must continue because of inexorable economic conditions that are an integral part of capitalist production.

Without a party embodying the class demands of the workers and farmers both these basic productive groups will sink lower under the despotism of capitalism. The Coolidge administration, the republican party, and the democratic party are political defenders of the exploitation by the big capitalists of the workers and farmers and only political imbeciles can expect benefits from such a source.

Federal Judge Defends Vare Election Steal

In spite of the aggressiveness of Senator James A. Reed's committee to investigate the election steals in connection with the campaigns of last year, the administration is sufficiently resourceful to defend the notoriously corrupt republican political machines in Pennsylvania. The ballot boxes containing evidence of the wholesale frauds practiced by the political crook and grafter, William S. Vare, boss of the Philadelphia hooligans, and the equally low practices of the Mellon machine of Pittsburgh, were ordered placed at the disposal of the investigating committee. Upon refusal of the election commissioners to comply a court order was sought.

But a judge of the United States district court decides that the senate committee has no right to obtain possession through a federal court order of evidence proving that frauds were committed by a political swindler who wants to sit in that "august body." The man who came to the rescue of the Pennsylvania politicians, by refusing to grant a court order for the ballots, was a faithful republican who was appointed to the federal bench by President Taft in 1912. The learned judge insists that the senate alone in full session has the right to order the ballots produced. Incidentally the senate is not in session and before it reconvenes the legal time for holding the ballots will have expired and they will then be destroyed.

All this trickery ought to increase respect for the practices of democracy as exemplified by the real leaders of the Coolidge administration, the Mellon political machine and their playmates in the eminent Mr. Vare's machine.

DANGER AHEAD!

By T. LOAF.

THINGS are moving fast nowadays. Since the time we began writing these editorials significant events have been developing themselves in a manner which makes the most recent facts connected with the session of the League of Nations Council out of date.

Now important centers of the right of the imperialist powers for vantage positions, are set up in quick succession and are functioning simultaneously, necessitating constant and watchful attention of the working class as to their purposes and efforts. Hardly has the session of the League Council ended, than a new conference of imperialist powers began in the same city of Geneva, the so-called disarmament conference, the true meaning of which is the preparation for the coming bloody struggle between Great Britain and the United States for the supremacy on the seas in general and the control of the Pacific in particular.

WHILE this going on in Geneva, a good deal of the "unfinished business, of the League Council that is the question of "peace" and stabilization" in Europe and implicitly also the question of the planned imperialist attack upon the Soviet Union, are in a somewhat different form transferred to the city of New York, to the rooms of the Federal Reserve Building, where the heads of the central banks of Great Britain, France and Germany are confering with the head of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and some officials of the U. S. Federal Reserve Board as to the pressing financial difficulties and urgent monetary problems of the main European powers.

All of them are, to be sure, tied to the strings of the American treasury and the ensuing negotiations and possible loans, coupled with corresponding financial manipulations, aim at grabbing the biggest portion of the gold accumulation for the capitalist needs of each of these protesting countries.

Any change in the provisions of the Dawes plan would primarily affect France and would once more arouse the question of the Rhineland occupation as one of the ways to insure the payment of the tribute. This in its turn brings in Great Britain's part in the game, in trying to negotiate an agreement granting some comfort to Germany in exchange for Germany's concessions.

BUT the "price" of these concessions is well known. It is Germany's consent to the financial and diplomatic isolation of the Soviet Union as a prelude to a coming concerted attack upon the Soviet territory.

As the requisite of such attack, the main difficulties between the powers must—temporarily—be either "solved" or set aside. And this lends particular importance to the present negotiations of the above mentioned financial leaders.

THUS this time the question of the attack upon the Soviet Union is being directly put to the men responsible for the financial and consequently also the diplomatic course of the United States. The government of the United States will jointly with the American financiers be deciding now the question of a definite line-up for an anti-Soviet coalition and will no less than others be responsible for feeding all the counter-revolutionary plots and a military expedition against the Soviet Union.

THE Government of the United States will have to play now openly its cards in the anti-Soviet game; then, despite the utmost secrecy of these conversations and negotiations, their meaning and the role of the United States in the whole affair will rather sooner than later become altogether clear.

Not that the United States has not by various indirect acts and tokens shown already its actual position in the anti-Soviet plot. We shall try briefly to expose this hidden double-faced game that is absolutely reminiscent and worthy of the glorious epoiits of Wilson with his military expeditions to Siberia and Archangel on the one hand and the "friendly" Bullitt mission on the other.

SIDE by side with the bouts of the militarists in Geneva and the bickerings of the financiers in New York there are flaring up at single points flames of sharp antagonism, which at this moment of particular tenseness in the world situation are very ominous. While Britain's constant work against the Soviet Union is shown recently in the reported hostile machinations of Chang-Tso-lin with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, in renewed pressure in Afghanistan to neutralize the influence of the Soviet Union in the countries of the Near East, in sending the English light fleet into the Baltic waters, in instigating Finland's impudent notes in the feverish military preparations of Poland, and in many more secret moves and machinations there are new signs of tension between Italy and France which, combined with the internal situation in Italy lend to the recent friction an ugly aspect. Furthermore, the apparent failure of the Geneva "disarmament conference" adds a new phase to the whole international situation—Wed. July 13. .. ..

IN the light of such world situation the secret negotiations of the financial heads, conducted at present in the city of New York, assume a particularly great importance. Devoted on the face of it to the questions of the gold movement of the stabilization of the franc, of a French loan and new German borrowings and last but not least to the problems of the Dawes plan, these actually would tend to settle the question of the new ascension of Germany as an important imperialist power.

This brings back the question of Germany's relation to the Soviet Union and renews again the whole game between Great Britain, France and Germany that had been so suddenly broken up at Geneva—but this time with the direct participation of the United States.

IT must be noted that since the break-up of the session of the League Council Germany was granted the "privilege" of a seat in the League's Mandates Commission and on her part she submitted to one of the main demands of Poincare (and General Foch) with regard to the inspection of her eastern fortifications—this despite the vociferous protests of the German Nationalists against the new humiliation of the fatherland.

However, the seat of the Mandates Commission does by far not satisfy the colonial and other imperialist ambitions of Germany and consequently would be considered too small a reward for Germany's line-up against the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, in view of Germany's new strength, particularly as a result of the Anglo-Russian break, Poincare and his supporters are clearly bolding on to the idea of one of his demands, but will try to "sanctions" and will seemingly not be satisfied with Germany's assent to one of his demands, but will try to the claimed "pound of flesh."

AGAIN and again it becomes clear that it is Germany that holds the key to the whole European situation and to the question of the attack upon the Soviet Union.

We are brought in this manner to our original question. What was the attitude of imperialist Germany at the session of the League Council? The full understanding of the German imperialist diplomacy at that session necessitates the explanation of the new role of Germany in the so-called "concert of powers," that is of the present role of Germany in the imperialist world. This will throw also the necessary light upon the question why that memorable session of the League Council broke up in disorder.

(Part VI to Follow)

"Speakeasy" Coming Here Early in August

Eric Blore, last seen here in "The Ghost Train," has been engaged by Joseph Santley for one of the leading roles in "Just Fancy," in which Santley is to make his debut as an actor-manager late in September. Other players for prominent parts are Frances Nevins, Charles Barron and Bernice Ackerman.

"The Mating Season," Wm. A. Grew's new farce will open at the Selwyn theatre next Monday night. The play is showing this week in Stamford and New London.

An open air performance of "The Circus Princess," will be given at the Woodmere Orphan Asylum, Woodmere, Long Island, on Sunday July 31st.

"Speakeasy," a new play by Edward Knobblock and George Rosener, will be presented by William B. Friedlander early in August. The cast includes: Jose Ruben, Dorothy Hall, Valarie Valaire, Arthur Vinton, Paul Guilfoyle, Kate Roemer, and Beatrice Lee.

Due to the death of John Drew, her uncle, Ethel Barrymore will not give her usual performance of "The Constant Wife," today in order to attend the funeral services to be held in Philadelphia.

DRAMA

IRENE SUFFRAN



Solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera, who will appear in a principal role in "Prince Igor," which will be given for the benefit of Furriers and Cloakmakers Relief at the Coney Island Stadium Saturday night.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.50. Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:40. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
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B. S. Moss COLONY B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnite
Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE

B. S. MOSS CAMEO 42d & B'way
2nd Big Week GRETA GARBO & Werner Kraus in "Streets of Sorrow"

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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR, EDUCATION LABOR'S NON-POLITICAL WORK, UNION POLICIES

Strike Wins Raise From Standard Oil And Sinclair Crew

CHICAGO, (FP) July 18.—The combination strike and lockout of the gas, filling station attendants and drivers in the Chicago area brought the Standard Oil Co., the Sinclair Refining Co. and other corporations to their knees with an agreement to raise the pay of the men. The strike against Sinclair was declared July 8th, followed by a lockout by the other companies and brought out over 2800 men.

The gasoline pumps were padlocked, police vacations and days off cancelled and a wild race by motorists over 4 counties ensued in the endeavor to have enough gas for the weekend spins. In less than 24 hours the men had won. They got 50 per cent of the raise they had demanded and a 2-year agreement.

Substantial Gain.

Station attendants, hitherto getting $140 a month will now get $145. Tank drivers hitherto getting $175 a month will now get $182.50. Vacations with pay were not granted. The attendants had asked $10 a month raise and the drivers had asked $12. They are members of the oil truckers union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters & Chauffeurs whose president, Daniel Tobin, is treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

This is said to be the first important strike of filling station employes and tank drivers in motor history.

Federal Trade Report Ignored by Film Head

Adolph Zuckor, president of the Paramount-Famous Players Corporation, announced yesterday that his company will defy the ordar of the Federal Trade Commission in which the movie trust is restrained from the practice of "block" bookings, by means of which independent exhibitors must buy up pictures in series in order to secure the Paramount film service.

In commenting on the fact that the five year investigation of the movie trust was ineffective Zucker said, "The commission's order does not attempt to interfere with the ownership and operation of the existing theatre holdings of the Paramount Corporation, nor with any additions thereto which may be made in the development and expansion of our business in the future."

CHARGE RED IN CIVIL LIBERTIES STATEMENT ON SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATION

(Continued from Page One)

the left wing of violating "the principles of free speech and assemblage."

The Workers (Communist) Party statement which denies the charges of the committee follows:

No Consultation With Left».

Director,
American Civil Liberties Union,
100 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.
Dear Sir:

In reference to the findings of the investigation committee that you have appointed for the purpose of investigating the breaking off of the Sacco Vanzetti demonstration at Union Square last Thursday we wish to say the following:

—We are surprised that your committee without any investigation, (altho it was an investigation committee) for we were not asked to furnish any information on the matter, practically charges the Workers Party with responsibility for breaking up the meeting, when your committee states that the meeting was broken up by "outside interference" and then "in connection herewith we should add that complaints have come to us that four other "open air meetings were broken up by alleged organized" left wing" or Workers Party groups.

No Reference to Police.

Your committee fails to mention even the fact that the socialist party chairman and arrangement committee in charge of the demonstration were directly responsible for breaking up the meeting by calling police to squelch the insistent demand on the part of large sections of the audience that Ben Gold speak. You also fail to offer any criticism of the police in this action.

The Workers Party, as well as the left wing, have been the most active in behalf of the campaign for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti since their imprisonment. The Workers Party and the left wing has placed the unity of the movement for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti above any differences on other questions when this issue was involved. When the Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti issued the call for the one-hour strike and the demonstrations we placed the unity of the movement for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti above all else for the moment and did everything possible to mobilize the working masses for the demonstration, in spite of the fact that this committee disregarded the feelings and sentiments of the masses and refused to allow the left wing to have any speakers or share officially in the demonstration.

Audience Wanted Gold.

The demand that Gold speak came as a spontaneous demand on the part of the masses assembled the moment Gold was recognized by the audience. What followed afterwards was the logical outcome of the policy followed by the socialists who were in the official chairmanship.

1.—Refusing the left wing speakers in spite of the fact that, based on the experience of the past few years it was evident that the great bulk of those who would come to demonstrate would have no sympathy for the right wing leaders who have been inactive for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and who supported the left wing, the only force in the labor movement that carried on an active campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti.

2.—When it became clear that the masses insisted that Gold speak the socialist chairmen, Claessens and Weinberg placed their sarcoy selfish interests and pride above the movement for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti at the same time running the risk of creating a riot and possible bloodshed, refusing to allow Gold to speak and calling upon the police to break up the demonstration. Furthermore the plea of Gold that he be given an opportunity to tell the audience to be calm so that the demonstration might continue was denied him. The blame for the entire regrettable affair must be placed directly upon the socialist and right wing leaders.

Deny Socialist Charges.

As to your reference about other open air meetings being broken up by "alleged Workers Party groups" we wish to protest against such charges and we will demand that these charges be investigated. The Workers Party has never participated in or encouraged this and if it has occurred, we disclaim all responsibility.

Attack On Communists.

Your committee states that it is not in a position to investigate this legal responsibility, but deems it important to state the fundamentals of free speech. Your committee under the guise of stating the fundamentals of free speech has actually charged the Workers Party with the responsibility for the incident without an investigation and without as much as mentioning the role played by the socialists and the police. This to us seems contrary to the principles of the American Civil Liberties Union.

We ask that the Union Executive Committee repudiate the statement of the committee which is in contradiction to the statement made earlier by Mr. Hayes, which signifies that this statement was arrived at in the most important essentials by a vote of two to one and furthermore, since the chairman of the committee is a member of the socialist party, and since according to the committee no investigation was made, that the executive appoint a new committee to make a thoro investigation of the entire matter.

We are willing to cooperate with the committee elected in accord with this suggestion and do everything possible to establish the truth about the entire affair.

Yours truly,
JACK STACHEL,
Acting General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party, New York District.

* * *

Civil Liberties Statement.

The press release issued by the Civil Libries Union, describing the results of its "investigation" follows:

Interference by one working-class group with meetings of another resulting in "confusion, panic or riot," is condemned by the American Civil Liberties Union in a statement issued today by its Executive Committee as a violation of free speech and assembly and an injury to the "whole cause of labor."

The statement was made in answer to requests of both right and left wing groups that the union investigate the disturbances at the Sacco-Vanzetti meeting at Union Square on July 7th. On this occasion several persons were injured in the rioting that followed the attempt of friends of Ben Gold, Communist leader, to place him on the speakers' platform.

Plea For "Civil Liberty."

"We, as a committee, are not concerned with the policy adopted in choosing or eliminating certain speakers or representatives of particular groups at any meeting," the committee states. "On this point opinions may differ. We are unanimous, however, in condemning outside interference with any meeting and in insisting that rights of those in control be recognized. Common sense and common humanity as well as respect for civil liberty requires scrupulous order on such occasions. To working-class groups there is or ought to be a further appeal. Interference by one working-class group with another's meetings, on whatever pretext, injures the whole cause of labor, strengthens its critics and creates a precedent against the granting of that meeting and assembly which all working class groups, irrespective of their opinions, demand for themselves."

Killed While Hanging Clothes.

While hanging clothes out on the washline through a rear kitchen window, Mrs. Catherine Cully, 36 of 728 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, lost her balance and fell from her apartment on the third floor, to the courtyard and was instantly killed.

AT THE NEWSSTANDS
BUY THE DAILY WORKER

STRIKE LOOMS ON I. R. T. AS WORKERS SPURN CONTRACTS

SPECIAL AND PROGRAM STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE YOUNG UNION FIRES LABOR SPY INFORMATION

Pickets were put on duty Tuesday morning, their work being to keep first the men already affiliated with the A. F. of L., and to make further inroads on the company union, according to J. H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated.

The workers' union, in a statement issued, says that more than 50 per cent of the I. R. T. men have signed up.

Officials of the transit company refuse to say anything on the strike situation.

* * *

Strike Looms On.

The possibility of a strike of subway and elevated lines employes loomed today following announcement by organizers of the Amalgamated Union under the American Federation of Labor that definite action would be taken within 72 hours.

The strike threat followed reports that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had sent to each of its employes an individual contract of employment stipulating that they must belong to the yellow company union.

Characterizing the "contracts" offered to them by the transit company as "a high-handed hit of hullidesing," the leaders of the subway union declared that a peaceful settlement is virtually impossible.

"We see clearly that this company will not deal honorably with our members and that we will have to give them what they are inviting — a fight," said J. H. Coleman, union organizer, in a statement issued following a meeting in the Continental Hotel.

"We have attempted to open negotiations with the company in a friendly spirit," declared P. J. Shea, general executive member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Railway Employes, "but this contract move is a stab in the back."

The contract denounced by the subway workers is the famous yellow dog company union. The agreement is worded so that the workers agree not to join any union but the company organization. The consideration in the contract is two years continuous work.

In a statement to the press, Coleman says, "This document is the worst form of yellow dog contract that has come to light in this country. The men in the subways are being bullied into signing this agreement. The company wishes to get the work done and at once. So-called 'delegates' of the company union are forcing the men to sign up. They are warning employes that reports are being made by phone to the company office every two hours, giving the names of the men who refuse to sign. These men will be fired. Nothing could be more coercive."

Addressing the workers directly, the statement reads: "By all means refuse to sign. This contract business is a high-handed hit of bulidosing. The company has ignored even its puppet, the I. R. T. brotherhood. It is simply a company coup."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Restrain Merger of Jersey Power Barons

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—With the consent of all parties interested the temporary injunction granted last month restraining the property merger of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company, with five subsidiary companies, was today continued until September 23, by Vice Chancellor Backes.

The application was made by William H. Speer, general counsel for the Public Service Electric and Gas Co., with the agreement of counsel for Outwater and Wells, and Roosevelt and Sons, two New York City brokerage concerns, opposing the merger.

Both sides agreed to file briefs at the earliest possible moment. The five subsidiary companies concerned in the proposed merger, are the Essex & Hudson Gas Co., Hudson County Gas Co., Paterson & Passaic Gas & Electric Co., New Brunswick Light and Power Co., and the Somerset Union & Middlesex Lighting Co.

Prepare For War.

In preparation for the coming war, two field artillery reserve regiments, the 576th and the 577th units were called to duty yesterday. James H. McRae, commandent of the Second Corps Area, and the officers will be directed to entrain Saturday for Fort Bragg, N. C.

Fifty-four business men are included in the list of officers. The two regiments will participate in maneuvres which are to last for two weeks, ending July 29.

10 PER CENT TAX TO BE CONTINUED IS FUR DECISION

In spite of the intense heat, Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks Place, was crowded with hundreds of furriers last night who voted to continue the 10 per cent increase assessment and postpone the election of Joint Board officers for several weeks.

Altho Leader Shapiro, chairman of the meeting, pleaded that the assessment be reduced to 5 per cent, the overwhelming majority of the workers spoke and voted for its continuation at the present rate.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, gave a report of the strike. He denied that peace was near in the International, maintaining that the Jewish Daily Forward clique will not allow the destructive tactics of the right wing to come to an end.

Strike Fight All Workers.

Referring to the Forward group, Gold said that, "They are not only a menace to the furriers but also to the whole labor movement. The fact is that if it was not for the police department which is working hand in hand with the right wing, every Associated shop would today be empty.

"When the workers asked for their July raises the bosses told them to go to Gold for them.

"As you are aware, we are not close to Tammany Hall or Mayor Walker. We do not expect any sympathy from them. They are *friends* of Matthew Woll and the bosses. Altho it was agreed by the capitalist press to ignore the furriers' strike, the way we are conducting our fight forces them to give us publicity.

Accuses Woll.

"Matthew Woll is responsible for the loss of the pinmbers' and bakers' strikes. Other strikes are in a critical condition on account of the American Federation of Labor policy.

"Sigman claims he is sick and has left for a long vacation on his 'Coney Island.' It is true he is sick but it is a political sickness."

The spirit which keeps the Joint Board Furriers' Union a splendid fighting organization in spite of its enemies, and which ensures a victory for the workers and their union, is shown in the letter which came a few days ago from Comrade Mileaf, one of the fur workers in Welfare Island prison.

Mileaf is serving a six months' sentence following his frame-up and conviction by a right wing scab who claimed he was "threatened." Mileaf was also one of those framed-up on the Mineola case, because he is such a valuable union member; but his only regret is that he cannot be in the midst of the present strike.

He writes:

"Dear Comrade Shapiro.

"I received a letter from Comrade Herbert Schneider which made me feel good in one way, and very sore in the other. I refer to the money.

Wants To Help Strike.

"Gee, how I wish I conid be out for just two or three weeks, so I could do my share in this bitter strike; then I wouldn't care if I had to stay here twice the amount. It hurts me to hear how the strikers are being treated by those rotten, dirty skunks.

"Well, I am glad that the seven gangsters are locked up because this is the only place for them. Give my best regards to the workers. Tell them to keep up their good spirit and courage, so it won't be long when we will have the most honest and loyal union.

"I would like to hear from you at least once a week, but I realize that everybody in the union now is very busy. So just tell my father or my brother if you received all my letters that I wrote to you or Comrade Gold. I have nothing else to write just now, but will have plenty to tell you when I get out.

"I sure did learn a lot about the right wing union from some of the crooks in here. Some of the fellows don't like me because I don't want to do what a cloakmaker by the name of Sam Cohen did. I suppose you know what I mean and who I mean. That Sam Cohen was in here about two and a half weeks ago, so he told the fellows in here that I am doing time for nothing and that he is getting plenty from the right wing union, and so on.

"Well, I really can't write much about that fellow, but I will tell more when I will be out. I close this letter hoping that the workers succeed in this bitter strike. Regards to all.

"Your everlasting comrade,
"OSCAR MILEAF."

Globe Cafeteria Signs Agreement with Union; Ends Yellow Contract

The Globe Cafeteria, Irving Place and 14th St., that compelled its workers to sign a "yellow dog contract" several months ago has come to an agreement with the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union that it will in the future conduct its restaurant on a union basis.

In the presence of P. Pascal Cosgrove, organiser of the union, the boss tore up the contract. The cafeteria in the past was patronized by many radical workers who stopped going there when the contract was forced upon the workers.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

RAILROADS MAINTAIN PROFITS BY SWEATING WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Getting more work out of fewer men has been the chief policy of the railroads in the wage investigations of the last 12 months in the Interstate Commerce Commission, which demanded a wage boost for April.

This speeding up underlies the making of profits along the route, breaking 1926 level.

The railroad wage bill for April 1927 amounted to $388,662,463, an increase of only 2.2 per cent over April 1926, when the total was $142,943,870. But the number of employes had been cut 24,940, having fallen to 1,768,471.

The average railroad wage for April of this year was $186.50 a month compared with $186.10 in April 1926. These figures cover all employes, including executives and officials. The average wage of the 1,532,507 workers employed on an hourly basis in April 1927 was $122.80 a month.

The shopmen continue to be the chief victims of the attempt of the railroads to make profits at the expense of wages, but the train and engine service men come in for a considerable share of the layoffs. Between March and April the carriers laid off 8160 shopmen and 6865 train and engine service employes. The April layoffs also included 1011 clerks and 1299 miscellaneous transportation department workers. On the other hand the maintenance of way department took on 45,158 additional workers.

Compared with April 1926 there were 29,486 fewer shopmen, 5677 fewer engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, 1435 fewer clerks and 2432 fewer transportation department employes. But the number of maintenance of way workers was up 12,924.

Railroad employment and payrolls month by month since April 1926 were:

Railroad Payrolls	Number of Employes	Total Wages
April 1926	1,763,411	$242,943,370
May	1,806,728	241,437,254
June	1,833,621	249,665,495
July	1,867,219	254,617,654
August	1,853,070	256,761,368
September	1,856,193	254,284,521
October	1,866,115	263,068,531
November	1,827,954	252,484,496
December	1,775,864	252,929,491
January 1927	1,724,243	244,565,829
February	1,720,520	228,171,570
March	1,730,661	249,955,580
April	1,768,471	243,852,463

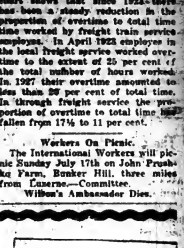
The table shows that in spite of the promise of railroad executives to stabilize employment the fluctuation from peak employment in October to the lowest point in February involved laying off nearly 150,000 men. By their proposed flexible 8 to 10-hour day the executives are now working for changes in union rules to accomplish classification at the lowest payable employment level.

The month's report contains a short showing another way in which the railroads are profiting at the expense of the payroll. The chart shows that since 1922 there has been a steady reduction in the proportion of overtime to total time time worked by freight train service employes. In April 1922 employes in the local freight service worked overtime to the extent of 25 per cent of the total number of hours worked. In 1927 their overtime amounted to less than 20 per cent of total time. In through freight service the proportion of overtime to total time has fallen from 17½ to 11 per cent.

Workers On Picnic.

The International Workers will picnic Sunday July 17th on John Prushka Farm, Bunker Hill, three miles from Luserne.—Committee.

Wilson's Ambassador Dies.



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Steamer leaves Goodrich Docks, Municipal Pier, (South West End) 9:30 A. M. Sharp, Chicago City Time.

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WANT A RESERVATION—PHONE SEELY 3343.

ATTENTION DETROIT!

Joint Picnic

Tom Mooney Branch of the I. L. D. and Anti-Fascisti Alliance
to be held
SUNDAY, JULY 17 at the DEQUINDRE PARK
MANY INTERESTING REFRESHMENTS.
Spaghetti served by the Italian comrades.
DANCING — Admission 25c — AMUSEMENTS

DIRECTIONS TO THE PICNIC GROUNDS: Take Woodward Car to Ford R. R. Plant, get off and take 7-mile Road bus to Dequindre Park.
BY AUTO: Go up Dequindre road to 7-mile road

Professor Endorses Pioneers

By ESTHER BROOKS.

The Pioneers of America are beginning to come a more dignified sense of their own. It is not simply a children's movement in the narrower sense of the word, but a movement of workers—where the workers find relief from the artificial mood, permeated with bourgeois ideals, and are finally able to be united in a different atmosphere which is reminiscent of Communist society. What seems to encourage the Pioneers is the fact that progressive authorities are beginning to realize that the public school has failed in its duty to educate the children to make the "better builders of society," and that on the contrary, there must be something to counteract the bunk that is taught there.

Very recently Prof. Henry Flury, a teacher of science in a local high school, and who recently set the American Legion, Board of Education and the capitalist press a-blaring because of his true definition of Nationalism—before the local Progressive Club enthusiastically praised and sponsored the Pioneers of America and those of Washington in particular. Prof. Flury sees that the Pioneers are far from being converted by bourgeois propaganda in the schools and elsewhere, and that they will work with all their might in enlightening other children by bringing them into the Pioneers.

The Pioneers are the only worker children's organization that educates them in the way that they serve as a vanguard of the workers under the capitalist system and builds sound leaders of the next social order—and Prof. Flury realizes it and takes great pride as expressed in his speech. Especially is he glad to know of the Nationalist class which he recently visited for the above mentioned Pioneers of Washington. They are studying the "A B C of Communism" and Prof. Flury with a smile said, "Some of the children know more about Economics than some of our university students or professors," and he is not mistaken at that, considering the "anti-splitting" system of teaching in our schools.

Yes, and Prof. Flury sees that the capitalists will remain everything under the sun into their tools in order to shape and mold the youth after their own image, but we workers and students are not going to be misled by your teachings; we see a different society arising with different institutions that won't be marred with your propaganda and exploitation for your profits.

We cannot have "creative education," as Prof. Flury says, with capitalist heading and directing the institutions, because "creative education" consists of developing all the inherent qualities, which is not permissable under these circumstances. On the other hand, the children in the schools are filled like balloons with empty such as patriotism to the capitalist, respecting the flag under whose shield the worse outrages are committed, etc., etc.



Ancient Customs in Japan

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

TOKIO (FP).—Japan makes no claims to democracy. Many customs bring back vividly the atmosphere of feudalism. The massive Bank of Japan might have been set in any European city. But the tiny little office boys who pattered to meet us and took our cards, bowed low before us with an atmosphere of utter submission and reverence which startled me.

Later, during my interview, one of these small boys entered from time to time with a message on a salver; each time he waited with head and shoulders bowed forward in a deference so extreme that he seemed to be begging for some ultimate mercy on his soul.

Lovely Christians.

We talked last night with several Y. M. C. A. workers about young life in Japan. In spite of much modernism in the economic and financial spheres, nine-tenths of the marriages still take place in the ancient manner, by go-between and without courtship. There is no coeducation after the primary grades. The lot of the educated woman is lonly; even the average educated man prefers as wife the old style woman, comforting and trained to minister to every male need and comfort. He wants relaxation rather than companionship from women.

At a recent commencement of the Imperial University, Mr. Saito of the Y. M., in making an address, told the graduates that large numbers of parents of educated daughters had applied to him to act as go-betwen in finding responsible christian men as husbands.

"Some of you might like to come around to my house and see the photographs and descriptions," he added seriously. "Possibly you might become interested in some of them."

This is suggested to American Y. M. C. A. and institutional churches—the Rev. John Haynes Holmes please take notice. If the church considers marriage a sacrament, why not help organize the preliminaries. Surely a good go-between would be a good send to the maidens of New York. It might "attract young people" to the church, which is admittedly today a problem.

Many Babies.

We had taken the interurban from Yokohama up to Tokio, a 40-minute run. The trip was a strange combination of east and west. The interurban whizzed along from station to station through a construction job as modern and as noisily progressing as anything in New York. But in and out moved men and women clad in pearly cotton kimonos, clattering on wooden clogs across the pavements. Often the women had babies tied to their shoulders, gay scarlet, blue or yellow little bundles bound to their mother by a long scarf and clinging to her like a squirrel to a tree-trunk.

RAILROADS AID BOSSES IN WAR AGAINST MINERS' UNION; SOUTHERN SCAB MINES GAINING RAPIDLY

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

How closely rail and coal interests are associated in the battle against the miners' union is revealed in recent announcements concerning freight rates on coal from southern fields to lake ports. Negotiations are apparently in progress to nullify the interstate commerce commission's recent reduction in rates on Pennsylvania and Ohio coal through voluntary reductions by roads hauling coal from Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky mines.

The Norfolk & Western, itself a large owner of West Virginia coal lands, announced that effective Aug. 19 the rates on coal shipped to Lake Erie ports would be cut 10c a ton and that the Chesapeake & Ohio and Louisville & Nashville would make similar reductions. Later it announced that this reduction had been canceled. The New York Times says:

"This marks another step in the battle being waged by mine operators, railroads and the interstate commerce commission over the question of reducing freight rates on lake cargo coal, with the mine owners of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio the victors, at least temporarily."

The Times should have included the United Mine Workers in its list of participants in the battle. The fight started several years ago when the interstate commerce commission began favoring the entry of non-union West Virginia and Kentucky coal into northwestern markets normally supplied by the union mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. One of its decisions denied the request of Pennsylvania and Ohio operators for rate reductions. The commission's examiner had recommended such reductions in the interest of fair competition.

Big Operators Go Scab.

Recently the commission reversed this decision and permitted a reduction of 20c. a ton on lake cargo coal from western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The United Mine Workers, who had intervened on behalf of the operators, hailed the decision as a gain for the union but the biggest operators had already gone non-union. The commission intimated that carriers serving southern districts would not be justified in reducing lake cargo rates.

The Norfolk & Western canceled the proposed reduction in rates on southern coal immediately, following a meeting of officials of the non-union Pennsylvania mines which controls nearly a majority of its stock. This left the coal trade wondering whether the Pennsylvania had decided to allow the commission's setup to stand for a while or whether the proposed 10c cut was too small for the southern fields to retain their northern markets. A larger reduction in rates on southern coal may be contemplated.

Scab Mines Gain.

The change since 1920 in the balance of coal production between 4 northern and 4 southern states is shown in the following Wall Street Journal table:

Soft coal production	1920	1926	Increase
Alabama	16,249,000	22,356,000	37%
Kentucky	35,691,000	63,830,000	80%
Virginia	11,379,000	13,493,000	17%
West Virginia	89,871,000	147,209,000	63%
Total southern	153,190,000	246,888,000	60%
			Decrease
Illinois	88,728,000	69,700,000	22%
Indiana	29,350,000	22,839,800	34%
Ohio	45,878,000	29,150,000	36%
Pennsylvania	170,608,000	151,119,000	12%
Total northern	334,561,000	272,808,000	18%

While production in the 4 southern states has increased 60%, production in the 4 northern states has decreased 18%.

Against the War Danger

THE FUTURE WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS

By D. MARETZKY (Moscow.)

I. The Augmentation of Armaments and the Development of War Technics.

The imperialists are consciously heading for a new war. The finale of the first imperialist war was Versailles. But real peace was not concluded at Versailles nor could it have been, for the sole reason that from the hour of its birth it was only a new armed "peace". The feverish arming after the war is taking place quite openly; it is quite plain that militarism is more powerful at the present time than it was in pre-war days, and still there are pacifist fools and idiots who prate about disarmament and strive to see in the present reality tendencies towards peace on a bourgeois basis.

It might be well to mention a few facts and figures to illustrate how the imperialists are preparing the war and what kind of war it is they are heading en route.

The official military budgets in the most important states (France, Great Britain, Italy, German, the United States of North America, Japan) amounted in the year 1913 to 1400 million dollars, in the year 1926 they amounted to 2,195.5 million dollars, or increase of nearly 70 per cent. The respective figures for the following countries are as follows: France (1913) 285 and (1926) 396.8; Great Britain 450 and 605; Italy 80.5 and 182.5; Germany 345.8 and 1??.; United States 293.4 and 650.6; Japan 20 and 209.2. The changed relations of the budgets to another show an interesting feature: the economic hegemony of the United States in the world has brought with it the military hegemony.

War Power Increasing.

The present footing of the land forces is far in excess of pre-war dimensions. According to the data gathered by Comrade Woroschilyov for the Fourth Soviet Congress of the Soviet Union, the land forces of the four world powers (England, France, Italy and the United States of North America) total at the present time 1,821,000 against 1,410,000 men in 1913.

From year to year the naval forces of the imperialist states are also growing. The Washington agreement of 1922 by no means put an end to, nor even "curtailed", but only regulated, the construction of dreadnoughts. In addition, the agreement applied merely to battleships and aircraft carriers. The construction of cruisers, destroyers and submarines was not limited and has, in fact, developed greatly since 1922. The present tonnage of the battleships of the United States of North America aggregates 525,850 tons, of Great Britain 580,450; Japan 301,320; France 194,554; Italy 133,670.

The Aircraft Race.

As far as the building of aircraft carriers is concerned, it must be stated that Washington "curtailed" their construction in such a manner that the Powers will have to "work" very hard in order to reach the "norm" prescribed. The United States of North America has built 12,700 tons of aircraft carriers, while it is Washington's "task" to bring this tonnage up to 135,000; England has 67,290 tons, and according to Washington it should have 135,000; Japan has 9,500, while the agreement provides for an increase up to 81,000 tons; so far France and Italy do not possess any aircraft carriers; according to the Washington agreement they together may build 120,000 tons.

Ships of other types (submarines and others) are also being built at a similar tremendous pace, so that according to the existing programme for the decade 1922 to 1933 their strength will be increased in the case of the leading royal powers by several dozen per cent., and in the case of the backward powers by hundreds per cent.

Small Countries in Race.

The rate of increase in the air fleets is far and away greater than that of the navies. This is due to the progress made in aviation, to the circumstance that within the last few years the mass-production of aeroplanes has commenced and also to the attention which has been devoted to aviation by the "military science of the future". Just the few countries bordering on the Soviet Union — Finland, Esthonia, Poland, Roumania, Latvia and Lithuania — have four times as many warplanes as there were in the whole world in 1913. The total airfleet of the four most important countries has been strengthened more than 20-fold since 1913. (140 units and 3550 units.) Even in the last three years, 1923 to 1926, the numerical strength of the airfleet has been more than doubled.

An extended and previously unknown employment of aviation will be combined in the war of the future with an appalling use of chemicals.

A gas attack from the air, the dropping of deadly gases from aeroplanes — as far as possible unexpected (at night), and preferably in the industrial districts behind the enemy's front and in the largest quantities — will doubtlessly constitute the most horrible surprise of the imperialist war which is in course of preparation.

Increasing Use Of Gas.

It would be too exaggerated and fantastic to assume that the war of the future will be exclusively a gas war and that infantry and artillery will be abolished by the military science of the future. It is not for nothing that the imperialists are creating these tremendous land forces. It is not for nothing that they are doing everything to perfect longranges artillery with the utmost powers of destruction. But still there can be no doubt that the tendency of modern science of war is to make the war of the future a gas war. It is quite possible that in the war of the future the same leading roll will be given to gas-attack aeroplanes as was played by artillery in the 1914-18 war.

Will Poison Millions.

The experiences of the world war have already indicated this. The mass-production of gas began only towards the end of the war; and it is a significant fact that the United States, for instance, which entered the war later than the other belligerents, lost more than 70,000 of its total of dead and wounded (271,000) through gas poisoning. Altogether, more than half a million people were poisoned with gas during the last war.

U. S. Gas Most Deadly.

The intensity and extent of the use of gas in tha next world war will unquestionably be much greater. It suffices to say that the United States is already in a position to produce in one day 3000 tons of Yprit ("Gold Cross"), which in its poisonous and caustic effects was the most terrible of all the gases used in the war of 1914 to 1918. The ordinary gasmask is useless against Yprit, as also against Lewisite, which possesses the terrible properties of Yprit but in a more pronounced degree. Divingsuits might possibly serve as protection against gases of this kind, and consideration is being giving to the issuing of diving-sets for artillerymen during the next world slaughter. Such protection, however, unsuitable inasmuch as it would greatly hamper the mobility of the troops and diminish their fighting capacity.

Vast Secret Preparations.

The preparations for the gas-war are being made for the greater part in secret by the imperialists. But they are nevertheless being carried on incessantly, feverishly and persistently.

It is true that several resolutions concerning the inadmissibility of the production of poison gases and their use in future warfare have been adopted, but it is obvious that these resolutions are absolutely worthless while the fate of the nations lies in the hands of the imperialists.

The voice of profits is heard much more clearly by the imperialists than the piteous entreaties of the pacifist saints. Marx used to say that there was no crime to which a capitalist would not resort, even at the risk of his neck, if tempted by high profits. For what reason, therefore, should the imperialists feel compunction when their criminally prepared war threatens to become the seafold of the nations?

(To Be Continued)

Vote for Death



The Rev. Lloyd Frey, above, pastor of the Liberty Baptist church, Harrisburg, Ill., and the Rev. Lawrence McNeely, Baptist minister of Marion, Ill., are members of a jury that voted a death sentence for Rado Millich, charged with the murder of Ward Jones, Birger gangster. The Rev. Frey was foreman of the jury, which voted also a 25-year sentence for Eural Gowan, 20. Both defendants were of opposition gangs. The Rev. Frey said he voted for death because "I felt it my duty before God."

WITH THE YOUNG WORKER

Plumbers Helpers Show How Youth Can Fight

By M. H.

The strike of the plumbers' helpers, altho it did not result in a complete victory for these militant young workers, was not in vain. Before the formation of their organization, the average helper was unacquainted with the principles of trade unionism, and did not realize that he is the most exploited worker, in the building trades industry. However, things have changed since the strike, and we now find the helper seeing the situation in a far different light. He has slowly begun to realize that there is such a thing as a class struggle existing in the world today. Nothing has served to make this more clearer to him, than the bitter strike which he has gone through. He has seen the bosses also united into an organization, and presenting a united front against him and his fellow workers. Slowly but surely he has realized, that it is also necessary for the workers to present a united front in order to meet the combined attack of the bosses. He has learned what happens to workers when they try to protect their jobs by peaceful picketing. In many cases brutally beaten up by the police, and arrested on trumped up charges, and then either thrown into jail, or having an unjust fine imposed upon him, has proven to him that the police and our courts are nothing but tools of the capitalists, used by them to beat the workers into submission when they try to better their conditions.

In the recent strike of the plumbers, the helpers were more active than the plumbers themselves. For some unknown reason, and despite the fact that they had fourteen automobiles at their disposal, there was very little picketing carried on by the plumbers. It was the helpers, these young workers who for the first time in their lives were entering the labor movement, that succeeded in clearing job after job where scab plumbers were employed. Not only did they carry on an intensive picket campaign, but they took immediate steps to upkeep the morale of the membership. They organized a relief committee, which, with the co-operation of other organizations succeeded in opening a kitchen and feeding hundreds of strikers daily. This committee sent out delegates to various labor organizations appealing for financial aid also. It is to their credit that these young workers, who never delivered a public speech in their lives, standing before their older brothers and sisters, and aiding in their struggle. The response they received was very encouraging, and it also helped to teach them a good lesson in solidarity. In the course of the very striking, many false rumors were spread amongst the other workers regarding the conduct of the strike. In order to combat this and also to present their side of the story, the helpers put out a snappy newspaper, called the American Plumbers' Helpers. This paper has been widely distributed amongst the other building trades workers, and has helped greatly in presenting their case to these workers.

The struggle in the building trades is by no means over. The employers are determined to slash wages, increase the hours of labor, and establish a more perfect speed up system. All signs point to a bitter struggle in the future. The plumbers' helpers, because of the experience gained in the strike will play a very important role in the coming struggle. They conducted their strike like veterans, and have won the admiration and respect of the entire labor movement. No more are they looked upon as a bunch of kids, but are considered intelligent young workers, who understand their problems, and are prepared to solve these problems in the proper way. They are the vanguard, who will lead the building trades workers, in the struggle for human conditions and existence. It is they, who stand ready to save the struggle against the forces of reaction, and who will not stop fighting until they have established a decent standard of living, both for themselves and fellow workers as well.

Bronx Young Workers—You are invited to the hike arranged by our section, to Hunters Island for Sunday July 17. (Arrangements for a rich program have been made). There will be bathing, boating, a musical program and various games. We will start out from 1347 Boston Road @ A. M. sharp.

New Honolulu Flight

OAKLAND, Cal., July 13.—Ernie Smith, former air mail pilot and Emory Bronte, navigator, will hop off at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning in an attempt to fly to Honolulu, William H. Royle, flight manager, made it known today. Several trial flights, one of which was to Santa Monica, 400 miles away, have already been made.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Communist Aids Young Worker in School Task

How the literature of Communism is penetrating the schools and moulding the minds of studious young workers is indicated by the following letter received, relating how the monthly magazine "The Communist" served him in his school work:

"It is to be understood of course, that the material that I used in connection with my High School work, did not emanate from The Communist, but from other publications as well, among which were The DAILY WORKER, The Workers Monthly, and a very little bit, ever so little, from The New Masses.

"In school I happened to be one of the few who upheld the Soviet Union. I was pressed from all sides to bring proof of my convictions, especially since I maintained that production in the U.S.S.R. was as efficient, if not more efficiant, than under the Czar. The article which helped me clinch my point was "The Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary." (Workers Monthly Jan. 1927 p. 101). In this article may be found the relationship between socialized co-operative and private industry in the U.S.S.R.

"Also in the same issue I used Bertram D. Wolfe's 'Towards Leninism,' as proof that the U. S. was not such a well stabilized capitalistic country as it seems to be on the surface. Both these instances came up in my class in elementary economics. Incidentally, we were using Thomas Nixon Carver's textbook in this course. It is not worth the paper it is printed on.

"In my course in American History, my Investors did a lot of work with his 'More about the First American Revolution,' same issue, and his 'Government Strikebreaker,' altho he does not know it.

"In the February issue of the same magazine, 'American Imperialism and the Fight For Pacific' by N. Manuilsky; and 'The Relation of the Workers Party to Religion' by Lenin came in handy in the above mentioned classes. The article by Lenin was discussed privately with my economic teacher.

"Since imperialism, social and economic reform, the U.S.S.R. and student suicides have been the predominant subjects for discussion in the various classes lately. It is not hard to see why I said: 'The Communist has been invaluable in my school work.'"

SPORT

The Sport Alliance again defeated the Detroit baseball team in the Press Picnic, July 3rd., 2 to 0 in favor the Detroit team. Before the game started both teams sang the International song and also to present their side of the story, the helpers put out a snappy newspaper, called the American Plumbers' Helpers. This paper has been widely distributed amongst the other building trades workers, and has helped greatly in presenting their case to these workers.

First half was 0-0. The second half both teams were determined to score. The Mansfield team resorted to their strength instead of skill while the Detroit players being outweighed by the Mansfield team had to rely on their skill in which the Detroit team mastered. The Mansfield team only twice had the Detroit Goalie in danger and he saved both of them.

Only fifteen minutes to play still 0-0. A clever pass by John Hay to Puziger registered the first goal. A few minutes later Puziger again got a neat pass from John Ghen and registered the second goal for the Detroit team. The Detroit team possessed the Mansfield team hard the remainder of the game but the Mansfield goalie refused to let any more go through.

The final score being 2-0 in favor Sport Alliance. About 300 spectators watched the game. The Detroit second team of the Sport Alliance also gave the Mansfield Second team a defeat, the score being 8-2 in favor of Detroit. This game was a one sided affair. The Detroit team being too strong for the Mansfield team.

Sept Nearing To Speak In Detroit.

On the 24th of July a picnic will be held at Woodland Grove (11 mile Road and Dequindre) under the joint auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League and The South Slavic Workers Progressive club. The internationally known writer and lecturer, Scott Nearing will speak on China and Rnsaia. Also there will be Chinese, Hundu, South Slavic and Youth Speakers.

The committee has also arranged a very good sport program and many interesting side attractions including a rifle range.

Everyone out to hear Scott Nearing and have a good time!

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A. (C.P.) FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED. FOR THE SHORTER WORK WEEK. FOR A LABOR PARTY!

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THIS is the land of opportunity! An ex-peddler, who came to this country from Germany in 1885, has just sold a $10,000,000 business. This is what he deserves for having started at the bottom and worked his way up. Sacco and Vanzetti, also immigrants, are sitting in a Charlestown death cell. They did not start at the bottom to work their own individual ways to the top, but they started with the bottom dog and tried to raise their standard of living at the expense of the top dog. One of the two was a fish-peddler, but his business never got to be worth $10,000,000.

* * *

IT depends on what opportunity one grasps whether he goes to jail or moves into a mansion. Harry Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny, were not born with gold spoons between their gums. They worked their way up and incidentally flirted with a jail cell. But they are not in jail tho they defrauded their own government out of millions of dollars. They are enjoying the breezes on cool verandas on those sweltering days and perhaps listening to that pleasant tinkle in a glass that a famous poet considered the most melodious of sounds to the human ear.

* * *

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the A. F. of L. thinks this is a land of opportunity. He told it to the longshoremen who are assembled in convention here in New York to listen to their officers and sundry visitors tell them what great fellows they are, as long as they don't make any trouble for said officers and visitors and for the employers. Green thinks a Labor Party is alright in Europe, but we do not need it here. In the United States the best policy is the hoary one of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." Come to think of it, it is surprising that Green admits the American workers have any enemies in America. Perhaps he is referring to the Communists and progressives and not to the capitalists.

* * *

FIFTY SEVEN per cent of discharged soldiers return to the army according to statistics given out by the Army Information Service. This phenomenon is not difficult of explanation. By the time the discharged soldier has drowned his regret for a mispent life in as much needled beer as his savings can purchase he hasn't enough left to buy a job in an employment agency, or if he has, he is rendered useless for any kind of remunerative activity except going thru a jerking performance in obedience to the staccato bark of a superior officer.

* * *

LONG live the Geneva naval parley! It has contributed more to the gaiety of nations than Calvin Coolidge among the worms, cowboys and boy preachers of the Black Hills of South Dakota. The great powers have not been able to decide how much their cruisers should weigh on the keel or how many should be a reasonable allowance for each peaceloving nation. But Wiriston Churchill, the British fascist chancellor, is optimistic. He believes that "armaments can be kept within reasonable limits if the nations make only moderate use of their freedom." Here is a chance for the eccentric population of England to have a good laugh unless the horses in that deur land are as lacking in a sense of humor as the aristocracy.

* * *

CHURCHILL indulged in one of his weekly tirades against the Soviet Union a few days ago. Evidently trying to take the sting out of the verbal war in Geneva between the British and American delegates, Churchill rubbed a little ointment in the Yankee wounds into which the British sea dogs had been pushing salt since the naval conference started. The republic of the United States was informed by the British chancellor is rich and powerful compared to the republic of the U.S.S.R. This kind of claptrap is also with poor grace from the representative of an empire that is going rapidly on the bum. The once-proud and solvent John Bull, is now degenerating into an international dead beat and under the necessity of passing the hat to raise the wind" as they say in John Bull's other island."

* * *

INCIDENTALLY Churchill's words are children of the wish. The U. S. S. R. is progressing economically with giant strides. Even the bourgeois associated press representative in Moscow tells us that the government revenues this year is approximately one billion rubles more than last year. Another news item that might interest the bibbling chancellor is the action of the Lanarkshire textile interests in granting a $10,000,000

(Continued on Page Four)

We Can't Defend Our Paper Without Your Support

We have received today a statement of the legal fees and expenses involved in the defense of The DAILY WORKER, thus far. To date these expenses amount to over One Thousand Dollars. These are the expenses which have been incurred in spite of the fact that the case has only gone through the lower courts. This is the situation in spite of the splendid support given to us by the International Labor Defense.

Now we are facing a far more difficult period. We are facing the complicated and expensive proceedings in the Federal Courts. Masses of court records must be printed. Experts must be employed. A whole staff of legal assistants is necessary for such an important case.

Your sympathy is not enough. Unless we have your energetic and steady financial support, we cannot win our case. Again the stream of contributions is flowing in as a response to the last and heaviest attack against us. Preparations are being made for sale of the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND Certificates, which are being sent out tomorrow. Legal experts, who are sympathetic with our fight assure us that we can win our case, in spite of the power of the attack against us. But we can only win, if you are with us, and if you supply the funds for the fight.

SACCO INQUIRY HALTED; FULLER REVIEWS TROOPS

Two Workers Swelter In Charlestown Prison

BOSTON, July 14.—Governor Fuller thinks that a military review is of more importance than the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, facing death on August 10.

This was evidenced yesterday when the Massachusetts chief executive called a halt to the inquiry proceedings which have been going on for the past few weeks and decided to leave Boston for Camp Devens to inspect the 26th Division Massachusetts National Guard.

The governor, who is stopping at Rye during the hot weather, called at his office for but a few minutes yesterday and left almost immediately for the camp.

While the two workers were sweltering in the Charlestown prison yesterday anxiously awaiting the outcome of the inquiry, the governor spent the day pleasantly reviewing his crack troops.

Prove Prejudice.

During the past week there have been no developments of a sensational character. The witnesses called were mostly the signers of the affidavits which charged that Judge Webster Thayer made prejudiced remarks in public during the process of the famous trial.

The last witnesses heard thus far were three firearm experts, James H. Burns, J. Henry Fitzgerald and Albert H. Hamilton, who testified that the bullet which killed Alessandro Beradelli could not have been fired from Sacco's Colt revolver.

Vanzetti Not In Car.

At the last hearing Mrs. Carrie Facchini told the advisory committee and the governor that she had an opportunity to see all the men involved in the Bridgewater crime and they were all young and clean shaven, and that Vanzetti, who is heavily moustached, was not among them.

Vincent Brini of Plymouth also appeared, accompanied by his daughter, who acted as interpreter, to support Vanzetti's alibi for the day of the Bridgewater crime. Brini's son, Beltrano, also testified to the same effect.

Thayer Secretive.

Judge Thayer, who testified the day before yesterday, came to the State House and entered the committee room only a minute or two after Prof. James P. Richardson had been ushered from the committee's presence. An effort was made to prevent the two men from meeting, for Richardson was the author of a letter to Gov. Fuller denouncing Judge Thayer for prejudiced talk about the two condemned workers while staying at the Hanover Inn sometime in 1924.

* * *

BOSTON, July 14.—Before leaving for Camp Devens yesterday Gov. Fuller spent a few minutes talking to Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of the Federation of Churches of Greater Boston. The governor left shortly after ten o'clock.

* * *

Mayor Fails to Knock Man Off.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Awaiting a decision on his injunction restraining Mayor Schwab from removing him from his lofty perch atop the Andrews building here, Alvin "shipwreck" Kelly, seeking the flagpole sitting championship of the world, sat through a severe thunderstorm early today.

Menace Hanging Judge.

JOLIET, Ill., July 14.—Three men broke into the home here today of Judge Frederick A. Hill, who imposed sentence upon the three desperate convicted murderers sentenced to hang tomorrow for the murder of Deputy Warden Peter M. Klein. They were driven away.

Negro, Who Refused to Sell Land at Nominal Price, Brutally Beaten

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14.—Because he refused to sell his land for a price far below its market value, Arthur Hitt, Negro dirt farmer, was beaten within an inch of his life and frightened into disposing of his land.

Hitt was taken from his home, tied to a tree and savagely whipped. Fearing that he might be murdered, he sold his land for $900, far less than it was worth, three days after the beating.

U. S. WONT FIX FLOOD LEVEES IF FARMER IS POOR

Ruined Sections Open To New Spring Deluge

CONCORDIA, La., July 14.—Thousands of poor farmers in this eastern flood region of Louisiana are returning to their homes as the flood waters gradually recede from them. They are comparitively lucky, these farmers, for there are many sections of this state still immersed below a great lake of Mississippi water.

But with the final departure from the refugee camps, the farmer and his family feel again fresh injuries to their already nearly hopeless financial condition. Their houses are for the most part uninhabitable, covered with a foot or so of slime, and rotting and collapsing, even where the force of the current has not demolished them.

Their chance to raise any crop this year in the waterlogged, slush that is all that remains of their land, is slight, and wherever the crops do begin to grow, the cut worms and other pests must perforce concentrate and are putting an end to any chance that the residents might recoup part of their losses by a late harvest.

Nor is this the worse. In five great gashes the Mississippi levee lies cut, and these gaps will not be rebuilt, say the government officials, until the farmers raise at least a quarter of the cost. Not a single farmer can raise often a penny of this tax, and will have to live or starve on such charity as he can get until a crop grows next year. But that will never be if the levees break are not repaired, because of the normal spring floods. Some of the inhabitants here believe it is already too late to save the three parishes of Tensas, Concordia and Catahoula from another flood, anyway, and are too despondent to even try to plant anything.

The rills, hollows and holes are everywhere full of stinking drainage water, foul with decayed animal and vegetable matter. Swarms of mosquitoes are everywhere, malaria and yellow fever may descend upon the land like a plague any day.

Jury Secured in Birger Murder Case; Gunmen of Great Political Power

BENTON, Ill., July 14.—A jury was copleted here this afternoon in the trial of the three super southern Illinois gangsters, Charlie Birger, Art Neuman and Ray "Izzy" Hylandcharged with the murder of Mayor Joe Adams, [illegible]

Opening [illegible] were to be heard at [illegible] session, followed [illegible] imony. The [illegible] expert [illegible] The Birger [illegible] political [illegible] Illinois [illegible] crime [illegible] yer-

ITALIAN BLACK SHIRTS MOURN IRISH MUSSOLINI

O'Higgins' Funeral Made Imperialist Show

DUBLIN, July 14.—One of the most significant features of the demonstration at the funeral of Kevin O'Higgins, Free State minister of justice and of foreign affairs, and called the "Irish Mussolini" was the presence of a contingent of Italian fascists who marched, blackshirted and with militaristic bearing behind the slain man's body.

Conspicuous also were veterans of the world war who wore medals and other decorations won for service in behalf of the British Empire. The funeral was turned into an imperialist demonstration.

Only bad flying weather prevented the notorious die-hard Earl Birkenhead from flying to Dublin from London for the funeral. The earl and the entire British cabinet attended the services in a Loudon cathedral at which mass for the soul of the Free State minister's soul was celebrated.

No clue to the identity of those who inflicted the death penalty on O'Higgins has yet been secured and there is considerable doubt that the police will succeed in getting evidence on those who shot the lace minister of justice and foreign affairs.

The reason is that O'Higgins outdid the worst of the British rulers in his ferocity against Irish nationalists who refused to bend the knee to the imperialist Free State government. His execution of 77 young Irishmen marked him for vengeance and it is believed that it would be almost impossible to find a jury that would convict defendants charged with the shooting, so bitter is the feeling of the masses against the dead manKiller.

People Breathe Easier.

Foreign correspondents are sending out stories giving a falsified view of the reaction to O'Higgins's death. Instead of the general feeling of regret represented in those stories there is evident a feeling of relief, that such a monster no longer threatens the lives of the militant nationalists.

Among the ten arrested on suspicion is George Plunkett, son of Count Plunkett, who received his title from the pope. All denied guilt.

Innocent of Shooting.

O'Higgins ordered the execution of Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellowes as a reprisal following the shooting of two Free State deputies in the streets of Dublin. As O'Connor and Mellowes were in prison at the time it was quite impossible for them to have had anything to do with the shooting.

The late minister of justice introduced the infamous treason bill prescribing five years imprisonment for failure to disclose knowledge of designs against the Free State.

When a court of appeals order granted writs of habeas corpus for two republican prisoners, which would set a precedent for 12,000 others, O'Higgins had the Dail pass a "public safety" bill that blocked the release of the interned men for several months longer.

Stayed Up to Hear Shot.

Capitalist correspondents have sent out a story that O'Higgins collapsed when he heard the shots that killed his former friend Rory O'Connor. On the contrary he stayed up all night so that he would be certain that the execution took place. After O'Connor's death it was discovered that he left all his possessions to O'Higgins.

O'Higgins was an ardent admirer of the die-hard section of the British cabinet, particularly Birkenhead and Churchill. He called the former "Ireland's best friend."

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rathenberg Sustaining Fund?

O'Higgins at Funeral of Fellow Butcher



Arrow points to Vice-President Kevin O'Higgins of Ireland, as he looked while attending the funeral of Michael Collins in 1922. Left to right are Generals Dalton, O'Higgins and O'Connell. It was soon after this picture was taken that O'Higgins sentenced to death 77 young Irish revolutionists.

TREASURY READY TO RESTORE ITS GERMAN BOOTY

Alien Property Must Go Back to Aid Dawes Plan

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Return of alien property to German owners should be the first consideration of the new congress meeting in December, and the treasury will support for early passage the house bill which failed in the senate last session, acting secretary of the Treasury Mills announced today.

"If, as seems likely, most of this property is owned in Germany it should be returned, and the return of these millions would facilitate the operation of the Dawes plan during the next few years," Mills said. "This would have an important effect on the general economic situation in Europe."

The house bill would involve a settlement of about $100,000,000 to the German shipowners.

The control of alien property has been during two administratiuos a source of terrific scandals. These have evan reached the courts as during the recent trials of Daugherty and associates on charges of graft for their custody of German property.

Lowden Building Up Farmer Sentiment to Defeat Coolidge

MADISON, Wis., July 14.—While President Coolidge cavorts about in his ornate chaps and makes a spectacle of himself flshing for trout with worms, in the hope of attracting the sympathy of the western farmer and stockman, his most pronounced rival in the republican party, ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, is getting in some more realistic work.

Lowden is crystallizing opposition that is plentiful around here against Coolidge for his brutal way of defeating, vetoing and generally disappointing the farmers' hopes for farm relief thru the republican party. He addressed the members of the legislature here yesterday and talked on the problems of farmers, making an attack on the middlemen Lowden, himself a bankor, did not deal with the high rates of interest, and refused to talk on the McNary-Haugen bill, which Coolidge vetoed.

Returning to his Illinois home, Lowden received a delegation which told him that a thousand voters of Montana wanted him to run for president. As is usual in such cases, the presidential candidate expressed surprise at the last, and modestly refused to promise anything.

Engdahl Addresses Big Cleveland Meeting On War Danger, Saturday

CLEVELAND, July 14. — J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, recently returned from the Soviet Union will speak at the Public Square, Saturday, 7 p. m. on the war danger. The meeting is under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

On Sunday afternoon Engdahl will speak in Buffalo.

JACKSON ADMITS TAKING DRAGON'S CHECK FOR $2,500

Will Punish Stephenson For His Confession

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—Governor Ed Jackson has finally yielded to the incessant bombardment of publicity waged against him, and has admitted receiving one check for $2,500 from Grand Dragon D. C. Stephenson of the Ku Klux Klan "for election expenses."

Stephenson, giving up hope of being pardoned by his old friend the governor, of a murder charge on which he was convicted, has notified Prosecutor William H. Remy of Marion County that he has documentary evidence of widespread graft in the highest offices of the state government, and can also prove that the actual governing power has been for a long time the K. K. K.

When the facsimile of the first check appeared in the press, Jackson shut up like a clam, and refused to issue any statement at all. Since then the Indianapolis Times, which started the exposure has published photographs of thirty-one additional checks given by the klan or at least by its grand dragon, for election expenses and, so Stephenson says, to procure favors from Jackson and his associates in office. The documentary evidence shows that Stephenson bought up preachers, editors, women and men politicians and stump speakers of all sorts to elect Jackson.

A bitter feud is on between Jackson and Remy, the prosecutor. Jackson in admitting the passing to him of Stephenson's check, excuses himself by saying that it was in payment of "a very valuable horse." He also insists that now he will never grant a pardon to Stephenson, no matter what happens.

Chimney Worker Killed While at Work

GREENPOINT, L. I., July 14.—While, racing a tall chimney, Newell Macarter was instantly killed on the country estate of Dr. Charles M. Wooster here. His back was broken and his skull fractured.

PLENARY MEET FAILS TO REVIVE GENEVA CORPSE

Washington Ready to Bury the Thing

GENEVA, July 14.—Representatives of the three powers attending the naval conference are awaiting instructions from their respective governments since the failure of today's plenary session to bring any nearer the break in the deadlock that has gripped the affair from its very inception.

The main conflict that cannot be solved is over the question of cruiser tonnage—with Britain trying to outmanoeuver the United States and force an agreement that will make her again mistress of the sea in order adequately to strike to defend her fair flung empire. The United States, on the other hand, strives to weaken British still more and demands guns so large that they can blow British armed merchant ships off the seas in case of hostilities.

For a time it was thought that minor questions could be taken up and solved as a sem blance of success realized, but each class of naval boat taken up revealed anew the general world-wide antagonism and the inability to agree on anything.

As usual the British chief, W. C. Bridgeman and the head of the American delegation, Hugh Gibson, try to put on bold fronts and proclaim the fiction that the conference is progressing.

Everyone knows that this is pure myth.

All the delegates would like to be relieved of further stage-play for the benefit of the newspaper reporters and the constituents of the governments represented, but do not know how to let go of the thing.

Washington Admits Failure.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Government officials are now pretty well convinced that the Geneva naval conversations at Geneva are utterly useless. The deadlock cannot be broken and nothing remains of the thing except to instruct Gibson and Jacobly be sent to the American delegation and a motion will be made to adjourn and refer to the regular diplomatic corps the further consideration of the matter. This is a device to enable the delegates to Geneva officially to leave the corpse of the thing where it is. It has been dead for some time and it cannot remain in a certain stage of decomposition, but must get steadily worse, so the sooner it is buried, the better.

HANKOW ARMIES MOVE TO SMASH CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Three Columns Driving Against Nanking

WUHAN (Hankow), July 14.—Three armies are ready for a drive on Nanking and Chiang Kai-shek in whose forces there is widespread disaffection according to reports reaching here.

One of the Wuhan armies, headed by General Chiang Fai Kue, is the best disciplined and equipped of all the revolutionary divisions, the Iron Army which lead the victorious march of the liberation movement northward from Canton a year ago.

Boycott Hurts Chiang.

The anti-Japanese boycott is mobilizing great masses of workers, students and peasants whose strikes and demonstrations Chiang Kai-shek dare not suppress since such a move would align him with Japan and further weaken his government with the population.

Then Nanking government in order to meet its military budget has ordered a substantial increase in taxes which is alienating both the foreign businessmen and the Chinese traders and manufactrurers which formed Chiang's principal base of support.

The general impression here and in other Chinese centers, among the foreign population, is that the Wuhan government is showing unexpected strength while Nanking is weakening. If Chiang armies are defeated in the first clash with the Wuhan forces observers predict either his speedy collapse or a new alignment with Wuhan dominating the alliance.

LABOR DELEGATES FIX SOVIET UNION REPLY TO GREEN

Scorn Secrecy Charges; Stress Publicity

A denial that there had been the slightest attempt at "secrecy" in the appeal for funds issued by the Trade Union Delegation which will leave for the Soviet Union the latter part of this month, was made yesterday by spokesmen for the delegation.

"President Green," said one of the delegation," tries in his statement to the press to create the impression that we made all our preparations in secret. As a matter of fact the whole question of the delegation, its composition and purposes, was discussed publicly at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. There has been continual publicity sent out by our secretary, Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, and the press has dealt with the matter at length."

To Make Public Report.

"We have not sent our appeal out to the general labor movement because the delegation is unofficial and we did not wish to add to the friction engendered by the hostility of President Green and Vice President Woll to the delegation and its entirely legitimate purpose which is to gather and lay before the American people the important facts relative to the Soviet Union, its form of government and the opinion of the delegation as to the proper relationships between the Soviet Union and the United States."

Senator Borah, it is learned, will use the report which the Trade Union delegation will compile when it returns, as additional material in the investigation he is making of the policy pursued by the state department toward the Soviet Union.

Composition of Delegation.

The entire personnel of the delegation has not yet been fixed but those mentioned as taking an active part in its formation are:

William Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists, William Mitch, secretary of the Indiana district of the United Mine Workers, E. J. Manion of the Railway Telegraphers, Tim Healy, of the Firemen and Oilers, Timothy Shea of the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Phil Ziegler, editor of the Railway Clerk, Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, Albert Coyle and L. E. Sheppard, president of the Railway Conductors, chairman of the delegation.

John Brophy, former president of District 2, U. M. W. A., and head of the "Save the Union" ticket in the last election, has been mentioned as an additional member of the delegation but has not yet accepted.

Wm. Jett Lauck, economist for a number of labor organizations, Jerome Davis, and Frank P. Walsh, nationally known labor attorney, will also accompany the delegation.

The response to the appeal for the needed funds has been satisfactory, members of the delegation stated.

Nut Law Barring 'Dog' And Pop Passes Board

SCARSDALE, N. Y., July 11.—Scarsdale high school athletes yesterday cogitated that they will no longer be able to treat on soda pop and "hot dogs" as the result of a village ordinance passed by the Scarsdale board of trustees.

The ordinance prohibits the operation of frankfurter, peanut and refreshment stands within the village limits. Mrs. Ruth Johnson, the only woman member of the board, who introduced the ordinance, said she was working in conjunction with Clinton Leonard, physical training director and athletic coach of the high school.

Chamber of Commerce Man Says Must Recognize USSR

MOSCOW, July 11.—Clarence de Knight, Washington attorney representing the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in a speech as a banquet here last night expressed a strong hope that the United States would soon give full diplomatic recognition to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The speech was made at a banquet attended by American business men and two Yale professors, Jerome Davis and George F. Counts. All are on a tour of study and business in the Soviet Union.

Jersey Traction Kings Fighting for Monopoly

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14.—The Public Service Corporation thru its subsidiary the Public Service Transportation Co. and its attorney, William H. Speer, announced that it would fight the franchise turned over to the Central Avenue Bus Co. by the Jersey City commissioners.

The action of Mayor Hague and the Jersey City commissioners does not meet with the drive and the approval of the Public Service Corporation which is out to gain 100 per cent control of Bus and Street Car Service in the state of New Jersey. It has a great deal of influence over the State Public Utilities Commission.

This corporation thru the republican party which controls the state legislature and all the important committees of the state dominates the entire state. The action of the state legislature in removing the paving costs from the corporation saves it hundreds of thousands of dollars. The attempts to monopolise the transportation of passengers and increase the fares of bus rides, and street car rides is only part of their conspiracy to rob the public of millions of dollars for their own purposes.

Charged With Theft as Wife and Child Starve

When Lester Betterly appeared before Magistrate Short in the Bridge Plaza court yesterday in answer to a charge of theft, he told the judge that the only food he, his wife Edith and baby infant daughter, Dora, had had for the past three weeks had been milk and a few buns.

Betterly showed plainly the effect of starvation and his wife was on the verge of collapsing in court. He was employed as a deckhand on an excursion steamer but was unemployed for the last two weeks.

The police said they found six pawn tickets in his possession when he was arrested.

The judge said that it was not in his power to show clemency and held Betterly without bail for the grand jury.

Wilbur andWork Divide Up Naval Oil Reserves Patronage; Leases Back

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Virtually complete control of naval oil reserves and all leases will return officially to the navy department on August 1, under an agreement reached today between Secretary of Navy Wilbur and Secretary of Interior Work.

This agreement provides that full control of the reserves shall be vested in navy inspectors, thus restoring the status that existed prior to the executive order of President Harding which transferred control to the interior department. President Coolidge, following the Supreme Court's decision attacking the validity of President Harding's act, revoked the executive order.

The oil scandal and the subsequent prosecution of the principals resulted from leases made in the reserves by ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall.

Arrest Tim Buck for Telling Ford's Workers About Trip to Russia

TORONTO, July 1.—(By Mail)—Tim Buck was arrested in Ford City, while addressing an open air meeting on a vacant lot adjoining the new Ukrainian Labor Temple. Comrade Buck has recently returned from Russia, and was describing his trip to an enthusiastic audience.

Buck's demand for the reason for his arrest was met with bullying and insults from the police, and it was found that the Desk Sergeant had received orders not to grant bail.

A delegation to the Mayor, Gillsardy," who was elected on his "friend of the working class" slogan, was greeted with vague hints about crushing out this red stuff and references to higher authorities.

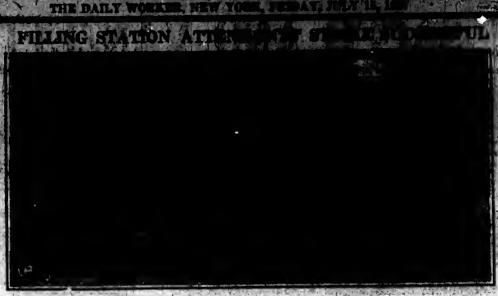
After keeping Buck in the lock-up all night among bed-bugs and drunks, he was released on the astonishingly low bail of $25.00, after the total refusal of bail the night before.

The 4,000 Ford production workers, who have been working three days a week, have now been laid off for an indefinite period. They are beginning to fell the pinch, and the "friend of the working class" isn't taking any chances on their hearing anything about this Russian stuff.

Flogging Verdict Soon.

TOCCOA, Ga., July 14.—The jury in the trial of Elmer Clark, charged with the flogging of Mrs. Analey Bowers and her 15-year-old son, Lloyd, was expected to bring in a verdict soon. Three more people remain to be tried for the flogging.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?



FILLING STATION ATTE[illegible]

Photo shows "gas" line at one of the few filling stations in Chicago having a supply of fuel on hand after filling station attendants had struck.

STATE McANDREW MUST GO BECAUSE OF SCHOOL GRAFT

Chicago Superintendent Viciously Anti-Labor

Superintendent William McAndrew of the Chicago School Board is charged with helping to rob the board's funds at the rate of one million a year. This interesting fact was brot to light by the new president of the board, J. Lewis Coath. McAndrew must go before September 1st is the demand of Coath.

Coath says the money was filched from the board's treasury thru a graft arrangement which enables crooked officials to roll up "nice little piles" when holding office. It was paid to middlemen who got school contracts to resell to companies and these middlemen in turn make a rebate to the officials for the favor.

Always Against Labor.

This closes another chapter in the history of the struggles of the Chicago teachers with the open shop bosses who make up the personnel of the school board. It was these representatives of big business in Chicago who imported McAndrew from New York to break the teachers' union.

Fought Union.

As soon as he took office he began a campaign for the abolition of any organized activity conducted by the teachers. He carried on a ruthless fight against the teachers' councils, a form of shop meetings held weekly by the organized teachers. He finally succeeded in abolishing them. He seized the teachers' right to hold bulletins in the school buildings announcing their union meetings, he threw many teachers out of work by crowding the classrooms, he fought for a cut in teacher's wages and an increase in wages of principles and older teachers thus employing the old game of creating divisions among workers.

He installed the system of secret markings of examination papers for teachers which was useful for discrimination against aggressive and militant teachers. He docked their wages if they were laid off with illness.

It is interesting to note that the systematic attack which he conducted against the teachers were made under the pretense of saving money.

Filth, Negligence in Kings County Hospital Bared by Ex-Patients

Exposing the careless and unhygienic manner in which the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, is conducted, twelve former patients testified before Commissioner of Accounts Higgins yesterday that they were given dirty linen.

That complaints of patients about illness and requests for water were completely disregarded was also revealed by the witnesses.

Inquiry To Be Made Into Detention of 38 Chinese Seamen

Congressman La Guardia has written to Secretary of Labor Davis and demanded an immediate investigation into the detention of the thirty-eight Chinese seamen who are being held incommunicado on Ellis Island following an alleged mutiny on the Holland-American liner the Rotterdam a few weeks ago.

The seamen were hired at $6 per week at Rotterdam during a strike and were promised entry into the United States on their arrival here by Capt. Peter Van Der Heusen. They were not informed that a strike was in progress, according to Michael Murphy of the International Seamen's Club at 26 South St.

On the trip across the men were forced to endure revolting living conditions. They were fed on an uninterrupted diet of rice and wormy dried fruit and housed in filthy, damp quarters.

Captain Lies to Crew.

On their arrival in Hoboken, Van Der Heusen told them that they could not go ashore as it was contrary to the immigration laws. The Chinese workers, infuriated at the deception which was practiced upon them, forced their way to the street.

They were arrested and sent to Ellis Island where they are now being held incommunicado, according to their counsel, Hugo Pollack, who said that all efforts on his part to interview his clients have been frustrated by the island officials.

In La Guardia's letter to Davis he urges that the investigation be directed especially to discover if the steamship companies are in conspiracy to unlawfully obtain admission of Chinese into the United States and are holding out promises to Chinese workers that such entry can be made.

General Says 50,000 Marines Needed to Beat the Nicaraguans

General Rafael de Nogales, a professional soldier of Venezuelan nationality hit of wide experience throughout Spanish America has arrived in New York and states that American dollar diplomacy is arousing a storm of resentment all over the southern republics. Both sides in the Nicaraguan conflict, he says, know that American bankers headed by Brown Bros. are responsible for the Diaz regime in Nicaragua and the American intervention there.

Nogales stated that he had visited the army of General Sandino, which consisted of about a thousand well armed patriots opposing U. S. rule and that altho so few in number, they would be able to resist the invaders unless at least 10,000 troops were sent against them because of the nature of the country and the sympathy of the population.

Pitched Ball Kills Player.

MACON, Ga., July 14.—A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Ray Mann, third baseman of the Macon team in the South Atlantic League, who was struck over the heart by a pitched ball in the third inning of the game yesterday and killed. Tom Farrell, who was playing his first professional year with the Asheville team, was pitching at the time.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

WM. GREEN TELLS LONGSHOREMEN TO VOTE OLD PARTY

Matty Woll Selects His Friend Ryan as Pres.

Addressing the 29th annual convention of the Longshoremen's union at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth St., yesterday morning, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor used an opportunity to take a slam at working class political action.

He asserted "trade unions in Europe have participated in politics for many years so now we find people in America who think we should do likewise.

"To this I object. It might be all right for other countries but we here in the United States should continue our policy of rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies."

Plays to the Galleries.

As almost one third of the 200 delegates at the convention are Negroes, Green said that "the American Federation of Labor welcomes into its ranks all workers irrespective of their color, creed or politics. All workers no matter on what they disagree, are eligible to join the American trade union movement."

Matthew Woll, president of the Union Life Insurance Company addressed the convention and urged the assembled delegates to instruct the officers to be elected by the convention to give it their utmost support.

Ryan Next President.

Referring to Joseph P. Ryan, vice-president of the union and president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, Woll said that "we have fought shoulder to shoulder during the last two years to rid the local trade unions of the Communists.

According to rumors, Ryan is slated to be elected president of the union when the convention closes Saturday. It has been meeting every morning since Monday when the first session was held.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Another Nungesser Rumor.

CHICOUTIMI, Que., July 14.—Unverified reports that Nungesser and Coli, ill-fated French aviators who launched a Paris-to-New York non-stop flight recently and since have not been heard from, had been found, were revived here today by two Indians.

They came into Chicoutimi with a story that they had seen a wrecked airplane and had even touched it with their fingers in a dense bush near here.

Sleep In Automobiles.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 14.—Hundreds of persons from New York spent the night in parked autobiles on the road from Valhalla to Yorktown in an attempt to escape the sweltering heat, police reported today.

The road is high and there is always a fair breeze. No attempt was made by the police to interfere with the outdoor sleeping parties.

Cops Shoot Into Car.

When the automobile in which Thomas Moran and his wife were riding in did not stop immediately at the command of police yesterday it was chased by the cops who shot into the car as they went along.

Mrs. Moran was wounded in the back during the period of the chase. It was discovered when the two of them were placed under arrest.

Lindens Atlantic Flight.

LE BOURGET, Paris, July 14.—"The Columbia may accompany Captain Courtney on his flight across the Atlantic," Charles A. Levine said here today.

"If we can arrange it, we may fly with Courtney from Ireland to Newfoundland," said [illegible] "I made no other [illegible] never [illegible] as his [illegible]

CHI[illegible] A. D[illegible] Mich[illegible] field [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible]

KOSLOFF TO LEAD BALLET AT CONEY ISLAND BENEFIT

Alexander Kosloff, Metropolitan Opera House star, appearing with his famous ballet in Al Borodine's "Prince Igor" will feature the Coney Island Stadium Concert which will be held Saturday for the benefit of left wing cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers.

Kosloff, who is the master of one of the largest studios in The city, entered the Ballet School maintained by the Russian Government at Moscow when he was 10 years old. At the age of 17 he graduated with high honors, the youngest pupil ever to attain such a distinction.

As a teacher of dancing Alexis Kosloff has had spectacular success. Many stage productions have been arranged by him, among them, the Wanderer, Chu Chin Chow, The Passing Show, Miss Simplicity, Sinbad, Peter Pan, The Love Song, Le Coq D'Or, Sunny and others. John Barrymore, Julia Arthur, Marion Davies, Alice Brady, Ann Pennington, Corinne Griffith, etc, have at various times studied under his direction.

New York Symphony

Erno Rapee who is going to conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 at the Coney Island Stadium, Saturday night, was a well known concert pianist before he took up orchestral conducting.

From conductor Rapee turned to motion picture presentation, taking over the William Fox Theatre in Philadelphia. He conducted a special concert of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in 1925 and later returned to his native city of Budapest, where he directed numerous concerts.

In addition to the unique program, Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers Joint Board will report on the Furriers situation. The lawyers of the Minoola trial will also address the vast gathering.

Tickets are $1 for general admission and $2 for reserved seats.

* * *

Paterson Again Raises $300.

$300 was again received in the defense office, as proceeds from an affair given by the workers organization in Paterson. L. Nelson made the appeal.

* * *

Ten dollars were raised by the tenants of 688 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, collected in the defense office, with the promise that they will make all efforts to further help the defense.

* * *

The Shoe Fitters of Albert & Son forwarded $12.95 which they raised in their shop. The money was brought in by D. Bedkovitz and D. Rames.

* * *

Geo. Simkins of Detroit forwarded $5 to the defense and A. Ordin of Rochester sent $5. In answer to an appeal the defense fund $26 was raised at a farewell party for a friend leaving the city, at 2700 Bronx Park E.

* * *

Carpenters and Electricians Wanted.

Carpenters and Electricians attention! There is a lot of work in connection with the Coney Island Stadium Concert that must be done immediately. If you can spare a few hours of your time come to the Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

We also request all sympathizers who own cars and are willing to help to report to the Defense Committee. Very important work has to be done.

Smith Airplane Well on Way to Hawaii; Passed Farallones at Mid Day

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—A message received at naval headquarters this afternoon from the naval compass station on the Farallon Islands, 20 miles west of the Golden Gate, said:

"Plane heard but not sighted. Passed. Flew northward of Islands. Headed directly west."

The message apparently had been filed at 12:15 p. m., and indicated that all was well on the first leg of Ernest Smith's flight to Hawaii.

German Jews Bare Bias In Immigration Quotas

BERLIN, July 14.—Charging that the immigration authorities are discriminating against Jewish immigrants among the German quotas permitted to enter the United States, German Jews will send a protest to the State Department.

In filling out the immigration forms, the letter charges, German citizens of Jewish faith are compelled to designate their race as Hebrew. The protest was originally addressed to the Department of Labor which passed the buck to the State Department.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Boarders Wanted

in the Catskill Mountains. First class Hungarian kitchen. Clean airy rooms. Big pine forest and bathing nearby. Address: Joseph Kohn, South Cairo, N. Y.

Chicago Readers Are Urged to Purchase Their Tickets Before Sunday

By SAM HAMMERMARK.

CHICAGO, July 14.—All those in Chicago and vicinity who wish to help The DAILY WORKER should buy their tickets for the excursion from here to Michigan City, Indiana, on Sunday, July 17, not later than Saturday evening of the preceding day. The DAILY WORKER will not profit from the sale of tickets sold at the pier on Sunday. Tickets are sold at the Workers Party office, 19 South Lincoln St., 156 West Washington Blvd., third floor, Room 26, Vitin, 2118 S. Halsted St., Prethett Office, 2300 Roosevelt Road, Ny 7th, 2003 N. California Ave., Young Workers League, 3444 West Division St.

Mother Bloor who has just arrived from the west will address the excursion crowds. The steamer will leave the Goodrich dock at Municipal Pier at 9.30 a. m., and will return at 7 p. m. The round trip ticket costs $2.00. This will include one month's trial subscription to trade of DAILY WORKER or three months to the Young Worker.

Wall Street Still Gets World's Gold Supply

WASHINGTON, July 14.—For the first six months of this year, the United States had a favorable balance of trade of $240,758,000, compared to an unfavorable balance last year of $93,000,000, the commerce department announced today.

Exports for the period totaled $2,368,000,000, a gain of $161,831,000. Imports were $2,127,090,000, a decrease of $174,000,000.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!



LEFT WING UNIONISM

By DAVID J. SAPOSS

of Brookwood Labor College

AMONG academic people writing about labor problems David J. Saposs has become closer than anyone else to the practical problems of various forces that are at work in the labor movement at the present time. He has worked with Professor Commons for many years. He has investigated labor disputes, studied labor's needs, and has written extensively on outstanding labor events.

Left Wing Unionism represents a historical study of the origin and development of left wing movements among the trade unions. "Starting from syndicalism, revolutionism, dual unionism, revolutionary and opportunistic radicalism, in their numerous manifestations among the socialists, Anarchists, I. W. W.'s and Communists are the themes of this book. No worker active in the labor movement could afford to be without this book, which is full of documentary material and its charters a very useful reference volume.



The Seamen's Journal wrote of it: "Saposs has written a book about 'Left Wing Unionism.' The book presents a fair and unbiased account of a question that is usually dismissed without much consideration from the mind of the conservative labor official because it makes him see red."

William Z. Foster says of this book: "Every militant trade unionist should own a copy of Saposs' 'Left Wing Unionism.' Follow this advice and secure a copy of the book."

Cloth Bound, 192 pp., $1.50.

READ ALSO

THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS
By Margaret Larkin ..... —15

WHAT'S WRONG IN THE CARPENTER'S UNION ..... —10

WORLD LABOR UNITY
By Scott Nearing ..... —15

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ENGDAHL URGES AMERICAN WORKERS HAVE DEFENSE WEEK AGAINST BOSSES

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., (By Mail)—"This week is defense week throut the Union of Soviet Republics, but it should also be made a 'Defense Week' by workers here in the United States," declared J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, in speaking on "The New War Danger" at the Labor Lyceum here.

"For the new war being planned against the Soviet Union is not only an attack on the First Workers' Republic," said Engdahl. "It is also an attack on the working class in this country. Any defeat suffered by the workers of the Soviet Union is a defeat also administered to the workers of this country, because such a defeat will only strengthen American exploiting interests at home in their oppression of labor here."

Engdahl urged greater activity in the trade unions, and among the workers generally, to overcome the prejudice against the Soviet Union being spread, not only by the capitalist press, but by the reactionary labor officialdom within the ranks of the workers.

Engdahl declared that much prejudice could be neutralize by pointing out the achievements of the Russian workers and peasants during the ten years that they had been in power.

"Industry everywhere throuout the Soviet Union is showing a greater production than ever before," said Engdahl, who has just returned from the Soviet Union. "Agriculture is witnessing a phenomenal development."

"Much material is being published in The DAILY WORKER from day to day, giving facts and figures," continued Engdahl. "This should be spread as widely as possible, in fact, one of the best supports of the Soviet Union today is a powerful and growing press of the working class in this country."

TEXTILE WORKERS AT CHESTER, PA., RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM TEXTILE WORKERS OF U. S. S. R.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
CHESTER, Pa., (By Mail).—"One of the most encouraging mbsages that the textile workers of the United States can send to the textile Workers of the Soviet Union is that they are organizing and building a powerful union of their industry in this country," said J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, in addressing a group of textile workers here.

This city, next to Philadelphia, is the largest textile renter in the state, but the workers are not organized. As a result they are victimized by their employers, as has already been pointed out in an article in The DAILY WORKER by Pat Devine.

Engdahl told of his visit to the Soviet textile center at Ozerov, to the south of Moscow, where the Russian textile workers showed a great desire to develop closer contacts with the textile workers of this country. He said they had been greatly interested by the Passaic textile strike.

Engdahl told how the Russian textile industry was being developed successfully by the workers themselves, pointing out that this should be an example and an inspiration to the workers in all countries in their struggles against their oppressors.

Heat Wave Tides Poincare Cabinet Over Till Autumn

PARIS, July 14.—The Poincare Gévernment has literally "weathered" the crisis precipitated in the Chamber over the question of an increase in the wages of Government employees. The vacation period is about to open and the statesmen of France are champing to get away from the sweltering capital to cooler climes.

M. Poincare took the bit in his teeth and defied the opposition to vote him down. He received in vote of confidence 317 to 260—and the Government adjourned till October.

It is freely prophesied in the Chamber that the present cabinet will not hold out very long after the commencement of the Fall session.

?? Sail for Visit to Soviet Union on World Tourist Trip

Thirty-two men and women sailed on the Swedish-American liner "Grinsholm" this morning for a week's visit to the Soviet Union.

After arriving at Leningrad the party will go by rail to Moscow, where it will visit the factories, worker' homes, workers' rest rooms, schools and colleges. Trips to neighboring cities and villages, including a visit to the mammoth electric power station at Volkhov-Stroi, are included in the itinerary.

Ample time will be given the tourists to witness the theatrical renaissance of the Soviet Union. The tourists will be given an opportunity to attend the concerts, movies and plays which make Moscow, what Lee Simonson, director of the New York Theatre Guilds, calls the theatrical capital of the world.

The entire trip will last six weeks. Those sailing were:

Miss Fannie Horowitz, New York City; Miss Bessie Kielik, New York City; Miss Anna Zweilon, New York City; Mr. Herman Pinsker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Nathan Shield, New York City; Mr. Ephraim Soshen, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Paperno, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Cooperman, New York City; Mr. Jacob Mendelevitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Joseph Moldaver, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Francis T. Duwer, Sacramento, Calif.; Miss Sarah Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Esther Sosnovsky, and daughter, Ethel Sosnovsky, age 8, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. Michael Schaffer, New York City; Mr. Louis Rabinowitz, Passaic, N. J.; Mr. Herman Brody, Peekskill, N. Y.; Mr. James Trushinsky, Chicago, Ill.; Herman Skopp, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. M. M. Mazmanian, Medford, Mass.; Mrs. Bertha Pikulin, Hamtramurk, Mich.; Mrs. Anna Andres, Dallas, Texas; Mr. Benjamin Scheinfinkel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mildred Scheinfinkel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sydney Scheinfinkel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Evelyn Duhins, New York City; Mr. H. Schegloff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Joseph Rody, Wauwatosn, Wis.; Mr. Herman Meyer, Olympia, Washington.

Italian Cannon Practice Brings French Protest

LONDON, July 14. The Matin reports, says Reuter, that the mayor of Lansiehourg (Savoie) has protested to the Italian Consul at Chambery against Italian artillery practice, which, he states, is being carried out in violation of the treaty of annexation of 1861, on Mont Cenis, near the Franco-Italian frontier.

In consequence of the shooting, it is declared, a number of persons on the French side have been compelled to leave the chalets and camp out, in spite of the snow, at a height of about 6,000 feet.

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Blehr, Former Premier of Norway, Dies at 80

LONDON, July 14.—Otto Blehr, former premier of Norway died today according to a central news dispatch from Oslo.

The former premier was known as "The Grand Old Man" by his political friends and for 47 years had been the leader of the Norwegian liberals. He was 80 years old.

Roumanian Politrians to Hide King's Death.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 14. —Roumanian government has laid down a rigid censorship and newspapers are not permitted to print anything concerning the King's condition. The new parliament meets on July 17th and it is reported that if the King dies before that time, the government intends to keep it a secret in order to avoid calling a session of the old Parliament, in which the present Bratiano government was in a minority.

Recall Demanded



Petitions demanding the recall of Mayor George P. Cryer of Los Angeles have been put into circulation. Six charges set forth include alleged laxity in enforcing laws.

CAL AND KELLOGG BLESS RED HUNTS OF PATRIOTEERS

That President Coolidge has blessed the Red-hitting campaign of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the statement made by Mrs. Alfred Brousseau, president-general of that organization, in an open letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The open letter of Mrs. Brousseau is a reply to Mrs. Catt's criticism of the D. A. R. pamphlet entitled "The Common Enemy," in which Communism, socialism and liberalism are lumped together as a "world revolutionary movement which proposes to destroy civilization and christianity." Mrs. Catt referred to the patrioteers conducting the "red hunts" as interesting cases for a psychologist.

Announcing that the D. A. R. would continue its campaign against radical and liberal organizations, Mrs. Brousseau says, "We have the approval of too many leaders of thought in the United States including President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg."

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Piloting Columbia



Maurice Drouhin, noted French aviator, engaged by Charles A. Lertzo, owner of the transatlantic plane Columbia to make the flight back to New York with him in the Columbia.

The Political Situation in France

By MICHEL HOLLAY.

PARIS, (By Mail)—For several weeks past Franre's home politics have been subjected to violent oscillations. In the second half of 1926 the fall of the franc caused the rupture of the left Bloc. When their leaders, Herriot and Painleve entered Poincare's Ministry of "National Unity," the Radical Socialists veered to the Right. At the Congress of Lyons the Socialist Party also diverted its policy to the pillar of bourgeois society. And while Poincare, the saviour of the franc, overwhelmed the French people with new taxes amounting to thousands of millions, Painleve, the Radical Minister of War submitted his imperialistic project of armaments, Herriot, the Freemason and Radical Minister of Instruction, fraternised with the bishops, and the Socialists unanimously voted for the mobilization law of the "Socialist" Paul Boncour.

The "national unity of all constitutional forces" had become a fart. It was to be strengthened against Communism in France as the first and essential step towards opposing the Soviet Union. Barthou, Minister of Justice, initiated an elaborately worked-out case of espionage against the revolutionary workers, which, however, rested on far too weak a basis. Sarraut, Minister of the Interior, with the blood of Gastfet in his veins, started a furious persecution of the Communists. The entire press, from the Royalist "Action Francaise" to the "Socialist" "Populaire," is set on attacking Communism and the Soviet Union.

* * *

Only one factor was neglected in preparing this wholesale reactionary plan, but it was the most important factor, the French working class. Poincare's cruelly oppressive financial schedule, the warlike mobilization and military armament plans of the Socialist Paul Boncour and the Radical War Minister Painleve, the simultaneous offensive of the capitalists against the workers' wages, the rise in the cost of living, and the wage-agitation against the Soviet Union now threaten to ruin the ambitious programme of the bourgeoisie.

The supplementary elections, a true barometer of home politics, point to this. In the almost exclusively rural department of Ardre, the slogan which was supported by one and all from the Fascist Lafont to the Socialist Renaudel, was as follows: "All against one." All patriots, good Republicans, against the Communists, those traitors and enemies of civilization!" The Communist candidate was not elected. But the result in itself amounts to a great victory of the Communists in their fight against economic and political reaction, in their struggle for peace. The 9000 Communist voters of 1926 increased in the first election campaign to 15,-600. In the second campaign, the Communist candidate united 25,000 votes. The "National Bloc" won by a majority of only 3000 votes. That cannot be called a victory. The reaction is well aware of the fact, for the outcry against the Communist danger has become all the louder and culminates in the demand for the "British panacea," the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

* * *

On the same Sunday two further elections also took place. At Jory, a suburb of Paris, the Communist mayor had been compelled to quit his office. For the sake of ensuring an election on a broader basis, two other Communist town-councillors likewise abdicated. The candidature put up was the sailor Dumouhn at one time condemned to four years' arrest for anti-militarist propaganda on board the warship "Courbet" during the Moroccan war. The outcome of the election was a splendid victory for the Communists and for tha amnesty. Of 7828 registered votes, 4258 fall to the share of the Communist list. In comparison with the elections of 1925, the Communist gained 700 votes, while the National Bloc lost 2000 and the Left Bloc 200.

At the elections in a relatively bourgeois district of Paris, the so-called "Grandes Carrieres," the Communists doubled their number of votes (advancing from 1798 in 1925 to 3288), while the Socialists lost half their former total (registering 4304 instead of 8324) and the National Bloc maintained the level of 5544.

What is the purport of these returns? Though no general conclusions can be gained from these few individual elections, they yet speak unmistakably of a vigorous process of radicalization among the French working population as also of the rally of the French bourgeoisie around the standard of reaction.

* * *

They show the tendency of the population of France to collect around two opposite poles, the bourgeois and the Communist and the tendency towards gradual dissolution on the democracy. These elections have caused the greatest consternation part of the parties of the Left Bloc, the parties of bourgeois in the Radical-Socialist and Socialist parties. If these two parties desire to save their present Parliamentary position, they will again have to form a Left Bloc for the general Parliamentary elections which are to come off in the spring of 1928. But this, can only be possible, if the French Socialists veer still more to the Right. For even now the "Quotidien," the official organ of the Radical Party, has formulated its conditions to the Socialists.

"If an alliance with the Communists is automatically prescribed (as the Communist candidate is placed as in connection with elections at which the head of the parties of the Left), any grouping of the Democratic forces is out of the question."

A further possibility, which depends on the attitude of the Radicals is that this critical situation of the old Left Bloc parties may endanger the Poincare Ministry. Already various indications of crisis are apparent, chief among them the fact that the Parliament has refused the plan so energetically defended by Poincare of handing over the match monopoly to the Swedish match trust.

* * *

Meanwhile the reactionary course of the Poincare government is being further pursued. The arrest on May 1st of Monmousseau, General Secretary of the Unitarian Trade Unions, has recently been followed by that of comrade Pierre Semard, General Secretary of the Communist Party of France, who was quite illegally taken to prison on his return to Paris from the last meeting of the E. C. C. I., although the police had no due authority to arrest him.

In direct contrast to this violent political persecution of the revolutionary workers, we may witness the comedy which the French authorities (Aline Daudet), the leader of the Royalists, to play with them. This Royalist, condemned to six month's imprisonment for libel, defied the police by entrenching himself behind wire entanglements in the house of the "Action Francaise" with several hundred Royalists to defend him. That the police prefect should finally have come in person to conduct him in a private car to the prison with the promise of every facility and a speedy release for this non-political delinquent, while at the same time our comrades are treated so brutally that three anarchists have for the last 20 days been on hunger-strike to enforce their release is highly-charartteristic of the inrreasingly reactionary directives of the Poincare government.

Drujelovsky Executed As Anti-Soviet Spy; Forged Papers for U.S.

MOSCOW, July 14.—Serguis Drujelovsky, who was sentenced to death on Tuesday on the charge of espionage and the fabrication and forgery of documents against the Soviet Union, has been executed.

Drujelovsky's trial brought out evidence of his forgery of documents purporting to show Communist propaganda in the United States at the time of Senator Borah's campaign for the recognition of Soviet Russia, which were instrumental in turning the tide of public opinion against recognition.

Secretary Kellogg has refused to comment on the revelation of the nature of the documents used by the State Department as a basis for refusal of recognition. No denial has been made, official or otherwise.

* * *

Report Mme. Klepikoff.

BERLIN, July 14.—It is reported here that Mme. Klepikoff, accused of aiding her husband, Commandes Klepikoff, formerly of the Baltic Fleet, who was recently executed for espionage on behalf of Great Britain, has been sentenced to death by a court-martial at Kronstadt.

Klepikoff had confessed to giving a report to the British Intelligence Agent in Finland, containing information on the condition of the Soviet armed forces, particularly the navy.

Mme. Klepikoff, according to the report, had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for complicity, but on the failure of the Supreme Court to confirm this sentence, she was brought before a court-martial for trial.

Woman in Trans-Ocean Plane in Trial Flight

CHICAGO, July 14.—The trans-Pacific hop plane, of Miss Mildred Doran arrived here at Maywood Field at 1:47 P. M. today after a perilous flight through rain storms and wind.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Total Quake Victims Number 1,000; Arab Towns Suffer Most

JERUSALEM, Palestine, July 14. Compared with the last severe earthquake of ninety years ago, when Tiberias and Safed were destroyed and 5,000 persons perished, Monday's disaster in Trans-Jordania and Palestine is greater, because it was more widespread, although the actual loss of life is smaller.

The modernly-built towns, with concrete structures, suffered comparatively little, hence the casualties were more or less confined to the primitive Arab villages, where the tiny clay huts were crumpled in the first shock, burying the hapless occupants.

The Hebrew University in Jerusalem is among the greatest sufferers, the destruction of the laboratories and the resulting interruption of the work of scientific research being conservatively appraised at a loss of $50,000.

Avert Epidemic.

Scientists working in the laboratories were also trapped when the doors slammed to. These men jumped through the windows, burying test-tubs filled with cholera, dysentary and typhoid bacteria, thus preventing the deadly tubes from being smashed and possibly averting an epidemic of disease.

Religious edifices suffered especially, a shocking thing in this predominantly religious community. The Dome of the Rock, the Chapel of the Ascension, the Basilica in Bethlahem, the Armenian Church in Jarusalem, David's Tower and the Church Missionary Society School were all badly damaged.

* * *

MOSCOW, July 14.—Mme. Klepikoff, who admitted that she had cooperated with her husband in spying for the British secret service, has been sentenced to death by a court-martial at Kronstadt.

TORY TRADE HIT; SOVIET INDUSTRY BOOMING RAPIDLY

U.S. Firm Gets Right to Develop USSR Oil

BERLIN, July 14.—While Great Britain is suffering heavy losses as the result of the Soviet Union boycott, the USSR is having amazing success in securing credits and machinery from other capitalist powers—particularly the United States and Germany and Czechoslovakia.

On the heels of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the Standard and Vacuum Oil Companies, comes the announcement that contracts calling for an outlay of $15,000,000 for the development of coal mines in the Donets and Moscow basins have been concluded by the Soviet concessions committee and an American firm, Stuart, James and Cooke of New York.

Tories Hit Hard.

Great Britain, which depended on the Soviet Union for much of its raw material, has been hard hit by the Soviet boycott, while the USSR is importing machinery from Germany and Czechoslovakia.

That American bankers may extend a huge industrial credit, totalling over $100,000,000, to the Soviet Union is an opinion widely entertained here. A representative of Dillon, Read & Co. is said to have met Tchicherin and Rakovsky at secret meetings laid here in June.

Reports from Moscow state that American business men who have gone to the Soviet Union from the Chamber of Commerce Conference of Stockholm are showing an increased interest in Soviet trade and industry.

FORECAST BENITO WILL FALL THRU ECONOMIC SMASH

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mussolini's regime may be cut to shreds between the twn blades of high prices and low wages, arcording to reports received by the department of commerce from its agents in various parts of Italy. Snatches of these dispatches, published in Commerce Reports, reveal the hectic flush of Italian prosperity against an ashen background of the lowest wages and highest prices in Europe.

Italian labor, in fact, is the cheapest skilled labor in the world, according to a commercial attache who reports that Italian shipbuilding firms have taken contracts from under the noses of British and Japanese builders. As a result the Fascist regime is building up a large surplus of commodities for export trade, the workers at home being unable through low pay to buy back more than a fraction of what they have produced.

Fake Prosperity.

With Italian trade booming in the Balkans and along the Mediterranean, department of commerce agents report a prosperity built on heavy credit advances from the United States and on the forced no-strike labor of Italian workers. But from anti-Fascist sources in Washington even the claims of prosperity are denied. Fiat Automobile Co. has reduced its working force from 21,000 to 10,000; cotton and woolen mills are working three days a week; iron trades and marhhe shop works have cut their staffs by 25 per rent; more than 30 per cent of the printers are out of work.

Wages, according to the International Labor Office at Geneva, are the lowest in Europe, being 45 per cent of the British and 25 per cent of the American. But prices are higher than in the United States. Recent wage cuts of 10 per cent have brought more misery, despite the announced cut in prices, which proved to be paper reductions only.

Revolt Smouldering.

On the prime question, how long before the Italian workers revolt, anti-Fascists are uncertain. So complete has been the suppression of civil rights that it is impossible to guage dissatisfaction without being on the spot, and so effective is the Mussolini espionage system that thousands have been sent to the lonely islands off Sicily for fearing to express their opinions, for further inquiry into Independent trade unions and for taking part in strikes.

Wants New Loan.

Another raid on the American money market may be made by Mussolini this fall, it is admitted by the Bureau of Regional Surveys. Herbert Hoover's own confidential foreign information service. The bureau has been following carefully the Duce's perilous financial tightrope walking with the lira and have concluded that the energy given Italian industry by the $260,000,000 poured into it by Wall Street has about been spent.

America, in the role of subsidizer for European dictatorships, is the hope of Mussolini. If Wall Street will express its sympathy for Fascism by pouring millions more into Italy, Mussolini can hold on to his scepter for a while.

Red Scouts



The Red Army behind the drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker, is enlisting the support of divisions of young Red Scouts in all parts of the country.

The Pioneers, who constitute the the scouting section of the Daily Worker Army, will do much to make the drive against the enemy successful.

With their active help, with the aid of their energy and enthusiasm, the drive will go over the top.

The attractive prizes which are being offered to new readers, the camera, and the book offers, make it a simple matter for these young militants to secure new readers.

Through distributions at factory gates, through sales of the Daily Worker at lunch and closing hour, through canvasses of the working class residential districts, the Red Scouts will push forward the drive against the army of capitalism.

We expect the youngest members of the Daily Worker Red Army to distinguish themselves by their energy and audacity in the drive to win Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker.

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The Issue of Farm Relief in American Politics

Farm relief dogs the heels of President Coolidge. In the last week it has become clear that the foremost issue of domestic politics in the coming presidential campaign will be farm relief. The McNary-Haugen bill will serve as the instrument by which the attitude of candidates toward this issue will be tested.

Political observers admit that the McNary-Haugen bill will come before the next session of congress and that it will be passed by both houses. Coolidge, on the eve of his campaign, will be forced again to declare himself in terms that cannot be misunderstood—something all capitalist politicians, and Coolidge especially, hate to do.

From the agricultural sections comes news of the rising tide of revolt. Lowden of Illinois, the gentleman-farmer-banker, who is the chief rival of Coolidge at present, is making hay while the sun shines these hot July days. Mo..tana and Wisconsin republicans seem to look favorably upon his candidacy and two states at this early date are not to be sneered at. The Coolidge vacation has been ruined.

Banking on good crops to allay discontent, Coolidge confronts a period of falling prices for farm products and the inevitable contradiction between huge crops and the ruin of those who raise them.

The advocacy of a high tariff on farm products no longer fools the farmers. They know at last that it is not competition at home that is causing trouble but competition in international markets—law cost wheat from other countries displaces American grain which is no longer grown of immense areas of free land.

Mortgages have long ago sunk the homestead and the interest charges must be paid out of the crops. Monopoly prices prevail for practically every commodity the farmer buys, the railroads gouge him to the limit.

The persistence with which the farm relief issue continues to vex the old party politicians is proof that it arises by reason of a basic internal weakness in American capitalism—the contradiction between the most highly developed and centralized industry in the world and a backward agricultural system.

The "independent farmer" is a myth. He has become the slave of the capitalist class which he visualizes as Wall Street. Unlike the industrial worker the farmer rarely sees the overlord. He has all the trappings of the freeborn yeoman but he is a serf.

But because of the indirect form by which his slavery is perpetuated the farmer finds it hard to realize it.

The farmers' only ally is the working class. More specifically he will find his strongest support in the organized labor movement. The capitalist class and the middle class act in his behalf occasionally only to make his continued betrayal easier.

But just as the professional farmer decoys of the capitalist parties deceive the farmer, so do the reactionary trade union leaders fool the workers. They attempt to keep both groups aligned with the political parties of their class enemies.

As long as the struggle over the question of farm relief stays within the confines of the capitalist parties, the farmers are doomed to defeat—disgraceful defeat because it occurs without a real struggle being waged.

There is no more important task before the left wing in the labor movement and progressive farmer organizations than the waging of a militant joint struggle against the capitalist parties and the agents of these parties in the ranks of the farmers and workers.

Coolidge is exposed as an enemy of the farmers but the most dangerous enemies are those that advise the farmers and workers, as did President Green of the A. F. of L. at the present convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, to stay within the capitalist parties.

Joint action of workers and farmers for a labor party is the reply that must be made to the continued suppression of the American masses.

Another International Conference.

Another international conference is to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, beginning August 3rd. This Lausanne conference will not deal with petroleum but will be an effort to pour oil on the troubled waters of protestant christianity. Representatives from 14 countries and all leading protestant denominations will be present. They call the affair a conference on "faith and order."

Seven of the forty-one speakers will represent the religionists of the United States. During the world war they tried to outdo each other in accusations of frightfulness against the Germans; they solemnly and piously assured their congregations that the inabitants of those countries comprising the central powers belonged to a lower order and could not be considered as part of the human race. Their fellow-protestants in Germany and Austria repaid the compliment. Each group appealed to the same god to scourge from the face of the earth their enemies. Now that almost a decade separates us from the world war these identical worthies follow meekly the footsteps of their various masters and hold a world conference of their own.

Like all other mercenaries of capitalism the priests and preachers, like the social-democrats, establish international relations when their masters, the bourgeoisie, are at peace with each other, and at the first blast of the trumpets of war they retire to their respective countries and proceed to mutually berate each other and prove that since the beginning of time their masters' enemies were doomed to perish before the righteous christian wrath of the forces of liberty, democracy and civilization. Their function in society is to try to lead, like sheep to the slaughter, the masses they are paid to influence.

How any intelligent worker can endure the disgusting and dirty sermonizing of these liveried lackeys of capitalism after comparing their performances during the war with their present hypocritical professions is beyond us.

The Little Nations and the War Policy of British Imperialism

By R. SMERAL.

Capitalistic Great Britain is at present engaged in a desperate fight to retain its position of power. It was a vanguard of European capitalism in the historic period of its prime. It is now passing through an acute phase of the process of decline and decay of the capitalist system. The British bourgeoisie is now conscious where the greatest enemy of capitalism is.

The rage of British capitalism against the Soviet Union, the preparation for a new large-scale war is not a mere accidently and temporary phenomenon. Far a number of years capitalistic Great Britain will play in world politics the role of the principal active power of international Reaction, the centre of systematic organisation of the world counter-revolution, the enemy of the Soviet Union and of the instigator of a fresh conflagration of war. In order to prevent this crime, the proletariat and the speed of the world revolution must rise in singleness of purpose.

* * *

It is the old tradition of the foreign and military policy of the British bourgeoisie not to pursue its ends with its own means, but at the cost of foreign property and with the help of foreign blood. Ever since the Napoleonic ware capitalistic Great Britain has always concentrated its attention chiefly upon that country which it regarded as next to itself in point of power and consequently as its greatest opponent. Against this country it has then constantly sought by means of hypocritical slogans to incite as many other countries as possible to join in the fight. As far as possible it has held itself in reserve, saving its strength for the moment to come when the world should be divided and preparing to violate and break the instruments of its policy. One could only expect that the British bourgeoisie would try at the present time to employ these tactics against the Soviet Union.

* * *

All the steps taken by British diplomacy indicate that one of the means upon which capitalistic Great Britain is reckoning on the vassalage of the little States of the Balkans, of Central Europe and on the Baltic. Will these countries enter the service of this crime? The bourgeoisie of the little States is naturally capable and prepared, against payment, to allow the population to die for foreign interests. But the toiling masses are beginning to grasp the consequences of British policy and, under the influence of class-conscious workers, will not allow themselves to be led into the wanton adventure of a new war. The true interests of their countries militate against it.

This is not a question of the class interests of the proletariat. It is clear and natural that these are completely opposed to the policy of British imperialism. But what have the little nations as such to expect in the perspective of the policy of capitalistic Great Britain? The important strata of the population of the little States the national consideration, the consideration of national independence plays a part.

* * *

The British capitalists would gladly erect in the Soviet Union in place of the Soviet regime the Czarist, nationalistic regime of big landowners, generals and capitalists. Great Britain is compelled to hamper the industrial development of the little States in the Balkans, in Central Europe and in Eastern Europe and to force them down to the lowest rank of agrarian countries, in order that they may not be industrial competitors but markets and colonies.

* * *

The distant perspective of British policy are, however, much more dangerous for the little countries. If British capitalism really succeed in destroying the industry of the little States and turning these countries into dependent colonial markets, a further thought will of necessity develop in the minds of London millionaires: Has this colonial territory not too many frontiers, inconveniencing our salesmen on their rounds? Nations of the size of the peasant question. The counter revolutionary solution signifies the rulership of landed proprietors, the loss of the national independence of the little nations and countries.

This would mean the reinstating of the rule of the knout, of the most brutal reactionary regime of White Terror and finally the restoration of the old "codes of justice", ending in revival of monarchism. The bloody, barbarian system of government which, with the help of Great Britain is raging in Hungary and Bulgaria, would then "unite" the whole of Eastern Europe and Central Europe.

The words uttered at the World-Economic Conference in Geneva on May 7th by the editor of the British "Economist", Layton, were not the outcome of imagination:

"On account of the fact that many small States have been formed in Central Europe, the customs frontiers have been extended by 11,000 kilometers as compared with conditions before the war. From the economic standpoint those little States are an anachronism."

The course of history can not be revised! Just as after the Great French revolution a reversion from bourgeois society to feudalism was impossible, now, after the World War, after October, in the historic period of the decline of capitalism, social counter-revolution, which would destroy the productive power and the political and cultural life of the whole of humanity, cannot possibly succeed. If the British bourgeoisie is nevertheless compelled to unite its fate with the fate of the world counter-revolution, this is only a proof that it is condemned — in a state of perplexity, in the process of a truly desperate fight to retain the position of power it has so long enjoyed, and forced to enter upon a path of adventure.

The criminal intent will not succeed. But in order to restrain the criminal arm, a great development of power, the greatest activity and the fights of the masses are necessary. The impudent provocation of the British imperialists must mobilise in every country of the world the proletarians and all those who are oppressed.

SAVE JULY 23RD AND 24TH FOR DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL AND FAIR AT PLEASANT BAY PARK

Hey! Hoy! we are all set for the event of the season. Offers of support from hitherto unknown sources are coming into the office of The DAILY WORKER for the Grand Carnival and Fair to be held at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, on Saturday and Sunday, July 23rd and 24th.

Electricians have volunteered to do the electrical work. The International Labor Defense, Working Class Housewives, Co-operatives, Trade Unions, Workers Party Units, etc., etc., are all bending their energy to the task of making this Carnival the biggest thing yet attempted. The Oriental workers who are putting up such a good fight to secure their own emancipation are showing they value The DAILY WORKER as their champion in America by having a real 100% Oriental Booth. Pause for a moment. The Orient: what pictures that brings to one's mind. The reality will be seen at the Carnival.

VAUDEVILLE DE LUXE.

Something really outstanding has been secured for the Vaudevilla show on Sunday evening. DORSHA! Why comment? You all knuw just what that means. Violinists, singers, acrobats, elocutionists, comedians have signified their willingness to attend. Negotiations are afoot for securing that wonderful musical act, MATESEVICH. Full details of vaudeville program will be published later.

SPORTS.

A soccer game between the Red Star Sports Club and the All Scots will be a feature. A splendid group of baseball players (whose names are being kept secret for club reasons) will show how America's national sport should be played. The Finnish workers are supplying a real gymnastic display. Competive tug-of-war will also be a feature.

DANCING.

Of course there will be dancing. A huge dance floor, capable of holding 800 couples, is being built. A first class orchestra will be on hand. The Dance Revel will start at 4 P. M. and finish at 1 P. M. Saturday. On Sunday, dancing will start at 2 P. M. and carry on till 7 P. M. Many novelty dances will be shown and everybody will have a never-to-be-forgotten time.

SIDE SHOWS.

All the fun of the Fair will be on hand. A miniature Coney Island is assured. Keep the week-end clear for a real live time. Come and bring your friends. Altogether for the Big $10,000.00 DAILY WORKER Carnival. It's up to you. COME ALL.

PARTY CALLS UPON MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS TO BE AT CONEY ISLAND STADIUM

PARTY CALLS UPON MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS TO BE AT CONEY ISLAND STADIUM

To all members of the Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers (Communist) League, Sympathetic organization and sympathizers; to all militant workers in New York:

* * *

The District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of New York calls upon all its members and members of the Young Workers League, all its sympathetic organizations and all militant workers in this city, to attend the concert at the Coney Island Stadium Saturday evening, July 16th, under the auspices of the Furriers and Cloakmakers Relief Committee.

In the struggle in the needle trades against the employers and against the right wing bureaucracy which is in alliance with the employers, for the preservation of the standards won by the workers through long years of struggle, many workers have been put in jails and their families are today in great need. The struggle will go on until the workers will win their just demands and rid the needle trades of the right wing betrayers. A large amount of ammunition is needed in this struggle. The families of the jailed must be fed and taken care of and the victims of capitalist justice and the right wing betrayers must be defended. The concert on Saturday is for the purpose of providing the families of the prisoners with relief and it is the duty of every worker to help raise money for this cause.

We Call upon all workers not to leave for vacations or go to the camps before Sunday and to attend this concert and help make it a moral as well as a financial success.

District Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 2.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

credit to the Soviet Union textile monopoly. And also the many big deals that have been recently consummated between representatives of the Soviet Union and American interests. The United States may hate the workers republic just as religiously as does the decadent aristocracy of Great Britain, but hating a luxury our capitalists do not feel like hugging at the expense of business.

* * *

THERE is a terrible ruction in angling ranks those days and strange to say, that peaceful president of ours is the unwitting cause of it all. We have already commented on the factional rumpus Calvin's partiality towards the crawling worm has caused in the higher circles of the G.O.P. Vice-president Dawes prized himself at the head of the embattled fishers who scorn the trout that sullies his luscious lips with the lowly worm. In fact, as outstanding an authority on lower forms of life, as James Reed of Missouri, emphatically declares that only an imbecilic trout would take in a worm. To add insult to injury the thrifty chief executive cuts his worm in two, thus robbing his victims of their rightful heritage.

* * *

THE fight has now assumed national proportions. A worm fin by the name of Shaw, nettled by the aspersions cast upon our president by Illinois democrat foes, decided to defy worm-bait over the radio. But he was balked. The president of the Isaak Walton educational society, who is opposed to a third term for Coolidge, feared that Shaw would disrupt the fly caucus in the G.O.P. and win the majority of them for the worms. Shaw was unable to put his stuff on the air. In the language of pugilism the worm is crawling under the ropes. It's the fly's round.

Nine Negroes Lynched In Year, Survey Shows

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 14.—Nine Negroes were lynched in the first six months of 1927, according to the Department of Records and Research at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Miasissippi accounted for 4 of the lynchings; Arkansas, 2; Louisiana, 1; Missouri, 1; Texas, 1.

The total number of lynchings equalled the figures for the first half of 1925-26.

Forgotten At Death.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A few friends, all that remain of millions who once acclaimed her, attended the funeral here today of Miss Marie Gerhardt, international opera singer.

DRAMA

Kosloff and Rapee Features of Benefit Concert Tomorrow Night

The program for the benefit concert and opera which will be presented tomorrow night, at the Coney Island Stadium, 6 Street and Surf Avenue, will include Erno Rapee who will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra of over 100 pieces, while Alexis Kosloff, Premier Danseur of the Metropolitan Opera House will personally appear in and supervise Borodine's "Prince Igor." Specially arranged divertissements will also be a feature of the colorful program. The principal participents will be: Rita De Laporte, Victoria Youngman, Emma D. Miller, Allice and Ivan, Elene Moskova, Katya Minasatian, Valentia Kaschouba, Victoria Pascocello, and Irene Suffran.

The complete program follows: Tanhauser Overture, Richard Wagner; Artist Life, Johann Strauss; Till Eulenspiegel, Richard Strauss. Ballet and Divertissements.—Ride of Valkyrie, Richard Wagner; Sakuntala Overture, Goldmark; 4th Movement of 4th Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Canriccio Espagnol, Rimsky-Korsakoff. "Prince Igor," Music by A. Borodine; Rakocsy March, Berlioz.

The entire affair is for the benefit of the wives and children of the striking and imprisoned furriers and cloakmakers, and is given under the auspices of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Station WCGU will broadcast the program in its entirety, direct from the Coney Island Stadium. In case of rain the concert will be postponed until the following evening, Sunday, July 17th, at 8 p. m.

Broadway Briefs

The feature film at Moss' Broadway next week will have Colleen Moore in "Naughty but Nice,"with a newcomar Donald Reed as the hero. On Friday next week the pictures of the coming heavyweight battle between Dempsey and Sharkey will be shown.

Tomorrow's matinee, performance marks the fiftieth showing of "Old San Francisco," at the Warner Theatre.

* * *

"Moon of Israel," will begin a run at the Little Cameo theatre, begining tomorrow. Tho Greta Garbo film "Streets of Sorrow," is in its final showings, and ends its run tonight.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Geo. Dasky, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00
Geo. Bogunovich, San Jose, California	11.50
J. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
S. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Christ. Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Furriers Housew. Con. No. 1, New York City	10.00
John Reichle, Madison Heights, Virginia	2.00
J. Ochemchuk, Waterbury, Conn.	15.00
S. Herman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2.00
Archie Marson, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.00
Henry Brink, 286 St. Ann's Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Bakers' Union No. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
S. T. Hammermark, Chicago,	52.75
Oakland Nucleus, Oakland Calif.	70.25
H. Syrold, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	3.85
J. Miller, Chicago, Ill.	5.75
Omschuk, Monrovia, Calif	1.50
M. Becker, Monrovia, Calif.	.50
Erickson, Berkeley Calif.	5.00
U. C. W. H. Council No. 7, New York City	5.25
James R. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
E. Schreiber, 126 W. 70th Street, New York City	5.00
Geo. Bogunovich, San Jose, California	11.50
J. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
S. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Christ. Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
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S. Herman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2.00
Archie Marson, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.00
Henry Brink, 286 St. Ann's Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Bakers' Union No. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
S. T. Hammermark, Chicago,	52.75
Oakland Nucleus, Oakland Calif.	70.25
H. Syrold, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	3.85
J. Miller, Chicago, Ill.	5.75
Omschuk, Monrovia, Calif	1.50
M. Becker, Monrovia, Calif.	.50
Erickson, Berkeley Calif.	5.00
U. C. W. H. Council No. 7, New York City	5.25
James R. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
E. Schreiber, 126 W. 70th Street, New York City	5.00
M. Aberson, Los Angeles, California	2.00
E. Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	1.00
Paul Mallarik, 130 W. 112th St., N. Y. C.	1.00
F. Martin, Tampa, Fla.	1.00
Letlish Club, San Francisco, California	15.75

LOLA RAINA



Featured player in "A Night in Spain," the revue at the 44th Street theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Ritz Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30 MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30 — GRAND STREET FOLLIES

B. S. Moss COLONY B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnite — Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE

B. S. MOSS CAMEO 42d & B'way — 2nd Big Week GRETA GARBO & Werner Kraus in "Streets of Sorrow"

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or to any other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throuout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

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These three booklets at a special price are a splendid offer—each will make a most interesting propaganda gift to your shopmate.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

PLASTERERS AND BRICKLAYERS IN UNION STRUGGLE

W. Green Attempts to End Fight

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor who arrived here Wednesday declared that he would attempt to settle the jurisdictional dispute between the bricklayers and the plasterers unions which has broken out anew. Plasterers are going on strike wherever cement masons affiliated with the bricklayers' union are at work.

It is believed that if the fight between the two unions continues almost 30,000 workers will be affected in this city as well as thousands more throughout the country.

The present outbreak is centered about local 32 of the Bricklayers Union that consists of cement masons. The Plasterers union has for a long time objected to cement workers joining the bricklayers union, having a local for cement workers in this city. A constant struggle between the two international unions for the cement workers has been carried on.

At a conference held between the two internationals in 1921 the territory of both unions was decided and according to the agreement neither side would enter the territory of the other for members. Infraction of the agreement was subsequently charged by both organizations and the 1924 building boom in Florida brot the matter to a crisis. Strikes spread throughout the entire state that lasted for many months.

An arbitration committee was appointed last year with Elihu Root as chairman. The decision was that all charters for locals issued by both international unions in violation of the 1911 agreement be abrogated and that provisions for the exchange of working cards be lived up to.

At a meeting held March 2nd of this year the plasterers agreed to withdraw their charters in 31 cities and the bricklayers to withdraw charters in five cities.

Both are now charging breach of faith. The plasterers claim that the bricklayers did not carry out their part of the agreement. The bricklayers assert that the plasters did not keep faith an refused to receive the exchange cards offered to the New York plasterers local by out of town plasterers in the bricklayers organization. The reply of the plasterers is that they refused exchange cards only to those men who reported to subterfuge by going over to New Jersey, taking out membership cards in the bricklayers union and then returning to New York with the cards.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR ORGANIZATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

FUR WORKERS WHO ARE ATTACKED BY THUGS ARRESTED

Held for Assault While Rights Are Not

While picketing in front of 148 W. Twenty-ninth street Wednesday morning, Philip Gistzman, a fur worker, was attacked by three right wing thugs—Harry Rider, Jacob Gross and Jerry Larson. Henry Goldberg, another picket who was nearby, came to Goldberg's assistance and helped him beat off his assailants.

Seeing that the gangsters were getting the worse of it, members of the Industrial Squad appeared upon the scene and placed the five of them under arrest.

Felonious Assault Charge.

The two strikers were released on $1,500 bail each charged with felonious assault while the three right wingers were released in the custody of their lawyer on disorderly conduct charges. The arresting officer refused to hold the gangsters on assault charges altho they had first attacked the workers.

Little Augie's Gang.

The trial of Meyer Friedman and Ben Cohen, the two killers who attacked Aaron Gross so severely that he almost died a month ago was postponed yesterday until August 4. When waiting for the opening of court Friedman and Cohen were seen talking to "Little Augie," well known east side gang leader. This confirms the suspicion of many workers that they are members of his gang.

In dismissing the case against the thirteen workers Magistrate Brodsky said that he "would not find from the testimony of the policemen that the strikers were making any noise or in any way molesting" the scabs.

Brodsky further said that tho fur workers could continue to picket as they have a right to do so in their struggle to change their working conditions.

"I was observing the picket line when some of these workers were arrested," continued Magistrate Brodsky, "and in my opinion none of them were violating the law. I am going to have it entered on the court records so other magistrates who may try similar cases can use my experience as a criterion."

I. A. OF M. JOURNAL SOFT PEDALS ON B. & O. WILLARD

By V. G.

A few days ago I forwarded to The DAILY WORKER an article on the report of the Daily Worker which urged a shorter day for railroad workers. I pointed out that the action of the railway executives was in line with the action of employers against workers generally, and was not at all surprising. Furthermore, that the name of Dan Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, was attached to the report as chairman of the committee that submitted the report after a 5 years investigation of the problem of "stabilizing employment." The again was not surprising to those who know the workings of the B. & O. plan of "worker-employer co-operation."

But the Union Officials?

To admit that Willard endorsed the report, means a mortal blow to the Baltimore and Ohio Plan. An attack on the 8-hour day, when the trend is toward more general extension of the 8-hour day, and when many unions have established the 40-hour week. Is a move that is hostile toward organized labor, a move aimed to introduce open shop conditions in union shops.

The International Association of Machinists is the organization which is a party to the B. & O. Plan, and employs Captain Beyer, efficiency expert, to put over the plan. It has officially boosted this plan, substituting it for the old method of struggling for better conditions and striking whenever necessary. Officials of the I. A. of M. have said: "The time for strike is over."

More and more, the organization is being turned into a weak, pleading thing, relying on the good will of employers. Not only was the B. & O. plan introduced on several railroads, but was also introduced in a manufacturing shop in Chicago; business agents saying that if it worked there, it would be extended to other shops.

A Death Blow.

The action of the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Plan is a death blow to the worker-employer co-operation plan. If Willard could join hands with the die hard railway executives in a drive on the 8-hour day, it proves that there is no difference between him and them, and that all his fine speeches about good will and co-operation are so much bunk. It proves that labor can only defend itself by struggle. Willard used the I. A. of M. thru his plan of co-operation, to boost his railroad from a poor financial standing to a flourishing condition; and once there is a struggle, he is ready to tell the union to go to hell. We do not become indignant over Willard's action; we expected it. But what of those union leaders who because of their aversion to struggle, drove the I. A. of M. membership into this plan? They consciously or unconsciously played the game of the employers. They will have a hard time explaining the action of Willard to the membership.

The "Journal" Mediates.

The attitude of the executives cannot yet time to before the Machinists' Journal went to press. The main editorial deals with this report, under the caption "Nothing Doing," in which editor Hewitt asserts that the committee's day will not be surrendered. To be sure, Hewitt is "confident" that "the committee's suggestion will find little favor and be given less consideration except on credit-destroying, penny union domination." Instead of having the union make preparations for a struggle to maintain the 8-hour day, to strengthen the union thru a unamalgamation, to overthrow the false conception of worker-employer co-operation, Hewitt and the official family minimize the danger, and attempt to lull the membership to sleep.

Concerning Willard's action, ignorance is feigned. The editorial states: "Whether or not Daniel Willard, President of the B. & O. and Chairman of the special Committee, endorsed the Committee's suggestion that an 'elastic' day be considered, we do not know."

Willard's prominence as the B. & O. Plan advocate, if he differed with the committee, made absolutely necessary a minority report by him on this question.

But we have more than this. "Labor" in its issue dated July 2nd, quotes Willard as saying that the union men in rush times would work extra hours, but he says nothing about time and half for overtime. This means ten hours during rush periods without overtime, and "Labor" is correct when it says that this means the institution of the ten-hour day. Of course, in making the above statements, Willard "denied that there is any intention to force extra hours on the men." But "Labor" charges definitely that this is "a move to abolish the standard 8-hour day, repeal the Adamson law, inaugurate a ten-hour day in the railroad industry and cut wages."

Admits He Supported Report.

In making this justification for the report, Willard admits that he was in favor of the report. The I. A. of M. officialdom can either accept Willard's hypocritical justification; chide him mildly while defending his honesty in the matter; or condemn his stand, show up his insincerity in the B. & O. plan, and decide to throw over the B. & O. Plan and build the organization through a militant struggle.

The I. A. of M. must face the issue. It must make a decision. It cannot maintain silence. The Machinists' Journal must declare itself on Willard's attitude. Silence can only mean betrayal of the interests of the machinists. A strong protest from the I. A. of M. lodges all over the country will compel the Grand Lodge officials to declare their stand on Willard's action.

FASCIST SPIES IN CONSPIRACY PLOT WITH U.S. AGENTS

Evidence of Plan to Start New Red Raids

That secret service agents of the Fascist government are operating in this country with the full knowledge and approval of the United States department of justice was the charge hurled Wednesday when Italian noblemen and notorious local fascists met at a fascist rendezvous to discuss ways and means for exterminating all anti-Mussolini activities here.

Conspiracy.

Sufficient evidence has been uncovered to establish the fact that there is a widespread conspiracy to either assassinate or imprison all prominent anti-fascists.

The tactics of department of justice operatives are reminiscent of the arrests of radicals in 1919 and particularly of the case of Salsedo who "jumped" from the fourteenth story of a downtown office building where he was held for "questioning" by secret service men.

At the meeting it became known that the two fascists who were killed on Memorial Day, Carisi and Amoroso, were high officials in a machine operating on an international scale with the avowed purpose of spying on and reporting all anti-fascist movements to the Italian government.

$1,000 Bail.

Five anti-fascists are being held as "material witnesses" without bail to the killing of the two apples. Two other well known fighters of fascism, Mario Tresca and Luigi Quintillano, editors of Il Mazzello, were released yesterday on $1,000 cash bail on framed charges of "violating" the so-called Sullivan law.

The offices of Il Martello and Il Nuova Mondo, Italian labor papers were raided late Monday afternoon and fourteen workers were arrested without warrants by U. S. and Italian secret service agents and taken to the Elizabridge police station for third degree "questioning" regarding the death of the Italian spies.

At fascist headquarters here it was maintained that the two fascist spies were "working men" but it soon declared that they received state funerals when their bodies were taken to Italy.

Were High Officials.

Even before the bodies left this country Nobile Giacomo di Martino, the Italian ambassador in Washington, left pressing state business and came here for the funeral. All this supports the statements made that the men were persons of high rank in the Duce of Fascist government.

Dispatches from Naples, where the bodies were taken from the ship, mentioned that rich silver coffins were used in transporting the bodies to the burial grounds.

Buried in State.

The reports from Italy told of the arrival in a small Sicilian village of the body of a certain Luigi Lajsendola in a resplendent silver coffin. High officials who accompanied the coffin from Rome told the villagers that Lamendola, who was a prominent fascist officer, had been stabbed to death in New York on May 30, just as he was about to board a vessel for Italy.

Before the bodies were shipped to Italy for state burial, August Turati, general secretary of the fascists in Rome cabled the tribute of his organization to the Bronx fascist body to which the spies were attached, for service.

Noblemen Deplore.

The meeting of fascist noblemen and party workers was held at 35 West 45th street and was attended by Italian consul general Emilio Axcrio, Commander Riccardo Bertolli, Count Ignacio T. de Revel, Prince Sigismonde Chigi and others.

The noblemen praised the American secret service agents for their cooperation with the Italian spies and deplored the growth of anti-fascist sentiment in this country.

I. L. D. Condemns Arrests.

"The capitalist government is tireless in its attacks on the workers of this country. It has its eye especially on the militants of the working class knowing that these fighters are not afraid to defend the interests of the working class.

"We protest and condemn the action of the Department of Justice in raiding the two Italian anti-fascist offices and arresting eleven workers.

Framed "Evidence."

"Monday's raids and the claim of the police, that they found two revolvers in the Il Martello office, is another serious frame up. It is aimed to everybody that these workers had nothing to do with the killing of the two fascisti last Memorial Day. The only crime they are guilty of is being true to the interests of the workers and fighting against fascism.

"Spies of the fascist government of Italy swarm thru the Italian population in America. During recent months the department of labor, acting in cooperation with this vermin, and on information furnished by them, has been arresting many of the Italian refugees on deportation warrants. Many Italian workers have already been deported to Italy.

"Only recently, Enea Sormenti, one of the outstanding leaders of the anti-fascist movement in the United States, was arrested at the direct instigation of the fascist ambassador, and was deported from the United States. Many other Italian refugees are on trial now for deportation.

"The International Labor Defense pledges its full-hearted support in the defense of this frame-up case, and of any other cases where workers are persecuted for being true to the labor movement.



Boy Froze to Death, Mother Charges in County Hospital Quiz

Because the testimony was of such a shocking nature, Commissioner of Accounts James A. Higgins heard witnesses in executive session yesterday on inhuman conditions as they exist in the Kings County Hospital.

The Brooklyn hospital affair will likely lead to investigations into other city hospitals and public institutions, Mayor Walker, however, is afraid of this, and has ordered Higgins not to make public the nature of the testimony as "widespread publicity given to statements by laymen might lead the public to jump at false conclusions."

The mayor's orders were the result of testimony given the day before yesterday, by two women, Mrs. Anna Felz and Mrs. Sarah Starke.

At the public hearing Mrs. Starke said that her fourteen-year-old son, Paul, was virtually frozen to death on the porch of the Kings County Hospital when taken to the institution suffering from scarlet fever.

Mrs. Felz stated that she had gone to the Brooklyn hospital suffering from sciatic rheumatism and had been discriminated against because she was a Jewess. She insisted that she had been neglected by two christian interns.

Dr. Mortimar Jones, the superintendent of the hospital, admitted under examination that the hospital was badly administered at night. It was pointed out, prompted by Walker, that orders for supplies and additional help were ignored by Bird S. Coler, commissioner of public welfare.

In view of the fact that Walker has been trying to get rid of Coler ever since the mayor took office, yesterday's hearing showed plainly that the mayor is using the hearing for political purposes.

BOSS REFUSES TO ALLOW INJUNCTION JUDGE ARBITRATE

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) July 11.—The limit in arrogance and stupidity of employers was attained in Chicago, it is believed in labor circles, when the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. declined to accept an unasal arbitration offer in the strike of metal polishers and grinders that has been on since the beginning of May.

The refusal was arrogant because the offer came from a judge who had already done the company a considerable favor and it was stupid because the judge is the notorious injunction king, Denis Sullivan of the superior court. Sullivan's favor was his usual gift to employers in labor disputes, an ironclad injunction forbidding not only picketing but bringing the struggle in any kind, friendly as well as hostile, by the union upon the strikebreakers. The judge specifically forbade the calling of the spithet scab, that function is of the modern temporary kind that continues in force until otherwise ordered. Sullivan is the judge who ruled the Illinois injunction limitation statute unconstitutional.

Viewed Facts.

After issuing the writ he thought it advisable to look into the facts of the dispute. He found that the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., alone of 60 union shops, had failed to raise the scale of metal polishers from $1 an hour to $1.10 and that 32 expert grinders, comb pointers and polishers had walked out to put the shop on the same wage basis as its competitors. He found that the company manufactures sherpshearing equipment under the brands of Cooper, Stewart and Stewart-Arthens and also Sunbeam electric razors and clippers, all of which have been placed on the unfair list by organized labor with due notice to the unions in Australia and Argentina where much of the sheep shearing tools is in use.

Sullivan then offered to act as arbitrator in the case. The union, Local 6 of the metal polishers, accepted. After some hesitation and conference with the National Trades Association, which is directing the fight on the union, the company refused. Other employers who knew from long experience that they could trust Denis Sullivan, on or off the bench thought the Flexible people had gone mad—or else that the man must have an unimpeachable case.

The judge is now expected to grant a change of venue which will make possible a resumption of picketing by the union. The company offers to take back is few of the men at the old rate, which means that it wants the experienced unionists to break in scabs who will ultimately undertut them out of their jobs.

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ATTENTION DETROIT!

Joint Picnic

Tom Mooney Branch of the I. L. D. and Anti-Fascisti Alliance
to be held
SUNDAY, JULY 17 at the DEQUINDRE PARK
MANY INTERESTING REFRESHMENTS.
Spaghetti served by the Italian comrades.
DANCING Admission 25c AMUSEMENTS
DIRECTIONS TO THE PICNIC GROUNDS: Take Woodward Car to Ford
R. R. Depot, get off and take Linwood car line to Dequindre Park.
BY AUTO: Go up Dequindre road to 8-mile road.

UNITED STATES ONE OF MOST BACKWARD NATIONS FROM CO-OPERATIVE VIEWPOINT, REPORT SHOWS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

The United States appears as one of the most backward nations when measured by the co-operative test, according to a review of co-operation as a world movement issued by the U. S. department of labor. So it seems a bit ironical that this great movement for human liberation celebrates international co-operative day on or about July 4 each year.

The department's figures, obtained from 35 countries, show more than 500,000 co-operative societies, and in 29 of the 35 countries a combined membership of more than 44,590,000 persons. These figures are recognized as incomplete.

Many Societies.

The co-operative movement includes credit, agricultural, consumer, insurance and housing societies. Consumer co-operation is the biggest factor in the movement, although agricultural producer co-operation is growing. The department says:

"The consumer branch of the movement has spread practically throughout the world. Figures presented here cover more than 50,000 such societies in 22 countries, some 27,000,000 members, and yearly sales exceeding $5,500,000,000. Both wholesale and manufacturing operations are carried on to a greater or less extent by the consumer co-operative movements in nearly all countries in which any considerable progress has been made. The wholesale business in 1925 of the wholesale societies of 21 countries aggregated more than $600,000,000 and the value of goods produced by 10 of these in the same year more than $200,000,000."

Large Membership.

The memberships and yearly sales of local consumer societies in 20 countries, chiefly as of 1925 and 1926, were:

Consumer co-operation	Member-ship	Yearly sales
Argentina	118,945	$146,109,145
Australia	86,116	26,801,253
Austria	350,000	*
Belgium	270,189	19,298,782
Czechosiovakia	759,635	48,090,034
Denmark	387,700	*
Finland	379,518	59,169,598
France	1,967,932	25,518,206
Germany	3,282,211	146,882,830
Great Britain	4,910,983	886,527,373
Hungary	370,549	16,812,520
Japan	*	64,606,932
Netherlands	146,341	*
Norway	109,531	24,196,193
Poland	906,800	*
Sweden	815,985	69,549,598
Switzerland	383,280	83,348,252
Russia	11,401,706	3,553,500,000
Ukrania	1,597,000	219,484,435
United States	837,000	179,739,800

* Not available.

The percent of the population supplied through consumer co-operative societies, according to the report, varies from 1% in Argentina up to 45% in England. The figures for other leading countries are Denmark 40%, Finland 40%, Hungary 40%, Switzerland 35%, France 30%, Russia 30%, Belgium 30%, Germany 30%, Sweden 30% and the United States only 1.8%. The department admits that these figures, in the majority of cases, are too low.

The inclusion of other types of co-operation adds considerably to the number of co-operators particularly in Denmark, India, Russia and the United States. The combined totals for these countries are Denmark 585,000 co-operators; India 2,268,972; Russia 19,139,623 and the United States 2,613,230.



Above is a picture of the Mount of Olives, one of the "holy places" famous in Bible story. Its sacredness was no help to those who inhabit it, for an earthquake killed a considerable number of poor people there who were relying on the protection of god.

ON THE REMOVAL OF SACCO AND VANZETTI TO CHARLESTOWN PRISON, JULY 1, 1927.

What new and deeper infamy is this?
And still what hideous and loathsome power
above defenseless heads could stoop and hiss
Such vile command upon a dismal hour.

To Charleston death-house, dark and comfortless,
They go to wait the striking of their doom—
A place whose horrors we can hardly guess,
A dungeon hole of heavy air and gloom.

Vanzetti, knowing all the blackest hell
Within such hearts, has said that this would be
A thing our wildest dreads did not foretell!
With all the world demanding they be free.

O Massachusetts! In our righteous scorn
Our eyes are turned upon you! Spare the worst!
Set free these guiltless men, lest those unborn
Forever hold your name a thing accursed!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

MY FIRST JOB IN A BIG FACTORY

By LEA GITTLEMAN.
(Worker Correspondent.

An advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper read as follows:

'Wanted Experienced finisher on silk dresses steady work and good pay.'

The first thing that attracted my attention in the shop was a cardboard sign posted on the walls. It read: THIS IS AN OPEN SHOP OPERATING ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

The foreman arrived, asked me a number of questions and I was given a job.

Before long I became acquainted with Rosie. She told me that she had been working there for a long time and I asked her what "Open Shop" means.

She replied, "this shop was once a union shop, but during the last general strike in the ladies garment industry the boss broke his agreement with the union and since then he put up that sign."

"Would you join the union again? I asked her.

"I would, if we were organized so that we really benefitted by the union," she replied.

From that time on we became close friends. We discussed shop problems and current events. One lunch hour I took out my "Young Worker" and began reading it while Rosie was occupied reading a "True Story" magazine. "Gee, but that paper you are reading looks highbrow. It must be some Holshevfki paper, because it is full of stuff about strikes," was Rosie's comment.

Later on when I learned that I could trust her, I talked to her about the Young Workers League. I asked her if she would like to read the Young Worker.

"I am glad to see that you trust me," she said. "I will read it thru and I will try to understand it." And now Rosie is a close sympathizer of the League,

In the shop one meets different types of workers and learns how to approach them.

SEEKS TO BE "AIR QUEEN"



In a plane larger than the "Spirit of St. Louis" or the "Columbia" Miss Mildred Doran, of Flint, Mich., hopes to be the first woman to make a non-stop flight from San Francisco to Hawaii. A fellow townsman, Angey Pedlar, is accompanying her.

The Farmer Swings His Scythe Amidst the Old Order Found in Germany

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

NOTE—This is another article by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, on his return journey from Moscow to New York. He has already written of the journey from Moscow to the western border of the Soviet Union, then thru Poland over the Warsaw route. In this article he continues from the Polish-German border to Berlin.

* * *

It isn't often that one is awakened at six o'clock in the morning by a husky looking individual in a military uniform with the demand, "How much money have you got?"

But that happened not only to me, but to all the other passengers on our Paris-bound express as we reached Stentsch, the western border town of Poland, before we cross over into Germany.

As for myself, I made a hasty and conservative estimate of my liquid capital, translated into American currency, but this only aroused this specimen of Polish soldiery to the additional question, "Let me see?" He was talking German, which seems to be the most international of all the languages in Europe.

When I revealed some Soviet roubles and American dollars, Pilsudski's gendarme merely grunted, took another look thru our baggage, slammed the door to our sleeping compartment and disappeared.

* * *

The Dance of the Zloty.

One could almost feel, however, the Polish zloty dancing on the point of a bayonet. Every precaution is being taken against the exportation of Polish money. The zloty is having the time of its life, like the German mark and the French franc in the days not far gone.

This is being written in Pittsburgh, from notes taken en route. The Pittsburgh Post reports that yesterday the zloty was quoted at a little more than 11 cents. It is supposed to be worth about 19 cents at par. Wall Street is seeking to give the Polish zloty an injection of about 60,000,000 American dollars to bring it up to that point. The question is whether Pilsudski will not be forced to spend all of this money and more on military expenditures, leaving the zloty just as weak as ever.

I had no horde of zlotys, however, and I was permitted, therefore, to leave Poland without interference.

* * *

The Germans Look Us Over.

Dr. W. DeVrient, who was sharing the sleeping compartment with me, turned out the light, it was still dark, and insisted on going back to sleep again. But that is a luxury not to be enjoyed for long. Soon there was another thumping at our door. German soldiers this time. We had crossed the border set by the Versailles Peace Conference between the two capitalist republics—Germany and Poland.

One German official, who rattled a bigger sword than any seen in the possession of similar officials under the late "kaiser bill," demanded our passports.

Another got very busy. He not only examined our baggage, but he also searched under the mattresses of our berths and into every other spot under suspicion, including a thoro survey of the washroom. I don't know exactly what he was looking for, but cigars, cigarettes and tobacco are everywhere contraband, subject to a high tariff. These soldiers certainly were taking pains to see that we did not cheat the Von Hindenburg government out of a few marks. But again they found nothing.

* * *

The Scythe in Germany.

It was not long after dawn when we passed thru far-reaching hay meadows. There was a lone farm worker, already busy thus early in the morning, swinging his scythe in perfect rhythm. It is the sickle with the hammer that forms the emblem of the Union of Soviet Republics. There are those who scoff at the sickle and scythe as castaway instruments of agriculture. But I couldn't help feel that there surely is some bond of interest between this German farmer, who so lustily swings his scythe in the long grass, where it is no doubt too moist to use a mower, and the Russian peasant, who has joined with the urban worker in putting the likeness of sickle upon the banner of their revolution. The German Communist Party has won considerable influence among the German farmers, having developed a considerable literature for the workers on the land. I found au extensive volume in Germany, that had aroused great interest, on the development of agriculture in China and the contribution of the Chinese farmers to the present revolutionary movement in that country.

* * *

The Old Order Still Lives.

So we came to Frankfurt am Oder, at eight o'clock in the morning for a stop of two minutes, which is not to be confused with Frankfurt on the Main. I did not get an opportunity to investigate which Frankfurt gave its name to what is better known in the United States as a Coney Island Red Hot, or a "Hot Dog," to be even more brief.

But here he was, the frankfurter man, on the train platform of the railroad station of Frankfurt am Oder. He wheeled his frankfurt wagon alongside the train shouting out his red hots for the benefit of those who would like to have a "hot dog" for breakfast.

But it was this frankfurter man, at eight o'clock in the morning, that interested me. He might have been serving a state dinner to the dethroned kaiser, over in Doorn, Holland, he was so immaculately outfitted in evening clothes of jet black, white shirt with a stiff front fully revealed by a low cut vest, across which glistened a gold watch chain. Black, carefully polished shoes, black tie, an early-morning shave and hair carefully combed. The change was great, but the old order still lived. I reflected a little on the care-free Russian waiters, in the restaurants in Moscow, as well as on the diner that was a part of our train that carried us to the border, these waiters in the Soviet Union comfortable in their Russian blouses, not bothered with coats, and certainly not with stiff, starched shirts and collars.

* * *

Dr. DeVrient put in an appearance. Strange name, you say, for one coming out of Russia. To be sure, DeVrient dates his ancestry back thru the centuries to the French Huguenots. His ancestors escaped the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve on August 24, 1572, when tens of thousands of these Protestants were ordered slain during the reign of the Catholic king, Charles IX. DeVrient's ancestors fled to Germany where, however, their part in the German Revolution of 1848 forced them to quit the country. Instead of coming to America, as many of the "48ers" did, they went to Russia. Now DeVrient is back in Germany as a representative of the new social order within the Soviet Union, to take part in a scientific congress. He left the train at the Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof in Berlin. I continued on to Paris.

Against the War Danger

THE FUTURE WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS

By D. MARETZKY (Moscow)
(Continued From Last Issue)

Experience during the war of 1914 to 1918 showed that this was not only a fight between the armies on the battlefields, in the trenches, on the sea and under the sea and in the air, but also a grandiose competitive war of the belligerent industries. The economy of the belligerent states was transformed into war economy suitably organized by the imperialistic dictatorship. This economic management of the war (the organising of provisioning, of transport, the militarization of the whole of economy) was a matter of supreme importance. The conducting of the war was secured by the iron contact of the front and the base, whereby the previous conception of the relationship between the "front" and "the interior" was greatly modified by the experience of the world war.

Industrial Type of War.

It is clear that the big imperialist war of the future must be a war of still more pronouncedly industrial type. The future war is a war of machines in the double sense of the word. It is possible that in the future, warfare will be still more mechanical than it was in the last war. The motor will play a prominent role in this war. It will also be a war of machines in the sense that even the possibility of carrying on the war will be determined by the increasing production of mechanical means of destruction, as also by the increasing output of means of production (building of machines and benches, etc.), destined for the manufacture of means of destruction. The industrial centres are the chief forges of the imperialist war; they are the industrial slaughter benches. The magnitude and the capacity of the industrial centres are the best guarantee for military success.

In this connection we can appreciate the strategic tendencies created by the theriate of the front: to occupy the industrial centres of the enemy, if they are not too far distant from the front, but if they are well inside the country, to cripple them by gas attacks from the air and to destroy the centres of the war industry, the big metallurgical works, machine factories, etc.

Workers and Soldiers.

The decisive "productive" power of the future war of high "industrial tension" is the working class. The workers in factory and workshops are of just as much importance from the standpoint of high strategy as fighters in the battles of the future as the soldiers, or, in any case, of no less importance. The experiences from 1914-1918 compelled the army staffs of the belligerent countries to draw soldiers back home again from the front, many hundred thousand qualified workers being thus returned to the factories and works.

The toughness of the workers, the possibility of increasing the productivity of labor even under poorer living conditions among the workers, even under the regime of "war-famine"—all these are necessary premises of war.

Most Discipline Labor.

While they are feverishly arming energetically developing war technics and transforming war industry into the leading branch of the whole of industry, the imperialists are at the same time eagerly piling up the "variable" capital of the future imperialistic war. The imperialists are fully conscious that a war without the participation of the millions, without will to war on the part of the immense masses of the worker and peasant population, without the "strictest discipline of the masses" at the "front" and "at home" is impossible.

This is the reason for the strenuous endeavor towards an appropriate mental mobilization, which is at present being carried on by the imperialists; hence the general militarization of the population, including women and the youth introduced by the imperialists. Hence the draconic war laws of the "newest" French type (Paul Boncour's law); hence simultaneously with the maintaining of a standing army the systematic preparation and training of many-million-strong reserves of men for the future war. Hence the widely camouflaged organizing of a preliminary ideal disarmament of the masses, the militarizing of the humanizing of the idea of "defense of home and country," etc. The specific treatment of sport in the various imperialist states, the creation of sports organizations of a semi-military character under fascist leadership, etc.

The working class will be the decisive mass-power of the future war. Without the "will" of the working class the imperialists will not be in a position to carry on a big war.

The question, whether the second cycle of the imperialist wars will be brought about or not, whether or not the magnates of finance-capital will succeed in dragging humanity once more to the shambles and proceeding with the mass production of corpses, that depends most decidedly upon the attitude of the working class, which alone is in a position to avert war or, in case it should break out, to convert it into a civil war. The supreme historical responsibility, therefore, lies with the proletarian vanguards of the individual countries as also with the vanguard of the proletariat, with the whole Leninist Communist International.

BOOKS

THE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED SLAUGHTER.

EVOLUTION OF WAR, by Emanuel Kanter. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price $1.00.

A new book by the author of "The Amazons," that brilliant little monograph so full of stimulating suggestions, is bound to be an important episode in the progress of mankind. Tho the subject in "The Evolution of War" is not quite as original as that of "The Amazons" it is better documentized by reference and quotation. In fact, the multiplicity of footnotes, references and values entirely in addition to the rest of the work; and make it a good introduction to late English language literature on anthropology; all one has to do is follow back the references.

Kanter's summary of all the most credible material thus covered is not new, but is a compact restatement of the Marxian theory of the evolution of war, correlated to steps in the evolution of tools of production, property and the class state; it must be especially useful in workers' classes, study groups, etc.

Kanter masses the testimony of many authorities to show that savages do not go to war in the sense in which we mean war today. The popular impression that savages are constantly looking for heads or scalps, Kanter shows is not correct. Such battles as savages undertake are usually ceremonial and relatively bloodless, allowing for occasions when they turn and fight like cornered rats against civilized aggression.

In the period of barbarism, booty raids, and cattle raids, then in early civilization, piracy, slave raids and tribute raids, mark an approach, an evolution of organized slaughter, more nearly like that of present days.

Then comes civilization as the period of the slave, feudal and capitalist states, and the final culmination in world wars fought for markets and raw materials, the greatest and most wasteful wars ever known.

The weakest part of the book is some too sweeping generalization (perhaps inevitable in so short a writing—123 small pages), as in the apparently crowded and hurried analysis near the end of the motives and results of war in the state founded on slavery, and the transition to these of the wars of a state based on feudal tenure, together with the assumption that everywhere slave economy gave way to feudal economy and feudal economy to capitalistic, in that order. This was the evolution of southern Europe, which so long led European development, and therefore has attracted most attention from Marxians, but the time has come to be a little more explicit about African and Asiatic and north European feudalisms of which the first two preceded the slavery of Greece and Rome and about the evolution of China, northern and eastern Europe, all countries where great land masses caused a different type of exploitation from that of the Greek, Italian and Semitic city states.

Another fault is one for which Kanter can not be blamed, and is really inherent in the capitalist system. The Marxian author is for economic reasons confined practically to research, and not allowed original investigation. And research has its real limitations. You get a lot of fun out of going over Goldenweiser, say, or some other anti-evolutionist in anthropology, and extracting from your opponent's own writings the facts that will demolish his theory. But you know all along that these hostile investigators will, when possible, probably conceal or overlook a number of interesting facts which would build you an even stronger case. Even a man like Rivers, very likely honest, admits that he has many times simply overlooked evidence in favor of anthropological theories which he did not consider valid at the time—(Psychology and Ethnology. Ch. Ethuological Analysis of Culture) and this general human trait is probably responsible for the loss of much valuable material.

Still more, an observer not trained in authropology, such as a missionary or a trader, will probably overlook altogether or disregard as merely evidences of the eccentric sins of the unbaptised, most valuable examples of passing phases of primitive culture.

I do not know what is to be done about this now.

Here we probably can not finance anthropological expeditions that will not be corrupted by what Kanter calls the "sterile" school of Boas and Goldenweiser, expenditures that will recognize avidence in favor of the materialistic conception of history.

But if anybody can persuade Kanter, with his valuable background, to become a sailor or a placer miner, he will do a service to science. Even if he turned missionary for a time to get in contact with the original

—VERN SMITH.

THE NEW MASSES.

The "New Masses" for July starts with a cover drawing of two rather sex-sick looking dames emerging Aphrodite-like out of what we take to be the big, boundless ocean, and wind up with the last cover with Van advertisement of the "New Masses" Book Service. In between are some rattling good cartoons. Bill Gropper's "The Cock-eyed World" is the whole twenty-five cents worth in itself. Gropper's touch is unmistakable, and you never have to look for the signature to know whether a drawing is his or not. "Penny Arcade" is another gem. Anyone who couldn't laugh at a "Nordic Reverse" must belong to the Ku Klux Klan—or be Henry Ford himself. In fact all the cartoons are good this month.

* * *

Michael Gold in "Buffalo Bill And The Messiah" leads off with another chapter of his East Side memoirs. Gold is a realistic writer. The Jewish quarter of the East Side, with its queer, pitiful characters, its terribly exploited and poverty-stricken inhabitants, are made to live and breathe on the printed page. One must get the magazine and read Gold's article for himself.

"Karl Marx Anticipated Freud" is well written; it is interesting, as nearly all of Max Eastman's articles are; hut one is tempted to query, "What of it?" If it be true, as Eastman himself states, that Engel's declared that whole Marxian theory of history as a discovery of "the simple fact, heretofore concealed under ideological overgrowths, that men have first of all to eat and drink and live and clothe themselves," then it follows that two-thirds—to be cautiously conservative—of the complexes which worry Freudians have been causes, by a maladjustment of this first necessity, and can be cured by the ushering in of Communism. Viewed in this fashion, Marx not only anticipated Freud, he seems to have made Freudians unnecessary. What the jimes demand seems to be more and better revolutionary Communists. I am open to correction, of course.

"Vignettes of the Flood," by Walter White, tells some terrible things about the government's treatment of the Negroes down south and should be widely read. "British Fascism Strikes Home," by W. N. Ewer; "England Runs Amuck," by Scott Nearing; "Below The Battle," by Michael Webb, are all splendid reading. Then there is, of course, "The Class War Is Still On," one of the most interesting features of the magazine. One feels like congratulating the editors for having printed so many worthwhile things in one issue.

* * *

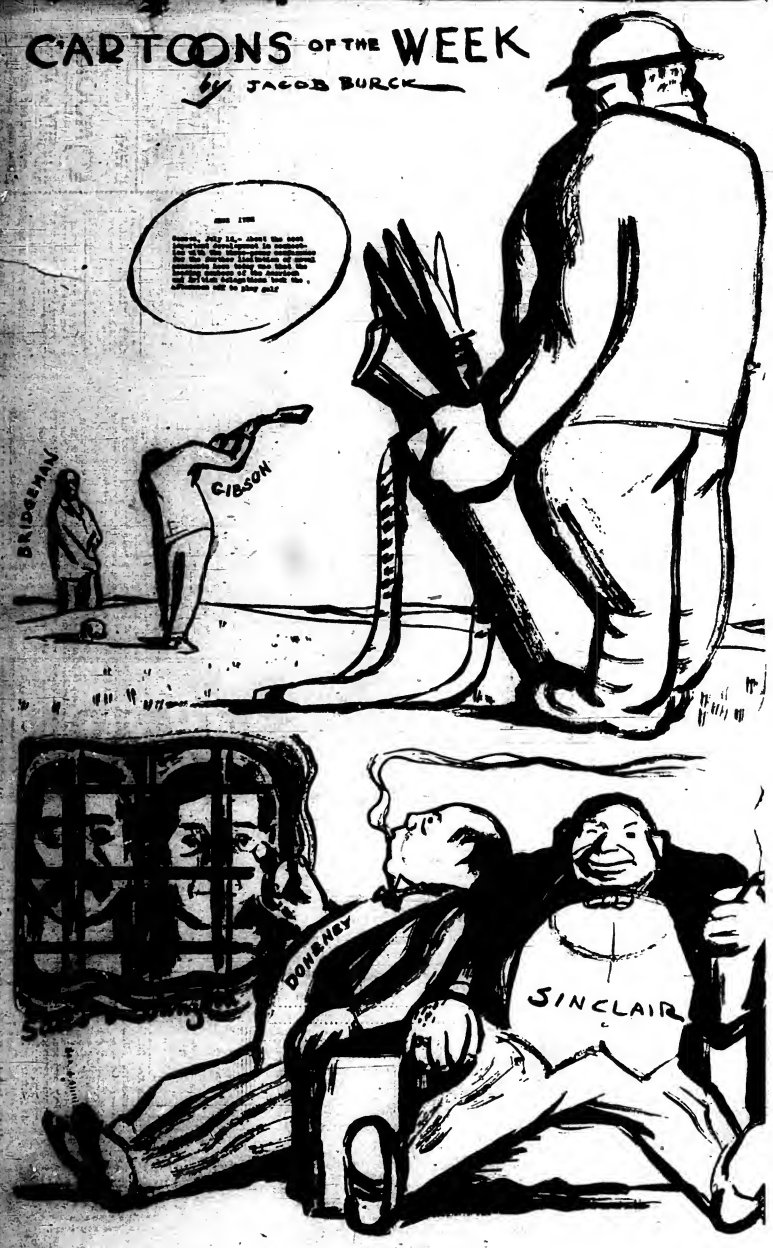
The reviews, in the main, are good. There is a feeling that Genevieve Taggard is striving for verbal effects at times and that lucidity suffers in consequence. Nonetheless, she says a great many striking truths in an original manner, which is doubtless a godsend, a gift, an acquirement envied by humbler scribes.

The poetry—well, "Migratory Workers," by Charles Olaf Olsen, is a cracker-jack. It sounds like the real thing; and it flows. Adler's "Beats Me, Mighty" and "Exterior" are clever; only we are tempted to imitate Kipling's devil and whisper. Kreymborg gets away with some glorified daggerel that packs all the punch of "Penny Arcade" into hectic words. Sara Bard Field—we used to like reading her very much. Possibly her poem deserves more praise than this reviewer can crank up at this time. To wind up, they are all worth reading. The writer of this confesses to being a poor critic of anything, thereby saving divers other critics from pointing out the fact. His only aim is to get the "New Masses" read—as it deserves to be—by all readers of The DAILY WORKER.

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

by JACOB BURCK



THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JULY 16th, 1927. *This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.* ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

A RACE for armaments, chiefly between the United States and England, such is the up-to-date result of the three power "limitation of armaments" conference in Geneva. By the time these lines appear in print, the conference may be all over, but its consequences will be felt throughout the world. And the reason for this is that the Geneva gathering opened up a new phase in the relations between the imperialists of England and America—the phase of open struggle for the mastery of the seas and hence for the mastery of the world.

This situation was not created by Geneva, of course. The conference merely served as the occasion, whether intended so by its organizers or not, to bring forth into bold relief what was inherent in the present world situation. This is, namely, the fact that American imperialism has come to take the place of British imperialism as the world dominating power and that the American imperialists are now beginning openly to prepare themselves for a show-down by force of arms if necessary.

The Geneva conference has given us a forecast of the coming world imperialist war.

* * *

At the same time the machinations of British imperialism to effect a joint military attack upon the Chinese revolution and upon the Soviet Union are continuing unabated. The English conservatives have NOT given up hope of crystallizing an Imperialist united front against the main revolutionary forces of today—the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution. Hence, it would be a fatal mistake to assume that the sharpening of the struggle between the United States and England precludes all possibility for their united actiog against Russia and China.

This possibility still exists. It presents the most menacing feature of the present world situation considered from the point of view of the workers, the farmers, and the poorer sections of the middle classes. The danger is still present of England, America, Japan, France, Italy and possibly Germany uniting their forces, in one way or another, for a common attack upon the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and for a large scale war upon the Nationalist liberation movement of China. This danger must be guarded against most vigilantly by an intensified mobilization of all anti-war and anti-imperialist forces in the United States.

(*Continued on Page Two*)



July Days In Russia Ten Years Ago

By H. M. WICKS

IN NOVEMBER the proletariat of the world will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia—ten years of rule of the workers and peasants government.

But ten years ago now, in the dark days of the July reaction, when the revolution was at its lowest ebb and the danger was gravest of a successful consolidation of the forces of reaction, only the most clearsighted could avoid succumbing to the illusion that the outcome of the tremendous upheaval that sent the czar into exile could be nothing other than a bourgeois government.

The political adventurers, constitutional democrats, menasheviks and social revolutionaries whom history placed at the helm of the new government in Russia had tried, time after time, to turn the elementary movement of the revolution into distinctly capitalist class channels. These attempts evoked determined resistance on the part of the class conscious proletariat of Petrograd (now Leningrad). There was never, from the beginning of the revolution, any question regarding the proletarian character of the masses in that great center of industry.

When blood flowed in the streets in July ten years ago the so-called legally constituted government was the coalition of May 6th, which had been formed after Milukoff, first minister of foreign affairs, had promised the allies to continue the war until many of the czarist objectives, including the capture of Constantinople, were realized. The crisis created by this announcement forced the fall of the Milukoff-Lvov cabinet and the creation of the coalition government.

Behind this official government there stood another authority, the Councils of Workers and Soldiers (Soviets), which did not then have at its disposal the state power, but which unquestionably had the support of the vast majority of the population and was directly supported by the armed workers and soldiers. Owing to the pressure of the masses who had achieved the overthrow of the czar the Soviets, even while under Menshevik control, were forced to take sharp issue with these "statesmen" of the provisional government, that tried sometimes openly and sometimes by devious ways, to continue the imperialist war on the side of the allies.

Such dual authority could only be of the most temporary nature and could never characterize a whole epoch in the development of revolution. Either the coalition government had to fall before the Soviets, or the Soviets had to sink to the condition of mere adjuncts to the bourgoisie, to be used for a time to cloak their treachery to the workers and then gradually wither away before the consolidated power of the political lackeys of capitalism.

One of the first acts of the coalition was an offensive against the workers in the factories and work-shops that had for its objective the lock-out of many of the most determined sections of the proletariat, the beating down of their standards of life, already horribly miserable.

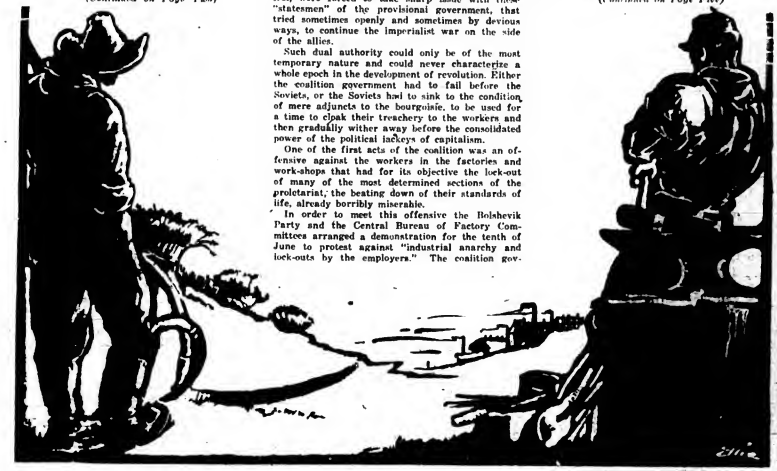
In order to meet this offensive the Bolshevik Party and the Central Bureau of Factory Committees arranged a demonstration for the tenth of June to protest against "industrial anarchy and lock-outs by the employers." The coalition government was desperately afraid that such a demonstration would develop into a rising and so appealed to its agents in the Soviets to take action against it. The Soviet Congress debased itself before the contemptible scoundrels of the coalition ministry and issued a denunciation of the proposed demonstration, using revolutionary slogans to conceal its counter-revolutionary character. The Bolshevik Party was denounced and the workers and soldiers were exhorted to "remember that demonstrations these days may hurt the cause of the revolution. At this dangerous moment," continued the manifesto, "you are called out into the streets to demand the overthrow of the provisional government to which the All-Russian Congress has just found it necessary to give support. And those who are calling you out cannot but know that out of your peaceful demonstration chaos and bloodshed may result."

This shameful and provocative manifesto, issued by the Council of the Soviets, dominated by the Mensheviks, on behalf of the coalition government, caused the Bolshevik leaders to abandon the demonstration because they were aware that the proposed peaceful demonstration would probably be turned into a slaughter of workers by mercenaries, criminals, former black-hundreds and other elements whose historical destiny it is to play the part of bribed tools of reaction in such situations.

In spite of the fact that the Mensheviks controlled the Soviets and were using their power to break the effectiveness of these revolutionary organs of the masses, the Bolsheviks realized that a deep-laid plot was on foot to utilize the demonstrations as an excuse for fierce excesses against the workers and the eventual dispersing of the Soviets. The Petrograd Soviet was the revolutionary core of the whole movement, but an All-Russian Executive Committee had been set up that tried to cripple the work of the local Soviet.

Determined to carry out the plots against the workers and to crush at one stroke the opposition to the bourgeois government, the reactionaries, the

(*Continued on Page Five*)



EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from Page One)

It must also be remembered that the menace of American imperialism, with its inevitable consequences of heavy taxation, war, militarism, abolition of the remnants of civil liberties, increased exploitation for the working masses, further ruination of agriculture, etc., that this menace must be looked



not only from the exploits of American imperialism in China or against the Soviet Union, but also from its outrageous performances in Latin-America. It is here—in the Philippines, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Mexico, etc.—that American imperialism is exhibiting its ugliest face. And it is the sharpening of American imperialist policies in Latin America that is pregnant with the most immediate dangers.

The peoples of the colonies oppressed by American imperialism, as well as the nations of Latin-America generally, are becoming ever more resentful of American imperialist exploitation. They cannot and will not make peace with a situation which degrades them to disgrace and slavery. They cannot and will not surrender their national independence, their freedom and their self-respect for the glory and profits of the big capitalists of the United States. And the question is: Where are we heading to? What is bound to be the outcome?

American labor must give thought to this situation. The American farmers, exploited and ignored and insulted by big capital and its government, must also wake up to these dangers. And so should the truly liberal, anti-war and anti-imperialist sections of the poorer middle classes. Big capital and its political servants are proceeding full speed ahead and their will not be stopped on their disastrous course by sweet sounding phrases and pious wishes from the opposition. An organized, militant and powerful anti-war and anti-imperialist movement, backed by large masses of workers and farmers, this is the first condition for the beginning of a successful struggle against the war danger. No time must be lost for developing such a movement.

* * *

THE efforts of the American section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League should be given all possible support. First, because this organization submits a clear program and a definite practical policy for launching a real anti-imperialist campaign in the United States. Second, it has proven in actual deeds its ability to arouse and organize sentiment in favor of the peoples oppressed by American and world imperialism. Third, it has a broad national basis, as is demonstrated in the present call by several prominent leaders for a truly anti-war and anti-fascist conference on a national scale. It was one of the American organizations represented at the recent Amsterdam Congress held recently in Brussels, Belgium. Fourth, it is a militant organization and it has a clear conception of the importance of labor and farmer unity, their organized support and participation as a condition for the effective power of any American anti-imperialist movement. And, fifth, it is not sectarian. It proposes and fights for a real united front of all truly anti-imperialist organizations and groups by one powerful, determined against American imperialism and against the war danger.

We call the above considerations to the particular attention of the delegates that are or have been present at the Conference of the People's Relief



of the workers, farmers and poorer sections of the middle classes which alone can offer effective resistance to the imperialist machinations of the big capitalists of the United States.

It is for these reasons that we again ask the question: Is Lowden the candidate to wage a real struggle and defeat the imperialism of the Coolidge administration? Is he, and his backers, to be relied upon to organize and lead a real fight against Big Capital and for the interests of the workers and farmers?

Words are cheap, particularly for capitalist politicians previous to parliamentary elections. The masses have been fooled by words more than once. The masses want to see a REAL defeat of Coolidge and not the mere substitution of one agent of Big Capital for another one. The masses are interested in a REAL defeat of American imperialism which can be accomplished by their own political struggles independent of and in opposition to the political agents of Big Capital—the Republican and Democratic parties. How much of SUCH a struggle is Lowden and his organization able and willing to wage?

* * *

COOLIDGE must be defeated. And so must Coolidgism. During his term in office President Coolidge has proven himself the most loyal defender of the interests of Big Capital and the most consistent enemy of the workers and farmers. But a struggle against Coolidge, if it is to benefit the toiling masses must be a struggle against Big Capital and a struggle against the Republican and Democratic parties. This requires a United Front of Labor on the political field. This requires a Labor Party backed by the trade unions and the workers generally. This also requires a firm political alliance between labor and the working farmers. And towards these ends must be directed the efforts of all progressive and militant elements in the workers and farmer organizations.

* * *

THE DAILY WORKER is again in danger. This time the situation is more serious than ever before. The present attempt is clearly directed towards the destruction of the militant voice of American Labor.

It is part of the present general attack upon the progressive and militant elements in the labor movement. It is part of the capitalist campaign to fortify its rear before launching more decisively on its militant imperialist exploits abroad. The attack upon the Daily Worker is motivated by one desire: to silence the most militant spokesman of anti-war and anti-imperialist sentiment in the United States.

The progressives and militants in the labor movement cannot and will not permit this to happen. Nor will the true anti-imperialists stand by and see the Daily Worker silenced. The appeal of the Daily Worker will be received and answered in such a way as to insure its continued existence and struggle against war, against imperialism and for the liberation of the toiling masses from the oppression of American capitalism.

Similarity

I can see no difference
Between a white-skinned polished pate
Of a corpulent manufacturer of chemics
Who uses his "superior intelligence"
To make gases and ammunitions of war,
For those horrible tortures
That exceed the wildest nightmares
Who uses his "superior intelligence"
For war;
I can see no difference
Between his white-skinned polished pate
And the darkest burnt-skinned savage pate
In an African Jungle,
Who uses his savage intelligence
For those horrible tortures
Of his fellowmen
For pleasure and revenge.

I can see no difference
Between an exploiting employer
Who works children, women and men
Under horrible conditions,
Quickly pressing out their lives;
I can see no difference
Between an exploiting employer
And a venomous serpent
Who coils about its victims,
Quickly pressing out their lives.

I can see no difference
Between a luxury-loving parasite
Who grabs all he can get for himself,
Gorging his appetites;
I can see no difference
Between a luxury-loving parasite
And the greediest gorging swine
Wallowing in his filth.

Shriek, carnivorous laughing hyena,
Screech your loud mocking laughter!
Monkey, scratch your head in perplexity!
Man, the ruler of beast and reptile,
Must substantiate this sovereignty.

I can see no difference
Between the martyrs of Russia
Who led a mighty host of white men
From obscurantism and slavery
Into the light of freedom and culture;
I can see no difference
Between the martyrs of Russia
And the fighters of China
Who led their Mongolian brothers
From the shackles of opium exploitation
Into the light of clean living and freedom;
I can see no difference
Between all our human heroes
Who fight to free the world
From imperialism, prostitution, superstition;
I can see no difference
Between all you heroes.

Laugh, carefree child of yellow man,
Black man, red man, white man!
Laugh until you are heard
From one end of the earth to another!
Man has established his sovereignty
In a new realm of social justice and truth!

REBECCA RUBIN.

"Civilizees"

Patriarch.

Cruel in his oncoming impotence
He would usurp his patriarchal powers
In bulldozing those—his children—
In sadistic fashion
To give wild outlet
To a stagnant passion.

Priest.

Solemn as a still-life there he stands
Talking in a monody of tone
Instilling love of peace in time of peace—
But soon his voice is changed to higher note—
He now exhorts his fellow-men to tote
A gun and shoot the enemy
"It matters not who e'er they be."

Profiteer.

With one hand he pulls the strings of government;
The other rests upon his caponed paunch,
A well-contented leer upon his face.
Knowing naught of human sorrows and emotions
He spends his energy amassing fortunes
To be gamed with—.
The world is his—Caesar's—
Unromantic Caesar's—And he laughs—
(And well may he)
For Caesar had to fight to gain his lands
By arming men in legions and in bands;
While he 'thout e'en a military cape
Rules the world by pulling ticker-tape.

—MAX GELTMAN.

Organizing the Chinese Workers



A typical scene in the Foreign Concession at Hankow.

(Continued from page 6)

The League of Women's Rights is a middle-class organization, not touching the workers or the peasants, with a membership of 200 to 300 at Canton. The Organization of Women Revolutionaries is said to be a sort of rival of the League of Women's Rights and has 50 members.

The Women's Freedom League, which receives help from the Kuomintang (the People's National Party), has 35,000 members, of whom 18,000 are in Canton. Of the members 40 per cent are students, 45 per cent workers and 15 per cent peasants. They have 29 circles in the town of Canton and 26 clubs in the province. They have held their first congress —which is claimed to be the first women's congress to be held in China—at which 24 delegates represented 12 districts all over the province of Kwangtung. At this congress a resolution was passed urging the formation of a women's organization for all China. They have also held three elections for their executive committee, which changes every six months. A monthly paper is published in Chinese called the "Ray." The Women's Freedom League claim that they have aroused much interest among the workers, as they were the first body to occupy themselves with questions affecting working women. They realize how much there is to be done, how far behind the Chinese women are in education, customs, and their mode of life.

Some organisation, no doubt of a political nature, is being established in all girls' schools. There are organisations of feminists in several provinces of China; at — Peking there is a body, calling itself the Central Organization of All Women's Organizations in China, which is nearly dead.

The COMRADE
Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



The Young SECTION
Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

COMRADE VOIKOFF A REVOLUTIONIST

Comrade Voikoff, Soviet minister to Poland was shot to death by a czarist plotter in Poland. Comrade Voikoff was walking to the railroad station in Warsaw (capital of Poland) with Comrade A. P. Rosengolz, when the murderer ran up and emptied his revolver into the body of the representative of the Russian workers.

Comrade M. Voikoff was a revolutionary fighter who had given his whole life to the cause of the workers. He took part in the great Russian revolution and later occupied high posts in the Workers' Government. In 1924 he was named minister to Poland.

It is quite clear that this act is a result of a united campaign of attack on the Workers' Soviet Government by their, as well as our enemies, the capitalists powers led by England and America. The British government is directly responsible for the murder of our comrade because they have given money, incited and protected these assassins.

The workers all over the world, but especially the Polish and Russian workers are wild with anger over the murder of their comrade. Big protest meetings are being held all over the world. We, the workers' children of America, also protest with all our might against the murder of Comrade Voikoff which we see as a part of the big attack against the Soviet Union. We, at all times stand ready to support and defend the only workers' government.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

YOUNG COMRADE SUBS.

A sub a second is too much to reckon
A sub a minute, we haven't seen it
A sub an hour would give us power
A sub a day would keep the wolf away
A sub a week if you'd only seek
Would take the blues out of the Young Comrades' shoes,
And help us meet each coming year
Full of pep and without a fear
And so comrades, get ready, set and send us all
The subs you get.

Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....Age .....

(Issued Every Month).

A CAPITALIST

By THERESA TURNER.

The capitalists are loafers
While the workers are their chauffeurs.
They ride around in their limousines all day long
While the workers in the mill hear the iron gong.

He doesn't care.
Just so he doesn't have to work.
But when we are free, we will jerk
While we watch the bosses work.

Answers to Last Weeks' Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 22 is: U N I O N. The following Comrades have answered correctly:

Vera Rosinsky, Stelton, N. J.; Hilda Wolf, Baltimore, Md.; Ethel Talchinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vero Porrino, Corona, L. I., N. Y.; Abraham Fischer, New York City; Elsie Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Dorothy Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Laura Borin, Bronx, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 21

Abraham Fischer, New York City; Dorothy Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Elmer Laurila, Saxon, Wis.

Comrade Lus Villarino of Inglewood, Cal. had just answered puzzle No. 20 correctly.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 23

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, 2 for B, 3 for C. Try and do this one!

6 15 18 1 7 15 15 4 20 9 13 5
4 21 18 9 14 7 22 1 3 1 20 9 15 14 7 15
20 15 1 25 15 21 14 7 16 9 15 14 5 5 18
3 1 13 16.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

A BEGGAR

BY MARGARET TURNER.

I am a little beggar
My mother is dead;
My father is a poor man
And I can't have any bread.

Organizing the Chinese Workers



Canton is also the headquarters of the Canton Federation of Peasants' Unions. This organization was in the early part of 1926 more or less confined to the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, but its influence was extending to other provinces.

The organization of the Peasants' Unions is as follows: The peasants and small farmers in a village are organized in one unit. These units are grouped in towns, districts and provinces. If more than one-third of the farmers join the union, then they form a branch. In small villages where there are less than 30 members, they cooperate with an adjoining village. Larger areas are sometimes divided into arrondissements.

Mr. Fung, secretary and member of the executive of the Federation of Peasant's Unions, informed me that there are 60 districts comprising 20,000 members. The villagers hold mass meetings, the larger organizations have delegate meetings. On the central executive committee there are 13 members. There is also a standing committee of five and in the districts standing committees of three. Provincial congresses are held annually, district congresses every six months, congresses in sections smaller than districts every three months and village meetings every month. Members of the central executive committee hold office for one year, officials of district committees for six months and others for three months.

The conditions for membership are as follows:

Members

1.—Must own less than 100 mow of land (roughly less than 17 acres of land).

2.—Must not be farmers whose interests conflict with the peasants.

3.—Must not be moneylenders who mortgage farms.

4.—Must not be "merchamen."

5.—Must not have connections with imperialists.

The entrance fee is $1 (I was told sometimes less). There is a maximum monthly fee of 10 cents. Those who smoke opium or gamble are excluded. I asked Mr. Wang, the secretary, how they could know this. He replied that it was easily known to the village circle if, for instance, anyone was an habitual gambler. Persons who do not attend three meetings or those who refuse to obey the orders of the party, are expelled.

The chief points in the program of the Peasants' Union are:

1.—To obtain better conditions for the peasants and small farmers.

2.—To improve village organizations, which are now in the hands of the landlords.

3.—To raise the social status of the peasants and small farmers.

The farmers in Kwangtung, the province in which Canton is situated, are divided in two: those who are landowners and those who are tenants of the landlords. Their condition is very bad on account of the bandits who infest the territory and also as a result of the fighting.

The organizers of the Peasants' Union stated, as regards the economic status of the peasants and small farmers, that the average size of the small farm belonging to an independent farmer was from 2 to 3 mow (one-third to one and one-third acres). One mow is said to produce about $30 per annum, so that the independent peasant farmer may get between $60 and $360, that is between £6 and £24 from his farm per year. The rent of these small farms often swallows up as much as one-half to two-thirds of the revenue.

Not very long ago the provincial office of the peasant organizations had just two old tables covered with papers in disorder, some rickety chairs, a poor desk and a poorly paid copyist who, having too much to do, could finish nothing. When I visited the headquarters of the Peasants' Union in May 1926, there were five departments working regularly, organization, propaganda, economic and military departments and the secretariat. Besides voluntary workers, there are twelve paid clerks. Four booklets and forty-three pictorial bulletins and slogans have been published. A weekly paper, the "Plough" appears regularly in twenty to thirty sheets and 10,000 copies are distributed.



The Peasants' Organization has undoubtedly been of considerable military value to the Cantonese in assisting their advance in their Northern Expedition.

ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN.

The organization of women workers is one of the most pressing of China's industrial problems. Women and children are now more and more entering industry, in order to supplement the insufficient earnings of the father of the family; and the fact that in general they receive even lower wages helps to depress the rates of the men workers.

At present, where they are organized at all, they appear to be organized with the man workers—and that is chiefly in the textile industry in Shanghai! True, in Canton, I was told of a trade union which had been in existence for two months which organized the women in a match factory together with the men; and of a women's union in a stocking factory, claiming 200 members, which is said to have been in existence for three years. But these are tiny numbers compared with the women employed in the cotton mills and silk filatures. In Shanghai, there are said to be 125,000 workers employed in textile factories, of whom 57,700 were stated to be organised in the cotton unions affiliated to the Shanghai Federation of Labor Unions. As more than 60 per cent of these cotton workers were said to be women, it is to be presumed that some of the organized workers are women, but I could not obtain any figures.

Probably, also, some of the women employed by the Chinese-owned Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. are among those who are organized in Yellow unions in Shanghai, as about 70 per cent of the 5,000 workers employed by this company in Shanghai are apparently women.

In Shanghai the secretaries of both the Red and Yellow Union Federations stated that there was no organization at all among the silk workers, of whom there are 75,000, mostly women and girls. I was told that at one time a trade union was organized in the silk filatures by a Chinese woman worker. She was soon taken over by the Chinese employers as a sort of welfare worker. All trade disputes went through her hands and in the opinion of the workers she looked after the employers' interests and not theirs. She became an official safety-valve instead of a workers' organizer—a much safer person. When I met her she appeared to be in very prosperous circumstances. Her volte face had rather disheartened the silk workers in Shanghai and discouraged any further attempts at organisation.

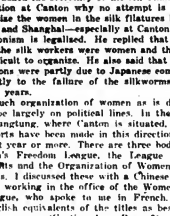
There were, however, in June 1926, a number of strikes, one of them affecting as many as 30 silk filatures, in which 13,400 workers were involved, which indicate considerable solidarity among the women workers. Two of the strikes, according to the reports which I have seen, complained of the formation of a new Silk Filature Workers' Union, charged the union with being in conspiracy with the owners to delay the payment of the workers' wages and demanded the closing down of the union; which was done by order of the chief of the Wonsung and Shanghai Constabulary. All this is difficult to understand unless the new union was held by the workers to be a bogus organization set up by the employers, in order to forestall any other movement. Quite recently in Shanghai some women social workers have gone to reside in the chief silk filature area, in order to get into touch with the women workers, study their needs and help them to improve their conditions.

The majority of the silk filature workers in China appear to be employed in the neighborhood of Canton. I was told that out of the 300,000 silk workers in factories in the whole country there were 200,000 workers, almost entirely women and children, employed in 170 silk filatures at Shundak, about four hours by boat from Canton up the Pearl River. They have no organisation at all, although their conditions of work appear to be just as bad as elsewhere in China.

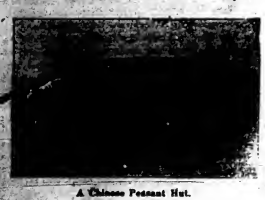
I asked the secretary of the All China Labor Federation at Canton why no attempt is made to organise the women in the silk filatures both at Canton and Shanghai—especially at Canton where trade unionism is legalised. He replied that 95 per cent of the silk workers were women and therefore very difficult to organize. He also said that the bad conditions were partly due to Japanese competition and partly to the failure of the silkworms in the last two years.

Such organization of women as is done appears to be largely on political lines. In the province of Kwangtung, where Canton is situated, considerable efforts have been made in this direction during the past year or more. There are three bodies, the Women's Freedom League, the League of Women's Rights and the Organization of Women Revolutionaries. I discussed these with a Chinese woman who was working in the office of the Women's Freedom League, who spoke to me in French. I give the English equivalents of the titles as best I can.

(Continued on Page 7)



KARL RADEK
head of the Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow.
—A friendly caricature by a Russian Artist.



A Chinese Peasant Hut.

The Stevedore

When ships come in from Glasgow, Singapore
Or Java, stevedores have their work to do
Unloading kapok, spices, wool or glue,
Or from the Straits a cargo of tin ore,
Or Madagasgar rubber's to the fore,
Or then again it's cotton from Peru,
Or burlap from Calcutta or a slew
Of hides from Argentine to get ashore.

And then come precious silks from far Japan
And gold from Africa to please the plutes.
And though such cargoes nearly break a man
I think of those who toil— mere beaten brutes—
Beyond the seas producing all these things
To swell the coffers of their lords and kings!

—HENRY REICH, JR.







Drawing By WM. GROPPER.

Dark Days for the Knights of the Night Shirt

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE political atmosphere of Indiana, once the stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan, is again livid with the lightning of scandal, charges, innendoes, and threats of jail for men in high places in the state and city governments of the Hoosier stronghold that has contributed several leading lights to the U. O. P., several convicted political grafters to Atlanta penitentiary and scores of thousands to hang night-shirts on, inside the invisible empire of the K. K. K.

The lid is now being lifted off the political cesspool and the miasma that has been held down by strong pressure for several years is breaking thru the barriers in great odoriferous gusts.

D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the K. K. K. in the "realm of Indiana" a man from "god knows where" is sojourning in prison, convicted on the charge of causing the death of a young girl, after mistreating her. The former dragon did not exhibit much excitement after the deed was committed. He believed that the G. O. P. politicians who owed their election to the support of his organization would soothe the irate nerves of justice and drop enough dough in the scales to bring down the verdict in his favor

But a ruined, raped and murdered girl is a hot potato even in the hardboiled klan-dominated state of Indiana and before Stephenson was many days older, the once powerful dictator found his erstwhile friends everywhere But where he needed them. Still there were whisperings that a pardon would be sneaked for him : ter a while, as soon as things quieted down. But Stephenson was tried and sulked and hoped, but the hoped-for deliverance did not materialize. Pitting his faith against the indifference shown by his former political friends he helped to nip in few budding anti-klan exposes and saw the suds of expectation dry on the greedy lips of Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, who hawked his one-man slush fund committee to Indianapolis, seeking whom he might devour. Reed, democratic aspirant for the presidential nomination on the donkey ticket left the Hoosier capital without anything hanging from his belt except a latchkey and a corkscrew.

For saving the hides of his friends, Stephenson, the former grand dragon, all-raufid patriot, protector of pure womanhood and slayer of the demon rum, expected to return speedily to his old haunts, where amid wine and wassail and the cheering company of the fair sex, he could relieve the tension of protracted excursions among the social wilds where lived the untamed citizenry who did violence to the Nordic conscience in remaining outside the pillowed brotherhood of the K. K. K. But alas for Stephenson. When it came to making sacrifices, the Indiana politicians were not unwilling to offer up an appeasing subject to the gods but they were lonthe to jeopardize one of their votes even the Stephenson might stay in jail until his klan uniform had turned into rehes. So Stephenson stayed and brooded.

Who is this man Stephenson and how did he acquire the power that made and unmade politicians in the state of Indiana?

He arrived in the state while the klan boom was on the upgrade and thousands of ex-socialists, insurance agents and ex-hartenders found a lucrative employment roping in members into the hooded order and doing a brisk business on the side selling shirts, pillowslips and other pieces of haberdashery that went to accoutre the richly eparisioned morons that peopled the K. K. K. Stephenson was a go-getter, had a deep booming voice and a smart appearance.

This crusader for 100 per cent Americanism hopped into the fight to save the nation from Negroes, Irish, Jews, and radicals and before long occupied a high position in the tar and feather society. He became a big mine owner and indirectly led a faction of the United Mine Workers of America at the 1924 convention in Indianapolis. The writer attended a klan meeting in that city during the convention and listened to a local kleagle read an order from this same Stephenson instructing his followers in the union to beware of strikes and to cooperate with the employers in increasing production. The object of this policy was to save the country from the most Nordic elements that were poisoning its political and social blood-stream.

The this group of kluxers openly avowed their intention of capturing the U. M. W. of A. and were supported by the union officials of the Indiana district, John L. Lewis, the red baiter did not have a word to say in criticism of the K. K. K. policy of boring from within. Those were the heydays of the K. K. K. in Indiana. Stephenson lived in a mansion and owned a palatial yacht on board which he and his friends revelled.

He ruled an organization that extended thruout the state and into neighboring states. His spy system kept tabs on the doings of politicians and those of them that are not like Caesar's wife was supposed to be, lived in dread of Stephenson's blackmail threats. An organization for the detection and apprehension of horse thieves—a lost art since horse flesh lost out to gasoline — was turned into an armed K. K. K. force at the service of the grand dragon. When his downfall took place it was reported that he had the ambition to become president of the United States. However that may be, he did not become president and is not likely to.

This was the character whose word was law with the senators from the Hoosier state who made the welkins ring with their patriotic effusions in the oil-stained capital of the nation. When Senator Ralston, democrat, was gathered into the rustless arms of his fathers, Stephenson compelled Governor Jackson to appoint Arthur Robinson in his place. Senator James E. Watson, one of the wheel horses of the G. O. P. machine, was alleged to have a membership card in the klan. He denied the allegation. Now it may be told.

Weiry unto irrepressible indignation over the scurvy treatment accorded him, Stephenson has decided to squeal. There are many vacant chairs in the prison chair factory he says. He wants to see them occupied during working hours by some of his former political friends. But those fellows have ears as keenly attuned to warning noises as the wild curlews on the hills of Scotland. The governor discovered that he had an appointment in Kansas City and others made themselves scarce in places where they used to hang out.

When Thomas Adams, the Indiana publisher tried to pry the lid off the klan cesspool a few years ago he was almost ruined. Enemies sniped at him from every corner and loop hole and it looked for a while as if he could thank his stars if he escaped jail or an early grave for his pains. But Adams is now chuckling. Stephenson is going to spill the dirt and the hidden documents that Senator Reed tried to unearth when he held his session in Indiana are now about to be brought forth, laden with facts that "will rock the state and shock the nation."

The bottom has fallen out of the Ku Klux Klan. The deluded petty bourgeois and proletarians who were led to believe that the Negro, the Jew and the non-Nordic alien were responsible for their misery have removed the rheum from their eyes and now see things more realistically. Perhaps they do not yet realize that the conditions that suggest a shortening of the belt can be laid at the door of the capitalist system which takes toll off the toil of alien and native, Jew and gentile, black and white with unstulled partiality. The charlatans that once fatted on their folly have now retired on a competence or have entered some other line of legitimate graft.

The misguided workers who joined the K. K. K. thinking that it offered a solution for their economic problems should now be in a receptive mood to listen to the program of Communism which alone points the way toward the goal which all workers desire to reach, namely, freedom from all kinds of slavery and economic security for all those who contribute to the social sustaining fund.



THE POET AND HIS SONG

Within my head a little song
Keeps singing, singing all day long.
I cannot make it stop, you see,
It sings and sings in spite of me
And so the song I'll have to keep
Until it sings itself to sleep;
And then, when it is still, quite still,
I'll take my pen and quickly kill
This little song, compressing it
Into a casket fine and fit—
Some form of trite and pretty verse
Where it will lie, wrapped in a curse.
I'll send it to a publisher
Who'll print it, paying so much per!

HENRY REICH, JR.

CABARET AT DAWN

A jazz band blared to call the yokels in
And lewd songs rose above the raucous din.
Anemic clerks and florid plutocrats
Came here in noisy sexarms and checked their hats
And drank bad liquor, joined by painted drabs,
And stiffly danced with many jolts and jabs
Of knees and elbows in the sweating crush
Upon the tiny floor. And then a rush
For taxies homeward or to cheap hotels—
And now it is a place of whiskey smells
And stale tobacco smoke. The door is shut
And gone each blear-eyed hanger-on and slut,
A sleepy watchman pounds the nearby pave,
Scrub-women hurry by, each one a slave
Who cringes at the taxies' rush and roar
Along the startled street. And now no more
The music and the laughter. Gone is sight
And all its garish gaiety and light,
And dawn creep pallid as a ghost to mock
The workers coming down to punch the clock.

HENRY REICH, JR.

Uncle Sam's Wage Slaves

By ELLEN WETHERELL

ON the dank, unwashed floors of the great press room of the government's "bureau of printing and engraving" at Washington, there are deep depressions made by the foot-steps of the women wageslaves as they move forward and backward in a steady, monotonous tread about the presses at their work as printer's assistants. The men and women in this room are employed by the U. S. government to make its paper money. There are a few windows on one side of the room, but the light is insufficient and over each printing press there are electric burners whose heat vibrates the close, degressing air in which ink, oil and foul dust mingle with the breaths and sweat from the bodies of seven hundred men and women at work.

The clothing worn by the printers is caked with ink, while the dresses of the women drip with grease which flies from the presses in their revolutions. A girl's dress is ruined by a day's wear. Said one woman worker to me: "We went to Superintendent Ralph to ask if shields of zinc or some other substance could not be placed around the presses to protect the clothes of the women." With a satirical smile he replied, "Oh, yes, a bow of pink ribbon on every press if you say so."

Two years ago Alice Roosevelt and other society women declared that they "wanted to do some good." They said that they wanted to help improve the sanitary conditions of the bureau. One day these women drove down. Mr. Ralph knew of their intended visit, and he was ready for them. All the new wing of the building a dressing room was made clean and fine that these idle dames of society might see for themselves just how well the U. S. government at Washington took care of its workers. These ladies were not shown any of the work-rooms, nor did they see the dressing rooms in actual use.

Last week, following a guide, I went thru the bureau. I stood upon an elevated platform in the press room, where, as the guide said, "You can get a better view of the place." What I saw was a long, low room having a dozen windows or less at one side. An open iron grating higher than the head of the tallest man in the room, encircled all sides. Within this grating I saw a mass of men and women, and machines so huddled together that it would have been dangerous for a visitor to have attempted to move around among them. The noise of the presses drowned our speech, but a woman, from the open spaces of the far west, who stood beside me, said in my ears "How awful!" Then, apologetic for her government, she added, "But those men and women work only four hours a day." "You are mistaken, madam," I called back to the woman, "some workers here go on duty at eight in the morning, they have half an hour at noon for lunch, and they quit work at four-thirty at night." There is a night force at work in this bureau at Washington, and on this force over 200 women are employed. One pale faced worker said to me: "I prefer to work at night. Of course I get no evenings for recreation of any kind; but at night the bureau is less crowded, the air is better, and I am not so tired. I get home about one o'clock in the morning."

Alice Roosevelt has said that the Bureau of Printing and Engraving was no place for a woman to work, but she didn't say by what means the dependent bureau girls were to make a living.

We have all heard of the ingenious remark of the famous French queen, when told at the time of the great revolution that the people were starving for bread—"But why do they not eat cake," said she. This is the logic of the idle rich.

Unsanitary Conditions.

Most of the workers in the bureau eat their lunches in the building. They bring them in the morning and put them in the lockers provided for their clothes. Every man and woman in the press room is compelled to make a complete change of clothing before they go home. One girl worker said to me: "The lockers are but eighteen inches long and into this go my soiled clothes, my dirty shoes and my lunch. When we shake our clothes at night red nuts and mice run from them in all directions." The dressing rooms of the bureau women are taken care of by a charwoman, but they are never clean. If a girl wants her locker to be decent she must scrub it herself. Her towels a day are allowed for three hundred women.

A. F. of L. Falls Down.

The superintendent of the bureau claims that the women workers receive sufficient wages, but strange to say, the women think differently. Three years ago a handful of bureau girls came together to talk union. The men printers were willing to assist them in organizing. Mr. Ralph, the superintendent, said he had no objection, but the idea seemed to worry him. In a few months 200 women rallied to the organization under the A. F. of L. This union held meetings every two weeks. Frank Morrison, national secretary of the A. F. of L. spoke for the women and urged them to petition for a fifty-cent increase in wages. But his talk seemed half-hearted; scant was the help the bureau girls got from the national body of the A. F. of L. and either the headquarters of the A. F. of L. are located in Washington and Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison were well aware of the working conditions at the bureau, and the low wages of the women workers, nothing has been substantially done in aid of these exploited wage-slaves



of the government by the national body of the American Federation of Labor.

The United States government workers in Washington cannot strike, they cannot vote, neither can they petition congress save thru the chief next higher in power.

It was by the help of a young radical some three years ago, and the determination of the bureau girls in their small union, that twenty-five cents increase in wages per day for women beginning their apprenticeship in the department, was wrung from Superintendent Ralph. Ralph boasts of his power to cut down expenses on behalf of the government. In 1910 he claimed that from the appropriations made that year he turned back into the U. S. treasury $500,000. Today the union of the bureau girls is at low ebb. I am told that those girls who have a married life in view are not friendly to the union. But there are good union women and good stuff to make class-conscious union women among the 3,000 workers in the bureau.

Girl Experts Get Pauper Wages.

Boys over sixteen years are employed as printers' assistants, but they are clumsy compared with the girls at work. To the well drilled girl, the work has become an art, and the printer who has become accustomed to his assistant's method of work likes to retain her in his employ. Printer's assistants receive $1.25 per day from the printer, and 25 cents from the U. S. government—the printers claim that the rakes in wages must come from the government. There are printer's assistants who can handle 2,000 sheets of bills a day, while a little over 500 is a big day's work for a boy. The printed sheets of money usually contain eight bills ranging in denomination from $1.00 to $10,000, the presses register the number of sheets printed. A printer's assistant takes a blank sheet of paper which has been wet with water to make it pliable and lays it on the press made ready with chemicals by the printer; then by a most laborious effort of his body and arms the printer turns the revolving press once. The assistant is at hand to take the stamped sheet from the engraved plates and to lay on another wet one. To do this she is compelled to step backward to a table for the wet sheet and then forward to the press. There are no seats for these girls and women to drop into even for a moment. They are always moving forward and backward, first with the wet sheet then with the printed bill in a confusing noise of machinery in the midst of dirt and grease.

I have been thru the notorious cotton mills of North and South Carolina; I have stood with the workers at the machines in the great shoe shops of Massachusetts. I know what it means to breath and work in the phosphorous laden air in the corporation match factories of New England, but I have yet to find a more congested, or foul workshop than that of the great press room at the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington. An expert shoe-stitcher commands $25 to $30 a week. The government bureau women are obliged to pay for housing, food and clothes on a $9 a week wage.

Let those socialists who are clamoring for government ownership study the work conditions and wages of those industries in Washington over which the stars and stripes wave so proudly. Let them talk with these government wage-slaves and hear from their own lips how fine a thing it is to work for the United States government.

Hand Presses Superseded.

A bank note is not finished in the press room, but it has to pass thru the hands of 54 men and women and 20 machines before it becomes United States money. A printer is allowed to spoil one sheet in every one hundred, but if the sheet is lost the printer is obliged to pay the face value of the note. Today most of the printing of bills is done by hand presses; the printers claim that the work done by the hand press is of superior finish over that done by the power press. Superintendent Ralph favors power presses. It is said that he is to receive a bonus on each press introduced into the bureau. We know that Ralph was urgent at the late hearing before the congressional committee to prove that the power press was an improvement in every way over the hand press. "And there is the economy to the government," he pleaded. But Ralph said nothing about the money he could put into his own pocket by the introduction of power presses introduced into the bureau—and the discharge of a large number of printers and their assistants.

Of course the printers are against the power presses. The Printers' Union took action on the matter at the hearing, but, as the evolution of industry takes no account of the individual, neither does the capitalist, nor the capitalist government. There was a compromise and a small number of power presses are to be installed in the bureau. The Glass Blowers' Union claimed that never a machine could be invented to displace their high-grade hand labor. They were kings of the craft. But, evolution, so careful of the type is she, so careless of the single man, produced a glass blowing-machine which enabled six men to do the work of 600. No man or woman wants the bread taken from their mouths—nor is willing to starve for the sake of scientifically developed machinery, and the plate printers and their assistants in the bureau of printing and engraving are no royal exception.

Dangerous Work.

I was taken into the room where postage stamps are made, and into the revenue stamp room. The latter contains a new power press invented by Superintendent Ralph. This press does the work of five men at the old hand presses. Two girls run one press. The machine numbers, trims, places the seal, and separates the stamps. One million sheets were spoiled in testing the machine. There are revolving machine presses for printing postage stamps, 24 stamps on a sheet. The engraved plates are polished by the bare hand of the printer, each plate must be polished as it comes around, after the sheet has been removed by the assistant. This is dangerous work: the bare hand of the printer is in constant contact with the chemically prepared metal. Only one sheet at a time can be laid on a postage stamp press. One press can print 10,000 sheets of stamps a day. There are over 50,000 postage stamps sent out of the bureau each day. The noise made by the presses is deafening.

I passed on into the room where the stamps are examined and counted. A girl expert can count 15,000 stamps a day. About to leave the building I said to the guide: "There is one room we have not been into." I had heard that this room was particularly dangerous for visitors to enter because of its crowded spaces, and the fumes from the chemicals. The guide's answer came quickly. "You will not be allowed to go into that room." Capitalism is stronger than craft unions.

Craft Unionism Outgrown.

Class unions are needed for government wage-slaves as well as for all wage-slaves. The evolution of the machine in driving the craft union to bay. The demand today is for the uniting of all unions into a class union, and also demanding for each worker the full equivalent of his or her special product. This must be the program of all government employes at Washington and elsewhere. Industrial unionism thruout the world. A Workers' Government. Today the leaders of craft unions are of the "pure and simple" kind. Said one of the union men to me in Washington: "Politically I am a democrat—the democratic party first, last and always."

Washington's streets and avenues are spacious and beautiful. Its trees and parks and sparkling fountains are a source of delight. Its marble buildings command the admiration of the world, and, over and above these stately piles of marble, against the blue of the heavens, floats the stars and stripes, but beneath, liberty lies low and bleeding; and justice is a thing of scorn.

THE VICTIM

The wheels, flying like fiery steeds,
Stopped only for two minutes
When his body crushed and breathless
Fell down on the concrete floor
From the top of the whirling belt.

And now when two sturdy workingmen putting his bleeding body on a blue stretcher sadly take it out,
The fat-headed boss brings in a new led
Who since three days was waiting on the door
of the factory for a job. . . .

H. YERVANDOUNI.

Housing in the Soviet Union

By NIK. POGODIN (Baku)

FOREIGNERS visiting the U. S. S. R. are invariably surprised at the changes which have taken place within the last few years in the country which they formerly knew as Russia.

They are accustomed to think of Russia as an ignorant, barbaric country. This they learned from books on old pre-revolutionary Russia.

During the war with Germany I lived with an Austrian prisoner of war. He was an excellent locksmith and the Russian officials forced him, therefore, to work in a munition factory. He received very little wages as he was an "enemy." What always surprised me was how that man could live in a cultured and clean manner on his meagre earnings. He bought neck-ties and white shirts. After work he used to wash and dress up and take a walk out of town. Later on he made me teach him Russian and he read the daily press.

That surprised me at that time, and it surprised many others. We used to say, "here is a cultured man."

Twelve years have elapsed since then. Not so long ago (only a month ago, I lived in Ivanovo-Voznesensk) I travelled again through the oil districts of Baku and Grozny. I often thought of my Austrian friend. If I knew where he was I should write him a cheerful letter saying:

"Friend, we have caught up with you, in fact, we will soon be ahead of you. At any rate you would not surprise me any more with your neck-ties, white shirts and cultured manners."



Housing In Czarist Days.

It is very interesting to observe how our working man changes. He is not to be recognized.

Here is an oil pumper, a Persian from the Baku oil fields. Pumping oil is tedious and monotonous work. The Persian is ignorant; he has a poor knowledge of the Russian language. He recently left his native country as he was threatened with death from starvation. The only aim in life of that Musselman is to have enough to eat.

The "enlightened" bourgeoisie says about such people:

"He is despicable; he is just like an animal."

Perhaps in their eyes he does resemble a beast; for them every man should possess a dinner jacket.

The eyes of a Russian proletarian are somewhat different. An ignorant, filthy, ragged man is a brother at work and a class-relative. When the millionaire bosses had charge of him, he lived under horrible conditions, his domicile could not even be compared with a stable. One must know the dark, low, stuffy, over-crowded barracks in the oil-districts to realize the significance of house construction for the Russian workers.

The Persian knew his filthy corner in the barrack. To this corner he brought his wife, there she bore him his children; there he lay ill in filth and darkness. He knew no other life. He could not imagine anything better. He saw the large European Baku with the masters' palaces, their fast trotting horses and automobiles, but that was all for them; for him these were things beyond reach.

And suddenly the Persian is given an apartment. He is no longer in a corner, no longer in filth; he has a light apartment—three whitewashed rooms. He is bewildered. He, the down-trodden, ignorant, Persian is ready to cry. In his apartment there is a gas-stove, a bath with hot water. He comes home from his work, washes, eats hot food, and everywhere around him is light and cleanliness. What should he do now? Somehow he must arrange his life differently. He must now spend his after-working hours differently. And here we see a man becoming transformed. He is cleaner, he has bought himself a neck-tie and a shirt. He goes to the club; he is learning to read; the Persian is becoming a cultured worker.

That is the essence of home construction in the U. S. S. R. That is its enormous significance. I saw hundreds of such houses in Baku scattered in small towns near the oil fields. Architecturally they are beautiful. They are light and comfortable. There is the village and the club, flower-beds and electric railways which take one to work. The local administration took it upon itself to build houses for the workers. It spent more than was allotted for housing and the centre raised objections, but when people from Moscow came around and saw the difference between the old horrible barracks and the new villages, they said smilingly:

"Fine!"

This is also the case in Grozny. The Grozny works can truly be called Soviet works as everything was burned down by the bandits during the civil war. Now the powerful works have been restored, and they are known on the world market for the benzine they produce. Railways have been constructed. New villages are being built which resemble the small towns of Switzerland. Windows glisten in the sunshine, woman and children promenade the cheerful, sunny streets.

Here is the local Ivanovo-Voznessensk Soviet. We are taken out to see a new workers' town. It is built on European lines; the streets are cut straight, rows of trees are planted. In about two years the town will be like a garden. Further, we went from Orekhovo-Zuevo back to Donbas, the mining district, and the Urals, the metallurgical district. Everywhere new, light, workers' towns are in construction and a new cultured Soviet worker is developing.

Ideas are determined by environment.

Light and rest which give a good home to the worker bring forth new desires for knowledge and for a rational, cultured, organized life.



Housing Under the Soviets.

July Days in Russia Ten Years Ago

(Continued from Page One)

opportunists, arranged a demonstration of their own. But the masses, coming more and more under the influence of the Bolsheviks, changed it into a triumphal demand for the Bolshevik slogans against the coalition: All Power to the Soviets! Down With the Capitalist Ministers! Down with the Political Offensive!

This was an attempt to force the moderates in the Soviets to act against the coalition government. But on the next day, after careful preparations, a counter-demonstration of the bourgeoisie took place.

In order to stem the rising tide of discontent with and fury against the coalition the bourgeois (constitutional democratic) ministers resigned from the government. This act was a public admission of the instability of the coalition and convinced the revolutionary workers of Petrograd and the seething masses in the rest of the country that their demands were proper. It was apparent that a great spontaneous movement was about to break in Petrograd. The situation was tense. One false move might jeopardize the whole revolution. Kerensky, foreign minister in the coalition government, was now made premier while still retaining his portfolio as foreign minister. He and Tseretelli began frantic preparations to deliver the revolution into the hands of capitalism. He was waiting for time to mobilize the "loyal" regiments against the masses.

The Bolsheviks, along with every other working class group, advised against demonstrations, did everything within their power to persuade the workers of Petrograd that such outbreaks would be futile. The leaders of the revolutionary proletariat were aware of the fact that the masses outside Petrograd, although profoundly affected by the events of the preceding months, were not ready for the decisive struggle. But the masses poured into the streets anyway. When the July action took place and the masses were in the streets and face to face with the enemy it was no longer a question of debating. It was the imperative duty of the Bolshevik party to try to take the lead and impart a more peaceful character to the demonstrations and to give organized expression to their demands. The question of armed uprising could not yet be placed on the order of the day.

The July days constituted the turning point of the revolution. The Social-Revolutionaries (who afterwards became paid agents of the Allied military missions in an attempt to overthrow the victorious workers' and peasants' government) and Menshevicks exposed their true role as would-be hangmen of the revolution. They completely identified themselves with the Cadets and other bourgeois reactionaries and aided the massacres of the Bolsheviks, the suppression of the Pravda, the arrest of Trotsky, orders for the arrests of Lenin and Zinoviev, who were forced to flee for their lives, only to return on the wave of the November revolution.

In assailing the Bolsheviks the members of the government put into circulation the most infamous slanders, repeating and elaborating the fabrications to the effect that Lenin was a German agent in an effort to arouse, as they boasted, "the savagery of the troops."

During the frightful reaction that set in the Kerensky government was eclipsed by the general staff of the army which was officered by junkers and agents of the allies. The Soviets likewise, with the exception of the Petrograd Soviet disappeared from the scene. The reaction proceeded with the disarming of the revolutionary regiments that had refused to participate in the pogroms against the workers who turned into the streets to vent their fury against the betrayers of the revolution.

July Days in Russia clarified the party lines; no longer was there any doubt regarding the role of the Mensheviks as lackeys of the reaction and enemies of the proletariat. Kerensky tried to divert the lightning-flashes of revolution by constantly promising to call for elections for the constituent assembly, only to continuously postpone it. The Bolsheviks kept before the masses the slogan "All Power to the Soviets," as a rallying cry for the masses in an effort to overcome the effects of the counter-revolution, and assure the revival and the final triumph of the revolution, which was realized in a few short months.

GENEVA

The powers round a table sit
And play with loaded dice.
A pistol's hidden in each mit-
And yet they smile so nice.

They sit upon their mighty seats
And talk of guns and speed,
Of ration and merchant fleets
And such like things, I read.

They play for mastery of the sea
And speak with bloated lips
They give no thought to you and me
We build and man their ships.

Then let us say: "Kind sirs, attend!
This game has gone too far.
To all your navies make an end—
We'll have no more of war!"

HENRY REICH, JR.

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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GENERAL STRIKE, CIVIL WAR, SHAKE AUSTRIA

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

GOVERNOR Jackson of Indiana is wise in hitching the charge of graft levelled against him by ex-dry-czar Stephenson onto a horse. A steed may langh but it never tells. And nobody loves a tattler. "Woe unto the vanquished!" And woe unto the organization that depends on the favor of a capitalist politician when it falls on evil days. While the K. K. K. was riding the waves the politicians were willing to close the jail gates from the inside to its leaders. Now they are closing them from the outside.

* * *

AT the risk of repeating, we wish to call attention for the 20th time to the fiasco of the naval parley at Geneva. Instead of coming nearer an accord, the representatives of the three powers are progressively going in the other direction. The conflict between the Britons and the Yankees is nearing the physical force stage. Until now no blows have been exchanged, but we would not be surprised at any moment to hear of monocles clashing with wads of chewing tobacco. Then our movie patrons may well look forward to seeing British soldiers eating the babies that were devoured by the Germans several years ago.

* * *

COOLIDGE did not go to the Black Hills of South Dakota to escape the sticky heat of midsummer, we are informed. It is reported that his garters are giving him as much trouble as those of lesser and humbler mortals and that his socks sour as rapidly as delicatessen potato salad. But our self-sacrificing chief executive is really doing it trying to substitute beams for frowns on the belted brows and tired visages of the embattled farmers of the wide open spaces. Coolidge is one of those rare souls who regrets that he has only one soul to sell to Wall Street.

* * *

LADY Astor, the Virginia dollar aristocrat who brought a bag of dough and the tongue of a fish monger into a noble British family in return for a title, has distinguished herself on many occasions in her adopted country for her vicious attacks on every effort that spells human progress. Her latest publicity stunt was to heckle a radical preacher at a street meeting. The speaker happened to be a clergyman who was throwing a harpoon into the capitalist system. Lady Astor was appalled that a minister of the christian gospel should represent Jesus as a friend of the masses instead of a forerunner of the blood-thirsty bishops and priests of modern christianity.

* * *

AS those lines are written the news ticker is clicking out merrily a story of revolution in the city of Vienna, Austria, the Mecca of international social democracy. The socialists control the city politically, but as in every other instance they are playing the role of trained rams and keeping the workers in the chamber of exploitation. Here as elsewhere in Europe the fascists have been petted by the government and have abused and murdered workers with impunity. Against a recent flagrant example of judicial favoratism toward Fascism, the workers revolted and are now surging thru the streets in what appears from this distance to be a formidable mass movement aimed at the government.

* * *

WHETHER the revolution will spread or is headed off by the socialist traitors depends on the strength and discipline of the left wing and Communist elements among the masses. The Communist Party of Austria is weak numerically. The main reason for this is the clever opportunistic methods employed by the socialist leaders who used left phrases in order to fool the masses who are farther to the left than any socialist membership in Europe.

* * *

STRANGE isn't it that revolutions insist on following rather ungentlemanly methods despite the polita admonitions of liberals, pacifists and socialists against violence. Our socialist friends cannot very well blame the Communist International for this revolt. Vienna is the home town of Mr. Adler, the secretary of the Socialist and Labor International, that international auxiliary of the league of nations. We will watch Mr. Adler trying to ride the storm and trying to bring the wild proletariat ship back safely into the capitalist haven. Vienna may now have to

(Continued on Page Four)

What is Your Answer to the Charge of the Federal Court!



The Federal indictment against the Daily Worker and the members of the staff is not against these individuals as such. It is a charge against the working class of America and particularly, against its most militant section. The charges are levelled against these comrades as the direct representatives of the most militant and advanced section of the labor movement.

In this sense, not Alex Bittelman, William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, David Gordon, Joseph Kalar and Bert Miller are on trial. YOU ARE ON TRIAL. It is your fighting spirit which the Federal government and the Dollar Patriots wish to crush. It is your militant resistance to the Open Shop Drive and to the War Preparations, which they seek to destroy. It is your fighting organ, the DAILY WORKER, which they seek to suppress.

What is your answer to this charge? Will you meekly submit or will you resist with the fighting spirit of a real militant? We know you will not submit. We know you will fight. We know that you will show your colors by your active and vigorous support of the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. WATCH FOR YOUR CERTIFICATES.

"ALL OR NONE" IS CRY OF U. S. AT GENEVA TALK

Demand Britain Yield Naval Strength Forever

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"All or none."

This was the answer given by administration officials today to reports from Geneva that, failing to reach an agreement over the cruiser controversy, the tri-partite naval conference might conclude a treaty limiting other classes of auxiliary vessels, principally destroyers and submarines.

Great Britain, it was pointed out, was an enormous preponderance in cruiser strength, she has laid down twelve new cruisers since the war of the 10,000-ton type, giving her a superiority that the British Admiralty delegates at Geneva have persistently refused to yield.

U. S. Has Superiority.

The United States, while it has launched no new cruisers since the war, has superiority over both Britain and Japan in the matter of submarines and destroyers—a superiority which the American delegates have scornfully and insultingly refused to yield unless Britain accepts parity with the U. S. in cruisers as well as battleships. In that case, the American naval experts believe, the American fleet can hold the British armada in check until the greater economic strength of the U. S. A. outbuilds and outnumbers the British on the sea.

"Why should we agree to limit classes of ships in which we have superiority when we cannot obtain limitation in classes in which we are away behind," impatiently asked a State Department official, and added: "For us it is all or none."

And as evidently England, with her economic front crumbling, is absolutely determined that some at least of her naval superiority in one class of ships shall continue, and the prospects of successful "arms limitation" at Geneva seem remote.

Hunger Strike of Irish Free State Prisoners

LONDON, July 1 (By Mail).—It is reported here that the political prisoners in Maryboro Jail, Ireland, have gone on hunger strike. They demand to be transferred from this prison, to be released from enforced labor and prison clothing. They also protest against the bad food and conditions of the prison.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Government of Mexico Releases Dupes of the Priestly Riot Leaders

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—All Catholic lay leaders of the clerical rebellion against the Mexican government have been ordered released by President Calles. In the announcement of the amnesty, the president states that the rebellion is completely crushed, and the imprisoned men no longer dangerous. Furthermore, investigation has proved, says Calles, that they are largely tools of the Catholic hierarchy, acting out of fear of the priests, and therefore to be more pitied than punished.

OHIO MINERS END PLOT OF TRAITOR TO BREAK RANKS

Relief Committee Sends Appeal from Pittsburgh

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 15.—The accounts appearing in the press here of an impending settlement of the lockout in Ohio on a basis of wage reductions have been repudiated by the scale committee of Sub-district 5 of Ohio, United Mine Workers of America.

Traitor Expelled.

The committee called a special session to investigate the reports in the papers, and found that one of their number, a certain James Kunik, always a reactionary, had taken the responsibility of giving out a public statement, pretending to involve the scale committee in a wage cutting contract with the operators, and intended to start a stampede of miners back to work and to break the union morale.

Kunik was expelled by the scale committee and a resolution adopted condemning his action, which says, in part:

Kunik Disloyal.

"We, the constituted Scale Committee, with the Executive Board, brand such actions of James Kunik to be disloyal and contrary to the policy outlined by the International Convention and later endorsed by the Sub-District Convention of which James Kunik himself was a party, such action upon the part of James Kunik is a gross betrayal to the policy of the International Organization and to the members of the Sub-District Scale Committee to which he had the honor of being elected.

"Therefore, we deplore the action

(Continued on Page Two)

White Collar Mob Howl Glee as Men Die Before Crowd of 700 at Joliet

JOLIET, Ill., July 15. — Three men were legally strangled to death on the gallows here yesterday for participation in a jail break in which Deputy Warden Peter M. Kiely was killed.

A carnival spirit prevailed in the courtyard of the prison as more than 700 spectators witnessed the hanging. Members of the jury were led to reserved seats in front of the others.

The mob clamored and fought for vantage points to view the killings. Its blood lust was slaked at 7.15 when the three men dropped to their doom, writhing and kicking. During the execution the crowd laughed and joked.

As the hanging was being let out of the courtyard an usher shouted, "All out, folks, that's all—there isn't any more to see. Move out now so we can close the gate. All out. Don't crowd the aisles."

EX-JUDGE GRANT AGAINST SACCO AND VANZETTI

Hostility to Defense Is Danger Signal

By ESTHER LOWELL (Fed. Press).

"Please don't be too optimistic. The forces of darkness and tyranny are exceedingly malicious, steadfast, implacable."

So write Sacco and Vanzetti as the days of their brief respite from execution slip away. Their warning comes in a letter to the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee and is published in the Sacco-Vanzetti Dawn.

"Without distrusting anyone in particular, or making judgments on the secret of any man's conscience, we know that the magistrates and the legislature of Massachusetts have not been with us—not only that, but what they have done to us," write the condemned Italian workers. "Massachusetts seems to be willing to do with and to give us everything except a new trial, or an open, public investigation and hearing of the case—because, everyone knows, that it would have vindicated us and indicted our persecutors."

Hearings Are Secret.

Reliable reports from Boston seem to bear out the beliefs of Sacco and Vanzetti. Defense attorney William G. Thompson has failed in his efforts to have governor Fuller's advisory commission open its sessions to the public. Feverishly the governor and his advisors, separately are in reviewing the streams of witnesses for and against the men, the jurors, Judge Webster Thayer, and former prosecutor Frederick G. Katzmann.

Hostile to Defense.

No one who has gone before Fuller or the commissioners will comment publicly, but some of the defense witnesses have complained of the hostility with which they were met. Former Judge Robert Grant of the commission has never hidden his animosity, and said months before his appointment by Fuller that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty beyond question. His place on the commission now to question their guilt is considered anomalous by friends of the defense.

Lowell Not Yet Committed.

President Samuel Stratton of Mass. Institute of Technology has not spoken so plainly against the two Italians, but is known to have been unfriendly before his appointment by Fuller. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard is considered the most open-minded of the three advisors. But behind him are some of the country's wealthiest and most conservative men —overseers of the university.

Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti closest to the situation are scarcely hopeful. They look on the secret proceedings with suspicion.

Waiting to Gloat Over Deaths.

If the week of August 10 brings electrocution to Sacco and Vanzetti as their sentence calls for, supporters of the men in their seven-year fight expect to hear smug justifications around the country. Rotary clubs, Kiwanis, chambers of commerce and others will brag of the many chances to prove their innocence given Sacco and Vanzetti.

WORKERS WOULD OUST GOVERNMENT FOR FREEING FASCIST TERRORISTS; ERECT BARRICADES; SEIZE STRATEGIC BUILDINGS; DISARM POLICE AND MILITIA

Socialist Leaders Strenuously Attempt to Hinder Demonstration in the Streets

Industry at Standstill; Official Government Newspaper Captured; Machine Gun Fighting

BULLETIN

VIENNA, Austria, July 15.—"Traitors! Disloyal to the working class! You are finished! Our day has come! You have cold feet!" These and similar shouts greeted the Socialist leaders, prominent in the second international, who attempted to "plead for order" before the crowds of workers attacking government buildings in Vienna.

VIENNA, July 15. — Revolutionary conditions prevailed in Vienna today, when the workers' organizations enraged at the acquittal of fascists charged with the death of Socialists, captured the ministry of justice and police stations and raised the demand for a workers' government.

The Workers' Committee is reported to have sent an ultimatum to the government demanding the resignation of the cabinet and the police chief, threatening a general strike otherwise.

The police have withdrawn and worker guards and troops, equally divided, are assuming responsibility for order.

Effigies of ministers of the government have been strung up before the government buildings and burned. Ambulance stations have been established in the parliament buildings and the wounded are streaming in. Hundreds of police have suffered injuries and many of them have been virtually shorn of their uniforms.

Several police stations have been stormed and no reliable news is reaching police headquarters.

Hundred Fifty Casualties.

Nine persons are reported dead and 150 wounded as the result of the fighting so far.

Fighting prevailed throughout the city with police and troops attacking the workers who set up barricades.

Municipal workers have gone on strike and other trades are threatening to follow with the possibility of a general strike tieing up the city. Printers have walked out leaving the city without newspapers.

* * *

Storm Ministry.

VIENNA, July 15.—Furious fighting between the police and working class demonstrators broke out here today, during demonstrations of protest against the acquittal of fascists who had killed three workers and wounded several others.

More than 150 persons have been wounded in the fighting, in which workers stormed the ministry of justice and made their way into the building, burning a picture of the ex-

Police and troops were summoned and prepared to attack the workers who had taken refuge behind barricades.

The entire fire department was called out and the greatest excitement prevailed in the city.

Burn Government Press.

The Reichpost building, occupied by the government's newspaper organ,

(Continued on Page Two)

Two Railroad Workers Killed Instantly as the Express Strikes Them

JERSEY CITY, July 15. — Two workers were killed and two others narrowly escaped today in the Croxton yards of the Erie Railroad when they were trapped between two passenger express trains near the Black Bridge tunnel.

The two dead men, John Johnson and John Countee, together with Frank Johnson and Peter Lace were on their way to a lumber pile. They were walking along track 3 when they saw a train approaching. They leaped to track 4 in the path of an eastbound express. The other two made a second leap and cleared the track. The victims were struck and hurled 20 feet and died instantly.

1 Lost As Ship Sinks.

One life is reported to have been lost when the Norwegian freighter Sagaland, under charter to the West India Steamship Company was sunk four miles east of the Nantucket light.

* * *

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DENOUNCE WUHAN GOVERNMENT AS WORKERS' ENEMY

Third International Demands Action

MOSCOW, July 15.—There has been released for publication the official resolution of the Communist International dealing with the present phase of the Chinese revolution. The resolution states that the Communist International deems it imperative for the leadership of the Communist Party of China immediately to correct its mistakes of compromising with the wavering and treacherous elements within the Wuhan government. They must demonstratively and without hesitation leave the Hankow government and issue a fierce denunciation of that government.

Demand Punishment of Guilty.

In the most decisive manner the hostile attitude of the Hankow government toward the agrarian revolution and the labor movement must be denounced. It must be explained that this hostility to the elementary needs of the movement in China is the reason for the Communists leaving and denouncing Hankow. The most summary punishment must be meted out to those guilty of repressive measures against the workers and peasants and the treacherous policy of the Hankow government must be fully exposed.

Remain in Kuomintang.

While denouncing the Hankow government as traitors to the revolution, the Communist International insists that the Chinese Communist Party remain within the Kuomintang Party, in spite of the fact that the reactionary leaders of the Kuomintang are insistently demanding their expulsion. The nationalist liberation movement has gone forward thus far under the Kuomintang and the Central Committee of the Kuomintang must not be permitted to use the traditions of that organization and of Sun Yat Sen for purposes of stopping the revolution at a stage satisfactory to the big capitalists and the imperialists.

Through remaining within the Kuomintang as an opposition to the Central Committee, the Communists will strive to establish closer contact with the great masses of workers and peasants and ruthlessly expose the duplicity of the Central Committee, demand its expulsion and prepare for a congress of the Kuomintang in order to reorganize it without the counterrevolutionary elements.

Strengthen Labor Movement.

In addition to the fight within the Kuomintang, a maximum of effort must be devoted to building up and strengthening the labor and peasant movement. Work among the proletarian masses must be intensified in every way possible; mass labor organizations should be organized and masses should be prepared for decisive struggle; the leadership in

(Continued on Page Two)

Brief Sketch of the Background of the Huge Struggles in Austria

In the last Austrian election held on March 24 of this year the social-democratic party polled 1,500,000 votes out of a total of 3,200,000 votes cast. This means that with the exception of 18,000 votes registered for the Communist Party list, the social-democratic ticket and program were supported by practically the whole working-class of a country of approximately 6,000,000 population. In addition to the workers, many thousands of middle class elements supported the social-democrats.

The capitalist parties have 94 parliamentary seats and the social-democrats 71.

Austria is a creature of the League of Nations.

The industrial and financial machinery is in a chronic collapse and the burdens placed upon the workers have been growing heavier steadily. The latest figures show that there are more than 300,000 unemployed workers and, that with their families, one-third of the industrial population is affected by this condition.

The social-democrats have allowed the social welfare measures to be stripped down constantly in response to the allied pressure for "stabilization" and in Vienna alone there were recently thousands of working-class families without shelter of any kind. Modifications have been made in the rent laws in favor of the landlords and by raising the famous sliding scale of "sacrifices by all classes alike," Otto Bauer, with other leaders of the social-democrats, aided the capitalists in their efforts to squeeze more from the masses.

With 600,000 members of the party—12 per cent of the total population—and with the huge popular support shown in the recent elections the social-democratic leaders could easily take over the government by decisive action in the present crisis. That they are trying instead to turn the struggle into harmless channels is shown by our dispatches and that this has made their role of defenders of Austrian capitalism clear to many workers is likewise shown by the accusations hurled at them by the workers yesterday in the fight with government forces.

Whatever the immediate result of the strike and civil war—may be in forcing concessions from the government, it is certain that there is a great swing to the left of the masses of the social-democratic party in Austria which will bring thousands of them much closer to the Communist Party. (Ed. Note).

Nicaraguan Liberal Refuses to Disarm at U. S. Ultimatum

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 15.—General Sandino, in possession of a considerable section of the country, which he holds as the successor to the liberal administration of General Zacasa, has refused to disarm and will fight for the independence of his country. This is his answer to an ultimatum sent by Major G. D. Hatfield of the U. S. Marine Corps, who informed him that if he persisted in his defiance of President Diaz, supported by the U. S., Diaz' troops and U. S. marines would co-operate to attack him.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 15.—Admiral Julian P. Latimer, U. S. Navy, the man that Wall Street sent to crush out the independence of Nicaragua and place the puppet president Diaz firmly in his office, is returning as a passenger on board the United Fruit Liner Ulula, to New York. United Fruit is one of the companies whose exploitations in Central America Diaz is expected to defend.

PETITION SMITH TO TAKE ACTION ON MASS ARRESTS

Similar Letters Will Be Sent Mayor

Thousands of workers are signing petitions that will be presented to Governor Alfred E. Smith urging him to take steps to "see that the right of peaceful picketing, guaranteed by decision of our state supreme court, is not unlawfully denied."

A similar letter of petition is being prepared for Mayor Walker, and all workers are urged to distribute them widely. Copies may be obtained at the office of the Furriers' Joint Board, and at Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. These letters will help bring home to the authorities the problems of the fur strikers, and the fact that all workers are determined that the right of peaceful picketing shall not be taken away from them.

Letter to Governor.

The petition reads as follows:

"I, the undersigned citizen residing in New York City, call upon you as Governor to make an investigation of conditions in the fur workers strike of our city.

"I urge that you take steps to see that the right of peaceful picketing, guaranteed by decision of our State Supreme Court, is not unlawfully denied, nor workers arrested by hundreds, as they have been, for exercising this right; that you see that striking workers are protected from the attacks of gangsters, and from the brutalities of police officers; and that you initiate an investigation into the heavy fines and jail sentences being given to pickets by our magistrates courts whose systematic conviction of innocent strikers would seem to indicate a yielding to the pressure of interests hostile to the workers.

"I respectfully petition that your action in this matter be taken as quickly as possible."

Right Wing Tactics.

The gangster tactics of the right wing of the International were introduced at an election in Local 58, Brooklyn Thursday night, and the result was that the meeting broke up in disorder and several active workers were badly beaten by thugs.

The meeting, held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, was called to elect a business agent and local officers. The notorious Moe Harris, who had charge of counting ballots, was one of those running for office and of course he won the one elected. There were two other candidates—M. Lipnar, a left wing worker for whom Harris counted 66 votes; and Charles Weiss, a non-partisan candidate for whom 28 votes were announced. For himself, Harris counted 94 votes.

L. Bricker, a progressive, was elected president and he was not opposed for the office. John Peterson, a non-partisan candidate, was elected treasurer. H. Meltzer, one of the Harris clique, was elected secretary.

Raise Objection.

Immediately after the result of the elections was announced, several workers raised the objection that there was a false count, that the whole election for business agent was a betrayal of the workers, and they demanded that a new election be held in place of this fraudulent one. But Harris was all prepared for this objection, just as he was to steal the election. He at once led on to the floor a squad of his strong arm hirelings and a fight followed. Many workers were badly beaten, especially a member of Local 58, M. Galoshing, who was severely injured.

In the course of the fray, several of Harris' gangsters were beaten by him when they tried to hold him back from his slugging work. The workers are now considering further steps to bring about a new and legal election in the local.

The seven gangsters caught on June 24 after they had assaulted James Metaxis, Frank Weiss, Stephen Sergiades and Harry Steinhardt, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning but their attorney Leonard A. Snitkin pleaded that the case was not ready, so it was postponed by Magistrate Brodsky until July 26.

S. Kushner, a worker who was arrested last week on complaint of some right wing workers, was dismissed in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

A large picketing demonstration was held in the market yesterday morning. Arrangements are now being made to picket on a large scale Monday morning.

WHO AM I?



I am a famous politician but inclined to hug Morphens when my party is in danger.

I am famous for sleeping one minute that seemed a year to a politician who wanted to be attorney general.

I put over a plan bearing my name on Germany.

If you give up, you are as dumb as a worker who votes for a capitalist candidate.)

REVOKE CHARTER OF SHOE UNION WITHOUT CAUSE

General Council Tries to Smash Opponents

The charter of the New York District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has been revoked by the reactionary general council of that organization.

This action was taken last Monday evening at a joint meeting of both the local and national councils, at which the chairman of the general council usurped the chair and then proceeded to revoke the charter of the local organization. Delegates of five of the six locals affiliated with the council then walked out in protest, as no charges had been filed against the New York unions.

The Real Issue.

This is only the surface of the story. The real issue is that the general council was acting against the best interests of the New York organization for quite some time in the past.

The fight really started at the time that the American Shoe Workers' Union decided to affiliate with the New York organization of the protective, and the general council suspected that the votes of these additional members would be cast against them in the then coming elections. They obstructed by all means this amalgamation and nothing came of it. The local district council elected one of its organizers, Pascal Cosgrove, against the present incumbent for general president. Evar since then the general organization has withdrawn all financial support from the N. Y. council.

Came to a Head.

The controversy came to a head recantly dna to the attack that the bosses were making against the union to impose wage reduction. The general organization has been shamefully involved but dus to the very bad situation in the New York shoe industry could not fully defeat the employers and in the case of the B. & S. Shoe Co. decided to leave the mattee to the workers employed in the shop. The workers decided to compromise on the demand of the boss for a 15 per cent wage reduction by accepting 5 per cent. The administration of the cutters' local ordered the seven cutters employed in the shop not to accept the reduction, although in all other cases previous to that the cutters were the most compromising.

In another case the Unity Shoe Co., 22 workers were arbitrarily discharged by the firm. The union in this case confronted the wholesale discharge, decided to strike the shop. The general president however, told the cutters to stay on the job, while in the case of the 5 per cent compromise he told the cutters to strike in addition to the rest of the shop. It was evident to all that the general officials were playing a game to destroy the local organization as they could not attempt it to sustain them in office by forcing the union into fights with the employers that were unwarranted and which the general council refused to support financially.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

BANDIT SOLDIER SEIZES MORE POWER



Scene as Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, north China dictator assumed political control, also, at an elaborate ceremony recently in the presidential palace in Peking.

GENERAL STRIKE, CIVIL WAR, SHAKE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH FREED FASCIST MURDERERS

(Continued from Page One)

has burned down.

Troops, armed with machine-guns and under orders to fire on the workers have taken up strategic posts in the center of the city.

The workers have erected barricades in some quartars and automobiles and trucks have been drawn up to afford them protection.

Many officials, judges and attaches of the ministry of justice, were roughly handled.

Parliament has suspended its meetings and the parliament building, which is serving as a temporary hospital, is crowded with injured.

"We Take Justice."

Posters displayed by the workers said:

"We protest against the shameful sentence. We take justice in our own hands."

Socialist leaders are among the demonstrators striving to quiet the mob leaders, but Communists are reported actively endeavoring to extend the struggle against the government.

Police headquarters announced this afternoon that three policemen are known to be dead and the civilian deaths are not known.

The University of Vienna was stormed. Valuable documents to the landlords and profiteers, including many real estate titles, deeds, were lost when the ministry of justice burned.

Several persons were injured when workers tore down the scaffolding of a new building near the parliament building, to use the lumber to reinforce their barricades. The scaffolding collapsed and buried several policemen and a score of civilians beneath it.

Kill Soldier Who Went to Visit Sick Mother Without Army Permit

SYRACUSE, July 15.—Robert J. Watson was shot and killed last night when he attempted to escape from the military guardhouse at Oswego.

Watson was imprisoned following courtmartial for visiting his sick mother at Syracuse without leave. He was denied a furlough when he had requested it. Watson was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Ella Reeve Bloor Route In Daily Worker Tour

The following is the route being taken by Ella Reeve Bloor, who is touring for the DAILY WORKER:

St. Louis, July 15th to 18th.
Indianapolis, July 19th to 20th.
Dayton, Ohio, July 21st to 28th.
Lima, Ohio, July 27th.
Fort Wayne, July 28th.
South Bend, July 29th to 30th.
Chicago, August 1st.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

7 Counts for "Boston Billy."

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 15.—Sevan indictments containing 17 counts were returned by the Nassau County Grand Jury today against James F. Monohan, alias "Boston Billy" Williams, in connection with the series of robberies of wealthy homes on Long Island, in which it is charged Monohan participated.

The indictments were handed up to County Judge Lewis J. Smith.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Teachers Charge "Gyp Game" In Appointment Of Board Secretary

The Teachers' Retirement Board will be "putting across the greatest gyp game ever pnt on the teachers" if it retains Irving Crane as secretary according to Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the teacher-members of the Board who are fighting Crane's reappointment.

Because Crane is not a teacher and has no conception of teachers' problems, members of the board who are teachers themselves declare, Crane's reappointment is being fought. That the machine will succeed in reappointing Crane as secretary of the retirement board is the opinion of persons in close touch with the situation.

Design New Junker Plane.

BERLIN, July 15.—A new plane, designed for a trans-Atlantic plane, has been completed in the Junker factory. The plane is now being tested. Its gasoline tanks are so constructed that they can be converted into pontoons. The plane will carry two pilots and a passenger.

Wm. Green Attempts to End War Between Two Building Trade Unions

An attempt to settle the jurisdictional dispute between the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Unions is now being made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Green has already held a conference with Walter E. Price, vice-president and John Gill, chairman of the executive committee of the Bricklayers' Union. He intends to hold a similar meeting with the Plasterers' Union officials before he leaves the city.

About 20,000 men are involved in the controversy in this city, with 150,000 all over the country.

Ohio Miners Kill Plot To Break Ranks

(Continued from Page One)

of Mr. James Kunik and we, the Sub-District Executive Board and Scale Committee, desiring to act toward the best interest of the men we represent, were duty bound to remove Mr. James Kunik and declare his seat vacant as a member of the Scale Committee representing the miners of Sub-District 5 of District 6."

Organize Miner Relief; Thirty-four Locals in Appeal to Labor Groups.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—The Miners Relief Conference, office in Pittsburgh is in action and is sending out an appeal to all unions, fraternal societies and friendly organizations calling attention to the menace to the working class of the present drive against the miners' standards of living and asking for support for the 150,000 locked out miners.

Their appeal, mailed from their headquarters, 807 McGeah Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., says:

"We, the coal miners, are going into the fourth month of our strike with a large number of local unions with no money in their treasuries. Local union after local union asks for relief and not a week passes without such requests coming in. In some camps large numbers of families are without food. In a great number of camps families are forced to leave the coal mining industry, never to come back again. This leaves the loyal, fighting, militant union men to carry on the fight to the bitter end against the coal operators.

"Brothers, we cannot ask the coal operators and the steel magnates to help us win the strike, therefore, we are forced to ask your assistance in this life and death struggle against this hard boss. We have one of the best weapons in our hands, if you help us, that is relief. Relief will keep our brothers at the mining camps. Relief will feed our starving babies and families. Relief will give us courage to continue the fight to its bitter end."

The miners relief conference was organized July 1 by delegates from 34 local unions of the United Mine Workers of America, District 6.

Delegates of 50,000,000 Cooperators to Meet in Stockholm Thru August

(Federated Press)

Cooperators from 36 countries and representing organizations with a total membership of about 50,000,000 each, meet in Stockholm, Sweden in mid-August. The Cooperative League tells of this International Cooperative Alliance meeting in its current issue of the magazine Cooperation.

There will soon be established a central international office for cooperators wholesaling, the League predicts. Later there will be international cooperative banking and insurance. International Alliance committees are working on the details preliminary to the promotion of these new enterprises.

"The widely heralded League of Nations fathered by Woodrow Wilson might well look with envy at this non-political international cooperative federation," states the League, "for not only does it include many of the peoples who have refused to enter the League of Nations, but it is also functioning in an atmosphere of harmony and mutual good will which is quite unknown to the political assemblies at Geneva."

Denounce Wuhan Ruler As Anti-Labor

(Continued from Page One)

tha every day struggle of the workers must be taken by the Communists.

Unleash Agrarian Revolution.

The agrarian revolution that is now rising throughout many provinces in China must be broadened and deepened. The struggle for achieving the bourgeois democratic revolution in "plebian" manner, namely, tha revolutionary offensive of tha bloc of workers, peasants and urban poor, under the hegemony of the proletariat must be continued.

The workers and peasants must be systematically armed and the reactionary elements must be disarmed and crushed. The reply to repressions and executions of Communists and revolutionary workers fighting under the leadership of the Communists must be met by tho setting up of a militant, underground party apparatus to direct the revolution.

Must Rectify Blunders.

Measures must also be immediately taken toward rectification of the opportunist blunders of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and toward creating a politically sound leadership of the Party.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International considers the question of Party policy generally and the leadership of the Party in particular as assuming the most important role. The Executive of the Comintern therefore appeals to all Party members to start a decisive struggle against all opportunist deviations of Community Party leadership.

Lauds Young Communists.

The Executive of the Communist International also records satisfaction because of the correct policy pursued by the Young Communist League in China and the heroic struggle of the Party masses and firmly believes that the Party in China will find enough energy to change its own leadership and to disavow those cowardly leaders who violated the international discipline of the Comintern by maintaining a united front with elements after their actions had proved them traitors to the revolution and enemies of the workers and peasants.

Leaders Steeled in Struggle.

The new Party leaders must be largely composed of worker and peasant elements who have gone through the fire of civil war, have been steeled in the actual struggle. They must get the controling influence in the Party and within the Central Committee. These workers from the rank and file will be able to maintain close contact with whole Party mass and will in that manner overcome opportunism.

Victory Is Assured.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International holds that the world of the great Chinese revolution has aroused such broad masses of workers and peasants to political action that no power in the world can crush the movement.

Under proper leadership the victory of the Chinese workers and peasants is assured and it is the Communist Party alone that can furnish this leadership.

Complain Against L. I. R. R.

Complaints by passengers of the Long Island Railroad that its trains are often late are being investigated by the Transit Commission, it was learned today.

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MME. MARKIEVICZ IRISH REPUBLIC LEADER, IS DEAD

Fought With Connolly In Easter Revolt

DUBLIN, July 15.—Countess Markievicz, famous woman leader of the Irish Republicans, died early today here.

Countess Markievicz was stricken several weeks ago with appendicitis. Complications developed which resulted in her death.

The Countess, whose life was one of the most adventurous of any woman in history, was sentenced to death in 1916 for a part she played in an Irish rebellion. Her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but she was released from prison after serving one year.

Her Early Life.

The countess whose maiden name was Constance Georgine Gore-Booth, was the daughter of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, fifth baronet of Lissadell, County Sligo. Her mother was English. She was born in 1868.

Her father was a landlord and her youth she engaged in the pastimes of that class in Ireland, among them being hunting. While studying painting in Paris she met and married Count Casimir Dunin Markievicz, a Polish painter. She differed with her husband over the world war and they separated. The Count favored the allied cause while the countess favored any power that threatened to lick England.

Helped Big Strike.

The countess first became internationally famous when she stepped into the great Dublin strike of 1913 with James Larkin and James Connolly and sided the strike leaders openly. After Larkin's departure for the United States she helped Connolly organize the Irish Citizen Army.

When the Easter Week rebellion broke out Countess Markievicz led an armed group and held Stephen's Green in the center of the city for a few days. She was finally arrested and sentenced to death, the sentence being afterwards commuted to life imprisonment. With thousands of others she was afterwards released and immediately resumed her activity in the nationalist revolutionary movement.

Risked Life Often.

She risked her life scores of times during the Black and Tan reign of terror, and when the Free State treaty was accepted by Collins, Griffith and Cosgrave, she lined up with the anti-treaty Republicans. During the bitter controversy that preceded the civil war she was often reminded by Michael Collins of her British and aristocratic parentage, and contrasted her origin with that of men like himself who favored the treaty.

The countess did not wish to be given her title. She wanted to be known as "madame." In her death the workers and peasants and the nationalist revolutionary movement have lost a powerful and sincere protagonist. She was a great admirer of the Soviet Union and never failed to say a good word for the heroic work of the workers and peasants who established the first proletarian government in history. Madame Markievicz often referred with pride to her connection with the Irish Citizen Army whose members took an oath to lay down their lives if necessary for the establishment of a Workers Republic in Ireland.

Her death will be mourned by all rebels the world over and her life will be an inspiration for millions of exploited men and women in all lands.

Bare Political Clubs, Elks in Gambling Orgy

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 15.—District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards told the police chiefs of Nassau County at a conference here today that if they did not enforce the laws against gambling, "I shall present you to the Grand Jury for failing to do your duty."

The district attorney said that all games of chance in the county should be stopped immediately, not only in gambling houses, carnivals and along the boardwalks of the beaches, but also "in all fraternal, political and other clubs and organizations."

District Attorney Edwards cited the case of the Elks Club at Lynbrook which was recently visited by Sheriff William R. Strohson, who confiscated a gambling wheel said to be valued at $900. Edwards said that a delegation from the lodge had visited him and had told him that there would be no more gambling at the club.

White Terror Unabated Against Polish Workers

WARSAW, July 1. (By Mail)—At the trial of 36 workers in Lutsk, for alleged illegal conspiracy, Zaderej, one of the accused prisoners charged with being a Communist, denied ever belonging to the party.

He stated that the "military instructions" and revolver found in his lodgings by the police had been planted there by the notorious agent-provocateur, Natwistchuk.

Three of the defendants were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the remaining 27 to a total of 166 years imprisonment.

Negro Labor Congress Classed as Potential Force Among Workers

BALTIMORE, July 15 (FP).—Attacks on the American Negro Labor Congress are closely related to the exodus of Negro workers from the south, in the opinion of Afro-American, most influential of the Atlantic seaboard Negro papers. These attacks have been featured in a New York daily which declares the congress is promoted by Communists.

"If labor agents could actually strip the south of labor and the Labor Congress actually organize 51 per cent of the colored workers," asserts Afro-American, "tremendous progress would necessarily result. Under the circumstances we can't help the conclusion that the white man is as really 'scairt' as the Negro is lynched."

The Baltimore paper, which declares the Negro Labor Congress supporters are "all workers and union organizers," minimizes its accomplishments but believes it can achieve results if it stirs the Negroes "as much as it has the whites."

FRISCO WELCOME TO FLYERS WAS FLAT FAILURE

War Character of Flight Revealed

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—San Francisco's attempt to emulate the welcome given New York to the returning Charles Lindbergh, in staging a mass-demonstration to the returning army fliers, Lieuts. Albert Hegenberger and Lester Maitland, was a total frost. To be sure much flag-waving was carried on, but all that the parade up Market St. to the city hall consisted of was a detachment of soldiers from the Presidio, half of the city's police force, the inevitable mayor, the usual gang of politicians and a representation from the Chamber of Commerce. The general public seemed to be conspicuous only by their absence.

Exposes War Aims.

Speaking to some newspapermen, Hegenberger led the cat out of the bag as to the purpose of the flying adventure by stating: "This flight of ours meant more from the point of military operation than from commercial aviation. The fuel weight is so heavy at present that it is not possible to carry a pay-load so long a distance. But what can be done is to carry a ton of ammo 1000 miles to sea, drop it on an approaching ship and return. That means a big radius for the coast defense."

Affair a Failure.

As befitting such advance guards of destruction, the two "heroes" were bolstered up in a swell automobile, given a military and police escort, and sent up Market St. on the jingoistic propaganda trip. Patriotic music and military marches were shrieking through the streets. Everything was provided for to make the return of these two men the event of the day, but the thing was a failure.

Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

A dinner in honor of these two fliers, which was served during the latter part of the day by the Chamber of Commerce, was reported later on to be the "cheapest affair that I have ever seen" in the words of one of the participants, to your correspondent.

Failing to create a sensation in San Francisco, the fliers were rushed to Oakland, where, under the "protection" of Lieutenant Governor Buren Fitts, Senator Samuel Shortridge and the president of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, the whole show will be started over again.

Boston Workers Back N. Y. Needle Trades in Mass Demonstration

BOSTON, July 15.—A monster mass meeting of nearly a thousand workers was held today in the big auditorium as a demonstration of solidarity with the striking New York needle trades workers. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in this city. J. Miller, of the Boston cap makers, presided.

The peak of enthusiasm was reached when Ben Gold, courageous young leader of the thousands of striking fur workers in New York spoke. He kept the audience spellbound for two hours in a speech full of vigor, and a clear-cut analysis of the New York situation that won his audience completely.

The meeting was arranged by the Boston Defense Committee and a good collection was made for defense work.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE CRAFTS UNION SHOP LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

FIGHT DUBINSKY IS CUTTER CALL AT MASS MEET

Welfare League Rallies Against Wreckers

"Dubinsky must go!" With that as their slogan several hundred cutters meeting at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St., Thursday at the call of the Welfare League, went on record to fight "with new vigor to liberate our Local 10 from the self-styled leaders" who have brot destruction to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Harry Berlin, who presided, said that "the machine of the International and Local 10 has not stopped at anything. Business Agent Ansil recently went to an open shop and said, 'It is true you have an open shop but if you don't fire him (a certain militant worker) he will organize your shop. I will, if necessary, give you the name of the shop I refer to and the name of the worker.

Bosses Take Advantage.

"The bosses never took advantage as they do now, because never did they have union officials to deal with as they have now. In the past, cutters were able to quit work at five o'clock, but now they have to work after work."

Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, told of the latest developments in the union struggle, referring to Dubinsky as one of the stalwarts of the right wing machine.

Other speakers were Samuel Liebowitz, of the furriers' union, Martin Feldman, who is the Dubinsky clique recently attempted to railroad to jail; A. Hornwitz, Max Cooperman and others.

Cutters' Resolution.

The resolution adopted, reads in part as follows:

"Resolved that we, the cutters assembled at a mass meeting at Stuyvesant Casino on Thursday, July 14th, 1927, rallied by the Cutters' Welfare League of Local 10, emphatically repudiate Dubinsky and condemn the entire Executive Board of Local 10 for allowing Dubinsky to continue his evil deeds towards the members of Local 10, and be it further

"Resolved that we rebuke Dubinsky and pledge ourselves to renew the fight with new vigor to liberate our Local 10 and the entire I. L. G. W. U. from these self-styled leaders. Sigman, Dubinsky and the others, who have proven themselves to be the destructors of our union and the betrayers of the workers," and be it further

"Resolved that in order to rebuild our local and the entire union into a real working class organization we demand the resignation of Dubinsky and the entire Executive Board of Local 10, and we pledge ourselves not to recognize them as officers of our union any longer."

Black Shirts Torture Communists in Frenzy Of Barbarous Cruelty

LONDON, July 1. (By Mail) A story of the revolting brutality of fascist militia in Brescia against Communist workers is trickling through the iron-bound Italian censorship.

Two Communists, Betti and Melega were recently arrested in Milan and taken to the barracks of the fascist militia in Brescia. There they were subjected to terrible maltreatment for the purpose of extorting "confessions." Betti was whipped until all skin was stripped from his body. His hands were put into boiling water.

Both workers are still in the hands of the fascists of Brescia, and are held incommunicado. Their relatives have not seen them and support. No one knows in what way to help unfortunate prisoners are and there is general fear for their lives and sanity. Their laundry was sent out of the prison covered with blood.

Some days ago 20 workers were arrested in Varese, a small provincial town in Italy, because they were small metal badges in the shape of a rat. The police concluded that they must be members of the illegal Communist Party, and that therefore they must have also been distributing Communist literature. They are accused of "conspiracy against the security of the state."

Aged Couple Burn.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 15.—Mrs. Lulu Andrews, 67, of La Grange, Ga., was burned to death and her husband, Michael, 69, badly burned while she was preparing a meal in a cabin at Deer Park, near here today.



Armed only with a knife, Captain Ole Eliasen has emerged victorious from a 20-minute battle for his life with a huge devil fish, whose snake-like tentacles grasped him when he descended into the submerged hold of a wrecked ship at Balboa, Calif. Eliasen had descended into the hulk to salvage valuables. After subduing the octopus he brought it to the surface where it was found to measure 18 feet from the tip of one tentacle to the tip of another. Captain Eliasen is shown above with the devil fish.

ENGINEERS FROM SOVIET UNION ARRIVE IN U. S.

May Invest Millions in Machinery

Plans are being drawn for a marked development of the Soviet metal industry during the next five years through the erection of new plants, mainly along American lines, to cost $300,000,000, according to an announcement made late yesterday by a delegation of six Soviet engineers representing the "Gipromez," the Metal Institute at Leningrad. The announcement was made at the office of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, which handles exports of machinery and metals from the United States to the Soviet Union.

To Remain Several Months.

The Soviet engineers will remain in the United States for three or four months, visiting American plants and consulting American engineering authorities. It is probable that one or more American engineering firms may be engaged to act as consultants for the new construction under an arrangement similar to that made with Col. Hugh L. Cooper for the Dnieper hydroelectric development and with several American firms for developing the Soviet coal fields.

Will Invest Millions.

"Our executives and technicians realize fully that of all the countries in the world the United States has the greatest experience in the development of metal industries," said Mr. E. A. Rottenberg, spokesman for the delegation. "Our visit is in connection with plans now under preparation by the Metal Institute for the construction during the next five years of metal works of various kinds involving an expenditure of about $300,000,000. It is natural that the Institute should be interested in extending the industry along American lines."

Mr. Rottenberg stated that construction of the new tractor plant at Stalingrad, to have a yearly output of 10,000 tractors, was now under way. Machinery valued at $6,000,000 may be purchased here for the plant.

Other Industry Above Pre-War.

The metal industry is the only manufacturing industry in the Soviet Union with an output still below the pre-war level. During the first six months of the current Soviet fiscal year (October 1 to March 31) the output showed an increase of about 40 per cent over the same period last year, and was about 76 per cent of the figure for 1913. During the current year about $120,000,000 will be spent on major construction in the industry.

New Zealand in Panic Over Labor Agitation

LONDON, July 1 (By Mail).—The New Zealand Government is in the clutches of a new "Red" scare. It has brought in a bill making it possible to deport foreigners even when they have long been settled in the country. The New Zealand Foreign Minister hopes that in this way the "harmful agitation of certain Europeans in Samoa" may be counteracted.

The Communist Party has been banned, and all revolutionary literature prohibited.

Soviet Workers Active In Collecting Funds For New Air Flotilla

MOSCOW, July 15.—The campaign for the organization of voluntary collections, through the trade unions, for the fund for construction of the air flotilla "Our Reply to Chamberlain," is meeting with full cooperation from the workers.

The Central Committee of the Metal Workers' Union has appropriated 100,000 rubles, and the Central Committees of the Chemical Workers' and Communal Workers' Unions 10,000 roubles each.

Farm Elements Will Fight Eugene Mayer On Farm Loan Board

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 15.—"Farmers are preparing for a real fight next winter when they expect to prevent the confirmation of Eugene Mayer and his newly appointed associates on the Federal Farm Loan Board, as a first step in regaining control of the farm loan system which with the aid of Andrew Mellon and Calvin Coolidge has now been turned over to Wall Street."

So thundered Carl S. Vrooman, former assistant secretary of agriculture, as he let loose another broadside in the bloody verbal warfare that is being directed on the administration by the Lowden farm forces of Illinois and the middle west. Vrooman, through the national association of federal farm loan borrowers, threatened July 14th to continue the war into the Coolidge-Mellon territory until his forces "bring another upheaval in the farm loan board and discredit upon those who forced the recent changes in personnel," when they gave Governor Sproul's action a disapproving frown.

Mayer, financial handy man for the administration who rushed in last fall to "save" the cotton growers from 9-cent cotton and build up Coolidge sentiment among southern business men, is the center of Vrooman's attack. "Mr. Coolidge," he says, "could scarcely have chosen a man who more nearly typifies the sort of 'Wall Street financial domination' so much feared by farmers, than does Mr. Mayer. Political leaders are still wondering how President Coolidge could have been induced to make such a dangerous move in the very face of his veto of the McNary-Haugen bill."

When Mellon grabbed control of the board last spring, he announced that there would be a tightening of the credit machinery, higher interest rates and greater severity in dispossessing farmers who could not afford to make payments on their debt burdens."

Woman Pilot on Way.

TULSA, Okla., July 15.—Miss flyer, who will attempt to hop from San Francisco to Honolulu, landed safely here today shortly after 3 o'clock. Her flight from St. Louis, from which city she left at 8:45 o'clock this morning, was described as "perfect."

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

FUR WORKERS TO SUE FORWARD FOR $1,000,000 LIBEL

Will Prove That Its Charges Are False

Papers are now being drawn up by Louis B. Boudin, attorney for the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, to bring suit for $1,000,000 against the Jewish Daily Forward, right wing newspaper, on the charge of libel.

Fifty workers who have been called gangsters and guerrillas in the Forward will bring the case jointly before the Supreme Court and will prove that the irresponsible statements of that newspaper are issued only for propaganda purposes and are not based upon facts.

Worked For Many Years.

The Forward has been calling many workers who have been working in the fur trade "a scow of years of "gangsters" because they have gone on strike to preserve their union and improve their working conditions. The Forward, being the organ of the strikebreaking opposition, has been trying to discredit those workers hoping in that way to break the present strike. It is confidently stated that when the cases to court and witnesses are heard, a complete vindication of the workers' position will be shown.

Isidor Muschnick, right winger, was held for the grand jury on a charge of felonious assault when his case came up in the Seventh District Court, Bronx.

On the evening of June 29 he attacked Max Bloom, a worker loyal to the Joint Board, in front of his home on Southern Boulevard, near 173rd St. the Bronx. Waiting until Bloom appeared, he jumped upon him, cutting his chest so severely that many stitches were necessary to close the wound. Muschnick was released on $2,500 bail which will be continued until his case comes up in a higher court.

Max Wallman, who was arrested June 6 after he was beaten up by members of the industrial squad, had his case postponed until August 5 when it came up in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He is charged with felonious assault and disorderly conduct.

Mass Picketing Today.

The Joint Board issued a call yesterday for a monster picket demonstration in the market this morning to show the right wing-boss-police department combine, that the workers are in the present struggle to win, and intend to continue fighting until victory is achieved.

While the furriers are on the picket line here, activities in other cities continue. Montreal is arranging a big meeting for July 17, and although Ben Gold will not be able to speak, a well attended meeting is expected. Last night Gold spoke in Boston, no report of the meeting being received at press time.

Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, and Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, will delivar speeches on the situation and latest developments of the needle trades struggle Saturday night, in the open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium, 6th St. and Surf Ave. This will be in conjunction with a concert, which is being sponsored by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, for the benefit of the wives and children of the imprisoned furriers and cloakmakers.

Leon Rapee will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 pieces, and Alexis Kosloff, premier dansuer of the Metropolitan Opera House, will personally appear in and stage a pantomjmic version of "Prince Igor," the opera by A. Borodine.

Donate Money To Defense Fund.

The workers of the Liebman and Horowitz shop, have decided to donate the sum of $100 to the joint defense fund after they received a sum of money for back pay that was due them for a long time.

Production Standards Price Capmakers Must Pay for 40 Hour Week

Conferences between the capmakers union and bosses were held last week and another meeting will be held today, it was reported at a meeting of the union held last night at Beethoven Hall, East Fifth St.

The administration spokesmen told the assembled workers that the bosses are willing to consider the 40 hour week provided the union installed standards of production. From all indications the right wing leaders are willing to give the bosses their demands.

BERLIN, July 15.—Otto Koennicke, German flyer has made definite arrangements to start his projected trans-oceanic airplane flight from Berlin to New York, within a month, it was learned yesterday.

A. F. L. ENDORSES PROPOSED STRIKE ON INTERBOROUGH

Growing Sentiment for Action Among Workers

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking to the Longshoremen's convention yesterday said that the organization is behind the coming I. R. T. strike. He urged his hearers to support the subway workers in their fight.

Speaking of the yellow dog contract which the I. R. T. is forcing its workers to sign, Green said that it was invalid and illegal and no one who signed it could be made to live up to his so-called agreement.

Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the I. R. T. in a statement issued yesterday said that all of the subway workers on duty have signed the company union agreement. He said that 611 more employes signed yesterday bringing the total up to 12,320.

Used Force.

In reply to this J. H Coleman, local organizer for the Amalgamated Association, said that he did not question that many subway workers had signed the "agreement" as the signing was accomplished under duress. "When you point a gun at a man and tell him to sign he may do so," Coleman added.

He said that the preamble to the so-called contract stated that all signers declared that they had read the 5,000-word document. This would require each employe to read for at least an hour and the sixty-one company agents would be canvassing the subway workers at that rate until a few days before the contract expired in 1929.

Contract Illegal.

Senator Robert F Wagner and Representative Henry D. Perlman, counsel for the Amalgamated formed William Green that the I. R. T. contracts were of no legal value.

After the last traction strike, last year, Hedley threntened that he would institute suit against the property of the ex-strikers for "violation" of the so-called contract.

A canvass among the subway workers confirms the statement that the rank and file are infuriated with the methods used in forcing them to sign the company union contract. A majority of the workers favor a strike at this time and it is expected that the Amalgamated will take action in a very short time.

Labor Organizations

Dance Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—An entertainment and dance will be held Saturday at 1212 Market St. by the Workers Educational Club. It will start at 7.30 p. m.

* * *

Detroit Women Picnic.

DETROIT, July 15. —The Federation of Working Class Women of Detroit will hold a picnic Sunday, July 24, 10 a. m., at Belle Isle Park. Admission free. The attractions will include a soccer game.

* * *

Soviet Workers Flock To Vacation Homes in Caucasus and Crimea

SEBASTOPOL, July 15.—Crimea and Caucasus, in southern Russia are the happy hunting ground of Soviet holiday seekers now on vacation leave. The Crimean coast is dotted with palaces, formerly belonging to members of the Czarist family and the nobility which have been converted into workers' and peasants' sanitoriums and "houses of rest" attached to the various state departments and institutions.

The workers of each department or institution are assigned to the various vacation homes, where for a monthly charge of $25 to $35 they are provided with comfortable quarters, good food, and facilities for sport, rest and recreation.

The most preferred places are Yalta, Alupka, Livadia, Semeis and Sudak, and so great is the eagerness of the workers to avail themselves of the chance for a happy vacation that they wait in long, patient queues before the ticket agencies for the chance of a seat on the wooden benchas of the third class trains. For workers who are ill, the trip and treatment at the sanitoriums are free; for those who go on vacation, a discount of 25 to 75 per cent is allowed for "hard seats."

The Nepmen and the foreign concessionaires, who travel "soft" in the upholstered cars of the first and second class, pay full fare and seek their accommodation where they can get it.

Orthodox Jews Reject Henry Ford's Apology

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Orthodox Jews assembled in a national convention here yesterday refused to accept Henry Ford's apology.

The convention which was attended by representatives of hundreds of orthodox congregations from all parts of the country rejected a resolution, that the motor magnate's retraction be accepted. The vote was 37 to 33.

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The Shadow of the Electric Chair Grows Deeper.

Meagre reports that leak through the portals behind which Governor Fuller's "advisory committee" holds its secret sessions are far from reassuring to the workers who for seven years have fought to obtain freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, innocent victims of one of the foulest frame-ups in the annals of industrial and political despotism in this country. Defense witnesses, although sworn not to reveal anything that transpires within the room in which hearings are conducted, have expressed deep resentment at the hostile manner in which they were treated. Observers note that the defense witnesses emerging from the room invariably seem depressed while witnesses for the would-be executioners of Sacco and Vanzetti appear jubilant. The fact alone is striking confirmation of the just suspicions of labor regarding the character of the investigation.

One of the men on the commission, former judge Robert Grant, is known to be an enemy of the accused workers and has never made the slightest effort to conceal the fact. Samuel Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was a recognized enemy of the victims and of foreign-born workers generally before his appointment and nothing he has since done has indicated any change of opinion on his part.

The "official" investigation conducted separately by Fuller's political associates is, like the hearings of the "advisory commission," also conducted secretly. This very secrecy, the conspiracy to conceal from the public evidence that every worker knows will vindicate Sacco and Vanzetti and place in the pillory the hirelings of capitalism who framed them, is most ominous. As the days rapidly pass and the hour draws nearer the expiration of the respite, the shadow of the electric chair grows deeper and more grim and ghastly.

The militant sections of labor that have steadfastly fought for Sacco and Vanzetti long before the moderate elements were forced by the mass pressure to speak in defense of the victims of the Massachusetts frame-up must not place confidence in these commissions or in Governor Fuller, the millionaire exploiter of scab labor and guiding spirit of the Packard Motor Car Company. We must be alert to the danger of a quick move to murder these two victims of class vengeance who already have suffered seven years of living death for their loyalty to the working class.

Great demonstrations must be held everywhere and the masses aroused to fury against the cynical conduct of the Boston investigations, who are either paving the way for their execution or commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. Sacco and Vanzetti must be unconditionally freed.

Law and Order in the United States

The progress of American democracy—the triumph of the tradition of the Anglo-Saxon devotion to peacable settlement of political questions—proof positive that our enlightened countrymen, unlike the "backward" Lutin Americans, Negros, Filipinos and Chinese, are able to set up and maintain those republican institutions and methods which make any other weapon than the ballot unnecessary.

(Republished from the New York Times, without alteration at the hands of a Communist editor, its pristine beauty untarnished by those who seek to undermine the American Constitution.)

WESTMONT, N. J., July 15.—One citizen is in the hospital today, five or six others are wearing court-plaster, the furniture of the Council Chamber is battered and bloodstained and the chief of police facing charges.

The cause of these effects was an argument before the Council last night as to whether invisible government and inside politics had enabled a local political leader to connect his premises with the sewer main by means of an illegal pipe.

Matthew Morris, a heating contractor, started the trouble. He alleged that Thomas R. Edwards, who runs the filling station, could get anything he wanted from the Councilmen. In a voice shaking with passion, Morris alluded to the pipe.

"It's an unlawful pipe," he said.

"How did it get there? I say, 'Favoritism,' "

Edwards sprang to his feet and rushed for Morris, demanding an apology. The two men clinched. Councilmen and citizens tried to part them. Chief of Police Whitehead drew a blackjack and hit Edwards on the head.

There were cries of "Stop them," "Let 'em fight it out," "Kill him!" and "Save him!" The fight became general. Men and women were knocked down.

At the end Edwards was unconscious on the floor. Chief Whitehead was badly battered. Charles W. Kaeser, the plumbing inspector, was under arrest for knocking the police chief down and jumping on his back.

Edwards was taken to the West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull. Eighteen stitches were taken in his scalp.

There is violent feeling between the two political factions and preparations are being made to bring charges against Chief Whitehead on the ground that he used his blackjack unnecessarily and that he struck Edwards several times after he had ceased to resist.

REAL STARS AT DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL; DORSHA TO DANCE

All eyes are centered on the galaxy of talent appearing at The DAILY WORKER Carnival at Pleasant Bay Park on July 23rd and 24th. It is with the greatest pleasure that the committee announces the definite securing of the inimitable DORSHA who is going to give a new and unique solo dance.

All lovers of interpretive dancing are vagerly looking forward to this wonderful treat. Dorsha dancing in a hall is glorious. Dorsha dancing in the open air and natural environment of Pleasant Bay Park will be superb. Do not miss this opportunity. Don't be selfish; come yourself and bring your best friends.

Tickets for sale: Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place, DAILY WORKER, Local Office, 108 E. 14th St., Prolheit, 30 Union Square, National Vegetarian Restaurant, 1500 Madison Ave., City.

Carpenters' Union, Local 2090 realizes the value of The DAILY WORKER. At a recent meeting it was decided to donate $50.00 to the Grand Daily Worker Carnival and Fair to be held at Pleasant Bay Park on July 23rd and 24th. It was further more resolved that as many carpenters as are required to fix booths and platforms will be supplied voluntarily.

The Traction Workers Can Be Organized

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ORGANIZATION of the traction workers of New York City is a question that will not down. At present it centers directly around the organization of the workers employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Support by the whole labor movement of the efforts of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes to organize those workers has been pledged by President Green of the American Federation of Labor. Formal support will be given without doubt but more, much more, than this is needed.

ANYONE who believes that these workers will be allowed to organize without a bitter struggle by the I. R. T., whose preparations to prevent establishment of an affective union in the industry are perhaps the most elaborate on record, will easily believe that the moon is made of green cheese.

The I. R. T. workers will be unable to organize without a strike. In the whole struggle of which the strike will be the center the union will be built. This has been the history of the Amalgamated Association which includes approximately 100,000 traction workers.

TO proceed on any other theory than that a strike alone can free these traction workers from the "yellow dog" contract and the utter denial of the right to belong to any organization other than the I. R. T.'s personally conducted "brotherhood," is to assure the I. R. T. that the Amalgamated will remain impotent in the face of a permanent injunction combined with a steel espionage system which stirs up and maintains a continual atmosphere of suspicion among the workers themselves.

From the very beginning, all organization work must be directed to one end—that of preparing and calling a strike which will bring every subway train to a standstill.

Any other plan of action is simply self-deception and still worse, deception of the traction workers. This does not mean that all other means of weakening the position of the traction barons should not be used. They should and must be utilized but the strike weapon is the one which will be decisive.

THE political and moral pressure which the New York labor movement will be able to exert will have to be strengthened by the pressure of the labor movement nationally. To look upon the struggle against the New York traction barons as a local matter is a grave mistake. The struggle is something far more than this. The sweeping character of the injunction against the Amalgamated Association and the I. R. T. workers is a challenge to the whole American working class.

Second, the extremely rigid and dangerous form in which company unionism, the spy system and the system of individual contracts, which the I. R. T. forces the workers to sign, appears in the traction industry, make it absolutely necessary that the struggle should be against all these instruments of oppression, make it necessary that they be destroyed and scattered to the four winds before, encouraged by their success in New York, the bosses institute this same damnable system thruout the United States.

TO defeat the traction barons is no child's play. They have already shown in the strike of last year that they can command the police and courts. They have shown a merciless attitude toward workers who dare to strike and they defy the labor movement openly.

It follows then that the unions must support the Amalgamated Association and the traction workers to the limit of their ability—financially, politically and organizationally. The labor movement must be prepared to put its whole strength into the fight from the start and particularly must it act sharply and decisively at the first appearance of police and gangster terrorism against the traction workers.

THE permanent injunction must be disregarded en masse and the authorities made to understand that they face the problem not of jailing a few unsupported traction workers but the united resistance of the whole union membership in New York City, prepared to fill the jails to overflowing to smash the slave writ obtained from the bosses' courts.

The I. R. T. injunction is a part of the drive against the American labor movement. The I. R. T.'s individual contract system is likewise part of the bosses' offensive. It is futile to argue as to whether these contracts, which workers must sign or lose their jobs, are "legal." They are become useless to the company only when a union strong enough to break them and protect the workers is organized.

THE ordinary organization methods are not sufficient for the big job of organizing the traction workers. Resolutions and ordinary trade union routine will not defeat the traction barons. There are some preparations that are indispensable and they can be begun at once.

First, there can be organized a delegate conference at which all local unions would be represented and where the sole order of business would be the organization of traction workers.

Second, this conference would elect a representative committee which would have as its first task the mobilization of the New York labor movement for support of the Amalgamated Association campaign.

This committee on part of its work would organize huge mass meetings in the various sections of the city for the purpose of stimulating support for the traction workers and familiarizing the subway riders with the issues of the struggle.

THIRD, there should be started at once a drive for financial support—for the strike itself and for defense of the many workers that inevitably will be arrested.

Fourth, a publicity committee should be organized whose main job would be to acquaint the whole labor movement with the importance of the struggle and enlist nationwide support.

Fifth, there should be formed among the sympathisers of the labor movement—liberal professional elements, etc.—an auxiliary committee to reach those sections of the population unions cannot reach directly.

THE adherents to old methods which, based in turn on outworn policies, have served to greatly weaken the labor movement even during the last four years of great employment, will say that such elaborate preparations are unnecessary. But such a statement serves only to show that the power of the traction barons, based on the dominant position of their class, is either underestimated or that there is no serious intention in official labor circles to organize the traction workers.

IT is first class tactics to answer and attack with a counter offensive providing one has the resources and one's forces are not demoralised.

In this instance, when the most important union in the labor movement—the United Mine Workers—is the target of attack, there is need for a decisive effort on the part of the trade union movement which will give the whole capitalist class something else to think about.

It cannot be said that the rank and file of the organized workers is demoralised. They are ready to fight and to support a fight if given the right kind of a lead.

NOT only would mass support of an organization campaign culminating in a strike and the formation of a powerful union in the New York traction industry dramatize the whole struggle of labor before the masses but it would give new impetus to the whole labor movement.

Both from the standpoint of the local and national movement it is necessary that such a united effort be made. Let the whole world know that the traction workers who are entrusted with the lives of millions every day are forced to work under feudal conditions and that they are fighting for freedom.

THE traction workers can be organized and the traction barons defeated if the pledge of support given by President Green is expressed in terms of union mobilization, organization and dollars.

Get behind the traction workers with deeds.

The traction workers themselves in their last strike proved that they are willing to fight against tremendous odds. They fought then without the united support of the labor movement. With the concrete proofs of this support shown by the application of the program outlined the traction workers will put up a struggle which will make all labor history in the United States, defeat the traction barons and greatly strengthen the labor movement.

Pickets At Welfare Island

By PHYLLIS FENINGSTON.

"Every worker ought to have a term in the Workhouse," said Sam Broad, one of the five furriers released yesterday on $1,000 bail each when they won their appeal for a retrial in the supreme court—"for it will make them more revolutionary when they get out." He then proceeded to tell of the cruelty, corruption and viciousness which prevail at the workhouse, under which hapless victims of a labor-hating judge are forced to work out their excessive sentences.

The prisoners, Max Shusterman and Ethel Shusterman, Ida Ishman, Sam Broad and Frank Jeane are the famous five who were given 6 months for having disturbed the august court when, outraged at the vicious sentences given their fellow picksters, they expressed indignation and horror. One of the prisoners, a boy of 19 was brought up on three charges, one for smiling, one for making a face at the judge and the third for having booed!

* * *

Put to work in the dump yards on Welfare Island, the prisoners were driven and persecuted on the slightest provocation. Sam Broad tells how, unaccustomed to walking along the uneven ground of the dump yard, where the buried refuse makes mounds and cavities in the earth, he fell. Whereupon his guard threatened to break his neck if he did it again.

Then there are plenty of barbers on the island, the boys were given hot one shave or hair-cut a week, and were forced to appear in court, in spite of their pleas to be cleaned up, with unshaven faces, unkempt hair and soiled clothes.

One prisoner, for passing a package of cigarettes to a friend in the prison hall, was denied the remission of five days from his sentence, and was placed, standing, in the "cooler" for 24 hours.

* * *

All the guards and wardens, as long as they are bribed, are a little more human, but most of these prisoners, having no money, had to suffer unheard-of hardships from the malice of the scum of the earth that form the personnel of the prison regime.

The food is insufficient, tasteless and vile. Even water was denied one prisoner for a whole day, the he had committed no breach of discipline.

It is a splendid proof of the contentions of revolutionaries that our so-called "law and order" is a fraud. Instead of intimidating these workers who know they are innocent of any wrong-doing or crime, yet are herded into the unspeakable dens of malefactors and criminals—nothing could better serve to develop in them a contempt for the whole process of capitalist "justice," and disgust for the hypocritical preachments of the upholders of this system of non-existent democracy.

That is why these prisoners urge on their fellow-workers the experience of a term in the workhouse.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

choose between a proletarian government and a fascist dictatorship. The activa sympathy of the workers of the world must be with their Austrian comrades at this time.

THE Irish masses have suffered a real loss in the death of countess Marckievics, militant Republican and sincere sympathiser with the workingclass movement. The born of aristocratic parents, the countess, whose maiden name was Constance Georgine Gore-Booth, early showed her sympathy for the workers and during the Boer War she urged her father's retainers to strike for better conditions. She came into international prominence during the great Dublin strike of 1913 when she aided James Connolly and James Larkin in the conduct of that struggle. Afterwards she assisted James Connolly in organizing the Irish Citizens Army, which played a leading role in the Easter Week rebellion. This splendid woman will be honored and her memory revered by the Irish people

THE white house menagerie is to have an increase. This was learned last Thursday when a three months' old coyote was presented to Mrs. Coolidge. It appears that the leading lady of the land at first entertained a suspicion that the animal was animated since she suggested it be given an ammonia bath, but on closer examination she learned that it did not have to be approached with a nose protector. With an electric horse, an artificial worm, a coyote and an automatic Wall Street executive in the white house, the menagerie needs only a synthetic cider still to make a full house.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

New Soviet Film Nearing Completion

The newest Sovie film "Ten Days That Moved the World" is the history of the 1917 Revolution and which is now nearing completion in Leningrad, is causing much comment among those who have been privileged to witness the film-ing. M. Eisenstein, the director who was responsible for the "Potemkin" film, and who is directing this one has expressed the opinion that "Ten Days" is a work of infinitely higher standing. This film, which will be released on the tenth anniversary of the storming of the Winter Palace in October, 1917, will be historically accurate down to the most insignificant detail. Men have been found, in a search throughout Russia, who resemble Lenin, Kerenski, and the other figures of the October revolution, so exactly as to be their living images when dressed for the part.

In street scenes the various party committees have been called upon to provide exact details of where the various divisions of soldiers, sailors, and working men were stationed. The identical cruiser Aurora, that fired upon the city, was towed up the river, and bombarded Leningrad in the same way as Petrograd was bombarded, the only difference being that real time blank cartridges were used.

Eisenstein's methods are so realistic that the days were spent in the various Soviet bureaus of Leningrad collecting scraps of paper and pieces of chalk of the kind which witnesses declare to have strewn the floors of the Smolna Institute when the new Government moved into it.

Broadway Briefs

"The Lady Lies," by John Meehan, former stage director of George M. Cohan, will be presented here next season by A. E. and R. Riskin.

"The Kite Man," a comedy by Barbara Ring and Sheldon Mackaye, will be given a try-out by Ben A. Boyer in New London and Stamford, before coming to New York. James Spottiswood, Grace Valentine, Arthur Aylesworth, Clara Blandick, Nelan Jaap and A. J. Edwards are in the cast.

Robert Newman is sponsoring a new musical show titled "Morning Glory," the work of Ralp Murphy and Harold Lewis.

James La Penna producer of "Sweetheart Time" and "Ritzie," a new one, a comedy with music by Ivo Amati, Sally Bates and Stella Bloch.

"KISS ME," a musical adaptation of a French farce with book and lyrics by Derick Wulf and Max Simon and score by Winthrop Cortelyou will open Monday night at the Lyric Theatre. Desiree Ellinger will head the cast, which also will include Joseph Macauley, Marjorie Paterson and William Sellery. J. J. Levenson is the producer.

ALEXIS KOSLOFF



The noted dancer will appear with his own ballet in Borodine's "Prince Igor" at the Chaikmakars and Furriars Benefit concert to be held at the Coney Island Stadium this evening.

Paul Gerard Smith which goes into rehearsal next week.

On the Screen

Milton Sills is to star in Jack London's Alaskan story, "Burning Daylight." His role will be as a Thor of the North Country, champion dog racer, champion poker player and athlete.

Lillian Gish will play the Fay Bainter role in the film version of "The Enemy." Channing Pollock's stage play which Metro will screen shortly. Miss Gish is now working in "The Wind," a screen adaptation of Dorothy Scarborough's novel.

Another stage production to be translated to the screen will be George Ade's "The Fair Co-ed," which is a starring vehicle for Marion Davies.

Rapie Ince is to direct "Coney Island," Joseph Jefferson O'Neil's story of the island playground. Immediately upon completion of "South Sea Love," Ince will come east to film the exterior scenes of the picture at Coney Island.

Gertrude Ederle, the young miss who swam the English Channel, has been engaged to play a role in Bebe Daniel's next picture, "Swim, Girl, Swim." A feature of this production is a swimming-race across the Catalina Channel. Others in the cast will be James Hall and William Austin.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"THE MATING SEASON," a farce by Wm. A. Grew, will be presented by Lew Cantor, in association with David Chasin, at the Selwyn Theatre, Monday evening. The cast includes Lillian Walker, Gladys Feldman, Gwendolyn Pates, Ethel Martin, Kenneth Manion, Walter Poulter, Jack Coyle, William T. Colebrook and Wm. A. Grew.

"THE MANHATTERS," an intimate revue, with music by Alfred Nathan Jr., lyrics by George Oppenheimer and by Aline Erlanger and Mr. Oppenheimer, will open at the Grove Street Theatre Monday night, produced by Joseph Lawren and Lawrence More. The principals include: Burke Boyce, Edward Hale, Billy Jonhstone, Raymond Knight, Burton McEvilly, James Norris, Gisela Amati, Sally Bates and Stella Bloch.

"KISS ME," a musical adaptation of a French farce with book and lyrics by Derick Wulf and Max Simon and score by Winthrop Cortelyou will open Monday night at the Lyric Theatre. Desiree Ellinger will head the cast, which also will include Joseph Macauley, Marjorie Paterson and William Sellery. J. J. Levenson is the producer.

AMUSEMENTS

LOW PRICES

ALL SEATS FOR THE LADDER ARE REDUCED FOR THE SUMMER. BEST SEATS $2.20.

THE LADDER

CORT Theatre, 48th St., E. of B'way. No Performances Saturday

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Little Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:40. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30. GRAND STREET FOLLIES

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO. presents THE SECOND MAN by S. N. Behrman. GUILD Thea., 52 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40. THE SILVER CORD by Sidney Howard. John Golden Th., 58 E. of B'way (Circle 8-6th Thur. & Sat.) 6478

B. S. Moss COLONY, B'way at 53rd, Continuous Noon to Midnite

Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE

Lon Chaney will play the part of a Scotland Yard detective in his next starring picture, "The Hypnotist," which Tod Browning will direct from an original story by Waldemar Young. Marceline Day will be his leading lady.

B. S. MOSS THEATRES
CAMEO 42nd ST. E. OF B'WAY NOW MAMMOTH COOLING PLANT
Mighty Screen Spectacle
"MOON of ISRAEL"
A GREAT PHOTOPLAY OF THE HOLY LAND
Symphonic Score
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE CIRCUS"

B'WAY at 47th MONDAY
COLLEEN MOORE
in Marion Cheney's play
"NAUGHTY but NICE"
with ALICE JOYCE and HOWARD GAYE
The Screen's Greatest Comedy

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE

THE DAILY WORKER, FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED AND FOR THE ECONOMIC WORK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

At these lines are written (Saturday) the revolt of the Vienna workers has assumed serious proportions. The meager reports coming from that city bear out the prediction frequently made in The DAILY WORKER that the official leaders of the socialist movement everywhere would be the most efficient policemen of the capitalists in holding the workers in check. The Vienna revolt has again proved the truth of this charge. Socialist leaders in uniform are reported to have tried to call off the demonstration and the socialist mayor is said to have ordered the police to fire on the workers just as August Chasens and other New York socialists called on the police to club the militant workers at the Sacco-Vanzetti rally a week or so ago.

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THINGS are moving all over the world with kaleidoscopic rapidity. The Chinese revolution quickly passes from one stage of development to another and the policy that was correct only a few months ago may be wrong today. Leaders who were fighting on the side of the revolution a few months ago are today fighting against it, the deadly protesting their devotion to the program and principles of Sun Yat Sen. On the other hand the social elements that will provide the man-power and the future leadership for the Chinese revolution, i.e; the workers and peasants, are developing their collective power rapidly.

• • •

WE have been told many times recently that the workers of western Europe would have nothing to do with Bolshevism or revolution. How perfectly beastly of the Austrian workers to kick this respectable and hoary old gag in the slats! While the blasted agents of imperialism are snuffaking at Geneva in a fake naval limitation conference the serfs of the league of nations and the international bankers in Vienna gave sudden and violent proof that the spirit of revolution is not dead. The capitalist bandits may now decide that there are times when even thieves must get together.

• • •

THE boasted stabilization of capitalism is very much of a false alarm. It is well not to underestimate it of course. But if there is any choice between those two errors, it is on the side of under-estimation. Some people are quite incapable of forming a decision based on realities for the reason that they ignore all facts that do not happen to jibe with their fancies. The truth is that capitalist stabilization, in so far as it went, is the war, has been at the expense of the workers. This in its turn makes for instability since it is only a question of time when this added exploitation of the workers produces revolts and revolution.

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ALREADY the Vienna revolt is blamed on the Communist International and on the U. S. S. R. This is not surprising. There would not be any trouble if the Soviet Union could be wiped off the face of the earth! Indeed, it is true that there would be much less trouble for the imperialists for the time being, but even such a miracle would not eliminate strikers, and rebellions. Those will continue as long as capitalism exists.

• • •

IT IS too soon to predict with any degree of accuracy the development of the Vienna revolt. As we have already said, the workers are handicapped by the traitorous leadership of the socialists and because of the numerical weakness of the Communist Party. Unless the Viennese workers receive support from the proletariat in neighboring countries there is little likelihood that they will succeed in establishing a proletarian government. The fascist governments of Italy and Hungary are offering aid to the Austrian government and every imperialist government in Europe will be ready to jump at the throat of the Austrian workers. How vigorously will the European workers rally to the defense of their comrades in Austria? How strong is the grip of the leaders of the socialist International on their followers? Those are two questions that will be answered within the present week.

• • •

FROM Europe to America is a long jump. Out in the wild and woolly state of Illinois, William Hale Thompson, is still waging war on King George and amusing himself by threatening to kick the King's superintendent of schools out of Chicago. We do not know whether the teachers are glad or sorry that the royal tool is due for the bounce, but we know that the threat to reduce their salaries in the interests of economy and for the greater glory of

(Continued on Page Five)

Free State Government Denies Markievicz Her Funeral; Fear Sympathy

DUBLIN, July 17.—The city commissioners of Dublin, fearful that the funeral of Countess Markiewicz will excite sympathy for the opposition and prevent the government from capitalizing the death of O'Higgins, has done everything possible to interfere with the obsequies. Their latest step is to refuse to allow the use of Dublin City Hall or the Mansion House for the lying in state of the body.

BIG PICKET LINE IN FUR DISTRICT STARTS 7TH WEEK

Negotiations With Right Wing Broken Off

The seventh week of the furriers' strike starts this morning with arrangements being made for a large picketing demonstration. It is believed that thousands of workers will crowd the market and give evidence to their determination to continue the struggle to preserve the Furriers' union.

The petition that will be presented to Governor Smith, urging him to take action on the mass arrests and police brutality towards the strikers, is eagerly being signed by thousands of workers throughout New York City. Many workers, when they see the petitions, ask for a quantity of them to take to their shops and obtain the signatures of all the workers.

Break Off Negotiations.

Negotiations entered into between the New York Joint Board of the Furriers Union and the Woll-Fraynе-McGrady committee appointed by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, at the request of the aforementioned committee, have been broken off as a result of the refusal of the committee to agree to the reinstatement of the expelled local unions which include 80 per cent of the total membership of the Furriers International Union.

Conference Result of Pressure.

The conference, according to statements made in official labor circles, was the result of pressure upon the A. F. of L. executive council from various unions designed to establish unity in the needle trades organizations and liquidate a situation which, because of the right wing policice, injunctions and prosecutions by the Woll-Fraynе-McGrady committee and the right wing in the needle trades, is bringing great discredit upon the whole labor movement and making it possible for the bosses to safely violate agreements.

Minimum Proposals.

In a number of sessions the members of the New York Joint Board, headed by Ben Gold, proposed that agreement be reached as follows:

1. Reinstatement of all expelled members and local unions.

2. An election to be held for the New York Joint Board under the supervision of an impartial committee on which the New York Central Labor Council and the Civil Liberties Union should be represented.

3. Following this election there should be called a convention of the International union to which delegates would be elected on the basis of local union membership.

4. Ben Gold and a number of other officials of the New York Joint Board, in the interest of the unity, providing the above proposal was excepted, would not run for paid positions in the union in the coming election.

5. An agreement on the part of all concerned to begin immediately 100 per cent enforcement of the agreement won in the strike of last year, including the 40-hour week.

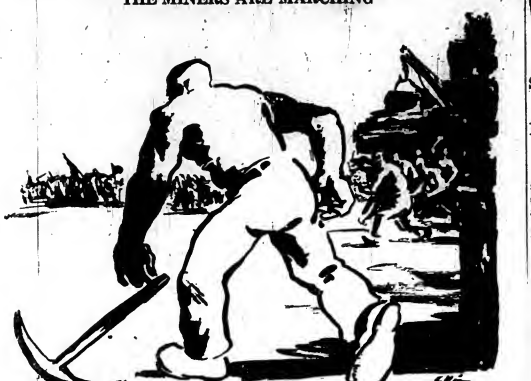
These proposals were rejected by the representatives of the right wing and since they constituted minimum guarantees for uniting the union to which the Woll-Fraynе-McGrady committee would not agree, the New York Joint Board representatives could proceed with the negotiations only by endangering the interest of the membership.

Gold's Statement.

"The Woll-Fraynе-McGrady committee exhibited in the negotiations the same disregard for the welfare of the needle trades workers as has characterized their war upon the union membership," said Ben Gold.

"The New York Joint Board will continue to carry on the fight in the market for enforcement of the agreement and will continue to support the effort of the Unity Committee of the Furriers' International Union for solidarity against the bosses and the strengthening of the union."

AUSTRIAN REGIMENT JOINS WORKERS



Pennsylvania Coal Miners have marched in great throngs to mines that have been non-union for years and have called the men out on strike and closed down the mines.

WORKERS FROM PROVINCES HURRY TO REINFORCE VIENNA FIGHTERS

Socialist Police Shoot Into Crowds; Bauer Bargains With Seipel

Moscow Pravda Calls for Leninism in New Revolutionary Opportunity

BUDAPEST, July 17.—The third Austrian infantry regiment, stationed in Vienna and recruited largely from the working classes, has refused service and is fraternizing with demonstrators according to reports received here.

The Ministry of Defense has ordered troops from the provinces to Vienna. The workers of outlying towns, also, are marching in columns to take part in the affair. The Hungarian ministry has offered Seipel its aid in suppressing the revolt of the workers.

• • •

MOSCOW, July 17.—Leading articles in Pravda emphasize the revolutionary character of the action of the Vienna workers who went out on the streets contrary to the decision of the central committee of the Austrian social democratic party. Pravda continues to develop its analysis as follows:

While social democratic workers were erecting barricades, the "left" Otto Bauer was striking a parliamentary bargain with the reactionary Seipel regarding a coalition cabinet. Instead of leading the revolutionary movement of the masses, social democracy is beheading it.

Socialists Shoot Workers.

The social democratic "Schutsbund" or militia, is shooting workers.

The basis of the Vienna events is the class struggle which recently has become more acute. The pressure of European reaction gave fresh stimulus to fascism in Austria where hatred of fascism on the part of the working class has been steadily growing.

Events in Vienna are also important because of the "left" character of Austrian Marxism, which has now been tested actually by life, and in street fights.

Workers Turn Left.

The result of the present events is that the authority of Austrian social democracy among the masses will be considerably weakened. It is most important that Austrian workers should not miss the opportune moment and fall to draw their mass shock actions. They should, by organizing soviets, put forward the question of power. The leadership of the Austrian social democracy is a formidable brake on the struggle of the workers. Only by following Lenin's path can the Austrian proletariat achieve victory.

• • •

VIENNA, July 17.—With the publication of a manifesto threatening that the social democratic militia will crush the revolutionary workers of Vienna unless they confine themselves to "a silent and dignified protest," the social democratic leaders have openly and definitely turned counter-revolutionary and espoused the cause of the Seipel government.

While the Seipel administration is summoning regiments of fascist troops from the border, the social democrats have issued an order demanding that there be "no demonstrations" and threatening a "collision between the workmen and the soldiers of the republican army."

The social democratic leaders headed by Karl Seitz are carrying on negotiations with Chancellor Seipel. The revolution, which is being fought in the streets, is being led by active Communists.

Police Are Ruthless.

The number of persons killed in the street fighting already totals close to 300, it is estimated.

Vienna and outlying districts have been placed under martial law in a desperate attempt to crush the revolt of the workers. The police have been instructed to ruthlessly crush further "disturbances" and to stop at nothing.

Workers Marching On Vienna.

Although Seipel has called in several fascist regiments, reports from reliable sources state that several regiments of troops have gone over to the Vienna workers and that thousands of workers from cities and towns near Vienna are marching into the city to the aid of their comrades.

Call General Strike.

The general strike that is slated for midnight will be completely effective, it is predicted. Workers have already informed the Seipel government that no trains will be allowed to leave the country.

Many Republican Guards are said to have denounced the betrayal of the social democratic leaders and to have joined the workers.

(Continued on Page Two)

CONVICT POLICE CHIEF OF MURDER TO SAVE GRAFT

Lengel Gets Sentence of Life Imprisonment

CANTON, Ohio, July 17. — Chief of Police Seranus A. Lengel, deposed because of his misdeeds, now is convicted of murder and will have to serve life imprisonment unless his political connections save him.

Yesterday a verdict of guilty was reached in the trial of Lengel for conspiracy with denizens of the underworld to kill Don R. Mellett, an editor of a local newspaper, which was exposing the graft connections between the vice-ring in Canton and the police department.

He Ought To Know.

Lengel arose in court when the verdict was brought in and dramatically exclaimed, "There is no justice".

Mellett was killed in the rear of his home on July 16, 1926. Police authorities were very slow in finding anybody on which to attach suspicion, but private friends of the slain editor hunted up the murderers and forced their arrests. So far there have been convicted: Pat McDermot, a hired gunman; Beu Rudderer, a hardware merchant; Louis Mazer, a professional gangster, who confessed and implicated various policemen; Floyd Streitenberger, a former Canton policeman, who also confessed and implicated Lengel, chief of police at the time of the killing, and now Lengel himself.

White Bearded Scab In Mine Injunction Trial, Company Plot

CENTERVILLE, Ia., July 17. — (FP) — No interference with strike-breakers in the Winifred Coal Co. mine in Appanoose county is permitted under an injunction obtained last week against the Iowa Mine Workers at Centerville. The Barrett Coal Co. obtained a similar writ about a month ago. Both companies are bringing a little coal to the surface. They are paying the 1917 scale, about 20 per cent under the Jacksonville scale that expired April 1.

Another Fool Blow.

These injunctions mark another step in the determination of a group of Iowa coal operators, undoubtedly with eastern backing, to break the backbone of the United Mine Workers in the Iowa district. Appanoose county is the center of coal production in the state. The district union is concentrating its efforts against these scab mines and is having quite

(Continued on Page Two)

180,000 One Dollar Certificates *for the* Guard The Daily Worker Fund Have Been Mailed Out

The One Dollar Certificates which have been mailed out to all subscribers and readers of The DAILY WORKER— these are our answer to the War Mongers and Dollar Patriots.

Some time ago, Minister Chamberlain issued a provocative statement to the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Republic, a statement which openly attempted to incite the workers of England to war upon their Russian brothers. The Russian workers and peasants are now engaged in raising money for their "Answer to Chamberlain." This money will be used to build up the defenses of the Soviet Union against the danger of attack from the tory government of England, or its agents.

Today our paper is under the same attack from the Chamberlains of America, those interested in dragging the American workers into another world war. We must give our answer as the Russian workers are giving theirs by building up the fund for the defense of our daily paper, the workers' fighting weapon against capitalist wars and the Open Shoppers.

MASSES DEMAND ACTION AGAINST CHINA TRAITORS

Wuhan Rulers Abandon Revolution

HANKOW, July 17.—An energetic campaign for the organization of a military drive against Nanking has been rapidly developing through the mass organizations of the workers and peasants. The railwaymen, sailors and other transportations workers, the peasant unions and other organizations of labor are arranging sectional demonstrations and issuing defiant manifestoes demanding that the Wuhan government immediately organize military expeditions against Chiang Kai-shek.

The mass demands for action against the traitors who are trying to arrest the revolution at a stage where it will be advantageous to the big capitalists and the imperialists has caused an internal crisis in the Kouamintang which is daily growing more acute. Most representatives of the military group in the Kouamintang who have been acting as the secret agents of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang, are determined to force a final rupture with the Communists. Many of the Communists in the army corps, most of whom are holding political posts, have already been excluded, other corps have ordered registration of Communists. However several corps have refused to indulge in the policy of excluding the Communists.

Persecution of Communists.

In Hanyang, on the western bank of the river Han, opposite Hankow, soldiers are conducting systematic raids against Communists, arresting and torturing them. In Hankow itself similar raids have been going on

(Continued on Page Two)

Youth Demonstrate Thru Moscow Streets Against Chamberlain's Conspiracy

(Special To The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, July 17.—Numerous demonstrations of the young workers are taking place in connection with the "Defence Week" now proceeding. Members of the Young Communist League are especially active. The demonstration yesterday began with a series of impromptu meetings at the mills and factories, which the Young Communists addressed and led into street parades, all centering on the Red Square and the Moscow Soviet.

While the columns marched thru the streets, automobiles with carricatures of Chamberlain lifted above them circulated about. Agitators in the autos shouted out slogans to the demonstrators marching past.

From the building of the Moscow Soviet the young workers were greeted by Uglanoff, secretary of the Moscow committee of the All-Union Communist Party, and by Ukhanoff, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, Chaplin, of the central committee of the Young Communist League, and others.

Caddy Killed When He Tried to Obtain Ball

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—While he was trying to retrieve a golf ball on the road near the Northfield Country Golf Club here, Walter Conklin, a 14-year-old caddy was struck by an automobile and instantly killed. The car was driven by Irwin Campbell, a local attorney. He was arrested on a technical manslaughter charge and released on $5,000 bail.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rothstein Defense Fund?

Colleges Are Training More Naval Officers to Serve in Coming War

WASHINGTON, July 17 (F. P.).—Expansion of the naval reserve officers' training corps in universities is planned in a conference of naval officers meeting in Washington. The naval training system has been spreading quietly while the efforts of anti-war forces were centered on the army units of the R. O. T. C.

Within a few years the navy has persuaded the following colleges to institute naval training courses: Georgia School of Technology, Northwestern, Harvard, Yale, Washington and California.

VANZETTI DEFIES FULLER; GOES ON HUNGER STRIKE

Condemned Worker Asks Open Hearings

BOSTON, July 17. — Bartolomeo Vanzetti has started on a hunger strike.

This information was released yesterday by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in a statement which said that Vanzetti preferred to die by starvation rather than by electrocution as a result of the false evidence which is being submitted to the so-called advisory committee appointed by Governor Fuller to inquire into the charges of prejudice and persecution which existed at the Thayer trial.

According to the Defense Committee Vanzetti intends to continue his strike until Governor Fuller and the advisory committee consent to place Vanzetti and Sacco with counsel in the presence of their accusers for a public hearing of the testimony.

Behind Closed Doors.

It is pointed out that in a case of this magnitude, which has aroused protests from all corners of the world, this "hearing" is being held behind closed doors, and all witnesses who testify are sworn not to divulge the nature of their testimony after leaving the committee room.

It is well-known fact that former Judge Robert Grant is an enemy of the accused workers and has made no effort in the past to conceal the fact.

Unofficial reports from Boston have it that Governor Fuller has made up his mind as to the guilt of the two condemned workers and denizens of the underworld as well as "respectable" brokerage houses are offering two to one against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Dry Agent Sentenced to Prison for Beating Cop and Being Intoxicated

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., July 17.—For assaulting a local policeman, Joseph Murray, a prohibition agent, and his wife, Irene, have been sentenced to jail here.

Murray was given 60 days for being drunk and disorderly, resisting arrest and assaulting an officer, and his wife was fined $200 and sentenced to 30 days in jail for similar offenses. As they were taken to jail Murray vowed vengeance.

Paints Milk Menace

Health of Workers in Other Cities Nearby

NEWARK, July 17 (FP).—Mills on the Passaic River not only drain the health of their workers but endanger the well being of all communities on the stream, Dr. R. C. Smith, chief chemist of the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission, has announced. Smith reported his findings to the commission that the river is rapidly becoming an open sewer.

Samples of cloth dyed from the river after Paterson and Lodi dye mills emptied their waste into the water were shown by Smith. Almost 2,000,000 gallons of raw sewage is dumped into the stream daily now and the amount is increasing, Smith declared. Oxygen cannot be found at all in some parts of the river.

Ford Apologizes to Sapiro; Pays Cash to End Libel Case

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—Counsel for Aaron Sapiro and Henry Ford signed a settlement out of court yesterday which ends the famous libel case of the "Cooperative King" against the "Auto King."

Ford apologizes for remarks against Sapiro in the Dearborn Independent, his weekly magazine, and a sum of money, the amount of which neither of the parties would make perfect, has been handed over by Ford to Sapiro.

Ford, in his apology declares the charges against Sapiro were false, but blames them on the writer of the articles. This is as serious a retraction as could be expected, inasmuch as Jim Reed, presidential candidate and senator, defending Ford in court, insisted that they were all true. So did all the Ford defense, and Ford himself did not object.

The suit brought out much evidence of enormous charges made upon the farmers whom Sapiro brought into his "cooperatives" and also of recklessness with the truth on the part of Ford's hired writers.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

When attempting to destroy a 40,000 liquor distilling plant and 2,000 gallons of alcohol which they had seized in a raid upon a building at Front and Thompson Streets, Stapleton, S. I., prohibition agents caused a fire which damaged the building to the extent of $15,000.

HEDLEY TO USE POLICE TERROR IN I. R. T. STRIKE

Yellow Dog Contract May Be Arbitrated

Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interboro Rapid Transit in a statement issued Saturday threatened the subway workers with police terrorism in the event of a strike when he said, "The men are employed for a definite period ending April 30 1929, if molested, I am sure they will be given adequate police protection, if not they will see to it that the public continues to receive regular service on the Interboro system."

Last year the subway strikers were set upon by a gang of police and detectives and severely beaten up as they were coming out of a meeting at the Manhattan Casino at 116th Street and Eight Avenue.

"Men are working seven days a week, twelve hours a day and for as low as 29 cents an hour", declared P. L. Shea of the Amalgamated Association commenting on the report that the State Industrial Survey Commission has expressed a desire to inquire into the situation on the I. R. T. with regard to yellow dog contracts and general working conditions.

The commission, which is scheduled to reconvene today, is an official body which inquires into and reports on labor conditions in various industries.

J. H. Coleman, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association, said that the I. R. T. twice admitted in the last week that the yellow dog contract submitted to the subway workers was weak. Coleman was of the opinion that the Interboro's new method of having the "contracts" witnessed by notaries was an admission that the so-called agreement would not hold legal water.

"Lawyers are trying with every subtelty known to their craft to deprive subway workers of their rights as citizens," he said. "First, these workers were compelled to sign the contract without even being shown its contents. Our attorneys publicly cited the fraud and deception in this method. Now they are having the same contract signed over again. Can any one doubt that these are the tactics of men bent on deception and abuse of the workers?"



Earnest Smith, right, and the plane, "City of Oakland," on which he crossed the Pacific from San Francisco to Hawaii, the first civilian flier to make the trip. With him was Emory Bronte.

HORRIBLE LIFE IN NEGRO FLOOD CAMPS REVEALED

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 17.—Sharp criticism of the Red Cross for its slow colored camps for flood refugees in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas has forced Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in charge of flood relief, to appoint a colored advisory commission. Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, heads the commission with two other Negro college presidents.

Even Whites Object.

Reports reaching Washington indicate incredible conditions in the Negro camps at Greenville, Miss., Crowley, La., and Shelly Island, La. At Greenville 3,000 refugees are crowded into a small camp whose hospital facilities drew the criticism even of white doctors. Sixty thousand refugees on the levees up and down the river from Greenville are served from that camp.

Laborers at Greenville staged a revolt when white overseers with revolvers strapped to their sides introduced conscription. A Negro committee thought it better to avoid trouble by using the "war volunteer" system and advised their people to "offer" their services rather than be drafted. The guns were then removed.

Mostly Negro.

Eighty per cent of the 600,000 flood refugees in these three southern states are Negro. Most of them have lost their homes, crops and much of their live stock. Many of the younger members of the families, after helping relocate their parents on the flood-washed lands, are leaving for northern cities.

The plantation system, which borders on peonage, the three months school term, the oppressive conditions under which they labor and the dominance of the "poor white" aristocracy which is more intolerant in its lynchings, mob terrorism and Jim crowism even than the employers, are the underlying reasons for their decision to quit, for good and all, the flood-ruined country. Before only a miserable existence could be wrung from the soil but now, with no hopes for a crop this year, the colored population will scarcely live above the starvation level.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund!

Contest to Avert Civil War

Old and New Agents of Daily Worker Competed

LOS ANGELES, July 17.—Nearly 500 pledges of "Mental Dynamite" have been distributed weekly on the streets and other public places in Los Angeles the last few weeks. The new DAILY WORKER representative, Comrade Samson, is hereby challenged to do the same. If he does that, the writer promises to continue the sales of 500 papers, etc.—thus making the total weekly distribution 1,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—By a decision of the state supreme court handed down yesterday, a wage scale ordinance recently passed by the Atlanta City Council is declared void. The ordinance would have put into effect scales of wages for skilled labor on public works here.

SLUMS OF QUEENS AND BROOKLYN TO BE INVESTIGATED

Match-Box Shacks for Thousands of Workers

The thousands of cheap shingle match-box houses that line the outlying streets of Queens and Brooklyn will be investigated by the legislative commission for the revision of the Tenement House Act today.

The investigation is a result of testimony recently submitted to the committee regarding the unsanitary and hazardous conditions of the one-story frame houses that across the East River.

Enormous Slum.

The area to be investigated is taking the shape of an enormous slum, much vaster and much more dangerous than that on the east side, according to Thomas Adams, director of the Regional Plan for New York and environs. Cheap match-box houses, whose shingles are rotten and whose dank rooms are visible thru sagging and decaying walls will be investigated by the commission.

"We have potentially the greatest slum in New York in these tremendous areas of small one-family houses," declared Henry Wright, an architect testifying at a previous hearing.

Violate Building Codes.

The lives of the thousands of workers who live in these houses are constantly endangered by the fire hazard. The solid area of clapboard and shingle houses violate such protection as is supposed to be afforded by the building codes, according to Mr. Wright.

All along the eastern parts of Queens, through the outskirts of Jamaica and the Rockaways and huge sections of southeast Brooklyn are dingy ramshackle huts, closely huddled together along dirty streets.

Realtors Get Rich.

Large building operators made fortunes building these miserable shanties in the housing emergency of 1919 and 1920. Thousands of these shacks were erected overnight and rented or sold on the installment plan. Tenants in many of the houses have only half finished paying their installments on the houses.

Bright coats of paint covering the cheap wooden walls deluded workers into purchasing these match-box houses on the installment plan. Now the paint has worn off and the cheap rotting walls of houses are exposed in their dingy nakedness.

Record Fire Threatened.

"There is absolutely no doubt," said Mr. Wright at one of the earlier hearings of the commission, "that if a fire broke out in the southern part of Queens and in the neighborhood of Rockaway Boulevard on some night when there was a strong wind blowing in from the sea, it would take in the entire section. The apparatus we have available would not possibly meet it. We would have, probably will have sooner or later, the greatest fire ever in history. It will put New York on record as having one more of the greatest things in the world.

Austrian Regiment Aids Vienna Worker Rebels

(Continued from Page One)

BERLIN, July 17.—Italian troops are concentrating near Brenner in preparation for an attempt to crush the revolt of the workers of Vienna, according to reports received here by the Frankfurter Gazette.

* * *

ROME, July 17.—That fascist Italy is closely watching the Viennese revolt and may actually intervene is indicated in the following statement appearing in the Giornale d'Italia, semi-official fascist organ:

"A small revolt in Austria now is, which has asked and obtained assistance of an international character, Italy taking a principal part in this, cannot indulge in riots, and must be watched in order to prevent their leading to unpleasant results."

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rathenberg Sustaining Fund?

White Bearded Scab in Injunction Trial

(Continued from Page One)

a measure of success at present.

Not only the brute force of the law and of private gunmen but also more subtle psychological methods are utilized by the operators, who staged their first injunction hearing very effectively. They put on the stand a venerable, bearded fink who swore by heaven that he would take gun in hand and protect his aged wife's right to bread before any union could tell him to starve. That little bit of play acting got a big hand in the Iowa papers and even made the national press wires.

* * *

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 17.—Paul Hainey, aged 33, a locked out miner, was finally starved into committing suicide here yesterday.

An ironical aspect of his case is that he served on four different fronts in the great world war, in the 134th Machine Gun Battalion of the 37th Division, and successfully resisted gas attacks of every possible sort. Now the cruelty of a coal company sends him to seek his death by gas.

Masses Demand Action Against China Traitors

(Continued from Page One)

for some time. Grave apprehension is felt for the existence of labor organizations as the military spies and agents of the war lords have already taken action against many workers organizations.

The majority of the central committee of the Wuhan Koumintang are yielding to the demands of the militarists and are resorting to desperate measures in face of the threats on the part of the masses of workers and peasants that aim toward forcing decisive action against the traitor governement at Nanking. It is a matter of days only, perhaps hours, when the workers organizations will be destroyed and wholesale butchering of workers will set in Hankow and other cities under the Wuhan government.

Military Rule Looms.

There is no question that as far as Wuhan is concerned that the wavering elements of the Koumintang have gone over to the military adventurers and are subservient to the enemies of the revolution. Tang Sheng-shi has returned from the Changsha, where he carried out frightful persecutions of the labor organizations and Communists. He held lengthy conferences with corps commanders and also actively participated in the work of the council and political bureau of the Koumintang. Before leaving Changsha this war lord, who has been wavering between Feng and Wuhan issued orders to his troops to "prevent any troubles, even if such troubles start on orders of party (Koumintang) committees. All refusing to submit to order will be summarily dealt with," which means that they will be executed with the fiendishness characteristic of the semi-feudal military leaders.

Betrayed Sun's Three Principles.

Tang Yen-Tai, chief of the political department of the Wuhan army has left for an unknown destination, leaving a statement in which he declares that he resigned his post because the leadership of the revolution (the Wuhan government) has abandoned the three demands of Sun Yat-Sen, and that he considers it impossible further to follow the path which the Koumintang follows under the pressure of the generals.

Will Carry On Fight.

In conclusion Tang Yen-Tai asserts that he does not give up his revolutionary work and that he will carry on the fight under other forms against those who would deliver China into the hands of her enemies and exploiters. In taking this attitude the former chief of the political division of the army follows the path that is being followed by the masses of workers and peasants.

LADY WANTED

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SECRETLY DEPORT CHINESE WORKERS ON ELLIS ISLAND

Sent to Rotterdam As Lawyer Gets Writ

While investigations as to their status were going on, the 38 Chinese seamen who had left the liner Rotterdam at Hoboken, June 28, after they had been refused shore leave, were deported back to Holland Saturday morning. They were being held at Ellis Island.

The action of immigration officials in allowing the removal of the seamen was condemned by workers in their interest. Congressman La Guardia announced he would take the incident to President Coolidge.

LaGuardia Protests.

"This is not only outrageous and improper," said LaGuardia, "but it is an indecent, flagrant violation of the law by the steamship company. The Ellis Island officials virtually approved of the kidnapping of these sailors while our government officials were investigating their status. The fact that Secretary of Labor Davis was prosecuting an inquiry was well known to the officials at the island.

"I look to Secretary Davis to find out exactly what happened. To think that Ellis Island officials allowed themselves to be used as marionettes by a private steamship company is disgusting."

While the Chinese workers were being secretly deported, Hugo Pollock, their attorney, was preparing affidavits preliminary to asking for a writ of habeas corpus in their behalf, and telephoned to Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Uhle to inquire if the attitude of the government representatives had changed.

Uhle informed Pollock that the seamen had already been deported. When Uhle was asked if he did not think such action highhanded, he replied, "it cannot be helped."

Enveigled on Board.

The 38 workers were part of the crew of the liner Rotterdam, who were hired at Rotterdam to serve in place of sailors who went on strike. They did not know until they reached mid-ocean that they were filling the places of strikers. They went on strike at Hoboken and 54 of them were jailed, many of them being severely beaten and held 72 hours without permission to see counsel. Sixteen of the men were recently returned to Rotterdam.

* * *

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Fifty-three Chinese seamen, who refused to act as strike-breakers on a Holland-American line steamship, were held at Ellis Island without legal authority and in defiance of the immigration act of 1924. This was done by the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor as an "accommodation" to the steamship company, although bureau officials in Washington admit the entire procedure is "informal."

In the eyes of Washington immigration authorities, the Chinese seamen are plain mutineers, "likely to riot and endanger life," although there is no proof to that effect. In fact, officials here depended entirely on the say-so of steamship officers in reaching judgments on the entire case. Even if the Chinese are mutineers, and not indignant victims of an employer's trick in hiring them to take strikers' places without informing them of the use to which they were to be put, the law was violated on the interpretation of Washington officials themselves. The law requires mutineers to be taken back to the home port on the same vessel.

Accommodate Company.

"But this is a very extraordinary case," declare bureau officials, who were pointed in their demands not to be quoted. "As an accommodation to the company, we held the seamen at Ellis Island. If they were allowed the freedom of the port for 60 days, as allowed by law, the company would have had to put up $53,000 in bonds, or $1,000 for each sailor.

"Both to protect ourselves against these men gaining illegal entry and to save the Holland-American line from forfeiting so much money, we held the Chinese at Ellis Island until the company could provide transportation back to Holland."

BOOKS



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"Storming of Perekop" Cinematic Ballet, Will Celebrate November 7

MOSCOW, July 17.—The Academy of Opera is constructing daily rehearsals of the cinematic ballet, "The Storming of Perekop," which will represent the final attack on Baron Wrangel's troops, the last White guard army to be driven from the territory of the U. S. S. R. Over 1,500 performers will take part. Among the characters presented will be Wrangel opposing the Soviet Union cavalry, General Budenny in front, People's Commissariat for War, who recently died. This event is part of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, November 7th of this year.

Build Concrete Roads In the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 17.—Experimental concrete and macadam roads have been built in the Caucasus by the Commissary of Transport, in efforts to solve the Soviet Union's great internal need of passable highways. The severe frosts of winter make road-building in most parts of the Union particularly difficult. Most roads are now either soft dirt or cobblestone.

Identify Aviator's Plane.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, July 17.—Wreckage of the plane found some time ago by a fisherman off the coast of Brazil is tentatively identified by an engineer here as that of Saint Roman, Portuguese airman, who left Senegal on May 5 to fly to Brazil. He never landed. The wreckage discovered was that of a Goliath plane, the type used on this flight.

Don't forget the Sustaining Fund!



LEFT WING UNIONISM

By DAVID J. SAPOSS

of Brookwood Labor College

AMONG academic people writing about labor problems David J. Saposs has come closer than anyone else in the appreciation of the various forces that are at work in the labor movement at the present time. He has worked with Professor Commons for many years. He has investigated the steel strike, stockyards and has written extensively on outstanding labor events.

"Left Wing Unionism" represents a historical study of the origin and development of the Left Wing Movement among the trade unions. Being free from sensationalism and dogmatism, and fairly scientific in its treatment of its subject matter, it is a valuable contribution to the literature of this book. No writer on the labor movement could afford to be without this book, which is full of information and therefore is very useful reference volume.

The publishers have issued the following circular letter about Left Wing Unionism:

"The success of Joseph Schlossberg's book, 'Bossless Industry,' has encouraged us to publish another book on labor. We have chosen for this purpose 'Left Wing Unionism,' by David J. Saposs, because we believe that it is equally as important as Schlossberg's book, and because it will appeal to a different group of readers. Saposs' book is not a polemic, but a scientific study of the Left Wing movement in the trade unions. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the facts, and is written in a calm, judicial spirit. It is the most comprehensive study of the Left Wing movement that has been published. It is a book that will be read by every student of the labor movement, and by every trade unionist who wishes to inform himself about the Left Wing movement

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Advertising rates on application.

The Austrian Masses Shatter the Fiction of Capitalist "Stability."

Austria, chosen by the league of nations as a laboratory in which to conduct vivisection experiments in "stabilization" upon the working class, Austria, the classic and much advertised example of success in capitalist post-war reconstruction, by the revolutionary action of hundreds of thousands of workers, carried thru in defiance of their social-democratic leaders, has become a sign manual of the failure of the whole post-war capitalist program.

An important part of this program has consisted in using the social democrat leaders as buffers between the capitalist state and the millions of workers whose wages and working conditions, whose social and cultural status, in a word, whose whole standard of life has been sharply reduced to make possible the bolstering up of the capitalist system shattered by the world war.

Austria, stripped of most of her territory and population by the Versailles treaty, made dependent for foodstuffs upon neighboring countries carved out of her territory in order to set up a new balance of power in Central Europe, was regarded as a nation whose working class had been rendered impotent.

This feeling of security on the part of capitalist statesmen was all the greater since in Austria there was a powerful social-democratic party, well-organized and based on the trade unions, able to muster 1,500,000 votes out of a total of 3,200,000, skilled in the use of "left" phrases, and whose leaders not only accepted the necessity of "stabilization" but actually became the most efficient instrument of the league of nations in inducing the masses to accept its regulations.

Polling 43 per cent of the total vote cast in the last elections, the social-democrat leaders just before election day dropped their agitation for a majority vote for their candidates. The reason for this was clear. Since the possibility actually existed that their candidates might receive a majority of votes cast, and since these leaders had constantly stressed the possibility of capturing power by electoral processes, they were confronted with the "danger" of having to meet a demand by the workers that for the exercise of state power in behalf of the masses.

The truth is that the social-democratic leadership has been in an unofficial coalition with the capitalist parties for years.

It is evident from dispatches now that they are demanding an actual coalition. Instead of extending the struggle against the government of allied capital and creating a real base for a workers' and peasants' government, instead of calling for the immediate formation of a council of workers, soldiers and peasants and the arming of the masses, the social democrat leaders are negotiating for entry into the capitalist government.

In other words, they are using the revolutionary action of the masses in an attempt to legalize the coalition already in existence with the government.

The social democratic leaders are not demanding more power for the working class but more power over the working class.

Their maneuver is designed to strengthen the Austrian government, not to weaken it—to strengthen it against the working class.

If this treacherous scheme is carried thru it will be a severe blow to the revolutionary movement, but it will also serve to dispel the prevailing illusion that the leadership of the Austrian social-democracy is more revolutionary than that of other sections of the second international.

It is already apparent that the failure of the social-democrat leaders to prepare to utilize the tremendous indignation which the acquittal of the fascists (guilty of a whole series of murders of workers) would arouse their pacifist and apologetic attitude toward the great mass uprising, I ve shown their true role as defenders of the present order to wide sections of the Austrian working class.

The capitalist press correspondents are practically a unit in ascribing a leading role in the struggle to the Communists—especially in the factory districts.

There will be three immediate consequences of the Austrian revolutionary struggle. (A struggle whose immediate progress it is difficult to estimate due to lack of accurate information.)

First, the hollow mockery of capitalist stabilization brought into sharp relief in a country where American and British loans have been spent like water for "reconstruction," will be made apparent thruout the world.

Second, the demonstration of power by the masses formerly under the influence of the social-democratic leaders in a country which Germany hopes for unity with, will have great influence in preventing the immediate entry of Germany into the anti-Soviet Union bloc under the leadership of Great Britain.

Third, the labor movement of Germany especially, and of the whole of Europe, will receive a new impetus toward the left as a result of the great struggle of the Austrian working class which brings with it the exposure before the world's working class, the last symbol of revolutionary integrity remaining to the second international—the "left" leadership of the Austrian social democratic party—a leadership which today is seen by everyone to be using its influence to blow life into the putrid corpse of Austrian capitalism—a corpse which even the millions of allied capitalism could not revive.

Furthermore, it is of the utmost significance for us that the general strike and civil war in Austria come at a time when the British ruling class has, by the aid of the reformist leaders, scored a victory over the working class, when imperialism in China, thru treachery of Chiang Kai-shek and the weakness of middle class leaders, has obtained a breathing spell.

The working class of Austria, in spite of treason in their general staff, has been able to prove that world capitalism sits on a volcano whose crust is very thin and which is composed mostly of the bureaucracy of the second international.

Social-Democratic Pacifism in the Service of Imperialism

by H. M. Wicks

PACIFISM is today the principal slogan of all imperialists. Under pacifist slogans the most intense preparations for war are carried on. By repeating seductive pacifist slogans the paid spokesmen of the ruling class divert attention from their conspiracies to again plunge mankind into the abyss of another world slaughter.

No more do we hear loud howls of derision from the camp of the imperialists when pacifists rise to air their views. Instead the very pacifists who opposed the last world war and were hounded by the agents of the government who were sworn to stamp out every vestige of criticism against the policies of the former eminent pacifist, Woodrow Wilson, are now quoted in the most approved fashion by the reptile press.

The experience of the war and its aftermath taught the ruling class how to utilize pacifism for its own aims. A sample of inept pacifism was furnished by Mr. Norman Thomas in a recent performance, before a conference of the People's Reconstruction League in Washington, D. C.

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THAT Mr. Thomas had a proper appreciation of the fullity of his proposals cannot he doubted after a perusal of his speech to the assembled pacifists. According to Mr. Thomas the United States will probably continue the imperialist race until her navy and bankers dominate the world, but the "progressives" will play less than a man's part if we do not stake our lives and energies on the effort to make America first in service, rather than in empire."

Magnificently spoken!

"Service!" That's the thing, so dear to the heart of every rotarian who wants to glorify his own sordid penny grabbing.

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EVEN in his presentation the eminent socialist and director of the league for industrial democracy repeats the insipid slogans of the bourgeoisie. Mr. Thomas failed to enlighten us as to precisely how he intends to proceed to seduce the imperialist masters of the United States into abandoning their policy of capacity against other peoples and confining their activities to sweetness and light and beauty and joy and service. In order to avoid playing "less than a man's part", the former socialist candidate for governor of the state of New York proposes six measures that he hopes will aid in battling American's imperialist designs.

His proposals are as follows:

1—Congressional investigation of our relations in Latin-America and China, and the extent of investments and concessions abroad.

2—Equitable international control and allocation of raw materials.

3—International banking laws and uniform currency.

4—Progressive lowering of tariff barriers.

5—Refusal to collect private debts by war or intervention.

6—Cultivation of friendly relations with backward peoples for their own good and ours.

THE first demand, that for a congressional investigation, has rieit only inasmuch as it would shed the light of publicity upon the duplicity of the United States government whose task it is to defend Wall Street investments in the Latin-American countries, but as far as China is concerned a mere congressional probe based upon investigation of relations arising out of the investments of Americans would prove that such investments are really trivial compared with Britain and Japan. Nothing would better please the imperialists than an investigation based upon actual investments today because they could then enlist the pacifists 100 per cent behind their "open door" policy since those naive fellows could not possibly perceive the fact that it is not to end present investments that American imperialism is in China, but to blaze open the road for unlimited investments with the objective of driving out every other power and securing for itself the exclusive right to exploit that vast territory. Like most congressional investigations nothing could possibly come of it beyond exposing the vicious role of the government and that could not be used effectively upon the basis of the balance of Mr. Thomas' pacifist program, the second point of which is utterly absurd, granting of course, the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

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EQUITABLE international control and allocation of raw materials (the second point) presupposes a condition where there are no longer antagonisms between the great powers, where each would be content to share with the others a proper portion of raw materials. Obviously that implies one of two things — either a super-imperialism or the abolition of capitalism. The former is inconceivable to all, who are capable of estimating the resources of the conflicting imperialist powers and their utter inability because of irreconcilable conflicts between them to unite upon a common program, and the latter can be achieved only through the forcible overthrow of capitalism, a thing that all pacifists shrink from contemplating.

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THE third demand, which proposes international banking laws and uniform currency, is being worked out now under the pressure of the tremendous banking power of the United States, but the debtor nations are not enthusiastic about the Wall Street bankers determining the details of the currency by which their indebtedness is registered for the convenience of those identical Wall Street bankers. This very tendency is generating the fiercest resistance on the part of European nations and as long ago as the Locarno conference there was evidence of a strong tendency to create a bloc to resist the economic power of Wall Street.

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AS to the progressive lowering of tariff barriers, which constituted the fourth demand of Mr. Thomas, those barriers will be lowered to the degree that Wall Street investors desire to import the products of their own foreign industries into the United States and to that degree alone. Since there is already a lowering of the tariff on many commodities this part of Mr. Thomas' program is also being partially realized, but with results not anticipated by the pacifists.

As to the point five demanding that this country refuses to collect private debts by war or intervention, does not Mr. Thomas know that the astute legal minds who devise wars always contrive to find some holy cause aside from investments as an excuse to go to war?

Furthermore such wars are not caused by a desire to collect private debts, but to dominate the government and make it subservient to Wall Street or seize territory under the pretext of bringing to "backward peoples" the blessings of civilization.

The sixth point is meaningless except inasmuch as it reveals the attitude of Mr. Thomas and his fellow socialists and pacifists toward the exploited peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. He refers to them as "backward" with that air of superiority characteristic of the jingo invader who considers it his destiny to save them from themselves.

MR. Thomas' chief error arises from a fundamental theoretical defect, the inability to understand the class character of the capitalist government. He still harbors the illusion that the capitalist state is something that can be lifted from and above the struggle of classes and can be used against the capitalist class if only the "progressives", pacifists, socialists and "forward-looking people" generally decide to use it for their own purposes.

However, there is a much deeper significance to this wave of pacifist twaddle than most revolutionists perceive. The dirty sermonizing of the pacifists meets a response on the part of wide sections of the working class who sincerely dread the threat of a new war. Their hatred against militarism finds futile expression in pacifist indignation and finally dies away without leading to any struggle against the menace of imperialist wars. The social function of pacifism is precisely to weaken the working class, the only class capable of effectively fighting the threat of new wars.

We must never forget that it was the socialists, mouthing pacifist phrases in the United States; the Hillquits, the Oneals and other brainless self-appointed leaders of the workers who became completely enmeshed in the net of bourgeois pacifism and aided tremendously in facilitating this country's entrance into the world war, in spite of their feeble denunciation of it.

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HE who preaches pacifism, he who declares for peace at any price and who abjures all war, he who assails all militarism without asking the question in whose interest military might is applied inevitably must, whether he is conscious of it or not, support the power of the ruling class.

Most menacing of all delusions of the working class is that of pacifism, because as long as imperialism lives, as long as there is a ruling capitalist class anywhere on earth the working class must recognize that it will have to defend itself against the depredation of that class with all the power at its command.

In our Communist anti-militarist campaign we must always keep in mind the fact that we must teach the workers the difference between reactionary military force that stands in the path of history, tries to hold it back by imposing fetters upon it, and the revolutionary military force that has as its task the shattering of the power of the bourgeoisie and clearing the path of history so that humanity can go forward to higher stages of development.

Only the proletarian revolution can finally free the world from the blight of imperialist wars. When the ruling class is finally crushed and the very ground upon which it thrives furrowed up entirely by the proletarian revolution that it can never again take root, then and then only can we seriously speak of abolishing all militarism.

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ANOTHER most reprehensible social-democratic deception is the pacifist twaddle about war in the abstract; the inclusion of all wars—even revolutionary wars—as crimes against humanity. It is a social-democratic sophistry and a form of crawling before the bourgeoisie to speak today of war in the abstract. The threat of war today is not something that we must face in the distant future, but a reality that vitally affects the whole world right at this moment.

A concrete and not an abstract problem of war faces the world today. That is the predatory war being wage by the imperialist powers against China and the Soviet Union. Although this war must be combatted with the same tactics used to stifle any imperialist war it is at the same time not a mere repition of 1914-1918, but a new, special kind of war.

What is Mr. Thomas or his cohorts in the socialists party doing to meet this new war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution? He doesn't even mention it in his memorials to the People's Reconstruction League, but merely repeats in the most banal manner his sterile abstractions.

While Mr. Thomas mentions imperialism as a cause of wars, he does not propose a fight against the very foundation of imperialism, the governments of the various capitalist states, nor does he emphasize the only effective method ever devised of fighting against imperialist wars once they have started—the Leninist method of utilizing the crisis in the economic crisis resulting from the war to foment revolution—to turn the imperialist war between nations into a civil war against capitalism.

But no one expects the socialist leaders to propose revolution, their historical role is that of the last line of defense of the capitalist class. Instead of following the Leninist Kharan that the first duty of a revolutionist is to try to bring about in an imperialist struggle the defeat of the capitalist government of his own country in order to fan the flames of revolution, and striving to prepare the workers for such a struggle, Thomas and his "comrades" of the defunct S. P. leadership confine their opposition to war to devitalizing sacrifice, which is of the greatest service to the war-monsers.

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DRAMA

The Jewish Theatre in Soviet Russia

LILLIAN WALKER



Heads the cast of players in the new Wm. A. Grew farce "The Mating Season," which opens tonight at the Selwyn Theatre.

SOVIET RUSSIA, alone among nations, claims three state-endowed Jewish theatres. Nor is the reason hard to find, for it stems from the Soviet policy of National Cultural Autonomy. According to this doctrine every nationality represented in Russia not only has the right to use its own language and develop its own drama, but can also count on the State for active support in the exercise of this right. As the Jews are among the larger of minor nationalities in Russia, and as their activity in the fine arts has reached its greatest distinction in the theatre, it is natural that the Jewish State Theatre of White Russia, the Jewish State Theatre of the Ukraine and the Jewish Kamerny of Moscow should all find support. It is in the theatre that such men as Altman, Chagall, Yaktow and Habinovitch, some of the most distinguished of the Russian artists, have worked, and it is to the theatre that such leaders as M. Falk and S. B. Ryback have recently come.

Souhker per Ryback, widely known for his cubist paintings, continues Louis Lozowick, in the "Theatre Arts Monthly," has always taken a great interest in the backgrounds of his race. He has chronicled the small town Jew, and assembled a large collection of Jewish folk art. At times he has emulated in his work such phases of his racial heritage as he has found in synagogual decoration, tombstone inscription, book illustration and work in metal. In his settings and costumes for I. L. Peres' "On the Confessional Chain," as presented by the Jewish Theatre of White Russia, Ryback combines a controlled use of folk-lore with a modern formalism. In his play, as in "The Dybbuk," a student of sacred lore passes his days brooding over the subtleties of the Talmud in the Synagogue. He is in love with and betrothed to the daughter of the richest Jew in town, but the grasping parents of the girl betreth her to a wealthier young man, reprimanding the student for his boldness and punishing him by putting him on the confession chain in the synagogue. The girl, broken-hearted by the turn events have taken, drowns herself. As adapted for the theatre this theme is used to depict the struggle between the two worlds, the dying world of the superstitious Chasidim and capitalism, and the new world of the poor but rising young proletarists. Wavering between them is the lonely student, a sort of Jewish Hamlet who hates the old world and yet is unable to accept the new one, and who is, therefore, cursed to die with the old order. Ryback's settings summarize in their stylization the architecture of the synagogue and the narrow walls of the ghetto streets.

In the "Purim Play," as produced at the Jewish State Theatre of Ukraine, Ryback, with his strong interest in folk art, has had a chance to apply this method of stylization to his favorite material. The "Purim Play" is a true Jewish Commedia dell' Arte, dating back to about the sixteenth century. Though historically and technically related to its Italian forerunners, it has come to have a folk flavor all its own, as explicit as the Jewish speech itself. The performances are given annually at the festival of Purim to celebrate the events set forth in "The Book of Esther." A host of the most varied types are assembled around Haman the blackguard, Mordecai the emancipator, and the King and Queen. As the material is secular, and encourages eating, drinking and merry-making, the carnival is sometimes carried to a point at which the revellers are no longer able to recognize the difference between "Cursed be Haman" and "Blessed be Mordecai." These performances have been very popular among the poorer classes.

In the stock personnages of the play, the simple folk can pillory their oppressors, the cruel kings and the scheming emperors, over the petty local officials with derision, thumb their noses at the "best society" and poke fun at their own racial foibles. At the present time, this festival, that has laughed itself down the centuries, is even more riotous than in the past and sparkles with sharp references to current affairs of the new Russia. Ryback, in his approach to this theme tries to retain the spontaneity of folk improvisation by using the properties that are closest at hand and succeeds admirably in achieving his aim.

M. Falk, who was one of the most accomplished followers of Cezanne in Russia, came to the theatre as a mature artist. His activity in the theatre, however, has not been in line with his earlier work. The change from the principles of Cezanne to independent principles of his own is clearly seen in his settings and costumes for "A Night in the Old Market Place" at the Jewish Kamerny Theatre in Moscow. This is a mystery play by I. L. Peres, with scarcely any plot, that gives a poignant picture of a decrepit world, accentuated a thousand-fold by the acting, the music and the scenery, until it becomes a veritable danse macabre. The old market in the center of a small Jewish town is symbolic of the world itself, the world of priests, rabbis, traders and prostitutes, writhing in its last agonies and clinging desperately to its superstitions. The dead regulate the custos of the living and the living are putrid with the germs of decay. The final judgment is upon them, and when the dead rise, the difference between the dead and the living disappears. In his settings Falk has sought for the most solemn and awe-inspiring details that the life around him held, using the hieratic rigidity of the church and synagogue on opposite sides of his stage, and heightening the funeral atmosphere of the play by ghastly masks and costumes. This production, like all the rest of the numerous plays staged by the Jewish theatre, bears the indelible marks of formal discipline in design. It may appear paradoxical that a theatre frankly committed to a definite social orientation should be so persistently preoccupied with an aesthetic formalism. But in its own view the two elements are inseparable. The Jewish theatre is unequivocally opposed to what is known as an "Agit" (propaganda) play, and insists on accomplished artistry in everything it undertakes, convinced that the spirit of revolution resides in, and is served by, the manner as much as the material.

Broadway Briefs

At the Selwyn theatre tonight William A. Grew will present his own play "The Mating Season," with Lillian Walker, the moving picture star, as one of the featured players. Others in the cast are: Gladys Feldman, Ethel Martin, Kenneth Mansion, Walter Baldwin, Coyle, Gwendolyn Pates, Edward T. Colebrook and William A. Grew.

Two other openings scheduled for this evening are: "The Manhatters," an intimate revue, at the Grove Street Theatre, and "Kiss Me" a musical at the Lyric theatre.

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An Answer to Mr. Muste's "Appeal to Youth"

By P. FRANKFELD.

A. J. MUSTE, liberal-laberite and progressive, has written an Appeal to Youth in the July number of Labor Age. The appeal is not so much directed to the youth as much as it is directed and intended for the labor movement to wake up to the possibilities and necessity of organizing the young workers and its subsequent benefits for the labor movement, as a whole.

The very fact that another section of the labor movement is becoming aware of the fact that the young workers are not organized, is a real step forward. The fact that Mr. Muste, representing a progressive tendency, has awakened from the Rip Van Winkle sleep that has enveloped the American labor movement on this question, and is attempting to rouse the rest of it is something to be congratulated. However, that which the left-wing has always recognized and made efforts to remedy, and has to an extent succeeded, may be responsible for the "sudden awakening" for as Mr. Muste himself admits, "The only semblance of a youth movement having any connection with American labor is in the extreme left wing."

* * *

There are something like 11 millions of youth and child workers in the U. S. today. The number of young workers has been steadily increasing in the last two decades, in America. With the growth and development and concentration of industry, and the subsequent simplification of the processes of production, it was inevitable that the youth should be more and more drawn into the industrial life. Also, with the development of the class struggle in the U. S., in the sense that class lines and divisions were becoming more sharply drawn and permanent, with the opportunities that existed in America of rising from the ranks of the working-class to that of the petty bourgeoisie having disappeared, that the youth should become a source of much needed revenue for his family, and a source of greater exploitation for the bosses. Especially now, with immigration practically shut off, with that source of unskilled, unorganized, and exploitable workers no longer obtainable, does the boss class turn to the American youth to reinforce the ranks of the unskilled and semi-skilled categories formerly filled by Italians, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, etc.

Another important factor making for the increase of youth labor in America is the springing up of new industries with a great division of labor. These industries become practically youth industries, employing mostly young workers. Radio is an example.

These facts are mentioned not only for general information, but for serious considerations to those really interested in organizing the unorganized young workers. For these different industries and categories of young workers, different methods will have to be employed in organizing them. This will be explained in some detail later on.

Now as to the article of Mr. Muste. He seems to realize these facts, but in a general way. He realizes that the organization of the working youth is necessary—but that is, in too general a way. Mr. Muste correctly points out the necessity of infusing "new blood" in the trade unions. He speaks of church organizations and their youth associations, Red Scout movements and student movements. But these arguments are very superficial. The real substantial arguments to interest the youth in organizing the unorganized young workers are: (1). For the self-preservation of the American trade union movement it is necessary to organize the youth. Otherwise the capitalist class will see to it that they continue to be organized in the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A.'s, military institutions, American Legion, and other strike-breaking and scab agencies. (2). For the preservation of the American standard of living. The working youth are being used to replace adult workers on the job for much less pay and (3). Because the interests of the young workers are identical with the interests of the adult worker.

This last point bring us to the proposal made by Muste for "labor youth leagues." Mr. Muste states: "It seems to me that we might profitably consider the possibility of developing something in the nature of a trade union or labor youth league. Religious, charitable and political organizations of all kinds have such auxiliary youth organizations and would not think of carrying on without them." This in brief, is the solution offered by Mr. Muste, and this solution we have heard before. But what Mr. Muste fails to see or understand in exactly that last point brought out in the preceding paragraph. The interests of the youth and adult are the same.

* * *

The fact that the young workers are brought into industry, that they become concentrated in certain industries, brings them into the ranks of the working class and into the fold of the class struggle. The task of organizing them, not into labor youth leagues, but into actual bona-fide trade unions with equal rights and privileges with adult workers becomes much more simple as a result of this bringing the young workers into active participation in the class struggle, and can only result in the strengthening of the fighting power of the workers. This fact can be verified by the experience of the Passaic workers when they conducted their great struggle, the youth tremendously strengthened the fighting power of the whole union.

If the working youth is organized in its own youth league, the opposite will be the effect. The young workers will become something separate and apart from the general trade union movement. They will become sort of second class union men. The division will be one of age, and not one that is historically or practically necessary, and therefore only artificial. And when Mr. Muste gives religious, charitable and political organizations' youth auxiliaries as a comparison and justification for labor youth leagues, we say that he shows great confusion and misunderstanding between the former and the latter. It was a similar confusion that made the German social-democrats propose the same solution for the same problem in Germany.

Mr. Muste correctly understands the bureaucrats' reasons for organizing the unorganized youth, but attributes to them a mistaken fear saying: "We are afraid of that thing in young people to which at the present time we usually apply the term Bolshevism. That is to say, afraid of their rebelliousness, their willingness to even smash what already exists in order to get at something that seems better. All of these difficulties are perfectly real." In the first place it is necessary to understand the forces at work that makes for this rebelliousness. They are the greater degree of exploitation of the youth. The low wages, and long hours of work. The fact that the young worker is left unprotected, and is at the mercy of the employer. The young workers aggressive today, but already we see definite signs of movement in the direction of struggle towards bettering their conditions. The elemental forces of work will produce more Bellvilles, Ballaires, Plumbers' Helpers organizations, bread-boy strikes, etc. The working youth in America, even today, when passive, are not an inert mass.

The direct and open sabotage by the trade union officialdom of this basic necessity for the labor movement, that of organizing the young workers, is objectively cloaked by Mr. Muste behind the slogan of "an old folks are afraid of the young." It is not exactly this kind of fear that makes the bureaucrats hesitate, but because of the new militancy that the youth will bring into the trade unions, the new trade unionism that will sweep out the old fogies who have been in office for decades and clean the Augean stables of the American labor movement. It is that fear which prevents the officialdom of the A. F. of L. from organizing the youth, and instead William Green, president of the A. F. of L. calls on the working youth to go to the C. M. T. C.'s, and they are correct, for witness the activities of Pat Toohey, Joe Angelo, and Tony Minerich in the Miners' Union, Passaic, Gold in the furriers, etc. Their fears are very well founded indeed.

* * *

To cap the article, the new Ten Commandments are handed down by Mr. Muste from the Mount. The ten don't's for the youth, when in the labor youth leagues, we presume. They are.

(1). Don't be a somebody who is going to do something to the labor movement. Be somebody who is going to do something in the labor movement. (2). Don't get the Measlah and Messiah-complex; (3). Don't get the-wilderness complex; (3). Don't be in a hurry; (4). Don't be a cry baby; (5). Don't become a clever fellow who plays games with the militancy; (6) Play for a chance to do work not a chance to get publicity; (7). Don't be afraid of being called names, and 10). Don't become a cynic.

Some very good don't's and some very bad ones. Again, however, Mr. Muste issues ten commandments in order to make the officials feel secure if ever they decide to organize the youth. Even when he advises fearlessness in facing a barrage of names —which paradoxically enuf he provides a long enuf list—he forewarns the youth to fee their heads, not fall prey to words, deal with realities and not slogans. So even that bold, intrepid commandmant is rendered innocuous by the new Moses of the suffering youth.

Instead of issuing ten commandments to the working youth, that is not yet organized, nay, not even in the youth sections that Muste proposes, it would have been more profitable to have suggested ten ways of proceeding with organization. We will not go into great detail for that would require another article, but rather make some general suggestions and remarks.

* * *

In the first place, we must recognize the differences in degree of organization in the given industries. For instance, in the light matai and machinery, there is the A. F. of M., which is in a very weakened condition, today. However, an organization does exist, and in the two above mentioned there are many thousands of young workers employed. It is different in radio, which is something entirely new, and where the first semblances of an organization must be built. In the union, a special youth organization committee should be established. This committee should devise special youth ways and means of attracting the young workers. It should proceed to establish contacts with the young workers in the large shops and factories. It should even proceed to send someone from the union into the very factories to facilitate organization. The young workers in the shop should be encouraged to organize shop committees, either legal or illegal according to necessity. Usually at first the committee will have to function illegally. Special organization meetings can be called by the union in some special factories, and leaflets can be distributed openly explaining the aims and purpose of the union not in a general way, but actually linked up with the specific conditions in the factory. That is one way. Another way, in those industries which have no unions at all and in which there are many young workers, some union operating in a general way in the same industry can be made to claim jurisdiction; and then proceed to organize. For instance, biscuit making is an industry by itself and employs thousands of workers. The bakers can be had to start an organization drive. Candy making, no union at all, the food workers should claim jurisdiction over them.

While on the one hand if the official union functioning the industry can be had to initiate the organization drive, very well and good. If not, the young workers in these industries must be encouraged and directed in the way of organizing themselves. Through factory committees, and factory clubs, through the utilization of the shop nuclei of the Workers Party or the Young Workers League if they exist in those factories, through developing the understanding and desire for organization among the young workers in the shop. In those places where no action can be obtained from the trade union bureaucrats, to actively proceed to organize the young workers into a union of their own—at the same time trying to get the A. F. of L. to recognize it. Cases have occured where as a result of the activities of Young Workers League members and propaganda, a strong desire for organization was created, shop committees formed and then application to the bonafide union failed to bring any results whatsoever. Therefore the necessity of following this propaganda and activity with actual organization if the union does nothing, in order that this sentiment does not peter out and the young workers become discouraged and disillusioned.

The plumbers helpers union is an excellent example of the neglect and disdain with which the bureaucrats treat the youth. Neglected for a long time, left in the lurch in the past, these young workers finally resigned to organize themselves which they did. They went out in a sympathy strike with the adult plumbers in Brooklyn, and stuck it out to the last. At the same time they took the necessary precaution of making demands of their own on the bosses, in order to better their own working conditions, and have succeeded admirably. Mr. Muste, in this case should direct his appeal to the International officials, to admit these young workers who are clamouring at the door of the union.

Now is the time for the labor movement in America to wake up to the tremendous possibilities before it. It is doubly necessary and imperative in view of the attacks launched against the young workers. The miners, building trades, and needle trades are faced with immediate attacks on the part of the bosses, and while in the building trades they may not succeed, they have succeeded in the needles trades, and unless the Lewis policy is defeated in the Miners, will succeed there too. The way to meet the offensive of the employers is to start a counter offensive against them by organizing the unorganized, and not to forget to include the youth, the young workers.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT ON LABOR, RADICALISM, LABOR AND GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNION POLITICS

Carbondale Mills Take Back Members Of Textile Union

CARBONDALE, Pa., July 17.—Several hundred striking girl workers at Klotz Throwing Silk Co. are back at work with those discharged, though union activities reinstated to their places. The United Textile Workers is organizing the anthracite district silk workers.

* * *

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—Weavers at Haskell Silk Mills will continue to work only two hours though at 1 cent less per yard than formerly. The 125 workers struck when a 2 cent cut and the four-loom system were announced by the firm.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meeting Tonight.

Third Avenue and 54th Street. Speakers: De Kath, Cusakoff, Chas. Mitchell and Jean Intrator.

* * *

Carpenters Attention!

All carpenters for The DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair must report without fail at the local office, 108 East 14th St. at 9 a. m. sharp on Monday to start on construction work.

* * *

Library Opens Tonight.

The Workers School Library, 108 East 14th St., will be open nightly beginning tonight.

* * *

Sacco-Vanzetti Meet Tonight.

A Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting will be held on the left side of Crotona Park, Tonight, 8 p. m., by the Young Workers League. All workers should attend.

* * *

DAILY WORKER Agents.

A meeting of DAILY WORKER Agents of Section No. 3 will be held Monday July 18, 7: p. m. at Section headquarters, 100 W. 28th Street. Every unit must be represented.

* * *

Educational Meeting.

An educational meeting of subsection 3C will be held Monday July 18th, 6 p. m. at 100 W. 28th Street. Juliet Stuart Poyntz will lecture on the Communists in the election campaigns. Symphizers welcome.

* * *

Help Wanted!

Volunteers wanted for The DAILY WORKER to fold letters and seal envelopes. Report during the day at 33 First Street or evening at 108 East 14th Street. Help us mail the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES.

* * *

George Krim, Attention!

George Krim will please get in touch with The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St., at once.

* * *

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, DAILY WORKER.

* * *

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund!

TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS HOLD WOOLEN MILL EXECUTIVES HOLD GIANT TRUST TO LIMIT PRODUCT, LIFT PRICE

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press).

The end of the era of private competition in the textile industry is contemplated in the conception of a coordinating board to control production and distribution for the industry as a whole in the interest of higher profits, the new order was initiated at a gathering of 300 executives and selling agents of woolen and worsted mills, in New York, following the suggestion of Col. Robert L. Whiteside of the National Credit Office.

"Controlled Production"

"The century old law of unrestricted supply of goods demanded," said Whiteside, "has been superseded by controlled production and regulated distribution. I believe that you are the first industry to be seriously affected by this new economic order and that you will be the first to solve it. And in doing that, you will make this industry the outstanding example of industrial efficiency in America, one that will show the way to all other industries in the new order of coordination."

"The woolen industry is faced with the same trouble as most other industries. It can produce more than the country requires, with present purchasing power. Current consumption, according to Whiteside, is about $650,000,000, or about 77.3 per cent of the single shift capacity of the industry. Consequently if a majority of the mills figure prices on the expectation of operating fulltime they are unlikely to operate at a profit.

The over development of productive capacity has brought a situation where competition is no longer regulating prices. Instead, the larger units are free to set their own prices and other smaller units tend to follow. The result is "manufacturers of clothing that 'ground' are buying piece goods, furs, etc. in place of woolen. They are organizing to eliminate competition among themselves in order to compete more intensively for the profits going to other industries.

Fix Prices.

The coordinating board will initiate a uniform method of figuring costs from the loom to the selling price and will recommend to the mills that they establish a price scale which will yield a reasonable profit. The selling agents, through which most of the smaller mills market their products, will be expected to maintain these prices.

Represented on the production committee are cliffs well known for their hostile attitude toward organized labor, among them American Woolen and Amoskeag. The committee on distribution is dominated by corporations which have always controlled the industry through handling the sales and financing of a multitude of small independent mills. These include Lawrence Co., Deering, Millliken & Co. and, of course, American Woolen.

As pointed out at the meeting, the country is passing into a new economic order. It will be characterized by capitalist coordination under the dominant financiers. From labor's standpoint it can be met only by a similar coordinating development in the trade union field.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

George Washington leaves them rather chilly despite the heat.

* * *

GOVERNOR Len Small handed the state treasurer a check for $660,000 which brings to a conclusion a long and heated struggle between Len and his foes involving as scandalous a transaction as ever disgraced an administration. This is the story in brief: While Small was state treasurer, he loaned several million dollars to the meat packers at eight per cent. He turned the legal two per cent that the banks paid on state funds into the treasury and failed to account for the balance. He has succeeded in evading punishment by the liberal use of bribemoney and by the strength of his political machine. The check was finally accepted as restitution in full. Had Small stolen a loaf of bread to stop the hunger of a child he would certainly go to jail. This is how justice sees things in a capitalist country.

Labor Organizations

Varnishers Meet Tonight.

Local 697 of the Furniture Varnishers' and Finishers' Union will meet tonight at 105 East 14th Street. An important matter will be a consideration of the agreement with the employers, and working out demands that the union will submit to them.

* * *

Social Evening Tonight In Park.

Comrade Taft will hold a social gathering in Crotona Park, the Bronx, Tonight between 8 and 9 p. m. All comrades are invited to attend.

* * *

Amalgamated Meeting Tomorrow.

An important meeting of the Amalgamated Section, Trade Union Educational League will be held tomorrow, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. All Amalgamated workers including shirtmakers must attend.

Pullman Porters Up Before Board; Want Union Recognition

CHICAGO, (FP) July 17.—As it to rub it in on the Pullman Co. and its newspaper retainers, particularly the Chicago Journal of Commerce, the railroad mediation board has opened hearings in Chicago on the application of the Brotherhood of Sleepingcar Porters to supplant the company union.

This is the case that was widely advertised through the papers last week as having been turned down by the board in Washington. The Journal of Commerce special writer sneered and jeered at the brotherhood. The intended effect of all this false propaganda was to discourage the colored porters and maids in Pullman employ from further increasing the majority held by the brotherhood over the company union, the socalled Employe Representation Plan.

Union Appears.

Both Pullman and Brotherhood representatives appeared before Edwin Morrow of the mediation board and argued the rival merits and rights of bonafide versus company-union representation for the men in disputes between the corporation and its employes. The hearing adjourned to July 18th.

Morrow for the mediation board deplored the false news sent out in the Pullman interest last week. Brotherhood officials state that porters have generally discounted the propaganda, as their long experience with the commercial press of the country has trained them to be cautious about believing any news appearing in it.

Has Majority.

The aim of the brotherhood, which now counts a majority of the eligible workers in its membership, is stated by organizer A. Philip Randolph as more wages, better hours, better working conditions, pay for overtime, pay for preparation time, abolition of doubling out, conductor pay for conductor work when in charge and, in general, manhood rights.

Reconstruction League Tells Cal Cloverning No Way to Stop Gas Gouge

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 17.—Attorney General Sargent is asked to investigate the suspicious increases in the price of gasoline ordered by the leading companies in a letter from the People's Reconstruction League.

"While the President out in the Black Hills is indulging in political buffoonery more appropriate for a Black Prince trying to be King, than for a white president, the law breakers of the Standard Oil Co. and the other big gasoline gougers are by conscienceless, if not criminal collusion running up the price of gasoline," writes Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the League. "Each increase in the profiteers' price is usually identical. This is not an accident. It is patent evidence for you to proceed at once, and effectively to break up this combine and secure the punishment of the multi-millionaire Godless church leaders guilty of this law-breaking, with respect to a natural resource.

"If you do your duty in this matter, these men will be less urgent for intervention in Mexico and elsewhere. People who rob ruthlessly at home feel encouraged to do so abroad. Don't be afraid of Charles Evans Hughes nor the Anti-Saloon League."

Cheap Ford Car Made By Overworking Labor, House Organ Warning

DETROIT, July 17. (FP)—The new Ford model with gear shift and other improvements, scheduled for the fall, will cost much more to produce, but will sell at only a slightly increased price, if any, says The Ford Worker, the factory paper at the Ford plant.

"Ford may reduce the cost by cutting wages. This competition will force him to do unless the workers are organized," the paper declares.

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WOMEN

POISONING OUR WOMEN WORKERS

By R. HOLTMAN.

In an address read by Dr. Alice Hamilton, Professor of Industrial Medicine in Harvard Industrial School, at the 16th Women's Industrial Conference held in Washington, she pointed out the great dangers that confront women workers from industrial poisoning.

New Danger Since War.

According to Dr. Hamilton, the danger has increased manyfold since before and during the great war. There have been many changes in the type of solvents used in industry, creating a new danger in rubber factories, and in factories using varnish, lacquer, shellac, and other coatings. Before the war, lead and a limited number of explosives were considered the chief dangers.

The pottery industry carries with it great danger of lead poisoning for the great number of women and girls who are employed in it. "American potteries are by no means model factories. In fact, they fall far below the standards maintained by many industries for which a strict factory hygiene is not nearly so necessary.

Printing and type foundings are other industries where women find employment and where the danger of lead poisoning is very serious. Even more complicated and much more dangerous is the work of producing litho-transfer paper, where women are employed in dusting finely ground lead sulfate on prepared paper. In such factories complete protection is almost impossible.

Benzol Causes Anemia.

The most dangerous and difficult poison to control, tar-coal-benzol, has spread widely through industry, displacing the much safer petroleum solvents, naptha and benzine. Benzol has proven especially poisonous to many women in these industries.

The National Safety Council has published a report of a study of benzol-using industries in which it is stated that during 1922-23, 15 deaths from benzol poisoning and 83 non-fatal cases occurred in 24 plants. During 1925 at least 7 more died of benzol poisoning. Of 34 cases of severe poisoning, 40 were women, and of 36 deaths, 28 were women.

It is probable that benzol is one of the poisons which is more dangerous for women than for men, and especially dangerous for young girls, as it destroys the elements of the blood, thus causing anemia. The blood loses its power to clot, and when a slight injury to a blood vessel occurs, the blood keeps oozing out. Victims of benzol poisoning have hemorrhages under the skin as well as from the nose, the gums, the stomach and intestines. Women suffer additional danger through excessive monthly hemorrhage.

Profits vs. Lives.

Wood alcohol is another American poison. Grain alcohol could be substituted, but for many preparations, such as varnishes, wood alcohol dries more quickly. Quicker evaporation, however, means that the air of the workroom becomes more quickly poisoned, and the life and health of the workers are thus endangered solely in the interest of a greater profit for the boss.

New York State factory inspection in 1926, found that wood alcohol was used as a solvent for shellac applied to lead pencils, for shellac on picture frames and for the stiffening of hat frames in panama hats. Most of this work is done by women. Artificial flower manufacture is another well developed industry in New York State where wood alcohol is used as a solvent for dyes. The parts of the flowers are dipped into the dye and hung up to dry while the solvent evaporates. Women are employed in all these industries, and inspectors have found that inflammation of the skin of the eyelids is very common.

According to one authority it is not enough to provide ordinary ventilation in a workroom where wood alcohol is used. At least three times the usual airspace is required for safety where this solvent is used. The symptoms of wood alcohol poisoning, which may end in death or complete blindness, are familiar to all from the many cases which occurred soon after the passage of the prohibition amendment. Industrial poisoning is of exactly the same character.

Danger to Children.

In dealing with the problem of women in poisonous trades, it is necessary to take into consideration, first, that women are more susceptible to poisons as compared with men, and second, the possibility of the transference of the poisoning from the mother to the offspring.

It is a striking evidence of the greed for profits of the American capitalist, and the indifference of the government to the health and welfare of the workers, that in this country, the wealthiest and most prosperous in the world, there is almost no effort to study and control the danger of industrial poisoning; while in Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, extensive studies have been made and preventive measures undertaken.

A COMRADE'S FUNERAL

(Written After the Death Of Comrade Chessick Of Philadelphia.)

By BERTHA KANTOR.

A comrade died, a soldier of the revolutionary ranks of the United States. A plain, sincere worker one of those who remain in the background, doing their duty quietly, earnestly. He was one of the many who build our movement.

He had no relatives, but he was never lonesome. Relationship stronger than that of blood, forged in the struggles of the revolutionary proletariat bound him to his comrades.

When he died he was brought to the Party headquarters. His comrades came to take a last look at him. They pledged themselves to continue the work he left, to fill his place with greater energy. Thus they expressed their sorrow.

Again at his open grave they gathered closely together and sang the International. The powerful melody reverberated across the cemetery grounds. Old ladies who came to weep over the graves of their loved ones were drawn to the scene, for never before had they witnessed such a funeral. Here in the Kingdom of Death, triumphant life broke in



THE FLYING SCHOOL TEACHER NEARS PACIFIC

SET FOR HONOLULU FLIGHT. Miss Mildred (Doc) Doran (above), school teacher, of Flint, Mich., is ready to fly from California coast to Honolulu. Plane will be piloted by Angie Bedlar.

Bourgeois Teavellers Also Blame "The Bolsheviks" for Many Passport Regulations

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

OUR train begins picking up "Americans" returning to the United States as it passes thru Germany on its way from Berlin to Paris.

There doesn't seem to be much "American," for instance, about the young man sitting in the seat opposite, in the compartment that we occupied. European trains are divided into compartments that seat from six to ten passengers each.

* * * *

A Roumanian From Detroit.

It developed, however, that he was returning to Detroit, Mich., and he was not going to waste any time in Paris on the way.

He had brought $1,400 with him on his visit to Roumania. He had none of it left.

"All my relatives joined in begging it away from me," he said. "I couldn't refuse them, their conditions were so bad, and their needs were so great."

No Love for Queen Marie.

This Roumanian worker from Detroit, who had returned for a visit to the land of his birth, could not find words extreme enough to condemn the Roumanian government. He spoke, with a personal pride, of the fact that Queen Marie of Ronmania had not come to Detroit during her recent visit to the United States. He said, "She didn't dare." She had cut her trip short by leaving Detroit and Cleveland, and other cities with large Roumanian colonies off the list.

He took special delight in telling how he had cheated the customs officials on the Roumanian border. He had attempted to take a box of cigars in with him. The duty, however, was fixed at $18. That was many times the amount he had paid for the cigars. He refused to pay the duty, carefully tore into many fragments all the cigars that it contained and scattered the wreckage to the winds.

"Now there are no cigars left and you can't collect the duty," he told the officials, and they had to admit he was correct.

This is merely one instance of multitudes of a similar nature that travelers tell, testimony to the numerous tariff barriers that have been erected between all European countries, most of them in bankruptcy and in dire need of every lira, drachma or zloty they can get their hands on.

* * * *

At Cologne, an elderly woman comes on the train and finds a seat in our compartment. She was born in Denmark and has been visiting that country with a sister. Her husband was more interested in visiting Yellowstone Park and California, than the Scandinavian countries, and so he had not come along. The sister had had her fill of European travel and had taken a boat directly home to the "U. S. A." Our fellow-traveler had decided to see Germany and Paris.

She blamed all her troubles on the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks were responsible, in her eyes, for the existence of all passports and the demands for all visas. These restrictions had all been adopted, in her opinion, to act as checkmates against the Communists, concerning whom she had read at great length in the daily newspapers. She knew all about Russia, she said, from reading the capitalist press. She had found Communists in Denmark, but added her denunciation of the Stauning social-democratic government in that country, fervently hoping that the Communists would get no stronger in the United States.



He Hated The Bolsheviki.

* * * *

In fact, the passengers generally felt that all travelling restrictions were due to the dread of the Bolsheviks. This opinion was also accepted by a Frenchman who could talk some English. By the time the train reached the Ruhr district, of coal and iron, our discussions had attracted practically everyone in the car who could speak, or understand, the English language. Thus we passed thru Duisburg, and Essen, "the Pittsburgh of the Ruhr," and a host of other cities that have been the centers of titanic struggles of the German steel workers and coal miners for power, against the oppressors in Berlin, Paris and London, not to forget Washington and New York.

There must be some affinity between steel, coal and goats, for here, as along the banks of the Allegheny and the Monongahela, long bearded goats in large numbers graze quietly along the hillsides. But here in the Ruhr, the cottages with the countryside, including the goats, do not look as seedy and full of dirt as the environs of Pittsburgh or Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, or any other American steel town or coal mining center.

* * * *

We pass thru the Ruhr during the late afternoon and evening. Quite late at night we hit a corner of Belgium, with the names of stations familiarized by the world war. Everywhere, "Tours thru the Battlefields" were being advertised. The trenches have been carefully preserved thru the judicious use of concrete. Every possible inducement is given to the tourist trade that brings hundreds of millions of dollars annually to Belgium and France, the chief favorites, altho it is claimed there is falling off of American visitors this year. It is planned to send tens of thousands of members of the American Legion to tha gathering of this organization in Paris, in September, to make up for any deficiency.

At Liege, where a change is made between all European cars pulled alongside our own. With the Polish, German and French cars that made up our own train, we had quite a collection for a few moments in this station.

American Passports Get Recognition.

The Belgian officials, in brilliant uniforms, do not take the trouble to even open up American passports, they hold them in such respect. With others they are more careful.

It is after midnight when we cross over into France. Before seven o'clock in the morning we begin to touch the outskirts of Paris.

The last view of the open country was that of a French farmer swinging his scythe in a hayfield ripe for the cutting. Even here, therefore, backward methods are in use by the impoverished peasantry. In Rumania, as in Germany and Poland, the Communist Party has a great influence among the farming population.

Of this I was to learn more later in the day on visiting the headquarters of the French Communist Party, here in Paris, and the offices of its central organ, the L'Humanite.

Against the War Danger

THE FUTURE WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS

By D. MARETSKY (Moscow).

III.

The reconstruction and development of imperialistic economy bear within them the premises and factors of a new war. During the postwar period, the competitive struggle among the powers has not slackened but became more intense. The problem of procuring raw material has become critical for a number of States, while the desperate fight for markets has grown extremely sharp. The coming to a climax of the main problem for capitalism, namely, the procuring of markets, is distinguished by the following features: the disproportion between the possibilities of extending the machinery of production and of the small basis of effective demand on the part of the masses; the dropping out of the Soviet Union as a free market from the sphere of capitalist world economy; the Versailles "peace" conditions, which laid a political ban upon the possibility of extending the economic territory the vanquished countries; the progress made in the industrialism of the colonies and protectorates, their political awakening, etc.

The necessity for a redistribution of the world is peremptorily demanded by the inequality of capitalist development, which under imperialism becomes not, as some believe, modified but aggravated, a fact which has been demonstrated in a particularly striking manner during the post-war period. Inequality of capitalist development under imperialism disturbs the economic balance of the whole globe, a balance which can only be restored by a violent redistribution of the world. The imperialist States with their highly developed powers of production are thirsting for "supplementary" extension, for the supplanting of their "fellows," and striving for a "just" division of the places in the sun. On the other hand, those countries, in which no means can be found of carrying out "stabilization" successfully and which threaten continually to sink into chronic stagnation, show an inclination to save themselves by winning new spheres of influence and exploiting them thoroughly. Finally, the vanquished countries, as their convalescence progresses, begin to feel the revival of their dormant instincts, of their imperialistic appetite; colonial ideology and thoughts of just "revenge" are cropping up.

Imperialism Breeds Wars.

In this manner the stimuli towards redistribution become more numerous and a new imperialist war becomes more likely. Imperialism without war is unthinkable; it is only through war that it can be restored. To do away with militarism without having destroyed imperialism would be as bad a beginning as to do away with the Pope while retaining Catholicism. Imperialism cannot exist for any length of time without war. On the other hand, every war that is waged by imperialist powers must of necessity be an imperialistic war, a predatory war.

It is also to be seen from the general sociological theses which Lenin took from Marx and developed, Politics are the "concentrated expression of economy" as Lenin said on several occasions. Imperialistic policy is consequently nothing but the "concentrated expression" of the economy of finance-capital. "War is merely the continuing of politics by other (violent) methods." This celebrated assertion of Clausevitz was taken up fully and completely by Lenin after Marx and Engels. From these two links "economy," "politics" and "war," it will be seen that the present-day war is the "continuation" of the policy of imperialism, in other words, it is thoroughly and completely the work of robbers and exploiters.

Puppets of Imperialism.

The disproportion between the hugely inflated military budget and the general level of economy is very pronounced in countries adjoining Russia, for instance, Poland and Roumania. The secret of their excessive arming is that they play the role of Fascist Mamelukes for the great imperialistic sharks, such as England. While they parade their military power, they behave themselves like lackeys dressed in their masters' clothes. Naturally, the masses of the people in these countries must bear the heavy burden of their governments' military zeal.

Lenin did not only take a naked formula from Clausevitz, Lenin backed it up with the richest concrete contents of the epoch. Lenin worked it with the theory of imperialism into a complete whole. In Lenin's hands it took on that satisfying, militant, revolutionary character and at the same time illuminated the way of the fighting proletariat with a beam of the brightest rays.

"Just Aims" a Myth.

It is one of Lenin's immortal achievements that he indicated of which policy the war of the modern "powers" is the "continuation." Lenin showed that only the regime of imperialist exploitation and nothing else can be "continued" with the imperialistic slaughter had not a class origin.

Lenin's Masterly Analysis.

Lenin's merit was that he proved why imperialism must inevitably lead to huge wars of destruction. He thereby exposed the nauseating talk of the preachers of pacifism who diverted the proletariat from the right path and who, like the "Paneuropa" gashag, Calergi, gave the assurance that imperialism could "get along" without war. That it must not of necessity have its logical "continuation." Lenin proved masterfully and irrefutably that it is possible to fight against war only if one fights for the revolution and under the banner of the proletariat and in no other way.

The whole of Lenin's doctrine concerning war was not exhausted in exposing the nature of imperialistic warfare and its showing its predatory character. Sundry remarks, indications and articles of Marx, the creator of scientific Socialism were transformed by Lenin into a harmonious whole, into a doctrine of the social-historic types of wars.

Special Types of War.

Wars, "the use of armed forces," occupations, "attacks," "defence," "irredentism" (the violent changing of State frontiers)—all these were experienced by humanity in the distant past, all these are ranged on the scroll of history, they are today being enacted and will be again in the future. From the standpoint of revolutionary Marxism, it would, however, be absolutely inadmissible and quite fruitless if we forgot the specific historic characteristics of every war, if we allowed their distinguishing and special features to be lost in the colorless "here" of war "in general" which takes the place outside of history and of class. The war which waged by Ghingis Khan is not the same as that carried on by Napoleon, the historical significance of Garibaldi's campaign is very different from the war operations of Marshal Foch; the Red Army fought a war which was altogether different from that fought by the armies of imperialism.

(To be continued.)

FARMERS

BIG BUSINESS IRKED BY BACKWARDNESS OF FARM PLANS WAYS TO MAKE FARMER INTO A SERF

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press.)

Big business is tackling the problem of the balance between farm and factory under capitalist industrialism. It may succeed either in making agriculture a coordinate branch of capitalist industry or in subordinating the independent farmer to an intensified capitalist dictatorship.

Chief economist Virgil Jordan of the national (employer) industrial conference board, addressing the national fertilizer association, says:

Prosperity Looks Diversity.

"The agricultural situation today is not merely the result of the war. There is strong evidence that our agriculture has been increasingly lagging behind the rest of our economic life since the beginning of the century, which marked the beginning of our rapid industrial development.

"The prosperity of the past few years has not been so widely diffused as is sometimes imagined. Though the city worker and the city industries are profiting today by the cheap food they get at the farmers' expense, all economic experience shows that they cannot evade paying their board bill, though it may take another decade for the farmer to collect it.

Farm and Factory.

"In the long run the farm and the factory are mutually dependent and there can be no permanent prosperity for either at the expense of the other. From the point of view of the national economic welfare we need the maximum production of both groups. The great problem is how to prevent this maximum production, which is to the national advantage and to the advantage of the individual producer, from injuring the relative economic position of either the agricultural or industrial group as a whole."

This problem is insoluble in an economic order organized for the profit of a small but enormously wealthy minority rather than for the mutual interchange of the products of farm and factory workers.

"The time has come in the life of the American people," Jordan warns, "as it has come before in the history of all great nations, when we must deliberately and wisely formulate a national agricultural policy. We must make up our minds as a people whether we are going to continue to sacrifice our agricultural development to our temporary industrial growth, as we have been doing, or whether we are going to adopt the safer and wiser course of bringing our agricultural, industrial and commercial life into a well balanced and cooperative relationship."

Jordan sees this problem as a real test of democracy and in a sense he is right. The solution can be worked out only if American democracy is capable of extension into the newer field of economic government. Cooperation between farm and factory can be worked out under farmer-labor control of the economic forces of the nation. Otherwise these forces will be the playthings of great financial overlords now dreaming of world empire.

CO-OPERATIVES

Relations Between Agricultural and Consumers' Coöps

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A report of the International Labor Office in Geneva to the preliminary committee of the World Economic Conference, gives some figures in regard to the extent of relations on an international scale of Agricultural and Consumers' Cooperatives.

The British Wholesale Society, as the most prominent importer among cooperatives, established already in 1881 in Denmark, a buying centre for dairy produce. Since then trade relations between the English Wholesale Society and the agricultural cooperative societies of Denmark have considerably developed. In 1925 the English Wholesale Society bought up 20 per cent of the entire Danish butter export. The English Wholesale Society buys dairy produce also from the dairy cooperatives of Finland amalgamated in the "Velio" Society. Similar relations exist with the Soviet cooperatives since 1922.

Up to 1925 these relations were kept up on the part of Soviet Russia by the Centrosoyus and since then by the Selskosoyus through the Masloscentro (Society of Soviet Russian Dairy Cooperatives). In 1925 the English Wholesale Society imported butter from the Soviet Union to the value of over 305,000 pounds before trade relations were broken. In 1921 the English Wholesale Society established with the dairy cooperatives of New Zealand a joint distributive organization which financed the distribution of New Zealand dairy produce in Great Britain. In 1924 imports from New Zealand amounted to over £950,000.

Danish Efforts.

The Society of Swiss Consumers' Cooperatives has also established relations with the Danish agricultural producers cooperatives. Last year it imported mainly butter from Denmark.

The Anglo-Russian Grain Export Company, was engaged in the Collection of Grain, before trade relations was broken. To this company belong on the Soviet Russian side, the Centrosoyuz, the Selskosoyuz and the Vsekobank. (All-Russian Cooperative Bank), and on the British side: the Wholesale Society and two private firms. Wheat export to Great Britain increased from 792,500 tons of this company between the Wholesale Society and the wheat-pools in Canada and Australia.

NEW CALIFORNIA PIONEERS

By NORMA BURSLER.

Bright flames of the Northern California Pioneers' camp fire on the stony shores of Russian River attract to it the visiting league members in time to join in "Hold the Fort." The blaze lights up the faces of the crowd of more than a score of adults and about 80 Pioneers of many nationalities: Russian, Jewish, Letish, Lithuanian, Finnish, American, Portuguese and Mexican.

From the group, a lad of about 6 years arises and says manfully: "A few years ago in Berkeley a group of Finnish children were organized to learn to read and to write Finnish. We didn't like this so well and Mother Bloor came along and organized us into a Young Pioneer Group." He also tells of the development into the present Berkeley Pioneer groups with approximately 40 members. Another Pioneer steps from the crowd and plays a harmonica solo and is followed by a girl from Fort Bragg who tells a similar story of development from a Finnish study group into a large Pioneer group with its varied activities.

*

Always Music.

Gone is the long ride through the hills and over the bridge spanning the Carquinez straits, the ride through the picturesque Sonoma Valley, the rattling Ford, and its burned out bearing. We league members listen.

A Pioneer takes his violin and the road strains of the Song of the Volga Boatmen, with the rushing waters of the Russian River and the leaping flames keeping time, bring to mind thoughts of far away Russia where both the workers and their children are free. Young Communists turn to gaze into the river and the reflection of the stars overhead and wonder if these waters will ever touch the shores of the country for which the river is named, carrying with it the Pioneers' feelings of solidarity.

Good Discipline.

One Pioneer tells of the camp and of the control commission which has decreed that there shall be no noise between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m., before which time Pioneers can be seen sitting quietly on the banks of the river fishing. The effectiveness of the control commission was demonstrated when some careless league members left watermelon rinds lying on the grass.

Around the fire, there is dancing, Finnish love songs, French songs, funny Chinese songs and poetry for the entertainment of those present.

Pioneer Director Florence Thompson tells of the work of the Pioneers and how the Northern California Subdistrict Committee of the Young Workers League will help in this work and build up and unify not only the Pioneers but the Young Workers League.

Astronomy.

The flames flare up brightly with the singing of the International after which Pioneers begin to creep away to their tents. As the flames down, some Pioneers remain to ask questions about the big dipper, the north star, and Venus which is hanging low in the heavens on the opposite side of the river.

In the morning the big baseball game between Berkeley and Fort Bragg ends with success for Berkeley. Pioneers from San Jose, Redwood City, San Francisco, Oakland and Petaluma, together with others from Berkeley and Fort Bragg cheer their favorites.

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED — FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK — FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

THE revolt of the Austrian workers was trushed by the social democrats who stepped in to do what the armed forces of the bourgeois were incapable of doing. Our prediction that the socialists would do this very thing has been fully borne out tho this is one of those successful predictions that we take no pleasure in boasting about. Apparently the demonstration was permitted to take place by the socialists as a means of providing mass discontent with a safety valve and also to give a demonstration of socialist strength to the Seipel government with which the socialists were bargaining for cabinet positions.

• • •

THE Austrian socialists are considered farther to the left than the social socialists of any other country. But this radicalism is spurious as was demonstrated in 1918 and in the present revolt. Owing to the extreme poverty of the masses there is a strong revolutionary sentiment among them and to this feeling the socialist leaders cater. All the news dispatches from Europe about the Vienna explosion represented the socialists as the defenders of "order" which meant that they were bent on crushing the revolution.

• • •

In probability the Austrian government, a creature of the league of nations will now carry on a crusade against the small and weak Communist Party. The prosecutors and executioners will be the socialists. But the events of the past few days cannot fail to have a favorable reaction for the revolutionary elements. The socialist leaders have shown themselves in their true colors. The workers can see no difference between the shooting ordered by the socialist mayor and the capitalist chancellor Seipel.

• • •

THAT the Hankow or Wuhan government in Chicago is travelling the same road followed by Chiang Kai-shek is becoming clearer day by day. Chinese dispatches indicate that the policy of suppressing the trade unions and murdering the most militant of the leaders of the workers and peasants is about to be inaugurated. This is unpleasant news but not surprising.

• • •

THE newly-awakened masses of China are not yet sufficiently organized or experienced in leadership to provide this mighty revolution with the proper leadership and the necessary discipline. Outside of the assistance rendered to them by citizens of the U. S. S. R. and the Communist International they were poor in leaders. The national revolution was led and officered mainly by intellectuals, members of the petty bourgeois classes and professional soldiers. Those elements used the revolutionists as long as they found them useful for their aims, but when the development of the revolution threw a picture of a worker and peasants government on the political screen, the bourgeois leaders took fright and with the aid of the foreign imperialists, took steps to block such a development.

• • •

FOR the moment the fortunes of the Chinese revolution are at a very low ebb. But there will be a recovery and the lessons learned by the workers and peasants during this phase of the struggle will be invaluable in the next. In the main only the workers and peasants are capable of putting up a fight against imperialism. The bourgeoisie love their country less than they love their class interests. They would prefer to serve as taxmasters for foreign imperialism than citizens in a free proletarian state.

• • •

JAMES CONNOLLY the great Irish revolutionist frequently quoted the phrase: "The rich always betray the poor." In his masterly work, "Labor In Irish History," he points out that the Irish struggle for freedom from British rule was always betrayed by the upper, and middle classes at every critical period. They repeated their betrayal in the latest Irish revolution five years after Connolly gave his life for it. The Chinese "patriots" have done the same thing.

• • •

THE Upholsterers' International Union is holding a convention in this city and one of its most important achievements will be the presentation of a chair to governor Alfred E. Smith. The chair was designed by William Kohn the socialist president of the union. No doubt the socialist leader will nominate Smith for president when presenting him with the chair.

• • •

THE Geneva naval parley still drags along without accomplishing anything tangible. The British papers feel that there is no likelihood that

(Continued on Page Four)

SOCIALIST SURRENDER ENDS VIENNA STRIKE

SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST HUNGER STRIKE GOES ON

Rather Starve Than Be Killed by Perjury

Death by starvation rather than electrocution as a result of framed up evidence which is being submitted to Gov. Fuller and his advisory committee, is the choice which Sacco and Vanzetti have made.

This heroic protest is being made by the two condemned workers because of the star chamber attitude which Fuller has taken by insisting that the hearings on prejudice be held in secret.

Reports that the workers were not on a hunger strike but were abstaining from food due to the excessive heat was branded as a lie by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee yesterday. Members of the committee stated that the hunger strike was a grim reality and that William G. Thompson, counsel for the condemned men, spent three hours on Sunday trying to dissuade the men from continuing with their plan. This they refused to do.

Condition Desperate.

For more than a month Gov. Fuller and his so-called advisory committee have been "deliberating" on the respective merits of the case. In spite of the fact that eminent jurists from all parts of the world have expressed opinions that the case was an obvious frame up, the Fuller "investigation" has slowly dragged along. It is a well-known fact in Boston that Gov. Fuller is prejudiced against the workers and the fact that Sacco and Vanzetti have decided upon the drastic step of a hunger strike is evidence of the desperate condition in which he matter stands.

Warden William Hendry of the Charlestown Prison insists that the men are not ont on a hunger strike, but this denial is part of the prison regulations and is not being taken seriously.

Prefer To Die.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in a statement made public yesterday said that the men prefer to die "by starvation rather than be killed on false evidence introduced in Gov. Fuller's office behind closed doors."

The report continued, "It is a solemn decision to make—this slow taking on one's life—but it is necessary in this tragic situation where the fate of two men is being shaped behind closed doors from the words of witnesses whom neither they nor their counsel are allowed to face."

The condemned workers started their strike Saturday when Vanzetti declared that he would rather starve to death rather than be killed on false evidence.

IS IT FREEDOM? By Fred Ellis



Sacco and Vanzetti hunger strike while Governor Fuller conducts his inquiry in secrecy.

The Cry from Vienna is "Forward"

Yesterday it was the Chinese workers who issued their clarion call to the world proletariat against the forces of imperialism. Today it is the workers of Vienna, who smashing through the counter-revolutionary web of the socialist and Second International machine, have shown the way to battle against the forces of world imperialism. The heroism and self-sacrifice of the Viennese proletariat, defying alike machine gun bullets of the police and the deceptive words of the socialist traitors, brings us a message, that we cannot overlook, or forget. It brings us a call for a new forward charge against the forces of international capitalism.

The attack upon The DAILY WORKER, now in the hands of the Federal government, has behind it the same forces which are today responsible for shooting down hundreds of workers in the streets of Vienna. The profiteers, the war mongers, the open shoppers, the treacherous trade union bureaucracy and the socialist party, all are allied in one black united front against the revolutionary workers led by the Communists.

We must hold our own in this battle just as bravely as the Viennese workers. We must meet the attack upon The DAILY WORKER with barricades of contributions piled up in defense of our proletarian fortress, The DAILY WORKER. We have mailed out the certificates for the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. The self-sacrifice and devotion which show in the present attack upon our movement, will show quite clearly, whether you will stand the test, when greater sacrifices are demanded.

SOCIALIST LEADERS IN CONSTANT CONFERENCE WITH SEIPEL CABINET

Bauer, Adler, Seitz, Demand Labor Surrender; Create Militia to Shoot Workers

BULLETIN.

VIENNA, July 18.—The Austrian transportation strike was settled tonight. As a result of the agreement reached between the socialist officials and Chancellor Seipel's national conservative government, railroad, telephone and telegraph services will be resumed at midnight tonight, if the workers agree to the surrender of their interests by socialist leaders.

• • •

VIENNA, July 18.—There is still enthusiasm for revolt, part of the workers of this city are still armed, new contingents arrive from the surrounding districts continually, and parts of Vienna are still so much under labor control that the brutal Seipel police dare not attempt to penetrate them. The working class has had a taste of power, it is suspecting the motives of its yellow socialist leaders, and if the deadening influence of the latter could be thrown off, might still be able to seize control of the government.

But the Seipel cabinet is attempting to soothe the workers by a series of vague promises, and the social democratic leaders particularly Burgomeister Seitz, Fritz Adler and Otto Bauer, are exerting every particle of their enormous party machine in the effort to prevent revolution.

Socialist Militia and Police.

At present one of the points at issue between the government of the state and the burgomeister of Vienna (a socialist) is whether the demonstrating workers shall be shot down by regular troops, or by the "municipal guards," a newly organized body of militia, made up of members of the socialist guards, and hired mercenaries. The burgomeister, Seitz, insists that this newly armed force is necessary to prevent revolution, while the government ministatry prefers to rely on the regular army.

Burgomeister Seitz has announced that his municipal guards will work in close co-operation with the city police who fired on and killed about forty and wounded about three hundred of the workers during the height of the fighting. The police were finally defeated with unknown losses, and driven into hiding, but Seitz has brought them out under the protection of his guards.

The socialist leaders hesitated, despite pressure from the clerical government with whom they are in constant secret conference, to advise the workers to end their strike until at least something is won. Economic conditions have been going from bad to worse, and tho the workers during their sudden uprising burned the home of the Tscharmak family in Schattendorf, and thus punished Fascist members of that family who were acquitted in a mock trial by Vienna courts of murdering workers, no actual punishment or even disbanding of fascist units has either been undertaken or promised by Seipel.

Strike Goes On.

The socialist democratic labor leaders and politicians, while forced at first to continue the strike, frantically endeavored to make it as harmless as possible. Hour by hour

(Continued on Page Three)

Report Fieck, German Communist, Arrived in Vienna from Berlin

News dispatches from Vienna state that Wilhelm Fieck, Communist member of the Prussian landtag, has arrived in the Austrian capital from Berlin, using an airship. This would indicate that the powerful German Communist Party is cooperating with the Austrian Communist Party in its present struggle against the latest betrayal of the working class of Austria by the socialist party leadership of Seitz and Bauer.

Fieck is one of the most prominent comrades in the German Communist Party. It will be remembered that he headed the committee of German party comrades who received the ashes of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg on their arrival in Berlin and conducted them to the home of German Party—Karl Liebnecht House—where they remained under honor guard while in the city. Fieck also spoke at the Lehrter Bahnhof at the big demonstration that took place at the railroad station on the departure of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, when he left Berlin taking the ashes to Moscow.

SUPPRESSION OF LABOR MOVEMENT THRUOUT CHINA

Raid Soviet Bank in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, July 18.—The systematic suppression of Communists, labor leaders and the labor movement is proceeding unabated as the mercenaries of the imperialists in the forces of Chiang Kai-shek carry out the orders of their pay masters. The latest assassination of a prominent Chinese trade union leader occurred yesterday when Wang Tei-lang was executed in Nanking. He was arrested in the territory of the French concession in Shanghai by French police, turned over to the Chinese soldiery, taken to Nanking and executed on personal orders of Chiang Kai-shek.

Raid Soviet Bank.

At the same time the terror is being carried out against the labor unions the provocation against the Soviet Union is also going on with increased intensity. The premises of the Shanghai office of the Far Eastern Bank in the territory of the French concessions was invaded and

(Continued on Page Two)

Left Wing Furriers Win Sweeping Victory In the Boston Elections

BOSTON, July 18.—A sweeping victory for the left wing of the Furriers' Union was recorded in Saturday's election when the progressive group elected their entire slate. Max Perlman was elected president, A. Rosenberg, vice president, and A. Frank, secretary.

NICARAGUA LABOR DELEGATE DEFIES U. S. TO CONQUER

Pan-American Federation Starts Its Sessions

WASHINGTON, July 18.—With President Green of the American Federation of Labor in the Chair to oppose any radicalism, the Pan American Federation of Labor began its fifth congress today.

President Green in his address stated that the policy of American labor was specifically against imperialist adventures by American capital.

Consider War On Mexico.

Louis N. Merones, Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Mexican government, responded to Green's address and declared "if the time ever comes when there is a rupture in Mexican-American relations I am sure there will be no break between the working classes of the two countries."

Tells Of U. S. Slaughter.

Salomon De La Selza, a delegate from Nicaragua, read a report to the conference that U. S. marines had "killed 300 Nicaraguans today in battle." It obviously referred to the

(Continued on Page Two)

THRONGS RESPOND TO COMMUNIST CALL FOR WAR AGAINST NEW WAR

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail).—One of the largest gatherings ever assembled at the call of the Workers (Communist) Party here joined in the demonstration in the Public Square against "The War Danger." The speakers were J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Israel Amter, district organizer of the Party.

It was in this Public Square, that boasts a free speech monument dedicated to Tom Johnson, former liberal mayor of the city, that armored tanks and tear gas were first used to break up a May Day Demonstration in this country. This occurred on May 1, 1919.

Engdahl outlined in his talk the careful development by the imperialist powers of "The New War" against the Soviet Union.

Engdahl showed that the war against the Soviet Union in 1919-20 had failed, the food blockade had failed, the effort at capitalist economic penetration of the Soviet Union had failed, the financial blockade had failed, and now the vicious circle of the capitalist onslaught had returned to a new military attack.

"The workers of America must develop, by all possible means, their strength to resist this new war," said Engdahl, "for an attack on the First Workers' Republic is equally an attack on the American working class."

There was an inspiring response to the plea of Organizer Amter that workers join in the Ruthenberg Drive now being conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party to win new members for the Party and an increasing support for the Party press.

Recently a big demonstration against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was held in the Public Square here.

Palestine Earthquake Death List Shows 200

LONDON, July 18.—Two hundred persons were killed, 356 injured seriously and 375 injured slightly in last week's earthquake in Palestine according to an official report today to Colonial Secretary Amery. One thousand houses were seriously damaged. In Transjordania there were 68 killed and 102 injured.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Military Maneuvers on October Field Explain New Tactics on Defense

MOSCOW, July 18.—The culminating point of Defence Week was an enormous mass demonstration of labor on October Field, at which an experiment in mass military mobilization and maneuvers was successfully carried out amidst the cheers of hundreds of thousands of spectators. All this took place with great enthusiasm, in spite of the bad weather. The speakers were Yenukidze, Voroshiloff and Bukharin.

8 Workers Asphyxiated Under River While at Work Building Tunnel

LONG ISLAND CITY, July 18.—Fumes from a donkey engine employed for hoisting at the bottom of a fifty foot shaft at the foot of Nott avenue, part of the construction of the new Fifty-third street subway, today asphyxiated eight workers, members of a gang working in the shaft and in the preliminary tunnel under the river. A number of other workers were affected.

Four of the man were taken to St. John City, suffering from carbon monoxide gas poisoning. They were Carmine Tinallio, Harold Moslem, Edward Whitney and James Holcomb, all of Manhattan.

Ohio Miners Faced With Double Fight In Mines and Union

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—According to Ohio Coal Operators Association, which has met in Columbus, the mines of Ohio will be opened soon. "We are not hoodwinking ourselves, we have a long, hard fight ahead," said the head of one of the coal companies. This statement is true, despite the fact that voices are to be heard among the miners or their officials that do not bespeak a good future for the miners.

Some time ago, Searles, mine official in the Hocking Valley, proposed to break away from the United Mine Workers, and to form a new union. He got the support of only a few men, and the idea evidently was abandoned.

In spite of the fact that some of the miners' officials offered to meet the coal operators, to "come to an understanding" as to the wage scale, the operators have refused to meet them. The operators were encouraged by Carl Daugherty, sub-district president in the Hocking Valley, who talked about fight, and demanded a national strike, but at the same time, offered to confer with the operators provided they did not insist upon a wage scale of $5 to replace the $7.50 according to the Jacksonville agreement.

The operators have turned down the

(Continued on Page Two)

NAVAL BASES UP FOR DISCUSSION AT CONFERENCE

Japan, Britain Reach Compromise

GENEVA, July 18.—The United States delegation to the tri-partite naval conference will present counter-proposals to the Anglo-Japanese suggestions for an agreement as put forth yesterday upon the basis of 300,000 tonnage basis for both the United States and Japan. This basis is objectionable to the United States and in 100,000 tons higher than its counter-proposal of a week ago or 200,000 tons higher than its original proposals.

Hugh S. Gibson will bring up as counter-proposals the question of naval bases which is a direct blow at Great Britain. The question of cruiser tonnage is intimately connected with the question of naval bases. Great Britain has a string of bases throughout the world so close together that ships much lighter than the ones used by the United States can be effectively utilized for her navy. Britain has proposed that cruiser tonnage be reduced to 7,500. With such cruisers she can traverse the seven seas, whereas the United States would find her light cruisers crippled and unable to proceed to the Far East because of the great distance between naval bases. Hence to raise the question of naval bases is an attempt to place Britain in a defensive position in the conference.

Britain and Japan Agree.

On the other hand the agreement between Britain and Japan on total is to share jointly with Britain the exploitation of China, while the United States will use its immense power to reduce, in the course of a few years, even Japan to the position of a vassal state.

The agreement between Britain and Japan has unquestionably placed the United States in a sorry predicament as far as the conference is concerned, because Hugh Gibson stated that any agreement or compromise reached by the two powers would be satisfactory to the United States. That utterance was made when any sort of agreement seemed hopeless. Now Gibson's bluff has been called and he is striving to save his face.

Books

As a Doctor Sees It

By B. LIBER

With 44 Pencil Sketches by the author.

This interesting new volume is the kind of a book that can be recommended to every worker. A critic says:

"It certainly sums up the total of human misery that a physician is able to observe in a great city as dramatically as anything I have read."

$1.50 Postpaid.

The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
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"Red Rain" in Holland East Indies; Fear the Independence Movement

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, July 18.—Dutch imperialist officials here have announced a new Communist plot to subjugate the islands of Holland, and have started a series of arrests of dissatisfied native leaders and officers of trade unions.

Exploitation of the native proletariat and peasantry in these islands is very severe, and the repression of the native petty bourgeoisie makes it somewhat of an ally of the workers. A deep seated independence movement is on foot, in which the Communist Party plays an important role. The Dutch officials make periodic raids on working class centers, and conduct a perpetual "Red Scare."

Ella Reeve Bloor in Hitch Hike for Daily

Ella Reeve Bloor, hitch hiking from St. Louis to Chicago, will pass:

Indianapolis, Ind.
Dayton, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio.
Lima, Ohio.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
South Bend, Ind.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

HYLAN DENOUNCES SMITH-UNTERMYER FARE BOOST DEAL

Wall St. to Back Smith If He Comes Across

"While it is of possibility that the Morgan interests will let go of "Al" Smith in 1928, in favor of the Republican candidate, at the meantime they are using Smith all they can to get a fare boost through his Transit Commission." So spoke former Mayor John F. Hylan in an exclusive interview given yesterday to a Daily Worker reporter.

"If Smith wants the democratic nomination in 1928 he will have to satisfy Morgan and Company who represent the majority bondholders of the I. R. T."

"Untermyer is in sympathy with the traction bondholders, and in particular with the majority bondholders of the Interboro. In that respect he is lined up with the Smith-Morgan crowd," said Hylan in reply to a question.

"Then you think that Untermyer is a Smith man," he was asked.

"Yes—Untermyer is an Untermyer man".

"What is your opinion of the so-called unification plan which is being so ardently advocated by Untermyer?" he was asked.

"This unification fallacy," he replied," is only a smoke screen to take the place of additional service. It is part of a scheme to boodwink the New York straphangers so that they will not see the major move, which is to fix an exorbitant value for the worn out old junk which the traction interests call rolling stock. When the traction attorneys have fixed what they call a 'fair valuation,' the stage will all be set for an increased fare."

Smith Used Lindbergh Plan.

At this point the former mayor pointed out that it is part of the Smith policy thru his so-called public service commission to boost fares whenever possible. He pointed out that during the Lindbergh reception the Smith traction crowd up-state took advantage of the public hysteria to put over a ten-cent fare in Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Schenectady, Cohoes and Buffalo. This possibly explains Governor Smith's warm reception to Lindbergh. Smith awarded the trans-Atlantic flyer the medal of honor—a cheap price at that.

$25,000 "Fee."

When asked about the $25,000 fee which Untermyer received from the I. R. T., Hylan said, "The firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer and Marshall was attorney for a stool-pigeon to prohibit the city from appropriating the necessary money to put busses on the streets of New York to relieve the congested condition in the subways. This firm got the injunction but did not dare to enforce it. The firm of Hays, Hershfield and Wolf afterwards sent in a bill to the city for $63,128.62 which included $25,000, which was the Untermyer share in the deal. Now the Hayes firm was an antagonistic firm to both Marshall and Untermyer took the money and under the dual contracts the city footed the bill. As those contracts run for forty-two years, at the expiration of that time the taxpayers will have paid in interest and compound interest over $200,000."

When asked what the solution was for the overcrowded subway conditions, Hylan replied, "The only remedy for the transit condition is to put on more trains and more cars. Let the workers demand a municipal bus system in every borough of the city. Let the city continue to build more subways."

"These bunk investigations are merely smokescreens to cover up Untermyer's personal and business ambitions and to foist a fare boost on the people of New York."

Ohio Miners Faced With Double Fight

(Continued from Page One)

offer, and are making preparations to open the mines. They admit that the work will proceed slowly, but they expect little trouble. They are being aided by another section of the miners' union, according to report. James Kunik, leader of a so-called insurgent group in the Bellaire district, is ready to support Daugherty, and to make a compromise. This shows that treachery is being practiced in the miners' union. It is clear that if Lewis does nothing—but lets the situation slide, such men as Daugherty and Kunik will find a ready ear among the miners.

Relief for tre miners must be organised. If they know that the labor movement will stand behind them, they will be exposed to no temptation at the hands of the coal operators. But if they are allowed to starve, then there is no doubt that they will be brought to their knees. It is the duty of the labor movement to get behind the striking miners—and to do it quickly. Otherwise the siren voices of the Daugherty and Kunik will lure the miners—to their destruction.

Whether the coal operators are bluffing or mean earnest will be disclosed tomorrow. Lee Hall and G. W. Savage, district officials, are now in Bellaire, where they expect the first attempt to be made.

Suppression of Labor Movement in China

(Continued from Page One)

pillaged on Saturday nanking is closed by French police and Kuomintang guard officers assisted by a detachment of municipal police. The joint occupation under the joint protection of the French and the Nanking bandits of Chiang Kai-shek. The search did not yield any evidence for the counter-revolutionaries and consequently the demand of the Soviet Union, so the police came back at night and it is likely that they brought with them forged documents in the assortment of the Soviet Consulate, which is the first evidence against the officials of the bank. After sealing the premises and arresting the Soviet citizens, Stoyanovitch and Golkowsky at the demand of the Nanking despot, Yang-hu, a general known for his bloody reprisals at Nangpo, Shanghai and other places a statement was issued to the effect that evidence was found proving that the arrested men were engaged in Bolshevist propaganda.

The prisoners were handed over to a special military tribunal, noted for its summary dealings with Communists. Kosiovsky, general counsel of the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics at Shanghai, insisted that the military authorities have no right arbitrarily to arrest Soviet citizens and hand them over to special extraordinary courts. Kosiovsky demanded a trial in civil courts and his demand was satisfied and she prisoners handed over to the civil authorities.

White Guard Provocation.

The illegal search and seizure and arrests are the result of the agitation carried on by the imperialist bribed white guard press that is indulging in the most disgraceful provocation against the workers and peasants of China and the Soviet Union and is part of the general imperialist conspiracy against the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union.

* * *

Wuhan Politicai Crisis.

HANKOW, July 18.—There is a protracted political crisis in the Wuhan government that is slowly approaching a solution. Many observers expected the final solution of the crisis which was being carried out during the last few weeks. However, the final achievement of the coup against the Communists has evidently been postponed for a time.

M. Borodin, advisor to the Nationalist government, left Saturday for Kuling, a well-known mountain resort near Kiu-Kiang. His departure is being explained in various ways. Some see in it Borodin's disagreement with internal policy recently pursued by the Wuhan government. Others explain Borodin's departure as consent of the Wuhan government to demands of Feng, the so-called Christian general who has gone over to the counter-revolution, that Borodin be granted leave of absence.

Apparently the majority of the Wuhan government has definitely decided to "separate themselves" from Communists. It is reported that the members of the Central Committee at Wuhan actually passed resolution regarding the removal of Communists from all posts in the executive committee of the government, the executive of the leading organs of the Kuomintang and the army and to deprive them of membership in the Kuomintang.

The scoundrels and agents of Chiang Kai-shek, the traitor and of Feng, in the service of the counter-revolution who are in a majority in the Wuhan government are afraid of the wrath of the members of the Kuomintang so they assert that these measures against the vanguard of the revolution, the Communists, are only temporary, pending the final solution of the question at the third congress of the Kuomintang.

It is proposed to carry through these counter-revolutionary resolutions at the next session of the central committee which is scheduled to meet today or tomorrow.

Today the political committee of the Kuomintang adopted the following resolution: 1.—To within a month's time call plenary session of the Central Committee, to discuss and decide questions submitted by presidium of the political bureau. 2.—Pending convocation plenary session the Central Committee to prohibit actions and speeches contrary to the principles and policy of the Kuomintang. 3.—To send to the Soviet Union a delegation to be appointed by political committee of prominent members of the Kuomintang to discuss methods of cooperation.

Try to Deceive Masses.

These measures are considered highly deceptive and a mere smokescreen raised so that the fury of the masses at the counter-revolutionary acts of the Wuhan government will not overwhelm them.

So strong is the respect for the Communists and the admiration for the determined anti-imperialist stand of the Soviet Union that the reactionaries are not immediately break with all the traditions of the past and go openly over into the camp of the enemies of the national liberation movement.

The mass demand for action against Nanking is constantly rising higher and threatens to engulf the Wuhan reactionaries so they have to proceed with the greatest caution in their assaults upon the Communists.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SECRETLY DEPORT CHINESE SEAMEN BY HOLLAND LINE

Company Liable to Pay Heavy Fine

(Federated Press.)

As it seemed that a habeas corpus writ was about to free the 38 Chinese seamen strikers illegally detained on Ellis Island, were dumped into the hold of a Holland-American liner bound for Rotterdam. Sixteen had already been deported.

To save the men from a frame-up on possible mutiny charges the Chinese Seamen's Institute, through its attorney Hugo Pollock, is cabling Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Federation of Workers' Federation, setting forth the facts here and asking him to investigate the employment methods of the steamship company.

United States Senator Copeland and Silas Blake Axtell, attorney for the International Seamen's Union, were among the persons who had been interesting themselves in the case of these oriental workers since they were beaten and jailed by the Hoboken police as they were leaving the S. S. Rotterdam.

Had Right to Quit.

Axtell, a well-known authority on murine law, said the Chinese had the right to quit the ship. "The Seamen's Act," he explained in a letter to Pollock, "maintains that all seamen, including Chinese and Hindoos, may demand half their wages and leave foreign or American ships for the purpose of reshipment." The purpose of this provision of the LaFollette act, continued the attorney, is to equalize costs of operation, by compelling foreign shipowners to replace crews at American rates of wages.

Fifteen dollars a month was all the Chinese were getting in the "black gang" of the Rotterdam. The Dutch strikers, whose place they were taking, had been paid $38 a month. When the Chinese found they had been tricked into being strikebreakers they decided to quit, and carried out the plan in Hoboken.

Company Is Liable.

Each of the guilty parties responsible for the imprisoning of the Chinese will now be under fire by their friends here. First there is the Holland-American line, that is subject to a fine of $1000 by the immigration bureau for each of the 30 Chinese sailors of the original 84 who have not turned up. Thirty times $1000 is $30,000, a pretty penny for the erring steamship company to pay and one that it will try to evade paying when the 60 day limit expires. Attorney Axtell says that in practice, he does not believe that the steamship companies ever pay these fines. But an effort will be made to compel the Bureau of Immigration to stick to its rule.

Punished on Island.

Then there is punishment due to the immigration authorities who held the Chinese on Ellis Island, without charges. The seamen were taken off the hands of the Hoboken police and held prisoners on the island as "an accomodation" to the company. Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor has written LaGuardia, promising to investigate the affair.

Every obstacle possible had been placed in the way of Attorney Pollock when he was working for the men's release. Assistant Commissioner Uhl on Ellis Island refused to let him see the Chinese, because it might "start a riot" and because it was said he did not have the names of any of his clients. When Pollock produced a name the authorities denied the man was there.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Fight Dangerous Death Traps at Rail Crossings

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18.—The local section of the Workers (Communist) Party is arranging a huge protest meeting at which demands will be made for the elimination of dangerous railroad crossings in the working-class sections of this city.

The recent tragedy in which the family of Samuel Pawloff an active member of the Workers (Communist) Party and of the Plumbers Union was wiped out at an unguarded crossing in the heart of the workers residential section, has aroused the workers of this city and forced even the City Council to make a gesture of protest.

Thousands of workers among whom the luckless family had been sacrificed even as are thousands of other workers throughout the country in the interests of greedy corporations who care nothing for the lives of workers.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rothenberg Sustaining Fund?

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Sustaining Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

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Nicaragua Delegate in Washington Defies U.S.

(Continued from Page One)

clash between the marines and the liberal forces of Gen. Sandino in which press reports indicate 50 Nicaraguans were killed and several hundred wounded.

"Speaking as a delegate from Nicaragua, and in behalf of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor," declared De La Selva, "I want to say that if the United States marines do not depart from our country, they will have to destroy ultimately the entire population."

Council Reports.

Borno Stops Haitians.

The Haitian delegation to the Pan-American Labor Conference were arrested yesterday as they sought to leave the country, according to a cable-gram read at the Conference today.

The delegation consisted of labor leaders and seven Haitian editors, and their arrest was ordered by President Borno, who declined to let them leave the country.

Borno refused recently to admit Senator King (D), of Utah, to the country. The labor delegation comprised the same elements that had invited King to the country, it was said.

The executive council rendered a report on conditions of labor in Latin America, which it believes to be improving. There is mention of the part of labor in the Mexican oil crisis, the invasion of Nicaragua by the United States, the fight against labor by the governments of Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia. No solutions are offered. The congress will try to decide on an immigration policy to recommend to the government in regard to Mexican workers crossing into the United States.

The officers of the congress are: William Green, President; Luis N. Moronex, Vice President; Matthew Woll, Treasurer; Chester M. Wright, English Language Secretary; Santiago Iglesias, Spanish Language Secretary.

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MARINES BOMB NICARAGUANS; KILL OVER 50

Hurl Explosives Into Unarmed Populace

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 18.—In a desperate effort to smash the rebellious masses who deeply resent the imperialist bombing of their country by the United States, a force of American marines, aided by the mercenary Nicaraguan constabulary, murdered more than 50 Nicaraguans and wounded more than 400. The attack was made upon the forces of General Sandino at Ocotal, who refused to disperse his forces in conformity with the ultimatum of Henry L. Stimson, the Wall Street lackey who was sent here a few months ago to aid in consolidating the fraudulent government of Diaz, who is sworn to defend the interests of American imperialism against the desires of the masses for independence.

Bombed From Air.

The marines and the Nicaraguan constabulary did very little fighting as they are too cowardly to enter into equal combat with the natives, but stood at a safe distance while five marine airplanes dropped high explosives on the liberal forces and the population of Ocotal. Undoubtedly many women and children and non-combatants were murdered, but the rigid censorship prevents any newspaper men entering the devastated area.

Part of U. S. Campaign.

This latest unprovoked and craven massacre is a part of the general campaign being waged against Nicaragua by the gun-men of Wall Street who are trying to disarm the whole population in order to be able to establish firmly the rule of the Wall Street puppet president, Diaz, who could not get one-hundreth part of the votes of the inhabitants of the country in a fair election.

The bestiality of the American troops in this part of the world is such that the very name and every symbol or emblem of the United States is despised as representing nothing but unbridled tyranny.

Big Navy Men Take Heart From Big Fiasco At Geneva Naval Meet

WASHINGTON, July 18, (FP).—Congressman Loring Black of New York, a leader of the big navy forces, declares congress will approriate funds in the coming session to bring American naval strength up to the British.

"If there is no real disarmament at Geneva," he asserts, "we big navy men will undoubtedly develop a greater voting strength in the house for a cruiser and submarine construction program. We will appropriate enough money to complete construction of the authorized cruisers, and the naval affairs committee will undoubtedly come in with a bill authorizing not only 10 cruisers, as was proposed at the last session, but a number sufficient to meet the British strength."



WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING TOOK PLACE

Street scene in Vienna near the Department of Justice building. It was on this street that most of the workers were shot by the police. But the police were beaten, and fled.

Coolidge Board Hands Slam to Women Workers in Bureau of Print'g

WASHINGTON, July 18, (FP).—Calvin Coolidge's personnel classification board, which adjusts wages and conditions of government workers, talks like an open shopper. Curtly refusing the appeal of the women's union of the bureau of printing and engraving for equal pay with men for equal work, the board declares it will deal "directly with the employes," and not with "outsiders." The women have been organized for years in Local 105 of the National Federation of Federal Employes.

President Luther Steward of the National Federation declares that the board's decision is a blow to the right of collective bargaining. The union, he says, will appeal to congress to wipe out the board and set up administrative machinery free from control by Coolidge.

Flying School Teacher in Texas.

EL PASO, Texas, July 18.—The Hawaii bound plane of Miss Mildred A. Doran, Michigan school-teacher, arrived here at 12:10 o'clock today. According to present plans, Miss Doran and Pedlar will take off for the coast at daylight Tuesday morning.

Fight For Millions.

The interest manifested in the elimination battle between Jack Sharkey and Jack Dempsey on Thursday night was reflected yesterday in the announcement that the advance ticket sale has passed the $900,000 mark. A sell-out on fight night appeared a certainty, with the probable gate $1,200,000. Some racket!

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Hartford to Have Field Day and Picnic for Political Action Conference

HARTFORD, July 18.—The Connecticut conference for Independent Political Action embracing many unions and workers organizations throughout the state, have arranged the second annual State Labor Field Day and Picnic in Schutzen Park, Hartford, on Sunday July 31st for the purpose of advancing the idea of Independent Workers Political Action as the first step to a "United Labor Ticket" in the presidential elections of 1928.

William Z. Foster, leader of the Great Steel Strike, and Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic Textile Strike will be the chief speakers, besides speakers in Lithuanian, Swedish, Russian and from the Young Workers League.

The arrangements committee headed by Dr. Per Nelson of Hartford announces that 12 Swedish Athletic clubs will participate in the games. A chorus of 150 voices will sing revolutionary and Folk songs. A good band will provide music for dancing. Refreshments and good food will be available for all.

The workers of New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Waterbury, Ansonia and the cities around Hartford are arranging to hire busses, and machine cars to come out in mass. Thousands of workers are expected to make this Picnic a tremendous demonstration for Independent Working Class Political Action.

ELK RAPIDS, Mich., July 18. — A kidnapping theory was abandoned today after the body of 6-year-old Douglas Fairbanks Holmes, of Elk Rapids, Mich., was found floating in Lake Michigan off the shore of East Grand Traverse Bay.

Socialist Compromising Betrays Vienna Strike

(Continued from Page One)

they ordered back to work employes in various industries, until finally almost all that work left out were the railway, postal, telephone and telegraph workers. Even partial service was allowed by the socialists in these industries, and nothing like parades or demonstrations are allowed.

No Public Funeral.

The objects of the strike are consistently stated by socialist leaders to be merely pressure on the cabinet for reforms, and not revolution. Thus when representatives of socialist trade unions met in Vienna and first decided to recognize the transport strike, Otto Bauer, addressing the meeting, declared, "the strike must be continued in order to cure the reactionaries of the illusion that they can misuse their power."

This meeting decided to hold the funerals of the worker victims on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock and to bury all in a single grave at the expense of the city. Only relatives and party officials will be permitted to attend. A memorial will be erected over the common grave. All work will be suspended during the hour of the funerals.

The Seipel cabinet has issued a communique in which it states that it has ten thousand troops from the provinces in the outskirts of the city, and threatens workers with unemployment, hunger, and perhaps a general lockout if they do not yield to authority. In return for submission, and only if there is no more strike, the government signifies its willingness to call parliament into session, and if after "debate without pressure from labor unions" the parliamentary majority for Seipel decides on a coalition cabinet with the socialists, there will be such a coalition. The communique contains many such phrases as "reorganization of the government in due time," etc.

The socialist leaders and the Seipel cabinet unite in urging the workers to maintain order and submit to government rule, and both have issued statements blaming the Communists for starting all the trouble. Only the Seipel statement says that "some of the socialists also implicated."

* * *

American Exploiters Cringe.

BERLIN, July 18.—American visitors, who had descended in pursuit of Austria like harpies during the post-war period, to enjoy the cheap living, the liquor, music and art, and the pleasure of boasting around underpaid servants were panic stricken when the fighting began, say refugees from the foreign colony, who have arrived here.

George Sylvester Viereck, formerly a pro-German paper in the U. S. during the first years of the world war, has arrived here by automobile and says of those he left behind in Vienna:

"Americans in the Hotel Bristol resembled birds before a storm, we were told not to show ourselves before the windows on account of the danger of being shot. We had to stay in the hotel both day and night. Several Americans ventured forth but rushed back in a state of panic at each fresh outburst of shooting."

"At the American embassy we were received politely, but we got no help. Minister Washburn said if the situation became worse he would hire Danube steamers and transport all Americans from Vienna."



Vienna "Department of Justice" Building

This building housed the much hated courts and records by which workers were oppressed. When they rose in their might for a few hours, they captured and burned it.

FACTORY CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES AS A RESERVE OF PRIVATE TRADE OF GERMANY

In view of the present efforts of the German bourgeoisie to bring into being factory fascism, factory cooperatives assume a special role. Employers are again paying increased attention to the development also of this instrument of attack on the class organizations of the proletariat. In order to win the support of broad circles of society for factory consumers' co-operatives, big industrialists do not scruple to speak openly and brutally about the aim of these institutions.

Thus, the mining assessor von Loewenstein declared at the meeting of the mine owners of the Ruhr district that the development of the "Socialist and Christian Socialist consumers' co-operatives constituted a peril with which middle class commercial circles have not yet been able to cope. The consumers' co-operative movement constitutes a mighty secret force of the entire Socialist system."

"As there is the risk of the historical trade organs being greatly impaired in the process of revolutionary reorganization, it would be more correct for the trade circles interested to abstain from opposing factory institutions which are beginning — and justly so — to be considered as an important link of the private economy and which are after all only a safeguard for the capable and financially sound private trader."

There is every occasion for the proletarian consumers' co-operative movement to propagate these arguments as widely as possible. They show clearly that the aim of factory consumers' co-operatives, is not, as it is alleged, to make workers' conditions of life easier, but that they are on the contrary important organs of capitalism for the upkeep of the capitalist system of exploitation in general.

ON THE EVE OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION DES COOPERATEURS OF FRANCE

In July general meetings will be held of the sections and also the delegation meeting of the biggest Paris co-operative "Union des Cooperateurs" which embraces 80,000 members and about 150 sections. The co-operative circles of the "Union des Co-operateurs" are doing energetic preliminary work for these meetings. On April 24 there was a session of the Central Committee of co-operative circles with the circle secretaries of the individual sections. The agenda included: preparatory election meetings of circle members and meetings of individual sections of the "Union des Co-operateurs."

The platform of the co-operative circles is laid down in a special declaration dealing with questions of reformist policy, of drawing workers into the leading organs, struggle against taxes, unemployment and war perils. The organ of the National Federation of Revolutionary Co-operative Circles "Le Co-operateur" published a special number with full instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

The Rosa Luxemburg Brigade

The Women's Brigade, named after their outstanding leader, is one of the prize divisions of the **Daily Worker** Army.

Under the yoke of Capitalism women are meant to serve one purpose only—as breeders of cannon fodder.

In the **Daily Worker** Army our women comrades fill the most important posts and are in fact one of the most dreaded sections of the proletarian forces.

The Rosa Luxemburg Brigade of the **Daily Worker** Army is particularly effective at factory gates. Here their wonderful persistence and courage has been shown time and again, in factory distribution campaigns and in daily sales of the **Daily Worker.**

At lunch hour and closing hour these picked troops are to be found fighting on the front lines.

Permitting the enemy no moment of rest, these fireless warriors utilize the evening hours for the purpose of approaching and winning additional recruits for the growing army of **Daily Worker** Readers.

Victory in the drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the **Daily Worker** will depend to a large extent upon the courage and activity of the **Rosa Luxemburg Brigade.**

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News from the U. S. S. R.

RESULTS OF TRUSTIFICATION OF INDUSTRY

The trustification system has scored great successes. The turnover of nine large syndicates has increased from 750 million roubles in 1925-24 to 3.5 billion roubles this year. The relative strength of the syndicates in the general distribution through the syndicates has increased during that period three or four times. The sale of textile goods through the syndicates has increased 82 per cent; leather goods, 51 per cent; kerosene, 99 per cent; silicates, 32 per cent; salt, 99 per cent, etc.

Investments in the Yogostal.

The total capital investments in enterprises of the Yugostal (South Steel Trust) this year will amount to 80 million roubles, which is almost twice as much as last year.

Work is now in progress in restoring four blast furnaces. Work has been started in the construction of a huge blast furnace in the Makeev plant with a capacity of 10 to 12 million poods of cast iron a year. Mary Martin ovens are being restored and their capacity increased and a new one is in construction.

The Yugostal foundries are also restoring the electric motor power.

Work has also been started in enlarging the production of rolled iron and tubes.

However, this capital work is insufficient considering the growing demands on the metal products and the accelerated wear and tear of metallurgical plants which are in many cases working at higher pressure than before the war. According to approximate figures, the shortage of cast iron in 1927-28 will be 40 million poods in spite of the increased output of the Yugostal of 12 to 15 per cent. This will necessitate capital investments next year.

Still Cheaper Than Private Trader.

According to the figures of the People's Commissariat of Finance, the difference in prices between the State and private enterprises is expressed as follows:

Vegetable oil costs in private enterprises 2.62 times as much as before the war, in the cooperatives it costs only 1.61 times as much; salt costs in the cooperatives 1.5 as much as in 1913, and in private enterprises 2.5. Textile prices in the cooperatives are twice as high as before the war and the private enterprises 2.6. Metal commodities are 25 per cent dearer in private enterprises than in cooperatives and silicate goods almost 30 per cent higher. The cooperative and State enterprises sell all manufactured products at considerably lower prices than the private trader.

Workers Cooperative Contest.

Returns are already coming in on the contest for the best cooperative. The Central Workers' Cooperative has already received a communication from the workers' cooperative centre of Sormovo, Nizhegorodsk province. The average reduction of prices of that cooperative between January 1 and June 1 is 11 to 15 per cent. The cutting of prices affected 2,786 items. The financial situation in the Central Workers' Cooperative is absolutely satisfactory. Between October, 1926, and April, 1927, the net profit of the cooperative was 103,289 roubles. The administration and organizational expenses have been reduced from 11.14 per cent to 9.45 per cent of the turnover.

The capital of the cooperative has increased 147 per cent in the course of one year. The turnover is increasing every month. During the last two years it has increased six-fold. The number of shareholders has increased during two years from 7,500 to 16,000.

Seventy-six per cent of the turnover of the Sormov cooperative falls to articles of primary necessity.

The election campaign of the agricultural co-operatives of the Soviet Union shows, according to statistics in regard to 114 societies of agricultural producers and credit co-operatives, a considerable development of members' activity and increased influence on the part of local party organizations in the work and development of the co-operatives. This is accompanied by a steadily growing activity of the poor peasantry, and a strengthening of the bloc between the poor and the middle peasantry in their stand against the kulaks or wealthy.

Members' attendance at meetings fluctuates between 25.6 and 62 per cent., whereas last year there was a 35 per cent average attendance. Attendance was even better in the societies of special co-operatives — 60 to 80 per cent of the membership.

Peasants Interested.

The degree of the general activity of co-operative members can be seen by the number of discussion speakers, on an average 17 to every co-operative.

It is also noticeable that the unorganized peasants take an ever-increased interest in co-operative meetings. On an average 60 per cent of the participants in meetings were peasants who are not yet organized in any co-operative. Non-members too took an active part in the meetings and came forward with practical proposals and open criticism.

Fifty-eight per cent of the members of administrative organs were re-elected; this implies stabilization of the movement. Participation of poor and middle peasants in administrative organs has risen from 67.5 per cent last year to 76.4 per cent. Of the members of administrative organs (in 35 societies) 26.4 per cent have no horses and 52.7 per cent only one horse for field work. This corresponds approximately with the social composition of the membership of agricultural co-operatives. The percentage of party members in administrative organs has risen from 14.3 per cent last year to 21.2 per cent.

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Social Democrats in the Vienna Uprising.

The leaders of the social-democracy, the heroes of the second (socialist) international, again exposed before the masses their true character as defenders of the bourgeoisie. When the workers were engaged in street fighting against the government that had set free a group of fascists who had murdered a socialist workman and his child, the leaders of the Vienna socialists appeared before them and pleaded for "order." The workers roared back "traitors, scoundrels, who are disloyal to the working class!"

At times the fury of the masses sweeps them toward ill-advised action when the movement is doomed to defeat. On such occasions it is the imperative duty of responsible leaders to discourage even demonstrations that might lead to severe reprisals and defeat for the working class. But when the demonstrations occur and the masses are actually in the streets, fighting against the capitalist government, it is the duty of responsible leadership to enter into the conflict with all the resources at its command and incite the workers to ever more widespread, violent and audacious action. Instead of standing before them and sermonizing about "order" and submission to "authority," the real leaders of the working class will urge them to retain the arms they have and make raids upon ammunition and arms stores in order to secure more weapons. The workers in the arsenals will be incited to seize and turn over to the masses the means of destruction the capitalist state hopes to hold for itself, and in every way prepare for civil war.

The socialist leaders in Vienna proved themselves utterly servile to the capitalist class by counselling the workers against violence and advising them to go to their homes and adopt a folded-arms policy against the impudent provocations of the Seipel government that affronted the whole working class by setting free the fascist murderers. Had the workers followed the advice of such leaders the rising would have been crushed in the most frightful manner, thousands of workers would have died and the fascists would have established their supremacy in the government.

After being hooted down and stigmatized by the revolutionary rank and file of their own Party the social-democratic leaders retired to their editorial sanctums and again advised the workers against revolution by urging them to refrain from street fighting and to remain in their homes during a one-day protest strike. Says the manifesto of the social-democrats:

"We do not want a collision between the workmen and the soldiers of the republican army. Therefore comrades, no demonstrations, but a silent, dignified and complete protest strike for twenty-four hours."

Those who, in such a situation, urge a general strike for anything other than the mobilization of the workers for revolution are traitors to the working class. Every military organization of any stripe, republican guard or standing army, that has not gone over to the side of the workers, must be fought.

Social democracy is always the final bulwark of capitalism. Since the monstrous betrayal of the international working class by these leaders in 1914 this fact has been demonstrated in every important labor struggle on earth. Vienna is only one more example of their role as enemies of labor.

Further Butcheries in Nicaragua

Language is utterly inadequate to describe the infamy of the policy of the Washington government toward the people of Nicaragua, its bestial suppression of the duly constituted government of Sacasa, its enthroning of the despised Wall Street marionette, Diaz; its despatching of Henry L. Stimson to try by deception to induce the liberal masses to lay down their arms and cease resistance to the agent of American capitalism who illegally occupied the presidential chair. If ever there was an example of brazen imperialist conquest it is the ravaging of Nicaragua, simply because the United States wants to defend the investments of its millionaires in that country and at the same time extend its control over Central and South American republics and obtain a site for the construction of another canal that will be useful for more extensive military depredations.

The latest act of banditry was perpetrated Sunday at Ocotal when airplanes connected with the marines, those gun-men or imperialism, who have terrorized many a republic into submission to Wall Street, dropped bombs upon some inhabitants of that unfortunate country who refused to give up their arms. Some three hundred in all were massacred without any chance whatsoever of repelling the attack. The bombing plane has come to be the approved instrument for mass murder of defenseless populations. The French used such instruments of death and destruction against the rebels in Syria when they stormed Damascus eighteen months ago, the British recently used planes to spread terror among the inhabitants of the borderland between Tibet and India, the United States has used them on many occasions, but never before has there been such a wholesale massacre with American bombing planes.

The excuse for the massacre was that the followers of General Sandino were occupying American mining property in Ocotal. This is a plain admission that the marines and other forces are in Nicaragua to protect investments of Wall Street.

This wholesale slaughter cannot make the United States more despised in the southern republics than it was already, but it ought to arouse the workers of this country to demand that American troops get out of Nicaragua and stay out. The reply to this latest outrage must be a closer alliance between the workers of the United States and of the Latin-American republics for a joint fight against imperialism.

HOW GENEVA BEGINS TO LOOK TO THE SMALL TAXPAYER



Some Problems of the United Front in China

By H. M. WICKS.

RECENT events in China have emphasized the fact that it is just as important for Communists to know precisely when and how to break with other social groups as it is to know how and when to unite with them. The decisive action by the Communist International against the Central Committee of the Chinese Party for failing to break with the elements in the Wuhan government that were fighting against the workers and peasants again serves to bring before us the problem of united front tactics.

The present crisis in the Chinese revolution is the result of the peculiar conditions under which the movement developed. Predominantly a peasant country, the introduction of capitalist production by the imperialist powers developed in a short time a proletariat that stands forth as the most powerful independent class in the country—the class whose destiny it is to take the lead in ANY revolutionary movement against imperialism. But in this struggle the working class, under the leadership of the Communists, must defend the interests of the seething masses of peasantry and energetically fight for peasant demands in order to win the support of that class and bring it into conscious political action against the imperialist ravagers of the country. The growth of the capitalist class did not keep relative pace with the development of industry and the growth of the proletariat organized around that industry. Profits of most industrial establishments went to enrich still more the imperialist investors. Naturally the bourgeoisie was not able to become a powerful factor in China. It hasn't sufficient vitality to lead an independent political existence and must find allies in order to survive. It perceived that its stultification, its underdevelopment, was due to the oppression of the imperialists, therefore it was impelled, in the beginning of the nationalist movement, toward a bloc with the workers, the peasantry and the small bourgeoisie.

IT was also inevitable that, at a certain stage in the development of the revolution, when the workers and peasants put forward revolutionary class demands, the bourgeoisie would desert the united national revolutionary front and go over to the side of the counter-revolution. During the height of the northern drive against the feudal militarist regime of Chang Tso-lin and the Peking government the militarist adventurer, Chiang Kai-shek, considered that the opportune moment had arrived to effect a counter-revolutionary coup and stifle the demands of the workers and peasants. Of utmost significance is the fact that this general, in an effort to establish a bonapartist regime in the interest of the big bourgeoisie, the feudal militarists and the imperialists, raised his reactionary organization the Kouimintang — the Party under which the revolutionary struggle was being carried on.

The reason for the fight over the right to claim title to the Kouimintang is because it is the special organizational form under which the revolution developed in China; an organization within which were united for the common aim of an anti-imperialist struggle the various classes in China. Within the Kouimintang the various groups pursued their special aims. The Communists, because of the fact that they are the vanguard of the proletariat, because they represented an independent force, a special class, always reserved the right of criticism of the shortcomings and waverings of other elements within the Kouimintang. in fact it is only such conditions that Communists can unite with any other group because to abandon the right of criticism is to abandon the revolutionary struggle, to give up the struggle for the organization by the working class of the revolutionary movement and turn it over to the less stable elements who would lead it to disaster.

It is the special historical significance of the Kouimintang, its great importance as a political factor in the country that made it imperative for the Communists to fight against any attempt to use its name and traditions for counter-revolutionary purposes. It is this fact also that made ridiculous the demands of the opposition elements in the All-Union Communist Party (Trotsky, Radek & Co.) that the Communists in China leave the Kouimintang. To do so would have played directly into the hands of the agents of the imperialists.

* * *

WHEN Chiang Kai-shek went over into the camp of the counter-revolution it was not difficult to perceive the necessity for a decisive break with him. Not only was he denounced, but it was recognized by every Communist that to even discuss the healing of the breech with him and the national bourgeoisie that he represented would be a betrayal of the revolution. No compromise was possible with these cut-throats.

But after the apostacy of Chiang the Communists within the Wuhan (Hankow) government were so fearful of further struggles within the Kouimintang that the submerged their revolutionary demands and permitted the remaining agents of the bourgeoisie within the government to pave the way for delivering the movement into the hands of its enemies. When the majority in the government of Wuhan permitted Fang Yu-hsiang, the so-called christian general, to negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek they should have been openly repudiated by the Communists because to compromise in any way with Chiang and those of the former right wing of the Kouimintang who had seceded could result only in betrayal. The conference between the feudal militaristic generals resulted in the two of them uniting against the revolution. This second betrayal was followed by the defection of General Tang Shen-yi who dispatched a telegram to the Wuhan government demanding that they drive out the Communists, which was a prelude to an open attack upon the workers.

While these events were taking place the Communist leaders were beating time and completely neglecting to utilize their positions in the government to take decisive action against the wavering elements—the spies and semi-spies of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang.

The Communist Central Committee should have used its influence within the government to force it to encourage the agrarian revolution; to arouse to action tens of millions of peasants, arm as many of them as possible, disarm the enemies of the revolution and proceed in the midst of the fiercest civil war to build up a new army—an army composed of the revolutionary workers and peasants that could establish and safeguard a class government that could realize the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants.

* * *

THE failure to act decisively against the traitors in the Wuhan government is one of the most colossal blunders in the whole history of the revolutionary movement. It tremendously aids the imperialists who finance the counter-revolution (this fact needs no proof for the simple reason that all revolutionists know that without support from the imperialists no serious danger could be encountered from the national bourgeoisie). Instead of strengthening and consolidating its own organization as the best guarantee for the success of the revolution the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China forgot these tasks and completely identified itself with the other elements of the government. So afraid was that committee of offending its associates in the united front that it forgot its own revolutionary duty to the working class. It was warned against such errors by the last plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International but did not correct them.

Especially was the Central Committee criminally negligent in its revolutionary duty when the Wuhan government permitted, in fact sanctioned, the disarming of the trades unions and other workers' organizations. Instead of silently permitting this monstrous crime against the revolution to be carried out the Communist leaders should have denounced the government and exposed their former associates before the masses and demanded that the armed workers disperse them. Such decisive action would have brought about the capitulation of the wavering, unstable elements of the Wuhan government and enabled the Communists, in the name of the workers, peasants and small bourgeoisie, to carry on a definitely revolutionary policy against the feudal militarists as well as the military agents of the compradores and the imperialists.

Of course it goes without saying that immediate open warfare against the combined enemy forces was impossible. The presence of the imperialist forces makes such action exceedingly difficult and implies long and careful preparation. But the Communists can, even now, without Wuhan, carry on a revolutionary struggle, by striving to develop to the highest possible point the peasant insurrections through working toward an extension of the "red spear" organizations, and other armed peasant fighting units. These organizations could be united with the workers organizations, the revolutionary army units and other organs that could be mobilized against the counter-revolution. While it was not possible openly to fight the imperialists and their agents it was possible to carry on agitation for mutiny within the ranks of the counter-revolutionary armies.

* * *

THE failure of the leadership of the Chinese Party properly to carry out the united front again emphasizes the dangerous illusion that people who have fought side by side with us in other battles not involving the proletarian struggle for power should not be treated as enemies at the first false move. Many comrades imagine that our associates in united front manouvers should be given plenty of time in which to retreive themselves and cannot understand that it may and frequently is quite possible and necessary to work side by side with certain elements one day and be forced to crush them the next day. To deal softly with such elements may be gentiemanly and irreproachable from the standpoint of such bourgeois illusions as good fellowship and courtesy, but it is utterly unpardonable in a revolutionist.

In the development of a revolutionary struggle the line between a correct Leninist position and opportunism must be correctly perceived. To yield to opportunism, to evade the fight against one's former associates, when they no longer go forward on the road to revolution, is objectively a betrayal of the struggle. Inaction, a negative attitude, can do as much and frequently more harm to the revolution as action in the interest of the counter-revolution, because the inaction of leaders paralyzes the action of the masses who in case of open betrayal of the revolution would furiously revolt.

DRAMA

Florence Stern and Dorsha Head Program Benefit Daily Worker

Florence Stern, distinguished American violin virtuoso, has just been engaged to play for the gigantic Carnival and Fair which the DAILY WORKER is offering to the New York Workers at Pleasant Bay Park, Saturday and Sunday, July 23 and 24. Miss Stern needs no introduction to American music lovers, having appeared in the important music halls and concert stages of the United States, Canada and Europe.

She has just returned to New York City after a very successful tour out of town and is now busily engaged preparing her programs for the Fall, when she expects to play at Carnegie Hall, and Town Hall.

Among the many valuable letters sent to this artists by world renowned musicians commending her rare talent, Florence treasures one from Professor Leopold Auer, her teacher during the period, which states: "After having repeatedly listened to you, I take great pleasure in stating that you are one of the most extraordinary violin geniuses that ever came to my personal notice. . . ."

Dorsha, celebrated everywhere as a dancer of the first rank, will also be heavily featured on the program. At present negotiations are in progress with Matesevich for his services.

The DAILY WORKER expects a crowd of about 10,000 at this unique affair. Interesting aids shows, the sort that characterize the amusement parks at Coney Island, and other places, sporting events, vaudeville de luxe, and dancing will comprise the remaining events at the Carnival.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

England and the United States will ever engage in a way with each other. Yet both powers are building battleships against each other. Now, ambassador Gibson is going to ask the British delegates to give up their naval bases along the American coast and the Panama canal in return for a concession on the question of gun calibre.

Two New Air Routes.

WASHINGTON, July 18. — The post office department announced today the establishment of two new air mail routes, as follows: 1.—Atlanta to New Orleans, via Birmingham and Mobile; 2.—Memphis to St. Louis.

Bids for both will be opened on August 18th.

The contract for carrying air mail between Key West and Havana, Cuba was awarded today to the Pan-American Airways of New York. The company bid 40½ cents a pound.

FLORENCE STERN



The brilliant violinist will be one of chief features at the Carnival and Fair next Saturday and Sunday.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30 — GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $3.30. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

The MATING SEASON
A SOPHISTICATED FARCE
SELWYN West 42 St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Districts: The Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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500,000 DEMAND PROBE IN SACCO MEET BREAK-UP

Write Liberties Union; Hit at Right Wing

Scoring the Civil Liberties Union's "investigation" of the break up of the Sacco - Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square a week ago the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing 500,000 workers met at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Friday night and unanimously demanded a fair and thoro investigation of the affair.

The resolution, a copy of which has been sent to the Civil Liberties Union, was introduced by Rose Baron, acting secretary of the Emergency Committee.

Denounce Right Wing Tactics.

Representatives of various organizations affiliated with the Emergency Committee denounced the tactics of the right wing and socialists which had resulted in the break-up of the meeting by the police.

Roger Francoeur, representing the Industrial Workers of the World, denounced the right wing for sabotaging the fight of American labor for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Other organizations which hit at the tactics of the right wing were the United Council of Workingclass Housewives and Local 41, of the I. L. G. W. U., John J. Ballam was chairman of the meeting.

Text of Letter.

The text of the letter sent to the Civil Liberties Union follows:

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing 500,000 organized workers, at its fourth session on July 15th, held at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th St., has instructed me to send the following letter—to your committee in answer to the statement made by your special committee of three appointed to investigate the breaking up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration on Thursday, July 7, at Union Square.

"1.—Your investigation committee has made no effort and did not consult us as one of the factors interested in the demonstration about the facts concerned.

"2.—Your committee failed to even mention the fact that the socialists officially in charge of the demonstration called upon the police to break up the demonstration.

"3.—Your committee entirely ignored the fact that the Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti was responsible for whatever happened at the demonstration, by its policy of keeping a large section of organized labor of this city and particularly those elements that have taken the initiative and have been the most consistent fighters for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Such action could not but lead to what took place—a spontaneous demand on the part of the audience to head from its leaders. The Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti had accepted our co-operation and agreed to work with us jointly in the Union Square demonstration. This was later withdrawn at the insistence of Abraham Shiplecoff, who dominated the conference because of the fact that his group and the Forwards promised to finance the demonstration. Your committee, however, in its findings fails to mention the role played by the Socialists and furthermore makes no mention of the action of the police.

Not Keeping, With Principles.

"It seems to us not in keeping with the principles of the American Civil Libertias Union that Norman Thomas, representing the Socialist Party, shall be made chairman of such an investigation committee while the other working class political party and the other left wing organizations involved were not even given an opportunity to appear before the committee. Since the Socialist Party is involved and the Communists are also charged with responsibility for breaking off the demonstration, we request that either both of these parties or none shall be represented on the committee.

"We request that the American Civil Liberties Union reconsider the findings of its committee in view of the above facts stated and in view of the earlier statement made by Arthur Garfield Hays, which was in harmony with the views expressed above, and that a new committee be appointed to investigate the entire matter and fix responsibility. The Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee will co-operate in every way possible with your committee."

Plan Survey of U. S. Traffic Conditions

The traffic conditions of all cities having a population of more than 50,000 will be surveyed by nearly a hundred committees appointed by the American Engineering Council, according to Dean Dexter S. Kimball, of Cornell University, who is president of the Council.

The object of the investigation, according to Dean Kimball, "is to determine what signs, signals and markings will best facilitate traffic and increase safety."

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rothenberg Sustaining Fund?

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR'S RELATIONS LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE BOARD LABOR AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Legal Crocodiles Fight Wage Raise For Rail Clerks

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press)

CHICAGO, (FP) July 18.—In the English room of the Congress hotel in Chicago is being enacted daily a mean and sorry spectacle of which prosperous industrial America has no reason to be proud. Keen railroad lawyers of the Illinois Central are seeking to beat the underpaid clerks of this rich transportation system out of a small increase in wages. The Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks is defending the men's contention.

In the luxuriously upholstered chairs on the platform behind the long tables sits the board of arbitration, loaded as usual against the workers under the practical operation of the Watson-Parker law. The brotherhood named 2 arbitrators, the railroad 2 and the remaing 2 are the so-called neutrals, stacked according to prediction in favor of the road.

The Missing Neutrals.

The law provides for the neutrals to be agreed upon by the other arbitrators, but the railroads in almost every case thus far have fixed matters so that no agreement upon neutrals has been possible. They have done so because in that case the neutrals are appointed, under the law, by the permanent railroad mediation board. And this board gets its jobs and its wages through appointment from President Coolidge.

In the present wage case the brotherhood submitted names of well-known men of the capitalist class, experienced in arbitration and even slightly biased, perhaps in favor of the railroad. The I. C. would not hear of any of them but offered instead the most reactionary bank presidents in Chicago, bloodsuckers who weep every time a worker gets a penny increase in his pay envelope. The brotherhood reluctantly preferred to take its chances with Cal Coolidge's board.

Enormous Profits.

Railway clerks throughout the United States averaged in 1926 an annual wage of $1,600. The Illinois Central made a profit in that year of $26,202,012. Yet this giant carrier sends its principal lawyer, Solicitor-General Burch of Memphis, before the arbitration board to try by petty higgling and wrangling to prevent its employes from sharing a little more in the immense returns they help to produce.

It would be embarrassing for comfortable America, if its comfortable upper crust cared, to see the pale undernourished clerks in the witness chair scarcelingly cross examined by the expensively togged out railroad lawyers, trained by years of practice of early afternoon golf or by long weekends of yachting.

"You say your monthly family expenditures are $175?" Attorney Burch shot at a clerk from Mattoon, Ill. "Please let us have the details. Tell us how the $175 was spent."

The Old Mortgage.

"You say you own your own home," Burch asked a little later. "How big is the lot and what did you pay for it?" He was told the lot had been bought 35 down and $5 a month and that the modest little home that sheltered man and wife and 5 children had a $2800 mortgage on it.

Another witness this corporation lawyer tried to reduce to the status of a robot, a mere hand hardly worth the $1,800 he earned if he were allowed to toil every working day of the year.

The Railway Clerks are asking a flat increase of 10 cents an hour for all the Illinois Central employes in their classification. As the arbitration agreement states that the increase, if any, is to take effect on the following payday the railroad is stalling the case along to ward off any tapping of its $26,000,000 profits as long as possible. The government you see, pays the expenses of this hearing in the gilded hotel room with its paneled walls and tapestry decoration, overlooking Michigan Avenue and the lake.

Herrick Resting After Operation.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Ambassador Myron T. Herrick was reported today recovering nicely from a minor operation at Cleveland hospital. He has been advised by physicians to take no part in the ceremonies scheduled for August 1st, in honor of himself and Colonel Charles Lindbergh.

Crew is Saved.

SANTIAGO, Chile., July 18.—The captain and twelve men comprising the crew of the Peruvian vessel Barkdale, which was wrecked on June 24, were rescued today by the Chilian naval vessel Purvenir, Cesar Pinto Arenas, the Captain of the Porvenir advised today. The Barkdale was wrecked when enroute from Hullen to Callao, Peru.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PASSAIC LABOR CHAUTAUQUA PEPS UP UNIONS; MAY ARRANGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PATERSON

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press.)

PASSAIC, N. J., July 18.—With fife and drum corps and the gayest of labor actors and singers the Labor Chautauqua is winning the hearts of Passaic and pepping up the trade unions that were slumping with unemployment.

This new method of entertainment-education — alternating serious speeches with laugh-bringing skits and dances and songs—is being given a successful 7-day trial for the first time in an eastern industrial city. Paul W. Fuller, who originated the Labor Chautauqua in the soft coal fields of central Pennsylvania, is in charge, under the general direction of the Workers' Education Bureau and the Passaic Trades and Labor Assembly.

Plan Paterson Chautauqua.

"The New Jersey State Federation of Labor cannot be too grateful to Brother Fuller for bringing this form of mass education to our workers," said Hugh Riley, state labor secretary, on the third night. Riley, in an enthusiastic speech, prophesied a stirring revival of trade union organization in the East as the result of the series of chautauquas he will help Fuller to stage in other cities.

The silk city of Paterson will probably be chosen for the next chautauqua. Here also is the open shop Wright Aeronautical Co. that turned out the engines that propel Lindbergh and the other pioneer air birds over the Atlantic. So low are the wages at the air craft factory that the mechanics have to be imported from outside. Few Paterson machinists will work for the Wright prices.

As a symbol of friendliness from the city that jailed and slugged the textile workers when their union was born in the long strike of last year, the mayor of Passaic gave the welcoming address at the opening chautauqua session. Mayor McGuire, who held office during the higgling, has given place to John J. Roegner, who lauds the American Federation of Labor, and urges bigger and better organization, for bigger wages and better working conditions.

"This Labor Chautauqua" sounds the death knell of company unionism in Passaic," said Fuller, amid cheers. Norman Thomas, who was arrested in the 1926 strike, took the platform the second night to the tune of applause. He urged the workers to strengthen their local unions in the Botany and Forstmann & Huffmann mills. A. J. Muste and Clinton S. Golden, dean and business manager of Brookwood Labor College, carried the same message. James Starr spoke for the United Textile Workers, of which he is vice-president; Secretary Connelly for the Paterson machinists and William Smith, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, whose girls' chorus was one of the hits of the affair, said his organization would aid the next chautauqua with membership assessments, if necessary.

Union Membership Increases.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and many other labor leaders are expected to speak in the four days that remain. Bands lead the crowds afternoon and evenings to the big auditorium of Public School 12 and hundreds are turned away as the halls packs. Veteran unionists who were afraid Fuller was engaging too large a hall are now asking why he didn't get a still bigger one.

Scores are being signed up in the unions. The Chautauqua is holding the line till the busy season starts in August.

Chicago Labor Notes

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) July 18.—Four railroad labor hearings, an approach to traction arbitration and the breakdown of symphony orchestra negotiations are the high points of Chicago labor history the past week. The rail hearings are partly arbitration and partly mediation and involve wage and agreement questions of the locomotive fireman, railway clerks, maintenance of way men and Pullman porters.

The porters are bringing up the only national case. It is a plea to have the Brotherhood of Sleeping Porters & Maids, the bonafide union they have formed, the only one recognised by the mediation board as the legitimate spokesman of the employes in place of the Pullman company union they have set up in the Representation plan. The other cases are either regional or confined to a single railroad system.

* * *

The lockout of 5 unions by the White (Regan) Printing House remains substantially the same since it settled down to a sub-rudimentary two months ago. The metal polishers on strike at the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. and the union toolmakers locked out there are on the eve of a settlement which is scheduled to be worked out in the next few days. The union streetcar men who have taken a strike vote that would tie up all Chicago surface and elevated lines are about to arbitrate for a wage increase and better conditions.

The only definite new break in relations between labor and capital is the announcement that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra would disband rather than pay its 90 union musicians $100 a week. The Illinois Local 10, American Federation of Musicians, has heard reports that a new orchestra company will be organized that will meet the men's demands.

Labor sports seem more interesting to the unions than more serious matters these days, as shown by the entry of close to 300 labor athletes in the track and field meet of the Labor Sports Union. The 2-day meet opens in Electric Park, Kedzie and Gulf Coast longshoremen's district, but no action has come.

However, the longshoremen's union is still a strong fighting force on the Gulf, said Dreyer, despite the open spots at Pensacola, Mobile and some smaller places. Its power is felt through all the Texas ports and it is also a considerable factor at New Orleans. The union scale is for 80 cents an hour, whereas Pensacola pays only 70 cents and Mobila 60 cents.

By unanimous vote the convention agreed to support an organization campaign on the Pacific Coast, where the open shop and the "fink hall" rules in all the leading ports except Tacoma, Washington. W. T. Morris, president of the Tacoma lumber handlers' local and also of the Tacoma Central Labor Council told how the I. L. A. had been shoved out of Seattle, Portland, San Pedro in the last few years.

Men are hired through the "fink hall," or central employment (blacklist) agency, maintained by the shipowners and the stevedoring bosses. Seattle has, in conjunction with the "fink hall" plan, a company union or waterfront association, that was devised by a smooth individual who has since won a fellowship from Harvard University to give him the latest ware to work out more such schemes.

The strongest line of the union is on the eastern coast, in the Atlantic Coast district that runs from Cape Hatteras to Halifax. In the big port of Philadelphia the union has recently taken in most of the longshoremen and obtained a working arrangement with the employers. Norfolk, New York and Boston show varying strength. Its weakest districts are the west coast and the Great Lakes. In the latter waterfront division the United States Steel Corporation is a determined enemy, though the union is still in action. One of the decisions of the convention gave the incoming executive board power to work for more strength and unity on the lakes by bringing together, if possible, a Chicago longshoremen's local with the other tugmen's locals with which it is at loggerheads.

Poisoned By Grape Soda.

Five people are at Coney Island Hospital suffering from what hospital attaches described as alcoholic poisoning after drinking the contents of a quart bottle of grape soda purchased for 15 cents in a store at West 24th Street and Railroad Avenue.

RAILWAY WORKERS IN MANY COUNTRIES DENIED THE RIGHT TO DECLARE STRIKES

By ESTHER LOWELL.

Railway workers in many European countries are virtually denied the right to organize effective unions, the International Transport Workers' Federation has told the world's international labor conference at Geneva. Printed copies of the I. T. F. memorandum have been sent to unions in the United States.

Right of association for lawful purposes is granted railwaymen with other workers in the labor charter in the Versailles peace treaty, the I. T. F. points out. But like other clauses of that document, it is ignored by many countries which signed. The labor conference meets under treaty provisions in connection with the League of Nations.

American railway workers do not have the specific legal restrictions of European nations against organizing but they face the injunction. Rail shopmen in this country learned in 1922 that a federal judge could practically outlaw a transport strike and break unions when Judge Wilkerson granted his infamous order.

Through the I. T. F., 37 railwaymens' unions in 28 countries put their claims up to the Geneva labor conference. About 1,200,000 railway workers are represented in the demands for freedom of the individual to join what union he chooses; for freedom of the organization to run itself; and for freedom of collective action—no hindrance to striking.

State operation or control of railroads is not denied by the employes' demands, the I. T. F. states. Disputes are often intensified on such roads, the memorandum explains, because of the influence of private industry on such projects. Even though railestrikes inconvenience the general public more than most strikes, this should not be a reason for limiting the bargaining power of rail workers by denying them the strike weapon, says the I. T. F.

Numerous instances of restrictions on rail workers are cited in the I. T. F. Memorandum. Queen Marie's Roumania, for instance, denies railwaymen and civil servants the right to organize. Neighboring Italy also recognizes only the nationalist or yellow union and Hungary only the Christian Social union. Lithuania and Italy do not permit free organization at all.

Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Bulgaria, Luxemburg, Sweden are some of the nations practically denying railwaymen the right to strike. Railwaymen are subject to military mobilization in case of strike in Poland, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Luxemburg and Bulgaria. Belgium used this power in the 1922 strike. Bulgaria called even women rail workers to the colors in its 1919-20 strike.

Balkan countries particularly persecute workers for joining unions or any but the yellow ones where they are endorsed. Cases of workers who have been jailed for pushing unionization or urging rail strikes are given.

When the Dog Barked.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The barking of a pet dog into the transmitter of a telephone here today saved the life of Clarance Smith, an electrician, who admitted to police he attempted to end his life with gas. The dog pulled the telephone receiver off by Miss Isobel Isaacson, an operator overheard the barking and notified Detective Headquarters. A squad found Smith lying on the floor unconscious. He was revived.

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—Robbed of $37,000, the savings of eight years, a veteran actor and his family of five faced starvation today with only twenty cents between them. They were victims of pickpockets.

Cleveland to Hold I. L. D. Picnic on Sunday, August 7

Carl Hacker, Cleveland District Organizer I.L.D. announces that a Cleveland District picnic will be held on Sunday August 7th at the New Case Farm, Stop 24½ Kinman Rd.

A program of sports and entertainment is being arranged by a specially elected committee which will have an entertainment to make within the next ten days.

Comrade Robkoy, specialist on arrangements, has been drafted on the committee and a real live program is assured.

The slogan is: "Something Doing Every Minute."

The picnic ground is new and the latest thing in real country enjoyment. It has a large dance hall which is covered and has hardwood scraped and polished floors in excellent condition. A Union orchestra will be on hand to furnish the music. There are swings, teeter-totters and chutes for the children. In fact, the place has everything necessary to make a pleasant day in the country.

To reach the grounds take Kinsman Rd. car to end of line (E. 154th Street) then take I. L. D. bus which will be waiting at that point. If by auto, go straight out Kinsman Rd. to stop 24½. Directions signs will be placed along the road.

Former Head of I. L. A. Now Union's Chief Antagonist

One of the first encounters facing Joseph P. Ryan, new president of the International Longshoremen's Ass'n may be with an earlier chieftain of the organization, W. O'Connor, now chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board.

Delegates to the longshoremen's convention just concluded in Beethoven Hall, New York, heard the story of the vicious company union at Pensacola, Florida, to which the Shipping Board is giving support. The "stevedore local," as it is called, levies its dues in a peculiar way. Whenever a ship comes in for loading or unloading every longshoreman on board is taxed 75 cents by the company union.

Every possible pressure has been put on O'Connor, says Michael Dwyer, president of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen's district, but no action has come.

However, the longshoremen's union is still a strong fighting force on the Gulf, said Dwyer, despite the open spots at Pensacola, Mobile and some smaller places. Its power is felt through all the Texas ports and it is also a considerable factor at New Orleans. The union scale is for 80 cents an hour, whereas Pensacola pays only 70 cents and Mobila 60 cents.

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SEWAGE-POLLUTED BEACHES MENACE TO N. Y. WORKERS

Breed Typhoid, Claims Comfissioner Harris

New York workers constantly risk [illegible] when they go bathing to escape the sweltering heat of the city. This is the result of a survey of bathing beaches made by Health Commissioner Harris.

More than 550 out of the 555 miles of New York's waterfront is polluted and unfit for bathing, according to Health Commissioner Harris. Some of the beaches are little better than open sewers and hundreds of New York workers who use them during the hot spells lay themselves open to attacks of typhoid, sinusitis, mastoid infections, and a number of other contagious diseases. More than 900 cases of typhoid fever were directly traced last year to bathing in polluted waters.

Beaches Are Open Sewers.

More than one billion gallons of polluted sewer water, containing waste matter, are poured daily into the tidal waters of the city. In addition quantities of garbage as well as refuse and oil are dumped into the water by ships.

Even Coney Island, the most popular beach for New York workers, is pronounced unsafe by the Health Commissioner. Beaches, like Manhattan and Brighton, that charge higher rates and are more or less inaccessible to workers are pronounced unsafe by Commissioner Harris.

Party Activities

East Pittsburgh—Scott Nearing will address a meeting of Westinghouse workers on the subject "The Fight for China" on Friday, July 22nd at 8 p. m. at Hungarian Hall, Beech Street, East Pittsburg.

* * *

Detroit, Mich. — Scott Nearing will speak in Detroit for the last time Sunday, July 24th at the "Hands Off China" and the "Soviet Union" before his trip to these two countries. The p ic cipocreedwsinlIA5)vIiAthea The picnic proceeds will go to establish a summer camp for the Young Pioneers.

A joint committee of the Young Workers League and the South Slavonic Workers Club with the active assistance of the Party is making all arrangements which will include sports, amusements and refreshments of all kinds. Fifteen lambs will be roasted in the barbecue style to feed the multitudes.

Woodland Grove Park is an excellent place to visit

Join the Navy and See the Cooler

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Wherever the unsettled mind pauses in crowds—Union Square, the Battery, or Madison Park; multi-colored navy enlistment posters are to be found. "Uncle Sam Wants You!" or "Let The Navy Train You!" Enticing lithographs (New York's a tough burg when a guy's out of work) showing the cool spray of the surf on the beach at Waikiki, another showing a couple of hula-hula girls stacking a basketful of shredded wheat (the dames look fat and wilted on Fourteenth St.).

* * *

More alluring scenes all of which originate in the fertile imagination of the navy's advertising artist. The frigid coolness of a Chinese temple with a couple of pig-tailed coolies unobtrusively watching the proceedings, then another—a group of U. S. sailors garbed in cool tropical whites, watching a gang of Haitians sweating, stripped naked under a broiling equatorial sun (contrast—no hard work in the navy)—still another—a group of officers and men taking in the sights at Guam (idea to be conveyed—no social distinctions in the navy, just one big happy family), many posters, many slogans, and every now and then some hungry worker enlists. But what really happens after his enlistment. Let's see!

* * *

"THE NAVY OFFERS YOU A POSITION FOR LIFE."

—That's what Captain Ridley McLean, U. S. N., says in a remarkably frank book called The Bluejackets Manual (you get one free when you join) and it has a foreword written by the secretary of the navy. Says the doughty captain on page 13 of the aforesaid manual, "Few men realize the full value of a 'position for life' . . . as far as actual pay is concerned, a man who behaves himself and tries to get ahead, is much better off in the service than out of it."

What is meant by "behaves himself"? Simply this. Obey every order, rule and regulation contained in the manual—it has only 807 pages! For the slightest infraction of a rule your pay is docked. And any gob will tell you it's a physical impossibility to keep "a clean slate."

* * *

I quote from the valiant captain's opus thruout. "Neglect of duty. Offenses under this classification may vary in nature from minor cases—such, for example, as 'late at muster,' or 'slow in sweeping down'—to neglecting to close water-tight doors when it is your duty to do so." There are hundreds of rules which may be broken and for every infraction there is an appropriate punishment.

* * *

Ten minutes are allowed to "stow hammocks" after reveille. If more is taken you get "on report." Neglect of duty. If you smoke after "turn to"—more neglect of duty. "Smoking in any part of the ship during divine service is forbidden"—another offence. "Men are not permitted to write on the life lines." "No person in the navy shall act as a correspondent for a newspaper or a periodical." Letters to newspapers complaining of conditions on board ship comes under this ruling. More infractions—more punishments. "Whistling is never permitted on board ship." Buckets must be put in one place, scrubbing brushes in another, if they swap places some poor gob is out of luck. Hundreds and hundreds of rules; every rifle means a possible infraction.

* * *

"YOU'RE IN THE NAVY NOW"

With almost every infraction of a rule comes punishment and the less of pay. When you are tried by a "deck court" or a summary court-martial the inevitable loss of pay is included in the punishment. Well may the gob dolefully sing,

"You're in the navy now,
You're not behind a plow,
You'll stay and watch
You —— of a ——,
You're in the navy now."

Punishment in the navy may be assigned in four different ways, says Captain McLean on pages 21-22 of the manual:

"1. The captain is authorized to assign certain punishments; as a rule, these are sufficiently severe to punish minor offences only."

"2. Deck Courts.—If the captain thinks you ought to get more severe punishment than he is authorized to assign, but that your case is not sufficiently serious for a summary court martial, he may order a deck court. Such a court is not authorized to assign more severe punishment than 20 days confinement and 20 days loss of pay.

"3. If your offence is still more serious, the captain orders you to be tried by a summary court-martial. Such a court can sentence you to 30 days' solitary confinement and to loss of three months' pay, or to a bad conduct discharge."

"4. In case of a very serious offence, the commander-in-chief or secretary of the navy may order a general court-martial. As a rule this court-martial sentences a guilty person to imprisonment at hard labor, loss of pay and dishonorable discharge. The prison term may vary from six months to any number of years," depending upon the offence."

* * *

"The prison term may vary to any number of years." Gone tha bright hued pictures of Honolulu—no taking it easy where the Chinese temple bells call at evenide—no white "ducks" or an aristocratic pith helmet taking in the sights at Colon or Balboa. For an infraction of the rules, instead you may find yourself in a navy cooler doing "ten years hard."

And once you have been sentenced there is no appeal. For as Captain McLean says, a court-martial is the highest military bar, "no one, not even the president, can order it to reverse a decision. An approving authority can mitigate its punishment, but can neither commute nor increase it."

* * *

The navy is such a swell institution that the desertion laws are almost barbaric in their intensity. Of course the posters down at Battery Park were all the bunk, sure they were. Swabbing a deck or stoking in a coal hole that would sear the lining of your lungs—"Learn a Trade and See the World." Yeah. From the dirty end of a port-hole.

Listen to McLean. "Few men realize how frequently deserters are captured . . . owing to the increased reward which has been offered 30 per cent of the men who desert are either captured or voluntarily surrender. Many times deserters are captured by the civil service men (who keep up with all deserters) after they have married and have families. These civil police are all over the United States, and many of them live on the rewards which they receive by apprehending deserters."

You see, it's this way, the navy is so anxious for you to have a good time that they'd hate to see you miss all that wonderful fun they promised you down in the tropics and out on the cool surf at Waikiki and listening to the tinkling of the temple bells in some Chinese garden. Why they'd even pay civil service dicks to get you back. . . . There's always a rat low enough to do any dirty job.

* * *

Any added comment to this cold-blooded recital would be superfluous.

Join the navy and see the cooler.

Against the War Danger

The Future War and the Working Class

IV.

By D. MARETZKY.

(Continued.)

Every social system must have a special economic character, must represent a special type of production relations. Every significant "economy" in history must also correspond to a special "policy," a special "concentrated expression." Accordingly, the third line of the chain —wars—can only form a special "continuation" of the given policy, and, according to the epoch and circumstances, can possess only various social sense of class. It is just by the consequent class treatment of the question of war that Marxism and Leninism are distinguished from all bourgeois and petty-bourgeois conceptions of war.

The view that Marx and Engels were opponents of war in general is an opportunist misrepresentation. Only pacifists from the bourgeois and the Social-Democratic camp, ostensible opponents of war, can make Marx and Engels out to be Tolstoians or disciples of Voltaire. This trick of the pacifists is a match for the Social Democratic falsehood that Marx was an opponent of "force" in general and consequently also an "opponent" of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From the standpoint of revolutionary Marxism and Leninism the decisive point is: which class is making war; this must also decide the attitude of the international proletarian revolutionaries towards this or that war. Every effort to group wars only according to characteristics "beyond class," the distinction of wars into "wars of defence" and "wars of attack," into "just" and "unjust," civilized and barbarian wars—can only lead the working class into confusion, to casuistic sophisms, and is at bottom—as was shamefully confirmed by the experience of the years 1914-1918—only a device for deceiving the masses.

Beneficial Wars.

If a war is made by a progressive class against a reactionary one, if a war is made by a revolutionary government against a reactionary power, if a war robs a class of "positions of influence" which impede the development of productive powers, such war will be a paramount progressive factor. Conversely, if a reactionary State makes war upon a revolutionary State, or reactionary States fight for a "redistribution of the world" or if in the then existing, predatory war, against which revolutionaries must fight with all their strength.

Moreover, the bourgeoisie carried on progressive "wars of national emancipation" severed the feudal shackles by force of arms, broke down the petrified barriers of production and thereby "lead the nation forwards." Even today the bourgeoisie of a portion thereof are capable of a certain period of carrying on a "progressive," "just" war in their own countries (namely, those suffering oppression under Imperialism).

An example in recent times, which all will remember: The army of revolutionary China, under bourgeois commanders, directed the turning of the northern military, of the agents and "compradors" of the imperialism of Great Britain, Japan and the United States. A portion of the Chinese bourgeoisie was able during the first phases of development of the revolution to make a revolutionary war against reactionary foreign imperialism.

Chiang Kai Shek, the authorized representative of the Chinese bourgeoisie at this stage of development of the national freedom movement, conducted the revolutionary war of the people against reaction. This is the historic difference between the bourgeois Chinng Kai Shek and, for instance, the Socialist Minister Kerenski, who, in the year 1917, in the name of "fulfillment of duty to the allies," i. e., the entente imperialists incited the Russian soldiers to take the offensive.

The Reactionary Trend.

The revolution in Shanghai, in which Chiang Kai Shek played the part of a Chinese Cavaignac, amounted to an immense social "regrouping of the ranks" in the camp of the national freedom movement and to the going over of the Chinese bourgeoisie to the camp of reaction, a desertion which the Comintern had foreseen and of which they had in their resolutions and instructions warned the Chinese Communists. The shootings in Shanghai in April of 1927 constitute a bloody confirmation in the history of the Chinese revolution whereby the Chinese bourgeoisie cut themselves off from the possibility of taking the leadership in a progressive national war of emancipation.

All Imperialist Wars Reactionary.

The wars, which the present-day imperialists are making, cannot be progressive in the slightest degree; they are reactionary, predatory wars. For Imperialism, per se, Capitalism in a state of decay, is—according to Lenin's statement—a throughly predatory, reactionary system.

"From being a liberator of the nations, which Capitalism was in its fight against feudalism, Imperialistic Capitalism has become the greatest oppressor of the nations. Progressive Capitalism has been converted to reaction; it has developed productive power to such an extent that there remains nothing else for humanity to do bnt adopt Socialism or suffer for years and decades the armed fight of 'great' powers for the artificial maintenance of Capitalism by means of colonies, monopolies, privileges and through national oppression of every kind" (Lenin, From the brochure "Socialism and War.").

Messrs. Scheidemann, Renaudel, Turati and 'the whole of international Social Democracy, which, during the years 1914 to 1918, solicited with such zeal among the working class of devotees of the imperialistic slaughter, committed an unprecedented piece of villany against the literary heritage of Marx in forcing into a radically different setting, into the relations of imperialist war, isolated statements of Engels' concerning the progressive tendencies of the former bourgeois, national wars of emancipation.

The Revolutionary Offensive.

In the presetn epoch of the decline of capitalism a progressive war can be carried on only by the progressive class, by the revolutionary proletariat (a civil war, if the proletariat fights for the possession of power, a class war, if, after the capture of the reins of government, war is carried on against imperialistic armies).

The proletariat organised as a State power may under especially favorable conditions, with the greatest precaution and with the requisite logical rearguard, and, particularly, with a firm alliance of the workers and peasants, and when there exists sharp difference of opinion in the camp of the bourgeoisie, etc.) take up a revolutionary offensive war in aid of the proletariat rising or in open revolt in other countries.

Soviet Union Is Defiant.

The workers' State organized as a State power not only has the right, but is in duty bound, to carry on a revolutionary war of defence when attacked by imperialists. The theory of "non-resistance" in the matter of imperialistic attack would be treachery against the international revolution. The Bolsheviki would be criminals if they did not consolidate the capability of the country of proletarian dictatorship to defend itself. "We have been defenders of the land and country, but such as defend the positions of Socialism," said Lenin.

The Soviet Union must strengthen the military power of the Soviet Union and defend themselves by force of arms and with the utmost energy in case the Soviet Union is attacked by the Imperialists and their Fascist vassals. The Communists of the other countries, as well as the honest workers of the whole world, are in duty bound to lend all their strength and means towards helping the proletarian State in its revolutionary defensive fight.

(To be continued.)

Youths Drown.

Two bodies found floating off Staten Island early yesterday, were later identified as being those of Edward Haynes, 17 years old and his friend, Aloysius Diehl, 16 years old, both of Jersey City.

Diehl was found floating in Prince's Bay, off the foot of Arbutus Ave., Huguenot. The body of Maynard was found in New York Bay off Graham Beach. The youths were drowned while in bathing Sunday.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

My Prison Sun

By DAVID GORDON.

No Homer's rosy-fingered dawn
Designs the prison's heaven;
No rain can ever stop that sun
From rising just at seven.

You'll never find the sun at noon
Shining overhead and hot,
You'll only see a yellow glow
Burning sick above my cot.
No setting sun ensnares my sight
With mystic colors, hues and taints,
Without a warning night-time comes.
My steel-walled cell with darkness paints.

My incandescent prison sun,
Which does not shine from heaven,
From seven eats my eyes; sets nine,
To rise again at seven.

FRENCH PROPAGANDA ABOUT A GERMAN-AUSTRIAN ALIGNMENT

By V. G.

Taking advantage of the precarious situation in Europe and Asia, which threatens again to embroil the French in another war, the Parisian "grand semi-official" French press is raising the scare of a new Mitteleuropa to be realised through an alliance between Germany and Austria. It is strongly suspected that this cry is raised in order to prepare Czechoslovakia to abandon its hostile policy of maintaining high tariff walls against Austria, and it is not at all improbable that behind the propaganda of the French publicists, especially M. Jules Sauerwein, foreign editor of the Parisian "Journal," is the cold hand of Wall Street, whose Austrian investments are endangered because of tariff barriers maintained by bordering states.

Real War Danger Not Touched.

In a labored argument which leaves untouched the real threat of war in Europe—the series of provocations, forgeries and murders against the Soviet Union, accompanying the desperate efforts to build a bloc of reactionary nations against the workers' and peasants' government—Sauerwein depicts the union between Germany and Austria as almost an accomplished fact and draws his ghoulish conclusions therefrom.

In following the arguments of this French journalistic harlot, it is well to keep in mind the fact that only recently he was a visitor in the United States and therefore became more than familiar with the imperialist policy of Wall Street.

In the nine years that Austria has enjoyed as an "independent" nation, according to Sauerwein, she has several times been saved by the League of Nations from complete collapse and ruin, on the express condition that she remain a sovereign state and allow herself to be used as a buffer against the possible encroachments of Germany toward the Adriatic Sea; but that in order to maintain her independence, she must impose upon herself for the future "a regime of restrictions and privations" which no country could be expected to endure if there were any other way.

There are indications, M. Sauerwein thinks, that Austria would consider a union with Germany as a way out, far preferable to her precarious role of sham independence, but such a union could only be achieved in the light of day by the express permission of the League of Nations, in conformity with the Treaty of St. Germain. This the League would be unlikely to grant, particularly in view of the conclusions drained by the allies in 1918, when the Provisional Assembly at Vienna voted for the union of Austria with Germany, and the Germans had already prepared seats at Weimar for the Austrian Deputies. The allies would not hear of such a union, and declared the decision null and void.

Pretends to See Sly Conspiracy.

The only other way to effect a union, then, according to the political mind trained by the allies in 1918, when and subterranean method of achieving a de facto incorporation, "without using that word and without committing any official act; that is to say, by erecting Austria in every way as if it were a province of the Reich." This the wily Austrians have already begun to do. "On Feb. 5th Austria decreed the unification of criminal legislation. A little later came the assimilation of Austrians and Germans in matters of inheritance and guardianship. For several months the uniforms of the army have been identical in the two countries and the commission of the entente has learned that the same regulations and the same method of mobilization will be adopted by both countries in case of conflict. In respect to telegraphic and telephonic communication, the two countries profit from an interior tariff. Again, a cable has been established between Vienna, Prague and Nuremberg. In 1920 the two countries accorded each other in commercial relations the most favored nation treatment. Thanks to arrangements concluded in 1924, 1925 and 1926, the customs weigh has been very easy except for certain materials such as agricultural products and horses, on which Germany maintains very high duties in order to swing to her cause the Austrian peasants, who in general are not very favorable to incorporation. In each branch of production there exist Austro-German cartels. University professors travel from one country to another, belong to the same union and maintain the same pension funds. Dramatic authors, writers and musicians are united in the enjoyment of the privileges in the central syndicate in Berlin."

All these facts, one is led to suppose, are strawa pointing to the gradual absorption of Austria by Germany, culminating in the complete consolidation of 7,000,000 Austrians, an advance of her territory to within 100 kilometers of the Adriatic and to the borders of the Balkan States.

Terrorism Czechoslovakia With Speculations.

"The most troublesome phase of the situation," says M. Sauerwein, is that if the big powers by chance are finally brought to accept incorporation, there will thereafter be no chance of any stability resulting itself on the Continent. Czechoslovakia, completely locked in, would no longer be able to live. Yugoslavia would have her existance menaced by the bastions of Hungary thirsting for revenge and playing on the side of Germany. Italy would be confronted along the entire northern frontier by a neighbor so powerful that it would have no other choice than to wage war or to form a close alliance with large companies of Italians." Sauerwein finally declares that "incorporation means war" and that a remedy must quickly be found if this calamity is to be averted.

This is all very interesting speculation, and it is probable that the barrage of smoke conceals at least a small tongue of flame.

Britain and America Behind Scenes.

It is equally interesting and more to the point to speculate on something which is far more of a foundation in fact—that is the great rivalry of Britain and America throughout the whole world. No one can discuss the realignment of economic and political forces in Europe without taking into consideration the two great imperialisms into consideration. Capitalist political writers of all shades are careful not to mention this dominant factor. Behind all the diplomacy, the manoevering of statesmen, relentlessly proceeds the great economic struggle wherein the Wall Street imperialists strive to align on their side the nations of Europe.

Only last week the United States showed its hand in German-Austrian affairs by a series of loans and commercial treaties. It concluded a "favored nation" commercial treaty with Austria, floated a $30,000,000 loan to Germany based upon agricultural property as security, placed upon the market an additional $4,000,000 loan for the state of Hesse, and at the same time organized a new concern known as the International Germanic trust company for "the financing of commercial intercourse between America and the Central European business world."

Britain, through her dominant position in the league of nations, desperately strives to use her political power derived therefrom against the steady encroachment of American investment capital, but with dubious results. No one doubts her desperation at her predicament and anyone who knows European political and economic conditions can doubt for a moment that this great rivalry politically and economically must finally be tested on the field of mars.

In preparation for this struggle both Britain and America are indulging in provocations against the Soviet Union, because they know that this mighty proletarian power stands as the outpost of the world revolution, an inspiration to the revolutionary forces of the colonial as well as the capitalist countries of the world. The real threat of war is not to be sought as yet because of the internal rivalries of Central Europe, but in the international conspiracy against the Soviet Union.

B. & O. Willard Shows His Hands

By V. G.

The Baltimore and Ohio Plan of Cooperation was to solve all industrial ills. Labor and capital were to be partners in the management of industry. No more strife, no more strikes, no more disagreements. Everything was to be settled across the conference table. The era of good will was to be inaugurated.

Dan Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was one of the foremost exponents of this harbinger of peace and prosperity. And now, that Dan Willard is signed up and to a report made recently by a special committee last week of the Association of Railway Executives, according to "Labor," official organ of the railway unions. Nay, more, Dan Willard was the chairman of this committee, appointed in 1924 to bring in measures designed "to stabilize employment." The report is a violent attack on the 8-hour day, and aims to introduce the 10-hour day, eliminate time and a half for overtime. The slashing is disguised under the pleasant term of a "more flexible working day."

The paragraph which spills the beans is as follows: "If the day could be increased from eight to nine, and even to ten hours, in times of business activity, such a policy would enable the carriers to employ a more uniform force throughout the year and avoid the necessity of laying off or furloughing large numbers of men in times of business recession." Of course, the owners would not consider a proposition to share work in times of depression, so that the burden would not lie too heavily on those who are laid off, as is done now. The logical proposal is the 8-hour day, with special pay for overtime, as now; and no layoffs in slack time, but sharing of work equally among the members. This would take care of the "stabilization of employment," 4thcoat any victimization of workers. But this plan would mean payment for overtime; would mean no unemployed to batter down working" standards; and so the railway companies are opposed.

When the statement appeared, there was considerable protest, and Willard especially had to do some tall explaining. In a letter of May 31st he put it: "We expected such stuff from Rea, (former president of the Pennsylvania R. R.) and Loree (of the Delaware and Hudson); but Willard—we can't understand it."

In an interview with "Labor," Willard explained: "The plan would be for the men to work an extra hour or two each day in rush periods only, instead of forcing the railroads to employ extra men, who have to be discharged at the end of the seasons of increased activity. Adoption, of this arrangement would mean extra money for the men during the periods of increased activity. When business returned to normalcy, the men would only work eight hours a day."

But even this forced attempt to explain away the lengthening of hours with elimination of overtime does not satisfy, for as "Labor" says: "But all the railroad workers agree that if the camel of longer hours once gets his nose into the tent, he never will rest till he takes full possession."

Willard, Apostle of Harmony.

It is not so long ago that Willard was an honored guest at the banquet given by "Labor," the weekly newspaper of the railway unions of the railway labor magazines, in Washington, D. C. The Machinists' Monthly Journal for May, 1927, gives a 5 page account of this dinner, held March 16th at the New Willard Hotel, under the caption "An Interesting Event." It was a typical worker-employer cooperation gathering, with the following speakers: James P. Noonan of the Electrical Workers; Representative George Hnddleston of Alabama (Congressman); William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; Frank McKanna, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carman; former Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania; and last but not least, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

President Green endorsed the scheme of cooperation between the companies and the unions. Willard's speech is given almost completa, taking up two closely printed columns, occupying 3 pages. Another column is given over to the toastmaster's speech, introducing Willard. Remember that this was the first time that a railroad president addressed one of "Labor's" banquets. Willard was praised for cooperation with labor by Mr. Kesting, editor of "Labor," who paid him this tribute: "Wherever railroad workers assemble the name of Dan Willard is spoken with respect and genuine affection. The B. & O. workers have done, for Mr. Willard, their part in transforming a tremendous deficit into a generous surplus." In his speech, after a "superb ovation," Willard referred to his membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as a young man, and then showed how much it meant to the state of mind of the workers to have their suggestions given the proper attention. No mention of the insignificant raise given the men, in proportion to the increased profits; and to the fact that even this raise was offset by changes in shop conditions. Just a wishy-washy speech of glittering generalities. But Willard by his grand stand play of cooperation captured the hearts of a great many railroad workers for a time. The trade union bureaucracy was working hand in hand with Willard. When things went wrong, and the workers clamored for action, the officials of the unions would show the "wonderful progress" of the B. & O. Plan. Dan Willard was held up as the ideal type of railroad executive; as the personification of the worker-employer cooperation plan.

What Means Cooperation?

Willard in his speech says that it began to come to him on his honeymoon, when the shopmen's strike began; and that this led to the B. & O. Plan. But what he fails to mention is that these would have come any strike, if the railway companies had not cut the shopmen's wages repeatedly to a point of desperation. Cooperation was entered into by the machinists, only after official bungling and treachery had weakened the unions and rendered them helpless. And instead of adopting measures to strengthen the unions through organization drives and amalgamation, the union officials bound the union with cords of steel and delivered it over bodily to the companies, as the price for union recognition and continued per capita into the Grand Lodge.

There have been no benefits from this so-called scheme of cooperation. No special wage increases, no special betterment of shop conditions. But rather, improved profits for the company. The plan has been one-sided, of benefit to the company, with the workers making suggestions for improvement in equipment and elimination of waste.

Why the Drive On the 8-Hour Day?

(1) Five of the nine signers of the report for the ten-hour day are from railways that are in the list of the 25 corporations with the largest profits in 1926. These are the Pennsylvania R. R., New York Central, Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and St. Paul R. R.

(2) Railroad dividends for 1926, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce figures, were $330,336,000, which surpassed all previous records.

(3) The average wage of railway employes paid on an hourly basis for 1926 was under $1,600.

In the face of large profits, and a low wage, why the drive for the ten-hour day? The answer is simple. The railway companies wish to increase their profits, and this is one of the means of doing it. On the basis of a struggle between the workers and the employers, it is easily understood. But when one has faith in Dan Willard and his cooperation plan, it cannot be explained, for it is contradictory to the basis of the cooperation plan. The trade union officials supporting the B. & O. plan, especially the officials of the I. A. of M. are confronted with two possibilities—(1) to renounce the worker-employer cooperation plan, and enter into struggle for better conditions, or (2) to help Willard and the other officials to force the plan down the throats of the membership. The I. A. of M. is weak, and that is why the officialdom of the I. A. of M. is weak and passive toward the employers. Only the active resistance of the membership to the introduction of the ten-hour day will defeat the plan.

But Willard's action shows that he used the B. & O. plan to rope the I. A. of M. membere in for the financial gain of his railroad, and that he would throw over the plan and adopt open warfare when it was advantageous to him. He shows that the B. & O. plan is a plan for the B. & O. Company, and not for the workers.

An immediate task for the progressive elements in the I. A. of M. is to conduct a nationwide campaign against the Baltimore and Ohio Plan, linking it up with Willard's advocacy of the ten-hour day.



THAT'S THE AIM of Gladys Roy (above), daredevil stunt flyer, who is going to take off shortly on non-stop flight from New York to the Pacific coast. Above is the machine she will use.

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE SHORTER WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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FULLER PLANS DEATH FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Austrian revolt has been satisfactorily disposed off for the time being and the American tourists agencies that had not anticipated such an unusual diversion as a rebellion when fixing a reasonable rate for the services rendered their customers may demand a bonus. In view of the fact —attested to by practically all capitalist correspondents—that revolution is foreign to the nature of the peace-loving Austrians, and that rare things command a higher price than common things, therefore since one revolution in Austria is worth more on the market than a dozen in Albania, we see no good reason why the American, tourists should not anticipate the wishes of the agencies and kick in without having to be asked.

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IT would seem that a hungry and angry Austrian flies to a lethal weapon with as much alacrity as a poetical Irishman or a dreamy and skeptical Russian. (Read New York Times editorials for confirmation) We were under the impression that an Austrian's idea of heaven is a well bevelled paunch, a stein of beer and a game of pinochle. Revolution for what? It is undoubtedly true that this Austrian did on divers occasions in the past vary the monotony of this peaceful existence by indulging in sundry wars called by his masters for his masters. Still, those were legal wars sanctioned by international usage and part of the political etiquette established by tradition.

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WHO would expect that the Austrian workers would commit such a crime against capitalist etiquette as to do a little shooting on their own and under their own mental steam? The blame must be laid somewhere. So with amazing originality the correspondents with one voice said "Moscow." That seemed to settle it, the how a handful of Communists could send hundreds of thousands to the barricades and on a general strike still leaves the question of blame in the air.

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LEST an attempt at nature, perhaps a clumpsy should add to the general confusion, the cause of the revolt is substantially as follows: The living conditions of the Austrian workers have been growing worse, despite the illusory heaven created for them by their social-democratic leaders. Tho possessing the power to govern the country in the interests of the producing classes the socialist leaders were content to have the workers do the work while the bourgeoisie determined under what conditions.

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FASCISTS murdered workers with impunity and the latest example of government partiality for those murderers was the spark that set fire to the inflammable indignation of the masses. The socialist leaders, following the tactics of the German socialists after the defeat of the Kaiser's army stuck to the masses in order to betray them and butcher the militants. It is true that the Austrian leaders did not have to indulge is such wholesale slaughter as their German prototypes in 1919, but the capitalists will forgive them for this indiscretion. Even murder may be carried to the point where it turns into a boomerang.

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WITH the assistance of the socialists, the Austrian government has succeeded in disorganizing the spontaneous revolt of the workers. Tha socialist machine which has been able to maintain a firm grip on the masses until now, has received the first serious shock since the revolution that overthrew the Hapsburgs. The workers have learned in the fires of revolt the lesson which the Communists have been trying to teach them for several years. It is, that the socialist leaders are allies of capitalism and are as much opposed to social revolution as the employers. This newly-gained knowledge should be it possible to lay the basis for a Communist Party in Austria without which a successful revolution is a utopian dream.

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WHILE guns were barking in beautiful Vienna and the flames of the class struggle were shooting to heaven a comedy was being staged here in America between Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Hungarian minister to the United States and Archduke Leopold of Austria, a grand-nephew of the late emperor Francis Joseph. Leopold is doing odd jobs on Hollywood movie lots and like most actors try-

(Continued on Page Three)

NICARAGUAN ARMY INTACT; MARINES SLEW VILLAGERS

Kellogg Sneers at Cry For Independence

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 19.—A new attempt by the forces of General Sandino to check the raids and depredation of the mixed force of U. S. marines and Diaz constabulary at Ocotal is under way, according to dispatches received here.

The latest news is that the defenders of Nicaragua have cut off and surrounded the marines in the town of Ocotal, and have shot down one of the marine airplanes which had been bombing groups of agricultural workers and sleeping villagers throughout this vicinity under pretext of "preventing troops concentrations."

Soldiers Not Killed.

It appears that the majority of the 309 Nicaragians killed by the invaders in the battle day before yesterday were not armed liberals attacking the town, as the marine commander boasts, but merely sympathizers who cheered a small detachment of the Sandino Nicaraguan liberal or nationalist army when it was surprised by the marines and took position for defense. The liberal army deployed and formed a thin skirmish line, so was not severely cut up even by the bombs dropped from five American airplanes. But the airplane pilots soon shifted their aim, and took for target every dense group of non-combatants they saw, with fearful slaughter.

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Anti-Imperialist Denounced.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The conference here of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League has issued a ringing denunciation of the slaughter in Nicaragua, and brands it "one of the most infamous exhibitions of Imperialism and tyranny in all history."

A resolution has also been introduced into the Pan-American Labor Congress now in session by delegate De la Selva, of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor severely condemning the action of the marines in killing the inhabitants of Ocotal.

Vultures Hover.

The preamble of the resolution referred to press reports of the conflict of Ocotal, how the field was left resembling "a huge graveyard" with vultures hovering over the scores of bodies.

"There does not exist a state of war between the United States and Nicaragua," the resolution set forth, "and there exists no dispute between the people of the United States and the people of Nicaragua."

Workers Slain.

A substantial number of those killed by the Americans, De la Selva asserted, were "members in good standing" of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, who took up arms because of their inability to redress their wrongs through political means.

"And," the document continued, "the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor solemnly declares in this Pan-American Congress that there will be no permanent peace in Nicaragua while intervention lasts, and that the organized workers of Nicaragua are ready to maintain their opposition to American or other foreign intervention in Nicaragua, perfectly conscious of the sacrifice that this implies."

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By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, July 19 (FP). — Dramatically the issue of Yankee imperialism in Latin-America was thrown into the opening session of the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor when a Nicaraguan delegate pledged that his people would "die fighting American marines."

At the close of the session, Salomon de la Selva, of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, rose to his feet and in turbulent flow of Spanish, declared he had just received reports that 300

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JOHN PEPPER, AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PRESIDIUM OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—John Pepper has been selected as the representative of the Workers (Communist) Party of America to the Communist International. As the representative of the American Party he will also be a member of the Presidium of the Comintern. Pepper attended the recent plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern as a delegate of the American Party.



The Defense Can Win Only

If the Party members and sympathizers rush their help. No other means will pull us through. Thus far our case has taken many months. It has dragged through the Magistrate's Court, the Court of Special Sessions, and now the Federal Court is handling it.

Perhaps you are giving way under the long strain. But the bosses and Dollar Patriots, and the Federal Government, are not tiring. On the contrary they are bringing new pressure to bear upon our paper, and new forces are being mobilized in order to destroy it. The bosses have just begun to fight.

But in spite of the strikes and many other demands which are being made upon us, in spite of the severe pressure which is being brought to bear upon the Party and the left wing, we will show that no matter how long the fight lasts, the ruling class will not succeed, in destroying our paper. Already the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND Certificates have been placed into the hands of our loyal comrades and supporters. Everywhere they are being received eagerly. We are looking forward to the opportunity to publish in The DAILY WORKER, the name of the first comrade, who sells a full book of certificates. Will you be the first?

British Soldiers and Police Murder a Group of Natives of India

SIMLA, Punjab, British India, July 19.—Three natives were killed and more than a score seriously wounded today when a body of British soldiers and police sought to disperse a crowd that had congregated.

The policy of the imperialist marauders in this part of India is to prevent even a small number of people congregating for fear of outbreaks against them. The crowd, numbering perhaps forty, did not disperse fast enough so a volley was fired point-blank into their midst, killing and wounding more than half of them.

This sort of terror rages through all the interior and the masses everywhere are seeting with discontent.

Seize Political Boss In Hotel Drug Raids

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19.—Five hotels and rooming houses were raided, twenty-six persons were arrested, and drugs valued at $60,000 seized here today. Federal, county and city authorities joined in the raids.

Among those arrested was George Stoess, political leader of the Third Ward and alleged proprietor of the Brevlin Hotel, one of the places raided. Two women were among the prisoners taken. Hundreds along the boardwalk watched the raiders, most of the places entered being just off the famous sea promenade.

State Servant Suicides.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., July 19.—Ernest E. Rieker, 32-year old South Langhorne, Pa., resident, and former New Jersey State employee committed suicide in the county jail here last night, where he was awaiting trial on a double charge of murder. The body was discovered this morning by jail attendants.

CHIANG SEARCHES SHIP OF U. S. S. R.; MAKING ARRESTS

Insurrection Spreading In South China

SHANGHAI, July 19. — Chinese military authorities under Chiang Kai-shek together with white Russians raided today the steamer Henley chartered by the Soviet Commercial Fleet Syndicate before she left for Vladivostok.

Seven Soviet Union citizens were taken from the steamer; among them were several who had worked for a long time with the Nationalist Armies and advisers and were returning to the Soviet Union. Chinese passengers were also taken from the steamer, one of them a woman. All prisoners were immediately handcuffed. The Soviet citizens and Chinese were taken by a motor boat into the Chinese city.

Look For Borodin.

Those in charge of the illegal search stated several times they were looking for Borodin. All day today, beginning in the early morning, rumors have been afloat here that Borodin was due to arrive.

The Soviet consulate has taken steps to release those who were arrested. The steamer is detained here.

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New Rising In Canton.

CANTON, July 19.—The insurrectionary movement has arisen again in the Shaokwang district (Kwangtung).

The Canton Military Command has dispatched troops with artillery to put down the uprising. The police have raided the students' boarding house attached to Sun Yat-sen University and have arrested many students.

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People Hate Chiang.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The China Weekly Review, discussing the possibility of a decisive struggle of Nanking against the Wuhan government says: "Chang Kai-shek may group and arranges for himself the Chinese Merchants and Bankers, and win the moral support of foreigners. However, his weakness consists in that he cannot count on the support of the peasants and workers who are organizing rapidly, and actually make up the larger part of the Chinese political organizations. As regards the

(Continued on Page Two)

Sacco and Vanzetti Do Not Eat; Determined to Die to Escape Tortures

BOSTON, July 19.—The Sacco-Vanzetti hunger strike continues. In their cells in the Cherry Hill section of the Charlestown prison, the condemned workers have refused all food since last Sunday.

Unless a favorable decision is handed down soon, it is feared that the men will not live long without food as they are in weakened condition due to their seven year confinement.

At breakfast yesterday Sacco refused all food and Vanzetti wetted his mouth with some black coffee.

News that the strike has been in progress for four days Warden Hendry confirmed the fact of its existence.

OHIO OPEN SHOP COAL OPERATION ENTIRELY FAILS

New York Coal Co. Has Few Scabs Cleaning Up

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 19.—Open shop coal operation, which mine owners threatened for the middle of July, has resulted in a complete failure. Miners who went without orders from their officials in a body to Big Run, twelve miles south of Bellaire, to picket No. 3 mine of the Rail and River Coal Company returned today, reporting the company was not trying to mine any coal.

This was one of the concerns which took part in the ultimatum of several weeks ago, that if the miners' union did not settle on a basis of a wage reduction, the mines would be opened and run by strike-breakers.

The only coal company which is making a gesture at operation with scab labor is the New York Coal Co. Miners are picketing their workings at Lehrig and at Mine No. 3, at Buchwel. No coal is being mined at these places, but some men are cleaning out the mines.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

ADVISORY COMMISSION AUXILIARY FRAME-UP BODY; BULLY DEFENSE WITNESSES; TERRORIZE MRS. SACCO

No Attention Paid to Madeiros' Confession; Boston Aristocrats Bloodthirsty

Endowments for Harvard Balanced Against the Two Italian Workers' Lives

BOSTON, July 19.—Sacco and Vanzetti are doomed unless freed by mass protest. Either they will burn early in August in the electric chair at Charlestown State Prison, or they will be condemned to serve a worse fate—life imprisonment within the dark walls of the Charlestown prison.

Preferring death to the possibility of lingering torture of life imprisonment for a crime of which he is innocent, Vanzetti has started on a hunger strike which can end only in death, for Massachusetts is determined that there will be no justice either for him or Sacco.

Governor Fuller has made up his mind that the verdict ordered by the Infamous Thayer shall stand. Defense witnesses are browbeaten when they appear before him; all the prejudice of New England's wealthiest automobile dealer, whose fortune is estimated at $13,000,000, break forth when friends of the two condemned workers and independent witnesses try to tell him the truth. Mrs. Rose Sacco was among those put on the rack and beaten with a pitiless whip of three degree cross-examinations.

William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel, whose respectability and brilliance were supposed to have determined the case in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti when he entered it, has been brushed to one side by Fuller. All the careful work of years of patient investigation has practically been tossed in the waste basket. The entire Madeiros confession, pointing to the Morelli gang as the real criminals who killed the paymaster and his guard at South Braintree, seven years ago, has been dismissed altogether.

Boston Plutes.

Boston, dominated by clerics and smug business men, is howling for an end to the investigation. "When in God's name are they going to execute those two rats," is their attitude. Rushing the two workers from Dedham to Charlestown prison, where they are to be electrocuted was hailed in the clubs of the wealthy as a real

(Continued on Page Three)

VIENNA WORKERS GRIM AS TRAITOR LEADERS SCHEME

Communists Call Upon Labor to Act

VIENNA, July 19.—The city is quiet, following the calling off of the general strike by the Socialists, after their surrender to the Selpel government. But the masses feel cheated and may revolt again. The greatest precautions are being taken by Selpa and the Socialist mayor, Seitz, to prevent any demonstration on the day of the funeral of the 85 workers killed by police. Only the families of the victims and the Socialist officials will be there, according to present plans.

The cabinet and Mayor Seitz are still quarreling quietly over the question of the legality of the "municipal guards" created by Seitz to suppress the labor demonstrations. The government wants it done in future by the regular army.

Communist International Manifesto

MOSCOW, July 19.—A manifesto of the Communist International, pub

(Continued on Page Two)

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL HAILS UPRISING OF WORKERS IN VIENNA

MOSCOW, July 19.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued the following manifesto on the Austrian situation:

TO THE WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES AND TO THE AUSTRIAN WORKERS:—Events of the greatest importance to the working class of the whole world are now taking place in Central Europe. The workers of Vienna have risen and for four days already the proletariat of Vienna and whole of Austria has been carrying on heroic struggle.

The general strike, the uprisings, the revolutionary mass conflicts in Vienna affect the very heart of Europe. The workers of the world take this as a fighting signal and watch their Austrian brothers with enthusiasm and inspiration. They know that the working class of Austria, which suffered greatly during the war and under the capitalist regime of "sanation" are fighting against the universal unbridled economic offensive of Austrian capital, the ally of other predatory imperialist powers.

Offensive Against Labor.

The Austrian bourgeoisie, at the behest of their imperialist guardians, want to destroy completely the eight-hour day and wipe away all social legislation for the workers. They want to make still worse the conditions of the working class, break up their organizations and adopt an open reactionary fascist policy.

Increased misery and want, the political slavery and the strengthening of fascism menaced the whole working class of Austria. This fact gives revolutionary impetus to the struggle of the Austrian working class. It is this that they are fighting against.

Weakness of Stabilization.

The sudden outbreak of the revolutionary workers in Austria exposes the precariousness of capitalist "stabilization" throughout Europe. This outburst shows that in epoch of "stabilization" revolutionary conflicts may break out at any moment. It also shows how the workers must fight against the capitalist offensive.

The working class of Austria must not stop half way in its anti-fascist struggle. The time has come when it is imperative to act; act boldly and with revolutionary determination.

Fate of Austrian Workers at Stake

The outcome of this struggle will affect the workers of all countries and also have tremendous influence upon the war projects of imperialism against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Hesitation and half way measures or a withdrawal from the struggle at the present time would be tantamount to committing suicide. The workers of Austria must never forget that that is how the Italian proletariat could not carry its revolutionary uprising to the end and was beaten. The fight, now started, must be fought to the finish, otherwise Austria will become the victim of fascism and the imperialist powers.

It is precisely at this point that the bankrupt and treachery of the "le

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FIRST INTERNATIONAL CALLS UPRISING OF WORKERS IN VIENNA

(Continued from Page One)

revolutionary," social-democratic, the ranks of the second (socialist) international, becomes revealed. For several years these "left" social-democrats have restrained the proletariat of Austria from the start of serious action against their enemies and deceivers, from any real struggle against reaction. For years these people have pursued a policy of close collaboration with the bourgeoisie and it was only to screen this disgraceful policy that they resorted to "left" phrases, with the help of which they held the workers within their ranks.

Parliamentary Illusions.

The social-democrats pacified the workers of Austria by maintaining that fifty-one per cent of the votes will suffice to secure peaceful realization of "socialism." They now have forty-five per cent of the electorate of the country and a considerable majority in Vienna. They are supposed to have transformed Vienna into a socialist island in a capitalistic ocean through their municipal policy.

Whither has that led? The social-democrats have forty-five per cent of the votes, but the fascists can kill workers and trample their most elementary right under their feet with impunity.

Beat Down Workers' Conditions.

The social-democrats have Vienna municipality in their hands but the police employ hundreds of machine-guns in shooting down workers in the streets of Vienna. The social-democrats have made Austria a "model democratic country," but in this very country the white terror menacingly raises its head." The social-democratic party even created an army of its own which is let loose against the workers, they surrendered ammunition from arsenal to bourgeoisie and now fascist and reactionary police use it to murder workers in the streets.

But the reformist policy of the social-democrats could not restrain workers from action. The masses began to act in spite of the social-democrats and when the time came for the actual struggle they acted in a revolutionary manner, against the will of the leadership of the social-democracy. And now, when the masses are actually fighting in a revolutionary manner for life or death the Austrian social-democrats are concerned only with one thing—to stifle the struggle as soon as possible.

Austro-Marxism Exposes Itself.

Brought face to face with historical tasks the "left revolutionary" leaders of the Austrian social-democracy show they are no different than Noske and Schiedemann. The formation of a special "Committee of Action" by these forces, consisting of members of the social-democratic "republican Schutzbund" which together with state police "restore order" and struggle against Viennese workers, throws glaring light upon the despicable role of the Austrian social-democrats and shows clearly that they (Otto Bauer & Co. leads. The bankruptcy and treachery of the Austro-Marxism must be exposed and must decisively be condemned in the eyes of the workers of all the world.

Fight Social-Democratic Leaders.

Comrades! Workers! Expose the betrayal of the Austrian social-democrats! Refuse to follow their compromising, treacherous instructions. Put an end to the parliamentary intrigue and bargaining of the social-democratic leaders who dream of coalition government. Do not stop the strike and continue the struggle until you attain your goal. Anyone who surrenders or shows weakness at the time of the decisive struggle of the working class against the fascist bourgeoisie is doomed. The general strike must be continued until the Seipel government is overthrown.

Fight for the arming of the workers and disarming the fascist organizations and police. Fight for the formation of Workers' Soviets in Vienna and the whole country for mobilization of the masses and as organs of leadership in the struggle. Fight for the establishment of a workers' and peasants' government. Stop the fierce campaign against the Communists! Hundreds of workers, most of them Communists, have been arrested. The headquarters of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of Austria have been closed down. The whole class struggle is pictured as "the Moscow affair." This happens in a country where the social-democracy has hundreds of thousands of members, a country which is pictured as a social-democratic "paradise."

Yes, the Communists did stand and they stand today in the front ranks of the struggle. They fought together with the masses, not against them as did the social-democrats. The working masses are now fighting for the revolutionary battle-cries of the Communist Party, not for the bankrupt reformist policy of the social-democrats.

The Communist Party of Austria has fulfilled its duty today and will in the future fulfill its revolutionary duty. Hence the hatred of Communists by the social-democrats and the bourgeois government. Hence, also the international and Austrian proletariat must show their full solidarity with the Communist Party of Austria, and hence Austrian workers must follow its leadership.

Intrigue of Seipel Regime.

The reactionary Seipel government, which is but an instrument in the hands of the imperialist powers is ready to fight against the workers to the end. Not content with the bloodshed that has already occurred it calls up new forces from the rural districts, declares martial law, threatens the intervention of foreign troops.

This reactionary government must be overthrown!

The forces sent against the workers must join them with arms in their hands. Not a single foreign soldier should enter Austrian territory to crush Austrian workers.

Fearful of their moneybags the "national" bourgeoisie wants to sacrifice country to monarchist Hungary, fascist Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and the imperialists and drown it in the blood of the working class. This must not be!

Workers of the countries bordering Austria are duty bound to fight with all means at their disposal against interventionist plans of their governments. The workers of Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries must give all possible support to the Austrian working class in its revolutionary struggle. By doing so they will at the same time fight for their own vital interests because the defeat of the Austrian workers will lead to an attack on the workers of other countries and the transformation of Austria into an obedient instrument of imperialist cliques which are now preparing military offensive against the Soviet Union.

Must Carry Out Revolution.

The Communist International sends its warm revolutionary, militant greetings to the workers of Vienna and of Austria. Let the workers of Vienna and of Austria know that in this moment of trial the workers of all countries are with them. The struggle will continue no matter how the social-democratic leaders try to choke Austrian uprising.

The July storm which broke out in Austria opened up a new path to the Austrian workers. Great revolutionary tempests are ahead. Barricades in the streets show how capable the working class is, how it will fight for its interests in the cause of the proletarian revolution.

Workers, toiling peasants, young workers, soldiers, rally to the battle for the victory of the revolution!

Rally to the assistance of the Viennese workers and the Austrian proletariat!

Down with the social-democratic traitors!

Long live merciless struggle against fascism and reaction!

Long live the armed proletariat!

Long live Workers' Soviets in Austria!

Down with the Seipel government!

Long live the victory of Red Vienna and the victory of the Austrian working class!

Sentence For Fraud.

Mrs. Margaret Donnelly, 52, of 1204 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, who is said to have obtained thousands of dollars by means of bogus checks passed on department store and to have collected large sums of money for imaginary charities in New York City and Westchester County, yesterday was under sentence of from six months to three years in the penitentiary.

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Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologists of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxian theorist of the day.

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These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

(Photo Graphic.)

RESCUED CREW HERE. Saved from death in crash that sent the freighter Sagaland to the bottom of the sea near Nantucket, Capt. A. Pederson and Sagaland crew arrived yesterday on the Veendam. One of their shipmates is missing and is believed drowned.

Exploited Wright Men Who Built Motor for Lindbergh Get Visit

PATERSON, N. J., July 19.—The low paid and exploited workers of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation that built the motor of the "Spirit of St. Louis," used in the plane that carried Charles A. Lindbergh to Paris, were paid an unexpected visit by the trans-Atlantic flier today.

Lindbergh delivered a speech to 2,000 workers and thanked them for helping him make his flight possible.

Nicaragua Army Intact Marines Kill Villagers

(Continued from Page One)

of his fellow-countrymen had been shot down by American marines.

Will Fight to Death.

"I" declare, in behalf of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor," he cried; "that if the United States marines are not withdrawn, they will have to destroy the entire Nicaraguan people. We prefer death to slavery. We will not submit to imperialism. Rather we will die fighting American marines than become slaves in our own country."

Later De la Selva told Federated Press that the Nicaraguan Federation does not recognize the "peace" dictated by Henry L. Stimson, Coolidge's private envoy, "The liberals and conservatives made that peace," he declared, "not the laboring people. We are not concerned in the quarrels of those two political parties and certainly are not bound by their private agreements."

General Moncado, who signed the peace with Stimson, has broken with Juan Sacasa, the constitutional liberal president, according to De la Selva. The masses of the people however are still as fiercely opposed to Yankee aggression as ever. Given leadership, they will fight until either liberty or death is won.

"General Sandino," the brilliant young Nicaraguan added, "is no bandit chieftain, as reported in the papers. He is a patriot, surrounded by hundreds of my country's best men. They will not lay down their arms. They represent the best elements in Nicaragua."

De la Selva appealed to the Pan-American Congress to demand the withdrawal of American marines.

Green Favors Intervention.

President William Green of the A. F. of L., in a letter to Secretary of State Kellogg, although not asking the withdrawal of American forces, urges him to "prevent the use of armed force in Nicaragua." "The exercise of force, which would result in the loss of human life," he wrote, "would no doubt create great resentment against the government among the people of Latin-American republics and cause feelings of profound regret in the minds of many people residing within our own land."

Kellogg Sneers at Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, July 19. — Secretary of State Kellogg replied to the letter of President Green of the A. F. of L., with a terse letter, brutally insulting to the Nicaraguan nationalists who do not wish to be conquered and ruled by the U. S.

"General Sandino," said Kellogg, "is a bandit and his followers are common outlaws." Kellogg intimated that the American forces in Nicaragua would continue to regard all independence movements as banditry.

A Big Killing.

It is pointed out here that 300 men killed is a considerable slaughter, not that many men fell during the invasion of Mexico by "Black Jack" Pershing some years ago.

That section of congress which has all along opposed the conquest of Nicaragua by the U. S. and those who find that such incidents as that at Ocotal shock their constituencies are expected to severely criticize the administration. Administration strength is weaker in the coming session, and most of the newly elected congressmen are opposed to such a crude form of imperialism as that of the U. S. in Latin-America at present.

Two liberal organizations have protested to President Coolidge against further American occupation of Nicaragua.

The Women's International League in a telegram petitioned President Coolidge to "forbid any repetition of hostilities, especially the bombing of unfortified towns, endangering the lives of non-combatants and children."

The People's Reconstruction League requests recall of marines from Nicaragua, China, "and other places where they are illegally conquering or threatening peoples to entrench American exploiters, in order to make possible some degree of success in disarmament."

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 19. —A man found wandering in an apparent state of amnesia here last night, identified himself at Grasslands Hospital today as Roy Knight, 32, a salesman of Brooklyn.

Indians Flatter Cal With Name of "Leading Eagle"

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 19.—The political publicity managers of Cal Coolidge who have been encouraging his clownish huffoonery have at last hit upon a name for the Indians to give him. He is to be called "Leading Eagle," by virtue of his initiation into the tribe of the Sioux. As Pocohontas conferred certain Indian blessings upon Captain John Smith in the early days of the Virginia settlement, so Coolidge is to have his Indian maiden named "Rosebud Yellowrobe," daughter of "Chief Chauncey Yellowrobe." The ceremony is supposed to be followed by smoking the pipe of peace and an Indian dance to the accompaniment of tom-tom music.

Chiang Searches Ship of Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)

workers' own viewpoint they as yet know nothing about the cruel tactics employed to suppress the labor movement by the Nanking military authorities here."

General Yanz Fu, Shanghai defense commissioner, has raided a number of labor organizations and arrested forty persons, eight of whom were taken from the foreign concession with the assistance of the municipal police.

* * *

(By Nationalist News Agency).

SHANGHAI, July 19. — J. B. Powell, publisher of the China Weekly Review, in an editorial declares that the Chinese strike against taxation without representation has forced the municipal council to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of redneing municipal expenditures. He refers to municipal extravagance and inefficiency caused by the British clique in maintaining the settlement to "provide a host of Englishmen and Scotsmen with nice fat jobs whereas merchants have to scrape and save in order to pay expenses.

"Many United States governors would look with envy on the salary paid to heads of departments whose principal qualifications have been being good propagandists to maintain and extend foreign jurisdiction.

The cost of running this municipality is way out of proportion to the benefits which the general public, foreign business men included, receive. At least half the foreign employes of the settlement could be dispensed with without detriment to the service."

"White" Russian Gunmen.

Powell further points out that money is wasted by employing "White" Russians wholesale as a sort of standing army.

The investigating committee incindes only Englishmen and the Britlicized American, Stirling Fessenden, who is the chairman of the Municipal Council. Therefore Powell has little hope that much good will come out of the committee, for the English are unlikey to urge a reduction of their fellow Britishers' salaries. If they did they would likely be called "Bolsheviks."

Japan Steals Railroad.

Under the heading, Japanese Grab Shantung Railway," Powell points out that the Japanese troops have not only taken over the railway from Tsingtao to Tsinan, but have brought along a complete staff of railway operators, including engineers, telegraphers, station-agents, etc., indicating a long continued occupation. He declares that Japan aims to prevent the Nationalists from getting to Chihli where they would menace Chang Tso-lin, the "Manchurian bandit puppet who has protected Japanese interests in that area for so many years."

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Rank and Hapgood, Strike Leaders, at Chautauqua of Labor

By ART SHIELDS

PASSAIC, N. J., July 15. (FP).—The Passaic Labor Chautauqua brought quick returns. More than 200 workers, inspired by the 7-day series of meetings, have applied for membership in the trade unions, says Paul W. Fuller, who conducted the affair. Robert Bardley, president, and George Walsh, secretary of the Passaic Trades and Labor Council, were enthusiastic at the results of this new method of education and organization.

Both the Paterson and Newark central labor bodies are bidding for the next chautauquas. Backed by the officers of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, Fuller expects to stage two weeks more of frolicking entertainment and organiation campaigning in the north end of the manufacturing state.

Rain Interferes.

Only a thunder storm prevented the biggest workers' gathering since the strike on Sunday afternoon session, the seventh day. Six thousand assembled at First Ward Park till chested rain and lightning broke up the meet. A thousand of the braver spirits, however, collected at the Public High School auditorium where the regular sessions were held.

It was a great week for the Passaic workers. As the days went on the fun became faster at the chautauqua sessions. Clara Johnson, Fuller's assistant, in charge of entertainment, found new and gayer talents coming forward day by day. Textile union choruses, hosiery union dancers, and brilliant labor singers from New York, led by James Phillips, a radio star, jazzed up the nights to the joy of the workers and their children.

Spencer Miller, Jr., national executive secretary of the Workers Education Bureau, spoke at the opening and closing sessions. Thomas F. McMahon, president and Sara Cotboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, spoke, urging the still unorganised workers to line up with their union brothers. Dr. Jesse Holmes, professor of philosophy at Swarthmore College and Theresa Wolfson, labor author, were among the dozen speakers who took the platform at the closing sessions.

The 1926 strike came to the foreground with the appearance of Gustav Deak, president of the Botany local of the U. T. W. and one of the most popular leaders of the late struggle. But though Deak personifies the spirit of the strike his talk was that of a conservative unionist, and he pledged the support of the Passaic textile workers to the work of the Workers Education Bureau in Passaic. Powers Hapgood, striking coal miner, drew cheers as he told of the gallant struggle of 170,000 bituminous coal diggers.

The night strike is over and 16,000 textile workers, most of them unemployed, face a difficult month till the busy season opens. But their union, still a minority movement, has been braced for the task before it.

Govt. to Probe Ticket Scalping for Big Bout

The government evinced a keen interest today in the forthcoming Dempsey-Sharkey battle. On order of U. S. Attorney Tuttle, an investigation of the ticket sale for the fight was opened before U. S. Commissioner Coller.

Tuttle is said to have been informed that choice ringside seats have fallen in the hands of scalpers who are disposing of them for premiums of $10 to $75 above the box office price. The informer said none of these tickets have been obtainable by the public through the box office.

To Explain Rail Tearing.

The president of the Long Island Railroad, George Le Boutillier, is to appear today at the hearing of the Transit Commission on the proposed unification of rapid transit lines, to explain the action of the railroad in beginning the tearing up of the railroad track on the old Manhattan Beach line from Neck Road south to Sheepshead Bay.

L. L. D. Announces Four Sedition Cases Thrown Out of Court; One Held

PITTSBURGH, (FP) July 19.—Quashing of indictments against 8 defendants arrested in the "red raids" of May Day 1922, and indicted under the Pennsylvania sedition act has been announced by the International Labor Defense. The defendants, held 4 years under $5,000 to $10,000 bail, were Max Jenkins, Tom Myerscough, Margie Pasternak, John Urban, A. Rubens, George Katulelis, A. Voytulik, and J. Kovalsky.

In throwing out the case the court said that "the indictment does not contain any sufficient allegation to sustain a conviction under any of the courts." Yet Heracek, who went to trial was found guilty on two counts, though he is out on appeal.

Vienna Workers Grimly Watch Leaders Treason

(Continued from Page One)

lished here today, exposes the treacherous role of the leaders of the Austrian Social Democracy and points out the complete bankruptcy of "Austrian Marxism." The Comintern calls upon the Austrian proletariat to continue the general strike, overthrow Seipel's government, and demand the arming of the workers, disarming of the Fascist organizations and police, the creation of Soviets thruout the country for mobilizing the masses and leading their struggles, and the creation of their workers and peasants government.

* *

Pravda Denounces Socialists.

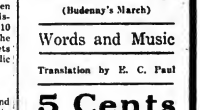
The Moscow Pravda in a leading article published today points out that the Austrian socialist have for many years poisoned the Austrian proletariat with parliamentary illusions. Today, Pravda states, the workers can see for themselves how this renowned parliamentary democracy turns out to be for the workers the most ruthless and open dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie.

Communists Lead.

In these days of the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, says Pravda, and of the unprecedented betrayal of the workers by the socialists, the Austrian Communist Party is again and again acting as the only party of the revolutionary proletariat and as the latter's true revolutionary vanguard.

Emancipation from Austro-Marxian influence, declares Pravda, is actually a question of life and death for the Austrian proletariat. Only by going contrary to social democracy, by arming itself, by organizing soviets, and again, counter to the social democracy, putting up squarely the question of dictatorship can the proletariat win any actual rights.

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BUFFALO WORKERS RESPOND TO THE CALL FOR "WAR AGAINST THE WAR!"

BUFFALO, N. Y., (By Mail)—Workers of Buffalo joined the "War Against the New War" campaign of the Workers (Communist Party at a gathering addressed here by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who has just returned from the Soviet Union.

This was the sixth gathering of this kind that Engdahl has addressed recently, the others being held at Boston and Worcester, Mass.; at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio.

"One of the big dangers in the face of 'The New War Danger' is that the American working class may lull itself into inactivity in the belief that there is no war danger," said Engdahl. "This is the worst kind of a delusion."

Engdahl pointed out that war is actually being carried on at the present time against Nicaragua and China, but, this is only preliminary to the new war that is being developed against the Soviet Union, the open hostilities of which were actually inaugurated with the assassination of Peter L. Voikov, the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, who was shot down on the platform of the railroad station at Warsaw.

Engdahl pointed out that while a host of British spies and provocative agents were operating against the Soviet Union, the international bankers of Wall Street were busy in their way making loans to the fascist borders states along the western frontier of the Workers' Republic. He cited the financial aid recently given the Pilsudski reaction in Poland, the catspaw of the world reaction. James Campbell, member of the Moulders' Union, and delegate to the Buffalo Central Labor Council, acted as chairman.

THE DRUJELOVSKY CASE

MOSCOW, July 6 (By Mail). — On the 8th of July, the Military Division of the Supreme Court, in Moscow, there began the hearing of the case of Drujelovsky, the notorious forger, against whom was preferred the charge that while in the service of the Second Section of the Polish General Staff he was engaged in espionage against USSR and that he had been commissioned by secret intelligence service of foreign states to compose for them false forged documents allegedly belonging the Soviet government and Comintern and liable to cause the rupture of treaties and diplomatic relations entered into with USSR.

Having deserted from the Red Army in 1919, Drujelovsky illegally crossed the frontier into Finland and from there was sent into Yudenitch's army. After the latter had been finely defeated, Drujelovsky entered the service of the Second Section of the Polish General Staff and executed various secret tasks imposed by the latter. At the end of 1923, Drujelovsky settled in Berlin, where he soon organized a "fabric" of forged documents which he was asked to supply not only to agents of various Intelligence services but even to ambassadors and envoys. Thus, the Bulgarian minister at Berlin, Popoff, many times addressed himself to Drujelovsky with various orders. One of these orders was the "Comintern's letter of instructions" which, for all its patently gross forgery figured as one of the genuine "documents" in the judging of the case of the blowing up of the cathedral at Sophia. The same documents were presented as genuine to the Council of Ambassadors in Paris and thanks to this the Bulgarian government obtained permission to increase its armed forces.

In the middle of 1925, a Rettinger, an agent of the Polish Intelligence service at Berlin, proposed to Drujelovsky that he should compose a forged document as to the railway catastrophe in the Danzig corridor having been caused by German communists. This document Drujelovsky could not prepare in time as he was arrested by the Berlin police. He was released at the request of the Bulgarian minister Popoff, but was soon re-arrested and kept in jail until November, 1925, when he was released and told to leave Prussia, and of June, 1926, Drujelovsky illegally crossed the Soviet frontier and was arrested by the State Political Department.

Drujelovsky confessed his guilt in all the accusations against him, outpointing however that in the composition of forged documents he was only a technical executor while the real authors of the forged documents were the governments which were conducting and organized anti-Soviet campaign.

Finance Minister In Spanish Cabinet Resigns His Post

MADRID, July 19.—Jose Calvo Sotelo, minister of finance in the fascist cabinet of Primo De Rivera, resigned officially today because of the stringent financial condition of the government which is facing a crisis. Taxes have enormously increased under the bloody and extravagant regime of the bandits and the small bourgeoisie are complaining about their lot as victims of the rapacity of the government. Repressive measures have been taken against lodges and other middle-class societies. The radical workers are endeavoring to capitalize the discontent of large sections of the population for a movement against the dictator.

So dangerous is the situation that the official announcement of the resignation has been held up until a successor has been appointed.

Lauch Bronx Ferries.

Fitting ceremonies marked the launching today of two new ferryboats which will be used to connect the Bronx with Harts Island, North Brothers Island and Riker's Island. About two hundred city officials and prominent citizens of upper Manhattan and the Bronx were gathered at the foot of Twenty-third street, Brooklyn, to watch Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of the Governor, christen the "Greenwich Village," and Mrs. Joseph V. McKee, wife of the President of the Board of Aldermen, christen the "Mott Haven."

Relief From Heat.

Relief from the heat came yesterday, but it is only temporary, according to the weather bureau, which predicted rising temperatures today.

Seven more deaths occured before the mercury took a drop, increasing the toll for the week to 85.

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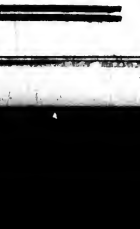
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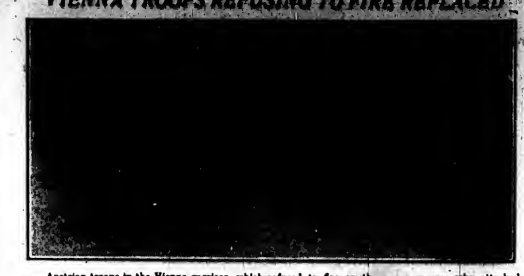
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VIENNA TROOPS REFUSING TO FIRE REPLACED



Austrian troops in the Vienna garrison, which refused to fire on the angry masses who attacked police and the palace of justice, have been replaced by troops from outlying garrisons. The above photo shows the Austrian President, Dr. Michael Hainisch, with the Minister of War, Herr Vangoin, inspecting Vienna troops.

Three Million Roubles of Orders Given to France; Once Meant for England

LENINGRAD, (BY MAIL)—July 4.—The Leningrad industry transferred to France a series of orders for a sum of three million roubles which it was intended to place in England. Orders have been placed with French firms for electro-technical equipment, red metals, instruments etc. French firms are granting the Soviet organizations the necessary credits.

Advisory Commission Frames Sacco, Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

forerunner of the governor's ultimate decision and was greeted by little short of cheers.

Commission Against Defendants.

The advisory commission is dead set against Sacco and Vanzetti. Grant, the two by four politician-author, was convinced from the start that the "investigation" was unnecessary. His mind was made up before the first witness had been heard. And Stratton and Lowell, both university heads, with heavy endowments to raise, have to think of where the money would come from if they decided in favor of justice for two "reds." Already Harvard has lost money, it is reported, because members of the law faculty have been unduly favorable toward mere justice.

When his decision is made public condemning Sacco and Vanzetti either to burn or rot, Fuller will of course have a smug little statement ready for the press. With all its polite phraseology, it had might well read: "Turn on the juice, boys, while we sing the Star Spangled Banner."

* * *

BOSTON, July 19, (INS).—The hunger strike of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted of murder and sentenced to die in the electric chair the week of August 10, did not have any effect upon the investigations of their cases by Governor Alvan T. Fuller and the special advisory committee, appointed by the chief executive.

As usual the conferences were behind closed doors and the witnesses declined to comment upon their discussions.

* * *

Hunger Strike Against Secrecy.

(By Federated Press).

BOSTON, July 19, (FP). Sacco and Vanzetti are starving themselves to cheat the electric chair. The two Italian workers believe their doom is sealed.

They are protesting against the secrecy with which Governor Alvan T. Fuller is surrounding his inquiries into their case. They protest his denying them a chance to refute false witnesses. Not even their counsel is permitted to challenge the untruths told to the governor in secret hearings. Defense attorney William G. Thompson is not given the names of witnesses appearing before Fuller nor has he been invited to argue his case.

Hostile to Defense.

Defense witnesses before Fuller and his advisors have been received with little-concealed hostility. Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, grand-daughter of James Russell Lowell found Fuller apparently accepting the discredited state's witnesses. He threw the prosecution's arguments to her, those based on testimony of Lola Andrews, who repudiated her testimony, denied her repudiation later, and repeated repudiation and denial of it again.

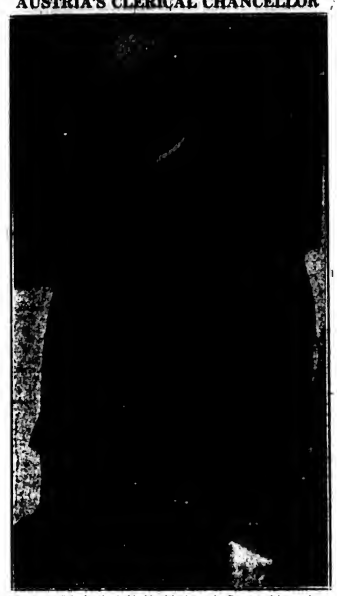
Ignore Editor of "Life."

Robert Benchley, dramatic editor of Life, was challenged by Fuller to show where in the record the trial was unfair. Benchley thought he had been called because of his affidavit on Judge Webster Thayer's prejudice against Sacco and Vanzetti. But he was not asked about that.

Fuller scornfully told 21-year-old Beltrando Brini, Boston University student, "your parents taught you the story." Brini was the 14-year-old Plymouth boy who assisted Vanzetti sell eels the Christmas Eve of the Bridgewater crime for which Vanzetti got 12-15 years.

The electric chair for a crime which they insist they did not commit? No, say Sacco and Vanzetti. "We will [illegible]

AUSTRIA'S CLERICAL CHANCELLOR



Monsignor Seipel, who holds his title from the Pope, and is a priest. He is also chancellor of Austria, head of the cabinet, and intrusted by the victorious governments in the world war, who really rule Austria, with the task of suppressing its workers.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

ing to work from the bottom up he is hard put for cash. This situation is particularly embarrassing for a fellow like Leopold who was used to a high standard of living before his friends hopped on the wrong bandwagon in a world war.

* * *

THE archduke not being able to hold his own with plebian artists in Hollywood decided to make a touch. He wired the Hungarian minister at Washington, with the request that the latter assist him in getting a loan from Hungarian friends in New York. The minister replied that he did not want to turn the embassy into a relay station for funds for the aristocratic dead beat. This angered the archduke very much who retorted that the count was only a hickey in his family before the revolution. He might have added that this former lackey had sense enough to marry one of the Vanderbilt girls which makes it possible for him to be a minister and entertain without having to perform menial tasks in a studio.

* * *

ON receipt of the minister's telegram the archduke grew as violent as a hungry aristocrat could grow under the circumstances. It is bad enough to be refused a loan or hampered in its pursuit by anybody, but to be treated with contumely by a former butler in your family is positively unbearable. What would you expect an aristocrat to do? Let the archduke speak for himself:

* * *

"I received today your offeuding telegram. It is diffieult for me to answer it because you were before the war only a lackey of my family. But I will say that a duel can be arranged and I slap in your face my fighting glove." Thus spaketh the archduke. But his troubles are not nearly over. The poor fellow cannot very well fight a duel in the United States since the practice is almost as hazardous here as publishing an intelligent novel. And he has no money with which to pay his passage to [illegible]

WE respectfully suggest to the Hungarian minister in Washington that it would be a decent thing for him to pay the Archduke's passage with some of the Vanderbilt money. How the devil can an archduke fight if he does not want to fight in an alley or go to Cicero, Illinois? But even a brave archduke does not care to fight when the chances are all against him. So we move that a collection be taken up to provide him with his fare to Europe.

* * *

ANOTHER glorious victory can be chalked up to the credit of our gallant marines. One of the neatest slaughtering jobs ever pulled off outside of Chicago stockyards was the butchering of two or three hundred Nicaraguans by American marines and aviators with only one man killed on the American side. This is cause for national congratulation. Why not bring back the body of the dead marine and bury him alongside the unknown soldier? Surely Nicaragua must be punished for such an insult. The idea of a group of "outlaws"—that's what our Mr. Kellogg called them—daring to insist on the right to live in their own country! Such impertinence must be punished. What of it if one of our reasons for going to war with Germany was to defend the right of self determination for small nations?

WHEN the king of England goes to Scotland to shoot grouse he is driven in a wheel chair to the hunting grounds and the fat lazy, birds are prodded into a semblance of activity. Between cocktails and highballs his majesty takes shots at the birds. Outside of the casualties among the Scotch—chiefly of the highball clan—the dead are all fowl. The king is not taking any chances but compared to the cowardly conduct of the American marines in butchering almost unarmed Nicaraguans the king's diversion equals in bravery and disregard for personal safety the action of the famous yokel from Tennessee, captain Alvin York, who single-handed captured a German battery and put a regiment to [illegible]

Chinese Workers and Peasants Beg Aid to Stay Toll of Famine

When in 1921, the Russian proletariat called upon the workers of the world to stand by, the International Workers' Relief issued a call for aid, that resulted in over a million dollars being raised in support of the famine stricken revolutionary workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

In every country of the globe the workers formed relief organizations in defiance of capitalism and supported the Russian revolutionary army—workers and peasants—and today ten years after the revolution that country stands as a bulwark for the protection of the entire working class the world over.

Unfetter China.

Imperialism is again preparing to send the four horsemen over the land. China is the center of attraction—through China the blood sucking vultures of capitalism and imperialism hope to reach at the heart of Soviet Russia where a decade ago the chains of slavery were broken and the death sentence of capitalism pronounced.

China today faces the alternative, either to be a free race of Chinese people, governing their own land, or remain miserable slaves of capitalist exploitation. China is fighting, millions of workers and peasants have taken up arms. Their cry is down with capitalism and imperialism, away with exploitation—China for the Chinese—Long live the Workers' and Peasants' Government—Equality of opportunities and justice.

Weapon of Starvation.

Starvation is a favored weapon of capitalism, the revolutionary army of China is bleeding and hungry. The international working class and every friend of working class emancipation must rally to the support of the revolutionary army of China, even as they did in 1921 when capitalism was defeated in its war of starvation against Soviet Russia. The revolutionary workers, peasants, and army of China depend upon the workers and lovers of freedom of all countries to supply them with the means that will stop the bleeding of their wounds and the hunger of the children, women and fighters of the revolution. Long live the workers' and peasants' dictatorship, over that of capitalism.

The International Workers' Aid, "the only working class organization in America," calls upon all who believe in the cause for which the Chinese workers and peasants are fighting to immediately send every dollar they can possibly spare to the I. W. A. national headquarters, 1653 W. Madison St., Chicago, from where it will be forwarded through the Central Committee of the W. I. R. to Mme. Dr. Sun Yat Sen in charge of the relief work of the revolutionary army in China.

BE LIBERAL, SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY!

Mussolini Gloats Over Liberties of Italians Buried Under Fascism

ROME, July 19.—Mussolini, in his preface to the resolutions of the Grand Council of Fascismo, now collected in book form, terms it the "book of our faith" and calls upon every fascist to use it as the "infallible compass of their every activity."

The collected resolutions cover a period of four years, from the first sitting of the Grand Council in January, 1923, to April, 1927, and purport to show the gradual evolution of the fascist doctrine and the building up of the fascist state.

Mussolini's preface is full of paranoic drivel about the "glorious edifice of fascismo" built upon the ashes of the old liberal democratic regime. He attributes the capture of power by the fascist party to the organization of the fascist militia, which murdered and harried the workers and burned and pillaged their homes, newspapers and social clubs, and forced them into the fascist unions at the point of the bayonet. The fascist militia, he says, literally signed the death warrant of the old liberal democratic form of government, "which fascismo has buried forever."

He boasts that "the twantieth century in Italy will be known by only one name—Fascismo," but neglects to add that this name will stand for a bloody terror and repression that has never been surpassed in history since the days of Nero, and that it will be remembered with hate and execration long after the puny Duce will have been swept into the limbo of oblivion by the onward march of the Italian workers toward economic freedom and liberty.

Arrested Under Booze Act.

A number of Westchester residents were being held today for further hearing July 21st on charges of violating the Volstead act. All were arraigned late yesterday before United States Commissioner Garrett Cotter in the Federal Court.

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Mental Dynamite



This is what the Los Angeles troops call the **Daily Worker.** When a bundle of **Daily Workers** strikes into the midst of a group of workers, whose minds have been closed by years of buncombe from the columns of the capitalist press, they have all the stimulating and explosive power of a stick of dynamite.

Conservative and anti-labor ideas are blown up like so much debris after an explosion. In the drive for **Five Thousand New Readers** for the **Daily Worker** we have in mind the planting of thousand of such sticks of **mental dynamite** in the minds of workers throughout the country.

The resulting explosions will rock the structure of capitalist society to its very roots. It will crack the imprisoning wall of capitalist culture and open the way for the ideas which will eventually free humanity from the yoke of capitalism.

Are you doing your share to explode the cobwebs with **mental dynamite.** Are you doing your share to spread the **Daily Worker** in the drive for **Five Thousand New Readers.**

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Smash the Massachusetts Death Plot!

Every day it becomes clearer that the state of Massachusetts has no intention of granting Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial or of freeing them.

They will go to their fiery deaths in the electric chair on August 10 or to a living death in a Massachusetts prison cell until life leaves their tortured bodies.

The "investigation" authorized by Governor Fuller is a dance of death.

It is the sole concession made to the millions thruout the world who know that Sacco and Vanzetti are being sacrificed to satiafy the blood-lust of a brutal ruling class. The "investigation" is a ghastly farce and the Back Bay clubmen loll and laugh as Sacco and Vanzetti stare at the blank walls of the death-cell and count the hours left to them.

Authentic information as to the attitude of Governor Fuller and his advisory commission has been obtained and there is no mercy in their hearts for Sacco and Vanzetti. They are making a gesture to save the "fair name of Massachusetts justice" but their purpose is deadly.

The sole purpose of the "investigation" was to arouse false hope and still all protest. It has succeeded in a large measure. It is still easy in America to deceive the masses.

But everyone has not been fooled. There are workers who know that only mass protest, rising ever higher, is the only guarantee that Sacco and Vanzetti will not be murdered, that they will be freed.

From now until Sacco and Vanzetti are out of prison, in the ranks of their comrades, there must be no let-up in the mass demand that the Massachusetts conspiracy against two innocent workers end. Its long-drawn out torture of two workingmen must cease.

Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed.

Unity of all forces in the struggle, tireless exposure of the frame-up, unending protest whose din will give the Massachusetts authorities no rest, uncompromising loyalty to the struggle of the working class which they symbolize—these are the means at hand and they must be utilized to the utmost.

With the Pollyannas who were so elated by the appointment of the "investigation" commission that they abandoned the fight for freeing Sacco and Vanzetti, there must be no further compromise. If Sacco and Vanzetti go to the electric chair or are imprisoned for life these elements must take the blame. Never has it been more apparent than now that Massachusetts justice is class justice, that Governor Fuller represents the capitalist class and that the Sacco and Vanzetti case is a class case.

Likewise, those workers and representatives of workers who fail to do their utmost to arouse the working class to the fact that not only Sacco and Vanzetti but the whole working class movement of America is on trial, have strengthened the hands of the executioners.

Let there be no more parleying and diplomacy.

Two innocent workers await death in Massachusetts—a quick death in the electric chair or a lingering death in prison. If this murder is committed, the working class in the years to come will pay in blood and tears for their weakness.

Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed!

Imperialist Murders in Nicaragua and the Role of American "Labor Leaders."

Work has begun on the American canal across Nicaragua.

American imperialism has murdered more than 300 Nicaraguans and the American working class can see clearly now the bloodthirstiness with which Wall Street carries out its plans for the subjugation of Latin America.

Likewise, Latin American workers and peasants will now know how to appraise the recent trip of the "good will" flyers and the protestations of friendliness for Latin America made by Coolidge and Kellogg.

Cold blooded butchery is the only phrase which in any way characterizes the slaughter of these Nicaraguans. Swooped upon by airplanes against which no defense was possible, bombed and raked with machine-gun fire from above, the poorly armed Nicaraguan soldiery were slaughtered like sheep.

Another great victory for American arms has been recorded. We quote from an Associated Press dispatch:

"Major G. D. Hatfield, commander of the marines at Ocotal, and his fellow-officers today were receiving congratulations from the Nicaraguan government on the bravery shown by the American forces in the face of such great odds."

Needless to say this "Nicaraguan government" is the creature of Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg government and its sole support in the country consists of American armed forces.

The blood of 300 Nicaraguan workers and peasants has moistened the soil for American steam-shovels, the canal has been most appropriately christened and Wall Street again has brought enlightenment to a "backward" people by means of bombs and bullets.

In such a situation, with the murderous purposes of American imperialism plainly apparent, with the Pan-American Federation of Labor in session in Washington, headed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, another opportunity is given the leadership of the American labor movement to take the lead in a ringing denunciation of this latest bloody act. But they act their usual traitor role.

What happens?

A protest resolution comes from a Nicaraguan delegate. President Green refuses to allow action on it and states calmly that the matter must come up later in the regular course of business.

The regular course of American imperialism's business must not be interfered with even if this means that 300 Nicaraguans have been murdered and 100 more lie bleeding under a scorching sun while vultures devour the mangled bodies of their comrades.

Furthermore, President Borno, the puppet of the national city in Haiti, has jailed the entire Haitian delegation, and newspapermen accompanying it, just as it was leaving for the Pan-American conference. Here is another reason for protest and action but the official leaders of the conference are too busy denouncing the "reds" to pay any attention to such minor manifestations of reaction in American dependencies.

The labor movements of Argentine, Brazil and Chile have shown excellent judgment in sending no delegates to a conference which, dominated by American imperialism's labor agents, has no other purpose than to paralyze the resistance of the Latin American peoples to Wall Street aggression.

There is no better way to fight American imperialism than by exposing the true role of the leaders of the Pan-American Federation and aiding in every way the organization of the Latin American masses for struggle against all it stands for.

More Tory Lies and Provocation.

News dispatches from London relate that Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate is in Shanghai, China, with the object of interviewing Michael Borodin, former advisor to the Wuhan government, who is a citizen of the Soviet Union. It is noteworthy that none of the dispatches from Shanghai mention any such proposed conference. As a matter of fact no such conference was contemplated. Borodin, himself, is right now being sought in China by counter-revolutionary mercenaries bent upon his destruction, so it is ridiculous to assume that it is physically possible for him openly to participate in a conference in Shanghai.

The motive for this latest crude lie is easily perceived. The tory government of forgery, provocation and murder, views with alarm the increased demands from American interests desiring to trade with Russia, for recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States, and so endeavors by low intrigue and vicious propaganda through its news agencies to prevent such recognition because it would be a heavy blow to its own industrialists as well as a rebuke to the Baldwin governmental policy against Russia.

The recent revelations of the international spy and forger, Drujalovsky, who confessed to forging documents used by the United States state department against those advocates in the senate of Soviet recognition have discredited the methods of the forgers and provocateurs against the Soviet Union and it is hardly likely that even such a troglodyte as Secretary of State Kellogg will have the audacity to try to use this latest fairy-tale against advocates of recognition. As the only government of the old world that is steadily increasing its productive forces the Soviet Union is attracting investment capital from the enormous surplus held by American capitalists who must, of necessity, find some place to dispose of it or face stagnation. Russia needs this capital to enable her to obtain the enormous amount of productive machinery necessary to carry out her economic program. In face of these facts the provocations on the part of the discredited tories and their ilk will fall flat.

Especially should American labor strive for recognition by this government of the Soviet Union if for nothing other than the fact that the millions of dollars that can be spent for American industrial products will employ many thousands of workers.

VIENNA CROWDS ON THE VERGE OF REVOLUTION.



Just before the shooting started. Great crowds marching past the Votivkirche, Vienna.

South Is Challenge to Organized Labor

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—America's trade unionists had better look sharply to the south if they do not want a regime of open shop paternalism hitherto unequalled in labor history to spread northward, engulfing unionism as it goes. Even if the Dixie type of industrial feudalism does not spread, it is becoming each year a greater menace to the maintenance of union standards in organized northern industries.

New England's 400,000 textile workers can speak eloquently of what the south's "new era" of low paid industrial labor means in northern mills. The coal miners, who find the very existence of their union jeopardized by non-union West Virginia, now becoming the dominant fuel state, can give further testimony. Pittsburgh's iron and steel workers, forced to compete against Birmingham, know what it means to have a low wage, low standard producing center less than 500 miles away.

Confident Tryouts.

Under a crass and arrant employing class, confident in the docility of their laborers, southern industry is striding forward in seven league boots. Last year her manufactures exceeded in value the entire nation's in 1900; one third of the country's post war increase in factory and mill production came from south of the Mason and Dixie line. Drawing added power from the Appalachian mountain streams, she boasts 50 per cent of all newly developed hydroelectric energy. With more than 1,000 cotton mills, the south has 57 per cent of the country's active spindles and processes in her own mills two thirds of all the cotton she produces.

More Mills.

A billion dollars is invested in southern cotton mills and another billion represents their yearly output. Thirteen new mills go up each year, to say nothing of additions and improvements to existing plants; 60 New England textile firms now have southern mills.

The south claims four great advantages: climate, water power, raw materials and labor, and of these labor is the greatest. Critics may pick flaws in her other claims: the warmer the climate, usually the less energetic the laborer; the power trust, through financial legerdemain, may make electricity relatively expensive, especially in view of the refinement of coal combustion processes in northern steam plants; the Carolinas are exporting most of their cotton, the fiber being too short for profitable spinning, and importing the raw material from Texas. But in cheap unskilled labor, the south's claim to supremacy is hardly challenged.

Use "Poor Whites".

The mill owners are drawing their labor power from a vast reservoir of half-famished mountaineers whose standard of living is the lowest in the United States. From wretched huts in the Carolina hills, the "poor white trash" gladly troop down to the mill towns. So infinitely superior are these villages with their monotonous rows of four room shacks, many of which have running water and even electricity, to the primitive cabins of the "hill-billies" that they willingly sacrifice freedom of action and submit to the baronial tyranny of the employer, who owns homes, schools, church and the entire community.

Even the low wages paid in the mill seem princely to the mountaineer who hardly handled $100 in cash the year round. In addition his wife and children are privileged to toil in the same mill and so for the first time the family escapes the generation—old semi-starvation of the hill regions.

Suborn Preachers.

Employers hire the village preachers, who in turn laud the mill owner and make religion the vehicle for feudal submission. Race pride is fostered by references to the "finest Anglo-Saxon strain in America" and enmity against the Negro is cultivated by veiled references that he will be brought in if ever the white workers lose their proper humility. With the nightmare of the hill life behind him and the terror of Negro competition before him, the southern textile operative is a nearly "union-proof" as any worker in the land.

Letters From Our Readers

"World" In Doubt About Slums.

To The DAILY WORKER:

The "World" recently carried an editorial lauding "a new plan for the elimination of the so-called 'slums' of New York" and the construction of model apartments for workers." This plan was submitted "at a conference of Mayor Walker with a large number of real estate operators, bankers, philanthropists, and capitalists." What can bankers, capitalists, and realtors be doing at such a conference? This is the answer: found at the end of the editorial. "The feasibility of the plan depends, of course, upon its appeal as a business proposition to the capitalist."

Now, I'd like to ask one little question. If the plan is a good business proposition, and if a 10 per cent return on the investment, as it is claimed, is assured, why cannot the government undertake the project?—instead of some capitalist whose primary concern is his own benefit.

DRAMA

Conrad's 'Rescue' Planned by Hampden—Benefit Concert Next Saturday

Due, to the rain last Saturday night, the concert for the benefit of the Cloakmakers and Furriers, which was to have been given at the Coney Island Stadium, will be held next Saturday.

The vaudeville headliners at Moss' Broadway this week include: Eddie Mayo and Harmonica Band; Tom Howard & Co., Butler & Parker; Jones & Rea; and Mirelle and Geraldine Miller & Co. Beginning Friday the Dempsey-Sharkey fight pictures will be shown.

"Dear Little Rebel," a musical playlet, with Nancy Gibbs, Robert Vernon, P. J. O'Connor and Dick Trout, book by Edwin Burke and Lyrics is the feature at the Palace this week. The other acts are: Rosa Low, Soprano; Paul Tisen and His Orchestra with Holland Barry; Frank Fay, third week as Master of Ceremonies; Senator Murphy, and Harry and Dennis Dufor.

• • •

The Albee in Brooklyn has on its bill this week, Vanneasi & Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Coburn; Yates and Lawley; Treasure Land; Barry & Whitledge; Marino and Martin; Cardini; Tom and Bett Waters; Alan and Jean Corelli.

Walter Hampden is planning to do a dramatization of Joseph Conrad's novel "Rescue" among the features of his schedule for next season at the Hampden Theatre. The season may open there the last week in September with "The Light of Asia" or Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People."

Anyhow, what are "the philanthropists" doing at this conference if the "feasibility of the plan depends, of course, upon its appeal as a business proposition to the capitalist?"

Sincerely,—S. W. Kass.

Investigate Murder Beating.

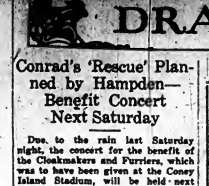
An investigation was started yesterday by Police Captain Harry Walsh of the Seventh Precinct, Jersey City into the death of Charles Walls, 52, of that city who died on July 6th. He will try to determine if his death was caused by a beating he suffered while under arrest that day. The charge was made by Wall's father-in-law. He said the body will be exhumed to secure proof of the charges.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

John G. Zittel, Saginaw, W. S. Mich.	2.00
M. Shusnar, (collected) Canton, Ohio	28.00
Oakland Nucleus, Oakland, California	1.00
F. Buterac, Tillamook, Ore.	5.00
I. Anter, Cleveland, Ohio	16.00
Mrs. A. Horn, (collected) Clifton, N. J.	5.00
J. S. Obradovich, Blair Station, Pa.	4.60
Hun. Workingmen's Home, Cleveland, Ohio	4.00
M. Byer, (collected) Brooklyn, N. Y.	13.50
S. S. 3C 1S, New York City	7.00
Jos. Willnecker, Toledo, Ohio	25.00
Reva Aeroff, New York City	1.00
W. Mellin, (Collected) Waukegan, Ill.	54.00
Benjamin Smith, Charlotte, N. C.	15.00
Section 7, Bath Beach	6.00
Am. Lit. Wor. Liter. Asso., Newark, N. J.	40.76
S. S. 2F F. D. Locust 4023, New York City	13.50



COLLEEN MOORE

In "Naughty But Nice," a new film showing at Moss' Broadway this week.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30 — GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER — All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

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Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

U. C. W. H. Br. No. 11, (collected)	8.50
Carpenters Group, N. Y. C.	8.00
D. Aspo, San Pedro, California	1.00
S. S. 3C Nucleus 3S, N. Y. C.	5.25
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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENTS ON LABOR EDUCATIONAL LABOR AND ECONOMIC TRADE UNION PROBLEMS

BOSSES START DRIVE ON NEW YORK UNIONS

Breach Scores Eidlitz, Woll's Side-Kick

New York builders have removed their war on the building trades unions.

Following the attack of Charles Noyes, president of the New York Building Association, on the plumbers, Charles L. Eidlitz, open shop president of the Board of Governors and chairman of the National Civic Federation, of which Matthew Woll is acting president, has notified the Electrical Workers Local 3 that it will not renew its agreement with the union.

Eidlitz's action follows the expulsion of the corrupt officials headed by Richard L. O'Hara from the local. O'Hara and other former officials ousted by International Vice-president H. H. Broach, applied to Supreme Court Justice William Harris-man Black yesterday for the appointment of a receiver to take over the funds and the business of the local.

Eidlitz Supports Ex-Officials.

That Eidlitz is actually supporting the expelled local officials, was the charge levelled by International Vice-president Broach in an interview with a representative of The DAILY WORKER.

"Eidlitz has admitted that he is assisting and aiding the expelled corrupt officials who were expelled from the union. Since none of the expelled officials has worked since the local was cleaned of corruption, I assume that Eidlitz has been supporting them."

Organization Drive.

The organization drive that is now being conducted by the local and the refusal of local officials to agree to the violation of provisions of the building codes were other reasons given by Vice-president Broach for Eidlitz's action. Twenty-five organizers are now working for the local in an attempt to bring repair men and men on contract jobs into the union.

Taking advantage of the jurisdictional fights among the New York building trades and of the refusal of many locals to organize their unorganized, the Employers Association is girding its loins for a war on the building unions.

Strike of Tie Workers Is Possible August 31 When Contract Expires

A strike by the 5,000 tie workers of this city is possible August 31 when the union's contract with the bosses expires.

In a statement issued by the union it is pointed out that the home work on ties is endangering the welfare of organized workers. "The ties served at home," the statement continues, "are being sold in the market as the most expensive ties. Meanwhile compensation for work on these ties is far below the wages paid those who work in the factories and sew the ties by machine."

Rainey Miners Strike Against Indirect Cut

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 19.—The Rainey Coal Company is trying to force an indirect wage cut on the miners in Allison Mine 1 and 2. On Monday, July 11th, many of the day men were discharged and the boss' straw men were sent into the mine to notify the miners that in the future they must timber their own places at 4 ½ say their own track without pay. Any worker who dared disobey this order was threatened with immediate dismissal, 50 cents to be paid for 10 feet of cross bars.

Defy Company Injunctions.

The following day 80 per cent of the miners stayed out in protest. The Rainey Company retaliated by serving eviction notices on all the men who lived in company houses and who had stayed out in protest against the indirect wage cut. This brought the men out 100 per cent, as well as a few diggers from Mt. Braddock Mine, Revere Mine and Royal. These mines are also the property of the Rainey Coal Co., and had received the same stimulum from the bosses.

These miners are now receiving an average pay based on the 1917 scale. They complain that they cannot meet the high cost of living in the mining towns. Single men pay an average of $11 to $12 a week for half board.

Pittsburgh Will Have Boat Excursion and Dance This Saturday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—A boat excursion and dance, arranged by The Daily Worker and Freiheit, will take place Saturday evening, July 23rd. Steamer Julia Belle leaves the Old Sixth Street bridge, N. S., Pittsburgh, at 6 p. m. and will return 11:30 p. m. Music by the well known Franklin Union Orchestra. A good time will be shown to everyone. Admission, $1.00. Everybody welcome.

Wall Street Labor Leaders Holding a Confab in Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The Pan-American Federation of Labor opened the first session of its fifth congress here today. In reality this is not a federation of labor but an instrument of American imperialism in Latin America.

Thirteen countries are supposed to be represented here but the workers of the great majority of these countries had little or nothing to say in determining who should represent them.

The American officials of the Pan-American Federation of Labor are a collection of red-baiters. They are: William Green, president; Matthew Woll, treasurer; Chester M. Wright, English language secretary.

Luis N. Morones of Mexico is vice president and Santiago Iglesias of Porto Rico, in Spanish language secretary.

It is reported that one of the questions to be taken up by the delegates will be the Mexican situation. Green is expected to induce Morones to become more active in the war on the radicals in Latin America and to discuss with him the relations between the United States and Mexico. It is rumored that Morones favors the appointment of Charles Beecher Warren as ambassador to Mexico and is trying to enlist Green's support for this appointment.

Philadelphia Youth to Leave Sleepy City for Y. W. L. Picnic, July 23

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 19.—On Saturday, July 23rd, Philadelphia will once and for all earn its reputation as a "sleepy city." On that day all the lively, youthful, and energetic elements will desert the city en masse. The excursion to New River-view Beach arranged by the YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE, district three, is acting as the magnet for the emigration. The steamers of the Wilson Line will leave the Chestnut Street wharf at 9:30, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. carrying their happy load of excursionists (young and old), who can bribe their way to a cool and joyous boat ride, and a day full of fun at the beach for the trifling sum of sixty cents. Children's tickets are thirty cents.

Various kinds of entertainment will be served up by the entertainment experts of the league. Chief among these will be an exhibition of the Charleston, by Oscar (kid) Orrutsky, duet vocal numbers by B. Morgenstein and Jack Cooper (with the bass parts by Cooper), and a pantomime "The Jungles of Asia" by the DEC. Amendments and substitute "motions" and other stage effects by Vigman. A free exhibition of his new cast of tan secured at the Pioneer Camp will be given by Manny Epstein. Bring your bathing suits and happy dispositions to the Chestnut street wharf on Saturday, July 23rd. Buy tickets in advance at the district office, the Freiheit, or from any Young Worker League member.

Miners' Relief to Hold Picnic Near Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—The Miners 'Relief Conference will hold a picnic on Sunday, July 24th, at Eldorado Park, which is situated in the midst of one of the most picturesque spots of the Monongahela valley. The park lies between Monongahela City and Charleroi, Pa. Many excellent features have been arranged for, including a concert by the Monongahela City band, the showing free of charge in the evening of the motion picture, "Breaking Chains," and speeches by John Brophy and others who will discuss the four months' struggle already endured by the miners of this district. Tickets for the picnic are only 25 cents in advance for men and 25 cents at the gate, while for women they are 15 cents in advance and 25 cents at the gate.

To reach the park from Pittsburgh, take Charleroi car every hour at Grant and Liberty Avenues, near the Pennsylvania station. By auto, follow Castle Shannan road to Monongahela City pike, follow it to park. From Washington, Pa., take Pittsburgh car and change at Castle Shannon Junction to Charleroi, Pa.

Woman Flier Leaves For Coast.

EL PASO, Tex., July 19.—Miss Mildred A. Doran, the "Flying School Ma'am" from Flint, Mich., who hopes to be the first woman to cross the Pacific Ocean by airplane, hopped off from here today on her way to the Pacific Coast.

Miss Doran would not state definitely whether any stops will be made here and the coast. The plane has a fueled fuity for a flight to San Diego.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE LEFT WING FUR WORKERS UNION ELECTS ITS TICKET IN BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—A sweeping victory for the left wing of the furriers' union was recorded in Saturday's election, when the progressive group elected their entire slate.

The right wingers went down in complete defeat before Max Perlman, who was elected president; A. Rosenberg, vice president and A. Frank, secretary.

The new executive board will consist of Dave Mathoff, L. Garftakle, M. Miller, W. Litvin, I. Steinberg, M. Dorfman and J. Levenstein.

* * *

A. F. of L. To Blame.

According to Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Union Joint Board, the collapse of peace negotiations in Canada is due to the action of the A. F. of L. officials, and he adds:

"The Joint Board lays full responsibility for the continuance of the struggle in the fur industry upon the A. F. of L. officials and charges that they are the cause of the reduced wages, and the contracting sweat-shop system which now prevails.

"The Joint Board charges that the A. F. of L. gave these as concessions (1) for the continuance of the struggle in the fur industry upon the A. F. of L. officials, and charges that they are the cause of the reduced wages, and the contracting sweat-shop system which now prevails.

"The Joint Board charges that the A. F. of L. gave these as concessions to be taken up by the delegates to the Montreal situation. Green is expected to induce Morones to become more active in the war on the radicals in Latin America and to discuss with him the relations between the United States and Mexico. It is rumored that Morones favors the appointment of Charles Beecher Warren as ambassador to Mexico and is trying to enlist Green's support for this appointment.

"The unsuccessful peace conference, Gold says: "Ever since the A. F. of L. instituted its splitting tactics in our union, the Joint Board has stated many times that it desires unity in the International. Therefore it responded to the request of Magistrate Rosenbluth to attend a conference on the question of unity, and Isadore Shapiro, president of the Joint Board, and I were present with Magistrates Rosenbluth and Brodsky, and Mr. Markewich, who represented the A. F. of L.

"Magistrate Rosenbluth informed us that prior to this meeting he had held a conference with the A. F. of L. representatives and learned their terms for peace. At the magistrate's request we repeated the Joint Board's peace terms which called for (1) Reinstatement of all expelled members and local unions; (2) an election to be held for officers of the Joint Board under the supervision of an impartial committee on which the New York Central Trades & Labor Council and the American Civil Liberties Union should be represented; (3) following this election, a convention of the International to which delegates should be elected on the basis of local union membership; (4) abolition of gangsterism in any section; (5) to begin immediately the enforcement of the contract signed with the Joint Board at the close of the strike last year.

"At the conference held at the conference that the A. F. of L. would agree to peace if it could save its face in any way; so in the interests of peace and unity and to bring an end to the struggle I agreed not to run for any paid office at the coming election. This Mr. Markewich interprets, in a statement made yesterday, to mean that the leaders of the Joint Board are interested in personal prestige and are fighting for selfish motives"—which seems to me queer reasoning.

"Perfectly Ridiculous."

"Mr. Markewich also says that I sought reinstatement in the union because I plan to go to Russia and want to be a member of the A. F. of L. in good standing. This too is a product of his imagination and is perfectly ridiculous.

"I will take no trips to Russia, or any place else. I will continue with the fur workers in their fight until they win democracy in their union and a guarantee of union conditions.

"The rejection of the Joint Board's terms of peace revealed more than ever before that the A. F. of L. leaders fear an honest election and that they seek to deprive the fur workers of the right to choose their own representatives."

Frenchy's Gang In Action.

Morris Nemser, active member of the Workers (Communist) Party, was brutally beaten up by members of Frenchy's gang Friday evening when they broke up an open air meeting at 110th St. and Fifth Ave., being conducted by the Unity Committee of the furriers, cloak and dressmakers.

When H. Schiller, who was the first speaker had been addressing the meeting for several minutes a man in the crowd who was carrying a small bag, started to interrupt him. When members of the committee requested him to keep quiet he gave a signal, and over 60 gangsters who were recognized as members of Frenchy's organization, rushed into the crowd hitting in all directions. No one was spared as the black jacks and lead pipes were first driven down on the heads of the workers. Among those who were more severely beaten up was Frank Brownstein, a member of the Workers' Union.

When the workers had been chased in all directions, the thugs divided themselves into small committees to hunt for militant workers to beat up. While this fight was going on, the police car was conspicuous by its absence.

A little over an hour later, a committee of gangsters spied Morris Nemser, who was walking with several other workers. When one of the right wing scouts who was attached to the committee by the question of guide, pointed him out to his colleagues, they started to chase him.

After running for three blocks Nemser was overtaken by the right wing hoodlums who felled him with a blow. While he was helpless on the sidewalk the gangsters kicked him in the ribs.

When taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, three stitches were necessary to sew Nemser's head. It was also discovered that he was suffering from broken ribs. He is now confined to bed in his home in the Bronx.

When workers went to the 109th St. police station to notify them of the assaults, the police refused to give any attention to the workers' complaints. The workers were told that as far as the police department was concerned, there had been no trouble and they would not make any attempt to arrest those responsible. When informed of this, many workers compared this point of view with the way the police act when they arrest workers wholesale in the fur market, when they conduct peaceful picketing.

Big Picket Demonstrations.

A large picketing demonstration was held in the fur market yesterday morning. There were no arrests, although the police department was represented by mounted men, patrolmen and the industrial squad, who were eagerly waiting for an opportunity to get into action against the striking workers.

Airplane Building Program Announced By Commerce Dept.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—By the end of this year 1,000 airports and intermediate landing fields will dot the United States, William P. MacCracken, the secretary of the commerce department announced today following a national survey of aeronautical facilities.

Huge Air Program.

With 864 airports already in operation, more than 100 cities in all sections of the country have appropriated funds lately or have stated the construction of modern fields to stimulate the development of commercial aeronautics, the survey disclosed.

Despite the great development of civil aeronautics in Europe, MacCracken believes that America has been awakened at last to the possibilities of this new form of transportation and within a few years will have surpassed the progress abroad.

"Chambers of commerce, business clubs and civic organizations are cooperating in the effort to build up a complete airway and airport system for the United States," he declared.

Airports now in operation include 307 municipal fields, 183 commercial and private fields, 124 commerce department intermediate fields, 257 miscellaneous intermediate fields, and 93 army, navy, national guard, treasury and agricultural department fields.

Landing Fields.

The commerce department has provided for about 3,000 unimproved emergency landing fields in all sections. These include pastures or similar areas on which landings and take-offs can be made when necessary.

Buffalo, at a cost of $727,000, has developed a 518 acre airport, with an extensive system of runways and modern equipment. Chicago's municipal airport, according to MacCracken, is another example of progress in the right direction. New Orleans and Cleveland were other cities mentioned as contributing toward future commercial aeronautical success.

Snuff Company Ordered To Stop Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The American Snuff Company of Memphis has been found guilty of unfair price maintainence by the Federal Trade Commission almost simultaneously with its announcement that the charges against the American Tobacco Company and the Chicago Tobacco Jobbers' Association has been dismissed.

The snuff concern is directed by the commission to discontinue its use of "fair price" agreements, contracts, or other representation of competitors and their products. The commission in its order directs the company to stop its practice of entering into agreements with the jobbers to maintain prices designated by it. The company is required to put this order into effect within 60 days.

[illegible] Yo[illegible]
the Rathbone[illegible]

Hosiery Workers on The Air Again; Set Up a Radio Station

READING, Pa., (FP) July 19.—A new radio station, owned and controlled by organized labor, is now in prospect. It will give powerful aid in the present organization campaign.

The Reading branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has the formal application, right of Federal Radio Commission for a license to erect and operate a radio broadcasting station in this city. John Edelman, research director of the hosiery organization, expects early approval.

Reading and vicinity there are some 15,000 men and women in the textile branches of the full fashioned hosiery industry. Dominated by the Berkshire Knitting Mills the manufacturers have for years fought to make the words "trade union" taboo. The employers' elaborate spy system made it very difficult in many cases for representatives of the union to visit knitters in their homes. But last spring, when the union went on the air, these knitters tuned in by the thousands.

In those 10 weeks more useful agitation was created in behalf of the trade unions than had been accomplished in the previous ten years. The knitters' union found that radio had become indispensable to the labor organization that would "sell itself to the workers in a spy-infested community.

The entire labor movement in Reading is back of the knitters' project. J. Henry Stump, president of the Federated Trades Council, and James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, are among the labor leaders giving vigorous support. It is felt that the organization of the full fashioned hosiery workers has become the key to the labor situation in Reading and only when the Berkshire autocracy has been broken can trade unionism expand as it should in other industries.

Synthetic Gas Will Save Motorists $50,000,000

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., July 19.—Synthetic gasoline, free from sulphur compounds, can now be made and eventually will save motorists $50,000,000 annually, Dr. Hans Tropsch, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Mulhoin Ruhr, Germany, told the American Chemical Society here today.

Dr. Tropsch said that the laboratory, "with which he is connected," has been able to produce all the useful constituents of petroleum from carbon monoxide and hydrogen. The laboratory has been able to duplicate nature's method of farming gasoline but excluding non-desirable elements.

The present method of extracting gasoline from crude oil, according to Mr. Tropsch, makes necessary an expenditure amounting to approximately fifty millions to eliminate sulphur products. This cost is saved in the synthetic product, Tropsch explained.

BOSTON, (FP) July 19.—All Boston cement finishers of local 534 hope to get the 12½ cent increase awarded their brothers employed by the Water Proofing Co. by an arbitration board. The new rate is $1.37½ an hour. President Edwin E. Garvey of the United Building Trades Council and neutral arbitrator Elijah Adlow gave the decision, G. W. Allison representing the employers' association dissenting. The award is retroactive to January 1st. Arbitration proceedings followed a strike at the Water Proofing Co. Business agent Jeb Carpenter of local 534 believes the award applies to all Boston cement finishers in the union.

RADIO TRUST GRABS THE AIR

NEW YORK, July 19 (FP).—"Free air" may be a true sign at gasoline filling stations and garages but it isn't true for radio as concerned. The history of the growing radio trust recounted by Maurice A. Hallgren in this current Nation gives the details.

From the organization of the Radio Corp. of America in 1919 by General Electric, the trust has made international connections. Leading concerns of England, France and Germany are linked with the American firm in a special corporation controlling all wireless communications to and from the countries. The four considerations which held these nations and have been the directors each, except that a ninth [illegible] director is added to uphold [illegible]. Monopolistic Hallgren does not look upon General Electric's statement that "the Radio Corp. of America was created in order to carry out the expressed desires and wishes of the United States, communicated by [illegible] officers and servants."

[illegible] d. And withal the radio trust corporate graph and its child Western Electric; United Fruit Co.'s Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.; and Int. Radio Telegraph Co.; Federal Telegraph Co., which has a firm foothold in China.

And withal the patriotic aura is thrown around the trust by its members testifying to the Federal Trade Commission inquiry. (Most of Hallgren's data seems to come from this investigation not unfinished.) Hallgren notes General Electric's statement that "the Radio Corp. of Amer[illegible] Morgan is not unrepresented. The [illegible] suggests half-heartedly government ownership of radio, despite the fact that Rear Admiral W. H. G. [illegible], formerly a Radio Corp. director, is now on the Federal Radio Commission to regulate the broadcasting branch of the industry!

Workers Menaced By Frame Houses In Queens Slums

The acres of cheap flimsy matchbox houses that line the outlying streets of Queens and that promise to become the worst slum in New York were investigated yesterday by Senator James L. Whitley and his associates who have been investigating housing conditions in the city. The investigation is being conducted in connection with the proposed revision of the tenement house law.

The lives of thousands of workers are in constant danger because of the fire hazard. "There is no doubt," said Frederic Wright, architect and housing expert, "that if a fire broke out in the southern part of Queens and in the neighborhood of Rockaway Beach or other summer resorts where there was a strong wind blowing from the east it would take in the entire section."

Fisher Profits Soar Thru Vicious Speed-Up and Lowered Wage

CLEVELAND.—Fisher Body Ohio Company of Cleveland is owned almost body and soul by the General Motors Corporation. There are 100,000 shares of stock, 99,800 of which are owned by the General Motors Corporation.

Fisher Body wishes to exchange the stock for other stock, and has made an offer to the minority holders of 200 shares of Wright Aeronautical stock for 500 shares. These men refuse to change their stock, and make the following declaration: The stock of Fisher Body originally was valued at $100 in 1919. It now has a book value of $236—and last year alone each share earned $125.

The wages at Fisher Body have been reduced in the past year—and at the present time in most cases are going through a speeding-up process that is unparalleled in the history of the company. In addition the scale in some departments has been reduced from 35 to 60 per cent.

There is no wonder, therefore, how the Fisher Body earns such high profits—more than 50 per cent. It comes out of the sweat of the workers.

Coolidge Campaign Hit Severe Blow; Dry Raids At Rapid City Jail 20

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 19.—The territory surrounding the summer white house was as dry as the desert today following a week-end of raiding by E. L. Senn, state prohibition director, and a squad of selected "under cover" men.

Eleven alleged bootleggers fell into the hands of the law at Rapid City, half a dozen more were arrested at Deadwood, and isolated raids in the hills brought the grand total up to twenty. Great dissatisfaction is apparent among the political visitors to Rapid City.

Postpone Boxing Stadium Affair To Saturday Eve.

To Sue Arena Owner for Breach of Contract

On account of the terrific rain storm which struck New York Saturday, the bouts of the contract scheduled to take place in the open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium on that night have been postponed until next Saturday, at 8 P. M.

As a result of this, the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, sponsors of this affair, have started legal action against the Coney Island Resorts, Inc. for breach of contract. Ludwig Landy, campaign manager of the committee, stated that he had signed a contract with Isidore Silberman, president of the Coney Island Resorts, Inc. to the effect that in the event of postponement of the concert due to bad weather conditions on Saturday, July 16, it would be given the following night, Sunday, July 17. Inasmuch as a ball fight was advertised and presented at the Stadium Sunday, it was impossible to go ahead with the postponed concert.

18,000 Turned Away.

It is estimated that at least 18,000 people jammed the gates commencing early Sunday afternoon, but were refused admittance because of the ball fight.

TRACTION STRIKE IN A WEEK OR SO SAYS UNION HEAD

Workers Refuse to Sign Yellow Dog Contract

That the city will see a subway strike of the first magnitude within the next few weeks seems to be a foregone conclusion. This is the opinion of J. H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers.

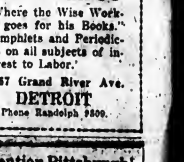
Hedley is reported to have said that if the company recognised the Amalgamated ninety-five per cent of its employes would strike in protest. In reply to this Coleman said that no one is his right senses would believe so ridiculous a statement, not even Hedley himself.

The new yellow dog contract which the I. R. T. is circulating among its workers for signatures is not meeting with success. Most of the men are showing a fighting spirit and the Brotherhood workers are having a hard time getting names.

A canvass among the militant subway workers reveals the truth of the statement that the men want to be organized and they will go thru a strike to attain their own ends.

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Attention Pittsburgh!

Daily Worker Excursion

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927

2 P. M.

Boat JULIA BELLE leaves old Sixth Street Bridge. Saturday evening at 8. Returns 11:30.

Tickets $1.00. MUSIC DANCING

French Communist Party Has Powerful Daily to Reach Oppressed Masses

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

All native Paris has open assely trained to recognize foreigners. The elderly woman, therefore, who tends the newsstand where the Rue de la Paix enters the Place del'Opera, thought it quite natural that I should purchase the Paris edition of the New York Herald-Tribune and The Chicago Tribune. But she was quite puzzled when I also asked for a copy of l'Humanite. Evidently she had not sold many copies of the central organ of the French Communist Party to American visitors in the French capital.

I had secured passage upon the Mauretania, the first fast boat to leave Cherbourg for New York. But it would not sail for three days. Three days in which to get acquainted with the French comrades and to study the French Communist movement! I was attracted first, of course, as if by magnet, to the offices of the l'Humanite, at 142 Rue Montmartre.

It was on the heights of Montmartre that the Paris commune made its first bid for power on March 18, 1871, when the Communards seized 250 cannons on La Butte and defied the government of Thiers. The revolutionists were dislodged by the government troops on May 24th and the batteries of Montmartre were then turned on the Communards posted on La Butte, Chaumont and Pere Lachaise. It is pointed out that some of the streets in this district are very narrow, making it easy to close them with hastily erected barricades.

* * *

Rue Montmartre is narrow and winding. The neighborhood of "No. 142" is clearly a printing house section, like Williams Street in New York City, or Federal Street in Chicago. l'Humanite is only one of many publications housed in the same building. The editorial and business offices occupy two entire floors.

The comrade who receives visitors speaks only French. So we have a rather difficult time of it; but only until he finds another comrade who speaks German, which offers a basis of communication. Marcel Cachin, the editor, is in the chamber of deputies, of which he is a member and the leader of the Communist faction. Jacques Doriot has just returned from China and is now before a committee of the French chamber of deputies replying to charges that he made seditious speeches at Canton, tending to disturb the tranquility of French colonial rule in Indo-China. Henri Barbusse, author of several books on the world war, who is literary editor, is out of town on his vacation.

I decide that on the morrow, I shall go to the Chamber of Deputies. So today I spend my time with Gabriel Peri, the foreign editor of l'Humanite, who speaks very good English, reminding me of Comrade Ickx, foreign editor of the Pravda, in Moscow. Peri is a constant contributor to the International Press Correspondence.

* * *

Founded by Jean Jaures.

L'Humanite was founded by Jean Janres, in 1904, and remained the central organ of the French Socialist Party for many years. During the war Jean Longuet founded another socialist daily, La Populaire. When the split came in France between the socialists and the Communists, the Communists took the l'Humanite with them and have kept it as the central organ of the Communist Party. Jaures was assassinated by a French jingo on the eve of the outbreak of the world war in 1914. Huge demonstrations are held annually by the Communists on the anniversary of Jaures martyrdom, and l'Humanite carries on its first page, upper left hand corner, "Fondateur, Jean Jaures."

Jean Longuet, who was used for years by the Second (Socialist) International as the butt of its attack on the Communist International, is now foreign editor of La Populaire, the socialist organ, of which the extreme right winger, Leon Blum, is now the chief editor.

* * *

L'Humanite Is Ably Staffed.

It is very evident that l'Humanite has an able staff. Comrade Peri tells me that 20 comrades are actively engaged on the paper. This reminds me of our own bare half dozen on The DAILY WORKER.

Cachin is the chief editor. Vaillant Conturier, also a member of the chamber of deputies, is an editorial writer. Peri is foreign editor. Barbusse is literary editor which also includes supervision of book reviews, theater and kino criticisms, and whatever concerns the radio that goes into the paper. Barbusse also selects available fiction. This does not mean that Barbusse does all this alone. He has at least five assistants collaborating with him. Peri also has four assistants. There are five in the trade union news department. Andre Delahy is the political writer. Considerable attention is given to sports, in fact, during my visit a long distance bicycle rider, who had attracted considerable attention, ended his race against time before large throngs that acclaimed him on his arrival in front of our Communist daily.

* * *

Quarter Million Subscription List.

The subscription list of l'Humanite now totals a quarter of a million readers. But it is the only Communist daily in France. The individual circulation of the German Communist daillies is much smaller, but there are 36 of these German dailies.

But today l'Humanite issuing a special edition against the new military law that is being foisted on the French working class with the aid of the socialists. In fact, the new mobilization law is sponsored by the socialist, Paul Boncourt. It provides for forcing all men, women and even children into the war machine immediately the war is declared. The Communists alone fight this law, that will wipe out all workers' organizations simultaneously with the new war's inception. The proposal by the socialist, Boncourt, has been accepted by the government as its own, glorying in the prospect of the "mobilization of every citizen without distinction of age or sex, in case of war."

* * *

News Service Well Organized.

Our French daily has a well organized news service. It gets the telegraph news of "Tass" (Russian Telegraph Agency) and of Havas, the official French telegraph service.

In addition l'Humanite has special correspondents in every city of any importance in France. There are 10 of these paid correspondents, while about 40 are unpaid. There are also paid foreign correspondents in London, Berlin, Brussels and Rome, while the closest touch is kept with the news sources in the Soviet Union.

* * *

Worker Correspondents in Paris.

L'Humanite has worker correspondents in every great factory in Paris. About 200 of these are organized into 20 Worker Correspondents' Groups.

A campaign has now been started to broaden this movement to all parts of the nation. Members of the trade union department of the paper will make a tour of the country for this purpose.

Thus the Communist Party of France builds its daily organ, bringing it into closer and closer contact with the masses of the French workers and farmers.

Pravda, in Moscow; Der Rote Fahne, in Berlin, and l'Humanite, in Paris, are the three leading Communist dailies in the world, that the Communists in the United States and other countries may well study in building more such mass organs of the workers' class.

WHO AM IT



I am a farmer who specialises in manicured hogs.

I married the daughter of a man whose name is surrounded by oaths when travellers are trying to get in or out of an upper berth.

I am a candidate for the G. O. P. nomination for president.

I am ready to promise the workers and farmers anything in return for their votes.

(If you are stuck write for the answer to the Who Am I editor of The DAILY WORKER.)

CLARIFYING POLITICAL ISSUES IN THE MINNESOTA LABOR MOVEMENT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—In order to estimate correctly the effect of the June 13th municipal elections on the Farmer Labor movement both locally and throughout the state, it is necessary to review briefly what the political situation was just prior to the elections, the attitude of the Labor Alderman then in office and also the position taken by the leaders of the trade union movement.

We must call to mind that before the elections of 1925 the Labor members of the Council numbered fourteen—a majority of the seats. In that year, due principally to the inroads already made by the Mayor Leach machine in the trade union movement (85 per cent of the Business Agents and other trade union officials were in this machine) six Labor aldermen were defeated after a campaign in which the left wing of the movement fought almost alone and without a candidate for Mayor because a treachery of the right wing of the trade union leadership, who, due to their "loyalty" to the so-called "good" candidate and "friend" of Labor, Mayor Leach, refused to allow the filing of a Labor Party candidate for the office of mayor.

In the last elections, the situation was substantially the same, except that the Labor Councilmen numbered only eight, who were, with the exception of Alderman Scott, opposed to the filing of a candidate for Mayor, and with Alderman Hanseon taking the lead in the fight within the Farmer-Labor Association to head off the endorsement of a full ticket. The Henrepin County Central Committee, just prior to the primaries on May 5th, sponsored the calling of a delegated Conference of all working class organizations, with emphasis on the Trade Unions, to air and fully discuss the question of a full ticket. At this meeting which was well attended, with representatives from trade unions, workingmen's clubs, women's auxiliaries and liberal organizations, the right wing labor leaders of the Leach machine and the Labor Councilmen who had opposed the full ticket idea within the Farmer-Labor Association, came together on common ground in the Conference, defeated the left wing and prevented the endorsement of a candidate for mayor.

It is also necessary, in order to understand fully the confusion within the movement, to show the forces involved and the reasons for the peculiar line-up on the important question of a full ticket:

1. The right wing trade union officialdom who are opposed in principle to the Farmer-Labor Party and who constitute the backbone of the Leach machine in the trade unions.

2. Part of the right wing trade union leadership and some center elements who are opposed to the affiliation of the trade union movement to the Farmer-Labor Association, but who support the Farmer-Labor Party as individuals. Their attitude on the question of working class political action renders first-class support to the right wing.

3. A small group of trade union leaders who accept the Farmer-Labor Association as the political organization of the workers and work for the affiliation of all local unions, but who have been terrorised by the drive of the A. F. of L. officialdom on the Communists and left wing in the labor movement, and who lack the necessary confidence in the rank and file to unite with the left wing and oppose openly the destructive policy of the right wing.

4. Outside of the trade unions, but working in complete harmony with the extreme right wing of the trade union leadership is the Van Lear machine. Van Lear, once Socialist mayor, controls the 'Daily Star," the paper stolen from the workers and now used to support Mayor Leach and to attack in the most vicious manner to the Labor Alderman and the Farmer-Labor Association.

5. The Labor Councilmen, who with the above-mentioned exception, opposed the endorsement of a labor candidate for Mayor, because of a gentlemen's political agreement to support Aldermen Turner, Republican Alderman from the 7th (Hanseon's ward) Ward, for Mayor; and, as Aldermen Henseon, their spokesman, expressed it—"not to be hampered in the campaign with a Labor candidate for Mayor who would act as a drag and would defeat the Labor Councilmen for re-election."

6. The left wing and the Communists, whose program can be briefly stated as follows:

(a) Affiliation to the Farmer-Labor Association of all working class organizations with particular attention to the local unions.

(b) Building, at the present time, the Word Clubs of the Farmer-Labor Association.

(c) Filing in all elections of full tickets.

(d) Regular meeting of the Hennepin County Central Committee.

(e) Placing of responsibility for the conduct of election campaigns in the hands of the regularly constituted organs of the Farmer-Labor Association.

(Continued tomorrow)

ULDINE UTLEY, REV. STRATON'S NEMESIS



This Fresno, Calif. girl intended to go on the stage, but Aimee Semple McPherson, before her notorious "kidnaping" episode persuaded her there was more profit in religion. She preaches with considerable appearance of emotionalism, so much so that her sermons in the church of the reactionary fundamentalist, John Roach Straton, helped to convince part of his flock that he was leaning towards Holy Rollerism. It has also been charged several times that she becomes nervously unbalanced while in the pulpit. But the moron's fall for her in her tent by the Yankee Stadium.

Algy and Norman in Their Lighter Moods - - S. P. Leaders Fight War

(By Our War Correspondent.)

The Reverend Doctor Norman Thomas, and his cohort, "Professor" Algernon Lee, met out the other night "to help the young kids along." It happened that the Young Peoples Socialist League (in case you don't recall what the letters Y. P. S. L. stand for) was holding an anti-war meeting at 10th St. and 2nd Ave.

Algy and Norman were among the speakers. The meeting was scheduled for 8 o'clock sp, according to the writer's information, the Rand school twins drifted around at ten after.

Norman was dressed characteristically. Wearing dark suit, carefully creased trousers, shirt open at the neck, his hair combed back, in the opinion of one member of the audience, he was either going to speak on "industrial democracy" or some patent medicine.

Immediately his young friends paid their homage. Distantly, he greeted the young men with a "How do do." The gallantry, got a pleasant smile and a handshake. Gallantry, you know, is alive even in a democracy. However, the smile became less prominent, and the handshake more absent when Norman saw he was becoming an object of interest.

* * *

Immediately the reporters of the capitalist press clustered around him. Norman, you see, is considered good copy by the capitalist press, because he's "so naive"! Algy, with a bundle of papers under his arm for effect, horned in on the group. Even though he didn't look very socialistic with a brand new palm beach suit and a panama hat on, he evidently thought he might "yes" Norman with some effect.

Although this writer couldn't join the group, since Algy and Norman would rather be quoted in the capitalist press than the working class press, everything Gallagher and Sheehan from 15th St. said furnished him with good copy. Too bad one can't keep reporters for The DAILY WORKER a mile away from socialist meetings. They're bound to find out the truth about the decay of the socialist party.

* * *

"What are you going to speak about, Mr. Thomas?" the reporters respectfully inquired.

"Wal-l," Thomas was heard to answer, with amazing frankness, "You know I don't know a single new thing to say on this subject."

"There isn't anything new to say," pitched in Algy, his yes-man.

"Don't you think the disarmament conference is really a conference on armament?" a reporter suggested.

"Oh yes," Thomas replied, in a relieved tone. Then he echoed the statement. Algy nodded approval. The reporters scribbled a hasty note: Thinks disarmament conference a conference on armament.

The heat became a subject for comment. Norman called the charimen, and asked if he had time to go to 11th St. to get a glass of beer. The chairman registered embarrassment. Norman looked at the reporters, and thought better of it. The conference was resumed.

* * *

Telk drifted around to The DAILY WORKER. Thomas first admitted he read it. Maybe Algy gave him a dirty look, but anyhow, he hastily explained that he used to read it, "but it got under my skin, so I cut it out."

"Can't you get valuable information from it?" he was asked.

Algy got a word in. "One can learn something, if one reads it backwards," he said with a silly smile, expecting to hear uproarious laughter greet his wise-crack. He only got a question, "You're well known for your ability at interpretation, so you shouldn't hafe any trouble." A black look was the answer.

Only a handful of people had turned out for the meeting. Norman apologized to the agreeable reporters. "It's hard to get people to turn out in weather like this," he said. "Al and I have come over to help the young kids along." Algy smiled, benevolently.

* * *

A cloakmaker came over. "Here," said Thomas, as though he were showing exhibit A, "Here is a chap that was beaten up last week in the furrier's strike."

The cloakmaker liked the publicity. "Yeh!" he said illuminatingly.

"The left wing is attacking our people—" Thomas began, but he was interrupted by the cloakmaker who interjected, "It wasn't the left wing. I got in the way of a cop."

Norman swallowed hard. Here was a situation that would never meet the approval of Abraham Shiplacoff and Jimmy Oneal. Algy saved the day. He brought up Coolidge.

"God must be on the side of Coolidge," Norman said, as profoundly as ever he spoke in a presbyterian pulpit. "He's always making mistakes, and being saved miraculously."

* * *

Then the talk, for want of topics apparently, drifted around to the Rand School. Algy's face lighted up. He had found something funny to say. "You know, James Fuchs is a funny guy. Apparently he's joined the Volkszeitung group." Whenever he writes an article for them, he always makes a slurring remark about the Rand School, and my connection with it. You know, that's just because he's sore because I didn't let him have a lectureship at the school this season." Norman laughed. Algy had thought up a good one. After all, by sprinkling plenty of C-N around, he might be able to cover up the decay of the Rand School for another year.

Then they spoke. Neither of them had anything to say, but how they said it. Algy grimaced, gesticulated, and rolled his pseudo-Oxford accent like a veteran Indian medicine doctor. Norman panted and snorted, did everything but whinney. The reporters walked to telephones, but apparently their papers weren't interested in the story they hashed up, because nothing was printed.

* * *

How is it that the capitalist press considered a socialist anti-war open-air meeting worth covering? Well, it wasn't because Algy and Norman were scheduled to speak before the handful of Yipsels who had gathered. It was because they had sent out a press-agent story, written perhaps by Jimmy Oneal, lover of truth—as he sees it. It said: "Ten thousand people are expected...." and went on, concluding with "It is expected that members of the Young Workers League will attempt to break up the meeting, but we will defend our constitutional rights." The Y. W. L. members, naturally, didn't show up. They aren't, Yipsels to the contrary nothwithstanding, ghouls.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Against the War Danger

The Future War and the Working Class

By D. MARETSKY.

V.

(Conclusion.)

From the foregoing it will be seen what attitude International Bolshevism takes in regard to war. The International Bolsheviks are in duty bound: 1. to oppose an imperialistic war by their might, to permit "no war between the great slave-owners for the maintenance and consolidation of slavery" (Lenin); 2. to guard carefully against the possibility of an attack on the part of the allied imperialistic slave-owners on the Soviet Union; 3. to carry on the most determined fight against the "punitive" campaign already begun by the imperialists against revolutionary China; 4. to mobilise the broad masses of all countries to support in the most active manner the revolutionary military defence of the Soviet Republic in case the imperialists should ever attack the Soviet Union; 5. in case it should prove impossible to prevent the great imperialistic war, to strive persistently to transform this war into a civil war.

Must Expose War Threats.

For this purpose, however, it is necessary that there should be a systematic, persevering, obstinate campaign of exposure and prevention against the war.

The whole of the political work of the Communist Party must be linked up with the fight against the danger of war. The fight against Fascism and the growing pan-European Reaction must also be carried on stubbornly as a fight against the danger of war; the adventurous foreign policy of theFascist States must be continually pilloried, the spread of Fascism in the army must be countered, and the real meaning of the Fascist coup d'Etat in the countries bordering on the Soviet Union, as well as Chamberlain's policy to create a Fascist cordon along the Soviet frontier, must be exposed.

Show Up Pacifism.

It is necessary to disclose in Leninist fashion the whole senselessness of pacifism, of bourgeois as well as petty-bourgeois pacifism, its absolute emptiness and its complete political impotence.

Never Forget 1914-1918.

The open political fight against international Democracy is of special urgency. In this matter, the sections of the Communist International are in a very favorable position. For considerations as intelligible as they are base, the Social Democrats do not like to be reminded of their disgraceful conduct during the world war. For this reason the Communists must propagate with all the more persistence the events of the years 1914 to 1918 and recall them to the minds of the masses.

Will Again Betray Labor.

The imperialist leaders of the Socialist parties will again prove treacherous, they will again be the purveyors of cannon-fodder again daily in the antechambers of the imperialists and general staffs (they are already sitting there: Paul Boncour & Co.), they will again invent "sacred alms" of the war and drag out from the arsenal of history the slogans of the "defence of home and country", of the best of native countries, of the native country of Finance-capital.

Social Democracy, and even its "left" wing, carries on no real fight against the danger of war, nor can it do so. The Social-Democratic leaders merely give themselves out to be opponents of war. It is not possible for one to fight against war, so long as one countenances the maintenance and promotion of imperialism and white-washes its villanies.

Kautsky "Scoundrels."

Karl Kautsky admitted on May 1st in a sudden fit of candour that the battle-cry of the present international policy is: "Scoundrels of all countries, unite!" The fortunate patrimony of International Socialism "forgot," however, to add that the 'scoundrels of all countries" run the League of Nations, that Mussolini plays the role of the beautiful Benjamin in the League of Nations, though in reality he is only Chamberlain's right hand, that Chamberlain directs the whole European policy under the slogan "Beat the Soviets," that Social Democracy with its agitation against the Soviet Union constantly backs up Chamberlain, that the first violin in this agitation is played by German Social Democracy, the party of Karl Kautsky himself. It seems to us that, not only do the "scoundrels of all countries" unite, they also draw Social Democracy into their league. Special mention must surely be made of the Social Democratic legend of the so-called Imperialism of the Soviet Union or of "Red Imperialism." Social Democracy would much rather spread this legend than tell the masses the truth about real Imperialism and its armaments.

A Low Accusation.

To accuse the Soviet Union of "imperialist" aims is just as villainous as to place on the same level the armies of the imperialistic countries and the army of the Socialist revolution, the Red Army. How is it possible to compare predatory capitalist militarism with the promotion of the proletarian dictatorship's ability to defend itself?

And as the backs of the Social-Democratic Press do this constantly they hereby prove that they are direct allies of Imperialism in its fight against the Socialist state.

New Preparing Next War.

The question, whether the imperialists will succeed during the next historic period in dragging about and carrying on a great war will be decided, as are all great questions in public life, by the course of the class struggle in the world and by the relation of strength and activity of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The imperialists are preparing the war quite openly. The question, the decisive, main question, is whether it will be possible to get millions of men to go to war, for an imperialist war carried on according to "all the rules of the art" can only be a war of the masses.

Socialists Prepare Treachery.

This is a question of power, a question of concrete historic fight. On the one hand, the whole armored might of Imperialism, its complete apparatus of lies, hypocrisies, suggestion and compulsion, will be thrown into the scale of war and peace. In the same way, International Social Democracy will work in the same direction for winning the "power of the masses" for war. If the new slaughter of the people really comes about, it will in a huge measure be the work of Social Democracy. It is even possible that a portion of the Communist Press will display "shameless conduct," for which Lenin has already prepared the Bolsheviks.

We shonld not be Marxists, if we did not consider in a sober fashion our chances, i.e., the possibilities of preventing a big war or of transforming it into a civil war.

Last War Hents World.

1. The whole of humanity, and especially the working class, still remembers the year 1914, still thinks of relatives and friends who were dragged into the international slaughter; tens of thousands of cripples and invalids are still living.

2. To deceive the masses a second time with the "humane" purposes of the war will be more difficult than it was the first time, even the vitality of Social-Democratic lies will not succeed in this case. It is not out of the question that, if a portion of the Communist Press collapses considerable strata of Social-Democratic and even independent workers will refrain from following Social-Democracy.

3. In place of Tsarist Russia with its "ontapoken Reaction" (Lenin) we have the proletarian Soviet Union, which pursues a real policy of peace, which in face of the bloodthirsty policy of the imperialists is the only safe refuge of international peace.

4. There is now a powerful Communist International, which did not exist in 1914.

5. The East of 1927 is not the same as that of the year 1914. At that time the Orient still slumbered. Today every sheet of Bourgeois papers speak of the "awakening" of China.

6. If the world conflagration breaks out and its front is that of the fronters of the proletarian and of the Capitalist States, there will be good chances in favor of the proletarian State in the fight against the Imperialists, even if the latter are superior in war technics. The incitement to civil war in our country, the experience of the famous October, the attitude of the 13 States," have shown the Imperialists how difficult it is to make war upon a country, in which there is no ruling class of land-owners and capitalists. The "strength of the masses" is a prime factor in the fight of the army of the proletariat. An even if the mechanism of the Imperialistic war on two fronts converted the imperialist war into a civil war (rise of the first Soviet State and founding of the Comintern), the fact of an imperialist war on a single front, i.e., the fight of class against class within an international war—will transform such a war the more quickly into a civil war, behind the front, in th eermies of Reaction. In the coming big war of the "white" and "red" roses, Imperialism is in danger of finding its grave.



J Merle Davis, above, is the general secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, holding its meetings at Honolulu, Hawaii July 12-29, to discuss delicate problems of the Pacific countries, such as immigration and the relations of Orientals to other lands. All large countries bordering on the Pacific sent delegates.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

20 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10TH
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MR. J. Ogden Armour, oue of Chicago's packing kings is nnder the care of king George of England's physician in London. Armour's daughter and son-in-law are travelling from Santa Barbara, California, to London in response to a long distance telephone call from the British capital to Santa Barbara. Thousands of dollars will be spent by those parasites in trans-world hikes; dollars made out of the toil of thousands of packing workers who could not save enough money in a life time to buy a decent graveyard lot.

MOVING picture actresses looking for their lost dogs should beware of, obliging gentlemen offering their services in the search for the hissing canines. This much can be gleaned from the sad experience of Priscilla Dean, who is now suing a dog-catcher for fraud. Of course Priscilla might have dug up just as good an excuse for divorce had her present husband secured her affections under less unusual circumstances. According to the bill of particulars Miss Dean was looking intently at the ground for tell-tale footprints when a Mr. Anderson gallantly offered assistance. Being young and trusting Miss Dean accepted, whereupon the deceitful male drove her into the barbarous state of Nevada where one can get married as expeditiously as one can get a divorce.

OUR marines die; they never surrender. That is provided they are fighting an enemy with guns, bombs and bayonets to match. But when fighting a comparatively unarmed people like the Nicaraguans they neither die nor do they have to surrender. Major Gilbert D. Hatfield, commander of the United States marines who massacred 300 Nicaraguans a few days ago was called on by the Nicaraguan general to surrender a city which he occupied against the wishes of the inhabitants. "Marines never surrender, and even if we did not have water or food you would find us fighting to the end. You will not take the city until the last of us is dead." Those were the words of the gallant major, and they were boxed on the front page of Hearst's New York American, last Tuesday and surrounded by little American flags.

WELL, Hatfield and his men won a victory with only one man killed and one wounded. We presume the unfortunates scratched matches on a gas bomb. Three hundred dead for the "enemy" and only two casualties for the marines. Why, those lads were safer in that beleaguered city than in an osteopath's parlor. This is the way heroes are made. Before the southward march of American imperialism is stopped there will be many more victories like this and many more defiant messages to help out our recruiting sergeants.

WE have the richest secretary of any treasury in the world. We should be proud. He is Andrew Mellon, whose liquor warmed the cockles of many a sluggish heart in the days before the Volstead blight brought sunshine into the home of many a sleuth who would have to peddle his services to ordinary detective agencies if the government hadn't gone into the business on a large scale. The Mellon family controls sixty-five corporations, including six banks, the Aluminum Company of North America, the Gulf Refining Company and several other gigantic enterprises.

THREE cheers for the ghost of John Singer Sergeant, the famous American artist, who has returned after two quiet years in his grave to haunt the London studio where he died. Here is a ghost that really walks. So say Mr. and Mrs. Orr, friends of the artist who took over his studio sixteen months ago. We know several financially embarrassed workers who envy the fortunate pair. A walking ghost might give timid people the creeps, but not journalists without credit in their neighborhood restaurants. Let us have more ghosts that walk like men.

HEYWOOD BROUN, columnist of the New York World, takes H. L. Mencken to task for that gentleman's cheap aspersions on the Negro race, aspersions delivered in the typically cheap Menckenian manner. The Negroes have nothing to kick about now since they are recognized socially, declares the inverted Baltimore Babbitt. Yes, nothing except a rather unpleasant susceptibility to lynching at the hands of white imbeciles who express in action the contempt which prosperous cynics like Mencken have for persecuted races and exploited workers. The Negro masses will not be content with having some of their petty bourgeois-minded intellectuals treated as pets in certain bourgeois drawing rooms.

RESOLUTION ON OCOTAL MURDER HALTS SESSIONS

Woll, Morones Eager to Soften Language

WASHINGTON, July 20. — The Pan-American Federation of Labor found itself at a standstill today awaiting a report from the resolutions committee on the Nicaraguan situation.

The committee went into session at noon yesterday immediately following the introduction of a resolution condemning the slaying of Nicaraguans by United States marines. This was offered by Salomon De La Selva, delegate from the Federation of Labor of Nicaragua. The committee was closeted throughout this forenoon with nothing ready to report. Accordingly the convention took a recess until tomorrow morning.

Holding Down De La Selva.

De La Selva is sitting with the committee of which Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, is chairman, and Luis N. Morones, Mexican secretary of commerce, labor and idustry, is a member.

Indications today are that the committee will bring out a substitute resolution for that offered by De La Selva. But still making a declaration against the presence of marines in Nicaragua and condemning the Ocotal slaughter.

The resolutions committee has before it fourteen resolutions submitted by various delegations and by the executive council, virtually all of which relate either directly or indirectly to political conditions prevailing in Latin America involving the rights and welfare of labor.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK PREPARES ATTACK ON HANKOW GOV'T

Left Wing Armies Move On Canton, Shanghai

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).

SHANGHAI, July 20.—Nanking government is concentrating its best troops in preparation for a march against Wuhan. Observing these military preparations the press here reaches the conclusion that a military conflict between the Nanking and Wuhan governments is bound to come within the next few days. The press also reports a movement of Wuhan troops down the Yangtse-kiang.

On the other hand the rumors of peace negotiations with Chang Tso-lin and the concentration of Nanking troops against Wuhan is understood in certain quarters as a demonstration against General Feng Yu-hsing with whom relations are considered "not quite normal."

It is believed that these measures are undertaken to force the unconditional surrender of the Wuhan government. At all events, it is felt here that the next few days will be momentous in deciding the fate of the Wuhan government as well as the struggle of the Nanking government against Chang Tso-lin.

HANKOW, July 20.—The Central Committee of the Kuomintang, it is *(Continued on Page Two)*

FOR THE NEXT WAR

By Fred Ellis



The Fight to Defend The Daily Worker Is a Fight Against the War Danger

"Some of our comrades assume that the danger of war is not immediate, that we have still sufficient time to awaken and mobilize the masses. That is a great mistake which may have serious consequences. For the latest events show with all clarity that the danger of war is increasing and that it as great as it was on the evening of the 4th of August, 1914. Just as in the period which preceded the great imperialist slaughter, all the imperialist states are arming feverishly. Almost everywhere incidents are taking place reminiscent of Agadir and Sarajevo. The clouds of war are gathering over the Pacific. Big guns have already sounded in China."

Secretary, Communist Party of France.
PIERRE SEMARD

In the fight against the growing war danger, the greatest single task at this time in America, is the defense of The DAILY WORKER, the most militant voice of the workers against the preparations for a new world slaughter. Only with the help of our DAILY WORKER can we effectively awaken the workers of this country to the real seriousness of the danger confronting them. Only through the columns of our paper can the workers be made to see that they are confronting a new August 4.

There can be no doubt that our paper is now under attack from no less a source than the United States government, simply because we are the only paper which is waging a relentless struggle against the attempt to drag us again into the shambles of a capitalist war. If you want us to continue this fight, if you want the fight against a new World War to be successful, then you must help by circulating widely the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND Certificates. Every dollar contributed is a blow at the war mongers. The hour is critical. You must respond.

Seven Men Indicted for Flogging Alabama Boy

ONEONTA, Ala., July 20.—Seven members of the masked band which flogged Jeff Calloway, 19 year old orphan, the night of June 20, have been indicted by the Blount County Grand Jury.

Five of the indicted were arrested immediately, and officers set out to overtake Dr. L. S. Fennell, cyclops of the local Ku Klux Klan, who had also been indicted.

Six Free On Flogging Charge.

ORLANDO, Fla., July 20.—A jury which was out 35 minutes found six men not guilty of flogging Charles Hicks.

The defendants had taken Hicks from an automobile, where he was sitting with a young woman, last June 14 and flogged him.

Trial of the same six men, charged with flogging J. J. Johnson the same night, will begin next week.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Kings Property Owners Oppose New Sub Link

Property owners in Ninth St., Brooklyn, are attempting to prevent a change in the Transportation Board's plans, by which the Smith street-Culver subway would be carried across Gowanus Canal on a bridge instead of under it in a tunnel. They are opposed to any elevated structure in Ninth St. and say it would depress property values.

MASS FUNERAL OF FALLEN FIGHTERS BANNED BY AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

Scores of Communists Arrested; 15,000 Police and Soldiers Mobilized

VIENNA, July 20.—While thousands gathered for the funeral ceremonies for those killed in last week's rioting, the Austrian police force made a round-up today and arrested more than 100 Communists. Among those arrested is Reichstag Deputy Pieck of the German Communist Party.

City Is Under Military.

Nearly 15,000 soldiers and police (including the newly created gendarmerie) were on duty throughout Vienna today to prevent disorders while the funeral was held.

Marching behind the hearses was forbidden. Today's public funeral was conducted by the municipality, which is under control of the socialists.

Thousands of persons filled the streets through which the long line of hearses was to pass. The police were under orders to prevent concentrations where speeches might be made.

Following the services the bodies were to be taken to the municipal crematorium for burning. Only members of the families of the victims, officials of the socialist party and representatives of the municipal government were admitted to this ceremony.

The final service was to start at 2 o'clock and all industry in the city was instructed to cease operations for 15 minutes from that hour in tribute to the memory of the dead.

Parliament Session Today.

Chancellor Seipel and his government colleagues are engaged in restoring political equilibrium. Whether the government will take restrictive measures against the Communists, who are held responsible for the outbreaks, is not certain.

Many of the leaders are in jail and will be tried in the ordinary course of events but it is unlikely that any organized move will be made against the Communist Party.

Preparations are under way for the opening tomorrow of the special session of parliament.

The list of dead is increasing daily by additions from the 200 wounded. It is now up to 100.

Nearly 600 arrests have been made to date. Prosecutions have been begun against 75 Communists and several hundred prisoners still await examination.

Civil Liberties Union Will Reconsider Sacco Break-up at Executive

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has received a letter from the American Civil Liberties Union, signed by Lucille B. Milner, field secretary, acknowledging its communication of July 15, in which it requested a new investigation of the breaking up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square on July 7th. The letter states that the matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the executive committee of the union, to be held Tuesday, July 26th.

SACCO, VANZETTI IN POOR HEALTH ON FOURTH DAY

Long Hunger Strike May Be Fatal

BOSTON, July 20.—The Sacco-Vanzetti hunger strike is bringing to a close the already too long "investigation" which Governor Fuller is making into the trial of the two imprisoned workers.

The medeival conditions of confinement to which they have been subjected since their conviction seven years ago has weakened the two condemned workers considerably. Their heroic strike at this time is one that makes possible a collapse at any moment.

A few unimportant witnesses will be heard today and then the summation by the opposing counsel will be made after which the "advisory committee" will retire to draft its opinion. From authoritative quarters it is learned that this commission has already made up its mind and the fate of the two men is sealed.

The two witnesses who were heard yesterday were Michael F. Kelly and Lincoln Wadsworth. Kelly, a witness for the defense was Sacco's employer at the Stoughton Shoe Factory and testified as to the exemplary character of the condemned man. Wadsworth is a firearm salesman and appeared for the prosecution.

May Be Forcibly Fed.

Reports made by the prison doctor confirm the fears held by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee that the men are not in a condition of health which would permit a long strike without fatal effects.

A consensus of opinion here reveals the fact that the Fuller investigation is merely a blind to cover up the, certain, execution of the two workers. Bets are being made publicly with odds at two to one that the men will not be freed.

FERDINAND, THE PUPPET KING OF ROUMANIA, DIES

"Cotszavenesti" Marie's Husband Kicks In

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 20. —The rotting body of King Ferdinand ceased breathing today as the complication of foul diseases from which he had long suffered took their toll. Babbling incoherently and continuously, weeping the monarch who was nothing more than a puppet king, died at 2:30 this morning. Queen Marie, who last year visited the United States and toured the country with a menagerie comprising a notorious actress who one time associated with her in European war-time debauches, in an effort to raise a loan for the bloody Bratiano regime, was at the bedside of the dying king.

Ion Bratiano, who for years has *(Continued on Page Two)*

Lewis Fighting to Hold Control Over Dist. 1 Convention

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 20.—With the membership in District No. 1 in revolt, but as yet without a leadership, the U. M. W. of A. officials are getting rather scared and are making an attempt at the convention which is taking place in Scranton, to entrench themselves in office more than ever so that it will be much harder for them to be thrown out by the rank and file.

The first method of doing this is the extension of tenure of office from 2 to 4 years, for elective officers.

They are also going to request that instead of having five locals for endorsement, that 25 be required, before the nominee can have his name placed on the ballot. The latter nomination may not be accepted by the convention, as it is rumored that even *(Continued on Page Three)*

Guilty of Murder in Nicaragua

The Coolidge Government by its own reports of July 15th is criminally responsible for the death of Michael A. Obelski of Roulette, Pa., and of Chas. Sidney Garrison of Asheville, N. C., American marines killed in battle with Nicaraguan liberal forces in Ocotal, Nicaragua. The Coolidge administration is also responsible for the criminal slaughter of three hundred Nicaraguan troops by machine gun aud cannon fire and by bombing from five aeroplanes of the American navy.

President Coolidge and the State Department, in cynical violation of the Constitution of our country which vests the war-making power in Congress, opened war on the Nicaraguan people last December and sent 1,500 marines to overrun that little country. For almost seven months they have been there terrorizing the country, deposing its lawful president, "neutralizing" (that is recapturing) every town that the lawful president's forces succeeded in taking away from the puppet president created by American banking interests and set up by the force of American arms. Now, after failing during almost seven months to force the will of Wall Street on that unhappy country, the Coolidge administration has brought this crowning disgrace upon our country by having our marines begin open warfare and slaughter 300 Nicaraguans by dropping bombs from airplanes and by machine gun fire. Can the infamy of the Coolidge administration sink any lower? Can the army and Navy of the United States be put to any more degrading use than this of forcing the will of Wall Street bankers on this tiny country no bigger in population than one second rate American city? We accuse the Coolidge administration before the bar of the American people as guilty of the death of two marines and the slaughter of 300 Nicaraguan soldiers and innumerable unarmed civilians!

On every front the policy of the present administration has been the same. It has bullied Mexico, invaded Nicaragua, refused to recognized the Soviet Union, and without a declaration of war, made war upon the Chinese people. All the marines not already in use in the Israeli task of terrorising Haiti, Nicaragua and other Central American Republics, have been sent to China against the will of the Chinese people, have invaded that country, have fired upon the defenseless, unfortified city of Nanking and are rapidly involving our country in a new world war.

Who Rules America?

What American worker or farmer has any quarrel with China? Who authorised Coolidge to make war upon the Chinese people? The whole American people with the exception of a few bankers and money kings and their political tools, demand that the marines and battleships be withdrawn.

What American with the exception of the same little handful of money kings has any quarrel with the people of Nicaragua or any desire to invade that country, destroy its government and slaughter its people? Every honest American will join with us in the demand that this disgraceful and unrighteous war of the most powerful imperialist nation in the world upon one of the smallest and most defenseless ones cease immediately.

What American, with the exception of a few oil magnates has any desire that our state departments be used sontinually to bully the Mexican people and to make demands and send ultimatums which lead towards armed intervention in Mexico?

What American, with the exception of the Wall Street crowd, is against the recognition of the Soviet Union?

This little clique of oil barons, bankers and money kings that use our army and navy and state department and governmental machinery, in defiance of the wishes of the overwhelming mass of the American people, to terrorize the peoples of Mexico, Nicaragua and China and to take steps leading toward an alliance with British imperialism for a joint attack upon the Soviet Union, are the same gang who permit no unionism in their factories, who finance

The frightful wholesale butchery of 300 Nicaraguans by the invading hordes of Wall Street is the latest of a whole series of crimes against the peoples of the republics to the south of us. The only political party in the United States that has taken official cognizance of this massacre and wages a fight against the forces responsible for such ruthless extermination of peoples is the Workers (Communist) Party.

Earl Browder, Back From China, to Start Lecture Tour July 24th

Earl Browder, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference, recently returned from China, will speak at a series of meetings on the Chinese situation.

He will address meetings at Boston, July 24th; Pittsburgh, July 25th; Cleveland, July 26th; Detroit, July 27th.

Scalpers Get $150 for Dempsey Fight Tickets

With tickets for the Dempsey-Sharkey fight in the Yankee Stadium here tomorrow night reported to be selling for as high as $150, United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle pushed today the government's investigation of reported "gouging" by speculators.

Six men are to be questioned before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter. They are Benjamin Benkieth and Joseph Boynton, box office treasurers of the Madison Square Garden Corporation, of which Promoter Tex Rickard is president, and Charles Betts, Martin Hirsch, Benjamin Jacobs and Kay Kress, of the Jacobs Ticket Agency.

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NICARAGUA ARMY EVADES FLANKING TACTICS OF U. S.

Marines, Planes, Guns, Rushed to Ocotal

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 20.—Advices to nationalist sympathizers here state that General Sandino's army has retired to avoid being caught in a trap between Ocotal and the large column of marines, which, with additional war planes, is advancing to the relief of the marine garrison in Ocotal. The latest expedition is under command of Major Floyd, and left Managua today, hoping to "corner" the army of Nicaraguan independence between the fortified military post of Ocotal and themselves.

Sandino's army has followed the usual tactics of a defensive force, operating in rough country, with inferior equipment, and has split into small bands, scattered thru the mountains and jungle, ready to fight rear guard actions, or to assemble quickly for a sudden attack on outlying posts of the invaders.

There is a report here that Major Ross E. Rowell, of the marines, who led the bombing attack of five planes in the Ocotal fighting, has been recommended for the distinguished service medal in dispatches to Washington. Rowell's bombers did not kill many of the regular Nicaraguan army, but did create a huge slaughter among other inhabitants of the country, including a considerable number of workers, members of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor.

"Birger Gang" Case Ready for Defense To Begin Testimony

BENTON, Ill., July 20.—The state concluded its presentation of evidence today against Charlie Birger, Art Newman, and Ray "Izzy" Hyland, three of "Egypt's" gangsters, charged with the murder of Mayor Joe Adams, of West City.

These are members of the "Birger Gang" that wielded vast political power and fought pitched battles with their rivals, using aeroplanes and machine guns, for several years. Internal strife ruined their control of the situation.

Nice Bomb Thrown by White Russians, Not Vanzetti Sympathizers

NICE, France, July 20.—The bomb thrown at the United States consulate here yesterday probably was intended for the Russian "Prince" Lubornisky, who occupied an apartment beneath the consulate offices, the police stated today.

The police had at first believed the bomb was thrown by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. Inquiry however has shown that the greatest damage was done to the prince's apartment and the police believe the bomb was aimed at it.

The white Russian prince inherited a fortune recently and is said to have many enemies among the white Russian residents of Nice.

HOLD FRAMED-UP ANTI-FASCISTS ON HEAVY BAIL

I. L. D. Defends Seven Italian Workers

The seven anti-fascist Italian workers who were arrested July 11th by agents of the department of justice working in conjunction with the Italian secret service in raids on the Italian newspapers, Il Martello and Il Nuovo Mondo came up for a hearing in the first district court in the Bronx yesterday morning before Magistrate Finston.

Mario Tresca and Luigi Quintiliano, who were released on $1,000 bail each on charges of violating the Sullivan law on July 12th, had their bail increased to $2,500. They will be given a hearing next week in the court of special sessions.

Held For $50,000 Bail.

Four other workers are being held in the Bronx county jail, the excessive bail of $50,000 each being demanded for their release. They are held as material witnesses in the case of the two Italian fascists who were murdered in the Bronx on Decoration Day.

Mario Buzzi against whom no evidence was shown was held for a hearing in Portchester next Friday. He was released on $2,000 bail.

The International Labor Defense is in charge of the case furnishing the bail for the workers. Isaac Shorr is the lawyer.

At the time of the raids the police followed their usual methods of planting two revolvers in the office of Il Martello. It was on this basis that Tresca and Quintiliano were arrested.

The U. S. secret service agents admitted that they were working with the Mussolini agents under orders of the Italian ambassador at Washington, Giacomo De Marinto..

Ferdinand, Puppet King of Roumania, Dies

(Continued from Page One)

been the real ruler of Roumania, and is now premier, will continue as the real ruler of the country, unless the supporters of Prince Carol, who renounced the throne a few years ago and has since been living in Paris, succeed in overpowering the regency and bringing him back to succeed his father. The government is very unpopular and maintains itself through terror, but there is no effective labor movement capable of struggling against the despotism.

Since the world war Roumania has been the pawn of imperialist powers in their efforts to destroy the workers' and peasants' government of Russia and aroused the fury of the class-conscious workers of the whole world because of its ruthless suppression of the Bessarabian peasants whose country had been taken away from Russia and ceded to Roumania at the Versailles "peace" conference in Paris in 1919.

Queen Marie, who has always supported the Bratianos, will be one of the members of the regency that will rule the country until the "baby king" Michael, 5 years of age, and son of Prince Carol, reaches the age of 21, provided, of course, the government is not overthrown by that time. At any rate, through excluding Carol, who is opposed to the Bratianos from the throne and making his infant son titular head, the old gang hopes to remain in power a while longer.

Declare Martial Law.

BERLIN, July 20.—Reports were received here today that martial law has been declared throughout Roumania in order to prevent any possible disorders following the death of King Ferdinand.

The army is expected to be instructed to take the oath of allegiance to King Michael today.

"Cotszafenesti" Marie.

While in the United States last year, Queen Marie was the object of many demonstrations of workers who protested against the bloody regime of which she was one of the ornaments. In Chicago she was presented with special editions of The DAILY WORKER containing the story of a series of debaucheries in which she was one of the chief figures at a place called Cotszafenesti during the world war.

SUSPENDED SHOE UNION PRESENTS THE BACKGROUND

Tells of Local Strike That Started Dispute

The suspended New York Council of the Shoe Workers Protective Union has taken up the fight against the general office's attempt to break up the shoe workers union in this district.

The local council has appointed B. Mushen of local 68 to take care of the office and all locals affiliated with the New York council.

In an appeal issued to the members of the union, the district council instructs the members to pay dues only to Business Agent Sam Gallant and the secretary of the office, Mrs. Chandler.

Hold Special Meetings.

During this week most of the locals are holding special meetings which the district council calls upon all members to attend. The unionists are also asked to report at the union office, 313 Fulton St., every morning before going to work.

The District Council in a statement to the members says in part: "The suspension of the District Council came unexpectedly. It started with a controversy between local 66 and the district council.

"The District Council of New York declared a strike at the Unity Shoe Co. because four union men were discharged without any cause and after a shop meeting was held it was decided to ask the firm to reinstate the discharged workers. The answer of the firm was the discharge of 18 more of the workers.

"The discharged are all loyal and active members of the union. The District Council was forced to declare a strike on the Unity Shoe Co. The shop was picketed every day and there was a good spirit of solidarity.

"Local 66 somehow called a local meeting and decided to send back their members to work in that shop. In plain words this means that the leaders of local 66 took a stand to break the strike by scabbing on the other workers of that shop.

At Joint Meeting.

"The District Council invited the General Council to a joint meeting with them. The leaders of the General council captured the meeting and recognized three delegates of local 66 and practically forced the delegates of the district council to leave the joint meeting and afterwards suspended the whole district council.

* * *

Withdraw More Charters.

Having begun by withdrawing charter of the N. Y. District Council of Shoe Workers Protective Union the bureaucrats in charge of the national organization have now withdrawn the charters of Locals 53 and 54, who have declared their loyalty to the District Council.

The bosses having been tipped off by the reactionaries held a meeting and decided to break up the union. One of the firms has already called a lockout and another one is demanding that the workers agree for a 15% wage reduction. Meanwhile the reactionaries are going from one local to the other helping the bosses to break up the New York organization. The national officials sought to occupy the District Council offices by force but were put out and business continued to be conducted from the headquarters of the District Council.

Inquire for all details by calling Triangle 5382.

Garages Crowd Street With Cars; Chauffeur Hits Child, Arrested

(By Worker Correspondent)

Two auto accidents in succession on Union Avenue, about No. 1111, have exposed a veritable death trap in the streets. Sam Mailman was in his room on the second floor looking out of the window and saw, as is usual, the street nearly blocked by parked automobiles from three garages located together there, and with children who have no other place to play running in and around them.

A Negro truck driver came thru, and trying to avoid obstacles ran into and injured a man.

The next accident was more serious. An Italian chauffeur travelling very slowly ran over one of the children playing in the street. The accident was unavoidable, considering the conditions in the street. The chauffeur stopped at once, and carried the child to a drug store, but it was dead. A crowd gathered and wanted to lynch the chauffeur, and Mailman was only able by much argument to persuade them that the chauffeur was not responsible. However, the chauffeur is charged with manslaughter and the garages owners who are really responsible are not.

Catch Another Polish Spy in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 20.—The Polish spy, Sazonovich, who killed a guard recently when he attempted to flee arrest, was sentenced to death today in Minsk.

Stamford, Conn., Labor Demonstrates in Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STAMFORD, Conn.—Labor here is preparing for a gigantic demonstration Wednesday night, July 27th against the putting to death August 10, of the two Italian workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Thirty-eight labor organizations, including the Stamford Central Trades Council, have united in this effort. The gathering will be held before the Town Hall, opposite the post office. Among the speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER.

FREE VANZETTI AND SACCO, ASK UPHOLSTERERS

William Kohn Attacks the Communists

A resolution demanding the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti was passed at yesterday's morning session of the convention of the Upholsterers' union meeting at the Hotel Cadillac, 43rd St., near Broadway.

The resolution was introduced by local 37 of Boston and was defended on the floor by delegates Carl Appel of Boston and J. Hotch of New York. After some opposition by the reactionary delegates it passed with an amendment commending Governor Fuller of Massachusetts for appointing an investigation committee.

William Kohn, president of the union who was presiding, attacked the Communists, whom, he said, preferred to see Sacco and Vanzetti killed so that they could utilize their death for propaganda purposes.

John Manning, president of the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor, delivered a speech asking the union's aid in fighting against the injunctions and not merely restrict themselves to passing resolutions condemning them. The convention adjourned after the morning session to reconvene today.

Needle Trade Defense

The Furriers Strike is of vital importance to the future of the American labor movement. It is important not only as a strike of thousands of workers against their bosses, but also because it is the reply of the progressive and left wing labor movement to the betrayal of the leaders and an answer to gangsterism of the "right" clique.

The sympathies of labor are with the courageous furriers. But what the strikers need is material support. The entire reaction is united against them. To enable them to carry on their fight to victory thousands of dollars is needed. This money can only be raised by the working class.

The campaign for bonds is in full swing. If you have not yet bought a Furriers Defense Bond you must do so immediately and demonstrate your solidarity with the striking furriers. Every bond is guaranteed. It is a short term loan payable on demand.

Voluntary Tax.

Hundreds of workers and workers organizations have responded to the call of the Defense Committee to adopt the voluntary tax. Those workers who are sincere in their desire to help the striking furriers but cannot afford to make large donations can surely spare 50 cents or $1 per week, for at least 10 weeks. The working class movement must really more than ever around the Defense Committee. A steady income to the Defense must be assured. Money, enough for the continuation of the strike can and will be raised only when the entire movement will start to work energetically. The voluntary tax should be introduced in every shop and in all workers organizations.

Gigantic Picnic In New Jersey.

A grand picnic and carnival has been arranged for this coming Sunday, July 24th by the United Clubs of New Jersey State. The picnic will be held in Linwood Grove Lake.

The Singing Society of Elizabeth, Mandolin Orchestra of Plainfield, a Band Orchestra, Dances, and other amusements have been provided for this picnic. The entire proceeds will be for the Defense. Admission is only 35 cents. All workers of New Jersey State are urged to attend this affair.

Phila. Picnic Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A picnic for the benefit of the striking furriers will be held here Sunday, July 31st at Mapel Grove Park.

Tickets are on sale at 521 York Avenue; Freiheit Office 317 S. 5th; Hevacort's Drug Store, 1000 N. 42nd St. Olkin's Drug Store, 2600 N. 33rd; Furriers Union, 1229 Arch St.

Take 50 car going north, get off at Olney Avenue. Help the striking Cloakmakers and Furriers and enjoy yourself at the same time.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

GUILTY OF MURDER IN NICARAGUA

(Continued from Page One)

and during the open shop drive. They are only the tools of the government of the United States, which controls the Chinese, the Nicaraguans, the Mexicans and the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, but also against the workers and farmers of America, and striking, by Supreme decisions, by the use of police and militia and troops to break our picket lines, they make war on the mass of the American people as well. And to foreign policy, every act of the present administration at the command of this little clique of financiers, brings us one step nearer to a new world war.

Workers and farmers of America, awake! We must unite our forces before it is too late. We must take our troops out of Haiti, Nicaragua and China. We must withdraw our battleships from the Carribbean and Chinese waters. We must stop the Freeland and the State Department from committing illegal acts amounting to a declaration of war without consulting Congress. We must demand the recognition of the Soviet Union at the hands of the Wall Street gang and put it into the hands of the workers and farmers—the enormous working mass of the American people.

Hands off Nicaragua, China, Russia, and the Soviet Union!

Put an end to the disgraceful invasion of Nicaragua!

Withdraw the marines and battleships from Haiti, Nicaragua and China!

Stop the danger of war against the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union!

Fight against Wall Street's control of our Government!

Fight for a workers and farmers government in America!

—The Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Chiang Kai-shek Plans To Attack Hankow

(Continued from Page One)

rumored, has consented to permit General Tang Sen-chi to drive out Communists with his troops provided no shooting of Communists occurred. General Chang Fak-wei is still said to have been forced to keep Communists in his army provided they followed the present political line of the Kuomintang and abide by the three principles of Sun Yat Sen.

In this connection Chang Fak-wei has already put forward the question of the dismissal of Communists from responsible posts in his army including in the list of exclusions eight regiment commanders, one division chief and several other officers.

Communists are likewise being dismissed from Lung Shen-chi's army, Tan Yen-kai's troops and partly from Cheng Chien's troops.

Communist Officials Resign.

The Communist Party is passing into an illegal position. With this in mind it has carried thru necessary measures. The Central Committee Bureau has been reorganized.

All Communist ministers have resigned from the Nationalist government. Chen Tuh-su, secretary of the Chinese Party, Tang Ping-hsiang, former minister of agriculture and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, intend to leave for Moscow soon.

* * *

Hits Hankow Militarists.

SHANGHAI, July 20.—Announcing her withdrawal from the Wuhan government and the Kuomintang until they are out of the hands of militarists and opportunists, Mme. Sun Yat-sen declares in a statement issued yesterday that she will not participate in active politics for a while.

The Kuomintang and the Wuhan government, she declares, are out of the control of the real Nationalist leaders. When the real leaders of the movement resume control of the Kuomintang, she says, she will resume her role in politics.

* * *

Left Wing Marches On Canton.

SHANGHAI, July 20.—Reports received here from Hankow say that three left wing Kuomintang armies are marching against Shanghai and Canton. One army, according to reports received here, is seeking to attack Anhiti and another is attempting to march against Shanghai thru Chekiang.

Two Railroad Workers Injured When Train in Dunkirk Runs Wildly

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Two workers were injured, many others narrowly escaped and traffic on the New York Central Railroad was tied up several hours today when a huge locomotive under construction for the Denver Rio Grande Western Railroad ran wild.

The engine broke away from the stalls in the shops and plunged out, the engineer finding himself unable to make use of the brakes. It careened along on the tracks into the business center of the city where a derailer stopped its flight. Edward Swinton and Thomas Eaton, members of the engine crew, were injured.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

New Mineral Sources In the Soviet Union

SIMFEROPOL, (By Mail) July 2. —As a result of dislocation of layers of the ground caused by the earthquake new sources have spring up. Thus in the Katchinsk valley a source has sprung up of fresh water yielding over 1,300,000 litres daily, while a powerful source of sulphuric hydrogenic water has sprung up between Yalta and a nearby village, Derekoi.

Cooperative Restaurant Will Be Opened at 30 Union Square, Shortly

A campaign for membership is now being conducted by the recently formed Cooperative Restaurant Association, Inc., of which J. Mindel is president and M. Neimer is president.

The association will open a modern restaurant at 30 Union Square and feels confident that it will be filling a long needed want in that neighborhood.



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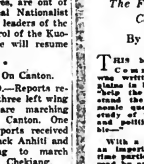
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CLARIFYING POLITICAL ISSUES IN THE MINNESOTA LABOR MOVEMENT

(Continued from Last Issue).

Fight for Full Ticket.

The left wing and the Communists in the pre-election struggle within the Farmer-Labor Association and the trade unions, made the fight for a full ticket, knowing that without such a ticket and especially without a head to the ticket—a candidate for mayor,—the movement already divided, would be still further confused and split up and would allow a concentration of the forces of the Citizens' Alliance and the agents of the Republican Party (whose agents in the Labor movement constitute the Leach support) against the Labor Councilmen in the several labor wards and a consequent defeat of the majority of the remaining labor representatives in the Council.

It was particularly necessary to stress the importance of retaining the Labor Aldermen because of the drive on the Day Labor system by the general Contractors and Merchants who needed at least three more votes in the Council to get a foothold in city work.

Reaction Defeats Conference.

The Communists together with the left wing and the honest supporters of the Farmer-Labor Association, not properly characterized as left wingers, proposed in the Hennepin County Committee the calling of the delegate conference, in order to point out the dangerous situation to the rank and file and to unify the movement on the basis of a full ticket and a correct working class political program. The effort was only partially successful. As pointed out above, the Leach machine and the Labor Councilmen wanted to defeat the endorsement of a Labor Candidate for mayor—the vote was 51 to 81 on the question. The discussion in the conference, however, resulted in a continuation of the discussion in the labor movement and aroused to some extent an otherwise apathetic and discouraged rank and file to the danger of the removal of their representatives in the Council.

Center Afraid to Act.

That the Labor movement and the workers generally had a somewhat hazy conception of the magnitude of the task before them, was due to the campaign that had been carried on in the trade unions since 1924 by the right wingers, who branded every move towards unity on the political field as Communism, etc. That they were able to successfully put this over in the delegate conference under the guise of saving the Labor Councilmen, resulted from the unwillingness of the center to unite with the left on this question.

Sabotaged the Campaign.

The Hennepin County Central Committee filled the balance of the ticket with the exception of one or two minor positions, nominating Lynn Thompson and Mrs. Kinney for the school board and then proceeded to turn over to Lynn Thompson full authority to conduct the Central Committee campaign headquarters. The Hennepin County Central Committee was not called again during the campaign. The conduct of the campaign under the circumstances, was exactly what had been predicted by the left wing: the central headquarters were used in the early part of the campaign (not openly) to support the candidacy of Turner for Mayor and in the later part of the campaign, after the exposure of Turner's connection with the Citizens' Alliance (again not openly) to support Leach, resulting in further confusing an already badly complicated situation.

Only Three Candidates Win.

Hanscom in the 7th Ward, Scott in the 10th Ward, Hadley in the 1st Ward, and Rudsdil in the 12th Ward, of the Labor Aldermanic candidates who came through the primaries, were defeated. Pats in the 11th Ward was defeated in the primary election because of the filling of A. M. Smith of the City and County Employes Union, and in the time of Village, a member of the 11th Ward Club of the Farmer-Labor Association which had endorsed Pratts right to withdraw and call this a "mistake" on Keller's part. It is in fact nothing short of betrayal.

Victory On School Board.

Lynn Thompson and Mrs. Kinney were elected to the School Board—a real victory for the Farmer-Laborites. Only three Labor Aldermen are left in the Council—Bastie and Peterson from the 6th Ward and Olslin from the 9th Ward—Peterson is a holdover from 1925.

That the slate was not wiped clean is eloquent testimony to the deep rooted struggle of the idea of independent working class political action, and proves again that the Farmer-Labor Party cannot be destroyed. Every force of reaction was brought into play, tens of thousands of dollars were expended by the old Party machine, their agents in the Labor movement did what they could, the aldermanic candidates themselves as previously noted contributed objectively to the campaign of the enemies of the Farmer-Labor Association. And in spite of all this, two school board members and three labor aldermen are winners.

Shipstead Remained Silent.

One of the outstanding features of the campaign was the failure of Senator Shipstead to make a single speech in support of the Farmer-Labor Party's candidates or even to issue a statement in their behalf, although called upon several times to do so.

Practically all of the other Farmer-Labor officials and office holders, the real figures of the city and state movement, did active and consistent work for the Party. Noteworthy among these were Floyd Olson, County Attorney; State Rep. O. D. Nellermoe; Ex-Senator S. A. Stockwell and Ex-Congressman Ernest Lundeen, etc. The net result of the campaign will be a quickening of the tempo of the whole movement. The workers are now really conscious of the danger of split campaigns and the backing of capitalist candidates. Plans have been perfected and organization work is already going forward in preparation for the 1926-28 campaigns.

Lewis Fighting to Hold Control of District 1

(Continued from Page One)

some of the administration delegates are opposed to it and will fight it. But there is a danger that the anti-administration forces will not be able to mobilize sufficient strength to defeat these two proposals and there might be a compromise by the committee having to have 10 or 15 local unions for endorsement, which will make it very hard for an opposition to get—as it will take a month or so to visit that many local unions.

It is hoped that during this convention, especially on this question, there will develop a strong opposition which will lead a fight against the district administration.

Check-off Will Be Debated.

The question of the check-off is also coming up and a demand for settlement of this question will be made by many local unions. The district machine claims that the check-off system has the following words in it, "reciprocal cooperation and efficiency" means the granting of the check-off to the miners.

John L. Lewis, international president has declared on and off that it was his interpretation, but the agreement has been in existence for more than 16 months, and no interpretation of the clause has been agreed on by the anthracite conciliation board. There will be several resolutions on the question in demand by the local unions that it be settled once and for all. The machine will have a very hard time explaining why it is not settled.

The question of the miners of the Hudson Coal Co., of the Luzerne area is also going to come up, because for the last 4 months they have only worked for short periods at various times. The Luzerne collieries were closed before the 4th of July and have not yet resumed operations.

Threats of Strike.

The Hudson employes have held numerous conferences with district officials, demanding that the work shall be equalized by the Hudson Coal Co., so that not only its Lackawanna County Collieries shall run, but the work shall be distributed equally between the Lackawanna and Luzerne county collieries.

There have been threats of strikes but the district officials have been able to prevent them by holding conferences with the Hudson Coal Co. officials which have come to nothing.

Must Fight Machine.

The main object of the opposition forces during the convention of District 1 will be to organize and establish a leadership to fight against the present reactionary machine on the basis of union issues.

The miners' union of District 1 is in danger as it seems the administrators are pursuing the identical policy as the coal operators of the bituminous field pursued during the life of the Jacksonville agreement.

About 400 delegates represent the miners at the convention. District 1 has a membership of 60,000 miners and is the biggest district in the anthracite.

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Out for Record



Lieutenants Dieudonne Coste, top, and Rignot, French aces, have been preparing to attempt to break endurance records set by American aviators, either in a flight to the United States or one toward India, a longer distance.

Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian White Hope, Is Sick in Paris Chateau

PARIS, July 20.—The Grand Duke Nicholas is reported seriously ill at his chateau near Paris.

Nicholas Nikolnivitch, former commander-in-chief of the Czarist Russian armies, is the leader of the strongest group of Russian monarchists. In November, 1922, he was elected by the monarchists as the successor to the late Czar Nicholas. Since that time he has been credited with many plots to bring about the downfall of the Soviet government of Russia and has been recognized as the active leader of the Russian monarchists who are active in Europe. He is suspected of drawing money from England and the U. S. A.

Fascist Police Fire on Angry Italian Peasants Shouting We Want Work

LUCANO, (By Mail)—July 8.—Another anti-Fascist revolt, the causes of which are concerned with the serious economic crisis now ravaging the Italian countryside, is reported from Trezzo sull'Adda, a village 70 kilometres from Milan.

A crowd of unemployed agricultural laborers gathered outside the Town Hall, shouting, "We want work!" The demonstration soon became very hostile, and when the police appeared on the scene the angry peasants bombarded them with stones.

At first the police defended themselves with the butts of their rifles, but presently they lost their heads and fired several volleys on the crowd. The list of casualties includes ten peasants, who are in a dying condition at hospital, and a number of wounded among the police and the Fascisti.

Later in the night police reinforcements were rushed from Monza and Bergamo to the scene of the conflict, and over a hundred villagers' homes were raided and the occupants arrested.

Mayor Attacked.

The wounding of a deputy Fascist Mayor, named Mario Baroffio, is reported from Vedano Olona, a village near Varese. Baroffio, who was assailed in the street, is now lying in hospital with two bullet wounds in the breast.

The old rivalry between industrialists and agrarians in Italy, which the economic crisis has brought again to the fore, threatens to become one of the most powerful factors of disintegration in the present crisis. Fascism was the result of a compromise between the agrarians and the industrialists, and all the efforts of Signor Mussolini have, during the past four years, tended to prevent these two contrasting forces and interests, upon which he had based his dictatorship, from breaking their alliance.

But the economic crisis has now thrown itself to be more powerful than the anti-Socialist feeling which had reconciled the agrarians to the industrialists. Signor Mussolini must now solve the difficult problem: which of his two supporters is to be sacrificed? He is no longer in a position to satisfy both.

BALDWIN ATTACKS DEMOCRACY

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

[illegible] the government's record [illegible] time of the great industrial struggle [illegible] serve the capitalist supporters which [illegible] and that has overturned the [illegible] constitutional and legal basis for [illegible] to the powerful weapon of the general [illegible] sovereignty. The financial upper class [illegible] is prepared to discard socialled [illegible] parliament whenever labor becomes sufficiently class conscious to use the vote to control the modern economic state.

Reform.

The startling proposals for 'reform' of the house of lords offered by the British lord chancellor in the name of the government were a manoeuver. Later, with the appearance of concessions, the tory government will undoubtedly carry through most of its proposals, which also represent in the main the ideas of the liberal party. Both old parties stand for the preeminence of private property and wish a constitution which will block Socialist measures whenever the Labor party secures a clear mandate to reorganize the country in the interest of the workers.

To Hold Power.

The real aim of the government, says the Manchester Guardian, "is to preserve to the house of lords the right to keep the conservative party in power even when it is not in office." This purpose is avowed by the lords who spoke on the proposals.

"The people of this country", said the duke of Northumberland, an outstanding owner of the country's coal deposits, "no longer believe in democracy as a principle at all."

Lord Sumner pointed out that the parliament act, which curtailed the power of the house of lords, was all very well between conservatives and liberals but that a socialist government would have a long list of drastic and far reaching measures.

Your People A Beast.

"The real enemy", said Lord Monkswell, "is democracy."

Viewed as a whole in the light of this latest proposals, the program of the tory government of England has a striking resemblance to the abolition of democracy by quite other means in fascist Italy. Like the Italian program it includes the destruction of the economic power of trade unionism, the invasion of local government by the centralized power of the state and the establishment of a conservative government independent of popular suffrage.

George Young in Lansbury's Labor Weekly describes it as an attempt to impose a "dictatorship of the profiteerial."

Conservative and Liberal Rate War Splitting Canada

TORONTO, July 20.—The decentralizing tendencies in the British Empire are strong and are facilitated in every direction even down to the smallest units. British Columbia appears this week in the form of a delegation to Ottawa claims before a royal commission investigating dissatisfaction among the prairie and other western provinces. British Columbia has laid forward claim to a large territory known as "the Peace River block," which was torn from the province when it was taken into the Dominian of Canada.

The western provinces are also demanding lower freight rates. In this they have the support of the Conservative Party, which attempts to win in the west the same credit that the Liberals won in the maritime provinces by granting preferantial freight rates. A reduction in the west is expected to be followed by a further demand on the part of the citizens of Quebec and Toronto, who claim geographical factors make it just for them to have an advantage in rates. Hard feeling between these two sections of the dominion grows.

THE SOVIET-TURKISH TREATY OF COMMERCE

MOSCOW, July 4. (By Mail.) — From today on, the treaty on commerce and navigation signed between USSR and Turkey at Angora on March 11th on the basis of the principle of the most favored nation is being put into life.

The treaty contains thirty-two clauses. The first articles refer to the right of residence and the regulations for allowing operations in Turkey of Soviet economic organizations.

The treaty provides for the right of extra-territoriality for the Trade Representative and his two principal assistants and the community of the Trade Mission's premises at Angora and its branches in Constantinople. The treaty further provides for the right of the Trade Mission to open branches, besides Constantinople, also Smyrna, Trapezund, Marsuna, Erzerum, Conia or Eski-Shikiry.

A special clause permits the transit via Batum into Asiatic countries of goods of Turkish origin. In regard to customs duties all Soviet goods in Turkey enjoy the regime of the most favored nation, the Turkish goods in USSR enjoying this regime in the limits of a definite list appended to the treaty. At the same time the latter provides for granting percentage discounts from the general tariff of the USSR for a number of goods of special interest to Turkey which are enumerated in the list appended to the treaty.

Book Censor



Frank Dow, above, acting commissioner of the bureau of customs of the treasury department, is the final judge or censor of foreign publications coming to the United States. If they are obscene it is the duty of the customs office to bar them from circulation within the United [illegible]

Moscow Has More Than 70,000 Radios; Parks Broadcast Thruout Day

MOSCOW, July 20.—The rapid strides made in the development of the radio in the Soviet Union is indicated by the report that there are now 72,000 radio receiving sets licensed in the city of Moscow.

Lond speakers are maintained by the city in more than twenty parks and public squares, which broadcast speeches and music from dawn to darkness.

British Envoys to Naval Conference Called to London

GENEVA, July 20.—The British delegates to the naval conference, W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil, have been summoned to London by Premier Baldwin, head of the tory government of murder, forgery and provocation. There are rumors here that the two British delegates were in disagreement over the question of making concessions to the American demands on 8-inch guns on cruisers. Meanwhile the American and Japanese delegates are beating time and somewhat puzzled at precisely what move is next to be made. Both delegations are burning the wires with cablegrams to their respective governments and it is generally felt that the end of the conference is only a matter of a few days, possibly hours.

There is a possibility that some sort of patched-up proposals, acceptable to all sides will be made on minor points that will leave untouched the question of cruiser tonnage and naval bases.

Kawasaki Cruisers To Be Finished By Tokio Navy Yards

TOKIO, July 20.—The Navy Department has agreed to take over the construction of two cruisers and four submarines started by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, and abandoned by it because of inability to pay the wages of its 8,000 workers.

The Kawasaki Company is going through a financial crisis, having been involved in the recent crash of the 15th bank. It is expected, however, that the company will weather its difficulties without resorting to the bankruptcy courts.

A recent report from Tokio that the Japanese government would not come to the assistance of the dockyard has evidently precipitated the present decision to continue the building of the cruisers, important political pressure having apparently been brought to bear on Premier Tanaka.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

A "Flying Governor" Now.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed here at 2:17 this afternoon from Mitchell Field, Long Island, on the first step of his nation-wide tour of the 48 states.

Political Prisoners To Be Extradited to Spain; Hunger Strike in France

PARIS, July 8 (By Mail).—The three Spanish anarchists, Assaso, Durrete, and Jover, who are in prison in France prior to their extradition to the Argentine, where they are wanted for what are really political offenses, began a hunger strike yesterday.

LITLOW TELLS OF TWO OUTLOOKS OF LABOR IN EUROPE

Buoyancy in Russia but Discontent Elsewhere

"The desire of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union is for peace," declared Ben Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, who has just returned to this country from a trip to Europe, which included the First Workers' Republic.

"But," added Gitlow, "the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, at the same time, not only have the desire to defend, but they also have the ability to defend their country."

Gitlow pointed out the tremendous and very noticeable difference in the spirit between the workers in the Soviet Union and the rest of Europe.

Hope Versus Depression.

"There is an inspiring buoyancy and hope permeating the masses of Russia," said Gitlow, "compared to the depression and deep-going discontent of labor in the capitalist countries. The contrast was especially noticeable along the Soviet border, especially where such countries as Poland, Lithuania and Latvia lie close to the territory of the Workers' Republic."

"Poland is a camp of armed soldiers," continued Gitlow. "These soldiers are not only intended for use in the developing war against the Soviet Union, but also against the Polish workers, who struggle against their misery."

Capitalism Sits on Volcano.

In discussing the recent developments in Austria, Gitlow declared that this revolt was merely relative stabilization of capitalism. He pointed out that the Vienna uprising revealed another wide crack in the thin crust supporting predatory rule of western Europe.

"The events at Vienna," he said, "show that European capitalism is actually resting on a slumbering volcano. This Vesuvius may appear quiet for the time being. But appearances are only deceiving.

"The struggle of the Vienna workers shows that there is a basis for armed actions of the workers and for revolutionary insurrections in Europe. In this situation the socialist leaders appear as specialists for the bourgeoisie in their efforts to keep the lid of oppression on the volcano of unrest."

Gitlow also reviewed the persecution to which the French Communist Party is being subjected at the present time, with indictments pending against all the members of the party's political committee. Pierre Semard, secretary of the party, Jacque Doriot, and Marreel Cachin, Communist members of the chamber of deputies, are now in prison.

"The French party is being persecuted at this time," declared Gitlow, "mainly because of its attack against French militarism. The French party in carrying on its anti-militaristic work, has one of the best records of all the parties in the Comintern."

Gitlow made a study of the trade union movements in the countries he visited.

Jay Lovestone, acting secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, has also returned to this country after a trip to Europe, including the Soviet Union. While in Europe he gathered considering material concerning the Economic Conference of the League of Nations, and the Tri-Partite Naval Conference, both held at Geneva, Switzerland.

Hoover Visits Cal; Asks Extra Session to Plan Flood Loan

CUSTER, S. D., July 20.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover arrived here today for a conference with President Coolidge upon the advisability of calling an extra session of congress around Nov. 1.

Mr. Coolidge came over to the train to greet him—an unprecedented event—but it served to prevent newspapermen from talking with Hoover until after he had seen the president.

While Hoover would make no comment, prior to his conference with Mr. Coolidge, it was indicated he favors calling an extra session in advance of the regular December session. Hoover believes funds now available for relief work will be exhausted by November 1 or at the latest by December 1.

Coolidge Opposes Session.

Hoover has arranged a complete machinery for lending money to the farmers caught by the Mississippi flood, at a profit to the participants in his "credit corporations," but needs cheap government finances to carry it thru. Coolidge, it is understood, fears an extra session because of the danger that a stampede for giving instead of lending relief funds to the flood sufferers may develop, and because unpleasant facts about the peonage of Negro farm hands, and the graft in levee construction may come out.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rutherberg Sustaining Fund?

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Preparing for the Next Phase of the Chinese Revolution.

Imperialism in China has succeeded for the time being in splitting the liberation movement in segments, bolstering up the power of the northern militarists and forcing the exclusion of Communists from leading positions in the armies and government.

This is a bald statement of a bloody process by which traitors like Chiang Kai-shek, after deserting the revolution, turned upon the labor unions and peasant organizations, which make up its mass base, and slaughtered thousands of their members. Hundreds of Communists have been tortured and killed.

War is being made upon the Communist Party directly by outright tools of the imperialists and the traitors who allowed them to secure strategic posts in the national armies. The "moderate elements" upon which imperialism has been banking to stifle the mass liberation movement are now in control. Even the Wuhan (Hankow) government, which stood out for a while against the traitors Chiang and Feng, has capitulated and agreed to suppressive acts against the labor union and peasant organizations and to measures against the Communists.

The imperialists are jubilant. There is also rejoicing in the camp of the socialists and their liberal fringe. These two latter groups have given most valuable support to imperialism by their failure to support the mass liberation movement led by the Communists and by their emphasis on the purely nationalist phase of the great struggle in China.

It is apparent now to anyone who cares to see that the war on the Communists is synonymous with war on the workers and peasants and their organizations. The capitalist and middle class elements, who lead this campaign under the auspices and with the blessing of imperialism, are enemies of the masses. They were frightened, their economic interests were threatened and their political prestige jeopardized by the rapid rise of the mass organizations. The demands of the unions and the activities of the peasant organizations (Red Lances) against the landlords enraged the "moderates." They had to choose between the workers and peasants and their capitalist and middle class supporters.

They made their choice and thereby became enemies of the mass liberation movement and, having lost their popular support, became outright and open allies of the imperialist counter-revolution.

The success of the Chinese liberation movement depends upon the extent to which the industrial workers are organized and take the lead and are able to organize and lead the 300,000,000 peasants.

The Communists organized the labor movement and took the lead in drawing the peasants into the revolution. The Communists are the most conscious, disciplined and decisive section of the liberation movement. Without their participation the Chinese nationalist movement, as is already seen, tends to disintegrate into ineffectiveness.

Let the imperialists and their socialist allies take all the comfort they can from the present situation. The Chinese Communist party is not crushed, its influence among the masses is growing and, as will inevitably occur, the treason of the right wing of the nationalist movement becomes clear to the workers and peasants, there will come into being again soon a centralized mass liberation movement which will be able to deal with both imperialists and their Chinese allies.

Imperialism has been given a much-needed breathing spell by traitors to the Chinese revolution but in the next phase of the movement the Chinese workers and peasants will have learned how to deal with traitors.

There will be no Chiang Kai-sheks and Fengs in the huge worker and peasant army which, already in process of organization, will win China for the masses.

In the Chinese unions and among the peasantry the Chinese Communist Party and the Young Communist League are busy, organizing, teaching, making clear the lessons of the last defeat, preparing for still greater and more decisive struggles.

Ferdinand—Roumanian Figure-Head.

The foul monarch of Roumania, whose polluted and decaying body has long been symbolic of the ruling clique of the country of which he was the figurehead, at last lies dead amidst the luxurious surroundings of the summer residence of the royal family.

Roumania, at first neutral in the world war, because of the sympathy of Ferdinand with the cause of his Hohenzollern relative, the late kaiser, was at last swept into the conflict on the side of Britain, France and czarist Russia, by the real rulers of the country, the Bratianos. For his services to the imperialist cause of the allies the Versailles treaty gave the ruling house of Roumania the Austro-Hungarian dutchy of Transylvania and other bordering provinces, most important of which was Bessarabia, the Russian province. The population under the sway of this frightful clique was by the terms of the Versailles treaty increased from 8,000,000 to 18,000,000. This increase of territory was not so much because of Roumania's actual war services, but by way of a bribe to induce her to aid in the war against the Soviet government of Russia. From the Roumanian border murder bands made forages into Soviet territory, and still continue the practice to this day, altho they have subsided considerably before the iron battalions of the Red Army.

To relate in detail the black record of the Roumanian government since the war would require a volume and to treat it adequately would require the vitriolic genius of a Hugo. Associating with the lowest perverts on earth and addicted to all their practices, the ruling house of Roumania and the power behind the throne, will live in the annals of infamy principally because of the bestial terror carried on against the inhabitants of Bessarabia, who wanted their country to become a part of the Soviet Union. For months wholesale systematic murder was carried on against the unarmed peasants, five hundred of whom were put on trial en masse, after the arrest of thousands, many of whom died in the vile dungeons of the Bratianos. This mass trial aroused the fury of all class conscious workers of the world. Today those, who have survived the ordeal, still rot in prison.

Altho Ferdinand, the puppet king is dead, the government of terror and murder will continue as before, until finally it falls before the wrath of the oppressed masses. Just as surely as the ravages of the disease from which he suffered laid him low, so the social cancer that is Roumania will send to its death the class that he personified.

The Youth in China

A. GUSAKOFF.

The attention of the entire world is at present centered around China. Every class conscious worker knows well, that the victory of the Chinese workers and peasants, will be the beginning of a new revolutionary wave the world over and understands, that if the bitter struggle for the liberation of foreign and native imperialism, will be lost, that a new period of reaction, which will be led by the labor fakers and the traitors to the cause of emancipation will set in. The chinese youth plays a very important part in the present revolutionary movement and it is of great importance also to learn what important part is the Chinese youth playing in the various industries in China, and review to some extent the history of the youth movement in China.

Youth In Industry.

The bulk of young workers of this country, who are very little acquainted with the labor conditions in China, and know very little about child labor in China, will no doubt believe in the rumors spread by the capitalist press of this, as well as other capitalist countries that the Chinese revolution is not a result of the most miserable working conditions imaginable, as a result of the most fierce exploitation by foreign and native capitalism, a result of hitter unbelievable oppression, but that the Chinese revolution is a result of this "red" propaganda, which is the perpetual night-mare of world imperialism. But I believe that every worker, young, or old, who will review the labor conditions will immediately change his opinion about the real reasons, which precipitated the Chinese revolution.

Slavery in China begins very early, already six years old children are at work, and generally working from 6 a. m. to 6 p.m. The child-labor commissioner of the International settlement of Shanghai, reports: that many children are often employed at the age of five. The investigation which has recently been made by the Shanghai investigating committee found that in 274 factories of Shanghai's industrial district, there were over 22,000 children at work under the age of twelve. It is important to mention that the workers in China work seven days a week, and have no holidays, with the exception of New Years. Only a few minutes are given them for lunch, which is usually had within the walls of the factory. It will be very easy to understand the general labor condition in China when you will know, that by recommendations of the investigating commission to prohibit the employment of children under ten years of age, and the proposal of a twelve hour day for those under 14, and one day off at least every two weeks for all child workers were "radical" recommendations and aroused the antagonism of the Shanghai taxpayers.

It is absolutely impossible to go in all the details of the labor conditions in China, as that would only be a repetition of unbelievable misery, drudgery and shameful exploitation.

It is necessary to mention that the Chinese youth is heavily represented in all the industries of China. We can find a great number of them in the silk and textile industries, as well as in many other basic industries.

It is of importance to note, that the Chinese employed in the factories, which are situated in the foreign settlements are not within the laws made by the government. So that if certain laws are made, or passed, in order to make the conditions easier, the foreigners are not touched by them. And it often happens that Chinese concerns in order to be immune from these laws move over to the foreign settlement.

The wages of these young and old workers will again prove this tail of misery. Employees in cotton mills can get from ten to fifty cents a day, while children in the same industry get from six to 25 cents a day.

Why so many children are employed in the various industries of China is simple. First because child-labor is much cheaper, and secondly, because they must support themselves, as the parent workers can not possibly take care of them.

The Student Movement.

We should not wonder now, when we will learn, that the Chinese youth is much more revolutionary, than the youth of many other countries, it is simply because the Chinese young workers are the MOST exploited, in the world.

There is also another important thing which is worth mentioning, and that is, the Chinese youth does not live under the illusione of which are so artificially planted in the minds of the American workers and young workers, that, of even opportunities, and of all the imaginable possibilities for them. The Chinese workers and young workers know too damn well the reality, and therefore very little is this "gas in the sky" propaganda.

The youth in China is an important factor in construction of a new China, in the struggle against old tendencies, old customs, and old believes.

An important part in all these struggles had been played by the intellectual students, who took part in various revolutionary uprisings, be it of political, or other nature, and the history of the Chinese youth movement is full of cultural and old believes.

But though Dr. Tsi C. Wang, who has excellently written the history of the Chinese Youth movement, is trying to tell us that all the revolutionary uprisings of the Chinese students were of a political nature whatsoever, we can sight many examples of the students' devoted and active support to the labor movement of China. Many of us remember the students strike, which took place in Shanghai, and then was followed up by many such demonstrations in various other important centers of China, in support of the striking workers. Many of us remember the vigorous protest demonstrations after the Shanghai, and Peking outrages, and even our near sighted enemies will have to admit, that not only did the Chinese students participate in general reconstruction of a new culture in China, that not only did the students devote much of their time in various important provinces to educate the Chinese workers, but also did they play an important part in the political uprisings and demonstrations.

It is important to mention that the students in China, take it as their duty, to be the leaders of the workers, to be the leaders of the illiterate, and to take part in the reconstruction of society, and to contribute to the general advance of their people as much, as they possibly can.

The Russian Revolution had a great effect upon the revolutionary movement of China, as well as of many other countries. It was the beginning of a definite crystalised movement, which received broad support. The Communist Party and the Communist League had an increase in new members, the attitude of Soviet Russia towards China, which was much different than that of any other country, and proved to the Chinese that the Russians are the only real friends of China, which is not interested in exploiting her, but is always ready to help her to get rid of her enemies, the great powers. This attitude of Soviet Russia had a very good influence upon the masses of Chinese workers. The nationalist movement only helped to consolidate the youth movement, and brought more young workers into the ranks of the Young Communist League of China.

Today the Young Communist League has a membership of 30,000, while only a year ago the membership of the Communist League of China was 2,000.

That only goes to prove that the Chinese young workers are becoming more and more class conscious, that more and more Chinese young workers are begining to realize the necessity of being organized on a class basis, and fight not only forsign imperialism, but also native capitalism, that more and more Chinese young workers are begining to understand that their problems are the problems of the entire working class, and only by organising themselves and waging a battle to their oppressors will they be able to achieve their aim.

When will the American young workers begin to realize it?

The Basic Problem of World Imperialism.

How much longer will the diplomats at Geneva try to keep up the pretense that agreement on naval strength is possible between the two rival imperialist powers—America and Great Britain?

There has been no fundamental change in the conflict since the first day of the conference on the question of naval armament. There has been a continual oscillation by Japan between the two more powerful imperialisms. Both have been bidding for her support against the other.

But on the question of naval strength it has been apparent from the first that Great Britain and the United States will build as many battleships, cruisers, destroyers and auxiliary craft as the imperialists think they need and appropriations can be secured for.

While the American delegates bait the British at Geneva, American imperialism dominates the Pan-Pacific conference held in Honolulu. Here, too, the rivalries show more clearly than ever before and America's drive for domination of the Pacific area breaks thru the diplomatic phrases.

The Soviet Union is not represented at the Pan-Pacific conference, altho its territory touches the world's greatest ocean in wide reaches; the question of relations with the Soviet Union underlies all imperialist conferences.

War is in the air and all these conferences center around the alignments for the next war. With the temporary defeat of the mass liberation movement in China, a series of new alignments for war against the Soviet Union is in the making.

Geneva and Honolulu make clear the imperialist rivalries, but there is something still more sinister in the fact that there is at present a great silence in regard to the basic world conflict—that between the Soviet Union and its workers' and peasants' government, where there is being built a socialist economy, and the imperialist powers representing world capitalism.

How to make war upon the Soviet Union without arousing the masses of the world to a counter-attack which would put an end to world capitalism, is the problem, which the ruling class is trying to solve.

Dodging the Sacco and Vanzetti Issue.

To a resolution demanding "unconditional freedom" for Sacco and Vanzetti, right wing delegates in the Upholsterers' Union convention now in session here appended an amendment, commending Governor Fuller for appointing his "investigation committee."

This is a fair sample of the methods by which the struggle to free these two innocent workers is confused and weakened. Governor Fuller is holding the "inyestigation" because of the tremendous mass protest thruout the world and not because he has any desire to save Sacco and Vanzetti. To commend him for what took years for labor to force him to do, for a measure which is a hypocritical pretext of fairness designed principally to halt the movement in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, is to play into the hands of the capitalist interests whose spokesman Fuller is and which are responsible for the seven years of torture suffered by these two workers.

Such methods give aid and comfort to the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, who are also the enemies of labor, and cannot be condemned too severely.

DRAMA

New Erlanger Theatre To House Cohan Show

The one hundredth performance of "The Circus Princess" was played last night at the Winter Garden.

Helen Chandler now playing in "The Silver Cord" at the Golden Theatre will have the feminine lead in "The Amazing Interlude," a dramatization of Mary Roberts Reinhart's novel to be done here next season by Frank C. Reilly.

Mary Hone has been cast for the part of Sister in the road company of "The Cradle Song" which Eva Le Gallienne is planning to send out next season.

The new Cohan musical comedy, "The Merry Malones" will inaugurate the new Erlanger theatre which is now nearing completion on West Forty-fourth Street, George M. Cohan is responsible for the book, score and lyrics of the production, which will be given a road try-out early in September before opening here.

On the Screen

"What Happened to Father," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, will be released next week. Warner Oland and Florelle Fairbanks play the leading roles.

Felix Riesenberg's novel of New York tenement-life, "East Side, West Side" is being filmed at the Fox studio. George O'Brien, Virginia Valli and J. Farrell MacDonald are the principal players.

Another O. Henry story, "Suite Homes," is in the course of making by Fox Films. This makes sixteen stories so far adapted from the tales of the master short-story writer. Ernie Shields and Anita Garwin play the leading roles.

TO THE FURRIERS

By ALEX FIELD.

STALWART you go
line on line
fearless and strong
marching on.
Your spirit unbreakable
dauntless and true,
cinbe cannot stop
nor prison
your spirit subdue.
Hunger and woe
count for nought;
your unbelievable might
your union to keep
though you stab
with traitor words
hireling gangster deeds.
Labor yet shall know
your bifamous role
Woll, McGrady, Green.
Furriers, we yet
will sing paens
of your fight,
your glorious deeds
shall echo
year by year will grow
till labor
with you marches
to victory.

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Letters From Our Readers

To The DAILY WORKER:

A writer in one of the Chicago papers recently, in answer to an inquiry about the possibilities of getting a job with the welfare department of some corporation, made a very discouraging reply, due to the small amount of welfare work he says is now being done.

Not long ago, all the "welfare work" which attained such a vogue a number of years ago to the desire of the employers to counteract the tendency of the men to seek higher wages, but now that wages are no longer rising and there is a surplus of labor he says, the companies don't want to spend the money, they don't have to offer any thing to offset higher wage demands and the men don't look so favorably upon welfare work if accompanied by decreasing wages.

Of course the class-conscious workers always knew what was behind the "welfare work," but at the same time capitalist writers do not always expose the scheme of the capitalists so frankly, and such an exposure might be all the more convincing to whatever workers may have been fooled by such schemes.

If what this writer says is correct, then there ought be a lot of workers beginning to think of the only dependable method of improving their conditions and resisting the lowering of standards, that is thru their organised economic and political power.

Oil Explosion Shakes Town.

BEAVER, Pa., July 20.—Freedom, Pa., near here, was shaken by a terrific explosion in the Freedom Oil Company plant today when fire, caused by soot-igniting, exploded an oil tank. The property loss will run into thousands of dollars.

ALBERT CARROLL



Continues his clever impersonations of the great and near-great, in the sprightly "Grand Street Follies", at the Little theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
GRAND STREET FOLLIES
AND THURSDAY. 2:30

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $1.50. Cort Theatre, 48 St., W. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

The MATING SEASON
A SOPHISTICATED FARCE
SELWYN West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distributs the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, and What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlete for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Arraign Beer Ring Leaders.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 20.—Charged with conspiring to violate the prohibition law by shipping high powered beer from Pennsylvania to Ohio, Karl Bossert, William F. Mc-Hugh and Patrick F. McCowan, all of Luzerne County, were held under $15,000 bail each, when arraigned here today before U. S. Commissioner Peck. The men were named as principals in the notorious so-called Pennsylvania-Ohio Beer Ring with ramifications here and in Cleveland.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

Three Pamphlets At a Special Rate

WE offer these three pamphlets at a lower price for greater attention to this splendid and important reading. Each, briefly and interestingly will add to your knowledge of the subjects discussed:

EUROPE IN REVOLUTION
By Scott Nearing
(Only a limited number available) —.10

EMPIRE SOCIALISM
By R. Palme Dutt —.10

THE MENACE OF OPPORTUNISM
By Max Bedacht —.15

ALL THREE FOR 25 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

BOSSES START SCAB AGENCY IN FIGHT ON UNION

Declaring there is no room for "labor leaders," the Electrical Board of Trade, headed by the notorious open shop Charles Ediltz, is attempting to smash the Electrical Workers' Union.

In addition to backing and supporting Richard L. O'Hara, ousted president of Local 3, in his attempt to take the Union from those who have ousted officials, Ediltz is encouraging a "union" calling itself "The Association and Maintenance Electrical Workers of Greater New York."

The organization of the dual union is intended as a scab agency, it is said. A number of workers have joined the scab union because of the failure of Local 3 to take them into the union.

Unless Local 3 lets down its barriers completely and takes energetic measures to admit many electrical workers of the various crafts into the union, the dual union, intended as a scab agency, will be a constant menace, according to persons in close touch with the situation.

Evidence that the ousted officials of Local 3 of the Electrical Workers' Union carried on a campaign of graft and corruption while in office was submitted in court yesterday by former Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, counsel for H. H. Broach, international vice-president. The ousted officials, backed by Charles Ediltz, open-shop chairman of the Electrical Board of Trade, has applied to Supreme Court Justice William H. Black for a receiver to handle the funds of the local.

The ousted president Richard L. O'Hara and former Secretary O'Toole forced a contractor working on a power plant for the Edison Company to pay them $200 a month, Smith charged.

The drive to organize repairmen and men on contract jobs that is being conducted by the present officials of the union is responsible for Ediltz's drive on the union, H. H. Broach charged in an interview with a representative of The DAILY WORKER.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR ASSOCIATIONS LABOR AND INDUSTRY

A. F. L. LEADERS REJECT FURRIERS BID FOR PEACE, DECLARES JOINT BOARD

Tenement Revision Committee Winds Up N. Y. Housing Probe

After conducting the extensively heralded and congested tenement house districts in Queens Tuesday, members of the Tenement Law Revision Commission wound up their investigation of New York's tenement houses yesterday with an inspection of Bronx and Manhattan slums.

"We didn't realize what a tragedy a fire starting in one of these rows of houses might mean," said Senator Antin, a member of the commission after inspecting outlying sections of Brooklyn and Queens. "Fitting construction, they already have begun to deteriorate. They undoubtedly constitute one of the great fire hazards of the city."

If a fire were to start in certain section of Queens, the great Chicago fire would look like a cigaret lighter in comparison, declared Harold Riegelman, counsel for the commission.

UPHOLSTERERS' CONVENTION IN SESSION HERE

At Tuesday's session of the 15th biennial convention of the Upholsterers' Union now being held at Hotel Cadillac, 45d St. near Broadway, the entire morning was devoted to listening to speeches by well-known officials of the American Federation of Labor.

About ten progressive resolutions have been introduced by delegates to the convention, Local 37 of Boston has not before the convention resolutions demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the affiliation of the International union with the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers and with the Workers Health Bureau.

For Hands Off China.

Local 76 of New York, the largest local in the union having over 1,300 members, has introduced resolutions demanding "Hands Off China" and recognition of the Nationalist government of that country, for the recognition of the Soviet Union and in favor of a labor party also in opposition to the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

The resolutions are now in the hands of the resolution committee and probably will be acted upon at Thursday's session.

In the president's report to the convention it is stated that the union has 83 locals and 11,063 members.

Among those that addressed the 41 delegates were John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Hugh Frayne, organizer of the New York Federation; Peter J. Brady, president of the Federation Bank and A. Lessing of the Amusement Crafts.

Tells of Bank.

Brady told the convention at great detail of the Federation Bank, how in four years it has grown from $500,000 to over $20,000,000. "Every community," continued Brady, "is in need of a good labor bank. When you ont of town delegates start to organize them, be sure and call in the local business men and place them on the board of directors, so their expert advice will help in the management."

When Brady finished speaking, William Kohn, president of the union, who was presiding asked him to tell Governor Smith that "if he desires to become president of the United States, it is our wish to help him be elected."

Green Couldn't Come.

Letters were read from William Green, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor stating that they would not be able to address the convention due to the fact that they are attending the sessions of the Pan-American Federation of Labor now meeting in Washington.

Boston Young Workers to Hold Many Meetings

BOSTON, July 20.—A series of open air meetings are being held by the Young Workers (Communist) League Local Boston, for the purpose of exposing the war dangers and the militarization of the youth. Meetings will take place at Spring and Chambers Streets, Bolton; Lawrence and Blue Hill Avenues, Roxbury, Mass., July 18; and Woodrow and Blue Hill Avenues, Dorchester; Cross and Salem Streets, N. E. Boston, July 19th, also at Davis and Harrison Avenue, S. E. Boston, July 21, and E and Broadway, South Boston, July 23.

All speakers report to District Office 7 P. M. on the day they are assigned to speak.—Nat Kay. Dist. Org.

The Joint Board Furriers Union Tuesday issued an official statement regarding responsibility for the break in peace negotiations, which were inaugurated last week with the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee under the auspices of Magistrate Joseph Rosenbluth.

The statement says:

"The Joint Board Furriers Union desires to make clear to the fur workers the entire matter relating to the peace negotiations between the A. F. of L. Committee and the Joint Board.

"The brave and aggressive struggle of resistance now carried on by the cloak and dressmakers and furriers unions against the bosses, the Forward clique and the chiefs of the A. F. of L. who are attempting to convert the needle trades unions into company unions, has forced the Matthew Wolls and McGrady's to begin peace negotiations with the leaders of the expelled unions.

"The chaos and demoralization now prevailing in the cloak, dress and fur trades, the unbearable conditions of the workers, who are subject to widespread unemployment and are suffering from the jobbing and contracting and speed-up systems; standards of production; wages that have been reduced to the point of starvation; are the direct results of the criminal attack launched by the politicians of the A. F. of L. on the needle trades unions.

"An unprecedented campaign of terrorism; hiring of gangsters; police persecution; long terms of imprisonment; mass arrests of peaceful pickets—these are the methods employed by the Forward clique, the Matthew Wolls, Greens against the workers with the aim of forcing their discredited leadership on the unions. The unbearable conditions that have been brought about in the needle trades unions by these disrupters of the labor movement, thru a policy of expulsion and reorganization of unions against the will of the workers, has opened the eyes not only of the thousands of organized workers of all trades to the treacherous role that the Matthew Wolls and Greens—posing as workers' representatives—are playing in the labor movement; but has also called forth bitter resentment from the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, a bonafide part of the A. F. of L. which has openly exposed and rejected the strikebreaking methods of the chief representatives of reaction—American capitalism—Mr. Matthew Woll. Under this pressure from the general labor movement, the representatives of the A. F. of L. were forced to carry on negotiations for peace with the representatives of the furriers and cloakmakers unions.

"The peace negotiations of both unions made clear their positions at the peace conference—that the lefts within the unions do not carry on the struggle that they have undertaken for them for the sake of satisfying their gains and ambitions, but in the interests of the mass of the workers. This was once more clearly established by the peace program offered as a base for negotiations. We did not deny that we are interested in peace and unity in our international unions, but at the same time, we demanded that the unions should be instruments of struggle to defend the interests of the workers and not to enable the bosses and their agents to exploit the workers. We therefore demanded that:

(1) "The A. F. of L. officials should eliminate the hired sluggers from their dual union.

(2) "Reinstatement of the expelled locals and individual members.

(3) "That the A. F. of L. should nullify their secret supplementary agreement with the bosses and should recognize the agreement which was signed by the Joint Board and Association representative on June, 1926, after the victorious general strike, i. e. a guarantee of the 40-hour week and the other recent gains of the workers.

(4) "That all the appointed dictators of the A. F. of L. be eliminated and elections be held. In order to insure an honest election, an impartial committee agreed to by both sides to be selected to supervise the elections.

"The above were our peace terms. Time and again we assured the spokesmen of Green and Woll that we are not seeking paid offices in the union and are not conducting the struggle to insure our further continuance as paid officers. To prove our sincerity, Comrades Gold and Shapiro were ready to decline to run for office in this election, although it is their constitutional right to do so. We unquestionably established at the peace conference that the interests and welfare of the workers are above all other considerations.

Woll Fights Union Principles.

"However, it is evident that Green and Matthew Woll feared to agree to our peace terms, which are based upon fundamental democratic principles of the trade union movement—to which the members are entitled even in accordance with the constitution of the A. F. of L.

"It is evident that President Green and Matthew Woll cannot, and have no desire to, eliminate their hired sluggers, since they are opposed to the 40-hour week. They are opposed to our recent gains achieved thru our struggles. They are opposed to holding elections and to the reinstatement of the expelled locals and members. They are opposed to a united and strong union. Therefore they refused to accept our peace terms.

"Is more proof necessary to establish the fact that they are enemies of organized labor and are serving the bosses? Is more proof necessary to show that the 'rights' are lost to sell out the workers, to deprive them of their rights as union members and to convert the unions into company unions. The very fact that the A. F. of L. officials broke off the peace negotiations and refused to accept our peace demands, throw a clear light upon the entire situation and demonstrates clearly the suspicions of Green, Woll, Forward & Co.

"This does not weaken the fight, but on the contrary, their action opens the minds of the workers and offers sufficient proof to the rank and file that the fight is necessary in order to protect the interests of the workers and against the bosses and their right wing agents.

"The Unity Committee, which has initiated the movement for unity in the International Unions, has a twofold purpose:

(1) "To mobilize all local unions thruout the country for the unity movement.

(2) "To eliminate the traitors of the labor movement.

"It is the duty of every honest union worker to support the Unity Committee financially and morally in its activities. The victory of the Joint Boards of the Cloak and Dressmakers and Furriers Unions means the victory of the entire labor movement."

Government Spends More Cash for All But Vets' Hospital

WASHINGTON, July 20.—National defense and expenses resulting from the war, cost the government $2,190,736,000 in the year ending June 30th, according to figures announced today by the Treasury.

This is a heavy overhead which comprises practically two thirds of the entire cost of government operation.

Interest on the public debt continued to be the heaviest single item of expenditure, having required a layout of $367,819,000, a cut of about $44,000,000 from the preceding year.

Care of veterans of the world war accounted for an expenditure of $391,470,000, a slight reduction from the 1925-1926 year. Vocational training operations have been wiped out while hospitalization costs are falling.

National defense and engineering projects of the war and navy departments, cost the government 687,717,000, an increase of about $12,000,000 from the preceding year.

With the exception of the veterans bureau and state department, every government establishement showed a heavier operating cost than last year, although the increases were small.

The white house required $612,197, as compared to $438,678 the year before.

Ammonia Route Workers.

The workers of Anthony Krayer, Inc., 122 Warren St., were routed from the shop yesterday when a gasket on an ammonia pipe in the refrigerating plant burst. The fire department was called and with the use of electric fans cleared the air of fumes.

Right Wingers Force Capmakers to Accept Production Standards

Four hundred striking capmakers were forced to swallow a blitzr pill when the right wing administration leader, President Max Zaritsky announced that they had won the 40-hour week at the expense of accepting standards of production. The announcement was at a membership meeting held at Beethoven Hall yesterday afternoon.

The bosses had previously declared that they were willing to grant their workers a 40-hour week providing that the union accepted the manufacturers' standards of production, and the final agreement marks a defeat for the right wing administration.

The decision of the right wing leaders met with the disapproval of the rank and file of workers who attended the meeting.

Negro Race War in Dayton May Lead to Riot and Bloodshed

DAYTON, July 14. (By Mail)—A race war, long brewing, broke out here in the Fourth Ward district, in which several hundred people participated the first week we were here. Several duty days out on a year we of civil service proportions. Mr. A. T. Stewart, vice president of Robinson, Industrial Secretary of the Dayton Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. A. M. Risser, who is running for City Commissioner on a segregation platform, and a Mr. Ireland, the West Side Building and Loan Co. The organization, said the chairman, was formed to hold the boundary lines which they had established for the Negro.

Call Loans.

The real estate man reported that the Building & Loan Companies with the exception of one or two "pirates" had agreed to retail the Negroes who had bought property in "white territory," and to force them out of the neighborhood. A Mr. Dunlery and a Mr. Fiesse were mentioned aaused of the "pirate" real estate men who were selling property to Negroes.

As the meeting proceeded, the tension in the audience increased and it took on the atmosphere of a religious revival, one after another getting up and "testifying" to his experience. One man said: "If I came home and found a thief in my home, trying to steal the few dollars my pocketbook contains, I should be justified in taking a gun and killing him; when I find a Negro buying a property in my neighborhood, he is robbing me of hundreds of dollars, and I am justified in doing the same thing." This remark was greeted with wild applause, and a chorus of "Yes," "Yes," "Sure," etc.

Another arose to point out that the people of the west side could not depend on the city officials to help them in this matter, but must take affairs into their own hands. He cited the attitude of Mr. Richelberger, the City Manager, who had promised to support the west side citizens, but had pointed out that as there were 40,000 people on the west side, and 18,000 colored; and as the whole of Dayton had a colored population of only 17,000, he didn't see any reason for the colored people occupying the whole of the west side for a while yet.

Proposes Lynching Bee.

It was suggested by another speaker that every Negro-loving man who hired a Negro be boycotted, and that no merchandise be accepted if it were delivered by a Negro. As the tension grew more and more heated, a direct incident to riot and lynching was boldly voiced by one man who proposed that a committee of 50 white citizens wait on the two real estate dealers who had sold property to Negro citizens, escort them to the country, and "horsewhip the hide off them."

One of the younger men in the audience who had the temerity to ask for some constructive plan for dealing with the problem of the Negro population was promptly silenced with shouts of "They can go to Hell."

These solid, respectable citizens, pillars of the church, and upholders of white supremacy, then adjourned, after setting the following Monday for the next meeting.

Dorsha Will Star at Daily Worker Carnival

Florence Stern, the noted violinist and Dorsha, the well known rythmic dancer, will be the chief stars at The DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair, which will be held for one day only, on Sunday, July 24.

The fact that Saturday has been eliminated in order not to interfere with the Joint Defense Concert on Saturday night, has evoked expressions of marked appreciation

Tickets for the carnival are now on sale at 106 East 14th St., and the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place.

Jail Two of Dry Squad On Charges of Perjury

WASHINGTON, July 20. — The voluntary efforts of a group of capital clergymen to assist the police in "making Washington dry" received a setback today. Two of the volunteer "informers" sponsored by the church organization were arrested on charges of perjury, and are accused of taking part in a complete frame-up, during which they fell into a police trap.

With 27 entries recorded and others pouring in steadily, indications are that approximately 100 airplanes will participate in the trans-continental race from New York to Spokane, Washington, September, 19, 20, and 21.

TUEL Groups of Needle Trades to Hear Reports On Tuesday Conference

The following meetings will be held: Local 2 of the I. L. G. W. U. and Cap and Millinery Workers will meet Thursday at 15 East Third street; Local 35 of the I. L. G. W. U. will meet Thursday at 10 East Twenty-second street; Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. will meet at 15 East Third street, Monday, while the locals 38, 41, 62 and 91 will meet in Room 32 of the Stuyvesant Casino. A meeting place for locals 5, 8 and 48 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and for locals 1, 10 and 15 of the furriers, all of which will meet Monday evening will be announced later.

All of the meetings will take place immediately after work.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rothenberg Sustaining Fund?

Attention Pittsburgh!

Daily Worker Excursion

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927

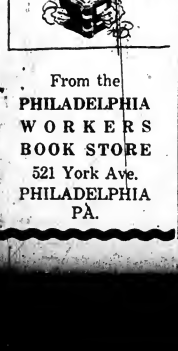
8 P. M.

Boat JULIA BELLE leaves old Sixth Street Bridge Saturday evening at 8.

Returns 11:30.

Tickets $1.00.

MUSIC DANCING



From the
PHILADELPHIA
WORKERS
BOOK STORE
521 York Ave.
PHILADELPHIA
PA.

SUNDAY STRIKE LOOMS, DECLARE UNION LEADERS

"Unless the I. R. T. officials yet decide to make reasonable attitude a solution is possible within the next few days," declared T. J. Shea, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, an executive board member with a representative of The DAILY WORKER.

"The I. R. T. officials have stubbornly avoided all efforts on our part to negotiate a peaceable settlement. Apparently they are determined to subject the people of New York to the inconvenience of a transit tie-up."

Conciliation Company Trickery.

Declaring that the I. R. T. officials have been using coercive tactics to get their employees to sign company contracts, J. H. Calhoun, organizer for the union declared, "Right now in the various terminals where the men are being called to 155 Broadway, the headquarters of the I. R. T. and threatened by company dictators with discharge if they do not at once capitulate. These men have been told that only a few employes have refused to sign. Each man is advised that he is not standing practically alone and that he cannot hope to gain anything by remaining loyal to the Amalgamated.

"Fortunately these men know that the company's claims are without foundation. With lawyers bullying them and threatening them with discharge, they know the true situation."

Referring to the growing demand of the workers for an immediate strike, Shea declared, "there is an ever-increasing tendency among the men to engage in a life-and-death struggle with the I. R. T. on the question of successful unionization. More and more each day we have men call on us and ask us to lock horns with the I. R. T. gang on the question of a workers' union.

Central Trades To Discuss.

The grievances of the I. R. T. workers will be brought before the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York Thursday evening Shea said. Prominent officials of the American Federation of Labor are expected to address the meeting.

The New York Industrial Survey Commission has repudiated all rumors that it is interested in the negotiating of the present struggle, Shea declared.

Open Shop Spear-Head.

The attempt of the I. R. T. to foist a company union on its workers is the spear-head of the nationwide open-shop movement, according to Coleman. The I. R. T. in trying to establish a closed shop organ is in reality leading the fight for the elimination of unionism, he declared.

* * *

No Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The strike of the 18,000 Chicago traction workers that has been threatened for the last few weeks was averted yesterday when officials of the traction company and the union came to an agreement to submit the wage dispute to a board of three arbitrators. One arbitrator will be named by the union, one by the traction corporation and they together will make a third today.

Japan-German Treaty Opens Eastern Markets For Coal, Tar, Dye Stuff

TOKYO, July, 20.—The Japanese-German Commercial treaty, giving Germany preferred trade rights will be signed formally at the Foreign office tomorrow, it was reported today. The treaty will annul the prohibitory dyestuffs restrictions which grew out of the world war, and strikes a blow at the American dye stuff industry.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rothenberg Sustaining Fund?

Party Activities

East Pittsburgh—Scott Nearing will address a meeting of Westinghouse workers on the subject "The War On China" on Friday, July 22nd at 8 p. m. at Hungarian Hall, Beech Street, East Pittsburg.

* * *

Detroit, Mich.—Scott Nearing will speak in Detroit for the last time Sunday, July 24th at the "Hands Off China" and the "Soviet Union" before his trip to these two countries. The picnic proceeds will go to establish a summer camp for the Young Pioneers.

* * *

A joint committee of the Young Workers League and the South Slavic Workers Club with the active assistance of the Party is making all arrangements which will include sports, amusements and refreshments of all kinds. Fifteen lambs will be roasted in the barbecue style to feed the multitudes.

* * *

Woodland Grove Park is an excellent place for such a demonstration. Admission will be 25 cents.

* * *

Directions: By Auto—Woodward to 11 mile road then turn to right to Dequindre road. By Street Car:—Take woodward Ave Car to Fords H. F. Plant and 4 special Star Bus to the Picnic grounds.

* * *

Scott Nearing, famous Labor Economist, will deliver two lectures in San Francisco on Thursday August 4th and Friday August 5th in Eagles Hall, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

On Thursday evening he will speak on "The Meaning of the Chinese Revolution" and on Friday evening his subject will be "Can Russia Consolidate Asia."

Events in China have already had a tremendous affect upon not only China's four hundred million population, but throughout the entire world of oppression and colonial peoples. Russia's treatment of the Far East is causing the statesmen of the Imperialistic countries many a sleepless night. No man in America is better qualified to discuss the underlying forces operating in the Far East than Scott Nearing.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO!!!

HELP

TO BUY BANDAGES

for the

Wounded Revolutionary Chinese Soldiers

Chicago Collection Day

SATURDAY, JULY 23rd.

STATIONS:

International Workers' Aid,
1553 West Madison Street, Room 802.

Book Store, 19 South Lincoln Street.

Revolt Labs, 1510 West 18th Street.

Fruhlicht, 2200 Roosevelt Road.

Ukranian Hall, 1832 Chicago Avenue.

Vilnas, 3116 South Halsted Street.

Book Store, 1000 South Racine Street.

Russian School, 2062 West Division Street.

2409 North Halsted Street.

French Communist Party Leads Today's Struggle of the Workers in France

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

NOTE—Here is another chunk of the activities of the Communist movement in France written by Comrade Engdahl, who stopped in Paris a few days on his return to this country recently from visits to Soviet Russia. Other articles will review additional phases of the interest.

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If you were sent to draw information from the fact that the headquarters of the French Communist Party is located at 106 Rue LaFayette, the Paris street named after the young French soldier who aided the American revolution in its struggle against the British tyranny in 1776.

For it is the Communists of today in France, like Jacques Doriot, just returned from China, who are aiding the revolutionary movements in foreign lands, not to the lifting of French imperialism, especially where its own colonies are concerned. Doriot was acclaimed only by the French workers and farmers on his return from China. The government had a six months' prison sentence awaiting him. The latest reports are that Marcel Cachin, editor of l'Humanite, central organ of the French Communist Party, and Doriot went to prison on Monday of this week.

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It is remembered that the great key of the Bastille was given by LaFayette, the American revolutionist, Tom Paine, as a present for George Washington. It is now at Monnt Vernon, in Virginia, the Washington estate.

Thus Rue LaFayette is linked historically with the Place de la Bastille, or simply "La Bastille," which was once the site of Bastille St. Antoine, a castle built in 1370-83 and spared when the old fortifications were demolished under Louis XIV. This fortress which had become odious as a symbol of arbitrary and tyrannical imprisonment was made historically famous by its total destruction ou July 14, 1789, by an enraged populace at the beginning of the French revolution of that year.

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In place of the Bastille, there is now a huge open space adorned by the Colonne de Juillet, erected under Louis Philippe in 1831-40, in memory of those who fell in the revolution of July, 1830. The giant bronze column, 154 feet high and 13 feet in diameter, rests on a massive round base of white marble. Undgr this base are two huge sarcophagi, for the remains of the victims of the July (1830) revolution, and also for those who fell in the revolution of February, 1848.

The Place de la Bastille also played a memorable part in the revolutions of 1848 and 1871. In June, 1848, the revolutionists erected their strongest barricades at the entrance to the Rue du Faubourg-St. Antoine. In May, 1871, this was one of the last strongholds of the Communards, by whom it had been formidebly barricaded.

• • •

French revolutionary history, however, is still in the making. The Bastille, levelled to the ground and its stones used in the building of the Place de la Concorde, may be a horror of history. But there is a new "Bastille" in Paris. One of the political prisoners of today, La Sante Prison, where Pierre Semar, the secretary of the French Communist Party is being held, and where many other Communists have served or are serving prison sentences for their championship of the new revolution.

Semar had been one of the delegates of the French Party at the sessions of the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in Moscow. I had looked forward to him carrying on his work at the French Party's headquarters in Paris. But instead he was in prison. I was told that he was not even allowed to see visitors in prison, except for an occasional visit from his wife and child. During the time I stay in prison, his assistants at the party headquarters, 106 Rue LaFayette, are keeping up the work of the party. (Since my stay in Paris, Semer has been released and again returned to prison.)

• • •

As you walk east in Rue LaFayette, you are first attracted by a magnificent display of literature in front of a pretentious bookstore. Here are not the writings of the revolutionary days that are gone, of Robespierre and Marat, of Danton and Boeuf, of Rousseau and Gambetta. I had seen many of the books and pamphlets of these earlier revolutionists in the original editions, and copies of the newspapers they had edited, in a carefully prepared exhibition at the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow.

Here on the bookstall of the French Communist Party, in Rue LaFayette, in June, 1927, however, were the books and pamphlets of Lenin and Bukharin, of Stalin and Cachin, of Marx and Engels, of Jaures and Barbusse, the writers of today's revolution.

• • •

The entrance to the party headquarters is thru a hallway to the left. I find a comrade ou guard at an outer office. In fact, here in Paris, as at Berlin and Moscow, I found "strictly business" the rule of the day everywhere. The party headquarters constituted a place to work and unless you were vitally connected with this work the comrade at "the outer office" would quickly turn you back.

The comrade here, as at the offices of the l'Humanite, could not read English. But he could understand the meaning of the Hammer and Sickle on my American Communist Party credential. He pressed a button on his desk that opened a heavy, latticed door that led the way to the stairs to the floors above.

• • •

Every party activity had its separate room with the proper sign affixed to every door. There was the trade union work, the work in the colonies, woman's work, work among the youth and the children, the organization department and the political bureau. Stenographers were busy as usual in the secretary's office, in fact, some of their typewriters were American makes. The party fraction in the chamber of deputies was in session discussing policies to be pursued in the meeting that would open shortly this very afternoon. Marcel Cachin is the chairman of the fraction, with Jean Cachery as secretary. There is a bureau for work among the farmers. In fact it was very clear that the French party was functioning energetically in every possible direction, that the party's 65,000 members are kept hard at work strengthening the forces of the revolution in France.

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All Paris is dotted with the memories of revolutions past. At the offices of the French Communist Party in Rue LaFayette, and at the home of its central organ, l'Humanite, in Rue Montmartre, one feels the throb of labor's struggle for power today. One may also hear the voice of the revolution in the Palais Bourbon, where the French Chamber of Deputies holds its sessions, and where 26 Communists sit as the spokesmen of the working class of France.



WHO AM I?

I have the toughest job of lungs in the United States.

I can hurl more moral indignation than an angry auctioneer.

I oppose the Coolidge administration now and then but I don't mean any harm to "Cal."

The stout of girth I am a slim read for the workers and farmers to lean on.

I hail from a state that begins with an I and ends with an O, which means that every farmer in I—O owes money to the bankers.

Hankow vs. Nanking in China

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

SHANGHAI, July 18 (FP)—On the boat from Kobe here I met Hs Shih, known as one of the leaders in the Chinese Renaissance, which was the simplification of the alphabet and the use of common life for literature. He is for the Nanking group of Chinese Nationalists and against the Hankow group. The Nanking crowd claimed that their is an anti-Communist purpose; the Hankow that theirs is a civil government versus military domination.

I went to T. V. Soong. Remembering him from Canton, and knowing his financial genius, I intended to base my estimate of the two groups on his views. His personal freedom in Shanghai is hardly safe. But he has not gone in with the Nanking crowd and has no intention of doing so. He advised me personally to go to Hankow at once as the most important place to see real changes.

Almost Prisoner.

T. V. Soong is older than when I saw him in Canton. Then he was a brilliant youth. Harvard graduate, clever in finance; now he is a man who has experienced the deep cleaving of human life. He could not go up to Hankow now if he would for Chiang Kai-shek, the Nanking leader in collusion with the British authorities, searches all boats on the river, and takes off alleged Communists for court martial.

Soong dispassionately analyzed the mistakes of both groups.

Graft At Nanking.

However, Nanking's defiance of the authority of the executive committee of the Koumintang by a military man seems to Soong to continue the same old troubles that forever ruined China. Graft is rampant; specific instances show that officials, through whose purchases of the Nanking government money passes, make 100 per cent on the transactions. I dare say graft is rampant in other parts also, including Hankow. Raids, searchings and round-ups of "Communists," which means any labor leader, keeps the Chinese city of Shanghai in terror. Now for the first time, the British settlement allows extradition of political offenders, these offenders being labor men.

Britain's partisanship is interestingly shown otherwise. While she helps Chiang against Hankow, she helps the north against Chiang. On his drive to Pekin he has to cross the Yangtze river. His opponent, retreating north, takes all the railroad rolling stock. Chiang's troops have to walk. He desires to ferry some locomotives and cars across the river from the southern stretch of railway, but Britain prevents, alleging the "interest of British bondholders of the railway." Some say the British even threatened to blow up Nanking if he tried to take the rolling-stock across.

Metters are not so hopeless as they seem on the surface. While the split is a real one and a dangerous one, yet the two Nationalist groups are prevented from fighting each other by the fact that they would lose tremendously by doing so. They can keep morale, which wins Chinese victories almost unaided by guns, only by advancing towards Pekin. So both sides are advancing.

New York Labor Activities

Right Wing in the Bakers Preparing to Disrupt Local Union

Several of the leading progressives of Local Union 500 of the International Bakery and Confectionary Union have been called to the Executive Board and charges resulting from their activities in exposing some of the class collaboration manipulations of the officials made in the recent settlement with the Pechter and Messinger Bakeries.

Bad Contract.

The right wing officials concluded a settlement favorably to the bosses and yielding to them in hours to the disadvantage of the small bakeries in the trade. Instead of 7 hours the bakers will have to work 7½ hours. The agreement also provides for taking care of many of the scabs by giving the boss the right to have two bakers as navigers. It also establishes arbitration to take all complaints arising out of the operation of the agreement, a practice which before did not exist in this union. The union has done all the arbitrating heretofore. The agreement also binds the union for 3 years instead of one year, and make it possible for the bosses to establish mixed shops and thus get additional advantage in working rules. It leaves room for considerable favoritism in order to divide the workers. It cuts down the the free bread allowance to half.

Tried Once Before.

The officials attempted to put over a similar agreement about 2 months ago but did not succeed. They refused to bring further pressure to bear upon the bosses after the rank and file had rejected their proposed settlement by refusing to heed the repeated request of the drivers to organize and to walk out in support to-made by Messinger with the Amalgamated Food Workers involving a shop employing 2 men setting up the cry that this Union is scabbing, and that at the same time the left wingers prevent them from making a settlement. They knew perfectly well that this settlement involving only 2 men could not be a decisive factor and that they were merely using it as a weapon to demoralize the strikers and club them into accepting the settlement they were negotiating which as many of the workers said was worth $40,000 for the bosses to pay for.

Gangs Work Together.

The officials of the Amalgamated Food Workers Local No. 3 played into the hands of the corrupt leaders of the strike by making the settlement with the Messinger shop, and the left wing fought against it inside the Amalgamated which is very well known to the officials of the International. The leadership of Local No. 3 of the Amalgamated is an reactionary as the leaders of the International and except for the fight put up against their scabbing policy, they would have made a settlement with Messinger of the same kind that the International Officials now made, not only with the shop of 2 men with the big firms as a whole.

The Left Wing has always advocated the amalgamation of these rival baker organizations but the local 3 leaders have succeeded in blocking it thus far.

Only Lefts Help.

The concessions made to the bosses in this settlement will intensify the process of wiping out the small bakeries where the union has its strongest hold and will further undermine the union strength. Local 164 of the Amalgamated Food Workers controlled by the lefts was the only one that really acted in full solidarity with the bakers from the. International although the same cannot be said from the experience this local has had with the International Bakers. The rank and file had understood the game that was put over them in this settlement called an opposition meeting at which some of the leading left wingers spoke and this is the crime that they are being charged with and for which the right wing is now preparing a civil war inside the organization. The result of which will surely strengthen the bosses at the expense of the Union.

WORKERS OF AUSTRIA

By ALEX FIELD.

Workers of Austria
awaking at last
sucking upward
in bewildered mass
our comrades are sacred
they shall not be dead
Proletarian vengeance
has risen in your hands.
they said,
you were sleeping
and you did not awake
lulled by misleaders
veiled by the phrase
under the cup
of which you drank
you demonstrated
your wrath.
your blood my comrades
shall not too,
be shed of expiation
for the right road
to follow through
to smash the betrayers
the murderous henchmen
Liebknecht, Luxemburg
who killed you?
Hark my brothers
Hungary waits
with bated breath
is time for the
Lefts call
for a new
revolutionary wave!
Workers of Austria
Millions strong
Strike the blow
through Leninism
to the Soviets.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International Greets Klara Zetkin

Hails 70-Year-Old Veteran of Revolution Who Has Held High Traditions of Marxism Over Period of More Than Fifty Years of Struggle.

THE Executive Committee of the Communist International has sent the following letter to Comrade Klara Zetkin:

"The ECCI sends its comrady greetings to you on the occasion of your seventieth birthday. Your birthday is at the same time an anniversary of revolutionary marxism and of proletarian internationalism.

"You comrade have devoted more than fifty years of your life to the cause of the proletarian class struggle. You are the living embodiment of the revolutionary traditions of the German and of the international proletariat. Your way is the way of all honest, determined and revolutionary elements in the camp of the working class. In the time when the proletariat began to collect its forces, organize itself and school itself for the class struggle, you, together with Franz Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg, bore the revolutionary lessons of Marxism into the broad masses. You fought mercilessly all attempts to misrepresent revolutionary Marxism. She bore the lessons of Marxism into the masses as the greatest lessons of the public class struggle, as the lessons of the proletarian revolution and of the dictatorship of the working class.

• • •

WHILST Kautsky degraded Marxism to a justification of the palsivity of reformist bureaucrats and retreated step for step in the face of Bernstein's revisionism, you steered, despite everything, against the stream, in the struggle against the falsifiers of Marx, the vain and petty trade union and party bureaucrats. Even when it was necessary to oppose Bebel, probably the best representative of the old social democracy, you did not hesitate. Your work in the Second International was the exemplary work of a revolutionary Marxist in the time when the proletariat was collecting its forces for the struggle.

"YOU have not transformed Marxism into an innocuous and petty socialism unconnected with the class struggle as the theoretical philstines of the social democracy have done. Rather you bore the lessons of revolutionary Marxism into the ranks of the workers, amongst the millions of oppressed proletarians, amongst the lowest ranks of the proletariat, amongst the working women, amongst the wives and daughters of the proletarians. Generations freed from the yoke of capitalism will remember your work for the emancipation of the working women with gratitude, your work for the inclusion of the women's struggle in the general struggle of the proletariat, your work for socialism.

• • •

"YOU have held high the banner of the revolutionary Marxism in times of 'peace' and in the times of war, in difficult times, when almost all socialists betrayed their banner, you did not let it drop from your hands. In those days when Plechanov, Quesde, Kautsky, not to speak of the lesser important of the reformists and bureaucrats, harnessed themselves to the war chariot of imperialism and betrayed Marxism and the revolutionary class struggle, you stood in the centre of the small group which rescued the honor of the German and the international working class movement. Whilst Ebert, Scheidemann, Thomas, Henderson and the others were housed with seats in the cabinet, your lot was that of which all revolutionaries must be proud. Bourgeois Germany flung you into prison. After the war came the real split in the German social democracy. The opportunism very turned itself into a wing of the bourgeoisie, into a bourgeois workers party. The present social democracy has forsworn Marxism. The name of Bernstein is written on its banners.

• • •

"THE Kautskys have capitulated before Bernstein's revisionism, but the Zetkins have held up the banner of Marxism, the banner of the proletarian revolution.

• • •

"THE founders and the leaders of the Second International today are Noske and Wels, MacDonald and Henderson, Renaudel and Thomas, the enemies and murderers of the working class, the servants of international capitalism, the privy councillors of His Majesty. The Communist International sorrows that the great pioneers of the proletariat, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were murdered at the bidding of Noske and Wels and have not xperienced the days of storm and fame accompanying the development of the revolutionary struggle over the whole world. But the Communist International is proud that you, Klara Zetkin, were amongst its founders. The Communist International and its Germau section are proud that such old and tried fighters of the proletarian cause, such tried and trusted Marxists as you are fighting in the front ranks with them. The Russian revolution and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are proud to have in your person a self-sacrificing friend, comrade and pioneer to defend the cause of the Party, of the revolution, of Leninism against all attacks, with all the power of your burning zeal, your great heart and your revolutionary passion.

• • •

"ON your seventieth birthday Klara Zetkin, we express the couviction that in the near future, the proletariat of Germany and other couutries which has seen such leaders as Liebknecht, Luxemburg, Mehring and you Klara Zetkin, you will rally in its overwhelming majority around the banner of Communism-Leninism under which Liebknecht, Mehring, Luxemburg, Knief and Jogiches fought and under which you are still fighting today. Your whole life has been devoted to the struggle for the international revolutiou, for the German and for the Russian revolution, to the struggle of all the oppressed for the emancipatiou of the whole of humanity. Upon your seventieth birthday the Communist International expresses its firm couviction that you will be fortunate euough to experience further fruits of your fifty years work and struggle.

Long live Klara Zetkin, the old fighter for revolutionary Marxism and the international working class movement!

Long live Klara Zetkin, the oldest leader of the Communist Internationol and the Communist Party of Germany!

Long live the coming revolutiou in Germany!

Long live the proletarian world revolution!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

THE DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

WITH THE Young WORKER

YOUNG EDITOR KIDS CAL; GETS VISIT FROM COPS

W. W. Busick, the 23-year old publisher of "The American Atlas," a new magazine in Pasadena, has a sense of humor. Furthermore, having observed that 80,000 men are walking the streets of Los Angeles in search of jobs, he takes Cal Coolidge's prosperity speeches with several grains of salt.

He therefore addressed a letter to the Chief Executive of this Glorious Republic which said:

Marines For Pasadena.

"Recently there were three holdups, one murder, two automobiles stolen in Pasadena and I have just received word that an aqueduct has been blown up near here.

"Inasmuch as our nation has marines in China and Nicaragua to protect American lives and property, I ask that a troop of marines be stationed here in Pasadena for the same purpose.

"The Standard Oil Company has several stations and a depot here, which I feel sure they could protect, making them feel entirely at home.

"The schools of Los Angeles are forced to feed 14,000 starving children. May I have copies of your speech in which you said that the farmers had raised too much foodstuffs? I would like to distribute this speech among these children.

Less Food and More Marines.

"If it is not asking too much, I would also like to have copies of Mr. Mellon's speech in which he announced that we are in the midst of a great prosperity. I would like to distribute this speech among the parents of these 3000 children. If you have any extra copies, please forward for distribution to the 86,000 unemployed of Los Angeles.

"Yours for continued prosperity, less food and more marines, The Editor."

Virtues Reward.

Busick sent his letter to the Chief Executive, before he had left for the Black Hills and donned a ten-gallon hat and chaps. On July 13th Busick was rewarded by a visit from two detectives. This is the way in which he (Busick) desribes the session:

"The more pompons of the two, who exuded a genuine movie detective atmosphere, opened the clothes closet and surveyed its empty expanse.

Guardians of the Law.

"Then the gentlemen seated themselves. Neither wore derbies, but since the gentleman with the generous abdomen smoked a huge black cigar and knocked his ashes on the cherpet I assumed they were 'plain clothes' guardians of the law.

"After inquiry as to my business, one of the gentlemen drew from his pocket a blue print. It was a copy of my letter to Coolidge.

"I had mailed this letter to His Excellency weeks ago. I had asked for marines. But again the administration had bungled and sent only a couple of detectives.

"Authoritatively knocking more ashes on the carpet, the custodian of the law inquired if the signatures to the letter was mine. I volunteered that at least it bore a very close resemblance.

"The the leader of the bluffing expedition turned loose a barrage of questions.

"Do you belong to any organization to overthrow the government?" he asked. I suppose this shrewd Sherlock expected if I was no affiliated I would break down in tears and confess.

"I answered: 'No.'

"Do you distribute atheistic literature to school children?' was his next inquiry.

"'No.'

"Do you distribute political literature to children?'

"'No, is it against the law?'

"'No, but we look after it.'

"During the inquisition both of the super-sleuths had been taking a sample of everything but coffee. The gentleman seated by the pile of ashes on the carpet swooped up my bank book that was lying on the desk. There was a look on his face that indicated a great mental effort, followed by a prolonged silence, then by a light of exaltation. Finally he phrased his thought:

"'Who financed your magazine?'

"I had to admit I was guilty of the crime.

"'What do you mean by writing to the president and telling him what an awful city Pasadena is?'

Cal's Permission.

"I tried to explain that the letter wasn't a slam on Pasadena, but rather a satire on the Coolidge and Kellogg policy of sending marines to butt into other people's business.

"The 'Badge' with the big cigar flecked another inch of ashes on the carpet.

"'Do you believe in the government?'

"I asked him what he msaut by 'the government.'

"'You ought to kuow,' he replied.

"At this the silent sleuth, who had been busy reading over a copy of my magazine, turned: 'He doesn't believe in the government. Right here he criticizes Coolidge having a third term.'

"Another flutter of ashes to the floor and I was told that I had a right to my opinion.

"But did you get Coolidge's permission to use his name in your magazine?' the gentleman with the cigar asked.

"'I don't think he would have to get Coolidge's permission,' the silent sleuth hazarded.

Busick said he then accompanied the detectives to the police station, where, after an examination by the chief, he was allowed to go his way.

THE Y. W. L. DISTRICT SCHOOLS

It is well to note the progress of the educational work of the Young Workers League. The district schools thruout the country can very well demonstrate this fact. The following schools have been organized this year: Ohio, Massachusetts, Oregon and Superior. I do not know the details of all these schools, but just a few remarks on the Superior Young Workers League School, or the Young Workers League Educational Courses.

There are forty seven students attending the classes twenty four boys and twenty three girls, averaging 17½ years of age. I was very much surprised to see how seriously these students take their studies. This fact makes one believe that each one of them is determined to go back to their respective localities and put their knowledge into practice, which I also learned from different conversations with some of the students.

The students are not only taught theoretical subjects, but they are also organized in the so-called model league, which is composed of shop and street nuclei. This league is putting into practice the theory of organization which they learn in the classes, as far as its environment and limited industrial surroundings permit. This gives those who belong to the league a chance to learn how the work of the Young Workers League should be conducted and those who don't belong to the Young Workers League, a chance to find out the principles of class organization so that when they join the league, and I am sure they will, they will be able to become active from the very first day of their entering the League.

The subjects lueluded in the six week courses are as follows: Scielology, American History, Marxian Economics, Class Struggle Theory, Public Speaking, Young Workers League Organizatiou, Current Events, Socialist Reconstruction, etc.—which is devided between two instructors: Comrades A. J. Hayes and J. Williamson.

The relationship between the students and instructors is very comradely, but at the same time the students feel that they must study their subjects, as there is a check up on the work of the student, so that their time and the time of the school is not wasted.

Especially interesting is to witness the Public Speaking Class. It is noteworthy to see how these young workers and farmers get up in front of the class and relate their experiences in factories and farms or else choose general subjects as "Conditions in China" etc. When the instructor asked if there are any volunteers to make another speech, about fifteen hands went up. They got over their first (stage fright) period and are ready to get up in large audiences and freely express their opinions.

The other classes are also very interesting and of great importance to this new squad of Young Workers League functionaries, as I am sure that 99 per cent of them will be of great value to the League.

These young workers and farmers who are in constant touch with the masses who are not class conscious will utilise their knowledge and experiences to organize them into the ranks of the Young Workers League.

More district schools, more Communist education in our ranks will help to build up a mass Young Workers League which is one of the most important tasks of the Young Workers League at the present time.

X

Marks the spot where the sub blank will be found. Just put your name in it, clip it out, add a dollar (if doesn't matter if you have already used it to get a yearly subscription) and send it to us. Here's the address—The Young Workers Ed. Comp. 33 First St., New York, N. Y.

X

HERE'S THE SPOT

Enclosed $1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

19 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

KING "Ferdy" of Roumania, who had so long dodged the undertaker, finally passed in his checks, no doubt to the great relief of his loving queen who is now free to make another American tour in the interests of talcum powder and holeproof hosiery without the likelihood of her adventures being marred by frantic eables from her spouse as was her last panhandling visit here. Much the our upper and middle classes love royalty they are still too much under the influence of John J. Babbit's conception of connubial propriety and they did not think it was nice of Marie to be going around inciting civil war among professional receivers and greeters who fought for the honor of touching the hem of her majesty's garments.

* * *

THE passing of Ferdinand will not make a particle of difference in the lives of the Roumaninn masses. The country's affairs are in the hands of the Brationo brothers who have plundered it for several years. The king was never more than a figurehend. Like all the small patiens of Europe and of the world, Roumania is a puppet of one of the big European capitalist powers. So much for the right of self-determinntion of whirh Saint Woodrow spoke. John D. Rockefeller has more to say in Roumania than 100,000 Roumanians.

* * *

LATE reports from the sick bedside of J. Ogden Armour the hog king, hove it that his illness is due to a mistake in going into the wrong ron of pork byeprodhrt. It seems thnt there are two kinds of lnbels for the Armour cnnned goods. One is designed to notify the upper elasses that the rontents are fit for human consumption. The other decorqtes the cans destined for proletarian jaw. Armour probably got home late one night after sampling some of those eclipse cocktails that are qnow the rage in London, and raided the ice chest, but plundered the servant's fodder instead of the gruh destined for his own aristocratic stomach.

* * *

ARTHUR BRISBANE admits that the killing of 300 Nicaraguans by United States bombs puzzles a good many Americans. Arthur's Americans must he very naive. There is nothing puzzling nbout it. They were killed because they were ready to fight for the freedom of their country and since Wall Street, for strategic as well as commercial reasons wants a government in Nicaragua that will sneeze whenever Wall Street takes snuff, hundreds and if necessary thousands of Nicaraguans will be killed to make Wall Street's rule in that country supreme.

* * *

THE Geneva naval parley is either limited up or most of its members have gone on a vacation after a few week's snarling at one another. In our opinion nothing will come out of it except more business for the mass grave diggers and more fresh meat for the vultures and the sharks. The British delegates have adjourned to London to consult their government. It is possible that some fake agreement may be arrived at to save Calvin Coolidge's face and bluff the masses into believing that those buzzards favor peace, but it will be on paper only.

* * *

LATE reports form Vienna indicate that the capitalist government is wreaking vengeance on the workers who took part in the great demonstrations last week. The socialists, true to their treacherous tradition, agreed to the government's terms unconditionally even to calling off the proposed mass funeral, and as soon as the capitalists get the upper hand they will not indulge in any mock exhibition of forgiveness. They will use the iron heel and attempt to crush the workingrlass organizations that proved, despite the handicap of traitorous leaders that they have the power to take things into their own hands in Austria.

* * *

MRS. Sun Yat Sen, widow of the late revolutionary leader of China and foqnder of the Koumintang, decided to quit that organization because of its desertion of the revolution and its recent open alliance with imperialism. Mrs. Sun will retire from political activity for the time being. She has hope in the final victory of the revolution, but believes that it must be a movement of the workers and peasants and all oppressed elements to be of any real benefit to the Chinese people. She is quite right.

* * *

EVIDENTLY Mrs. Sun does not agree with those long distance fake radicals who blame the Soviet Union for the division in the ranks of the Koumintang. This brave woman who worked shoulder to shoulder with her famous husband knows that the Soviet Union of all the governments of the earth was the

(Continued on Page Three)

PREPARE TO FEED SACCO, VANZEETI BY BRUTE FORCE

Boston Workers Plan Mass Protest

BOSTON, July 21.—Preparations are being made in Charlestown prison to forcibly feed Sacco and Vanzetti. Warden Hendry said yesterday that compulsory feeding would take place as soon as the medical condition of the two condemned workers warranted it.

Dr. McLaughlin, the prison physician calls daily to see the men and subjects them to a rigorous examination. So far, the doctor says, they are in a "fair" condition and the compulsory feeding is not being given to them. However, because of the hardships to which the prisoners have been subjected it is feared that they will not be able to hold out very much longer.

When McLaughlin comes to that conclusion the men will be strapped to an infirmary table and be fed by means of a rubber tube which is jammed into the stomach of the

(Continued on Page Three)

Postpone Hearing of 4 Arrested in Anti-Fascist Raid

The hearing of the four anti-fascists who were arrested on July 11th by agents of the Department of Justice working hand in hand with the Mussolini secret service and who are being held by the Bronx County Court has been postponed until Tuesday.

After District Attorney Alderman's petition for a week's adjournment had been refused, Judge Cohn granted him until Tuesday to prepare his brief. The scarcity of evidence against the framed-up anti-fascists is the reason given for the delay of the hearing by persons in close tourh with the case.

The anti-fascists who will come to a hearing Tuesday are Mario DiAmico, Cologaro Greco, Donato Carillo and Phillip Narzone.

U. S. secret service agents who raided and made the arrests admitted that they were working with Mussolini agents under orders from the Italian ambassador at Washington.

Geneva Delegates Await Results of London Conference

GENEVA, July 21.—The tri-partite naval disarmament conference is marking time until the return of the British delegates, the Hon W. C. Bridgeman and Viscount Cecil who are in consultation with their government in London—or until they get tired and go home.

tired waiting and go home.

panese and Americnn delegates continue, it is understood these are with reference to the tentative Anglo-Japanese agreement which fails to meet the demands of the United States delegates.

Military Concentration of British Forces in India Aimed at U.S.S.R.

LONDON, July 8 (By Mail).—The well-known Calcutta daily, "Forward" recently published an article in which it hinted at the military concentration to take place in Burma. The British government is sensitive about its preparations for war on Soviet Russia, and the paper has been excluded from Burma.

Earl Winterton, under-secretary for India, when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, said that the article in question was "of a very offensive and inaccurate nature, charging the Labor government and the present government with having fomented the disturbances in China and containing a very aggressive attack upon the leader of the opposition * * * it referred to the leader of the opposition (Ramsay MacDonald) as a 'mealy-mouthed labor leader who was playing the dirtiest of games.'"

It took considerable pressure to force an admission from Winterton that the article had contained references to the new plans of military

conrentration in India.

Workers' Life (London) remarks that the tenderness of the Tories for the feelings of the labor "opposition" is natural, since it was while the Labor government was in power that the plan for the expeditionary force was first sponsored by Lord Haldane.

LONDON, July 21.—The condition of J. Ogden Armour, American millionaire, who is suffering from typhoid fever, is unchanged, said a bulletin issued from the bedside this morning.

HAVE A SEAT! By Fred Ellis



"An Offense Against the United States"

These are the words used in the charge of the Federal Grand Jury against The DAILY WORKER and members of its staff. What does this mean? It means that it is "an offense against the United States" to open the eyes of the American workers to the growing War Danger and to agitate against it. It is "an offense against the United States" to denounce the murder of one of our marines in Nicaragua and the cold-blooded slaughter of three hundred native workers, or to hold Mr. Coolidge responsible for it. It is such an "offense" also to fight the Open Shoppers and the enemies of labor.

For this "offense" and no other, The DAILY WORKER is now being prosecuted by the Federal Grand Jury, with the cordial support of various patriotic and reactionary societies, which are closely linked up with the leading business interests of the country.

The DAILY WORKER has committed an "offense" only against the ruling class of the United States with which the Federal Government, by its charge identifies itself. The DAILY WORKER has committed no offense against the workers of the United States. On the contrary, The DAILY WORKER stands out more than ever as the firmest friend of the workers, particularly in this critical hour when the dogs of capitalist war are again being unleashed.

For this reason the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND will receive the full support of workers throughout the United States, in spite of the efforts of the Federal Government and the Dollar Patriots to destroy our paper.

More Peasant and Labor Uprisings Worry Wuhan; Troops Are Still Gathering

WUHAN, China, July 21.—As more and more stories of peasant uprisings thruout lower Hunan and Kwangtung provinces come into this capital, the government officials retire deeper into their own confidence. Affairs of state are practically in control of the reactionary generals which the Kuomintang "leaders" have permitted to gain control, and it is reported that those who still believe the principles of Sun Yat-sen are leaving Hankow to gather in Kiukiang tang government may be established soon.

COURT DECISION CLEARS FURRIERS OF BRIBE CHARGE

Charges made by William Green and Matthew Woll that left wing furriers had bribed members of the New York police force during the fur strike last year were dismissed by Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan yesterday. Magistrate Corrigan was named by Mayor Walker to investigate the charges of alleged police bribery.

Although Corrigan's report is biased and appears to have been motivated largely by a desire to clear the New York police force of the charge of accepting bribes, he admits that there is no evidence backing up the claims of Messrs. Woll, Green, McGrady and other reactionary leaders in their attempt to discredit the left wing leaders.

Corrigan's Unproved Charges.

Corrigan's report attempts to shift the issue from the charges of „bribery" to vague hints that fur leaders put the unions' funds to "improper uses." Corrigan's veiled charges are no more substantiated by facts than the charges of the reactionary labor leaders.

Gold, Mencher and Shapiro, persistently denied the charges of the

Scotch Miners Elect Communists; Turn Out Right Wing Laborites

EDINBURGH, July 21.—Communist and left wing miners scored an overwhelming victory in the Lanarkshire elections when two Communists were elected president and secretary.

The Communists and left wingers had to face the opposition of prominent right wingers like John Robertson, Welsh, Duncan Green, Smille.

Profiting from the betrayal of the miners by the right wing laborites, the Lanarkshire miners overwhelmingly defeated the old guard and returned Comrade MacNulty as president and Comrade William Allen as secretary.

American Federation of Labor officials. Although Woll declared that they had "admitted" the graft charges at investigations, the original notes taken by a stenographer, Miss Elizebath Kesson, who attended the investigation, proved the left wing leaders' denial that they had ever made any confession.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

ANTHRACITE MINERS' CONVENTION REFUSES OFFICERS 4-YEAR TERMS

Strong Opposition Overcomes Fake Delegates and Defeats Cappellini Grab for More Power

SCRANTON, Penna., July 21.—The chief point at issue in the convention here of District 1 of the United Mine Workers of America (the anthracite district) has been all along the demand of District President Cappellini that he and his official family be permitted a four year term of office instead of two years. And on that point the administration has been definitely defeated, after a heated fight, in which the opposition to the office grab was led by Wm. J. Brennan, candidate for International secretary-treasurer on the "Save the Union" ticket and others prominent in the fight for a clean administration last year. The full power of the Lewis administration in the International union was thrown in favor of the four year term. International Vice President Thomas Kennedy was sent down especially by Lewis to tell the convention that "there is no reason why you should not increase the term of office of your president."

Advises Long Term.

"This district convention is a constitutional body and the delegates are privileged to change or revise the constitution as they see fit," Mr. Kennedy declared. "The district holds the right to change its constitution to the point where it would try to usurp the power or laws of the International body," the International officer said.

The opposition to Cappellini was expected to argue that a four year term was unconstitutional, as no other district has such an arrangement, and Kennedy's function was to destroy that argument.

The vote was 251 to 231, and came as a great surprise to Cappellini and his supporters, who have taken much trouble to pack this convention by the well known "fake local" and "fake

(Continued on Page Two)

CONVENTION ASKS PRESIDENT ALLOW FREE NICARAGUA

Pan-American Members Adopt Resolution

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The substitute for De La Selva's resolution demanding withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua and condemning the murder of Nicaraguans at Ocotal was handed to the Pan-American Labor Convention here this afternoon by the committee which has been considering it. Vice-president Woll of the A. F. of L., chairman of the committee announced that the Nicaraguan delegation submitted to Woll's revision of it, and the resolution was thereupon adopted unanimously by the convention. It calls for withdrawing of marines from Nicaragua, and offers the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor the assistance of the Pan-American Labor Congress to accomplish this end.

Report Killings.

The substitute resolution follows: "Be it resolved that the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor address the government of the United States expressing regret for the events having occurred recently in Nicaragua; that it likewise address the respectful but emphatic petition to immediately withdraw the United States forces on land and sea and air in Nicaragua, and in terminate its intervention in the interest of that nation so that the people of Nicaragua may fully and freely work out their own problems both for the present as well as the coming election for a president of Nicaragua, and without any interference on the part of any foreign nation, it being the opinion of this congress that interference on the part of a foreign nation will only make more difficult the solution of Nicaragua's problems.

Will Aid Labor.

"Be it further resolved that we deplore the tragic events as related in the daily press referring to the loss of lives and destruction occurred on account of the intervention decreed against that free country and in order to be helpful to the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, and the people of Nicaragua, the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor be authorized to lend all possible cooperation and assistance to the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor for the fulfillment of this resolution.

"Be it further resolved that the greatest possible publicity be given this resolution in the western continent in order that the fullest knowledge may be contained upon the situation prevailing in Nicaragua."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

REPORT MARINES LOST 25 KILLED IN OCOTAL FIGHT

Sacasa Man Says Bodies Shipped Away

MEXICO CITY, July 21.—The bodies of twenty-five United States morines were taken to Chinandega and Leon after the battle of Ocotal, Nicaragua, between marines and general Sandino's forces, according to a statement issued today by Pedro Zepeda, agent of the Nicaraguan liberals here. Zepeda declares he had received his information from Costa Rica.

Zepeda denies that General Sandino is a bandit. He says Sandino has 1400 men under him and only 400 of these took part in the Ocotal battle. Not many of these were hit by marine fire, but machine guns and bombs from U. S. planes destroyed many non-combatants.

Official reports stated that one marine was killed and another wounded in the Ocotal battle, but in this respect, the well known policy of the naval and state departments of minimizing their losses to avoid outcry in American is to be remembered.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 21.—General Sandino, far from being despondent about a defeat before Ocotal, is laying plans for a quick concentration and an attack on some other fortress of the invadge marines, perhaps even Tiscapa, the stronghold which overawes Managua. It is said here that the main body of the Nicaraguan nationalist army was never engaged at Ocotal at all, but that the marines fought with merely a strong patrol from the army of Nicaraguan independence, and used their airplanes to shell villages not even in the zone of battle.

Sandino's Proclamation.

Salsino has published a report on the reasons for his taking up arms against the United States, as follows:

"To all authorities, civila and military. Why the Ocotal combat took place.

"First, to show that we continue protesting and defending the constitutional rights of Juan Sacasa (former Liberal President).

"Second, to disabuse the idea of those who believe we are bandits.

"Third, to prove that we prefer death to slavery, for the peace secured by Moncada is not the peace that can give liberty to men, but peace that puts a man under the domination of others.

"Whoever believe we are downcast by heavy casualities misjudge my army, for today we are more impatient than ever to seek out the traitors of our country, determined to die if we cannot secure complete liberty for all men.

"I wish to say that the only one responsible for what has happened here is the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, who has supported Adolfo Diaz."

Moncado's Latest Treason.

General Moncado, formerly chief of staff for President Sarasa, has issued a denunciation of General Sandino, accusing him of banditry, and a variety of crimes and offences, such as cruelty to American prisoners and unwillingness to obey orders from his superiors.

About all that is true in his statement seems to be that Sandino refused to be surrendered by Moncado, when the latter made his famous "sell-out" to the American Admiral Latimer, and betrayed his army and the constitutional government of Nicaragua for a price as yet unknown.

Latimer Boasts.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Rear Admiral Latimer, after reporting here to the Navy Department, gave an interview to the press in which he boasted of the increase in profits for business men in Nicaragua.

Richard Verhagen Dies; Was Party Secretary at Schenectady, New York

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 21.—Comrade Richard A. Verhagen, Workers (Communist) Party secretary in this city, died at twelve o'clock, Wednesday noon, of injuries received from a fall from a roof on which he was helping his neighbor. The funeral will be held tomorrow, at two o'clock from his home on Rosendale Road, Schenectady.

Long a Proletarian Fighter.

Comrade Verhagen was one of the very best type of proletarian fighter, having devoted all his life to the cause of labor. In 1912-13 he was socialist assessor, elected on the tide that swept the George R. Lunn administration into office in Schenectady. When Lunn, who was so-called "socialist mayor" of that city betrayed his trust and started his career of political adventurerism that carried him to congress and later to the lieutenant-governor's chair as a Tammanyite, Richard A. Verhagen was the leader of the socialist fight against him.

For his trade union activity against the powerful Western Electric Comrade Verhagen was driven from Schenectady and went to work in the steel mills at Gary, Indiana, whence he later moved his family. When the great steel strike broke in 1919, Comrade Verhagen was in the front ranks of the fight at Gary, being a prominent member of the strike committee, during which time he also became active in the young Communist Party that had just been organized.

When the strike was over he was blacklisted by the trust and forced by starvation out of Gary. After working in various places he finally came back to Schenectady but the General Electric never forgave him his activity of thirteen years ago so he endured a hard struggle there. In spite of all the persecutions he remained an undaunted fighter at any post assigned him.

Trolley Car Burns.

Twenty-five passengers, mostly women, were routed from a Second Ave. trolley car which caught fire yesterday at east 41st street, somehow the passengers escaped by jumping from windows.

Britain Rivets Chains On Egypt; Imperialist Grip on Economic Life

LONDON, July 8. (By Mail).—It is easy to understand the intense hatred of **Britain felt by Egyptians** at the present time and their suspicion of the motives underlying the flattering treatment so lavishly meted out to the puppet King Fuad in England.

Five years have elapsed since February, 1922, when, on the recommendation of the Milner Commission, the alleged "sovereignty and independence" of the Egyptian nation was formally recognised by Great Britain, whilst leaving over for further discussion and negotiation the four essential points which form the pretext for Britain's continued control: the security of British imperial communications, including the Suez Canal; the defence of Egypt against foreign nations other than Great Britain; the position of British and other foreign functionaries and residents; and the control of the Sudan.

Britain Strengthens Strangle-hold.

Since that date the British Government has strengthened her former strangle hold on the country.

All Egyptian officers have been forcibly ejected from control of the Sudanese army, and the Sudan has been placed completely under the military control of the British army of occupation. An immense barrage has been constructed on the headwaters of the Blue Nile, in the interests of the British cotton growers' syndicate, thus controlling the flood waters of the Nile, and placing the whole economic life of Egypt entirely at the mercy of the British imperialists.

Demands of Egyptians Resisted.

The British Government has successfully resisted Egypt's demand for the establishment of a republic by buttressing the unpopular King Fuad with a fence of British bayonets; has forbidden Zaghlul Pasha to assume the premiership of the Egyptian Government in spite of his immense victory of the Socialist party, the Wafd, in the last elections, and recently has succeeded in re-imposing on Egypt the British control of her army by the appointment of Spinks Pasha as Sirdar, or Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army.

The visit of King Fuad to England will mark the finish in Egypt, if those planned in order to shackle her people more firmly in their slavery to their imperialist bosses.

Clerks Win Court Victory.

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Securing members of Railway Clerks Lodge 307 of the District of Columbia must account to the local for $1,000 in cash and the books and records which they took to form a "rump, outlaw" organization.



Use Tear Gas Bombs On Miners' Children; Beat Men With Club

RENTON, Pa. Following the use of tear gas bombs by the police to break up a meeting of striking miners and their families, the whole community was terrorized by a night attack by a band of thugs, who shot into the homes of strikers, wounding several men, women and children.

The police, who, it is charged, acted as a ruthless strike-breaking force in the interest of the coal operators, have been in the habit of raiding the homes of strikers without warrants, and beating up men, women and children.

Twelve of the miners were taken before a justice of the peace and fined twenty dollars each on a charge of being disorderly.

All of the men with the exception of one, Chuck Mangino, who was a delegate to the 1924 National Convention and who got a new job when he came here, from the conventions are standing out.

One of the children that was beaten said: "My teacher said I may be president some day, but I want to be a union miner."

Gentlemen's Agreement Over State Judge Job Collapses; War Is On

ALBANY, July 21. The Democratic state convention will be held at Albany in September and John F. O'Brien of New York, at present a judge of the Court of Appeals, will be nominated for that office. Judge O'Brien was appointed to the post by Governor Smith some months ago. He is a Democrat.

Until a few weeks ago, it had been generally expected, at least by Governor Smith, that the Republicans would endorse Judge O'Brien so the election this fall could be non-partisan so far as the Court of Appeals was concerned. Then came the announcement by a group of Republican leaders that they would oppose the endorsement of Judge O'Brien and would have a Republican candidate for that post.

For years it has been the custom to have both major political parties in the state endorse the same candidate for Court of Appeals. Previously, leaders of both parties have insisted there should be no politics in the state's highest tribunal.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Anthracite Miners Will Not Allow 4 Year Term

(Continued from Page One)

delegation" parties. The sentiment was so strong against Cappellini in this case, that not even these mercenaries dared defend.

Won't Talk of Check Off.

Besides Cappellini in his report attempted to sidetrack the check-off question, but was forced by the delegates to take a definite stand on it. The anthracite strike was betrayed and sold out on the check-off virtually lost, along with the closed shop, merely stating the basic terms of agreement, and briefly recounting the negotiations that led up to it.

Likes Side Issues.

The bulk of Cappellini's speech, which occupied more than four hours, dealt with other affiliates of the delegates, particularly the legislative program for mine improvements in the state of Penn and for old age pensions, etc. There was no call for a labor party, the last one's report showed complete defeat for the present plan of lobbying with the old party assemblymen for the measures.

Cappellini also devoted some time to arguing for a button system to show dues payment instead of the present card system. Instead of forcing the employers to take care of the check-off as required in the mines, Cappellini favors a fifty cent tax on the union membership for that purpose.

Represent 60,000.

By P. H. T.

The seventh biennial convention of the hard coal miners of the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton territory is in session in Town Hall, Scranton. Credentials were presented totaling 300 delegates, representing some 60,000 members of this district, seated on the basis of one vote per each one hundred members.

As usual, the harrumscarry indulged in a lot of formalities before organizing the convention, their obvious purpose being to delay the transaction of business in order to permit the administration bohemia sufficient time to mingle with the delegations and line them up for the machine measures which will come before the convention in the form of resolutions and also will be contained in the reports of the officers.

Want Royal Power.

The most vicious piece of legislation the machine wished to have adopted is the proposal to extend the term of office from two years to four years and to revise the constitution so that a candidate for office must secure 25 nominations instead of the present required five nominations.

This move of Cappellini, heartily endorsed by International Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy, is designed to create an actual monarchy insofar as the conduct of the affairs of the union are concerned.

This move of the machine is very obvious, for it means, if the proposal is adopted, that the present administration would only have to stand for "election" once in four years, and the added difficulty of the increased nominations for any aspirant for office means that the Cappellini gang will do everything in their power to hold on despite the anger and hatred of the membership.

Judge Talks.

The first day of the convention showed nothing startling. There was a speech of the usual twaddle by Judge George Maxey of Lackawanna County, who told the delegates what wonderful men Cappellini, Lewis and John Mitchell are.

The credentials committee reported partially, showing that there is an overwhelming fake delegation and official family representation from the "peanut" locals. There were but two contests; the credentials committee will henr the contest and give recommendations later.

Members vs. Bureaucrats.

An air of tension pervades the convention. The division of the men on the platform and those on the floor is quite apparent. Altho there was not much happening at the first day's session to warrant a prediction of the ultimate outcome, it can be said that there will be many bitterly contested issues before the convention closes.

The progressive wing have several exceptionally important resolutions before the convention, one dealing with support of the soft coal strike financially and otherwise by establishing relief committees on a tri-district scale, another raising the issue of the check-off for discussion by the convention and the "five year agreement (the five year sell-out), a Sacco-Vanzetti resolution, and a resolution calling for a national strike in support of the bituminous miners. The report of the district tellers, reporting on the "results of the last election" will be another bone of contention between the administration and the opposition. The opposition will show how brazen and flagrant this election was stolen by the machine.

The convention was in session no more than two hours the first day.

Upholsterers Beat Move for Boost in Strike Assessment

Lively discussion featured the third day of the Upholsterers Union convention of the Hotel Cadillac when the delegates overwhelmingly defeated a motion to increase the strike assessment from $5 to $12 a week.

William Kohn, president of the union charged that the most reactionary forces of the organization wanted to have the motion passed as a means of embarrassing the administration of the union. He pointed out that those elements preferred to prevent the development of organization work of the union to satisfy their own political ambitions.

In the course of the debate it was brought out that at the last national convention held two years ago at Chicago, 4 Hatch Ave. York delegate has introduced a resolution to prevent more than fifty per cent of the officials of the union being Jews. Due to a compromise effected off the convention floor it had never come up for a vote.

Eulogize Jews.

This statement acted as a bombshell among the delegates who one after another took the floor to express their admiration for the Jewish race. For a short period the convention was turned into a testimonial for the Jews. Among those who spoke during this period was a delegate Isaacs who apparently now wants to live down the resolution he introduced at the Chicago convention.

The progressive resolutions on Russia, China, the Labor Party and others will come up at today's session of the convention.

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Bengal Indians Form Workers and Peasants Party to Lead Masses

LONDON.—The revolt of the oppressed masses of Bengal has manifested itself in the recent uprisings of the peasants in Barisal, Modaripur, and other parts of Bengal.

Because the majority of the Bengal peasants (80 per cent) happen to be Musulmans and uninchahle Hindus, and their direct oppressors are chiefly upper-class Hindus, the "upper"-class leaders of both communities are trying to misrepresent this healthy spirit of the masses of Bengal as communal strife, and are criminally trying to misguide the discontented masses in that direction.

There are many proofs that the Musulman landlords (though very few in number) are just as exacting and oppressive as the Hindu masters. What has been lacking hitherto has been real working-class leadership. But now the newly formed Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bengal, with its elaborate working-class program, has supplied this much-needed leadership.

Worker Correspondents Reorganize in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 21. When The DAILY WORKER moved to New York the Chicago worker correspondents felt disheartened. Their publication, The American Worker, correspondents was discontinued, they did not meet with much encouragement from New York. For a time worker correspondence from Chicago completely disappeared from The DAILY WORKER columns. But the class struggle is still going on in Chicago, the workers are still fighting and organizing, and the worker correspondents felt it their duty to get back on the job, back into the fight. Steel Nucleus 2S W. P took union itself the initiative to reorganize the worker correspondents. As a beginning five comrades joined the group. They participated in the special Chicago edition of The DAILY WORKER. They are collecting labor news, discussing it and preparing it for the press.

At every meeting of the group a discussion takes place on what is news, how to get, digest and prepare it for the press. One of the most important weapons in the class struggle is the press. The capitalists fully recognize this and are therefore controling and directing it. The working class does not yet fully understand this and therefore lacks the proper enthusiasm in supporting its own press. A big majority of the workers still read the capitalist press and believe in it. It is the duty of the worker correspondents to awaken the masses, to expose them in their press and to fight the influence of the capitalist press. The duty of the worker correspondents is to write as they fight!

Worker correspondents of Chicago! Get back on the job! The labor press needs you! Don't be a slacker! It is not only a duty, but also a privilege to be able to WRITE AS YOU FIGHT! All worker correspondents who wish to join the group should send in their names and addresses to the group at 1902 W Division St. Chicago.

LONDON, July 21. The American steamer Homestead is sinking rapidly, Marconi messages received at Portrid rushing to her assistance. Lloyd's Register gives the Homestead as a vessel of 6861 tons, owned by the United States Shipping Board.

On April 25, the British consumers' cooperatives decided to make common cause with the Labor Party and the trade unions in the struggle against the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bills. In their decision consumers' cooperatives undertake to place their material resources at the disposal of the trade unions for the campaign.

Picnic In New Jersey.

Next Sunday at Linwood Grove, situated between Metuchen and New Brunswick, all the Jewish progressive clubs combined into a state organization, will have their first annual picnic.

All the proceeds will go to the relief and defense of the striking furriers and cloakmakers in New York City. Tickets are only 25 cents.

Earl Browder, Returned From China, Will Speak In Pittsburgh, July 25

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Earl Browder, editor of Labor Unity, a delegate to the Pacific Labor Conference in Hankow this year, elected secretary of the conference, will speak at a public meeting arranged by the Trade Union Educational League, Monday, July 25, at Walton Hall, 250 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh. Admission is free, and everybody is welcome.

Revolt in Anti-Saloon League Over Threat of A Dry Democratic Party

WASHINGTON, July 21. Capital Politicians are speculating today as to whether Wayne B. Wheeler general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and long the main prop he has maintained on the dry organization for many years.

A division of opinion has been created between Wheeler and his chief lieutenants, Bishop James Cannon, and the Rev. Arthur J. Barton.

Cannon and Barton have collaborated in a statement sent broadcast through the south, denying that Wheeler spoke for the League when he declared recently that if the democratic convention nominated Al Smith, the "Dry Democrats" could be given an opportunity to organize in the League to vote for a man of their choice. This was interpreted as a direct threat to organize a "dry democratic party" should Smith be nominated.

Bishop Cannon has resigned the Wheeler threat to "organize" the League unless Smith is defeated. [illegible]

Wheeler is [illegible]

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PREPARE TO FEED SACCO, VANZETTI BY BRUTE FORCE

(Continued from Page One)

hunger striker. The agony which accompanies this procedure is almost unendurable and members of the Defense Committee fear for the worker's sanity under such barbaric torture.

Will Fight To End.

Warden Hennigy called to see the two men in their cells yesterday afternoon and asked them if they would care for a change from the regular prison food which they have been rejecting since Saturday. Both men told the warden that they cared for no food, prison fare or otherwise.

Four members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee yesterday in an open letter to Governor Fuller asked him to "remove the veil of secrecy surrounding the reviews of the case," on which he will determine whether the death penalty shall be carried out.

Protest Secret Inquiry.

"Sacco and Vanzetti," the letter said, "are starving themselves to death in protest of your interviewing long lists of witnesses, hostile and friendly, in private and permitting your advisory committee to hold its inquiry behind closed doors."

The State Executive Council, which must confirm or disapprove any pardon or commutation of sentence by the governor, yesterday recessed for two weeks, instead of the usual weekly meeting. The council will sit next on August 3, just a week before the date of execution of the death sentence of the condemned workers.

Report Hearing Closed.

The hearing of witnesses is now at a close and after hearing counsel, the governor and his so-called advisory committee will retire to deliberate and draft the report of the inquiry.

Geneva To Demonstrate.

GENEVA, July 21.—Flaming posters protesting against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti plaster every Geneva wall. Feeling is tense here as to the fate of the two condemned workers and a mass demonstration is to take place on July 31 at which all Geneva workers will be present.

Super-patriotic officials at the American embassy here yesterday offered police and military protection to Hugh S. Gibson, American ambassador because they "feared for his safety." Gibson doubted the possibility of any violence and curtly refused the proferred protection.

* * *

Boston Workers To Protest.

BOSTON, July 21, (FP).—Workers around the world are called to demonstrate on July 31 against the judicial murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Leaflets bearing the cull of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee are speeding to all sorts of labor organizations in every part of the earth. The call says:

This committee feels that the hour is at hand when friends of justice in all places must unite in a vast, final attempt to save Sacco and Vanzetti. To that end we have chosen Sunday, July 31, as the date for an international protest.

In the name of all things dear to the human spirit we call upon you on this last Sunday in July to hold demonstrations, non meetings, of the absolute injustice of this method of investigation will make you speak in tones so loud the world will know what is transpiring.

To submit to an unfair trial a trial behind closed doors with our friends unrepresented and with scores of new and hostile witnesses testifying! That is called justice! The advisory committee is hearing privately the question of fair trial.

A Hideous Travesty.

In the name of common fairness protest this last hideous travesty! We must save Sacco and Vanzetti!

Judge Thayer's fond prejudice, Katzmann's dishonest tactics! The jury foreman's typical hatred of radicals! "Damn them! They ought to hang anyway!" The atmosphere reeking with the bitterest antired hysteria!

We must save Sacco and Vanzetti!

In the name of human aspiration assemble on Sunday, July 31, and help us to save Sacco and Vanzetti, from death!

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 21.—Champion Aerie, No. 397, Fraternal Order of Eagles, passed a resolution, asking release of Sacco and Vanzetti unless a new trial is granted. The resolution has been sent to Gov. Fuller.

* * *

Evangelist's Home Wrecked.

NORWALK, Conn., July 21.—Charging "intolerable cruelty and infidelity," Gypsy Pat Smith, nationally known evangelist, filed suit for divorce here today against his wife, Karin Tjader Smith. They were separated two months ago.

The suit comes on the heels of an action brought by Mrs. Smith seeking damages of $10,000 in connection with a property dispute over the Smith residence in Tokonee, fashionable New York community.

* * *

Discover Booze.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., July 21.—A 100-gallon still, and several hundred gallons of grain alcohol, were being held for the federal authorities today, following their discovery in the cellar of Louis Morse's home in Greenwich street, according to county police who made the seizure.

"MEN OF THIS DYING SOCIETY HAVE TORN ME AWAY," SACCO WRITES SIX-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER

BOSTON, July 21.—In a beautiful letter written to his 6-year-old daughter Ines, born since his arrest in 1920, Nicola Sacco said, "The men of this dying old society have brutally pulled me away from your embrace, but in spite of all the faith of your father survives."

The letter in full follows:

"My Dear Inda:

"I would like that you should understand what I am going to say to you, and I wish I could write you so plain, for I long so much to have your hear and feel all the heart-beat eagerness of your father, for I love you so much, as you are the dearest little beloved one.

"I will bring with me your little and so dearest letter and carry it right under my heart to the last day of my life. When I die it will be buried with your father, who loves you so much as I do, also your brother, Dante, and holy dear mother.

"It was the greatest treasure and sweetness in my struggling life that I could have lived with you and your brother Dante and your mother in a neat, little farm, and learn all your sinnere words and tender affection. Then in the summer time to be sitting with you in the home nest under the oak tree shade, beginning to teach you of life and how to read and write, to see you running, laughing, crying and singing through the little verdant fields picking the wild flowers here and there from one tree to another and from the clear, vivid stream to your mother's embrace.

"The same I have wished and lived to see for other poor girls, and their brothers happy with their mother and father, as I dreamed for us. But it was not so, and the nightmare of the lower classes has saddened very badly your father's soul.

"For the things of beauty and of good in this life Mother Nature gave us all for the conquest and the joy of liberty. The men of this dying old society they brutally have pulled me away from the embrace of your brother and your poor mother. But, in spite of all, the free spirit of your father's faith still survives, and I have lived for it and for the dream that some day I would have come back to life, to the embrace of your dear mother, among our friends and comrades again, but woe is me.

"I know that you are good, and surely you love your mother, Dante and all the beloved ones; and I am sure that you love me also a little, for I love you so much and then so much. But you do not know, Inez, how often I think of you every day. You are in my heart, in my vision, in every nigle of this sad walled cell in the sky and everywhere my gaze rests.

"Meantime, give my best paternal greetings to all the friends and comrades, and doubly so to our beloved ones. Love and kisses to your brother and mother. With the most affectionate kiss and ineffable caress from him who loves you so much that he constantly thinks of you.

YOUR FATHER.

"P. S.—Best warm greetings from Bartolomeo to you all."

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[illegible] —.10

[illegible] —.05

[illegible] —.05

[illegible] —.20

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POLISH SPIES IN SOVIET UNION ON TRIAL AT KHARKOV

Operated Thru Georgian Mensheviks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 21.—Twelve Georgian Mensheviks went on trial yesterday in the high court of Kharkov of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic. The Mensheviks are charged with [illegible] with foreign espionage agents [illegible] the Ukraine [illegible] direction of [illegible] and the general staff of the Polish army.

One of the [illegible] Andjaparidze, who is [illegible] from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and [illegible] Soviet Georgia in 1925 at the behest of Noah Jordania, one of the Georgian Menshevik party. Jordania ordered Andjaparidze to [illegible] connections among such Georgian Mensheviks as [illegible] to create illegal organizations in Georgia, to organize counter-revolutionary activities and to establish [illegible] transmission agent and receiving place for espionage agents.

Andjaparidze received from the foreign bureau eleven thousand roubles and a lot of explosive materials. He left for Warsaw, then went to Berlin, where he was accompanied by Pen[illegible] Polowny, an agent of the second department of the Polish general staff. Dr. Ge[illegible] Thyssen from Berlin, [illegible] Andjaparidze went to Tiflis where he transmitted to Mamiya [illegible].



KING FERDINAND, late ruler of Roumania, died in the arms of Queen Marie early Wednesday morning. He was 72 years old.

POLITICIANS IN ROUMANIA BEGIN FIGHT FOR POWER

Fear Rise of Workers and Peasants

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 21. — Ion Bratianu, one of the finest of politicians that for a quarter of a century have dominated the Roumanian government is the final loser of the situation here now. Queen Marie, the notorious debauchee who led the dead King a merry chase, is part of the Bratianu machine and, war contractor, if he is not rich, a favorite of his.

However, Bratianu is opposed by another group around the government Averescu. The possibility exists that this group may go to Paris to endeavor to isolate Prince Carol, who is rumored the choice to consent to lead a palace revolt. In some quarters Averescu is considered a better agent of the imperialists in their machinations in the Balkan than the Bratianu group for it is [illegible] that Carol may be backed by Britain in an effort to stage a [illegible].

Conspirators on Tour.

[illegible] the decayed body of the Old King [illegible] in the uniform of a general of the Russian army returning all out [illegible] boasting about the palace and the way politicians are striving to gain advantages over each other.

[illegible] is said that [illegible] fear, because they are [illegible] plunging into [illegible] is [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] agents.

The [illegible] Party [illegible] plan, considering [illegible] a [illegible] dead letter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Sacco and Vanzetti Know the Verdict.

Why doesn't Governor Fuller and his dual commissions, one comprising the state executive council that must finally pass upon all recommendations for clemency, and the other his "advisory" commission, appointed by himself, have the courage to announce to the world their conspiracy to further torture Sacco and Vanzetti, these two victims of class vengeance in Massachusetts, whose case has aroused every awakened worker on the face of the earth? Is their decision so vicious that they dare not expose it to the light of day? Do they think that the workers do not know what they are doing in spite of their secrecy?

One thing is certain and that is that the victims know what is in store for them if Fuller, the multi-millionaire exploiter of non-union labor and his commissions have their way. They themselves cannot issue proclamations from behind the walls—the same walls that hold the death chair already prepared for them. Their hunger strike in the silence of Charlestown prison is the only method they can devise to inform the workers on the outside that they know their class enemies are relentless and intend to carry still further their appalling brutality in order to wreak revenge upon these two workers who have been chosen as a salutary example to other workers not to dare challenge the power of the Massachusetts textile barons and expose the murderous role of the so-called department of justice of the United States as these two men were doing in the case of the Italian workman, Salsedo, who was murdered in the city of New York in the offices of the department of justice.

The verdict of Fuller and his commission is death or the living death of life imprisonment.

That verdict must be reversed by mass demonstrations of workers thruout the United States and the world that will jar the complacency of the Back Bay aristocracy of Boston, that oldest parasitical growth in New England.

Sacco and Vanzetti are victims of class vengeance! That must be remembered by all workers.

No stone must be left unturned now to fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The final decision is not with Fuller, but with the workers, who alone have thus far defended Sacco and Vanzetti and must save them from death and further imprisonment and enable them to return to the ranks from whence they were taken seven years ago.

Sandino Assails Wall Street's President.

General Augusto Sandino, commander of the small and poorly armed force in Nicaragua that was set upon by marine bombing planes, in which more than 300 were murdered, has issued a proclamation charging Calvin Coolidge with responsibility for the war being waged against the independence of the inhabitants of that unfortunate country.

There is one sentence in the proclamation that reechoes the defiance hurled at George III. of England by Patrick Henry; Sandino declares that the Nicaraguans despise Diaz, the lackey of Wall Street, who, with the aid of American arms, was placed in the presidential office, and that they will fight him to the last man. "We are determined to die if we cannot secure complete liberty for all men." There is further similarity in that Secretary of State Kellogg stigmatized the fighters against imperialism in Nicaragua as "bandits," and "criminals." Such epithets are the stock-in-trade of American imperialism in its endeavors to suppress its political enemies at home as well as in the colonies and semi-colonies.

Even within the boundaries of the United States the law, in its impartial majesty, does not recognize political offenders as anything other than common criminals, so it is not to be expected that better treatment will be accorded those liberal forces of Nicaragua who try to establish the principle of self-determination of nations.

Sandino is right, it is Coolidge who is responsible for the war to the extent that Coolidge carries out the official Washington policy of rapacious plundering of Latin-America. But behind Coolidge stands Wall Street, the real government.

Sandino's cry should reecho thruout all of Central and South America as an aid to the fight that must be waged against the gunmen of Wall Street if all that vast territory is not to fall under the same blight that now afflicts Nicaragua.

Social-Democratic Police Maintain Order.

Burned deeply into the mind and heart of every class conscious workman in Vienna today is the knowledge that the guard, created for "defense" by the social democrats, aided the regular police disperse crowds that wanted to assemble to pay homage to the heroes who died in the uprising on the day they were buried. Now the workers of Vienna know in whose defense these armed forces were created; in defense, not of the workers, but to defend the capitalist government against the workers. The social-democrats declared they were organizing forces to fight fascism. They fight fascism by bedbming scabs upon the fascists—doing the dirty work that is supposed to be the exclusive right of bought and paid for assassins of the working class.

Henceforth the workers of Vienna know the social-democrats, left and right alike, for precisely what they are. To defend the capitalist class against the revolutionary workers is the role of social-democracy in every country it raises its head. In countries where armed risings take place, they shoot the workers. In New York they organize bands of thugs and co operate with the police in breaking strikes. The difference is one of degree only. All of the social-democratic leaders are either murderers or potential murderers of the working class.

The blood of the proletariat that was shed in Vienna has not been shed in vain. In the next rising the workers will know that the most malignant enemies are precisely the socialist leaders of the Fritz Adler and Otto Bauer type.

The Drift of the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition

NOTE.—Comrade Engdahl, as one of the representatives of the American Communist Party, attended all the sessions of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, May 18-30, at which Trotzky developed his attack against the Soviet Government, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern. Engdahl was also in Moscow when, on May 9th, at the celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Pravda, the central organ of the Russian Party, Comrade Zinoviev continued his factional struggle before a gathering made up in large part of non-party workers.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE drift of Comrades Leon Trotzky and Gregory Zinoviev continues steadily against the Communist International and against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in May overwhelmingly with the lone vote of Vuyovitch opposed condemned the policies advanced and the factional struggle waged by the Trotzky-Zinoviev-Vuyovitch opposition.

"Not a single delegation at the Plenum supported the opposition which disturbed the practical work of the Plenum," was the comment of the Political Secretariat of the Executive of the Comintern.

The Plenum vested full powers to the Presidium of the Executive Committee Communist International "to effect the formal expulsion of Comrades Trotzky and Vuyovitch from the Executive Committee Communist International in the event of this struggle continuing."

* * *

In a communication issued on June 26th, the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union raises the question of removing Comrades Trotzky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee of the Party. It cites the activities of the opposition, since they were inaugurated in 1923 by Comrade Trotzky at its head, and since 1926 with Comrades Trotzky and Zinoviev as leaders. The opposition is denounced as having utilized every difficulty met with in the course of the building up of Socialism, to attack the unity of our Party and its leadership, without stopping at breaches of Party discipline."

* * *

CONSIDERABLE publicity, and not a little sympathy, has been extended by the capitalist press of the world to the Trotzky-Zinoviev opposition. It is known that this opposition has connection with the Maslow-Fischer group in Germany, that was expelled from the German Communist Party and the Communist International, that has issued a publication of its own, that it seeks to convert into a daily as the organ of its counter-revolutionary activities looking toward the formation of a Fourth International.

* * *

THAT it has been extremely difficult for the comrades of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to keep the Party membership informed of all the ramifications of this anti-party struggle was clearly brought out during the report by Comrade Bukharin on the results of the plenary session of the Executive Committee Communist International to the plenum of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the stenographic report of Comrade Bukharin's speech in referring to the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition, we find the following:

"Steering their course in accordance with the political wind, they aim their attack at times directly against the Soviet Union itself, whilst at other times they adopt a milder tone towards the union, and direct their efforts to violent attacks on our Party and the Comintern. On one occasion, for instance, they wrote that Stalin does not differ in the least from Menke (Disturbance). I do not understand why you are surprised at that, it is nothing new (A Voice: "It is new to us"). Then I am pleased to have been able to inform you of it." (Laughter).

* * *

BUKHARIN points out that on Oct. 6th, last, the Trotzky-Zinoviev opposition issued a statement which it declared was "meant seriously," and which carried an assurance that the Opposition would entirely give up every connection with the so-called group of Urbahns, Maslow and Fischer in Germany, which had been expelled from the Comintern. Bukharin said:

"I must here relate a few details on the position of these excluded members. They have their own newspaper, they have already converted this newspaper into a weekly, and are taking steps toward issuing it daily; they are taking steps to-ward formation of a party of their own. There is no doubt whatever that they are in receipt of help from our Opposition, from which they receive material about our party life, even to reports on the sessions of the Political Bureau, and information on the occurrences in this Bureau."

Yet the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition, in the Plenum of the Executive Committee Communist International, this May demanded the return of the expelled Urbahns-Maslow-Fischer Group to the Comintern as part of their program.

CONCERNING the newspaper of the expelled German group, Bukharin said:

"Their newspaper, which has become the organ of our 'Opposition' at the present time, dishes up every morsel of gossip or slander in circulation against our Party and the Comintern. These good people will presently arrive at a slogan of 'Soviets without Communists.' They have already published an article on war in which they state that, unless the present leaders of the Comintern change their political and organizatory course radically at the last moment, they will play the same role as the leaders of the Second International at the beginning of the great war. ('The Flag of Communism,' No. 12)."

* * *

PLEDGES and promises have little meaning for the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition. In spite of their agreement of Oct. 6th, 1926, the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union points out that "grossest literature has been printed and distributed, there is the organization of openly fractional declarations like that of the '46' with unparalleled slanderous accusations against the Party, the attitude of Trotzky in the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the speech of Zinoviev on May 9th in a non-Party meeting appealing to the workers outside the Party against the Party, which was condemned by the Executive Committee of the Communist International as crassly fractional and which violated all the traditions of the Party of the Bolsheviks and violated elementary Party discipline. Finally, Comrade Trotzky made unbelievable accusations against the Party in the session of the Presidium of the Control Control Commission on account of alleged Thermidorism."

* * *

THE latest affront of the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition against the Party is described by the Central Control Commission as follows:

"Altho the question of Comrade Zinoviev's attitude had been placed before the Central Control Commission for examination, altho the Executive Committee Communist International had condemned the attitude of Comrade Trotzky as openly fractional, on June 9th, during the days of the bitterest attacks of British imperialism upon the Soviet Union, Trotzky and Zinoviev took part on the demonstration arranged by the opposition at the railroad station under the pretense of seeing off Smilga. At the moment of open war preparations of Great Britain, the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the assassination of Voikov, which clearly showed the intention of the imperialists to terrorist means against the Soviet Union, Comrade Trotzky addressed a demonstration consisting not only of the members of the Opposition drawn there by the fractional apparatus, but also of the normal public at the station."

* * *

THUS the aim of the Opposition has been consistently one of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, thus hampering the struggle for the building up of Socialism. The Central Control Commission points this out in part as follows:

"In 1923 when the party was fighting against the difficulties caused by the opening of the 'scissors,' Trotzky and the '46' attempted to utilize the difficulties which had arisen for fractional purposes and published a declaration that the country had been brought to the brink of destruction by the policy of the Party. The XIV Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union unanimously pointed out that the New Opposition (Zinoviev and others) had left the Leninist position by denying the socialist character of our industry, under-estimating the role of the middle peasantry and demanding freedom of action for fractions and groupings within the Party.

"In the spring and summer of 1926 the block of the New Opposition with Trotzky was formed, the New Opposition with Zinoviev at the head definitely going over to the ideological position of Trotzyism. Since the autumn of 1926 the Opposition went so far in its ceaseless attacks upon the Party that it formally founded a fractional organization, illegal organizations with illegal mass meetings in the woods (case of Lashevitch and others). Defeated upon all points by the experiences in the practical work of building up Socialism, the Opposition definitely entered the path of disruption with its appearance in the 'Avisenbuch' and 'Red Putilowitz.' After the Opposition had experienced a united rejection from the Party, and especially from the workers' nuclei, it was compelled to undertake to cease the fractional struggle (Declaration of Oct. 16, 1926)."

* * *

BUT this declaration of the Central Control Commission continues:

"The whole of the future activity of the Opposition after the October declaration showed that the opposition only regarded the undertakings contained in the declaration as a means to prepare and disguise a new offensive against the Party.

"Altho the XV Party Conference, whose decisions were ratified by the Executive Committee of the Communist International, declared the policy of, the Opposition to be a social democratic deviation, to be a right wing deviation disguised by left wing phrases and decisively condemned it, altho the Opposition was supported by a single Party nucleus, it continued to represent obstinately its anti-Bolshevist opinions, and did not cease its fractional work."

* * *

THE new attack of the Opposition is thus characterized as follows:

"The Opposition has attempted to utilize the special difficulties arising in connection with the international situation of the Soviet Union and with the partial defeat of the Chinese Revolution, has concentrated its attacks upon the international policy of the Party (China, Great Britain).

"The Opposition answers the increased danger of war for the Soviet Union with declerations that directly undermine the work of the Party to mobilize the masses for the struggle against the danger of war and for the strengthening of the defenses of the Soviet State. A declaration such as that recently made by the Opposition with Comrade Trotzky and Zinoviev at the head, that 'should war really break over our heads, every worker, every day laborer and every poor peasant will ask the question clearly: what sort of a war, what for, with what means and where to?' declaration such as the declaration of Trotzky to the last session of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party."

* * *

THE resolution of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International declares:

"The actions of these leaders (Trotzky and Vuyovitch, since Zinoviev is not a member of the Executive Committee Communist International) of the Opposition impede and render more difficult the decisive revolutionary tasks of the present moment; mobilization of all revolutionary forces and rousing the entire international working class against the imperialist war. . . .

"The policy consistently represented by Comrades Trotzky and Vuyovitch at the present plenary session of the Executive Committee Communist International, and fully endorsed by Comrades Zinoviev and Radek, and the policy of the Communist International established by Lenin is a decisive and unbridgeable gulf. The main features of this Oppositional anti-Communist policy are:

"(1) Interference with and discrediting the struggle of the Communist International against the menace of the war. The Trotzkyites do not see in the struggle against the imperialist instigators of the war, on the contrary, Comrade Trotzky declared that 'the greatest danger of war is the Party regime.' Under this slogan Comrade Trotzky propagates in reality reactionary defeatism against the enemy of the proletarian revolution. On the other hand, in spite of repeated invitation, he has not swerved one inch from his well-known anti-Leninist standpoint in regard to the fundamental questions of revolutionary tactics on the first imperialist world war.

"It was just the differences then existing between Trotzky and Lenin (rejection of revolutionary defeatism, rejection of transformation of the imperialist war into civil war, rejection of the slogan of fraternization) which constituted in the world war the dividing line between Bolshevism and all the shades of social-democratic opportunism. Contrary to Lenin's injunction to concentrate particularly on real practical work in preparation of the war, Comrade Trotzky did not submit to the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee Communist International, a single practical proposal for the struggle against the imperialist war. He limited himself to the demand, repeatedly rejected by the Communist International, to break up the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee, which at this moment would have only promoted the intentions of the fainthearted betrayers of the British working class."

* * *

OTHER criticisms of the Opposition are as follows:

"(2) An utterly wrong estimate of the character of the Chinese revolution contrary to Lenin's doctrines, which saw in the communists during a bourgeois-democratic revolution in backward semi-colonial countries. . . .

"Comrade Trotzky who in 1925 on the threshold of the proletarian revolution, opposed the formation of Soviets in Germany, demanded at the plenary session of the Executive Committee Communist International immediate establishment of dual power in the form of Soviets," in the present situation in China.

* * *

THE third point raised denounces the "complete political and organizational alliance" with the Urbahns-Maslow-Fischer group in Germany already discussed. The fourth point of criticism was:

"(4) The demand that in the struggle against the menace of war the orientation of the Comintern should be towards the anarcho-syndicalist elements. Thereby the revolutionary united front tactic, the Bolshevik tactic of capturing the proletarian masses, which is more necessary than ever just now when the menace of war is greater than ever before, is substituted by the sectarian policy of rapprochement to international anarchism and syndicalism which are fighting with the foulest means against the Comintern and the Soviet Union side by side with the worst White Guard elements.

"The fifth point takes up the deliberate defamation and discrediting of the Communist International, "the only leading organ of the world revolution, and "Mnat the Soviet Union

DRAMA

"Prince Igor" and N. Y. Symphony at Coney Island Stadium Tomorrow

The delayed benefit concert, which was called off last Saturday because of rain, will be given this Saturday evening. The following is the complete program for the Concert and Opera, which will be presented at the Coney Island Stadium, 6 Street and Surf Avenue. The concert begins at 8 o'clock, Maximilian Pilzer will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra of over 100 pieces, while Alexis Kosloff, Premier Danseur of the Metropolitan Opera House will personally appear in and supervise Borodine's "Prince Igor." Specially arranged divertissements will also be on the colorful program. The principal participants will be: Rita De Leporte, Vera Mikel, Victoria Youngman, Ruth Hazelton, Emma B. Miller, Allice and Ivan, Elene Moskova, Katya Mansaian, Valentia Kascheuha, Victorin Pascoeelo, and Irene Suffran. The concert part of the program includes: Tannhauser Overture, Richard Wagner; Artist Life, Johann Strauss; Till Eulenspiegel, Richard Strauss; Ride of Valkyrie, Richard Wagner; Sakuntala Overture, Goldmark; 4th Movement of 4th Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Capriccio Espagnol, Rimsky-Korsakoff; Lohengrin March, Berlioz.

The entire proceeds of the affair is for the benefit of the wives and children of the striking and imprisoned furriers and clothmakers, and is held under the auspices of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

On the Screen

Tolstoi's well known tragedy "Power of Darkness" will have its American premiere on the screen at the 55th Street Cinema beginning tomorrow. The well know Moscow Art Players enact the principal roles.

* * *

Syd Chaplin's next starring vehicle will be "The Fortune Hunter," adapted from the Broadway hit by Winchell Smith, and directed by Charles F. Reisner. In its cast are Helene Costello, Clara Horton, Louise Carver, Thomas Jefferson, Dale Martin and Paul Kruger.

* * *

"The Last Command," starring Emil Jannings, will be the first picture to be released by the only State organized form of the motion picture industry in the world revolution.

* * *

THE declaration of the Comintern concludes, therefore, in part, with the following:

"The present situation makes it incumbent on the entire Communist International to frustrate this attack of the Opposition bloc, to preserve strict unity in its ranks and to concentrate all available forces on the preparation of the struggle against the imperialist war, on stubborn defence of the only proletarian state of the world, and on whole-hearted support for the great Chinese revolution.

"The attitude of Comrade Trotzky and of those who share his views, is imbued with the spirit of conciliation with the renegades, the spirit of Menshevik wobbling between the camp of the revolution and the camp of imperialist counter-revolution.

"This wobbling, which is characteristic of Trotzkyism, constitutes a crime in the present acuteness of the class struggle.

"The Comintern feels in duty bound to liquidate once and for all this ultra-left social-democratic tendency as well as the continuous hostile attacks of this group of bankrupt leaders who are becoming disassociated from the proletariat."

* * *

NOTE—Tomorrow The DAILY WORKER will begin publishing in full the stenographic report of the speech by Comrade Bukharin on the results of the plenary session of the Executive Committee Communist International made at the Plenum of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.



RITA DE LEPORTE

Dancer of the Metropolitan Opera House will appear in the principal ballet role in "Prince Igor" at the Coney Island Stadium tomorrow night.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre ... GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER

The MATING SEASON

SELWYN ...

Dolores Costello preparing for the filming of her latest picture "The Heart of a Follies Girl" from the play by Belasco and De Mille.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 1113 Last 14th Street, New York City, or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers should Join." (The Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the issue pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 25 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office 108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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NOTE: Books offered in this review on hand in limited quantities only and filled in turn as received.

HYLAN HITS I. R. T. LABOR POLICIES; ENDORSES STRIKE

City Officials Work With Interests

Placing the blame for the proposed subway strike on the traction interests, former Mayor John F. Hylan, has come out with a statement fully endorsing the organization of New York's subway workers. Labor conditions on the I. R. T. are far below the standards of organized labor in the United States, he declared.

The text of the statement issued by Mayor Hylan follows:

"I have been informed from authoritative quarters that the people of New York are faced with a subway strike within the next few days. I know that the traction interests welcome a struggle of this sort in order to make it appear that labor troubles necessitate an increased carfare.

Hits Low Wages.

"I know that the employes of the I. R. T. and the B.-M.-T. work under conditions and are paid altogether out of proportion with the earnings of these traction corporations, as was shown during my administration and strongly substantiated in this so-called unification investigation of Untermyer's, which is nothing more or less than an increased fare effort, that 187½ per cent profit was made, averaging 16⅔ per cent earnings for many years.

"Mr. Hedley, president of the Interborc, has said that if a strike takes place, he has been assured of police protection from city officials. This, I am fearful, will mean a repetition of anti-labor brutality, which was evidenced last year at the Manhattan Casino, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., when paid city detectives, acting under orders of the McLaughlin regime, fell upon and brutally attacked trade unionists peaceably holding a meeting.

"In 1919 when the I. R. T. wanted their men to strike to help force an increased carfare and the strike was called over the I. R. T. telephone by a man named Connelly and the traction lines were tied up for several days, men that appeared for work and were willing to work were driven off the job by paid agents of the I. R. T., because it suited the traction interests to have a strike at that time.

"City officials working in close cooperation with the traction interests make it appear that the proposed strike is a conspiracy to discommode the people of New York. This is not so. The subway workers of New York are entitled to the same standard of living as is the rest of organized labor. Many of them work twelve hours a day and 7 days a week for as low as 29 cents an hour. If the people are temporarily inconvenienced, if the strike takes place, the entire fault lies with the traction profiteers.

"I have been informed that the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes have sought every means to arbitrate the issue at hand. Traction officers have summarily waved aside all such proposals. City officials, who ought to have the welfare of the riding public at heart, have evidenced a callousness and disregard in not endeavoring to obviate this threatened strike."

L. I. R. R. Delays in Installing Safety Devices, Is Charge

It has taken the Long Island Railroad seven months to begin installation of automatic warning devices in Brooklyn and Queens, it was revealed when the State Transit Commission took the case to court.

John F. Gilchrist, chairman of the commission, sought an order before supreme court Justice Black to compel the railroad to install the devices, eighteen in Brooklyn and twenty-eight in Queens.

Joseph F. Keany, representing the railroad, admitted there had been a delay.

The commission agreed to withhold the case from court temporarily and Justice Black adjourned the hearing until August 22.

The Long Island Railroad started the demolition of its Brooklyn extension, which runs from Long Island City to Manhattan Beach, about May 1st. Without consent of the Transit Commission, the approval of the Long Island's own board of directors was not even sought, according to George Le Boutiller, vice president of the Long Island, testifying at the renewed unification hearing before the transit commission.

Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the commission, after questions designed to show that the city had an equity in the extension, questioned Le Boutilier as to the price the railroad would ask in selling the property back to the city. Le Boutilier said the railroad would sell the land at its present value, which Untermyer contended was four or five times what the Long Island paid the city for it.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

FEATURES GALORE AT DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL SUNDAY

The Unemployment Singing Society picnic originally arranged for Intervale Park is now being held at the Daily Worker Carnival in Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, on Sunday, July 24. All members are urged to be on the field at 10 A. M.

Comrade Jaffe of the Manolom Orchestra has intimated that a group of their players will be at the affair and will in all probability render a few of their well known selections. It should be a real treat listening to the sweet music in the pleasant country atmosphere.

Get Your Sport Outfit.

A regular sports outfitter has arranged to have a booth where any sporting article can be secured at considerably less than the usual price.

One of the most interesting booths should be that of the Cooperative Women's Council and Workers Party. Many articles have been brought from Russia specially for the affair and comrades and sympathizers who have not yet visited the red stronghold will have an opportunity of securing many articles they otherwise would not get without a visit to the U. S. S. R.

Fraternal Atmosphere.

The Chinese workers report that many articles hitherto unknown in the United States will be in their booth. This is expected to be one of the most spectacular things in the whole affair.

S.S. 1B.FD2.S.S. 1D; S.4.Br. 2—C. C. W. C. 1B; Sec. 7, S.S. 3B. Scandinavian: S.S. 1B-F1, S.S.3C; S. S.2-F2; S.S.2E and the Party doctors are all having booths.

SUBWAY STRIKE NEARS AS I. R. T. FORCES ACTION

Growing opposition to organized labor on the I. R. T. brings the threatened subway strike nearer and nearer.

Increasing resentment among the workers and the fact that the traction officials are using coercive methods to have the men sign the new yellow dog contract make it possible that New York will see a major labor struggle on the underground lines within the next few days.

The right of collective bargaining for subway employes will be the principal demand to be made upon the Interborough Rapid Transit Company by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, it was said yesterday by officials of the union.

Employes Dagged.

"Recognition of the union would, of course, be the first step in any negotiations with the company," said J. H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated, "but the principle of collective bargaining is the real issue at stake. Under present conditions of the Interborough employes are gagged.

"The subway workers have a long list of grievances, none of which will receive attention until a bona fide union is recognized. The I. R. T. makes a specialty of deception. The management has deceived the city in financial matters and it is trying to deceive the public as to its labor policy. It doesn't try to deceive its employes but arrogantly mistreats them and then dares them to fight back. Under such circumstances is it any wonder that strikes occur periodically here." Human nature being what it is, men will always fight back when attacked.

Fake Increase.

"The company conferred recently a wage increase of five per cent. This was intended only to deceive the public. The men knew that this was the same increase that had been announced several times before. It represented a restoration of the old wage. In 1920 the company cut wages ten per cent while the cost of living was still mounting and while the purchasing power of the dollar was at its lowest ebb. In 1922, half of this cut was restored to the men. Last March, the remaining five per cent was given back.

Strike Inevitable.

"Every observer knows that this action was the result of organization work by the Amalgamated. The company preferred to invest this much in a gold-hand play because they understood that the temper of the men could not be tried to the limit. What the company grants, the company can take away. Five per cent is a pittance anyway in the circumstances.

"We are being importuned by many interests to prevent a strike here. That is beyond our power. We are asking only the right to pursue our lawful business of protecting our

TORRENT OF RAIL PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Railroad profits totaling $385,042,250 for the first 5 months of 1927 fall only a little short of the record profits of last year when the carriers showed a net income of $387,979,216 for the same period, according to interstate commerce commission figures. Profits so far this year are running at the rate of 5.46 per cent on the enormous valuation of $21,150,000,000 used by the commission as a basis for determining railroad rates.

No More Wages.

In spite of wage increases granted by many railroads the slight drop in profits was not due to increased cost of operation but to increased taxes. Although operating expense increased $7,337,117 (to $1,920,040,083) operating revenues increased $11,570,424 (to $2,504,316,588) so the ratio of expense to revenues actually registered a slight decline.

Railroad expenses have been kept down chiefly at the expense of the shopmen whose total wages have been reduced millions of dollars compared with 1926. In the first 4 months of the year the expenditure in maintenance of equipment was $11,178,400 below the same period 1926.

Less For Crafts.

The reduction in the total wages paid to the shop crafts is reflected in the ratio of maintenance expenditure to total revenue on many important railroads. On these roads maintenance workers are getting a smaller proportion of the transportation dollar than they received in 1926. The percentage of the railroad dollar going for maintenance on 16 railroads in 1926 and 1927 was:

	Per cent of maintenance cost to revenue dollar	Jan. thru May
	1926	1927
Baltimore & Ohio	35.7%	34.1%
New York Central	34.8	34.4
Pennsylvania	37.6	34.5
Chesapeake & Ohio	40.3	37.9
Norfolk & Western	33.0	33.9
Atlantic Coast Line	37.3	31.9
Illinois Central	36.3	33.4
Louisville & Nashville	39.7	38.6
Seaboard All Line	27.6	26.4
Southern	32.1	33.2
Burlington	34.2	29.0
Chi. & Northwestern	35.9	35.3
Great Northern	34.6	34.4
Missouri Pacific	35.8	36.2
Rock Island	37.0	34.6
St. Paul	39.6	39.4
Santa Fe	29.6	36.7
Southern Pacific	35.8	36.2

Both bitter anti-union roads and roads which are cooperating with the unions have been adding to profits by cutting maintenance expenditures. In the anti-union group the Pennsylvania has cut the proportion of its revenue dollar going to maintenance from 37.6 per cent to 34.5 per cent, the Illinois Central from 36.2 per cent to 33.4 per cent and the Burlington from 34.2 per cent to 29.0 per cent. In the cooperating group the Baltimore & Ohio has cut its maintenance ratio from 35.7 per cent in the first 5 months of 1926 to 34.1 per cent in the same period of 1927, and the Chesapeake & Ohio from 40.3 per cent to 37.9 per cent.

The Pennsylvania shows a tremendous gain in profits with $42,293,718 for the 5 months of 1927 compared with $33,875,149 of last year. Baltimore & Ohio is also doing well with $25,001,225 compared with $15,569,171 for the first 5 months of 1926.

WHAT LABOR COULD EXPECT FROM WILLARD

By A. G.

Union officials are surprised over President Willard's action in refusing the increase they had asked for workers. Should workers be surprised also? By no means. Willard has acted as a typical railroad president, like the frankly reactionary Rea of the Pennsylvania and Loree of the Delaware and Hudson. If there is any surprise, it should be over the surprise of the union officials, but their surprise is simple to shield their betrayal of the workers' interests.

Daniel Willard, is president and director, or director, of 21 railways, of which the B. & O. is the most prominent. He led the drive for the Watson-Parker Law, which had for its object the elimination of strikes on the railroads. After the passage of the law, the New York Times said: "A strike on the railroads is now inconceivable."

In May, 1924, a conference of business executives met in the executive office of the National Association of Manufacturers on a "Platform of American Industry." Among the signers were Atterbury, V. P. of the Pennsylvania; Rea, of the Pennsylvania; Loree of the Delaware and Hudson; R. H. John E. Edgerton, President National Association of Manufacturers, and did not object. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Needless to say, the platform was a big business platform, condemning the labor party, the power of the supreme court, for privacy in tax return; freedom from governmental interference, etc.

This should be enough to convince one that there is no difference between Willard and the other railway executives.

Then Why the B. & O. Plan?

Willard used the B. & O. Plan for the benefit of his road. As the toastmaster at "Labor's" banquet, put it: "The B. & O. workers have done for Mr. Willard, their part in transforming a threatening deficit into a generous surplus." The plan meant getting the cooperation of the workers in supplying suggestions, and in working harder for the B. & O. Co. Confidence in the B. & O. plan and Daniel Willard, and in condemning agitation for a militant struggle against the employers, is undermining the resistance of the union and making possible this coup by the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Withholds Education Funds.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Dr. Frank Graves, state commissioner of education, was charged today with exceeding his legal authority in forcing his will upon local boards of education by threatening to withhold state education funds.

The charge was made by George W. Knox, corporation counsel of Niagara Falls, at a conference in the capitol of the special legislative committee on taxation and retrenchment, and the investigation committee of the state conference of mayors.

Wichita Women Go On Strike; War Against Boost in Gas Rates

WICHITA, Kan., July 21.—To protest against a boost in gas rates 12,000 Wichita homes went without gas Tuesday. Three thousand more homes, in which invalids or very small children made a complete boycott impossible, reduced gas consumption to a minimum.

While the men were preparing a mass meeting to protest against high gas rates, the Federation of Women's Clubs decided on the "strike." "Useless Tuesday" will be a permanent feature in Wichita, women declared, until the gas company reduces its rates.

FUR MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS CALLED FOR PEACE TALK

The Joint Board of the Furriers' Union at Tuesday night's meeting decided to call membership meetings of the four locals affiliated with it next week.

A report of the peace negotiations which were inaugurated last week with the A. F. of L. "Reorganization" Committee under the auspices of Magistrate Joseph Bonanbluth and the reasons of the break will be given. The questions of the July raises and a reduction of the strike assessment will also be acted upon.

Gangsters' Cases.

The cases of the seven gangsters who on June 24 cruelly cut and beat up four members of the Furriers' Union came up before Magistrate Adolph Stern in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

James Egan, one of the seven killers, had his bail withdrawn and was committed to jail because of his criminal record, while David Goldrenes had his bail advanced from $1,500 to $7,500. The case of the other five gangsters will come up Friday.

Egan and Goldrenes were recognized by James Mextaxes as the men who had attacked him. Mextaxes was the most seriously hurt by the hired gangsters of the right wing, being knocked unconscious at the time of the attack. His left arm was fractured as a result of the beating that was inflicted on him.

At the time of their arrest the gangsters admitted to the police that they had been hired by a right wing official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, named Sobel, at $80 a week to beat up workers supporting the left wing of the needle trades. Former Judge Leonard A. Snitkin appeared as lawyer for the thugs.

Twenty-six fur pickets who were arrested June 27 came up before Magistrate Bonanbluth yesterday morning. The cases were postponed until August.

Plan State-Wide Probe Into School Finances

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Plans for a state-wide investigation of school finances will be discussed at a meeting here tomorrow of the special committee of the mayor's conference, and the special legislative committee on taxation and retrenchment, of which Senator Seabury C. Mastick, republican, of Westchester, is chairman.

The investigation may be made into the school finances of every city in the state, according to William P. Capes, secretary of the mayor's conference.

Ysaye Takes Young Wife.

Dr. Hermann Dinein, of Brooklyn, announced yesterday the marriage of his daughter, Miss Jeanette Dinein, and Eugene Ysaye, internationally famous violinist.

The marriage took place in Belgium on July 9.

Ysaye is 70 years old and his bride, who was his pupil, is 25.

Truck Driver Crushed to Death.

Denis A. Mullane, 20 years old, of 11 Edson street, Corona, Queens, a truck driver employed by the Texaco Oil Company, was crushed to death between two of the company's five-ton gasoline carrying automobile trucks at the company garage at Borden and Review avenues, Long Island City, today. Other employes hurried Mullane to St. John's Hospital but Dr. Hughes pronounced him dead on arrival.

Los Angeles Labor Council Has Lefts As Deciding Force

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 21.—The most bitterly-fought election battle ever held in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has come to a close, with the progressive delegates practically holding the balance of power between two warring reactionary groups.

The first slate was headed by J. W. Buzzell for re-election as secretary of the council. Buzzell has always fought the militants, and has stooped to cooperation with the police department to expel left wingers from their unions and from the council. As a member of the Civil Service Commission, a job handed to him by the reactionary clique in power for turning over labor's votes in election campaigns, he has discriminated against even conservative trade unionists who opposed him in the labor movement.

Horn Machine.

But Buzzell had a fallingout with the Horn machine, which runs the labor movement in the interests of the city politicians, so a second slate was put in the field against him, headed by Frank Johnston, former president, for the secretaryship of the council. The Horn-Johnston group has as reactionary a record in the labor movement as does Buzzell, and there is little to choose between them.

The third slate, headed by Jack Valentine of the Carpenters, former secretary of the Labor Party that once flourished here, was the ticket of the progressive bloc in the council, made up of anti-administration delegates, delegates who have some progressive tendencies, and left wing delegates.

The progressive candidates ran on the following platform: 1. Organize the unorganized; 2. Fight for repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance; 3. Sister locals in a given industry to arrange their agreements to expire at the same time; 4. Freedom of speech for the right without discrimination; 5. A United Labor Ticket in elections, and a break with the city political bosses; 6. Establishment of an emergency strike fund. A vigorous campaign was conducted on the basis of this program.

On the eve of elections, a small scare in the progressive bloc bobbed, and went over to the Horn candidate, Frank Johnston. The election results showed in the vote between Buzzell and Johnston, with 104 votes each; Valentine received 73 votes, although other candidates on the progressive ticket received as high as 98 votes. Many of the sessions of the council up to the night of the run-off elections were so turbulent that there were fights, clubs, and chairs—and counter-charges from both camps flew thick and fast. The progressive group which had shown such political strength, had the choice between Buzzell and Johnston, two birds of a feather, in the run-off election. Almost the entire progressive vote had been collected, and if they were able to defeat their bitter opponent, Buzzell their electoral would be complete, and they could rally behind their old fellow opposition in the labor movement for control of the apparatus.

The progressives threw their strength en masse to Buzzell, therefore, and predicted that his election would precipitate a bitter struggle between the two reactionary factions, after which progressives would be the balance of power, and in a very advantageous position thereby for future work.

The result of the second election were, that Buzzell was elected by a vote of 156, against 114 for Johnston, and the fortune of the progressives in the council whose entire apparatus is in the hands of the royal Horn-Johnston group, with which he is not likely to make peace very soon. But what is more important, is the fact that the progressives were able to swing their supporters almost in a body to Buzzell, who is thoroughly disliked by almost everybody, and indicates that the progressive group and its policies has a strong and loyal following in the local labor movement.

Altho it would be a great mistake to place very much reliance on this group, counted as it is of many weak and wavering elements, still the results of the elections in the council show the possibilities for a real campaign by the militants against the labor officials in control who are turning the movement over to its enemies.

J. L. Engdahl Speaks on War Danger July 27th

"The Attack on Soviet Russia" will be the subject of the huge mass meeting to be held on Wednesday, July 27, at 7 P. M. at Bryant Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who was in the Soviet Union at the time of the assassination of Peter Voikoff, the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, will be one of the main speakers.

This meeting has been arranged by Sections 2 and 3 of the Workers (Communist) Party. All members of these sections should come and bring their fellow union members and co-workers in the shops. Those who wish to secure seats should come early as many were turned away at the meeting held in June when Scott Nearing was the speaker.

Demonstrate Before Town Hall at Stamford, Conn., For Sacco and Vanzetti

STAMFORD, Conn.—An open air Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration from the steps of the Town Hall will be held here Saturday evening, July 23rd. The demonstration is arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of Stamford, composed of 38 organizations, including many unions, the Central Trades Council, Italian organizations and the Workers Party.

Prominent speakers from New York, Stamford and New Haven will voice the demand for Life and Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, and will protest the continued torture of these two labor martyrs in the shadow of death in Charlestown prison.

Thousands of workers are expected to make this the greatest demonstration of Working Class protest in the history of Stamford.

Party Activities

East Pittsburgh—Scott Nearing will address a meeting of Westinghouse workers in the school "The War On China" on Friday, July 22nd at 8 p. m. at Hungarian Hall, Beech Street, East Pittsburgh.

* * *

Detroit, Mich.—Scott Nearing will speak in Detroit for the last time Sunday, July 24th at the "Hands Off China" and the "Soviet Union" before his trip to these two countries. The picnic proceeds will go to establish a summer camp for the Young Pioneers.

A joint committee of the Young Workers League and the South Slavic Workers Club with the active assistance of the Party is making all arrangements which will include sports, amusements and refreshments of all kinds. Fifteen lambs will be roasted in the barbecue style to feed the multitudes.

Woodland Grove Park is an excellent place for such a demonstration. Admission will be 25 cents.

Directions. By Auto—Woodward in 11 mile road then turn to right to Duquindre road.—By Street Car:—Take woodward Ave Car to Fords H. P. Plant and a special Star Bus to the Picnic grounds.

* * *

Scott Nearing, famous Labor Economist, will deliver two lectures in San Francisco on Thursday August 4th and Friday August 5th in Eagles Hall, 278 Eagle Hall Ave.

On Thursday evening he will speak on "The Meaning of the Chinese Revolution" and on Friday evening his subject will be "Can Russia Consolidate Asia."

Events in China have already had a tremendous effect upon not only the labor and peasant movement of that nation, but throughout the entire world of oppression and colonial peoples. Russia's treatment of the Far East is causing the statesmen of the imperialistic countries many a sleepless night. No one in America is better qualified to discuss the underlying forces operating in the Far East than Scott Nearing.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Passaic, N. J., July 21. The Teamsters Local 478 have been out on strike for the past six weeks. They have had to combat every form of injunction the bosses and their lackeys could think of.

Tuesday Fred Carino, the business agent of the local, was arraigned in the Chancery Court to answer contempt proceedings instituted by the scab employers. The charge against the union and its members was that they asked two scabs to join the union and go out on strike. Judge Berry, after listening to the prosecution, threw the case out of the court as ridiculous.

The teamsters have been conducting a militant fight to prevent the establishment of the open shop or "American Plan" of organization. The strikers are firm in their demands for a union and all teamsters and chauffers are urged to stay away from the yards that handle materials for building purposes.

* * *

Cleaners Strike.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—The Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, Local 17606 of New Jersey have gone out on a general strike to force the open shops in Hudson County and New Brunswick to unionize their shops. Six hundred men from the closed shops are out in sympathy strike.

According to Morris A. Klein, business agent, the men have no grievance against the closed shop where the 44-hour week is in operation and the workers get a weekly salary of $30.

Attention Pittsburgh!

Daily Worker Excursion.
SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927
8 P. M.

Boat JULIA BELLE leaves old Sixth Street Bridge Saturday evening at 8
Returns 11:30.

Tickets $1.00.

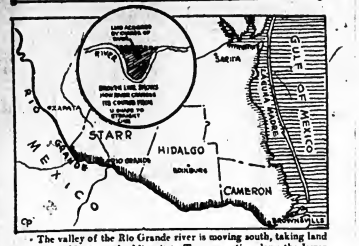
MUSIC DANCING

Saccо and Vanzetti Shall Not Die! Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

THE GREAT AMERICAN PASTIME



EVEN OUR RIVERS IMPERIALISTIC



• The valley of the Rio Grande river is moving south, taking land away from Mexico and adding it to Texas counties along the lower river, according to surveys being made by international boundary commissions. The southward movement is, of course, small—but steady and noticeable. Map shows region chiefly affected.

MARINES AND SAILORS IMPRISONING NICARAGUAN PATRIOTS



Poor peasants and workers of Nicaragua, whose only fault is that they want their country free of Wall Street domination. Captured in raids by marines and U. S. sailors, and held for an uknown fate by guards from the U. S. fleet.

WHO AM I?

I am the fellow that a popular American novelist immortalized.

I am supposed to be the backbone of the country, but in fact I am only fit for membership in Kiwanian, Rotarian and "loyal" orders of one kind or an other.

I always talk of the country and denounce class rule. I am the "people."

You see me now trying to convince the public that Calvin Coolidge, if elected, would not be serving a third term.

I am nobody in particular but a composite of a large section of the population. You may recognize me the next time you go to your neighborhood drugstore to buy a bottle of listerine.

(If in doubt write to the Who Am I editor of The DAILY WORKER.)



GARBAGE MAN

He tossed upon the truck a rocking car
And cursed and quickly caught another one
Upon his shoulder, gleaming in the sun
With sweat that over his whole body ran.
He stopped and grasped his greasy hat to fan
His florid face and wished his work was done.
"This job," he grimmine said, "is no dam fun!
Summer's no picnic for the garbage man!"

But what to him the stench that thickly rose
Around him there. His was no squeamish pane
He seemed to thrive on it—I held my nose.
And then he said: "Who're garbage is must hang
The stink, just as where human beings stay
There's garbage. So I have a job, good pay."

HENRY REICH, JR.

Woll Softens the Nicaragua Resolution

By MANUEL GOMEZ.
(Secretary—All-America Anti-Imperialist League).

WASHINGTON, D. C. (By Mail).—Not even the slaughter of 300 Nicaraguans by the United States marines could shake the complacent calm of the American Federation of Labor leaders under whose domination the fifth convention of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor has been holding brief sessions here-off and on for the past three days, carefully refraining from action of any kind.

The resolution of protest introduced by Salomon de la Selva of Nicaragua, with the fiery warning that "if the marines do not depart from Nicaragua soon they will have to kill all of us," has been buried in the resolutions committee, of which Matthew Woll is chairman.

No action has yet been taken, or even formally proposed, in connection with the cabled news that the Panaman and Haitian delegations were arrested as they were about to embark for the United States. Inasmuch as Haiti is directly under marine rule this is an "embarrassing question" for American imperialism and it apologists.

Today, lest one of the 30 Latin-American delegates—most, but not all, of whom are handpicked by the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy—might be so inconsiderate as to resuscitate the Nicaraguan issue, all sessions are called off while the delegates are being entertained on a personally conducted visit to Mt. Vernon.

De la Selva's resolution on Nicaragua, declared that: "Intervention of the United States is creative of a state of mind not conducive to friendship and good will towards the United States and the American people, who are in no way responsible for the incident."

Call For Emphatic Protest.

"Be it resolved," said the resolution, "by the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor to register a most emphatic protest against the presence and activities of the United States marine corps in Nicaragua and against any interference on the part of the United States Government in the domestic affairs of the Nicaraguan people.

"Resolved, that this resolution be transmitted by telegraph to the President of the United States of America at his summer residence with the urgent request that the United States forces be withdrawn from Nicaragua immediately, in accordance with the letter and spirit of this resolution."

The Nicaraguan delegate had a hard time reading his resolution at all, due to pseudo-parliamentary objections by President William Green. Finally he was allowed to present it in open session yesterday morning. He did so, moving its immediate adoption. Delegate Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor promptly rose and said: "Why that has to go to the resolutions committee!"

Martinez Seeks Prompt Protest.

At this point Ricardo Martinez of the Venezuelan Labor Union asked for the floor. There was some hesitation about giving it to him, but he succeeded in saying:

"In view of the enormity and immediacy of the matter dealt with in this resolution, in view of the urgent necessity of putting a stop to the crimes which the armed intervention of the United States is committing in Nicaragua, I believe that this convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor cannot do less than register its prompt protest. We must act not tomorrow but today. Let us suspend the rules, and adopt this resolution now. It should be done unanimously."

But the rules prevailed. Green, who was in the chair, looked a little annoyed, pounded on the table with his gavel and stated tersely that there would be no further discussion on the matter until the resolutions committee brought in its report.

At the first meeting of the resolutions committee it was plain that the resolution will not be allowed to go thru in its original form. Woll insisted that some changes would have to be made, "in deference to the feelings of a good many people in the United States." he was supported by Luis N. Morones, head of the Mexican delegation. A fussle of three hours ensued in the committee, at the conclusion of which a sub-committee completely controlled by Woll and Morones was entrusted with the task of drawing up a substitute for the original resolution.

The attitude of the American Federation of Labor delegation (consisting of Green, Woll, Morrison and Noonan of the electricians) toward concrete manifestations of American imperialism, is all the more glaring because it follows close upon the abstract stand for self-determination of peoples contained in President Green's welcoming remarks to the delegates at the opening session of the convention. The speech, while carefully avoiding any direct criticism of the United States government, nevertheless did try to make an approach to Latin-American sentiment in a way which contrasted sharply with the keynote addresses of Samuel Gompers at previous conventions of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Before the opening of the convention there was much speculation among the visitors as to what the attitude of the Mexican delegations would be. Green stabbed the Mexican labor movement in the back during the recent conflict with the Catholic reaction in Mexico, which was intimately connected with the struggle with American imperialism over Mexico's oil and land laws and which theatened all the conquests of the Mexican revolution. At the height of the Catholic rebellion, the Mexican Confederation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) appealed for support to the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Green did not even make this appeal public, and when it was sent out to the newspapers from Mexico, he answered with an ambiguous statement championing "religious liberty" and declaring that in any case the struggle of the Mexican workers was a "purely domestic affair" in which he could not intervene.

Because of the indignation caused by Green's attitude among the workers of Mexico, because of the recognition of Sacasa by the Mexican gov-

(Continued On Column 5—6)

Dead in Nicaragua



Private Michael Oblarski of Roulette, Pa., U. S. marine corps, killed at Ocotal, Nicaragua, when United States marines and constabulary seized and fortified the town in the course of their rampaign against Nicaraguan independence.



BRIGADIER-GEN. LOGAN FELAND (above), is in command of the American marines in Nicaragua, scene of demonstrations by revolutionists.

26 Communists in French Chamber of Deputies That Meets in Bourbon Palace

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE French chamber of deputies meets at three o'clock in the afternoon. In the United States the American congress assembles at high noon.

This difference is, of course, of no consequence. What matters is that the French parliament has a large Communist fraction, while there are, as yet, no Communists elected to sit in either the senate or the house of representatives at Washington.

The French chamber, therefore, proves of far greater interest than the American congress. The very air of Paris breathes with the Communist struggle. In a different way and not to the same extent, to be sure, as in Berlin and Moscow. But one gets the "feel" of it anywhere.

"The Communists burned it down" announces the lecturer on the sightseeing bus, quite gravely, and his little audience shivers.

I was on my way in the early afternoon to the chamber of deputies, but couldn't help hear the bus orator as the huge car stopped for a moment at the curb in the Rue des Tuileries. Evidently the Americans aboard, excellent prototypes of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," expected Red bombs to pop around the next corner.

But the speaker was referring to an incident of the Paris Commune in 1871, more than half a century ago.

The Rue des Tuileries is one of the most interesting streets in Paris. It was laid out in 1578 and forms the boundary of the original Tuileries gardens. The grounds on the east side of this street were laid out in 1563, on the site of the old Palais des Tuileries, which actually went up in flames during the Paris Commune. It is the building to which the sight-seeing bus orator referred. These grounds were extended to each side of the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel in 1806-6.

When an aroused people burn a palace in a revolutionary record, it must have some history of interest attached to it.

The Palais des Tuileries is of some interest. It was founded by Catherine de Medici, widow of Henry II. It's construction first got under way in 1564. The site beyond the city walls of that period, was at the old tile kilns (tuileries). The Pavilions de Flore and de Marsan were afterwards incorporated with the palace. Before the revolution the palace was only occasionally occupied by the French sovereigns, but it was the permanent residence of Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe and Napoleon III.

With the exception of the Hotel de Ville, it is claimed that no edifice in Paris is so rich in historical memories.

On Oct. 5, 1789, Louis XVI was brought from Versailles to the Tuileries, and in June, 1791, he was again installed here after his arrest at Varennes. On June 20, 1792, the anniversary of the oath of the Jeu de Paume, the palace was attacked by about 30,000 people. On August 10, the death knell of the monarchy was sounded.

On July 29, 1830, the Tuileries were again besieged by the populace, and Charles X, the second king of the restoration forced to seek safety in flight. The new July monarchy met with a similar fate on Feb. 24, 1848, when Louis Philippe had to leave the palace, turning it over to the not too tender mercies of the revolutionists.

But it was not until the Paris Commune in 1871 that the full wrath of an aroused Parisian populace broke upon the Palace des Tuileries on May 22-23 of that year, with the result that it was reduced to cinders.

Along the Rue de Rivoli one passes the Hotel de Ville, which is the headquarters of the city government. It was on Feb. 24, 1871, that Louis Blanc proclaimed the Republic from the steps of the Hotel de Ville. In May the building was fortified by the Communards and courageously defended by them against the troops from Versailles. The enemy set the building on fire and 600 Communards died, either being burned in the flames or shot to death. The building has since been restored.

One crosses the Rue de Rivoli towards the River Seine after reaching the Pont de la Concorde, being quickly brought back to present day realities by the gathering of a 1927 throng of Parisians. But it is only an American tourist, in his Henry Ford "flivver," who has collided with a native bicyclist. Several excited policemen are trying to adjust the resulting uproar.

Crossing the River Seine one faces the Palais Bourbon. This meeting place of the French Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of the French parliament, is located at the west end of the Boulevard St. Germain and opposite the Pont de la Concorde. The construction of the building, which is not very imposing in itself, got under way in 1722, being erected for the Dowager Duchess of Bourbon, daughter of Louis XIV and Mme. de Montespau. It was enlarged in 1777 by the Prince de Conde, grandson of the duchess. The building was used from 1795 onwards for the sitting of the "Council of 500" and next for those of the Corps Legislatif (1829) and the chamber of deputies.

The original façade, on the side farthest from the Seine, is in the Rue de L'Universite, The Place du Palais-Bourbon in front of it is adorned with a marble statue of "Law" (1855). The facade towards the river, built in 1804-7 has a Corinthian colonnade of 12 columns, with a flight of steps flanked with statues of Themis and Minerva, D'Agnesseau, Colbert, L'Hopital and Sully. On each side are reliefs by Rude and Pradier, and in the tympanum a group of Cortot, "France with the Constitution," attended by "Liberty and Order, Commerce, Agriculture and Peace."

But all this display of historical characters, some real and others the phantasies of mythology, seems to have gone somewhat into decay.

The flight of steps with all its statues is shut off by a high iron fence. The dozen columns of the Corinthian colonnade look quite lonesome. Thus this main entrance is isolated.

I notice that taxicabs rush up a driveway leading to a side entrance. I pass thru a small gateway, making in the same direction. But I am quickly halted by two soldiers carrying rifles with fixed bayonets. They are quickly joined by another who might be called "the keeper of the gate." Between the three of them, they could not understand a word of American. But I could readily see that they wanted some sort of pass or card of introduction before allowing me to enter.

When I indented that I had no pass, I could make out, in what they said, the word, "Ambassador!"

But Myron T. Herrick, the American ambassador to France, who had just issued a bitter attack on the Soviet Union, is no friend of Bolsheviks, and I didn't need his assistance anyway. I had comrades of my own in the chamber and didn't need the assistance of any capitalist spokesman. But it was a hopeless effort trying to put all this over in French, my French-American pronunciation of Marcel Cachin, Louis Gachery and the names of the other French Communist deputies that I remembered proving 100 per cent unintelligible, insofar as actual results were concerned.

Help came in the shape of a French schoolboy, who was evidently studying English. He translated. An amicable under-standing was reached. The soldiers returned to their posts. I was shown another entrance, for those who had special business with the deputies. At the same time I was given a card, to be filled out, to contain my own name and history, with the name of the deputy I wanted to see. Soon the card, filled out to the minutest detail, was on its way to Marcel Cachin, leader of the Communist fraction in the French chamber of deputies.

Putting Lee in His Place—A Letter From James Fuchs

Editor Daily Worker:

An extraordinary circumstance about certain personal remarks of Algernon Lee, published in your issue of July 20, is the fact that they contain only two lies in six printed lines—which is distinctly below his average:

The first lie is, that my contributions to the Volkszeitung and other labor papers are necessarily busy with him and his doings: "Whenever he writes an'article for them, he always makes a slurring remark about the Rand School and my connection with it."

Mr. Algernon Lee is suffering from delusions of greatness; he thinks he is the right forefoot of a donkey, whereas in reality he is only the left hindfoot of one. I have in my possession letters from Marx Nordau, Israel Zangwill, Georg Brandes, testifying to the value of my labors as a scholar and man of letters in terms too glowing for repetition, even by way of defense against a stupid provocation. Norman Thomas—reported in the same issue of the Worker to have snickered over Algy's remarks—wrote me a letter three weeks ago —in response to an invitation to write a review for the New Masses—assuring me of his especial confidence in my ability and integrity of purpose. Upton Sinclair (in a letter to Horace Liveright, which is in my possession) declared me "the ablest and most conscientious assistant he ever had." To say that a scholar so qualified and always busy with important problems of politics and economics has nothing better to do than to advert in all or in a majority of his published writings to Algy Lee, and his mismanagement of the Rand School, is an outrage upon the credulity of mankind. Perhaps one of my published articles in twenty makes casual mention of him and a once valuable institution of learning which he is so palpably ruining with his cabal of soft-berth lads that even the S. P. authorities are beginning to get uneasy.

The Number Two: I never applied to Algy for a lecturership, this season or the season before, but I suggested to him three seasons ago, when the disintegration of the Rand School was not as yet manifest, that it would be a good idea to have me lecture on Sundays, in the bookstore on the books of the week. He took the attitude which solemn-faced, drifting boobies of his type always take with proposed innovations: he lied and procrastinated as long as he could, and when he couldn't go on that way any longer, he shifted responsibilities. He wrote me a letter closing with my offer, telling me that the bookstore authorities are making the necessary preparations, and wishing me the best of luck in my enterprise! That was two years ago—and "the bookstore authorities" are still preparing!! No apology, no explanation, no reversal of decision, with or without cause, ever came from Lee, in two years!! After this juicy specimen, showing how business is transacted at the Rand School, do the workers of New York (including all rational and reflective-minded members of the S. P.) get an inkling of the Why and Wherefore of the Rand School ruin?

N. Y. City, July 20, 1927. JAMES FUCHS.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

New York Labor Activities

WINDOW CLEANERS' BOSSES TO FORM A DUAL UNION

The union wrecking epidemic seems to have caught the imagination even of the bosses in this trade. The existing window cleaning union has improved the conditions of the workers in the last strike and hence the bosses were looking for ways of breaking the agreement. They sent a few of their agents into the union in order if possible to capture it, but having been miserably defeated these agents called a meeting to form a new union. Having had no response they tried again to continue disruption at regular union meetings. By this time the members had become wise to their schemes and they were expelled. Whereupon they set up, with the support of the bosses, headquarters for a new union and the bosses began to break their agreements one after the other and recognize this new union until up to now about 3s bosses have relations with this scab union formed by themselves forcing these workers to join this new union in regular Matthew Woll style.

The regular union, however, is not falling asleep and is preparing to teach the employers a lesson. A serious struggle to force the bosses to live up to the agreement which they signed can be expected in the very near future.

Kutcher Trying To Become a Dictator.

A few curious stunts were recently pulled off in a supposedly progressive organization, the Amalgamated Metal Workers. The membership of this organization, being mostly composed of progressive workers, for quite some time were seeking a solution to the problem of reviving the union in the industry and restoring the conditions that have been lost in the last eight years. The great difficulty was the fact that there were two unions in the field and a convention was to face up this problem. Kutcher, fearing that he may be in the minority with his policy, which has made Amalgamated ineffectual, decided not to recognize the convention.

In true bureaucratic style he finally called a general membership meeting in an unusual way. But finding out that he was in the minority even there the meeting was arbitrarily adjourned without permitting the question to come to a vote. The strong sentiment amongst the members against Kutcher's conduct and policies is being resented by the members more than ever, and shows that the possibility of making headway in unionizing the metal machinery trade in New York has more prospects of results than ever before.

Alteration Painters In Organization Drive.

The alteration painters who have been conducting a successful organization campaign are again on the way to a considerable increase in membership. The new committee which has been elected stated that the policy of the union now is friendly toward the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers with which they are ready to affiliate anytime the latter makes it possible for them to organize the nearly 20,000 alteration painters in New York City. Their headquarters remain at the same place, 85 E. 116th St. The initiation fee is but $5.

WOLL SOFTENS THE NICARAGUA RESOLUTION

(Continued From Column 2)

ernment, of which delegate Morones is an important cabinet member and because of the general sympatay of Mexicans for Nicaragua and the other victims of American Imperialism, it was thought by some that the C. R. O. M. delegates here might have to make at least some show of resistence to the American Federation of Labor policies at this convention. Others, more familiar with the internal politics of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, foretold that the C. R. O. M. delegates would outdo themselves trying to reestablish their place flush in the good graces of Green and his associates of the American Federation of Labor executive council. This has proved to be the case. From Morones' speech in reply to Green's greeting on the opening day, and from his attitude in the resolutions committee, it is already plain that the Mexican delegation and the American Federation of Labor bureaucrats will present a solid front on all major questions.

Morones' opening-day speech was far more reactionary than Green's, which at least played with libertarian phrases. It did not contain a single progressive sentence. It did not mention Mexico's differences with the United States government and with the American oil, mining and financial magnates. It was one long harangue against "the Reds." The peroration was a paen of praise for the American Federation of Labor and for American Federation of Labor methods.

Aside from the C. R. O. M. of Mexico and the Free Federation of Workers of Porto Rico (which is not an independent body but an affiliated section of the American Federation of Labor), there are no national Latin-American labor federations of any importance represented here. Delegates are present from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Cuba and Santo Domingo. In most cases they represent paper organizations which have no real existence. Few of them have spoken aloud in the convention thus far. Their chief activity has been to fan themselves vigorously during the tedious reading of the officers, report,—which by the way, consisted almost exclusively of letters exchange between William Green, the President of the United States and other important personages, with incidental attacks against the Communists, the larger labor federations of South America and the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Nevertheless, the three-hour battle in the resolutions committee indicates that not all the Latin-Americans are content to play the role of "yes" men" which has been cut out for them. With the terrific impact of the Nicaraguan events I we are likely to see some fighting before this convention closes.

The Position of the Chinese Revolution

By N. BUCHARIN

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the following article by Bucharin was written, the Wuhan government has gone over completely to the counter revolution and is following the anti-labor tactics of Chiang Kai-shek. China is today the greatest laboratory of the class struggle in the world and the developments there cannot be given too much attention. Only by reading analyses such as this can the average worker understand from the disjointed and contradictory news—most of it manufactured—that appears in the capitalist press, what is actually taking place in China.



THE Chinese revolution is in the most difficult stage of its development. The armed forces of the national bourgeoisie are counting more and more, are carrying away with them sections of the Wuhan army and are directing them spearhead against the mass movement of the lower social strata, against the workers and peasants, against the "plebeians" who have been roused by the great agrarian revolution and are storming against the "enlightened" intriguing politicians of the possessing classes in town and country. Behind the deepened curtain of political groupings, of personal conflicts, of combinations of generals, behind the screen of military and official diplomacy, behind the confusion of solemn declarations and equally solemn execution parades, of insinuating gossip about the "three principles" and the throttling of revolutionaries, of "Chinese ceremonies" and orders of execution, behind the chequered and manifold mixture it is easy to see how the sword of the wildest class-war is being drawn, behind all this a desperate class struggle can be clearly seen, about the elementary forces of which some are not yet clear.

The block between Feng Yu Hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek is giving expression to a great differentiation of the class forces in the country. The special peculiarity of the situation is that the three social class camps (roughly speaking) have three organized national centres. It is true that rush enquirers of the type of Comrade Radek ("All the worse for the facts!") have denied the existence of feudalism in China. These comrades have indeed built up their conclusions on the basis of this "analysis," and Radek's colleagues in the opposition have not wanted any words on this error. (This is called an "honest Marxist investigation!"). Nevertheless facts remain facts. The camp of the Northern army with Chang Tso-lin at its head is the camp of feudal reaction. This camp is entirely in the pocket of the imperialists and thinks of no "reforms" but the one, that of founding a new dynasty by crowning the "Marshall." At the present moment this camp is obviously approaching its downfall.

The second camp is the camp of the Liberal bourgeois counter-revolution.

It is characteristic of the present moment that this second camp, at the present stage of development of Chinese events represents for the present a victorious force and holds a very special place in the class-war.

The class foundations of the revolutions of the generals against the people has been sufficiently elucidated; this class foundation is the going over of the Liberal bourgeoisie into the counter-revolutionary camp. Here we must add however that the agrarian revolution of the Chinese peasantry, with its tempestuous rise, which dealt a destructive blow at the Liberal bourgeoisie and caused it to fly into a furious rage must also be apprehended in its specifically Chinese peculiarity. When also in Russia the seizure of the land at first united almost all the strata of the peasantry against the landowners and ranged the whole mass of this peasantry against our Russian "landlords," a class between which and the peasantry there is a sharp dividing line in the Chinese village, where the land is too limited, where also there are but few large landed proprietors and very many small land-owners who can enter into with the Kulak elements, the class-war takes much more desperate forms. The strata against which the agrarian revolution is fighting are very much larger and thus come into contact with the urban Liberal bourgeoisie over a much wider surface.

The class differentiation was responsible for the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang Kai-shek was responsible for the treachery of Feng, on his part will cause the treachery of other generals. This is a source of very serious danger to Wuhan. Chiang Kai-shek plus Feng, plus other generals, plus (possibly left) "Muk-den-ers"—this is the military aspect of the bourgeois block. This block is at present the strongest among the camps which are at war. It forces will inevitably continue to grow in the immediate future.

We must weigh the situation quite without prejudice; it would be a short-sighted policy to underestimate the strength of our opponent who is already taking his stand as executioner of the workers and peasants.

The strength of this liberal-counter-revolutionary camp consits firstly in the numerical superiority of its armed forces and secondly in its political position as compared with the political situation of the feudal camp.

We have written several times that the bourgeois camp is already shooting workers and peasants but that it has not yet amalgamated with feudal reaction and imperialism. It has a tendency to amalgamate with that camp. The more this camp is threatened by the revolts of the workers and peasants the more clearly will this tendency come to the fore. For the moment however an amalgamation does not take place. It still possesses a certain independence and a still greater apparent independence, and that ensures it a still greater political force in the country.

This fact is most clearly evidenced by the program announced by the leaders of the bourgeois counter-revolution—as far as its "ideology" is concerned—and by its battles against Mukden as far as the "facts" of the civil war are concerned.

The tenth thesis of Chiang Kai-shek's declaration (of the "Program of Action" of the Nanking government) runs:

> "Three paths lie open before China:
> 1—Subjugation to militarism and imperialism.
> 2—To follow the path of Communism.
> 3—To carry out in reality the three principles of the Kuomintang and to create a strong government."

The Liberals are turning this point of view to account most cleverly. They pose as genuine liberators of China and contrast themselves with the Communists, whom they treat as agents of the "Russian state," using for this purpose all the lies of Poincare, Chamberlain and the "international" social-democrats. A paragraph of the fourth thesis of the declaration referred to formulates the standpoint in a very cunning and perfidious way though at the same time, viewed from the standpoint of stupefying the masses, in an extremely clever way, in the following words:

> "The Kuomintang therefore to say the right clique of Chiang Kai-shek, N. B.] holds to the standpoint of the right of self-determination of the peoples and of joining the world revolution (do not make jokes! N. B.) on the basis of equality between the nations, whereas the Communists have come to the manipulate us as Russia."

The masses will of course, from day to day, see the mendacity of these statements more clearly. This lie is contradicted and will be contradicted by the language of steel and iron spoken by the executions. This language is being used more and more frequently by the Liberal "dictators" towards the Chinese workers and peasants. This lie will be contradicted by the reprisals employed by these strange adherents of the "world revolution" against the agrarian movement and against the majority of the Chinese nation. In the end moreover this lie will not be helped by the shameful speeches of our opposition which, in a criminal way, calumniates the policy of our Party representing it as a policy

(Continued on page 8)

TO JOHN D. . . ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Thy smiling face is made of all the laughter of the sad.
Thy wrinkled brow of all the age of young ones laid below.
All thy poise rests on the crutches made of shattered broken men.
And this day marks but the spending of so many toiling lives
Thy life is but the weaving of the web of slavery for humanity.

—T. HEJURY.



The Danger of War in Permanency

(Continued from Page One)

trace the mass movement of the working classes in this period, we see how, in spite of all the signals and cries of warning, they did not properly grasp the danger and were not prepared to meet it in the right way until finally, in 1914, in the twinkling of an eye, they were howled over by the monster of the world war, and we almost feel the dramatic excitement of the spectator in a cinema who, in the most thrilling scene, wants to jump up and warn the unsuspecting hero of the murderer who is approaching by stealth.

The nearer the world war approches, the more zealously and feverishly the governments prepare for it, the more perfect do the arrangements for the pacifist deception become, from the czarist manifesto to the Hague institutions, from the "guarantee of peace" of the Alliance to the meetings between monarchs. Even at that time, the pacifist bunkum penetrated into the Second International. Was not the "long epoch of peace" an important argument of revisionism about the peaceful development into socialism? Was there not the days who saw positive sides in the colonial policy and Karl Leuthners, who saw them in the Triple Alliance? It is also interesting to read today some of the speeches in the Reichstag at the time of the crisis in Morocco, how many forewarnings of the 4th of August did we, as good social-democrats carelessly pass by at that time.

The epoch since the world war exhibits all the phenomena of the previous period on an extended scale. The almost uninterrupted chain of wars has grown into a war in permanency. Murder has never reached at all. We have also entered on a new epoch of colonial wars, the epoch of the defense of colonies and spheres of influence against the revolutionary uprisings of the populations of these districts. The armaments for war, preparations, contributions and dangers of war have become much mightier and more alarming than before the Great War. Consequently, the endeavors of the bourgeoisie to deceive the working masses as to the true character of the present epoch must be much more strenuous. The League of Nations and the guarantee pacts bring their with all the rest of the pacific bunding are the result of these endeavors, and moreover, behind these institutions, are hidden the efforts of the great imperialist powers to prepare the ground for more premature explosions; for the experience of the world war has taught them that not only must every preparation be made for a war, but that the moment of its outbreak must be well chosen and should not come by surprise.

The imperialists can be well satisfied with the result of their endeavors to deceive the masses as to the true character of the present period as one of war in permanency. Million of workers who are under the influence of the social patriotic leaders, believe their assertations that the danger of war is only a Communist clamor and that the League of Nations, the Treaties of Locarno, etc., are actually guarantees of peace. Can there be a greater triumph for the imperialist propaganda than the fact that the leaders of the revived Second International can, without being synonimously turned out, assume to the masses the exact opposite of the truth and can represent the present period when peace is more endured than ever, whereas as compared with the time before the war, the danger of war is far more imminent?

Clausewitz, in his famous saying that war is the continuation of politics with other means (i.e., the means of force), has pointed out the close relationship between politics and war. Today, his saying is out of date. Even the variation that the world world policy of the imperialists since 1918 is nothing but the continuation of the imperialist world war with other means, does not express this enormous change precisely enough. In the present period of imperialism, politics and war have been welded into one, they form one unit. It may almost be regarded as a symbol that the imperialist statesmen, at the very time when they are sitting together in League of Nations conferences or peace conferences, issue orders for the bombardment of Chinese towns and Riff villages in Morocco, and that Geneva and Locarno are at the same time centres for international profiteurs who traffic in war material.

Not only the imperialist war, however, but the class war also is in permanency today. The bourgeoisie, from its side only, has declared it in permanency against the revolutionary proletariat which at the same time has prompted it to conceal this war as it did the imperialist war, behind a pacifist decision, in this case that of democracy and parliamentarism, in order to deceive the masses as to its true attitude towards them.

The parallel forces itself upon us. Neither the Paris Commune nor the murders in Chicago, neither the intensification of the revolutionary fights in Russia, nor the consequences of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie in other states preceded most of the leaders of the Second International from regarding the period of civil war as finally concluded and from considering it out of the question that the proletarian class war should develop into a civil war. The famous preface by Engels to Marx' "Class War in France" has remained for them the most precious asset of political Marxist literature, and the experiences of the first Russian revolution of 1905 have existed for them only as interesting events in an exotic country which have as much significance for their "own" country as have the canals on Mars for the actual geography of mother earth. The more the class fights have been intensified the more obstinately have these leaders refused to enter into any definite discussions, to mention making any practical preparations for more serious methods of fighting. They have not gone beyond the ballot paper.

What are the occasional massacres instituted by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat from May 1871 in Paris to the fights on the Lena in 1912 as compared with the sanguinary war of extermination which the bourgeoisie has been carrying on against the revolutionary labor movement from October 1917 until the present day? How many thousands of proletarians have been slaughtered by the bourgeoisie and their social patriotic executioners in Russia, Finland, Bavaria and Hungary, in the Ruhr district and in central Germany, (March 1920 and 1921), in Roumania and Poland, in Yugoslavia and Italy? Has this murdering, this blood-thirsty class been stopped for a single year? The bourgeoisie carries it on uninterruptedly, whenever there is a pause, it prepares for the next wholesale slaughter.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS

(Continued from page 1)

[illegible] having taken [illegible] Georgia, it [illegible] natural for the [illegible] keen [illegible] outside of Georgia. On this point we find this most interesting parts of their correspondence. The Bolshevik order destroyed the Georgian nation, its national system and culture," writes Jordania ("the Bolshevik order" accomplished this in an extraordinarily conspirative manner so that not only outside observers, but even the Georgian people themselves could notice it. What devilish bloody people the Bolsheviks are!), "but it advanced nationally other, non-historical (?) nations and directed them on the path of regeneration. We were for instance the eyewitnesses of the creation of the Ukraine. This 40 million strong nation represents such an enormous power that should it want to separate from Moscow (!) the latter would have to concede involuntarily. The other nations would follow afterwards. For us this would facilitate methods as the Ukraine would stand between us and Moscow and would liquidate our common borders therewith (Moscow). The dismemberment of the Soviet Union into national units can be accomplished in a better organized form if the Ukrainians would take this task upon themselves. Under such conditions, . . . the Georgian nation would enter the framework of the Ukrainian nationalist movement." (The reader, if he pleases, can put here as many exclamation marks as he likes).

LET me first of all congratulate the Ukraine for having been classified among the "non-historical nations." I must say that as a "Russian historian" of the old order I feel greatly offended. The devil take it! The Ukrainians are not a historical nation? Excuse me! And what about the Kamelnitsky episode, is it not history?

Then, I cannot but congratulate also the Georgian nation with Noi Jordania's plan to hide it behind the broad shoulders of the "non-historical" Ukrainian. This is a great honor indeed. I must frankly admit it suits me better than when I see Jordania and Co., sitting not behind, but a bit lower under the British generals. What can I do. I am only an old "Russian historian" after all. As long as I live I will repeat only what I have imbibed with my mother's milk.

Noi No. 2 concretises the general reveries of Noi No. 1. "Our perspective is mostly connected with the second polley outlined by Jordania," says Ramishvili to Alexandre. Jordania mapped out three possible ways of the "regeneration of Georgia": 1.—The collapse of Bolshevism from within; 2.—National uprisings in the border lands, and 3.—An Anglo-Russian war, "namely, the consolidation of the nationalities. This is precisely why we organized the 'Committee of Caucasian Independence' and published the 'Prometheus' in the French language. This committee is comprised of our representatives and representatives from Azerbaijan and the mountain republics, two from each republic. The 'Caucasian Committee' is closely connected with the Turkestan Independence' and with the 'Ukraine' (Levitsky). Petlura's representative is our alm to separate from Russia by common action of these nations and by the establishment of a military alliance both during the war with Russia and after it."

THUS, not only is a mass rising in Georgia impossible and undesirable, but isolated action by Georgia will lead nowhere. The nations which are in the same position as we have at last realized that in order to destroy the enemy, unity and joint action is necessary," says Gibo, "the Ukraine, Caucasian and Turkestan have united. Their joint action is an accomplished fact. The consolidation of a united front is a question of the near future."

We may rest assured that before very long there will be a scrap amongst them. For the Ukraine, the Sochi Denikin episode (see "Georgia Under British Rule") is a guarantee. Father Levitsky surely thinks that Kuban is Ukrainian. And from the point of view of Jordania's political geography this should be so—if one looks at it. But it is unlikely that we shall ever see this "immediate future." The dialectics of history have brought about a situation when the once seemingly powerful national groups have become metamorphosed into weak groups of plotters which have no roots in the masses, as they themselves admit. This is definitely so in Georgia. This is more than probable in the Ukraine and in Turkestan. The dialectics of history was always on the side of the Bolsheviks, and where else could it be?

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from Page One)

workingclass of Vienna will not forget the lesson of last week. The workers will now see more clearly than ever before, that there can be no peace with capitalism, that the policies of the social-democratic party are designed to help the capitalists and not the workers, and that the hope of workingclass liberation lies only in militant revolutionary struggle. The Communist Party of Austria will from now on grow much faster than before and thus build up a power strong enough to lead the workers to victorious and eventual victory.

* * *

Peace in Nicaragua reigns supreme. In order to prove this to everybody's satisfaction, the military forces of American imperialism in Nicaragua have staged a little "peace party" which resulted in some two hundred Nicaraguans being wounded, murdered or crippled for life. The American imperialists must be feeling very proud of their accomplishments because the latter show that the "young and inexperienced" imperialism of the United States is fast mastering the arts of colonial oppression and already has nothing to learn from the older colonial robbers such as England, France, Belgium, etc.

Coolidge very likely continues to enjoy his "vacation" without much being disturbed by these happenings. What are several hundred lives of Nicaraguans in the scheme of conquering Latin-America for the big capitalists of the United States? Nothing, of course. And as to the good will of the Latin-American peoples, this again means nothing to the American imperialists. The ruling class of the United States is out to subject the Latin-American countries to its domination and is proceeding to accomplish this end by all means at its disposal. The fact that these developments are leading straight to war is only an additional reason in the eyes of the American imperialists for strengthening its military forces and for suppressing the labor movement at home.

* * *

American imperialism is becoming a menacing and cruel reality not only for the peoples of the so-called colonial countries but also for the American masses themselves. Militarism and navalism are beginning to show their teeth. The conception of civil liberties of the old, pre-imperialist days is losing all meaning. Big capital is establishing itself supreme in the economic and political life of the country as against the overwhelming majority of its toiling population. Imperialist war has become a costant everyday danger.

* * *

The Nicaraguan developments cannot be ignored as they signalize the approach of serious danger. The Coolidge administration seems to feel quite safe in proceeding with its present course and will undoubtedly go to the whole length towards large scale imperialistic wars of conquest. The anti-imperialist and anti-war elements in the United States must make haste in their preparations for struggle if their efforts are to be in any way effective. But most of all does this condition call for preparation on the part of the American workingclass and its organized labor movement.

* * *

At this writing, the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor is about to open its proceedings in Washington, D. C. It will be extremely interesting to see what this congress will do—if anything—in the matter of Nicaragua and American imperialism in Latin-America generally.

The real nature of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, as far as its dominating influences are concerned, is by this time well-known. Suffice it to mention the fact that its president and treasurer are William Green and Matthew Woll, respectively of the American Federation of Labor. These two worthies are carrying on the Gompers policy of making the Pan-American Federation of Labor serve the interests of American imperialism in Latin-America. And it is for this reason that the working masses of Latin-America are viewing with the greatest suspicion the activities of the leaders of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

* * *

The burning need for joint struggle by the workers of all the Americas is beyond question. Never perhaps in the history of this part of the world were the workers of the American countries in greater need of a common organization and common struggle against the native and foreign exploiters, particularly against the imperialist oppression and exploitation of the United States. But the reactionary leadership of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has been developing the organization in an entirely different direction. In the hands of these reactionary leaders, particularly those representing the American Federation of Labor and dominating the whole movement, the organization has become an instrument for the subjugation of the Latin-American countries to the rule of American imperialism.

* * *

The fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor is meeting at a time when it becomes impossible to ignore the growing aggressions of American imperialism (Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, etc.). Despite the fact William Green and Matthew Woll will undoubtedly make an attempt to sidetrack the congress from these important matters or to hide the real issues with some such proposition as the "good neighbor" policy, they should not succeed in doing so. They will probably have difficulty in keeping the Pan American Federation of Labor in the interests of American imperialism. It will be the duty of the delegates from the Latin American countries to bring their protest against "dollar diplomacy" to the attention of the congress.


SAY! WHAT KINDA BANKER ARE YOU? YOU'RE NOTHING BUT A GANG OF MURDERERS!
MY FRIEND SAYS THE AMERICAN BANKERS ARE MURDERERS!
YOU WILL HEAR FROM MY SECOND!
HE AIN'T MY FRIEND, AND I'LL PUNCH HIM IN THE JAW!
HE AIN'T MY FRIEND, BUT

The Position of the Chinese Revolution

(Continued from page 1)

worst executioner; in this way it is becoming (and this overbalances everything else), the worst and most murderous counter-revolution.

This however is just the concrete personification of the question as to the two paths open to the class forces and the fight between them. The first path is that of a Liberal compromising solution of the question, a union of China on the basis of a "permanent" bourgeois order of justice under an economic protectorate of imperialism (with correspondening concessions on the part of the latter) and of a compromise with the feudalists within the country. The second way of solving the question is that of a "plebeian" solution of the tasks of the democratic revolution, of a decisive extermination of all remnants of feudality, a decisive fight against imperialism, the dictatorship of the workingclass and the peasantry, the power of following a socialist path. Or, in other words, a fight for the hegemony in the bourgeois democratic revolution between the workingclass and the Liberal bourgeoisie. This struggle for the hegemony, or, which amounts to the same thing, the struggle between the liberal and the plebeian line of development of the Chinese revolution, is the very grist of the present class conflicts.

The more dangerous the situation is at present, the more energetically must the third camp be supported, the more completely must the masses of workers, peasants and petty bourgeois be mobilized. The "plebs" must be organized and put on its feet in this great historic battle against the forces of imperialism, of the feudal and bourgeois counter-revolution, who all together, "on parallel lines" are shooting and executing the workers and peasants, setting on fire whole villages and workingclass districts, and who are howling in chorus against the Communist Party of the Chinese proletariat, against the agrarian revolution, against the "terror" of the workingclass.

It is obvious that the policy of the Communist International is to mobilize the masses to let loose the agrarian revolution, to unchain the labor movement, to fight to the death against traitors and renegades. One of the chief slogans must be: "Workers and peasants, trust in your own forces alone! Do not trust the generals and officers! Organize your armed troops!" The fight is developing now along all the lines; very clear thinking is demanded. It is necessary to reject with great tenacity all attempts to come to an understanding on the part of the semi-agents of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng. It is imperative to steer towards purging the leading section of the Kuomintang of these vacillating elements. It is essential to consolidate the real "Jacobin" plebeian cadres which are capable of holding out in the fight, in spite of all dangers and defeats. Feng has gone over to the camp of the opponents of the people's revolution; we must declare merciless war on him.

It would be absurdly naive to imagine that the Communists, the wokers and peasants, are now under an obligation to pursue tactics of compromises with Feng & Co. Such tactics could only be based on an attitude of absolute abandonment of the agrarian revolution and of the fight for the plebeian way of Chinese development.

There is however no reason to adopt such an attitude. Even supposing that Wuhan were to be surrounded by the enemy and to fall, the struggle would have to go on in another form. It is by no means an easy task to effect a military occupation of the whole of China, the China of the people of the workers and peasants. The desperate forms



What the Geneva Conference Is Worried About.



which the fight is taking are proved by the very fact that more than 3,000 peasants were murdered in the province of Hupeh in the months of May and June; the troops of the landowners have murdered about 2,000 functionaries of the Peasant Union in the territory of the National government.

However furiously the rabble of officers and nobles may rage, even large armies cannot occupy vast territories in which the flame of the peasant revolt will inevitably flare up. The objective tasks which the revolution has set itself, will not be promoted an iota by the shooting of hundreds or thousands, nay, of tens of thousands of peasants. The Liberal counter-revolutionaries are not capable of finding even a half-solution to the peasant question, the agrarian question, and this fact leads them on to an inevitable defeat, however great may be the partial victories they carry off against the revolutionary people.

The following fact necessarily belongs to the picture; the more desperate the fight of the bourgeoisie against the masses of the people becomes, the sooner will the bourgeoisie throw itself into the arms of the imperialists and implore them for help. The more rapidly, on the other hand the bourgeoisie expounders the remains of its political capital, the faster it will rush towards its defeat, the more rapidly will it become evident that a consistent national fight for freedom in China can only be waged against the bourgeoisie.

Another question may arise, that of the policy of the Soviet State. The question may be asked: Is it essential that the Soviet State should denounce all connections with the Nanking government?

This question must of course be answered in the negative. None but the poorest politicians and extremely "naive" persons imagine that the nature of the proletarian state is such that it has absolutely no connections with capitalist milieu. Certain relations are indeed desirable. No reasonable person has suggested "abolishing" completely the institutions of Soviet diplomacy and the foreign minister for the sake of the so-called "purity" of our principles. If however this Soviet state has its representatives in the bourgeois countries of the west and east, if it maintains relations with the feudal state of Marshall Chang Tso-lin, if it has its representatives in the fascist "paradise" of Signor Mussolini, there can be no reason why it should forego relations with the Nanking government. These customary forms of connections should be kept up.

Still more! If Soviet diplomacy is obliged to take into account the relative contradiction of interests of the imperialist powers in certain directions, it is all the more bound to take into consideration the antagonism between the Liberal statements to the unity of China and their imperialist partners, both of whom, it is true, plunder China without regard to the "form of government."

The practical distinction between the Comintern and the Soviet government is so absolutely clear in this respect, and we believe we have explained it in so popular a way, that even Chamberlain could understand it. In its diplomatic and trade relations the proletarian state refuses to be guided in any way by the point of view that it should "approve of" the policy of the capitalists or the feudal exploiters. The Communist International however conducts neither diplomatic nor trade relations with "other powers." It directly organizes the revolution.

Let us return to the question of the policy of the Comintern. Our violent opposition who all the time has been "indignant" and "enraged" and has protested against the slogan of secession from the Kuomintang being unjustly attributed to them, now openly declares that it demands this secession.

The question is why? Is it possibly because those at the head of the Kuomintang vacillate? And the mass of the members of the Kuomintang is that of no account? Since when has the attitude towards a mass organization been determined by what happens at its very "summit"?

All the forces of the Liberal counter-revolution are at the present moment concentrated on driving the Communists out of the Kuomintang and on surrounding them. All the forces of the counter-revolution are piping to the same tune. It is a well-known fact that the influence of the Communist Party in the Kuomintang is steadily growing. It is a matter of common knowledge that the inferior organizations of the Kuomintang, especially the worker and peasant organizations, are under the leadership of the Communists. It is known that the very reason why Chiang Kai-shek and his clique fight against Wuhan is that they regard the left Kuomintang as an "agency" of the Communists. Finally, it is well known that the slogan of the arrest and execution of Borodin, the slogan of the removal of the Communists from the Wuhan government and from the C. C. of the Kuomintang are Chiang Kai-shek's slogans. And at a time like this it is suggested that we ourselves fulfil the wishes of these gentlemen from the "revolutionary" standpoint!

We must not set ourselves in for such tactics. We must strengthen still more our work in the Kuomintang, must cleanse it from the bourgeois elements and the renegades of every species. To secede voluntarily, however, just when the line of war opponents demands it, would indeed be strange tactics.

At the conference between Chiang Kai-shek and Feng when they met at Sui Chow, a platform about on the following lines was passed:

1. Wuhan shall acknowledge its "mistakes."
2. The Communists shall be excluded from the Kuomintang.
3. Borodin shall be dismissed.
4. The "high contracting parties" shall organize a campaign in common against Peking.

Chiang Kai-shek's "informers" are prepared to accept this plan (Wan Chao-wei is not among them, he takes a firmer stand than the others). Those who are in opposition to us however are steering straight for this "platform."

Instead of dealing in detail with such naivities we must see to it that our position in the Kuomintang is reinforced. We must maintain our position in the national government by throwing overboard and unmasking the "informers." Whilst freeing ourselves from ballast and organizing the "real left" from above we must fight round our banner.

And if we do not succeed? If our opponent gains the upper hand at the present moment? This may happen. It is possible that the central government may, in certain circumstances, be disrupted by its internal dissensions and that it may be impossible to organize a truly Jacobin "left." But we must fight our way along such a path. We must fight still more valiantly for our positions in the Kuomintang, to maintain and consolidate them, when the overwhelming majority of its members are under the influence of the Communists. The Kuomintang will perish unless it follows the path of giving rein to the agrarian revolution. The Communist Party is not interested in that; it is interested in consolidating its influence in these organizations, in developing it rapidly and turning it into a powerful party with workers and peasants as its foundation, into an organ of the democratic plebeian revolution. This possibility exists, and it would be sectarian to forego it now.

Let the despairing sceptics croak over the success achieved by the traitors. The Marxist-Leninists know that the elementary forces of the Chinese revolution which have been aroused cannot but break their way through to victory, however imposing be the obstacles placed in their way by the bourgeois counter-revolution, however many revolutionaries feudal reaction may execute, however huge be the guns with which the foreign troops of occupation fire on Chinese towns.

KEVIN O'HIGGINS

Hyenas wet this hangman's grave
With tears of lamentation,
This grave that was not dug too soon
For one who sold his nation.

They buried him with martial pomp,
His fellows in betrayal,
These servants of the foreign Lord
Whose treason stumps portrayal.

At last the killer has been killed
Good riddance Irish tory.
To you will go the palm of shame,
But to your victims, glory.

—ADOLF WOLFE.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927 Pt. Wayne, Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



Drawing by Fred Ellis

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

EVENTS in Vienna, Austria, of last week are instructive in more than one way. They show an accumulation of anger and resentment among the working masses which few had suspected would be in existence. They also indicate a fighting spirit among the workers which under favorable conditions, such as the presence of a powerful Communist Party, might have led to a revolution and a successful struggle for political power by the working-class. And last, but not least, they expose the "model" socialist party of the world, the Austrian social-democracy as no what better than the kangaroo of the German workingclass, the Noskes and the Scheidemanns.

The ordeal and the misery through which the toiling masses of Austria have passed during the post-war period are too well known to require a fresh recital. The present day wages and the general standard of living of the Austrian workers is about the lowest in Europe. The Austrian workingclass is required to produce profits and luxury not only for its own capitalists, the Austrians, but also for the big European and American bankers which are supporting and financing Austrian capitalism. Under this double weight of oppression the Austrian workers have been suffering ever since the conclusion of the late imperialist war. And on top of this, the workers have been subjected to a regime of arrogance and brutality of which the recent acquittal of the fascists guilty in murdering workers is only one of many examples. It was this provocative action of the capitalist court which precipitated the bloody events in Vienna.

And the social-democratic party of Austria, led by the so-called left socialists such as Otto Bauer, Adler, etc, again vindicated itself as the loyal servant of capitalism. While the governmental troops were shooting down the workers, murdering their women and children, the trade union reactionaries and the socialist leaders were demoralizing the ranks of the workers by attacking their militants, dividing their ranks and paralyzing their fighting spirit generally.

Now the socialist leaders are carrying on "peace negotiations" with the Austrian government for the only purpose of completing the suppression of the workers. In this effort Bauer and Co. will most likely succeed for the present, and Austrian capitalism will be saved for another while. But the

(Continued on Page Two)

The Danger of War in Permanency

By CARL RADEK (Prague)

WHEN the danger of sanguinary conflict in the revolutionary class war is at its highest, social patriotic treachery is nearest. The truth of this adapted proverb has once more been proved in the days of the highest tension between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The lackeys of the bourgeoisie, in their pale red liveries, have increased their attacks against the Soviet Union at almost the same rate as have their masters; and whilst at the beginning of the tension between Great Britain and Russia, even the Berlin "Vorwaerts" only wished to remain neutral, when there is a clash between revolution and counter-revolution, even the Prague "Sozialdemocrat," in whose case, in view of its insignificance from the point of view of the international bourgeoisie, it can be nothing but a work of supererogation, has, during the last few days, raved against the Soviet Union with an acrimony and a zeal which betrays that the alliance between the Social Patriots and the bourgeoisie is beginning to turn from an objective community of interests into a sentimental community of souls. For this reason we can sympathize with these noble souls that they remain callous and cool when English warships slaughter 7,000 Chinese in Nanking, but that they foam at the mouth when a few Russian aristocrats are shot in Moscow.

Every day is not Sunday, and the week day comes into its own again. Then it becomes a question of resuming the everyday walk for the bourgeoisie. And since today war against the Soviet Union does not yet seem opportune to the bourgeoisie, since the worker must not yet be stirred up to direct revolutionary class war is at its highest, social patriotic treachery is nearest. The truth of this adapted proverb has once more been proved in the days of the highest tension between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The lackeys of the bourgeoisie, in their pale red liveries, have increased their attacks against the Soviet Union at almost the same rate as have their masters; and whilst at the beginning of the tension between Great Britain and Russia, even the Berlin "Vorwaerts" only wished to remain neutral, when there is a clash between revolution and counter-revolution, even the Prague "Sozialdemocrat," in whose case, in view of its insignificance from the point of view of the international bourgeoisie, it can be nothing but a work of supererogation, has, during the last few days, raved against the Soviet Union with an acrimony and a zeal which betrays that the alliance between the Social Patriots and the bourgeoisie is beginning to turn from an objective community of interests into a sentimental community of souls. For this reason we can sympathize with these noble souls that they remain callous and cool when English warships slaughter 7,000 Chinese in Nanking, but that they foam at the mouth when a few Russian aristocrats are shot in Moscow.

Every day is not Sunday, and the week day comes into its own again. Then it becomes a question of resuming the everyday walk for the bourgeoisie. And since today war against the Soviet Union does not yet seem opportune to the bourgeoisie, since the worker must not yet be stirred up to direct revolutionary class war, the work must be resumed which the bourgeoisie regards as appropriate when it is preparing for war, until the moment when it resolves to strike out, at which moment immediately war propaganda begins, the work of soothing the masses, of lulling up the danger, of representing any resistance to the threatened danger of war as "war chauvinism," and in this way bringing things to such a pass that the bourgeoisie takes the masses by surprise with the war, that it does not hear the cock crow at the eleventh hour before they have resolved on any defensive action.

One of the most usual methods by which the bourgeoisie rules, is that of deceiving the working classes as to the true character of the period of history of the moment. A classical example of this is provided by the policy of the bourgeoisie in the period from the beginning of the imperialist epoch until the great war. That was the first period in world politics in which the governments had to take into consideration the interest taken by the masses in their policy, to consider the moods of the masses and their movements of opposition. The epoch of the bourgeois revolution and of the formation of the National States was closed in Europe by the Peace of Frankfort in 1871; the Balkans were lagging behind in the main in 1878, without that this ceasing any appreciable interest in the parts of Europe. If we make the experiment to calculate approximately amongst the workers of Central Europe, we can bet a hundred to one that in the memory of most of those who protest, the period from 1871 to 1914 or, at any rate, from 1878 to 1914 (Balkan wars) remains in their memory as a period of peace (from their experience their reading and lectures they have learnt).

But what was in reality the aspect of the period? With Great Britain's campaigns against the Negroes in 1878 and 1879 and against the Zulu kaffirs, a chain of colonial wars began which never ceased to be broken, and these were soon followed by the wars of the imperialist powers among themselves for the colonies (1898 the Spanish-American war) and spheres of interest and for the division of the world. If we follow up the history of the years from 1878 to 1914, we have a clear picture of the net of the threatened danger of a world war was being drawn closer and closer, so to speak, see the war in the offing. If, however, as

(Continued on Page Five)

The New Conquest

Hail the Conqueror!
Spanning the Atlantic
And the Pacific
On swift wings,
Breaking down the barriers of distance
And of the oceans in warfare,
Sweeping the frontiers of earth,
Making obsolete big navies,
Stretching the long arm of conquest,
Spreading the gospel of empire!
Hail the Conquerors!
Bringers of a new terror,
Delighting the Lord of War!

HENRY REICH, JR.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE! 18 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 1 LABOR MUST ACT

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections. Be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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TAMMANY JOINS I. R. T. AGAINST TRACTION UNION

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

ONLY a few weeks intervene between now and the date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Even the easily-satisfied liberals who believe in the innocence of the two labor leaders but oppose mass protests in their behalf, lest such demonstrations might seem to reflect on the impartiality of governor Fuller and his committee of intellectual yes-men, are now beginning to entertain doubt. Ugly rumors are afloat that the governor's commission will uphold judge Thayer and the jury's verdict and that Sacco and Vanzetti may either be electrocuted or imprisoned for life.

* * *

A NEW wave of hostile propaganda is appearing in the capitalist press. Whenever a new development in this historic case takes place, stories of bomb plots and threatening letters are to be found in abundance. Take the yarn of the bombing of the American consulate at Nice. At first it was charged to friends of Sacco and Vanzetti. Now we are told that the intended victim was some Czarist prince who had committed some private wrong for which he was marked for punishment. But thousands who read the first startling headline may never see the later version and they will be prejudiced against the victims of capitalist injustice as a result.

* * *

WITH death staring at our two comrades in the face and the scream taken out of the mass movement that was under way in their behalf by liberals and reactionary socialists there is no time to be lost in arousing the workers and all other sympathetic elements in this and other countries to the great crime that may be committed against Sacco and Vanzetti. One mass movement is more effective in this case than the sympathies of ten thousand separate bourgeois intellectuals and pacifists.

* * *

THE big bosses are not afraid of slaps on the wrist. They are afraid of the wrath of the millions who are huddled together in the mills and in the mines. When the electric thrill of class indignation surges thru those millions the master class sit up and take notice. It was the collective protests of the masses that saved Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone many years ago. It was the same power that saved Tom Mooney from the electric chair. It is in the hands of this power to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

THE Rumanians now have a five-year-old king. That's the kind of a king to have, easy to handle. When the little fellow ascended the throne he kissed a crucifix, then the cannons roared outside and the kingling burst into tears. Ion Bratiano, the real boss of Rumania was there but Marie was not. Ion and Marie will have things their own way until the workers and peasants give them the gate.

* * *

ONLY a few years back, Warren S. Stone was the uncrowned king of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His word was law in the union and those who would oppose his policies were crushed with an iron hand. As long as he was on top, sycophants paraded his genius. But after his death it was discovered that his genius was largely bluff. He brought a powerful organization to the verge of ruin. A few days ago a brotherhood convention defeated by the narrow margin of seven votes a motion to remove an oil painting of the late chief from the brotherhood bank. Yes, Mr. Stone was an investeata foe of Communism and a "safe, sane and conservative" leader.

* * *

LONDON, July 22.—The steamship Homestead which was disabled in the Arabian Sea, near Mangalore, off the Malabar Coast, has been abandoned in sinking condition.

See Page 3 For Details About Stadium Concert Defend Needle Workers

Tonight you must be at Coney Island Stadium. The needle trades workers need you there. The fight to save the unions from being wrecked by the right wing and the bosses is at a critical point. The New York Symphony Orchestra and the Kosloff Ballet will be there for you. See page 3.

SACCO, VANZETTI WEAK AFTER LONG HUNGER PROTEST

Fuller Pays Visit to the Imprisoned Workers

BOSTON, July 22.—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller who holds the power of life and death over Sacco and Vanzetti today visited the two condemned men in Charlestown prison. The interview lasted more than an hour.

He also talked with Celestino Madeiros, who has confessed to the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti are to be electrocuted.

Both interviews took place in Warden Hendry's office who was present all the while. The governor first talked to Madeiros for fifteen minutes and then for the same length of time with Sacco. Then Vanzetti was called in. The imprisoned workers plainly showed the effects of their hunger strike, they looked pale and haggard.

As Vanzetti entered the office he carried three sheets of paper apparently covered with notes. As representatives of the press and public are barred from all of Fuller's hearings it was impossible to ascertain what transpired at the hearing in the warden's office. After an absence of more than an hour Vanzetti was taken back to his cell.

Are Guarded.

This was the first time since their transference to the state prison that the condemned workers have seen daylight. They were taken from Dedham jail on the first of this month. As the men were brought from their cells, separately, each was accompanied by a deputy warden and a prison guard.

Permit Denied.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has issued a call for a mass protest demonstration and parade here setting the date for Sunday, July 31. When the matter came up in the street commissioner's office, opposition developed to the granting of a permit for the demonstration. Superintendent Crowley, in whose hands the matter lies, withheld permission on the grounds that the meeting might lead to violence. His assertions were vigorously denied by Garden Jackson and Mary Donovan, both of the Defense Committee.

* * *

Milwaukee Mayor to Protest.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Provisional Committee of this city has issued a call signed by Mayor Hoan for a conference to organize the labor forces of Milwaukee "to participate effectively in the movement to free Sacco and Vanzetti."

The statement read in part: "Governor Fuller yielded to the pressure made upon him by the thousands of resolutions, mass protest meetings, petitions and telegrams, from home and abroad, to the extent of appointing an advisory committee. This pressure must now be doubled, and continued until Sacco and Vanzetti are given full justice. An openly conducted investigation must be demanded."

* * *

GENEVA, July 22.—Using a pretext that he pasted a Sacco-Vanzetti protest poster on a city wall without legal authorization, a worker was arrested here yesterday and is being held pending a further "investigation."

Protests from many sources against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti continue to pour in to the American legations at Berne, Geneva and other points.

The walls of Geneva are literally covered with posters which protest against the imprisonment and possibla execution of the condemned men.

The conservative Journal da Geneve, which is widely read thruout Europe, yesterday ran a leading editorial, declaring that everything indicates that Sacco and Vanzetti were condemned not because they were murderers, but because they were revolutionists. After declaring that the case gives the impression that the men were condemned because they ware foreign-born radicals, the paper continues, "Unhappily, it is too true that in the United States poor immigrants are often considered as being human beings in the second category."

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

For the Struggle Against War

"The struggle against war is not a single act; it demands bloody sacrifices from the Working class, a whole series of mass actions (demonstrations, strikes in munition factories, etc.); whose outcome is the victorious revolt of the proletariat."

May Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The training for the struggle against the new war menace begins with the accomplishment of the simplest tasks, in this instance and in this country, the campaign to defend The DAILY WORKER from the attack of the Federal Government and the War Patriots. The sacrifices required in order to build a defense fund for our paper, the only voice raised against the new war preparations, is but a forerunner of the greater sacrifices which will be demanded of the American proletariat.

Already the Certificates for the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND are beginning to pour in. Already the comrades are beginning to respond to The DAILY WORKER'S call. The fight against the War Danger demands quick and effective action. Capitalism usually confronts the workers with an accomplished fact—WAR—here it is. The workers must confront the ruling class with an accomplished fact—a revolutionary paper—The DAILY WORKER—protected by the solid wall of the Defense Fund—and hurling daily its proletarian challenge in the teeth of the war makers.

FRENCH POLICE RAID CHINESE-SOVIET RAILWAY

Chiang Chains Soviet Union Citizens

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PEKING, July 22.—French police raided the offices of the Zefiroff, director of the Sino-Soviet owned Chinese Eastern Railway, which is situated in a French concession. As in the other raids on Soviet Union offices, white Russians participated in the search.

* * *

Chiang Shoots Lefts.

SHANGHAI, July 22.—At the order of the Nanking Government, Hua Chen-hsiang was arrested and shot. He was suspected of having been a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

Nothing definite is known about the fate of the Soviet citizens who were arrested on board the steamer Henli. Contrary to the assertions of the Nanking Government, the native press reports that the prisoners were brutally treated. The hands and feet of the prisoners were bound. They will be brought before a military court, it has been learned.

Prisoners On Hunger Strike.

The Soviet Consul General has been trying to meet the arrested Soviet citizens, but the Nanking authorities have on various pretexts refused to grant this request.

It has been learned from reliable sources that the prisoners have de-

(Continued on Page Two)

CANNON FALLS, Minn., July 22.—Five workers, members of a section gang, returning home from work on a gasoline car met death near here last night when struck by a Chicago Great Western freight engine.

Arrest Communists of Austro-Bohemian Town Holding Demonstration

BRATISLAVA, Czecho - Slovakia, July 22.—Twenty-three Communists including the secretary of the party here have been arrested and are held in jail because of a demonstration for release of political prisoners and against the shooting of the workers by the Austrian government.

Attend Daily Fair Is Request to All Workers by Party

All workers are urged to attend The DAILY WORKER Carnival tomorrow in a statement issued by the District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

It reads as follows:

"The DAILY WORKER will hold a carnival at Pleasant Bay Park this Sunday. The carnival was originally scheduled for Saturday and Sunday. In view of the fact that the Coney Island Stadium Concert arranged by the defense committee was postponed from last Saturday to this Saturday, The DAILY WORKER has donated this day and has given way to the defense committee so that the defense committee can hold its concert in the Coney Island Stadium Saturday night.

"The DAILY WORKER, because of its devotion to the cause of labor, finds itself today persecuted by the local and federal authorities.

It is the duty of the militant workers of this city to help the Daily by attending its Carnival.

"DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, District 2, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY."

UPHOLSTERER CONVENTION KILLS PROGRESSIVE RESOLUTIONS; EVADES LABOR PARTY ISSUE

The defeat or the referring to the general executive board of all progressive resolutions featured yesterday's session of the Upholsterers' Union convention at the Hotel Cadillac, 43rd St. near Broadway.

Among the resolutions that were either defeated or turned over to the general executive board where undoubtedly they will die, were those favoring the recognition of the Soviet Union, Hands Off China, and affiliation with the Workers Health Bureau.

Against Russian Recognition.

The resolution committee brot in a recommendation for non-concurrence with the resolution favoring the recognition of the Soviet Union. Before the vote was taken Delegate Carl Appel of Boston, the progressive spokesman on the convention floor, made a masterful speech in which he said that "the Soviet Union will not suffer by the defeat of the resolution. But in the future when anyone examines the records of our union he will be ashamed at the attitude our organization has taken."

Socialist Delegate.

The resolution calling for the withdrawal of American troops from China, the recognition of the Nationalist government and the affiliation with the Hands Off China Committee was referred to the General Executive Board.

A. Solvioff, socialist delegate, said that while he favored the withdrawal of troops from China he was bitterly opposed to the Hands Off China Committee which he charged is a Communist organization. Before giving the resolution to the executive board the portion mentioning the Hands Off China Committee was deleted.

The resolutions committee recommended that the Labor Party resolution be not accepted because "the American Federation of Labor is opposed to a labor party."

William Kohn, president of the union said that until the A. F. of L. starts a movement for a labor party he will not work for a labor party in this country. "We will instead," continued Kohn, "devote ourselves only to the Upholsterers' Union."

The resolution for affiliation with the Workers Health Bureau was also sent to the executive board.

Today's session will act on the other resolutions and elect the new officials.

HONOLULU, T. H., July 22.—With the Chinese problem relegated to secret sessions to permit the Japanese and imperialistic delegates in general full scope, the Institute of Pacific Relations entered today its more serious work of putting out propaganda for the American policies on immigration and Asiatic trade.

Romanzo Adams, professor of sociology in the University of Hawaii read a paper, outlining the "need" of the sugar plantation owners for a big supply of cheap manual labor in the islands.

CAPPELLINI GANG PANNED BY C.L.U. OF SCRANTON, PA.

Opposition Defeats Four-Year Terms

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 22.—With an injunction and a carload of machine guns to help them, part of the Ohio coal operators will try once more next week to open mines with scab labor. Rose Valley and Goodyear Rubber Co. mines at Steubenville, and the Lahrig Colliery Co. at Lahrig will attempt to start work Monday. The injunction is by the Lahrig Colliery Co. against District President Hall and 83 officials and members of the union. The court's order allows only six pickets. Quarters for scabs are prepared, and all these mines will utilize armed guards, barbed wire fences, searchlights and quick firing guns to break down the picketing and terrorize the union miners.

* * *

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23.—An invitation to Judge Maxey to address the convention of District 1, United Mine Workers of America here, and failure to invite the officials of the Central Labor Union to address the delegates has brought harsh and unrestrained criticism of President Cappellini and other miners' district officials from the heads of the local labor movement.

Favors For Maxey.

It was stated openly during the last strike that Cappellini had allowed Judge Maxey to operate his coal washery all during the tie-up, contrary to union regulations. Maxey also favored Cappellini in a suit in which the validity of his election to the office he now holds was involved.

Democrats and Republicans.

The Central Labor Council officials support the democratic party as a rule while Cappellini follows the traditional official U. M. W. A. policy and supports the republicans. This is probably the real basis of the present struggle in Scranton labor circles. The district convention shows however that there is a genuine rank and file opposition to the Cappellini regime.

Lawrence F. Hart and Frank Walsh, president and recording secretary, respectively, of the Scranton Central Labor Union, addressing a special meeting of the central body last night at headquarters, 521 Lackawanna avenue have seriously questioned the trade unionism of Rinaldo Cappellini, Enoch Williams and other officials of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, for their failure to invite President Hart or some other officer of the C. L. U. to say a few words of welcome or fraternal greetings to delegates at the biennial convention of the miners' union at the opening in Town Hall on Monday.

Mr. Hart also accused Cappellini of not living up to promises made at a convention some months ago in Harrisburg when he said he would strive to have the various mine locals in this district become affiliated with the Scranton Central Labor body.

"Rinaldo Cappellini and Enoch Williams saw fit to invite a politician and not the president of the C. L. U., to welcome the delegates to Scranton," Mr. Walsh declared. Continuing, he said: "The officials of the mine union, for the most part, are young men and I believe them to be intoxicated with agotism.

HEDLEY CALLS FOR POLICE AID AND GETS IT; COPS, DETECTIVES, "SUPES," SPIES, SURROUND BROOKLYN LYCEUM

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes Mass Meeting "Picketed"

Present Union Demands to I. R. T. Today; Meet Tuesday to Consider Reply

New York police, in large numbers, operating in close accord with innumerable company detectives, blockaded and strangled the first of the two meetings of traction workers arranged for Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last night. The meeting of the day workers opened with the crowd driven away by more or less open intimidation from company guards and their Tammany assistants.

The meeting was called to order an hour and three-quarters late, at 9:45 p. m., and General Organizer James H. Coleman of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes, announced to the hundred or so who had forced past the guard lines outside that more were expected when the night shift came down, but that this meeting had shown the company practising intimidation on the workers and keeping them out of the meeting at which they meant to formulate demands on their employers.

An offer by Mayor Walker to interview a delegation of the workers and hear grievances was read by Coleman, and voted accepted. The demands are for the right of collective bargaining (the Amalgamated instead of a company union) and for a wage increase. Another meeting Tuesday will consider further action if the demands are not granted.

Long before the hour set for the opening of the meeting a crowd of workers, subway workers most of them, but traction workers all of them, began to gather outside the doors of the hall. It looked then like a record meeting. Organizer Coleman's prophesy of 13,000 attendance seemed likely to be fulfilled.

The "Force" Arrives.

But soon another crowd began to gather too. The I. R. T. had shouted for police "protection." "Plain clothesmen" like those who clubbed strikers in the last subway strike were there in gangs. The police came, enough of them to block the street. They didn't actually do that, but they hung around the doorway, and closely scanned every worker who came near it. And still more of the company crowd came. Above company with the police, to scan the faces of the workers—company officials, superintendents, foremen, stool pigeons, spotters, bosses of every variety. The undoubtedly cut down the attendance at the meeting, but it also showed how seriously the company took even a threat to strike, what elaborate efforts it was making to mobilize all power against workers who were only asking for a somewhat better wage, a little more chance to live, and the right to form their own union.

Earlier in the day the strike threat had penetrated into the inner councils of Tammany—it was effecting the executive body of the city government, and Mayor Walker was being "forced" to make a public statement. He was told that the union leaders had said that he was the only man who could stop the strike. He replied, "I hope that is so. If there is danger of a strike, I do hope that I will be able to prevent it." And he called on his chairman of the Board of Transportation, John H. Delaney, to corroborate him. "Delaney is trying to build more subways to give the men more work," said the mayor.

More work—with company union, wage cuts, espionage, black list and all the present ills, dangers, and semi-starvation? The mayor didn't say anything about that side of it.

To Try Personal Suasion.

But later is was reported at the Brooklyn mass meeting that he had invited the union officials to come to his office today, to confer with him; he did not say that he had invited the company officials to be there too. Evidently it is not arbitration, but "persuasion" the mayor has in mind.

Mayor Walker came under fire from ex-Mayor Hylan during the afternoon. Hylan said the mayor should arbitrate.

But Walker by that time had sent the police to intimidate the prospective strikers, and probably he hoped that that would be all that was necessary.

It was Frank E. Hedley, president of the Interborough, who made the official application for police. He came in person, yesterday afternoon, to see Police Commissioner Warren. He sat with him in secret session. He refused to make a public statement about his conversation with Warren. But Warren talked. He declared that Chief Inspector Lang would lead a detail of police to "guard against violence at the Brooklyn meeting" of the workers of the traction companies. Whether Lang lead them or not, there is no doubt but that the police were there.

WALL STREET CONTROL OF P. A. F. L. BARED BY MUZZLING LATIN PROTEST

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Attacks on the foreign policy of the United States in its dealings with Latin American republics, coupled with charges that the machinery of this government was being used in the interest of Wall Street bankers, caused President William Green to demand a halt in such speeches on the part of Latin-American delegates to the Pan-American Federation of Labor in session here today.

Green told the delegates that nothing more must be said against the policy of the United States in Latin America, as the convention was "not a clearing house for political ills of South America."

Against De La Selva.

The gag law was applied in the course of discussion of a resolution offered by Salomon De La Selva, Nicaraguan delegate, calling for an investigation of the running amuck of an American marine in Haiti earlier in the week, resulting in the killing of one and the wounding of two natives.

Green's intervention followed a vehement speech by delegate Martinez,

(Continued on Page Four)

Daily Worker Carnival At Pleasant Bay Park Tomorrow; See Page 3

The Daily Worker Carnival and Fair, originally planned for two days, will be held Sunday, July 24, one day only, at Pleasant Bay Park. That is your only chance to see the event of the season. Every kinds of amusement, and all to save the workers' daily newspaper. See page 3 for details. Decide now to go.

...l Who Was Shot

Above is William E. Chapman, U. S. Consul at Puerto, Mexico, who so conducted himself towards the citizens of that town that one of them shot him. Hallenge is trying to make an international incident of it.

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Chinese Trade Unions Ask Joint Conference With Indian Workers

WUHAN (By Mail).—The fourth All China Congress of Trade Unions just closed.

A representative of the U. S. S. R. delegation presented the congress with a banner in the name of the seven million organised workers of the U. S. S. R., and a Java delegate, Alimin, presented a banner in the name of the Pacific Conference of Trade Unions.

The Congress adopted an appeal to the Central Committee of the Kuomintang demanding a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-shek.

The Congress also made an appeal to the workers of all countries, calling on them to join the united front struggle against reaction in the whole world.

"The only way," says the appeal, "to wreck the plans of international imperialism is to create a united front of the workers of all parties, and to restore unity to the trade union movement, nationally and internationally."

The Congress proposed that the Indian Trade Unions call a joint conference to discuss questions of interest to the toiling masses of both countries.

On the report of the Labor Minister, Hsu Chao Sen, the Congress adopted a resolution charging the labor minister to hasten the enforcement of the normal working day, and to issue labor laws for the protection of labor.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Ousted Montana State Federation Secretary Hangs Onto His Office

BUTTE, Mont., July 22, (FP).—The reorganization of the Montana State Federation of Labor whereby the offices of president and secretary were consolidated and Secy. E. H. Manson let out does not suit Manson who announces that he will keep his job until the end of his original term Dec. 31. His contention is that the convention usurped powers belonging by referendum to the entire membership. The Montana Labor News, organ of the Butte central body, proposes ditching both Manson and Pres. Stephen Ely and putting in a new man.

French Police Raid Chinese Eastern R.R.

(Continued from Page One)

clared a hunger strike to protest against their unwarranted arrest and the brutality with which they have been treated.

* * *

Persecute Young Communist.

SHANGHAI, July 22.—Recently the persecution of the Young Communist League which commenced with the defection of Chiang Kai-shek, has been increased. The Young Communist League organizations which have been suppressed everywhere with the exception of the Province of Hupe, have to be carried on illegally. The Young Communist League has at the present time 2,000 members in Shanghai and 1,000 members in Canton. In the province of Hupe, in particular in Wuhan itself, the League is growing steadily and now has 8,000 members. The Young Communists are doing great work amongst the youth sections of the Kuomintang.

The total membership of the Young Communist League is reckoned at 31,000 members. There are approximately 1,000 members of the Young Communist League in the Wuhan national army. The illegality in a number of provinces has caused an interruption in the communication between the local organizations and the Central Committee, and this has increased the difficulty of the work. According to a report from Hunan, a number of members of the provincial Committee of the Young Communist League have been executed. As yet the names are not known. Mass arrests have been carried out amongst the membership.

According to a report from Changsha, the provincial government of Hunan commenced its official activity with the execution of four persons suspected of being members of the Communist Party. Executions are also reported from the south of the province Hunan. Travellers arriving from Hunan speak of the growing discontent of the broad mass of the people with the regime introduced by the renegade Chiang Kai-shek there. Despite all persecutions, the activity of the Communist Party organizations in the districts under the control of Chiang Kei-shek is being continued.

* * *

Martial Law in Canton.

CANTON, July 22.—Despite the terror of the ruling clique, the resistance of the working masses to the counter-revolution is growing. The working masses are already commencing to attack the reaction. The trade unions have recommenced their activity. Protest demonstrations are being made against the persecutions of workers, imprisonments and executions. Such demonstrations very often end in blood-shed as the police and the military shoot into the demonstrations. New striko committees have been organized.

The reactionaries have unsuccessfully attempted to dissolve the organization of the Hongkong strikers which has 40,000 members.

The authorities are using war methods more and more in the suppression of the working class. Martial law has been declared in the working class quarters. Mass arrests and executions are taking place.

General Li Shi-shen is continuing the struggle against Chiang Kai-shek. At the same time he is giving way to the pressure of the reaction. He has expelled the left-wing trade union leader Chen Fu-mo from the province of Kwangtung. Many trade unions have been dissolved. Delegations of workers proceeding peacefully to the Labor Bureau to place their demands before the authorities were received by fire from the police. There were many dead and wounded.

Nanking Aids Japanese.

There are 12,000 foreign troops in Tientsin. Of these 3,000 are British, 2,800 Americans, 2,700 French, 2,300 Japanese and 1,200 Italians.

The re-call of the Indian brigade in Shanghai by the British is put down to the concern of the British authorities at the propaganda amongst the Indian troops.

The movement against Japan is growing weaker thanks to the pressure of the Nanking authorities in Shanghai. On the other hand the anti-Japanese movement in the south is spreading. Mass demonstrations have taken place in Canton and demands have been put forward for the breaking off of commercial relations with Japan.

The persecution of workers in Shanghai has been increased. General Yang Hu well-known on account of the mass executions undertaken at his order in Ningpo has conducted searches on the territory of the foreign settlement with the assistance of the secret policy. Numerous persons were arrested. Ten of these persons were executed for alleged activity directed against the Nanking government. The names of those executed are concealed by the press.

In Canton the police has raided the University. Many students were arrested. Martial law has been declared in the town as the police declare that they have discovered an organization which attempts to smuggle weapons into Canton. However, despite all persecutions, the revolutionary movement is growing.

The town Taiseng has been besieged for two days by a troop of irregulars numbering 5,000 men.

* * *

Suppress Harbin Union.

HARBIN, July 22.—The Chief of police prohibited the activity of the Trades Council for the East China Railway district. The building of the Council was occupied on the 7th of July. The chairman and four secretaries were arrested because they refused to cease work declaring that the activity of the T.U's was perfectly legal and that the police had no right to do as they were doing.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

GANGSTER CASES POSTPONED UNTIL COMING TUESDAY

Discord in Right Wing Ranks Continues

The cases of seven right wing gangsters who have been beating fur-rier pickets have been postponed until next Tuesday. Five of these came before Magistrate Adolph Stern in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, and were postponed, the others were set over when they appeared last Wednesday.

The gangsters are charged with brutally beating and cutting up four scabs fur workers on June 24, when they were on the picket line. On Wednesday's hearing, one of the gangsters had his bail withdrawn while the other had his increased from $1,500 to $7,500.

In a statement issued yesterday the Furriers' Union Joint Board calls upon all members to be on the picket line Monday morning when a large demonstration will be held in the market.

Right Wing Discord.

Discord within the ranks of the right wing of the Fur Workers' Union is now beginning to manifest itself strongly. It is rumored that the rights are divided into four definite groups, all fighting for control of the organization.

Fistic engagements between cohorts of the various groups are frequent occurrences and whenever a rank and file worker expresses himself to any degree he is immediately beaten up and thrown out of the right wing headquarters.

H. Schlissel Quits.

H. Schlissel, who was appointed manager of the right wing organization when the Joint Board, Furriers' Union was expelled, mot a member of Local 25, Newark, yesterday and told him that he has quit his association with the right wing cliquo, being disgusted at their gangster tactics. Ho said that he would not continue to work with such men as Alex Fried and the other gangsters who are now dominent in right wing circles.

Several fur workers were thrown out of the right wing office on 27th Street, Thursday, when they went to ask Edward F. McGrady about the July raises.

Winnick vs. Sorkin.

Winnick and Sorkin, leading figures in right wing circles, who in the past fought together against the militant members of the Fur Workers' Union, have come to the parting of the ways and are now hitterly combatting one mother in their attempt to gain prestige in the right wing camp. In addition to the Winnick and Sorkin cliques, at least two more are in the field, while new ones appear any day.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Needle Trade Defense

A group of members of the Gletzker Young Men's Benevolent Association forwarded through their secretary Morris Torron, $15 that they raised among themselves. They will also take up the question of supporting the Furriers Strike at their next meeting

Arrested Women For Defense.

A group of women who were arrested for picketing and sentenced to 15 and 30 days imprisonment, made a collection on their way to prison and raised $20.

More Collections In Crotona Park

Due to bad weather conditions the "later" in Crotona Park could not proceed with their work for the Defense. The meeting on Sunday July 10th could not be held. But they refused to give up and decided to hold meetings during the week, at which $48 was collected on Wednesday and $17 on Thursday. Nathan Robinkein, is an active nt these meetings that he has no time to go and see his sister who recently arrived from the west.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

What's What in Washington

COOLIDGE PLANS TO BUY FARM VOTE

WASHINGTON, July 23. (FP).—Calvin Coolidge is planning on buying farm support for his third term, if need be, with a federal gift of $250,000,000.

Persistent reports from the Black Hills, the summer capital, indicate that if forced to it by growing farm discontent, the administration will be willing to allow a farm relief measure resembling the McNary-Haugen bill to pass and become law.

Quarter Billion Bribe.

That Coolidge will be obliged to dip into the treasury for a quarter billion in the shape of a huge bribe for farmers' votes is becoming more apparent as summer progresses with reports of a bumper wheat crop and a slim corn crop. Although the bumper crop stories make good reading for the city population, they mean bankruptcy prices for the wheat farmers who operate the vast wheat fields of Indiana to the Rocky Mountains and from Oklahoma north to the Canadian boundary. The small corn crop, although it will send prices up, is hardly welcomed since most of it is fed to hogs, on which prices are still low.

Another alarming indication of continued farm depression is the report made public July 20 by the department of agriculture showing a decline of $600,000,000 in agricultural income in the last fiscal year. This means a drop in the rate earned on the farmer's capital investment from 4.3 per cent to 2.7 per cent in 1926-27. For the industry as a whole, net earnings declined from 5.2 per cent to 4.2 per cent, compared with the 13 per cent earned by corporations. The average return to the farmer for the labor of himself and his family and for his management was $627.

May Lose Anyway.

The recent St. Paul farm conference with its insistence on the McNary-Haugen bill is believed to have cast the die in forcing the president to agree to some measure of farm relief this winter. The Coolidge camp is desperately in need of some weapon to kubck the Lowden opposition in the bead.

Although unwilling in a non-election year to tolerate a law seeking to give the farmers a look-in on the prosperity enjoyed by the corporations, Coolidge and his advisers cannot follow their own wishes in 1928. With any appreciable opposition to his renomination, the third term will vanish. The anti-third term tradition is held to be so firmly rooted that only an overwhelming demand which amounts to "drafting" him in his party's service would permit Coolidge to run again.

With the farmers bought off, labor quiescent and progressive forces weaker than any time in the 20th century, Coolidge may be able to put the crown on his head for a third term. Unless—and this is an important proviso—unless the financial and industrial forces behind the republican party decide that Coolidge has played his role in tax reduction and that a "strong man" is needed now to execute the program that the evil effects of Coolidge's foreign policy and his ineffectiveness in meeting national industrial problems.

CLEVELAND POLICE ARREST MANY WORKERS AT BIDDING OF STRUCK BAKERY BOSSES

CLEVELAND, Ohio., July 22.—Seven workers were arrested here when police broke up a street meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party in support of a strike called against a local concern by the Jewish Bakers Union.

The strike was called four weeks ago when Beckerman's Bakery refused to renew their contract with the Bakery Drivers' Union. The drivers struck and the bakers walked out with them. Refusal of Beckerman to sign the new contract is the opening gun in the bosses drive against the Drivers' and Bakers' Unions. In order to intensify their open-shop campaign the bosses are making desperate efforts to patch up the Master Bakers' Association, which the Union succeeded in breaking up some time ago. None of the other bosses have broken their contract as yet. It is apparent that their attitude will depend largely on the outcome of the union's struggle with Beckerman. For this reason considerablo importence it attached to the present strike eltho only seven men are involved.

Policean Consults Employers.

The first meeting of the Workers Party was held directly across the street from Beckerman's shop. As soon as the meeting started the police captain in front of the shop went in to consult with Beckerman, and then promptly arrested the first speaker. The speaker was relieved shortly and the meeting was allowed to proceed. A second meeting was arranged for the following day after the meeting had proceeded over an hour and a half, a dozen cops appeared and tried to break it up by driving the crowd of 200 away. They charged into the crowd of workers several times pushing the audience away from the speakers' stand and driving them across the street. A few minutes after each charge, back the crowd would come in response to the speakers calls. Within 15 minutes after the police started their football tactics, the crowd had grown to 300 or more, as a whole, not built more for comfort then for speed, were beginning to sweat. They soon saw that all they were getting from their efforts was a lot of exercise, so they arrested the speaker, T. Johnson. Comrades Fishmnn and Amter followed him on the stand only to be pulled down at once and hustled into the patrol wagon. All three were later released on bail until their trial, fixed for August 5th.

Another meeting was held later on the same street with identical results. Again the police attempted to drive away the large crowd of over 500. When this failed they arrested the three speakers, Comrades Sadie Amter, Shafer and Hecker, as well as four workers who happened to be standing right next to the speakers' stand. All were released on bail.

The Workers Party is determined to continue the fight for the striking bakers, and to definitely establish the right of free speech in Cleveland, a right which is apparently abolished by the police at a nod from the bosses.

Motherly Old Lady Has No Appeal for Aimee's Congregation; Revolts

LOS ANGELES, July 22.—An ultimatum, virtually demanding the ousting of Mrs. Minnie Kennedy from Angelus Temple, was issued here today when 200 members of the insurgent group of the four square congregation signed a petition calling upon Aimee Semple McPherson to return. Mrs. Kennedy is the evangelist's mother.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Drive for Slave Labor Backed by Conscription Bill in British Africa

KENYA, (By Mail).—A Conscription Bill has been introduced here which makes military service compulsory for every white man, and does away with the oath of allegiance.

Foreing Native Labor.

The great problem of the white settlers in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Rhodesia is to obtain a constant supply of cheap (or free) labor for the developing of big plantations. This means that land is to be taken from the natives so that they may be forced to work for the white men and the whole of East Africa turned into a great slave plantation.

This point of view is expressed in a speech by a member of the Legislative Assembly in Rhodesia, who declared: "They could not get a labouring class out of landowners. Every native in the country was a landowner and had no real necessity to go and work. Raising the tax was no remedy, because that merely made the native produce more in competition with the white men.

"In this district they were employers of labor. In other countries they got their labor from the landless men, but here they had no landless men. The man who made the best use of the land was the man who had the right to it, and the white man did not conquer the country for the benefit of the native but for himself."

This is the outlook of the white planters in East Africa. In Rhodesia these white men, a mere handful of the population, have secured for themselves "self-government," that is, the right of unhampered exploitation of the natives. Kenya and Tanganyika are now seeking the same, and we may soon see a federation of "independent" slave States in East Africa.

Fear Labor Government.

What these people fear most is possible interference from a Labor Government in England.

The Conscription Bill has now been read a second time, the missionary representative of native interests voting for it. There is no question of the unarmed natives rising, and that the measure is intended solely to enable the armed planters to resist interference by an enlightened labor slavery Government in England is clearly hinted in a petition to the King organized by opponents of the Bill.

The petition reads: "The petitioners further submit to your Majesty that the Bill now offered deliberately excludes the oath of allegiance to your Majesty. The petitioners have every reason to know that this has been done so that the military organization the Bill creates may be available unhampered by the penalties of military law in the event of certain contingencies well known to your Majesty's Government."

Your Majesty's Government is clear: native labor is to be forced to work for the planters. If the home Government, especially a Labor Government, attempts to interfere with the robbery and extortion involved, the planters will resist by force of arms. They expect to be supported in their rebellion by their friends at home—the upper middle-classes and decadent landed aristocracy of Great Britain.

Convention Elections Soon!

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A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

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The heavy foot of American imperialism is crushing the workers of the world.

Slowly but surely the cry of revolt is being raised against the rule of the American dollar.

In this revolt the workers of America must unite with all oppressed groups, who groan under the yoke of Yankee imperialism. Enlisted in this struggle is an army of Daily Worker readers, who spread daily the message of the struggle.

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Sunday July 24

10 A. M. to MIDNIGHT

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Midsummer CARNIVAL and FAIR

Pleasant Bay Park

Take Unionport Car at East 177th Street

FLOWER DANCE

BAZAAR — GAMES

10 Big Vaudeville Acts

Important T. U. E. L. Meetings Arranged

Reports of the City Emergency Conference of all the needle trades group held last week the National Committee has arranged a series of meetings for the coming Monday.

Every league member is therefore requested not to fail to come to the meeting of his particular league.

The meetings arranged are as follows: Local 22 I. W. G. W. League will meet at 8 p. m. at 15 East 3rd St. Local 9 I. L. G. W. League at 8 p. m. at 15 East 3rd St. Locals 91, 62 and 38 I. L. G. W. Leagues at Stuyvesant Casino, Room 32. A. C. W. Leagues will meet 8 p. m. at Astoria Hall.

Joseph Freeman Speaks at Bryant Hall July 27

Joseph Freeman, co-author with Scott Nearing of "Dollar Diplomacy," who was in Soviet Russia recently for over a year, has been secured as one of the main speakers for the mass meeting to be held in Bryant Hall, 6th Ave., near 42d St. on Wednesday evening, 7 p. m.

J. Louis Engdahl, another speaker for the evening, has just completed a tour of the more important cities of the United States speaking on the Danger of War and the Attack on Soviet Russia.



For the Benefit of The DAILY WORKER

Enjoy Yourself

A day of Sport, Amusement and Rollicking Good Fun

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Tug-of-War between the striking Furriers and the Cloakmakers.
Baseball game between the Passaic Textile Workers and the New York Furriers.
Sports and Games, Races.
Mass singing.
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Workers' Ballet, by the Workers' Drama League;
Jessie Weinstone, contralto;
Sam Nesin, in a side-splitting monologue, and many others.
H. Korknoble, dancer.

Side Shows—Rifle Shooting—See-Saws—Games and Prizes of All Kinds—Bargains in Novelties and Sporting Goods.

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TICKETS ARE NOW ON SALE at 108 East 14th Street, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, and through your DAILY WORKER Agent.

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DIRECTIONS: Take the Brook Subway or "L" to 177th Street station, then take Unionport Car to the end of line. From West side take Broadway Subway to 138th Street, then crosstown car to Unionport.

As a courtesy to the Joint Defense Committee the DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair will be held on Sunday, July 24 ONLY.

EXPECT 25,000 AT BIG CONCERT FOR DEFENSE TONIGHT

Twenty-five thousand workers representing every calling and every phase of industry are expected to attend the immense concert and opera in the open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium, tonight at 8 p. m. to raise their combined voices in what will be one of the greatest emulations of mass solidarity in New York and its environs.

Last Saturday the elements betrayed the wives and children of the imprisoned Sacco and Vanzetti, for whose benefit this affair is being made. Latest reports from the weather bureau, however, say that we are destined for a more worthy climax this week. But, in the event that lingering clouds cause a storm, the concert will take place on Saturday, August 6th.

A selection of the finest musical selections by the world's most renowned composers will be featured by Maximilian Pilzer, who will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 artists.

Kosloff Will Appear.

Alexis Kosloff, known the world over for his Terpsichorean accomplishments, will personally appear in and stage Les Dances Polovtsiennes Du "Prince Igor," in addition to ten other classical dance divertissements, the most important of which will be the Ballet Internationale. Rita De Leporte, solo danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera House, and a pupil of Rosina Galli, will enact the principal feminine character, playing opposite Mr. Kosloff. Other ballet and pantomime performers will be featured on the colorful program. With this talent in view, an artistic success is easily assured.

Tchaikowsky, Wagner, Johann and Richard Strauss, Borodine, Berlioz, Goldmark and Bizet will be well represented in the musical program. Comrades have but to recall last year's concert at the Stadium for the Passaic textile strikers, to get but an inkling of what to expect tonight. Maximilian Pilzer's direction of the big orchestra will add much to the success.

Gold Will Speak.

As for the moral triumph, Ben Gold, militant leader of the Furriers' Joint Board and Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, will address the audience on the latest developments in the needle trades in New York and the general outlook and forecast of the industry. As he has so splendidly demonstrated in the past, Ben Gold will await his oratorical temperament in arousing the workers of the vicinity, in general, and the workers throughout the entire country, in particular, to solidarity with the arrested cloakmakers and striking furriers.

Workers Party Statement.

A statement issued by the New York District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, says in part:

"This evening the concert arranged by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee of Cloakmakers and Furriers will be held at the Coney Island Stadium. As you know, this concert was to be held last Saturday evening but was postponed on account of rain.

"By attending the concert tonight at the Coney Island Stadium you will help raise funds to continue the struggle while at the same time you will hear a first class musical concert. The Workers Party calls upon all its members, members of the Young Workers League, left wing organizations and all sympathizers to refrain from going out of town to the camps, etc., until Sunday morning and to attend the Coney Island Stadium tonight and do their share in this great struggle."

Wolf Kills New Jersey Boy.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., July 22.—Thomas Holton, two and one half years old, died in the Woolley Hospital here this afternoon as a result of wounds received last night when he was bitten by a female wolf which had escaped from the Twin Brook Zoo here owned by the father Oliver W. Holton.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

First Avenue and 79th Street, Speakers: Hixby, Lazarowitz, Mares, Hlake and Thomas.

Steinway and Jamaica Avenue, L. I. Speakers: J. Cohen, Garrett, Huiswood and Felshin.

Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue. Speaker: Nesin.

New Jersey Meetings Tonight.

West New York. Speaker: Juliet, Stuart Poyntz.

Perth Amboy: Speaker: Markoff.

Sub-Section 1C Holds Meeting Against "The War Danger."

Sub-Section 1C, Workers (Communist) Party, will be addressed at its next meeting, Monday, July 25, at six o'clock, at 83 Forsythe street, by J. Louis Engdahl on the subject of "The War Danger."

Comrades of Section 2.

A distribution of 10,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER will take place Monday morning, July 25th. Comrades must report at 100 West 28th St. at 6:30 p. m. Comrades of C. S. 2A and 2E will get their copies at 108 E. 14th St. Those unable to report at 6:30 must do so during the day.

Electricians!

Volunteer electricians are requested to report at Daily Worker Office, 108 East 14th St. on Saturday morning. Much electrical work must be done and we depend upon all to report.

Mass Meeting July 27.

A mass meeting for the defense of the Soviet Union will be held Wednesday, July 27, 7 p. m. at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42nd St. Speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, Joseph Freeman and M. J. Olgin. Auspices of Section 2.

Volunteers Needed.

Volunteers and committees will be needed all day at the DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair, Sunday, July 24, at Pleasant Bay Park. We will also need volunteers to make preliminary arrangements all day Saturday, July 23. Volunteers reporting for work on Saturday morning at 9 a. m. at 108 East 14th St., will get a free auto truck ride to the park.

Sub-Section 2-A.

A general membership meeting of Sub-Section 2-A will be held Monday, 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St., Comrade D. Benjamin will speak on "Our Election Campaign." Come on time.

F. D. 4, S. S. 2-A.

An educational meeting of Factory District 4, Sub-section 2-A will be held Tuesday 6.30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. A comrade will speak on the "American Revolution." Be on time and bring sympathizers.

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Labor Organizations

Painters Take Notice!

A mass meeting of all unorganized painters will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at 85 East 116th St. This meeting is held under the auspices of the Alteration Painters' Union.

Tailors Meets Monday.

The regular monthly meeting of local 1 of the Journeymen Tailors union will be held Monday, 8 p. m. at Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73rd St. An important question relating to the shop [illegible]

the welfare of the tailors employed in the custom tailoring and bushelmen in retail and department stores will be discussed.

* * *

I. C. W. U. Store.

The United Council of Working Class Housewives will run a "department store" at The DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL tomorrow.

Council 11 will sell beautiful articles; Council 7, cake and milk, Council 1, Newark, will have fresh flowers. All the councils will run

Big Mass Meeting

Moissaye J. Olgin J. Louis Engdahl Joseph Freeman

on THE ATTACK ON SOVIET RUSSIA

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 7 P. M.

BRYANT HALL, 6th Avenue, near 42nd Street

Auspices Sections 2 and 3 W. P. Bring friends and sympathizers.

Saturday, July 30 is PICNIC DAY

MORE THAN 15,000 WORKERS

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Dancing Workers' Sports Soccer Games
Refreshments GENERAL MERRY MAKING

Organizations can still buy 500 tickets
Value $125.00 for $20.00. Profit of $105.00.

Directions: B. M. T.—West End Line to 25th Ave. Station.

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MAXIMILIAN PILZER

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Les Dances Polovtsienne Du

Prince Igor

with

ALEXIS KOSLOFF

of the Metropolitan Opera House in person and his famous ballet.

Also Ballet Internationale and Divertissements.

In case of rain concert will be held August 6.

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN TO

SATURDAY EVE., JULY 23, AT 8 P. M.

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Tickets on sale at 108 East 14th Street, Room 35, and 41 Union Square, Room 714.

RESERVED SEATS $5. GENERAL ADMISSION $1.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

The Importance of the Traction Organization Campaign to the Labor Movement

The struggle for the organization of the traction workers is marked by rapid developments. The exchange of communications in the press between Vice President Shea and General Organizer Coleman of the Street Railway Employes' Union and Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is becoming exceedingly acrimonious and the I. R. T. continues to defy the labor movement.

The Central Labor Council, representing the bulk of the New York City labor movement, following a similar statement by President Green of the A. F. of L., has pledged support to the organization campaign. A big mass meeting under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and endorsed by the Central Labor Council was held last night.

A survey conducted among the I. R. T. workers shows that a big majority of them are for union organization and against the company-dominated "brotherhood" which they are now forced to join. Wages are low, hours are long and the "yellow dog" contract puts the workers completely at the mercy of the company.

As we have said before, the present struggle is something far more important than a local fight for union recognition. The whole question of company unionism, in its most vicious form, versus trade unionism is involved. The outcome of the present struggle will have far reaching effects upon the American labor movement.

With the full support of the labor movement a strike is bound to win the right to organize and recognition of the union. This outcome of the struggle would have a tremendous effect upon the labor movement nationally and would serve to check the offensive of the bosses which shows itself in the mining industry, the building trades and other less well organized industries.

But the interests of the traction workers are paramount now and there must be the greatest care exercised to see that the organization campaign does not become the football of rival groups of republican and democrat party office-seekers.

Once a strike is called there must be no settlement without a referendum vote of the workers involved. Any suspicion that the interests of the workers are being manipulated to further the ambitions of one or the other capitalist party political machine will do irreparable harm to the labor movement by creating suspicions among the workers which would make unionization impossible for years to come.

Some Dangerous Aspects of the Opposition Bloc in District 1, U. M. W. A.

The convention of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, now the largest district in the union with between 80,000 and 90,000 members, shows strong signs of the development of a powerful opposition to President Cappellini—the official representative of the Lewis machine in this district.

The defeat of the district president and the executive board on the question of extending the term of office to four years was a close but decisive one. This was the issue around which the opposition crystallized. It numbers among its leaders William Brennan, who was the candidate for secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W. A. of the "Save the Union" bloc in the last election and was the predecessor of Cappellini in the office of district president.

This opposition, however, can play no important part in wresting control of the union from the Lewis machine and initiating a progressive program unless it changes its whole approach to the problems of the union. At present it seems to be without a definite program, there is nothing said so far as can be ascertained about the many vital issues that the strike of the bituminous miners puts before the membership and the progressive program of the "Save the Union" bloc appears to have been discarded in order to attract purely job-seeking elements.

We are informed that even well-known rank and file members of the union who took a leading part in support of John Brophy and the "Save the Union" program, are following the leadership of William Brennan in the fight on Cappellini without insisting on such important issues as organization of the unorganized, democracy in the union, a labor party, militant conduct of the bituminous strike—in a word without connecting the struggle in District 1 with the national problems of the U. M. W. A.

Such an opposition, even tho it is successful in defeating Cappellini, will only confuse the membership and place in responsible positions men who are committed to no program whatever—which means that they will do nothing but become the tools of the reactionary elements which today dominate official circles of the U. M. W. A. The fight in District 1, if it is carried on under these conditions, will continue to be in reality a struggle between democrat and republican politicians.

The honest left wing elements in District 1 will have to make an open statement to the miners and demand that the program of the "Save the Union" bloc be made the basis of the struggle against the Lewis machine and Cappellini in this important section of the miners' union.

If the leaders of the opposition to Cappellini will not endorse and support this program, the left wing must expose them as obstacles in the way of building an honest and militant rank and file movement around a program of concrete demands whose enforcement will make the U. M. W. A. an effective union embracing all the coal in the United States by freeing it from the influence of the coal operators and their agents in the union.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Marcel Cachin, Editor of Communist Daily in France, Goes to Prison

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

NOTE—While in Paris on his return to New York from Moscow, Comrade Engdahl attended the session of the French Chamber of Deputies on the day that parliamentary immunity was denied Marcel Cachin, the French Communist deputy, who is also editor of the central organ of the French Communist Party, l'Humanite. As a result Cachin has been sentenced and will serve six months in La Sante Prison as a result of the anti-militarist activities carried on by the French party during the Moroccan War. Engdahl writes of this historic event as follows:

• • •

HERE are his words:

"I have nothing to ask from the Chamber of Deputies. I am ready to go to prison. I have been there already. A Communist is not degraded by being jailed in defense of the ideals of his party. On the contrary, the more you strike at us, the more sympathy you will create for the Communist Party and for its principles, in the minds of the working class masses. We will not cease for a moment to defend peace and fight against imperialism."

• • •

Thus Marcel Cachin, editor of the French Communist daily, l'Humanite, thundered against the imperialist reaction in the French Chamber of Deputies.

It was an historic moment. Only a few moments before I had been admitted to the gallery of the Chamber on the invitation of Comrade Cachin. When I entered M. Barthou, the minister of justice, was addressing the Chamber from the Tribune, declaring that the Chamber had the power and the duty to withdraw the parliamentary immunity that is supposed to be a privilege of every deputy. Barthou, sleek, slender and bald-headed, was the typical imperialist statesman. Twenty-five more pounds in weight would have made him the twin brother of Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of the late Theodore Roosevelt, who presides over the house of representatives at Washington, D. C.

• • •

Barthou finishes shortly. Then the spokesman of the various parties, of which there are many in the French chamber, are recognized in turn by the president of the chamber, Mr. Bouisson, who sits on a high dais. He is dressed in immaculate evening clothes.

Speaker after speaker, especially on the extreme right, are repeatedly interrupted by shouts of derision and jeers and invective, hurled at them from the left. The Communists are seated at the extreme left of the presiding officer. M. Bouisson has a long stick with which he beats upon his table to quiet the turmoil. When this fails he begins ringing a bell, rather violently, and with a great show of temper. There is plenty of noise and action in the French parliament.

• • •

But there are few interruptions when Cachin speaks. He repeats the stand of the party on the Moroccan war. For that is the charge against him. The government of Poincare wants to withdraw parliamentary immunity so that it can send him to prison because he had helped to carry on the Communist war against the imperialist war that had cost the lives of 10,000 soldiers, workers and farmers of France. Cachin pointed out that this sacrifice in blood had been made for the sole profit of bankers and militarists.

Cachin declared that the Communists had no apologies to offer for the fight they had made. He declared that not one word uttered by the party would be retracted—the words for which several comrades were already in prison.

• • •

"During the war in the Riff we called upon the soldiers of the French republic not to fight their brothers in Africa. We called upon them to say to the soldiers in Morocco:

"'No! We will not fight you.' We will join hands with you like brothers. We are equally unfortunate with you. Let us unite instead, and fight against our common enemy!'

"Such was our crime. We called upon each and every soldier of the republic to say to his supposed enemy:

"'Brother! I do not come to fight against you. I come to join arms with you. Like you, I am enslaved. I am armed. I have determined to strike down our common tyranny. I will be free. Do you wish to become free likewise? There is my hand!'"

• • •

These were the words of revolutionary fraternization that the French Communist Party urged upon French soldiers as they faced their brother workers and farmers in Morocco.

Pierre Semard, the party secretary, was already in prison. Cachin, the editor of the party daily and leader of its parliamentary fraction, also faced prison. Only the thin thread of capitalist parliamentary immunity had saved him for a few days. That thin thread was now being cut.

• • •

The socialists were urging that the Poincare government delay the imprisonment of Cachin until the end of the session. Evidently they thought that the workers would then give less attention to the incident. It was on this motion that the crucial test came in the voting. The government won by two votes, 241 to 239, with the socialists and radical socialists, who refused to join the fight for immunity for all members of the chamber alike, evidently believing that they would thus stave off the wrath of the workers in their home constituencies. They feared the voice of the workers at the next elections.

The Communists abstained from voting. They refused to violate the revolutionary dignity of the party by participating in the mockery of capitalist parliamentarism. In the words of Cachin:

"This is the Poincare government's affair. We have nothing to ask of it. The workers will judge us."

• • •

Not only Cachin, but the managers of l'Humanite, as well as its printers, face the common six months in prison. La Sante Prison, like the Bastille of old, feeds on new victims.

• • •

Down in the reception room of the chamber, however, one remembers that there is a huge painting of Jean Jaures addressing the parliament of France, when he was alive and one of its members. Jaures was assassinated on the eve of the world war by a patriotism-crazed jingo, typical of the mob spirit of the day. Jaures, one of the most persistent anti-militarists in the ranks of the Second (Socialist) International before the war, suffered martyrdom in the struggle that is now being continued by the French Communist Party.

The war against the imperialist war marches on in France in spite of death and prison.

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

By N. I. Bucharin.

This is the first installment of a speech delivered by N. I. Bucharin, editor of Pravda and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, given at the plenum of the Moscow committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on June 4th, 1927. The subject dealt with by comrade Bucharin is the result of the recent plenary session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.—Editor.

• • •

Comrades!

The Plenary Session of the Executive Committee Communist International just ended, although it has been formally an ordinary regular plenum of the Executive Committee Communist International, is no less important, will prove indeed to be perhaps of even greater importance, than the session of the Enlarged Executive. This greater importance arises from the circumstances that the work of the Plenum has been done in the midst of a most extraordinary international situation—extraordinary for a number of reasons.

First of all, it was during the session of the Plenum that the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the British Empire took place. This in itself was an event fully exposing the extreme acuteness of the international situation.

Further, the session has coincided with a new phase in the development of the Chinese revolution, and with this with a new phase in the history of the world. These two events alone suffice to give this Plenary Session, whose main task it has been to deal with these events, a position of unique importance in the history of the development of the Communist movement and in the history of the struggles of the Communist International.

The third factor imparting special importance to this session has been the attitude adopted by the Opposition. It need not be said that I do not think of ranking the attitude of the Opposition in a position of importance to be compared with the great historical events just mentioned. But it is none the less necessary that attention should be drawn to this attitude, the more that the Opposition has never before expressed itself in such a form, in such a tone, or with such purport. Never before has the Opposition taken a stand so brask, so anti-Party, and at the same time so "decided," as at the Plenum of the Executive Committee which we have just concluded.

There were three important questions on the agenda. The question of the fight against the danger of war and against war as likely to arise out of the present international situation; the Chinese question; the English question. In the course of the session a fourth question arose: that of the judgement to be formed on the attitude of the Opposition.

On the War Against War.

As point of departure we take the incontestable fact that in China a capitalist intervention is going forward against the forces of the Chinese revolution; we have our conclusions for the most part on the assumption—which has already almost become an axiom, or will presently become one—that the British Government is working systematically, not only to surround the Soviet Union by a ring of fire, but for the preparation of actual war on the Soviet Union. The problems which the Executive Committee of the Comintern set itself the task of solving at this session are the result of the peculiarity of the present international situation, which differs greatly from the situation in 1914, the period which brought us to the threshold of the "great" imperialist war. The tasks confronting us at the present time differ correspondingly from those faced by the organizations of the revolutionary proletariat in 1914. A large number of the problems, slogans, and various tactical tasks, with which we have to occupy ourselves at the present juncture, are bound to differ greatly from the problems, slogans, and tasks falling to the Bolsheviki during the first world war.

(To be continued)

The Concert for the Left Wing Defense.

The concert to be given at the Coney Island stadium tonight is something more than a splendid symphony and ballet program. It will be a demonstration of solidarity with the striking furriers and with the cloakmakers who have been sentenced to savage prison terms and at the same time a protest against the shameful treachery of the Wolls, the McGradys, the Sigmans, the yellow socialist leaders under the influence of the Jewish Daily Forward and their police and gangster pals, all in the service of the union-wrecking bosses.

It is the task of the musical reviewers to deal with the splendid features of the program, which is one given at popular prices, within reach of workers, that is seldom duplicated even at the exclusive prices that can be paid by the bourgeoisie. The proceeds of the concert go to the defense of those workers who are fighting not only their own fight, but who are today bearing the brunt of the attack by the reaction. Their fight is the fight of the all militant labor in the United States.

If they are aided in this struggle, if they are furnished with the ammunition to carry on the fight, the reaction will hesitate to attack the rest of the labor movement. If they do not win it means that every section of the labor movement that dares challenge the right of the bosses to break the union, to beat down the standard of living of the workers and the right of the labor lieutenants of capitalism to sign repulsive agreements and force the workers to observe them will be faced with the same fight to the bitter end.

The thousands who attend the concert tonight, besides enjoying themselves, will also be contributing to the fund that will enable our valiant needle trades comrades to carry on the fight against the enemies of labor.

Mamaroneck Bathing Unsafe.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., July 22.—Announcement that bathing in Mamaroneck is unsafe except at certain hours has been made by Dr. Edward M. Clark, health officer, who said sewage pollution has rendered bathing dangerous except for four hours, twice daily, during high tides.

Various delegates asked for immediate copies of this "splendid resolution," together with the inaugural speeches of Green and Morones in order to be able to "counteract propaganda flooding their countries against the P. A. F. L."

God Save "Leaders."

Green then made a tired harangue, as mentioned above, linking "Reds" and all dissenters with capitalists as enemies of unions. He seemed especially worried by the attacks on leaders. He said he wanted Labor to exercise a growing part in the political life of the various countries, that is, regain rights of citizenship. But he added that he wanted labor to be "responsible." He wanted it to make wage agreements, and observe wage agreements when made, and to liquidate obligations in an honorable way. This banal buncombe he delivered with the air of a lecturer to schoolchildren.

Brow-beaten in Secrecy.

Earlier opposition in the resolutions' committee against Green's policies was overcome behind closed doors, so that Wall in the beginning of his report was able to declare unanimity on all points and thank the Latin delegates for helping present a solid front on the American continent, thus helping the Pan-American Federation of Labor. He admitted that the resolution on Nicaragua had been "slightly modified."

Weak Resolution.

When the resolution was finally presented in the afternoon, it was seen that it contained no real protest and by inference helped to whitewash American imperialism. It petitions Coolidge, "respectfully but energetically" to withdraw the marines from Nicaragua.

A resolution against the dictatorship in Venezuela and one on the Nicaraguan national bank were adopted. No practical trade union proposals were made, nor any against imperialism.

The greetings from Machado of Cuba were read over the protest of one delegate that Machado is committing countless crimes against the Cuban workers and that he wanted to cover these crimes by a mantle of pseudo laborism, and for that purpose had sent an empty cable to the Pan-American Federation conven-

DRAMA

DORSHA, FLORENCE STERN AND VAUDEVILLE FEATURES ON CARNIVAL PROGRAM TOMORROW

THE visitor to Pleasant Bay Park tomorrow where The DAILY WORKER is holding a Carnival and Fair will be surprised and astonished at the diverse program arranged and which will occupy the entire day and most of the evening.

Below is but a sprinkling of the musical, dance, and vaudeville program. Dorsha, the inimitable dancer, who needs no introduction to radicals; Florence Stern, the well known violinist and a big hill of vaudeville will help to make the day a memorable one. Besides this there will be a baseball game, a soccer game, a tug of war match, and a Grand Flower Dance and dancing of course. The complete program follows:

The dance program arranged by Dorsha will include; A Gypsy Dance, The East Indian Nautch and March Slav.

Florence Stern, violinist, accompanied by Julius Koehl will play, "Canzonetta," by Tschaikowsky; "Landler," Mozart; "Beth Hamidrash," Elstein; "Scherzo Tnrantella," Wieniawski.

The vaudeville will include: Jessie Weinstein, soncing; The Workers Ballet in a series of dances; Fred Ellis and William Gropper, cartonnists; Sam Nessin, humerous monologue; James E. Philips and Ruth Agee, in folk songs, a special item from WEAF radio station and Tearny Troup who will render a Highland Fling and Irish Jigs. Pauline Rogers will lead the mass singing.

FLORENCE STERN



The noted violinist will render a group of solos at the Carnival and Fair to be given at Pleasant Bay Park tomorrow.

The park is within easy reach of all boroughs. Take either the Lexington or the Seventh Avenue Brown Park subway to East 177th Street and change for the Unionport car to the end of the line.

AMUSEMENTS

LOW PRICES

ALL SEATS FOR THE LADDER ARE REDUCED FOR THE SUMMER. BEST SEATS $2.20.

THE LADDER

CORT Theatre, 48th St., E. of B'way. No Performances Saturday

Little Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. Mats. THURSDAY, 2.30. GRAND STREET FOLLIES

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN. GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30
The SILVER CORD. John Golden Th., 58 E. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.30

The MATING SEASON. A SOPHISTICATED FARCE. SELWYN West of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.30

COMMENCING TODAY! AMERICAN PREMIERE of the Latest of the Film Version of TOLSTOY'S "POWER OF DARKNESS" Directed by ROBERT WIENE, director of "Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," "Crime and Punishment." Continuous Performances 2-11:30 P. M. 55th St. Cinema, West 55th Street, East of 5th Ave.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

WALL STREET CONTROL OF PAN-AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION EXPOSED IN GAG INCIDENT

(Continued from Page One)

of Venezuela, in which he undertook to air not only the Haitian situation, but also the troubles in Nicaragua. He charged that since the days of Monroe the American government had used its power to obtain a strangle hold on the economic welfare of all Latin America.

Salomon De La Selva declared that the real and sole purpose of the present and past intervention in Nicaragua was to give "New York bankers control of the finances and civil, and political rights, of the Nicaraguan people."

• • •

By MANUEL GOMEZ
(Secretary All-America Anti-Imperialist League.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Servile acceptance of the American Federation of Labor "Monroe Doctrine of Labor" by a unanimous vote, reading of a cabled salutation from President Machado of Cuba, and loud applause for the tirade of Chairman Green, A. F. L. president, against "Communism and every other 'ism' which tries to disrupt the labor movement by criticizing leaders," featured the morning session yesterday of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and indicated complete control by Green and his men over the "paper" delegates, whose way was paid here.

Burlesque First.

Green's speech came at the end of an almost burlesque discussion of a resolution submitted by the A. F. L. delegation on the general principles of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. This was a resolution embodying the "Monroe Doctrine of Labor." It committed the P. A. F. L. to collective bargaining, democracy, and non-interference in affairs of other continents, adding "we will not permit others to dictate to us or impose principles of tactics. We are not wedded to any theory. We are for democracy." The resolution also declared in a general way for political, moral and spiritual freedom.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 16 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 1
LABOR MUST ACT

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

PRESIDENT Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit company will ignore mayor Walker's invitation for a joint conference with the officials of the Amalgamated union representing the employes and the mayor representing the so-called public. Hedley speaks defiantly like a man who knows that he belongs to the ruling class that runs this little burg of ours. The labor leaders do not speak in similarly defiant tones. They are apologetic, the approximately 25,000 workers who run the subways, elevated and surface lines are behind them.

* * *

WHO Hedley is just a citizen of the United States the same as any one of the thousands of employes on his lines, ba is a member of the governing class and when he goes to the police commissioner for uniformed aid against a strike he will receive it. Tho he represents a class that is only a comparatively small minority of the population, his voice weighs heavily in government circles because his class has economic power and political power.

* * *

HUGH FRAYNE and other reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, fresh from a strikebreaking job against the Furriers' Union are posing in the capitalist press as friends of the transit workers. I would hate like the devil to depend on those fakers for assistance. They are the best friends the employers have. While Hedley is energetically making preparations to break the threatened strike those reactionary labor leaders are explaining their case to capitalist politicians and assuring them that they are not radical.

* * *

THE Amalgamated union has now a real opportunity to organize the transit workers in this city. The sentiment for organization among the men is strong. The whole labor movement is in sympathy with them. Last year a group of militants conducted a strike that taxed the strikebreaking ability of the traction barons to the utmost. With the aid of the municipal government and due to the failure of the reactionary labor leaders to support it the strike was broken. If a strike is now called the militants who are under constant fire from the reactionaries will be the backbone of the struggle.

* * *

WILLIAM GREEN and Matthew Woll are having their hands full trying to justify American imperialism in Central and South America at the Pan-American congress in Washington. Those lackeys of the Wall Street, bristle like angry pups whenever the representatives of the oppressed peoples of Latin-America criticise the brutal policy of American imperialism. We said when this congress opened that the function of the Pan-American Federation of Labor was to serve as labor auxiliary to the armies and navies of Wall Street in the Southern half of this hemisphere. So far the developments there, have amply proved this contention.

* * *

GREEN stands up and bellows in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, which is to reserve the lion's share of the virgin wealth of the Latin-American countries for the predatory interests of Wall Street. Woll defends the so-called president of Cuba, the butcher responsible for the murder of hundreds of Cuban trade unionists. Even tho this monster was exposed by the American Federation of Labor as an executioner of labor, his greetings to the congress was accepted by Woll and Green. This puts the icing on the sincerity of those labor leaders.

(Continued on Page Three)

France and Germany Conclude Low Tariff Commercial Agreement

PARIS, July 24.—France and Germany have at last concluded a commercial agreement establishing lower tariff rates between the two countries. It is expected that a large increase in trade will follow the conclusion of the treaty.

Commercially, it is expected that the treaty will increase the exports of French wines and automobiles to Germany and will boost the export of German chemicals and machines to France.

Politically, the treaty indicates a closer alliance between the two countries, for which Briand has worked and which Poincare has balked. It may also put a crimp in the recent overtures by the French for British friendship.

TRACTION HEADS IMPORT STRIKEBREAKERS

FURRIER WORKERS CONTINUE THEIR PICKET STRUGGLE

20,000 Workers Attend Coney Island Concert

The eighth week of the strike of New York fur workers against the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., begins today, with the workers standing firmly with the Joint Board in their determination to force recognition of the union and the officers which they want.

Membership meetings of the four locals, called for this Thursday evening at 8 o'clock will hear reports from Ben Gold and Isadore Shapiro on the peace conference with the A. F. of L. Committee where Gold and Shapiro represented the Joint Board. It is evident from the conversations of workers at Joint Board headquarters, that the action of the A. F. of L. Committee in rejecting the peace terms of the Joint Board is viewed as a further betrayal of the furriers' union. It undoubtedly indicates a de-

(Continued on Page Five)

GREEN EXPOSED BY VENEZUELAN LABOR DELEGATE

U. S. Masses Victims of Imperialism

WASHINGTON, July 24.—William Green's subserviency to American imperialism received a stinging rebuke yesterday after the close of the sessions of the congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in the statement issued by the Venezuelan delegate, Ricardo Martinez. The Pan-American Federation is used by its leaders to forward the interests of American imperialism, just as the Pan-American union is an instrument for Wall Street propaganda. When Green stifled criticism of the government's repacious policy in the Latin-American countries he avoided being assailed effectively as he would otherwise have been. But Martinez issued a statement that accused Green of concealing rather than exposing American imperialism. In reply to a charge that he had insulted the American people in his attack upon the application of the Monroe doctrine in Latin America, Martinez issued the following statement:

American Workers Victims.

"I consider the American masses just as much victims of imperialism as the oppressed peoples all over the world.

"Far from disparaging the American people, I believe that we workers of Latin America have the most intimate interest in common with the workers of the United States, and that it is necessary to establish the closest possible relationship in order to fight shoulder to shoulder against the imperialist oligarchy of Wall Street and Washington that oppresses us.

"Unless the Pan-American Federation of Labor, or any other organization claiming to represent the interests of the workers, makes a determined fight against American imperialism on the whole line it will not justify its existence.

"It is because I believe Mr. Green has helped to conceal rather than expose American imperialism and to avoid a concrete fight on it that I spoke as I did. Every sincere Latin-American worker and every forward-looking worker in the United States will approve my stand."

(Continued on Page Three)

Liberation of Vanzetti And Sacco to Be Demand Of N. Y. Workers Friday

The immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti will be demanded by New York workers at a demonstration to be held this coming Friday, 6 p. m., at Union Square by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee. The demonstration will be held 13 days before the date set for the execution in the state of Massachusetts. Well known speakers of the labor movement will speak.

SACCO VANZETTI WEAKER AS FAST REACHES 7TH DAY

New York Workers to Protest Friday

BOSTON, July 24. — Sacco and Vanzetti are growing weaker on the end of the seventh day of their hunger strike to protest against the methods being used by Governor Fuller in investigating their case.

As the date of their execution comes nearer it becomes clear that the only way that their lives will be saved will be thru the mass protests of the world's workers.

It was announced at the state house that Governor Fuller will soon pay his second visit to the Charleston State Prison to talk with Sacco and Vanzetti.

Friday, the governor visited the two workers, and when he left the prison it was rumored that the attitude taken by the chief executive of the state was not favorable for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

New York Workers Demonstrate Friday

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee is arranging a monster demonstration for Union Square this coming Friday, 2 p. m., where the workers of this city will be given an opportunity to demand immediate, un-

(Continued on Page Two)

T. U. E. L. CALLS FOR WORKERS TO PROTEST OCOTAL

Demand Marines Get Out of Nicaragua

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—The national committee of the Trade Union Educational League has issued the following statement in regard to the killing of Nicaraguans, many of them members of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, by American marines at Ocotal, and other places.

The statement, which is addressed to workers and members of the organized labor movement, is headed, "Demand the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Military Forces from Nicaragua!" and "Demand the Punishment and Removal From Office of the American Officials Responsible for the Nicaraguan Slaughter," and continues:

* * *

Statement of T. U. E. L.

Over three hundred citizens of Nicaragua were murdered in cold blood by the armed forces of American imperialism in Nicaragua. Among the victims of this latest brutal outrage of the United States invaders in Nicaragua are to be found large

(Continued on Page Three)

HANKOW YIELDS TO REACTION WITHOUT FIGHT

Talk While the Generals Stage Coup

MOSCOW, July 25.—Special correspondence in an article in Isvestia describing the Hankow coup de etat reports that this coup was effected gradually and was in the nature of a petty bourgeois democratic change without outward events, the revolutionary order yielded place to militarist order, the situation is still far from representing bourgeois "order."

The definite rupture was preceded by preparation in the press with the Kuomintang leaders criticising Marxism in the styles of student's essays. Ku Meng-Yu, Wang Ching-Wei and Sun-Fo demontrated their theory that Communist tendencies are deceptive by quoting Dostoevsky and Bakunin, they blamed "bad labor-leaders" and swore to their own loyalty to the mass workers' and peasants' movement. This radical prattle and noise masked the reactionary coup, at meetings and demonstrations the demand was put forward for immediate action against Chiang Kai-shek, the traitor to the mass movement.

Troops Occupy City.

Under cover of this shameless masquerading the Generals silently and noiselessly pursued their deed. General Ho-Chen's troops spread thruout the city, occupied the premises of labor organizations. These troops had covered themselves with infamy by suppressing the peasant movement in Changsha. The workers also quietly left the stage without giving in provocation. The trade unions daily becomes more depleted and the active workers disappeared underground.

While a semblance of the revolu-

(Continued on Page Two)

CAPPELLINI HITS AT "REDS" WHEN SACCO DISCUSSED

Will Not Call Meetings; Assails Miners Who Do

SCRANTON, Pa., July 24.—Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District 1 of the United Mine Workers, asserting under the criticisms that have begun to pour in against him for sabotaging the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, seized the district convention platform during discussion of the fate of the two condemned workers in Massachusetts, and launched into a roaring attack on those who called on him for action. He called them all indiscriminately "radicals" and turned aside from Sacco and Vanzetti for a private "Red Hunt."

He said the district federation was doing all it could for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, and that he had no objection to the convention's calling on Governor Fuller to "grant fair and just treatment to both Sacco and Vanzetti."

Proud of Treason.

But then he told in bitter tones of

(Continued on Page Five)

COMPANY BARNS LIKE ARMED BARRACKS AS STRIKE LOOMS TOMORROW MIDNIGHT; STREET CAR MEN TO FOLLOW SUBWAY WORKERS IN GENERAL TIE-UP

Armed Thugs Guard Scabs At Company Barns And Terminals; Ready For War

Eight Thousand Cops Held Ready by Warren To Smash Huge Traction Walk-out

The traction kings are expecting a strike and they are preparing to meet it.

Hundreds of strikebreakers have been imported from all parts of the country and are being herded into the barns of the Interborough Rapid Transit at 145th street and Lenox avenue while at the doors of the barns and at the terminal parade armed company thugs.

If the men on the Interborough walk out tomorrow at midnight—and according to all indications they will—they will be joined by their fellow-workers on the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, the Third Avenue Railway and the Brooklyn Transit Company.

The walkout of traction workers on subways, surface car lines and elevated lines in their fight for the recognition of their right to organize and for a decent living wage will bring about the most complete tie-up that New York City has ever seen.

Referring to the strike, James H. Coleman, general organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes, said, "It will be a complete tie-up, motormen, guards, power house men, ticket agents and even porters, and on every line—subway, elevated and surface."

"There may be a strike call at any moment if company officials discharge workers for attending a union meeting," he declared. "We are organized. The men want it. But out of courtesy to the mayor, who is trying earnestly to make a settlement, there will be no answer before Tuesday night. Hedley's attitude, however, warrants action right now."

The dismissal of an employe for attending a union meeting, however, would warrant immediate action, union officials declared.

Between 6,000 and 8,000 policemen will probably be martialled in Manhattan alone to aid the company thugs and strikebreakers in their war on the traction workers if a strike is declared, it has been stated.

The spirit with which the men are welcoming the organization drive is indicated by the fact that more than three hundred workers filed applications for membership in the union. The rapidity with which the men are joining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Workers belies Hedley's statement that most of the men favor the company brotherhood. More than seventy-five per cent of the subway, elevated and surface lines employes will answer the strike call when it comes, according to J. H. Coleman.

Hylans' Statement.

Denouncing the attempt of the company officials to stampede the organization drive, John F. Hylan, former mayor, said, "The company union is an offspring born under unnatural conditions. The president of the brotherhood is hand-picked by Hedley.

"Such a union," he said, "is conceived in iniquity and means a life-and-death struggle against honest unionism not alone in New York City but thruout the nation."

The attitude of the company officials is indicated by the reply of James L. Quackenbush, general manager of the I. R. T., to a statement on the importation of scabs and armed thugs. Asked if there were any scabs in the I. R. T. yards he said, "I wouldn't be surprised if there were."

"Given adequate police protection," he said, "this company will continue service on subway and elevated lines.

Long Preparation.

The company has long been preparing for the strike which seems inevitable. Scabs are being rushed into the city by transit officials. Hard-boiled thugs who parade outside of the company barns with guns in their pockets indicate that company officials will not yield without a struggle.

Unless a strike call is not forced sooner by the attitude of the transit barons the strike call will be voted at a meeting of workers at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, tomorrow.

* * *

Militant traction workers when interviewed said they are determined that Frank Hedley's mass picketing move on Friday will not deter strike action at the next meeting. Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, arch-denouncer of mass picketing, was most effectively gun-pocketed last Friday night at the Brooklyn meeting when the I. R. T. and B. M. T. surrounded the hall with hundreds of spotters, "finks" and prevented the several thousand workers who came to attend the meeting, from entering.

Workers Expect Strike.

In spite of the fact that all appearances to the meeting hall were blocked by groups of company spotters, and in spite of the fact that thousands of traction workers were fearful of running the gauntlet and thus risking discharge, the fact remains that the majority of rank and file subway workers will respond to a strike call when it is made. There is every indication that such a call will be issued on Tuesday night.

When the strike is called it is to be hoped that the strike leaders will benefit by the mass picketing lesson which Frank Hedley taught them on Friday. It requires a strong nerve to face a mass of pickets.

Hedley Won't Confer.

On Saturday the strike leaders conferred with Mayor Walker at his request. Although on Friday Walker said that if the traction presidents failed to show up in reply to his invitation "he would consider it an act of great discourtesy," they failed to do so.

The City Hall conference was fruitful of nothing at all and the confab postponed until Tuesday. This was to be expected in view of the fact that Walker would not dare to make any definite move without the axplicit sanction of Tammany Hall—hence the delay.

That the traction workers are anxious to lock horns with the subway corporations was evidenced on Friday when Edward Lavin, the leader of last year's traction strike was wildly cheered when he was called upon to speak. He urged the men to or-

(Continued on Page Five)

6,000 Workers Attend Daily Worker Carnival At Pleasant Bay Park

Over 6,000 workers attended the Daily Worker Carnival and Fair at Pleasant Bay Park yesterday. Among the many features were baseball games, the Freiheit Singing Society and many carnival features.

The workers started pouring into the fair grounds early in the morning and at 12 p. m. some of them were still in the vicinity.

BRITISH TORY PRESS ASSAILS U. S. AT GENEVA

Churchill Gets a Chill Over Crisis

LONDON, July 24.—The British tory press is completely mobilized in defense of the course of the delegates to the tri-partite naval conference that reached a deadlock at Geneva after just forty-five minutes in session on the first day. The game is to try to save the faces of the tory gang by throwing the blame for the failure of the farce upon the United States.

It is recognized in London that the aftermath will be either a cheap, easily perforated compromise that even a child can detect, or an outbreak of recrimination between the United States and Britain. Hugh Gibson, the chief of the American delegation, has already severely publicly criticized the British chief, Bridgeman, and both groups are still berating each other privately in preparation for the open break; which will be the signal for the loosening of the campaign of propaganda between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, who are fighting each other for domination of the rest of the world.

Churchill Gets a Chill.

With the Hon. W. C. Bridgeman and his associates here, it was thought that the foreign secretary, Winston Churchill, would avail himself of the opportunity to address the house of commons tomorrow, but indications today are that he will not appear. The excuse is that he is ill, having suffered from a severe chill after the arrival of the Geneva delegates.

Tunney to Fight Dempsey in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24. — George L. "Tex" Rickard is expected here this week. He will go into a series of conferences immediately following his arrival. All of the minor details of the proposed heavyweight championship bout, involving Gene Tunney, the world's title-holder, and Jack Dempsey, the old champion, will be disposed of during these conferences.

STOP THE WAR ON SOVIET RUSSIA

All militant workers will protest against the attack on Soviet Russia by coming to the LARGE MASS-MEETING on WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 7 P. M., at BRYANT HALL, 6th Ave. and 42nd St. The main speakers will be Moissaye J. Olgin, J. Louis Engdahl and Joseph Freeman, the last two of whom have just returned from the Soviet Union. The subject will be "The Attack on Soviet Russia." All workers are invited and are urged to bring their friends.

If You Are Opposed to a New World War / If You Are for the Defense of the Soviet Union — You Must Defend The Daily Worker

Daily and hourly, the capitalists of the world are preparing for the new World War. All the forces of industry are being mobilized for the coming conflict. Every occasion is being utilized to stimulate preparedness propaganda. Huge armaments are the order of the day, with new and more terrible instruments of destruction constantly being devised.

Against whom is the new World War being prepared? Against whom are the engines of destruction being devised? They are being prepared now for the new conflict, not against a rival capitalist nation, but rather against the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution, against the advance guard of the world proletariat.

As part of the preparation for the coming World Class War, the capitalists of the United States are seeking to crush the trade unions and destroy the only voice of opposition, The DAILY WORKER.

They must not succeed in their attempt to silence our daily organ. The charge of the Federal Grand Jury must be met by our comrades, everywhere with a rallying cry in defense of The DAILY WORKER. The GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND CERTIFICATES must be circulated widely in every workers' organization and wherever workers congregate. The vanguard of the working class, the Communists and the left wing must win support for the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND and thus rally ever wider masses in the fight against the approaching war danger.

RUSSIAN PARTY OPPOSITION IS "RUN AGROUND"

Bankrupt Politically and Organizationally

MOSCOW, July 24. — An article in Pravda headed "Opposition Run Aground" referring to prospects of further development of the party writes: The party is strong and united and there can be no question of a split. The party will remain as it is today. Only the stranded opposition prattlers whom the party will always be able to put in their right places can "threaten" party prospects, with a "split."

The party as a whole is taking as its starting point Lenin's theory of the possibility of building socialism in our country. It is overcoming contradictions between the working class and peasants. It is convinced of the full possibility of preserving "united and one" party. It repudiates "two parties" theory which eventually is useful only to enemies of the proletarian dictatorship.

Opposition Hits "Sand Bank."

However, if "irreconcilable" supporters of "second party" will carry on an anti-party struggle they will meet proper Bolshevist repulses worthy of the party of the proletarian dictatorship which is leading first socialist state thru the most difficult zig-zags and passes in the world's history. The opposition within our party has actually struck a sand bank ideologically and organizationally. Ideologically because all thru the opposition there is a clear indication of a severance with Leninism which our party will never barter for Trotzkyism or any thing else. Organizationally because apart from limited circle of avowed oppositionists, apart from microscopical "Cadre of Cadres" nobody stand behind opposition in the party. This unenviable situation must be thought out by opposition and conclusions must be drawn from it a theory which leads to a sand bank must be repudiated. There must be no more sailing with this unreliable compass. While it has not yet to social democratic "pole."

TACOMA, Wash., July 24. — A meeting of 150 persons at Roslyn, Washington, passed a resolution demanding the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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SACCO-VANZETTI MASS MEETING IN UNION PARK, CHICAGO; JULY 30; PROMINENT SPEAKERS

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—A monster outdoor mass meeting is arranged to take place here on the afternoon of July 30 at 3 p. m. in Union Park, at Ogden Ave. and Washington St. to protest the intended murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the electric chair. Among the speakers invited are Clarence Darrow, John Fitzpatrick, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor; John H. Walker, of the Illinois Federation of Labor; Dr. John Lapp, Rev. Norman Blair, and James Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense. The meeting is under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Confshops of Chicago.

Sacco and Vanzetti Weaker; Fast 7 Days

(Continued from Page One)

conditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

As the July 7th demonstration at the same location was broken up as a result of the combined efforts of socialist party leaders and the police department, this Friday's gathering is of utmost importance. Leading members of the workingclass movement of this city will speak.

• • •

Paris Meeting.

PARIS, July 24.—More than 10,000 workers gathered at a Sacco-Vanzetti damonstration held here at the Cirque da Paris where the freedom of the two Italian workers was demanded.

Following the meeting the workers marched to Sante Prison where Marcel Cachin and J. Doriot, leaders of the Communist Porty of France are being held.

Police Smash Meeting.

Shouts of "Down with the government" and "Libertd Cachin, Libertd Doriot," were the slogans of the workers. The police were called upon, who broke up the demonstration injuring many workers.

• • •

Arrest Argentinian Workers.

BUENOS AIRES, July 24. — The Sacco-Vanzetti case in America is being used as an excuse by the authorities here to raid and arrest radicals who they have been watching closely for a long time.

A bomb, which it is believed was planted by government agents was found unexploded in front of the Ford automobile agency. Immediately the police got into action and took many radical workers into custody. Guards have also been placed around the United States embassy and the American consulate.

Germany's Postal Rates Go Up; Dawes Payment Is Due; Money Needed

BERLIN, July 24.—On August 1 German postal rates will become the highest in Europe. The latest result of the Dawes plan pressure for more government revenue is bringing much opposition, but there seems no way to avoid it, if reparation payments and government expenses are both to continue. The Federal Council refused to sanction the increase, whereupon the Executive Council went ahead and ordered it anyway. A sop to republican sentiment is contained in the decision to put Ebert's face on one of the stamps. Letters will cost 4 cents, postcards 2 cents, and papar rates go up. Telegraph rates increase sixty per cent. It is expected to clear $250,000,000 a year this way.

Allowed Whipping



Mayor C. A. McIntyre of San Toy, O., above, gave Ray Wiggins the choice of prison or a flogging.

Needle Trade Defense

Pearl Halpern mode a collection at a party in the home of Brother Kisshach and realized $26 which was forwarded to the Defense Committee.

• • •

Tailors Call Meeting.

A big mass meeting of all tailors has been called by the Tailors Defanse Committee for the Cloakmakers and Furriars on Thursday, July 26th, 8 p. m. in ths Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, New York City.

Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, J. Boriskowitz and S. Zimmerman will speak on the latest developments in the Cloakmakers and Furriers struggles. No tailor can afford to abstain from this meeting.

• • •

Workers Clubs Mass Meeting.

At meeting of tha Action Committee of the Workers Club, it was decided to call a mass meeting of all club members of New York and Brooklyn. At this meeting the question of the present situation in the Needle Trades will be taken up and plans formulated how to furthor help in the struggle. The meeting will be held in the headquarters of the Down Town Workers Club, 25 Second Street, New York City, on Friday July 29th.

• • •

Electricians and Painters Wanted!

There is important work for electricians and painters in connection with the Crnev Island Concert and those e mrades who can spare a few hours during the day are asked to come into the Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ROMANY MARIE PLAYS ROLE OF WEEPING QUEEN

Everything Rotten as Usual in Roumania

BUCHAREST, July 24. — Marie, queen of Roumania, chief figure in a series of debauches with soldiers at tha front that would quake a bootchakootchie dance green with envy, and who shared with the Britiance and Prince Stirbey, her partner in depraved excesses, responsibility for the frightful terror against the Bessarabian peasants and the workers of Roumania, is now playing a new role. Her latest publicity stunt is to do the garb of a "broken-hearted" queen, whose sole interest in life is the welfare of her country.

Pulls Publicity Stunt.

Calling in the sychophants of the press, who make their living crawling before the mush of European royalty and despotism, this old debauchee, declared amidst artificial tears inspired, like movie actresses, with a plentiful supply of glycerine, that she had never sought nor would seek to become regent of Roumania. In spita of her professions she is the nominal figure-head, as tha Britishers operating things behind the scenes.

The regency that was created to operate until the five-year-old "King Michael" is of age, comprises Queen Marie, and two very old and political imbecile men, Miron Christa, patriarch of the Greek orthodox church in Roumania and Chief Justice Buzdugan, both of them elevated to their present eminences by Jan Bratiano, and through whom he will dominate the situation until kicked out of power either by a palace rebellion led by former Premier Averscu that has as its object placing Cecil on the throne as his puppet or ousted by a workers' and peasants' revolution.

Everything here is as rotten as usual and while the old king lays dead the debauchery proceeds as usual and the masses suffer as they have long suffered in chains and silence.

• • •

PARIS, July 24.—Apparently the former crown prince of Rumania, Carol, has a large following among the Rumanian colony here. As he was leaving church this morning where a memorial was held for his father, he was enthusiastically greeted by many of his countrymen.

Prince Cantacuzeno, Rumanian minister to France who accompanied Carol, was a silent observer of the incident which may have a far-reaching effect on the future of his country. On returning to his Neuilly Villa, Carol received a delegation of Rumanian political leaders said to be sympathetic with his ambitions of those who would restore his royal prerogatives. Carol said that no plan would be formulated until after the period of mourning, even in the event he decides to emerge from the retirement which began with his renunciation of his rights to succession eighteen months ago.

Elaine Lupescu, Carol's beautiful red-haired companion, kept in the background today, although when Ferdinand's death was announced first, she immediately started agitation to have the self-exiled prince recognized as the rightful king.

Hankow Yields Supinely To Reactionaries

(Continued from Page One)

tionary center still remained its contents entirely disappeared.

Pawns Of Generals.

The Kuomintang leaders hesitated to the end and feared a rupture but they were playthings in the hands of the generals. On the question of the expulsion of Communists the Kouming tang leaders were split, definite decisions were put off the practically they were already carried out in action. The Communist withdrawal from the government put an end to a state of painful uncertainty. The revolution severed the semi-decayed past in order to follow new ways in the heavy struggle against counter-revolution.

• • •

Hunger Strikers Released.

SHANGHAI, July 24.—The Soviet citizens arrested on board the Ilenli have been released on Chiang Kai-shek's orders. The arrested citizens of the Soviet Union declared they were badly treated during the entire time of their imprisonment and were held in chains, therefore they declared a hunger strike which lasted for four days until their release. The Soviet Consul General lodged an emphatic protest declaring reports by the military authorities that the prisonars were well treated was absolutely false.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

The COMMUNIST
10 cents a copy—$4.00 a year

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Malaria Experts Study U. S. Southern Swamps



Professor N. H. Swellengrebel, top photo, and Colonel S. P. James, below, European experts in the study of malaria problems.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

H. Tarvionen, collected) Conneaut, Ohio	$2.75
V. Neison, International Falls, Minn.	1.50
Ira Liebanase, Fort Benton, Montana	10.00
N. Osadczuk, (collected) Hamtramck, Mich.	4.00
O. Zimmerman, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.25
James Sefako, (collected) Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.55
Gary Workers Cooperative, Gary, Indiana	80.00
M. B. Notman, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
J. W. Crowe, Oakland, Calif.	5.00
J. B. W., Los Angeles, Calif.	7.50
Peter Thomas, Chicago, Ill.	8.00
S. Vernon Nucleus, Mt. Vernon, Washington	5.50
Wm. Mollard, Turtleford, Sask	2.00
C. W. Ames, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
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S. N. No. 3, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
John Anert, Ukiah, Calif.	5.00
Herbert Mansolf, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Wm. Brown, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Joseph Jaglowski, Rutledge, Minn.	5.00
A Comrade, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Dr. Wm. Meyerson, (collected) Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
John Scheidt, Roanoke, Va.	1.50
East Side Volet System, Providence, R. I.	3.00
Andrew Tarzek, (collected) Bridgeport, Conn.	7.00
Section 4, Max Hagen, New York City	30.00
S. S. GA-P N. No. 1, New York	1.00
P. Rokos, (collected) Waterbury, Conn.	6.85
James Reehnagel, New York City	2.00
I. Barsky, Conneaut, Ohio	2.50
S. H. Babcock, Connaut, Ohio	2.50
D. Haan, Chicago, Ill.	1.50
M. L. Vawter, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
John Landers, Youngstown, Ohio	14.75
H. J. Mullen, New York City, Guard D. W.	5.00
Louis Levi, St. Paul, Minn.	9.00
L. R. Suto, Johnstown, Pa., Guard D. W.	1.00
Armenian Fraction, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	25.00
A. friend, Hoboken, N. J.	2.00
Leo P. Lemley, Philadelphia, Pa.	21.97
V. Blumenthal, Los Angeles, Calif.	7.50
Night Workers International Br. No. 1, New York City	5.75
SS 1A F. D. 6	10.00
SS 1B F3	5.25
SS 1B F3	6.00
SS 1B F4	7.50
SS 1D F1	1.00
SS 2A FD1	1.00
SS 2A FD2	2.75
SS 2A FD5	2.00
SS 2A FD6	6.50
SS 2E FD1	7.00
SS 2F FD1	3.60
SS 3B	7.00
SS 3C SN2	2.50
SS 3C SN4	2.00
SS 3C FD1	5.00
SS 3D FD1	13.00
SS 3D FD2	2.00
SS 3D FD3	5.00
SS 3E FD3	15.50
SS Int. Br. No. 4	9.85
SS Int. Br. No. 5	37.60
SS Int. Br. No. 6	30.00
SS Int. Br. No. 6	25.77
SS 6A F1	3.25
SS 6A F2	4.00
Mogulof, San Francisco	3.75
John C. Musa	5.00
Women's Council Bronx	1.85
Harry Leff	5.00
Mary Clarkan	2.50
G. Maynard	2.00
Girls of Camp Unity	6.00
Cloakmakers Council	1.50
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W. P. Union City, N. J.	5.00
Klimas	5.50
J. T. Muso	2.00
A. T. Lind	2.00
Ed. Sein	2.25
J. Hohn	1.00

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Mexican General in Presidential Race Is for Capitalism

MEXICO CITY, July 24. — The camp of reaction in Mexico is split by the appearance of General Francisco Serrano, as another "anti-reelectionist" candidate against General Obregon, but also rival to the reactionary General Arnulfo Gomez, already in the field.

General Serrano, under a cloak of "liberal" arguments, promises in his proclamation of his candidacy, issued today, he will turn over the oil rights to the United States because, "nationalization of the sub-soil, as stated in the constitution, should not apply to those rights held by foreigners before the constitution was adopted.

A Black-Shirt Liberal.

Now that the liberal bourgeois and right wing labor movement have the power of government in their hands, Serrano, representative of the old faudal and priestly forces, is in favor of "free press", and announces that separation of state and church should go so far that the state has only police powers in the state-owned church buildings. Since his own party has tried armed counter-revolution and has had numerous members axfled for that offense, Serrano is in favor of recalling all political exiles. Serrano's subservience to foreign capital is stated almost without subterfuge:

Strong For Capital.

"My attitude toward Mexican and foreign capital," he says, "will be one of sincere protection and cordial welcome.

"To believe that with our own resources we can reconstruct the damages of past revolutions is plain lunacy, as without the power of capital we condemn our country to depopulation, misery, ignorance, continual revolutions and crime, waving the hated banner of false nationalism.

"Nature made us neighbors, with what is now the greatest country in the world, the United States. What has been called the fatality of geography should not be turned to our injury, but should be utilized for ties of friendship and strengthened bonds of frank and sincere amity."

Textile Paper Boasts Hundred Percent More Exploiting In Decade

"Wages are too high in any individual textile mill," says the American Wool & Cotton Reporter, employer trade paper, "unless that mill—on the basis of full time—is today operating its equipment with a little more than 50 per cent the same number of operatives that it had on the payroll ten years ago."

The editor goes on to tell of worsted mills that run 12 looms to a weaver instead of 3 as formerly, and cotton mills running 66 looms instead of 18.

What he does not tell is how this speeding has developed an unemployment situation that hangs like a black cloud over the textile workers.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?



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By LENIN

THIS book, a classic of Communist literature, was written, (as Lenin explains in his introduction), to help the reader to understand the fundamental economic question, without the study of which modern war and politics are unintelligible.

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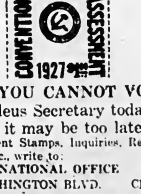
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International Co-Operative Day in the Soviet Union

By SHELBY REEVE.

ON International Cooperative Day I happened to be in a military camp about 35 miles from Moscow. Here as well as in all parts of the Soviet Union, judging from the reports in the newspapers, this holiday was celebrated with the greatest of enthusiasm.

And not only with enthusiasm, but with their famous talent for putting theory to practice, the Soviet Russians make use of this day to increase the strength and membership of the cooperatives. Our meeting wound up with the organization of a camp cooperative. Two Red soldiers (this was a rather small camp) were elected to take charge. This committee will get in touch with the main Red Soldiers' Cooperative already existing in the vicinity and it is expected that within a few days the Red soldiers in this camp will be spending their pin money in their own cooperative "Lavka." (booth).

* * *

THIS, the main speaker at our meeting said, was the fifth celebration of International Cooperative Day in the Soviet Russia, and an opportune time for examining the progress of the cooperative movement in the Soviet Union and of that in the capitalist countries.

In Russia before the war, the membership of the cooperative for the year 1915 totalled two million and had a turnover of half a million gold roubles. In 1927 the membership of the consumers' cooperatives in the Soviet Union, which covers less territory than did old Russia, totals approximately 20 million members which together with their families number 100 million individuals. In the Moscow Gubernia (province) alone the turnover of the cooperative for the fiscal year 1925-26 was 760,200,000 roubles and five million four thousand roubles has so far been turned over in the fiscal half year of 1927-28.

Eloquent proof of Comrade Lenin's viewpoint that only under the dictatorship of the proletariat can the cooperatives really develop free and unhindered in the interests of all the toilers can be found in the fact that the increase in the cooperative turnover of the Soviet Union between the years 1923-25 was 344 per cent, while the increase of cooperative turnover in the capitalist countries ranged from 10 to 15 per cent.

* * *

IN pointing out the dangers of a policy of neutrality on the part of the workers', peasants' or workers' and peasants' cooperatives, he brought the actions of the leaders of the English cooperatives at the time of the English coal strike as an example of "neutrality" which served only to strengthen the capitalist class by taking a neutral position towards the strikers instead of aiding them materially in their struggle, as the cooperatives were so well fitted to do if they cared. Contrary to this position, he said the cooperatives have as their supreme task the feeding and clothing of all workers, peasants and soldiers in the Soviet Union should the preparation of the imperialist powers for a war against the Soviet Union materialize.

The peasants' cooperatives, to which the real growth and success of the cooperative movement can best be judged, because of the peasant's natural disinclination to social forms of organization show a tremendous growth in the last four years. From a membership of 2,297,000 in 1923 the village cooperatives have grown to the enormous number of 7,260,000 in 1927. If we take the average family to consist of four individuals, then the village cooperatives embrace over 29 millions persons. The consumption statistics of these peasant cooperatives, for 1926, over 27 million roubles, show an increase of more than eleven million roubles over the consumption of 1923 which was 16,105,000 roubles.

* * *

THE village cooperatives hits straight and hits hard at the Kulak. Not only has he no place or power in the cooperatives but he and his brother the Napman are daily losing more and more of the little trade they are now permitted to do, as they cannot compete with the nationwide cooperatives. For instance the prices of all products of which there are a sufficient quantity to supply the demand, and these are generally natural products, are eleven per cent lower in the cooperative stores than in the private booths and stores. Industrial products on the other hand, the quantity of which is generally behind that of the demand because of the continuous growth of wages and income of the workers and peasants, are sold to the consumer by the cooperative enterprises at a price 30 per cent lower than that of the private storekeeper in the village.

In addition to this the members of cooperatives receive a yearly premium on their purchases from their respective branches as well as a proportionate percent of the profits. But since neither the profits nor the premium are paid out until a definite percentage of the profits is alloted to a fund for aid to the poor peasants in the village, as well as for clubs and other cultural work, the cooperative becomes the very heart of the social life of the village.

* * *

OF late a campaign for lower prices has been started and a great number of cooperatives have already achieved a decrease of 10 per cent in their prices. As in all other campaigns carried on in the Soviet Union, it is the rank and file worker which is drawn into activity to insure its success. Revision commissions composed of members of the cooperatives are elected at cooperative membership meeting to survey the apparatus of the administration, the methods of buying and distribution, etc. These report to the membership and bring concrete suggestions for lowering the cost of production and distribution and thus the prices.

Thus while the workers and peasants cooperatives in capitalist countries must aid the workers and all toilers in their struggle against their imperialist exploiters, if they are to fulfil their real task, the cooperatives in the Soviet Union have as their task to draw in the millions of workers and peasants of the union into active participation in the building of Socialism in the First Workers' Republic.

* * *

MOSCOW, July 2. (By Mail.) — In reference to the International Day of the co-operation the centres of co-operative systems have summed up the results of their work during the ten years of the existence of Soviet power.

During these ten years the general turnover of the consumers' co-operation has grown from 500 million to 7,000 million roubles yearly, while the number of shareholders increased five times, actually reaching 12.5 millions.

Seven Million Homes.

Agricultural co-operation counts 60,000 co-operative societies uniting 7 million peasant homes, which is almost one third of all the peasant population of the union. Two thirds of the co-operated rural population are united in mass agricultural societies. Out of the 27 thousand odd tractors operating in the USSR 30 per cent belongs to the agricultural co-operation.

The home industrial co-operation, which is the youngest branch of Soviet co-operation, actually unites 20 per cent of all the handicraft workers, or about 600,000 persons. The general turnover of the industrial co-operation is 650 million roubles, while the yearly production amounts to 2,600 million roubles.

War Protection.

In pointing out the development of the Soviet co-operative movement, PRAVDA writes: "Should the USSR be directly faced by the danger of war the co-operative movement will be in a position to assure the regular circulation of goods within the country and help the Red Army on the front. In the contingency of war it will not by any means be necessary that the USSR revert to primitive methods of distribution which prevailed in the period of war communism. While fighting the enemy and, if necessary curtailing superfluous outlay, the USSR will carry on, on modern lines, the development of socialistic forms of economy. Thereby the co-operative movement will render invaluable service to the country."

War Plans Continue In Eastern States

The largest peace time reserve training camp is now taking place in New York State. Full preparations are under way for the next war.

Yesterday 369 men left their homes to join 250 reserve officers already in the field. Practical field training for more than 1,750 citizen officers during July, August and September is planned. Not only will every army post within the second corps area which includes New York state, New Jersey and Delaware, be utilized for this purpose, but large army training centers in other corps areas will accept contingents of local officers.

In addition to the 1,750 reserve officers, hundreds of volunteer officers will be trained in special, semi-official contonments called "contact camps."

Under the war department policy the reserve officers will remain in camp for 14 days, other groups replacing them at the end of that time.

Monster Picnic In Jersey.

The United Clubs of New Jersey State arranged a monster picnic and carnival Sunday July 24th, 12 noon, which will take place in Linwood Grove Lake, between Matuchon and New Brunswick.

The Singing Society of Elizabeth, Maddalin Orchestra of Plainfield, a Band music and other entertainments have been arranged for this carnival. Admission is only 35 cents. The entire proceeds will go toward the Defense. Sam Liptzin will be present. All workers in New Jersey State are urged to attend this affair.

Attractive Offers for New Readers of the Daily Worker

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PREMIER, NOT BOY KING, RULES IN ROUMANIA



Since the ending of the colorful and turbulent career of King Ferdinand of Roumania by death, it has become evident that the real ruling power of the land is not, of course, the five-year-old grandson of the King who succeeded to the throne as King Michael I, or any other member of the royal family, but Premier Ion Bratiano. Above are pictures of the chief actors in this unusual royal drama, which the world has been observing with intense interest. At the very top, the artist has sketched high spots of Ferdinand's reign. He was the lone Hohenzollern to stand with the Allies in the World War. In the center is Michael, boy king, whose mother is Princess Helen, eldest daughter of the late King Constantine of Greece. To his left, the last portrait of the late King Ferdinand before his last lingering fatal illness. To the right is Premier Bratiano. Below, left to right, are: Queen Marie, whom Americans know first-hand; Prince Carol, father of Michael, who renounced the throne to go his own way in Paris; Princess Ileana, and Prince Nicholas, aunt and uncle of the new monarch, the prince also being one of the three regents named to protect the interests of the throne.

Trade Union Education League Protests Murder

(Continued from Page One)

numbers of workers, members of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, peasants and others who refuse to surrender their freedom and national independence, who insist upon resisting the regime of slavery foisted upon Nicaragua by the big capitalist of the United States.

Challenge to American Workers.

The lives of these three hundred Nicaraguan toilers and trade unionists, sacrificed by American capitalists to increase their profits, constitute a challenge to the solidarity, honesty and integrity of every workingman and working woman in the United States. The blood of the Nicaraguan patriots and fighters for their national independence and freedom is crying out to the American workers and their labor movement for the most determined struggle against the American invasion of Nicaragua, against the brutal regime of American imperialism.

The Trade Union Educational League, speaking for the left wing and militant workers in the American labor movement, calls upon you to raise your voice in the most energetic condemnation of the killers and murderers of the Nicaraguan toilers and trade unionists. Every trade union in the country must adopt resolutions of protest against the invasion of Nicargua demanding the immediate withdrawal of all American armed forces and the punishment of the United States officials guilty for the slaughter.

Support Nicaragua Labor.

The demand of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor must be supported by the entire organized labor movement in the United States. Delegate De la Selva declared before the congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor now held in Washington, D. C., that the laboring people of Nicaragua will not submit to imperialism, that they will rather die fighting the American marines than become slaves in their own country.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor, must condemn in no unretain terms American Imperialism in Nicaragua. It must give it fullest support to the demands of Niaraguan Federation of Labor that the American imperialists withdraw from and keep their hands off Nicaragua. The half-hearted, insincere and evasive efforts of William Green on behalf of the Nicaraguan toilers must be substituted by energetic and honest struggle of the organized labor movement against American imperialism and its bloody agents in Nicaragua.

Pass resolutions of protest and condemnation of the killing of Nicaraguan toilers and trade unionists by the armed forces of American imperialism.

Stand by and support the demands of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor.

Demand the punishment and removal from office of the American officials guilty in the Nicaragua slaughter.

Demand the immediate withdrawal of all American military forces from Nicaragua.

—The National Committee of Trade Union Educational League.—W. Z. Foster, Secretary.

MORE NICARAGUANS IN SIGHT

Three hundred workers of Nicaragua have been shot down in cold blood by American aviators. This ruthless murder has created a profound stir in the ranks of the labor movement of the United States and Latin America. But the killing of several hundred natives at Ocotal, is not the last blood to flow in the rapacious march of American imperialism through Latin America.

Max Winkler, famous statistician, of Bertron, Griscom & Co., Inc. raises a beckoning finger to American bankers, and points to greater and more glowing profits, which can be extorted from the sweat and toil of the South American workers. He points to the fact that our investments in these countries have grown from about $100,000,000 before the war to $1,372,300,000 today, and that our commerce during that period has grown correspondingly from $328,000,000 to over $1,000,000,000 annually.

Mr. Winkler paints an inviting picture for the American imperialists showing that as far as natural resources are concerned, Argentina has a per capita wealth of $1,442, Uruguay is second with $1,067, followed by Chile with $832, Brazil with $550, Peru with $303, Bolivia with $305 and Colombia with $300.

Mr. Winkler is of the opinion that loans floated in these countries for revenue producing purposes should be welcomed by American bankers and investors because they are bound to result in materially furthering our foreign trade.

The future history of these countries will be white with an ever-increasing record of American imperialist ruthlessness and cruelty, in its chase for profit. No less than 32 military "interventions" is the record to date, covering Cuba, Panama, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Haiti, Mexico, Honduras, Costarica, and Colombia. More will follow as the American bankers eagerly seize upon Mr. Winkler's cue, until the workers of North and South American eventually join hands in a revolt against their common enemy.

THE WAR AT GENEVA

Another "war to end war" is being fought at Geneva, Switzerland, and it threatens to be just as successful of its objective as was the war of 1914-18,—and not more successful.

The fight at Geneva seams to be between two former allies—Great Britain and tha United States. They are fighting to see who shall have the bigger navy,—as a necessary peace precaution. Britain wants 600,000 tons of sea-fighting machinery cruiser class. Ambassador Gibson and the other American delegates object. Whereupon Viscount Cecil, a Britisher, loses his temper and hurls a verbal broadside at the Americans in the words "perfect nonsense." And, of course, if Americans are to be accused of nonsense, they object to being accused of perfect nonsense, —and Lord Cecil is asked by the American Ambassador to retract his charge,—or the "war to end war" will itself be ended.

The joke is: When this conference was called, everybody thought it was going to be a fight for advantage between Americans and Japanese, between white and colored. But, bless your soul, the fight has come between English and American, the two biggest "white" powers on the earth. They cannot agree,—exactly —for both want the same thing—naval advantage. The Japanese must be vastly amused.

Our papers say that the action of the British is not very "tousinly" toward the Americans. The papers are wrong: the British action is more than cousinly, it is brotherly; for that is what brothers do—fall out and fuss over the inheritance. The more there is to fuss about, the bigger the fus.

A suggestion to Geneva: perhaps it would be much simpler and easier to decide that nobody should have any navies at all than it is to decide who shall have the largest navy.

If the Admiralty lords and ambassadors do not hold their "tempers," somebody will need to step in and put an end to this "war to end war."

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

TWO British princes and one prime minister are on their way to the dominion of Canada, to help keep the natives of our northern neighbor contentedly holding to Mother England's apron strings. The empire is going thru a far reaching crisis now, and needs the hearty co-operation of all her far flung colonies. Not only is she preparing for war with the Soviet Union but her bagmen and those of Wall Street are growling at each other. There is always something more than the craving for a hike behind the visits of British royalty.

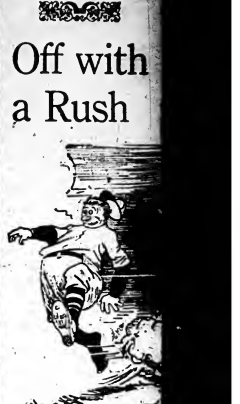
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MANUFACTURERS of airplane motors were not crazy for nothing over the trans-oceanic flights of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Byrd and others. The Wright Whirlwind motor company has just pocketed a nice fuicy government contract that speaks to the tune of $1,500,000. Those who held that those flights served to bring the peoples of the world closer together were correct in a sense. They will come together all right if the capitalists have their own way and instead of saying it with flowers, they will say it with bombs.

* * *

SPORTING fans are still discussing the ways and what nots of the great Dempsey-Sharkey battle. It seems to us that outside of those who bet on the marine the discussion is conducted with a gantlemanly regard for etiquette. Those sporting writers who work up so much indignation over rival pugs are in the business for what they can get out of it and unless they get the fans excited the gate receipts will not be enough to go around among managers, trainers and sports writers.

Off with a Rush



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The Expulsions in the Shoe Workers' Union

It is not necessary to be an official of an American Federation of Labor organization in order to play the role of a labor agent of the capitalist class. That role is being done in the approved manner by Daniel J. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, an "independent" union, which has its main offices in Boston. Of course the orders are carried out by Fitzgerald's man Friday, John D. Nolan of Rochester, who has for the past two years been president of that organization. Fitzgerald is the real boss of the general council, a political machine within the union that has but one object in life—to maintain itself at the head of the union and to obtain just sufficient members to enable them to get salaries.

The shoe workers of Greater New York have been victimized by almost every conceivable variety of labor faker. Unions have been organized time and again, only to collapse. Even the bosses organized a union to prevent the organization of real unions and then the membership got control of it and used it against its creators. No group of workers have suffered more from a multiplicity of unions. Many workers in that industry are cynical and have despaired of ever achieving anything. But in spite of this condition the majority of the district council in the Shoe Workers' Protective Union carried on organization campaigns, fought against an aggregation of the lowest, most tricky and petty larceny gang of bosses that ever infested an industry, and at the same time had to fight against a general office that tried to put every obstacle in the way of real organization.

Faced with such obstacles the work of organization proceeded and the district council and its two principal locals, 53 and 54, although controlling but few shops out of the hundreds in the industry, prevented, by their very existence, the wholesale reduction of wages and worsening of conditions. It was a situation that required militancy and the workers were aggressive to such a degree that they criticised the inaction and sometimes open betrayal of the Fitzgerald-Noisn machine. A national election is approaching and Nolan is up for reelection.

Last year Fitzgerald had to resort to all sorts of political trickery in order to maintain power and even expelled from the organisation his opponent, P. Pascal Cosgrove. This year the district council that Nolan and Fitzgeraid thought would succumb to neglect on the part of the general office and the attack of the bosses is still in existence, so Nolan simply suspended the charter of the council and the two leading locals. It is a performance that would do credit to George L. Berry, Wm. Green, Matt Woll or any of the rest of the more prominent fakers.

It is to be hoped there are sufficient members left in the organization in Haverhill, St. Louis and other places where units of the organization exist, to kick the Fitzgerald machine out of office so that the shoe workers can carry on a fight against the greedy employers of that industry.

Government Reports Are Political Propaganda

A few years ago statistical reports from the various departments of the United States government were fairly accurate and enabled one to obtain a picture of the economic condition of the country. Today, however, with much more elaborate machinery for gathering facts, the reports are utterly unreliable because they are nothing other than mere propaganda for spreading illusions about prosperity. In order to maintain the fiction of Coolidge prosperity the department of commerce, under Herbert Hoover, has been turned into a headquarters for concealing facts about the economic conditions of the country.

If economic facts do not coincide with the political line of the Coolidge government, so much the worse for the facts.

The latest effort of the government to conceal facts under the fiction of lying figures emanates from the department of agriculture and dove-tails into the Coolidge policy of trying to convince the farmers that everything is all right with them in spite of the fact that most of them know that the price they can obtain for their products does not cover the cost of production. A recent ponderous document issued by the department of agriculture at Washington labors mightily to persuade us that there is real prosperity ahead for the farmers because the winter wheat crop is estimated to be 50,000,000 bushels below last year, and that the wheat production of Canada, Australia and the Argentine is also reduced.

But the fiction of the government fades before the light of the facts shed from the stock exchange. It isn't what the government says, but what the stock exchange does that counts and the Chicago market closed Saturday noon with a very material setback in wheat prices because of the large scale movement of freshly harvested winter wheat and indications that it would far exceed the crop of last year. The prices were sustained fairly high because it was thought the long dry spell would produce blackrust and destroy millions of bushels, but the rust did not materialize. When the farmer does not suffer from the blight of rust, he suffers from low prices. He has no chance, no matter what happens as long as Coolidge's pals, the bankers, the railroads, the flour trust and the rest of the gang get theirs.

A contributing factor in the decline is the information that the identical places throughout the world, that the department of agriculture claims have failures, in reality have bumper crops, creating a situation where, in the parlance of the stock exchange, "the buying demand will be too slow to absorb the selling."

The poor farmers will have to organize, not only in this country alone, but internationally, in order to overcome the anarchy in agricultural production. As part of the great producing class of the world, their only salvation is to ally themselves with the proletarians in the cities, instead of permitting themselves to be victimized by the scheming politicians.

In this country it is not the Coolidges or Lowdens that will aid the farmers, but the support of the drive to build up a class party that will be a political expression of the interests of the workers and the farmers.

The "Left" Social-Democracy in Action

By T. LOAF.

DURING a discussion before the recent convention of the German Social-Democratic Party in May the "left" wing in the German Social-Democracy, in its criticism of the present leadership of the Party laid particular stress upon the "correct," "Marxian" policy of the Austrian Social-Democracy that was able by its allegedly "non-opportunist" policy to get an unshakable grip upon the Austrian proletariat and to develop a mighty proletarian organization. The left opposition in the German Social-Democracy expected a strong support of its stand from the fraternal delegates of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party. This they did not get. The "fraternal delegates" of the Austrian Party behaved in the German city of Kiel (place of the convention) in the same manner as they had been invariably behaving in the Soviet city of Vienna: they were applying the brakes against any sharper leftward turn in the movement of the proletarian masses.

TO be sure, fraternal delegate Renner had something to say about the Austrian Social-Democracy; he thus served the delegates with the gist of the Austrian social-democratic philosophy:

"WE muster now 43 per cent of all votes. We improved 7 per cent since 1919. Seven per cent more and we have a half. (laughter).. But the last seven per cent are always the hardest (renewed laughter). We have never put to a voter the innocent question: 'what is your stand on religion'? . . . Forward, towards capturing the state and forward, towards national unity of all Germans within the framework of the International!"

WE are presented here with the central idea of the agitation of Austrian social-democratic leaders: wait till we get the perliamentary majority, we shall obtain and wield power then. This slogan of a parliamentary majority transferring to the proletariat actual power in the state has struck deep roots in the working masses of Austria and has aided the Austrian social-democratic leaders in breaking off the sharp edges of the proletarian struggles in Austria.

THEN the Austrian social-democratic masses were ready to fight. They were ready to fight in the year 1919, when their spontaneous revolutionary outbreaks were suppressed in blood, and they have shown their revolutionary mood in these days of bloody struggle against the Austrian variety of Fascism. They have entrenched themselves almost absolutely in the trade unions, embracing, with the exception of a few hundred thousands, whom but a small percentage are organized (less than 50,000 out of 500,000), practically the entire Proletarian mass of the country and leaving but a small fraction of the workers either unorganized or in the yellow organizations (about 5 per cent, mostly Christian-Socialist). Although the membership of these social-democratic unions in the last years fell from over a million to something over 500,000, still the Austrian proletariat is the best organized in the whole capitalist world. Also, these unions have built out of their midst a powerful political organization, the Austrian Social-Democratic Party, that numbers little less than 500,000 members, of whom 200,000 are in Vienna. Of the 3,940,000 votes cast in the last (April 1927) elections, 1,500,000, or 43 per cent, were polled by the Social-Democratic Party; this party has in Parliament now 71 seats against 94 seats of the bourgeois bloc (mostly Christian-Socialist Party) and has developed a formidable party apparatus, busy with the municipal and other small, every-day welfare work of the Party and to a large extent always ready to "share" with the capitalist parties the "responsibilities" of government.

NEXT to the building up of trade unions, an extensive party organization, influential cooperatives, the Austrian Social-democratic masses were able to form a numerous proletarian guard, the so-called "Republikanischer Schutzbund" (about 100,000), which is to a considerable degree extent than the German "Reichsbanner" is social-democratic in its composition and proletarian in its character. It was formed out of the armed defence guards of the workers' councils (dissolved in 1923) as shock troops against the growing danger of Fascism, but unlike Germany it has not been confronted with such a radical and disciplined Communist defence organization as the "Frontkaempferbund" is. All these years it had never an occasion to face and by a "higher order" to suppress a revolutionary proletarian outbreak; and even now its role during the recent proletarian uprising is not altogether clear.

IT is a fact that the proletarian masses of Austria had been more used to radical action than the German workers and it is altogether clear that they have moved considerably to the left. It is also a fact that the leadership of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party had been and is on the face of it more "radical" than the leadership of the German Social-Democracy. It is well known that the Austrian Social-Democracy was the kernel of the Two-and-a-half International and is at present considered by all, the "model" of a social-democratic party. Although the smallness of the Communist Party of Austria cannot be altogether ascribed to the tactics of the social-democracy, still it is a fact that they have been able to meet the influence of the Communists with more dexterity than their political brethren in other countries. What is the reason for it?

WE shall indicate it but briefly. The Austrian social-democrats (the "Austro-Marxians" as they are often called because of the special trend or "school" that they have developed in the camp of Marxist ideology) had a peculiar line of development. Because of the feudal character of the old Hapsburg monarchy that had been for years denying to the workers elementary civic rights and had been basing itself upon the feudal privileges of a landed aristocracy, militated for the benefit of the growing large bourgeoisie, the social-democracy, as the representative of the proletarian masses, had not been able to "grow in" into the institutions of the capitalist state with the same rapidity as other parties of the Second International had been doing it before the war. Moreover, what it was met by proletarian cadres that have become more accustomed to mass demonstrations and mass strikes, both of the workers of the Czarist Russia and particularly the Russian revolution of 1905 had a deep effect upon the workers in the Austrian Monarchy. Thus the leadership of the Austrian social-democracy, although in its ideological and psychological make-up rather akin to the opportunist majority in the Second International, had to develop a tactical line of mass action that was keeping them more rooted in the proletarian masses. The rather poor existence of these masses had been likewise working against developing an atmosphere of petty-bourgeois opportunist satisfaction.

ANOTHER no less important factor shaping the character of the present Austrian social-democracy was the nature of the old Hapsburg monarchy, composed of so many nationalities with their movements for national liberation. Against the increasing danger of a "national unity" between the social-democratic labor leaders and the bourgeois nationalists within these nationalities (as in the Czech territory, in Western Galicia etc.), the German part of the Austrian social democracy—which was the leading part—could set only one weapon the appeal to the international solidarity of the workers, coupled with a temporary solution of the problem of nationalities on the basis of national autonomy within the framework of the existing state. Accidentally this program of the Austrian Social-Democracy was the only one, by which the tottering Austrian state could he yet somehow kept and was held together. Its final downfall was due to the imperialist development of Europe.

THUS the necessity for more radical mass action and the necessity for "internationalism" were the two main factors that have shaped the character of the present Austrian Social-Democracy. As the Austrian social-democrats were not so strongly tied to the Austrian state, their social-patriotism was lacking the strong imperialist trend of a large part of German Social-Democracy: hence their vacillation and pronounced pacifism during the war. If we add the fact owing to the influence of the Catholic church, they had to institute at a time a "free-thinkerish" anti-religious movement, we get an approximate picture of these "leaders" of the Austrian masses.

TYPICAL centrists, their every political confession contains the unavoidable formulation of "on the one hand" and "on the other hand." On the one hand they are for a Soviet Republic, but on the other hand for bourgeois democracy; they are for workers' councils and against them, for the Soviet Union and against, for arming the workers and against, for the necessity of Two-and-a-half International as against the Second and at the same time for unity with it, finally for proletarian dictatorship, but—not now and not by force. Their political conduct after the fall of the Hapsburg state and the establishment of the top-heavy Austrian Republic was fully in line with their make-up. They choked the revolutionary movement in Austria and refused to join Soviet Hungary and Soviet Bavaria, throwing themselves instead upon the mercy of the Allies and later the League of Nations. The reason they put forward was that that Austria would be unable to keep itself and would be surely invaded by foreign troops.

BUT the result they have obtained is that Austria is choking economically inside the tariff walls put up by the neighbor states. She is under the constant control of the League of Nations and is constantly watched by the "Little Entente." True, the social-democrats have put out a program of political unity with Germany (so-called "Anschluss"), but imperialist France together with the "Little Entente" and surely also Poland are jealously watching against such a step; the only means to achieve this presents itself in going for the bait of England in whose interest it might lie, particularly in view of the planned anti-Soviet campaign. But this would mean getting embroiled in a war, or exactly getting into a mess which they allegedly wanted to avoid by refusing to join the revolutionary wave of 1919, at a time when such action would surely strongly enhance the chances of an European revolution.

THEY went out for "democracy" and for getting the country "socialized" by "evolutionary methods." To obtain it they formed a coalition government with the Fascist Christian-Socialist Party in which they stayed from the beginning of 1919 till the end of 1920. They left the coalition, practically pushed out by the growing Fascist reaction on the one hand (remember the Ford money!) and the discontent of the masses on the other. Since then the question of coalition has been disturbing the party; then although the discontented masses were able by outvoting the right wingers at the party conventions to prevent an open coalition, they have not been able to prevent the social-democratic parliamentarians from a constant veiled coalition in Parliament and other representative bodies. The masses had to see the great "socialization" program given up step by step and their own revolutionary achievements, foremost among them the workers' councils, pushed out of existence and finally dissolved, and the whole party going clearly to the right.

TRUE, the party was pushing forth its program of social legislation: child labor laws, 8-hour law, protection of home workers, unemployment funds and was thus able to keep its foothold in the masses. But the masses saw the effect of this another way, knowing unemployment (about 180,000 unemployed), by the mounting cost of living and by the anomalous condition of the whole economic life of the country, absolutely deprived of any possibility of existence and without a ray of hope to change it under the present conditions. True, the party has entrenched itself particularly in the municipality of Vienna and was developing there a grand program of housing as well as a program of workers' entertainments, sport, education etc., thus again offering the masses some reformist crumbs. But the masses had to see their tenement law trampled upon by the emboldened landlords and their treasured defence guard deprived, thanks to the weakness of their leaders, of any real chance of arming itself.

IN the meantime the fascist reaction was on the march. Events were developing in the neighboring Fascist Hungary that were not only encouraging the hand of Fascism in Austria but were foreshadowing a possible plunging of the country into a violent counter-revolutionary turmoil with the figure of a Hapsburg returning to his "happy Austria." The provocations of armed Fascist Government with its reactionary police troops, recruited from the most backward peasants, communists and against the defenseless workers reached a culmination point. The masses were demanding retaliation for their murdered brothers. Capitalist justice was freeing the murderers and mocking the workers. The masses lost patience. They were ready for action. The small Communist Party could not organize the movement, but it was able to penetrate it, give it the necessary slogans and put itself unflinchingly in its lead. The masses moved.

THIS time the "model" Social Democracy could no more play with their usual phraseology, they had to face the rising masses, they had to lead. And they acted so that their real role as the marauders of the revolutionary labor movement will no more be concealed to the Austrian working masses. They did everything not only to "bring order" into the mass movement, to retard its impetus, but in their political cretinism they decided to use this uprising of the masses to force their parliamentary schemes of a coalition government with the very butchers of the masses. While they were doing at a time when they themselves by their anti-revolutionary tactics were depriving the masses of every vestige of forceful pressure, in consequence they were slapped in the face by the emboldened fascist Seipel government.

THE Austrian Social-Democracy has now shown its counter-revolutionary face to the masses. It has clearly shown to the masses that it cannot exist as the party of revolutionary hope; it has no future. To be sure, thanks to the fear of "international complications," of a foreign invasion, and furthermore thanks to the particular character of the Austrian political life (practically a two-party system), the Austrian Social-Democracy will still be able to function as a "People's Party" and will try to relist a decline. The reported "heated debate" in the councils of the party about the immediate tactics proves that ordinarily patched-up differences between the "right" and the "left" elements in this centrist party will probably now become more apparent and will have to be actually fought out in the open.

BUT more important than this is the fact that the Communist Party of Austria has in this movement received its new baptism. Only a short time ago a "left" social-democratic leader, Dr. Adler, in a speech in Parliament, in which he was criticising the Communists, declared that the Communist Party of Austria was a party of "Bolshevik Jews" and "Russian agents." Now the Communists have shown that they are a party of Austrian workers, that they are the only party that is leading the masses in struggle against the bourgeoisie and its Fascist hirelings. The Communist Party of Austria has now a chance to grow into a mass party.

DRAMA

Tolstoi's "Power of Darkness" Opens at 55th St. Cinema

The Russian Cinema seems to be in the air and on the screen. With "Crime and Punishment" heavily attended, "Resurrection" in its Hollywood version showing throughout the country, "Ana Karenina" announced as Greta Garbo's next vehicle, the Slavic situation eventfully climaxed by the 55th Street Cinema's presentation of the American premiere of Tolstoi's famous tragic interpretation of the Russian peasant's soul, "Power of Darkness" at the little film-house on 55th street.

"Power of Darkness" is the sister production of "Crime and Punishment" directed as it is by the same regisseur, Robert Wiene, who also gave us "Caligari." These two screen masterworks were made by a section of the Moscow Art Players who were in Berlin several years ago.

Wiene has departed from his usual employment of distorted scenic backgrounds to achieve his effects in "Power of Darkness." Instead he has inspired in his cast an intensified and vivid characterization of all roles, even the smallest, which more than compensates for the lack of crooked streets and toppling buildings. Some European critics, particularly those of the stage, have voiced the opinion that they have never witnessed such deeply tragic emotional work as is projected by the Moscow Art Group. The famous writer's son, Leo L. Tolstoi, who is now delivering a series of lectures in this city on his father's works is expected to attend the premiere.

The surrounding program will include "The Life of Chopin," "Manhatta," a study in celluloid of Bagdad-on-the-Hudson and "Epitaphs," a series of jocular tombstone gags.

Broadway Briefs

The Theatre Guild's production of "The Silver Cord" will close at the Golden theatre tonight.

A. H. Woods has acquired for early production, an American comedy, titled "Beautiful But Dumb," by Fred Rath and Joseph J. Gerren. The latter is the author-composer of "Collect," which opens here in October.

Another closing listed for this evening is "Queen High" at the Ambassador. The theatre will be dark until September when the new Schwab and Mandel show "Good News" opens.

The Palace program of the week include: Marion Harris, Walter McNally; Nitza Vernille, with Charles Collins, Joseph Napolitano, and Tosha Samarov's Gypsy Quintette; William Gaxton, and Co. in "Partners," by Leon Errol; Dewey Barto and George Mann; Al Shaw and Sam Lee; Fortunello and Cirillino; Van Horn and Inez and Julius Schichti's "Modern Marionettes."

Morris & Shaw; Hap Hazard; Jerome & Ryan are the feature acts at the Broadway theatre this week. The playhouse is also showing the Dempsey-Sharkey fight pictures.

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Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—2 W. 15th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Fur Workers Go In Picket Line Again

(Continued from Page One)

termination to try to prevent the workers from controlling their own union and choosing their own officers; and it shows that these right wing forces are willing to smash the whole union and sacrifice all union conditions in the shops in order to carry out their desire to maintain power.

Strike Assessment.

The Joint Board members will also discuss on Thursday the proposal to reduce the 10 per cent strike assessment which was voted early in the strike. Two weeks ago at a membership meeting this suggestion was presented by the officers, but it was rejected by the workers who felt they wanted to continue this voluntary financial support of the strike work, and of those who are standing firm in the strike ranks.

Thursday's meetings will be held in three halls, Local 1 meeting in Royal Hall, 85 East 4th St.; Local 5 in Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.; Local 10 in Stuyvesant Casino; and Local 15 in Astoria Hall, 52 East 4th St.

Carried in Bundles.

Petitions to Mayor Walker for an investigation of the fur strike, and picket line arrests, are now being carried down to the City Hall in bundles. It was feared that the postman would break under the strain if the letters were all posted, so as they are signed by workers they are left at Local 22 or the Furriers' Joint Board, and special messengers transport them by the hundreds to the mayor's office.

All workers who want copies of these letters to pass on to their friends can get them at the union offices, prepared with addressed envelopes. Don't give Mayor Walker or Governor Smith any rest on this proposition. Keep them bombarded with letters, so that they may understand what a huge body of citizens is vitally interested in the treatment of workers, and in the preservation of workers' rights on the picket line and in the courts.

* * *

Coney Island Concert.

In spite of the threatening weather 20,000 workers were present at the Coney Island Stadium Concert for the relief and defense, Saturday evening. While rain was imminent during the entire afternoon it cleared up enough late in the day to allow the concert to take place.

Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant leaders of the left wing in the needle trades were greeted with thunderous applause when they mounted the platform to make brief addresses to the assembled workers.

Gold said that the right wing forces are now spreading new lies. "When they say," asserted Gold, "that I am going to Russia they are not telling the truth. I am not going to run away from the struggle, but will stay here and participate in it.

Fight Goes On.

"The fight begins anew every Monday morning. We declare today that we will continue until we achieve victory. All workers should be on the picket line, Monday 7 a. m."

Juliet Stuart Poynts, presided and took up a collection for the defense and relief fund.

The concert program included the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Maximillian Pilzer and divertisements by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera Company and a ballet. The entire program was broadcast by station WGBU.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—A tax strike has been called here as a result of a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Taxpayers' League that adopted a resolution to attack the city's assessment by court action and agreeing to pay no taxes until the suit is decided.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Message of Condolence.

Unit 2 F Subsection 2 F expresses its sorrow at the death of Comrade Armilda Mazzer's 12-year-old son last Monday.

* * *

Party Organizers—Women's Work.

A letter has just been sent out to all organizers for women's work by the district women's department secretary. If you did not receive such a letter, come to see the district women's work secretary at 108 East 14th St. Not hall units have as yet elected organizers for women's work. These units are requested to do so and have the organizers see the district women's work secretary.

* * *

Sub-Section 1C Holds Meeting Against "Tha War Danger."

Sub-Section 1C, Workers (Communist) Party, will be addressed at its next meeting, tonight at six o'clock, at 83 Forsythe street, by J. Louis Engdahl on the subject of "The War Danger."

* * *

Comrades of Section 2.

A distribution of 10,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER will take place this morning. Comrades must report at 100 West 28th Street at 6:30 p. m. Comrades of C. B. 2A and 2E will get their copies at 108 E. 14th St. Those unable to report at 6:30 must do so during the day.

* * *

Mass Meeting July 27.

A mass meeting for the defense of the Soviet Union will be held Wednesday, July 27, 7 p. m. at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42nd St. Speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, Joseph Freeman and M. J. Olgin. Auspices of Section 2.

* * *

Sub-Section 2-A.

A general membership meeting of Sub-Section 2-A will be held tonight 6.30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St., Comrade D. Benjamin will speak on "Our Election Campaign." Come on time.

* * *

F. D. 4. S. S. 2-A.

An educational meeting of Factory District 4, Sub-section 2-A will be held Tuesday 6.30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. A comrade will speak on the "American Revolution." Be on time and bring sympathizers.

Labor Organizations

Tailors Meets Tonight.

The regular monthly meeting of local 1 of the Journeymen Tailors union will be held tonight 8 p. m. at Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73rd St. An important question relating to the welfare of the tailors employed in the custom tailoring and bushelmen in retail and department stores will be discussed.

Stamford Labor Rally For Sacco and Vanzetti

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

Stamford, Conn., July 24.—Gathered in large numbers in a demonstration before the city hall here at the call of the Stamford Conference for Sacco and Vanzetti, workers here sent a telegram tonight to Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, as follows:

"Workers of Stamford, Conn., in mass meeting assembled on the steps of the Town Hall hereby reaffirm our belief in the complete innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, and demand that you immediately and unconditionally release these two victims of the employing class frame-up."

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SOVIET UNION ON WATCH

By Fred Ellis



Chinese Labor and American Delegates Attack Imperialism

By DICK ETTLINGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—On July 14th the first Hands Off China Conference was held in San Francisco and was attended by delegates representing twenty-five various working class organizations. Of these fifteen were bona fide union delegates from the Building Trades Council, District Council of Painters, Structural Iron Workers, Millmen's Union, Cooks' and Waiters' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, etc. In addition to these trade union organizations, delegates of the Workmen's Circle, Workers' Clubs, socialist party and Workers (Communist) Party were also present.

Chinese Called It.

This conference was called together by a provisional committee consisting of three important Chinese organizations, the Kuomintang, the National Studants Alliance, and the Sun Yat Sen Societias.

The keynote speech was made by T. Chi of the Kuomintang who ably pointed out the development of the Chinese Nationalist movement as part of the working class movement throut the world, and the direct menace to it by the mabilization of the imperialist forces in China. That the sending of warships, marines and troops by the United States was a threat to the Chinese revolutionary movement and one that would inevitably lead to war between China and the various imperialist powers and between the imperialists themselves.

Demand Withdrawal of Troops.

A resolution was adopted demanding the withdrawal of troops from China and that all interference of the imperialists in their efforts to crush the Chinese revolutionary movement cease.

A copy of this resolution to be forwarded to California's representatives in congress, to Senator Borah and to the labor and general press. To carry out the work of the conference an executive committee of five was elected and plans outlined for the holding of a series of mass meetings to bring

Capellini Hits At All Who Aid Sacco-Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

receiving letters of condemnation because he and other officials of the miners' union did not attend Sacco and Vanzetti meetings held in Pittston. "I want to tell you now that I am proud to say that I didn't attend that meeting and neither will I attend any mass meeting in which Pat Toohey and others of his rotten gang participate," the district leader said in a voice that could be heard in all sections of the hall.

Pat Toohey is a progressive miner who supported the "Save the Union" ticket in the international elections last year, and thereby gained the fierce hatred of the members of the reactionary clique which rules District 1.

The Pittston meeting which Capellini assailed was called when it became evident that district president would do little or nothing to assist Sacco and Vanzetti. Local Union No. 1616, with 1600 members, elected a committee to see Cappellini, and tell him that if he wouldn't call a conference to aid Sacco and Vanzetti, the local would. The district president refused, so the local called the conference. The local gathered other locals around it, aggregating 4,500 members and issued the call June 16. Forty locals are now affiliated in the work, and Toohey was made secretary of the joint committee established. Cappellini was invited to a conference held by the joint committee, and refused to come.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 24.—Capt. Frank T. Courtney, British air ace, will not hop off before tomorrow on his contemplated flight from England to New York, Captain Downer, who is to be Capt. Courtney's companion on the flight, informed Universal Service today.

this issue clearly before the American people.

The calling of this conference is historic, first because San Francisco is the direct gateway to the Orient, and because here where most of the Chinese in the United States live we see for the first time taking place a joint conference of Chinese and American workers called for the purpose of helping the Chinese masses and stopping the war program of American imperialism.

Right Wing of ILGW Starts War Against Chicago Militants

CHICAGO, July 24 (FP).—Entering the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting July 17, national officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers were asked for help in ousting "reds" from the Chicago organization. The request was referred to the executive board but not before it had evoked sympathetic response from federation officers. A similar crusade 3 years ago had the ultimate effect of strengthening the victims who came back in practically full control of the Chicago union, which they still retain.

The federation voted indorsement of the stand of the musicians' demand of $100 a week for the members of the Chicago symphony orchestra. Negotiations are still under way.

Hope to Build Largest Airport in the World

The world's largest airport might be developed in Brooklyn if the plans of Charles S. Doran, chairman of the Airport Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce materialize.

"The project, if carried through," he said, "would give Brooklyn the world's largest airport. It would be built about 1,500 feet from Brooklyn's shore line, would be two miles long and one mile wide—about three times the size of Roosevelt Field.

COMPANY IMPORTS SCABS TO BREAK STRIKE OF TRACTION WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

granite and attend the strike meeting on Tuesday.

Wants Police "Protection."

Hedley in a letter to Walker declining to take part in any conferences said, "I feel I am in a position to assure you that, with adequate police protection, which I am certain will be afforded, no strike which the representatives of this Amalgamated Association can bring about, will amount to any serious inconvenience to the people of this city, as far as the Interborough system is concerned."

In reply to this threat P. J. Shea, vice president of the Amalgamated yesterday issued a statement in which he said, "We are not going to have anyone beaten up in this strike. We say this advisedly. Mayor Walker, in our conference of Saturday, volunteered to arrange a meeting with Police Commissioner Warren for us."

Speaking of the Amalgamated's ability to carry through a successful strike J. H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated said; "We are well organized, well financed and, we think, well understood by the public."

Coleman further admitted yesterday that the traction companies would not welcome a strike because it would be instrumental in effecting an increased carfare. He said, "Labor trouble is an instrument in the hands of these manipulators. That is why Messers. Hedley and Quackenbush cling to this Brotherhood deception after all New York knows it is a company union—controlled by the company and used only to exploit its ostensible members."

Strike Likely Tuesday.

At the union headquarters officials insisted that a strike will certainly be called on Tuesday night unless something unforeseen develops at the conference at the City Hall. They charged that company detectives have been shadowing them for months past.

Mayor Walker has announced that he will issue orders today to the proper city departments to make preparations for a traction strike in order that traffic would not be interfered with. The Department of Plant and Structures will be asked to make arrangements for bus and ferry service for the emergency.

The Interborough has issued a call to all of its employes who are away on their vacation to immediately return to duty. George Keegan, assistant to Hedley, admitted that I. R. T. departments were issuing such a call.

In explaining his sudden interest in the threatened traction strike altho it has been brewing for some time past Mayor Walker said, "These gentlemen representing the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association have requested me to invite to a conference on neutral ground at the City Hall, the executives of the Interborough and the B.-M. T.

"They say they take this action because they believe that a tie-up and strike may be called on those two lines.

"They tell me that the strike is the last thing they want to happen and in requesting me to call a conference they do so because I am the chief executive of the city, because of the city's investment in the subway system and because of the great inconvenience to the travelling public if a strike should occur.

"Not a Busybody."

"Another reason given by these labor men for the conference is their sincere belief that ways and means may be found to avoid a strike and at the same time bring benefits to the workmen, the companies and the city. In keeping with this request an invitation will go out on Monday morning to the Interborough and the B.-M. T. for a meeting at City Hall as early as possible, in view of the possibility and probability of a strike and because of my hope of avoiding it. Concerning the history of this request, I want it understood that I am not interfering here as a busybody. The request came to me from the Amalgamated and I am under obligation to do all in my power to prevent a strike.

"The men came in here frankly and fairly and said they believe in arbitration and asked me as chief executive of the city to bring together the executives of the companies and the representatives of the men."

A canvass at the various terminals and power-houses reveals that the men are ready to respond to a strike call. When some of the men were asked why the Friday night meeting was thinly attended they said that they did not want to lay themselves open to discharge, but at the same time they said that the strike call would be answered by fully ninety per cent of the key men.

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List of the Proletariat Growing Menace to Unstable Capitalist Rule in France

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

NOTE.—Here is another article by Comrade Engdahl on what he saw during his three days' stay in Paris, returning to New York City from Moscow. Engdahl writes about the tomb of Jean Jaures at the "Pantheon," which he visited. In the last issue he wrote about the debate in the Chamber of Deputies that resulted in the withdrawal of parliamentary immunity from Marcel Cachin, editor of l'Humanite. Tomorrow Engdahl will tell about "The Red Wall," the memorial to the 36,000 workers slain during the last week of the Paris Commune, May 21-28, 1871.

* * *

THE center of attention in the big ante-room to the French Chamber of Deputies was a Worker. Though big thing about him was that, in this throng waiting at the doorstep of the parliament of France, he was the most self-assertive.

He was a Worker and he did not choose for a moment to hide it. He was not humble.

His was the spirit of a May Day demonstration or the celebration of a Soviet Anniversary. His cap was pushed back on his head; his hair in joyous disorder. He was still wearing his overcoat. The shirt was wide open, displaying a grizzled chest that testified to well-developed lung power.

The priest sitting in the corner, with hands folded, was meek. The widow, still in mourning, sat quietly in her place. Other elements, distinctly middle class, tried to appear unconcerned. But there were plainly other worker elements in this interesting gathering.

* * *

All were attracted, however, by this Worker who scoffed at the necessity of filling out in detail a lengthy questionnaire, just because he wanted to see the deputy that represented his district in the chamber. It was clear that he never did much writing. Then the pens furnished in such public places are always bad. But the task was finally accomplished. His slip, like many others, were passed on to one of the many attendants, and a messenger took it on to the Chamber.

It was not long before it came back. The deputy was "Not In." I did not understand French. So I did not learn his mission. But it must have been very miportant to this Worker, who showed his dismay. But only for a moment. He was quickly surrounded by nearly everyone in the room as he opened an attack on the deputy he wanted to see. In elegant satire, it must have been, he told of how fat and puffy this deputy was. I could make this out from his telling gestures. He was a finished actor, in this respect, born to the class struggle. He was the breath of the rising populace that has so often swept Paris repeatedly in its many revolutions; in 1789, 1830, 1848 and 1871.

* * *

I have never seen workers in the lobbies of the American congress. There are no reception rooms at the house of representatives or the senate in Washington. At the lower house the doortender takes in your card. You wait in the corridor.

There is a little more splendor at the senate. More door tenders; more massengers; more gilt, and a small waiting room if you want to use it. If the senator is good natured, and if the weather is fair, he may take you on the balcony, with its view down Pennsylvania Avenue, as the best place to carry on the interview.

But the visitors that come to Washington and tap at the doors of the house of representatives and the senate are not workers. Washington is not a city with a great industrial working class. Perhaps its most conscious elements are to be found among the machinists, for instance, down in the government navy yard.

* * *

It is declared that Washington was established as a "made to order" capital city for the United States to avoid the restless proletarian elements of the great cities, like New York and Chicago.

Only the other day the militant needle workers had a demonstration before the city hall in New York City. Some years ago, in Chicago, during a big traction fight, ropes with nooses in them were dangled from the balconies of the Chicago city council chambers, as a warning to aldermen whose palms itched with the desire for graft. American senators and congressmen, safely isolated in Washington, do not wish to be disturbed in their dignified deliberations by any such disturbing incidents. They are not.

If the banking cliques in Wall Street wish to speak to their office boys in Washington, they can easily summon them to New York. Thus Washington and Capitol Hill become the destination merely of honeymooners and other sightseers.

It is said of the French architects who helped develope the plan for the city, that they purposely provided for the wide thorofares, like Pennsylvania Avenue, so that an aroused people could be easily met and overcome by a "loyal" soldiery. These architects remembered that the narrow streets of Paris had lent themselves, on many occasions, too easily to barricades hastily thrown up by workers.

* * *

In Europe the national parliaments sit in the chief cities of the nations: London, in England; Berlin, in Germany; Vienna, in Austria; Warsaw, in Poland; Rome, in Italy; Budapest, in Hungary, and Paris, in France.

So the throng that crowds the ante-room of the Chamber of Deputies is different from the class of visitors that drifts to Washington. Here are workers.

* * *

I wondered if this had anything to do with the fact that in this ante-room of the French chamber was a huge portrait of Jean Jaures, the foe of French militarism who was martyred on the eve of the world war. French Communists today claim Jaures as their own. Yet here is his picture, and as I passed on to an innar reception room, there I found a huge painting, in magnificent detail, showing Jaures making one of his impassioned speeches before the French chamber, with every member in his seat and the galleries thronged.

* * *

There is a Boulevard Jean Jaures, while the tomb of this champion of the French proletariat is to be found in the crypt of the Pantheon, fittingly inscribed with the declaration, "A Leader of the International Working Class."

Strange inconsistency here, you say. The Pantheon stands on the highest ground on the left bank of the Seine, being the site of the Tomb of St. Genevieve (420-512), the Patron Saint of Paris. The chapel originally erected over her tomb was succeeded by a church, which Louis XV vowed to rebuild when lying on a sick bed at Metz, in 1744. The present edifice was accordingly built in 1764-90 and was likewise dedicated to St. Genevieve. In 1791, however, it was converted by the Constituent Assembly into a "Pantheon," or Temple of Fame, "For the Burial of Great Men." Mirabeau was the first to be

(Continued on fourth column)

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

(Speech by N. I. Bucharin.)

(Continued from last issue.)

The main difference between the events now impending and the events of the year 1914 consists of the fact that this time it is not a question of conflicts among the imperialist powers themselves—although such conflicts are in themselves not unlikely—but above all of an attack made by the imperialist states against the Soviet Union on the one hand, and against the Chinese revolution on the other. The existence of a Union of proletarian republics, the existence—at the same time and under the great influence of this union—of the great Chinese national struggle for emancipation, which has already been able to adopt state forms to a certain extent, and which possesses its organized state center,—the existence of these two mighty historical facts has naturally caused certain questions to be raised by the Comintern, and has influenced its answers.

At the beginning of my report I stated that the existence of the Soviet Republics and of the Chinese revolution changes not only the objective situation, but the whole course of events, and with this the method dealing with the tasks of the proletariat. It need scarcely be said that in the case of a war between imperialist states, it is highly probable that the majority of the working people would take sides with their own government, would once more attempt to solve the question of which side had attacked first, and so forth. But the fact of the Chinese revolution, and of the existence of a Union of Socialist Republics, especially in view of the peace policy which has been pursued, and will continue to be pursued, by this Union of Socialist Republics, are likely to alter the probability of this prognosis a little. For it is easily comprehensible that the greater part of the workers would lend themselves with very heavy hearts to an attack on the Union of Socialist Republics—if they can be induced to take part in such an attack at all.

The bourgeois governments will find it increasingly difficult to throw their hirelings and their armed forces against the proletarian republics and their national revolutionary allies in China.

What are the decisions come to by the ECCI. in the question of fighting methods? The ECCI. has decided that the slogan of the general strike, the slogan of insurrection, and the slogan of the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war, are all slogans for the orientation of our Party, and that our main task lies in the preparation for the realization of these slogans. It is impossible to prophesy when these slogans will emerge from the agitative and propagandist stage into the stage leading immediately to an actual insurrection or civil strife, when we pass from the propaganda of the general strike or the insurrection to their actualization. It is perhaps possible to prophesy with a certain amount of certainty that this actualization will not be possible in the overwhelming majority of states immediately after the beginning of the war. But even today we must face the fact that it may be possible in isolated cases, even if these are exceptional; there can be no doubt that this possibility exists.

The exact moment at which the agitative and propagandist slogans merge into slogans of immediate action will be determined by the situation itself, by the arising of a revolutionary situation, by the strength of the Communist Party, by the degree of fermentation among the masses, by the trends of feeling among the leading strata,—in a word, by a number of objective and subjective premises. These slogans will merge into slogans of immediate action as soon as the proletariat is offered a glance of their realization.

1. Fighting Methods. General Strike and Insurrection.

I now pass on to the question of fighting methods. When this question is raised, two extremely important documents are generally referred to. Firstly, the resolution passed by the Basle Congress of the II. International, with the well-known amendment to that resolution, proposed by Comrades Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg at Stuttgart and incorporated in the Basle Resolution, and stating that in the case of war it will be necessary: "to make ful use of the economic and political crisis caused by the war for the purpose of arousing the people, and accelerating the overthrow of the rule of capital" (Lenin, Complete Works, vol. 13). Secondly, reference is made to one of the last documents dealing precisely with the question of the fight against war—the often quoted instructions issued by Comrade Lenin to our delegation to the congress of trade union, co-operative, pacifist, and other organizations, held at the Hague.

In these instructions Lenin first advances the thesis that we must combat with our utmost energies the foolish and senseless idea that it is possible to "reply" to war with a general strike or a revolution; that in reality the majority of the workers will take sides with their bourgeois government during the first days of a war; that it is of the utmost importance to expose the foolishness of the standpoint of those who imagine themselves in possession of a universal remedy against the "evil" of war; that we must unmask the opportunists, the semi-pacifists, the pacifists, etc., who fancy that they "know how to fight against war; that we must contend determinedly against the empty phrase of a "reply" to war by means of a general strike or a revolution. These theses are the main import of the instructions drawn up by Comrade Lenin.

Whilst our Commission was working various interpretations were brought forward with a reference to the connection between these instructions of Lenin's and the Basle Resolution (it must not be forgotten that the formula of the Basle Manifesto was taken from a document which had already been accepted at the Stuttgart Congress. The original wording of the amendment referred directly to revolutionary action, that is to strike and insurrection). The Basle Resolution makes mention of the Paris Commune and of the revolution of 1905, in which the general strike and insurrection formed the "highest forms" of the struggle. The slogan of the general strike and of the armed insurrection was here indirectly presented as a slogan determining our action during preparation for war, during the bourgeoisie, and further during the war itself. But on the other hand the Hague Instructions state that the phrases on "replying" to war by revolution are nonsensical; that we bavo to obey the dictates of common sense, and face the fact that at the beginning of a war the majority of the working people take sides with their bourgeois fatherland.

Various shades of opinion have arisen during the course of our work in the Commission, and we have come to various decisions upon them. One of these may be formulated as follows: The slogans of the general strike and of armed insurrection must stand, without reservation, as rules of action for the Communist Party, both during the period of preparation for war on the part of imperialist states, and during the war itself. On the other standpoint: The point of main importance is precisely the exposure of the absurdity of the standpoint that a war can be "replied" to by a general strike, revolution, or insurrection.

What is the right answer to this question? First of all, it is absurd to confront one document with another in this case; it is absurd to confront a document with the demands of the mass struggles of the communards and the revolutionists of 1905, with the "instructions" given by Lenin to the Hague Delegation, dealing with the necessity of forming a careful and attentive judgment of the position, free from all illusions, during the first days or a war.

(To Be Continued).

TO ELLA REEVE BLOOR ON HER BIRTHDAY

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

The years are trampling horses
On the road of life.
We listen and hear the courses
Ring to hooved strife.

Madly the steeds go by us,
Foam-flecked and red.
We take a steed and we ride it
Until we're dead.

And it's, Ho for the horse and his rider
Who gallantly rides!
For the memory of horse and of rider
Forever abides.

And the ones who must mount on the morrow
Will whisper a prayer
That they make a great ride, and as bravely
Spur thru to the clear.

The Forward Blacklists a Poet

TO what lengths will The Jawish Daily Forward and some of its right wing contemporaries go in their fanatical opposition to anything and everything they think is even remotely related to Communism? The latest brilliant attempt in that direction just brought to light is the blacklisting by The Forward of a poet who has appeared in these columns, as well as in a score or more conservative and capitalist newspapers and magazines. The utter ridiculousness of the nititamtum handed the poet by The Forward, refusing even to examine any more of his work, rests on the fact that the poet is not a member of the Communist Party and his work has been unmarked by political partisanship. His sole offense seems to have been in writing for The DAILY WORKER.

Henry Reich, Jr.,.the poet in question, several months ago had contributed some verse to The Forward and had received the lavish sum of $2.50 in payment for a poem appearing "In the Best of Humor" column in the Sunday English Section of The Forward. Subsequently he submitted another batch of manuscripts which were rejected. Meanwhile, and even previously, he had been appearing with considerable regularity in the columns of The DAILY WORKER. Shortly after the return of his second lot of verse there came a single poem that had been kept in hand by The Forward for some time. It was accompanied by the following note:

"I don't think we would care to see any more of your stuff. You had better save your efforts and your postage for publications that appreciate them the Communist sheets, for example.

THE FORWARD."

The poem which this note accompanied was an altogether innocuous one, as were all of those submitted. It follows:

TO A WRITER OF MARGINALIA

Your notes along the pages of my book
Are like black pearls upon a golden string.
Or pebbles at the margin of a brook,
Worn round and smooth—and suited to a sling!

Just what dark and devious undercurrent of political significance exists in this quatrain, it is difficult to say. The poet, at any rate, is totally unconscious of any such significance.

Upon receipt of tho above rebuff from The Forward, the poet addressed the following letter to the paper:

"Mr. H. Rogoff, Managing Editor,
The Jewish Daily Forward,
New York City.
My Dear Mr. Rogoff:

I am in receipt of the following letter from The Jewish Daily Forward:

" 'I don't think we would care to see any more of your stuff. You had better save your efforts and your postage for publications that appreciate them the Communist sheets, for example.

THE FORWARD.' "

"I would say that my work has appeared recently and with some regularity in twenty-five papers, including such publication as The Jewish Tribune, The New Leader, The New York Herald Tribune, The Evening World, Free Verse, The Greenwich Village Quill, The Saturday Voice, The Prism, in such conservative magazines as The Jowish Forum, and in forthcoming issues of Voices, Contemporary Verse and Opportunity. Also The Jewish Daily Foward printed a poem of mine in the Sunday English Section on March 27, 1927.

"I have always sung of the class struggle and much of my poetry hoth in the conservative publications and the Communist paper has been concerned with tha theme of labor. I had been harboring the strange delusion that The Jewish Daily Forward was a champion of the working class and stood for working class principles.

"Never before has my poetry been discriminated against and I have been writing for publication for fifteen years. It amazed me that a newspaper of the supposedly high standing of The Jewish Daily Forward would engage in such tactics.

"Trusting that you may give me some explanation of your change in policy,

"I remain,

"Respectfully yours,

HENRY REICH, JR."

That The Forward was unable to face this issue was demonstrated by the fact that no reply has been received, a full two weeks having elapsed since tho above letter was sent.

The display of peevishness exhibited by the Forward editor in returning tho poem indicates a state of exasperation which is caused by tha growing disgust of an ever increasing circle of literary men over the Forward's criminal alliance with the employers, the courts, the police states, and during the war itself, its attitude on every other standpoint: The point of main importance is precisely the exposure of the absurdity of the standpoint that a war can be "replied" to by a general strike, revolution, or insurrection.

In its crusade against everything of a progressive character and against everybody who supports progressive views in general the Forward, like the lickspittles of capitalism in the American Federation of Labor (Woll, Frayne, McGrady, Green and Co.,) goes farther than even some of the capitalist papers, many of which have accepted poems from Henry Reich, Jr., because of their pure merit.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!!!

CO-OPERATIVES

HOW THE "COOPERATIVE NEWS" FIGHTS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN CHINA

It is generally known that the last congresses of the Co-operative Society, (Belfast, May 1926) and of the Co-operative Women's Guild (Newcastle, June 1926) adopted peace resolutions declaring that in the event of belligerent actions a "policy of determined resistance" is to be adopted by co-operators. The manner in which co-operative bureaucrats carry out this "policy of determined resistance is clearly shown in the numbers of "Co-operatives News" published since the beginning of the year.

At the time when British warships and thanks were already on the way to China the periodical published on January 1st, extravagant praises, of the well-known hypocritical China manifesto of the Baldwin Government under the lying heading "Peace in China." Congratulations are offered to the government for this declaration, which reads as follows:

"The manifesto should help to establish the belief that Britain has no malicious intent with regard to China."

The same number announces that the Central Committee of the Co-operative Society has sent a circular to the affiliated consumers' co-operative with the invitation

"that societies should become associated with the League of Nations Union, and in that way help the League of Nations to carry on its good work."

At the same time the British Co-operative Women's Guild invites its local organizations to support the disarmament plans of the League of Nations. And this as fulfillment of the peace resolutions of last summer, in the face of the overt bellicose actions of the British government!

On January 22nd, the "Co-operative News" is no longer able to keep up the swindle about "peace in China". The article on China appears under the heading "The War-Clouds in China". The article is from the pen of a "special contributor" who certifies once more the examplary pacifism of the British government:

"Only extreme care on the part of the Canton government and of the British government will prevent a clash of arms in China, which might, indeed, have appalling results, notwithstanding the Pacific attitude of the British government to which reference was made recently."

The article tells its readers that the national-revolutionary government of Canton cannot pay its troops and that therefore there is:

"a spirit of revolt which may reverse the previous victories of the Nationalist movement."

Coop Patriotism.

While in this manner responsibility for any armed collision is placed beforehand at the door of the Nationalist government, the imperialist war-mongers are represented by the special contributor" as innocent lambs:

"The sending of warships to protect British interests is an inevitable measure so long as British subjects are there under conditions and for purposes sanctioned by agreements with previous Chinese governments".

And once more there is a "friendly" warning to the Canton government which is responsible for protection to British subjects and their property. On February 26, the "Co-operative News" in keeping with the official policy of the British government already about the method of covert attack on the Soviet Union which is, so to speak, represented as an accomplice:

"There is not the slightest doubt about the end of "Red" Russian advisers. Whether the Soviet government is a party to that or not is not certain, but on the other hand, the northern forces have the aid of "white" Russians. It would be well for China if these foreigners were thrown out of the fight on either side".

These crafty insinuntions and attacks on the Chinese people, which is fighting for its freedom, and against the Russian Workers' and Peasants' Republic — together with praises for the "pacifism" of the British government — are the accompaniment of the "Co-operative News", to the work of the guns of the British armored cruisers. One can judge of the feelings of the mass of rank and file co-operators in regard to this matter by the fact that many local co-operative organizations as already mentioned in No. 3 of the "Coop Informs" are supporting the anti-war campaign of the left wing. A number of local co-operative organizations and particularly Co-operative Women's Guild are affiliated to the "Hands off China" committees.

FARMERS

SENATOR NYE IN PESSIMISTIC SPEECH FAILS TO OFFER FARMER AUDIENCE MUCH REMEDY FOR ILLS

(By ANDREW OMHOLT.)

WILLISTON, N. D., July 24. — The Junior senator Gerald P. Nye, republican from North Dakota, spoke here last night to a small crowd in the court house. Part of his subject was the North Dakota-Missouri river diversion project, leading the Missouri river into Devils Lake for the purpose of flood control in the Mississippi Valley.

The Missouri river is the biggest tributary to the Mississippi, and if the waters of the Missouri can be led into and stored in Devils Lake it would not only help to control the flood but would also solve the water problem which is serious in parts of North Dakota, the senator said.

It would also create a playground, as the lake is now drying out, by raising the waterlevel and make a freshwater lake out of it, he said, the people of North Dakota spend 2-3 millions of dollars every summer when they go out to play in lake water, as there is no playground here; of course he did not say what part of the people had the time and money for pleasure trips. The farmers of North Dakota have neither the money or time, they have to stay home and milk the cows and slop the hogs in order to be able to pay interest and taxes and high prices for everything they buy, so the bankers and businessmen who are prospering and making money by robbing the farmer, can buy new cars and go out and have a good time.

The senator said, the North Dakota-Missouri river diversion project was not the most important problem before the people; that was the farm problem. He quoted a few statistics as proof, 44,000 farm owners in N. Dak. 16 years ago, and today 29,000 farmers in the state. Their property is valued at $200,000,000, but there are $82,000,000 mortgages against it.

If the farmers are satisfied with the kind of conditions there is something the matter with them, the senator said. He thought Coolidge would sign the McNary-Haugen Bill when it came up in congress next fall, and that would strengthen his chances, so he thought Coolidge would have a chance to carry the state in 1928.

The senator did not put forth any remedy for these terrible conditions among the farmers, only the McNary-Haugen Bill which he himself said is of little or no value.

It is not Coolidge, or Senator Nye



Poultry fanciers from nearly every country in the world, including the Kings of England, Belgium, Spain, and the Prince of Wales, will exhibit their prize stock at the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Ottawa, Can., July 27 to August 4. Edward Brown, above of London, England, president of the Congress, and Dr. J. H. Grisdale, below, Canadian deputy minister of agriculture, Ottawa, is chairman. The last Congress was held at Barcelona, Spain in 1914.

interred in the Pantheon (April 4, 1791) and on July 12, of the same year, the remains of Voltaire were brought here. The building was again given over to religious purposes in 1806, but once more became a "Pantheon" after the July, 1830, revolution, when the words, "Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante" were inscribed on the pediment. It was reopened as a church in 1851, but finally secularized for the obsequies of Victor Hugo, (1885). At the entrance to the crypt stands a huge urn, said to contain the heart of Leon Gambetta. There are also the tombs of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Emile Zola; of LaGrange, the mathematician, and Marcelin Berthelat, the Chemist, and his wife, who died on the same day; of Rouget del Lisle, the author of "The Marseillise," and Ernest Renan, with many others, including hosts of military dead, some from the last war.

* * *

In this mixed company sleeps Jean Jaures in magnificent tomb filled with many wreaths left there by workers' organizations.

The Worker at the Chamber of Deputies and the tomb of Jean Jaures in the Pantheon is typical of the increasingly powerful fist of the French proletariat crushing thru and crunching down the capitalism that is unstable in France.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 15 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED — FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK — FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

POINCARE, of France hopes that Germany will admit responsibility for the late war. The premier is optimistic, but we fear that by the time Germany is brought to the required degree of humility, the next war will be on. All the nations involved in the late world holocaust were responsible for it and nobody was more to blame than Poincare.

* * *

IT is said that the changes being made by Henry Ford in his plant preparatory to building the new Ford model, the design of which is still a secret, are costing the auto magnate one million dollars a day. This is a front page story and it appear side by side with an announcement o another Ford settlement of one o those bothersome suits brought against Henry by members of the Jewish race who were libelled in Ford's paper. The luxury of carrying on an anti-Semitic war can't be a pretty penny, and his change o policy does not mean a change o heart, but a wise precaution on the eve of introducing a new Ford model. The light Henry saw was from the dollar sign.

* * *

SPURIOUS German princes are doing a rushing business these days. They will certify hitlerites and claim to be scions of some noble house, attributing their lack of fund to some trivial family trouble which would be promptly liquidated. The little boys usually get a substantial handout. After a while they are apprehended and sent up in jail. This is what we call a semi-legitimate graft from the ethical standpoint.

* * *

AFTER the very feeble little bell hops made some terrible mess and even succeeded in annoying the high society by stealing the scalps of Fifth Avenue and Long Island millionaire hom's, presenting themselves as Austrian, Russian or Hungarian nobles. They were rarely questioned and not only got away with the dough and with diving licenses but cashed in on their experiences after the game blew up. Is writing for the Hearst press.

* * *

THE failure of the British government to put across its naval plan at the Geneva conference has brought the old fox Balfour again to the fore in British politics. In the absence of Stanley Baldwin, Balfour heads the cabinet. He is trying to patch up a modus vivendi in the three cornered fight against Churchill, Birkenhead, Lloyd-George and others. The only difference between Balfour and Churchill is a difference of opinion about the best way to serve the empire.

* * *

THE position of the Nanking government in China is said to be precarious. The northern feudalistarists have won important victories over the southern forces. In breaking with the left wing element in the Kuomintang, Chiang Kai-shek deliberately weakened the nationalist forces and played into the hands of the imperialists. Under the cloak of a war on Communism, he stabbed the revolution in the back and dealt a serious blow to the struggle of the workers and peasants. Here in America we witness a similar phenomenon in the trade union movement, where the reactionary labor leaders wage war on the Communists, under the guise of protecting unionism.

* * *

GOVERNOR Moore of New Jersey, in a speech delivered at the unveiling of a monument to Samuel Allen, leader of the New Jersey minute men in the Revolutionary War, declared that the United States should take the lead in outlawing war since our country leads in everything. A good way to start this worthy crusade would be for the United States to withdraw its troops from Nicaragua and China. The governor did not have a word to say in condemnation of the action of the United States marines and air-men who slaughtered 300 Nicaraguans last week because they defended their country against the Wall Street brigands. This anti-war talk is the sheerest hypocrisy.

* * *

A NATIONAL conference of the Friends of Irish Freedom held here last week passed a resolution praising ambassador Gibson for the stalwart manner in which he is upholding the interests of the United States in Geneva against the machinations of the British empire. Gibson is just as loyal to Wall Street as the British Bruggeman is to Threadneedle Street. Those Irish-American long distance fighters for Irish freedom have not a word to say against the oppression of the colonial peoples who are under the yoke of our own imperialists. Their mouths were shut tight when the United States went to war on the side of Great Britain against Germany in defense of the

(Continued on Page Four)

HUNDREDS OF TRACTION MEN QUIT JOBS

Put the Whole Strength of the Labor Movement Into Organization of The Traction Workers

THE traction barons have thrown an open challenge to the traction workers, the labor movement and the millions who ride to and from their daily toil on the subways, the elevated and the surface lines.

Scouring the underworld of America's industrial centers for scabs, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the spearhead of the traction baron's offensive, has imported 5000 thugs and gunmen to man their trains.

The ghastly history of wrecks, the loss of life and the maiming of passengers, inevitably resulting from the recruiting of reckless and criminal elements to replace workers trained for their responsible tasks, need not be repeated here.

It is enough to say that the traction barons care nothing for lives—they think only of dividends and unrestrained control of a public utility to which millions contribute and for which thousands of underpaid workers slave.

What are the issues in the struggle for which the traction barons import mercenaries in much the same manner as their feudal predecessors hired men-at-arms?

The issues are so clear and simple that they can be understood by a ten-year-old child. They are:

(1) The right of the traction workers to organize—the right to have a union free from company control.

(2) The abolition of the serfdom in which the traction workers, especially on the five cent lines, which are held by the notorious Stillman "traction ring."

(3) The abolition of the spy and blacklist system—the nuisance of which the traction barons boastfully admit.

(4) The abolition of the "yellow dog" individual contract.

(5) The quashing of the injunction obtained against the union and the traction workers.

(6) The right to strike and picket without being treated as criminals.

(7) An increase in wages, a shortening of hours and improvements in working conditions.

(8) The traction barons must be forced to make their enormous profits pay the costs out of the tremendous profit diverted in the recent investigations without an increase in fare.

Around these issues can be organized a mass force able to cut the throats of the traction barons, free the traction workers and establish a union which will serve the interests of the traction workers and add immense strength to the labor movement.

Upon the whole labor movement is placed now a heavy responsibility. The traction workers must be shown by unswerving support against all enemies that the labor movement is behind them.

The issues of the struggle must be made clear to the millions who pay tribute to the traction barons. They must be won to the side of the traction workers—as a great majority of them can be.

Relief must be organized—the strike machinery set in motion.

The traction barons must be shown that New York labor knows how to organize, fight and win.

Preparations for legal defense for victims of police and gangster brutality must be made.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, the Central Labor Council and the Trade Federation of Labor, must show by deeds that the traction workers have their full backing in every action it may be necessary to take to smash the company union, bring the traction workers into the labor movement and obtain their demands.

THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT BEHIND THE TRACTION WORKERS!

Big Anti-War Meeting, Bryant Hall Tomorrow

All workers who wish to protest against the attack on the Soviet Union and the danger of war should attend the huge mass meeting tomorrow at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave., near 42d St., 7 p. m.

Republic in Soviet Russia means to the American workers, the significance of the attack upon it, why militant workers should demand the recognition of Soviet Russia, the relation of this workers' government to the struggle of the Chinese people—all will be discussed at this meeting.

Sentence Eight French Communists for Trying To Hinder Imperialism

PARIS, July 25. The Eleventh correctional Court today brought in a verdict of guilty against eight Communists on charges of treason. Their sentences for fines and imprisonment ranging between sixteen months and five years.

These eight grew out of the propaganda of the French Communist Party against the government's imperialist adventures in Morocco and China. Agitation against the continued spread of the French armies of conquest is interpreted by the court as "treason."

INTERBORO SCABS FATTED FOR WAR WITH UNION MEN

Blacklegs Hide Faces From Camera

BY SYLVAN J. POLLACK

The I. R. T. is preparing for an "Open Shop" [illegible] Ave. [illegible] armed with a barrage of [illegible] which scabs are constantly pouring from many concrete [illegible] to replace the workers who will go on strike.

[illegible] a [illegible] of a dozen [illegible] [illegible] the strike-breakers are being [illegible] barracks where they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SHOE WORKERS' UNION OFFICIALS WAGE WAR AGAINST MEMBERSHIP

Election Approaching So They Start Fight to Eliminate Opposition to Regime

Pursuing their union-wrecking campaign against the supporting locals of the District Council of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, the Fitzgerald-Nolan machine, is desperate to stifle every vestige of opposition to it. Their purpose is to destroy the organization in Greater New York because they know that the membership is opposed to their reactionary and dictatorial tactics. An election for general president is approaching and the machine is trying to fortify itself so it can remain in power.

The revoking of the charter of Local Fifty-five in New York last Thursday night was the latest of a series of punitive acts against the membership.

Bring Flock of Organizers.

Both President John D. Nolan and Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Fitzgerald of the general office in Boston were present at the meeting which included nearly all the membership because all th shops under its jurisdiction had been closed to get full attendance.

Trailing along with Nolan and Fitzgerald were a flock of organizers and the business agent of the cutters' local, Arthur Cunningham, who tried to speak but was hooted down because the executive board of his local encourage the members to scab upon the other locals on strike. The organizers were Jack Conley, appointed last winter and who has made a complete failure as an organizer and strike leader, but who is kept on the payroll because he supports the machine; Tom Kelly, a political apointee selected at the same time Conley was put on, who is utterly incompetent, but also holds on because he is part of the machine; DeLiberty, a member of Local 55, but who is utterly discredited by the rank and file and whom the general office does not dare send into the New York district; Quintilliano, a recent aboniteo who has not been able to achieve much even if he desired to do so because of the fact that the general office sabotages organization work because it doesn't want a powerful union in this district.

Finances Were Cut Off.

Louis Trufovitz, president of the District Council whose charter was lifted a couple of weeks ago, was the first speaker at the meeting and assailed the policy of Nolan, pointing out that the union had lost all its strikes because the general office shut off financial aid and because of the bad trade conditions. The general office sent in no funds all winter. Then in the spring it send funds for organizational purposes for a few weeks as a mere gesture. Right in the midst of two strikes in big shops the finances were cut off.

Two locals, 53 and 54, comprising the basic workers in the industry, demanded action against wage cuts and worsening of conditions. The district council acted against the tyranny of the bosses. But delegates on the council from locals 60 and 66, the cutters and operators, constantly assailed the majority for putting up a fight and calling strikes. Finally one of the biggest shops under union control, the B. W. S., demanded a reduction which would amount to 25 cents on a pair of shoes. A compromise was reached that a fifty per cent reduction be accepted. Then the cutters, who had always opposed strikes, refused to accept the reduction, not because they were opposed to it, but only in order to play dirty politics and assail the district council.

In another case where the Unity shoe concern discharged 22 men because of union activity and a strike was called by the council the cutters refused to go out and instructed their men to scab on the job. President Nolan, in a feeble reply to Trufovitts, evaded the issues and asserted that he was justified in urging the calling off of the Unity strike where the men struck because of discrimination against the union and striking the place where the union was still recognized.

Prevented Union Organization.

H. Levine, secretary of the district council then spoke in reply to Nolan and showed that the general office had done nothing to help strengthen the organization in New York, but had done everything to prevent organization, because they feared that they would be opposed by the membership and be voted out of office. It was a case of putting their jobs above the interests of the union. Levine went back over the history of the organization to show that the general office had sabotaged and double-crossed the district council consistently; that they had removed Manager P. Pascal Cosgrove, who had built the local organization, simply because he ran as a candidate against Fitzgerald, the general secretary-treasurer.

Cuningham Would Speak.

Arthur Cunningham, business agent of the cutters who had scabbed on the other locals, was put forward by Fitzgerald to speak, but the membership indignantly declared that they didn't want to hear from a scabherder. DeLiberty then tried to plead for Cunningham. The temper of the membership forced Fitzgerald to withdraw his request that Cunningham speak.

This army of organizers was amusing to the membership as they had many times asked for organizers but did not get even one.

Revokes Charter of Local.

Local 55 had instructed its delegates to continue to attend the meetings of the council whose charter had been revoked and Nolan declared that the local rescind its action, which was refused. At that point A. Mersehon, temporary manager of the district council office, asked Nolan and Nolan and the rest of the general officials walked out, because he knew that Mersehon would take the side of him the workers. As the officials left they announced that the charter of the local was revoked.

Assails General Officials.

Since Nolan and his gang refused to listen to the membership of the union, one of the members, Max Delman, wrote an open letter to [illegible]

[illegible] D. Nolan, Gen. Pres.
W. P. U.
[illegible] Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

No doubt you will be surprised to receive this letter from me, but after what happened last night and you not having the courtesy to listen to what the members of Local 55 had to say I was forced to correspond so as to see that I, at least, see if the members of Local 55 shall be able to express my opinion and be heard, as this time not only by you but by a many members of the S. W. P. U. as possible as I intend to make this an open letter.

Now Brother Nolan, I charge you and with you the general officials violating the constitution as adopted by the conventions of 1924 and 1926

Article 12 section 1 of our constitution it says: "Any member who knowingly works on any job where a strike exists, or who knowingly aids or assists any employer or person against whom a labor union has a grievance, by working, by inducing others to work, or in any other way whatsoever, or who betrays any of the secrets of the organization, shall be expelled." Article 8, second paragraph of section 2 says: "The General Council shall have full executive power, but shall possess no legislative power, nor shall they have power to alter, amend, or suspend any part of the constitution."

Now according to Article 12, section 1, Local 55 could have been expelled from the organization, instead, the General Council of which you and another local are a [illegible] tion.

Article 8, second paragraph of section 2 is clear as to the [illegible] Article 12, Section 1. The General Council has [illegible] of itself themselves guilty of the same offence that Local 66 committed in [illegible] their action in order to [illegible] in order to crush a union where a strike exists by making them believe that it is all right to do so.

Also in the preamble of our constitution, paragraph 1 states that we affirm that the workers have a natural right to choose their own representatives and to deal with their employers collectively through these chosen representatives." The General Council also broke this by refusing the charter of the Joint Council with a method of a representation of three delegates from each local, and plus in a district [illegible] of organizers [illegible] Brother Nolan, as our [illegible] today [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] the General Council [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE CLOSES WITH APOLOGIES FOR IMPERIALISM

Venezuelan Delegate Forces Red-Baiters to Defend Predatory Policy of Wall Street

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23 (By Mail).—The convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor closed today, with an expression of satisfaction voiced by President Green for the complete harmony which, he said, prevailed thruout the gathering.

Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when delegate Ricardo A. Martinez, the grim young Venezuelan who single handed and in one day had transformed the convention from a disgusting dumb-show into an arena of conflict around the issue of American liberalism, was handing out copies of a statement in reply to Green's vicious counter-attack of yesterday.

Martinez put up a great fight, although he was allowed more than half the proceedings to pass before he got started, probably due to inexperience. Although he experienced much difficulty in getting the floor during the closing sessions, and when he did get the floor the interpreter did not always translate what he said, he succeeded nevertheless in making Green and Woll expose themselves as hypocritical apologists for the policy of Wall Street and Washington in Latin America. His fight also brought to light the fact that most of the Latin-American delegations to the so-called labor conference were sent here by their respective governments and not by the American-based dictators who hold the particular governments concerned.

Conspiracy Against Workers.

It is almost unbelievable in a gathering claiming to represent the workers of the Americas, that in spite of the fact that he directed his fight against the imperialistic exploiters of these workers, he got practically no real support. The other Latin-Americans were the first ones to attack him when he pointed out that all was not well with the dictatorships operating in their Monroe Doctrine countries.

Martinez was the only out-and-out dissenter in a convention which amounted to a conspiracy against the workers of the Americas.

Would Disarm Labor.

President Green's closing remarks on harmony clearly betrayed the essential purpose of the thing as a sustained attempt to disarm Latin-American labor in the face of U. S. imperialism—instead of preparing them for concerted resistance to it.

Defends U. S. Imperialism.

"What is needed most of all," he said, "is confidence, trust and faith among the peoples of Latin America and the people of the United States. A large percentage of Latin-Americans have a suspicion and distrust of the United States. That distrust, that suspicion should be removed. If we are to develop commerce, trade, understanding and confidence among the peoples of the American continent, it must be removed. The Pan-American Federation of Labor can serve in a wonderful way in removing this suspicion, in creating a common understanding. The influence of the A. F. of L. in the United States will be directed toward influencing an administration of government so that the friendship and good will of the Latin-American peoples may be won. This can be accomplished thru a policy recognizing justice, fair dealing and friendship between nations. It is the desire of the working people of the United States, the membership of more than 5,000,000 of the A. F. of L. that such a policy should be pursued."

"May I suggest that on your return home you remember the sentiments expressed here and inspired by those sentiments, you become ambassadors to promote the spirit of co-operation to which I have referred in these remarks. Raise the standard of citizenship on all the borders on the American continent. For all this we are one, having aside our differences and our suspicions."

Attacks Argentine Labor.

The committee on officers, after concluded its conclusions in the closing session. In addition to endorsing the officers for the previous and coming efforts [illegible] the labor conscription law in Honduras, said some unkind things about the dictatorship in Nicaragua and Venezuelan dictator Gomez, and congratulates at this congress, and [illegible] him into a subtle attack against the organized labor movement of the Argentine Republic, the interested body conveyed that it is necessary to destroy the present relatively powerful Argentine unions because of their [illegible] and the people of the United States, [illegible] intimate federation affiliated to the Pan-American Federation of Labor? None of the Argentine federation

[illegible] Imagine a labor congress in which the delegates was that everything is fine and they have nothing to protest against!

[illegible] Mexican Police and U. S. [illegible] have been such as to prejudice the welfare of the [illegible] of both countries [illegible]

[illegible] Mexican delegates, led by Morones, departed for home last night, [illegible] of Pan American Federation of Labor officers being pushed forward as possible [illegible] to participate, [illegible] and the officers were reelected, [illegible] Martinez of Venezuela [illegible] for president in [illegible] Mexican leader Celia.

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Reactionary Mexican Generals Confer



General Francisco L. Serrano, above, in a pre-election stunt. He is distributing prizes to athletes. Serrano has just announced his candidacy on a platform of "peace with the United States" on a basis of yielding to American oil barons, and of "protection of capital, both foreign and Mexican." He therefore recalls General Aranda Gomez, who some time ago announced himself as candidate against the bi-nal, thereon, dictator [illegible] is a photo of S rrano, right, conferring with Louis [illegible]tt, in an attempt of a united front of all reactionary forces in Mexico.

News from the U. S. S. R.

[illegible] Decree of Soviet Supreme Court.

[illegible] Moscow, July 25. The Supreme Court of the Soviet Union has [illegible] the Supreme Court of the Ukraine [illegible] the Supreme Court of the Ukraine [illegible] the Supreme Court of the Ukraine

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Support the Traction Workers and Build the Labor Movement!

Every indication points to a strike of traction workers in New York City.

How many workers will join the strike, how far it will take on an industrial character—affecting surface, elevated and subway lines—to what extent it will be supported by workers in other industries, how successful it will be, how firmly a union of traction workers will be established—all these developments will be determined by the sincerity and energy with which the labor movement puts its forces behind the traction workers.

That the traction workers are ready to strike to free themselves from industrial slavery, for the right to organize, recognition of the union, for better wages and working conditions there can be little doubt. Even in the face of the company spy system a substantial percentage of the traction workers have stated that they are ready to fight.

The Central Labor Council, the State Federation of Labor—all agencies of the organized labor movement must be put in readiness to mobilise the workers for militant support of the men who are willing to defy injunctions and the blacklist to smash the company controlled "brotherhood."

Mass meetings should be called in every workinglass section, relief machinery should be set in motion, the legal defense must be in working order.

It is no light task the labor movement faces. The traction barons are powerful. They are backed by Wall Street and the local, state and national machinery. They have been allowed to bring in strikebreakers unhindered.

But before the mighty power of the labor movement, unified in one purpose—to organize the traction workers and establish once and for all the right to organize and strike—the traction barons will meet defeat providing always that the leadership of this great struggle keeps in mind at all times and swerves not at all from the main line—allowing nothing to come before the interests of the traction workers and the labor movement.

All the traction workers need to know is that the organized labor movement is with them and they will put up a winning fight that will make labor history and give new strength to the labor movement.

All together behind the traction workers and against the traction barons!

This is no local struggle. Won by the might of organized labor it will give new hope and courage to the millions of American workers, will make them better able to meet and defeat the oncoming national offensive of the bosses whose full weight the coal miners are feeling now.

American Ambassadors Lying About Sacco and Vanzetti.

Whenever the workers of foreign countries make it unpleasant for American ambassadors because of the Sacco and Vanzetti case, these worthies always repeat the contemptible lie that the affair is no concern of the federal government and concerns the state of Massachusetts only. While it is a fact that the courts of the state of Massachusetts were chosen as instruments thru which to railroad to the electric chair these two workers the co-instigators of the affair have been proved to be agents of the department of justice of the federal government. Sacco and Vanzetti faced double persecution; the deep hatred of the mill owners of Massachusetts whose slaves they tried to organize and the fury of the government agents who wanted these two Italians framed because they knew too much about the murder in New York of the Italian worker, Salsedo, by agents of the department of justice.

Government agents testified against these two victims of capitalist class vengeance and thruout the whole affair the activity of these agents was second only to that of the lackeys of the mill owners.

Furthermore, any time the government steps in they ran free. Sacco and Vanzetti. The chairman of the national committee of the republican party is the defeated and discredited exploiter of women and child labor in his slave pens of New Bedford, Mr. William Morgan Butler. This man is also the political boss of Massachusetts, heir of the sceptre wielded by the notorious Murray Crane. He is one of the men chosen by Wall Street to keep Cal Coolidge on the right track, which is the path of puppet of the imperialists. A word from him to Fuller will liberate these two victims of capitalism.

The mass demonstrations in foreign countries before the American embassies not only should not be abandoned because of the spurious arguments of American ambassadors, but should be increased until no emissary of Wall Street can remain in any country where the workers are even partially class conscious. The mass pressure on the part of the international working class and the determined stand of the American working class can yet save these two men from instant death in the electric chair or the more grim and ghastly living death in the dungeons of the Charlestown penitentiary.

In an attack upon the Soviet Union, Frank Crane in Hearst's papers declares that the Bolshevik government should mind its business, regulate the internal affairs of its own country and let other nations alone. Why didn't the eminent scribbler place the United States in place of "Bolshevik," and be more correct as far as facts are concerned? Whoever heard of the Bolsheviks performing butcheries such as this country perpetrated in Nicaragua the other day?

News item: "Coolidge is trying to ride a real flesh and blood horse instead of a wooden one." We resists the temptation to draw comparisons between horses and heads.

DANGER AHEAD!

By T. LOAF.

WHEN we started these articles we thought of presenting in a rather brief space the dangerous plot hatched by Great Britain, with connivance of other capitalist powers, against the very existence of the Soviet Union. We centered our attention upon the recent session of the League Council because at that moment the British tories directed most of their efforts for an attack upon the Soviet Republic and also because there were focused there the many bitter antagonisms of the imperialist powers among themselves.

BUT in the course of writing this by now lengthy estimate two circumstances changed considerably the character as well as the length of this articles: One, the new facts and developments in connection with the danger of war upon the Workers' Republic that had to be drawn in and more or less adequately explained; two, the fact that our locking up of the attack upon the Soviet Union with antagonisms among the imperialist powers was likely to create some misunderstanding or even confusion in the minds of the readers of The DAILY WORKER. We decided therefore to clear some questions before presenting more fully the present international situation and the source of danger to the Soviet Union.

WHEREIN lies the difficulty for the clear understanding of the present situation and the possibility of confusion? Let us consider.

On the one hand we notice clearly how the imperialist powers are step by step uniting upon a program of isolating the Soviet Republic, of bringing an ever stronger pressure upon her in order to break through the present political and economic order of the U. S. S. R., which interferes with their plans of capitalist post-war restoration. Such program, even tho outwardly not hostile, means actually a method of "changing from within," aiming at changing the Workers' Republic into a peasant democracy dependent for its existence upon the industrial machinery of the capitalist world.

MOREOVER we see the capitalist powers, Great Britain in this case the most important, embarking upon a program of open hostilities and of a general war attack upon the Soviet Union. Great Britain preparing to collect [illegible] calls for such an attack and making all efforts to gather [illegible] to grant all the other [illegible].

ON the other hand we see [illegible] differences among the imperialist powers themselves [illegible] cause a distinctly the [illegible] against Jugo-Slavia, [illegible] Poland, Soviet [illegible] Britain and [illegible] the imperialist [illegible] aspect of the world, [illegible] of the capitalist [illegible] the Nobe of the world [illegible] speaks now [illegible] flags the [illegible] capitalist [illegible] chance might [illegible] of the time when [illegible] parts.

MOREOVER, the [illegible] situation of the [illegible] year of [illegible] world can account [illegible] speeches in the recent speech of Mr. [illegible] compared [illegible] the remarkable speeches of the world [illegible] and imperialists. Before the world war sound like pacific sermons. And [illegible] would be absolutely wrong to ascribe it to the [illegible] state of mind of the [illegible] change the speech and the [illegible] the belligerent imperialist powers of Italy which far better and [illegible] parading until the whole thing will explode.

THUS we see here the campaign against the Soviet Union, which is assuming now an absolutely determined and characteristic character and which, moreover, is coupled with an attack of the capitalists of the world upon the labor organizations and labor standards throughout the world. It is paralled by ever growing antagonisms among the imperialist powers themselves, the tension now a point of marked tension.

AND whatever may be the next developments in the struggle of the Chinese masses against the imperialist oppression and for their own social liberation, there can be no doubt that the course of the Chinese Revolution will present all the time a constant danger to the aims and plans of the imperialist powers and a point of dangerous struggle among these powers themselves.

FURTHERMORE, if the hostilities between the capitalist states themselves are now kept in check by the fear of internal class antagonisms assuming an absolutely "unpleasant" character for the bourgeois rulers, the open outbreaks of such class warfare lead to intensify the danger of war conflagrations, as is being clearly demonstrated by the internal situation in Italy and the present revolutionary outbreak in Austria.

THIS revolutionary outbreak touches at once the political situation of the fascist governments of Hungary and Italy, it rouses at the same time their imperialist ambitions, it embarrasses the program of a political union between Germany and Austria (so-called "Anschluss") and brings at once to the fore "fears" of the three states of the "Little Entente" (Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia) and surely also of Poland, all the slumbering animosities and feuds of the war and post-war date.

NAY, the international danger of the Austrian revolution is being particularly stressed by the Austrian social-democrats who once more, by hiding behind "international complications," are choking the revolt of the masses and betraying these once to their capitalist masters, repeating the unforgettable treachery of 1919 when they refused to come to the aid of Soviet Hungary and permitted the suppression of the revolutionary movements in Hungary and Bavaria.

THERE arises clearly in the mind of every conscious worker a question. Which is it? Are the imperialist powers preparing a concerted attack, a combined war campaign against the Soviet Republic that will call for the most decisive actions and the consolidation of class war [illegible] the part of the revolutionary proletariat, or, under an evidently [illegible] maneuver such attack, at the same time [illegible] a base for a final struggle [illegible] the proletariat against the capitalist system itself, or have the differences between the capitalist powers themselves [illegible] to such a point that [illegible] is immediately realized as [illegible] possibilities of a new world war, [illegible] a new period of revolutionary struggle [illegible] the world, and opening upon the [illegible] the absolute international working class [illegible] and logical means of transforming present [illegible] and post-war [illegible] between the imperialist powers [illegible] other.

We shall make it [illegible] the next article.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY SETS AUGUST 31 NEW DATE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

[illegible] Party has set [illegible] from July 30 [illegible]

[illegible] Workers (Communist) Party [illegible] for the holding of the National Convention [illegible] Convention in Moscow. The state has now [illegible] August 31st. [illegible] to take part [illegible] August 20th. [illegible] are to be held during [illegible]

[illegible] Workers (Communist) Party [illegible] Communist Party [illegible] Communist Party [illegible] Communist

HUNDREDS OF TRACTION MEN WALK OUT AS STRIKE LOOMS

(Continued from Page One)

"We sincerely hope that no strike will be called, but if there is a strike we have no doubt about the outcome and our main desire is to see that none of our members are misled into following something which will cost them their jobs.

Want Scabs.

"We are therefore appealing to our members to pay no attention to any strike call of the Amalgamated and to pay no attention to false rumors spread by them.

"Every member who leaves the Brotherhood in answer to a strike call will not be taken back into the Brotherhood which means that he cannot come back into the service of the company."

Many of the traction workers have taken the matter in their own hands and have reported "sick" in preparation for the strike call tonight. More than 200 "sick" cases were reported. Company "welfare" workers were sent to investigate this unusual epidemic of illness.

Later in the day it was learned that the strikebreakers were imported from Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The first batch of 150 were recruited in Pittsburg and 50 in Philadelphia. The strikebreakers continued to pour into the company barns and it is expected that by the time the strike vote is taken tonight at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, there will be over a thousand scabs on the job.

Portenar on Job.

Early yesterday A. J. Portenar, general arbitrator for the State Labor Board, called on the Amalgamated officials at the Continental Hotel and offered his services as a mediator. He was told by P. J. Shea, vice-president of the Association, that all matters of arbitration must be handled by Major Walker, and in view of the fact that Hedley had refused to discuss the matter, arbitration was out of the question.

S. O. S. calls have been sent out to William B. Fitzgerald, and P. J. O'Brien, vice-presidents of the Amalgamated who are in Detroit at the moment. W. G. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated, will not be able to be here due to sickness.

Leave Work.

Messrs. Coleman and Shea who are active in the Tammany negotiations with Walker, stated yesterday that scores of switchmen and motormen are coming down from work of their own accord and that union officials are having a hard job restraining them pending the end of the negotiations.

Albert Goldman, Commissioner of Plants and Structures, announced yesterday that 800 city-supervised buses will be ready to relieve the congested traffic conditions which will result from the strike. 300 buses are being called in from service in New Jersey and Westchester County if the strike goes through, Goldman said.

The I. R. T. barns at 145th Street and Lenox avenue are taking on the appearance of an armed camp.

Vast amounts of food supplies, army cots, and field kitchens are being brought in and installed. Sentries bar the approach to the strikebreakers' quarters. The scabs are being fed and housed and are being paid $10 per day.

Posted at convenient points is Hedley's notice to the strikebreakers and potential scabs. It reads "To the members of the Brotherhood:

"In view of the threats of a strike by the Amalgamated Association measures are under way to provide food, lodging and adequate protection for all employes who may desire to avail themselves of such facilities in connection with their work.

Frank Hedley."

Agents of the New York traction companies in Chicago and other large cities have been instructed by wire to rush strikebreakers to this city as soon as they can be rounded up. The regular rate will be .75 per day and food and lodging. This rate will be increased if the strike becomes bitter and protracted.

Ready To Go.

As a result, of the importation of strikebreakers men loyal to the Amalgamated are beginning to chafe under the yoke of having to remain on the job in face of this act of provocation on the part of the traction barons.

Some of the strikebreakers are young men, of the white collar class who seem to be looking for excitement during the summer vacation period. Of course the usual type of scrgg predominates. Inquiries made among them as to where they came from were met with vicious scowls.

The importation of strikebreakers at this point has intensified the feeling of the rank and file traction workers who are itching to lock horns with the traction companies.

Police Lose Vacations.

It was announced yesterday that all police vacations have been cancelled and the police force under the leadership of Police Commissioner Warren is marshalling its forces for one of the most bitter traction strikes in the history of New York. Traction heads estimate that more than 10,000 cops will be necessary to "protect" the traction properties in Manhattan alone.

Early in the afternoon yesterday traction workers quit work and gathered at Manhattan Casino at 155th street and 8th avenue. They were anxious to strike and were looking for leaders and instructions.

It appears that the traction companies working in close cooperation with Tammany Hall have bitten off more than they can chew in defying the labor movement. Hedley's arrogant statements have brought a load of strike bricks down on his head.

BUDAPEST, July 25.—Cardinal Archbishop Johann Cherroch is dead at the age of 75 after a prolonged illness in his palace in Esztergom, Hungary. A conflict over the appointment of a successor is anticipated. The cardinal visited the United States in 1922.

Shoe Workers Go On Strike In Brooklyn

Twenty-five shoe workers employed by the Majestic Overjater Co., 663 Broadway, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday when the boss tried to take advantage of the revoking of the charter of the district council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union by the general council.

Picketing of the shop will start this morning at 7 a. m.

Plumbers' Helpers Open Organization Campaign

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers which recently completed a strike, resulting in a wage raise ranging from 50 cents to $2, is now starting an organizing drive for the complete control of the trade.

The organization is trying to enlist other building trades workers to support them in their campaign. An appeal is being sent to all building trades locals in Greater New York asking for support.

Britain Will Proclaim American Delegates At Geneva Lie to Coolidge

LONDON, July 25. Allegations that the British policy at the tripartite naval disarmament conference at Geneva has been misrepresented are understood to form the basis of a communication which the British imperial defense committee decided today to send to the United States.

It was reported in diplomatic circles that the British will charge not only that American newspapers have failed to state the British case completely but that the American delegates have not given full information to President Coolidge.

The British cabinet met for two hours today and discussed the situation in the tri-partite naval disarmament conference.

Another meeting of the cabinet will be held tonight in the House of Commons.

NEWARK FURRIERS ELECT LEFT WING ADMINISTRATION

Clean Sweep Made By Progressives

The progressive forces in the International Fur Workers' Union are once again victorious with the re-election of the entire "left wing" administration in Rabbat Workers' Local 25 of Newark, N. J.

Elections were held on Saturday and the result of the voting was announced yesterday by the election committee. Morris Langer was re-elected manager; Hugo Leffler is president; Jack Goldberg, vice-president; H. Stein, recording secretary; H. Rosenbloom, financial secretary; J. Carpentieri, treasurer; S. Tarditero, sergeant-at-arms. I. Popper, D. Rose and T. Tandero were elected to the board of trustees, and the executive board consists of L. Jaffe, H. Morris, N. Schlanger, F. Cappola, P. Bh, Lansiman, F. Vanlodsky, S. Myra of New Brunswick, Jack Dobrow, Wm. Knabe of Patterson, M. Ra[illegible] of Newark, Max Brie and L. Kornblatt, B. Rosenfeld, M. Schwimmer, C. Richland and Peter[illegible].

Fought Rs Right Wing

In the local [illegible] the left wing [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Vive la Commune!" Is the Growing Cry of Increasing Ranks of World's Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

"Workingmen's Paris," wrote Karl Marx in his brilliant "Civil War in France," "with its Commune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. History has already nailed its exterminators to that eternal pill ry from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them."

THE E words of Karl Marx—in fact the whole history of the Paris Commune—flash across the mind as one stands before "The Red Wall," dedicated to the martyred dead of the revolutionary struggle of March 18-May 28, 1871, in the capital city of France.

"The Red Wall" . . . is to be found in the Cimetiere Pere Lachaise, "the largest and most interesting of Parisian burial grounds."

It was not mentioned in any of the "Guide Books to Paris" that I saw. The sightseeing auto buses do not go that way. Open confession that the revolutionary efforts of the French proletariat are not supposed to interest the American tourist.

"Pere Lachaise" or "The Cimetiere de l'Est," is named after Lachaise, the Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV, who had a country seat here. In 1804 the property was bought by the city and converted into a cemetery. It has since been greatly extended and now covers an area of 109 acres.

The attendant at the main gate shows me a map of the cemetery, with all of its lanes and pathways, between graves and tombs, all named. I follow his finger over the map until it comes to the far corner of the cemetery where "The Red Wall" is marked with the French words, "Mur Des Federes."

Never had I seen a cemetery quite like this one. The tombs were so close together that there was room for no blade of grass between. It was all one continuous mass of stone, marble, brick or granite, one vast tomb, completely dead and except for an occasional aged woman that I passed, from these it seemed to have wandered in, as if they had no other place to go.

I might have passed "The Red Wall" by if nearly a hundred grave stones had not been hanging there upon its face, attracting me. "The Red Wall" is part of the wall of the cemetery itself, but not high. It is small indeed when compared to the mighty "Red Wall" of the Kremlin, in Moscow. "The Red Wall" erected to the memory of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and the hosts of other revolutionary dead in Berlin, Germany, is more monumental.

But as in Moscow and Berlin, one forgets about physical proportions, of bricks piled on bricks, in the memory of the mighty proletarian sacrifices that were made, 56,000 dead men, women and children, slaughtered by the peerless, in the final week of the Paris Commune, May 21-28, 1871. The huge tablet on the Wall merely says:

"Aux Morts De La Commune, 21-28 Mai 1871."

The scores of wreaths upon the Wall must have been there since the last anniversary commemoration of the Commune, March 18, a date blazoned red on the working class calendar in every country in the world.

There were wreaths of red flowers, of different nationalities, from Chinese workers, Jewish workers, Italian workers. The last of these include many exiles from fascist Italy who have settled in Fralce. There were wreaths with the "Hammer and Sickle" of the Soviet Revolution; wreaths carrying a message of solidarity with the Chinese Revolution; wreaths of many trade unions of Paris.

These wreaths are the passing tributes of labor's eternal solidarity with the Paris Commune's martyred dead. It is of these that Karl Marx, in writing, to Dr. Kugelmann, shortly after the Commune, said:

". . . What elasticity, what historical initiative, what **capabilities** of self-sacrifice there are in these Parisians! After six months of starvation and destruction by internal treason even more than by the external enemy, they rise, under Prussian bayonets as tho no war existed between France and Germany and the enemy did not stand before the doors of Paris! History has no similar example of such greatness!"

Over on the other side of the wall there thunder and rattle the modern implements of industry in the hands of metal workers in a huge machine shop. The proletariat grows in power in France, in the developing machine age, as the heirs of the Commune.

Some of the graves near the Wall are also of great interest. Here is the tomb of Gustave Lefrancais, member of the Commune of Paris; Henri Mortier, another member of the Commune (1843-91); also Pascal Falerot, Deputy de la Seine, 1833-1908.

There is the double grave of Paul and Laura Lafargue, who committed suicide in 1912.

After writing such works as "The Religion of Capitalism," "Social and Philosophical Studies," "The Origin and Idea of God" and "The Evolution of Property," which placed him in the forefront of the revolutionary writers of his day, LaFargue is said to have become discouraged in the struggle and decided on an escape thru suicide with his wife, Laura, one of the three daughters of Karl Marx. The grave is already neglected. It could only boast, as I viewed it, a small bouquet of artificial violets. Great contrast this, their surrender to death compared to the courageous will to struggle of the Communard, who lived defiantly to the last, until their lives were shot out of them by enemy class bullets as they stood against this wall only a few feet away.

Near the outer cemetery wall is the monument "Le Mur" by Myrna Voather (1909) dedicated to the memory of the victims of the revolutions.

One may also find some interest in the others who are buried here: historians and actors, artists and authors, princes and painters, generals and poets, for anyone may purchase here a plot for the dead. It includes the Jewish cemetery where the grave of Rachel (1821-58) is to be found. There are the graves of Rosa Bochcur (1822-50) the painter; Frederic Chopin (1810-49) the composer; Adolphe Thiers (1797-1877) president of the republic; Corot (1796-1875) the painter; Sarah Bernhardt (1844-1923) the actress; Honore de Balzac (1799-1850) and Emile Souvestre (1806-54), novelists, and Georges Bizet (1838-75) composer of "Carmen." It also includes a Mohammedan Cemetery that is quite a little city.

But all these names, more and more, mean little to the workers of France, and of the world, compared to the fact that this cemetery contains "The Red Wall," the memorial to the Communc dead.

This fact draws to this spot in Paris the growing tribute of the workers of the world, including growing numbers of the workers of the United States of America, who join with labor everywhere in proclaiming, even as the Communards proclaimed upon the gallows and before firing squads, "VIVE LA COMMUNE!"

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

(Speech by N. I. Bucharin.)

(Continued from last issue)

We must by no means interpret Comrade Lenin's instructions to the Hague Delegation to be a condemnation of the slogans of the general strike and of insurrection in fighting methods against war disregard of war. The sole correct interpretation of Comrade Lenin's instructions is to realize that they were directed against the empty phrase, the empty phrase of general strike, revolution, and armed insurrection, as "reply" to war, etc. Lenin said no word against those slogans themselves. All that Lenin did was to fight with the utmost political energy against mere phrases, against the empty phrases of revolution.

We know very well that a large number of Social Democratic Congresses, a large number of Trade Union Congresses, and a large number of the leaders of Social Democratic parties, have repeatedly declared their intention of "replying" to war with a general strike. In the same manner a considerable number of the heroes of the so-called "revolutionary" syndicalism have preached the general strike as the salvation from all evil. But all the same there is no sign to be observed, either in one camp or the other, of systematic preliminary preparation, carried on steadily from day to day, for the actuality of the fight against war.

It need not be emphasized that if anyone were to issue the slogan of revolution and insurrection as "reply" to a war, the single and isolated action of this so-called "revolutionary" syndicalism have preached the general strike as the salvation from all evil. But all the same there is no sign to be observed, either in one camp or the other, of systematic preliminary preparation, carried on steadily from day to day, for the actuality of the fight against war.

It need not be emphasized that if anyone were to issue the slogan of revolution and insurrection as "reply" to a war, the single and isolated action of this so-called "revolutionary" syndicalism of boasts, an utter deception of the masses, unless those issuing the slogan find previously carried through a systematic process of preparation for the organization of the general strike, the organization of insurrection, and the organization of revolution, in accordance with incontrovertible Marxian analysis of the objective situation.

The point decisive for Lenin and it must be decisive for the comintern adopted by the Communist Party was the organization of our Party and such manner that our forces should be located for Comrade Trotsky [illegible] advanced the slogan of peace. We answered the slogan of peace, the slogan of civil war. We regarded the slogan of civil war as the much better slogan to be fought against by the slogan of peace, including those who [illegible] the slogan "Hands off Russia!" [illegible] the present situation [illegible] a revolutionary [illegible] at a time when the [illegible] Leninism [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 14 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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UNION OFFICIALS BETRAY THE TRANSIT STRIKE

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Interborough Rapid Transit Company cannot afford to pay its employes a living wage, but it can afford to pay strike-breakers ten dollars a day and expenses. Lots of people prate about public sympathy not being with the strikers, but if the officials of the Amalgamated association and the central labor council of New York do their duty the workers can win regardless of what the "public" may think. The so-called public may think as it pleases, but it does not care to walk too far.

• • •

ONE representative of the public told me in sorrowful tone that a policeman who had arranged to take his vacation with his family had to cancel the arrangement because of the strike. "They had a whole year to pull off this strike," remonstrates my informant, "and they had to wait until summer time when the policemen take time off." Perhaps most of you would have a hard time trying to excavate something to pay in a case like that, but nevertheless it is surprising how many people there are in this world who will make similar conversation.

• • •

"THERE exists in the minds of Latin-American peoples a distrust of the attitude of our people. That distrust must be removed if we are to develop commerce and understanding." This is William Green speaking. Of course Mr. Green did not say a word about the slaughter of 300 Nicaraguans by United States government marines and airmen. What he was concerned with was the proper technique to be employed by our imperialists in their depredations. This labor faker does not want to have Wall Street get too rough. The killing of hundreds of people in Latin-American countries might cause American trade unionists to get their dander up against Wall Street. Of course Mr. Green in the last analysis would support Wall Street, but if Morgan and Company took proper precautions it might be possible to fool the workers for a while longer.

• • •

HOW simple it would be to prevent strikebreakers from being shipped to New York City if only the labor leaders were on the job. Take Chicago for instance! There are 16,000 organized street and elevated workers in that city. They are good trade unionists. If the union officials gave the word those men would see to it that not one strikebreaker would leave the city for Chicago.

• • •

ONLY two weeks between now and the date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti! How lightly most of the workers take it. Here are two men who could be at liberty making a living in the usual way if

(Continued on Page Three)

SEE ROCKEFELLER HAND IN FIGHT FOR SOVIET OIL

That the Rockefellers, themselves, have interested in the conflict between various branches of the Standard Oil over regarding the policy to be pursued in relation to Soviet oil is seen in the statement of Ivy L. Lee, publicity agent for big corporations, urging the United States chamber of commerce to establish a bureau in Moscow for the purpose of encouraging trade relations with the Soviet government. If properly approached the Soviet government would probably welcome such a bureau, according to Lee.

Lee Urged Trade.

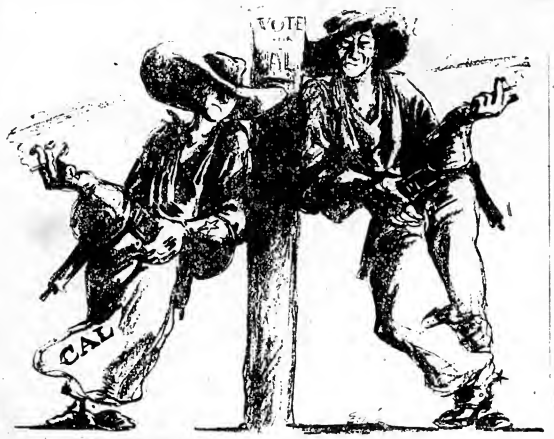
It will be recalled that more than a year ago Ivy L. Lee urged trade with Russia in a series of "confidential" letters" to various financial and industrial magnates and also to politicians. This followed the completion of negotiations between the Standard Oil of New York and Vacuum Oil on one side and the Soviet government on the other regarding the purchase of large quantities of Russian oil.

See Unanimous Policy

That there will soon be unanimity of action on the part of all branches of Standard Oil is indicated by the

(Continued on Page Two)

PUZZLE: Find the Cowboy. By Fred Ellis.



SACCO, VANZETTI TO ENTER DEATH HOUSE ON MONDAY

Plan Five New York Mass Meetings

BOSTON, July 26.—Sacco and Vanzetti are scheduled to enter the death house in state's prison on Monday, ten days before the date set for their electrocution.

While the two framed-up workers continued their hunger strike, the advisory committee of Governor Alvan T. Fuller speeded up deliberation of the case, having ended its formal investigation. The committee, composed of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard; President Samuel H. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Judge Robert Grant, expected to have its findings ready before August 5d, the day the chief executive must decide whether he will grant another reprieve.

Fake Investigation.

Governor Fuller's personal investigation remains incomplete. He has 10 more defense witnesses to interview. He will conclude his interview with Vanzetti and will talk with Celestino Madeiros, who has confessed to the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty.

Unless workers throughout the country organize mass protests the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is likely. Both of the framed-up radicals have been considerably weakened by their long hunger strike.

Five New York Meetings.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has announced five open air meetings, to be held in various parts of the city on this same eve-

Paris Hears Poincare Trying to Break Down Relations With USSR

PARIS, July 26.—It rumored here, in connection with the government's prosecution of eight Communists just convicted of opposing French imperialism and therefor, charged with treason, that Premier Poincare of France in interview with Vatslav Vorovsky of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics threatened the break-off of all relations between the two countries.

Pressure from England, and wrath at the recent Communist gains in the French by-elections are ascribed a reason for the threat. Ambassador Rakovsky has left for Moscow for a conference and could not be reached to confirm or deny the rumor.

ning, July 29, at 8 p. m.

According to Rose Pastor Stone, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, reports from Boston concerning the probable action of Governor Fuller's investigation make it absolutely necessary that there should be continual protest from

(Continued on Page Two)

Cloak and Dressmakers Holding Mass Meeting Tomorrow at Eight p.m.

A series of section mass meetings will be held throughout the city of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union to acquaint the membership with the latest developments in the union.

Tomorrow's meeting will be held at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d St., 8 p.m. The speakers will be Louis Hyman, Chas. S. Zimmerman and Julius Bourchi-

LATINS APPLAUD MARTINEZ FRANK ANTI-IMPERIALISM

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26. Ricardo A. Martinez, Latin-American [illegible] was given a truly hand [illegible] by the delegates of the so-called Latin-American Federation of Labor, has already become an international figure, according to correspondents of Latin-American newspapers here. Many papers in Central and South America have printed leading editorials commending him.

From a group of Latin-Americans in New York the Venezuelan delegate has received the following telegram, sent to him in care of the Pan-American Federation of Labor:

"Sincere congratulations on your courageous stand for the weak and oppressed. Following your efforts with the keenest interest."

Commenting upon the above telegram, Martinez said:

"This means more to me than all of the denunciations of Green, Woll and the others. No matter what the handful of renegades supposed to be representing Latin-American countries at the convention may say, Latin America is a unity in opposition to the Pan-American schemes of Wall Street and Washington. As for the working people in the United States, we have the utmost confidence in them, for they are our brothers.

Continued on Page Three)

Officials and directors of the United States Steel Corporation, refused to comment today. Wilmington reports that Pierre Dupont will be elected to the steel board and ultimately succeed Elbert H. Gary as chairman of that board.

Section 2, New York, Sends a Challenge

Section 2 of District 2, W. P. of A. knows the importance of The DAILY WORKER. In the past several months it has donated over $1,500 to The DAILY WORKER, as much as the entire Chicago District and almost as much as all the other sections of New York City together. When Section No. 2 wished to call the attention of the workers of New York City to the Danger of War arising from the Imperialist Attack on the Chinese Revolution, it knew of no better way than to arrange a mass meeting on the question and have a large collection taken so that The DAILY WORKER could continue its unsparing and unyielding fight on the American Danger of War, the importance of fighting for recognition of Soviet Russia—these messages can most effectively be brought to the attention of the workers of this city through The DAILY WORKER. Section No. 2 has therefore decided to distribute 10,000 DAILY WORKERS before the meeting and to give all the proceeds of The DAILY WORKER to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. We challenge other sections of the city, other districts of the country to do as well or better.

(Signed) BEN GERJOY, Section Organizer, Section 2, District 1, W. P. A.

CO-OPERATE WITH TAMMANY HALL AND TRACTION BARONS TO SEND MEN BACK TO WORK; PLAN TO BOOST FARE; LAVIN, WALSH FIGHT BETRAYAL

Six New York Rallies Arranged for Friday Evening at Seven p. m.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will hold six open air meetings Friday evening 7 p. m. to demand the immediate release of the two framed-up workers. The meetings were originally arranged for Union Square, but a police permit was denied.

The meetings will be held at Rutgers Square, 130d St. and Prospect Ave.; 10th St. and Second Ave.; 110th St. and Fifth Ave.; Grand St. Extension, and Stone and Pitkin Aves. Well known labor people will speak.

STRIKE IS URGED BY EDWARD LAVIN IN PLEA TO MEN

Act At Once, Is Demand Of Popular Leader

Edward P. Lavin, who lead last year's subway strike distributed thousands of leaflets to the traction workers yesterday urging them to join in a city wide strike.

They were given to the men when they left the terminals at 2 p.m.

The leaflet read as follows:

TRACTION WORKERS OF GREATER NEW YORK

A Message from the Leader of the 1926 Strike.

"Brothers:

"I want to send out this personal message to every traction worker of Greater New York. The leaders of last year's traction strike are behind the present struggle to the fullest extent of their power. We are working earnestly and sincerely to win for you this time. A year ago on the I. R. T. over a thousand of us carried out a strike which paved the way for the present one. Now everyone can see that what we then said was true: A strike is never lost.

"Brothers: Through our sacrifices and persevering efforts against all obstacles during the past year we have prepared the way for victory this time. The issue is set in a hand! You have the power to free yourself at last. Everything is in your hands! Let us unite our ranks and stick together for victory. For our part we pledge ourselves to continue to fight and sacrifice for you and for our cause at all costs and under all conditions! You can trust us. We know the situation. Fall in line behind us. This time we will win.

What We Are Fighting For.

"We are fighting for the rights of free men!

"Smash the reptile Company Union.

"Fight for our own Union under our own control.

"Twenty-five per cent increases in pay—for all grades on all lines.

"The eight-hour day, time and one half for overtime.

"Fight for improved conditions in all departments.

Why We Will Win This Time.

"This time victory is certain! The powerful Amalgamated Association is behind us. The entire New York labor movement and the whole American Federation of Labor has guaranteed us support. The public of the whole city and country has learned to hate the traction barons and will be behind us. It is necessary only to act together. All for one and one for all. Unite for victory!

Stand By For the Call.

"Already the Traction Companies have imported strike-breakers to steal our jobs and to provoke us into action. The brothers on all lines are already walking out as a protest against this Traction Tyranny. Do not work with strike breakers! Respond in the mass protest, first [illegible] meeting to [illegible] Brooklyn meeting to [illegible] and after [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] Wall

(Continued on Page Two)

Quackenbush Declares That Men Who Join Union Will Lose Their Jobs

Walsh, Leading Militant Workers' Demands Written Agreements

The voice of the militant traction workers in the person of Jim Walsh, one of the leaders of last year's traction strike, cut straight across the flowery speeches of the official leadership of the "Amalgamated" and the New York Central Trades and Labor Council at last night's meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum with the demand that the alleged agreement for no discrimination and the renewal of the discharged men be placed in written form and signed by the Amalgamated officials, the I. R. T. officials and Mayor Walker as a witness.

Walsh's motion was made with the accompaniment of tremendous applause following the previous recommendation that the report of the Amalgamated officials be accepted.

Chairman Shea refused to entertain Walsh's motion and from then on every labor "leader" spoke in favor of the alleged settlement, denouncing the "hot-heads."

• • •

The traction strike will not take place. The officials of the Amalgamated working hand in hand with Tammany Hall and the traction barons have sold out the workers, called off the strike and laid the foundation for a ten cent fare in New York City.

The decision to call off the traction strike was made after P. J. Shea and J. H. Coleman, Amalgamated leaders, hamboozled workers meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last night into accepting a so-called "peace plan" worked up earlier in the evening at a meeting called by Mayor Walker and attended by the union officials and James L. Quackenbush, Interborough counsel.

The "peace plan" calls for the reinstatement of men fired earlier in the day for attending meetings of the Amalgamated. It does not in any way, despite the statements of Shea and Coleman, union "leaders," recognize the right of New York traction workers to joint a bona fide union.

That the scheme hatched by Amalgamation officials cooperating with Tammany Hall and the traction barons includes plans for a ten cent fare was made clear by the agreement that there would be no "labor troubles" until the Tammany "unification program" for a ten cent fare goes thru.

Plan Fare Boost.

In a statement issued immediately after the conference with Mayor Walker, Patrick J. Shea, vice president of the Amalgamated said: "We have agreed not to discriminate with [illegible] union members, and with these things in sight there is every reason to believe that the subway situation here will become clear and free of labor troubles at least until the unification proceedings are completed."

The fake peace plan was jammed through the meeting, although a large proportion of the workers head ed by Lavin and Walsh, last year's strike leaders, objected to it.

Shout For Lavin.

Shouts of "We want Lavin," rang through the hall as Shea, Coleman Grover Moore, John J. Hylan, in a and Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the A. F. of L., pulled the wool over the workers' eyes and told them that the agreement reached at City Hall earlier in the evening permitted the Amalgamated to carry on an organization drive. When Walsh asked if the whole question were pulling for a ten cent fare, Shea replied that he would rather place his faith in Mayor Walker's word than in a traction official's writing.

Making No Bones About His Position

James L. Quackenbush declared that the City Hall meeting "We intend to stand by the Brotherhood 100 per cent as before. We will take back these men and forget them, and ask the Brotherhood to do the same.

I. R. T Will Smash Union.

"Our status with the Amalgamated remains no before. This I wish most emphatically to state. I do not open the door to the Amalgamated. We have not given up a thing. We have agreed to nothing beside this."

"If the non-existence membership in the Amalgamated" he continued, "and to break these contracts, we will face the same situation again."

Actually however, the traction workers assembled at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum in the evening to help the I. R. T. policy to bigger profits and thereby injure the entire labor movement, including the Amalgamated workers to resign from Amalgamated offices. I. R. T. [illegible] and to the car.

Coleman Betrays Workers.

"Build up the Amalgamated" he declared, "and you will have [illegible] I do not want [illegible] which ultimately [illegible] that the car will [illegible]

(Continued on Page Two)

HYLAN SUPPORTS STRIKE ACTIONS OF TRACTION MEN

Charges Fare Raise Is IRT-Walker Scheme

"In the underpaid thousands of traction workers in this entire metropolis I extend to [illegible] wishes," said Mayor John J. Hylan, in a statement issued late last night.

Hylan charged that the striking traction workers' demands as "just." The ex-Mayor charged that certain Tammany overlords, the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. deliberately provoked a strike situation [illegible] ten cent fare propaganda. Hylan's statement follows in part:

"It is known that the secret conference going on for some time [illegible] the public became aware of the [illegible] of the present traction situation. More than a month ago, [illegible] conferences were held in the Waldorf-Astoria and [illegible] that the Mayor was informed that a serious strike threatened. Still he refused to take a hand until the eleventh hour when all prospects of effecting a settlement were impossible.

For Traction Interests.

"By this [illegible] of action [illegible] to be worked [illegible] interests of the traction [illegible] Aug. 1 when of the fare [illegible] bonds are [illegible] fare, the car [illegible] could be [illegible] [illegible] "He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Norwegian Editor Fined 200 Kronen for Printing Strikebreakers' Names

OSLO, July 26. — Comrade Torgejson, editor of the Bergen workers' paper, "Arbeidet," was fined 200 kronen for publishing the names of some blacklegs in his newspaper, the making no comment.

In Oslo, a worker was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment merely threatening to hit a scab, the he did not carry out his threat.

See Rockefeller Hand Fight for USSR Oil

(Continued from Page One)

recent statement of Lee, because the Rockefellers can force the other units behind such a policy.

The trip of Walter C. Teagle, of the New Jersey branch of Standard Oil to London to confer with Sir Henri Deterding, head of the British Royal Dutch Shell, is interpreted as indicating that even the New Jersey branch will no longer follow the policy of waiting for the overthrow of the Soviet government in order to gain access to Russian oil. The workers' and peasants' government is so strong that Standard Oil knows it must deal with them. The change of front of the Rockefeller concern, a fact known for more than a year, is a purely business proposition with them but it certainly is evidence of the fact that the Soviet Union is now powerful enough to force the biggest capitalist concerns to come to time.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

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THE RADICAL HEALTH MONTHLY
B. Liber, M. D., Dr. P. H., Editor

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3rd Grand Jury for Indiana Corruption Found in Black Box

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26. — With Marion County prosecutors indicating that "pay dirt" has at last been struck in the D. C. Stephenson political scandal of Indiana, a third Marion County grand jury today was to hit the trail of the political probe.

Two local grand juries of the past have left a shady track in their investigations. The first jury failed to return indictments by a reported vote of three for and two against, but admitted that peculiar conditions existed in the jury itself and recommended that a second body continue the inquiry.

Jurors "Lined Up."

This second jury was absorbing the volume of "Stephensonie" at a high rate of speed when it was discovered an Indianapolis politician had attempted to bribe Claude A. Achey, a jurorman, saying he had previously "lined up" another member to refuse to return indictments. Criminal Court Judge James A. Collins dismissed immediately the second jury.

The mass of recorded testimony of the two juries plus the contents of the famous two black boxes and the five bundles of papers recently exhumed by the prosecutors, will give the third jury plenty of summer reading for some time.

Prosecutors today continued to pore over the vast mass of private papers of Stephenson, the man who fell from the political throne of Indiana to a convict's cell for the murder of an Indianapolis girl.

They expressed particular interest in two cancelled checks, one for $21,000 and the other for $24,000, but declined to say in whose favor the checks were drawn by the former klan head.

A document having the appearance of a contract aroused the most enthusiasm among the prosecutors who met at the home of prosecuting attorney William H. Remy, who is ill.

A Graft Bible.

"That will line up the whole business," Remy exclaimed.

Photographs of the politically great, many of them autographed were found among the papers of Stephenson. One of them was that of George V. Coffin, Republican chairman of both Marion County and the Indianapolis city committee, Coffin and Governor Ed Jackson have been political allies for a long time.

The famous Stephenson book, which he called his "bible" containing a record of political deals and contracts was included with the papers the prosecutors submitted.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., July 26. — Five persons were seriously injured, one of them fatally, when a large motorbus, board from Montpelier to New York City, crashed into the sedan in which they were riding.

The injured are Philip Basile, driver of the sedan, Benjamin Cherkins his mother, Mrs. Mollie Cherkins, and Dorothy and Beatrice Liebermann, all of New York. They were taken to the Nyack Hospital.

Cabinet Splits



A delicate situation has arisen in England, due to the departure of Prime Minister Baldwin to accompany the Prince of Wales on his Canadian trip. It was at first announced that the Earl of Balfour, lord president of the council, would be head of the government during the prime minister's absence. Then plans were changed and official announcements stated Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, was to be acting prime minister while Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, was delegated leader of the lower house. Since Churchill and Chamberlain both are desirous of succeeding him, Baldwin, eager to avoid trouble, chose Sir Austen, leader of the moderate wing of the conservatives while Churchill becomes idol of the die hards.

Many Unions and Party Branches Have Booths At Daily Worker Affair

The great Coal Diggers' Ball Pool, N. Y. [illegible] Saturday and last [illegible] night [illegible] of The DAILY WORKER [illegible] and workers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COMMUNISTS PROPAGANDIZE IDEA OF "SOVIETS!" IN CHINESE REVOLUTION

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 26.—Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declares today that the crisis in the Kuomintang in China puts the question of the organization of Soviets on the order of the day in the development of the Chinese Revolution.

At the same time it declares that the role of the Chinese bourgeoisie in the revolutionary movement is a thing of the past.

Pravda emphasizes that the change in the various phases of the development of the Chinese Revolution and in the Kuomintang imperatively demands new slogans and new tactical departures.

It calls for an ability, pursuing the true Leninist path, to find the actual link that can be taken hold of at a given moment in order to draw all revolutionary forces into a common chain of struggle.

The various efforts demanded of the Chinese Communist Party at the present moment are enumerated as follows:

1. The paramount task of the Chinese Communist Party at the present moment is to energetically resist the reactionaries within the Kuomintang.

2. The Kuomintang organizations in which Communists wield the dominant influence must be raised against the Central Committee.

Pravda points out that the Communists should immediately start a propaganda for the idea of the Soviets, so that if the struggle to win the Kuomintang fails, to call the masses to organize Soviets as a condition of the further development of the revolution; opposing the Soviets, as organs of the toilers, to the organizations of the bourgeoisie.

It is point out that while it is correct today to issue the slogan for the organization of Soviets, it was not correct to issue this slogan before, when the revolution was passing thru a different stage of its development.

For a long time the supporters of the idea of the immediate organization of Soviets wished, says Pravda, thru merely proclaiming the new slogan to substitute the struggle for winning the masses within the Kuomintang, for the demand that the Communists be immediately called upon to leave the Kuomintang.

The supporters of this idea (Trotzky-Zinoviev-Radek) were trying to force the masses to jump over such phases of the development of the revolution as they had not yet lived thru.

ALL CHINA FEDERATION OF LABOR CALLS UPON JAPANESE LABOR BODY TO CHECK IMPERIALISM

The All-China Labor Federation protests, in the name of 2,500,000 organized Chinese workers, against the sending of troops by the Japanese imperialists to Shantung. Under the pretext of protecting the lives and properties of Japanese residents in Shangtung, they in reality want to crush the Nationalist Revolutionary movement of China. They do not know that Japanese residents in China have never received any harm whatever.

The said Federation hopes that Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai heads the Japanese class-workers in a joint strike for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shangtung. "Eradicate totally the Japanese imperialists and secure for both the Japnese and the Chinese proletariat a true liberation."

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID CALLS FOR MORE RELIEF FOR NATIONALIST WOUNDED IN CHINA

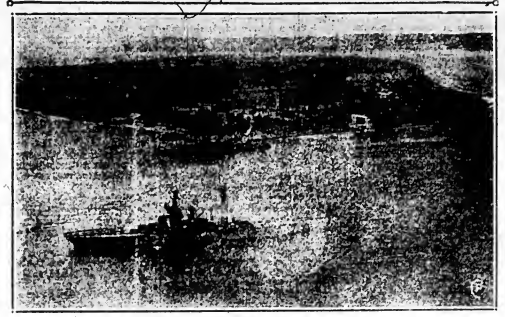
CHICAGO, July 26.—A telegram received by the International Workers' Aid from the secretary of the Central Committee at Berlin, Germany, states, that in Germany, France, Belgium, England and Soviet Russia preparations are under way to send cargo-loads of food, clothing and medical supplies into China for the Revolutionary Army.

The National Committee of the American section of the W. I. R. calls upon all who read this to heed the call of Clara Zetkin that staunch veteran fighter and dig deep into their pockets in support of the Chinese Revolution.

Send your contribution today to the International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison Ct., Chicago, Ill. Rm. 805.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

WHERE UNCLE SAM PLANS TO SPEND MILLIONS



View of North Island, San Diego, Calif., where the government plans to erect a lighter than-air base at a cost of $50,000,000. In the foreground may be seen the U. S. S. California, and, beyond, the army and the navy stations.

FASCISTS MARCH BEHIND O'HIGGINS



Kevin O'Higgins, who ordered the execution of many Irish Republicans while serving as minister of justice in England's Irish Free State, was assassinated by friends of some of his victims. This is his funeral.

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COMMONS HEARS BRITAIN FACING NEW MINE CRISIS

Unemployment, Lower Living Standard Seen

By TOM BARKER.

LONDON, July 26.—[illegible] conditions in the [illegible] industry were the [illegible] analysis [illegible] by Ernest Brown, member of Parliament for Leith, Scotland.

The [illegible] Labor Party [illegible] the effect of [illegible] hour [illegible] and [illegible] of wages [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] Lower Pay.

The conference, [illegible] the miners, [illegible] with February 1926, the miners in April of this year produced 2.50 hundred weight per shift more. In Northumberland the increase is 2.21 hundred weight, and the decrease in wages 8.87 pence. In Durham the increase is 3.14 hundred weight, with wages 7.83 pence less. South Wales shows an increase of 3.26 hundred weight and the men lost to the tune of wages 2.55 pence.

Never was there so much unemployment insurance paid out in Nottinghamshire. In Durham the 22,624 miners working in May, 1924, had fallen to 21,724 in May 1927—a reduction of 30,500. That figure of a single district," Mr. Varley hurled at the Government benches, "That figure gives some idea of the ghastly tragedy now overshadowing the mining industry of this country. Men are planning for work at any collier today."

Disease of Capitalism.

Mr. Varley thought some benefit might be gained by substituting co-operative selling agencies, but he added: "The disease at the heart of the British coal industry is competition between the coal owners themselves. Exports in January were 1,067,000 tons for which 17,200,000 tons received on February. Such was the effect of doubling the export quotients, that 70,000 more tons were exported, and the amount received was 2,000,000 less."

"The French colliery," continued the speaker, "was rarely an act of self-protection against the practices of British coal owners in undercutting the market at the cost of their miners. There was more intimidation and victimization than ever before. The union was treated like a leper. The mines belonged to the bosses.

Current Events

[illegible]

[illegible] court.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
BERT MILLER ..... Business Manager

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French Imperialism Takes Another Step Toward War Upon the Soviet Union.

The heavy sentences imposed by French courts upon eight Communists yesterday, ranging from five years imprisonment and deprivation of civic rights for long periods, together with fines, follows on the heels of the raid upon the office of the Soviet Union staff of the Chinese Eastern railway, operated jointly by the Soviet Union and the Chinese, conducted by French concession police.

Paris dispatches contain more than a hint of a rupture of relations between France and the Soviet Union and the trials of the Communists have been utilized to the limit by the French imperialist press and the Poincaré government.

Practically all of the leaders of the French Communist party are under indictment or in jail, the legal preliminaries to the militarization of the French masses have been arranged by the Bourcour bill, a general offensive against the French working class is in progress—in other words, French imperialism is taking much the same measures against the masses and the Soviet Union that British imperialism has taken.

The French government is joining in the offensive against the Soviet Union. In France as in Great Britain every effort is being made to suppress the labor movement and deprive it of its militant leaders.

To the mass of evidence already accumulated we must add the recent developments in France as showing the growing threat of war against the Soviet Union.

In every imperialist country the same developments are to be noted. They are sharp and clear as in the European nations, or somewhat disguised and confused as in the United States, depending upon the intensity of the class struggle.

But in every country the Communist parties have the same task—that of informing and mobilizing the masses against the war danger and against their national imperialists.

Here in the United States there is, because of the dominant role of American imperialism, and the powerful propaganda agencies of the ruling class, an insistent necessity for the broadest possible united front against the war danger and ceaseless work among the American masses.

The Oil War Is an Old Story.

Rather belatedly the kept press of the United States has discovered the fact that a world-wide war rages between the American Standard Oil trust and the British Royal-Dutch Shell. This fact has been reiterated and elaborated in the columns of the Communist press so many times during the past decade that to most of our readers it is an old story. The important fact today is not the oil war itself, but the fact that it is openly recognized by the official newspapers of the ruling powers of the United States and Great Britain. It indicates the sharpening of the general conflict between these two powers as was clearly revealed at the naval conference at Geneva.

No one should think however, that Walter C. Teagle, head of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey is playing the game of the British concern headed by Sir Henri Deterding, because Teagle has long opposed the proposition of New York Standard oil to fight for trade relations with and even political recognition by this government of the Soviet Union. Sir Henri, head of the Royal Dutch Shell group has long held the idea of becoming master of the great oil lands in the Caucasus, and has continually speculated on the fall of the Soviets in order to have a free hand in that part of the world. He has on many occasions made himself ridiculous by predicting that on a certain date the Bolshevist government in Russia would collapse. He has been one of the prime instigators of anti-Soviet political fury and is influential in the present British conspiracy against the Soviet Union. The chief competitor of Deterding in the Caucasus has been the Teagle concern, the New Jersey Standard Oil company. Teagle also gambled on the fall of the workers' and peasants' government in Russia to such an extent that he bought an equal partnership with the Nobels in Russian oil fields, that had been nationalized by the Soviet government. Thus they gambled on the fall of the Soviets in order to make legal by force their spurious claim to lands they had "bonzhi" from the Nobels, who could not sell them for the simple reason that they did not own them. This is one of the motives behind the attacks upon the Soviet Union by such miserable sycophants of capitalism as the late secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes, an oil trust lawyer, and the present occupant of that office, Secretary of State Kellogg. The British oil trust also competes with, or rather co-operates with, the Standard Oil of New Jersey in France, Italy, Germany, the Scandinavian and other countries. Deterding of Britain has frequently used the threat of ruinous competition against Teagle of New Jersey in order to force Teagle to follow his policy. So besides his own Russian interests, Teagle also hesitates at the contemplation of the cut-throat oil war in fields where the two big oil trusts "cooperate." Mr. Teagle, however, is after all a part of the Standard oil group and has gone to England in order to confer with Deterding and inform him that he will have to abandon his "co-operation" in case Deterding remains stubborn and refuses to recede from his position of trying to block an agreement whereby Standard gets Soviet oil concessions on the threat of a price war—or face a fight.

Spurred on by the threat of exhausted oil fields and because its world struggle with the Royal Dutch the Rockefeller oil trust is perfectly willing to abandon its olympian "moral objections" to dealing with the Soviets and is now striving to get the assurance that the Russian government has to offer in the way of concessions and Teagle of New Jersey will have to follow that policy even at the cost of "sacrificing" his investments with Noble & Co.

The attitude of the Standard of New York and its spokesman, Ivy Lee, is a tribute to the power of the workers' and peasants'

Essay on Propaganda

By A. HAMILTON.

Lenin wrote in "Left Wing Communism," "So long as the question was (and so long as the question still is) one of gaining the vanguard of the proletariat for Communism, just so long and so far will propaganda take the first place."

Certainly it cannot be correctly said that more than a small percentage of the "vanguard of the proletariat" has yet been gained for Communism in the United States; consequently propaganda must occupy a position of primary importance in Communist activity in this country.

It is perfectly true that a Communist Party is NOT MERELY a propaganda society; it must take an active part in the class struggle; as it proceeds from day to day. But this does not mean that propaganda is to be relegated to the poor or disregarded altogether. We believe that one of the most serious defects of the Workers' Party is just in regard to its propaganda work, consisting in correct ideas in reference to this question, and a failure to combine the work with the proper efforts.

What Is Propaganda?

In "What's to Be Done?" Lenin referred to Plekhanov's definition "The propagandist teaches a large number of ideas to a single person or a very small number of persons; the agitator teaches a single or a very small number of ideas, but to a mass of people." Lenin comments on this definition as follows:

"If the propagandist deals, for example, with unemployment, he must explain the nature of crises, show their inevitability in present-day society, prove the necessity for the transformation of this society into the socialist society, in a word to supply a great many ideas, to such a number of ideas that they could not be immediately assimilated except by a few people. Treating the same question, the agitator will, on the contrary, take the example the most striking, the best-known to his hearers, for example, a family without work, dying of hunger; the increase of cheapness, etc. And taking advantage of this fact known to all, he seeks to give the mass a SINGLE IDEA, that of the extreme misery and the contrast of riches and the increase of poverty; he attempts to STIR UP discontent and indignation against this crying injustice, and leaves to the propagandist the task of giving a complete explanation of this contrast. For this reason, the propagandist works chiefly by writing, the agitator chiefly by speeches. For a propagandist, one does not demand the same qualities as for an agitator. Kautsky and Lafargue, for example, were propagandists; Blanc and Guesde, agitators."

Propaganda and Agitation.

To fail to recognize the fundamental distinction between these two forms of work is a serious and common error. One variety of mistake is to confound all efforts to disseminate Communist ideas, either giving the whole range a strongly propagandistic character, in the sense of being of interest only by a few or a strongly agitational character intended to reach the masses indiscriminately, excessively simple; too much emphasis on general ideas and revolutionary conclusions.

Another variety of error is to set up an artificial division between propaganda and "activity," between which we try to teach the workers and what we try to get them to do. The watchword of the "Economists" (re-exposed by Lenin, who showed the destructive effects in all forms of revolutionary work is ACTION by the masses. Lenin wrote: "To set up in addition a third activity (i.e., besides agitation and propaganda), A. B. consisting in 'pulling the masses' certain concrete action, is an absurdity, for the 'pull,' as an act in itself, either completely naturally and inevitably the theoretical treatise, the propaganda pamphlet, the agitational discourse, or else represents a fanciful conception of future." But the "Economists" called "propaganda" the work of spreading ideas, and "agitation" the work of "pulling the masses to certain concrete actions."

This erroneous "Economist" view not only confused the relation between the dissemination of ideas and the work of rousing the masses into activity, (which are but parts of the same process) but also the distinction between agitation and propaganda. This distinction rests upon the fact that the masses are not of uniform composition, but are divided into the masses in general on the one hand, and the comparatively small minority of actual or potential leadership on the other; the response of these two general divisions to the effort to spread the ideas of Communism is different, and on the other hand, the specific methods and material properly to be used in reaching them are different.

The masses come to accept the revolutionary ideas only gradually, in consequence of the development of capitalism into a stage of stagnation and decay, with the economic and political crises connected therewith; thus the lessons of long experience in the class struggle.

The Objective of Propaganda Work.

But a certain minority of the workers are at all times, whatever the general situation is of a revolutionary character or not, capable of grasping more or less thoroly the ideology of Communism, even long before the masses come to that point, otherwise there would be no Communist movement at the present time in the United States. But we should not assume that the present membership of the Communist movement includes all those capable of understanding Communism and inclined to accept it; for it is by no means true that large numbers have never been made sufficiently acquainted with the ideas of the Communist movement.

The chief therefore is distinctly understood that the objective of PROPAGANDA work at present is not to secure a response from the broad masses, but rather from the small minority of more advanced and capable elements scattered thruout the masses constituting the actual or potential leadership of the masses in their struggles. But simply because the NUMBER of those responding to propaganda work is known to be small, we are not therefore to minimize the importance of the work; on the contrary it is just these comparatively small numbers who must be won or the Party itself is unable to grow.

Redshirt Battalion Anti-Fascisti Will Be at Press Picnic

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Red Shirt Battalion of the Chicago Anti-Fascisti Alliance which was already become quite popular amongst the workers is planning to invade the 5th Annual Party Press Picnic to be held at the Riverview Park Grove. The labor press, the English speaking as well as the press of the various language groups, representing the militant section of the labor movement are quite arranging this affair which is being held on Sunday, July 31st.

The Red Shirt Battalion reports that on that day other workers may join their ranks, for whom they have uniforms available. Those who decide to join for the day may meet with the leaders of the Battalion at 19 S. Lincoln on Friday, July 29th at 8 p.m.

Party in Special Cars.

A great contest is being planned for the said popular paper. Since it is already a fact that The DAILY WORKER is the most popular labor paper, it has been eliminated from participation. The So. Slavic paper, Radnik, the Lithuanian paper, Vilnis, the Jewish paper, Freiheit, and many more will compete.

Entertainment is provided for. There will be such national known speakers as Wm. Foster, and Jay Lovestone. Singing will be furnished, by the Lithuanian and Freiheit Singing Society. Efforts are being made to stage a real sports event. A soccer game has been arranged with the Red Team as one of the contenders. This together with all the other many attractions should make the Party Press Picnic at the River-view Park on Sunday, July 31st really a big affair.

Special cars will be chartered for the occasion. Tickets are now selling at 75 cents for the round trip.

Co-operative League Fights Against War.

Delegates to the Northern States Co-operative League convention, held at Minneapolis, representing co-operatives in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota, besides laying plans for the further strengthening of the co-operative movement thru more intensive organization and a widespread campaign of education regarding the necessity for building of co-operatives, showed that it is keenly alive to the threat of war as it affects the populations of agricultural states by adopting a resolution against the new slaughters planned by imperialist Wall Street.

Also noteworthy is the fact that it recognizes the necessity of raising its voice in behalf of the labor movement generally, as was evidenced by its demand upon Governor Fuller for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Co-operatives, such as are being undertaken in the northern states, can, with proper leadership, become powerful weapons in the hands of the farmers and also the workers and it is to the credit of the convention of the co-operators that they clearly perceived this fact and have laid their plans accordingly.

Neither is it to be assumed that it is unnecessary to conduct propaganda on a broad scale, in order to provide every worker with the papers, only of becoming acquainted with Communism. On the contrary, it is impossible to determine mechanically who or where are those who will respond to the Communist message; it is therefore necessary to conduct propaganda on the broadest scale possible; there is a "mass" characteristic to propaganda, existing not in the possible response, but in the latitude of the work.

Activity in the Class Struggle.

Another error at this point consists in the belief that efforts to get the workers to take progressive and militant steps are sufficient that specific Communist propaganda is unnecessary, if the workers can just be stirred up to fight the bosses, that is sufficient.

Such "practical" work of course is absolutely essential providing absolutely necessary experience for the masses and the mass leadership but of itself it will never build the Communist movement, or produce the proletarian revolution. Progress and efficiency in the class struggle are not necessarily REVOLUTIONARY. The Marxian ideology must be injected for all the militancy possible to be developed has only a temporary value and is bound to degenerate into opportunism and reaction. The masses must be continually "sold" on the IDEA LIMITATIONS of the most militant fight possible to make under the capitalist system, and their fight against specific and immediate evils must be given a more extended horizon in order to display as much as possible a case for more general and ultimate aims.

Is Successful Propaganda Work Possible?

Due to the special difficulties met with, some appear to incline to a negative answer. It is correct that under existing American conditions a high degree of response to propaganda work is not to be expected. But the conditions of American capitalism and the world situation provide a sufficient situation for winning a certain number of the more thoughtful and obscure elements for the revolutionary movement here more easy and certain, for instance, the general characteristics of the capitalist system set forth in our literature specifically described as displayed by American imperialism. Such terms as "relative surplus" are very important for an understanding of such a period as the present when the "efficiency of production" is being rapidly increased, were to be explained in the light of American capitalist practice.

Much better use should also be made of the modern developments in the art of journalism, illustration, typography, etc., the expense required for this would be compensated for by the increased saleability and effectiveness of the literature.

Propaganda and Building the Party.

In the Eleventh Congress of the German Communist Party recently held, Comrade Thalheim declared, "Our task is not to create new cadres, to train new functionaries, to fill our Party with fresh and vigorous blood so as to strengthen our vanguard, for we can in no ways carry out our task to keep with these sections of the workers which at present belong to us."

Such is the task of the to train Party, with a membership relatively very much higher, so much the more is the task of the W. P. to organize and develop. It is of course cannot accomplish this task without effective propaganda it is equally impossible. The Party cannot be built simply by devoting to the workers courage, wisdom, loyalty in the immediate struggles by attacking and exposing the reactionary leadership and the capitalists themselves. It is absolutely necessary to explain clearly just what Communism means in order to train the comrades made in this work into permanent and capable members of the Party.

One of the greatest difficulties in the United States is the almost complete lack of ideological foundation within the working class not only for developing the revolutionary movement, but even for the simplest form of fight for immediate demands. Even a militant struggle on questions of the day demands a certain comprehension of the capitalist system, and the special difficulties met with in the United States with its huge industries, etc., make a widespread acquaintance with at least some of the general conceptions of Marxism almost necessary.

To do this is absolutely necessary for much progress to be made in any phase of Party activity, and especially is the propaganda phase of the work important, in order to greatly increase the existing forces included in the Party and its sympathetic following, and to augment those by other forces of leadership more or less touched with the Marxian ideology and hence inspired and led to more energetic and correct action in stirring up and leading the masses into struggle.

DRAMA

Superb Acting from Tolstoy's "Power of Darkness"

A well-chosen cast from the Moscow Art theatre not merely acts Tolstoy's drama, "The Power of Darkness" at the Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, but lives the thing. Chosen for their ability to portray certain peasant types, they achieve a dramatic intensity that is certainly not seen in the performances of the Hollywood luminaries.

Tolstoy's story is a sordid one, running the gamut of murder and infanticide, that deals with the exploits of a wife who married a rich peasant for his money, fell in love with the village lout, a romantic young hero who played upon an accordion. The mother of the lout wanted her son to be happy so she bought poison to give to the wife of the old man in order that she might quickly dispatch him and marry the son. All of which was achieved to the accompaniment of sustained dramatic acting. But no sooner had the lout married the old man's widow than he grew weary of her and seduced a young lady of the house who was supposed to be the daughter of the old man by an earlier wife. A baby was born and buried beneath the house.

During the entire action the lout's father, a stupid, drunken old moujik, passed through the scenes as a secondary figure, devoutly religious. At the time a marriage was arranged for the mother of the murdered infant and at the wedding the lout wandered out of the house and decided to hang himself from a barn rafter. The other end of the rope was attached to the drunken body of the girl's grandfather and so the only laudable impulse the lout ever had was frustrated. Wandering back into the house he broke down and confessed his numerous crimes which, to say the least, was a rotten stunt, inasmuch as he did not confer with the other parties to his bloody performances.

When the police came in the religious father gazed at them with the vitrified expression of religious fanaticism and administered them not to interfere with one who was confessing his sins. The final scene showed the lout and his wife, reconciled and in chains, tramping toward Siberia with a band of convicts. Their expressions evince the idea that they are happy in having discovered Christ-unity and the captions on the screen do the rest.

It is a powerful portrayal of Tolstoy's slave religion, which resulted misery and exhorted the slaves under the czar to accept anything that came in this way. In this particular case the moral was that wealth made this deluded table pair sordid and unhappy and that poverty and chains softened with Christianity made them sublimely happy. Fortunately the religious clap-trap occurs at the very end of the picture.

The Fifty-fifth Street Cinema is a small place, but has within the few weeks of its existence, gained a notable reputation for the films it has shown.

Most amusing was an added feature showing the old epitaphs in American cemeteries.

The entertainment is worth two hours of anybody's time.

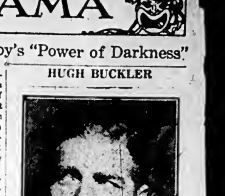
Broadway Briefs

"Secret Service Smith," a detective play, dramatized by Lincoln Ostrum from Major R. T. M. Scott's book "The Black Magician," will be produced here this coming season by Ramsey Wallace.

Dwight Frey, last seen in "The Devil and the Cheese," and Billy Quinn, will have leading roles in "Dumb Luck," which is being produced by the authors, John Rohn and Emile Simmonde.

Rideau Emmet Sherwood's successful comedy, "The Road to Rome," in which Jane Cowl is starring, has just passed the 200 performance of the Playhouse.

HUGH BUCKLER



In "The Ladder," which is continuing its long run at the Cort theatre.

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JULY RAISES BIG QUESTION FOR ALL FUR WORKERS NOW

Lefts Will Fight For Agreement Terms

The importance of July increases for fur workers is now coming to the fore and the scab workers are beginning to realize that this demand, which was one of those for which the Joint Board workers went out on strike, will not be granted unless the strike is won.

According to the agreement signed with the union at the end of the last strike the fur workers were to obtain a raise in wages on July 1. In most cases due to right wing pressure this did not materialize.

In view of the failure of the right wing and A. F. of L. leaders to help the workers in any way in this problem many right wing fur shops are now openly admitting the Joint Board representatives to deal with the bosses. Daily there is increasing evidence that the Joint Board was right in raising this issue, and there is repeated proof that the scab union is going to do nothing about it.

No Raises.

The Jewish Daily Forward has been talking loudly about July increases, but the workers are asking "Where are they?" They have not seen them, and in many instances where the workers have come to the A. F. of L. union asking for help in getting increases, they find the next day that the spokesman of the shop is discharged.

This happened at the shop of A. Spiegel where 18 workers were discharged on the day after they had gone to the right wing asking for the July increase. There are rumors that the bosses are now doing what they did in 1926 before the strike, discharging workers and then rehiring them at lower wages and longer hours if they can induce them.

Want Protection.

During the past few days, large groups of discharged registered workers have gathered in the office of the scab union demanding to know why they had been discharged, and also demanding the union's protection.

The answer of the A. F. of L. officials in several instances was to call on the police to disburse these workers; and several of them were beaten by the police and by the strong arm squad which fills the right wing headquarters.

No wonder there is a growing movement among the hundreds of registered workers, who now realize that they were misled by the right wing officials, to rejoin the Joint Board and ask for pardon.

Tomorrow's Meeting.

The subject of July raises is to be one of the important matters taken up tomorrow night at the membership meetings of the four Joint Board locals. Local 1 will meet in Royal Hall; Local 5 in Stuyvesant Casino; Local 10 in Stuyvesant Casino; and Local 15 in Astoria Hall. The meetings will begin at 8 p. m.

In addition to the question of July raises, the workers will again take up the suggestion of conviction of the 10 for cent strike assessment and will hear a report on the recent peace negotiations.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SHOE WORKERS' MEETING TONIGHT

The District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has called a membership meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at the Amalgamated Temple, 21 Avion Place, to place before the members the facts regarding the expulsions of Locals 13, 34, 35 and 68, and the revocation of the charter of the District Council by the Fitzgerald-Nolan machine. All members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are urged to attend and learn the facts.

WUHAN REACTION FIGHTS WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Communists Victims of Suppression

HANKOW, July 26. The campaign against the Communist is continuing here and assuming ever more malignant forms as the attack spreads to include the whole labor and peasant movement. Counter-revolution has set in to the accompaniment of frightfulness. The local papers, whose editorial staffs have been changed, print the most violent articles against the Communist Party.

Peasant Unions Still Fight

General Ho-Chen who effected a coup in Wuhan and now acts as dictator of the Kuomintang demands that Communists be removed from leadership of the workers and peasant organizations and important state offices and expelled from the territory controlled by the Wuhan government.

The peasant unions are still existing in environs of Wuhan and are fighting heroically against attempts to disperse them. The agents of the reaction in Wuhan are carrying on a vicious repressive policy designed to devastate the peasant unions everywhere in order to reduce the peasant masses to the condition of defenseless slaves.

The leaders of the revolutionary organizations are in a very oppressed state and take the attitude that they do not dare venture to resist the agents of reaction. The general council of the trade unions decided to protest against the occupation of the trade union premises by troops but fear that such a protest may result in dispersing of the general council itself. Two members of the right wing of the Kuomintang have been appointed to the posts of ministers.

Il Lavoratore Barred From Mails for Sacco-Vanzetti Freedom Plea

For publishing an article demanding the immediate unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti, Il Lavoratore, Italian Communist weekly newspaper, had its July 23rd issue barred from the mails. No other reason would be given by the postal authorities.

UNION LEADERS BETRAY STRIKE OF TRACTION WORKERS; TO BOOST FARE

(Continued from Page One)

While the Mayor has assured us that no man will be discharged for membership in the union, you may still be discharged for infraction of the rules."

Colemans' statement that men would not be discharged for membership in the Amalgamated was belied by Quackenbush's declaration that the I. R. T. policy toward the Amalgamated has not changed. It is also evident that the "infraction of the rules" clause will be invoked to dismiss men who are active in a genuine drive for the organization of the tractions men.

Fired For "Insubordination."

Preceding the City Hall meeting, twelve motormen were fired by officials of the I. R. T. Six were fired because they had refused to break in scab motormen; six others lost their jobs for joining the Amalgamated. The workers who refused to instruct the strikebreakers in the operation of the subway trains will not be reinstated, according to Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interborough.

Although Vice-President Shea of the Amalgamated repeatedly declared that a strike would immediately follow the dismissal of any man for attending a union meeting no action was taken by the union officials. J. H. Coleman, general organizer for the Amalgamated, declared that by learning about the dismissal of the men, "We want to prevent an immediate walk-out. But we'll vote to strike tonight."

The men who were fired for attending a union meeting are: George H. Williams, Felix Beggs, John Beggs, Christopher H. Rumph, William Stack, Earl E. Hoak, Hubert Williams, Ritter, Thompson, Meehan, Delacey and McEnerney were fired for refusing to instruct strikebreakers.

Twenty other men were called to the offices of the Interborough earlier in the day and were given a severe third degree, J. H. Coleman stated.

Ten thousand policemen were mustered by Police Commissioner Warren in preparation for the threatened strike.

Strike Is Urged By Ed Lavin In Plea to Men

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] Vice President, stated [illegible] is not at all what it means. It might come to that, but we have nothing to fear. A walk-out will be called. A strike will be called. Vote for immediate [illegible] walk-out. [illegible] Williams, Beggs, Rumph, Stack, Hoak, Williams, Ritter, Thompson, Meehan, Delacey and McEnerney were fired for refusing to instruct strikebreakers.

Twenty other men were called to the offices of the Interborough earlier in the day and were given a severe third degree, J. H. Coleman stated.

Ten thousand policemen were mustered by Police Commissioner Warren in preparation for the threatened strike.

Edward P. Lavin

[illegible] Edward P. Lavin [illegible] Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, [illegible] the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Hylan Supports Strike Move of Workers

[illegible] Mayor Hylan [illegible] the world [illegible] suggests that [illegible] workers on the city lines should work and [illegible] conditions and for wages which [illegible] more [illegible] [illegible] families. I extend my most heartfelt sympathy and hope that this struggle will end in a complete victory of right over might.

"Mr. Untermeyer's suggestion a few hours before the strike, was the best way out, was for the Amalgamated Association to withdraw its demand for the recognition of the men's union, is typical of this so-called special counsel who thinks only in terms which will benefit his Wall Street clients.

"Some of the more popular newspapers, I see, refer to Mr. Hedley as 'hard-boiled.' If called-shod autocrats, to the public welfare and callous disregard for the living conditions of his thousands of conscientious employees may be characterized as 'hard-boiled'—then the characterization is correct.

For Fare Raise.

"I ask the millions of people who are the cash customers of Messrs. Hedley and Menden and who in the last analysis are the tax-payers of this great city to exercise great care to see that [illegible] franchise corporations are not successful in using this strike as a scheme to dynamite a fare increase.

"I warn Mayor Walker and his appointee Police Commissioner Warren that the people of New York will not tolerate any police violence towards the striking subway workers. It is bad enough to be compelled to strike for a living wage, but to have the police, acting under orders from Warren, brutally clubbing peaceful strikers, is a condition that the people of New York will not tolerate.

"I ask the fair-minded public of this city to stand by and let the workers realize their just demands.

"All charges of inconvenience must be laid where it properly belongs at the door of the Smith-Walker administration.

Earlier Statement.

In a statement issued early yesterday afternoon, Hylan said:

"The investigation now being conducted by the Transit Commission through its counsel is window dressing to create the appearance of public service and thereby divert the minds of the public from the plan they are devising to increase carfares.

"The two groups of bankers, one behind the I. R. T. and the other behind the B. M. T. believe that this well-thought out scheme called 'unification' intended to increase carfares can be put through by their powerful public officials and their scarecrow counsel, Samuel Untermeyer.

Lift Up Buckets.

"The scheme will, through stock grabbing in Wall Street, put hundreds of millions of dollars into the pockets of those who control the transit system. While the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. and their banking interests are today fighting for transit control the people can depend upon it that they will unite as one man against them.

"The Knight-Adler bill under which Mr. Untermeyer is conducting these hearings provides that the title of any or all transit lines may be vested in the city in return for a lease.

Untermeyer For I. R. T.

"Which situation is clarified by the fact that under the guise of a suit to prevent the city entering into the dual subway contracts, Samuel Untermeyer as firm was actually acting in the interests of the I. R. T. and not paid $25,818.72 by this defendant, the public has a right to suspect that Samuel Untermeyer is again resorting to his old tricks and while talking seemingly in the public interests is actually working for the railroad corporations.

"This in addition to the fact that Governor Smith's Public Service Commission has just given increased carfares in several instances, gives public cause for the fear that this is an attempt to [illegible] the same [illegible] over [illegible]."

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meeting Tomorrow Night.

[illegible] Ave. and Fourth St. Speakers: [illegible] Navarro, Friedman, [illegible] Chalmers, Adams, Pollack, [illegible] Ruth Epstein. Auspices of [illegible] Section.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be returned at [illegible] or payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send [illegible] to Ray Hall.

Labor Organizations

Nomination Friday

Nominations for officers of the New York Association of Plumbers, Helpers, will be held Friday, 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

Window Cleaners' Protective Union—Local 8

[illegible] 64th St., New York. Meets [illegible] Every Thursday at 8 P. M. Window Cleaners, Join Your Union!

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union

7 E. 15th st., Tel. Stuy. 4378-5057. Regular Board Meets Every Thursday. Membership Meetings 2nd and last Thursday of Each Month. George Triestman, Z. L. Freedman, Manager. Harry Haikelly, President. Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

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Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK Patronize Our Friend SPIESS STUDIO 51 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St. Special Rates for Labor Organizations. (Established 1917.)

William F. Dunne Will Speak at Big Anti-War Mass Meet Tomorrow

William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will speak at tomorrow night's mass meeting at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42d St., called to rally the workers against the attack on the Soviet Union.

The other speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, M. J. Olgin, and Joseph Freemnn. Alexander Tranchtenberg will preside.

The meeting is arranged by Sections 2 and 3 of the Workers' Party. All workers are invited to attend.

HOCHMAN DRIVE IS BRANDED AS FAKE BY HYMAN

Dues Collecting More, Says N. Y. Manager

The organization drive in cloak and dress shops announced by Julius Hochman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is branded as a fake by Louis Hymnn, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board.

"This talk of an organization drive is buck," says Hymnn. "Hochman and the right wing cannot do any organizing for they have not the men or the morale. Actually they have no intention of organizing, but plan simply n dues-collecting drive.

"They are anxious to force the unregistered workers to pay them dues and taxes; and if they cannot do it any other way they will try to take them off their jobs. On the list of shops in which the rights have already called strikes are well-known union shops whose only offense is that they still cajoled workers who will not register with the International.

"Sigmnn is now bringing into New York the notorious conditions that have for a long time existed in outof-town shops under his control. Workers have complained that the union made agreements with them to continue piece work and the payment of wages far below the union scale. They simply handed a resignation slip a when label.

To Collect Dues

"Since no such non-union organization was merely a dues-collection agency, as is the present alleged cammoflaged organization. The right wing has no intention of trying to drive out the non-union shops; they could not do it even if they tried. Instead, they will have a big time collecting any dues rather, for even the workers whom they terrorized into registering do not regard them as "depot them."

New Heavyweight.

Jack Delaney, a rival's light heavyweight champion is scheduled his title today in order to enter the heavyweight division.

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Phone Stuyvesant 3618 John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant 1600 Madison Ave. PHONE UNIVERSITY 9-83.

STALIN BRANDS NEW YORK AMERICAN ARTICLE AS PRODUCT OF SWINDLERS AND BLACKMAILERS IN CABLEGRAM

On June 12 the special feature section of the New York American carried an article alleged to have been written by Joseph Stalin wherein it was made to appear that he assailed Borodin, the Russian adviser to the Hankow Nationalist Government. The article was so preposterous that The DAILY WORKER endeavored to obtain information from the editorial writers of the New York American as to where and how they obtained the article that they claim was written by Stalin and edited by a certain Cecil Winchester. None of the editors of the "American" could or would explain the source of this obviously fake article. We let the matter drop, considering it merely one more example of the base and unprincipled journalism of the sewer rags published by Hearst.

Yesterday we received a cablegram from Comrade Stalin as follows:

"The Argus Clipping Bureau sent me a clipping from a June 12 issue of the New York American, containing an interview which I am supposed to have given to a certain Cecil Winchester. I hereby declare that I have never seen Cecil Winchester and never gave him nor anyone else any interviews and I have absolutely nothing to do with the New York American. If the Argus Clipping Bureau is not a bureau of swindlers it may be surmised that it was misled by swindlers and blackmailers connected with the New York American. Signed: Stalin."

The utter unreliability of "news" carried in the capitalist press about affairs in the Soviet Union and for that matter in the rest of the world is again emphasized by the exposure of the Stalin interview forgery. It is even questionable if such a person as Cecil Winchester exists. The name itself is probably an invention of some hop headed pen prostitute connected with the Hearst sheets. This repudiation of the alleged intreview by Comrade Stalin is one more reason why workers who want to be informed on facts in the interest of the workers should rely solely upon the columns of The DAILY WORKER, which alone of all English dailies in America has means of obtaining correct information and the honesty to publish it.

GOOD printing of all description at a fair price.

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Big Mass Meeting

Moissaye J. Olgin J. Louis Engdahl Joseph Freeman

on THE ATTACK ON SOVIET RUSSIA

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 7 P. M.

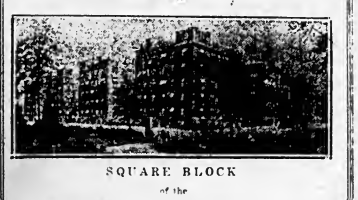
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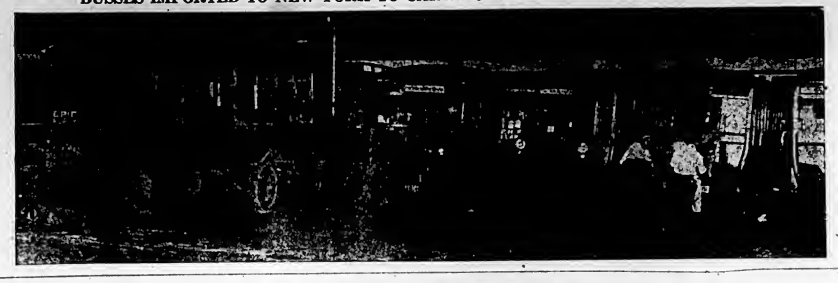
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Organizations can still buy 500 Tickets
Value $125.00 for $20.00. Profit of $105.00.

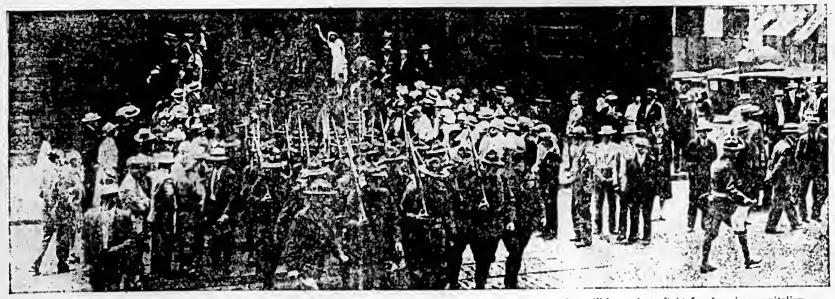
Directions: B. M. T.—West End Line to 25th Ave. Station.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

BUSSES IMPORTED TO NEW YORK TO CARRY CROWDS DURING STRIKE



GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT WAR



71st Regiment, numbering about 1,160 officers and men, departing for a two-week stay at Peekskill. When the next war starts they will be ready to fight for American capitalism.

Letters From Our Readers

To The DAILY WORKER:

Just got through reading your paper of July 19th, about the subway workers going out on strike in a week or so. I hope you will print this, so other subway workers may see the light. A good many men I have spoken to are ready for a strike, and will fight like hell to win. This job is like being in jail, so hot and such little wages. I worked for the I. R. T. a few years ago I got black listed, now I am back again, and want to see a union, and I know your paper will back us up. There is a man by the name of Lensky. He is 100 per cent rat. He is with the rotten brotherhood. He got a good many men fired. I am putting many men wise as I can.

Yours for one Big Union.—Worker Correspondent.

To The DAILY WORKER:

Some time ago I heard a pro-election speech of the Socialist Party in South Brooklyn. A corpulent gentleman spoke on the Sacco and Vanzetti case for a full hour, telling the people what a frame-up it was and that the masses must act, by voting a full Socialist ticket. I believed him all along, until a few days ago.

I happen to work on Union Square, and was lucky enough to attend your meeting, from a distance, up at a window, and saw the actions of those yellow socialists in kicking a young leader of the working class off the speakers' platform and calling in the police to disperse the crowd.

I changed my mind about that yellow Socialist politician. I saw that the election speech was a lot of hot air,—the limit. Sec. I wish you would send one of your speakers down here in South Brooklyn on a Saturday night. I hope you will.

Your for the Pioneers, The DAILY WORKER and the Soviet Government of the World of the future.—Morris Karchawer.

Editor DAILY WORKER

Getting 'Em Young.

At the corner of William and New Chambers Streets, New York City, near the Municipal Building, there is a sign that clearly illustrates how closely militarism is affiliated with some of our most respected capitalist charitable organizations.

The sign reads as follows:

Bruce Memorial Newsboys' Home of Children's Aid Society; Newsboys' Club; Boys' Hotel; Junior Employment Bureau; U. S. Recruiting Office.

—Henry Reich, Jr.

THE KEPT PRESS

I have eaten my fill
Of printed pulp,
Have gorged on lies
And, gulp by gulp,
Swallowed water
From poisoned wells,
—Yarn on yarn the
Kept press tells.

Followed a fancy
Into the flops
And swapped my brains
For knock-out drops.
All too often
They got my goat—
Now I carry
The antidote:

A worker's paper
That turns, each week,
Inside out
The lies they speak
With facts that dazzle,
With words that scorch
Tomorrow a torch.
Today a guffle—

Courtesy "The Worker."

Ship's Crew Reveals That British Imperialism Rests On Quicksands of Discontent

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

DISCONTENT among the workers! There is plenty of it on an ocean liner. "The Mauretania," of the Cunard Line, the British steamship corporation, proved to my opinion.

In the early evening, several days at sea, with the first stormy weather we had had out of Cherbourg, France, the mood pushed to the social hour for passengers in the social hall. [illegible] In fact he [illegible]

"The union is no good!" says I. I had to come to sea, because I couldn't get a job on land," and "the $15.00 a day that we got was not enough to live on," echoed dozens of [illegible]

I had gone to sea in 1911, first joining the British navy. That was 15 years ago. He is still a sailor.

Most of his wrath was directed against Havelock Wilson, head of the [illegible] Union, who brought about the [illegible] last year by joining with the [illegible] in the betrayal of the British general strike. The sailor was quite proud of the fact that some members of the Sailors' Union had joined the general strike in spite of Havelock Wilson's efforts to keep them at work.

"Then it is Havelock Wilson that you are opposed to and not the union itself," I pointed out.

But it was difficult to persuade him that the union was getting much for him. The betrayal of the general strike and the surrender of the officialdom, had brought a big reduction in wages. Conditions were worse than ever. The men get no pay, for instance, for the few days they are in port between trips. This made it impossible for this sailor, when in port at Southampton, England, to go home to see his wife and children. The railroad fare was too high.

Under these conditions he was prone to feel that the money paid in dues to the union was a waste.

"But you can't get a job on a British ship without belonging to the union," he added.

Here was smouldering material, that could be set into flames against organized labor, when lured into the grip of fascism.

Out on the deck, among the many passengers watching the sunset, were a host of Rotarians, who were returning from the International Congress of Rotarians just held at Ostend, Belgium.

These Rotarians were puffed with the success of their gathering. Nearly 5,000 had come over from the United States. Five thousand more had assembled from the various countries of Europe, with several thousand from England. These middle class professional and little bourgeois men, many of them with their families, were quite proud of the strength they had shown. Business was good in the United States and "Silent Cal," their economic pride, was going to be re-elected president in spite of the anti-third term sentiment.

These Rotarians are suggestive for themselves and for American greed, with faith in their organization and their social system; quite the opposite from the lack of faith of the British sailor in his union and the enmity of his ship.

They came on the Special Train at Gare St. Lazare, the railroad station on Paris from which we departed for the coast, letting everyone know who they were. They couldn't have been more conspicuous if they were wearing the nightshirts of the Ku Klux Klan, the hooded orders of their ilk. They had their special "dinner" on board. And one of their number even had published, on the ship's press, a "Bulletin" on the wind-up of the Ostend gathering, that had been addressed by Albert, King of the Belgians, himself. They had not understood him. But that had made no difference. They gurgled over this king, just as much as American "high society" had fol gloriously on the visit to "The States" last year of Queen Marie, the bloody matriarch of Roumania.

The passengers generally are interesting. Here is an Italian from Worcester, Mass., who has just been back to Italy. But he cannot find words bitter enough to condemn the Mussolini regime. Everyone is against the fascist tyranny, he says.

There is a man that looks like a worker. He might be a lumber worker from the Pacific Northwest. But he turns out to be a Swiss, who has a farm in Southern California. He rented out the farm so that he could make his third trip back to Switzerland. He says this trip is his last. He discusses rather sympathetically the invasion of agriculture in California by Japanese farmers.

Two Salvation Army officials, also from California, give much of their time to reading "Inner Centre," the look by Sinclair Lewis. They say they read "Elmer Gantry," "Arrowsmith" and "Main Street." They like Sinclair and his book, but their religious beliefs prevent them from using bad language. [illegible] expressed the [illegible] saying out their lips, as people in Cal[illegible] who are acquainted with Aimee McPherson, and that the newspapers are not far wrong in what they have published about her. When they finish the book, they feel a little better. Lewis has mentioned "the army" only twice and quite favorably.

A student, who has spent three years in Paris, says he is going to teach French in Vanderbilt University, in his home state of Tennessee. He denies any sympathy, however, with the "monkey trial" at Dayton.

The mother with the young son, who cannot make the waiter understand a single word of what she is saying, comes from Turkey.

The waiter explains that he was a nurse during the world war, and that besides English, he also speaks, French, German and Italian. But the Turkish stumps him.

Incidentally, he adds, "When the next war starts the only army I am going to join is the Salvation Army," and he points over toward the table at which sit the two officials of this doughnut-peddling organization.

Between the disgruntled sailor, no doubt typical of the majority of British workers who follow the sea, and the opposition to army service harbored by the waiter, speaking for big sections of the British working class on land, the indications are that all is not rosy for British Imperialism.

There is a British military officer on board with half a dozen titles following his name. He keeps aloof from the rest of the passengers. On the last evening of the trip he is selected to preside over the "Concert" held to raise funds for various sailors' charities, in both Great Britain and the United States.

Down in the engine room the steam is kept at high pressure in the boilers by flames fed with oil. The Mauretania is an oil burner, converted from a coal burner. On a trip thru the engine room I was told that this change alone had cut down the working crew by nearly 100 men, many of them thrown out of work, being coal passers. One reason for the change, I was told, was the frequent occurrence of coal strikes in England and the United States. The chances of oil were more docile. There was no break in the supply. So with oil as fuel the four giant propellers continue unceasingly, voyage after voyage, to pound the waters of the ocean at the rate of 180 revolutions per minute, making the fastest trips of any ship afloat.

Thus the old order feels secure, at least temporarily. But there are many indications showing that its security is built on the quicksands of social unrest.

Not the least of these indications was the fact that up forward, travelling in the [illegible] passengers, were Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, and Charles Rist, deputy governor of the Bank of France. They were all on their way to Wall Street to get a hand-out from America's international bankers.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box." The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

The speech by Comrade Nikolai Bucharin, another installment of which appears below, is a complete estimation of the war danger facing the world today, and at the same time important for its restatement of the fundamental tactics of Bolshevism in fighting to utilize the crisis produced by war for preparation for revolutionary struggles against imperialism. This speech and the decisions of the plenum regarding the threat of war should become a part of the arsenal of every sincere revolutionist who wants to participate effectively in the mighty struggles that we must face in the fight against the war conspiracies of the imperialist nations.

(Continued from last issue.)

These are some of the considerations which show how complicated the situation has become. On the surface it would appear to be simplest to solve the question as follows: Since there is no war at the present moment, since it is impossible to that the slogans of the proletarian state should contradict the slogans of the Communist Parties, since there is a doubt that enormous masses of the people would support the slogan of peace, and since it is just here that the connection lies between the line of the proletarian republics and the slogans of the broad masses, then the slogan of peace should be made the central slogan for all Communist Parties. It would appear as the method of dealing with the question would be most suitable at the given moment. And yet this is not.

How should we approach the question of the central slogan for all Communist Parties, for the whole Communist International? In order to give an adequate answer to this question, we must find out the hardest knot in the present situation. The knottiest problem of the moment is in the relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and in the attitude taken by the imperialist front towards the Chinese revolution. The driving mechanism actuating all these international entanglements, the multifarious conflicts, blockades, raids, etc., is to be found at the present time in China. The development of the Chinese revolution is the dynamic force throwing out of balance everything upon which the Soviet Union was depending for its peace for breath. The accelerated advance of constructive socialism in the Soviet Union coincides with a rapid development of the Chinese revolution, a development threatening to overthrow capitalist stabilization. It is in China and the Soviet Union that the knot of international relations is drawn the tightest.

The Chinese Communist Party is exposed to the direct fire of its antagonists. Can we then put forward the slogan of peace as the leading slogan for the Chinese Communist Party? At the present moment the Chinese Communist Party is faced with an emergency demanding a powerful fighting spirit, an offensive spirit. It might almost say, the strongest possible military revolutionary spirit. Should the Chinese Communist Party, the left Kuomintang, the corresponding military organizations, etc., support the slogan of peace, this would be tantamount to a slogan of peace with the traitor Chiang Kai-shek, a slogan of peace with the imperialists, etc. And this at a moment when the military struggle against the feudal regime and the imperialists is a constituent of the revolution still in the initial process of its development.

Should we proclaim the slogan of peace as central slogan, we should thus find ourselves in the position of advancing a slogan supposed to be suitable for all Communist Parties and especially for the Chinese Communist Party in its present capacity as outpost, and yet having the actual effect of dispersing the forces of one of the most important parties of the Communist Parties, [illegible] whole "political situation demands that precisely this Party should not cry for: "Peace with the feudal lords!" "peace with Chiang Kai-shek!" "Peace with the imperialists!", but rather that it pursues precisely the opposite course, and exerts its utmost efforts to intensify its struggles against these counter-revolutionary forces.

The Chinese Communist Party, at the present historical juncture, is not merely one of the sections of the Comintern, but a section upon which a historical duty of the utmost importance has been placed, a sector which bears upon its shoulders an enormous burden of political responsibility. This party is under the fire of the enemy and holds at the present a place of honor in the field of international revolution.

[illegible] without saying that a large number of other arguments could be brought forward against the slogan of peace, in so far as it is necessary to contend against pacifism, etc. After somewhat comprehensive debates in the commission we held it to be necessary to accept, as central and general slogan, the slogan of the defense of the Russian and Chinese revolution. Everything is included in this slogan: war against war, the transformation of the imperialist war against us into a civil war, the struggle for peace, action taken by the Chinese Communist Party under the slogan of the formation of a front against the imperialists, [illegible] Chiang Kai-shek, against the feudal lords, etc. Every action of the multifarious conflicts, blockades, raids, etc., is to be found at the present time in China. The development of the Chinese revolution is the dynamic force throwing out of balance everything upon which the Soviet Union was depending for its peace for breath. The accelerated advance of constructive socialism in the Soviet Union coincides with a rapid development of the Chinese revolution, a development threatening to overthrow capitalist stabilization. It is in China and the Soviet Union that the knot of international relations is drawn the tightest.

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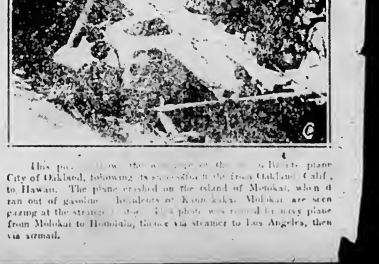
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(To Be Continued.)

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Anti-Imperialist Sustaining Fund?



END OF A HISTORIC FLIGHT



This picture shows the [illegible] plane City of Oakland, following its [illegible] from Oakland, Calif., to Hawaii. The plane crashed on the island of Molokai, when it ran out of gasoline. Residents of Kaunakakai, Molokai, are seen gazing at the stranger. [illegible] A photo was rushed by plane from Molokai to Honolulu, thence via steamer to Los Angeles, then via airmail.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 13 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

AFTER much crying of "strike" the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes cradled into their holes and left the thousands of workers who man the local transportation system completely at the mercy of Frank Hedley and his aid. Those fakers now claim that the upshot of the strike talk is a union victory. The companies did not surrender one iota to the men. The company union is recognized by the union officials but the company has not recognized the Amalgamated.

• • •

LAST year this same set of union officials sabotaged the strike led by Walsh, Lovin and other militants. The workers, that gave no substantial support by the officials of the trade union movement put up a real battle and compelled the company to spend over a million dollars to break it. Tammany policemen assisted the efforts of hired gangsters in beating the strikers. But our Tammany labor leaders did not have a word of criticism to make.

• • •

IT was quite evident from the beginning that the Amalgamated officials did not mean business in organizing the transit employes of the city. It is a brave undertaking. To accomplish the task it would have been necessary to mobilize the entire labor movement behind the drive. But not a bit of preparation was made. The reactionary union officials were bluffing and the company knew it. Frank Hedley could ignore them with impunity. He even refused to confer with them at the request of mediators. They took everything Hedley felt like hurling at them and swallowed their humiliation, if they are capable of experiencing humiliation.

• • •

THIS does not mean to imply that the labor fakers are bashful boys, for shrinking violets. It means that they are in collusion with Tammany political machine and are more concerned with playing for personal ends than organizing the workers. It was quite evident from the moment strikebreaker Fagone entered the situation that a sell-out was in contemplation. This had now fresh from wrecking job on the Interborough. He offered and appeared to be in good form for another of a similar nature.

• • •

IT is not surprising that the workers should lose all confidence in the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. They are part and parcel of the capitalist system. They have a heavy stake in the system. Fat bank accounts and big flat of course. A change of system would bring them no much discomfort as it would to the capitalists. Let the workers look for forty or fifty cent an hour. The fakers should worry.

• • •

IF the A. F. of L. chieftains have put forward a serious effort to organize workers into trade unions within the past few years, they have kept it a dark secret. The only efforts made in that direction have been by radicals. Thousands of textile slaves fought for one whole year under the leadership of Communists while the A. F. of L. Gompers-Lewis-Woll clique busied itself fighting the strike instead of fighting for the strikers. The job of organizing the unorganized is the task of the militant. There should be thousands of active, capable trade unionists throughout the American Federation of Labor who are capable of doing this job.

• • •

THE papers tell of Nicaraguans being slaughtered by United States marines with "no little success," as they were reporting the carefully cut of a mosquito hunt. Of course the Nicaraguans are "bandits" and "outlaws." Our marines little marine would never hurt a good Nicaraguan. But bandits and outlaws! Certainly the bandits and outlaws that have invaded Nicaragua should belong to the Marines.

• • •

COMMENT made in the column recently on the action of the Irish Free State in praising Citizen Ford for upholding American traditions against British wiles in the verbal slugging match at Geneva, drew and reply from a member of that organization. I stated quite correctly that there was not a peep out of the Irish political leaders of the Free State and the parent body of the Friends of Irish Freedom during the period in which this country was engaged in war with Germany. As a matter of fact members of the organization were advised by their officers to fight for British and American imperialism. It is time that it take another course would mean imprisonment, but they were "revolutionists" and if safe savage attacks on John Bull a safe distance could be taken

(Continued on Page Three)

28 CLOAKMAKERS ARE KIDNAPED BY THE RIGHT WING

Gangsters Take Local 9 By Storm

Kidnaping the 28 workers of the Max Lerner cloak shop, 40 West 22nd St., yesterday afternoon, 20 right wing gangsters forced the workers to go with them to the International offices and register.

Twenty-six of them were held prisoners all day in the International office while the gangsters compelled two of the workers to go back to the boss and make him give the right wingers $300 for back "dues."

The Max Lerner workers are supporters of the left wing, therefore the method used by the thugs is a testimonial of new tactics on their part to terrify the workers.

• • •

Another right wing assault upon the cloakmakers' union took place late yesterday afternoon when the supporters of Morris Sigman broke the lock and took possession of the office of Local 9 located at 67 Lexington Ave.

While the International Rank right wing institution, bought the building last week, they had no legal right to use that method to obtain possession.

FUR DYERS GO ON STRIKE; ASK AID OF JOINT BOARD

Right Wingers Throw Away July Raises

Spreading picketing of the Stein Fur Dyeing Co., 500 East 26th St., still be continued this morning. The workers went on strike Tuesday, unable any longer to work under the terrible conditions that confronted them.

A committee of 20 workers representing the shop, from the office and appeared to be in good form for another of a similar nature.

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(Continued on Page Three)

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF MEN — Drawn by Fred Ellis.



LOCAL LABOR LEADERS WORKED WITH TAMMANY TO BREAK TRANSIT ORGANIZATION DRIVE AND BOOST SUBWAY FARES, SAYS WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

The same policies and tactics employed to disrupt the needle trades unions have been used to a nauseating extent in the campaign for the organization of the traction workers. They have been used by the same official elements cooperating with certain Tammany Hall leaders and to some extent with which has smashed unionism in the garment and fur industries.

The so-called settlement of the traction workers' organization campaign is not a settlement at all. It is nothing more than a repudiation by the brotherhood leaders of the strike which was called off, as a result of betrayal by Frayne, representing the American Federation of Labor, and the Central Labor Council leaders, who have been guilty of demoralizing the traction organization campaign and disheartening the forces of the traction workers with the result that it was impossible to force any settlement at all. It is absolutely no settlement whatever, and is only a repudiation

Democrats Rival With Republicans for Honor Of Cutting Tax on Rich

WASHINGTON, July 27 (FP).—Put us in power, and we'll cut your taxes deeper than the Republicans ever did. Such is the assurance of John H. Garner, ranking Democratic member of the house ways and means committee, in a statement July 27 urging reduction of the corporation tax from 13 and one half to 10 per cent, or lower than the reactionary Republican chairman of the committee will approve.

One More Chicago Gang Murder Kills Hitchcock

CHICAGO, July 27.—Gangland's guns which have spelled death to sixteen victims of a bootleg feud within the last few weeks, roared again here today and the body of Frank Hitchcock was discovered on a lonely marsh.

Hitchcock was kidnaped from his roadhouse by four men with machine guns who intimidated his wife and a porter, a mysterious telephone call to police directed them to a swampy expanse. They found the body of Hitchcock lying in a pool of stagnant water, dead. A bullet had crashed thru his head.

Find Dead Man.

A mysterious explosion yesterday which wrecked the interior of the one-family frame dwelling at 40 East Fifty-first street, disclosed the body of a man who had been dead for a week, believed to be Ernest Christianson, 35 years old. The body was found in the kitchen by the police, and according to Dr. James Boylan of St. Mary's hospital, the man had been dead from one week to 10 days.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

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A study of employee representation plans, "works councils" and other substitutes for Labor Unions—with conclusion and a program for the fight against company unionism by Wm. Z. Foster.

Of special interest is a section dealing with the "Yellow Dog Contract" of the company union in the I. R. T. in the impending N. Y. strike.

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THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street New York

Traction Workers May Still Strike in New York

(Continued from Page One)

he was reported to have said that the matter stands just as it did on Tuesday night.

Union Not Recognized.

Although the threatened strike had for its objective the recognition of the union this important point still remains unsettled as far as the Amalgamated officials are concerned.

Yesterday another batch of strike-breakers pulled into town and joined the thousands of scabs already quartered at the barracks at 145th street and Lenox avenue. Some of them shouted a jingo war song: "We Don't Want To Go Home." The strike-breakers have not been paid off yet but it is expected that they will be sent away in a day or so.

Tammany Deal.

At Tammany Hall and at the City Hall it was stated that the "settlement" was a decided victory. It was not said for whom.

Former Mayor Hylan when interviewed said that the "truce" had all the earmarks of a deal between Tammony and the I. R. T. with the Amalgamated coming in as a close second in the "victory."

Later in the day the Amalgamated officials stated that they are intensifying their efforts to organize the traction workers. J. H. Coleman said, "The way we interpret the mayor's statement we have a perfect right to organize the I. R. T. employes and we shall continue to do so." He claimed that three hundred and eighteen men were signed up at the "victory" meeting and that his organization is now using the largest force of organizers the Amalgamated has ever used.

Thruout the day the discredited Amalgamated officials kept whistling in the dark by asserting that they had sent out a corps of men to keep olive the strike atmosphere which was so prevalent prior to the sell-out.

Men May Strike.

When Coleman was informed late in the day that the I. R. T. vigorously denied that the Amalgomated was to be allowed to organize the traction workers, he said, "If the agreement doesn't mean that, then we can call a strike any time we feel like it, and we'll probably feel like it."

Late on Tuesday when there appeared to be some confusion as to the interpretation of the terms of the "settlement" James Quackenbush barked, "This agreement does not open the door to the Amalgamated. If there is anything that partakes of a construction of that sort, I'll take care of that mighty quick. If the Amalgamated tries to continue to break contracts between the I. R. T. Brotherhood and the company then there will be a renewal of the situation."

The contract between the I. R. T. and the members of its brotherhood specifies that no traction worker shall join any labor organization other than the brotherhood. It bars the Amalgamated and mentions it by name.

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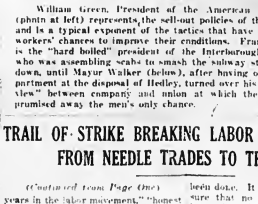
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GREEN, HEDLEY, AND WALKER



William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor (photo at left) represents the sell-out policies of the labor bureaucracy, and is a typical exponent of the tactics that have again ruined subway workers' chances to improve their conditions. Frank T. Hedley (right) is the "hard boiled" president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., who was assembling scabs to smash the subway strike and keep wages down, until Mayor Walker (below), after having ordered the police department at the disposal of Hedley, turned over his office for the "interview" between company and union at which the union leaders compromised away the men's only chance.



TRAIL OF STRIKE BREAKING LABOR LEADERS RUNS FROM NEEDLE TRADES TO TRACTION

(Continued from Page One)

years in the labor movement," "honest service," these were the phrases with which the traction workers were beguiled and the incompetency, cowardice and reaction of the "leaders" covered up.

Hugh Frayne—Strikebreaker.

Hugh Frayne, pot-bellied, gray-haired and a-boss, his very presence in the situation a challenge for the bosses that the traction workers would be swindled, the strike sabotaged and the organization campaign demoralized, played the chief role. He was the official apologist. Fresh from his task of smashing the Ladies' Garment Workers' union and the Furriers' union, Frayne Tuesday night performed another service for the bosses.

Frayne sounded run one single note of struggle. Instead, he urged the traction workers to trust the very persons who had betrayed them, "to give a dollar's worth of work for a dollar's worth of pay," and, above all, to have always the interests of the public at heart.

In effect, he argued that it was "the public" which had the grievances, and not the traction workers.

Plenty of Advice.

The method was the whole tone of the meeting. Other speakers came to capitalist party politicians, ghosts of reaction of conservatism, the duty of the worker to his employer, a whole stream of poison was poured out upon the audience of 3,000 traction workers who had to be made to believe that a victory had been won by an opportunistic retreat.

"Listen to our officials, consecutively and with no opposition, give service at all times, work, work and stand by," said one speaker. "If you do not say how that would defeat the company, no one but the officials will," he declared to applaud. Wildly.

The Men Might Strike

In the back of the mind of every labor leader who was a party to the surrender was the fear that the situation might have got out of hand, that the men might strike in spite of the inke settlement. This fear shown by the "frimpy" deportment of the conspirators.

The slightest unusual noise, a motor-man or conductor in the Labor Temple, the entry of late comers, the popping of the flashlights of the cameramen, would almost throw the officials into a panic.

As the time to take a vote on the recommendations to accept the "settlement" and call off the strike approached, the nervousness increased.

"Accepting" the "Settlement."

Shop put the question.

A Schulman in the front row moved to accept.

Jim Walsh, one of the leaders of the strike last year, arose and moved that the terms be not accepted and the strike be not called off until the I. R. T. officials and the Amalgamated Association officials had signed a document embodying the terms with the signature of the union as witness.

Walsh was greeted with tremendous applause when he arose and his motion got a similar reception.

There was panic on the platform. Frayne consulted with Shea.

Shea refused to entertain Walsh's motion. There was another motion before the meeting.

Someone offered Walsh's motion as an amendment.

Shea refused to accept it. "It is contrary to the spirit of the previous motion," he said.

The audience was by this time sufficiently confused, the question was put, 25 per cent of the audience voted "aye" and Shea declared the motion carried.

As if moved by one lever, the platform full of "labor leaders" wiped their perspiring foreheads and leaned back with a sigh of relief.

Breaking the Spirit.

The biggest part of the job had been done. It remained only to make sure that no traction worker would leave the hall with a spark of rebellion left in his breast.

For this purpose the secondary battery of speakers was cut into action. The appearance of Walsh and the reception given him, concrete evidence that the workers had not forgotten the bitter struggle of last year, stirred them to frenzy.

The tone of the speeches changed. They lost their apologetic tone and became attacks on the "bolshevik" Hotheads, of course, were workers like Walsh who wanted something more than a second-hand assurance of "justice" and "goodwill" from Mayor Walker. "Keep the hotheads in the background and the cool heads in the foreground," said a representative of the moving picture directors' union.

Skilled Strikebreaking

"The mayor's word is better than any agreement," said another speaker. "How! we trust our mayor!"

"It's easy to get men to strike but it's harder to get them back on the job," said another. "Look out for the man that's always talking strike. These are the kind of men that ruin organization."

A barrage had its effect. There was a sign that the audience wanted to annihilate Walsh, but these speeches convinced the workers that those who did not want to fight, as a class, confronted with the full weight of the city administration, must sit silent.

The Big Issue.

But one question, asked by a shrewd young worker, gave a clear insight into what was going on in their minds.

"How we have to keep on belonging to the company 'brotherhood'?" he cried.

This typical, brutally and crudely put, was hurried out to die. Walsh, who had agreed not to discuss against the company union

"I guess you men will have to keep on belonging to it."

Shea's statement, probably the only truthful one made by a platform Tuesday evening, shattered the whole fabric of treachery erected by surrender.

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The Role of "Labor-Leaders."

Once more the official labor leaders have shown that they will not lead a genuine struggle of the workers. Once more they have shown contempt for all factors in a given situation but the workers. Once more they have shown that even their denunciation of company unionism is a fake—that they are so much a part of the political machinery of the bosses that for workers to trust them is to assure defeat.

What Is to Be Done?

What is the answer?

Rank and file organization based on shop committees, organization responsible to the workers, strike committees elected by the workers who have to do the fighting, absolute removal of every labor official who will not subordinate his personal ambitions to the needs of the workers.

The traction industry can be organized but it will never be organized if the workers wait for the Fraynes, Greens and their kind to do the job.

They must be considered as enemies of the workers as their records show them to be and they must be exposed, fought and defeated.

With the traction organization campaign in their hands the traction bosses are safe.

A "THIRD HOUSE" OF GOVERNORS TO FIGHT CONGRESS

Proposal of Maryland's Chief Magistrate

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 27.—A proposal that the governors of the 48 states organize into a permanent, cohesive body to combat the increasing grasp of the federal government in the affairs of the ordinary citizen, was advanced today by Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, as the nineteenth annual conference of state executives drew to a close here.

"We talk and talk of state's rights, but what do we do to preserve them?" asked the Maryland governor. "We do very little. We might as well admit it. Centralization of power in the hands of the few in Washington is one of the greatest issues before the American people today, and it is one that must come sooner or later be met.

New Governing Body.

"Why can't we meet this situation by organizing ourselves into a real house of governors—League of Nations, so to speak, which could function so as to become in effect almost a third house in the republic. Such an organization, to be sure, could act only in a voluntary cooperative manner, yet if organized properly it would be in a position to deal with many problems now seized upon by the federal government simply because no other agency of government appears ready to deal with them. Half the issues that now eventuate should be handled by the states."

Governor Influences.

Governor Ritchie, a strong advocate of the rights of states and a potential Democratic presidential candidate, pointed out that twice in the last five years the governors have been summoned to Washington from their annual conference, each time to discuss enforcement of the Volstead act.

"If the White House," said Governor Ritchie, "can summon us to Washington, why cannot we, acting more than a second-hand assurance of "justice" and goodwill from Mayor Walker, "Keep the hotheads in the background and the cool heads in the foreground," said a representative of the moving picture directors' union.

Skilled Strikebreaking

"The mayor's word is better than any agreement," said another speaker. "How! we trust our mayor!"

"It's easy to get men to strike but it's harder to get them back on the job," said another. "Look out for the man that's always talking strike. These are the kind of men that ruin organization."

A barrage had its effect. There was a sign that the audience wanted to annihilate Walsh, but these speeches convinced the workers that those who did not want to fight, as a class, confronted with the full weight of the city administration, must sit silent.

The Big Issue.

But one question, asked by a shrewd young worker, gave a clear insight into what was going on in their minds.

"How we have to keep on belonging to the company 'brotherhood'?" he cried.

This typical, brutally and crudely put, was hurried out to die. Walsh, who had agreed not to discuss against the company union

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Aimee Takes Over Funds



Something is wrong in Angelus temple, the "Four Square Gospel" venture of Aimee Semple McPherson. The kidnapping story was too strong for part of the congregation, and they have seceeded and are calling on their old leader to "confess." Now another row, over business methods, has resulted in Aimee (below) coming home and firing out her own mother, Mrs. Kennedy, (above) in order to take over the treasury.



GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE IS NEAR WIND-UP

GENEVA, July 27. In spite of the announcement from London that W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, and Viscount Cecil, leaders of the British delegation, are returning today to Geneva to resume the parleys the prevailing opinion here is that the conference of naval armaments cannot succeed. The first session will probably reveal such a deepgoing division on this point as to preclude any agreement of importance. The conference is approaching its final crisis.

Tolson Pessimistic.

Hugh Tolson, chairman of the American republican delegation at the conference and chief spokesman of his delegation, is frankly skeptical of the outcome.

"It was said, when it was days after the return of the British delegates," said Tolson, "that there is little possibility of agreement. The return of these delegates to Geneva appears to confirm that statement."

Reed British Compromise.

Hope for success was built up in interest on the part of the leaders of the British delegation in the proposal of Senator Reed, republican, of Pennsylvania, in which he suggested that the British battleship tonnage be increased to 525,000 tons, with 16-inch guns. This situation arises since the cancellation of the dead-lock which was reached last 47 minutes after the conference was called to order.

American delegates point out that the proposition of British would enable her to increase her ships far above the number of United States war vessels, while enabling her tremendously increase her naval power by arming her merchant men with 16-inch guns so they could be quickly converted into war ships. At the same time the smaller craft would be utterly useless to the United States because of the long distance between her naval bases. Britain has a net of closely woven naval bases throughout the world and could readily find smaller cruiser and cruiser in all parts of the world.

Means Unlimited Competition.

The outcome of the conference called by Coolidge to "limit naval armaments" will result in just the opposite. It will be the signal for the most intensive campaign of naval competition the world has ever experienced, with the two great imperialist powers in a mad race for supremacy of the seas.

Already the naval race is on in colonial and semi-colonial people full swing; the war of nerves are through naval blockades and actual working against restricting navies armed intervention under various pretexts, death gases and liquid fires and flights of bomb-carrying planes, powered explosives to hurl at enemy can bank capital is supporting more armies and populations. The demand of the fascist nations declaring Russia is to be extended to naval equipment that are being mobilized against the workers and peasants' government and in spite of the presentation of the American delegation to fat reduction of naval armaments it the naval conference scheduled for 1931 recognized that this is mere grap than imperialist rivalry between the ganda for home consumption and the United States on one side and Britain both the tory government and t and Japan on the other. They see in Coolidge government know that Ge the impending competition in arms the war is a farce and must collapse. world-wide preparation on the part of the imperialist powers for an attack THINK OF THE SUSTAIN on the Soviet Union and the treacherous FUND AT EVERY MEE

Browder to Tell of Chinese Revolution In Chicago Lecture

CHICAGO, July 27 — Earl R. Browder, editor of Labor Unity, just returned after spending six months in China during which he travelled through the Nationalist territory, visiting 40 large and small cities, interviewing several hundred leaders of trade unions, peasants' unions, Kuomintang, Communist Party, student leagues, merchants' associations and every phase of the Chinese Nationalist revolution. He was at the headquarters of the Nationalist government during the split with Chiang Kai-shek and in close touch with the leaders of the left Kpomintang and Communist Party.

He consulted with such men as Borodin, adviser of the Nationalist government, Tan Ping Shen, minister of labor and head of the All-China Labor Federation, and others. In addition to all these personal contacts and the direct information he has gathered, Browder secured access to a vast quantity of English translations of reports of the trade union and peasant unions covering the past two years of their tremendous expansion from a few hundred thousand members to their present status of thirteen million.

Browder's lecture will deal not only with the large political factors of the Chinese situation but will also give an intimate picture of the mass organizations of the Chinese toilers in the midst of their struggles.

At the close of his six months trip in China, Browder was a representative of the T. U. E. L. at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference in Hankow, China, where delegates from eight countries and fourteen million workers gathered in the first meeting of its kind in labor history. Browder was elected as secretary of the permanent organization formed there, the Pan-Pacific Union Secretariat. He will also report briefly on this historic conference.

Browder speaks on Chicago, Wednesday, August 3, in the Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western Aves., at 8 p. m.

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and its significance for the future of labor

MARY HEATON VORSE.

"The ... [illegible] ... Passaic ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... the

MARINES KILL SIX NICARAGUANS IN RAID ON SANDINO

MANAGUA, Nicaragua. — Word received here that Major Floyd's marines were ambushed by General Sandino's nationalist army and killed six of the natives is received here with considerable skepticism. Sandino's army has always fought in the open field so far, and is believed to be considerably inland from San Fernando, the town at which the ambush is said to have taken place.

Not a Fight.

Local military experts think that probably a demonstration of the natives of San Fernando, known to be antagonistic to the invasion and subjugation of their country by the United States naval forces, provoked the marines into opening fire and killing some of them.

This view is strengthened by the fact that there is no report of any loss suffered by the marines, except that "one marine was wounded."

As it is known that a considerable number of marines were wounded at Ocotal, where a battle was fought recently, but that their names were not mentioned, it would be easy, say the nationalist sympathizers here, for Major Floyd to have saved up these casualties to report from time to time when it is necessary to "fake" a battle to hide some massacre of unarmed villagers.

Iron Falling From Flat Kills Letter Carrier;

A letter-carrier delivering mail between 97th and 98th streets on 2nd avenue suffered a fatal injury a few days ago when a 7-pound iron fell on his head from the third floor of a tenement house. He left a large family.

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Another Prospect



Thomas E. Campbell, former governor of Arizona, has always been in favor of swinging the saber at Mexico, and is therefore a logical successor to James E. Sheffield, whose open aid of counter-revolutionists' carelessness with Kellogg's letters ordering the overthrow of Calles have made him useless. Campbell is prominently mentioned as next ambassador to Mexico, but has not yet been appointed.

French Cabinet Officer Takes "Free and Easy" Attitude Towards Debt

PARIS, July 27.—"Nations, like men, have to learn to distinguish between business arrangements and friendly assistance," said Andrew Tardieu, member of the Poincare cabinet, today, while discussing the Berenger-Mellon debt contract. Tardieu, like most Frenchmen in public life, regards the French debt owed to Wall Street now, as something not to be paid back, as "France gave blood and U. S. gave treasure" in the world war. There are indications that the House of Morgan contemplates using a very pretty scheme, if this attitude persists, but Tardieu won't see it.

Charged Kearns Forged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27. — Charges of forgery and numerous other accusations against his erstwhile manager, Jack Kearns, are the highlights in an answer filed in the Federal Court here by Jack Dempsey in reply to Kearns' suit for $419,000 filed against the former heavyweight champion. The suit was filed just prior to the Dempsey-Tunney bout here last fall.

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Try to Send Borghi To His Death Among Fascisti of Italy

Attorneys for Armando Borghi, who has been ordered deported from the United States to Italy where he faces death at the hands of the fascisti, have appealed to the United States Department of Labor to permit him to leave this country at his own expense for some other country of his own choosing.

Over Four Months.

Borghi is a citizen of Italy who entered the United States as a temporary visitor on November 9, 1926. He is held for deportation to Italy on the charges that he remained in the United States beyond the four months allowed him and that he is an alien anarchist and is here in violation of the Immigration Act.

In answer to the first charge, Borghi has stated that it was his impression, after obtaining legal advice, that his visa was good for one year. It read, "This visa is good for one year provided the passport continues in force." Borghi attempted to have his passport extended. The Italian consul at Boston took it away instead, stating that Borghi was "not qualified to be an Italian citizen" because of his anti-fascist sentiments.

Is Anarchist.

As to the second charge, Borghi admits that he is a philosophical anarchist. He stated specifically in his examinations that he does not believe in violence against constituted authority or government officials. He is a highly intellectual and well-educated man.

His deportation in the face of his professed anti-fascist views means death—either execution under the forms of the fascist courts instituted specially to punish offenders or at the hands of the fascist mob. Borghi's house in Italy has been burned by the fascisti. His wife and children are detained and not allowed to leave the country for is being held as hostage for Borghi's father's return.

Legal aid for Borghi's defense has been secured by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Australian Delegation To Expose Immigration Sharks in Great Britain

MELBOURNE, Eng., July. The callous manner in which immigrants are being lured over to Australia by conditions which await them in Australia has come in for strong criticism from the Miners' Union, and the All Australian Trade Union Congress, which met recently in Melbourne, considering the appointment of a Trade Union Delegation, to visit England for the purpose of warning British workers against unscrupulous propaganda carried on by steamship and employment agencies who are misleading them by falsely representing the prospects in Australia. In Melbourne, it is estimated, there are ten thousand unemployed, and all other capital cities have large numbers idle.

In New Zealand Too.

Not only is unemployment rife in Australia, but the New Zealand Government has been compelled to put into operation an unemployment relief scheme, under which jobless receive from nine shillings to twelve shillings per day. This appears to be high in comparison with the benefit paid in England, but the cost of living must be taken into account.

Immigration for years past has been a prolific farce in Australia. Thousands of pounds have been wasted by immigration administration. At present a commission is controlling immigration, but is improvement is noticed.

Land Scheme Opposed.

There is much talk about founding a soldier settlement scheme for creating farms for settlement, but even if this were done no hope could be held out for new comers as thousands of Australians are landless.

There are vast tracts of land on which thousands of farms could be built. This land, however, is held by wealthy companies and rich squatters who are opposed to any settlement scheme which would not benefit them.

Seeing that the tory party of Australia is mainly financed by these people, one cannot expect the present Bruce-Page government to do anything but talk.

The Labor state governments, it should be added, have no control over immigration.

"Insult" to Horthy Gets Hungarian Washwoman Three Month Jail Term

BUDAPEST, July 27. — A Budapest laundry woman has been given three months' imprisonment for an alleged insult to Horthy, the Hungarian Regent. At a public demonstration someone in the crowd reproached the woman for owning a small sum of money, whereupon she cried out: "There is no shame in having debts. Horthy is a greater person than I am, yet he obtains loans right and left without any sense of shame."

Another man, Bela Reich, at a parade where Horthy was received with great pomp and ceremony, exclaimed to the crowd: "Fancy all this fuss over one person." He was at once arrested for insulting Horthy.

GOVERNOR FULLER BASKS IN REFLECTED GLORY



While Sacco and Vanzetti are slowly starving to death, unless they burn in the electric chair first, Governor Fuller, supposed to be investigating their case, has his picture taken amidst a group of trans-Atlantic aviators. Left to right: Geo. O. Noville, Governor Fuller, Clarence D. Chamberlin, Bert Acosta, Commander Richard E. Byrd, Lieutenant Lester F. Maitland, Lieutenant Albert F. Hegenberger, and Bernt Balchen. Sitting: Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Byrd, and Mrs. Hegenberger.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

as a citizen of color, gals sentenced would not mean much to them.

• • •

THIS organization of new bowling [illegible] England, [illegible] possible that a war between England and the United States will take place. It is certain that Sacco and Vanzetti should be granted the same rights as American citizens. What appeal to [illegible] against the decision of the [illegible] Governor Fuller to [illegible] assassin of Italian and grant a [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti?

• • •

OUR [illegible] the fighters [illegible] workers who [illegible] Chiang-Kai-Shek [illegible] the general [illegible] during the [illegible] Mr. Albert Einstein [illegible] Chamberlain who [illegible] South Carolina [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Einstein [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Industrial Freedom versus Industrial Serfdom for 26,000 Traction Workers—This Is Still the Main Issue!

The traction barons, with Messrs. Hedley and Quackenbush of the Interborough acting as spokesmen, declared that they would risk the life of every passenger rather than allow the traction workers to escape from the serfdom of the company union.

This is the meaning of the defiant statements which they gave to the press. That they meant to carry out their threats is shown by the fact that they recruited thousands of potential scabs from the underworlds of half a dozen cities to replace workers whose lives have been spent in the traction industry.

Upon the head of the traction barons we must place the responsibility for whatever loss of life and injury would have occurred in the operation of New York's transit lines when the traction workers refused any longer to sell themselves body and soul to the traction lords.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, whose favorite pose has been that of a friend of labor, saw fit to come to the aid of the traction barons. He is against strikes on public utilities, he is against the demand for the right to organize "at this time," he is for delaying action by the labor movement, he accepts the "yellow dog" contracts as an expression of the sentiment of the traction workers—in other words, he takes just about the same position that the traction barons assume.

Untermyer is AGAINST the establishment of an effective union among traction workers and especially because he has from time to time pretended to favor the organized labor movement, and because he has access to all sections of the capitalist press, his real role must be made clear to the traction workers and to the labor movement.

The same applies to other so-called friends of labor. They must not be allowed to hide behind vague phrases relative to "public welfare." It is upon the traction workers first and the labor movement second that the main burden of this struggle falls.

Untermyer himself has shown in the recent investigation that the traction interests are making huge profits. That the unionization of the traction industry will cut into their profits goes without saying. That they are able to pay better wages and bear the increased cost of better working conditions is just as true. If they were not it would not alter the fact that the traction workers deserve and are determined to have higher living standards.

If Untermyer and others who are so exercised over the "welfare of the public"—of which the 26,000 traction workers and their families are a part—let them point out that no raise in fares is necessary to compensate for the loss of the traction barons' company union and that better wages and working conditions can be paid for by cutting down the dividends of the traction barons.

For the labor movement and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, for the traction workers themselves, the main issue is the right to organize.

Serfdom in the clutches of the traction barons or the greatest possible measure of freedom as part of the American labor movement—this still remains the issue in the present struggle and it is upon this basis that all the forces of labor must be mobilized behind the traction workers—to win in spite of official cowardice and treachery.

How Socialists Defeat Fascists.

A new article should be incorporated in the "principles" of the second international, the international of the great betrayal at the outbreak of the world war in 1914, the international that slaughtered the flower of the working class after the war in order that capitalism might remain dominant in the world, the international strike-breaker, the yellow socialist international. This article should read: "The proper way to fight fascists is to be better exponents in action of fascismo than the hirelings of Mussolini."

Altho not formulated, this article was put to the test in the revolutionary mass uprising in Vienna. The socialists, under the leadership of those heroes of "left social-democracy," Otto Bauer and Frederich Adler, had created an army in Vienna for the purpose of fighting fascismo. During the strike and street fighting the world was treated to the spectacle of this army in action against the fascists. They did not conquer their alleged enemies by fighting AGAINST the fascists, but by proving to the capitalist government that they were ready, willing andanxious to sink ever lower than the fascisti in fighting FOR capitalism AGAINST the WORKERS, and using its army for that purpose. No wonder the Seipel government viewed with indifference the building of this army—they knew it would do no harm to their cause, the cause of the master-class.

Otto Bauer and Frederick Adler and the rest of the "Austro-Marxists," who defame the name and pollute the writings of Marx, only pretended to be more radical than the Scheidemanns, the Noskes, the Vandervelde's, the MacDonalds, because the workers were more radical. They had to pretend to endorse the demands of the workers in order to remain at their head so they could be in a position to betray them at the first opportunity. Their opportunity came and they fulfilled their duty as defenders of the master class and plain, every-day scabs upon the fascisti.

At least one thing is certain in the Austrian situation and that is that never again can these apostates, these socialists in words and accessories of the working class in action, pose as one whit different from the rest of the menagerie comprising the leadership of the second international.

In New York City the socialists are trying to ape their Austrian brethren by trying to organize fascist bands against the rank and file of the labor movement.

Generally the post-war philosophy of the second international can be summed up as follows: "We assassinate the working class in those countries where the capitalists are unable to fight their own battles and prepare for our historical role as murderers of the working class in all countries not yet facing objective revolutionary conditions."

The "Amalgamated" Economics of Mr. B. S. Hardman

By H. M. WICKS.

UNDER the guise of an attack upon the DAILY WORKER for properly depicting in a cartoon the frightful effect of piece work upon the workers in the garment workers' unions, Mr. J. B. S. Hardman, known for years as Salutsky, contributes to the general fund of the labor movement by airing his views upon the "real basis of wages." The cartoon that evoked the diatribe of Hardman showed a half-starved worker held in the grip of a bestial foreman who forced him to work at the most frightful speed. The title of the cartoon, drawn by Wm. Gropper, was "The Right Ideal—Beckerman Advocates Piece Work."

Since Beckerman, an official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is guilty of advocating piece work for the slaves in the men's garment industry, it became the duty of Hardman, the editorial scullion for Beckerman, to write an apology for this latest example of class collaboration between the Amalgamated machine and the employers.

We can pass over without comment his low billingsgate and cheap sneers hurled at the DAILY WORKER, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League and proceed to an analysis of Mr. Hardman's economics.

"Fundamentally," affirms Hardman in his editorial in the "Advance" of July 22, 1927, "it is the quality and quantity of work, the output, that determines the pay for work." For a half a column the apologist for Beckerman argues that "earnings of people in an industry are related to the kind of work and the quantity of work that they turnout."

According to the "Advance" editorial writer, time-wages (week wages) are likely to prevail in industries producing high priced goods, while piece-work is more likely in branches engaged in cheap, mass production. Again he returns to his main theme and repeats that "The question of wages is a question of earnings. It does not matter what one's nominal wages are, it is the earnings that count."

* * *

NO capitalist apologist could put up a more contemptible and servile argument for slave drivers. Hardman signs the same song that is sung by all defenders of intensive exploitation of labor from Professor Gustav Carver to Matt Woll. The rebuttal to assertion that production must increase before wages increase is that amongst organized labor the workers are on a small margin of profit for the capitalistic exploiter of labor that he cannot, under present conditions, pay higher wages. The only answer that anyone professing to speak for labor can put forth such a suggestion in view of the well-established fact that industrial workers in the United States, on an average produce in from two and a half to three hours values equivalent to their wages, and that the balance of the day they expend in unpaid labor for the employers is beyond comprehension, except on plain grounds of perfidy.

Only an utter ignoramus or a knave who indulges in vicious apologies for the master class would claim that wages rise or fall in proportion as productivity varies. This assumption is not true on either a national scale, or on an industrial scale, say nothing of applying it, as does Hardman, to a certain section of a given industry (that is to say, the New York men's garment industry, or that part of it wherein the Beckerman machine plays a role).

* * *

WAGES are determined not by the productivity of labor but by the value of labor-power—the socially necessary labor time required to produce the food, clothing and shelter necessary to enable the worker to reproduce his labor-power—to live in a given social environment and raise a family. The productivity of the industry in which he works may increase or decrease without affecting in the slightest his wages.

The general movements of wages, according to Karl Marx are "EXCLUSIVELY REGULATED BY THE EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL RESERVE ARMY, AND THESE AGAIN CORRESPOND TO THE PERIODIC CHANGES IN THE INDUSTRIAL CYCLE." (Capital, Vol. 1, chapter XXV, page 698—Charles H. Kerr edition.)

Now let us see, starting from this premises, where the disgusting sophistry and specious erudition of this creature, Hardman, the miserable apologist for Beckerman, leads us.

In many industries piece-wages are preferred by the capitalist to time-wages because it enables him to get more out of the workers, to sweat them more. Force from them a higher degree of a higher intensity. A number of evils attend piece-work that do not exists to such a pronounced degree in time-work. It is a well-known that wages by the piece are, generally, nothing but the converted form of wages by time. In theory at least piece-wages are so regulated that workers receive the value of their labor-power. "It is not a question of measuring the value of the pieces by the working time incorporated in it, but on the contrary, of measuring the working-time the laborer has expended by the number of pieces he has produced." (Capital, p. 604.)

But there are certain very definite characteristics, peculiar to piece-wages that cause all union leaders having the interest of the workers uppermost to strenuously fight to abolish them where they do exist and fight against all attempts of the employers to introduce them. For years the pompadours in the men's paper offices of this country suffered under the speed-up system of piece-wages, and only after a determined fight were they abolished. Even in that conservative union—the International Typographical Union—there is not a single official, even of the most openly reactionary character, who would dare propose piece-work. The wrath of the membership would drive him from office in disgrace.

Experience has proved that piece-work in any industry must, in the first place, be of onerous perfection, if wages are to be paid in full. One need not be a Marxinn to readily perceive that this is a most fruitful source of capitalist cheating and between the workers in a given shop, but it sets the pace so high that only the fastest workers can realize a living wage. The desire for still more wages is an incentive for workers to labor more than the established union hours, and even to fight against attempts by the union officials to enforce all of a game of union hour. When the speeding system has operated for a given time and it is discovered that all the poor workers, by a tremendous expenditure of energy, are able to realize higher wages than week workers, the employer readjusts the piece-rate, usually by a reduction, or a lowering of the piece-rate and further premiums for still greater speeding.

BUT this speeding up also has its effects on the industry inasmuch as fewer men do the work required, with the result that the reserve army of labor increases. This increase in the unemployed in the industry also tends to force down all wages, so the logic of piece-work is not only to increase production for the benefit of the employer but to reduce wages instead of increasing them. Hence, by organizing and securing joint action of both employed and unemployed workers.

Instead of trying to lessen the production of the individual worker, every increase in production should be the incentive for a reduction of hours, a slowing up of individual production in order to absorb in idleness the reserve army, the unemployed. Only in that way can workers resist the encroachments of capitalist organized disorganization of living.

A union leader who takes any other view of the struggle and who indulges in capitalistic tweaks about increased production to increase wages is an enemy of the working class and an agent of the employer.

In the face of unimpeachable scientifically demonstrable economic laws of Karl Marx, and his pupil Hardman, breaks down. Nothing else may use the columns of the "Advance" from now until April to revile the DAILY WORKER, because it exposes their game and fights for the elementary interests of the working class, without ever indulging by a hair's breadth the economic laws that govern the society and that found them as matters of the workers' lives are paid to serve.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CLEVELAND GRUESOME; WORKERS TRAMP STREETS

(By NAPOLY, Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, July 27.—In Cleveland, as well as in all other large cities, there are many thousands unemployed. These men are of various grades, the unskilled up to skilled workers and the overall wage earners.

In the former, efficiency, per employment of any kind does workers mean, the speed of work to the piece-rate, with very little regard for quality. Hence, the employer has no interest in the welfare of the worker, other than to get the most out of him during the hours he is employed.

Detective Agencies.

In contrast with refusing the applicant's work at any wage he chooses through their lackeys—maintenance-of-work bureaus which are more of a detective agency than anything else.

For example, take any department store in general and the May Company of Cleveland in particular. Every morning between the hours of nine and eleven, applicants for the situations are privileged to enter the employment offices where they are given a large blank to fill out. Many quit indisgust before they are half finished with the blank. Some of the questions called for are: What nationality are you? What languages are spoken in your home? Will you join the company insurance club for workers? Will you keep secret amount of your salary? Dozens of other questions of a similar nature are asked and those who are able to fill out the entire blank are interviewed by the employment chief in charge, and are told that as soon as a place is open, they will be sent for.

Choose Lowest Paid.

In a situation of this sort, the employers can pick their choice of the lot at any wage the bosses want to pay and hold all over the workers' heads with the reserve group list always ready to take their places.

Those workers who pack a lunch and carry their overalls to work, face even harder conditions than their white-collared brethren. In going from place to place, they are told "nothing doing today." One of the best known factories where unemployed workers stampede to is the Fisher Body this Co., a subsidiary of General Motors. There every morning, day in and day out, only Sunday excepted, from [illegible] gregate, hoping to be taken on. Applicants are [illegible] men are in need of work, or for such [illegible] the morning [illegible] the office where the men are permitted to stand. The chilled feet hundreds are forced to wait outdoors. This is not so bad in the summer, but in the winter, when the mercury [illegible] zero, and below, it becomes a serious matter for those unfortunate enough not have the warm clothes necessary to withstand the rigors of the weather. The misery and hardship of unemployment are best realized when four and five hours [illegible] the door opens and the employment clerk appears and selects the men he has decided on for the day.

Workers Need Unions.

That such conditions exist are due to the fact that the employers' associations of the automobile industry, the workers organized in unions. Several sporadic strikes of individual automobile factories or body factory have taken place only to be lost. This was natural, for the workers must realize that only by the solidarity and entire organization of all departments with concerted action will successful strikes be conducted. The time is ripe for organization. Energetic and resourceful leaders are the cryying need of the moment.

Voikoff's Assassin Not To Have Life Sentence Changed to Short Term

WAASAW, July 27. President Pilsudski has revoked the granting of commutation to Boris Kowecko, and the latter will have to spend life in prison, as matters stand now. Kowecko was lately found guilty of having assassinated Voikoff, ambassador from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to Poland. At the trial Kowecko admitted he was ordered to do it by Voikoff. The president made no effort to find out who ordered him, but there is [illegible] drive that Kowecko was an agent of the Russian government and financially supported by England. Life imprisonment in a Polish prison prevents the [illegible] from telling more, should he [illegible] so.

The Daily Worker Acknowledges Help Given to Carnival

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMRADES WHO HELPED IN THE DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL AND FAIR

"Dear Comrades: The DAILY WORKER wishes to acknowledge the splendid co-operation and support given to The DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair, by the various party units, individual comrades and workers' organizations. It was directly due to this wonderful support that the affair was such an outstanding success. The success of the Carnival and Fair is a manifestation of the remarkable power of proletarian initiative, which can be developed among the workers of New York in their efforts to support The DAILY WORKER. The Management Committee calls upon the comrades who partiripated in the Carnival to continue their efforts to help The DAILY WORKER, so that the present attack upon the paper may be defeated and the establishmrnt of The DAILY WORKER as a mass paper may be quickly realized.

FOR THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
BERT MILLER, Business Manager

DRAMA

EMIL JANNINGS



"In "Passion," which is being revived at Moss' Cameo Theatre.

Civic Repertory Players To Continue at 14th St. Theatre

Eva Le Gallienne who returned from Europe yesterday informs us that the Civic Repertory theatre's performances had been further insured through the leasing of the Fourteenth Street theatre for a term of five years. Miss Le Gallienne will immediately begin on two productions. Rehearsals for her first play of next season, "The Good Hope" will begin next week, and also of the road company of "Cradle Song."

Hella Winn has been engaged by James La Penna to play the leading role in Paul Gerard Smith's latest play "White Lights." The musical comedy is scheduled to open in Stamford, Connecticut, August 12th.

Jed Harris has definitely announced two of his forthcoming productions. In association with Crosby Gaige, Harris will present Helen Hayes in "Coquette," a drama by George Abbott and Ann Preston Bridgers. "The Royal Family," a comedy by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, will have its premiere some time in October. Other items in the Harris schedule are a comedy drama of newspaper life by George S. Brooks, as yet unnamed; a romantic comedy by John Erskine, also untitled, and "The Public," a comedy by Martha Madison and Eva K. Flint.

A new play by Daniel Rubin titled, "Women Go On Forever," in which Mary Boland will be starred, will be placed in rehearsal next week by Brady & Wiman in association with Sam Crothwell for Broadway showing.

Labor Problems and the Negro

Following Address by William Pickens, secretary Intercollegiate Association of New York, in summer session at Potter, N. J., July 24th, 1927.

"There is no 'Negro Labor' and 'White Labor.' There is just labor," and there are white and black people among the laborers. There is a greater proportion of the black than of the white population in the laboring class, and therefore anything that is important for laborers, is still more important for the colored laborers.

Organization, unionizing, the employment of organized power is very important for laborers. The relation of wages to the cost of living is very important for laborers. The legal rights of labor organizations; the rights of group bargaining for wages, the right of impartial treatment by the officers of the law in cases involving disputes between laborers and their employers,—these rights are vital to the interests of laborers, white, black, or other colors.

"Employers do not buy or exploit color; they trade in labor. The handicap of color, like the handicaps of age and sex, or ignorance, may give a selfish employer an extra advantage in robbing the laborer. But that would only mean that the Negro laborer will be more taken advantage of, and should, therefore, be more interested in the defense of labor.

"That means, logically, that there should be no Negro labor unions or white labor unions, but only labor unions, for laborers. A division in the ranks of laborers along the racial line is just as weakening as a division along any other lines whatsoever. When white workers force colored workers into separate unions by race prejudice or into the open shop by discrimination, these white workers are acting directly against the interests of themselves and of all other laborers.

"The Negro is not naturally an open-shop worker or strike-breaker. He is just willing as any other race on earth to get more wages and do less work. He is the same sort of animal as the rest of mankind."

Red Aid Honors Zetkin, Revolutionary Leader, With Recruiting Week

BERLIN, July 27. The Second Congress of the German Red Aid (I. C. W. P. A.) has arranged a special recruiting week from July 31 to August 7 in honor of the seventieth birthday of Clara Zetkin, famous German revolutionary leader and president of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid. Local committees of representatives of all labor organizations have been formed in all districts under the leadership of the Red Aid.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way Evenings at 8:40 MATINEES TUES. & THURS. at 2:40
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Reg. Seats $2.50
Craig Theatre, 48th St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands for and Why Workers should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet through the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

A Good Novel
and Two Other Interesting Books

We are unusually low prices we offer this selection:

1917—THE STORY OF A PATRIOT
By Upton Sinclair ..... .25
A book that has sold ... thousands of copies and as just the thing t... you have read it.

EMPIRE SOCIALISM
By R. Palme Dutt ..... .10
A study of the colonial question and its affect on the British Empire.

THE LAW OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION—
By Scott Nearing (in co-operation with the Labor Research Study Group) ..... .50

All Three for 50 Cents
Add 5 cents for postage.

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received

SACCO AND VANZETTI LIBERATION WILL BE DEMANDED BY NEW YORK WORKERS FRIDAY

The immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti will be demanded Friday night at six large open air meetings arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

With the time set for the execution of the two framed-up workers less than two weeks away it is necessary that the workers raise their voices in a mighty protest.

The meetings will be held at Rutgers Square; 153rd St. and Prospect Ave.; 10th St. and Second Ave.; 110th St. and Fifth Ave.; Grand St. Extension, Stone and Hopkinson Aves., and Stone and Pacific Sts.

The speakers will include Ben Gold, Jim Walsh, M. J. Olgin, Carlo Tresca, J. Louis Engdahl, Leonard Abbot, John J. Ballam, Pascal Cosgrove, Pat Devine, Rebecca Grecht, Louis Hyman, Charles Krumbein, Richard B. Moore, Luis Quintillian, Rose Baron, Jack Stachel, Morris E. Taft, W. W. Weinstone, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, William F. Dunne, Ludwig Lore and Samuel Liebowitz.

Dreyfus Will Come Here to Help Sacco-Vanzetti Defense

(Continued from Page One)

McCarthy. A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging full support to Sacco and Vanzetti, expressing confidence in their innocence and calling upon the labor movement to rally to their support.

Yonkers Mass Meeting.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 27. An open air mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Sacco and Vanzetti at the New School Stand, Nepperhan avenue, on July 30, between 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. English and Italian speakers will address the meeting.

Belgians Sign Petition.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 27. A petition demanding the immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti was signed by 10,000 people here today.

Protest Secrecy.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—Over 200 workers gathered at the cooperative store on Sunday afternoon July 24th, adopted unanimously a resolution demanding the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti and vigorously protested against the secret investigation which Governor Fuller is carrying on behind closed doors.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Alex Bail of Philadelphia, the chairman was Comrade Edward Sherman

Cleveland Workers to Demonstrate.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Saturday evening, July 30th has been set aside in Cleveland for a huge demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti.

All workers of Cleveland are called upon to join in this mighty protest which will be held on the public square on Saturday evening July 30th at 7:30 p. m.

Efforts are being made to get a parade to be staged on one of the main streets of the city [illegible] the square where the meeting will be held.

A list of prominent local speakers is being drawn which will include persons of many views and opinions but who are convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and should be set free.

New Brunswick To Protest.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 27.—A protest mass meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti will take place Friday evening July 29, at the Pennsylvania Plaza, New Brunswick, N. J. All workers attend!

Navy Boaster Fell But Broke No Records

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lt. C. [illegible] Champion, Jr., navy flyer, failed by more than 2,000 feet to break the world's altitude record in his flight last Monday when he made a forced descent of seven miles after his motor had disintegrated and caught fire, the National Aeronautic Association announced today.

The calibration of Champion's barograph by the Bureau of Standards showed that the instrument registered 38,850 feet. The record is 40,820 feet, held by a Frenchman. Champion claimed a record.

National Guard Is Getting Ready for The Next Struggle

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 27.—Extensive military training is being carried out here by the 87th Infantry Brigade under command of Brigadier General George R. Dyer.

According to Major General William N. Haskell, commander and Colonel Edward McLeer, chief of staff of the New York National Guard, who left here today after reviewing the 2,000 men, they are learning the modern military technique that is necessary for warfare today. They left for two up-state camps to learn how the artillery is getting along.

Colonel J. S. Mundy, of Brooklyn, adjutant of the division staff, announced that the two staff commanders would go first to Pine Camp, near Watertown, and look over the 156th Field Artillery. From Pine Camp the inspecting officers will go to Fort Ontario, near Oswego, and inspect the 244th Coast Artillery of New York City, training under command of Colonel John J. Byrne.

Negro Paper Calls Ocotal, "Massacre By U. S. Marines

BALTIMORE, July 27.—[illegible]-membering the American invasion of Negro Haiti, with the loss of hundreds of native lives, the Afro-American declares in an editorial that "United States troops have no more business in Nicaragua than in Haiti. Like the average bully, the government backs up the policy of exploitation and robbery behind its alleged role of peacemaker.

"If the 29 marines killed and wounded [illegible] Nicaraguans, as does Afro-American, 'it wasn't a battle. It was a massacre in which well-trained marines using airplanes, machine guns, rifles and modern artillery fought against brave Central Americans armed with little more than a clear conscience.'

The Negro paper points Kellogg that nine Negroes have been lynched this year, that Georgia and Alabama report three times the usual killings and suggests that the marines be brought home from Nicaragua for duty in Dixieland.

Long Island Railroad Fights to Boost Fares

In an effort to force a 20 per cent boost in commutation rates, the Long Island Railroad has considerably overestimated the value of its properties. In order to secure a higher return it has valued its property at $265,000,000. The railroad's properties have been valued at $127,000,000 by a financial expert.

The figures were given before the transit commission on a hearing of the road to consider a raise in the commutation rates.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

FURRIER DYE WORKERS ON STRIKE; ASK THE JOINT BOARD TO AID THEM

(Continued from Page One)

is seen in a statement made by a manufacturer and printed in Women's Wear yesterday.

The manufacturer paints a picture of present conditions in the shops of members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers where there is no union to fight the workers' battles.

"We manufacturers can dicker with workers on wage questions much more easily than we could when they were united," says the manufacturer. "I myself have been able to handle the wage increase question this year more to my own advantage than for some time past, chiefly because I can deal with the worker individually.

Throw Away List.

"Formerly—(meaning for the past two years, since the present Joint Board was in office)—the workers in the shop drew up a list containing each man's name, his present wage, and the increase demanded. Then the shop chairman presented it to the boss, who had to deal with the whole list at once.

"With conditions as they are now, I simply throw away the list and say that I'll deal with each worker individually on the wage question. And they're afraid to insist because they aren't united."

These are indeed the conditions reported by workers in Associated shops. "When they make complaints to the International about the situation," says the Joint Board, "they are thrown out of the right wing office and in some instances lose their jobs. We have many workers come to us asking forgiveness and telling how they have been taken off the job for insisting on the July increase. The workers of many Associated shops are asking our representatives to come to their shops and try to help them get the increase which we got for them in 1925 and 1926.

Forward Spreads Lies.

"The right wing, through the columns of the Forward, has been announcing that the fur workers of Associated shops have been receiving 812 and 815 increases. This is absolutely untrue, and this manufacturer's statement shows why. Because the Joint Board is not recognized there, and cannot help the workers to get them. In fur trimming and independent shops July increases have been given the workers as usual. Many manufacturers have given them without the intervention of the union, in other cases cases the workers have appealed to the Joint Board, and the increases have been granted after a conference.

When the Associated Fur Manufacturers came out in support of the right wing dual union, the Joint Board at the time declared that there was a secret understanding between the two groups in which one of the FAUR Wednesday shops, the Forwarding Company, owned by the International and A. F. of L. officials was to be favored. This has been proved by the fact that there should be no insistence on July increases.

An Eloquent Proof.

"Today's statement in Women's Wear is more eloquent proof of this claim than any words we can utter. In contrast to this employer's account of what is happening Associated shops today, we can show figures concerning July increases who the left wing plant Board was recognized in Associated shops.

"In 1925, in the month of July there took place 165 shop stoppages for increases, affecting 1706 workers for whom $11,942 was obtained in increases. In addition to this, the Joint Board succeeded in getting increase for 1684 workers of 168 shops without any stoppages.

"In 1926, in the month of July there took place 165 shop stoppages for increases, affecting 1706 workers for whom $11,942 was obtained in increases. In addition to this, the Joint Board succeeded in getting increase for 1684 workers of 168 shops without any stoppages. [illegible] increase of $13,789.50. Altogether, the Joint Board succeeded in getting, during the month of July 1926, for 3390 workers from 222 shops, the amount of $25,731.50 weekly. This does not include the increases that were obtained by fur workers of other shops as a result of this campaign initiated by the Joint Board. The records of the Joint Board taken from shop meetings indicate that July increases to the amounts mentioned above were gotten by almost every fur worker in the trade that year.

Wages Increases.

"In 1926, in the month of July, although the workers at that time were getting higher wages than in 1925 because of the increases that followed the general strike, the left wing Joint Board, nevertheless initiated a campaign for increases which resulted in 41 shop stoppages involving 695 workers. These secured increases, and in addition increases were obtained for 320 workers of 82 shops without any stoppages. Altogether the July increase campaign in 1926, as carried on by the Joint Board, secured $11,450.70 weekly increases for 1115 workers of 26 shops, in addition to the increases that were secured by the workers themselves as a result of this campaign. All these figures can be verified by Joint Board records.

"The importance of this campaign for increased wages when the season begins in July, can be judged from the results shown in the following table:

In 1925—cutters received 7% higher wages than 1924.

In 1926—cutters received 24% higher wages than in 1925.

Making the total for 1926 32% higher than 1924 before the Joint Board came into office.

Operators: In 1925 had 10% higher wages than 1924.

In 1926 had 19% higher wages than 1925.

Making 1926 [illegible] higher than 1924.

22% Higher.

Nailers: In 1925 received 22% higher wages than 1924.

In 1926 received 11% higher wages than 1925.

Making 1926 33% higher than 1924.

Finishers: In 1926 received 25% higher wages than 1924.

In 1926 received 18% higher wages than 1925.

Making 1926 48% higher than 1924.

"The manufacturer quoted in Women's Wear is right. Under the left wing Joint Board the workers were united. Under the Joint Board the bosses would not have dared to tear up a shop list. Under the Joint Board the workers gained they July increases, and other demands; and when the Joint Board is once again recognized in Associated shops the workers will control of their jobs and conditions will be restored."

The question of July increases will be discussed at a local membership meeting to be held this evening, 8 p. m. Local 1 will meet in Royal Hall; Local 5 in Stuyvesant Casino; Local 15 in Stuyvesant Casino; and Local 15 in Astoria Hall.

Successful Meeting.

After breaking up two open air meetings of the Joint Defense Committee at 110th St. and Fifth Ave., during the last few weeks, the right wing gangsters were foiled in their third attempt Tuesday evening.

More than 2,000 workers were present to hear of the needle trades struggle. The things seeing the determined spirit of the workers shrunk away without even attempting to attack the meeting.

3 Dead In Plane Trash.

BERLIN, July 27. Three passengers were killed when an airplane on the Cassel-Giessen route, crashed midway between the two cities, according to reports received here.



FRANK KENLEY
an international poet

Traction Workers Eager to Receive The Daily Worker

By H. RAPPO
(Worker Correspondent)

I went with another comrade to distribute today's (Tuesday, July 26) issue of the DAILY WORKER to the traction workers.

We arrived at the East 180th street station to give out paper to the trainmen and shopmen who usually stop work at 4:30 p. m. At the terminal we found out that the shopmen were working overtime because of the strike, and that they would probably work until late at night.

Send Up Bundles.

Workers were hoisting bundles to the top of the building. Many were standing downstairs handling the heavy lumber for the workers on the roof who were hoisting it up with ropes. All these workers standing at below rushed over to me to get their copies of the WORKER.

The workers who were on the roof were anxious to get papers also. So we tied bundles of papers to the ropes which pulled up the lumber. Many said, "This is the paper we want!"

When these workers went into the shop they took along bundles to distribute to their shop mates. Everyone accepted the paper enthusiastically. Only one old subway guard left cool. "Keep it, brother," he said, "this paper is not American."

Thug Gets Busy.

A company thug came over to me and threatened me. "Better quit or I'll call you in," he said. And you know I could get you.

But he was too late. We distributed nearly all the papers.

About half past four the workers had been supper on the roof of the shop, and you could see everyone reading a copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Operate on Herrick; Find Auto-Intoxication

CLEVELAND, July 26. Following a minor operation, which today followed the preliminary operation of a week ago, Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France, reacted from the experience, according to attending physician.

Taken suddenly ill at his Chagrin Falls mansion estate on July 17, the 71-year old envoy was rushed to the Cleveland Clinic Hospital.

Electrocuted at Work.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 27.—Ira Sanveen, of Bay Shore, was electrocuted in the plant of the Easthampton Light Company when his shoulder came into contact with a large power switch at the same time that his head touched an overhead iron pipe. Several physicians worked over Sanveen for two hours in vain.

Berlin Police Arrest 700 Communists; Plan Drive to Smash Party

BERLIN, July 27. Preliminary to a campaign to smash the German Communist Party, the Government has ordered the arrest of seven hundred Communists returning to Berlin in motor trucks from a demonstration near Hamburg.

The Communist leaders who were arrested after leaving Berlin police, are being held on trumped-up charges of "destroying property."

Although the Berlin police shiked great pains to protect the parade of the Steel Helmets, a Fascist organization, they have repeatedly broken up demonstrations of Communists.

Eight Communists have been sentenced to prison for terms ranging from two to eight years, for "instigating riots" resulting in the death of a police sergeant.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Second Ave. and Tenth St. Speakers: Bentall, Navarez, Steelman, O'Flaherty, Glazin, Pollack.

St. Anns Ave. and 138th St. Speakers: McDonald, Raise, Thomas, Balla, Baum, Powers.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

Notice To Party Speakers.

All party open air meetings are called off Friday evening due to the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations. Party speakers should report to the nearest meetings and prepare to speak.

Labor Organizations

Nomination Friday.

Nominations for officers of the American Association of Printers' Helpers will be held Friday 8 P. M. at the Church of All Nations.

Open Air Meetings In Cambridge.

BOSTON, July 27. Section 1 held the first of a series of open air meetings in Cambridge. A large number of copies of The DAILY WORKER were distributed.

Aimee McPherson And 'Ma' Quarrel Over Lord's Dough

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 27.—Aimee Semple McPherson fainted today when told that her mother had caused her of cruelty and grabbing like holdup.

Mrs. McPherson was in her room, [illegible] preparing a statement, in her home. She swooned when she was told of Mrs. Minnie Kennedy's charges that Mrs. Minnie thanked a million dollars "at war."

"I had hoped to keep it all and let this thing settle itself," said Mrs. Kennedy.

"And I still love her because she is my daughter, but now she has told me to get an attorney. And she would get here, so that we could settle this in court."

"Ma" Kennedy Blows Up

Mrs. McPherson arranged the [illegible] result against me while she was away in the East and she has already hired an attorney. There is nothing left for me to do but tell my side of the story that I have tried to keep out of the papers."

"As long as there was work to be done, getting things organized, Mrs. McPherson wanted me but, I had as much right as she did.

"She wants me to resign, but why am I going to resign? I organized the tabernacle, took her to Europe. There she died. She and I are both dead.

"She sent me to Taft, Calif., and while I was in attendance to her business, she grabbed the real estate, the funds and the assets of the Temple.

"She made statements in the pulpit about checks for [illegible] wages that she said I had failed to collect, since I went away.

"These checks were never called for, and falsehoods."

Her Throne Gone, Marie Plans New Visit Here

BUCHAREST, July 27.—Crown [illegible] Marie wants to visit the United States again, she says. Now that Alfonso and Ferdinand is out of the way and her accession to the throne seems to be definitely out of the picture she is willing to have another fling at America. Perhaps Rumania needs more money, perhaps the cost of living comes high in Bucharest.

Sitting in mourning in a little room which contained only the wreaths and roses sent her by the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, from the heart of the Black Hills, Marie Kate lamented Ferdinand's death and the loss of her throne, at the same time [illegible]

FRENCH CABINET HAS AMBASSADOR INSULT U. S. S. R.

May Be Carrying Out A Deal With England

PARIS, July 27. It understood here that Jean Herbette, French ambassador to Moscow, returns to this latter city this week with instructions from the Premier cabinet to take another step in the direction of a break in relations with the Soviet Union.

[illegible] S. R. for Communist propaganda in France and will accuse [illegible] breaking promises and said negotiations and no trade agreement.

[illegible] England, and [illegible] harm turn [illegible] Russia following [illegible] formula [illegible] for the [illegible] in Communism [illegible] and social policy [illegible] Union of [illegible]

[illegible] said [illegible] to Amo[illegible] the latter at [illegible] Peoples Commissariat [illegible]

[illegible] said to be [illegible] to insult [illegible] to place [illegible] France [illegible] before the French [illegible] tions de[illegible] to permit the [illegible] on the U. S. S. R. [illegible]

Twenty Workers In Danger When Bridge Collapses Up-State

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 27.—[illegible] The [illegible] were no casualties reported today except for [illegible] are here today [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

The speech by Comrade Nikolai Bucharin, another installment of which appears below, is a complete estimation of the war danger facing the world today, and at the same time important for its restatement of the fundamental tactics of Bolshevism in fighting to utilize the crisis produced by war for preparation for revolutionary struggles against imperialism. This speech and the decisions of the plenum regarding the threat of war should become a part of the arsenal of every sincere revolutionist who wants to participate effectively in the mighty struggles that we must face in the fight against the war conspiracies of the imperialist nations.

(Continued from last issue.)

In our conflict with Great Britain we cannot but maintain the fact that Great Britain has attacked us. We cannot define the situation otherwise, for the truth is that the attack has been made upon us by Great Britain. The policy pursued by the Soviet Union is a true peace policy. Our "attack", if we may thus express ourselves, has consisted mainly of our economic uplift. But this falls under quite another category.

The standpoint to be adopted in the question of defence of fatherland is even more altered by the latest events. We could not countenance a defence of fatherland among the "great powers" of the first imperialist war since these powers were imperialist, but in the proletarian republics the situation is entirely reversed, and the defence of the fatherland is the first duty of the proletarian parties. Where in the capitalist countries the Communists have been right in adopting the defeatist standpoint in the Soviet Union our proletarian fatherland must find the fullest support from all sides. There we must reject all "defense of fatherland," here it must be our first thought. This train of thought is rightly applied to the proletarian republics. But it is equally right when applied to such a government, to such a state organization, as that represented by the national revolutionary state in China, fighting against imperialism.

Lenin differed from many in dealing with perfect clearness with this question of the defence of fatherland. Whilst condemning with the utmost severity the social patriotic defenders of imperialist fatherlands, he never dealt with the question in such a manner as to assert that if a fatherland is not a proletarian one, there is no reason to defend it. Such was very far from such a simplification of the question. He designated the formula of "defence of fatherland" as vulgar and Philistine, as a justification of war, and considered that it had no other name whatever.

When we hear of the British defence of the mother country, for instance, this is nothing more than the current expression used to justify a war carried on by the British imperialist government. When we speak of the defence of our fatherland, the question is the justification of a war carried on by us. Lenin did not state that every war is an evil solely because it is a war. War is an evil, and it must be committed when it is carried on by imperialist states; but we can and must support a war, not only when we are working class in power and is defending its states, a war may be supported as I justified when it is a national and progressive national emancipation war against imperialists, even when the proletariat is not yet its leader. We Communists must therefore stand unconditionally for the support of such a war as that being waged in China for the defence of the Chinese fatherland, for the Chinese revolution.

Alliances with Bourgeois States. The Slogan of Fraternisation and of Joining Revolutionary Armies.

The question of the possibility of forming alliances with bourgeois states must be discussed. This question has already been raised at one of the Comintern congresses, during the debate on the program. Although such combination really came to pass, it some bourgeois states, under some looked for circumstances, and during might be applicable. Should really take sides with the Soviet Union against the imperialists, then it would be the duty of the Communist Parties to aid the anti-imperialist war being waged by such a state. Should for instance one of the eastern states, not belonging to the imperialist coalition, be desirous of entering into an alliance with the Soviet Union during a great conflict between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, a conflict into which the whole of Europe would be involved, and the proletarian state had the right, from the Communist standpoint, to enter into this alliance, then the Communists would be bound to aid this alliance.

Here we should not be dealing with an imperialist state, but with a state fighting against the imperialists and on the side of the Soviet Union; this would not signify that a bourgeois state as such, but a bourgeois state directing its fire against the imperialist regime. Such a state would not be a constituent of the imperialist coalition, but would inevitably, apart from its own volition, as consequence of the objective condition, play the role of a part of ammunition of an anti-imperialist coalition headed by the proletarian republic. One passage from Lenin's writing contains a direct reference to a revolutionary alliance of India, China and Persia, without any assumption of the existence of a proletarian dictatorship in these countries. You will therefore realise that this question too has its place on our agenda.

I must pass over a number of other questions of lesser significance and shall turn to a slogan which appears at the first glance to require no alterations conditioned by the development of present events. The elementary and specifically Bolshevist slogan of fraternization. This slogan was of far-reaching significance for us for our fight against war during the years of the first great international massacre.

Whilst the Executive Committee was working, we asked ourselves whether it would be necessary to undertake any alterations in this slogan as result of the present situation. Can we proclaim this slogan under all and every circumstances as we could in the years between 1915 and 1918? We came to the conclusion that the present situation demands certain corrections in this slogan. We applied the experience gained in our own civil war. The slogan of "fraternization in the trenches" played a role of enormous importance when the armies of the imperialists, the Czarist army, or Kerensky's army, fought against the imperialist coalition headed by Germany. Even when the Red Army was fighting against Yudenitsch, against Kolchak, etc., we then proclaim the slogan of "determination". Now, we did not proclaim it. This is a plain fact which you all remember.

How did it happen that the slogan of "fraternization" played so great a part during the imperialist war, to vanished as soon as the Red Army was formed, and this Red Army fought against our antagonists? We came to the conclusion that the slogan of fraternization is a slogan applying the disorganization of both parties thus fraternizing, also when two imperialist armies confront one another, the slogan of fraternization, in so far as it is actually realized, shakes both sides. This [illegible] case, it is [illegible] to [illegible] we did not proclaim the Hague affair we had our own revolutionary affair fighting against the [illegible] slogan [illegible] Palace of the Hohenzollern family [illegible] and public families of Russia [illegible] kingdom of the city of Moscow.

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Bakunin, the father of the proletarian effort for after that was made toward the close of the period [illegible] revolution in France. Greater grew this [illegible] the revolutions of 1848 and 1871. Bakunin was [illegible] first to herald the coming of Socialism. Of him [illegible] Karl Engels wrote, in his "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," as follows:

"And alike, upon the whole, the bourgeoisie, in their struggle with the feudality, could claim to represent at the same time the interests of the different working-classes of that period. In the French Revolution, yet in every great bourgeois movement there were independent cries of [illegible] that class which was the forerunner, more or less developed, of the modern proletariat. For example, at the time of the German Reformation and the Peasants' War, the Anabaptists and Thomas Munzer; in the great English Revolution, the Levellers; IN THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION, BABEUF."

Thus, Babeuf, whose song, "Dying of Hunger, Dying of Love" was sung in 1796, to have brought regiments on the camp of Grenelle to the verge of mutiny, inspires the exhibition of the French Revolution at the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow, 1927.

The exhibition was arranged in six large rooms. Research workers had gathered the material. Artists had arranged it in perfect and attractive order. Here was a thousand years in the times of the French Revolutionary Period awaiting the earnest student.

The first room, by way of introduction, showed pictures of many of those prominent in this period, with rare editions of the histories of these times, in French, German and Russian, written more than 100 years ago.

To give the names of them all would be to call the roll of those who rose and fell with the ebb and flow of the revolutionary tide. There was Mirabeau, Charlotte, Carnot, LaFayette, Bailly, Barnave, Malesherbes, and many more, but interest is turned to the original of a letter written by Charlotte Corday, to her father, four days before she murdered Marat. There is also the original of a book written by Albert Mathiez, professor at the University of Paris, on "The High Cost of Living and the Social Movement, Under the Terror."

The second room gives a picture of "the old regime" that was upheld by it in relation. Here are the works of Jacques Necker, the Swiss banker, who tried to solve the financial problem of Louis XVI. There is a copy of the order of arrest of Louis XVI, entered in no less large pictures of the royal family. Extremely interesting is the display showing the state of industry during the time, [illegible] industry, pottery and coach making, the [illegible] farmers with special attention to be [illegible]

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There was also a special section devoted to British newspapers and illustrated engravings of the times, revealing the contempt that aristocratic and royal England had for revolutionary France, ragged and hungry. Many of these reproduce in spirit the attitude that the capitalist world has toward the Russian revolution achieved by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in our own time.

There is much that the Russian workers have learned and intend to learn about the French Revolution. The Marx-Engels Institute intends to help in the teaching.



The French Revolution of 1789 on View in Moscow at Marx--Engels Institute

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

O[illegible] the comrade [illegible] the Soviet Union never do things [illegible] They are [illegible] thus, when the Marx Engels Institute in Moscow decided to celebrate the 130th anniversary of the death by execution of Marie et Noel Babeuf with an exhibition befitting the memory of Babeuf, the French revolutionist, a host of workers went at their task diligently and earnestly. At the same time, [illegible] of Babeuf material [illegible] in the various [illegible] French [illegible] 1794.

So, the Russian [illegible] the larger [illegible] of the French revolution itself.

[illegible] however, that [illegible] to the young [illegible] revolutionist, here [illegible] a humble proletarian [illegible] with his life at the [illegible] for his [illegible] an assemblage against the Directory, [illegible] in Vendome in 1797, was shot [illegible] Babeuf [illegible] the Palace of the Legislative [illegible] [illegible] and public families of Russia [illegible] kingdom of the city of Moscow.

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SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!!!

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Gary Too Sick For His Dividend.

Although his condition was said to have improved, Elbert H. Gary, 80-year-old chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation today remained confined to his home with a slight illness and did not attend the quarterly dividend meeting of the corporation's board of directors.

WITH THE Young Worker

School at Winchendon, Mass. Progress of the YWL Training

We have been very active in the last two weeks of our training course, in fact we have been so busy that we have had no time for mischief.

Our training program consists of five four-hour days of school and five hours of study each week. For text books we are using the Elements of Political Education and the ABC of Communism and in addition to these we have from twelve to fifteen books and pamphlets per student. Our library also has an interesting stock of books and reading matter.

We have a half hour of current events each day which has proved to be very interesting and at the same time keeps us in touch with the events of the world. We have already studied about the Chinese revolution, the Sacco and Vanzetti case and the attack on Soviet Russia.

Our evening are all planned out for us. Every Monday we have public speaking and on Saturday nights we have entertainment consisting of singing, story-telling, games, reading, etc.

The country surrounding the school is very beautiful, having numerous woods, fields and lakes everywhere about us. We are far away from the noisy city life in which most of the poor workers' children live such as in the big industrial cities of Chicago, New York and Boston. The reason because of our encouragement of study is thankful to those who have sent us here. Lake Dean, on which our [illegible] from our school, and we have an opportunity to go swimming [illegible] and canoeing. Many [illegible] of us [illegible] from here on [illegible] Lake [illegible] where [illegible] our [illegible] every Wednesday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 12 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE conflict between the Royal Dutch Shell Company and the Standard Oil of New York and its subsidiary, the Vacuum Oil Company is closely related to the Anglo-Russian diplomatic crisis, created by the the anti-Soviet campaign conducted by the British government. Here we have capitalist hypocrisy in its most brazen form. Sir Henry Deterding, head of the Shell interests upbraids the Standard Oil of New York for purchasing "confiscated oil." Of course Sir Henry lifts the whole question from the oily depths of bargain and barter to the high plane of bourgeois morality.

* * *

SIR Henry might have more success in this attempt if the government of the Soviet Union had not told the world that the discriminating oil magnate had tried to secure a monopoly on Russian oil for his own company a few years ago. He did not bother at that time about the oil's history, or what Czarist or other imperialist lost it to the Revolution. If Sir Henry could make an honest pound out of Russian oil he would not give a hang if it were stolen from the sacred sepulchre.

* * *

FURTHER proof that Soviet industry is advancing rapidly can be seen from the report sent out by the Soviet Union Information Bureau. The monthly oil output is 20 per cent above the average monthly output for 1913 and the export average is almost two and a half times the figure for 1913. Recent contracts with the American oil companies already mentioned call for the delivery of 100,000 tons of Russian oil for the Turkish and Indian markets. This is an awful wallop for the British. Our saintly John D. Rockefeller, is willing to do business with the Soviet union, even tho he hates the new economic system as vigorously as any Briton.

* * *

POLITICAL differences are creating new alignments in China with kaleidoscopic rapidity. Following Chiang Kai-shek's treachery the Kuomintang Party was split between extreme right represented by Chiang and the rest of the organization, from the wavering centre to the Communists. Now there is another split with the Communists and the left wing basing themselves on the workers, peasants and radical petty bourgeoisie, while the so-called moderates are making war on the Communists while at the same time pretending to fight the imperialists.

* * *

THIS policy is like that of the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. They express hostility to both the Communists and the open shop employers. But in practice they fight the Communists only. The Chinese politicians who pretend to be opposed to foreign imperialism and native exploitation of the workers and peasants are showing their hypocrisy by arresting and executing militant leaders of the exploited masses. Well, Fergus and McGrady fight the so-called "open-shop employers" with dignified phrases and fight the militant trade unionists and Communists with the gats and clubs of uniformed and plain clothes thugs.

* * *

BECAUSE Jack Dempsey worked in a ship yard during the war, while more patriotic Americans were hunting cooties and dodging trench rats in addition to guessing, where the next bomb would fall or bayonet thrust was going to park, several survivors of the great carnage, and very likely survivors who served in U. S. Government, rather than where the bullets were flying, have served notice that Dempsey will not be allowed to desecrate Soldiers' Field in Chicago by staging a fight there with Gene Tunney next September.

* * *

DEMPSEY was banned a slacker and "yellow" because he did not don Morgan's uniform when the billions of Wall Street invested on the side of the allies seemed destined for the junkman in the form of waste paper. This young lad, by his performance on the backs of divers persons proved that he had plenty of guts and his war record proved that he had oodles of common sense. He can now afford to be as patriotic as the most eloquent four-minute speaker that ever worked for a dollar a year or led the contributors of the patriotic into his bank, and should another nice little war, not a cheap little butchering job such as we are now pulling off down in Nicaragua —hove in sight in the near future, Jack can invest heavily in Liberty bonds and perhaps stage a few boxing exhibitions behind the front for the entertainment of the heroes between target practise with the enemy.

(Continued on Page Three)

PLAN TO FEED SACCO, VANZETTI BY FORCE

Right Wing Thugs Kidnap Cloakmakers

RENEW RAIDS ON SHOP; FORCE 28 TO JOIN SIGMAN

Chicago Right Wing In War On Progressives

The right wing reign of terror in the cloak and dress industry was renewed yesterday when the gangsters who kidnaped 28 workers from the Max Lerner cloak shop, 40 West 22nd St., Wednesday, made another raid on the shop yesterday and forced the workers to go with them to the International offices. That four of the workers refused to accompany the other 28 on Wednesday and register with the Joint Board was the excuse given for the raid.

The four militant workers continued to work the rest of the day

(Continued on Page Five)

TRACTION STRIKE "LEADERS" PACK; ALL READY TO GO

Coleman and Shea All Set to Desert Ship

The traction exodus is on. The fifteen hundred imported scabs are being paid off and shipped back to the cities they came from, Coleman and Shea, the "czars" of the high-salaried Amalgamated officials, are packing up ready to skip. They have done their dash. Tammany is satisfied according to Mayor Walker. Of course High Frayne is satisfied. The I. R. T. is satisfied. In the meantime, however, the traction workers will be forced to work twelve hours a day, seven days a week for a low average thirty-two cents an hour.

There was every indication at the Continental Hotel yesterday that the so-called labor leaders will "blow the lurg" before very long. Efforts by newspapermen to reach the "leaders" was impossible. Harry Calkins, the high powered and high salaried press agent for the Amalgamated Association took care of the reporters and issued guarded and empty statements. When asked if Coleman and Shea were leaving town he refused to answer. It is rumored in newspaper circles that the "labor" leaders will

(Continued on Page Two)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Walker Grants Fat Contract.

Franchises were awarded to the Equitable Coach Company to run cross-town buses in Manhattan and borough-wide bus routes in Brooklyn and Queens by the Board of Estimate yesterday. The franchises were sponsored by Mayor Walker.

To Fight Labor Injunctions.

ROCHESTER, July 28.—Legislation to restrict the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes will be introduced at the next session of the State Legislature, John J. Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, announced today.

To Enforce R. R. Evaluations.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Department of Justice today moved anew to enforce the valuations fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for railroad properties, estimated to be many billions lower in the aggregate than the values claimed by the carriers.

To Complete N. J. Bridges.

The two bridges, with costs estimated at $15,000,000, which will connect Staten Island with New Jersey, will be completed with savings and on time, according to the engineer's report to the Port Authority.

Courtney Delays.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 28.—Captain Frank T. Courtney does not expect to start on his trainsatlantic flight for a number of days because of bad weather, according to reports here.

REIGN OF TERROR AGAINST WORKERS RAGES IN HANKOW

HANKOW, July 28.—During the past three days the armed forces of Wuehang (Hankow) have occupied the premises of 26 trade unions, expelled the officials therefrom, seized documents and everything they could lay their vandal hands upon.

Against these dastardly raids and suppressions of the labor movement the Hueph provincial trade council protested to the Central Committee of the Kumonintang and the Wuhan government demanding that the declarations wherein workers' and peasants' organizations were promised protection and their rights be recognized by strictly observed.

This demand will be ignored, but it serves to expose to the masses the new stage to which the Wuhan government has sunk.

Worse Than Chiang Kai-shek.

Throughout Hunan the most ruthless suppression is practiced against the revolution. The Communist Party and the workers' and peasants' organizations have been raided, their headquarters closed and, thousands upon thousands murdered by the agents of the Wuhan (Hankow) government. Arrivals from that province declare that the terror carried out by the new authorities in Hunan is still

(Continued on Page Two)

Expose Crooked Bargain Of McGrady and Forward To Hit USSR Delegation

McGrady broke off negotiations with the left wing needle trades in order to fulfill a bargain with the Jewish Daily Forward which promised to aid the A. F. of L. in its attacks on the trade union delegation which is going to visit the Soviet Union, charged I. Shapiro, Joint Board leader, at a meeting of Local 1 at Royal Hall last night.

The question of assessments was postponed and will be taken up at next week's meeting.

2,000 Barbers Win Union Recognition

Having won the recognition of their union, two thousand barbers, working in west side shops above 59th street, returned to work yesterday morning.

More than 250 shops were affected by the six weeks strike. As a result of the strike the Master Barbers' Association of New York was forced to sign an agreement recognizing the Journeymen Barbers' International.

The agreement was made after a long conference in Leslie Hall, 260 West 52nd street.

ENGINEERS WILL LIQUIDATE THEIR BANKS AND MINES

CLEVELAND, July 28 (FP).—The history-making 46-day convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Cleveland has ended and the abysmal depths into which the late Warren S. Stone plunged the aristocrat of American labor unions have been calsomined and scaffolded to make possible the long mid-pan'al way out again. The brotherhood has turned from the paths of capitulism determined to sin no more.

"I hope to see the time when we can forget all about these investment and speculative enterprises," grand chief engineer Al Johnston, the only big official to survive the convention hurricane, told the delegates on the closing day. "For the last 6 years the advisory board had forgotten the brotherhood. It was financial stuff all the time. I hope hereafter we can make the labor end of our brotherhood 90 per cent and the financial side only 10 per cent instead of the other way, as it has been heretofore."

To Liquidate Banks.

This abdication from the $100,000,000 throne of labor banking and investment was put on record by the convention in a moderately worded

(Continued on Page Two)

PRINCIPALS IN SEVEN-YEAR FREEDOM FIGHT



Below, right, Nicola Sacco, and left, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who have now been in jail seven years as the result of a frame-up by the state of Massachusetts and the mill companies. Above, left, Governor Alvin T. Fuller, who is supposed to be investigating the case, and has power to see justice done, if he will. The men walking are Fuller's advisory committee, left to right, Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton, president Mass. Institute of Technology; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Judge Robert Grant. With them is Henry Hogsett, a deputy sheriff.

FROM THE FIGHTING MINERS

Swoyersville, Pa., July 21, 1927.

B. Mill:.

Dear Comrade;

I sending to you check of $35.00 for Guard The DAILY WORKER Fund. Soon we read issue for the guard of The DAILY WORKER fund. We got together and call a section meeting of Luzerne and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Discussing way and means how to raise necessary fund. First move we made Donation of $25.00 from are Section treasury and $10.00 out of from $33.75 which was collected on Picnic for differentre funds. Workers of this vicinity will not let enemies of working Class to kill our paper. We been fighting and secrefizing to establist our Daily paper. Now more then ever we relize how nessessary is to fight for our paper, there for, enemies of working class hands of, of Working class paper.

Section Org. FRANK VRATARIC
405 Main St., Swoyersville, Pa.

This letter comes from the heart of the mining region, where the miners have been out on strike now for several months. It shows the spirit of the workers behind The DAILY WORKER. It should set an example for the workers throughout the country in the campaign to raise the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AGENTS REFUSE TO TURN OVER EVIDENCE

2,800,000 French Workers Sign Petition for Liberation of Framed-up Victims

BOSTON, July 28.—The advisory board appointed by Governor Alvan T. Fuller to investigate the Sacco-Vanzetti case has filed its report. The report, it is believed, will furnish Governor Fuller with an excuse for railroading the framed-up radicals to the electric chair or to life imprisonment—unless he is prevented from doing so by the mass protest of American labor.

It was against the secret hearings of the advisory board that Sacco and Vanzetti declared their hunger-strike. Prison officials admit that Sacco and Vanzetti have grown considerably weaker as a result and are already making plans to feed them forcibly.

This is Sacco's twelfth day without food. Vanzetti has gone without food for the same length of time, except for one meal and one cup of coffee.

Governor Fuller held a conference with members of the board this afternoon at the State House presumably to discuss the board's report. The conference was held behind closed doors.

Witness Declares Sacco Innocent.

Further evidence that Sacco and Vanzetti are free of the crime for which they have been sentenced to death was offered when Antonio Dentamaro, editor of the United America, a New York publication, in an hour's conference with Gov. Fuller today told the chief executive that he was with Sacco at a pastry shop at 3 North Square, Boston, at 2:30 on the afternoon of the murder in Braintree. Dentamaro had been attending a banquet in Boston.

He remembered Sacco, who did not attend the banquet, he said, because he came from Puglie, Italy, the region in which Dantamaro was born. He was with Sacco for about an hour, he said.

Dentamaro, who testified at the Dedham trial, had been asked by the governor to come from New York and tell him his story. The editor declared he was not a radical.

Death House Clever.

Warden William Hendry of state's prison, where Sacco and Vanzetti are confined and are on a hunger strike, was a caller at the attorney general's office.

The warden, it was learned, was given an opinion that under the law it is within his discretion to place Sacco and Vanzetti in the death house any time before the electrocution date, August 10th.

Final pleas in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will be made before Governor Alvan T. Fuller beginning at 9 a. m. tomorrow by Attorney William G. Thompson.

Attorney Thompson made this announcement at the state house this afternoon when he called to secure several papers.

Governor Fuller left for Camp Devens to review the National Guard troops, refusing before he departed

(Continued on Page Two)

JOINT BOARD AND FUR TRIM BOSSES TO FORM BUREAU

Formation of a Labor Bureau for fur workers was decided upon last night at a meeting of the Conference Committee of the New York Joint Board, Furriers' Union and the Fur Trimming Manufacturers.

According to Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, both the manufacturers and the union will cooperate in organizing this new bureau and it is believed that it will operate to the best interests of both groups.

Won't Crowd Market.

The Labor Bureau will inaugurate a thorough classification of the craft and skill of the fur workers, and this will do away with the haphazard system of employment that has existed in the trade heretofore. The establishment of such a bureau will also do away, to a great extent, with the crowding of the fur market by those who are seeking employment, and who endeavor to meet prospective employers or their representatives in the streets of the market. This system has for a long time been considered an evil and both the Joint Board and the manufacturers will be glad to see it replaced by the services of the bureau, which was formed by the unanimous vote of both parties.

Compls With 35h Increase.

The Fur Conference Committee of the Fur Trimming Association agreed at the Wednesday meeting to forward a letter to all its members requesting that they comply with the traditional July increases in the workers' wages, and not to take advantage of the present unsettled conditions in the trade. This was urged as a proof by the Joint Board of the Association's good faith. Both this proposed letter, and the formation of the Labor Bureau were considered by both sides to be important steps in the relations between the Joint Board and the manufacturers.

Fur Dyers Continue Drive.

Three hundred fur dyers employed by the Stein Fur Dyeing Company, 509 East 75th street, who went on strike Tuesday, decided to continue their drive for the organization of a union among fur dye workers at a meeting held last night at 347 East 52nd street.

SEVEN SACCO-VANZETTI MASS MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Thousands of New York workers are expected to attend the seven Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations that will be held this evening, 12 days before the date set for their execution in the state of Massachusetts.

The meetings are arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, a body representing more than 500,000 organized workers of this city.

They will be held at the following points: Bronx, 183rd St and Prospect Ave.; Harlem: 110th St. and Fifth Ave.; Downtown, Second Ave. and 10th St.; East Side, Rutgers Square, Williamsburg, Grand Street Extension; Brownsville, Hopkinson and Pitkin Ave. and Stone and Pacific St.

The speakers will include Ben Gold, Jim Walsh, M. J. Olgin, Carlo Tresca, J. Louis Engdahl, Leonard Abbot, John J. Ballam, Pascal Cosgrove, Pat Devine, Rebecca Grecht, Louis Hyman, Charles Krumbein, Richard B. Moore, Luis Quintiliano, Rose Baron, Jack Stachel, Morris E. Taft, W. W. Weinstone, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, William F. Dunne, Ludwig Lore and Samuel Liebowitz.

Other Meetings.

CHICAGO, Saturday afternoon, July 30. P. M. at Union Park, Washington Boulevard and Ogden Avenue.

BUFFALO, Saturday evening, July 30 at McKinley Monument. Speakers: Commissioner Frank G. Pork, representatives of the Central Labor Council.

LAKE PLACID, New York, Saturday evening, July 30, at the Baptist Church.

SARANAC, New York, Friday evening July 29. Speakers Rev. Dr. Sidney Goldstein and Rev. Cheney.

Plenum of Communist Party of the Soviet Union Meets July 30

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 28.—The plenum of the Central Executive and the Central Control Committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been called to meet Saturday, July 30. It will take up the question of removing Leon Trotzky and Gregory Zinoviev from their position as members of the Central Executive Committe. The Central Control Committee recently issued a declaration pointing out that Trotzky and Zinoviev, the leaders of the opposition, had failed to discontinue their factional activities against the party and the Comintern.

Every effort is being made to develop the unity of the party in the struggle against the war danger that threatens the Soviet Union.

Edison Backs Firestone Rubber Monopoly

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Thomas A. Edison, noted inventor, today declared his belief that the United States can raise enough rubber to make it entirely independent of any foreign crude rubber monopoly in time of war.

Edison voiced the opinion that while "rubber is the product of the tropics we should buy from those regions." Experiments now being conducted in the south by himself, Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, conclusively demonstrate that this nation can be independent as to this great essential commodity in times of national or international stress.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Books On

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And Other Dangers to the American Labor Movement

COMPANY UNIONS
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A study of employee representation plans, "works councils" and other substitutes for Labor Unions—with conclusion and a program for the fight against company unionism by Wm. Z. Foster.

Of special interest is a section dealing with the "Yellow Dog Contract" of the company union in the I. R. T. in the impending N. Y. strike.

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The latest scheme to hamstring Railroad Unionism.
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MAYOR WALKER



Mayor Walker of New York City resigns the political prestige for setting the strike, which may have been some "labor leaders" concerned were thinking of. Of course the men got nothing from such a settlement.

Engineers to Liquidate Capitalist Ventures

(Continued from Page One)

resolution adopted that reads:

"Whereas our endeavors in the banking, investment and realty development since 1915 have not been what might with propriety be termed as entirely successful,

"Resolved that it be the policy of the B. of L. E. to liquidate our banking, investments and realty interests at the earliest possible moment and in such a manner as to occasion the least possible loss;

"Resolved that there be no further expansion of any character whatsoever in the banking, investment or realty interests and further that there be no further expenditure in the development of our present holdings except such as may be necessary to the end of liquidating same."

The most remarkable aspect of the convention was the iron determination to profit from the costly lesson and not leave the rail again. The brotherhood's resources were placed at the disposal of 3 financial trustees, in addition to an assessment on the membership that will yield over $7,000,000. The bank was ordered to be run by Cleveland business men and deposits guaranteed by the brotherhood until it sells its controlling interest in the bank. An alternative method of raising money, that may make the assessment partly or wholly unnecessary, was provided in the sale of interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness of the brotherhood to the members and sympathizers. Over $16,000 was paid by delegates in cash and $80,000 pledged by them for such certificates before adjournment.

Grand chief Johnston's salary was fixed at $15,000 a year in place of the $25,000 for ex-Pres. W. B. Prenter, who with V. Pres. L. G. Griffing, V. Pres. Harry Baumberg and Secy. C. E. Lindquist was removed from office and disqualified for reelection.

The delegates parted full of confidence in the strength and vitality of the brotherhood.

"We have had a bitter, bitter experience," the grand chief said. "But I am convinced that we shall get out stronger than ever."

Big Game Shooter Dies.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 28. After a year's battle against a tropical fever contracted in African explorations, H. A. Snow, famous big game hunter and explorer, died here at his home today.

TRACTION "STRIKE LEADERS" PACK UP TO GO; WORKERS WONDER WHAT THEY HAVE WON

(Continued from Page One)

be on their way before tha week is out.

Lay Down on the Job.

I. R. T. officials deny that the Amalgamated is active in organizing the traction workers. They claim that since the Amalgamated's entry into New York they have not carried on any active organization work.

The traction corporations are carrying on business as usual. It is definitely understood that the Amalgamated will not make any effort to organize the workers. Statements made by Coleman and Shea as to a corps of organizers at work have been denied by the I. R. T. officials although it has been admitted that voluntary enrollments have been made.

James Coleman, through his $1,000 a week press-agent said yesterday, "We shall make no overt move toward bringing on a strike, unless the I. R. T. oversteps itself. I don't think they will do that since Mayor Walker's intervention."

The cost of hiring strikebreakers and other incidentals of the strike threat cost the I. R. T. about $100,000.

"No Further Action."

Patrick J. Shea, one of the Amalgamated vice-presidents said through his publicity director that "they (the officials) contemplated no further action but would protest to the mayor" if they were molested by the traction companies.

Unofficially, the mayor is reported to have said that he will be pleased to mediate in any future traction disputes.

With the fizzle of the strike threat the "bomb" story is fizzling also. It has served its purpose. It can now be dusted off and put away until the next traction strike.

Militant traction workers, however, are active organizing and preparing for further struggles.

Department of Justice Agents Won't Aid Sacco

(Continued from Page One)

to comment on his meeting today with his advisory board which has handed in its report.

* * *

Won't Show Files.

WASHINGTON, July 28 (FP).—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti can die in the electric chair before the department of justice will raise a finger to reveal information in its files which would show that the two Italian workers were victims of a federal-engineered frame-up.

The two officials of the department who might intervene to show that their agents in 1920-21 participated in the fabrication of evidence which doomed Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair have told Federated Press that they are totally "disinterested" in the case and will not make one move to help prevent a gross miscarriage of justice. They are—Oscar Luhring, assistant attorney general in charge of criminal prosecutions and J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation.

While both Hoover and Luhring insist the justice department is not interested in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, neither denied that in the palmy days of Flynn, agents had been assigned to cooperate with the Massachusetts authorities. But that is a closed book, they say, and if Governor Fuller wishes to look into it, he will have to get the attorney general's permission. The department "got its men," indeed, brought them within the shadow of the death chair, and could can afford to be "disinterested" while Massachusetts completes the travesty by turning on the "juice" or condoning the two workers to life imprisonment.

* * *

Dreyfus Visit.

PARIS, July 28.—The ghost of the famous Dreyfus case was called up today in the midst of the appeal in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti printed in the newspaper L'Oeuvre Quotidien, which was signed by Lieut. Col. Alfred Dreyfus, and a number of other prominent Frenchmen identified with the case. Dreyfus has accepted an invitation to join a French Sacco-Vanzetti committee which will visit the United States.

Dreyfus served several years in the French penal colony on Devil's Island, French Guiana, after being found guilty of treason. Later he was exonerated when his case was reviewed and it was proved that a clique of French militarists had conspired against him.

This "martyr of France" emphasized today that his only interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case lies in the fact that the men may have been convicted and doomed through prejudice.

* * *

Millions Sign Paris Petition.

PARIS, July 28.—A petition signed by 2,000,000 persons, calling on Governor Fuller to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti in the name of right and humanity was sent from France today by the Paris Sacco and Vanzetti committee. Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty, says the petition, and the conscience of the world demands their release.

* * *

French Workers Demand Liberation.

NICE, France, July 28.—French workers here today sent an energetic protest to Governor Fuller against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Sacco and Vanzetti "must be saved from the chair," said the message.

* * *

Swiss Union Sends Protest.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 28. — In a message to Governor Fuller the delegates to the congress of Swiss Postal and Telegraph Employes today demanded the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Coolidge Gets Australian Protest.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 28. — Messages from trade unions, workers' congresses and conferences, and sympathetic bodies demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti were sent to President Coolidge from here today. Feeling for the prisoners is strong in Australia and hundreds of meetings have been held and thousands of hand bills calling on Governor Fuller to release the men have been distributed.

Reign of Terror Rages Against Hankow Labor

(Continued from Page One)

more ruthless and frightful than that carried out by Chiang Kai-shek. Each set of traitors outdoes the previous ones in wholesale murder and torture against the revolution.

* * *

United Counter-Revolutionaries.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—In spite of press reports to the effect that a drive is contemplated by the treacherous Wuhan government against Nanking, the workers and peasants are preparing to carry on a fight against Wuhan as well as Nanking, knowing that the published statements of Tang Shen-shi are absolutely contrary to the actions and policy of the Wuhan government. Undoubtedly there is much underhand blood between Chiang Kai-shek and Wuhan because Chiang is heartily distrusted and is known to be self-seeking, adventurous and unreliable. But then so are the Wuhan gang who have gone over to the big capitalists and are now playing the game of the imperialists.

Assail Reactionary Front.

The Central Committee of the Young Communist League of China has issued an appeal, in the course of which is declared that the Chinese revolution is entering a new phase with Wuhan and Nanking as rallying points for the united counter-revolutionary front. "The Chinese revolutionary masses," says the appeal, "will now countenance the bloody regime of the reactionaries and traitors." Concluding the document, issued to all workers and peasants states that "the militarists united front must be opposed the united revolutionary front of the toiling masses of the cities and villages, headed by the Communist Party, which alone remained true to the revolution and to the Kuomintang revolutionary banner. Masses have learned to rely wholly upon themselves and with arms in their hands must overthrow the power of the generals and landowners, seize the lands, abolish the gentry and establish their own dictatorship. In this struggle the youth must fight in the front ranks of the revolutionary forces.

GOVERNORS WILL MAKE APPEAL TO COOLIDGE'S BOSS

Want Farm Relief Meet To Convince Bankers

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 28.—A conference of the country's reputed experts—economic, financial, industrial and agricultural—to consider the existing farm situation and to try to evolve a workable plan of relief, was being considered seriously here today by several middle West governors who have been most vocal on the annual Governor's Conference idea demanding that something be done by winter.

The governors discussed quite frankly the prospects of passage through the MacNary-Haugen bill again, or something like it, but decided that though such a bill could be passed, probably Coolidge would veto it. It is recognized that Coolidge responds directly to the orders of the big financial interests of the East, and there hope to educate these rather than the president.

They believe if the industrialists and bankers could be got around the same table they could possibly be convinced of the seriousness of the situation and the need for immediate action.

The Governor's Conference stood adjourned today, and the remaining executives embarked from this historic spot this morning for a trip through the inland lake region and to inspect the locks of the Soo. They will scatter to their homes tonight following the day's outing.

* * *

WASHINGTON, July 28 (FP).—Cloth headgear workers, steel workers, building laborers, molders, silver polishers and gypsum workers are disputing with employers over wages, hours and union rights. The department of labor is attempting to effect settlements.

FRANK HEDLEY



President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., who discharged old time workers for refusing to train the scabs that would take their jobs. He wants a ten-cent fare for him-self and lower wages for his employees.

Commissioner Warren



Commissioner Warren is in charge of New York police. He placed his force at the disposal of the traction companies for strike-breaking purposes.

Needle Trade Defense

A group of workers gathered at the home of Brother L. Frellich last Saturday night. They were under the impression that the concert would not take place due to the rain. Later they learned that it would take place but as they were far from the Stadium they decided not to attend.

They knew, however, that the affair in the Coney Island Stadium was not a capitalist enterprise that every penny would be used for the arrested clothworkers and their wives. So they paid for their tickets. But they also made a collection of $30 which they forwarded to the Defense Committee.

Would that when other workers follow this example will the financial result of the Coney Island Stadium be a success. A most urgent reason for the success of the affair is the fact that the Stadium tickets that were bought but not used will be returned to us and we will carry on as usual.

* * *

Buenos Aires Workers With Defense.

A striking force of workers among the workers of the Dall-Mayo Refrigerator Plant in Buenos Aires, Argentina, was received by the Defense Office. The striking class consciousness in Argentina is very weak and the economic conditions of the workers there is not very favorable. Yet in spite of that they raised $10 to help the New York workers in their struggle against the Right Clique and the bosses.

* * *

Mothers League of Winthrop Forwards $15

Fifteen dollars was received at the Defense Office from the Mothers League of Winthrop, Mass., through their secretary Mrs. Eva Gibber. This is the second time that donations were received from this organization and much more is promised.

* * *

Workers Clubs Mass Meeting Friday, July 29.

A mass meeting of all Workers Clubs of New York and Brooklyn is called for Friday, July 29, where the present situation in the Needle Trades will be discussed and plans formulated how to further help the Defense work. Well known Needle Trades leaders will address the meeting.

Jurisdictional Strike Ends in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, July 28 (FP).—Although technically correct in its support of the plasterers in a jurisdictional row, the Baltimore building trades council has been asked to end its general citywide strike in their behalf by President Mesorley of the building trades department of the A. F. of L. Accordingly, the strike of 6,000 workers on since July 11, was terminated July 25. Strikes will be limited in the future to jobs where marble setters, affiliated with the bricklayers' union, attempt to set artificial marble awarded to the plasterers' union by the national board for jurisdictional awards.

ALUMINUM TRUST WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST SPEEDUP

Cheer Communist Plea For Organization

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 28. —When the management of the local plant of the American Aluminum Co., a Mellon corporation, announced that it would require the pot-men to work nine instead of five pots per shift in the future, all three shifts walked out on strike and assembled at a nearby hall where plans for a determined struggle against the speed-up system were drawn up and enthusiastically approved.

Urged To Organize.

The principal unorganized workers cheered lustily the remarks of Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Workers' Party, who was called in from Buffalo, when he urged them to form permanent organization that would not only defeat the present attack of the company but redress the many wrongs that had been imposed upon them during the past several years. An executive committee of nine members was elected to conduct the strike and arrangements made for daily meetings of the strikers, for effective picketing and to call out the 700 workers who are employed in other departments.

In a statement issued by the strike committee, the workers effectively urged them to form a permanent organization, U. S. Thayer, superintendent of the local plant and expose the horrible conditions under which they have been forced to work. This statement shows that the rich Mellon corporation has been following consistently a policy of reducing the working force and adding to the labors of the remaining workers, while the earnings of these workers were constant had been imposed upon them new equipment was introduced that made for substantial savings for the company and added misery for the workers.

Terrible Heat.

The work of the pot-men consists of attending the big metal. The heat around the pots is so terrific that the workers are forced to run to a neutral area where the temperature is "only" 120 degrees for a gasp of breath. Recently the company under the direction of a couple of college graduated "efficiency experts" reduced the lining in the pots, thus forcing the worker of what little protection they had from the heat.

Then they discharged the sweeping gang and compelled the pot-men to sweep in the periods when they proceeded to the pots. Due to leave the immediate proximity of the red-hot pots for the comparative cool temperature of the "neutral area."

After contract with this, the "efficiency experts" responsible for the elimination of a gang of men that previously prepared the carbon for use and introduced a new type of carbon twice as heavy as that previously used and of a state more difficult to handle, and compelled the pot-men to do the additional work also. Moreover, a new process was introduced which resulted in bringing the same pots out on the line twice the previous number of times which in effect meant a doubling of the number of pots handled.

Wages Same

While the labors of the workers were thus increased their wages continued at the rate of $4 in the day, a figure which they had been receiving when a some unexplained way constantly reduced. The workers declare that it would be humanly impossible under these conditions to work nine pots instead of five per shift. They have decided to strike to refuse the five pot basis for a dollar per day increase for elimination of extra work and for recognition of their elected representatives. The workers in the other departments have suffered in a similar manner from the inhuman policy of the company and many of them have declared that they, too, will join the call of the strike committee to join in the struggle. It is expected that these will be be called out in the next few days.

Jeered By Miners' Wives, Infuriated Scab Kills A Boy

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 28.—Elsie Burns, 26, a scab and alleged murderer of Tony Sels, 14, who was killed when Burns fired into a crowd of miners more than a week ago, was captured in Coulterg, Pa., today. Previous to his firing, Burns had been scabbing in the Tyler Mine of the Washington Iras and Coal Co. On his way home from work, enraged miners' wives taunted him. Burns later returned and fired three shots into a crowd of miners, hitting the Sels boy in the head. Sels died in the hospital two hours later. Burns will be held for the grand jury on a charge of murder.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Polish Miners Die In Mine Disaster Due to Bad Underground Timber

WARSAW, July 28.—At least three miners were killed and a number of others are believed to have lost their lives today when the timbering in a coal mine at Somnovice gave way, burying a hundred carloads of coal down on the miners below.

Only three bodies have so far been recovered, and all were badly mutilated.

The platform which collapsed was located on the 1,200 foot level.



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U. S. Manufacturers Compete in Soviet Union Tractor Test

Products of over a score of American manufacturers of tractors and tractor implements will participate in the International Tractor Tests to be held in the Soviet Union during August and September, according to announcement by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York.

The tests will be held in the Northern Caucasus. Both field and laboratory tests will be made to determine the types of machine best suited to conditions in the Soviet Union. Tractors will also be tested for highway construction. The American equipment will compete with machines sent from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and other countries. The American tractors and tractor implements have been shipped by the Amtorg.

American machines to be shown come from the following: Yuba Manufacturing Co., Caterpillar Tractor Co., Monarch Tractor Co., Emerson-Brantingham Co., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., International Harvester, Cleveland Tractor Co., Ford Motor Co., Advance-Rumely Co., Moline Plow Co., Galion Iron Works, Case Threshing Machine Co., Roderick Lean Co., Killefer Mfg. Co., Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Pickering Governor Co., Kingston Governor Co., Detroit Harvester Co., La Crosse Plow Co., Cleaner Combing Harvester Company.

Last summer six American firms exhibited tractors at the Tiflis Exposition. Up to three years ago the tractor was a novelty in the Soviet Union, but now about 30,000 are in use, mostly of American manufacture.

This year's tests are held under official auspices and as a result standard tractors and tractor implements such as plows, drills, threshers, harrows, etc., will be chosen for import.

"There Is No Peace"; Old War Shell Blasts Monument at San Juan

HAVANA, July 28.—The bronze tablet, containing the names of the American dead at San Juan Hill, has been almost entirely destroyed by a bomb which exploded under the "peace tree" on that historic spot.

The Diario Marino, a Spanish newspaper, suggests that the explosion was caused by a dud shell which had been left in the ground after the battle of San Juan.

Movies Encourage Men Of Singapore to Shoot



Captain Alexander Meade, for four years officer in the British immigration service, Singapore, Straits Settlements, arriving in San Francisco, declares American movies are regarded as agents of evil in Singapore. "They get the blame for outlawry and brigandage," he avers. "The movies that are sent out there are largely of the 'shoot 'em up' variety, and they have a bad effect on natives

Australian Customs Ban Workers Party Organ To Subdue the Workers

SYDNEY, Australia, July 28. British imperialism's fear of the "Red peril" may be gauged from the act of the Sydney customs in confiscating the entire April shipment of the "Communist," the monthly organ of the American Workers' Party. 28 copies in all. Early in April, Comrade Wheelock of the Literature Department of the Australian Party was informed that customs was holding the March issue pending official decision. When the April copies came through the customs authorities seized and seized the issues. Although the "Communist" is now contraband in Australia, and there is a fine of 100 pounds for selling one in the commonwealth, Australian comrades are planning to receive individual copies in an effort to outwit the customs officials.

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ALL-UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS URGES SUPPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN CHINA

MOSCOW, July 28. In an appeal to the toiling masses of all countries the delegation from the All-Union Central Council of Trades Unions which just returned from the Pacific conference and all China Congress of Trade Unions calls upon the toilers to raise energetic protests against the bloody terror of the Chinese counter-revolution which is suppressing the revolutionary movement.

"The Chinese counter-revolution," declares the appeal, "with the assistance of the imperialists, has resolved to destroy the Communist Party and all revolutionary unions. During the last three months within the territories occupied by the Nanking and Wuhan governments over ten thousand workers and peasants have been brutally murdered by the reaction. The brutal acts of the Chinese bourgeoisie and its militarist agents are unbounded, not one single day passes without scores of people being tortured and executed. It is necessary for the toilers of the world to support the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat and peasantry."

OPENING OF THE ALL CHINA LABOR FEDERATION CONGRESS AT HANKOW

By ANISE

HANKOW, China (By Mail) (FP) — The 4th annual congress of the All China Federation of Labor met today in a packed hall crowded to the gallery and paper festoons of all colors, [illegible] roof with 761 delegates and nearly [illegible] seats as well. The [illegible] 2,000 unionists, many of whom had [illegible] and wife [illegible] of the Kuomintang waited 4 hours before the meeting began. Even the general secretary [illegible] seats were by luck only. Many [illegible] persons of no importance wished the [illegible] to go but could not. The spectacle was a tribute to the wide interest stirring [illegible] taken in China's labor movement now [illegible] meeting in Hankow in the midst of a [illegible] national revolution.

Arrival of Delegates

During the three days of upheaval I [illegible] workers from the [illegible] more or less handpicked by secret sessions of executive committees, on each of whom the [illegible] delegated from a dozen [illegible] sent the unions in the territory now [illegible] under suppression. I questioned many [illegible] delegates, notably a group of women [illegible] from Shanghai, and found that they [illegible] had been duly elected by [illegible] meetings of delegates from the various [illegible] local unions.

Hammer and Sickle.

The great hall [illegible] a chaos. All China Federation of Labor [illegible] with red banners [illegible] and paper festoons of all colors, [illegible] roof with 761 delegates and nearly [illegible] seats as well. The [illegible] 2,000 unionists, many of whom [illegible] and wife [illegible] of the Kuomintang waited 4 hours before the meeting began. Even the general secretary [illegible] seats were by luck only. Many [illegible] persons of no importance wished the [illegible] to go but could not. The spectacle was a tribute to the wide interest stirring [illegible] taken in China's labor movement now [illegible] meeting in Hankow in the midst of a [illegible] national revolution.

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Arrival of Workers.

Most of the delegates [illegible] workers from the [illegible] Many of the women [illegible] daughters from [illegible] were [illegible] to be [illegible] work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER

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Sacco and Vanzetti's Court of Last Resort—the Workingclass

With the flippancy and cynical indifference that has characterized its deliberations Governor Fuller's "advisory commission" reported its "findings" in the case in less than forty eight hours after hearing the closing arguments of attorneys for the defense and prosecution. Two of that committee are known to be utterly hostile to the two workers who are victims of this monstrous frame-up. They are former Judge Grant and President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The third member, Lowell, president of Harvard, could hardly be sympathetic to workers whose activities challenge the profits of the parasites who support Harvard university. Forty-eight hours' time is entirely inadequate to review the evidence submitted to that committee in the course of its hearings, which were closed to the public because they themselves were merely part of the conspiracy to railroad the condemned men.

Each of the committee members held in his hand a brown envelope when he entered the governor's chamber, which he left with the governor. Just what these envelopes may contain is speculative. One thing is certain, however, and that is that if the decision had been for the victims of the attempted judicial murder it would have required more than forty-eight hours to perfect it, for the simple reason that it would necessitate not only a criticism of the flagrant conduct of the trial by the extremely prejudiced Judge Thayer, but a criticism as well of the Massachusetts judicial procedure, which prevented any person other than Thayer passing upon his own actions in the case.

As heretofore, the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti rests, not with the Massachusetts governor and his various committees, but with the working class. In four days the decision will probably be made public, because it is on Wednesday that the governor's council meets for the last time before August 10, the day set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. This council must pass upon any recommendations for clemency. World-wide agitation must shake the complacency of the state house at Massachusetts and the federal administration at Washington, which is equally guilty with the Massachusetts mill owners and slave drivers in this case.

Tonight the workers of New York will demonstrate by the thousands and demand the immediate liberation of these two workers. The police department of New York has barred the demonstration scheduled for Union Square under the fake pretense that the traction situation is still critical, but meetings will take place in various parts of the city under the auspices of the Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee. All workers should attend these meetings tonight, the locations of which are published elsewhere in this issue.

What Did the Traction Workers Get?

As we stated the moment the details of the so called traction settlement became known, the only provision it contains that means anything is the proposal, carried out instantly by supine labor officials, that the strike should be called off.

The traction workers got no guarantees and the officials of the Amalgamated Association and Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. organizer did not insist on any other guarantee except the word of the mayor, that some dozen workers, discharged for refusing to train scabs, be reinstated.

The mayor will not and cannot protect these workers. Nor has he said one word that encourages any intelligent person to believe that the I. R. T. and other traction companies have agreed not to discharge and blacklist men for joining or showing sympathy with the Amalgamated Association.

When the traction workers are told otherwise by union officials, they were deceived. The workers were cajoled into throwing away their only weapon—the strike—and were left defenseless.

What we have witnessed in this struggle is the open use of the power of a government agency—in this instance a city government—against the labor movement and a big section of the working class.

The traction companies made no concessions. They keep their company unions, they keep their yellow dog contracts, they retain complete control of the transit systems, they announce openly that they will permit no union to organize the traction workers.

The union officials made peace on this basis and they are still talking idiotically of "appealing to the mayor."

A labor official who does not know that Mayor Walker is part of a political machine which serves the interest of traction magnates is so mentally deficient that he should be in a home for the feeble minded, or knowing this and still prating to workers of the "fairness" of the mayor is so crooked that he could not be trusted with the proceeds of a W. I. T. U. collection at a brewers' picnic.

There are only three conclusions to be drawn from the disgraceful debacle which has taken place in the traction workers' organization campaign. They are first, that the Amalgamated Association officials, the officials of the Central Labor Council and President Green of the A. F. of L. had no serious intention of leading a real struggle for organizing the New York traction industry.

Second, that having been at all times in close relations with the Tammany Hall machine, they agreed to call off preparations for a strike which they were afraid would take place in spite of their sabotage and cowardice.

Third, calling off the strike without any guarantees for the masses of traction workers has given a damaging blow to the whole organization campaign and has intensified the distrust and suspicion of the labor movement which is carefully capitalized by the stoolpigeons of the traction companies.

Organization work is made immensely more difficult. The sole asset of the Amalgamated Association was the confidence of the men. This its officials have forfeited by actions for which no adequate explanation, except that of reaction and cowardice, can be given.

The organization of the traction workers must go on but it will have to be carried on by workers whose record in the struggle against company unionism is not marred by surrender to it without a fight.

American Labor and the Chinese Revolution

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE problem of the Communist International, in facing "The War Danger" growing out of the developing imperialist attack against the Soviet Union and the intervention against the Chinese Revolution, is to rally all its sections, in more than 50 countries for the growing struggle.

This becomes very apparent in the study of the declarations adopted on these two questions at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The immediate problem of our Workers (Communist) Party becomes the application of the resolutions adopted on these two problems to the actual situation in the United States.

* * *

THE Comintern resolution on the Chinese question says:

"The executive committee of the Comintern imposes upon all sections the obligation actively to support the Chinese revolution and to put up an active fight against intervention in China by mobilizing the masses, organizing the resistance of the masses to the despatch of troops, arms, etc., etc.

"The executive committee of the Comintern imposes upon all the sections the obligation to explain to the broad masses of the proletariat and the toilers generally the importance, meaning and significance of the Chinese Revolution, the connection between counter-revolutionary intervention in China and the preparations being made for new wars and with the domestic crusade against the working class."

* * *

WHILE this "domestic crusade" takes the form of the anti-trade union bill in Great Britain; the Mussolinization Laws in France, and the Fascist terror in Italy, we have in the United States the declaration of the Supreme Court that the Vickus anti-criminal syndicalism laws are "constitutional," the attack launched against The DAILY WORKER, central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party and other Communist publications, the very evident intention to bring Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair, support by the courts of anti-picketing decrees and other assaults against trade union activities, especially during strikes.

* * *

THE statement of the Comintern then continues to analyze the forces that make up the counter-revolutionary bloc. It points out that the Chinese bourgeoisie is not the greatest danger to the revolution but rather the forces of international imperialism. In this army American imperialism appears in the foreground. Thus the Comintern declares:

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International places on record that the series of bourgeois counter-revolutionary coups Shanghai, Nanking, Canton, etc., represent partial defeats of the Chinese Revolution and a real acquisition of strength by the counter-revolutionary bloc.

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International, however, regards the view as incorrect that these defeats menace the fate of the revolution as a whole.

"This view is wrong for the reason that it considers the Chinese bourgeoisie as the greatest force of Chiang Kai-shek would have been crushed by the victorious revolutionary armies, however, but American imperialism, which employs all methods and has its own agency among the vacillating elements of the national revolutionary front.

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International imposes upon all its sections the imperative duty of explaining to the working class and the peasantry the fundamental fact that the imperialist troops, which have practically occupied all the important industrial centers of China, are the main counter-revolutionary forces in China.

"The relatively weak Chinese bourgeoisie would not represent a serious menace to the Chinese revolution, if it were not directly and indirectly supported by the foreign interventionists.

"The latter are concentrating their armed forces, liberating ports, isolating the revolutionary centers, financing the counter-revolutionary armies, exerting continuous diplomatic pressure, supporting bourgeois conspiracies in the territory of the revolutionary government, organizing the espionage of reports, trade and other goods, by the foreign and native bourgeoisie, etc.

"It is particularly important to point out the frantic effort of the imperialists to break up the trade unions and Communist organizations, to suppress the peasant movement and to isolate the Soviet Union."

* * *

IT is of first importance at this time to wage a struggle against the incorrect, liquidatory view that the victories of the Chinese Revolution is prolonged defeat and creates a new situational situation.

"The View," declared the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, "is just as wrong as the pessimistic estimation of the construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union. Since it is wrong in substance it cannot but serve as an instrument for the disruption of the proletarian ranks, which would be particularly harmful at the present time, when unity of will and action of the Communist International and of the revolutionary proletariat is particularly necessary."

* * *

BECAUSE of the extremely poisonous nature of the American capitalist press propaganda against the Chinese Revolution, the masses of workers in this country easily succumb to the view that the partial defeat of the revolution in China is instead a complete disaster.

* * *

AS against the partial defeat of the revolution, we have the fact that it has passed instead to a higher stage of development and that a more intensive mobilization of the masses has commenced. The growth of the peasant movement, organization of armed forces of insurgents, the series of victories achieved by the spontaneously organized forces over the armies of the treacherous generals, the organization of the bourgeoisie, etc.

"It is particularly important to point out the frantic effort of the imperialists to break up the trade unions and Communist organizations, to suppress the peasant movement and to isolate the Soviet Union."

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THE swiftness with which the Chinese Revolution moves is very aptly shown by the fact that in the Sixth Plenum of the Comintern, the declaration was adopted that, "The Executive Committee of the Communist International considers it incumbent at the present time to advance the slogan of Soviets, which in the Hankow territory can mean nothing less than a slogan proclaiming Soviet rule."

Two months later, in July, with the betrayal of the Revolution by the bourgeois elements of the Hankow government, the election of the organization of Soviets, in the words of the Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "is put upon the outer of the day." Thus the Chinese Communists develop a propaganda for the Soviet idea.

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NEVERTHELESS, in May, the Plenum of the Comintern had, predicted the changed policy that would have to be put into effect in July when it said:

"With the further development of the Revolution which will mark the beginning of the process of development of the democratic revolution into a Socialist revolution, it will be necessary to organize Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies, and the slogan for the formation of Soviets will become the principal slogan of the party."

This development coincides with the period of the going over of the petty bourgeois elements in the Hankow government from the revolution to the camp of the counter-revolution.

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FROM the standpoint of the general estimation, therefore, of the significance of the role of the Chinese revolution, the Executive Committee of the Communist International places on record that:

1. "Most of the sections of the Comintern have not sufficiently realized its significance and have displayed insufficient activity in the matter of supporting the Chinese Revolution.

2. "That the same inadequate activity is revealed by the Communists belonging to the Anti-Imperialist League.

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International considers it absolutely necessary that these defects shall be speedily rectified, and to this end enlls upon all the sections to take resolute measures in this direction along the following lines:

(a) "Agitation and propaganda in the press.

(b) "Work in the trade unions and other mass labor organizations.

(c) "Work in the colonies and dependencies of the respective imperialist countries.

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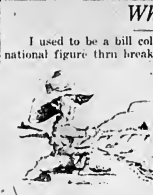
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THE strength of the Communist International, however, is the sum total of the strength of its mass national sections.

The Workers (Communist) Party as the American section of the Communist International must add every possible particle of strength to the growing effort demanding, "Hands Off China! Hands Off the Soviet Union!"

Who Am I?

I used to be a bill collector in Vermont and first became a policemen's strike.



While vice-president of the United States (capitalist) Trust I was a contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal and exposed radical conspiracies in homes for supperannuated politicians.

I spend my summer vacation saving hay or catching fish. I am an expert on suckers.

I am the author of the famous original saying: "She's your old man."

The DAILY WORKER will give to the person making the three best [illegible] a yearly paid up subscription for $8.00 in New York City; $6.00 in the rest of the country.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IS GUNNING FOR THESPIAN VOTE

CUSTER, South Dakota, July 28.—Calvin Coolidge, our cowboy president is getting ready for the next act in the great political farce staged here among the hills of South Dakota.

Having been photographed catching fish with worms and again with flies, in cowboy costume and in his Sunday best while listening to a youthful evangelist throw light on the inner recesses of the divine brain, the president is now ready to go into costume for the "Gold Rush."

This is not a revival of the Chaplin comedy for the benefit of the natives of South Dakota but the kind of a thing that is usually pulled off in a country village on the anniversary of the building of the local jail, when the old fire engines are dragged out and the oldest inhabitant tells how he first left his mommy and pa.

In this town there is an annual production of "Gold Discovery Day" and this year as soon as a person than Calvin Coolidge will take part in the drama. Which should at least win him the amateur thespian vote.

Herbert Hoover was here a few days ago and talked with the president on many matters including the Mississippi flood. Hoover has not yet declared himself in favor of a third term for the president.

"The president is keeping in close touch with the Geneva naval conference and there are rumors that he received a long confidential report on the Pan American Federation of Labor conference recently held in Washington, from an officer of the Federation. It is believed here that the policy followed by Green and Woll at the conference was dictated directly by the Coolidge cabinet. Secretary of Labor Davis is a close friend of William Green and John L. Lewis and he is reported to be the liason officer between the cabinet and the executive of the A. F. of L.

* * *

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Not Diplomatic Denials but Deeds Are What Count.

> "There may be people, particularly in America, who believe that we are actuated by imperialist notions, but they are quite mistaken, whatever government is in power now in England, and for a long time to come, seeks the peace of the world and will always try to avert war.
>
> —Marquis of Reading, former British ambassador to Washington in the course of a speech delivered to the English-Speaking Union in London, July 27, in honor of visiting American editors.

Seeking the peace of the world and trying always to "avert war" the British government raided the Soviet Union Trade Mission and broke off relations with the workers' and peasants' republic, it finances organizations of monarchist murderers, organizes bomb outrages in the territory of the Soviet Union, backs the fascist governments of Italy, Poland, Finland, Lithuania and Latvia and Rumania and tries to establish an economic blockade of the Soviet Union as a preliminary to war against it.

Such statements as those quoted, in the face of the facts cited and the open imperialist rivalry evident at Geneva are to be taken as the smoke screen with which imperialist diplomats, including America's, attempt to cover up the ever-increasing danger of imperialist war.

Not words but deeds are what determine the approach of war—the denials of diplomats mean nothing in the face of new alignments of the imperialist powers, the militarization measures, the attacks on the labor movements of all capitalist and colonial countries and the ceaseless building of war vessels which continues in spite of all pious wishes for disarmament.

Now is the time to resist all imperialist war preparations. Every working class must fight first of all the imperialists of its own country or be drawn into the war machinery.

DRAMA

"The Decoy" Bound for Broadway—Shaw's 71st Birthday

Jeanne Eagels in "Her Cardboard Lover" will close tomorrow night at the Empire Theatre. After a short vacation, Miss Eagels will reopen the play on tour in September. Leslie Howard will continue in the supporting cast. The Empire is scheduled to reopen on Labor Day with Frank C. Reilly's "Pickwick."

Sanford E. Stanton will present "The Decoy" a new play by Hugh Stanislaus Stange, author of "Glamour" and co-author of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen." The presentation is scheduled for an out of town showing August 8, and opens here a week later.

Skowhegan, Maine, is giving a try-out of Louis Beach's new play, "The Lady Wears Laurels." The production is being made by the Lakewood players for Rosalie Stewart with Martha Bedman as the star.

Wallace Coyle and Irving Rose are the latest additions to the cast of "Good News," the Schwab and Mandel musical comedy which is coming to the Ambassador in September.

George Bernard Shaw is celebrating his 71st birthday with a visit to Italy. London rumor has it that the noted playwright is working on a new opus.

"Crime," which has been playing here since February will close tomorrow night at the Times Square, and reopen in Chicago in two weeks.

Rudolph Friml has completed the score for the musical version of "The Squaw Man," which Russell Janney will bring out in September.

EMILY STEVENS



Has the role of Mrs. Kendall Frayne in the Behrman comedy "The Second Man" at the Guild Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre 44th St. W of B'way Evenings at 8:40 MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY
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In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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Union Affiliation .....

Mail the application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Purchase the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' Communist Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basis pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 25 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office. Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National office, Workers Party, 1113, W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 28. The contract for the Albany-Cleveland air mail service to Schenectady, Syracuse and Buffalo, was awarded today by the Post Office Department to the Colonial Western Airways, Inc., of New York.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Official announcement that the Tunney-Dempsey heavyweight title bout will be held about September 15th, in Soldiers' Field, Chicago, will be made here tomorrow, it was indicated this afternoon.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

SOVIET OUTPUT OF OIL GAINS AS TRUSTS QUARREL

Pratt to Join Teagle In London

Herbert L. Pratt, president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and next to the Rockefellers, the most powerful figure in the corporation, sails early Sunday for England on the Aquitania. In spite of his claim that he is on a vacation his departure at this time is taken to indicate that he will join the conferences being held between Walter C. Teagle, of the New Jersey Standard Oil and Sir Henri Deterding, head of the British Royal Dutch Shell trust, the great competitor of the American trust, regarding the war over the question of Russian oil. Also significant is the fact that the ex-secretary of state in the Harding-Coolidge administration, Charles Evans Hughes, will be in London as attorney for the New York concern.

May Fight Royal Dutch.

The world wide economic struggle that has raged for years between the two giants of the oil world may break into open hostilities, with the whole world as witness to the recriminations the heads of the competing trusts hurl at one another. Already Sir Henri Deterding has unloosed a barrage against the Standard of New York-Vacuum combination for entering into trade relations with the Soviet government oil trust.

It is probable that the Standard of New York will grant certain assurances of unlimited support to the Standard of New Jersey, the most direct competing branch of the American trust against the British-Dutch trust.

Russian Oil Output Gains.

While the war rages between the capitalist trusts, the Russian fields go on constantly increasing their production. The stock exchange quotes President Sokolnikoff of the Soviet Naptha Syndicate as declaring that campaign of the Royal-Dutch against Russian oil will be ineffective and that by October Russia's oil exports will amount to 2,000,000 tons, or twice the amount of pre-war shipments.

Try Giant Bomber.

PETERBORO, N. J., July 28.—The new giant air bomber recently constructed here by the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation, was given its first tests yesterday.

Boston Billy Gets 50 Years.

James F. Hoogan, alias "Boston Billy," urbane jewel thief, who was sentenced to half a century of hard labor in Sing Sing prison by County Judge Smith yesterday.

Charge Municipal Graft.

TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—Charges of graft in the conduct of the Camden municipal government were levelled in a report filed by Walter R. Darby here today.

Stalin Declares Murder Of Voikoff British Plot To Incite European War

MOSCOW, July 28. — Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the executive committee of the All-Union Communist Party, charged today that the British government instigated the assassination in Warsaw of the Soviet minister, Voikoff, in order to precipitate a European war.

"The first open attack by the conservative government of England against the Soviet was delivered through the raid on the Soviet embassy at Peking," wrote Stalin in Isvestia, organ of the government.

"That failed. The second public stroke against the Soviet was delivered in London by the raid on Arcos House and the breach of Anglo-Soviet relations. It also failed.

"The third open blow was delivered in Warsaw by an organization of murder. Voikoff's murder was organized by agents of the conservative party and was intended for the same role as the murder at Serajevo in 1914. This also seems to have failed."

Telegraphers Win Small Raise From Arbitrators

Judge Edward Owings Towne, sitting as arbitrator in the negotiations between International News Service, Universal Service and United Press on the one hand, and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union on the other hand, presented yesterday his decision as to a new wages scale.

Judge Towne recommended that the wages of Morse telegraphers remain at their present level without change in any particular. He recommended the following scale for printer machine operators:

	present proposed
Bureau points day	$37.25 $40.00
ditto, night	$39.75 $42.50
bureau relay points, day	$37.25 $42.50
night	$39.75 $45.00

New York and Chicago $2.50 differential in addition to above.

overtime, day	$ .875	$ .95
overtime, night	$ .975	$1.05
Saturday night	$7.25	$8.00

Local Tammany Split.

The split in the Tammany organization at Washington Heights was opened wider with the renewal of the war between John Mara, local Tammany leader, and William J. Murphy, insurgent.

FARCE AT GENEVA SIGNAL FOR BIG NAVAL PROGRAM

London and Washington Admit Failure

LONDON, July 28. — As the tripartite naval conference today resumes in Geneva, the feeling here is that it will not last long. This attitude is based upon statements of Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, whose utterances yesterday revealed that the tory outfit has abandoned all hope of any agreement. Chamberlain tried to soften the effect of the collapse by asserting that the British government would not object to the United States building as many cruisers as it can between now and 1931, when, according to the decisions of the Washington conference, the whole question of naval armaments will be reopened.

This is viewed as a mere evasion, as before 1931 the world will be aflame with war and such a conference will be out of the question. Not even the tories themselves dare look ahead to that date. They feel that they will not be the dominating party at that time and take the pragmatic attitude that any sort of patch-work is acceptable that will enable them to hang on a bit longer.

* * *

Washington Knows Game Is Up.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — No hope for the Geneva naval conference reaching any conclusion other than collapse was seen here today as facts regarding Sir Austen Chamberlain's stand reached Secretary Kellogg. The assertion of the British foreign secretary that the formulas of the Washington naval treaties was inapplicable at this time and that further sessions of the Geneva conference almost useless according to official expressions of opinion.

The cruiser supremacy will be on full blast at the next session of congress when huge appropriations will be asked in order to build new flocks of cruisers to extend the tentacles of the rapacious imperialism of Wall Street.

Pacific Relations Fight Over Chance Of U. S.-Japan War

HONOLULU, T. H., July 28.—After a bitter argument as to whether the United States and Japan were certain to fight in the Pacific in the near future, the Institute of Pacific Relations settled down to the usual complimentary waddle. The Japanese and American delegates mutually assured each other that war was impossible.

Previously, however, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt had alluded to Japan's population problem as certain to make treaties with that country useless unless land was afforded her for colonization, and F. W. Eggleston of Australia had shocked the American propagandists by proposing that naval bases be abolished, thus making the U. S. navy unable to reach the Philippines. Eggleston stated rather frankly that if navies had to stay in their home waters, little danger of war existed in the Pacific, but his words were unwelcome to the American delegation.

NEW YORK OPENS ATTACK AGAINST THE WAR DANGER

New York's campaign against "The War Danger" got under way Wednesday night with an enthusiastic mass meeting held at Bryant Hall, Sixth ave. and 42nd street, under the direction of Section 2, Workers' (Communist) Party, made up in large part of furriers and ladies' garment workers. Other similar meetings on a larger scale will be held as the campaign develops.

"The working class of the world is on its way to another shambles," said William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER.

"The workers are not awake to the fact that capitalists the world over are getting ready for another war. The danger is that they will not wake up until it is too late."

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, was the second speaker. He pointed out the concrete evidence of an attack on the Soviet Union shown in the Royal Dutch Shell Oil-New Jersey Standard Oil efforts to patch up their differences; and in the new arrests of large numbers of Communists in Germany and France.

Joseph Freeman gave some of his recent experiences in the Soviet Union; and M. J. Olgin, the last speaker, rehearsed the many attempts at intervention that have been made by the world powers and showed that the present attack is made not alone upon the Soviet Union but upon the Chinese.

JAILED LEFT WING FURRIER LAUDS JOINT BOARD FIGHT AND DAILY WORKER IN LETTER FROM CELL

Oscar Mileaf, militant left wing furrier, who is now serving six months on Welfare Island, because he is alleged to have "threatened" a scab, and who is under a sentence of from 2½ to 5 years as a result of the Allington case, has written a letter to I. Shapiro, Joint Board leader, in which he expresses his sorrow at his inability to carry on the fight against reaction and lauds The DAILY WORKER as an organ of militant labor:

"July 22, 1927.

Dear Comrade Shapiro,

Just a few lines to let you know that I am feeling fine in health. There is one thing that I worry about and makes me feel that I am in jail, that is because the honest and loyal workers in the needle trades are out on a bitter struggle to win an honest and loyal union, and I am not there to do my duty.

Well, you know as well as I that if it was up to me I would be with you all, doing my share; and I can promise the working class that I will do my utmost for the workers in the future. I will be back in the rank and file as soon as I get my freedom.

Since I read The DAILY WORKER, I learned a lot about what is going on in the working class, and by reading this paper, I gained more spirit and more courage to face those who are misleading the workers. I hope that all the workers realize what the right wing is doing, and as soon as the workers do, the sooner we will have an honest and loyal union.

I have nothing else to write, so I close this letter hoping that the left wing workers will be successful in this bitter struggle.

Your everlasting pal and comrade,

OSCAR MILEAF.

P. S.—Please write to me once in awhile. Let me know how things are getting along in the strike."

Right Wing Renews Its War On Cloakmakers

(Continued from Page One)

and will undoubtedly be at their machines again this morning. The boss refused to yield to the right wing pressure and discharge the four workers who continue loyal to the Joint Board.

Thugs Hold 28.

The 28 workers who yesterday were held in the International office all day, had a similar experience on Wednesday, when 20 thugs entered the shop and forced them to go to the right wing office. They were kept there all day while two of the workers in the custody of gangsters were taken back to the shop where the boss was made to give the thugs $200 for back dues.

The needle trades market is expected over this latest move of the right wing. Wherever workers congregated yesterday it was the main topic of conversation.

* * *

Chicago Right Wing In Action.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A move for the expulsion of the militant elements of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is looming. The fake trial committee consisting of four international vice-presidents and John Fitzpatrick, president, and Ed. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor cross-examined I. L. Davidson, organizer, and Mc Laylne, secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Joint Board yesterday.

Aided N. Y. Cloakmakers.

Davidson was questioned for over an hour. The main crime which he was charged with was organizing the committee of 100 to raise funds for the New York cloakmakers.

Fitzpatrick and Nockels were bitter in their remarks. They stated that "the Chicago Federation of Labor will drive out every progressive element in Chicago, including those who are on trial."

Nockels and Fitzpatrick are acting as judges. Nockels asked Davidson if he would carry out the decision of the committee.

In a brilliant speech Davidson answered the accusations. His main point was that he was working for a democratic trade union movement and on that basis he had carried out all of his past activities.

The main witness against the progressives, Rippmont made the usual cry of "Moscow" and attacked the Trade Union Educational League bitterly.

Trial A Farce.

Manager Levine replied, pointing out that the trial is a joke. "The decision has already been agreed upon," he charged. "It is planned to expel all progressive elements. It is intended to break up the Chicago movement just as the New York union has been destroyed.

"The plan in the long run will not succeed any more in Chicago than it will in New York."

Frame-up Election.

At a local meeting of the workers Salvatore Ninfo, one of the right wing vice-presidents, declared that only those who support Morris Sigman will be allowed on the ballot in the coming union election.

The present trial is a result of the recent action of the General Executive Board of the International stopping the yearly election of officials. It sent four vice presidents, Ninfo, David Dubinsky, Mollie Friedman and H. Krindler here. They got in touch with the Chicago Federation of Labor, the present trial resulting.

11 Dead As Chicago Pleasure Boat Sinks

CHICAGO, July 28.—Eleven bodies had been recovered at 6 o'clock from the capsized excursion boat Favorite, which went over in a storm off the municipal pier at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Rescuers said the death list would reach fifteen. Many of the victims were women and children. The boat carried excursionists between the municipal pier and Lincoln Park, three miles distant along the shore.

A F of L Accepts Paper Box Makers' Union

The Paper Box Makers' Union has been accepted as a federal union by the American Federation of Labor. It has been given a charter and is now known as local 17062.

An important conference has taken place at the office of the union, with representatives of important labor organizations, representing employers who work on commodities for which paper boxes are extensively used. They pledged the full support of their membership to the paper box makers, unanimously agreed on a wide plan of organization work. A letter signed by the committee was drafted which the union will send out to the entire membership.

The union has been carrying on a campaign to organize the trade. Two successful mass meetings have been held and were well attended despite charge their workers for going to the meetings.

Carpenter Local Turns Down Both Referendum Votes

(By Worker Correspondent.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 26. —Local 181 of the Carpenters and Joiners Union at a special meeting called July 20th to vote on two referendums sent out by the International, opposed both unanimously.

The first, that no member can hold office or vote on wages or working conditions unless he has been a member for at least one year, roused the rank and file to a high pitch of resentment and anger. Every member of the local present voted against this proposal.

It was hinted that next year, following such undemocratic precedents, President Hutcheson will call for a referendum vote on perpetuating himself in power, and making it impossible to put him out of office.

Oppose Increases.

The second proposition on the question of increasing general officers' salaries was likewise defeated. It was pointed out that the General Officers are already receiving more salary than they deserve for the little work they are doing. A charge was made on the floor that the only result for the workers out of the $350,000 squandered in San Francisco, was the Open Shop. "Our General Organizer," said one speaker, "are leading the workers away from their own and towards the bosses' goal."

Mitten Buys Buses.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28. — The Mitten Management, which operates the Philadelphia Rapid Transit, is about to close a deal to purchase the Yellow Cab Company of Atlantic City.

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Union Officials On Their Way to USSR; Economists Go Too

With James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the Workers Education Bureau, obtaining his passports under difficulties the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union and other European countries finally sailed on the S. S. Roosevelt. The delegation will study labor, industrial and political conditions abroad and report its findings on its return in October.

One month will be spent in Russia—as the land about whose labor movement there are the most contradictory reports. England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland will also be visited.

Accompanying Maurer are the following trade unionists, with one or two more perhaps joining the delegation later:

John Brophy, for 19 years president of District 2, of the United Mine Workers, now a resident of Pittsburgh.

Albert F. Coyle, for the last 4 years editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal.

Frank Palmer, for several years editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

James Fitzpatrick, president of the White Rats, the national union of vaudeville actors, an integral part of the Actors' Equity Assn. and the American Federation of Labor.

While the trade unionists are inspecting labor organizations and industrial plants a staff of economists will be making broad economic surveys. The economists include the following:

Stuart Chase, author of the Tragedy of Waste, an industrial study which the Workers Education Bureau uses as a text book. Chase is also part of the Labor Bureau, Inc. Some years ago he won national attention by his expose of the Packers' Trust, undertaken for the Federal Trade Commission.

Guy Rexford Tugwell, a professor of economics, of Columbia University.

Paul Douglass, economist of the University of Chicago.

Jerome Davis, of Yale University faculty.

B. Brehmer, of the economics department of Columbia.

J. A. Hopkins, of the Committee of 18.

The delegation is hastening back in October because of the press of their private duties. Brophy, for instance, is starting a labor paper in Pittsburgh. Maurer, though his executive board in Harrisburg has ordered his tour, must also not delay his return beyond early October, as the others likewise.

* * *

CHICAGO, July 28 (FP).—Attys. Clarence Darrow and Seey. Arthur Fisher of the Emergency Foreign Policy Conference, both of Chicago, have joined the technical staff of the American labor mission to Russia and other European countries which sailed this week. Darrow will join Frank P. Walsh in studying Soviet law and its social effects while Fisher will devote himself to public utilities.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

* * *

Notice To Party Speakers.

All party open air meetings are called off this evening due to the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations. Party speakers should report to the nearest meeting and prepare to speak.

* * *

Functionaries, Section 3, Attention!

Owing to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations, the functionaries' meeting of Section 3 has been postponed until Thursday, August 4th, 7 p. m. The meeting will be held at 100 West 28th Street.

* * *

Bath Beach Affair.

The Bath Beach Nucleus of the Young Workers' League will hold an affair August 6 at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn.

Labor Organizations

Harlem, Attention!

All members of the Harlem International Labor Defense must report at 81 East 110th St., 6:30 p. m. tonight, without fail.—G. Ginsberg, organizer.

* * *

Nomination Tonight.

Nominations for officers of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will be held tonight 8 p. m. at the Church of All Nations.

Cloak and Dressmakers Hold District Meetings

In view of the approaching season in the cloak and dress industry, the Joint Board has arranged a series of district mass meetings, the first of which was held last night. Other meetings are scheduled as follows:

On Tuesday, August 2nd, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of all cloak and dressmakers residing in Coney Island at Pythian Hall, 21st Street and Mermaid Avenue.

On Thursday, August 4th, at 8 p. m., there will be a meeting of all cloak and dressmakers residing in Brownsville at Hopkinson Mansion, 428 Hopkinson Avenue.

Louis Hyman, Chas. S. Zimmerman and J. Borschowitz will report on the present situation at all these meetings.

Declares Klan Started Jamaica Parade Ruckus

Hitting the Ku Klux Klan for marching in costume in the Jamaica Memorial Day parade when it had been forbidden to do so and for precipitating a fight with the local police, Acting District Attorney James A. Dayton in a statement issued yesterday offered a view of the case differing from that of the Grand Jury.

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of Communist International

Speech by Nikolai Bucharin.

(Continued from last issue.)

I am of the opinion that in the first place this estimate is entirely wrong. There is of course no thought of denying that there have been defeats, severe defeats. But it is entirely useless to attempt to place these defeats to the account of the so-called "opportunist" majority of the Central Committee, since a large number of these defeats coincided with the culminating point of the leading role played by Comrade Zinoviev in the Comintern, and of the fairly important part taken in the Political Bureau of the C. C. and of the C. P. S. U. by those comrades who are no longer members of this Bureau. I am however not desirous of drawing attention to these matters. I only wish to point out the incorrectness of drawing such wholesale conclusions as the statement that we are weaker at the present time than formerly. There has been a certain regrouping of forces in Europe of late. This phenomenon has received due consideration in the thesis on the "partial stabilization of capitalism." The present period is characterized by a temporary firmer footing of European capitalism, especially of central European capitalism.

The utterances denying the partial stabilization of capitalism are pure nonsense. The economic basis of European capitalism have become stronger, especially the economics of German capitalism. Enormous amounts of capital have been invested in industry. The fact of an economic uplift if further confirmed by the literary data at our disposal, by the index figures, and by the reports of comrades coming from this country. What will happen later is another question. It is probable that the limited capacity of the home market will lead to a mighty collapse after the lapse of a certain time, but it is possible that the curve of development may continue to rise for some time being. There is no doubt whatever that German capitalism has a securer footing than before; and there is as little doubt that there is a simultaneous political consolidation of the forces of German capitalism, a co-ingernation among the agrarians and industrialists belonging to every wing, a firmer establishment of the Fascist organizations, a consolidation of these organizations and their united front, nowadays in the united front in combination with the present German government.

The assertions that Polish capitalism is falling rapidly into decay, are not true by any means. On the contrary, we say that Polish capitalism is passing through a period of increased temporary consolidation, both politically and economically. This is based on a number of causes. In the first place, the Polish bourgeoisie was helped by the British strike, and then by a large number of branch and investments, especially from American capitalists.

There is also the possibility of throwing charges on the oppressed, of forcing in the direction of a stabilization of capitalism, and a consolidation and fresh establishment of its political positions in Central Europe. And there is little doubt that Zinoviev was in error when he lately stated that the stabilization had already disappeared.

The greatest peculiarity of the present situation is however the fact that that inequality in the development of capitalism, referred to at the VII. Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee, has become more conspicuous than before. The many-sidedness, the rapidity, and inconsistency in the development of the various departments of the world's economics have found even clearer expression. And though on the one hand we must admit the advancing consolidation of European continental capitalism, on the other hand we observe with equal clearness the rising tempest of the Chinese revolution, which is sweeping through the whole system of international relations in our present state of society, shaking them to their foundations.

When we take into account all these facts of up-to-day development, and when we duly estimate the immensity of the Chinese revolution and its consequences, and the growing power of the Soviet Union, then we can scarcely arrive at the conclusion "that we have become weaker." It is true that our antagonist has become stronger (this we admit when we recognize the "partial stabilization). But in general comparison of forces does not show him to have gained any advantage. The formula of our having become weaker" does not express the actual state of affairs.

The general estimate laid before us by the Opposition is therefore wrong.

As to the "definite proposals" made to us by the Opposition, it must first be observed that all these proposals have been accompanied by unheard of attacks on the C. C. of our Party, and on the Comintern. We have never before heard such utterances as these, so rude and insulting, so entirely adventurous, not even during the inner Party and Comintern discussion of the last few years. And yet Comrades Trotzky and Vujovitch, who have represented the Opposition in the Plenum of the Executive Committee, have literally not brought forward one single definite proposition, not one single word, with respect to the problems which I have touched upon here. And this although I questioned Comrade Trotzky most urgently, in my speech, to deal with the most important questions concerning the preparations being made for war.

During the imperialist war Comrade Trotzky was opposed to the defeat slogan—is he conscious, or is he not conscious, of the error committed by him in the years between 1914 and 1917? Is he conscious of having been in error in rejecting the defeat slogan of "the conversion of imperialist war into civil war?" Is he conscious of this, or does he acknowledge being in the wrong in advancing the peace slogan as our central slogan?

In asking these questions I am not referring to past times. We are concerned with burning questions of the moment. It is an open secret that we are moving rapidly towards an epoch which will put an end to our "pause for breath," and are entering on a period involving wars and attacks upon the Soviet Union. We do not know when the storm will break over our heads, but we know that it is approaching, dark and threatening. And now consider carefully if we take this estimate of our situation seriously, then we must be ideologically prepared for it; fully prepared for it, prepared one hundred per cent. Is it possible to take it less seriously? It is only right to speak of one hundred per cent. We are not dealing with a mere bagatelle; we have to adopt either one definite standpoint, or another; we have to adopt one central slogan, or another. Indecision is of immediate practical importance, and not merely of practical importance for some secondary matter, but for a question of principle, laying down the actual line of organization for our Communist Party.

Have such problems as that of "defeatism," of the peace slogan, of civil war, etc., lost anything of their acuteness? Can we simply put them by?

It is not the most elementary theoretical conscientiousness demands that Comrade Trotzky either acknowledge that he has been in error in the cardinal questions, or that he is in open opposition to Lenin? It is difficult to understand that an attempt to avoid this question at the present time would show utter lack of principle.

(To Be Continued).

Police Chief "Kited" Checks.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—The resignation of Grover Moore as Chief of Police of Elmsford was accepted last night by the Elmsford board of trustees. Moore was suspended from duty on charges he had endorsed and passed worthless checks.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

VIENNA WORKERS FORCE POLICE TO BEAT HASTY RETREAT



Mass fury of workers against government protection of fascists bursts into street fighting. Photo shows police of Vienna fleeing in disorder before workers.

The Communist Academy at Moscow Is Not Worried by Rebuff from Harvard "U"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, America's proudest, bluestocking center of capitalist learning, doesn't desire to maintain any relations with the Communist Academy of Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Mrs. Henrietta Derman, librarian of the Communist Academy, gave me this information during an interview in her office in Moscow. At the same time she studied a whimsical smile as if to say, "What does it matter? If need-sarry, we can get along without Harvard."

"In my earnest solicitation, she went to the files and brought out the letter from Harvard University, stating its effort to impose an "intellectual blockade" on the Soviet Union. The capitalist supporters and the coupon-clipping alumni of Harvard have been part of the "anti-Red drive," they have been made with as many repeated failures, to establish in the form the economic and the financial blockade against the Soviet Union, not to speak in the open war that was waged once, and is again in the making. So the intelligentsia, that prostitutes itself in the service of the dollar subsidies that the under its provisos, feels that it, too, must follow suit in its own way.

The letter was received from Charles J. Bullock, chairman and director of the Harvard Economic Service, in reply to a letter sent him by Mrs. Derman, requesting that the two institutions exchange material to the mutual benefit of both. The letter reads:

"I have your letter of Nov. 3, proposing an exchange of publications with this organization, and in reply regret to say that, until the government of the United States informs us that the Government of Russia has ceased to encourage or carry on in the United States propaganda inimical to our government and American institutions, we shall be unable to exchange publications with any organization and the direct or indirect control of the Russian Government."

The letter was dated Nov. 22, 1926, and since then the Soviet Union, in the best known because of its many achievements, there any intellectual achievements that has been in error in its cardinal questions, or that he is in open opposition to Lenin? It is difficult to understand that an attempt to avoid this question at the present time would show utter lack of principle.

(To Be Continued).

Just to show that even all capitalist institutions of learning do not adopt the same attitude as Harvard University, Mrs. Derman pointed out that connections are being maintained with 150 universities, colleges, libraries in other countries.

Some of these are the Chicago Public Library, the Ford Research Institute, the American Political Science Association, the Carnegie Endowment, Clarke University, at Rochester, Mass.; the National Economic League, at Boston, Mass.; the Institute for Research of Land Economics; the New York Public Library, the Ross Institute, Texas; Foreign Affairs Committee, New York, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

It is interesting, therefore, to learn that while Harvard University, forming for the United States Government, turns its back on the Communist Academy, the government at Washington, thru its agricultural department, maintains relations with the feared Bolsheviks.

Perhaps the Harvard professors themselves would be shocked to know that Mrs. Derman received part of her education and experience in library methods right here in this country. She was a graduate of Simmons College in Massachusetts, and was for four years a member of the staff of the Congressional Library, at Washington, D. C., a government institution. She was the first to apply the dictionary cataloguie methods to libraries in Russia.

The Communist Academy is not a university in the usually accepted definition of that word. It is unique among the world's educational institutions, not in the fact alone that it is Communist, but also in the fact that it has no students.

It is, in fact, a college of professors—called Professors, as they are called in Moscow. Membership in the Communist Academy is limited exclusively to those who have already produced some original work. This is best shown, of course, by the writing of some book that has been published. The Communist Academy is a center of Marxian thought.

Thus the library becomes the laboratory where the researches of the Academy work. It is large that eye looks, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers are gathered for the use of those carrying on intensive research who are given status.

The great task of assembling this library began in 1918, almost on the very heels of the rise to power of the Soviets in November, 1917. In this period many private libraries were nationalized and turned over to the Academy, which also became the heir of the libraries of many private and public institutions of learning that flourished under czardom, but were liquidated by the revolution.

At the same time, however, entire libraries were purchased abroad, in England, Germany and France, especially during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, and brought to Moscow.

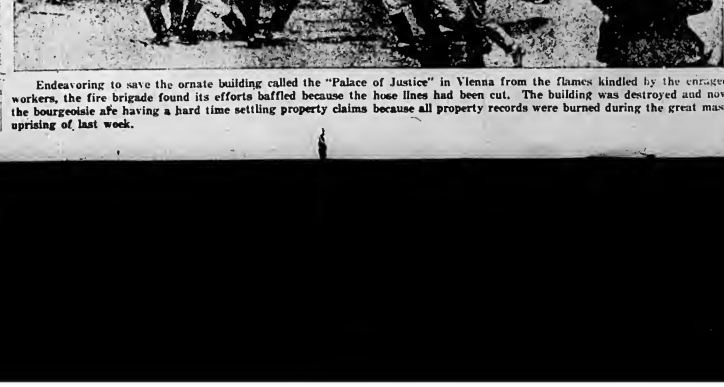
"If you have any libraries or private collections of books of any value, you can depend upon it that in the United States we shall be glad to purchase it," said Mrs. Derman, with a smile.

Interesting as the actual routine, on account of its rare and valuable material contained in these collections, is especially in great demand. The library of the Communist Academy at the present time number scientific persons. These are buildings that once made up the home of the merchant prince under the czar have become much too small. Plans have already been gone over carefully for an entirely new building of imposing proportions. The architects are busy. But actual building operations have not yet been started.

The Communist Academy has its own publications, including the Messenger of the Communist Academy, a quarterly; The Agrarian Front, a monthly, with a circulation of 8,000, and The Magazine of World Politics and World Economics, also a monthly, circulating 2,500 copies. Two books issued are "Law and the Theory of the State," and "The Revolution of Law." But this is only the beginning.

Tomorrow: England will review some of the huge tasks undertaken by the Communist Academy in collaboration with the Soviet Government.

FIRE BRIGADE TRIES TO SAVE PALACE OF "JUSTICE" FROM FLAMES



Endeavoring to save the ornate building called the "Palace of Justice" in Vienna from the flames kindled by the enraged workers, the fire brigade found its efforts baffled because the hose lines had been cut. The building was destroyed and now the bourgeoisie afe having a hard time settling property claims because all property records were burned during the great mass uprising of last week.

BOOKS

A MARXIAN BLAST AGAINST THE PROFESSORS OF BOURGEOIS ECONOMICS.

THE ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE LEISURE CLASS. By Nikolai Bukharin. International Publishers. Price $2.50.

Every aspiring bourgeois economist starts his career by writing what he modestly calls a refutation of the fundamental economic theories of Karl Marx, but it is noteworthy that each one of them admits that all previous attempts to annihilate Marx have failed and that he, alone, has succeeded. But the analysis at the hands of Marxist of the theories of the latest aspirant to shine as the annihilator of Marxism goes the way of all his predecessors—contributes one more stone to the monument that testified to the unprecedented vitality of Marxism as the one scientific approach to an analysis of, the capitalist system of production.

The fact, however, that the theories of the bourgeois economists are discredited by Marxists before the ink on the first editions of their work is dry does not prevent their being widely taught by the sychophants of the university chairs.

By far the most powerful opponent of Marxism and the one that has gained the most general approval of the university chairs is that of Bohm-Buwerk, the leader of the Austrian school of political economy. Particularly is his work used as the chief text-book in many of the leading American universities and the average product of these universities, having been assured by his professor of economics that Marx has been superseded by Bohm Buwerk, takes it for granted that it is so.

In the many debates the present writer has had with American university professors on the subject of the Marxian law of value, there has never been a single professor who did not rely entirely for his theoretical arguments upon the Austrian school, with its theory of marginal utility as opposed to the Marxian law of value.

The prevalence of this school as the dominant note in all American colleges and universities and its wide acceptance by our leading professors of economics made essential a comprehensive refutation of the whole theory of the Austrians. Unfortunately the condition of the revolutionary movement in the United States has not been favorable to the production of theoretical works of the character required to combat this insidious teaching. Lolas B. Boudin, in his "Theoretical System of Karl Marx," endeavored to deal with Bohm-Bawerk, but his own understanding of Marxism was so mechanical and limited that he failed utterly to portray the economic basis of the theory of marginal utility—the idea that the value of commodities is determined by their utility to the consumer.

Bukharin, probably the foremost theoretician in the revolutionary movement today, a thoroguing Marxist-Leninist, approaches the question of the Austrian school by first placing it in its historical perspective and explaining that the "psychology of consumption is the psychology of the rentier, the psychology of the holder of national and municipal bonds, real estate mortgages and other securities affording fixed interest on investments. This purely parasitical creature, separated from industry, who is not even a trader and who frequently hires people to cut coupons, who is only a consumer of commodities and has no connection with production, naturally looks upon commodities only from the standpoint of the consumer and if he speaks of work at all "means the 'work' of picking flowers or calling for a ticket at the box office of the opera." A product of the decline of the bourgeoisie, knowing nothing of the social life and standing apart from it the economic theory of the coupon-clipper is bound to be strongly individualistic, a theory that rejects evolution and fears the future.

His position in society isolates him even from the ordinary trials and tribulations of the rest of the capitalist class and he loses all interest in social questions.

* * *

The proletariat is the antithesis of this coupon-clipping strata of society. In direct contact with the great forces of production carried out on a society basis, perceiving the rapid changes that take place in the sphere of production, the proletariat "swiftly discards the individualistic garb of the classes from which it takes its origin, the urban and rural petty bourgeoisie." It evolves in a direction just the opposite of that taken by the coupon-clippers.

After dwelling upon the details of the differences between the school of Karl Marx and that of Bohm-Bawerk, Bukharin summarizes these differences as follows:

Karl Marx	Bohm-Bawerk
1—Objectivism.	Subjectivism.
2—Historical standpoint	Unhistorical standpoint
The point of view of production.	The point of view of consumption.

Bukharin's analysis of the forerunners of the Austrian School and its translation into English is a real contribution to economic literature in the English language as no other work in this language even attempts such a criticism.

* * *

"Another real contribution is the reference in this work to the American school of economics. The prominent spokesman is John Bates Clark. This school is supplanting even Bohm-Bawerk's theory of marginal utility and its economic place is to be sought in that class that dominates the great combinations of finance capital. "The economic process of the transformation of capital into finance capital finds again incorporating the sphere of activity a portion of the bourgeoisie that had held aloof on so far as banking capital is being absorbed in industry and this being made an organizer of production)—for instance, the organizers and managers of the trusts, an extremely active type whose ideology is a militant imperialism and whose philosophy is an active pragmatism. * * * Accordingly the ideology of this type is somewhat different from that of the rentier; it counts on production; it even applies he 'social-organic' method of investigation to the entirety of the social economy." The American school is "a product of a progressive and by no means a declining bourgeoisie; of the two curves now to be observed—that of progressive ascent and that of progressive disintegration—the American school expresses only the former."

* * *

Pursuing the dominant schools, with particular attention to the Austrians, Bukharin takes up one by one the fallacies of the bourgeois economists and exposes them to the penetrating and devastating light of Marxism. No worker or propagandist or agitator who wants to equip himself to meet and defeat the apologists of either the coupon-clipping rs or the imperialists can afford to be without this book, and many who are inclined to neglect the ideological fight should heed the wise advice of Comrade Bukharin wherein he declares:

"As for the actual theoretical work of the bourgeoisie, the example of Bohm-Bawerk has revealed it to be a barren desert. But that does not follow that Marxists should entirely ignore this field, for the process of evolution of the proletarian ideology is a process of struggle. Just as the proletariat advances on the economic and political field by means of countless struggles against hostile elements, so it must be also on the higher levels of ideology. Ideology does not descend from the sky, a system perfect in all its parts, but is gradually and painfully built up in a hard and toilsome process of evolution. By means of our criticism of hostile views, we not only ward off the enemy's attacks, but also sharpen our own weapons; a criticism of the systems of our opponents is equivalent to a clarification of our own system."

H. M. WICKS.

A BRITISH IMPERIALIST TELLS DULLY OF THE CONQUEST OF ARABIA.

REVOLT IN THE DESERT By T. E. Lawrence Jonathan Cape, London. $7.50.

This much-touted book is about as dull a piece of reading as this writer ever dragged his eyes thru. The highly praised even in such an advanced magazine as the "New Masses", Revolt in the Desert is nothing but a tedious account of how Great Britain, chief thru the instrumentality of the self-styled political and military genius, T. E. Lawrence, defeated the Turks in Arabia, during the World War, deceived the Arabs that could be bribed and murdered those that could not be bribed or deceived.

If there is any saving grace in this book it is in the touch of cynicism that creeps in occasionally and which suggests that all men are rogues. Lawrence got this way from his association and service with the imperialist rogues of Great Britain. His contempt for the Arabs breaks out thru every page.

The book is written very much in the style of the monthly report of a travelling salesman, giving the names of the towns he covered and of the various forelades he took to the theatre and the amount of money he spent on them in the interest of bigger and better orders.

Lawrence had a generous expense account and when the sheiks and sheriffs indicated by various signs that their devotion to the allied cause was suffering from attacks of pernicious anemia, the imperialist agent took them aside and greased their palms. The victims were the tribesmen who thot they were taking it out on the Turks for the oppressive rule of the Sultans. They did not realize they were exchanging masters and sacrificing their lives for the change. They know it now.

T. J. O'FLAHERTY.



THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1927 — *This Magazine Section is issued every Saturday by The DAILY WORKER* — ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

DEFINITELY and openly William Green and Matthew Woll have been doing their best at the Fifth Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor to whitewash the brigandage and murder by American imperialism in Nicaragua. They exerted all their efforts to prevent the congress from speaking out plainly and energetically in condemnation of the Nicaraguan killings and of the American government responsible for it. In this the Green-Woll combination succeeded largely but not fully. The congress did go on record, despite Green and Woll, protesting against the murder and demanding the withdrawal of American military forces from Nicaragua.

The militant delegates from Nicaragua and Venezuela, whose courageous efforts were responsible for forcing the congress into action, were also instrumental in opening up a discussion on the so-called Monroe Doctrine, attacking it for what it is—an instrument of American imperialism to subjugate and oppress the peoples of Latin-America.

But Green and Woll, who had been humiliated on the previous issues, succeeded in taking their revenge after all by attacking the Communists and the militants generally, thus attempting to placate their masters—the imperialists of the United States—who were naturally greatly displeased with the course of the congress in the beginning of its deliberations. It was exceedingly beneficial to the labor movement in the Americas that the Nicaraguan and Venezuelan delegates succeeded in bringing forth the issue of struggle against American imperialism in Latin-America, forcing Morones, of the Mexican Federation of Labor, to come along part of the way and defending the efforts of Green and Woll to keep the whole matter out of the congress.

The deliberations and actions of this congress, though inadequate and indecisive, will yet prove of inestimable value if as a result of what happened in Washington, D. C., a real anti-imperialist movement comes forth uniting the labor movement of Latin-America for genuine struggle against the domination of the imperialists of the United States.

* * *

The Nicaraguan outrages happened in an "unlucky" hour, as one of the capitalist papers had put it. It was "unlucky" for Coolidge for this to have happened almost on the eve of presidential elections when he is already confronting formidable sentiment against the imperialist policies of his administration. And it was also "unlucky" for William Green to have "this thing" happen just at the opening of the Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The New York Times puts it this way:

> "One of the unlucky aspects of the whole business is that the Pan-American Federation of Labor was meeting in Washington at the very time when these bloody occurrences were reported in Nicaragua. Violent speeches were naturally made by some of the Latin-American delegates, and a resolution of protest was to be drafted and sent to the state department."

One can sense in these words of the spokesman of Wall Street an effort to apologize for William Green's failure to keep the congress completely in check. Green and Woll will undoubtedly be exonerated by their masters in the imperialist camp, particularly those who are inclined towards the democratic party, like the Times, and who are not averse to the idea of hurting the political fortunes of the Coolidge administration just a little bit. But

(*Continued on Page Two*)

The New War Danger Facing Soviet Russia

By G. VOROSHILOV

(Commissar of Defense Of the Soviet Union)

A FEW months ago I contended that the Soviet Union was going to have to encounter difficulties more independent of its own approaching difficulties. Since that time I have repeated this fact in various speeches and I pointed out that despite all our efforts, despite our determined peace policy, our enemies wished to force us into war.

Recent events have completely corroborated the analysis of comrade Bukharin. A few weeks after Bukharin's speech, we received the Chamberlain Note, and then followed the events which are now well-known. Our country is approaching a new period of difficulties, and it is our duty to prepare ourselves in all seriousness for the trials which are facing us.

One can still meet the opinion that we will be successful in our manoeuvring and be able to avoid a collision with the enemy. This opinion is to a certain extent justified, but it does not represent the whole truth. The whole truth is that we are now approaching a period of history in which our class enemies will inevitably force us into war.

What has been our international situation up to the present? The majority of countries trades with us, the majority of countries recognizes us, but at the same time the capitalist world tells us through the lips of individual politicians, through the speeches of the representatives of the most reactionary section of the bourgeoisie, that it regards the existence of the Soviet Union as a temporary phenomenon which must be brought to an end. The bourgeoisie of the whole world is united in the fond hope that we will one day be destroyed. Not only Great Britain, but the whole capitalist world is of the opinion that we, that is, our state which has a new structure, who are building up socialism have no right to exist and must disappear from the stage. We have been in this situation now for ten years, since the commencement of the Soviet Power. Temporarily the situation relaxed, sometimes it was intensified. Now we are faced with a severe intensification. In face of this, can we expect a new period in which the hostility of the capitalist world towards us will relax?

I believe that the answer to the question is in the negative.

It was no accident that in the British House of Commons the representatives of the whole bourgeoisie supported the proposal of the conservatives to break off diplomatic relations with us. Although the British bourgeoisie as a whole is by no means interested in a breach of the diplomatic and economic relations with us. And because the whole bourgeoisie nevertheless supported the breach, then that proves that we have no right to expect a new spring of friendly and neighbourly relations with the outside world, but that, on the contrary, we must prepare ourselves for the worst. The compartively



C. M. BUDENNY

Organizer and commander of the Red Cavalry.



VOROSHILOV

Together with Budenny he organized the Red cavalry troops, which smashed the attacks of Krasnoyarsk, Wrangel and the Polish Invasion.

embassy in Peking, which was carried out under the instructions of their governmental circles, was intended as a decoy. The British capitalists thought that we would answer the insults and maltreatment heaped upon the employees of our institutions in China with a note or protests. They thought above all, that we would not undertake any armed action against Chiang Kai-shek, who was directly responsible for the raid upon our Peking embassy. The British capitalists wanted to kill three birds with one stone: by provoking us into war in the East, they hoped to put a stop to the progress of the Chinese revolution, they hoped also further to promote weakening of our country in consequence of the war and finally a weakening of the defense of our western frontier which would have made it easier for them to urge our neighbour against the Ukraine and White Russia.

But our government realized these not over-intelligent plans of the British capitalists in time. We did not permit ourselves to be provoked. In a difficult moment we retained our coolness and level-headedness. Following upon the failure of the raid upon our representation in Peking, came the raid upon our Trade Delegation and Arcos in London. The aim of this raid was to discover documents which might have compromised our employees and been used as material to accuse us of anti-British propaganda. No such documents were found, and the British government was compelled to declare that sufficient grounds were present for a breach with us without offering any concrete proofs.

The following acts of the British bourgeoisie are known to everyone. They are laid down both in the note of Litvinov to Poland, and in the statements of our government published in the press. We accuse the British bourgeoisie very definitely not merely of bearing the responsibility for the organization of the murder of Voikoff in Warsaw, but also that the British secret service guarantees and supports counter-revolutionary, terrorist and murderous undertakings in our country. The published statements of our government contained only a part of the facts which are at our disposal. But this part is sufficient in order to show the increased activity of our enemies who are openly led by British official organs. We have arrested British spies very often before, we have, however, never made any great stir about it. We knew very well that the cruder

(*Continued on Page Four*)



Martinez (marked by arrow), Venezuelan delegate, who staged a fight against Imperialism to the consternation of assembled reaction at the Pan-American Convention. The prosperous looking representative (?) of Labor in the natty white Palm Beach suit in the front row is President Green of the A. F. of L.

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from Page One)

Green and Woll will NOT be exonerated by the oppressed peoples of Latin-America and by the workingclass of the United States. The workers of America will neither forget nor forgive the agents of imperialism in the American labor movement and will proceed to organize and struggle despite them and against them.

The Chicago Tribune, which speaks for most of big Western capital and whose political attitudes be in the direction of the republican party, endorses fully the murderous actions of the American imperialists in Nicaragua, and is making a frank appeal to the egotistic interests of the reactionary labor bureaucracy and the corrupted upper section of the labor aristocracy. The Tribune makes its appeal on what it calls: THE LABOR STAKE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

It argues like this:

"Labor in the United States will not find its future in visions and fallacies. It will find its welfare in the production of raw materials and the manufacture of, them in ordered society. Organized labor is based upon a recognition of force as a means of acquiring good. It is much more willing to use force in domestic affairs than the United States has been in international affairs."

And further in the same editorial, the Tribune says:

"The world will do better with order in disordered regions nearby than it will do with violence and insecurity. The United States will do bitter with doors closed to European maladiesomeness and doors open to the production of materials. In this there is a higher humanity than there is to be found in the armed politics of jungle adventurers. And in it labor has a stake."

The Chicago Tribune, as is its habit, is very frank but not quite frank. What it meant is not that labor has a stake in the acquisitions of American imperialism, but that the reactionary labor bureaucracy has such a stake. The Green and the Woll's reason along the same lines as the Chicago Tribune, and they do so because they represent in the American labor movement the interests of American imperialism and of that upper section of labor which is corrupted by imperialism. The mass of American labor has no "stakes" in Central America. It is as much a victim of American imperialist oppression as are the peoples of Latin-America. And its answer to the Chicago Tribune will be: a strong and militant labor movement at home, fraternal unity with the exploited peoples of Latin-America for common struggle against the [illegible] imperialism.

The Ohio coal operators are preparing to open their mines with scab labor by equipping themselves with armed thugs, machine guns, etc. A new and sinister move is being made to break the miners' strike, but Lewis and his henchmen don't seem to notice it. And Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, engaged in destroying the labor movement among the New York needle trades workers, cannot be "expected" to pay much attention to the miners' strike except to encourage the reactionary and treacherous policies of the Lewis administration.

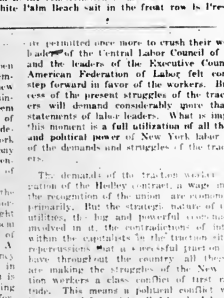
Rank and file sentiment and spirit among the miners has not been weakened, despite the demoralizing tactics of Lewis. The miners want to fight but the reactionary leadership would not let them mobilize all their resources. The deliberations of the District time Convention of the U. M. W. of A. are indicative of a strong sentiment of militancy among the rank and file which the opposition in the convention has not as yet fully expressed. It is becoming absolutely imperative that the left wing and the progressives in the miners' union steps forward more militantly than before to resist the treacherous moves of the Lewis administration and to strengthen the ranks of the strikers in insure their victory. The extension of the strike into the anthracite region thus making it a national strike for a national agreement is at present the most urgent and imperative step in the struggle against the coal operators.

The existing traction situation in New York city is full of great and important possibilities for the strengthening of the labor movement economically and politically and in every other way. But to achieve this end, the labor movement will have to display real progressive and militant leadership which (this must be said) is not to be found in the circles that dominate today either the Central Labor Council of New York or the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

This progressive and militant leadership, which is so essential for a full and proper utilization of the traction situation for New York labor, will and must come forward from the ranks of the labor movement, from its left wing and progressive elements. And the first prerequisite for this is a definite program and a clear line of policy based upon the widest application of the united front.

The workers employed by the New York traction companies are decidedly against the company union and against the labor conditions imposed upon them by the Hedley contract. By the time these lines appear in print, these workers may be on strike to enforce their economic demands and to establish a genuine union. Because of the pressure from the workers, and because of the political complications that may arise for some of the dominant labor reactionaries in New York if the traction companies are permitted once more to crush their workers, the leaders of the Central Labor Council of New York and the leaders of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor felt compelled to step forward in favor of the workers. But the success of the present struggles of the traction workers will demand considerably more than friendly statements of labor leaders. What is imperative at this moment is **a full utilization of all the economic and political power** of New York labor in support of the demands and struggles of the traction workers.

The demands of the traction workers—the abrogation of the Hedley contract, a wage increase and the recognition of the union—are economic demands primarily. But the strategic nature of the traction utilities, the big and powerful economic interests involved in it, the contradictions of interest even within the capitalists in the traction situation, the repercussions that a successful traction strike will have throughout the country all these elements are making the struggles of the New York traction workers a class conflict of first rate importance. This means a political conflict which must be prepared for and handled by the labor movement with a complete economic and political program looking toward the fullest mobilization of all the industrial and political resources of labor in support of the traction struggles. Only in this way will the struggle of the traction workers be won and labor as a whole strengthened.



The Danger of War

By PIERRE SEMARD (Paris)

Comrade Semard wrote this article in the Sante Prison in Paris. After recovering his freedom on the 25th of June by a Royalist trick, he returned to his post in the Party without making any attempt to hide from the authorities. He wished neither to make use of royalist mercy nor to give himself up voluntarily to the courts. The courts have given him a period of ten days in which to present himself at the prison to serve his sentence. Ed.

THE workingclass of France is under the pressure of the bourgeois offensive: reduction of wages and growing increases of prices, in reason of indirect taxation and customs which fall upon the proletarian consumers; ruthless measures of rationalization the costs of which the workers have to pay. Hand in hand with the economic offensive there is also a political offensive whose object is to crush the resistance of the proletariat: persecution of the advance guard of the workingclass, the Communist Party, the arrest and imprisonment of its officials; attacks upon the trade union movement; abolition of the right to strike, etc.

At the same time the danger of war internationally is growing. International capitalism is arming for the final struggle under the leadership of British imperialism against the first Workers' and Peasants' State in the world, against the bulwark of the workers in all other countries. It is the broad masses of toiling humanity in the capitalist countries who are to bleed in this next war for the salvation of the capitalist system in the whole world. The French bourgeoisie is also taking up its position in the battle front. Although it diplomatically hypocritically deny this to the outside world. Yet the actions of French bourgeoisie show that it is no better than the British. Side by side with the British imperialists it is already carrying on war in China against the revolution. In Indo-China and in the other French colonies it is oppressing the native population and trying to throttle its movement for emancipation. And in France itself it is systematically preparing for the new war. The military budgets and the shameful mobilization law of the so-called Paul Boncour which aim to place old men, women and children in the services of the militarists as also the trade unions and the co-operatives, mean nothing less. There is no doubt about the enemy in this new war. The furious campaign of the French press against the Soviet Union should open the eyes of the blindest.

In this international situation, the National Conference of the Communist Party of France will meet on the 29th of June. The chief tasks which it will have to perform arise with iron necessity from the double pressure of the capitalists.

First of all the Party must set its aims in the struggle against the campaign of the bourgeoisie against the living conditions of the workingclass which threatens also the existence of the workingclass organizations. Secondly, it must prepare and organize the struggle to prevent the planned armed attack of the imperialists against the Soviet Union and for the destruction of the Chinese revolution. This task must be the central point in the coming National Conference and indeed in the whole policy of the French Communist Party.

Some of our comrades assume that the danger of war is not immediate, that we have still sufficient time to awaken and mobilize the masses. That is a great mistake which may have serious consequences. For the latest events show with all clarity that the danger of war is increasing and that it is as great as it was on the evening of the 4th of August 1914. Just as in the period which preceded the great imperialist slaughter, all the imperialist states are arming feverishly. Almost everywhere incidents are taking place reminiscent of Agadir and Sarajevo. The clouds of war are gathering over the Pacific. Big guns have already sounded in China.



The intervention of the imperialists in China is not aimed to defend the concessions, but it is a part of the offensive plan of the great powers against the Soviet Union. It is necessary that all workers, all toilers realize clearly—for some of them are not yet conscious of it—that under the leadership of capitalism a real class war of the imperialists against the workers and peasants of China and the Soviet Union is in preparation.

Communism threatens the capitalist states from within. It threatens them still more from Russia where it is in power, and it threatens them in China where it acts as a spur to the revolutionary movement. Thus capitalism can feel the ground rocking under its feet. That is the reason for its determined preparation for a class war. In order to create the anti-Bolshevist united front, the capitalists of the various countries are striving, up to the moment without success, to moliden their mutual contradictions. If they once succeed, then the war against revolutionary China and against the Soviet Union can take its course.

According to the imperialist plans, the Soviet Union is to be attacked upon all front at once. First of all economically and politically through the breaking off of diplomatic and commercial relations and by the formation of an economic and financial blockade of the Soviet Union. Then militarily: by the forcing of the border states into war, in China by the destruction of the revolutionary movement and finally with the assistance of the reactionary generals, by attacking the borders of the Soviet Union in the Far East.

All the forces of the working and peasant masses must be mobilized tirelessly against this imperialist plan to force an anti-Bolshevist war, against this hellish attack upon the bulwark of peace in the world, the Soviet Union. This is the task before the Communist Parties. The united front of the imperialists must be met with the united front of the workingclass, the united front of the toilers.

The Communist Party of France will place itself at the head of the action against the threatening war. Recently it has been shown, for instance by the parliamentary by-election in the agricultural department Aube and in the municipal elections in Paris and the surrounding country, that the influence of the Communist Party both inside the workingclass and inside the peasantry, is steadily growing. This explains the bitter campaign of the French government, of the Minister of the Interior Sarraut and the Minister of Justice Barthou against the Communist Party and its leaders. But it is just the man hunt after the Communists which proves to the broad masses that it is only the Communists who are feared by the bourgeoisie.

The Communist Party alone is the defender of the old revolutionary traditions of the French proletariat. The socialists have entered the united front with the bourgeoisie. And, as the new mobilization law of Paul Boncour proves, they even do not hesitate to take the intiative in preparing for a new war. Despite all persecution, however, the Communist Party will continue its struggle against the offensive of capital and for the defense of the Soviet Union and it will double and treble its forces in this fight. Our immediate task is an intense political enlightenment of the masses, and to give our rising influence an organizational expression, so that we may do our duty victoriously.



The COMRADE

Edited by the Young

A Page for Workers'

Young SECTION

Pioneers of America

and Farmers' Children

RIGHT WING LEFT WING

All children know that animals that fly have two wings, a right wing and a left wing. But very few children know that in workers' organization there are also two wings. There is a right wing and a left wing. In this little article we are very briefly going to explain to you the nature of these wings. These wings are not like the wings of a bird that help it to fly, but these wings represent two different groups in the labor movement.

The left wing is that group of workers (many of whom are organized in the Trade Union Educational League) that stand always ready to fight for the interests of the workers against the bosses. They fight not only against the bosses but also against union leaders who betray the workers to the bosses. They also explain to the workers the need of organizing all the workers into a Labor Party so that they could elect their own representatives to congress instead of electing republicans and democrats who are against the workers. This is in brief the nature of the left wing.

The right wing consists mainly of two elements, some misguided workers, and traitorous leaders. These leaders betray the workers to the bosses. They fight the left wing as in the furriers' strike. They shoot the workers when they revolt as in Vienna recently. Many other such examples can be given, which prove that the right wing is the worst enemy of the workingclass.

Articles on this subject will be welcomed and printed.

NO MORE BOSS

By JOSEPH SHEMETH

The capitalist, the short fat man,
Just now thinks that he's the boss
But when the workers are united,
The rich boss will be a total loss

IN GENEVA

They're a land across the ocean
Where the great old powers meet
Each one is with zeal discussing
What to do with the others' fleet.

Each power in its own way is trying
To deceive all the others there
Trying to show it is very weak
On the sea and in the air

In reality all are ready,
In case there should be war
With many kinds of weapons
And men from near and far

Disarmament is but a blind
To hide real motives there
For all have men and all have fleets
And all have ships of the air.

Workers, if they ask us to fight
Fight in their bloody war
Let us hurl a defiant NO at them
And ask them what they are

That we should sacrifice our lives
And kill our fellow men
Only to give more profits
And make it pleasant for them

Workers, you answer must always be
A bold and defiant NO
Not for loss or profiteer
To battle will we go

But when at length the time has come
The time that soon must be
Then will we strike a mighty blow
That the workers might be free

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 25 is: REVOLT. The following have answered correctly.

Annie Butkevich, Superior, Wyoming; Sam Sherman, New York City; Elsie Mehliker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Ruth Yonkelson, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 23

Lillian Ballint, Barton, Ohio; Helen Marcel, Paterson, N. J.; Abraham Fischer, New York City; Mac Mulyk, New York City; Vera Porrino Corona, L. I., N. Y.; Dorothy Rubin, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. Mehliker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Elsie Mehliker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Edith Borax, Winthrop, Mass.; Florence Hayden, St. Paul, Minn.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 25

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, 2 for B, etc. Try and do it. Let's go!

19 8 8 15 15 12	9 19	20 8 5
3 8 9 12 7 18 5 11 19	19 8 15 16	1 11 1
20 8 5	20 5 1 7 8 5 18	9 19	20 8 5
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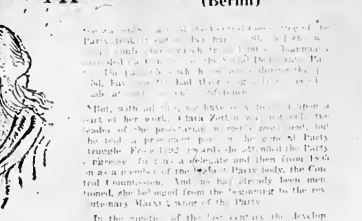
Send all answers to Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age address and number of puzzle.

NOTICE!

The Young Pioneer Camp announces that they are now accepting registration of workers' children for a vacation at Otsego camp. All information about the camp may be obtained at Room 11, 108 East 14th Street or at 108 University Place every day from 12 to 1 p. m. Phone Stuyvesant 7550.

Clara Zetkin and Her Life Work

By KAETHE DUNCKER
(Berlin)



COMRADE Clara Zetkin whose 70th birthday we shall celebrate on the 5th of July, is one of the old guard of the international workingclass movement. She is one of those who have passed through the "heroic age," through that time when it required much greater courage and heroism to champion the cause of socialism than it does today, for then there was nothing but persecution and personal sacrifices for the upholders of socialism.

Clara Zetkin was one of that small group of personalities including Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht, which set its stamp upon the social-democratic party or at any international congress and who represented a part of the tradition of the international workingclass movement. And, most important of all, she was one of those few who, when the German social-democratic party developed into a petty bourgeois party of reformism, never sacrificed her revolutionary principles. In this respect her name is bracketed with the names of Karl Liebknecht, Rose Luxemburg and Franz Mehring. When in these days we honor the life work of Clara Zetkin therefore, it is a considerable part of the history of the international workingclass movement which passes before our eyes.

The work of Clara Zetkin in the proletarian women's movement shows us more clearly than anything else, the great possibilities of a leading personality inside a mass movement. Mass movements do not grow from thin air; they develop more or less quickly under the direct influence of the economic transformations. But the task of a leading personality is to assist that which lies in the elementariness of a mass movement to give itself conscious expression and thus to ensure that the movement itself, which might otherwise expend its forces in a disorganized and wasteful manner, expresses itself in a united and consolidated form. Assuming, as was the case with Clara Zetkin, that the leader is perfectly clear with regard to the idea expressed in the mass movement and with this clarity combines a passionate devotion and a preparedness will.

The work of women's industry in Germany had already taken on a very considerable extent in the eighties of the last century. In 1882 there were four and a quarter millions of women under from female servants, earning their own living. There were at this time, it is true, only a million and a half directly engaged in industry and commerce. But in the textile industry alone, over 200,000 women were working, and great numbers in the tailoring, dressmaking, tobacco and paper industries.

The objective conditions for a growth of class consciousness amongst women were therefore present. The subjective consequences were not favorable to this growth. The majority of the women workers was petty-bourgeois in its thinking and still bound to the churches. The women were compelled to go out into the world, owing to the breakup of the old principle that the woman belonged in the home. They regarded women's work as a temporary phenomenon both for the individual and for society as a whole. No wonder! The men who had lost their bourgeois position were unacquainted with the idea of revolutionary in their respect. Added to this was the difficulty to approach the women by agitation and organization. Many of them worked in small workshops or as home and further the application of the laws relative to coalition and organization as unbelievably as the case for the European federal states—made it difficult to organize the women in trade unions and rendered their political organization impossible almost everywhere.

All these circumstances together with the speedy growth of capitalism and labor in the movement. Small groups which subsequently became the nucleus for the mass movement themselves only a few industrial districts such as Berlin, the textile districts of Saxony, Westphalia, etc. On the other hand the bourgeois women's movement had already attained a very considerable growth and did not lack intelligent leaders and eloquent speakers. In its first flush this movement even felt itself to be the representative of all women irrespective of class distinctions. It commenced to make propaganda for its ideas and its organizations amongst the petty bourgeois circles, amongst the women working at home, amongst the tailoresses, washerwomen, etc. It was therefore of very great importance that the proletarian women had a leader in Clara Zetkin, Marxistically schooled, many-sided, eloquent in speech and writings, to organize the isolated small groups of proletarian women under the banner of the international working class movement.

In the eighties of the last century Clara Zetkin lived abroad, first in Switzerland and then in Paris. She was active in the workingclass movement both in speech and in writing, together with her husband, Ossip Zetkin, a Russian refugee expelled from Germany. After her husband's death and the abolition of the anti-socialist laws, Clara Zetkin returned to Germany where she found employment in the publishing house of Dietz in Stuttgart. In 1892 she took over the social democratic women's newspaper "Gleichheit" ("Equality") which had been founded a year previously by Emma Ihrer under the name "Arbeiterin" (Woman Worker).

Clara Zetkin devoted her chief activity as editor and speaker in numerous meetings, to making the

[illegible] women's movement [illegible] Party [illegible] Party leader, the Central Committee [illegible] Party, [illegible] Bebel, [illegible] Liebknecht [illegible] Bebel [illegible] Liebknecht [illegible] Bebel [illegible] Liebknecht [illegible] Bebel

...d Suburb in France

By Amy Schechter.



WHEN the revolutionary workers of France make demands on their government they take no chances about being heard. They have a reason for putting their demands in such form that even the close, if not official attention to their government, as well as attention of the masses of workers throughout the land. Lately, in order to give emphasis to the need for amnesty for the hundreds of class-war prisoners in French jails and condemned to the horrible death in life of Devil's Island, the workers of Dumoulin, a suburb of Paris, elected as their candidate in the municipal elections of Ivry, the workers' suburb of Paris called the "Red City."

Dumoulin is serving a four years' sentence as a leader of the 1925 mutiny in the Mediterranean Fleet against France's imperialist Moroccan campaign. The Red suburb returned Dumoulin by a big majority, and when the election results were announced, thousands of workers, waiting in front of the Mairie, broke into the International, and then went marching through the streets of the town singing revolutionary songs and shouting their demand for amnesty.

The French Communist Party attaches great importance to the election of the young sailor. It is a gesture that will catch people's imaginations—particularly the imaginations of the young workers and peasants serving in France's army and navy, and help in arousing sentiment not alone for amnesty, but also in favor of the Party's anti-imperialist campaign against war on revolutionary China and Soviet Russia.

The 1925 mutiny is still fresh in the minds of the French workers. The uprising, spreading from vessel to vessel of the fleet sent into Mediterranean waters to assist in carrying on the Moroccan campaign, coincided with the great anti-war conferences held throughout France by the Workers' and Peasants' United Front Committees of Action.

An account of the Marseilles Peasants' and Workers' Conference giving a vivid picture of how sailor delegates slipped away secretly from their ships and came before the immense audience to pledge the solidarity of the class-conscious men in the navy with the other sections of proletarian France against the government's imperialist ventures.

This movement among the sailors was distinctly revolutionary in character.

"We refuse to be the accomplices of the bankers," declared the sailors, stationed at Toulon, in a letter to the Committee of Action. "We have heard your eloquence—the sailors understand the slogan of fraternization."

Already our comrades of the Strasbourg and the Courbet have taken a stand against the war. The violent repression which they have had to suffer will not hold us back. It will only strengthen us in our decision.

Whatever the cost may be, we shall find a way to answer you as it shall seem to be most effective.

"We belong with you—you will help us. It is through the fraternization of the exploited proletariat, and of the enslaved soldiers and sailors, and the oppressed colonial peoples—it is through our common action that we shall be able to put an end to the war in Morocco."

At the time of the mutiny, 25 year old Dumoulin was quarter-master of the Courbet, where a number of sailors were killed and wounded in the struggle with the officers. Dumoulin took a leading part in events on shipboard, and then, later, made a splendid showing at the court martial by which he was condemned.

Of course Dumoulin will not be freed immediately because of his election. But, in the meantime his election will give fresh impetus to the amnesty and the anti-war campaigning. The French government has frequently testified, of late, to the effectiveness of the present Communist anti-militarist campaign with its definite class base, and freedom from the bourgeois pacifist illusions of the anti-militarist campaigns of the pre-world war period. Their latest testimony to the effectiveness of Communist anti-war tactics is the imprisonment of seven of the leading party members on charges of treason because of their anti-war propaganda.

As formal receipt expressed it as an attack on the Communists delivered in the Chamber of Deputies.

"The anti-militarist campaign of 20 years are trying to penetrate the morale of the country, but the present anti-militarist action of the Communist Party is infinitely more dangerous. It is no longer a question of simple revolutionary ideas, but of a veritable war machine directed against the army and the nation."

The New War Danger Facing Soviet Russia

(Continued from Page One)

capitalist world could not live peacefully side by side.

But—although we were aware of this primitive truth, we did our utmost to maintain the peaceful breathing space. Since the first days of the existence of Soviet Russia, Great Britain has fought us bitterly. First of all by armed intervention and then by supporting Kolchak and Denikin with money and arms. But we destroyed both those weapons of Great Britain.

From 1921 to 1927 the bourgeoisie hoped that although it were impossible to overthrow us by force of arms, it might be possible that we would be suffocated in our own economic difficulties. But the bourgeoisie was quickly compelled to recognize that this hope also would not be realized. The economic system of the Soviet Union grew and strengthened. Then the bourgeoisie once more returned to the old methods of struggle. In recent years Great Britain has carried on against us at a great rate in Poland, Esthonia, Roumania and Latvia. These preparations have found their form in the form of a considerable increase of the military power of Roumania and particularly of Poland. If despite all this Great Britain has up to the present time not succeeded in driving us to war, but the only reason was that the British bourgeoisie had obviously miscalculated. At the time it openly secured the support of other capitalist states, but in the decisive moment those states refused to keep their promises. Only Germany and even France, Italy, Poland and the Baltic states declare that their policy is not the policy of Great Britain.

From all this is it clear that, with the breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union, Great Britain has not achieved its aim which consisted in the immediate opening up of military operations against us. Great Britain is not sufficiently strong and will

— 4 —

any serious importance in a struggle against it. It is superfluous to say that the bandit raids, the bomb attempts, as they were carried out in Leningrad, cannot lead to any noticeable results. Other measures are necessary to draw our country into war or to commence the attack upon us. It would be serious only if Great Britain were successful in forming if not a military, then at least an economic united front against us. Great Britain is attempting to do this. The hope that as we are no industrial country, an economic blockade would cause us great economic difficulties, forms the condition for a successful military attack upon us.

I don't believe that Great Britain will be able to form such a united front against us. The interests of the individual capitalist countries are too contradictory. This was shown by the recent breaking off of relations with our Union by the British reactionaries. Immediately after this action we received numerous offers from capitalist groups in other countries to give us credit upon conditions not less favorable than those we received from Great Britain. Also, the capitalist states must take their own inner political situation, the spirit of the working masses, into account. And in some countries they must reckon that the breaking off of commercial relations with the Soviet Union would inevitably produce severe economic consequences concerned.

But in any case, we must be prepared for the worst, and the worst is that the British bourgeoisie will prepare with all its forces a united front for a military attack upon us. That can happen in two years time or in one year, it is even possible, though improbable within a few months.

What is our situation? A short while ago I visited the whole Ukrainian military district, I visited the Black Sea Fleet and the Donetz Basin, and I had occasion to observe the spirit of the working and peasant masses. I must say, that apart from the Red Army, which must of course be ready at any time, the workers and peasants are also prepared in a moment's notice to defend the socialist fatherland with the last drop of their blood.

But today that is no longer enough. Today it is probably not possible to defeat us with a direct military attack. Our army is in such a condition that it will be able to reject the attacks of the enemy. But in order to be really prepared to resist the enemy, we must also prepare the Hinterland. We must so prepare ourselves for the defense of the Soviet Republic that the economic system of our country will be able to work normally in case of war. It is a matter of course that we are opposed to war. We are building up our economic system, and the construction of socialism is developing at such a rate that in five or six years we will have an economic organism that will stand any pressure. Today a war would cause us great economic difficulties unless we are prepared. Activities properly.

The only way of avoiding these dangers is to, re-double our whole economic work. This is not an empty phrase. If war should break out, then we shall have to do it at once, then we may arrive in a situation where a war would cost us everything that we have achieved in the previous comparatively peaceful breathing space. We must already begin to reckon everything exactly. In case of war we must know exactly what branches of production must be limited, what branches extended, etc. Also we are to dispose of our labor forces so that our economic system can continue without interruption.

The second task is to be watchful, and still more so than ever before. Our enemies are working with bombs and arms, more than ever before. This decause that every worker should observe what is going on around him so that he as a member of the dominant class can guard the property of the Soviet Union with his arms. Such an atmosphere must be created in our factories that no bomb has any room for work and that no traitor can harm us. Watchfulness and attentiveness must be our principle—[illegible] war for our defense against attack.



Storm

It is raining.
And the sound of the drops
Beat in my brain and heart
As the tears of slaves
In the slavery mart;
As the pent up misery
Of countless cons.

Hear the wind swirl and toss
The drops of rain
Against the pane,
As starvation and death,
Cruel and toss
The lives of men
In endless misery.

But as the sky shall brighten
So shall the burden
Lighten
Vanish
When the [illegible]

—V. KOHN

In the Land of the Free

By H. G. Weiss

AMERICA, the land of the free and the home of the brave. The place where John D. made a fortune out of nothing and where any worker can get a job at decent wages if he isn't a Communist, or a natural-born loafer. Albert stood on the corner of Washington Street and admitted — or rather his stomach admitted for him—that he was hungry. But what to do about it? There were more men in town than jobs. All the collars were cleaned out, all the knees mended, and all the garbage gathered up. The "loafers" had been busy chopping wood, painting fences, doing odd jobs, until now, apparently, there were no more odd jobs left to do. The stout women proprietor of the 25c eating house on Sixth Street had fed him a couple of times—but the last time she had told him not to come back. But Albert had gone back. He would wash dishes, mop floors, peel potatoes—anything—if she would give him a meal. But the stout woman was adamant. She didn't want any more loafers around. Let him earn a living like she had to. So Albert—along with hundreds of others—stood on a street corner and found himself in a position to appreciate what a working stiff of Palestine once said: "The birds of the air have nests, the foxes of the earth have holes, but the son of man hath no place to lay his head." He sniffed the air hungrily. An appetising odor was wafted to his nostrils. The stout womnn proprietor was setting what looked to be a steaming meat loaf on a ledge outside a bakery window. He felt he never would be able to take his eyes off that meat loaf. His knees felt wobbly under him; the saliva trickled in a thin stream down the corner of his mouth. Oh to be biting into that meat loaf, that juicy meat loaf! To be savoring it, swallowing it!

"Hungry, kid?"

He turned and saw a tnin, evidently an unfortunate like himself, who had been engaged canvassing work or food from door to door. This person was taller than himself, older, and by the placid look of his face, better fed.

Was he hungry? The nod was hardly needed for answer. Almost as if the meat loaf were a magnet with power to draw them, his eyes swung back to it, his nostrils twitched like those of an animal.

"Well, if you wanna eat, do as I say, see? Go to the back door where the meat is and butter the woonan for a hand-out."

"But I've been there already and she turned me down."

"Never mind that. I bet we get somethin' puta her this time. You see if we don't. If you wanna eat, go ahead."

The womnn was angry to see him at the back-door for the second time and told him so in no uncertain language. When he regained the sidewalk and looked around for the tall man, that worthy was beckoning him from a street corner half a block away. Jogging him, he was grasped by the arm and led around several blocks before the man stopped and withdrew from under the sheltering folds of his ragged coat the meat loaf! At his astonishment the man laughed.

"Sniped it, when the old hen was bawlin' you out in the back." he explained airily. He broke the meat loaf in two and gave Albert the larger piece. The latter did not know whether he ought to accept food thus stolen, but hunger made short work of scruples. Sitting his piece he devoured it ravenously, to the last crumb, feeling renewed strength and vigor flowing back into his body with every mouthful. Food it was good! He could have eaten thrice as much again. His companion clapped him on the shoulder.

"That's the way to hide the goods," he grinned. "It'd take a stomach-pump to find the evidence now. What's yuh name, kid?"

Albert.

Well, Albert, mine's Jake. Put yer there."



Jake was a jolly rascal. Albert drifted with him to a small park on Jefferson Street where they lay on the grass and sunned themselves.

"So the old man kicked the bucket, the bank got the farm, and your maw's gone to live with an aunt," he said sympathetically. "It's a tough time to hunt work in the city, kid, and it ain't better nowhere else, either. Me, I used to carve a hoe—when I wasn't heavin' a muck-stick—but the buildin' boom's all shot to hell and they ain't an axe huntin' for jobs that don't exist. We'll take it easy until three-thirty and then beat it over to the Volunteers and git some san'wiches."

"I didn't know there were places you could eat for nothin'."

"Nothin' me eye! Them people live offa guys like us. They use us as an excuse to beg the business men for checks, and collect old cloes and sell 'em. They're like the Salvation Army, in the second-hand business. Their wagons goes round and picks up the stale box-lunches. Tait's and Leighton's have left over from yesterday. We 'get' them. For nothin'? Oh, hell!"

When Jake and Albert went over to the Volunteers an hour later, a hundred or two other men were already lined up. Jake cursed because the two sandwiches each received were made of jelly. "They long the meat ones for themselves," he complained. "Damn their souls! We'll hit the Mission tonight, kid, and make the price of a meal and bed."

The Mission was the Holy-roller place of worship on Broadway, which opened doors at eight o'clock every evening. It was crowded by men and women and children, unmistakably of the working class. A sprinkling of hobo intellectuals was there, not to worship, but to enjoy the performance. With the pathetic exception of some horny-handed worker's attempt to look "dressed up"; with the equal exception of some tired-faced woman's effort to appear fresh in a limp gingham, the congregation was frankly unwashed and unshorn. Up on the platform there was a long row of chairs on which amateur preachers sat—they, too, the better clad than the congregation of the evening, carried unmistakably workers until it was their turn to take the floor and hold forth for the glory of God and the salvation of sinners, hallelujah! And there was a band in one side with an assortment of instruments; a piano out of tune; and a choir packed full of misdirected sex energy in the shape of exalted-singing young and old men and women. Here and there among the fleet could be noticed keen-looking roughly-garbed men with a more sophisticated air. These were evidently the mainspring of the Mission, the ones who kept it a "going" concern. They were the gentlemen who filled the gaps left by the hesitations of the amateurs; the ones who rounded out the periods when human endurance was at an end with an inspiring call for a hymn. When he leads us, I will follow."

There was no attempt to be coherent. Sermons consisted mainly of separate cut. Penitents rose here and there and cried to Jesus. The air was full of bloodthirsty cries, "Oh, the blood of Jesus! You must be washed with blood! Blood must be shed! Behold the blood that washes away the sins of the world!

Broken confessions were made by members of the congregation, a solid unfair some unbelievers laughed immoderately at it were led to the rear by a hard-headed looking cuss who escorted a big specimen officer looks on the blood of his coat. Albert felt bewildered and disgusted. He could hardly believe he was in a house of prayer. The little Episcopalian church to which he had enlisted all his life, had never indulged in such antics, and he had never attended a revival before. One of the tearful grafted men came to where Jake was seated. It was evidently an old game.

"Are you saved, brother? How is it with your soul, brother? Have you asked yourself where you are going to spend eternity, brother?"

Jake nudged Albert in the ribs. "Listen to the bosh talk, will yuh. Saved? Hell! How is it with our souls? Bunk! Where we gonna spend eternity? Say, brother, you'd better ask where we're gonna eat and spend the night!"

"The Lord will provide," and the chap smiled unctuously.

"Well, he'd better hurry up," returned Jake, "because me and me buddy are on 'em' pretty hungry, and sleepin' on park benches is cold work these nights."

"Ah, then of little faith. But he turn the multitudes away? No, no, he fed them with loaves and fishes. Give yourself to him. He is food for the body, manna for the soul, a very refgue in time of trouble." He placed his hand on Jake's shoulder. "If you will confess your sins, receive Jesus in your heart, he will not let you want—I tell you he will not let you want."

Suddenly Jake waxed tearful. "How are we gonna think of salvation when we're hungry, when we're homeless! If we only had a little money . . ."

The sleek one baled Jake to his feet. "Tell it to Jesus, brother," he exhorted. "Carry it to the Lord in prayer. When has he failed a contrite heart? Hellelujah! Hallelujah!"

Thus encouraged Jake came to Jesus. His was a rambling discourse broken into by the loud amens and hallelujahs of the faithful.

"He wanted to believe—Bless the Lord!- But he was hungry, cold—God bless you, brother!—But Jesus kept calling him to confess his sins—Oh Holy Annie!—Would the faithful pray for him, pray for him. . . ."

Several of the brethren—and sistern—we mean sisters—would, and immediately they did. Jake fell on his knees by his chair burying his face in his hands. The choir swept spontaneously into the singing of "Bringing In The Sheaves," while the sleek one wrestled for the timid, perspiring soul of Albert.

After the meeting, Jake with several other newly saved sinners of the evening, carefully unmistakably workers until it was their turn to take the floor and hold forth for the glory of God and the salvation of sinners, hallelujah! And there was a band in one side with an assortment of instruments; a piano out of tune; and a choir packed full of misdirected sex energy in the shape of exalted-singing young and old men and women. Here and there among the fleet could be noticed keen-looking roughly-garbed men with a more sophisticated air. These were evidently the mainspring of the Mission, the ones who kept it a "going" concern. They were the gentlemen who filled the gaps left by the hesitations of the amateurs; the ones who rounded out the periods when human endurance was at an end with an inspiring call for a hymn. "When he leads us, I will follow."

There was no attempt to be coherent. Sermons consisted mainly of separate cut. Penitents rose here and there and cried to Jesus. The air was full of bloodthirsty cries, "Oh, the blood of Jesus! You must be washed with blood! Blood must be shed! Behold the blood that washes away the sins of the world!

Broken confessions were made by members of the congregation, a solid unfair some unbelievers laughed immoderately at it were led to the rear by a hard-headed looking cuss who escorted a big specimen officer looks on the blood of his coat. Albert felt bewildered and disgusted. He could hardly believe he was in a house of prayer. The little Episcopalian church to which he had enlisted all his life, had never indulged in such antics, and he had never attended a revival before. One of the tearful grafted men came to where Jake was seated. It was evidently an old game.

"Are you saved, brother? How is it with your soul, brother? Have you asked yourself where you are going to spend eternity, brother?"

Jake nudged Albert in the ribs. "Listen to the bosh talk, will yuh. Saved? Hell! How is it with our souls? Bunk! Where we gonna spend eternity? Say, brother, you'd better ask where we're gonna eat and spend the night?"

"The Lord will provide," and the chap smiled unctuously.

"Well, he'd better hurry up," returned Jake, "because me and me buddy are on 'em' pretty hungry, and sleepin' on park benches is cold work these nights."

"Ah, then of little faith. But he turn the multitudes away? No, no, he fed them with loaves and fishes. Give yourself to him. He is food for the body, manna for the soul, a very refgue in time of trouble." He placed his hand on Jake's shoulder. "If you will confess your sins, receive Jesus in your heart, he will not let you want—I tell you he will not let you want."

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Pathetique

It so happened that on a Sunday
he walks dully and in a lifeless repetition of steps,
one succeeding the other,
into the restaurant, and sits down in uninterested manner

upon one of the stools at the counter.
He is wearing a dark grey jacket
that is baggy from overuse,
worn trousers and shabby cap.

While waiting for the order
he carefully looks at his shoes.
They are very new and commonplace—a bargain.
and he is wanting
to feel a certain pride in them.
[illegible] expression is only tired and dull.

He [illegible] be about forty . . .
[illegible] already has that stamp of barrenness
[illegible] on blighted trees
[illegible] cluster of dry leaves
[illegible] from the trunk

—OSCAR RYAN.

— 5 —

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE! ONLY 11 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 1 LABOR MUST ACT

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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NEW YORK DEMANDS SACCO, VANZETTI BE FREED

Comintern Declaration on the Inner Situation in the Workers (Communist) Party and Statement of the Political Bureau in Reference to This Declaration

Cable From the Communist International.

Moscow, U. S. S. R., July 27, 1927.

E. C. C. I. considers such methods struggle as opposition group uses in statement impermissible factional. Such expressions styling majority of Polcom "petty bourgeois intellectuals" as "clique leadership" are opposed resolution of E. C. C. I. and agreement of American comrades serving only to poison Party life. E. C. C. I. most decisively opposes these faction methods. On other hand E. C. C. I. declares against any disciplinary measures against opposition.

(Signed) PRESIDIUM E. C. C. I.

Declaration of the Political Committee Follows.

1—The CEC is in possession of a factional document entitled "Statement of the CEC Majority Group Exposing the Factional Irresponsibility of the Lovestone Group."

2—The Polcom is of the opinion that it is high time to stop the circulation in the rank and file of the membership of all factional documents, no matter by what group they are issued.

3—The Polcom has decided that with the publication of the CI Resolution, the CI Supplementar Decision and the Agreement arrived at by our comrades in the American Commission, the Party discussion is officially opened. This means that there is not the slightest reason for the circulation of any factional documents by any group of the Party.

4—Any statement or fact which any comrade cannot or will not make openly in the Party discussion should not be disseminated in our ranks. For any secret or exclusive channels.

5—The Polcom call upon the Party members, regardless of their former group agreements, to discontinue factional methods in the discussion. There is no room or cause for bitterness, prejudice, hostility in our ranks. In order to hasten the unification of our Party, we must discuss our problems only in a Communist and comradely manner.

COMMUNISTPARTY OF CHINA QUITS HANKOW REGIME

Brands New Militarism Enemy of Revolution

BULLETIN.

HANKOW, July 29.—The special commission attached to the labor section of the central committee of the Kuomintang has adopted a resolution pointing out that soldiers occupy the premises of over thirty trade unions, and protesting against such conditions. The commission demands that the central committee of the Kuomintang insist on the withdrawal of troops from the premises of trade unions.

Such coercion of the unions, declares the resolution, runs counter to the recent decisions of the central committee of the Kuomintang in regard to the protection of labor and peasants' organizations.

From an unknown cause an explosion occurred in the military stores at Wanhsing. Seventy soldiers were killed and forty wounded. The explosion and fire destroyed sixty thousand shells valued at half a million dollars. An investigation has been initiated.

HANKOW, China, July 29.—The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has recalled its representatives from the Wuhan (Hankow) government and has issued a declaration, in the course of which it is pointed out.

"The policy of the majority of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, the nationalist government is fatal for the revolution and made the Wuhan (Hankow) government the center of a new bourgeois group. The Communist Party cannot assume responsibility for such a policy. Therefore the Central Committee has recalled to recall its representatives from the Wuhan (Hankow) government.

Will Fight Imperialism.

"The thousands of Communists who have fallen in the fight against the militarists are yet fresh evidence that the Communist Party will always remain with the people, even when the Kuomintang leaders and the nationalist government turn away from the toiling masses.

"The Communist Party will carry on uncompromising struggle against imperialism, militarism and feudalism for the full success of the revolution thru an alliance with workers and oppressed peoples of the world, and thru alliance with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"To renounce the agrarian revolution is to renounce the struggle against feudalism, without the abolition of which it is impossible to overthrow the yoke of the imperialists. The Communist Party will carry on this struggle together with the truly revolutionary elements of the Kuomintang and the Kuomintang masses.

"Therefore, the Communists see no reason for leaving the Kuomintang or refusing to cooperate with it. Insofar as Kuomintang leaders and nationalist government will really carry thru a policy of struggle against imperialism, militarism and feudal reaction the Communist Party will support the revolutionary struggle.

"However, the Communist Party

(Continued on Page Two)

SELLING CERTIFICATES



At every party meeting, every union meeting, every club and fraternal organization, at every picnic and working-class amusement the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND CERTIFICATES must be sold by the loyal DAILY WORKER supporters. We must build up a fund in preparation for the time when our cases come to trial. We must not be caught unawares. We must prepare now. We call upon every comrade to provide himself with one more certificate book, which should be utilized energetically upon every opportunity.

Already the certificates are beginning to roll in. But they must be pushed with greater vigor, otherwise we shall be confronted with the necessity of appearing before the Federal Grand Jury, without any means of providing for our own defense. Now is the time to act. Now is the time to GUARD THE DAILY WORKER.

Union Square Meeting Tomorrow Will Demand Sacco-Vanzetti Freedom

An open air meeting to demand the release of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held in Union Square tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m.

Among the speakers who will address the meeting are Leonard Abbott, former editor of Current Opinion, Jacob Margolies, Detroit attorney who has made a special study of the case, Isaac Don Levine, Professor Gusadagni, Arthur Calhoun, Clinton C. Golden, Armando Borghi and W. T. Markantonio.

William F. Dunne and J. Louis Engdahl, editors of The DAILY WORKER, will speak on behalf of the Workers (Communist) Party.

LIFE PRESERVERS ON 'FAVORITE' ALL OLD AND ROTTEN

CHICAGO, July 29.—Twenty-eight known dead and ten missing were the total victims of the excursion boat Favorite disaster in the latest checkup today.

Two additional bodies have been recovered from the choppy waters of Lake Michigan since dawn. Others are believed pinned beneath wreckage.

The twenty-eight victims in the sinking of the excursion boat Favorite, which foundered off Lincoln Park in Lake Michigan here yesterday, were trapped like rats with no chance of saving their lives it was indicated today by Coroner Oscar Wolff.

"Every one of the life belts on the boat bore government inspection stamps of approval dating back more than seventeen years," Wolff declared. "The ropes binding the corks together were rotten and fell apart. The buoyancy of the belts was in-

(Continued on Page Two)

'Father of Trusts' Weds Chicken; Groom Only 77

Charles R. Flint, 77-year-old head of the financial firm of Flint and Co., and known as the "father of the trusts," took a thirty-seven year old bride today at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street. The young couple will go abroad where Flint will honeymoon with his bride and with several large financial deals he has in hand.

FUR DYE WORKERS REFUSED AID BY THE RIGHT WING

International Ignores Joint Board Letter

Further proof of the unwillingness of the right wing administration of the International Fur Workers' Union to organize the workers of the trade is seen in their refusal to take any action to help the workers of the Stein Fur Dyeing Co., who went on strike Tuesday, unable any longer to work under unbearable conditions.

On Wednesday the Joint Board sent special delivery letters to Philip Silberstein, international president and Local 54, Newark and Local 3, Brooklyn, explaining the situation. The letters told how the workers walked out of the shop and came to the Joint Board for aid.

The letter points out that the Joint Board has no jurisdiction over dye shops, it field consisting only of manufacturers, therefore it urges the international office to take control of the strike, the Joint Board to cooperate to the best of its ability.

As no answer has been received and as no attempt has been made by the International to help the striking workers, it appears that it has no interest whatsoever in organizing the poorly paid workers in the dye shops.

Workers Angry.

When the workers in the market heard of the lack of interest displayed by the right wingers, they expressed their opinions. Many workers were heard to say that "when it is a question of fighting against the workers for the boss, the right wingers are on the job. When it is a case of fighting for the workers, they take just the opposite position."

Action on over 100 strike cases will be taken in Jefferson Market Court Tuesday morning. They have been postponed from several weeks ago.

Gangster Cases.

Five of the seven right wing gangsters who beat up four strikers over a month ago, and which they were arrested tobl the police they were hired by the right wing for $50 a week, will come up Wednesday morning.

The two killers who almost murdered Aaron Gross, will have a hearing in Jefferson Market Court Thursday morning.

Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the Furriers' Union, is now examining the minutes of the Mineola trial.

(Continued on Page Three)

THOUSANDS GATHER IN SEVEN HUGE MEETINGS; POLICE ARE PROVOCATIVE

Workers Adopt Resolutions to Gov. Fuller and Imprisoned Workers; Ask Complete Freedom

Thousands of workers flocked to seven great meetings scattered around New York last night, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx. They wanted freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, and they loudly demonstrated that fact, cheering speakers who pointed to the frame-up of the two imprisoned labor leaders, their long martyrdom, the slowly accumulating mass of evidence that proves them innocent, and the trickery of those who pretend to be enforcing the law on them.

In ringing tones they applauded the two resolutions asserting their innocence and demanding liberty, one sent to Sacco and Vanzetti themselves, and one to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

The police did not break up these meetings, as they did the last one in Union Square, but they interfered in petty ways. First of all, no permit was issued the committee for a Union Square meeting.

Police Object To Banners.

In several of the meetings they shoved the crowd around, and insulted it. At Grand Street Eastern Williamsburg, they ordered some of the banners taken down, and refused to let anyone speak who was not on the original list.

But in spite of everything, the workers met, and heard their speakers, and adopted the following resolutions.

Demand On Governor Fuller.

To Governor Alvin T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass.:—We, in meeting assembled, pledge our solidarity with fellow-workers Sacco and Vanzetti, in their hunger strike which is their protest against the secrecy enveloping the investigation of their case by your commission. We demand a public investigation of the case, and call upon you, in the name of justice which American prides itself on, to grant these two victims of a frame-up, a retrial or a public investigation.

We believe that the evidence presented at the trial of these two men

(Continued on Page Three)

VACUUM OIL CO. MAY GET SOVIET OIL CONCESSION

BULLETIN.

It became known here yesterday that Justice Chas. Evans Hughes, in June, 1926, was appealed to by an agent of Sir Henry Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co., and Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, with representatives of the Standard of New York present, to decide whether trade with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is legal.

Deterding and Teagle argued that "Russian oil is stolen goods." Hughes, no friend of the U. S. S. R., but with memory of British court precedents in mind, told the directors they should buy the best oil and leave technicalities to the courts.

MOSCOW, July [illegible] Virtual admission that the American Oil Company and the General Electric Company are negotiating concessions in Russia involving $100,000,000, was made today by M. Krasnikoff, deputy chairman of the concessions committee.

While the Standard Oil Company of

(Continued on Page Three)

WIFE OF MAN KILLED IN HOLD-UP DEMANDS TWO WORKERS' RELEASE

Will Try Once More to Carry Case Before U. S. Supreme Court On Writ Of Error

BOSTON, July 29.—Declaring that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent, Sarah Berardelli, whose husband was killed in the Bain tree murder, has telegraphed Governor Fuller, urging the release of the two framed-up workers.

"I am one of the two who suffered most from the Braintree murder," she declared. "I lost my husband and the father of my two children, but I would be sorry to have two innocent men put to death. I have always doubted that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty, and I hope that you will free them and let them go home to their families.

May Go To Supreme Court.

While final pleas in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were being made to Governor Fuller, in Boston, today by defense attorneys, William G. Thompson and Herbert Ehrmann, it became known that in the event of an adverse finding by the chief executive a new and unexpected legal move was being planned by friends of the framed-up workers.

At a secret conference between what was said to be "three internationally known legal minds," arrange-

(Continued on Page Two)

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

PUBLIC [illegible] majority [illegible] whether the [illegible] to acquire. And [illegible] they would have [illegible] pose the land [illegible] his rent and the [illegible] had been unemployed [illegible] one of his several children [illegible] of perfectly [illegible] removed by a [illegible] what use would [illegible] indanter be in a case like that? A good temperamental [illegible] stunt in a case like that just the kind a male hairdresser would throw, should a customer with incurably kinky hair set his art at defiance.

PATIENCE is needed to acquire poise, and only those with lots of time on their hands can afford that luxury of patience. A friend of mine, who suffered from indigestion was advised by a quack to chew his meat for an hour every morning before he went to work. When he tried it his wife wept copiously, the children screamed hysterically and the maid thought she was about to eat the dog instead of the evidently insane master. He chewed on the worker convicted by fakers that Nemoris & Company, into a four, who was natty [illegible] taking a doctor's advice [illegible]

BUT the worst was yet to come. He gave the commission to make an exhaustive study of the factual [illegible] whether the Du Ponts, although that he was [illegible] for work and [illegible] had to leave the house [illegible] swallow the chunks [illegible] his poor wife tried [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(Continued on Page Two)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ruling on Cuss Words.

[illegible] JERSEY, N. J., July 29. [illegible] profanity in the [illegible] [illegible] where one is prohibited from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ARGE GRAFT TO VERNOR DUVALL OF INDIANAPOLIS

'Black Box' Documents May Cause Impeachment

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29.—The spotlight in the Indiana political scandal today shifted from Governor Ed Jackson to Mayor John L. Duvall of Indianapolis as a result of threats by City Councilman of impeachment proceedings against Duvall and City Controller William C. Buser.

Meeting in secret session, more than a majority of the city legislators, frankly discussed impeachment proceedure.

"Strong Pressure"

"The council discussed the impeachment as an issue which can not be evaded any more than any other question can be evaded for which there is strong pressure," Councilman Otis F. Bartholomew explained. Affidavits being filed by Marion County Prosecutors against both Duvall and Buser. Two other officers of Duvall's administration also face trial for alleged attempts to garner a little more than their salaries in buying supplies for the city.

Black Box Evidence

There was a report that special prosecutor Emsley W. Johnson, who has D. C. Stephenson's black boxes, was in Columbus, O., on a mysterious errand. The former Indiana Klan Grand Dragon had headquarters there during his term as National Vice President of the hooded order.

Stephenson, admitted chief corruptionist of Indiana, has confessed to many of his crimes, and handed over documentary evidence contained in two black boxes which implicated many high officials in Indiana. Rumor at failure of the governor to pardon him after completion of more trials is said to be his motive in making the revelations.

Courtney Flight Delayed

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 29.—Stormy weather continued today to hold up the trans Atlantic flight of Capt. Frank T. Courtney, British aviator.

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$1.50
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New York City
In Lots of 50 or more 1.25 each
No Checks for Postage

Oil!
A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
$2.50 Cloth Bound
DAILY WORKER
Publishing Company
33 First St., New York



The Life Preservers On Favorite Old, Rotten

(Continued from Page One)

capable of supporting a human body."

Investigators learned, too, that the frail craft normally had a capacity of ten persons and a crew of three, But a special excursion permit, issued during the summer months, authorized it to carry 150 passengers and a crew of ten.

Dangerous Boats.

The Favorite is one of several old boats which are being used at Chicago as cheap excursion carriers; workers crowd into them on hot nights for the only chance they can afford of a little relaxation and enjoyment of the breezes. It has been charged before that the boats of the Favorite class are unsafe. They are built topheavy, for loading down with passengers, without regard to stability.

Useless "Preservers."

The present disaster indicates that the trifling expense of providing useful life preservers was saved by the management. A report that many of the life preservers were old and would not bear up a man in the water is being investigated. Many rescued passengers told of trying to get life preservers and failing because they were so finely attached to the ship that they could not even be pried loose.

Now They Examine.

D. N. Hoover, chief federal steamboat inspector, today ordered his agents in Chicago to make "a most thorough investigation" of the motorboat Favorite disaster.

Hoover discussed the Chicago inquiry over the phone today with Frederick J. Meno, supervising inspector at Detroit, who was ordered to Chicago. Meno also received a detailed telegraphic account of the disaster.

The investigations in Chicago are being conducted by Inspectors J. F. Hanson and William Nicholson. They are to report to Hoover.

Four Investigations.

Four separate investigations were launched today to determine responsibility for the sinking of the boat, which capsized off Lincoln Park in Lake Michigan during a sudden rain and wind squall.

A coroner's inquest with a jury of prominent business men was to convene late today.

A check-up filed records and reports in the Federal building upon the Favorite as compared with actual conditions discovered with the salvaging of the boat was begun by Capt. J. S. Hansen, inspector of hulls.

The state's attorney's office gathered information from all eye-witnesses of the disaster in an effort to determine any criminal responsibility.

Police were conducting a separate investigation.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

A beautiful
New House For Sale
in Great Kills, Staten Island, consisting of 7 rooms and all improvements. $1000.00 down. Telephone Dongan Hills, 1218 R.

END EXPECTED BY GENEVA EXPERTS AS ALL DISAGREE

Monday's Session Will Wind-Up the Farce

GENEVA, July 29. Returning with the unsatisfactory proposals they carried to London so modified as to make their acceptance by the United States an impossibility, the reappearance in Geneva of W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty and head of the British delegation and his colleague Amiral Lord of Chelwood, is an assurance that the collapse of the Tri-partite Naval squabble will apply a question of days.

Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, head of the American delegation, made it to be understood that the American senate would never ratify a treaty endowing the British navy as it has that he considered the controversy its death bed. At the same time Baron Ishii, admitted the impossibility of negotiating an agreement and announced that the mission of the Japanese delegation was at an end.

The collapse of the conference has come about then British insistance that the total of American 10,000 ton cruisers be fixed at 12 which the Washington war limits consider too few for their needs, and American fear that the policy of scrapping obsolete ships and adding 25 per cent of the total scrapped in new ships would work out to the British as 1 to 1 to the American advantage.

Prepares For Armament Race

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Unlimited competition in naval armament would be the direct result of the failure of the Geneva conference according to official circles here today. The United States is ready in the lead in the race and will take every means to maintain her supremacy, it was announced officially. Further over England's refusal to end crushing of Canadian cruisers and the feeling in this quarter Britain may rule the seas. An island will keep her land be Damned.

Cosgrave Cabinet Passes Coercion By Minority Vote

DUBLIN, July 29.—The Free State government, by a vote of 69 to 11, has put through a Public Safety Bill which will enable the Cosgrave administration to use the government forces in suppressing all political opposition in the country.

The Labor Party delegates expressed indignation at the statement of the minister for external affairs who claimed that the Labor Party was making political capital out of the assassination of Kevin O'Higgins. They left the chamber in a body when the motion backed by Cosgrave refused to withdraw the charge.

Opposition Could Beat Bill.

The leaders of the Labor Party delegation are conservative and respectable and no doubt their opposition was not feigned.

Had the republican deputies been in their seats the government would be unable to put through its coercion act, as the opposition vote would be well over 80. The eleven votes against the measure were cast by one De Valerite who took his seat, three independents and the rest members of the National League, the latter a revival of the old parliamentary party organization once led by John Redmond.

The Oath Quibbling.

Serious misgivings are now being voiced in republican circles about the wisdom of the De Valera policy in refraining to take seats in the Dail because of the oath of allegiance.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Communist Party Quits Hankow Regime

(Continued from Page One)

has always placed and always will place the interests of the masses and the interests of the revolution above all, above the preservation of any political bloc.

Expose Traitors in Revolution.

"The Communist Party will not allow the generals, the traitors to the revolution and the wavering politicians to mask themselves with the name of the Kuomintang and Sun Yat Sen's banner. The Communist Party will cooperate with those who sincerely work in the spirit of Sun Yat Sen's three principles."

The action of the Communist Party of China in withdrawing its representatives from the Wuhan government and issuing a statement has had an instantaneous effect upon the leaders of the Kuomintang who are on the defensive before their own membership. As a defensive measure in order to maintain any semblance of unity following the presidium of the political bureau of the Kuomintang, published a declaration charging the Communist Party with "plotting activities", against the Kuomintang and stating that simultaneously withdrawing from the nationalist government which is the supreme executive organ of the Kuomintang the Communists must also quit all "governmental organs and institutions."

The conclusion of the declaration asserts that the Kuomintang will "abhor before, maintain tolerant attitude towards the Communists."

Tory Bill to Break British Labor Goes For Royal Approval

LONDON, July 29.—The infamous Trade Union Bill on which the conservatives are pinning their hopes of crushing down the growing British labor movement passed its final stages last night and is now awaiting the king's approval.

While sustaining general strikes the real object of the bill lies in its clause making it illegal for trade unions to levy contributions on their members for the support of the labor party. The funds of the Independent Labor Party are nearly all derived from such contributions.

Zitenfeld Twins to Try Channel.

Bernice and Phyllis Zitenfeld, thirteen year old twins, who recently established a new record for the Atlantic-New York Hudson River swim, will sail for Europe Sunday to try in an attempt to swim the English channel, it was announced here today.

WORKERS IN MANY LANDS JOIN U. S. LABOR IN SACCO-VANZETTI DRIVE

25 MEXICAN UNIONS STRIKE.

PROGRESSO, Yucatan, July 29.—Members of 25 labor unions struck here today while a parade of 2,000 workers filed past the American consulate in protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

ARGENTINE UNIONS STRIKE.

BUENOS AIRES, July 29.—Trade unions called a one day protest strike for Sacco and Vanzetti here today.

DEMONSTRATION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—Thousands paraded here in demand for the freeing of Sacco and Vanzetti. A mass meeting was held in Columbus Square in which members of many Italian and American labor organizations participated.

"MOTHER" BLOOR SPEAKS AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—A mass meeting to protest the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti was addressed here recently by Ella Reeves Bloor and other speakers.

COLOGNE ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST.

COLOGNE, Germany, July 29.—A united front of local liberal and radical organizations has been formed to urge the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

BRUSSELS PROTEST MEETING.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 29.—A parade and protest meeting were held here today to demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

URUGUAY PROTESTS.

MONTIVIDEO, Uruguay, July 29.—The proposal of the left parties in parliament that a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti be sent to the government of the United States was accepted today.

"BOURGEOIS PARTIES WILL NOT PROTEST.

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, July 29.—The proposal of the Communist deputy, Ilwian, that parliament send a protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti to the government of the United States was today voted down by the bourgeois parties.

RAIL MEN TELEGRAPH FULLER.

BOSTON, July 29.—A telegram from F. H. Fliosdal, president of the brotherhood of maintenance of way employes, was received here today by Governor Fuller.

Wife of Man Killed Has Plea for Sacco

(Continued from Page One)

co and Vanzetti continued their hunger strike at Charlestown state prison today with forceful feeding looming as a possibility.

The framed-up workers are starving themselves to death by a hunger strike in state's prison and are in a "pitiful condition," William G. Thompson, defense attorney announced this afternoon.

Mrs. Sacco had visited the prison and when told of plans under discussion to forcibly feed the prisoners she was said to have barged her husband to take nourishment.

The committee of three appointed by Governor Fuller, has completed its "investigation" and has submitted its finding to the governor. The governor's decision is expected within a few days. No one has any illusions and the situation is grave all around. The worst is expected for the two framed-up Italian workers.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has been refused a permit for demonstration or the use of Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common for a mass meeting. It is expected that a meeting will be arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, Sunday, July 31, on the stand of socialist party on Boston Common mall. There is no confirmation to the rumor that Darrow and Scott Nearing will attend the meeting.

The Workers Party of District 1 has offered its place on the Boston Common to a Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee for a mass meeting, but has received no reply. There will be a mass meeting arranged by the Workers Party if the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee fails in its arrangements. Otherwise one joint mass meeting will take place.

But It Swells!

DENN, La., July 29.—Rev. Bob Williams, pastor of the Apostolic church here, allowed himself to be bitten by a moccasin snake during the services last night as a result of his endeavor to prove to the congregation that no harm would come to him as he was a child of God.

Rev. Williams' arm was swollen today and his hand beyond use from the snake's bite. He still refuses to call a physician.

STRIKE!

The time approaches—it is getting late—
The hands of murder rest upon the gate.
O beat those hands away before they dare
Lead Sacco and Vanzetti to the chair!

For God's sake, fellow workers, are you men
That you will meekly toil and once again
See your own class and kind burned at the stake
The vengeance of a ruling class to slake?

What can you do? O servile, cringing crew,
Consider all the strength that lies in you:
Consider your two hands, John, Jake or Mike,
And then throw down your tool and go on strike!

If you stop working—tell me, what would stop!
By God, you may be only just a wop,
A "square-head Swede", an Irishman or Jew,
But when you stop the whole damn works stop, too!

That is a power that the masters fear,
That is a power you have right now—here—
That is a power that can shake the land,
Tie up the wheels of industry, demand
The freedom of your comrades, that can tear
Brave Sacco and Vanzetti from the chair!
That is the power you have, John, Jake or Mike.
Use it, shake, use it, boys, and go on strike.

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

For being fifteen minutes late he was docked one hour and was so weak with hunger before the dinnerwhistle blew that he fainted three times and almost fell off a scaffolding. No doubt if he had the time to take the doctor's advice his stomach trouble would evaporate and all his troubles for that matter.

• • •

So it would seem that patience is a virtue that cuts both ways, and poise might be all right in enabling one to stand the strain of being received at Buckingham Palace, entertaining Marie of Roumania or listening to a sermon while wearing a plaid-ed shirt, but when up against the pangs of hunger—(I be the architect of that article—I'm the milkcheck-ing carrier).

• • •

AWAY up in the Canadian woods one of the most eligible residents as characteristic of our American democracy was taking place. The son of a banker, investor really known for his wealth, and his unequaled infidelity was taking a marriage the daughter of a physician. The news value of the affair was, lacking in the photographers were in the job. For the benefit of those who do not read the capitalist press it was a Stillman marriage. But Miss. Stillman did not like publicity so she threw poise to the winds and those plates at the photographers.

• • •

SHOULD the same kind of diversion be indulged in by a Mrs. Feigenblatt of Avenue A., by a Mrs. Goletti Carminatti of Downing Street or by a Mrs. Macbuff of 40 Avenue and 46th Street, the police captains of the respective districts would have transported the merrymakers to the nearest detention station and the trained nurses who emphasize the lighter features of police cases in the capitalist press would spread themselves on the tale. There would be no danger of committing lese majestie.

• • •

THE trouble with the workers is not a lack of poise or patience. It is too damned much of it. They are taught to believe that meekness, loyalty and submission are the greatest of virtues and they will suffer humiliation and poverty to the miserable point before they kick. Loyalty is a virtue that changes its connotation when the herd out which it springs vanishes. The worker is loyal to the boss because he feels that his bread and butter depends on the boss's favor. All his other loyalties are also motivated by his physical or emotional needs. And the loyalties of classes are similarly traced, and much more exactly.

• • •

WHAT worker would not kick over the capitalist traces if he that idle life would be richer after the big forest? He still carries the slave mind around in his head and this is not surprising, he lacks class confidence as well as class consciousness. He is the product of many generations of slaves and of a historical environment that goes back to the days when the savage with the heaviest club and the best fed ego forced others to dig their spuuts into the earth and bring him the choicest roots or whatever was the favorite article of diet those days. He is getting over this inherited mental malady and as he is beginning to realize that there is not much more room at the top for a new crop of exploiters, he is tending to fall back on organization and collective effort in this struggle for more of the product of his toil. The scalpel of evolution is lifting his brain pan and the revolutionary propagandists are helping to separate his gray matter from the gudgeon grease.

Convention Elections Soon!

Have You One of These in Your Dues Book?

BUILD THE PARTY FUND
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ASSESSMENT
1927

If not, YOU CANNOT VOTE!
See your Nucleus Secretary today. Tomorrow it may be too late.
For Assessment Stamps, Inquiries, Remittances, On Sale of Stamps, etc., write to:
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ST WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

The Gas Attack



Thus far the most successful method of warfare employed by our army divisions has been The Gas Attack.

What is the Gas Attack? The Gas Attack consists of a deluge of **Daily Workers** covering the enemy's camp, and distributed to the soldiers in the ranks whom we must win for our cause.

The Gas Attack is directed chiefly against important factories, employing masses of workers, and also in proletarian residential neighborhoods.

We want at least one **Daily Worker** Gas Attack in each city where the **Daily Worker** has friends and supporters. This method has shown its merit in New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities.

The General Staff calls upon every **Daily Worker** Army division in every city to follow their example with special editions of the **Daily Worker**, prepared for the attack.

Forward to the goal for Five Thousand New Readers.

THOUSANDS TO PROTEST AT SACCO-VANZETTI RALLIES TO BE HELD THRUOUT THE COUNTRY

A meeting to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held at the corner of Palisade and School streets, Yonkers, at 3 p. m. today.

Other meetings have been arranged for Cleveland, July 31; Avella, Pa., July 31; Pittston, Pa., July 31; St. Louis, Mo., July 31; Denver, July 31; Martins Ferry, Ohio, July 31; Seattle, July 31; San Francisco, July 31; Duluth, Minn., July 31.

Great Falls, Montana, is preparing a meeting.

Housing Scheme to Net Large Returns For Big Investors

Tammany's Board of Estimate, without a dissenting vote, okays its own plan for wholesale "condemnation" of east side slum property, by means of which the administration's favorites will be able to dispose of speculated property and receive high prices from the city's treasury. All this will be done by means of condemnation proceedings soon to be legalized by the Walker bill. For purposes of camouflage this is known as a "housing plan."

After all these years Tammany has suddenly become aware of the congested and unsanitary state of affairs on Allen Street and vicinity. This sudden awareness is manifest in Walker's preamble presented to the Board of Estimate. It reads, "Whereas it is now generally recognized that congested and unsanitary housing conditions which exist in certain parts of the city of New York are a serious menace to the health, welfare and comfort of the people of the whole city."

"Whereas such conditions have arisen for the most part on those older portions of the city which are marked by dark, narrow streets and by the absence of park, playground and other open spaces . . . and so on.

Safe Bet.

Under the new law which makes possible "excess condemnation" proceedings, Paul Block, August Heckscher and other capitalists will build new tenement properties.

Waitresses Paid $15 For Six Day Week, Says Union

That waitresses receive $15 a week for a six day week and a nine hour day was revealed by testimony submitted by William Lehman, secretary-treasurer of the Waiters and Waitresses' Local I, at a hearing before the State Industrial Survey Commission. The average wage of waiters is $20 a week.

Because of such low wages, he said, waiters and waitresses must subsist "on the charity of the public" by accepting tips, to which policy the union strongly objects.

"The union is opposed to tipping and wants a living wage," said Lehman.

The union, according to Lehman, had a difficult time in establishing even the $20 and $15 basic demand. There will be no support by the union of any bill to abolish tips until a minimum wage scale is put into effect by law. To show in what light tips are regarded by our food-servers, Mr. Lehman told of a restaurant on Second avenue having a "no tipping" policy and paying $15 a week. He said 150 union waiters applied for a recent position, showing that the waiters preferred to earn their own living to having to depend on the generosity of customers.

BUDAPEST, July 29. Premier Count Bethlen, of Hungary, is ill at his country estate. He was unable to attend the funeral of the late Cardinal Csernoch, indicating his condition is serious.

Saturday, July 30 is PICNIC DAY

MORE THAN 15,000 WORKERS

will gather at the

Freiheit Picnic

(Includ. 50 Workers' Organizations)

5 Workers Party Branches, 18 Workmen's Circle Branches, 19 Workers Clubs, 6 T. U. E. L. Sections, 2 Women's Councils

at

ULMER PARK

25th AVENUE, BROOKLYN

Dancing Workers' Sports Soccer Games
Refreshments GENERAL MERRY-MAKING

Organizations can still buy 500 tickets
Value $125.00. for $20.00. Profit of $105.00.

Directions: B. M. T.- West End Line to 25th Ave. Station

THOUSANDS GATHER IN SEVEN HUGE MEETINGS; POLICE ARE PROVOCATIVE

(Continued from Page One)

did not prove their guilt, and that the American public should be given an opportunity to know the full facts through a public investigation.

(Signed) Rose Baron,
Acting Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

The following resolution was also adopted at all the meetings and sent directly to Sacco and Vanzetti:

"We hereby express class solidarity with you in your protest against the secrecy enveloping the investigation of your case by the governor's committee, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring pressure to bear upon the governor for a public investigation and retrial, because we are convinced of your innocence."

• • •

Police Fail to Stop Meeting.

In spite of many attempts by the police to break it up, more than 1,500 workers attend the meeting at Girard St. Extension, Brooklyn.

When the meeting started two patrolman and several detectives who were present objected to four of the banners that were displayed and made the committee take them down. Two of them read: "Break the Bars," and "Down With Massachusetts Justice."

Another tactic on the part of the police was to prevent any one from speaking who was not on the original list. They obtained a list from the chairman and made him strictly adhere to it.

The speakers were: Pascal Costanzo, Rebecca Grecht, J. Louis Engdahl, A. Bimba, Clarence Miller, Thos. De Fazio, M. Springfield, I. Dridzo.

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Want Freedom.

Three thousand workers, cheering the speakers, enthusiastic and determined to fight for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, crowded the two Brownsville (Brooklyn) meetings. The meeting at Hopkinson and Pitkin Ave. was the largest. The speakers were loudly applauded when they hammered away on the theme, "We don't want the sentence merely commuted. We want absolute freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. They are innocent of every crime. They were not arrested for a crime, but for being radicals whom the mill owners of Massachusetts want put out of the way."

The speakers at both these meetings were: Pat Devine, Morris Taft, Frankel-minarda, Chester A. Burns, George Powers, I. Wexsberg, D. Petrelli, P. Patterson, John Partalella, and P. Martarano.

• • •

Big Harlem Gathering.

The largest meeting ever held at 116th St. and Fifth Ave. took place last night. More than 5,000 workers packed that famous corner and listened eagerly to the speeches. Many police were present but did not disturb the meeting.

• • •

Not Gangsters.

Banners were carried by the aroused workers. One of them displayed the drawing appearing in The DAILY WORKER showing the electric chair; others demanded, "Free Sacco and Vanzetti," "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die," and still others had similar slogans.

"Sacco and Vanzetti were not gangsters," Juliet Stuart Poyntz told the crowd, to the accompaniment of loud cheers. "Sacco and Vanzetti were workers, and had the psychology of workers. The psychology of gangsters is a master class psychology. You find it especially down at Wall Street; it demands the death of labor leaders. But workers must determine that these two shall live and go free."

Other speakers were Charles Kier, editor of "I Fiore"; P. Natale, who spoke in Italian; Julius Todkind, Richard B. Moore, H. Gordon, and Ludwig Landy. The chairman was Edward Stanley, and the arrangements committee, M. Nemser.

• • •

Applaud Speakers.

More than 10,000 workers attended the meeting at Rutgers Sq., with banners flying demanding the release of the two framed-up workers. Those assembled loudly applauded the various speakers: William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, Phillip Frankfeld, Sylvem A. Pollack, Rose Wortis, L. Quintillano, A. Ramuglia, Bert Miller and T. S. Weller. Arthur Smith presided.

• • •

Literature Distributed.

The meeting at Prospect Ave. and 163rd St. was attended by 1,000 workers who attentively listened to the speakers. A great quantity of literature relating to the case was distributed.

The speakers were Leonard Abbot, Jack Stachel, Charles Krumbein, Sam Nessin, D. Benjamin and Otto Huiswaud.

The following resolution was also adopted at all the meetings and sent directly to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We hereby express our class solidarity with you in your protest against the secrecy enveloping the investigation of your case by the governor's committee, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring pressure to bear upon the governor for a public investigation and retrial, because we are convinced of your innocence."

• • •

1,200 At Tenth St.

Twelve hundred workers assembled at Tenth St. and Second Ave. and listened to speeches by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Roger Finnemon, Rose Baron, William W. Weinstone and Ludwig Lore. A Spoonie was chairman.

Engdahl pointed out that if the 42,000,000 workers of this country were united they would constitute an irresistible power. The workers of American labor is shown in part by the fact that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are not in the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Green and Woll," continued Engdahl, "are too busy fighting against militant workers to help in the movement to save the lives of our two comrades. The fight we now are carrying on is not only to save Sacco and Vanzetti. It is also for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings and all imprisoned working class leaders. It is part of the whole working class struggle against the capitalist oppressors.

England also told of demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti in the Soviet Union, how in all European countries date of executions have been held. In every country except the Soviet Union they have been for Sacco and Vanzetti and against the respective governments. In the Soviet Union they have been for Sacco and Vanzetti and for the workers and peasants' government of Russia.

Ticket Profiteers Save Time by Pleading Guilt In Theatre Tax Scandal

Twenty-three theatre ticket brokers who failed to pay a fifty per cent advance on the box office price of entry today in the federal court in connection with the new tax frauds and were held in $500 bail each.

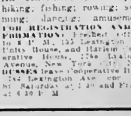
The profiteers protested that this provision of the law taxing excess profits is unconstitutional, but pounds of guilty to save time and expense, they said.

By agreement with United States District Attorney Tuttle, the agents' cases will henceforth sell tickets at only a fifty per cent advance on the box office price. When they are prosecuted in the future they will be expected to give assistance to the district attorney.

Except for the decision of the high court on the constitutionality of the excess profits tax, today's action brings to an end the operation of the theatre ticket gougers.

THINK OF THE SUFFERING FIND AT EVERY MEETING

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Report Kansu Earthquake Terrible Disaster; Over Hundred Thousand Killed

SHANGHAI, July 29.—News is just coming in from Kansu that the earthquake there on May 23 was really one of the world's worst natural disasters, in loss of lives. The cities of Sining, Lanchow, Kulang and Tumentse were utterly and instantly destroyed, with a total number of 100,000 killed. The Catholic mission at Lanchow was wrecked, and worshippers, nuns and the mother superior killed. The suffering among the poor workers of the cities, deprived of their homes and employment, is terrible.

Vacuum Oil May Have U.S.S.R. Concession

(Continued from Page One)

New Jersey and the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company have been negotiating together, following the failure of the Royal Dutch to secure a Russian concession, it appears that the Vacuum Oil Company has been active on the Bolshevik grounds in excellent chance of obtaining the exploitation rights to fields in the vicinity of Baku, the second richest in the world.

Concessions of Great Importance.

The negotiations are believed to involve the lease of extensive oil-fields, drilling machinery, refinery construction and the sale of petroleum products in Russia and outside.

"Several American corporations are considering concessions of greater importance than the biggest concessions granted heretofore," M. Krasnikoff said today. "There has been great interest by American capital in the Soviet Union since the British break. German firms are also negotiating. Swedish firms have recently contracted for the exploitation of an electrical appliance factory at Yaroslavl."

• • •

Call It "Peaceful Competition."

PARIS, July 28. That the Royal Dutch Shell Co. and the Standard will continue their policy of "peaceful" competition in the markets of the world is said to be the result of the conference held here last week between Sir Henri Deterding, director general of the Royal Dutch Shell and Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

While the two oil chief discovered that they were still in agreement as to the advisability of investing in Soviet oil, it was admitted that the Standard Oil Company of New York, as an independent company is entitled to make whatever purchases it sees fit. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will maintain its traditional policy of boycotting Russian oil.

Fur Dye Workers Not to Have Right Wing Aid

(Continued from Page One)

strike consist of 1,500 typewritten pages.

No Further Concessions.

At membership meetings of the union on Thursday evening, it was the sentiment of the workers that the Joint Board leaders should not give any further concessions to the right wing in any future peace negotiations.

Speaker after speaker took the floor to express their opinion on this matter. They all agreed that the attitude of the Joint Board has been unusually liberal towards people who do not have the interests of the union at heart. That in the future the Joint Board should be more strict in its dealings.

End Strike Assessments.

It was also decided that this will be the last week of strike assessments. That all workers should pay up this week as beginning Monday no more assessments will be levied against the members.

The formation of the labor bureau was hailed by the assembled workers as a great step forward for the workers in the industry.

A meeting of the shop chairmen of the fur union will be held Tuesday evening, right after work at Stuyvesant Casino, 142nd St. near 9th St. Important questions will be taken up and all chairmen must attend.

Women Faint in Rush To Look at Lindbergh

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29. Six women fainted and a child was injured today during a stampede of some 75,000 persons who gathered to greet Charles A. Lindbergh on his brief visit here. Lindbergh arrived here at 11 a. m. and left an hour later for Buffalo.

Baldwin and Wales On Junket.

QUEBEC, Que., July 29. Preparations were going on apace here today for welcoming the Prince of Wales and his party, which includes Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, on their arrival Saturday morning aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia."

At present it is planned that the prime minister of Quebec province, members of the Canadian Parliament, and other officials of the government, shall meet the royal party at King's wharf. The party will remain in Quebec until Sunday afternoon, at which time they will leave for Montreal by steamer.

MORGAN BUS DEAL JAMMED THROUGH WITHOUT PROTEST

Scheme Will Cost Bus Rider 50% More

Olvany, Grover Whalen and Mayor Walker have succeeded in stilling all opposition to their bus scheme. The Board of Estimate has granted a nice juicy charter to The Equitable Coach Company for operation of crosstown lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn. At the same time the Bronx franchise went to the Surface Transportation Company.

Spokesmen for the mayor had this as a great victory and the stage is all set for Walker's triumphant tour abroad during which the nifty mayor will call on the king of England.

Significant in the unnerving by which preceding the final vote was the switch made by Borough President James J. Byrne. Right idolize ever since Tammany Hall has been engineering this deal, Byrne opposed the granting of the Brooklyn franchise to the Equitable clique. As Byrne is a Brooklyn man, and for many other reasons, he favored the granting of the franchise to the Coney Island and Gravesend Bus Corporation, a subsidiary of the H. M. T., and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Byrne's opposition to the Brooklyn deal has blockaded the passage of the bill for some time past.

Another one of those eleventh hour Walker deals was put over to jam the deal through. It is said that Olvany got Byrne on the telephone a few hours before the hearing and warned him that unless Byrne voted for the Equitable franchise that he would order Walker into Brooklyn to campaign against Cuney, the Brooklyn political chief, at the next election.

In addition to this it is rumored that a consideration changed hands and the stage was all set for the vote. Following the Olvany-Byrne telephone conversation Walker had a talk with Byrne for publicity purposes and the conversation was made to look like another "victory."

William Woeden, chairman of Walker's Reception Committee, is very much interested in the Equitable Coach Company. The coach company is under contract to buy its buses from the American Car and Foundry Corporation, Woeden is one of the big shots of this concern and has enormous holdings in its stock. The American Car Corporation is one of the Morgan subsidiaries. It is affiliated with General Electric.

That the car contract is a big one was admitted yesterday when officials of the Equitable Coach Company said that they have an order for 250 buses of the latest type. The contract involves over $14,000,000.

How effective the Tammany steamroller has smoothed out all opposition to its bus scheme was evidenced by the fact that Julius Miller, Manhattan borough president, who has been holding out in favor of the New York Railways Corporation, a subsidiary of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, was won over to the Equitable idea. Miller is president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. Deals and counter-deals marked the bus scheme since its inception some eight months ago.

High handed political tactics characterized the taking of the vote on the franchise resolution. Skinning several Bems in the procedure Walker suddenly announced, "The chair moves the adoption of No. 11. The clerk will call the roll."

The roll was called instantly. All members of the Board voted for the resolution. Walker then said, "The president of the Board of Aldermen moves the adoption of No. 12 as far as it refers to the Surface Transportation Corporation." This was passed by a similar vote.

No one in the room, except the vitally interested, realized just what was taking place. So speedy was the action. When an opponent to the Walker bill, Herman A. Bayern, arose to object, Walker ordered a police man to silence him.

Stewart Browne, president of the

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

First Ave. and 79th St. Speakers: Hardy, Ramuglia, Thomas, Cora, Nemzer.

Steinway and Jamaica Ave., Long Island. Speakers: Fields, Bixby, Lazarowitz, Patterson.

Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Speakers: Nevin, Ichienstein.

New Jersey Meetings Tonight.

West New York, Bergenline Ave. and 19th St. Speaker: Pepper.

Perth Amboy, Smith and Elm St. Speaker: Gans.

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Night Workers Sub Section.

A meeting of the Night Workers' Sub Section will be held Tuesday afternoon, 6 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., where one of officers will take place.

• • •

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Tickets and money must be turned in at once to comrade assigned to duties in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

• • •

Functionaries Section 3, Attention!

Owing to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations the functionaries' meeting of Section 3 has been postponed until Thursday, August 4th, 7 p. m. The meeting will be held at 108 West 14th St.

• • •

Bath Beach Affair.

The Bath Beach Nucleus of the Young Workers League will hold an affair August 6 at 1470 Benson Ave., Brooklyn.

Labor Organizations

Passaic Bus Ride.

The Young Workers League of Passaic will hold their second annual bus ride to Far Rockaway on Sunday, July 31. Busses leave 27 Dayton Ave., at 7 a. m. sharp. Tickets $1.50.

Cloak and Dressmakers Hold District Meetings

In view of the approaching season in the cloak and dress industry, the Joint Board has arranged a series of district meetings. These are scheduled as follows:

On Tuesday, August 2nd, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of all cloak and dressmakers residing in Harlem and Park View Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue.

On Wednesday, August 3rd, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of all cloak and dressmakers residing in Coney Island at Pythian Hall, 21st Street and Mermaid Ave.

On Thursday, August 4th, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of all cloak and dressmakers residing in Bronx at Prospect Mansion, 425 Hoe Avenue.

Louis Hyman, Chas. S. Zimmerman and J. Rosenberg will report on the present situation at all these meetings.

Deny Injunction to Oust Beach Campers

Justice Tobin in Supreme Court today denied a motion seeking an injunction to restrain Park Commissioner Moses from ousting the Pelham Bay Park campers from their camp at Orchard Beach.

Justice Tobin denied a motion seeking an injunction to restrain Park Commissioner Moses from ousting the Pelham Bay Park campers from their camp at Orchard Beach.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 8:45 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

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United Branches of Brooklyn and Queens
GRAND VOLKFEST
at GERKEN'S CYPRESS HILLS PARK, Cypress Avenue, and Fulton St.
SUNDAY, JULY 31st, 1927
Ticket, in advance, 10c; at the gate, 25c; after 8 P. M., 50c.
DIRECTIONS Take Cypress Ave. car at Brooklyn Terminal (Fulton and Pitkin Ave.)

Tammany's Board of Estimate, without a dissenting vote, okayed its own plan for wholesale "condemnation" of east side slum property, by means of which the administration's favorites will be able to dispose of revalued property and receive high prices from the city's treasury. All this will be done by means of condemnation proceedings soon to be legalized by the Walker bill, for purposes of camouflage this is known as a "housing plan."

After all these years Tammany has suddenly become aware of the congested and unsanitary state of affairs on Allen Street and vicinity. This sudden awareness is manifest in Walker's preamble presented to the Board of Estimate. It reads, "Whereas it is now generally recognized that congested and unsanitary housing conditions which exist in certain parts of the city of New York are a serious menace to the health, welfare and comfort of the people of the whole city."

"Whereas such conditions have arisen for the most part on those older portions of the city which are marked by dark, narrow streets and by the absence of park, playground and other open spaces . . ."—and so on.

Safe Bet.

Under the new law which makes possible "excess condemnation" proceedings, Paul Block, Augustus Heckscher and other capitalists will build new tenement properties.

That waitresses receive $15 a week for a six day week and a nine hour day was revealed by testimony submitted by William Lehman, secretary-treasurer of the Waiters and Waitresses' Local 1, at a hearing before the State Industrial Survey Commission. The average wage of waiters is $20 a week.

Because of such low wages, he said, waiters and waitresses must subsist "on the charity of the public" by accepting tips, to which policy the union strongly objects.

"The union is opposed to tipping and wants a living wage," said Lehman.

The union, according to Lehman, had a difficult time in establishing even the $20 and $15 basic demand. There will be no support by the union of any bill to abolish tips until a minimum wage scale is put into effect by law. To show in what light tips are regarded by our food-servers, Mr. Lehman told of a restaurant on Second avenue having a "no tipping" policy and paying $15 a week. He said 150 union waiters applied for 5 vacant places, showing that the waiters preferred to earn their own living to having to depend on the generosity of customers.

REPARTEE.

REPARTEE, July 29.—Premier Count Bethlen, of Hungary, is ill at his country estate. He was unable to attend the funeral of the late Cardinal Csernoch, indicating his condition is serious.

Police Fail to Stop Meeting.

In spite of many attempts by the police to break it up, more than 1,500 workers attend the meeting at Grand St. Extension, Brooklyn.

When the meeting started two patrolman and several detectives who were present objected to four of the banners that were displayed and made the committee take them down. Two of them read: "Bronk the Bars" and "Down With Massachusetts Justice."

Another tactic on the part of the police was to prevent any one from speaking who was not on the original list. They obtained a list from the chairman and made Run strictly adhere to it.

The speakers were: Pascal Cosgrove, Rebecca Grecht, J. Louis Engdahl, A. Bimba, Clarence Miller, Thos. De Fazio, M. Springfield, I. Brimdos.

Want Freedom.

Three thousand workers, cheering the speakers, enthusiastic and determined to fight for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, crowded the two Brownsville (Brooklyn) meetings. The meeting at Hopkinson and Pitkin Ave. was the largest. The speakers were loudly applauded when they hammered away on the theme, "We don't want the sentence merely commuted. We want absolute freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. They are innocent of every crime. They were not arrested for a crime, but for being radicals whom the mill owners of Massachusetts want put out of the way."

The speakers at both these meetings were: Pat Devine, Morris Taft, Frank Crannrad, Chester A. Dirks, George Powers, I. Weyselberg, D. Petrelli, P. Patterson, John Partigella, and P. Martarano.

Big Harlem Gathering.

The largest meeting ever held at 116th St. and Fifth Ave. took place last night. More than 3,000 workers packed that famous corner and listened eagerly to the speeches. Many police were present but did not disturb the meeting.

Not Gangsters.

Banners were carried by the assembled workers. One of them displayed the drawing appearing in The DAILY WORKER showing the electric chair; others demanded, "Free Sacco and Vanzetti," "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die," and still others had similar slogans.

"Sacco and Vanzetti were not gangsters," Juliet Stuart Poyntz told the crowd, to the accompaniment of loud cheers. "Sacco and Vanzetti were workers, and that the psychology of workers. The psychology of gangsters is a under-class psychology. You find it especially down in Wall Streets; it demands the death of labor leaders. But workers must not determine that these two shall live and go free."

Other speakers were Charles Kies, editor of "Il Fiore"; P. Natoli, who spoke in Italian; Julius Gellert, Literature Distributed.

The meeting at Prospect Ave. and 163rd St. was attended by 1,000 workers who attentively listened to the speakers. A great quantity of literature relating to the case was distributed.

The speakers were Leonard Abbot, Jack Stachel, Charles Krumbein, Sam Nessin, D. Benjamin and Otto Huiswoud.

The following resolution was also adopted at all the meetings and sent directly to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We hereby express our class solidarity with you in your protest against the secrecy enveloping the investigation of your case by the governor's committee, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring pressure to bear upon the governor for a public investigation and retrial, because we are convinced of your innocence."

1,200 At Tenth St.

Twelve hundred workers assembled at Tenth St. and Second Ave. and listened to speeches by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Roger Fetterson, Rose Baron, William W. Weinstone and Ludwig Lore. A Spessone was chairman.

Engdahl pointed out that if the 42,000,000 workers of this country were united they would constitute an irresistible power. The weakness of American labor is shown in part by the fact that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are not in the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Green and Wall," continued Engdahl, "are too busy fighting against militant workers to help in the movement to save the lives of our two comrades. The fight we now are engaging in is not only to save Sacco and Vanzetti but also for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings and all imprisoned working class leaders.

It is part of the whole working class struggle against the capitalist oppressors.

Engdahl also told of demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti in the Soviet Union, how in all European countries monster meetings have been held. In every country except the Soviet Union they have been for Sacco and Vanzetti and against the respective governments. In the Soviet Union they have been for Sacco and Vanzetti and for the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

Ticket Profiteers Save Time by Pleading Guilt In Theatre Tax Scandal

Twenty-three theatre ticket profiteers who failed to pay a fifty per cent admission tax on the box office ticket prices, appeared today in the federal court where workers, and had the psychology of workers. The psychology of gangsters is a under-class psychology. You find it especially down in Wall Streets; it demands the death of labor leaders. But workers must not determine that these two shall live and go free."

Other speakers were Charles Kies, editor of "Il Fiore"; P. Natoli, who spoke in Italian; Julius Gellert, four hours. Judge Mack held Thursday evening, at the settlement of the workers that the Joint Board leaders should not give any further concessions to the right wing in any future peace negotiations.

Sigman after speaker took the floor to express their opinion on this matter. They all agreed that the attitude of the Joint Board has been unduly liberal towards people who do not have the interests of the union at heart. That in the future the Joint Board should be more strict in its dealings.

End Strike Assessments.

It was also decided that this will be the last week of strike assessments. That all workers should pay up this week as beginning Monday no more assessments will be levied against the membership.

The formation of the labor bureau was hailed by the assembled workers as a great step forward for the workers in the fur industry.

A meeting of the shopchairmen of the fur union will be held Tuesday evening, right after work at Stuyvesant Casino, second floor, near 9th St. Important decisions will be taken up and all chairmen must attend.

Vacuum Oil May Have U.S.S.R. Concession

(Continued from Page One)

New Jersey and the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company have been negotiating together, following the failure of the Royal Dutch to secure a Russian concession, it appears that the Vacuum Oil Company has been active in Russia and stands an excellent chance of obtaining the exploitation rights to fields in the vicinity of Baku, the second richest in the world.

Implications of Great Importance.

The negotiations are believed to involve the lease of extensive oil-fields, drilling privileges, refinery construction and the sale of petroleum products in Russia and outside.

"Several American corporations are considering concessions of greater importance than the biggest concessions granted heretofore," M. Krasnikoff said today. "There has been great interest by American capital in the Soviet Union since the British breakthrough. The sentiment of the conference held here last night between Sir Henri Deterding, director general of the Royal Dutch Shell and Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will maintain its trade . . . policy of boycotting Russian

Fur Dye Workers Not to Have Right Wing Aid

(Continued from Page One)

. . . shop consist of 1,600 typewritten pages.

No Further Concessions.

Membership meetings of the

Call It "Peaceful Competition."

PARIS, July 29.—That the Royal Dutch Shell Co. and the Standard will continue their policy of "peaceful" competition in the markets of the world is said to be the result of the conference held here last night between Sir Henri Deterding, director general of the Royal Dutch Shell and Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

While the two oil chiefs discovered that they were still in agreement as to the advisability of investing in Soviet oil, it was admitted that the Standard Oil Company of New York, as an independent company is entitled to make whatever purchases it sees fit.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will maintain its trade . . . policy of boycotting Russian

Women Faint in Rush To Look at Lindbergh

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—Six women fainted and a child was injured today during a stampede of some 5,000 persons who gathered to greet Charles A. Lindbergh on his brief visit here. Lindbergh arrived here at 11 a. m. and left an hour later for Buffalo.

Baldwin and Wales On Junket.

QUEBEC, Que., July 29.—Preparations were going on apace here today for welcoming the Prince of Wales and his party, which includes Premier Baldwin and Premier Stanley Baldwin, on their arrival Saturday morning aboard the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Australia."

It is present it is claimed that the prime minister of Quebec province, members of the Canadian Parliament, and other officials of the government, shall meet the royal party at King's wharf. The party will remain in Quebec until Sunday afternoon, at which time they will leave for Montreal by steamer.

Spokesmen for the mayor had this as a great victory and the stage is all set for Walker's triumphant tour abroad during which the nifty mayor will call on the king of England.

Significant in the maneuvering which preceding the final vote was the switch made by Borough President Richard Byrne. Right along, ever since Tammany Hall has been engineering this deal, Byrne opposed the granting of the Brooklyn franchise. Finally, however, Mr. Byrne is a Brooklyn man, and for many other reasons, he favored the granting of the franchise to the Long Island and Gravesend Bay Corporation, a subsidiary of the B. M. T., and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Byrne's opposition to the Brooklyn deal has blockaded the passage of the bill for some time past.

Another one of those eleventh hour Walker deals was put over to jam the deal through. It is said that Olvany got Byrne on the telephone a few hours before the hearing and warned him that unless Byrne voted for the Equitable franchise that he would order Walker into Brooklyn to campaign against Cooey, the Brooklyn political chief, at the next election.

In addition to this it is rumored that a consideration changed hands and the stage was all set for the vote. Following the Olvany-Byrne telephone conversation Walker had a talk with Byrne for publicity purposes and the conversation was made to look like another "victory."

William Wooden, chairman of Walker's Reception Committee, is very much interested in the Equitable Coach Company. The coach company is under contract to buy its buses from the American Car and Foundry Corporation. Wooden is one of the big shots of this concern and has enormous holdings in its stock. The American Car Corporation is one of the Morgan subsidiaries. It is affiliated with General Electric.

That the car contract is a big one was admitted yesterday when officials of the Equitable Coach Company said that they have an order for 1,500 buses of the latest type. The contract involves over $11,000,000.

How effective the Tammany steamroller has smoothed out all opposition to this deal was evidenced by the fact that Julius Miller, Manhattan borough president, who has been holding out in favor of the New York Railway Corporation, a subsidiary of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, was won over to the Equitable idea. Miller is president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company Dealers and counter-deals marked the line scheme since its inception some eighteen months ago.

High handed political tactics characterized the taking of the vote on the franchise resolution. Spinning several floors in the procedure Walker suddenly announced, "The chair moves the adoption of No. 11. The clerk will call the roll."

The roll was called instantly. All members of the Board voted for the resolution. Walker then said, "The president of the Board of Aldermen moves the adoption of No. 20, so far as it refers to the Surface Transportation Corporation." This was passed by a similar vote.

No one in the room, except those vitally interested, realized just what had taking place, so speedy was the action. When an opponent to the deal, Walker bill, Herman A. Bayern, arose to object, Walker ordered a police man to silence him.

Stewart Browne, president of the

Saturday, July 30 is PICNIC DAY

MORE THAN 15,000 WORKERS

will gather at the

Freiheit Picnic

(Includ. 50 Workers' Organizations)

3 Workers Party Branches, 18 Workmen's Circle Branches, 19 Workers Clubs, 6 T. U. E. L. Sections, 2 Women's Councils

at

ULMER PARK

25th AVENUE, BROOKLYN

Dancing Workers' Sports Soccer Games
Refreshments GENERAL MERRY-MAKING

Organizations can still buy 500 tickets
Value $125.00. for $20.00. Profit of $105.00.

Directions: B. M. T.- West End Line to 25th Ave. Station.

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Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept 33 First St., New York City.

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THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING

Ticket Profiteers Save Time by Pleading Guilt In Theatre Tax Scandal

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Watch for Further Announcement of the JAMBOREE

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND United Branches of Brooklyn and the

GRAND VOLKFEST

at GERKEN'S CYPRESS HILLS PARK, Cypress Avenue, CYPRESS HILLS

SUNDAY, JULY 31st, 1927

Ticket, in advance, 10c; at the gate, 25c; after 8 P. M. 50c.

DIRECTIONS: Take Cypress Ave. car at Williamsburg Bridge and Grand Ave.

Labor Organizations

Passaic Bus Ride.

The Young Workers League of Passaic will hold their second annual bus ride to Far Rockaway on Sunday, July 31. Busses leave 27 Boston Ave. at 7 a. m. sharp. Tickets $1.50.

Cloak and Dressmakers Hold District Meetings

In view of the approaching season in the cloak and dress industry, the Joint Board has arranged a series of district mass meetings. They are scheduled as follows:

On Tuesday, August 2nd, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of all cloak and dressmakers residing in Harlem at Park View Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue.

On Wednesday, August 3rd, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of all cloak and dressmakers residing in Bronx, to be held at Tryon Hall, 241st Street and Mermaid Avenue.

On Thursday, August 4th, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of all cloak and dressmakers residing in Brownsville at Hopkinson Avenue, Livonia Hall, Chas. S. Zimmerman and J. Breitenberg will report on the present situation at all these meetings.

Deny Injunction to Oust Beach Campers

Justice Tobin of the Supreme Court today denied a motion seeking an injunction to restrain Justice Joseph V. McGoldrick, Mayor Walker, Commissioner of Parks Moses, Commissioner of Public Works Orchard and Chief Engineer Bond of the Board of Estimate from carrying out the provisions of the Walker-Olvany bill for the acquisition of the Rockaway Beach Amusement Company's property at Rockaway Beach. The Rockaway Beach Associations, which is composed of property owners in the district, brought the action to restrain the city officials from carrying out the provisions of the bill.

Cooperative Activities

Functionaries, Section 3, Attention!

Owing to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations, the functionaries' meeting of Section 3 has been postponed until Thursday, August 4th, 7 p. m. The meeting will be held at 106 West 28th Street.

Bath Beach Affair.

The Bath Beach Nucleus of the Young Workers' League will hold an affair August 6 at 1961 Benson Ave., Brooklyn.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 9 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 1
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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MARCH ON N. Y. CITY HALL FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Geneva conference has blown up and our pacifists are quite disappointed. As if it mattered a damn for the cause of peace whether the pirate powers came to terms or not. If the great powers agreed it would bode no good to the workingclass and subject peoples of the world. The robber empires would then be in a more favorable position to parcel the spheres of exploitation, not already parcelled among each other. As it is possible that they may irritate each other by encouraging trouble in each other's colonies, just as England did in French Morocco and in Syria, in an effort to bring France to Downing's Street's policy.

* * *

AS we already predicted that the conference would turn out to be a fiasco there is no disappointment in our office. We did not make the prediction because Gibson chewed tobacco or Bridgeman wore a monocle, but because of the keen rivalry between British and American imperialism. The New York World is tearing its pseudo-pacifist hair because the so-called Anglo-Saxon nations have been unable to come to terms. It urges Coolidge and Baldwin to get together and reach an agreement. As if these two servants of their respective ruling classes had supreme power.

* * *

IF we were as concerned with peace between England and the United States as the World is we would suggest that the finance capitalists of both countries hold a joint caucus and divide the spoils between them. Unfortunately for such a proposal there are too many conflicting interests inside of each imperialist capitalist group to make the caucus anything else but a dog fight. And inside the caucuses there would be opposition blocs which would render unity impossible. This is a fundamental weakness in the capitalist structure. It is a house divided against itself and only unites when the whole robber system is threatened with ruin.

* * *

LET no militant worker assume, that because the United States and Great Britain have not been able to reach an accord on naval limitation that they are not capable of reaching a limited agreement against the Soviet Union and against the Chinese revolution. Enmity to the U.S.S.R. is the dominant note in imperialist world politics just now and no matter how they may quarrel with each other they are in perfect agreement as to the advisability of blotting the Soviet Union off the map. The hostile British and American admirals could sit down over a glass of champagne and smoke the pipe of peace over a

(Continued on Page Six)

CAROL DECLARES HE IS KING YET; ARRANGES COUP

Rumanian Fascists Wait For Return of Exile

PARIS, July 31.—Declaring that if the Rumanian people address an appeal to him to return to rule them, he will answer the call, Carol of Rumania last night announced that the renunciation of his rights to the Rumanian throne were forced upon him by persons and under circumstances which he refused to discuss, and that he considered himself the legitimate king.

The "Dear People."

"The situation in Rumania gives me a right to intervene," Carol declared. "I could never fail to obey the wish of my people and respond to its appeal if it be addressed to me."

Carol is supported in Rumania by the National Peasants' Party, a party with fascist tendencies, of the rich peasants. Its leader, Julio Maniu, has just attacked the Bratiano government in the press, demanding a new election and a guarantee that it be "free." Professor Jorga, a member of the party, has appealed to the American minister, William S. Culbertson, to ask his aid in forcing a new election from the Bratiano government, his grounds being the notorious methods of the Bratiano party during the election in July.

TEAGLE GAMBLED ON SOVIET FALL IN OIL SWINDLE

Wanted New Czar to Protect Interests

BULLETIN.

BERLIN, July 31.—The outstanding event in Germany's industrial life this week was the threat of an oil price-cutting war between the U. S. S. R. Naptha Syndicate and the Royal Dutch Shell interests, which would draw Germany into the controversy emanating for the disagreement among the units of the Standard Oil family in the United States as regards the policy to be pursued in trading with Soviet Russia.

"Deruaft," the German-Russian company which retails oil products in Germany, initiated the price-cutting campaign by reducing the price of gasoline by four cents a gallon.

This challenge is indicative of the purpose of the Soviet Union to pursue the advantage which they have gained by their newly achieved relations with the Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil.

* * *

Wall Street is interested in the oil war that is raging between the Standard Oil of New York and Vacuum Oil on the one hand and the Royal Dutch Shell and New Jersey Standard Oil on the other. The combination in the second group, that is the one between the Royal-Dutch, the British oil trust, and the Standard of New Jersey, is not one of mutual interest, but a question of competition between the two. Of all the Standard group the New Jersey concern is the one that comes into the keenest competition with the British trust, hence Walter Teagle, head of the Jersey branch of the Standard, lines up with Sir Henry Deterding, head of the British trust, against the New York Standard Oil coherent and the Vacuum Oil concern.

A Many-Sided Warfare.

Again Walter Teagle and the New Jersey concern tried a bit of speculation on the collapse of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and bought an equal partnership with the Noble brothers, Russian citizens, whose great oil holdings were nationalized by the revolution. Unable to realize the money they desired from their nationalized oil fields, the Noble outfit sold a half interest to Teagle and the American capitalist thought he would be in on the ground floor when the Soviet government fell and some relative of the czar ascended the throne made amends by action of the workers and peasants of Russia.

Mr. Hughes Steps In.

One of the ironic facts of history is the fact that Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, former United States supreme court justice, later secretary under the Harding-Coolidge-Daugherty administration and who was one of the most fanatic opponents of recognition of Russia, is now the attorney for the New York and Vacuum concerns. Hughes has long been a lackey of Standard Oil. While he was secretary of state the policy of Standard Oil was the same as that of the New Jersey branch—to carry on international intrigues against the Soviet. That policy failed and the majority of the Standard group realizes the futility of longer fighting along the old lines. Standard of New York and Vacuum Oil are doing business with the Soviet Union and have a distinct advantage over Deterding and his Royal-Dutch.

Hughes Opposes Teagle.

About a year ago the Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil conferred with Hughes on the legal questions involved in pursuing Russian oil. Hughes' job was to safeguard them in their desire to enter the Russian field.

At that conference Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, was present. He presented there the same argument that was presented by the Standard Oil of New Jersey and Dutch Shell in their public statements the last two weeks: that no good American company ought to purchase "stolen" oil.

Hughes' reply was that as executives of companies with large numbers of shareholders they should concern themselves solely with the question of whether the business would be profitable to their stockholders.

British Court's Decision.

Mr. Hughes probably remembered that the highest British court in 1921,

(Continued on Page Two)

"IF YOU WERE ONLY BACK ON THE JOB" Drawn by Fred Ellis



ANTI-WAR WEEK AUGUST 1 to 6

At the beginning of August, 1914, the European capitalist powers let loose the destructive forces of the conflict in which millions were slaughtered, many more were maimed and incapacitated for life, and billions of dollars worth of useful property was destroyed. It is now thirteen years since this terrible catastrophe, and the world still feels the deep-going effects of this mad orgy of destruction.

The last World War has taught class conscious workers a lesson which they will never forget. And therefore they have firmly resolved that the last imperialist World War shall be the last, and that never again will the workers be forced to shed their life's blood in the interests of Wall Street and the international bankers.

In this fight against a new World War, The DAILY WORKER will play an important role. It will be the leading voice of the workers in the struggle. It will be the workers' most effective weapon against the war mongers. The Dollar Patriots fully recognize this fact and therefore they are seeking to crush The DAILY WORKER through the Federal Grand Jury indictment.

We ask all workers to commemorate the week of the opening of the previous world slaughter by giving their utmost support to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. Certificates have been sent to all subscribers and supporters. During this solemn week, it is up to every class conscious worker to do his bit against the recurrence of another world-wide slaughter. The best way to do this is to protect The DAILY WORKER the sharpest weapon against a new World War. Send in your contributions to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

Plan Probe Into Trust Move By General Motors

WASHINGTON, July 31. — The Federal Trade Commission today ordered an investigation into the "close financial relationship" between the U. S. Steel Corporation, the General Motors Corporation and the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company.

The inquiry was ordered on motion of Commission Abram F. Myers, following newspaper reports that the Dupont company had purchased a large number of shares in the other two concerns. The commission decided that under the law, it had a right to learn whether the stock negotiations were prefacing steps toward establishment of an interlocking directorate between the three companies.

Don't Forget the Sustainer Fund!

Discover Bodies of Men Killed As Officer Led Them Into Losing Fight

MONTFAUCON, France, July 31.—A little relic of the pomp and glory of war has just been unearthed from a shell hole in the Meuse sector of the great war, as a result of seven years' search.

The bodies of seven members of the American expeditionary force have been discovered, all killed in action, in 1918. One body was that of a prominent Columbus, Ohio, lawyer, who left the district attorney's office to become a lieutenant of infantry in the world war; the other bodies were those of men drafted into a war they had no interest in. But they were all killed together

Editor of "John Bull" Now Out of Prison

MAIDSTONE, Eng., July 31.—Horatio Bottomley, who stirred the British war time public to such depths that he came within an ace of being Premier, was secretly released from Maidstone Prison today, having been paroled after serving five years of a seven year sentence for fraudulently converting to his own use money subscribed to the Victory Bond Club which he founded.

Bottomley was a jingo and a yellow journalist, but a savage critic of the administration's incompetence. It is freely charged that he was sacrificed as a lesson to critics, for doing what many other public men were doing in England.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

POLICE BATTLE DEMONSTRATION AS MARCHING THOUSANDS DEMAND THAT VICTIMS OF FRAME-UP BE LIBERATED

Workers Sing "The International"; Police Arrest Three in Effort to Break Up Parade

Singing "The International," thousands of workers marched thru the streets of New York to City Hall Square yesterday afternoon and demonstrated before the City Hall in their demand for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The march followed a huge protest demonstration, attended by ten thousand persons at Union Square.

Three workers were arrested as a result of the demonstration. As the parade swung into City Hall Square after marching down Second avenue thru the Lower East Side and the Italian quarter, police and detectives of the Oak street station broke into the parade, many of them swinging clubs.

The parade started at Union Square and proceeded down Broadway to 13th street where it turned into Second avenue. It continued along Second avenue to Chrystie street. It then started to rain but that did not have any effect on the marchers. From Chrystie street the workers proceeded to the Bowery, then to Grand and Mulberry street.

Harry Kalis, 28, of 257 West 28th street and Joseph Horowitz, 18, of 215 East 13th street, were placed under arrest charged with organizing a parade without the permission of the police—altho it is well known that no such permission is required.

As the marchers, after leaving Union Square, turned into 13th street singing "The Internationale" and waving banners, policemen stepped up and arrested Anthony Madrigon, a parade leader, 32, of 1672 83rd street, Brooklyn, a laborer. Madrigon, who was arrested by Patrolman [illegible], refused to stop the parade.

After Madrigon's arrest, Marie Madregano took his banner and lead the marching workers amid loud cheers.

Shouts of "Save Sacco and Vanzetti" and "Down with Fascism" arose from the marchers as they swung down Mulberry street into the Italian quarter.

Throngs of workers lined the sidewalks on the line of march cheering the paraders. Many of them joined the ranks of the marchers.

Thousands Brave Rain in Mighty Demonstration

Ten thousand people braved the rain yesterday afternoon to demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti at a mass demonstration held in Union Square.

Representing many various political views, a score of speakers from two platforms united in branding the death sentence passed on Sacco and Vanzetti as a brazen injustice and in urging that the frame-up workers be immediately and unconditionally freed.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Leonard [illegible], former editor of The [illegible]; Jacob Margolies, District Attorney Marcelino Greco, M. Ginsberg, Schuck, Pascal Cosgrave, Feld [illegible], B. G. Signan, Ludwig Lore, A. Wittenberg, Rose Pastor Stokes, Jennie Baer, Lillie Sarenoff, H. Van Vanderburgh and J. Louis England.

See Freedom Thru Labor's Meeting

A telegram which was addressed to Sacco and Vanzetti and which was unanimously adopted at the meeting read:

"Thousands of friends in a public demonstration in New York today send their greetings. Keep up your undaunted courage, comrades. The solidarity of the working class will make you free."

Branding the partiality with which Sacco and Vanzetti have been tried, the meeting sent the following message of protest to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts:

Send Protest to Fuller

"We, the workers of New York assembled at a mass demonstration at Union Square, Sunday, June [illegible], reaffirm our conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are victims of the South Braintree crime. We [illegible] our belief that Vanzetti never committed the crime in [illegible] and that Sacco has already served the sentence imposed upon him.

"The prosecution has been [illegible] unfair, the investigation has been shrouded with secrecy, while the defense has been open and above board at all times. We therefore demand that Sacco and Vanzetti be freed."

Must Fight "Blind Optimism"

"In a letter published today [illegible] will become a part of the [illegible] revolutionary literature of the American working class, Nicola Sacco warns against 'blind optimism' [illegible] J. Louis England, editor of the DAILY WORKER. That [illegible] DAILY WORKER [illegible] the fight in the struggle for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti and [illegible] will be won. Our great [illegible] this struggle is the fact that the many millions of American workers are actually blind to the [illegible] sues involved.

"This is not all or a [illegible] lives of Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] ued England. 'It is part of the [illegible] gle for the release of all class prisoners. It is part of the [illegible] struggle for the liberation of the working class itself.

The Struggle Must Grow

"As such the struggle must grow [illegible] victory of the toiling masses of Amer-

Airplane Shoots Picture As Masses Demonstrate In Front of City Hall

[illegible] and Vanzetti [illegible] meeting [illegible] of the City [illegible] an airplane swooped [illegible] shooting pic- [illegible] of workers [illegible] shouting "Down [illegible] and sing- [illegible]

[illegible] demonstration [illegible] and hundreds of [illegible] in New York [illegible]

[illegible] audience [illegible] the [illegible] campaign [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti by the [illegible] of Massachusetts.

[illegible] England, "the [illegible] with a mass [illegible] street [illegible] their demonstration [illegible] Saturday night [illegible] Hall itself [illegible] Borgia in New [illegible] a giant [illegible] City Hall [illegible]. It will be [illegible] the federal building [illegible] the New York [illegible] sergeant de- [illegible] Loop Square [illegible] also located [illegible]

[illegible] Communist [illegible] declared, [illegible] called to [illegible] Sacco-[illegible] Lucy Com- [illegible] in this of- [illegible] young Com- [illegible] the DAILY WORKER [illegible] the fight [illegible] to do so. [illegible] Party [illegible] to build [illegible] fights [illegible] Communist [illegible] the Sac- [illegible] the workers [illegible] nearly every [illegible] of the earth. [illegible] of Sacco [illegible] only an interna- [illegible] free us." In that [illegible] for the liberation [illegible] and Vanzetti, for the final

PROTEST ALONE CAN SAVE US", WRITES SACCO

ENEMY RUTHLESS, SAYS WARNING TO ULTRA-OPTIMISTS

Frame-up Victims Weak From Hunger Strike

Scores of Meetings to Demand Their Freedom

Warning the working class of the world against blind optimism and stressing the fact that a mighty international protest can alone save him and Vanzetti from the electric chair Nicola Sacco, in a reply to a letter from an over-optimistic sympathiser declares, "It is most certain that they will kill us if the voice of comrades and friends does not become a mighty one and is not backed up with the will to do whatever is necessary to achieve the victory."

"You must not forget," he says, "that the enemy does not fight fair, that it will stoop to any infamy and it already has. It isn't safe to be optimistic with such scoundrels to deal with. I only hope for a demonstration that will frighten them and prevent such a crime as they have done to us ever again being committed upon someone else."

Scores of meetings were held throughout the country yesterday to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti. A meeting of 10,000 held in Union Square at 3 p. m. sent a telegram to Fuller demanding the release of the framed-up workers.

Paris General Strike.

A general strike in Paris is likely again today, only an international clamor, a protest-can free us. And yet, while we are so near the tomb, your letter amazes me with its unwarranted optimism, saying, 'You must not despair, dear Nicola, for, though the suffering be long and weary, it is soon to end in freedom!'

Life Not Monuments.

"How you are deluded! This is not even common sense, coming from you. I would say nothing if such talk came from a man in the moon, but from you, who are also in the struggle for liberty, this is too much. Do you not know the evils to which the defenders of the decrepit old society will go? Under the circumstances it pains me to see such blind optimism in a comrade. Are you waiting to see them kill us first so that you can build us a monument?

"And it is most certain that they will kill us if the voice of our comrades and friends does not become a mighty one and is not backed with the will to do whatever is necessary to achieve the victory. I have always had faith in the men who toil for their bread, but they are often slow to see real danger and sometimes need urging. It is cowardice to face danger from a safe distance and not shoulder one's share of responsibility.

Force the Enemy's Hand.

"Aside from the fact that staring Bart and me in the face, I would not here to know that labor has not the courage to face the battle with a showing of solidarity that will force the hand of the implacable enemy to desist from what it plans to do. It is not to scold you not to say that we do not appreciate what the friends have already done for us, this is not at all!

"But you must not forget that the enemy does not fight fair, that it will stoop to any infamy and it already has. It isn't safe to be optimistic with such scoundrels to deal with. I only hope for a demonstration that will frighten them and prevent such a crime as they have done to us ever again being committed upon some one else.

"That is all. I am not writing this out of prison irritation, nor yet because of their cruelty in bringing us back to this stifling place to torture us some more before they burn us, but I want the comrades to know what kind of creatures they are dealing with.

"Well, without Union, be of good cheer, comrade. Best wishes to all friends from Bart and me.

"Yours, sincerely

"NICOLA SACCO."

Weak With Hunger.

BOSTON, July 31.—While Sacco and Vanzetti are growing weaker as the result of their long hunger strike, plans for their forcible feeding are being made by the prison authorities.

Seven long years in prison coupled with their long fast have weakened them considerably. Death by starvation or death by electrocution face Sacco and Vanzetti within the next eleven days—unless the workers of the world free them thru a mighty international protest.

The internationally known French writer, Romain Rolland, and a number of other French writers, sent the following telegram to Colonel Charles Lindbergh, the first aviator to make the non-stop trans-Atlantic flight:

"At the moment when the people of France are welcoming you with great enthusiasm, we draw your attention to two innocent men, Sacco and Vanzetti, who have been threatened with execution for six years. We appeal to your noble heart to present petition to the American government in favor of a review of the trial, or their pardon."

Bullets Show Confession False.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 31.—Sergeant John Harrison of the Scarsdale police force, who was shot to death in June 1923 while attempting to apprehend an automobile thief, was slain by bullets from two different pistols, probably in the hands of two men, it was learned here today.

This fact, known to the authorities here for some time, but revealed publicly for the first time today, throws an entirely new light on the brutal slaying, the blame for which Arthur Barry, confessed jewel thief, placed on the shoulders of his former accomplice, "Boston Billy" Williams, in a spectacular confession to the police shortly after his arrest.

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Unite! O Ye Workers for Action

(Dedicated to the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.)

By ELLEN WETHERELL.

Mutterings of deep discontent,
Sound of a brave warfare
Stout hearts speed to the front
To mingle their blood in the fray;
Red lightnings flash from the West
Thunders prophetic resound.
A white star gleams thru the night.—
Star of a Victory profound.

O, Ye Workers:—Ye men and ye women:—
Ye mothers with babes on your breasts
Do ye not hear the bold bugle blowing
The march of brave feet thru the land?
Then it is the call to your duty,
United in spirit and deed!
The world lies before you to conquer,
For yourselves and humanities' need!
We are mighty in Truth and in numbers.
Our foes, they are few in their lies,
We will break every chain by our courage,
Courage for Truth never dies!
The masters are drunken with power,
Their souls are glutted with greed,
By the sweat of our bodies in slavery
We toil that their bodies may feed,
The masters are sweating the children,
They rob for profits and gains,
They sneer at our laws and our protests,
They laugh at our anguish and pains!
The masters are feasting in splendor
The children are crying for bread!
We are beaten, we are jailed, we're deported,
We are hung by the neck till we're dead!
Then Unite O Ye Workers for action!
And up! To the call of your union!
Up! from the shops and the factories
Up! every man, every woman,
Up! from the mines O Ye Toilers.
Up, from your blood and your sweat!
Aye! Up, from your blood and your sweat, workers.
Up! Up! Lest we forget.
Our heritage is ours for the taking.
O, workers, it's we who are robbed!
Awake! Men of Action from slumbers!
Be the bonds of yourselves and your jobs!
The hour is at hand for our rising.
Arms folded—a red flame in our hearts.
Strike out; each and all! All together!
Strike out! This is our part.
Hark not to the voice of the siren,
Beguiling with promises fair,
Beneath is the hand of the Tyrant.
The mailed fist of the slave drivers there,
Hark not to the voice of the siren
A serpent lies coiled in the song
The serpent of greed and oppression
The serpent of hate and of wrong
Injunctions—child labor and profits!
Open shop—gunmen—and strife!
The enemy presses hard on our ranks, workers,
Unite! Unite, for your lives,
Unite, O Ye Workers for Action.
We have nothing to lose but our chains, comrades.
And a world—a world to gain.

Footnote.—Robbed at point of production.

Teagle Gambled Soviet Union Would Fall

(Continued from Page One)

in the Tangor timber case settled the question as to whether certain timber sold in England by the Russian government had been "stolen" when it was nationalized in 1918, just as all other private property in Russia was nationalized.

The British court said that a government, being sovereign, has a right to take property as it chooses. The British government, the court said, had taken in taxes up to 85 per cent of earnings, which means up to 85 per cent of the value of the property.

In any case, Standard of New York and Vacuum proceeded to arrange their purchases from the Soviet in accordance with the advice of Hughes.

Nobles Buy "Stolen" Oil.

Moreover, the Nobles, who are Walter Teagle's partners in a claim to nationalized oil property in Russia, are buying "stolen" oil. In January of this year they made a contract to buy 50,000 tons annually from the Russian government.

There is another game that Sir Henry Deterding—seconded by Walter Teagle of the Standard Oil of New Jersey—is playing in his appeal to American public opinion, asking it to turn against the Soviet Union for New York and Vacuum for buying Russian output.

Spain, France and Italy have either established or are establishing state monopolies to deal in petroleum products. The plan is for these monopolies to buy, refine and distribute cheap Russian crude—cheap because it need stand only the low freight from the Black Sea instead of the high freight from our gulf ports. Spain, France and Italy are the domain of Royal Dutch and the Standard Oil of New Jersey. Sir Henry Deterding saw this development coming and tried to prevent it by an entire year of negotiation with the Soviets, attempting to get a monopoly of the Russian output for himself and Standard of New Jersey. That would have shut the budding state monopolies off from their expected source of supply.

MILITARISTS IN DRIVE AGAINST CHINESE MASSES

Fear Communists As Mass Leaders

HANKOW, July 31.—The political committee of the Kuomintang has become completely subservient to the military council and is carrying out its orders in every detail. The principal activity of this counter-revolutionary clique today is directed against the Communists who are the only well-organized opposition to the betrayal of the revolution.

Plenary Session Called.

August 15 is set as the date for the plenary session of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang at which time the question will come up for discussion regarding the future relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

It has been recommended to the plenary session to approve measures against the Communist Party pending the third congress of the Kuomintang. But these measures are to be immediately effective.

Counter-revolutionary Proposals.

The demands of the reactionary agents of the militarists are that all members of the Communist Party who are at the same time members of the Kuomintang and who work in Kuomintang organizations or hold posts in the Nationalist government or army must leave the Communist Party, otherwise they will immediately be removed from office. Also members of the Communist Party must not carry on Communist work under the cover of the Kuomintang. An additional demand is one prohibiting members of the Kuomintang joining any other political party under penalty of facing accusations of rebellion against the Kuomintang. All this is in direct violation of one of the principles of Sun Yat Sen that specifically stipulated that Communists should always have the right to work within the Kuomintang.

MILITANT GROUP IN MINER UNION ISSUES BULLETIN

Demands Strong Drive To Win Coal Strike

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—Calling for organization of non-union fields for nationalization of the mines and the railroads, for relief for the striking miners, but especially for a more militant and aggressive policy by the strikers themselves, the Progressive Miners Committee, an organization of rank and file miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America, has issued here the first number of "The Miners' Strike Bulletin".

The nature of this movement of progressives among the miners is shown in a statement put out by the committee, on the first page of its strike bulletin, in which under the title "Why the Strike Bulletin" they say.

The strike of the bituminous miners is now in its fourth month. The operators have carried on a vicious campaign, in their attempt to enforce a wage cut and to materially worsen the conditions of the miners. This campaign applies equally to the anthracite miners, where the check-off system is not being enforced, and where the miners are compelled to strike against wage cuts and lengthening of the work-days.

This strike bulletin is issued by the Progressive Miners' Committee for the purpose of rallying the rank and file to militantly struggle against these attacks, to fight against the weak-kneed begging policy of the Lewis administration, and to demand that the real fighting spirit and strength of the Miners' Union be organized, that the grievances and demands of the anthracite miners be linked up with that of the striking bituminous miners, that the struggle be made jointly and the strike brought swiftly to a victorious conclusion.

Many left-wingers and progressives labor under the illusion that it is wrong to criticize the Lewis administration during the period of strike, even though they know that the policies being pursued leads, not to victory, but either to defeat, or at best a demoralizing compromise.

This is the main reason why the Progressives have not issued a statement dealing with the strike situation. This position is wrong and must be combatted. The left-wing with the progressive forces in the Miners' Union must compel the leaders to follow a militant struggle policy.

The Lewis administration have thrown away the national agreement. They are doing nothing to organize the non-union territory. No attempt is being made to enforce the check-off system in the anthracite. They refuse to set up relief committees, in spite of the fact that many miners' families are going hungry. They simply refuse to organize the real strength of miners for a fight. Under these circumstances, the struggle is twofold, the progressive must carry on a struggle in the union to compel the Lewis administration to carry on a real fight against the coal operators. Then the solidified organization must throw its complete strength into the struggle against the coal operators.

The "Save the Union" program which is also our program and which was endorsed by the majority of the members of the Miners' Union, can and will win the strike.

Coal miners demand action, you are facing a great responsibility. Now is the time to act.—Progressive Miners Committee.

The bulletin commends the marching miners of District 2, John Brophy's district, and stands by the slogans of the "Save the Union" ticket in the last miners' elections.

It carriers news of the struggle, of evictions, of attempted strike-breaking, of barbed wire entanglements around mining towns, and calls for defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The bulletin sells for five cents a copy, or $1.50 a hundred, and is published at 127 Belden Ave., Chicago.

Vesuvius Active Again.

NAPLES, July 31.—Vesuvius has resumed activity. The ancient volcano is belching fire and smoke and some lava.

Tourists are thronging to Naples to witness the beautiful and awe-inspiring sight and the hills around the bay of Naples are thronged at night with those witnessing the splendor of the eruption.

New American Marine Base At Olangapo Has Strongest Pacific Unit

MANILA, July 31.—Olangapo, the site of America's new marine base in the Far East, is booming like a western village. One month ago it resembled Sleepy Hollow and today it resembles the center of a baby gold rush. Fifteen hundred marines were landed at Olangapo on their way to China. Subsequently about 1,000 of them were taken to Shanghai, but the important fact is that the government is building barracks and making other improvements which leave no doubt of its purpose.

Bars which cluster outside the limits of the new reservation are thriving, there is new paint on the swinging doors and the brass foot rails have been polished. Everything will be ready for the Marines when they return from China.

A total personnel of 2,500 men and officers will be stationed in Olangapo before the end of the year. Together with the personnel of the navy base previously established there, and the Filipino population of the town, there will shortly be a metropolis of some 5,000 or more.

Marines now stationed at Olangapo are the best equipped fighting unit ever brought to the Pacific. Aircraft, tanks, artillery and gas equipment are included.

Milwaukee Communists Picnic on August 7

MILWAUKEE, July 31. — The Workers (Communist) Party, Local Milwaukee, has arranged a picnic with outdoor dancing and games for Sunday, August 7, at the Areadian Inn, Greenfield Ave., West Allis. Prominent speakers just returned from the Soviet Union will address the crowds.

Take the Waukesha Rapid Transit trams marked "Local" leaving the Public Service Building 15 minutes past the hour. Get off at Sunny Slope station and walk three blocks north. You can also board trains at 6th and Michigan, 16th and Clybourn, 27th and Clybourn, and 35th and Clybourn. By auto or bus up Greenfield Ave. to the door.

Four women were injured, one of them seriously, when the engine backfire of a motor launch docked at the foot of Bedford Ave., in the Sheepshead Bay section, set fire to the craft.

Books On

COMPANY UNIONS

And Other Dangers to the American Labor Movement

COMPANY UNIONS
by ROBT. W. DUNN

A study of employee representation plans, "works councils" and other substitutes for Labor Unions—with conclusions and a program for the fight against company unionism by Wm. Z. Foster.

Of special interest is a section dealing with the "Yellow Dog Contract" of the company union in the I. R. T. in the impending N. Y. strike.

25 CENTS.

THE WATSON-PARKER LAW
The latest scheme to kill Striking Railroad Unionism
By Wm Z. Foster —.15

THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT
The conspiracy against the Trade Unions—with documentary evidence
By Wm. F. Dunne —.15

THE LEFT WING IN THE TRADE UNIONS
By Margaret Larkin —.10

WHAT'S WRONG IN THE CARPENTER'S UNION —.10

LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM
By Jay Lovestone —.10

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SENATOR IGLESIAS OF PORTO RICO, TOOL OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS

By J. Nevarez, Organizer, Communist League of Porto Rico.

Santiago Iglesias, honorable senator and leader of organized labor in Porto Rico, shares with Don Antonio Barcelo the political leadership of the island. In Porto Rico, Senator Iglesias is hailed as Barcelo's future rival for the office of governor should the colony be granted political autonomy (which the two above mentioned are jointly campaigning to secure from congress) or as the logical senator from Porto Rico, should the impossible happen and Porto Rico be admitted to statehood. In the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, however, Iglesias presents a pitiable picture, a meek and most perfect flunkey of the leaders of the American labor bureaucracy, an interpreter for President Green to whom he bows with meek reverence at the slightest nod.

It was at the last convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor that Iglesias was given the post of Spanish secretary to that body, a job which he deserves for his services to American imperialism in Porto Rico. Iglesias has proved his ability to stem the tide of anti-imperialism developing in the labor movement of Latin America.

Faker Betrays Latin Labor.

On the island of Porto Rico, the first of the colonies secured in the war with Spain, to be completely subjugated to the will of Wall Street, it served as a sort of experimental laboratory for the American imperialist. With Gompers' aid, the scheme was conceived of bringing the labor movement of Latin America under the domination of Wall Street's labor lieutenants. Santiago Iglesias is a by-product of this experiment staged in Porto Rico, and its organization was in 1918 of the pan-A. F. of L. is the result.

Porto Rico, previous to the Yankee invasion, was a country of small, diversified agriculture, the land being, for the most part in the hands of small land owners, with huge families and tenants depending on them. The semi-feudal social terms of old Spain prevailed there.

With the American invasion in 1898, the change from a colony of semi-feudal Spain to that of a modern highly developed imperialist power, effected an immediate economic revolution in the island. The immediate penetration of American finance, thru the National City Bank of New York and others, led to the hasty expropriation of thousands of landowners, estimated to date at about 40,000 titleholders plus their dependents. Thousands of the island's best and most fertile acreage fell into the hands of American and other foreign corporations, who devoted these lands to large agriculture, sugar, tobacco and coffee cultivation. The thousands expropriated were forced into wage slavery, to labor in the plantation sugar mills and tobacco factories. Porto Rico then became the scene of the most brutal exploitation of workers; hours, sunrise to sunset; wages 60 cents per day, together with the plundering of the wealth created, by the stockholders, coupon clippers, in the form of profit and "earned" dividends.

Exploited Workers Revolt.

Such conditions did not long prevail without creating a feeling of revolt among the mass of exploited, which gave birth to the desire for workers' organization. This movement for workers' organization came under the leadership of Santiago Iglesias, an anarchist emigre from Spain, who because of his experience in the anarchist movement in Spain, and wider experience in work of agitation among the masses, became outstanding in the workers' movement in Porto Rico and was trusted by the workers of Porto Rico.

American economic and political rule in Porto Rico is not entirely free from resistance on the part of the Spanish and native capitalist class. On the contrary, the resistance offered the Americans by the native bourgeoisie, primarily of a political nature, was one that worried the American authorities. Thus the outstanding political leader of the Porto Rican and Spanish bourgeois, Luis Munoz Rivera, fought the American political administration, demanding political independence for the island, until 1915, when he capitulated to American political rule. The Americans in turn redoubled efforts to organize the workers, and creating a labor organization whose avowed aim would be to strive to eliminate the class conflict which is opposed to the masses, and raise the standard of life of the Porto Rican masses to that of the American workers on the continent. The American authorities cooperated with the A. F. of L. in offering Iglesias protection in his mission, a thing of which Iglesias speaks with the contempt of almost childish gratefulness and admiration.

Thus, by such methods of bribery the American rulers won over the leader of the workers' movement and the masses of workers. Iglesias to this day is an ardent exponent of American "democratic" institutions, a pro-archer in Latin America of Gompers and the good intentions of the Yankees. The full-wing shows how Iglesias bows until his nose touches the tips of the Yankee boots; thus in upholding American administration he speaks to workers in Porto Rico:

"In office where questions affecting laborers are to be passed on, we need Americans who are accustomed to treat laborers like people, not caciques (native bourgeoisie) who believe laborers to be inferior beings." (Union Obrero Free Press, 1912.)

Hence followed the creation of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico, affiliated to the A. F. of L., whose policies are dictated by the A. F. of L. executive council and administered by Iglesias and his gang of retainers.

The workers of Porto Rico, however, took the organization of the Federation Libre seriously, considered it as a means by which they could organize and struggle for better conditions. Thus the workers rallied around the Federacion Libre, until its ranks in 1926-7 counted 50,000 members. And, during the war years, Porto Rico became the scene of great mass strikes in the sugar, tobacco, and all other industries on the island.

Starvation for Workers As Japanese Seek Cheap Labor Supply in China

HONOLULU, July 31. Declaring that the United States is warring against Japan, Tatsuo Furuno said that Japan is no longer antagonistic to the Soviet government. Yu shin Furuno, Japanese political orator, jolted the imperialistic assembly at the Institute of Pacific relations yesterday, by announcing that Japan intends to hold the lease of the Kwantung peninsula and the South Manchurian Railway zone and denounces its right to own and operated in any place not dependent on, while Japanese are to have full right to travel, reside and trade in Manchuria. He further insisted on the Joint Sino-Japanese operation of the Hanyan Pinnan mines.

He frankly states that Japan's imperialist policies in China are actuated by Japanese need for raw materials and announced the "natural rights" of peoples to seek the best means of livelihood.

While admitting that the "stabilization" of China and its penetration by Japanese imperialism would create a desirable and unlimited source of cheap labor, from which starvation unemployment was acute in Japan and the poverty of the people would be further increased by Japanese imperialism in China.

Dr. Shinobi Nasu of Tokio University addressed the conference on the Japanese cooperation movement, produce figures showing that there are now 14,000 cooperative locals in Japan with a membership of 9,000,000. The peasant organizations number 4,000 with 310,000 members.

FAMOUS REACTIONARIES COMPETE FOR HINDENBURG'S TITLE



Five German leaders are being regarded as possible successors to President von Hindenburg as his eighteith birthday, on Oct 2, draws near and talk of his resignation persists. He is an old man and many believe he thinks it is time for him to retire. Those most prominently mentioned to succeed the man who has exerted tremendous power in Germany for many years are Gen. Hans von Seeckt, Hjalmar Schacht, former chief of the army; Walter Simons, chief justice of the supreme court; Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann, and Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank.

SOME GIRL UNIONISTS OF CHINA

By ANISE.

HANKOW, China, July 31. (FP)—In the great 4th congress of the All-China Labor Federation meeting in Hankow, I was struck by the face of some women delegates. Girl delegates, I should have said, since they were clearly not over 20. One of them, whom she had her soft round face and soft bobbed hair over the desk to write her notes, might have been a frequent old in a primary school, so gently childlike was she. Later I learned that she was Wang Ken-Yin, head of the Shanghai women's delegation, who delivered on the second day of the congress a most fiery speech against Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek's suppression of workers.

Ardent Speakers.

There was another girl who sat directly below the platform. At first I was hardly sure if she were a girl at all and not some grown-up young boy in his teens, full of ardor and devotion. Her boyish bob, the swinging gesture with which she hurled her clenched fist into the air, crying out the slogans, and especially the embarrassed grin with which she sank back when once she had shrieked a slogan all alone, were all boyish rather than feminine. At high moments of the congress her taut uplifted face showed a determined willingness to walk straight into machine guns whenever demanded. Only when she turned at the meeting's end to offer her arm around the two girls behind her, and I saw her entire figure, was I certain of her sex.

I invited the women delegates to dinner, on behalf of the workers' press of America. We talked for hours together, and they told their stories. Of 20 women from 4 provinces attending as labor delegates, 17 were workers direct from the shop.

Direct From Shops.

Wang Ken-Yin, the child-faced orator from Shanghai, is 20. From the age of 8 she has worked in spinning mills. For the first 8 months of labor she got no wage at all, being merely an apprentices. Then she began to get 6 cents a day. Miss Wang has worked in 4 different factories through the days of her youth. She gets now the magnificent sum of 21 American cents a day.

Miss Wang told me the benefits of the union, organized two years ago in the great explosion of labor activity after the May 30 shooting by the British in Shanghai. "Formerly we had half a day holiday on Sunday; now we have all day Sunday because of the union," she said. "When I was young and made mistakes, the foreman beat me; the older girls he did not beat, but fined them very high. Now the union protests the beatings and does not allow big fines.

Studied in Lunch Hour.

Twelve hours a day is the time Miss Wang must work. But other girls from Shanghai told me they worked 16 hours, from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. In the modern factories which work two shifts the day is 12 hours.

I asked the Shanghai girls how many could read and write. Three out of eight said counting the students, said they could read but not write. Since most had begun their factory life at the age of 9 and had worked 12 hours or more each day, I asked when they had learned.

"Ah, Chiang came the union sent teachers to the factories at lunch time," they explained. "It was the one free moment in the day and we used it to learn to read."

Even though illiterate, they were fully aware of the work of their trade union. "We held public meetings before Gen. Chiang Kai-shek started his oppressions," said Miss Wang, "but now they are secret."

Asked what they expected from the Nationalist government and from their union fight, they outlined parts of the answer.

"From the Nationalist government we get the union, for without it the employers are always suppressed and the leaders shot. The union is all of us, so it fights for what we need. We expect an 8 hour day and better wages. This is especially needed for women who are most oppressed of all human beings. We only must the woman who bore boys in the factory, but the girls, wash and watch at home and also look for fire and such things. We expect the Nationalist government to found the factories' fine schools for us to learn things. And also a special room to feed babies in. And also hospital care when we are sick, because we can't get the money to pay for doctor's care. And also vacation with pay before and after babies are born. Also to abolish child and shameful punishments."

Chiang Kills Girls.

Cruel and shameful punishments they defined as being that in a little wooden cage at night that you could not lie down in for making a mistake."

All of these girls face capture and death if they return to Shanghai where Chiang Kai-shek's lieutenants are executing hundreds of workers for alleged Communist tendencies. They smile. It is evident that they are too full of life to take the thought of death seriously. Yet girls as young as these have already gone bravely to death at the hands of the counter-revolution in China's coast cities.

They all send greetings to America's workers. It would be incredible to them if I should explain that girls here of American workers are not at all interested in world revolution. I do not tell them. I send back and convey their greetings.

Prison Made Shoes Stamped as Munson Last Army Product

WASHINGTON, July 31. (FP)—Shoes made in the Indiana state penitentiary are being sold on the market as United States army Munson last shoes, asserts the federal trade commission in ordering the Commonwealth Manufacturing Co. not to place the letters "U. S." on its products. These shoes, made by forced labor of unpaid prisoners, compete on the open market with union-made shoes, disrupting unions of workers and adding to the glut of footwear now congesting the market.

The Commonwealth firm, whose stockholders profit from prison labor and fraud, is also ordered not to represent itself as a "manufacturer" to hide the fact that its shoes are prison-made. The firm secretly sells its shoes wholesale. The Commonwealth's prison shoes are "greatly inferior in quality and workmanship to the army shoes they are made to imitate," the commission states.

Big Croton Dam Overflows

CROTON, N. Y., July 31.—Never before in mid-summer has there been an overflow of water at the big Croton dam of the New York City's chain of reservoirs in Westchester, but today a waterfall three inches in depth is flowing over the wide spillway of the dam, and being lost in the gorge of the old Croton River bed 150 feet below. The daily water loss is about 300,000,000 gallons.

American Doctor In Soviet Union Finds Health Bureau Good

LENINGRAD, July 31.—Dr. W. Horsley Gantt, a physician of Charlottsville, Va., has just finished a large two volume work on his medical inspection of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Gantt finds that while there is an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis and trachoma, and a wave of malaria is just now sweeping the marshy regions, other diseases show a marked decrease, due to continual improvements of the methods of the public health departments. The diseases thus markedly reduced are especially smallpox, typhus, cholera, and influenza.

Infant mortality is reduced to 177 deaths per thousand births, a point much lower than in the United States. The Moscow birth rate is thirty-a thousand and the New York rate is twenty-one per thousand.

Dr. Gantt has the highest praise for the State Health bureaus of the Soviet Union and for the individual physicians who work for the state.

Amsterdam Disliked By Iglesias, But One Delegate Will Risk It

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Samuel G. Yudine, who has been acting as a member of the Mexican delegation at the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention here, has left for New York, whence he is to embark for Amsterdam, as a fraternal delegate to the forthcoming congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Yudine is a member of the Mexican chamber of deputies, and also a member of the executive committee of the Mexican Confederation of Labor of which Luis Morones is head. Yudine, in discussing the fact that Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-American secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and right-hand man of Paul Gitton in Latin America, is frequently of late expressing views in his newspaper upon his attendance with what he calls "the manipulations of the Amsterdam International as the American continent."

Hays in Radio Talk Says Legion Leads Attacks On Liberty

Certain secret military agencies, including the American Defense Society and the National Security League were attacked as "inimical to" by Arthur Garfield Hays, in a radio address broadcast Monday night by station WHN at Park Central Hotel, New York City.

Mr. Hays, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, also handled the American Legion. Women's Temperance Society and Ku Klux Klan as "censorship organizations."

Losing Liberties.

"While by little the liberties of American citizens are slipping away," said Mr. Hays, "and the process is so gradual as to be hardly noticeable. However, we are gradually losing even the fundamental rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage.

"You can speak and write on any subject you please in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New Jersey, in fact, everywhere, the subject concerned specifically in times of crisis.

"In California the I. W. W. are jailed for expressing their views. In Tennessee, you can't [illegible] on anything [illegible] which [illegible] the leaders of the people [illegible].

No Redress Here

"Freedom of speech as a fundamental right and yet in 1926 for the Sacco and Vanzetti case, Negroes in Detroit were put on trial for murder, by defending themselves against a mob of white men who tried to force them from their homes.

"We are told to respect the courts, the supreme court of the nation, the highest tribunal, but how can we respect a court of justice which allows the accused no opportunity in America. We are not even the country of political refuge. We send anti-Fascists to Italy, communists [illegible] and [illegible] to Germany.

Legion Worst

"Reformers like Jane Addams, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. Norman Thomas have been a fairly active agency of intolerance and repression. Twenty-seven states report that there were more than 500 Ku Klux Klan. An investigation of the record should be made of Villard, Dr. Norman Thomas and a few others who began their activities as pacifists, who advocated non-resistance to the draft, but who have been a party to hatreds more than radicalism. But many of our former soldiers regard themselves as natural guardians whose duty to protect present conditions is more important than the obligation to defend eternal principles."

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The Stock Market Responds to Geneva.

Half a hundred separate issues of investment stocks have reached their best prices of the year on the market. For the third day the market at the close of the week witnessed the movement of more than two million shares. With such velocity were stocks moving that the close presented a bewildering spectacle. When the market closed and the movement was analyzed it presented interesting and instructive as well as frightfully ominous developments.

The cause of this rapid movement and sky rocketing of stocks is not to be found in any present streak of prosperity in this country, but is solely due to speculative investment in certain kinds of stock—STOCK INSAVAR INDUSTRIES. This dealing in futures is due to the collapse of the Geneva naval conference, for what might more correctly be called a war conference. The disagreement between the United States and Britain over relative strength of naval crusers and the break-down of the Geneva conference is the signal for the most ambitious competition in armaments the world has yet witnessed. This competition will not be limitrul to crusers, but will be extended to include every instrument of destruction. The orders for armor plate for battleships will mount to millions of dollars, the manufacturers of high concentrated explosives will work over time, the chemical industries will produce ever more deadly gases and perfect its devastating liquid fire, arms manufacturing industries will turn out billions of guns to belch forth the message of imperialism on a thousand battlefields in every part of the inhabitable globe.

At this moment the imperialist powers and their agents are waging war against the Chinese revolution and conspiring to wage war against the Soviet Union, which stands as the outpost of the world revolution and as the one formidable enemy of imperialism. But at the same time Britain and the United States and their vassal nations engage in predatory wars against the workers and peasants of the colonial and semi-colonial countries they strive for supremacy against each other. This policy must inevitably lead to an open conflict between them. When they can no longer carry out their imperialist ambitions through diplomatic tricks the fight will break forth with the elemental violence of another and more frightful war. In preparation for the conflict the war industries will work full blast and the stocks in those concerns will continue to soar ever higher. The munition profiteers see visions of mountains of gold—blood money—flowing into their hands. Simultaneous with the announcement of the determined stand of the British war-mongers against any compromise at Geneva there seems in America the merging of United States Steel, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours ammunition trust and the General Motors concern; the manipulators of this giant merger are also heavy stockholders in chemical and dye concerns. This is a 100 per cent war combination. It will be recalled that two years ago Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, initiated the program of reorganizing the great industrial plants of the nation so that they could be changed from a "peace time basis" to a war basis within forty-eight hours. General Motors accepted the proposals, as did also Henry Ford; the powder trust is always on a war basis.

Friday's rise in the market on these stocks is indicative of the fact that the war-mongers have drawn the proper conclusions for their class from the fiasco at Geneva.

It is up to the working class to draw its conclusions and prepare for the most determined fight against these new conspiracies against us. We cannot effectively oppose war by mere pacifist yearnings, by longing for peace in a world in which there yet remains too much that must be destroyed by blood and fire. We must prepare to fight against war by creating organizations that will make it impossible for the conspirators to carry out their dastardly conspiracies against us. Thirteen years ago the world was plunged into the last world war by the conflicting imperialisms of Europe. Today we face another war situation and it is the imperative duty of every revolutionist and every class-conscious worker to help to organize for the fight with every weapon at hand or that can be devised against the imperialist master class of his own country in order to weaken and if possible cripple them so that they cannot enter into the arena for another world war.

Sacco Warns Against "Blind Optimism"

It is amazing to see the childish confidence that many people calling themselves radicals place in Governor Fuller and his committee that is supposed to have investigated the Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up, when even the most paltry understanding of the case ought to convince one that the whole proceeding has been nothing but a farce, a shabby pretense, in order to shield the criminals responsible for the torture of these victims of class vengeance.

Altho many of the so-called friends and supporters of Sacco and Vanzetti yield to the illusions that the class enemies of these men will give them a fair hearing and liberate them so they may return to the ranks of the labor movement, the condemned men hold no such illusions.

Nicola Sacco, in reply to one of these sentimentalists who wrote him that "the the suffering be long and weary it will soon end in freedom," wrote a document that will stand high in the history of labor. Sacco branded the opinions of the correspondent as a "legend of nonsense," and asked, "Do you not know the ends to which the defenders of this decrepit old society will go? Under the circumstances it pains me to see such blind optimism in a comrade. Are you waiting to see them kill us first, so that you can build as a monument."

That reply, printed in full in another part of The DAILY WORKER, should be food for thought on the part of all those defending Sacco and Vanzetti, who have expressed some degree of confidence in Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and his advisory committee. Even the Federated Press has been guilty of such puerile utterances. Only last week it reported that the president of the Massachusetts state federation of labor thought he had "persuaded Fuller" on certain points regarding the credibility of testimony of witnesses for the defense. Such uncritical interpretation of news only aids in lulling the workers into a false sense of security regarding the enormity of the crime against these two workers that will be carried out, unless the protests and organized action of the workers of this and other countries assumes within the next week such gigantic proportions that the malignant powers now conspiring against Sacco and Vanzetti will not dare carry out their plans.

Sacco is aware of the situation and is perfectly correct when he declares that "only an international protest can free us."

Let us spurn further insipid twaddle about the "fairness" of Fuller and the rest of the jackal pack who want to destroy these two victims of class justice in order to terrorize other workers into submission to capitalist despotism and let us exert every ounce of energy in order to mobilize the masses for action in behalf of freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Government Agents Speak as Labor Delegates

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(This is the second of a series of articles analyzing the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its recent convention at Washington.)

* * *

Martinez Lamasks Pan-A. F. of L.

The Washington convention would be a memorable one if only because it furnished the unprecedented spectacle of the rising anti-imperialist protest of Latin America finding its way even into the Pan-American Federation of Labor, where everything was organized against it. The brutal massacre provided the setting but natural accomplishment must be credited largely to the championship of delegate Martinez of Venezuela, whose convention fight, the defeated, could not be annulled.

Martinez's stand in opposition to the rest of the convention was hesitant and faltering but it will have deep-going consequences. For not only did Martinez say his say, at least momentarily, but he obliged Mr. Green and the really decisive forces to own position. Their replies to the Venezuelan "hot head," as they called him, constituted as perfect an example of self-exposure as has ever been witnessed.

Delegates Were Fakes.

Before the convention was four days old it had become plain that the greater part of the parliament were not labor delegates at all but a choice collection of government agents and toadies!

Most of the evidence came out in the discussion on Martinez's general resolution against the Monroe Doctrine and American imperialism. Martinez had attacked Wall Street and Washington for their consistent aggressions against Latin America, pointing out among other things that they had robbed Colombia of the Panama area in 1903 and continued its tyrannize over the republic of Panama to the day that they had Cuba under the Platt Amendment, that they had violated the sovereignty of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, that they had repeatedly conspired against Mexico, that they were supporting the most flagrant and repulsive dictatorships in Latin America such as that of Gomez in Venezuela, that of Leguia in Peru and that of Machado, the notorious assassin of trade-unionists, in Cuba.

As soon as I heard the reading Martinez's resolution I knew it was going to mean trouble, but I was entirely unprepared for the exhibition that followed. It was not Green or Woll but the Latin-American part that jumped first to their feet with execrations upon their lips.

Peruvian Traitors Loudest.

"I understand the report in the resolutions committee was that the rejected amendments were those of Peruvian delegates declared indignantly. "This resolution is an insult to all of us. There is no tyranny of any kind in Peru. I believe the only tyranny that exists is in the hot head of the delegate from Venezuela. We who come as delegates of a free and democratic country, where labor has every legitimate right, cannot consent to a statement being made that the President of Peru is a tyrant."

Now the dictatorship of Leguia in Peru has long been one of the scandals of both labor and liberal circles even vaguely familiar with the conditions in that unhappy land—where there is a labor conscription act under which practically the entire Peruvian working class is conscripted to work a certain number of days each year without pay on the construction jobs of the Foundation Co. owned by Wall Streets interests, with President Leguia himself holding some of the shares!—this speech of the Peruvian delegate is a tell-tale one! That it was no chance utterance was proved the next minute, when the other delegate from Peru rose and elaborated upon it.

The Peruvian delegates had much to say in the convention, both in support of Leguia's government and in support of any reactionary measure that came up for consideration. To complete the mission for which undoubtedly they had been sent to Washington, they virtually "took charge" of the anti-imperialistic resolution on the Tacna-Arica question, denouncing the population of Chile and demanding that the Tacna-Arica territory be handed over to Peru, in "accordance with the patriotic insistence of the Peruvian government."

Peruvians From Paper Organizations

Inasmuch as the Federation of Labor of Lima, the only labor body in Peru having any substantial strength, has refused to have anything to do with the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor, it is worth while asking what organizations were represented by the two Peruvians at the Washington convention. Their credentials bore high-sounding names: the "Universal Union of Confederations of Artisans and Laborers of Peru" and the "Assembly of United Societies of Peru." This is the first time that either of them has been heard of.

I overheard one of the newspapermen asking delegate Luis Roberto Kiss Castell of Peru exactly what kind of organization it was that he represented. The query was a puzzler, but he answered:

"Oh, a general organization."

"Is it a trade-union organization?"

"No, it isn't exactly a cooperative."

"Well, then, what can it be."

"You see, it is an organization friendly to the working people".

The Peruvian attack on Martinez did not lack delegates to second it. A delegate from Panama took a hand in the debate in order to reply to the statement that the United States government had ever interfered in Panama, and declared proudly of an, convincingly that "the republic of Panama is just as free and sovereign as any country on earth."

Dominican Delegate Terrified.

Then came delegate Pozo of Santo Domingo to say that although the Dominican delegation had originally voted Martinez resolution, it was under a grave misapprehension and to insist that the delegation's name be withdrawn from a document which it now regarded as [illegible] charges and which attacks governments. (President Green arose [illegible] No one suggested that the request of the Dominican delegate would be granted.)

Pozo had no stated here that the Dominican Confederation of Labor is another one of the myths represented at the convention of the P. A. F. of L. There is no such labor movement in Santo Domingo. There has been a small body of intellectuals there known as the "Nationalist Brotherhood" which sent delegates to the Pan-American Federation of Labor,

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNIONS POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

FUR DYE WORKERS REFUSED AID BY THE RIGHT WING

International Ignores Joint Board Letter

Further proof of the unwillingness of the right wing administration of the International Fur Workers' Union to organize the workers of the trade is seen in their refusal to take any action to help the workers of the Stein Fur Dyeing Co., who went on strike Tuesday, unable any longer to work under intolerable conditions.

On Wednesday the Joint Board sent special delivery letters to Philip Silberstein, international president, and Local 54, Newark and Local 3, Brooklyn, explaining the situation. The letters told how the workers walked out of the shop and came to the Joint Board for aid.

The letter points out that the Joint Board has no jurisdiction over dye shops, it field consisting only of manufacturers, therefore it urges the the international office to take control of the strike, the Joint Board to cooperate to the best of its ubility.

As no answer has been received and as no attempt has been made by the International to help the striking workers, it appears that it has no interest whatsoever in organizing the poorly paid workers in the dye shops.

Workers Angry.

When the workers in the market heard of the lack of interest displayed by the right wingers, they expressed their opinions. Many workers were heard to say that "after it is a question of fighting against the workers for the boss, the right wingers are on the job. When it is a case of fighting for the workers, they take just the opposite position."

Action on over 100 strike cases will be taken in Jefferson Market Court Tuesday morning. They have been postponed from several weeks ago.

Gangster Cases.

Five of the seven right wing gangsters who beat up four strikers over a month ago, and whom they were arrested told the police they were hired by the right wing for $50 a week, will come up Wednesday morning.

The two killers who almost murdered Aaron Gross, will have a hearing in Jefferson Market Court Thursday.

Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the Furriers' Union, is now examining the minutes of the Mineola trial. They consist of 1,600 typewritten pages.

No Further Concessions.

At the membership meetings of the four fur locals held Thursday evening, it was the sentiment of the workers that the Joint Board leaders should not give any further concessions to the right wing in any future negotiations.

Speaker after speaker took the floor to express their opinion on this matter. They all agreed that the attitude of the Joint Board has been unusually liberal towards people who do not have the interests of the union at heart. That in the future the Joint Board should be more strict in its dealings.

End Strike Assessments.

It was also decided that this will be the last week of strike assessments. That all workers should pay up this week as beginning Monday no more assessments will be levied against the membership.

The formation of the labor bureau was hailed by the assembled workers as a great step forward for the workers in the fur industry.

Ritchie, Looking for Candidacy, Raps Dries

DETROIT, July 31.—Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, State's rights champion and a potential democratic candidate for the Presidency, declared here today that "Wheelerism," as it is exemplified by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the anti-saloon league, is coming to be a real menace to the country."

The governor expressed his opinion of Wheeler in a public letter to the University of Michigan, in which he declined an invitation to debate the prohibition issue with Wheeler.

AUTO LABOR CONDITIONS AS STATED IN HAND BOOK OF U. S. BUREAN ARE BAD AND GROW WORSE

WASHINGTON, July 31. — The corps of organizers, now in Detroit planning union strategy in their campaign to line up the auto workers in the American Federation of Labor, will find a handy statistical guidebook to labor conditions in the industry in the bureau of labor statistics, "Wages and Hours in the Motor Vehicle Industry: 1925," just published.

In contrast to the problem of the United Textile Workers in meeting the union needs of a depressed, low wage occupation, Smith and his coadjutors face one of the world's most vigorous and alert industries, with wages substantially above the general average. In 1925, the average male worker made $36.67, against the general industrial average of about $30, the bureau reports.

Wages Low.

What an auto workers' union can do for the 400,000 men and women in that field is shown by the general comparison with the union level of hours and wages in the United States. Against the auto average of 72 cents an hour place the union average of $1.15 and against the auto average of 50 hours a week place the union average of 45. Even the ding men, who stamp out defects in fenders and hoods and are the highest paid of all auto crafts, made only $1.03 an hour, considerably lower than the average union mechanic's wage. Auto laborers, at the bottom of the pay ladder, get only 57 cents an hour.

Unemployment.

There is sharply fluctuating employment in autos. That a worker averages $36.67 a week by no means indicates that his yearly wage will be fifty times that amount. Instead, there is the disastrous Ford shutdown of 1927, which has thrown at least 50,000 men out of work. The bureau's charts show other disastrous sinking spells in 1922 and 1924. Seasonal unemployment is great, too, although many big Detroit firms are keeping their labor force together in off seasons by reducing the work week to 5, 4 and 3 days. These fluctuations do not appear in the bureau's employment graphic but they are acutely apparent in the payroll curves.

Another disturbing factor which an auto workers' union can correct is the tendency toward increase in hours. The 9-hour day is now the standard in the industry and is becoming more prevalent as the bureau indicates in its figure of 50.1 hours for the 1924 week against 50.3 in 1926. The first big job of the union evidently will be to hoist the standard for the 8-hour day.

Bonus Graft.

Wages are calculated almost exclusively on various sorts of bonus systems and incentives. A standard of production is set in which the worker, in ong system, gets 1 per cent bonus for attaining 75 per cent efficiency. The bonus rate steadily climbs so that the worker gets 20 per cent extra for 100 per cent efficiency and 140 per cent bonus for 200 per cent efficiency. Thus a worker with a base wage of $30 would earn $56 if his work were 100 per cent efficient. Pay for overtime varies from a straight time to one and one-half the regular rate.

Wages Now.

The bureau's study was made two years ago, on the threshold of the industry's most significant development into maturity with the growth of a few great producers. The startling rise of General Motors in the past year as the dominant force in the motor world with one of its products outselling the ubiquitous Ford; the shutdown and revamping of the industry's most important unit, Ford; supremacy in the low-price field; the liquidation of many of the smaller independents and the fierce competition among the remaining companies, is due to foothold against General Motors will mark the entry of the industry into a new period of great consolidations and maturity.

What this new era means for the organization of the auto workers is the problem confronting Smith and his fellow organizers, representing the A. F. of L. internationals. If they interpret the new trends, plan union strategy and then carry the war into the corporations' camps effectively enough to report the unionization of the industry to the 1928 convention of the A. F. of L. If they can, organized labor, and particularly the metal trades will enter another great era of prosperity, rivalled only by the war expansion period of 1918-20.

MORGAN BUS DEAL JAMMED THROUGH WITHOUT PROTEST

Scheme Will Cost Bus Rider 50¢ More

Olvany, Grover Whalen and Mayor Walker have succeeded in stilling all opposition to their bus scheme. The Board of Estimate has granted a nice juicy charter to The Equitable Coach Company for operation of crosstown buses in Manhattan and Brooklyn. At the same time the Bronx franchises went to the Surface Transportation Company.

Spokesmen for the mayor had this as a great victory and the stage is all set for Walker's triumphant tour abroad during which the nifty mayor will call on the king of England.

Significant in the maneuvering which preceding the final vote was the switch made by Borough President James J. Byrne. Right along, ever since Tammany Hall has been engineering this deal, Byrne opposed the granting of the Brooklyn franchise to the Equitable clique. A. Byrne is in Brooklyn man, and for many other reasons, he fa ed the granting of the franchise to the Coney Island and Gravesend Bus Corporation, a subsidiary of the H. T. and the Brooklyn City Rail Road Company. Byrne's opposition to the Brooklyn deal has blockaded the passage of the bill for some time past.

Another one of those eleventh hour Walker deals was put over to spur the deal through. It is said that Olvany got Byrne on the telephone a few hours before the hearing and warned him that unless Byrne voted for the Equitable franchise that he would order Walker into Brooklyn to campaign against Coyne, the Brooklyn political chief, at the next election.

In addition to the it appears that a consolidation changed hands and the stage was all set for the vote. Following the official Byrne telephone conversation Walker had a talk with Byrne for publicity purposes and the consolidation was made to look like another "victory."

William Worden, chairman of Walker's Reception Committee, is very much interested in the Equitable Coach Company. The coach company is under contract to buy its buses from the American Car and Foundry Corporation. Worden is one of the big shots of the concern and has enormous holdings in its stock. The American Car Corporation is one of the Morgan subsidiaries and is affiliated with General Electric.

That the car contract is a big one was made evident today when officials of the Equitable Coach Company said that they have an order in for 700 buses of the latest type. The contract involves over $14,000,000.

How effective the Tammany steamroller has smoothed out all opposition to its bus scheme was evidenced by the fact that Julius Miller, Manhattan borough president, who has been holding out in favor of the New York Railways Corporation, a subsidiary of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, was won over to the Equitable idea. Miller is president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. Deals and counter-deals marked the bus scheme since its inception some eighteen months ago.

High handed political tactics characterized the taking of the vote on the franchise resolution. Skinning several items on the preceding page, Mayor suddenly announced, "The chair moves the adoption of No. 14. The clerk will call the roll."

The roll was called instantly. All members of the Board voted for the resolution. Walker then said, "The president of the Board of Aldermen moves the adoption of No. 25 as it refers to the Surface Transportation Corporation." The was followed by a similar vote.

No one in the room, except those vitally interested, realized just what was taking place, so speedy was the action. Only an opponent of Walker, Bill Herman A. Bayern, arose to object. Walker ordered a policeman to silence him.

Stewart Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, who was backing another bus line, said, "The Board of Estimate is so lost to the best interests of the city treasury and the travelling public that it votes for a franchise that will cost the users 50 per cent more in fares, and the city will lose about $1,000,000 in revenue.

"I asked the mayor, What's the nigger in the woodpile?' and he answered, 'Ask me another.'"

Depression Grips All Massachusetts Unemployment Bad

By A. WARREN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 31. An industrial slump has hit Western Massachusetts. In some cities about a third of the population is on the verge of starvation, the worst sufferers are being the worst sufferers. In Western Massachusetts there is very little organization in any industry. Even political and fraternal labor organizations are few.

The city of Springfield this year is celebrating its 75th birthday in a time of depression unparalleled in 25 years. Mr. Fogarty, secretary of the Central Labor Union states that "approximately 20,000 men and women in the city are out of work and cannot find jobs." With their dependents this means about 60,000 people are affected. There are twice as many more who are working on short time and thus unable to meet the bare expenses of living.

Union Leader Protests.

"I am heartily sick of the false and empty cry of 'prosperity,'" Mr. Gatalo continues in a statement to the Mayor, after outlining a program for providing work for the unemployed. "I believe that the time has come for the press and public to face the fact that times are hard and to seek for a solution to a real and serious problem."

In Holyoke too, great depression is felt. Holyoke is known as the Paper City because its predominant industry is the manufacture of paper. Workers are being consistently laid off from the paper mills, and one large company, the American Writing Paper Company, is running on a 4-days a week schedule. The Paper makers' Union has some organization in several mills, but the bulk of the workers are unorganized, and bound by 5 year contracts which do not permit them to fight for improved conditions. Any sign of organization among the workers results in immediate dismissal from the plant and black-mailing in the city.

Holyoke Textile Situation.

With the exception of some mule spinners and loomfixers who have a union, the workers of the large textile mills such as the Farr-Alpaca and Skinners Silk Mills are unorganized. The largest textile mills of the city are the Lyman Mills, employing 1100. Preparatory to announcing a wage cut, they are terrorizing the workers by threatening removal of their mills to the South. Stockholders are making widespread statements about lowering the wage scale and increasing the working week in order to save the industry for New England. Any further increase of work or decrease of wage will mean greater hardship for the people, who even now hardly average $17.00 a week.

Workers Party Organizing.

In this atmosphere of deep depression there is only one encouraging note. The mass meetings organized by the Workers' Party have been increasingly successful. A Sacco-Vanzetti meeting aroused a great deal of enthusiasm amongst the workers, and a branch of the J. L. D. is in process of formation. The slogan, "Organize the Unorganized" has become a popular call at all workers' meetings.

CHICAGO

Six Months in China

PUBLIC LECTURE

by Earl R. Browder, Editor Labor Unity

at NORTHWEST HALL, cor. North and Western Avenues

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1927, 8 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE EVERYBODY INVITED

Under the ... Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund
Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Can't Exile Misher But Hold His Bond; Suit to Cancel It

(By Civil Liberties Union)

The practice of the U. S. Department of Labor in refusing to cancel the bail bonds in the cases of non-deportable aliens is being attacked by attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union in a test case involving Ignatz Misher, a Russian.

Misher cannot be deported to Russia because the United States does not recognize the government of that country. In the meantime, the bail bond given for his appearance is being held by the government.

Proceedings have been brought against the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island for the cancellation of the bond furnished by Isaac Storr and the return of the collateral security deposited with the bond. The United States attorney moved to dismiss the complaint as insufficient in law. Judge William Bondy of the U. S. District Court denied the motion. It now remains to be seen what the government will do as it is considered virtually impossible for them to find any of the allegations of the complaint. The government has been given until August 11 to answer and it will not be known exactly what the situation is until then.

Wisconsin State Labor Federation Reelects

WAUSAU, Wis., July 31 (FP)—The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention at Wausau reelected Pres. Henry Ohl, Jr., and Secy.-Treas. A. J. Handley for the coming year. The next convention will be held in Kenosha on July, 1928.

Asbestos Armor



The latest idea in putting out raging oil well fire is to swathe a workman in asbestos and send him into it to plant a charge of TNT, which is afterwards exploded by electricity, if it doesn't go off first and kill the workman. The idea is that the explosive will put out the fire, and save the oil, and if it snuffs out the worker too, ther care lots more workers.

Housing Scheme to Net Large Returns For Big Investors

Tammany's Board of Estimate, without a dissenting vote, passed its own plan for wholesale "remodeling" of east side slum property, by means of which the administration's favorites will be able to dispose of its valued property and receive high prices from the city treasury. All this will be done by means of condemnation proceedings soon to be initiated by the Walker bill. For purposes of camouflage this is known as a "housing plan."

After all these years Tammany has suddenly become aware of the congested and unsanitary state of affairs on Allen Street and vicinity. This sudden awareness is manifest in Walker's program presented to the Board of Estimate. It reads, "Whereas it is now generally recognized that congested and unsanitary housing conditions which exist in certain parts of the city of New York are a serious menace to the health, welfare and comfort of the people of the whole city:

"Whereas such conditions have arisen for the most part on those older portions of the city which are marked by dark, narrow streets and by the obsolescence of park, playground and other open spaces and so on

Safe Bet.

Under the new law which makes possible "excess condemnation" proceedings, Paul Block, August Heckscher and other capitalists will build new tenement properties.

Daily Worker Builders Make Successful Boat Trip to Michigan City

CHICAGO, July 31.—Three hundred real Fifty friends of The DAILY WORKER and the Young Worker took the boat trip to Michigan City Sunday, July 17th.

Comrade Ella Reeves Bloor and Hammerstein headed the procession from the boat to the park, carrying a large DAILY WORKER banner held followed by Gil Greenberg, his wife Lillian and a young army of Young Workers who insisted on singing the Red Flag in the vicinity of K. K. K.'s. The entire committee followed as usual.

So well-did some of our active comrades enjoy themselves that at least half a dozen said: "This is perfection why live longer after this the dodge" and so fitting their actions to their words, tried to end it all while in swimming at Michigan City. A few life savers, not knowing how our comrades felt about the matter, pulled them out in time to save a few "good" votes for the convention.

Modest Paul Reis refused to act as chairman, as after opening the meeting, by having the comrades sing the International, Sam Hammersmark had a chance to give Paul credit for the good works done by him, making the excursion a success and, after telling about the possibilities of a DAILY WORKER Builders' club, introduced Mother Ella Reeves Bloor, who gave a short but inspiring talk.

THOUSANDS GATHER IN SEVEN HUGE MEETINGS; POLICE ARE PROVOCATIVE

Thousands of workers flocked to seven great meetings scattered around New York Friday, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx. They wanted freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti and they loudly demonstrated that fact, cheering speakers who pointed to the frame-up of the two imprisoned labor leaders, their long martyrdom, the slowly accumulating mass of evidence that proves them innocent, and the trickery of those who pretend to be erring the law on them.

In ringing tones they applauded the two resolutions asserting their innocence and demanding liberty, one sent to Sacco and Vanzetti themselves, and one to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

The police did not break up these meetings, as they did the last one in Union Square, but they interfered in petty ways. First of all, no permit was issued the committee for a Union Square meeting.

Police Object To Banners.

In several of the meetings they shaved the crowd around, and insulted it. At Grand Street Extension, Williamsburg, they ordered some of the banners taken down, and refused to let anyone speak who was not on the original list.

But in spite of everything, the workers met, and heard their speakers, and adopted the following resolutions:

Demand On Governor Fuller.

To Governor Alvin T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass.:—We, in meeting assembled, pledge our solidarity with fellow-workers Sacco and Vanzetti, in their hunger strike which they enter because of the secrecy enveloping the investigation of their case by your committee. We demand a public investigation of the case, and call upon you, in the name of justice which America pride itself on, to give these two victims of a frame-up, a retrial or a public investigation.

We believe that the evidence presented at the trial of these two men did not prove their guilt, and that the American public should be given an opportunity to know the full facts through a public investigation.

(Signed) Rose Baron,
Acting Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee

The following resolution was also adopted at all the meetings and sent directly to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We hereby express our class solidarity with you in your protest against the secrecy enveloping the investigation of your case by the governor's committee, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring pressure to bear upon the governor for a public investigation and retrial, because we are convinced of your innocence."

Police Fail to Stop Meeting

In spite of many attempts by the police to break it up, more than 1,500 workers attended the meeting at Grand St. Extension, Brooklyn.

When the meeting started two patrolman and several detectives who were present, pulled down four of the banners that were displayed, and made the committee take them down. The banners read, "Brosse the Hero" and "Down With Massachusetts Justice."

Another factor on the part of the police was to prevent any one from speaking who was not on the original list. They obtained a list from the chairman and made him strictly adhere to it.

The speakers were Pascal Grosgrove, Rebecca Gregit, J. Louis Engdahl, A. Bimba, Clarence Miller, Phelps De Faroe, M. Springfield, I. Dripps.

Want Freedom

Three thousand workers, cheering the speakers, enthusiastic and determined to fight for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, crowded the two Prospect Ave. meetings. The meeting at Hopkinson and Pitkin Ave. was the largest. The speakers were loudly applauded when they hammered away on the theme that we will want justice, and nothing less than justice will be accepted. We want absolute freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. They are innocent of every crime. They must be released for a crime, if it is being radicals whom the mill owners of Massachusetts want put out of the way.

The speakers at both these meetings were Pat Devine, Morris Lafl, Frank Cantarella, Hester A. Hicks, George Powers, C. Weissberg, Jo Petrelli, P. Patterson, John Pavlella and P. Martucci.

Big Harlem Gathering

The largest meeting ever in 110th St. and Fifth Ave. was last night. More than 1,500 were packed that lanicus corner listened eagerly as the speakers denounced the Massachusetts police power. Not a single disturb the meeting.

Nut Gangsters

Banners were carried by the assembled workers. One of them displayed the drawing appearing in The DAILY WORKER showing the electric chair, others demanded "Free Sacco and Vanzetti," "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die," and still others had similar slogans.

"Sacco and Vanzetti are not gangsters." Juliet Stuart Poyntz held the crowd, to the accompaniment of loud cheers. "Sacco and Vanzetti are workers, and had the psychology of workers. The psychology of gangsters is a master class psychology, you find it especially down in

Waitresses Paid $15 For Six Day Week, Says Union

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING

WOMEN

WITH AN ORGANIZED WILL, THE WORKING WOMEN CAN FORCE THE BOSSES TO ACCEPT UNION CONDITIONS

The strike of the two big firms, Pechter and Messinger has ended; but that does not mean that we baker women must sit down in our homes, return to our daily house work and become obedient slaves. I say so! This must not be, because the battle that we have carried on with Pechter and Messinger for the last two months have taught us baker women a great deal. Many of us have suffered under the hands of paid gangster and have also learned how to battle against the bosses, how to go in the picket lines and how to carry on the battle successfully.

Fiercer Fighters Than Men.

I want to illustrate a fact which the boss, Pechter, himself told. He said, "that when his workers had gone out on strike, he was sure that with our husbands he would soon be through"; but he forgot about the baker women. With the women the battle cannot get through quickly. They are great fighters, and to conquer such fighters you need iron strength. Pechter says that the women crippled his trade.

Before, Pechter thought that the women would only spoil his trade on the East Side. On the West Side he thought that we could not do anything to him. He forgot that here he had to do with women, who do not stop at any obstacle. The baker women of the Bronx proved it later into the West Side that they organized everywhere. When Pechter's drivers came there with gangsters they were surprised to see the baker women picketing.

Gangsters Can't Cow Women.

But gangsters do not help him. As soon as they dispersed one group, a new group appeared, a third and a fourth one. Pechter thought that this play was for the devil, and because of this he was forced to accept the union agreement, (even though everybody knows that the settlement is not satisfactory) and stop the strike. Pechter was forced to bow, because the women appeared everywhere to stop his scab work.

From this battle, which the women carried on against the baker bosses, Pechter and Messinger, it can be seen that the workingclass housewife plays a big role in the labor movement. Our baker women should remember that our battle has not yet ended. We must not throw away our weapons, because we have to battle many other Pechters and Messingers in our daily life. We women must conquer all exploiters, because we feel them the most.

Fight for Label.

At the annual conference of the United Workingclass Housewives, held on the twenty-fifth of June, a resolution was passed for carrying on agitation for the union label in Greater New York. In other words it means that union conditions must be accepted by all bakeries, where scabs are now employed.

There are many such bakeries. It is the duty of the baker women to carry on this struggle in the same spirit as it has been so far carried on. Because of this, we appeal to you, baker women to join the Baker Women's Council I of the Bronx. Every baker woman must help carry on the work.

Friday, the eighth of July a meeting was held by the baker women's council. How many baker women made it a duty to look up more women and interest them in the work so that they too would join the ranks of our council and further the work, so that our baker council should stand out bravely in the labor movement, like many other councils that exist today.

Women Must Rally.

In the name of the Baker Union, Local 500, we print a thanks to all women councils for their active part in the past bakery strike and we hope that they will continue their agitation for the union label. The boss, Gotthelf says, "that he does not need the union label," therefore, we women must see to it that he settles with the union.

Formerly his was a union-shop, therefore we must demand that our grocers do not keep Gottfried's scab bread in their stores. We trust that our work will be rewarded with success as at Pechter's and Messinger's. At first Pechter and Messinger were conceited and would not give in, but thanks to the public, who demanded union labeled bread, they were forced to settle with the union. We, women must organize in order to force the baker bosses to come across with the demands of the workers.

ELLA ZELNICK.
A baker woman.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

joint diatribe against the Workers' Republic, immediately following a tirade against each other.

* * *

FROM now on the United States and England will build battleships against one another. England's historic policy has been one of enmity against her nearest commercial rival, which now is the United States. This is written in no jingoistic spirit but in recognition of facts. The British Empire is on the decline; American imperialism is in the upgrade. Wall Street is now doing in South America what Threeneedle Street was doing in Africa and the latter half a century ago. The United States is not obliged to seek a war with a big capitalist power because it holds the whining hand. If permitted to continue its depredations at the expense of the workers and colonial peoples it finds profitable to exploit, our eagle will evolve like a dove, but if interfered with Uncle Sam will frown and snarl as he used to back in 1917 and 1918 when he loaned almost the rape of another Belgium or French convent by the hordes of the Kaiser.

* * *

NOT unconnected with the Geneva naval conference, or the battle royal now being waged in the newspapers, in the foreign offices and in the oil markets of the world between the gigantic petroleum octopuses of England and the United States. There appears to be a division of opinion between the Standard Oil of New York and its big brother of New Jersey. The former is doing a land office business in Soviet oil while the New Jersey trust declares the stuff is "untouchable." This is the bunk. It may appear inexplicable to many that such a devout foe of the Soviet Union as Charles Evans Hughes should be the legal counsel who advised Standard Oil of New York that trading in "stolen" Russian oil was much more ethical than stealing it from our own naval oil reserves ex-Secretary and Sinclair dal. An honest dollar knows no father.

* * *

ITS oil monopoly is a powerful political weapon in the hands of the Government of the Soviet Union. The profit mongers are as thirsty for it as a dope fiend for a shot in the arm. They may rave about Bolshevism until dry in the mouth, but they crave for the naphtha over which the red flag flies. The British oil interests, that failed to secure a monopoly on exportable Russian oil are now raising their hands in holy horror over the action of the virtuous Standard Oil of New York in contracting to buy 100,000 tons a year of the stuff for its eastern markets. But John D. will continue to give dimes to promising youths and his son John D. Jr. will teach Sunday school even if the capitalist god may be angry because the dimes and the Sunday school subsidies may be begotten out of damned Soviet oil produced by the sanctimonious Johns. But as a good American I am ready to assert at any time that one cent or cost is good if not better than the British god, whether behind the cannon or the pulpit.

* * *

AMONG the lesser things that our readers should be interested in is the federal injury into the General Motors-Du Pont-Fisher Body merger. As reported over I stated for an investigation, my candidature for the job is the writer of this paragraph. I know how all the ins and outs are easily to be somewhere will permit. And a federal investigation of this giant merger would unfold a man-investigating himself. Henry Ford would like to have something to say in the probe, but—I doubt if his say would be decisive.

* * *

AND this brings us to a further consideration of the ups and downs of life and its uncertainties. Until last month Henry was having the time of his life building the fighting Hebrews, the most troublesome race on earth barring none. Suddenly he repented and pounded salt into his anti-Semitic sores until even a blackjack's hard heart would be touched with the wand of pity. Less sophisticated persons attributed Henry's change of heart to the awakening of his alleged social conscience or to political ambition. But General Motors was the reason. Hegley is now fighting for his life and Wall Street is out to make the defiant flivver magnate come wriggling on its knees to its financial portals with hat in hand, tears in his eyes and repentance in his heart. Ford is now fighting with his back to the wall and with a four billion dollar trust at his front.

* * *

FORD must spend millions of dollars to put his new model on the market. The General Motors' Chevrolet, sold at a price only a little above the rattling tin can known as a Ford, gave Henry something to think about besides the Hebrews and the czarist emigres who were milking him from his profusion. He probably spent in the vicinity of a million making peace with the wily Hebrews who sued him for libel. Now he has nothing to particularly worry him except Wall Street. But that is enough. Should the genius of the American automobile industry see a looking farina he may agree to sell out or join a rival Wall Street to the group that controls the most formidable industrial merger in American history. The struggle will prove much more exciting to our readers than the recent Dempsey-Sharkey fight.

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

Speech by Nikolai Bukharin.
(Continued From Last Issue)

And yet, in spite of the open challenge made to Comrade Trotzky, he has uttered no word on all these matters, and we are still in the dark as to what he thinks about "defeatism" and about all his former errors. According to Comrade Trotzky's conceptions, Bolshevism was "re-equipped" as early as the spring of 1917, and, having become "Trotzkyfied," it drew all its weapons from Trotzky's arsenal. Perhaps Comrade Trotzky advanced similar pretensions with regard to the war questions?

Here a definite answer is required. But this definite answer has not been given us.

More than this. We have been given no answer whatever, either definite or indefinite. And this in spite of the unusual energy shown by the comrades of the Opposition, who have let off innumerable quantities of essays, speeches, declarations, explanations, "unheld" speeches, etc., etc. for the benefit of the masses. They have placed on this occasion on record documents to the extent of about 500 pages. But in all this voluminous written matter no room has been found for the most important questions of all, no room for a reply to the most fundamental problems, no room for a spark of courage to acknowledge opportunist errors.

In place of this we find Comrade Trotzky touching upon one question only: the unreliability of the Anglo-Russian Committee. To Trotzky this appears to be the sole question worthy of attention, and his reply to it is all he considers necessary in connection with the war preparations! And these are the comrades who pretend to political farsightedness! I too must, however, devote a few words to this question. Everyone of us is able to understand that among the enormous arsenal of defensive weapons at the disposal of the International labor movement, the Anglo-Russian Committee is only one among many. There are other weapons than these in the Comintern, there is the Red Internationonl of Labor Unions, there are about 60 Communist Parties; there is the C. P. S. U., there is the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet Union, there is the Chinese revolution, etc., etc. All these weapons must be mobilized against the danger of war.

But our comrades of the opposition ignore all these factors with the sole exception of the Anglo-Russian Committee, and have concentrated on this one question the whole of their eloquence, their temperament, their "indignation," their slanders, and the rest of virtues, with the object of persuading our foreign comrades that the C. P. S. U. has been acting the part of a traitor to the proletariat. It must also be observed that the tone adopted by the Opposition, and by Comrade Trotzky, at this meeting, has been extremely strange. Every word, and every second printed line, contains accusations of "treachery" of "unfaithfulness," of "crime," etc., hurled against the C. C. of our Party and against the Comintern, and this sympathy was speedily destroyed, and Tritzky aroused general indignation against himself.

This you may see from the resolutions passed on the attitude taken by the Opposition. The comrades of the Opposition advanced an urgent demand that the Anglo-Russian Committee should be dissolved. We replied that we must not delude ourselves that the British section of the Anglo-Russian Committee would help much during or before the war, but that in the given historical situation, under the given circumstances, it is better to avoid a rupture, because such a rupture would have made an extremely unfavorable impression in view of the various other "ruptures" which we have to record. The Opposition retorted what they said long ago, merely using stronger expressions: You are co-operating with the scoundrels who betrayed the General Strike, etc., and therefore you too are traitors to the working class!

The arguments brought forward here by the Opposition differ solely from their former arguments in being more "definite," more "decided," and more violent in their attacks on the leaders of our Party and on the Comintern. And yet it is obvious that the problem is not solved by designating both the "Left" and Right leaders of the General Council as opportunists, reformists, scabs, servants of imperialism, etc. These are sacred and entirely elementary truths. The question is, whether it would have been right to dissolve the Anglo-Russian Committee in the midst of an extremely difficult international situation. We are of the opinion that the situation obliged us to make a number of concessions. This did not by any means signify that our trade unions abandoned their right to criticize. The interview with Comrade Tomsky shortly after the Berlin Conference showed this plainly enough.

Those were the considerations (and not illusory considerations expecting active help) which led to our approval of the tactics pursued by the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council. This does not exclude the possibility that the leaders of the General Council may be induced by our attitude to betray us. The Anglo-Russian Committee themselves. This is not impossible. Our criticism is perfectly necessary. And the English workers will be fully able to realize that our action forces the traitorous leaders to unmask their own treachery, whether they name themselves Right or Left.

Bit Cop's Leg Jailed.

EASTVIEW, N. Y., July 31.—Charged with hitting a policeman in the leg, Chauncey Tuttle, 21, of Peekskill, today began a four month's sentence in the Westchester County Jail.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow an Aid in Exposing the Renegades to Marxism

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE last time that I had seen Edmund Peluso was at the congress of the German Social-Democratic Party in Germany, in 1910, at Magdeburg. We were both there as Socialist journalists.

This congress was the scene of the historic struggle between August Bebel and Ludwig Frank over the policies to be adopted by the German social-democracy on the eve of the then threatening world imperialist war.

Bebel had changed since 1870-71, when he joined Wilhelm Liebknecht, the father of Karl Liebknecht, in refusing to vote credits for Bismarck's war against France. In the midst of the thunder and lightning of the gathering war storm, Bebel joined with the defendants of the "vaterlandist" but he died before the murderous assault could get under way at 13 years ago.

Frank, on the other hand, one of the leaders of the ultra-revisionists, joined the hosts of the kaiser in the main in Belgium. He was one of the first to die "for the fatherland," in August, 1914.

* * *

It is over, but the thoughts, of a moment as I again met Edmund Peluso, after a lapse of 17 years, this time in the United Soviet Republic of U. S. S. R. Peluso had been in the Italian prisons of Italy. He had served two prison terms under Fascism, finally making his escape across the border. He was now in Moscow as one of the workers at the Marx-Engels Institute. It was thru Comrade Peluso that I became acquainted with the Marx-Engels Institute, living monument of the loyalty of Russia's workers and peasants to Marxism.

Peluso is now in charge of the section of "The Institute." Friedrich Engels was the General Secretary for Italy of the First International. He wrote many letters in Italian, with which he was familiar, also articles, which are of great value to the student of the correct estimation of the Italian situation, which holds good even today.

* * *

It was in the present period of the development of the new war against the Union of Soviet Republics that it becomes necessary for the Communist vanguard in all lands to show all workers that the Soviet Union is the real torchbearer of Marxism. It is necessary to show the social-democratic traitors, as in most of the countries of Europe, still exert considerable influence over masses of workers. This is true to a much lesser extent in the United States.

* * *

Alexander Trachtenberg, in his article on "The Marx-Engels Institute" in the November, 1926, issue of the Workers Monthly, showed how Eduard Bernstein, the German revisionist, had deliberately garbled Engel's Introduction to Marx' "Class Struggles in France, 1848-50." The object of this falsification was to create the impression that Engels had forsaken the path of revolutionary action, and had joined the reformist and pacifist camp.

Bernstein was placed in an excellent position to play this traitor role because he, with August Bebel, were made the executors of the literary heritage of Marx and Engels that had been placed under the guardianship of the German Social-Democratic Party following the death of the Engels in 1895.

* * *

Bernsteinism is typical of the perversion of Marxism that has been carried on ceaselessly by the social-democrats. Their energies in this direction were redoubled during the world war against the Soviet Union.

Kautsky, who is still one of the chief theoreticians of the Second (Socialist) International, had an article in the July 13th issue of Vorwaerts (Berlin), the official organ of the German Social-Democratic Party, in which he appeared as openly endorsing the attempts of counter-revolutionaries to foment uprisings against the workers' and peasant power in the Soviet Union, in the face of the threatening attack now being prepared by the imperialist powers.

* * *

It appears that this Marxist renegade, Kautsky, has been visited by emigre counter-revolutionists from Soviet Armenia. They sought his social-democratic opinion as to the possibility of Caucasian "counter-revolutionists" taking action in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The doddering Kautsky, who is spending most of his declining days in Vienna, did not hesitate to give his encouragement to the Armenian traitors. He said:

"Contrary to the opinion of some of my comrades, I believe that it is very probable that the Bolshevik dictatorship will not give way in any other manner than to a formidable uprising of popular masses.

"I believe that it is false and dangerous to condemn such an uprising as counter-revolutionary."

He concludes by declaring that he would oppose any move "to call upon the social-democracy of the world to defend the Soviet Union."

* * *

Thus Kautsky, the renegade, descends to the level of the British imperialist agent who murdered the Soviet ambassador, Voikov, at Warsaw, Poland; he associates himself with the creature who threw two bombs, wounding scores in a Workers' Club in Leningrad; he becomes the ally of Chamberlain's protogeators who caused a railroad wreck near Minsk, that resulted in the death of the provincial head of the "G. P. U." and one other comrade; he also has his hand upon the incendiary torch that seeks to destroy factories and workshops within the Soviet Union so laboriously built by emancipated labor in Russia during the present period of reconstruction.

* * *

Concerning Kautsky's role in the present struggle, as revealed in his article in Vorwaerts, Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, points out that, in the face of the imminent war danger Kautsky has consented, to become the mouthpiece, to voice the wishes of the British reactionaries, especially when he alludes to the necessity of an uprising against the Soviet Power.

"This viewpoint of Kautsky," says the Pravda, "is the same viewpoint that is now held by the entire clique standing at the head of the German social-democracy. They are the 'heroes' of the Fourth of August, 1914, and are attempting to duplicate that role in the present and future.

"There are two tendencies taking place at the present time in the camp of the Second (Socialist) International. One of these tendencies is that of Otto Bauer, who stands for the defence of the Soviet Union, in words, and the other is that of Kautsky, who supports, in part, with the idea of an insurrection, to the reactionary aims of the imperialists and their allies against the Soviets. This is no more than a division of labor in the ranks of the social-democracy.

"The Kautskys and Hilferdings accept the phrases of Otto Bauer and the deeds of Kautsky. A united front, beginning with the British reactionaries (the Tories) on the one hand, down to the mensheviks, is being built. The social-democracy is preparing for its next August fourth."

* * *

In the quiet reading rooms and extensive libraries of the Marx-Engels Institute, at Moscow, however, there is being prepared material that is continually shattering in the minds of the workers of the world, the social-democratic illusions fostered there by the traitors of the Second (Socialist) International, by the Kautskys, the Bernsteins, as well as the Scheidemanns in Germany, and others of their breed in all capitalist countries.

* * *

Here revolutionists like Edmund Peluso are ever busy upon this intellectual battlefield. It was D. Riazanov, the head of the Marx-Engles who exposed Bernstein's effort to falsify Marxism. Their task, however, cannot be fulfilled without the energetic spreading of a knowledge of Marxism in every capitalist land, especially in the United States of America.

CO-OPERATIVES

CO-OPERATIVE COLONY FORCES UNIONIZATION OF ALL EMPLOYEES IN FIRMS SERVING THEM

By ESTHER LOWELL.
(Federated Press)

Cooperatives Force Unionization.

Unions where none were before have been formed because the United Workers Cooperative insists on union service in its new apartment house near Bronx Park, New York. Business from 300 cooperating workers or families—800 people—was attractive enough to a bus milk dealer and to a large steam laundry to win their recognition of unions among their workers as the despised of the cooperative.

In the eight stores in the apartment the cooperative will have union retail clerks. Its restaurant will be thoroughly unionized. The teachers in its school, just starting a summer session, will be members of their organization. Every working member of the colony must belong to the union of his trade or try to organize his shop if there is none. Women at home join the United Council of Workingclass Housewives and labor organization work.

Of course the cooperative can't force unionization of all concerns serving it. The telephone company and the subway system are not recognizing unions yet.

Fresh Air For Children.

Flowers boxes hold their blooms in the wide windows of the first and second apartments, now all occupied. Grass parkings edge the red brick buildings on the streetside and the inner courtyard shows signs of a bright garden planning. Later a statue will be erected in the center, with fountains surrounding it.

Babies and children of cooperators enjoy the advantages of fresh air and sunshine outdoors on the roof of every room of the 12 apartment buildings, forms of the cooperative's plan sometimes of the single room apartments have proved the most popular. The rooms are larger than in the usual housing apartments.

Already the second unit of the colony is being built by 100 per cent union labor. It will house 350 families—nearly 1000 persons. It has more 2 and 3-room apartments and fewer 4-room ones. Renting in the third block has won 40 families in the first month. The second of course is full.

Colony Governs Self.

The colony runs itself, subject only to the board of 25 directors of the United Workers Coop., its parent. The house committee is sub-divided for reception and information, sanitation, grievances, education, sport, management, and for Section K—furnished rooms. A cultural committee keeps colonists living up to the rules they make. The colonists assemble in their auditorium for business or for concerts, lectures or movies.

A store-school is working on the ground floor plot of the youngsters' playground, which will be adequately equipped. A gymnasium has been furnished in the light and airy basement of the first building. The stores are being finished modernly to sell groceries, delicatessen, meats, hardware, fruits and vegetables, and drugs and to handle hand laundry. Arrangements are being made with Vedre Long of the Cooperative League for cooperative wholesale buying with other league organizations.

Rates Reasonable.

The entering charge is between $13 and $14 per room a month. The initial investment is $250 per room. Each adult colonist is figured as a United Workers Coop. Consumers Finance Corp., a subsidiary, has floated a quarter million dollar 6 per cent gold bond issue in place of a second mortgage to finance further building. Workers throughout the country have bought the first mortgage, guaranteed by the established returns of the building, is held by Guaranty Trust.

Charles Nemeroff is manager of the apartments, Peter Rothenberg of the stores.

FARMERS

FARM BUSINESS IS GOING TO THE BOW-WOWS

By IRELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

While corporate profits were soaring to unprecedented heights the American farmer's income for the year 1926-27 fell below the unsatisfactory level of the previous year. His income was considerably below the amount necessary to maintain the self-sustaining farm unit and to yield a minimum return on his capital investment. This is the conclusion of a statement of agriculture and economics of the department of agriculture, based on figures compiled from reports of 1,600 cooperating farmers.

It is true that the gross farm income will fall off 5 per cent and net farm income more than 10 per cent as compared with 1925-26, the report says. The left the average farmer $600 to cover the labor of himself and family, interest on investment, depreciation and a return on his management and a return on his investment. Only about half of this $600 was in cash, the remainder being in products consumed on the farm.

Two-thirds to Parasites.

The report makes another fact that the farmers and landlords of the country leaders in interest a total of $1,742,000,000, nearly two-thirds of what the farmers received for their labor and capital they put into the operation of the farms.

The country's gross agricultural income for the year ended June 30, 1927 was $12,000,000,000, compared with $12,750,000,000 the preceding year. Such income from sales for 1926-27 is estimated at $8,649,000,000 after the value of food and fuel consumed on the farms is figured at $2,400,000,000. The cost of operation was $6,071,000,000 leaving a net income including food and fuel produced and consumed on the farm of $8,328,000,000.

Big Decline from Last Year.

In the report of the bureau of agricultural economics, which compiled the annual report, would appear as follows:

Income	1926-27	1923-26
Gross cash receipts	$8,649,000,000	$10,110,000,000
Food and fuel	2,328,000,000	2,568,000,000
Total income	10,977,000,000	$12,678,000,000
Expense		
Hired labor wages	$1,740,000,000	$2,216,000,000
Cost of operating	3,331,000,000	3,076,000,000
Taxes	653,000,000	636,000,000
Rent	412,000,000	727,000,000
Interest	940,000,000	1,428,000,000
Total expenses	$7,071,000,000	$8,812,000,000
NET INCOME	$3,906,000,000	$3,858,000,000

The term "cash receipts" includes sums paid for labor and services of the farmer and family and management, and a return on investment. Only about half of this $600 was in cash, the remainder being in products consumed on the farm.

The Percentage Drop.

If the percentage drop in farm income as the return on the investment, as the capital investment, is considered, there is indicated a decrease in the return from that between January, 1927 and January, 1927, the value of agricultural capital was shrinking at the rate of $69,712,000,000 to the average.

HANDS OFF THE DAILY WORKER!

By JOSEPH R. BRODY.

CHICAGO, July 31.—At the annual meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, in session here, the question of the DAILY WORKER will be discussed in connection with the situation facing the Communist Party. The DAILY WORKER is the only English language daily of the Communist movement in America. It is the recommendation of the Central Executive Committee that a special effort be made during the month of August to increase the circulation of the DAILY WORKER. Every party member is pledged to get at least one new subscriber to the DAILY WORKER during the month of August.

The Communist Party is the party of the working class. It is the party of the class struggles and of the class war prisoners. And the DAILY WORKER is the only English language daily Worker which thoroughly supports the Communist Party. It is the DAILY WORKER fights the battles of the working class, the Communist Party and the revolutionary labor leader and it fights for them every day in the year. It is the DAILY WORKER that is tirelessly battling for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and all class war prisoners." And it is the DAILY WORKER which thoroughly supported the Communist Party in its fight against the Trotzkyite opposition.

This is the reason that the workers and friends of Labor: Hands Off The DAILY WORKER! For the organ of labor cannot die, but must live to continue the fight for the workers.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 8 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST
LABOR MUST ACT

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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NICOLA SACCO asks: "Are you waiting to see them kill us first so that you can build us a monument?. . . You must not forget that the enemy does not fight fair, that it will stoop to any infamy and it already has. It isn't safe to be optimistic with such scoundrels to deal with. I only hope for a demonstration that will frighten them and prevent such a crime as they have done to us ever again being committed upon some one else."—WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

BISHOP William T. Manning of the protestant episcopal church of New York is using much of his time while in Paris deploring the general laxity in morals thruout the world. We doubt very much if the bishop's fulminations will make the boulevards less morally hazardous for the visiting rube from Hicksville as wicked but beautiful Paris as withstood the shock of many a clerical blast and should Manning be successful in his campaign against what brings the dough to the gay city on the Seine he might have the American Legion on his neck.

* * *

THE theological snout shooter, it is true, did not place all the blame for the wickedness rampant in the world on Paris. In fact, Manning attributes it to a plot hatched in Moscow and carried by agents to the farthermost corners of the earth. Perhaps it was a Moscow germ that bit King Benjamin of the House of David or implanted the virus of lasciviousness in the emotional bumps of thousands of Manning's coeleries whose animadversions make such good copy for harrassed city editors on dull Sundays.

* * *

WE are willing to bet a bale of Polish zlotys that the reverend mouth organ of imperialism was not so much concerned over the number of souls that might go to hell gladly as a result of following the path of pleasure as he was over the damage the existence of the Soviet Union is doing to the social order which fills his guts with food and covers his parasitic hide with the best of raiment in return for his services as inspector of religious dope into the brains of the workers. And in addition to the reverend gentleman's devotion to capitalism in general he has a soft spot in his heart for England in particular where his episcopal opium joint was bred and damned.

* * *

THE war between two of the Standard Oil babies and the British oil companies is going on merrily. This rivalry and the general commercial competition between the United States and Great Britain is chiefly responsible for the failure of the Geneva naval conference. The tone of moral indignation assumed by the British oil magnates is highly unusuning to the initiated. They accuse the Standard Oil company of New York of entering into an unprincipled alliance with the Soviet government for the sake of filthy lucre. Can anybody imagine a virtuous British capitalist pulsecring morality to profits?

* * *

IT so happens that the Royal Dutch Shell did his royal chandest to make an unprincipled alliance with the Soviet Union oil monopoly but failed. It wanted a monopoly on this "stolen oil" but could not make the grade. The British oil companies do not seem to be getting any more benefit out of the diplomatic break with the Soviet Union than the rest of British industry.

* * *

THE remarkable letter written by Nicola Sacco to a friend published in last Saturday's DAILY WORKER

(Continued on Page Four)

HEROIC ATTEMPT AT RESCUE MADE BY ZINC MINERS

NEWTON, N. J. Aug. 2.—One man is dead and another in grave danger; still another is sick in the hospital; all because the New Jersey Zinc Co. mines at Franklin insist on making their men go into the smoking places before the powder fumes are cleared away.

Harry Sheldon, a miner, was made sick by fumes following a blast and started to climb from the pit to the surface and from the fifth level to the fourth, but warned the men of the crews. When they reached the surface, they missed Sheldon.

Thereupon another laborer, Dick Cundy, took a rope and went down. He found Sheldon, but was himself overcome before he could drag him around obstructions.

Mike Kiski, another employee of the company, with three more men then went down and completed the work of rescue. Sheldon died soon, Cundy nearly died, and Kiski was ill, but expected to recover.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE, THIS IS THE EVIDENCE" Drawn by Fred Ellis


SACCO VANZETTI
REDS
INNOCENT
EVIDENCE
INNOCENT
EVIDENCE
INNOCENT
EVIDENCE

...pine Legislature Kicks at Paying Wood's Expense on Dakota Trip

MANILA, August 1. — Major General Wood's little trip to the summer White House in the Black Hills of Dakota to plead for another chance to "civilize 'em with a Krag," will not be paid for out of public moneys if the Insular House Committee on Appropriations has anything to say.

That body has just rejected on application by Wood's secretary that his "discretionary fund" of $15,000 be increased this year to $25,000, to cover an expected deficit brought about by Wood's voyage to America.

Administration "Relief" To Corner Market

(Continued from Page One)

operatives, and the control would rest in the hands of official Washington, responsible to the big bankers. The role of the co-operatives would be limited to that of banks, borrowing money from government and individuals, and turning it over to the government controlled corporations for use in cornering the market.

What For Farmers?

The bill is shrewdly being criticized by such farmers as know of it, and who want to know what they would gain out of the financing of a new group of middlemen, with no provision either for higher prices to agriculturists for their products, or lower prices on goods the farmer has to buy.

The measure is being planned as a straight out administration bill—the first that has yet been offered.

Mechanism of Control.

Sponsors of the measure outline its purposes as follows:

1.—A federal farm board of three members to be appointed by the president and the secretary of agriculture. The board to "assist in stabilizing" farm products against excessive fluctuations much as the Federal Reserve Board influences interest rates and stabilization of financial conditions.

2.—Advisory councils consisting of seven members for each commodity would be selected by the board from names submitted by co-operative associations, to "help the farmer carry out a 'constructive' production program."

3.—"Stabilization."

Commodity stabilization corporations would be established by the board and in order to centralize control and responsibility, only one corporation would be established for each commodity unless the board should determine that more effective results could be secured by more than one.

The board of directors would consist of five members, three representing the co-operatives subscribing the capital stock and two to be named by the board to represent the public interest.

Loan Co-operatives.

Capital stock would be kept at a minimum to make governmental participation unnecessary and would be subscribed by co-operatives.

Opponents of the bill point to the fact that this the co-operatives have one majority on the boards of the corporations, there are advantages, for which, in return for loans from the "revolving fund" will vote with the board's representatives in directors' meetings.

Winds Damage Canary Isles.

LONDON, Aug. 1. Severe storms have swept over the Canary Islands causing extensive damage to crops and buildings, and a Central News dispatch from Las Palmas today.

OIL
A NEW NOVEL
Upton Sinclair
$2.50 CLOTH BOUND
The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 FIRST ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHOE OFFICIALS NOW IN ROLE OF STRIKEBREAKERS

Continue Union-Wrecking Campaign

Officials of the general office of the Shoe Workers Protective Union who have been waging a union-wrecking campaign against the organization in New York in a desperate effort to stifle all opposition before the election of the general president are now openly playing the role of strike-breakers. General Secretary Daniel J. Fitzgerald of Boston and one of the incompetent organizers of the New York district, Tom Kelly, have been visiting the employers who have agreements with Local 55, one of the locals having its charter revoked, and informing them that they do not have to observe any agreements with the local.

Urge Smashing Of Strike

There has been for some time a strike in progress against the Majestic Overgarter and Felt Slipper Co., 633 Broadway, New York, and the general secretary and Kelly, the organizer, visited the firm and told them the pickets had no right to be on the line and in other ways tried to discourage the strike. But the rank and file have rebuked this latest piece of irresponsible sentinery on the part of the general officials and the shop crew is solid behind the strike and is receiving aid from other members of the local.

Kelly Is Former Scab.

Tom Kelly, appointed organizer by General President John D. Nolan last winter is an ex-scab, having worked as a cutter during the period of the Wolnicket strike a few years ago. But the reactionaries will appoint any sort of rat so he plays their game of keeping them in office and fights against ry militant expression on the part of the membership.

Geneva To Have Grand Funeral This Week

(Continued from Page One)

to make any concessions. Bridgeman's reply was in the negative.

Bridgeman called today on the Japanese delegates and asked if they saw any sign of a possible agreement. The Japanese reply was in the negative.

Gibson's Speech Reads.

After this series of rebuffs, those who had hoped for some new development that might save the conference, admitted that the situation seemed hopeless and only await a formal end.

Hugh Gibson his already prepared the speech he will deliver at the end of the session and it is understood President Coolidge has approved it.

Japs Say Conference Is Over.

It was learned today that in the course of a private dinner yesterday Viscount Admiral Saito, chief Japanese delegate, told his colleagues that the conference had failed to fulfil its tents and purposes.

The reasons that the American delegation published the text of the suggested safeguard clause was stated today to be only for the purpose of showing to all countries what they were prepared to do.

Secretaries of the various delegations are meeting this afternoon to fix the date of the final plenary session, which will probably be Thursday.

Lloyd George Heard From

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A vigorous attack on the Baldwin government for permitting the Geneva conference "to be conducted to an inevitable finish," was delivered today by Lloyd George at the summer school in Cambridge.

"I hardly care to dwell on the possible effects of the failure to come to terms with the United States on a ship building programme," said the former premier. "I sincerely hope it will not be the beginning of a rivalry which will more and more alienate the two nations, upon whose good will, friendship and co-operation the peace of the world depends." Thus Lloyd George continues his old role of using peace issues for political effect and when in office shouting in the front ranks of the jingoes.

PICKET THE HEARST NEWSPAPERS!

UNDER the pretext of "fairness" and "impartiality" the Hearst newspapers of the country are indulging in the most loathesome apologies for the conspirators against the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. So widespread is the belief that these two victims of capitalist class vengeance are innocent and so insistent is the demand for their liberation that not even the Hearst papers dare come out openly in favor of their death in the electric chair, so they conceal their hatred of the workers by declaring: (1)—That the condemned workers had a fair trial, "by due process of law." (2)—That Governor Fuller, because of the extraordinary demands for their liberation, is investigating the case himself. (3)—That his advisers, consisting of President Lowell of Harvard, Judge Robert Grant and President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are impartial, whereas the latter two are avowed enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti in particular and foreign-born workers in general. They have already publicly denounced these frame-up victims.

The local Hearst tabloid sheet, the Daily Mirror, asks: "What more impartial, brand and fair-minded survey of their case could Sacco and Vanzetti ask?"

If the investigation were fair, conducted by the "peers" of Sacco and Vanzetti there would have been a majority of labor men or women on the committee. But under such conditions the facts revealed by the investigation would come to light, instead of being suppressed as everyone knows they are suppressed by the present committee.

The excuse for this piece of murderous journalism was the brilliant letter that Sacco wrote to one of the supporters of the men who expressed almost childish optimism. Sacco declared that only the world-wide protests on the part of the working class will save them. That is absolutely correct. But the Hearst sheets, defending the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti lectures Sacco on the impropriety of writing such a letter. Such an attitude gives aid to the executioners and reveals its authors as enemies of the working class and potential assassins because those who encourage Fuller and his prejudiced committee are equally guilty with them.

In defense of Sacco and Vanzetti and to prove the deep hatred intelligent workers feel for such malignant attacks against them the Hearst publications thruout the country should be picketed by masses of workers.

SACCO AND VANZETTI GROW WEAKER FROM HUNGER; FULLER PROMISES TO GIVE OUT DECISION WEDNESDAY

(Continued from Page One)

...ence in America before the execution has taken place. The cablegram was an answ ter to a request of Vanzetti that his sister be with him in his last days. He replied telling his sister...to remain in Italy if she could not arrive before the sentence is carried out.

Boston Workers Demonstrate In Rain

In the most enthusiastic demonstration yet held here since the Sacco and Vanzetti case began, 10,000 workers assembled in the rain on Boston Common to protest the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. Alfred H. Lewis presided while the speakers were Harry Canter, Workers Party; John Sclanos, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Frank Foyle, Painters' Union; Mary Donovan and Jack Sonn, Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. Judge Thayer and District Attorney Katzmann were attacked for their flagrant mismanagement of the case.

One demonstrator carried a placard on which was a quotation from John Adams asserting the right of every citizen to be tried by an impartial court, while underneath was Judge Thayer's alleged statement, "I will see those b——s get good and roasted."

Paris Workers Await Decision

PARIS, France, Aug. 1. Thousands of workers here and in other industrial districts are as fever heat as they await the decision of the governor of Massachusetts in the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

A protest strike to take place during the first week in August is being seriously considered. It is reported that Mme. Curie and the celebrated lawyer Torres may accompany Dreyfus to the United States in a final effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the clutches of the Massachusetts courts.

All the Paris papers today carried announcements that application must be for conclusion that Sacco and Vanzetti will not be electrocuted. This is a result of the failure of the French press to understand the real nature of the frameup. It is declared that Governor Fuller would not have dictated any committee had he intended to carry out the death sentence, whereas the committee was really put to work as a safety valve to fend off the increasing protest of world labor.

The case is arousing immense interest throughout Europe where the killing of the two victims would be regarded as one more indication of American hypocrisy.

* * *

Swiss Demand Liberation.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 1.—Under careful police surveillance, Swiss socialists today held a monster meeting to protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The meeting passed resolutions demanding the immediate release of the two innocent men.

* * *

Must Publish Testimony, Rabbi Says

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 1.—At a meeting that completely filled the Bantist Church here today, Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein of the Free Synagogue of New York accused Governor Fuller of shrouding the Sacco and Vanzetti commission in a mist of secrecy and demanded that he make public the commission's findings. The governor must give men and women a chance to study the complete testimony, Dr. Goldstein said.

Plymouth Neighbors Demand Release

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 1. Hundreds of his neighbors and sympathizers here gathered in a great open air mass meeting to demand the release of Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Vanzetti lived in Plymouth for seven years before his arrest.

* * *

Utica Mass Meeting.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense League, the Workingmen's Circle and a number of Italian and other organizations was held here last night.

While an airplane dropped over 10,000 leaflets demanding the release of the two innocent victims of Massachusetts justice, a huge crowd listened to speeches by Arturo Giovanitti and Norman Thomas. The speakers were enthusiastically applauded when they called for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti and pointed the one sided class justice which characterized the trial.

Ohio Valley Workers Meet.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 1. The Ohio Valley Trade and Labor Assembly went on record here by sending a vigorous protest against the slaying of Sacco and Vanzetti. The protest demands the unconditional freedom of the two prisoners.

Bavaria Police Stop Meeting.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Aug. 1. The police have forbidden the holding of a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti at which a number of prominent literary men were to have spoken.

Sacco and Vanzetti Meetings of Miners On Strike in Ohio

YORKVILLE, O., July 31. A series of Sacco and Vanzetti protest meetings in the Ohio Valley terminated here with a rousing meeting in the open air. Comrade J. Autar, was the speaker at the four meetings that were arranged, by the I. L. D. and which met with fine response among the miners and steel workers.

The following resolution was adopted at the three meetings, and also at Bellaire, where an indoor meeting was held:

We declare that these two men are being falsified to the electric chair on a shameful frame-up, because they dared to fight for the working class.

We declare that the evidence produced against them in Dedham court was so flimsy that not only workers but liberals, progressives and members of parliament in all parts of the world have protested. We declare that these two men have suffered torture for seven years and the only amend that Governor Fuller can make is immediately to set them free, so that they may again take their places in the ranks of the working class.

RANK AND FILE MINERS FORMING RELIEF GROUPS

Officials Would Allow Them to Starve

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1. The need for relief among the striking miners of the soft coal region is so evident, says the Progressive Miners Committee in its first strike bulletin, issued at 423 Belden Ave., that the rank and file of the union is going ahead in some places to organize it, in spite of the passively hostile attitude of the administration of international President John Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America.

Zeigler Men Help Themselves.

"For instance," says the strike bulletin, "the miners of the Zeigler, Illinois, sub-district, known thru the union coal region as the most militant section of the Miners' Union, have begun to assist their members by buying $50,000 worth of flour, bacon, potatoes and plum fruit preserves and distributing these to the fifteen thousand striking miners, with plans being made to give more assistance after this is gone.

"In other sections of Illinois scores of local unions and many hundreds of miners' families are demanding and are in need of financial assistance. The Indiana miners are calling committees to the larger cities for the purpose of collecting funds from other labor unions so that their families may be taken back home can carry on the strike. In Pennsylvania thirty-four striking local unions held a conference at which a permanent relief organization was formed and appeals sent to both President Green and the general labor movement for strike relief. Twelve box-car shipments of fifty thousand dollars' worth of foodstuffs were distributed to over fifteen thousand union miners in the Franklin and Jefferson counties in the last week.

Twelve Cars of Food.

"The food was dispensed through the various local unions affiliated with the sub-district organization. Long lines of miners with baskets and sacks lined up in front of the food ration stations on the days of the distribution of the provisions to receive their share of flour, lard, potatoes, beans and other plain food necessities.

* * *

"The provisions were purchased out of the funds that had been accumulated in the sub-district treasury. A militant fight had to be made in the sub-district convention by the progressive forces before expenditure of fields would give relief.

"The twelve box-car shipments by which the sub-district have arranged to make the strike in the coal fields a success are the first single strike the Miners' Union had paid for in combatting the operators who are trying to starve the miners into submission. They miner should demand that John L. Lewis, the national miners' relief committee and that a call be sent out to the entire labor movement to rally to the aid of the striking miners.

Demand Officials Act.

After calling attention to these facts of the miners in their own behalf, the strike bulletin goes on to say:

"These are only a few instances, similar conditions exist thruout the striking bituminous area. Yet why aren't John L. Lewis and the International officials considering this problem of getting the support of the American labor movement, when the striking mine workers have sent in many appeals to them for financial assistance? Proper and systematic strike relief can be provided for the striking miners if the resources of the Miners' Union and the aid of the organized labor is mobilized. The progressives and the militants in the Miners' Union must raise this question and force John L. Lewis and President Green to get the whole labor movement behind this life and death struggle in the Miners' Union.

"The setting up of a national relief committee, with a general appeal to the entire labor movement to aid us in our struggle, means the thousand organizers called into the anthracite weapon against us effectively. A militant and widespread campaign of strike relief will strengthen our ranks tremendously.

Politics Institute Learns Bankruptcy Of Pan-Americanism

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1. —As an agency of political co-operation, Pan-Americanism has proved incapable of realization, Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, asserted today at the institute of politics here.

Apparent successes in adjusting international disputes regularly have been short lived, Shepherd continued, adding.

"On the other hand, failure has attended every effort of the United States to invoke cooperation with its southern neighbors for the settlement of internal difficulties in any of them, as

Cleveland to Hold Open Rally for Daily Worker; "Mother" Bloor to Talk

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—A demonstration for the DAILY WORKER will be held on the Public Square here, Thursday evening, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock.

Ella Reeve Bloor, just arriving from her long hike from San Francisco, will speak on "World Labor News."

Needle Trade Defense

A Letter From Moishe, the Painter.

Dear Friends:

I am enclosing a check for $42 and have to how it obtained it. I was painting an Afro-Amer's apartment in Brooklyn. When I got through with the kitchen the lady discovered that the color would not match her furniture and became excited. So I thought that here was a good opportunity to make some extra money for the Defense. My proposition to her that I should repaint her furniture and that the money should go to the Defense was gladly accepted, for she loved to show that she was sympathetic to the prisoners. At the same time thinking that here was a good opportunity to exploit me at the expense of the Defense. I made all the necessary preparations to repaint the kitchen furniture accordingly. When I finished this job she wished up other work for me giving me one piece of work after another. Finally, when I was through she gave me $19. Although I told her that the work would cost $20. At this she commenced to scream and scold calling me a Left disturber and disrupter and that I was robbing her, and finally offered to give me another $2. Not wishing to leave her with the feeling of being a benefactress when she paid me $10 for $20 worth of work, I refused to take the other $2 and donated this amount out of my own pocket. So I am forwarding you the whole $42 which is amount that she would have given you anyway.

Fraternally yours, Moishe."

* * *

Opening Of Ruthenberg Bungalow In Kinderland Brings $215.

A check for $200.00 was received at the Defense Committee from Camp Kinderland. The money was raised at the opening of the Ruthenberg Bungalow. $110 was also realized in pledges.

A check for $50.00 was received at the Defense Office from Camp Nitgedaiget collected on pledges and bonds.

* * *

Lithuanian W. P. Forwards $100.

The Lithuanian Section of the Workers Party, District No. 2, forwarded $100 to the Defense Office.

* * *

Crotons Park.

The Crotons Park Meetings have been a great success. During the past few months $1000 has been raised through that medium. The group of workers in charge of these meetings have been working very energetically and are always willing and ready to continue this important work of helping the struggling cloakmakers and furriers win their fight. $75 was collected at last Tuesday's meeting, $30 on Friday, and $19 on Saturday.

Dirigible Does Long Flight.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 1. The army dirigible RS-1, largest semirigid aircraft in the world, returned to Scott Field here just before midnight completing a week's cruise which took it and its crew of 15 officers and men over Norfolk, Va., Buffalo and Cleveland. Maj. John T. Pargelow, commanding of the field who was in charge of the flight today said he was satisfied that the big ship had shown its reliability by passing through storms safely on the way here from Lakehurst, N. J., landing field. The RS-1 made no stops between Lakehurst and here.

LEAGUE COUNCIL DEMANDS VIENNA GUARDS DISBAND

Catholics and Socialists Bureaucrats Struggle

VIENNA, Aug. 1. The Ambassadors' Council is understood to have asked for the dissolution of the Viennese municipal guard, whose formation by the socialist mayor, Seitz, has been opposed bitterly by the non-socialist parties and by government.

The Ambassadors' Council holds that the municipal guard is in violation of the St. Germain treaty.

Socialists Legalize Municipal Guard.

The antagonism between the catholic bourgeois and the social democratic masses of the Vienna governments threatened to become an open split yesterday when the Vienna municipal council, in a session that lasted most of night, legally established the permanence of the municipal guard, the Burgerwache, created by the social democratic mayor, Karl Seitz, during the recent uprising.

This organization which is under the leadership of the social democrats has an enrollment of 1,000 which in case of necessity can easily be increased to 25,000 by calling out the civil employes.

Socialists Hope To Seize Government.

In the conservative papers this action of the social democrats is seen as an attempt to seize full power in Vienna in the interests of the social democratic bureaucracy by an appeal to arms if necessary. Kunschak, the leader of the opposition, during the course of the debate on the legitimizing measure, accused Seitz of "spiel-paring for a civil war" in an effort to secure the slipping allegiance of the workers who are becoming aware that the struggle is not there but in a fight between the catholic bourgeoisie and the social democrats for the possession of the Viennese government.

Catholic Peasantry Under Arms.

The prevailing catholic and conservative peasantry in the provinces are recruiting their opposition battalions whose number has almost doubled in the last fourteen days, and proclaim that they are ready to "undertake the defense of the law-abiding inhabitants" of Vienna.

The governor of Steiermark has forbidden a parade of the Schutzbund, the national republican defense organization of the social democrats in Graz.

Mussolini Needs Money Lets Taxpayers Howl

ROME, Aug. 1.—The cabinet decided today to consider a five per cent rebate on the state revenue from the taxation of transportation, following the revaluation of the lira, agitation for a rebate on transport taxes has been raised. The tax now nets 1,-125,000,000 lira.

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FOR THE CONVENTION
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CHINESE WORKERS BRAVE DEATH TO ATTEND HANKOW CONFERENCE; SOVIET SENDS AID

(By ANISE, Federated Press)

Soviet China Only Friend.

HANKOW, China, (By Mail).—It is not without reason that Chinese labor looks to the Soviet Union as to its guide and friend. In the first place the Soviet Union is the only country that pay any attention to Chinese labor. I sat in the great convention of the All-China Labor Federation, delegates from 2,500,000 organized workers. No one looking into the faces of that group could doubt that they represent power, intelligence and genuine aspiration of workers. Seldom have I seen a group as vital. There were smiling faces, serious faces, good-humored faces, and stern faces, faces active with youthful illusions, and faces which had faced all the troubles life offers and were still struggling on. All kinds of faces, but with one common element, a glowing, relentless determination.

Yet what foreign organization sent them greetings on this, the 4th annual congress, which many of these delegates have taken chances of death to attend? Was there any cable of congratulation from the American Federation of Labor? No. Yet they might with profit have sent a fraternal delegation. Did Amsterdam send a representative? The Chinese told me that 2 years ago when they asked for a commission to give advice, Amsterdam refused, "since there is no labor movement in China."

Lozowski Aids Chinese.

But the Russians had fraternal delegates. Very excellent ones, chosen with great care to be of utmost use in the present problems of Chinese labor. Russia sent Lozowski, head of the Red International of Labor Unions. She sent some of her highest representatives from the railway workers, the metal workers, the education workers,—the three unions most adapted to give advice in China's revolutionary situation since transport, munitions and propaganda are 3 major problems. Russia sent the chief secretary of the far eastern regional conference of trade unions, who from his post in Vladivostok has dealt successfully with organizing of Chinese, Korean and Japanese immigrants and knows oriental workers.

These Russians delegates, all able trade union workers who rose to their posts through the testing experience of revolutionary days, came prepared to spend several weeks in China. I saw the delegate from the metal workers in action at the Hanyang arsenal. He told the chairman and secretary of the Chinese union that one or two district heads everything they wished to know about the experience of Soviet metal workers in the revolution. Afterwards at a meeting of metal-workers delegates from all the unions in the district he gave them a talk on the metal workers of Russia.

Such is the work done by the Russian delegates of labor. They are not here as propagandists to influence China; they are here for friendly interchange of knowledge. They have the prestige of a successful revolution and a dictatorship in which they feel themselves dictators. The Chinese workers listen eagerly to their most technical discussions of tactics.

Yesterday I heard Andreichik of the Railway Workers of Russia explaining carefully to the delegates how they must regard their present temporary united front with the petty bourgeois, how they must "never be taken in by middle class ideas, but always remain the leaders with a definite program, a program in which, due to the present backwardness of China, certain specific concessions must be made to the small traders."

Lozowski On Revolution.

Lozowski gave the congress an hour's talk on the nature of revolution, the classes involved, the point at which counter revolution is most to be feared, the demands they must make of their revolutionary government. It was not oratory, but careful technical reasoning, a heavy speech in the midst of 3 hours of other speeches. He even ventured to criticize the revolutionary Hankow government for indecision in putting down the militarists of Hunan. I looked for some dissent; I saw none. Whether his diagnosis was correct or not, it was clear that to these Chinese workers, engulfed in the seething problems of revolution, he came as an outside voice of experience and authority, as a world figure offering them his comradeship and knowledge.

If other labor figures in the broad world of labor have comradeship and a better ideology to offer, why are they utterly silent about it?

Russian Workers Send Aid.

I saw also the spontaneous help offered by the local Russians in the drive for helping wounded soldiers. They collected swiftly among their own small numbers over $5000 as a beginning. They enmassed their personnel and found 4 doctors, whom they offered, to handle a ward of 200 patients. Such offers were made without any urging and other foreign group has been a splendid example of sympathy.

But the Russians, instead of demanding the right to handle the work in their own way and to spend their own funds as they chose as we Americans always do, offered the money direct to the Chinese Relief Council under Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen, and did not even ask an accounting.

In political, economic, labor or military planning, the Russians act as equal comrades, sharing an older experience.

Under the Flag



LATEST IN AIRPLANE CARRIER CONSTRUCTION



Here's the U. S. S. Saratoga, one of the largest and strangest ships of the U. S. Navy, now nearing completion at Camden, N. J. The Saratoga is the last word in airplane carrier construction. With the U. S. S. Lexington, being built at Quincy, Mass., she was originally designed as a superfighter but the disarmament conference changed her destiny. Much secrecy surrounds the construction of both ships.

Against the War Danger

The International of Ex-Servicemen and Its Fight Against Imperialist War

By HENRI BARBUSSE (Paris).

The entire activity of the International of Ex-Servicemen (I. A. C.) focusses at present in the fight against imperialist war, against the menace of the Soviet Union by the capitalist powers, and against the intervention of the colonial powers in China. This was most clearly and definitely expressed at the recent congress of the I. A. C. in Berlin, the most important resolutions passed on the occasion in question outlined this struggle and the tasks it involves. The bringing together the ex-servicemen in an association of international scope, of opposing a repetition of an imperialistic war and of preparing preventative measures in this connection.

The initiative for the foundation of the I. A. C. was given by a number of comrades of the French association of ex-servicemen, the A. R. A. C., among them Raymond Lefevre and myself. The A. R. A. C. itself had already been in existence since the beginning of 1917. In contradistinction to other associations of ex-combatants, then in the process of formation, it was based on a program which was not limited to material demands of the war-victims, cripples, and ex-combatants but rather set itself the task of organizing and conducting an opposition to militarism. Now was this opposition envisaged in its vague pacific form, but aimed at attacking not only the results but primarily the causes and roots of war which. These causes are of a social character and are inherent in the Valdorder of things; on the one side the ruling classes that delight in the profit by war, and on the other the suppressed classes that have to bear the brunt of the war and pay for it with their lives and fortunes.

Basis of Class War.

We have, therefore, from the very beginning been of the opinion that, both in the A. R. A. C. and in the I. A. C., our anti-militarism was a matter to be fought out on the basis of the class war and in its entire political significance. In France we were the first association of ex-servicemen to repudiate the formula of "political neutrality" adopted by other similar organizations. For we were fully aware that any such attitude would involve complete submission to the official policy of a maintenance of the capitalist, nationalistic, and imperialistic system.

International Fight.

The A. R. A. C. took occasion to declare, at its congress at Lyon in 1919, that the fight against militarism and imperialism must needs be carried on on an international scale. To this end the associations of ex-servicemen in other countries, whose statutes embodied similar principles to those of the A. R. A. C., were to be united in an international organization. The appeal of the A. R. A. C. met with general approval. In 1920 our first international congress was convoked at Geneva, and in the course of time we were joined by a number of associations in Germany, England, Italy, Austria, Belgium and so forth.

The Geneva congress of the I. A. C. resolved on a "charta," or constitutory program, which established that the fight against war is inseparable from the fight against capitalism. Since then, all the announcements of the I. A. C. have been inspired by the same spirit of the class war.

Organized United Front.

The associations which had joined the I. A. C. comprised members of various political parties, Communists, socialists, anarchists, etc. We were of the opinion that in spite of differences of standpoint it would be possible to organize a united antimilitarist action and to wage war against war at all costs in the sense already outlined. It was our desire to raise the lamentably forgetful masses by means of systematic agitation, to show them the economic consequences of war and the sanguinary fraud which the imperialistic policy of industrial and banking capitalism covers, to bring them to an understanding of the danger of new wars such as are being fomented by the bourgeois authorities in the world every day, to persuade them to resist any such attempt.

In this connection, however, we had no intention to take the place of any other organization already in existence, for it was, and is, our sole desire—parallel with such organizations as oppose the bourgeois system of militarism—to make our reputation and influence practically known and felt among the victims of and combatants in the imperialistic war of 1914-18 and all subsequent wars.

A Fighting Organization.

On various occasions, the I. A. C. has already performed an effective and rousing work of agitation; it has been the moving factor in various oppositional movements and revolts against the existing order.

Despite, or perhaps rather just on account of, our militant attitude, we have naturally from the very start been exposed within our own international organization to the more or less overt opposition of various national associations. They accuse the executive committee of the I. A. C. of being in tow of the Communist Party and the Communist International. We have not allowed ourselves to be deterred at all in our activity by these cheap "accusations," for it is well-known that there is no organizatory connection between the I. A. C. and the Comintern. True to our Geneva program, we have waged our antimilitarist fight in the proletarian and revolutionary spirit. This it came to pass that we were often acting hand in hand with the Communist parties, merely because we had common aims and employed common means to attain them. On the other hand, socialdemocratic organizations frequently refused to act in concert with us.

Had to Oppose Socialists.

The I. A. C. moreover, was often obliged to oppose certain acts and measures of the social-democratic ministries, as for instance, when it protested emphatically against the militarization law of Paul Boncour, even though they were clouked by the social-democratic fraction in parliament. War and is it not our duty to put our whole influence against colonial expeditions and against intervention in China, irrespective of the fact that social-democratic leaders have on occasion advocated such campaigns.

The social-democratic parties have most viewed our actions with great displeasure. They encourage certain unions of ex-combatants, on which they exercise a decisive influence, in their opposition to the leaders of the I. A. C. Thus it came about that at the Brussels conference the reformist Workers' and Peasants' Union of Militated War Victims in France (F. O. P.) seceded from our movement (The A. R. A. C. naturally remained within the ranks of the I. A. C.). In spite of the numerical loss suffered, the I. A. C. has in a certain sense been strengthened by the desertion in question, since the F. O. P. was at all times not so much a help as a hindrance. The Austrian association likewise left the I. A. C. some time ago). The F. O. P. attempted to carry with it the Belgian section of the I. A. C., but the congress of Belgian ex-combatants on July 10th will, it is to be hoped, have frustrated this treacherous act.

At the same time we may observe all the world over, in America as well as in France, that there is a tendency to strengthen the International of Ex-Servicemen, in the face of the ever renewed menace of war. Furthermore, the Russian union of ex-servicemen has joined us, a fact of no small importance.

Thus the International of Ex-Servicemen both can and will set itself with renewed force to fulfil the great tasks with which it is faced under the present highly fateful situation.

Indiana Standard Pays.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Directors of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) today declared a cash dividend of 5.62½, and an extra cash dividend of 8.2½ payable September 15th to all capital stockholders of August 16.

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U. S. State Department Intervened for Clerics

(Continued from Page One)

and the oil men could seize what they rashly exploit under the constitution of Queretaro which gives the subsoil products, oil, to the Mexican people.

It is only by an armed revolt that the church can hope to re-establish her hold over the Mexican people and seize again the lands which were confiscated by the religious acts of the Calles government. Catholic worship is not forbidden in Mexico, but mass can be celebrated only by permit of the government in government buildings, and the priests are required to register with the local authorities.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 1. In line with its policy of agitation against the existing Mexican government, the catholic church will devote most of the discussions of the convention of the Knights of Columbus, which opens here Tuesday, to propaganda discrediting the Calles administration and favoring a return of the catholic dictatorship to Mexico. At the convention of the K. of C. last year in Chicago, resolutions were passed calling in veiled terms for American intervention. Special importance attaches to the actions of the catholic working against Mexico in the United States in the light of the forth-coming elections where two catholic candidates will make an effort to recall the reactionaries.

News from the U. S. S. R.

Nine Hundred Thousand New Members For the Defence Society

In the Ukraine.

In the Ukraine last week there was a great increase in the membership of the Defence society. Numerous demands were made at the All-Ukraine Soviet from neighbouring organizations for membership tickets for the Defence Society. The whole stock of tickets in hand locally (250,000) was exhausted.

Success Of the "Week" In Siberia.

The Defence Week is meeting with unusual success in Siberia. The number of members of the Defence Society (Aviakhim) is increasing everyday. Ninety per cent of the workers and employees in the various enterprises and factories joined the society. Women are being organized for Red Cross work.

Defence Week "Sunday."

The Defence Week is being carried out with great enthusiasm in the Dnepropetrovsk. In several enterprises "Sundays" are being held which are raising thousands of roubles for the defence fund. Thousands in the enterprises are joining the circles in connection with the Defence Society.

Power Saw Mills.

In Vladimir the building of a new power saw mills has been begun. All the latest technical improvements will be installed.

New Spinning Factory.

Shortly in Vladimir the construction of a new spinning factory for 100,000 spindles will be begun. Already a supply of building materials has been prepared.

Donetz Fuel.

In the coal centres in the Don Basin, the output of the house coal and anthracite mines for the first 9 months of the current year equals 75.5 per cent of the output in the corresponding period last year and also more than the export of Donetz fuel in pre-war times.

Large-Scale Fish Enterprises.

At the hydro-station near Volkhovsky the erection of an elaborate factory in connection with the fisheries is in process.

Campaign For Reduction Of Prices

Generally speaking, the State and cooperative trading houses have complied with instructions in connection with reduction of prices by 10 per cent by the first of July.

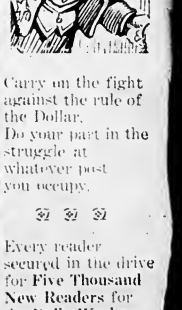
The saving to the population from the reduction of prices for the period January 1st to October 1st is 230-250 million roubles. The reduction made in retail prices has resulted in a 9-11 per cent increase of real wages.

Unemployment.

In pre-war days Russia took first place amongst the European States in respect of child mortality. In 1911 the death rate amongst children up to one year oscillated between 242 to 35 per cent with a 26 per cent average. Since the October Revolution mother and child welfare has become the business of the State. Special institutes have been established for the protection and care of infants. The number of urban clinics in the U. S. S. R. has increased fully 1925, was 705 and in the R.S.F.S.R. 447.

The reports of clinic work in the bigger towns (Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Samara) showed that it was possible to attend to 90 per cent of new born babies and that mortality amongst these children had been greatly reduced—the death rate in Moscow prior to the revolution was 26 per cent, it is now 13 per cent. In Rostov on Don it was 21.1 per cent now it is 10 per cent.

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Forward to new victories for the proletarian army in its march toward the world revolution.

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Shadow Boxing Against Trustification of War Industries.

Exceedingly laughable are the sombre speculations in the columns of the capitalist press regarding the attitude of the federal trade commission toward the recent colossal merger of the duPont Powder Trust, the General Motors, United States Steel and the chemical and dye trust. That this action is a violation of the letter of the Sherman anti-trust law no one can doubt, but the enforcement agency, the department of the government that is supposed to supervise combinations of industrial capital, has filled with loyal lackeys of the great combinations.

The federal trade commission has been systematically reorganized within the past decade to such an extent that it is merely an apologist for great mergers. Never before in the history of the world have combinations of capital developed at such a rapid pace as in America since the world war. Under the aegis of finance capital enormous mergers in industry and public utilities have taken place and all of them have been sanctioned by the government thru its federal trade commission.

To imagine for a moment that this latest and greatest of mergers will meet with the disapproval of the commission, is in dulging in fantasies. This is not an ordinary merger—it is a merger of war industries. The United States government, as the executive committee of the imperialists and big capitalists, is not going to interfere with the consolidation of the industries of the warmongers. Incidentally there is another industry that duPont is heavily interested in and that is the aircraft trust. Already General Motors is in a position to turn out the great motors for planes By a few changes that will enable it to reconstruct its plants from a "peace" basis to a war basis in a few days.

It is also noteworthy that these great trusts all maintain an aggressive anti-labor policy. There is no effective labor organization among any of them. They employ hundreds of thousands of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, among the lowest paid in the country, and the American Federation of Labor officialdom is doing nothing to organize them. The majority of these industrial slaves are foreign-born and denied even the privilege of the franchise in elections. Hand in hand with the enormous concentration of these industries grows the demand for registration of foreign-born workers and other means of regimentation so they can be held in subjection thru tyranny, thereby assuring subjection to the warmongers.

Certainly under such conditions the labor officialdom, if it served the interests of labor, instead of crawling in the most abject manner before the imperialist butchers, should launch a nation-wide drive for the organization of the millions of workers in these industries. Since we can expect nothing from them, it is strictly up to the left wing, the militants in the labor movement, to take the lead in an organizational drive that has the twofold objective of building up the labor movement and creating organizational machinery with which to wage an effective fight against the war danger.

Geneva and "International Ill-Will"

The Geneva conference hangs on apparently for but one reason, i. e. neither Great Britain nor America is willing to take the public blame for the failure to reach agreement and the formula which is to be given out as the reason for adjourning the conference, has not been agreed upon.

The Geneva conference has failed only in the sense that it has not been able to fool the masses into believing that the great powers sought to disarm or even limit armaments below the level which each nation desired for itself. Called by the American government, the Geneva conference was in the nature of a diplomatic offensive against its most powerful rival—Great Britain—and it has failed only by not being able to make as clear as American imperialists desired, the need for huge naval armaments.

A dispatch from Rapid City gives the view of Coolidge as follows:

"Even if it fails, as is believed almost certain, the Administration expects the conference to end without producing any international ill-will."

Had President Coolidge said "without producing any additional international ill-will," he would have been wrong, but his statement would have had some shadow of realism. The truth of the matter is that the Geneva conference was the result of "international ill-will" growing out of the world rivalry of the two great imperialist nations, with each seeking to appear as the innocent victim of the other.

The ending of the conference will not of itself create "international ill-will." But the conference has made clear to millions that Great Britain and America are fighting one another for world domination. The extent to which this conflict develops in tensity in the near future depends upon the course which the struggle for oil, for trade routes and for hegemony of the Pacific area will take.

The "international ill-will," the euphemistic phrase which the president uses to describe a life and death struggle for world power, was present at Geneva in a sharp form and the end of the conference will be simply one more milestone on the road to imperialist war and whose outbreak only the revolutionary action of the working class of the world can prevent.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

The Question of Leadership in the Coal Miners' Strike

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE Boston Transcript, in a recent long editorial dealing with the coal mining situation, remarks:

"Since the first of April the strike of the union miners in the bituminous coal fields has been under way. Up to this time, it has been the strangest miners' strike on record. While it was in effect during three of the first six months of the year, the total production of soft coal from Jan. 1st to June 30th was larger by 5,000,000 tons than the production in the same period last year."

IT is indeed a strange strike of which one of the leading organs of capitalist reaction on the Atlantic seaboard can speak with such cynical assurance. The strike is under a leadership (John L. Lewis and his official family) whose loyalty to American institutions cannot be questioned, a loyalty which has been proved in the long campaign against Communists and left wingers which this leadership has waged.

THE strike then is a regular strike and lins not "been fomented by trouble-seeking elements"—the usual official excuse for the lack of efficiency of a strike—and it is to be assumed that the United Mine Workers of America are getting the full support of the American Federation of Labor and that the strike is being conducted in the "practical" manner which is the boast of American labor officialdom.

THE strike, however, is not stopping the production and the bosses are not worrying. It has been in progress for four months yet the capitalist press can report that a plentiful supply of coal is in sight and that the non-union mines of record can produce 50 per cent more tonnage than at present.

It is obvious that the "practical" methods of the official labor leadership are not getting results for the miners. It is no longer possible for the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers of America to conceal its incompetency by hurling bromides at the "reds."

THE organization of the unorganized fields is the problem around which the whole question of policy and tactics in the miners' strike hinges. The Lewis machine cannot claim that it has not had this issue brought to its attention since it was the principal demand of the "Save the Union" slate headed by John Brophy in the last election. The machine, however, has failed to prepare in any way for the campaign with the result that after four months of striking the union miners see production increasing instead of decreasing.

THE Boston Transcript continues:

"Up to this time, there has been a demonstration of the ability of the country to get along without the help of the United Mine Workers. Not least in interest among the questions raised by this strike which the public has so largely forgotten, may relate to the future of that organization and the fate of the policies which it has pursued under the leadership of John L. Lewis. The fact remains that the American people are not in the mood that they are at the mercy of the union miners and mention of a coal strike does not throw them into a panic."

THIS then has been the result of the Lewis policies. The once powerful United Mine Workers of America, whose strikes have made labor history, under the Lewis leadership has become an organization which instead of being denounced by the capitalist press, has become an object of ridicule.

The Lewis machine makes no serious attempt to organize the non-union fields, it does not declare a genuine national strike and call upon all coal miners to join its struggle but it does make war upon the militant section of the membership.

INSTEAD of fighting the coal operators it fights those members who point to the danger the union faces and demand that the full strength of the union be thrown into an organization drive in the non-union fields.

The United Mine Workers will lose its strike and suffer a disastrous defeat which will have a devastating effect upon the whole labor movement unless it turns to fight in the way it did before the strangling grip of the Lewis machine was placed upon it.

AND here it is necessary to say a few words relative to the attitude of some of the progressive leaders—an attitude reflected in some sections of the rank and file. This attitude is that nothing can be done until the Lewis leadership, having ruined the union, has discredited itself to the point where it will collapse.

This attitude is extremely dangerous because it is based upon the theory that loss of the present strike is inevitable and that it will be possible to build the United Mine Workers of America up to its previous strength in a short time following the loss of the strike.

IN practice this attitude is translated into inactivity which plays into the hands of the Lewis machine and the coal operators. It is the exact reverse of what must be done if the United Mine Workers of America is not to become a shadow of its former self.

The militant elements of the Union Square marched to City Hall carrying banners. They were attacked and beaten by policemen. It did not matter that the procession was orderly. They were punished for daring to bring the plight of their fellow-workers dramatically to the attention of the masses. * * *

ARTHUR BRISBANE is a happy mortal. He is convinced that America—he means American imperialism—is just. Here is a gem from his famous and remunerative column: "We want nothing that belongs to anybody else and we don't let anybody take anything that belongs to us. Eventually we shall have a government that will approve of spending money wisely for defence and preparation, as well as of saving it unwisely for no reason in particular. Then everything will be O. K." How consoling.

OF course we don't want what the Nicaraguans have or the Filipinos or the Porto Ricans. Or the Haitians or the Mexicans or the Panamanians. Or the Chinese or the Cubans. We don't slaughter Latin Americans and Chinese when locals because we wish to rob them but for the same reason that Oliver Cromwell slaughtered the Irish. Cromwell killed to save souls. No doubt Wall Street has an equally altruistic motive. And as for allowing others to take what we have away from us, bis on that stuff Arthur. What do they think we are? Christians or somethin'? Yes, sir, we'll be O. K. when we have a government that will provide for hundreds of thousands of war planes that can rain death on those who rebel against our kindly ministrations. Had we had enough airplanes Arthur, those pesky Nicaraguans would have never rebelled. So you see war planes are not war planes after all. They are peace planes, but only when you have enough of them. This is enough of "Shubhead" for [illegible].

Mechanized Warfare

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

According to a recent press story, England and her inventors are planning to use fewer men and more mechanism in and machinery in war.

That's good news; instead of drafting so many human lives for war, we can then draft more iron and steel, and other hard goods and munitions. Battle "tanks" can be controlled by radio and sent toward the enemy's lines with no man aboard. Even the guns can be directed and fired by radio. And when the enemy blows up the tank, perhaps also by use of his man-less artillery, we will lose only a tank. The day will be won by the side whose tanks and other materials may last the longest. Airplanes, with no human flyer aboard, controlled by radio station somewhere on the ground, can be sent over the enemy's lines to drop deadly bombs into his territory. Perhaps we can get more "iron rails" and other officers to engage in the fighting, when the fighting can then be done from far back of the lines and out of reach of the enemy's guns, except such guns and bombs as the enemy might send forward as in the tanks and planes. Anyhow, I would take much fewer men to conduct a war, the generals, admirals and lieutenants of which is about sufficient. The war of machines could stay back at home and go to it until and to the mess.

* * *

One fellow has even invented a model of a battle-fleet which can be entirely controlled by radio, with no sailor or marine aboard! It can be steered, reversed, backward, in any direction, and it guns can be elevated, directed and fired. When such warships as that are put on the ocean, there will be some point in limiting naval armaments to certain maxima of tonnage, for the result of the war will depend chiefly upon who can last longest in explosives and floating steel. War will be reduced to its lowest and truest terms: the survival of the biggest.

But, won't it be fine to have naval battles without any men and land battles with nobody but the generals and other officers? Then, indeed, we shall not have to conscript men but only to conscript property. "Conscript" will then consist, not of lives, but of materials: the steel trust will have to supply its quota of steel; the munitions trust its quota of munitions; the water power trusts their quotas of electricity, etc. And whenever war thus attacks property as almost its only victims, war will become a crime, and will stop, or be stopped. When every casualty list begin to relate, not how many sons, brothers have been killed, but how many tons of the steel trust's steel, how many gallons of the oil trust's oil, and how many kilowatts of the power trust's electricity have been expended in the last great battle, there will be a different attitude toward war. For property is sacred. When the products of the "peace" can be converted instead of being sold on war, instead of their wasting to bring on a war for profits they will avoid a war as they would an all a commercial and financial panic.

Here's hoping that England and her sister will continue mechanized war methods to such a degree that there will be no more human slaughter but only property destruction, only "machine" and "CAUSE" of war will be always been goods. Why not let goods become the sole VICTIM of war?

If we can have mechanism and avoid men in all the fighting and "dying," then perhaps the chief horror of war will be shifted from the multitude to the millionaire, and instead of sacrificing millions of "doughboys," we will need to sacrifice only a few dozen "dough-men." A war that destroyed only the property of the rich, would do more to prevent war than would any treaty. As a peace-maker, we here may ultimately prove to be superior to religion.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

is a fitting reply to the pacifists, socialists and liberals who have been protesting against the holding of demonstrations in favor of the two condemned men. The Communists have right along insisted that only the mass power of the workers exerted thru demonstrations and strikes would force the judicial killers of Massachusetts to halt the executioner's hand. Sacco mercilessly flays those who would put their faith in the capitalist hangmen. He scourges the present social system on the threshold of doom in language that scars and blisters. What a contrast between this revolutionary soul and the canting hypocrites who express implicit faith in the governor of Massachusetts, the tool of the New England capitalists?

* * *

IN last week's New Leader the Reverend Dr. Norman Thomas, once a preacher of the word of his particular christian god, now a preacher of the word of the great god Hillquit, writes: "I am a bit skeptical of the psychological effect of big demonstrations with the clanbe they give to the lunatic fringe during these days when the governor and his commission having finished their hearings are working on their separate decisions." The socialist Thomas is opposed to demonstrations lest they disturb the judicial spirit of the members of the governor's commission. The rebel Sacco has no faith in the justice of capitalist commissions. It's faith is in the working class.

* * *

AGAIN last Sunday the New York police showed plainly their hostility to the workingclass movement and its standard bearers. A number of workers who attended the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union

DRAMA

Theatre Guild to Do Another O'Neill Drama

J. C. Nugent who does a good deal of writing and acting has just finished two new plays—both comedies. The first is titled "The Kidder," and the second "The Fighter's Wife" a domestic comedy of a box-fighter's life.

* * *

The theatre Guild may do another play by Eugene O'Neill, his drama "Strange Interlude." This is not official but rumor, which is always active on Broadway, has it as a fact. "Marco's Millions" by O'Neill is slated for production this season by the Guild.

* * *

Rehearsals for George M. Cohan's new musical show "The Merry Malones," are now going on at the new Erlanger's theatre where the play opens in September.

* * *

"Garrison's Finish," a play by George Meaker Watters and Arthur Hopkins, will be presented by Mr. Hopkins at his Plymouth theatre Monday night August 22nd. Ujal Skelly and Barbara Stanwyck head the cast.

* * *

"An Urgent Lady," by Leon Starbug, author of "Meet the Wife" slated for showing at the Waldorf Theatre on Labor Day, by Golden and Grisman.

* * *

"Mr. Whistler His Name," now playing in London, will be done here by A. H. Woods and Lee Shubert. Lynne Overman, Mae Vokes and Lennox Pawle have been engaged for the leading roles.

Letters From Our Readers

About Blacking Streets.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Having read in the Worker the article "Garages Crowd Street, Chauffeur Bits Child," I want to congratulate you on the sharpness of your story. Even the garage owners' monthly magazine, "The Protective Review," which attacks sections of the workers, has frequently pointed to the police against the congestion of traffic in the streets. The City administration, especially the Mayor and his Commissioner, are responsible for this condition and for every death that is recorded.

Where we are at 124th St. and 8th Avenue, a butcher and market and Five and Ten Cent Stores and vaudeville-like garages have the street blocked all the time. But unless the wage earners pull together and protest, no lasting improvement can be had to change this condition. And to show how Labor is hated I have on my shelves four years of the Protective Review issued to over ten thousand garage owners and attacking the efforts of the workers who are struggling to organize. There many times when the workers what they have to do if they are to free themselves from the bosses. Thomas Foster, Garage Employers' Ass'n, Inc., 2001 8th Avenue, N. Y. C.

* * *

To The DAILY WORKER:

Just got through reading your paper and seeing where the good Mr. John F. Hylan the former mayor of the City of New York is taking a hand in the subway strike and has much to say. And criticising mayor Walker and is warning Mr. Walker, and this appointed police commissioner Warren, that the people of New York will not tolerate any police violence towards the striking subway workers; it is but enough to be compelled to strike for a living wage, but to have the police acting under orders from Warren—brutally clubbing peaceful strikers is a condition that the people of New York will not tolerate.

It was good enough in 1921 when the milkmen of New York went out on strike compelled to strike for a living wage—Mr. Hylan then mayor of New York also Mr. Copeland then Health Commissioner, and some of the tools of the capitalist who call themselves A. F. of L. told the workers the night before the strike at a meeting which was held at the Madison Square Garden to go home and go on a fishing trip and that they will get a big enough to be compelled to settle the strike for them, which resulted in having a policeman on every wagon. Not only did the policeman protect the rat, but acted as a rat himself by delivering the milk to the door; the result was the strike was lost as a company union was formed. Mr. Hylan is pulling enough wool over the workers and the people eyes to make it look like a tug of war. From a worker. M. Schwartz.

DOLORES COSTELLO



Who is featured in "Old San Francisco" at the Warner theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre 44 St. W. of B'way
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the entire first week $2.20 Earl Carroll Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way Matinee Wednesday.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City, or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Section must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member so sold or distributed.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office: 108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

All on Revolution

These four attractive [illegible] splendid pocket cloth bound editions [illegible] had at a reduced rate of purchased at present time:

ESSAYS OF REVOLT
By Jack London
Including two of [illegible]

EUROPE IN REVOLTION
By Scott Nearing 1.10

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75 CENTS

NOTE: [illegible] offered in this [illegible] limited quantities [illegible] and filled in turn as received.

GREEK FURRIERS SEND LETTER TO WILLIAM GREEN

The Greek furriers have sent a letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor pointing out how they have been organized in spite of his opposition.

The communication shows how as a result of Green calling the Greek workers guerillas, they have been arrested and mercilessly beaten up by the police. How since they have been organized, they have improved their working conditions.

The letter, in full, reads as follows:

Contents of Letter.

"The Executive Committee of the Greek Branch of the Joint Board Furriers' Union of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, deems this the proper time to call to your attention the tragic state of affairs now existing in the fur industry, subjecting thousands of workers and their families to untold suffering. We wish to state herewith that we hold you responsible for this present plight of the fur workers, and for the suffering that is yet in store for them in the future.

"To begin with, may we recall the fact that you officially branded the Greek fur workers as a band of sluggers and guerillas. As a result of this unwarranted accusation, when several Greek fur workers were arrested for their strike activities, they were mercilessly and brutally beaten up by the police. Yet in spite of this outrageous treatment, none of them was even accused of being a gangster. They had records as honest workers, and not as criminals as you charged.

Unjust Accusation.

"We vigorously protested against this unjust accusation at the time you made it—against the Greek fur workers who are honestly making a living from their hard labor in fur shops. It is now obvious to every Greek fur worker that in your campaign of slander against the Joint Board you were making a political foothall of the hundreds of Greek workers.

"Instead of the Greek workers being guilty of gangsterism, it was a group of professional thugs hired by the A. F. of L. Committee appointed by you who were found to have police records, who committed assaults with iron bars, blackjacks and knives upon peaceful picketing workers, who were arrested for merely killing workers and who acknowledged that they were hired for this work.

Honest Union Workers.

"The Greek fur workers have proven that they are honest union workers and that your accusations against them are criminal and false. No one can accuse the Greek workers of being sluggers; but everyone can now openly accuse Vice-president Matthew Woll of criminal activities against our union members and brand him as the one responsible for the hiring of gangsters.

"During the fifteen years existence of the furriers' union, neither the A. F. of L. nor the International officials made the slightest effort to organize the Greek fur workers. We were forced to work under the worst conditions imaginable; long hours for starvation wages. The Greek shops dates ena raise no fanciful issues since only the tellers will know the returns.

Appointment of a permanent committee to revise the federation's constitution will soon be made by President Harry W. Coll.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

F. of L. their weekly per capita dues, but you did not in any way help us when we were starving. Why didn't you at least issue an appeal to the American workers to help us win our struggle against the fur manufacturers?

Force Secret Agreements.

"Yes, we did hear about you those days—when you attempted to force upon us your secret agreement with 42 hours instead of 40; and when your organizer Hugh Frayne, tried to smuggle thru this shameful secret agreement at the Carnegie Hall meeting where the workers so splendidly repudiated you. What a fine reputation you have gained among the fur workers. It was difficult for us to understand at that time why you, who were being paid from our hard-earned pennies, who were supposed to represent us, should be so interested in breaking our strike. Now we understand the situation more clearly. You wanted not to help the fur workers but to smash their union, to bring back the sweat-shop evil, piece-work, the speed-up system.

"The fur workers now mention your name and that of Matthew Woll with contempt. It is because of you that the workers face unemployment and starvation in the future.

See the Truth.

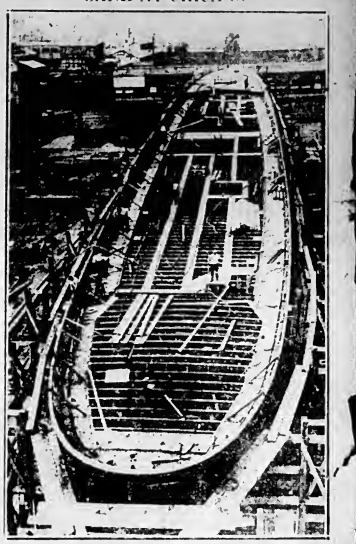
"The Greek fur workers see the truth clearly. They realize that when you say that you are fighting Communists, you are merely trying to cover up your own reprehensible policies. You stand now unmasked before the entire furriers' union and the whole labor movement. You will be steadily fought and your methods of intimidation and force will not succeed. The ranks of the furriers are being reunited. We are determined to maintain our rights and hold fast to those gains which without you we won and in spite of you we shall continue to hold fast."

RECOVERING BODIES FROM EXCURSION BOAT SUNK OFF CHICAGO



At least thirty-eight men, women and children were drowned when a loaded excursion boat, the "Favorite" turned over in Lake Michigan, a mile off shore. Most of the victims were workers or members of worker families, seeking a little coolness after torrid days in the mills and factories of Chicago. Investigation shows the boat overloaded, the life preservers too rotten to float, and many of them tied so tight they could not be pried loose from the railings.

LOTS SAFER THAN THE 'FAVORITE' WHICH SANK AT CHICAGO



Work is being rushed at Wilmington, Del., on construction of the new Richard McCall Cadwalader, Jr., of Philadelphia, of the largest private yacht in America, costing $2,500,000. It is to have Diesel engines, as well as a gyroscope stabilizer costing $75,000.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

WORKERS OUGHT TO FIGHT AS BOSSES PREPARE TO CUT WAGES DURING BUILDING TRADE SLUMP

Labor Federation Labors To Reform Ballot Confusion

CENTRALIA, Wash., August 1.—In an attempt to abolish conditions such as caused confusion and misunderstanding in the recent elections, the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor has issued special instructions to clarify every point in the ensuing election for president and vice-president.

According to the arrangements arrived at by the committee, the call for nominations will be issued in 10 days together with a document clearing up all doubtful points in balloting. Ballots will be mailed thirty days after so that the election can be held in November.

The convention finally reached a decision to vest final authority in the board of election tellers an that a repetition of the late controversy when the tellers passed the decision to the executive committee and the committee passed it back to the convention may be avoided.

A period of 15 days will intervene after the tellers tabulate the returns, so that any unionist who wishes may question the manner of the election and the supporters of losing candidates ena raise no fanciful issues since only the tellers will know the returns.

Appointment of a permanent committee to revise the federation's constitution will soon be made by President Harry W. Coll.

Building trades workers should prepare within a year to meet attacks on the wage standards they have won since the war. Signs are multiplying that the building boom will be let down sufficiently to provide the surplus labor that may be used to undermine union conditions. Bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, lathers, plasterers etc., may be the next victims after capital has satisfied with the once powerful wrecking breech of the A. F. of L.

The second half of 1928 sneers the building activity on the downgrade, according to reports received by W. Straus & Co. from 181 cities and towns. Building permits the first half year fell from $2,215,626,000 in 1926 to $2,004,686,979 in 1927, a drop of nearly 10 per cent. For June 1927 the figure was $431,270,008, compared with $411,984,500 in June 1926, a decline of 15 per cent.

From these official records, says the Straus report, it is apparent that operations are not quite up to the standards of the last 2 years. Among the larger cities it shows material decreases in building in New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, St. Louis, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Seattle and Houston. The 5-month total gained in Chicago, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, and Portland, but by June permits had fallen below 1926 in all except Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Newark and Minneapolis.

"Labor demand in the building trades for the coming months," says the report, "may be expected to be less, thus during the last 6 months of last year. While there are cross-mosaic demands for increased wages, labor generally seems inclined to accept present scales. If prices generally decline, wages in the building trades will be the last to be affected."

This outlook is confirmed in the monthly review of the American Land & Mortgage Co. which suggests that the peak of wages in the building industry has been reached and that some sections of the country may see slight recessions in labor costs during the next 6 months. It says:

Prepare to Resist Wage Demands.

"The upward swing of wages in the construction industry is gradually losing its momentum and there is little likelihood of any further substantial rise. Contractors are preparing to resist wage demands and are making every effort to prevent the building activity from declining. Reductions in wages are not expected in the near future."

Workers Ready to Fight.

The report point out that building activity continues sufficient to prevent any serious decline in the near future. It says:

"Further reductions are expected in the South and other sections of the country as the building activity expands here. Building costs are not expected to increase materially."

Workers Ready to Fight.

These facts bear out the statements of leaders in Akron, Buffalo, Fall, Dayton, Memphis, Milwaukee, New Haven, Portland, Maine, San Antonio, Seattle, Sioux City, Wichita Falls and other cities, that building labor is expected getting about the same or higher wages than in 1926. But in many cities demands for higher wages are meeting stiff resistance precipitating strikes. Some overstock of building labor is indicated in reports from Birmingham, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco and Seattle.

Machinists' Local Denounces Green's Attack on Furriers

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—President Wm. F. Green's communication requesting local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. not to give support to the New York Furriers' strike created a rising indignation here at the last meeting of the International Association of Machinists, Local 979. The indignation over the communication was defeated by the roar of Nons. The members of the local denounced the reactionary document, and after the speakers pointed out the heroic struggles of the New York furriers which resulted in the victory of the 40 hour agreement and other achievements. The speakers, many of whom are not even sympathizers of the Communist movement, defended the Communists' role in the furriers struggle. In the meantime the shameful betrayal of President Green & Co. and their shameful attempt to destroy every militancy in the American trade union movement met with general condemnation.

"I Wish We Had Plenty of Them"

"I don't know more about the New York furriers than what I have read in the local (Cleveland) papers," said one of the speakers, "but when one of their editorials describes the brutal attack of the New York police on the workers and when you notice a similar attack by President Green, Woll and Sigman, I say then something is wrong with President Green's attack on the militant leaders of the furriers union.

"Communist O. K."

"Brothers, remarked another machinist. Nobody can accuse me of being a Communist, for I learned a whole lot about them in the last few years. I learned that they are always fighting honestly and bravely for the interests of their fellow workers. I say the furriers' strike was one to prove that the Communists are O. K. They lead the strike to a victory when the A. F. of L. leaders were about to sell it out. I only wish we had many of these terrible Communists in every union, then we would perhaps accomplish something useful."

Almost every speaker denounced practices of President Green and his lackeys. Many of the betrayed struggles were recalled.

Los Angeles Labor Body Ignores Green's Attack On Gold and Left Wing

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 1.—The last meeting of the Los Angeles central labor council witnessed the ending of the attack of William A. F. of L. president, upon Ben Gold and the left wing leadership of the New York needle trades struggle. The officials of the U. T. U. were eager for an opportunity to "show the Communists and left wing where they belong." A speech was delivered by Delegate Schaw [illegible] explaining the real issues involved between the left wing and the reactionary right wing in New York and urging the delegates to give no heed to the letter from Green. [illegible] it comes up in the [illegible] speech was applauded by the conservative delegates, but when the motion to file the letter was put to a vote, it was filed without any opposition. [illegible] any opposing [illegible] calls, a unanimous vote was cast to refuse to have any part in the strike-breaking [illegible] Green. Recently the executive board of the federation of labor [illegible] unanimously endorsed the Furriers' strike.

Another [illegible] mayor's [illegible] secretary of the [illegible] democracy, [illegible] over an increased wage scale for city employees and [illegible] unionize them. A motion was [illegible] majority adopted to [illegible] to be seeking an alliance with the progressive labor [illegible] the State Federation [illegible] vention, in which [illegible] reactionary [illegible]

Brooklyn Shoe Workers Go On Strike In Fight For Right to Organize

By ABRAHAM M. [illegible]

[illegible] organize [illegible] and their [illegible] through a [illegible] challenged by the [illegible] 3 Bond street, [illegible] Bas [illegible] Inc., [illegible] New York needle trades struggle. [illegible] result are [illegible] struggle to [illegible] been [illegible] shop [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Marx-Engels Institute Invades New York in Its Hunt for Labor's Treasure

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Bolshevik Revolution in Russia has brought about a new kind of treasure hunt. It is being carried on by the Marx-Engels Institute at Moscow, U. S. S. R., and reaches into many parts of the world.

The hunt is for the literary treasures left behind by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The writings of Marx and Engels were not appraised at their real worth until the workers came to power in Russia and the Soviet Government, thru special decree, established the Marx-Engels Institute. Research workers, under Communist direction, were assigned the task of unearthing these treasures and bringing them, in some form or other, to Moscow.

The hunt reached to New York City because during the 10-year period, 1852-62, Marx was a frequent contributor to the New York Tribune, edited by Horace Greely. Marx was deeply interested in the Civil War period in the United States, his letter to Abraham Lincoln, the Civil War president, being often quoted to show the attention that he paid to American developments.

The casual reader would conclude that there would be little difficulty in getting a set of the files of the New York Tribune for this period and clipping the articles by Marx from its pages. But it isn't so easy. In the first place, it was discovered that there is only one file of The Tribune for this period, and that is located in the New York library. An effort was made to purchase it. But this was one case where "Soviet Gold" was rejected.

The photographer, therefore, had to be resorted to, in order to make duplicates, or photostats, not of articles that could be easily found, but of whole pages, in duplicate size, because to reduce them would make the reading illegible.

There were other obstacles, however. The Tribune, with real American newspaper technique as one of its liabilities, did not always give Marx credit for his contributions.

Sometimes the articles would be given a date line and run as a news story. At other times the tired editorial writer would take one of the articles sent in by Marx, change the introduction a little, work over the conclusions reached, and make a first rate editorial out of it. Those were days in American journalism when editorials were famous for their length. So when the ship came in with its articles from Marx, who was at that time living in London, it was considered a big day, if not a holiday, for the editorial writer of The Tribune.

It is only by making a photo study of the contents of The Tribune, page by page, with a keen knowledge of the many characteristics of the style of writing used by Marx, that the literary treasure hunter is rewarded with any degree of success. That hunt is not being carried to its final conclusion here in New York. The photostats of thousands of the editorial and news pages of The Tribune were taken in New York and then forwarded to the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow, where the hunt proceeds, conducted by experts in Marxism.

While in Moscow, I was shown thru the treasure chambers of the Marx-Engels Institute, where these and thousands of other photostats are being kept, in specially prepared vaults and cabinets, more carefully and richly than they treasured than the contents of the safety deposit vaults of New York's great financial institutions.

There are about 150 members of the staff of the Marx-Engels Institute. These include 30 librarians, 50 technicians and 10 scientific workers.

Two facts illustrate the thoroness with which the work proceeds. Here is to be found the marriage license of Karl Marx and Jenny von Westphalen. But here also are 45,000 titles on the Revolution of 1848 in Germany.

Attached to The Institute" is Abraham Deborin, the philosophical writer, all of whose writings on philosophy are based on the materialistic conception of history. He is one of the editors of "Under the Banner of Marxism." He is also one of the vice presidents of "The Institute."

The aim of the department of philosophy, headed by Deborin, is to give out the works of the German idealists, Hegel, Fichte, Schelling and Kant. The Kant section includes more than 700 titles; the Fichte section about 500 titles. Here are also sections devoted to the French materialists, Helvetius, Diderot and Holbach. The department of philosophy is also rich with literature pertaining to Descartes, Spinoza, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke and Leyden.

There is extensive material concerning England, "the classic land of capitalism," where Marx lived for a long time in London, and where his remains now lie buried. This material covers such subjects as the British labor movement in the 18th century, the struggle of Wat Tyler, the movements of the Lollards and the followers of Wycliff, the position of Jack Cade and others who protested against the exploitation of the workers. Every period in the British labor movement is covered with the same thoroness.

The American section is attached to the British division. It deals mostly with the Civil War period and the labor movement generally in this country.

This section will grow with the development of the Communist movement in America. The last request made of me by the comrades at "The Institute" was that two copies of every bit of Communist literature produced in America be sent to the Marx Engels Institute.

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

Speech by Nikolai Bukharin.

(Continued from Last Issue).

Finally, two further "proposals" were made by the Opposition in connection with the war danger. Both of these proposals are simply ridiculous. One of them was brought forward by Comrade Vuyovitch, with Trotzky's approval, the other by both Vuyovitch and Trotzky, and is repeated in their speeches, proclamations, etc. The first proposal is that under the given circumstances, and in view of the war danger, our orientation should be in the direction of the anarcho-syndicalist workers. The second proposal is that the group around Maslow, Ruth Fischer, should be readmitted into the Comintern and into the German Party.

A few words must first be devoted to the present anarcho-syndicalists. The anarcho-syndicalists count a total of 2%. For the most part these are "leaders" without an army. No great anarcho syndicalist organization exists anywhere, with the exception of the American I. W. W. It is characteristic that all anarcho syndicalist organizations still existing in Europe are evidently opposed to the Soviet Union, their ideology not differing in the very slightest degree from the Menshevist social revolutionary ideology. They hold the standpoint that the Bolsheviki have been guilty of threefold treason against international revolution, that our dictatorship is an anarchy, that our democracy is a fraud, and the proletariat; they negate against the Soviet Union with the most despicable methods, etc. Only the scare the allies to whom Trotzky and Vuyovitch would have us apply, that they may "defend" us. Complete and absolute nonsense!

We have not the slightest leaning towards an "orientation" in the direction of that counter-revolutionary petty bourgeoisie which is doing its utmost, from day to day, to compete with the leaders of the Social Democratic in the choice of the dirtiest weapons to be used against us. It might be expected that these anarcho-syndicalists are not linked up by the masses. This is the fact. In 1911 Trotzky rides accidentally against a few anarcho-syndicalists, and there he stays for a time. But now it is no longer 1911.

Comrades, the idea is perfectly ridiculous, completely nonsensical. And it is especially ridiculous at the present moment, when our chief task is to win over the average worker, especially the European average worker, who, like a terribly mangled lamb in the clutches of the Social Democratic parties and of the Amsterdam International. The attitude of the average worker after the Comintern fell with the head of Zinoviev, and this fact is a problem still confronts us today, more urgently than ever. To create a diversion with respect to the proletarian "mass" and to negotiate behind closed doors with the anarcho-syndicalists of the masses, by a slogan calling for the "reinstatement" of a few counter-revolutionary leaders! That is absurd.

As to Maslow, the proposal with regard to him and his group has aroused extreme indignation among the members of the Executive Committee. You will all recollect that the declaration of repentance made by the Opposition on 6. March last, and expressly stated by Comrade Zinoviev to be "most serious," one point was to assurance that the Opposition entirely gives up every connection with the group expelled from the Comintern, the names of Urbahns, Maslow, and others being given. I need here relate a few details of the position of these excluded members. They have their own newspaper, they have already converted this paper into a weekly, and are taking steps towards issuing it daily; they are taking steps towards the formation of a party of their own. There is no doubt whatever that they are in receipt of help from our Opposition, from whom they receive material about our Party life, even to reports on the sessions of the Political Bureau, and information on occurrences in this Bureau.

Steering their course in accordance with the political wind, they direct their attack at times directly against the Soviet Union itself, whilst at other times they adopt a milder tone towards the Union, and direct their efforts to violent attacks on our Party and the Comintern. On one occasion, for instance, they wrote that Stalin does not differ in the least from Noske (Disturbance). "I do not understand why you are surprised at that, it is nothing new.

Their newspaper, which has become the organ of our "Opposition" at the present time, dishes up every morsel of gossip or slander in circulation against our Party and the Comintern. These good people will presently arrive at a slogan of "Soviets without Communists." They have already published an article or war in which they state that, unless the present leaders of the Comintern change their political and organizatory course radically at the next moment, they will play the same role as the leaders of the Second International at the beginning of the great war. (The King of Communism," No. 123.)

This writes the Maslow pardoned by Hinderburg's Government, the Maslow who disgraced himself at his trial, about the Parties of the Comintern, and that at time when the Chinese Communists are being strangled, when the French Communists are being thrown into prison, when the Italian comrades are perishing in their dungeons, when the German Communists are organizing hundreds of thousands of workers in the struggle against war, when an incredible agitation is being carried on against the Social Fascists, when the entire capitalist world is conspiring together against the Comintern! And these hostile elements who seek to provoke in every dialogue themselves "orthodox Marxists," "Leninists," etc.! are proposed to us as saviours of the German Party.

Our policy in preparing for war, in all that concerns inner party questions, must consist in ensuring the strength and unity of inner relations in the Party, and of steering a definite course towards winning over the broad masses of the Social Democratic workers.

Our Parties are well aware that they will be plunged into situations in which they will be literally at stake if they are to remain true to the Comintern, and to protect with their own bodies the socialist fatherland of the workers, and this fact, and the thought of the imperialists. But instead of demanding that our ranks stand closer together than ever, instead of the "unity" slogan, Maslow negotiates and the winning over of the broad masses, the Opposition proposes that we admit any offal into our Party, including the anarcho-syndicalists, the more than suspicious Maslow, the "disciplined" Ruth Fischer, etc., and meanwhile we may forget the Social Democratic workers for the present. We are not in agreement in any single point with this standpoint; not a single comrade has said a word in favor of these "measures," with the exception of Comrade Vuyovitch, whose fractional interests make him Trotzky's supporter in all these attacks, sallies, and proposals. Not one single member of the Plenum is agreed with the readmission of Maslow and his group, or with the idea of turning our backs on the broad masses and starting on a search for a few idealists to help us to defend the Soviet Union.

(To be continued.)

QUAKE SHAKES INLAND CHINA



Many towns and cities in the province of Kansu, China, have been completely destroyed and casualties have been placed at 100,000 as the result of a great earthquake, May 23, in the interior, reports of which are just now reaching the coast. The map above shows the position of the province in the interior. At Liangchow 10,000 were reported killed. Other towns were reported completely destroyed by a moving mountain.

Some Early Labor Struggles

By W. J. White.

TO the student of modern unionism and the rise of the trade union, a study of the English union movement is indispensable. It was in England that the application of steam to automotive machinery was first applied. It was the application of the steam engine to machinery and the massing of the new proletarian labor in the factory, which first forced the combination of workers into trades unions, and this first took place in the factories of England. It was that country that this change in the base of production and a like change in the methods of distribution first forced upon the consciousness of the workers that the old methods which had done service in the days of feudalism were no longer fit to serve in the new conditions which had arisen out of these new methods which had come into existence with the introduction of the machine. This does not say that we must look upon those organizations which preceded the modern union slide by without entering into their history. Not by any means, on the contrary the student must give those organizations of labor which had their ure in the days of feudalism and before even that due attention of the most painstaking study. But for the purpose of this article it is enough if we take up and look into the reasons for their existence and the part played by the labor organization which arose after the application of machinery to production.

One of the first things which strikes us in our study of trades unionism is the transfer of the state power from the dominance of the feudal lord of the manor to the rising capitalist class, and the brutal use of this power in helping to keep down and strangle the protest of the workers. This brutality of the capitalist class is put in the pithy words of J. C. Calhoun, "the outstanding champion of the slave owning class in the United States, when he says: "the true solution of the contest of all time between labor and capital is that capital should own the labor of the feudal lord of the manor to the rising capitalist class, and the brutal use of this power in helping to keep down and strangle the protest of the workers. This brutality of the capitalist class is put in the pithy words of J. C. Calhoun, "the outstanding champion of the slave owning class in the United States, when he says: "the true solution of the contest of all time between labor and capital is that capital should own the labor of the feudal lord of the manor to the rising capitalist class, and the brutal use of this power in helping to keep down and strangle the protest of the workers. This brutality of the capitalist class is put in the pithy words of J. C. Calhoun, "the outstanding champion of the slave owning class in the United States, when he says: "the true solution of the contest of all time between labor and capital is that capital should own the labor" and "white or black." The reports of the law courts are filled with cases of workers being brot into court on the charge of conspiracy against their employers. The case of the "Six men of Dorset" is the outstanding one. Here the power of the state was called in by the masters to send into exile for seven years, to the penal colony of Van Diemans Land, agricultural workers who had protested against the reduction of their meagre wages from eleven shillings a week to the miserable sum of seven shillings. For this they were transported into penal slavery for seven years. Another leading case in the history of the trade union movement is the case of the Glasgow Spinners and their conviction by the courts, in which the student can trace the struggle which raged about Eighteen Hundred, for the right to meet and publish and speak for labor and unionism.

Marx in the first volume of Capital gave us one of the most tragic pictures of the struggle of the workers for the shorter day, and the right to existence. Engels' "Condition of the Working Class in 1844" in other book the student can turn to and study with profit on this struggle of the workers to establish themselves, for the protection of his class.

The journeymen tailors, silk weavers, woolen and cotton weavers, and boot weavers are among the first unions which we have any clear cut in the early days of unionism. They first appear in the history thru laws passed by the state, which were directed at combinations to examine into their wages and the hours they made of these "riotous and tumultuous clubs and societies" as these first combinations of workers were called by the new capitalist class. The effort of these and other of these embryonic mass combinations of workers. We find a law against conspiracy, used in the year 1818 applied in the case of a combination of cotton spinners in an attempt to raise wages. Leaders of this effort were sent to prison for twenty six days after effort to force the masters to give up more of the wealth produced by the spinners. In like manner the law of 1745, entitled the "Bill of Pains and Penalties" was applied to journeymen tailors and fustian workers who were held to include within its provisions all combinations of journeymen to keep up wages or reduce hours. The years 1717 and 1725 finds laws passed upon the statute books for the suppression of combinations among the Wood Combers and Weavers who had combined to keep up the rate of their pay. In 1738 we find that even the men and women who allowed workmen to meet in their houses, allowed workmen to meet in their houses, allowed anarcho-syndicalists, the more than suspicious Maslow, the "disciplined" Ruth Fischer, etc., and meanwhile we may forget the Social Democratic workers for the present. We are not in agreement in any single point with this standpoint; not a single comrade has said a word in favor of these "measures," with the exception of Comrade Vuyovitch, whose fractional interests make him Trotzky's supporter in all these attacks, sallies, and proposals. Not one single member of the Plenum is agreed with the readmission of Maslow and his group, or with the idea of turning our backs on the broad masses and starting on a search for a few idealists to help us to defend the Soviet Union.

(To be continued.)

What's What in Washington

PAN-AMERICAN UNION BEGINS TO FALTER; HATE FOR UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM GROWS

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP)—August 1, 1927—President Coolidge's most embarrassing foreign problem lies in the United States' delicate relations with Latin America. The approaching doom of Sacco and Vanzetti—whether in the electric chair or life imprisonment, the massacre of Ocotal and the extension of the Monroe Doctrine in ever more offensive manner are the three sore spots in Pan-American relations.

So deeply is Coolidge concerned by the growing tensity that he is thinking of attending the Pan-American congress in Havana next spring, marking the first time that an American president has officially visited a Latin American country. It is through the Pan-American Union and its expressed that the United States government and big business hope to extend their influence. While all nations are nominally equal in the Union, the overwhelming bulk of the United States against this score of small, weak Latin American nations make it a convenient instrument of American foreign policy. The Union's headquarters, naturally, are in Washington. Its imposing marble halls are mainly the result of U. S. and State government donations.

"Rate U. S. Capitalism."

The shifting of declamation running through the Latin American press from the Excelsior of Mexico City to the Prensa and Nacion of Buenos Aires, followed by desperate efforts of boycotts and the attempted destruction of United States monuments in Cuba and Argentina are to the quick testimonials to the failure of Kellogg to build up the sound of the Pan-American sentiment. Hopes for.

Pan-Americanism is decried, in the view of open-minded Americans who understand spanish and keep close tab on what happens among the "Hispanos" Instead, Latin Americans speak of "forging to the front with unprecedented Pan-Americanism in opposition

too closely related to business, exports and United States gunboats to excite much admiration. The "good will" flight of the American aviators through every country south of the Rio Grande is a point in instance. In every city, according to reports reaching Washington, the expedition was greeted with formal politeness and sullen suspicion. What do they want to sell, was the query on Latin lips. Even the well organized press agents who preceded the flyers and demanded columns of space, failed to light the fires of euthusiasm.

Ties With Europe.

The whole structure of Pan-Americanism rests on geographical proximity of the American nations. But Latin America not only has closer racial, religious, linguistic and cultural ties with southern Europe, but it sure a near southern European ports, by steamer days, as it is to New York. Nevertheless trade continues to grow, and the North American sales, who think only in terms of exports and imports, rub their hands with glee, assuring themselves that good will follow trade. Probably this time not heard of the old Venetian custom who pray in church but the oil wells may dry up so that the American exploiters will leave.

Who will lead the Latin-American movement against "Yankee rule"? No country has yet had the courage to defy Washington and its Pan-American Union. But Washington's own fellow Latin American affairs clearly predict that within 10 years either Mexico or Argentina will have taken the lead in massing the forces of South and Central America around the Indo-latin banner. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the bombing of a few more Nicaraguan villages, the ruthless invasion of more Caribbean nations and their reduction to more colonies, and the Yankees may face Latin America's second war of liberation—this time against American rather than Spanish Imperialism.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION NOW MOVING TO INAUGURATE WIDE-SCALE PRICE FIXING

WASHINGTON, (FP)—Signs of a price fixing movement in many troubled industries such as textiles, can stabilize prices and eat business profit chaos under reactionary control, is to go hand in hand with the consumers paying the way, for the legalization of the "open price" plan, was the president's message to congress. Hoover, fear that industry may lose its incentive to progress if prices dictate a broad investigation into fixing, paralyzing competition, is preparing the way toward legalized, recommending changes in the law.

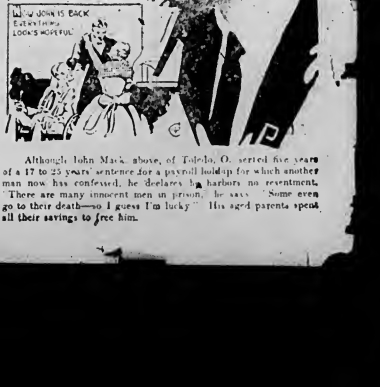
The commission is going on its own accord, it declares, but the report to congress is manifestly a plea for the "open price" plan, which approved of price-fixing, would lead to the stagnation of all industry. The law now in force prevents price fixing by making the price lists of which retailers shall sell their goods.

Formerly the trade commission "corrupted" wrongful use and misuse of Federal power, but within the whole last year the commission has past year since the inactionaries gained control, prosecution has practically ceased. In some cases firms have refused to quit price-fixing if no publicity were given their illegal practices.

A Compulsory Trustifying.

Around price-fixing races one of the keenest controversies in the business world. The majority of manufacturers declare it absolutely necessary, with the growing over-expansion of plant facilities, if they are to make any money at all. Left to themselves, manufacturers will indulge in ruinous cutthroat competition, demoralizing industry, they claim. But if allowed through trade associations to lay as such.

SENT TO PRISON BY MISTAKE



Although John Mack, above, of Toledo, O. served five years of a 17 to 25 years' sentence for a payroll holdup for which another man now has confessed, he declares he harbors no resentment.

There are many innocent men in prison, he says. Some even go to their death—so I guess I'm lucky." His aged parents spent all their savings to free him.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 7 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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VANZETTI EXPRESS RECEIPT REFUTES FULLER

Resolution of the Comintern on the American Question

Endorsed by the Presidium of Executive Committee of the Communist International, July 1, 1927.

1. The Struggle Against Imperialism and the War Danger.

THE United States of America, during the last decades, has developed into the mightiest imperialist power. In the technique and system of economy it has outstripped Great Britain, particularly during the war and post-war periods. It is also contesting to an ever-greater degree the leading political role of Great Britain.

The aggressiveness of American imperialism assumes in a number of cases different, tho no less dangerous forms from those of British imperialism.

The task of the Workers (Communist) Party is to form a broad united front and to intensify the struggle against American imperialism. The policy of the United States in China (Nanking), Mexico, Central and South America and American oppression of its colonies, form a basis for mobilizing and uniting all the anti-imperialist forces on a broader scale. Within this broad united front the Party must strive to establish the leading role of the proletarian elements and combat the liberal illusions about the peaceful role of American imperialism, thus creating the prerequisite for the revolutionary struggle.

* * *

IN the present stage of the world situation, the preparations for war against the Soviet Union and the imperialist menace to the Chinese revolution constitute the greatest danger for the working class. British imperialism plays a leading role in these war preparations. At the same time the attitude of the United States towards these conflicts (China), the speeches of its official spokesmen against the Soviet Union (Ambassador Herrick (Paris), its loans to Poland, Finland, etc., show that America is not play a passive role.

Despite all its antagonisms with Great Britain, the United States undertakes, to an increasing extent, to back, thru open and covert collaboration, the British war preparations against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in order, undoubtedly at the decisive moment to support actively Great Britain's war policy while at the same time it continues to strive for world hegemony.

The absolutely necessary struggle against Great Britain's plans to wage war on the Soviet Union and the imperialist intervention in China must therefore always be linked up by the Workers (Communist) Party with the mobilization of the masses for the most energetic fight against the specific role of American imperialism.

(Continued on Page Three)

COOLIDGE DRIVEN OUT OF RACE FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1928 ON G. O. P. TICKET

Politician Who Rose to Fame Thru Breaking Policemen's Strike Now Cast Aside

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 2.—Calvin Coolidge will not be a candidate to succeed himself in 1928.

The president in a few words typewritten on sheets of flimsy paper handed to the reporters renounced all claim to the republican party nomination for president and turned loose scores of presidential bees that have been held in check by their owners pending a decision by the canny occupant of the White House.

The words that were sent racing over the wires are: "I do not choose to run for president in 1928."

As soon as the pieces of paper were in the hands of the reporters the president waved them out of his office.

"A perfectly good cowboy suit was wasted on Mr. Coolidge" was the cautious comment of a local man who expected a post office should the president make the White House again.

It Was A Big Story.

There had been no advance information that the president intended to make [illegible] noon, to make the most momentous announcement of his political life. At the regular Tuesday conference, his statement would have to do with the impending failure of the naval conference at Geneva.

Promptly at twelve o'clock approx- added at the end:

"If you gentlemen will excuse me [illegible]

(Continued on Page Four)

Commemorate the Anniversary of the Last World War Guard the Daily Worker Struggle Against a New World War

AUGUST 1 to 6 we have set aside as Anti-War Week, as the Fight Against a New World War Week. We ask our comrades to pay a proletarian tribute, a revolutionary tribute to those who fell in the last world slaughter. No more fitting tribute for this occasion could be devised than a contribution to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, to the fund for the protection of the paper, which is dedicated to the fight against a new imperialist blood bath.

Unless this support is forthcoming, the path of the war-mongers will be free for their nefarious work. No voice of opposition will be there to speak plainly and militantly to the workers of America, to warn them of the approaching danger, to rally them for the fight against it. It is the lesson of the last World War has been brought home to you, then you must give clear evidence of that fact, by giving your utmost to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. Use your certificate book and get other workers to do the same.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS TO STRIKE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI TODAY AT FOUR AND HOLD MASS MEETING

A call for a strike of Philadelphia workers to take place at four o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon has been issued by the Italian Sacco and Vanzetti conference in collaboration with the International Labor Defense Sacco and Vanzetti conference.

Under the heading "Philadelphia workers must strike at 4 p. m. today for Sacco and Vanzetti" a call has been issued to all affiliated organizations, labor unions, fraternal societies, and so forth and for the sympathizers with the victims of the Massachusetts frame-up to lay down their tools at that hour and join the strike that has been called by the trade union committee. After leaving their shops and factories the workers will go to Broad and Bigler streets where they will be addressed by prominent speakers.

* * *

A big labor conference has also been called for Friday evening, August 5th, at Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden streets. All organizations are asked to send delegates to consider ways and means of taking action to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Passaic Holds Vanzetti-Sacco Meeting Tonight

PASSAIC, N. J., August 2. — A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting will be held here Wednesday evening at Helment Park. It has been arranged by the District Council of the United Textile Workers Union. The speakers will include Anthony Ragmulia and several others.

The Central Labor Council here has unanimously sent a resolution to Gov. Fuller demanding justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Arrest Three In Liquor Raid.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 2. —Three men were being held for arraignment before a federal commissioner today, as the result of a raid upon the home of William Adler at 710 Pelhamdale Ave., here late yesterday, when alleged liquor and distilling apparatus worth $40,000 were seized.

FULLER TO GIVE SACCO, VANZETTI DECISION TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AT SPECIAL MEET THIS AFTERNOON

Framed-Up Workers Growing Weaker After Long Fast; Sacco Still Refuses Food

Defense Committee Brands Insanity Report Lie; Police Wound 4 in French Protest

BULLETIN.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—That Bartolomeo Vanzetti was selling eels at Plymouth at the time of the Bridgewater hold-up was substantiated by another important piece of evidence produced by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee this evening in the form of an American Express Company receipt showing the delivery of a barrel of eels to Vanzetti on December 24, 1919, the day of the crime.

This sensational evidence which was suppressed by Attorney Dahey, who double-crossed Vanzetti, was produced by the Defense Committee as a reply to Governor Fuller's demand for evidence.

* * *

Approval For One of Three Alternatives

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The Executive Council meets tomorrow noon. State House observers said that if the council meets, receives no communication from the governor and leaves for their homes the doom of the two workers will be sealed. However, if the council is held awaiting the decision, the conclusion would be that the governor had decided either for a further respite, a commutation of sentence or a pardon, as approval by the council of all three alternatives is necessary under the law.

Much speculation was in the air today regarding the hurried and unexpected visit to the State House Monday night of Judge Webster Thayer, who presided over the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti when the two were accused of slaying a South Braintree paymaster and his guard. Judge Thayer was summoned from his summer home at Ogunquit, Me., by Fuller and he came by motor escorted by a state trooper.

Sacco and Vanzetti remained in the Cherry Hill section of state's prison today, not having been transferred to the death cells. Celestino Madeiros, under respite, was scheduled to die on August 10th, the date of the two Sacco-Vanzetti execution.

Posters have been distributed in ten languages, announcing that it is illegal for citizens of Massachusetts to own machine guns.

Sacco Still Fasts.

Weak but with his faith in the

(Continued on Page Two)

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MR. JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor is satisfied with the way labor is moving in that state. In a recent issue of his Weekly News Letter, John, whose eyes are wont to drip on the slightest provocation, whether it be a reflection on his political virtue or some left wing criticism of his reactionary policies, published a report he made to William Green on what happened in the legislature during the last session. It is entitled: "Progress in Legislation".

* * *

AMONG the "successes" mentioned by the tearful one are the following: The Women's Right Bill was passed in the senate but failed of passage in the house. The same misfortune befell the Old Age Pension Bill. The Yellow Dog Contract Bill had a can tied to its tail and the canine fled the house before the labor leaders could put a muzzle on it. The One Day Rest in Seven Bill failed of enactment. A bill designed to hamper the sale of prison made goods fell by the wayside. The Firemen's Pension Law Amendment, also supported by the labor leaders was another casualty.

* * *

SO far we are only half way down the first column of Mr. Walker's report and his progress is a chapter of successive disasters. In fact in the entire report the only bill that was defeated by the use of the famous non-partisan weapon of the labor fakers was a sterilization bill. It is doubtful however if the labor skates should be given the entire credit for this victory. Illinois is a rather tough state and this would be a dangerous weapon in the hands of a political enemy. We can imagine how the number of eunuchs in the ranks of the republicans would increase should the democrats win. John H. Walker is not the only politician who does not care to qualify for a job as bellboy in a harem.

* * *

HOW the unemployment problem can be solved under capitalism is suggested in a part of Mr. Walker's report. "We also endorsed the Gasoline Tax Bill" says John, "that was enacted which will result in a good many thousands of men being put to work making material and hard

(Continued on Page 5).

Berlenbach Quits Boxing

Paul Berlenbach, former world's light heavyweight champion has decided to hang up his 6-ounce mittens for all time. Today's meeting of the New York Boxing Commission was told by his manager Dan Hickey.

AFTER GENEVA

Drawn by Fred Ellis



DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE WAR

A mass meeting to protest against the impending imperialist war against the Soviet Union will be held in Union Square Thursday evening, August 4th. Thursday is the thirteenth anniversary of the world war.

"Despite all the bloodshed of the last world war," declares a statement from the Workers (Communist) Party, under whose auspices the meeting is being held, "new preparations are already on the way, on a more elaborate scale than before the great war of 1914, for a conflict with the Soviet Union and for new conflicts between the imperialist powers. At the Geneva conference which is taking place, the American and British nations talked not disarmament but more and greater armaments."

The meeting will not only protest against the increase of armaments in preparation for a general offensive against the Soviet Union, but will protest against the maintenance of American troops in China.

Among the speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Bertram D. Wolfe, William W. Weinstone, Moissaye J. Olgin, Ben Gold and Rebecca Grecht.

CALL OUT POLICE WHEN MINERS GET SCABS TO STRIKE

AVELLA, Pa., Aug. 2.—Tear gas bombs, guns, "yellow dogs," sheriff's proclamations restricting picketing—all this has awakened this little mining town, where quiet reigned since April 1st, when the mines were shut down.

Last Wednesday, July 28th, the train of the Pittsburgh and W. Va. Railroad stopped at 12.40 in the afternoon on a siding of the Duquesne Coal and Coke Company and unloaded eleven strikebreakers.

Eight guards of the company or as miners call them, "yellow dogs" with machine guns and tear-gas bombs ac-

(Continued on Page Four)

GREAT STRIKE AT HANKOW AGAINST RULERS' CRUELTY

HANKOW, Aug. 2.—Under orders of the military authorities the Wuhan troops yesterday shot into a demonstration of workers. Thousands of workers had organized a demonstration in front of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to protest against the suspension of the unemployment delegates. This infuriated the agents of the big capitalists and imperialists so the troops were ordered to shoot into the crowd. The result was that four were killed on the spot and scores wounded. Seven thousand workers have declared a strike as a protest against these shootings.

(Continued on Page Two)

Million Workers on the Soviet Railroads Have Powerful Trade Union

Alexei Andreyev, general secretary of the Railroad men Union of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, gives in these [illegible] columns of THE DAILY WORKER, who [illegible] the Soviet Union, a list of answers to questions concerning the organization of the railroad workers of the U. S. S. R. The answers will be published from day to day on the last page of The DAILY WORKER. The first answers appearing today, answers the question, "How are the railways organized in the Soviet Union?" Tomorrow Secretary Amassow will answer the question, "What part is taken by the Railwaymen's Union in the management of the railroads and in what way is such participation expressed?"

BOSTON TENSE AS SACCO-VANZETTI DOOM HOUR NEARS

International Strikes and Meetings Continue

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—There was a gasping atmosphere in Boston in the last days before Gov. Fuller's decision. With Nicola Sacco hunger-striking to the last, and his friends demonstrating and appealing outside, the famous case was dramatically rushing to its climax.

Sacco and Vanzetti, arrested as two unknown Italian radicals in the red-hunting days of May, 1920, had become internationally famous symbols of American justice within 12 months. And Boston, with the eyes of the world upon it, was uneasily waiting the outcome.

Labor Unanimous.

Never has the labor movement so unanimously believed in the innocence of frame-up victims. The conservative American Federation of Labor denounced their conviction as a "ghastly miscarriage of justice" and demanded a new trial at three national conventions. Trade unions, socialist, communist and I. W. W. organizations continued to make an issue of the case here in America; and abroad there were strikes in South America; immense demonstrations in Latin Europe and appeals from the national labor and radical organizations of Germany, England and other countries.

Supported by Comintern.

And though Sacco and Vanzetti, as anarchists were out of line with the Communist Party the Third International launched a campaign in their behalf, as victims of class persecution.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case really began three months before their arrest when Palmer's Department of Justice sent a certain Stefanieni Ravarino to get the names of the Galleni anarchist group in New England. Pasaic as an extreme radical Ravarino hung about the Boston immigration office that had put out the group's weekly organ and got the names of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Tresca Exposes Spy.

Later in New York, until exposed by Carlo Tresca, he caused the arrest of two other Galleni anarchists, Salsedo and Elia and posted down the fact that America had seized New York in Salsedo's interest. Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested May 5 in Brockton, during a raid on a handbill announcing a "class traitors" meeting on their possession.

They had been murdered; his testimony, pitching 14 stories to death from the window of the Department of Justice rooms at 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Grilled as radicals for 56 hours Sacco and Vanzetti died. This consciousness of lies of their self-deportation enemy of their friends had been deported) was later interpreted by District Atty. Katzmann and Judge Thayer as "consciousness of guilt."

Thayer Biased.

Apparently as an after-thought, 36 hours after their arrest, Sacco and Vanzetti were charged with the charge of murdering a shoe company paymaster and guard at South Braintree, April 15. They were convicted by a prejudiced jurist and a prejudiced sheriff-picked jury July 14, 1921. Vanzetti had similarly been framed on an attempted hold-up charge and given 12 to 15 years.

After the trial the brilliant investigation work of Atty. Fred Moore, financed by the defense committee and father friend of the case, made amazing discoveries. Two state witnesses confessed to perjury; a third was shown to be a twice-time-served criminal and to have testified under a false name. Bribery charges and new defense eye witnesses completed the proof of the prisoners' innocence.

But Judge Thayer denied 86 new trial motions. Twice the state supreme court rejected appeals. The last appeal was based on the confession of Celestino Madeiros that he and the Morelli gang committed the murder. So the case went to Governor Fuller, who finally appointed an advisory commission of three—Prof. Lowell of Harvard; Pres. Stratton of Mass. Institute of Technology, and ex-Probate Judge Grant.

Girl Tried to Rob Bank To Pay Father's Debt

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 2.—Thelma Christler, the bob haired bandit, who tried to hold up the Peoples Savings Bank, was sentenced today to from 3 to 15 years in the Detroit house of correction. She pleaded guilty last week. Judge William H. Martin recommended three years.

Miss Christler told the court she attempted the robbery in order to pay off the mortgage on her father's home.

Lying Editor of the Washington Post in Another Dirty Game

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. (FP).—Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, is again mixed up in scandal. Implicated in the corruption of cabinet officials in the Teapot Dome mess, McLean is now accused of corrupting amateur sports by maintaining George Voigt, who is expected to carry off the amateur golf crown this year, unless barred from the national tournament as an outright professional.

An investigation by the U. S. Golf Assn. has uncovered these facts: Voigt resigned from government service in October, 1926 to become McLean's private secretary; he told friends that he "did not intend to do anything but play golf" and that he "did not have to do anything else"; his golf dues and traveling expenses are paid by McLean; McLean's private caddy serves Voigt in national competitions.

Great Strike in Hankow Against Brutalities

(Continued from Page One)

Pacific Labor Protests.

The secretariat of Pacific Labor Unions has just published a press protest against persecutions carried on against the labor and peasant movements on territory under the domination of the Wuhan government and against occupation by troops of the premises of labor organizations.

In order to counteract the widespread denunciation following the exposures of its anti-labor and counter-revolutionary policy the central executive committee of the Kuomintang, a group that has consistently violated during the past few weeks the principles of Sun Yat Sen, has published a sweeping order establishing a censorship over all printed works and has prohibited any adverse criticism of its treacherous policy.

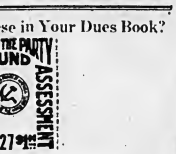
Red Aid Protests.

MOSCOW, Aug. 2.—The International Red Relief Society has published an appeal inviting the masses of workers and farmers and their organizations to protest against outrages committed against the workers and peasants of China by the counter-revolutionaries and asking for the collection of funds to help the victims of the white terror.

Call MacMurray Home

WASHINGTON, August 2. — Minister MacMurray at Pekin has been summoned home by Secretary of State Kellogg to give an accounting of his handling of the situation in China.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Commander Richard E. Byrd's flight to the South Pole will be backed by Edsel B. Ford, the decision was announced today after a long conference between Byrd and Henry and Edsel Ford. The younger Ford will contribute an unnamed amount.



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"THE ELECTRIC CHAIR IS READY!"

The closing sentence in a Sacco-Vanzetti report from Boston to the Hearst "Daily Mirror" of Monday stated that the "electric chair has been tested and found to be in condition for carrying out the executions on the date set."

Incredible as it may seem, after the world-wide protests against the carrying out of this fiendish conspiracy on the part of the agents of the Massachusetts industrials and the agents of the United States department of justice, all preparations are being made to burn the lives out of these victims just as the nothing at all were being done in their behalf. Just one more week remains until the fateful day. In a few hours we are promised the verdict of Governor Fuller, the millionaire auto magnate and labor-hater.

But we must never for a moment concede that the fate of these two victims of capitalism are in the hands of Fuller. The working class has thus far stayed the hand of the assassin and it is only the organized might of the working class here and in other countries that will finally free them, if they are freed.

The fight here must be extended to all enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti. Workers particularly should let the infamy of Massachusetts be known to everyone, and those reptile sheets of the type of the Hearst publications who brazenly lie when they tell us that "justice has been done," should be exposed for what they are by picket lines in front of every one of their plants in the whole land.

Let the contemptible apologists for murder of workers know the height to which the fury of the working class can arise!

GOV. FULLER TO GIVE SACCO-VANZETTI DECISION TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AT A SPECIAL MEETING

(Continued from Page One)

working class un-shaken. Nicola Sacco entered the seventeenth day of his hunger strike yesterday in Charlestown prison. According to Warden Hendry, Vanzetti is taking enough nourishment. This is being denied in authoritative quarters.

There is a tense atmosphere here as the hour of the decision rapidly closes in on the two condemned workers. An air of secrecy surrounds the State House where the deliberations are taking place. Reports of strikes and demonstrations thruout the world continue to pour in on the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

The Committee yesterday vigorously gave the lie to the report that Vanzetti had been placed in a straight jacket. This was characterized as a low attempt to show that the two workers were malingering.

Dr. Joseph J. McLaughlin, the prison doctor, yesterday examined the framed-up radicals and refused to comment on their condition. Friends and sympathizers fear that the terrific nervous strain together with the horrors and ravages of the hunger strike is rapidly wearing them down.

With eyes of the entire world focused upon him Governor Fuller is spending his time hearing the ministrations of witnesses and visiting his son, Alvan, who is recovering from an operation in a local hospital.

Reports that Vanzetti had been placed in a straight jacket was categorically denied late yesterday by Deputy Warden James L. Hogsett of Charlestown prison.

* * *

Police Wound 1 in Lyons Protest.

LYONS, France, Aug. 2.—Shots were fired and many seriously hurt when police tried to interrupt a mass meeting, called by the Communist Party of France to protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti yesterday.

Thousands of demonstrators packing the hall stopped all street cars and traffic in the center of the city, the police charged the crowd. Missiles were thrown when the police drew their revolvers and fired upon the mass wounding four. Eight policemen were hurt. The leaders of the meeting were arrested.

More Argentine Meetings.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 1.—Three mass meetings were held here yesterday to demand the immediate and unconditional liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. Speakers addressed thousands of demonstrators who flocked to the big meetings at which Massachusetts justice was characterized as corrupt, and asserted the workers' faith in the innocence of the two prisoners.

Put-burgh Protest.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 2.—Labor meeting will be held here under the auspices of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee of Western Pennsylvania at the Moose Temple Auditorium, 628 Penn Ave., on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 6th, at 2:30 p. m. daylight saving time.

The committee which had planned to hold the meeting in Schenley Park was refused permission by the authorities.

Among the speakers who will address the gathering will be Peter Hanecak, Henry Goff, A. J. Muste, Will Van Essen, H. E. Kelley and Norbert Muscinic, who will speak in Italian.

* * *

Kelly Demands Release.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—Declaring that if Christ were to appear on earth today he would be fingerprinted, registered and required to have an identification tag, Joe B. Kelly at a meeting of the delegates from labor and fraternal organizations to the Cambria County Council of the Society for the Protection of the Foreign Born at Moose Hall, introduced a resolution demanding the immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti held for murder by the corrupt Massachusetts courts. The resolution was sent to Governor Fuller.

A resolution opposing the registration of the foreign born in this country was also passed.

The Spanish censorship forbids the publication of news regarding the Sacco-Vanzetti case, according to advices received here.

Amsterdam International Resolution.

BOSTON, Aug. 2. As the case neared the crisis, Gov. Fuller today received more of the communications with which he has been swamped since the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti was placed in his hands.

From France, Robert Underwood Johnson, United States ambassador to Italy in 1920 and 1921, called the governor urging clemency.

Johnson is editor of the Century magazine.

The fourth congress of International Federation Trade Unions, meeting in Paris, cabled that Sacco and Vanzetti should be liberated immediately. The cable message said that the American people will surely "not allow atrocious travesty justice bring on itself reprobation throughout the world."

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI AND THE DAILY WORKER, SLOGAN OF CHICAGO OPEN MEETING

By AIDA FLOMENBAUM.

Every time we have attempted to run an open air meeting something has come up, to prevent it. If the speakers were there the platform was missing, if the platform was there the speakers failed to show up.

However, the task was given to us and we decided to make it go. Now the second meeting has taken place with much greater success than ever before. How we did it? Here is the recipe:

We started the open air meeting two weeks ago on the corner of Wilkins and Interstate Avenues without even one speaker and without a platform on the place. As Branch Org. I was there and had reported the meeting to the Police headquarters, so that if the meeting took place we should not be disturbed, by our protecters of the law. Within a short time some of those guys were there, however. I found myself in a predicament as there was not one speaker present, no platform and was getting late.

As I was about to get discouraged, I noticed two comrades bringing the platform, but was soon told that they were to run this meeting under the auspices of the Women's Council. This did not stop me from forming a United Front with them, and drafting a comrade as he passed by to act as chairman, we started the meeting.

After introducing the meeting under the auspices of the Workers Communist Party, Our comrades from the audience volunteered to speak, though not prepared. But as members of the Communist Party, being "Always Ready," we attracted a crowd big enough to draw the rest of Wilkins and Interstate Avenues.

The first topic was Sacco and Vanzetti, who by this time are deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of every class conscious worker. The crowd was vitally interested to hear of the contemptible steps taken by the yellow socialists, who attempted to destroy the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstration, for their petty selfish ends, not considering the lifes of the two innocent workers.

Aged Imperialist Has Son by Concubine

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—Premier Giichi Tanaka, head of the Japanese government, is celebrating today the birth of his first son. The child is born by the quasi-wife of Premier Tanaka. Baroness Tanaka, legal wife of the premier, is childless.

The premier recently celebrated his sixty-third birthday.

Stephenson Wire to Subordinate Shows Watson Implicated

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—D. C. Stephenson, former ruler of Indiana political affairs, who fell to a convict's cell, stepped to the front in behalf of Edward A. Rumely, one time owner of the New York Daily Mail, convicted for making a false return under the alien property act, according to a copy of a telegram purported to have been sent by Stephenson, and released for publication today.

Had Real Power.

The telegram was brought forward by persons interested in probing alleged political corruption in Indiana as evidence that Stephenson's power was not mythical.

Senator James Watson testified before the Senator James A. Reed slush fund committee that he had practically no dealings with Stephenson.

Out to Watson at once through your friends in Indiana and have Watson see the president in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely who was prosecuted just after the war to terminally for trumped-up charge of violating the alien property law but in fact as a result of the deepest and most selfish bitterness of Wilson and Palmer against the republican party. Rumely is a native born American born in Indiana and was Roosevelt's closest friend and a thorough patriot. Have Watson and Ralston the late senator see the president tomorrow. Senator Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana must not fail to see that these get down the line to the limit on the job. Were me in care of Borglum division Borglum, famous sculptor at Stone-hurst that this has been done and give me result of your work. After all only results count. D. C. Stephenson."

"Palmer" was used by the A. Mitchell Palmer, former alien property custodian during President Wilson's administration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—Governor Ed Jackson, the chief suspect of D. C. Stephenson, was called yesterday on the return from Mexico where he had gone for the purpose of hearing the Stephenson's many accusations.

There was no reply from the governor to Stephenson's statement that Jackson had sanctioned a certain explanation of evidence said to have been submitted by "Steve" when he appeared before the Marion County Grand Jury Saturday.

Jury Sends Documents.

With precedence that action would come from the grand jury in September, that body today took up the wearisome, albeit interesting, recital of Stephenson's alleged records of his transactions with the politically great of Hoosierdom.

There are thousands of pages of recorded testimony and exact papers and documents to be read and evaluated by the jurors before the Marion County criminal court is ready to resume its session in September after vacation.

Steve Talked.

What Stephenson's testimony Saturday added to the investigation is an unknown quantity. The former ruler of politics is believed to have talked circumspectly to the jurors for five hours.

It is certain the special prosecutor will endeavor to thwart the statute of limitations, which might prevent criminal prosecution for many of Stephenson's former playmates. The prosecutors believe they can prove attempts to suborn evidence have been used on existing evidence which would nullify the statute that made political crimes after 10 years.

Politics Professor Intimates U. S. May Set Up a Mussolini

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2.—What Napoleon did in France Mussolini seems to be doing in Italy, establishing an autocracy, Prof. Henry R. Spencer, of Ohio State University, asserted here today before the Institute of Politics.

Long continued political apathy and indifference to public affairs in America in time might produce a Mussolini, Spencer said, and he then began to cautiously praise the work of such tyrants.

Benito of course, in Spencer's opinion has ruled too long, but he created by this that some such strong arm methods might be all right in "preserve order" in U. S.

MINERS PARADE IN PROTEST FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

Cappellini Tries to Sabotage Work

PITTSTON, Pa., Be Mail.:- More than three thousand miners paraded in a driving rain thru the streets of Pittston Sunday in a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Hundreds of colorful and striking banners, signs, together with two big bands made of the affair a striking demonstration of the solidarity of the miners with Sacco and Vanzetti.

In the morning, over five hundred delegates, representing more than fifty local unions of the United Mine Workers of America and eighty auxiliaries, lodges, etc. assembled in the State Armory in the second conference of the Anthracite Sacco and Vanzetti Conference.

Fuller Evades Committee.

A committee, after transacting some business of reports of the Washington trip to Boston to interview Governor Fuller. The report stated that the committee failed to see Governor Fuller, he being out of town at the time, but succeeded in having a session with Mr. Johnson the Governor's Secretary.

The conference, adopted a motion unanimously to endorse the work started, and to call a mass meeting. Another motion was adopted which was telegraphed to Governor Fuller. The conference also sent to Sacco and Vanzetti a telegram of greetings.

Anthony Ramaglino, representing the New York Socialist Vanzetti Defense Committee addressed the conference. His speech pointed out the necessity of immediate and drastic action by the working class of the United States if Sacco and Vanzetti are to be saved. While Ramaglino was speaking, Cappellini, district president of the Miners' Union unexpectedly entered the hall.

A motion was made that the views of the various aspects of the case this conference elect a committee of three to confer with Ben Rinaldo Cappellini for the purpose of having a general strike of the district miners called as a protest against the execution.

A supplementary motion was made that in the meantime, this conference investigated by and affiliated with the Labor Party, a strike be called for wednesday August 10th.

Cappellini Tries Sabotage.

Cappellini immediately rose and spoke against the motion vigorously. His contention was that he, as president, was in no way authorized to call strikes. A heated way, he suggested that the matter be left to the various locals for their decision. However, spread so rapidly that Cappellini and his adherents were forced to withdraw their opposition and demanded strike, strike.

Forced to Retreat.

Cappellini then retreated to the every last local on strike, then decided at last day, but just stay home that was all the right to do as an Advertising Agency to stay home. Whereupon Cappellini rose and began to strike at this point between two factions of the conference, and for the preservation of unity of the conference and the work itself, the united delegates Group Leaders amended motion in addition "to refer to the Executive Committee for ratification." Several attempts by Cappellini himself, thumping on a table, singled out an individual in the audience and attempted to throw the conference in an uproar. Only for the persuasion of the Chairman and the Executive Committee, seated at the platform, was the disruptive element avoided.

Cappellini's Disgusting Speech.

In his speech at the demonstration in the Park, Cappellini stated to the disgust of those assembled "what is the use of criticizing Fuller, I salvage, Massachusetts, etc., we must beg them, plead with them, go, get down on our knees to them." Enthusiasm is answer stated Pres. "I declare, because how we workers? bodies rankle I have no ax to grind, no one want to beg, we are a class that need only to on our knees, we must fight. The entire park cheered.

The Park Demonstration Parade was 25 cars long, 3 bands and many other city officials joined the parade in automobiles. The Mayor's proclamation declaring the day a holiday was also read. The parade ended with a mass meeting at the park meeting.

Butler and Movie Star Hobnob on Ocean Liner

Among the passengers arriving today from Europe on the Cunard liner Mauretania was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Jack Pickford movie star and husband of Mary Pickford, famous movie star, Bernard Barnes eminent yachtsman and member of the American delegation to the Versailles peace conference, Dr. Ira Seadlow, noted psychiatrist, and William J. Tully, brother-in-law of A. B. Fall, former United States ambassador to Brazil.

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A striking account of the lives and doctrines and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism. Written by a leader of the Marx-Engels Institute.

These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

COUPON
[illegible] WORKER
[illegible] Street
[illegible] City
[illegible] State

The Resolution of the Comintern on the American Question

Endorsed by the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, July 1, 1927

(Continued from Page One)

IN this sense the demonstrations organized by the Party in connection with events in China in front of the British Embassy and Consulates were right and a proper move.

But the writer of some of the editorials in The DAILY WORKER (May 7 and 8) deviated from this line of action by minimizing the predatory role of American imperialism in China and by representing it one-sidedly only as a tool of British imperialism.

THE Workers (Communist) Party has put the question of the recognition of the Soviet Union more energetically in the trade unions and in this way also fight against the pro-imperialist policies of the labor bureaucracy.

IN its struggle against American imperialism, the Workers (Communist) Party must not overlook the question of the war and post-war debts of the capitalist states of Europe to the United States. Without getting into the leading strings of the petty-bourgeois politicians and without allotting these questions first place, the Party must actively support the international revolutionary struggles against the whole system of imperialist "peace" treaties, the Dawes Plan, and the financial policies of the imperialists from all of which the question of our debts is inseparable.

The attitude of the Workers (Communist) Party can only be for the cancellation of war debts; naturally not for the cancellation of the inter-allied debts, but of all debts of the last imperialist world war. However, it is not the task of the Workers (Communist) Party to carry on a special, separate struggle under this slogan, but it must combine this question with its general struggle against American imperialism.

All these questions must be utilized by the Party to rally the broad masses in defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution and to sever the masses from the imperialist ideology of the bourgeoisie and the labor bureaucracy. At the same time the Party must understand that in view of its numerical weakness it can not act as a center of attraction for the broad masses only when it has complete unity.

* * *

2. The Development of the Revolutionary Movement in America.

THE peculiar situation in the United States creates greater difficulties for the development of the revolutionary labor movement than in any other industrial country. A great rise is not to be expected in the nearest future. However, strikes and mass struggles of a predominantly economic character are occurring.

These struggles are frequently fought with great persistence and bitterness and greatly contribute to the radicalization of broad sections of workers. These struggles (the miners' strikes, the strike in the needle trades, Passaic) have a breach in the class collaboration policy of the trade union bureaucrats.

These class conflicts give our Party increased opportunities to attract by active participation and leadership, increasing sections of the workers and create gradually a basis for a Communist mass Party.

AMERICAN imperialism is still in a position to provide for a large section of the working class a comparatively high standard of living. In comparison with the position of the workers in European capitalist countries, the American working class as a whole still occupies a privileged position. What Engels wrote to Marx in 1858 about the bourgeoisification of the British proletariat may be applied to a certain extent even today to the American working class.

> "The English proletariat is actually becoming more and more bourgeois, so much so that it appears that this most bourgeois of all nations evidently wants to bring things about to the point where it will have a bourgeois aristocracy and bourgeois proletariat alongside of the bourgeoisie. Of course this is to a certain extent natural on the part of a nation exploiting the whole world."

This is ONE of the most important reasons for the backwardness of the American labor movement.

A considerable stratum of skilled and privileged workers has developed in the U. S. A. on the basis of its powerful imperialism with gigantic surplus profits. In no other country is the labor aristocracy as numerous as in the U. S. A. At the same time, in no other country is the gulf so great as in the United States between the skilled organized native workers who receive high wages and enjoy political rights and the mass of unskilled unorganized foreign-born workers who have no political rights.

NOT only by means of high wages, and a high standard of living, but also thru a cunning system of privileges and favoritism, (purchase of shares, etc.) imperialism has been able to bribe a considerable section of the skilled workers and thus to draw them to its side.

Together with the most venal and corrupt trade union bureaucracy of the world which has become an integral part of the capitalist apparatus of oppression, the labor aristocracy is still playing a predominating role in the official labor movement. The result of this is the numerical impoverishment of very considerable sections of the whole working class, suppression in trade unio class consciousness and in millions of workers following the capitalist parties.

* * *

ALTHO with the rise of this section of skilled workers American imperialism has developed to its highest degree, the development of the class struggle is still in not powerful enough to overthrow the capitalist working class, for its attempts in the economic struggle are subject to the great limitations of the present-day world conditions.

The United States [illegible] Europe formerly was, the most important factor in the whole world. Today we have to reckon with the existence of the Soviet Union. In a number of big capitalist countries in Europe the proletarian revolution draws near.

The struggle of the oppressed peoples from the imperialist yoke is developing in Asia. In Latin America [illegible] American imperialism is increasing. The rivalry among the imperialist powers for the possessions of capital, capital, for spheres of influence, markets, sources of raw material and for the domination of strategical positions is becoming ever more sharp, thereby the antagonisms among them increase continually.

Along with a whole series of other important factors these are the main reasons why American imperialism cannot succeed in corrupting the labor aristocracy for decades as was possible in Great Britain. American capitalism is still on the upward grade of development. Notwithstanding its growing power American imperialism as one of the most important component parts of world capitalism is drawn more and more into the antagonisms and crisis of the latter because of its close connection with the capitalist world economy.

"Altho American capitalism is still playing to a certain extent a stabilizing role within world capitalism, it is nevertheless making imperialist antagonisms more acute. The time is approaching when the crises of world capitalism will also extend to the United States of America, will lower the standard of living of the privileged sections of the working class as a whole, and will thus lay the foundation for a revolutionary mass movement.

We see already in spite of the corruption of a numerically limited section of the working class thru a petty-bourgeois standard of living, simultaneously the application of a system of intensive exploitation of the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled, of the foreign born and Negro workers. In America, too, there are millions of workers living in slums, tenements and miserable hovels.

In these districts under the direct control of the trusts in the coal and steel centres and in the oil districts, the workers are exposed to the oppression and terror of a brutal system of industrial slavery. In no country in the world are workers so rapidly used up as in the United States.

* * *

EVEN if the wages of American workers are higher than in European capital countries, the Party must realize that the reduction of wages in America to the level of other capitalist countries is not the premise for the development of mass movement. In view of the peculiar historical development of America a relatively small reduction in the standard of living of the American working class can be the signal for big class struggles.

This is well-known to the employers and their allies—the trade union bureaucrats. They therefore try to bribe larger sections of the working class thru the application of special methods, thru the development of a special American system for deceiving the workers, and thereby tie them up with the capitalist system and make them interested in its continuance. They try to destroy the solidarity of the workers thru promoting deep divisions in the camp of the working class and thus depriving the latter of its fighting capacity. Under the deceptive slogan "high-er strategy of labor" the trade union leaders and the leading bourgeois economists have developed out of their political, economic and financial collaboration of a general reformist system.

They are the advocates of increased production and are the agents of the capitalist rationalization process in the factories. They try to make the working class believe that by investing their savings in labor banks and thru purchasing stocks the workers can gain influence control over, or even ownership of capitalist industry.

This special form of American reformism openly denies the class struggle and continually subordinates the interests of the working class to those of the employers and their allies—the trade union bureaucrats. Thru spreading dangerous illusions among the workers the class ideology and organization of the latter are weakened. Hitherto the capitalists and the trade union bureaucrats have succeeded in keeping away the mass of the American proletariat from independent political action. Thereby the trade union leaders have been able to increase their power over large sections of the organized workers and to bind them with stronger ties to the capitalist system.

The Workers (Communist) Party must ruthlessly expose this so-called "higher strategy of labor" as a deception of the working class and carry on an energetic struggle against this bourgeoisification.

For this reason the Party should pay the maximum attention to all the manifestations of the ideological corruption of the working class and particularly to those which made their appearance recently; it must study them in order to be able to launch the most effective struggle against them. This is all the more important because a number of other capitalist countries are adopting along with the introduction of American technical methods definite methods of corruption of sections of the working class (welfare schemes, company unions, etc.). In addition to this the bureaucracy of the Amsterdam International is attempting by drawing in the conservative A. F. of L. to drive the entire trade union movement still further to the Right.

* * *

IN addition to a broad ideological counter-campaign the Party must adopt a number of effective measures for bringing every-increasing sections of workers into the most intense opposition to the capitalists and the trade union bureaucrats and for making the proletariat adopt an independent class policy. As much measures should be considered.

Increased struggles for the establishment of a political mass-party of the working class, independent of all capitalist parties, of a "Labor Party". Strengthening of the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party. In order to accomplish the formation of a Labor Party by no means only but also organizationally, the Party should form local and state committees composed of Left Wing and progressive trade unionists. Such committees should be won for this work as soon as broad enough basis has been created, the Party must make the initiative in the calling of a National Labor Party which should work out a platform for a Labor Party, then the calling of a national convention for the Labor Party, or a referendum, a United Front Party. These are existing basic facts which must be utilized. If this mass basis is not attained, then the Workers (Communist) Party must be a candidate after the elections campaign. Thereupon local, state and national elections campaign. The Party must concentrate great attention on these campaigns. These have a growing importance for awakening of the workers to independent political action and for linking up the Party more closely to the masses.

* * *

THE Party must carry on the struggle against the reactionary trade union bureaucrats, for the transformation of the unions into militant organizations and for the widening of their basis thru the organization of the unorganized masses. The economic struggles of the workers must be developed, extended and intensified by the Party, in order to increase the class solidarity of the masses.

The Party must oppose the reactionary government as an executive organ of the imperialist trust and finance capital, as an enemy of the working class who in every struggle supports the bourgeoisie with all the means at his disposal and as an instrument for the oppression of colonial peoples and for fomenting new wars.

In order to expose the anti-labor character of the institutions of trade union capitalism (labor banks, trade union insurance corporations, etc.) to undermine the confidence of the workers in these institutions and to free the labor movement from their disintegrating effects, the Party must also put onward other specific proposals in accordance with the concrete circumstances. To this category of proposals belong: struggle for social legislation administered by the unions. This struggle must be carried on with the understanding that these unions are by-products of the revolutionary struggle for social legislation is not, in itself, an effective weapon against bourgeois-ization.

At the same time, the Party must build a counter-action of a powerful genuine working class co-operative movement which must be closely connected with the class struggle of the proletarian movement. All measures must be taken in order to eliminate the influence of the reformist labor bureaucracy and to place [illegible] the hands of Communists and other [illegible] workers.

* * *

THE freezing of the trade unions on trade union capitalism and the gradual [illegible] of the trade unions from the basis [illegible] an important premise for the development of the trade unions into fighting organizations. The Party must develop concrete methods of [illegible] in order to develop effective resistance against the [illegible] up of the trade unions and labor [illegible]. Whenever it appears evident that the mobilization of the masses for resistance to trade union [illegible] in the form of labor banks can be [illegible] demanding the transformation of the [illegible] into co-operative labor banks under the [illegible] control of and direction by the workers [illegible] to push forward such proposals, relating them with other concrete demands in their agitation and move effectively counteracting, thereby, the disintegrating of the reactionary trade union [illegible]. But the Party must certainly not allow this to be carried away by illusions in regard to the possibility of such a transformation of the labor banks, which may be possible only in a few individual cases. It would be a mistake for the Party to put the questions in the foreground of its work.

The Party must also [illegible] expose labor banks which pretend [illegible] co-operative banks, but which are in reality only bound up with the big capitalist banks. Where the possibility exists and where it seems advisable, and after making the economic basis sound by negotiations thereby secure, co-operative banks controlled by the workers themselves can be established in order to use the means at the disposal of the workers for strengthening the material basis of the labor movement. Under no circumstances can labor banks raised in this manner be used for anti-proletarian aims, [illegible] must rather be used for building up of a powerful workers' co-operative movement, and to [illegible] the interests of the working class, as a principle, granting loans to the Soviet Union.

[illegible] must [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] class [illegible] the [illegible] of the Party [illegible] the [illegible] of the Negroes. [illegible] workers must [illegible] important [illegible] in the [illegible] of a [illegible] Party, [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the Party [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and to establish it [illegible] with the decisive [illegible] in the [illegible] The Party must [illegible] great absence of [illegible] in the [illegible] important progress in [illegible]

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

Declaration of the Political Committee on "The American Question"

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDIUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

THE Political Committee declares its complete acceptance of the resolution of the E. C. C. I. on the present situation in our Party. We propose to execute this decision without reservation. We feel confident that the entire Party membership will have the same attitude towards the decision of the Communist International.

THE Political Committee does not consider this decision from the point of view of any group. We view this decision solely from the viewpoint of the Party. The Political Committee does not hold the decision of the Communist International to be a victory of any group over any other group or combination of groups. The Political Committee welcomes this decision precisely because it considers the decision as a hundred per cent victory for the Party and as against the idea of the hegemony of any special group or collection of groups.

WE ask the membership to consider the C. I. decision only in this light. We call upon the membership not to approach the interpretation or application of this decision in any way at all in the spirit of victor over vanquished.

THE resolution of the E. C. C. I. goes a long way towards clarifying the Party's position and eliminating disagreement on such basic questions as the struggle against American imperialism and the war danger, our fundamental trade union problems, the united front tactics, bourgeoisification, as well as the attitude of the Communist International towards the various groupings in our Party.

* * *

THE Political Committee asks every member of the Party to study carefully the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Comintern.

THE Political Committee greets the organization recommendations of the Communist International, especially the provisions for the holding of the convention, because we are of the opinion that these measures help to stabilize the Party and make it possible for the Convention to take effective steps to abolish factionalism, to unify the Party and to establish a broad collective leadership representative of all sections of the country and inclusive of a number of additional proletarian elements.

THE Politcal Committee accepts and agrees with the criticism of its past inner line made by the Communist International when it said:

> "The majority of the Party Executive did not sufficiently understand how to create such a condition of affairs as to bring about an amalgamation with the forces which are today in opposition. . . It is clear that the Majority of the Political Committee followed a too narrow course within the Party and themselves essentially contributed to the continued existence of fraction walls."

THE Political Committee feels that in accepting this and in correcting itself in this respect, it further strengthens itself for achieving the task of leading the Party to complete unity and mass work.

* * *

AT the same time the Political Committee is certain that the comrades of the Opposition will wholeheartedly accept and agree with the criticism made of them by the Communist International when it said:

> "The Opposition Groups must cease their factional methods."

WE are sure that the comrades of the opposition will, as the Comintern says:

> "Endeavor by their attitude to facilitate unity with the Majority of the Political Committee before and at the Party Convention."

THE Political Committee draws the attention of the Party to the agreement arrived at by the representatives of the existing Party groupings for the unification of our Party. We point out the great help to the Party in the line laid down in the following sections of this agreement which indicate the trend to the unification of the Party:

> "The first and most important prerequisite for the merging of all the factions is the coming nearer and the unification of the two main historical currents in the Party which, until now have stood most sharply against each other; the Majority of the Polburoau and the Group of Comrade Foster. We pledge ourselves to convince the entire Party of the need of such a step and to avoid any actions which would hinder this development.
>
> "At the same time we will make every effort in order to bring about a complete merger with the Weinstone-Cannon group also. This group likewise must work with all its power for the accomplishment of unity between the Majority of the Polcom and the group of Comrade Foster, with the aim to merge itself also with the other groups. Against the Cannon-Weinstone group there should be no struggle carried on any more than against the other groups. We are of the opinion that the leading forces of all three groups can work together as they contain in their ranks complementary elements."

* * *

THE Central Executive Committee considers it of great help and very fortunate for the Party that today there is the basis for any dispute for the Party over the interpretation of the decision of the Comintern. All disputes or struggles in our ranks over interpreting the Comintern decision are unnecessary in view of the following supplementary declaration of the American Sub-Commission of the Presidium of the Communist International regarding the line it has been following towards our Party:

> "The following paragraph was adopted by the American Sub-Commission of the Presidium with the purpose to be embodied into the agreement of the American comrades as a statement on the policy followed by the Executive Committee of the Communist International toward the different groups in the American Party:
>
> "The Comintern recognizes that in many political questions the Ruthenberg Group followed a more correct line in the past than the Foster Group. Because of this the Comintern has generally been supporting politically the Ruthenberg Group. On the other hand the Comintern had to protect organizationally the Foster Group from the Ruthenberg Group. Because the Executive had the opinion that the leading group of the Majority of the Polcom had not sufficiently understood how to estimate the full significance of the trade union forces in the Party and that Comrade Foster at that time was more correct on many questions of the trade union tactics, the line of the Comintern has been on the whole for the political support of the Ruthenberg Group and for bringing Foster nearer to the general political line of the Ruthenberg Group, at the same time, however, following the course towards the correction of the trade union line of the Ruthenberg Group on the line of Foster thru closest co-operation in the Party leadership."

* * *

COMRADES, the time for factionalism and group struggle in our Party is over. Already in the American Commission, the representatives of the various groups agreed that:

> "the unity of the Workers (Communist) Party is now more than ever an imperative necessity. The international situation, the ever-increasing war danger, the increasing attacks of the government and the reactionary trade union bureaucracy demand the consolidation of all the forces of the Party for the fulfillment of the great tasks which are before the Party.
>
> "The unity of the Party can be achieved only thru the liquidation of the existing groups and factions, the cessation of the factional struggle and the amalgamation of the Party into one unified whole. We pledge ourselves to work in this direction with all our power and without any reservations."

* * *

ON the basis of the C. I. decision and with the support of the members of all the former groupings which have outlived their usefulness, we propose to unify the Party. The enemies of our Party cannot take heart at our previous differences. As Communists we can, until a final decision is arrived at by the highest Party authority, differ with each other and engage in vigorous political discussion without in the slightest impairing our Party's spirit or capacity for facing and fighting the common enemy.

UNTIL the Convention the Party will engage in a discussion. The Polcom desires and guarantees a discussion in a Communist, in a comradely manner, of the various problems confronting our Party. Personal recriminations, insults, attacks, rumors, gossip, a factional spirit and a group attitude are all out of place and impermissible in this discussion. We must all discuss as members of one world revolutionary proletarian Party in a constructive spirit, in an effort to improve the capacity of all of us as Communist fighters and not in the least to undermine the effectiveness of any Party member regardless of his or her past group allignments.

* * *

THE Presidium of the E. C. C. I. has declared.

> "The Presidium recognizes that despite great objective difficulties the Party has recently made important progress in many fields of activities.
>
> "In the trade union field the Party has achieved quite a number of successes expressed in the increasing influence of the Left Wing in important unions (the Miners' Union and Needle Trades) and in initiating and leading big strikes. The increasing influence of the Party and of the Left Wing has called forth an offensive of the corrupt trade union bureaucracy as a result of which these are made far-reaching demands on the tactical adroitness of the Workers (Communist) Party."

* * *

COMRADES, we have many difficult tasks and problems before us. Great responsibility rests upon all of us. The Communist International has correctly said that:

> "The Party must understand that in view of its numerical weakness it can act as a center of attraction for the broad masses only when it has complete unity."

* * *

THE Communist International has thru its resolution, the various cabled declarations, and its supplementary decision made it much easier for the Polcom to be able to lead the Party towards complete unification. What is now most necessary is the full support of the entire membership for the unification of the Party. The surest road to the ending of all factionalism, to the liquidation of all existing groups, to the establishment of a broad collective leadership, to the further and complete unification of our Party, is to be found in the reserved support of the decisions and line of the Communist International, in fully supporting the Polcom under whose leadership the Party has made great headway in consolidating its ranks and in mass work.

Forward to a unified Communist Party!

Let us redouble our efforts in all our Party campaigns!

Forward to a mass Communist Party in the United States under the leadership of the Communist International!

The Resolution of the Comintern on the American Question

(Continued from Page 3).

3. Trade Union Work.

IN the trade union field the Party has achieved quite a number of successes expressed in the increasing influence of the Left Wing in important unions (the miners' union and needle trades) and in initiating and leading big strikes. The increasing influence of the Party and of the Left Wing has called forth an offensive of the corrupt trade union bureaucracy as a result of which there are made far-reaching demands on the inclinel aibroitness of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Central problem facing the Party in its struggle against the offensive of the trade union bureaucrats and in its efforts to increase its influence is the development of a broad Left Wing within the trade unions in which the Party must be driving and leading force for the revolutionizing of the American Labor movement. To refore the Party, in the opinion of the leading comrades of all groups, must support the Trade Union Educational League to a much greater extent than hitherto. The Party should do everything in its power to help build up the Trade Union Educational League its industrial and local sections, without delay under the most varied forms and methods.

The Party members in the Trade Union Educational League should support the idea that these organizations and contacts comprise all Left Wing and general progressive elements who struggle against the reactionary bureaucracy and who want to transform the trade unions into organs of struggle against the capitalists. In accordance with this line, they should favor the program of the Trade Union Educational League being on a broad basis, which will include the organization of the unorganized, the democratization of the trade unions, the amalgamation of the craft unions into powerful industrial unions, the formation of a Labor Party and an aggressive struggle against the capitalists. All organizations built on this basis should serve as a base for the development and organization of still larger opposition movements beyond the confines of the Trade Union Educational League. The Party must give the most active support to the organs of the Left Wing, "Labor Unity" and other Left Wing journals, help them to be placed on a broader basis, thus providing expression for all sections of the Left Wing and genuine progressive movements.

* * *

THE Party and the Left Wing must make contacts with all such progressive elements who are prepared to join in a united front with the Left Wing to fight against the policies of the reactionaries. Every opportunity should be taken advantage of in order to make agreements with these elements with a view toward conducting joint struggles for specific issues. Those united front movements in spite of differences and splits in the ranks of the trade union bureaucracy must be utilized in order to strengthen the basis for the left wing and the position of the Party.

The Party must combat every illusion about the truly independent role of the progressives and even when in joint action with them show up and criticize their weaknesses and vacillations, in order to advance and to develop the leading role of the Party and the left wing. The Party must struggle with special intensity against those black reactionaries who, for expediency, pose as progressives in certain situations and who, under their "support" of the left wing, only compromise the latter. Communists must participate actively in every struggle and take advantage of every opportunity to acquire leading offices in the trade unions. The struggle for these offices should never degenerate into an unprincipled scramble.

* * *

ALONG with the development of the left wing and closely related to this question, there is another problem facing the Party; the organization of the unorganized. This task is two-fold: (1) the strengthening of existing trade unions, and (2) the establishment of new organizations where no organizations of the American Federation of Labor exist or where the existing organizations stubbornly resist the organization of workers despite the fact that there is a possibility of conducting struggles against the employers.

The significance of the strengthening of the existing organizations of the American Federation of Labor consists especially in the fact that thru the streaming in of additional hundreds of thousands and millions of workers into these organizations the basis for the revolutionary work of the Party and of the left wing becomes extended, the struggle against the reactionary bureaucracy can be carried on with greater possibilities of success and the Party thru this work secures closer contact with the native sections of workers.

The Party members in the Trade Union Educational League should work for establishing any kind of rigid organizational forms and should help it adapt itself to the special conditions in the various trade unions and industries in order to prevent even in the most intense struggles against the trade union bureaucracy a split of the trade unions

* * *

THE Party should not limit itself only to the work in the existing trade unions. The reactionary policies of the bureaucracy who, in many instances refuse to organize workers, and the increasing will of the unorganized masses to struggle, demand that the Party, after examining all the circumstances, and exhausting all possibilities to force the American Federation of Labor to organize the unorganized, especially in connection with definite struggles against the employers, should pursue with the greatest energy the task of organizing the unorganized. In such cases when it is necessary to establish new organizations, every effort must be made to link these up with the existing trade unions and at the same time to insist on the rights of the workers themselves to administer the unions.

Wherever mass expulsions or expulsions of entire organizations by the trade union bureaucrats take place, the expelled workers or organizations must hold firmly together and continue to struggle for reinstatement and for the unity of the organization on the basis of the protection of the interests of the workers.

Wherever the formation of new organizations becomes necessary, they should be carefully planned and prepared and be determined by the concrete circumstances of each particular case. The struggle against the bureaucrats must never cease for fear of their splitting measures but the forms of the struggle must be adapted to the special conditions and designed to protect the unity of the organizations and to promote the interests of the workers and their fighting capacities.

IN order to carry on our work more successfully in the trade unions and to ensure the leading role of the Party in this work, the Party must give serious consideration to a number of deviations which have taken place recently. Leading comrades in the needle trades (Wagner, Zimmerman, etc.) have on a number of occasions made Right deviations, thus hampering the execution of the Party policies designed to strengthen the influence of the Party. This worked against the development of a sufficiently clear and decisive leadership in the mass struggles of these workers against the employers and their agents, the reactionary bureaucrats.

The campaign for amalgamating existing organizations was not sufficiently energetic, indicating a craft attitude on this important organizational question. They did not carry on a sufficiently sharp struggle, particularly during the strike, against the reactionary bureaucrats. In various instances they did not carry out Party decisions. The Party must struggle against such deviations still more intensely on the future and see to it that these comrades maintain correct Communist policy.

* * *

OTHER deviations manifested themselves in the case of Comrade W. F. Dunne, who sized up the possibility of the struggle of the workers in a pessimistic manner and through such estimations arrived at false conclusions. Among such deviations are proposals imposing limitations on the leading role of the Trade Union Educational League in certain cases and intending to take the initiative out of the hands of the Trade Union Educational League. Comrade Dunne has also in an article in the DAILY WORKER of March 24, 1927, made the impermissible attempt to differentiate between the reactionary Green and the reactionary Wall, both leaders of the American Federation of Labor, in favor of Green.

* * *

ON the other hand, Comrade J. Zack argues in the Magazine of The DAILY WORKER of May 28, 1927, that further work in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor signifies the abandonment of real struggle, the subjection of Communists to the bureaucrats and the American Federation of Labor the degeneration of the left wing "if not of our Party itself." This conception that activities of Communists in workers' organizations under reactionary leadership presupposes the abandonment of real militancy or, in other words, a move to the Right on the part of the Communists, must be rejected as completely false. Communists struggle against the attempts of the bureaucrats to split the union. Communist reject the splitting of the trade unions since this leads to the isolation of the Party from the masses and diminishes their capacity to fight. The Resolution however, records that generally the work of Comrade Zack within the left wing, and especially his criticism of Right deviations were correct. Furthermore, the Resolution points out that Comrade Foster and Weinstone fought these conceptions and that between them and the majority of the Polcom Committee no difference exists on these points.

* * *

FURTHER mistakes made in the Party were the original opinion of leading comrades in support of the election of Dennis Batt as president of the Detroit Federation of Labor as well as a proposal of the Political Committee to advocate the formation of a joint committee of the progressives of the Miners Union, of the Joint Boards of the Furriers and Cloakmakers' Unions and of the general minority committee to the workers of Passaic to carry on the struggle against the entire American Federation of Labor bureaucracy. This policy would, under the given conditions, have given the bureaucracy the pretext to split the trade unions and thus create the danger of isolation. The political committee recognized its errors and corrected them of its own accord. The Party must learn from these mistakes and errors, must struggle against them, overcome them and avoid their recurrence. Those comrades active and influential in the trade unions should learn more than anyone else the Party truth hitherto and especially into the work of the leading committees thus achieving simultaneously the unification of the leadership of the trade union work by the Party. The entire party membership must regard the work in the trade unions as the most important task of the Party.

4. The Inner Party Situation.

THE objective difficulties, the weakness of the Workers (Communist) Party and its inadequate contact with the masses of the native workers are factors complicating the inner situation of the Workers (Communist) Party. An insufficiently strong Party life, as the result of an insufficient mass basis, the inadequate contact of many members of the former language groups with the specific problems of the class struggle in the United States, favor the development of groups and factional struggles, the existence and intensity of which we seek in vain to explain through serious differences of principle.

The inner party situation, the great difficulties which the Workers (Communist) Party of America has to overcome, the great tasks which it has to solve, demand the greatest exertion of all sections of the Party, specially of its leading centre, for bringing about a concentration of the Party forces on the basis of the political policy of the Communist International and the liquidation of the still existing groups which are outlived now and block the further development of the Party.

The VI Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International very emphatically declared: "That the Comintern does cede the complete and unreserved cessation of factional struggle."

* * *

IT must be placed on record that this demand was not carried out seriously enough and that an untenable position of faction formation within the Communist Party still exists, that alongside of the general party meetings each of the supporting factions hold special meetings only for its supporters arriving at binding group policies.

The majority of the Party executive (Polburo) did not sufficiently understand how to create such a condition of affairs as to bring about an amalgamation with the forces which are today in opposition. Within the ranks of the minority a branch with the Cannon group took place and the Weinstone group also split off from the majority. It is clear that the majority of the Political Committee followed a too narrow course within the Party themselves essentially contributed to the continued existence of faction walls. A struggle of the majority of the Political Committee elements against the group of present minority leaders (Weinstone, Cannon) would be justified if it were a question of anti-Communist elements who threaten the further development of the Party like Lovestone. This is not so in the case of Comrades Foster, Weinstone and Cannon. The decision of the VI Enlarged Executive of the Executive Committee Communist International said:

"The attempt at a struggle against Comrade Foster and those of his comrades supporting him who, on their part desist from the factional struggle, is under no circumstances permissible."

THIS decision was inspired by the endeavor to bring about the joint work of all comrades' forces and to gradually equalize the existing differences for the joint solution of all tasks. Today more than ever before after the death of Comrade Ruthenberg and in a much more complicated situation do these tasks stand. Therefore, the majority of the Political Committee must recognize the necessity to do their utmost to bring about the closest collaboration with the Forster group and with the Weinstone-Cannon group, in order to attain complete fusion of the groups of the Party convention. No recognition signifies the revival of the factional struggle and recognition signifies in the last analysis the degeneration of the faction into cliques and the creation of Party crisis.

The Opposition groups must cease their factional methods. They must endeavor by their attitude to facilitate unity with the majority of the Political Committee before and at the Party convention. All proposals, all criticism of the Party work and its leadership must be made in this spirit.

During the work of the American Commission it became clear that the differences regarding the important political questions have recently been much reduced. This provides today a basis for a number of decisions which derive from this welcome political fact certain organizational deductions aimed to impress the whole Party with the necessity of a broad collective leadership and collaboration as well as the complete liquidation of the factional struggle.

THE Presidium decides

1. The Party Convention should take place in the end of August 1927 in view of the delay caused by the work of the American Commission.

2. In order to make possible the convention preparations with the least friction there will be formed a "commission for the preparation of the Party Convention" consisting of 6 (six) members with voting rights and 2 candidates (5 of the majority and 3 of the opposition) under the chairmanship of a neutral comrade. As deputy chairman of the commission Comrades Lovestone and Foster will function. The commission has the right to arrive at binding decisions on all questions pertaining to the organizational and political preparation of the Party convention. The Commission will also have the right to grant decisions on questions of mandate disputes in connection with the delegates to the Party convention. The election of delegates for the Party convention is to be on the proportional representation system.

3. The normalization and democratization of the Party life demand that the Party convention adopt an objective consideration of all important questions cleft a broad Party opportunity into which a number of additional and proletarian elements should be drawn in. For the minority at the Party convention important representation must be secured both on the Central Committee and in the Political Committee

4. In order to demonstrate before the whole party the necessity of collaboration and merger of the existing groups Comrade Lovestone and Foster shall function as secretaries of the Party until the Party convention and Comrades Foster and Gitlow shall function as secretaries of the Trade Union Department until the Party convention. Further changes in the composition of the leading bodies of central Committee and Political Committee are rejected as unexpedient before the Party convention. For representatives of the Central Executive Committee is left to the decision of the Party convention. It is recommended to the party convention to make a decision that the newly elected central committee is to set up immediately a collective secretariat of three comrades, one of whom should be a representative of the Minority. It is recommended that only a part to elect Comrades Lovestone and Foster as secretaries.

5. The Presidium things it advisable that the Party convention discuss and decide the question of the expediency of transferring the seat of the Central Committee.

COOLIDGE DRIVEN OUT OF RACE FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1928 ON G.O.P. TICKET

(Continued from Page One)

imately twenty newspapermen were ushered into Mr. Coolidge's office. He of the wide open stares with a chair stood waiting beside his desk until longer in the person of Calvin Coolidge all were in and his secretary, Everett Sanders had closed and barred the outer door.

"Is everyone here?" he asked. As the replies were given in the affirmative, he said:

"I have here a little announcement. Will you gentlemen file past my desk in single file to receive it?"

News-hounds Stage Marathon.

As the full import of the announcement dawned on the first in line, H. O. P. general staff rushing four there was a dash for the door and the telegraph wires, but Sanders barred the way.

"Is there anything further you wish to say, Mr. President?" asked Sanders.

"No," replied the executive. The door was opened and the rush to the wires started.

His Wind Was Up.

President Coolidge was palpably nervous as the shortest paragraph in the statement which, after the next session of congress, will carry him definitely out of the White House.

His hand trembled perceptibly and his mouth twitched.

He was very serious in aspect as he passed out the little slips. As the last of the reporters ran furiously out of the door he sank back into his chair, sighed audibly and relaxed.

Among Those Present.

Present in the room with Mr. Coolidge renounced all claim to a candidature of his administration were Senators Norbeck, republican, of South Dakota, and Capper, republican, of Kansas. Both seemed as startled as the newspapermen.

Only Sanders and E. T. Clark, his personal secretary, apparently knew of the announcement which was forthcoming. It was they who took safeguards to see that no one "jumped the gun" with the story.

* * *

Why This Retreat?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Political observers, as they are called, are busily engaged today in hazarding guesses as to why Calvin Coolidge decided to drop his sphinxlike silence on his third term ambitions and open his mind to the populace.

The most popular of the explanations for this unexpected action are: First: the dominant elements in the G. O. P. do not dare risk a minor real issue, ignoring the results of primaries and the guns trained at them, approached the men and politics a half an hour there was only one strike-bound issue left, and this one was so shot that he could hardly be of any use to the real company. It became known that the imported men were not told of the strike position prevailing in Avella.

The super-intendent became enraged and sent out a riot call to the state police headquarters. When the state police arrived they were disappointed to find they formed no scabs and no riot in sight.

The pimpers were then pulled out, leaving but one pimper on the job. This pimper presides the mine's homes with water.

Of course, the sheriff of Washington county was there, with his usual restricting the picket line as he has been doing in other places where the company brought in scabs.

The miners of this town are ready for a fight until victory is won and are ready to die fighting rather than to starve to death eating profits for the coal operators.

* * *

Fishwick Again Offers to Deal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—"We are willing to enter into a conference at any time, or any place, in an effort to bring to an end the present tie-up of the mining industry."

This was the statement of Harry Fishwick, president of the Illinois district, United Mine Workers of America when shown an International News Service dispatch from Columbus, O., today stating that Gov. Vic Donahey was planning to call a conference with the governors of Illinois and Indiana seeking to have union miners and operators resume negotiations for a settlement.

* * *

Operators Refuse.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—S. H. Robbins, president of the Ohio Coal Operators' Association has issued a statement that his organization will not accept Governor Donahey's offer to call a conference of coal operators and the union.

* * *

Maple Leaf Mine Burns.

DOVER, Ohio, Aug. 2. Importation of scabs was an extensive process for the Pocock Mining Co., owners of the Maple Leaf [illegible] at Newport. Not only was one shot and

Call Out Police When Miners Win Argument

(Continued from Page One)

conquered the scabs in an empty shack, Organizer Wolcott took them with the police commissioner of the locality, leaving the results of battle and the guns seized at them, and approached the men and politics a half an hour there was only one strike-bound issue left, and this one was so shot that he could hardly be of any use to the real company. It became known that the imported men were not told of the strike position prevailing in Avella.

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FISH, FORMER I. L. G. U. TREASURER, NOW IN MILK BUSINESS AND FISHING FOR CLIENTS AMONG CLOAKMAKERS BY AD IN SIGMAN SHEET

[illegible] Fish, former secretary-treasurer of the Ideal and Dressmakers' Joint Board, is now connected with a milk firm and is angling for business thru the columns of Justice, official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which is run by the international union with the aid of the Bomb Squad, the underworld, Tammany Hall and the clothing magnates.

With Morris Sigman reigning a Ballyhoo Park in Iowa and Joseph Fish in the milk business, the sweating cloak makers, whose working conditions have been hammered down by the right wingers, may console themselves with the idea that perhaps sometimes in the distant future they may be able to go into a paying business even tho it may only be to the extent of investing in a shoe shine stand in Union Square.

* * *

Call Half Million Roumanian Troops; Fear of Civil War

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Roumanian government is calling up nearly 500,000 reserves as a precaution against [illegible] uprisings following recent statements made in Paris by Prince Carol, it was reported here today.

Border guards have been strengthened, the reports state.

Official reasons for the military movements are given as "maneuvers."

Premier Bratiano is reported to be prepared to keep Prince Carol out of Roumania at all costs even though the public is apathetic regarding the prince's return.

Prince Carol has many followers among the military clique, some of whom hope for promotions through his restoration. Reservists might be able to offset the pro-Carol influence in the regular army.

Many observers believe that Prince Carol might endanger his life by returning to Roumania, where he has some bitter enemies.

* * *

Chicago Gets Big Fight Says Park Board

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey will fight for the world's heavyweight title in Soldiers' Field, Chicago.

Official announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Tex Richard, New York promoter, after Edward J. Kelly, president of the South Park Board, governing body of Soldiers' Field, it was learned today.

Following a meeting of the South Park Board at noon today, the commissioners approved use of the field for the bout. Richard declared this decision removed the last obstacle to staging the title fight in Chicago.

* * *

Gangland War Kills Another.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The guns of gangland, which have blazed death to seventeen victims within the last few weeks, probably will add another to the toll today as Joseph Harlin lay dying in a hospital with a dozen bullet slugs in his body.

Harlin, said by police to be "in the racket," was shot as he stood at a street intersection. Before lapsing into coma, he named as his assailant a man known as "Fertmanda."

CAPPER SEES CAL; TELLS HIM FAKE RELIEF BILL IS BAD

West Will Wreck Third Term Plan if Cheated

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 2.

President Coolidge celebrated his fourth year in the presidential chair today by conferring with Senator Capper, republican, of Kansas, president of leader of the senate farm bloc. Capper said that if the farmers' relief bill were not passed by the present session of congress there would be trouble.

Objects To Scheme.

Capper objected to the bill which has been put out here by administration leaders as the administration plan of relief, according to its sponsors, who say it will be introduced in the December session of congress and championed by regular republicans.

It provides for establishment of a $250,000,000 federal revolving fund to permit cooperative organizations to build warehouses and finance marketing of farmers' crops in a scientific manner.

More Middlemen.

The proposed bill would create an enormous machinery of "stabilizing corporations," to control the market in farm products, and to use the treasuries of the present cooperatives and more to be formed, as capital for the corporations. The cooperatives would be required to [illegible] thru deposition of their funds in favor of the new corporations, which would be under the control of the government and the banks. Nothing in the bill promises either lower prices on goods the farmers purchase, or higher prices on the products, for him.

The bill merely creates a new class of large scale middlemen, with enormous political and economic power.

Capper was a hostile critic of the Norris-Sinnott farm bill, which Coolidge vetoed this year. The vetoed bill is considered by real farmers to be ineffective.

Administration Bill Unpopular.

"The farmers I have talked to will never accept anything but the equalization fee system," said Capper. "If a better substitute is devised it probably will receive the support of the farmers but I do not consider the so called administration bill a sufficient substitute.

Former State Attorney Who Swindled Poor Jews Is Indicted on Perjury

Samuel Buchler, deputy clerk, [illegible] assessor of New York City, and a former deputy state attorney general, was indicted here today on a charge of perjury.

Buchler was arrested in connection with the trial of Jos. P. Kilmas, who was convicted, an sentenced to a term of three and one half years in Atlanta penitentiary for having raised large sums of money thruout the land on pleas for the relief of suffering Jews and having turned over less than thirty per cent of the proceeds to the charity for which the money was [illegible].

Worker Discontent In Vienna Greater; Rulers Quarreling

VIENNA, Aug. 1. Austria continues to be ruled by the League of Nations thru Mgr. Seipel, who has a working agreement with the fascists of the second international, and especially with the socialist mayor, Seitz, of Vienna.

But much bickering is going on between the various parties to the practical coalition. The socialists feel sat on with part of the armed forces of repression under their direct control, and the Vienna and provincial has just decided against the vigorous opposition of the non-socialist elements there, to continue the special "municipal police" organized during the general strike, in the form of a special police force of a thousand.

The fascists are continuing unchecked, the creation of reactionary armed bands thruout the smaller towns especially, and among the rich peasantry. They are said to have already equal to the "municipal police" and in the regular standing army. Standing army, fascists, and the "municipal police" are all opposed to the establishment of a workers' and peasants' state, but may also fight each other for hegemony.

Great discontent is prevalent among the workers, and talk of revolt increases.

* * *

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

History of Revolution Being Reviewed as 10th Anniversary Approaches

MOSCOW, August 2.—In order that the youth of Russia which was too young at the time of the revolution ten years ago to understand the development of the struggle may realize the enormity of the struggle the papers throughout the territory of the Soviet Union are publishing daily chronicles of events of a decade ago and reprinting leading articles from then written by Lenin and other leaders of the Bolsheviks.

This is in preparation for the gigantic celebration on November 7 of the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the rule of the workers and peasants in Russia.

Manila Police Get Nerves; Atmosphere Of Dissatisfaction

MANILA, P. I. (By Mail).—Following Admiral Kittelle's grand-stand play about "a plot to blow up Cavite arsenal" he caused to be assembled in the baseball grounds a thousand civilian employes of the arsenal, and administered to them, under pain of dismissal and propable imprisonment, the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The next step was to institute a "red raid." Major J. K. Boles and Lieutenant J. L. Bilo of the army, met with Colonel L. R. Sweet and Colonel Aurelio Ramos of the constabulary. With them sat Chief John Nevins of the secret service, and they discussed the best methods of deporting labor leaders, especially Chinese "agitators."

Extreme dissatisfaction among the Filipino workmen, admiration for the struggle of Chinese Nationalists in China, and a threatened strike at the Cavite navy yard are the causes for all this campaign of deportations and false propaganda.

Lowman, Dry Chief, Attacks All Those Who Criticise Him

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Former Lieutenant Governor Seymour Lowman of New York was yesterday sworn in as assistant secretary of the treasury and prohibition director to succeed Lincoln C. Andrews.

Lowman began his career in office by announcing, "Temperance and sobriety are commendable virtues" and "We want a sober America." After this he delivered a lecture against the "radical wets," whom he defined as those who break the laws against liquor, and the "radical drys," by which he said he meant "those well-meaning but ill-advised people who are criticizing the efforts of public officials who are trying honestly to carry out the laws of congress. Constructive criticism is always helpful but fault-finding by overzealous advocates of prohibition is very harmful to the cause of temperance."

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MENSHEVIKS IN PAY OF POLAND FOUND GUILTY

Admit Crimes and Receive Sentences

MOSCOW, August 2.—The trial of the Georgian mensheviks before the Ukrainian high court has ended after twelve days examination. The chief of the accused conspirators was sentenced to eight years imprisonment, while seven others were given different terms and three of them were discharged.

The Polish spy, Penkow Pobjony, was sentenced to death because of his activities against the workers and peasants government.

Mensheviks Are Polish Agents.

The court established beyond doubt the criminal activity of the Georgian menshevist party leaders and their close connection with the Polish general staff and white-guard emigrants for the purpose of subversive work in the Soviet Union and espionage in behalf of the Polish and French "intelligence" (spy) departments. They were also found guilty of meeting in Kiev illegal secret organizations for the purpose of trying to pave the way for a counter-revolution so that the imperialist powers could invade Russia and destroy the workers and peasants government.

All of the accused pleaded guilty before the court.

Refugees Sent Back To Imprisonment by U. S. Deportations

According to New York reports, 10,904 persons were deported from the U. S. A. in 1926 for alleged illegal entry to the U. S. A. In addition, 20,000 people, who arrived on Ellis Island with American visas, did not receive permission to enter the country, and had to return to Europe.

The persons who "entered the U. S. A. illegally" included thousands of political emigrants who simply were unable to obtain passports from the countries from which they fled. In 1927 these emigrations of political refugees have greatly increased especially fugitives from fascist Italy. For instance, Ewa Sormenti, an American anti-fascist Jewess, to be deported from the United States although he has been sentenced to death in Italy. The International Labor Defence has provided the necessary legal assistance to fight the case.

Oakland I. L. D. Head Tells of Sufferings In American Prisons

OAKLAND, Calif., August 2.—On his return from the Pacific northwest and Southern Canada where he was occupied with the interests of the International Labor Defense, Comrade Tobey, executive secretary of the Alameda county I. L. D. was given a surprise party by his comrades. Comrade Tobey, one of the Jimmy Higgins of the labor movement, described his trip contrasting the beauty of the country that which he passed with the sufferings of the men behind the bars. He emphasized the importance of working constantly for the release of these imprisoned comrades.

FOR THE CONVENTION

In preparation for the coming Party convention these books should be in the hands of every active Party member.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL —25

PARTY ORGANIZATION
Introduction by Jay Lovestone
The main organization from the international plan on which to base the party's [illegible] —15

FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS
(Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) —25

FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS
[illegible] —50

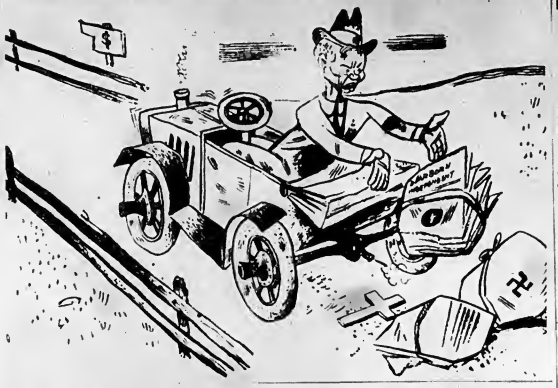
CONSTITUTION AND PROGRAM
Workers Party of America
Adopted at the National Convention of the New York, [illegible] —05

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
A report of the central committee to the third National convention held in Chicago, Jan. [illegible] —25

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION
Resolutions—Theses—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party
[illegible] —50

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO
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NEW YORK.

LIGHTENING THE FORD BEFORE CROSSING THE BRIDGE



Nominee Fans Race Feud Flames When Regular Lies Flag

DAYTON, Ohio, August 2.—Alleging that Negroes were gradually but surely ousting the whites from the West Side and lowering real estate values, and that Negro men were meeting white women on the hills around this city, Dr. Nixon, candidate for city commissioner, injected race hatred into his campaign in a meeting in the C. E. Church at 3rd and Kilbert, while excited whites gave vent to their outrage with cries of "Tar them, feather them!" Unable to arouse interest in the usual election issues, Dr. Nixon had taken this step, although the Negroes of Dayton are among the whites to a pitch where a race war is a possibility.

During the meeting some 40 shots were fired by the N. A. A. C. P. (National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People) which the colored race ready to cut down any attempt to oust them. [illegible]

In a car, outside, [illegible] Walter Fo[illegible] the Dayton Journal, J. E. Brown, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., pointed out that if the Negroes were to go out the West Side [illegible] whites were selling it, and if Negroes were on the hills around Dayton, it was white women who came to [illegible] about. This was to be expected [illegible] handed

U. S. Budget To Be Over Three Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—With preparations to be recommended to congress in the 1929 budget, Regent Director H. M. Lord today set machinery in motion to allocate the huge sum to the various departments.

Lord notified all departments heads that fund estimate as to their financial requirements must be in the hands of the budget bureau before Sept. 15. Shortly thereafter the annual interdepartmental tug-and-hug fight for money will start.

GARVEY, JAILED FOR IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN LEGAL TECHNICALITIES, SHOULD NOW GO FREE

By WM. PICKENS.

Why keep Marcus Garvey in prison? No purpose of any sort is to be served by his continued incarceration; therefore, there is no real justice in holding him. In fact, if Garvey had been sentenced for five months, instead of for five years, and then deported, or if it had been legally possible simply to deport him, without any prison term, the ends of useful justice would have been as well met. Marcus Garvey was not more of a criminal than a half dozen or more of those who were associated with him in the Black Star Line business project. His worst enemies, if they are honest, must admit that.

But we can say even more than that; Garvey was not at heart a criminal. He did not set out to steal or cheat, as is our belief. But, knowingly or unknowingly, he ran afoul of technical legal selling, or permitting to be sold, stock in a concern that was bankrupt. Who? Not because he expected to cheat anybody out of just a penny's money, but because Garvey, as a visionary, a bold dreamer, who thought he could realize a cherished project in which was dead, put his bold confidence not quite dead but just "dormant" for the time being. He might have no doubt that [illegible] publicity, of course, that by taking in more money he would rescue the enterprise and save everything. But that is a crime; like accepting deposits in a bank when you know that the institution is already insolvent.

And altho it may seem to be a charge against the intelligence of the rather brainful Garvey, still it is likely true that, as a man from the West Indies, he understood very little about the technicalities of American law on that subject. Suppose we should get an honest answer to the following question,—how many supposedly intelligent Americans could answer "yes," if we asked them:

"Did you know that just what Garvey did was a penitentiary offense before you learned that he was being prosecuted for it?"—There are some native-born Americans who could not answer in the affirmative.

Now, some of the sharks working for Garvey's organization and giving Garvey "advise," knew that it was a violation of law to sell more stock under the condition,—and those fellows are all out of jail and have not even been put in.

Garvey who helped to jail himself by being braver than the others, not less shrewd than the others, during the trial, can now be released not only without any social hurt but even with social justice.

Haitian Leader to Suffer for Saving Union's Treasury

ROME, Aug. 2.—The former Secretary of the Italian Seamen's Federation, G. Giulietti, a former M. P., was arrested some time ago on a charge of embezzling 11,000,000 lire. The real reason for the charge is that he did not wish to hand over the Federations funds to the Fascist Seamen's Corporation, but disposed of them according to instructions he received at a regular meeting of members.

After being in prison for several months, he was provisionally set at liberty, but was soon re-arrested.

Negroes Segregated by Government Bureau, Coolidge Will Not Act

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—Charging that Jim Crow tactics and segregation of Negroes in the government employ is being speeded up in the temporary absence of Secretary Work, Negro leaders point to the recent discharge of four Negroes as evidence.

The four colored men were removed from the floor of the pension bureau of the department of the interior where they had contacts with whites. They were the last of twenty-five Negroes to go. During the Harding and Coolidge administrations segregation has rapidly increased. Many complaints have been made to President Coolidge, the Negroes say, but he has consistently refused to do anything about the situation.

AIR VIEW OF HAWAIIAN VOLCANO IN ACTION



Photo by Hawaiian Volcano Observatory

Remarkable photo, taken from the air, of the interior of Halemaumau crater, Kilauea volcano, Hawaii, showing the three major fountains in action, and the lake of lava. This, the first picture of the eruption, was taken by R. M. Wilson, volcanologist of the United State geological survey, in charge of observation work at the volcano, taken at dawn on the morning of the eruption. It was immediately obtained by the Central Press Honolulu correspondent and rushed to the United States.

BALDWIN PLEADS FOR A CANADIAN TRADE REVIVAL

Dominions to Salvage Decaying British Trade

MONTREAL, Aug. 2. — While American and British naval competition is splitting the Geneva conference, the rivalry of the two imperialist powers on the economic field was proclaimed here yesterday when Stanley Baldwin, prime minister of Great Britain, and England's business man par excellence, opened his campaign of propaganda against American influence in Canada with a speech to 500 business men of the Canadian Club at the Hotel Windsor.

Baldwin—Super-Salesman.

With 21 per cent of Canadian industries in actual American possession and only 50 percent in the hands of the English, "rich American interests and Canadian experts to the United States flying yearly while England daily loses ground, with American economic penetration more and more surely creating a state of affairs suitable for Canadian secession from the decaying empire and alliance or union with her economically dominant neighbor, the British are making frantic efforts to stay the inevitable and to "sell" the Canadians the idea of empire. And Stanley Baldwin has been sent as the super-salesman.

Talking on the Canadian business men only British goods, the speaker emphasized the importance of the newly created Empire Marketing Board, for whose services the empire pays $5,000,000 a year.

The prime minister pointed out the co-operate need which had led to the creation of this board whose purpose he characterized frankly as "publicity."

Organize Propaganda Forces.

"We have enlisted the services of a band of writers and artists," he declared in explanation of the propaganda work of this body, "to aid us in that work. They are trying to create the consciousness of empire among the people of Great Britain and they want to carry with that consciousness the sense of obligation [illegible] all to Great Britain. This is the [illegible] vision to create an atmosphere [illegible] Empire Consciousness."

Again and again the prime minister turned to the idea of the necessity of "empire consciousness and of buying only British goods. He was extremely careful to stress those instances in which the United States is in a position to be of best value to Canadian trade than to England. Rolls or tea and sugar, he pointed out, are products of the tropical parts of the British empire which Canada need not send for which she must give the British empire first choice in supplying her markets.

In reference to the British import trade which has not progressed at the old rate since the war, the speaker said: "Remember we are a nation of 45,000,000 consumers," and he went on to describe England's struggle to regain the old economic mastery which has fallen out of her hands not those of the United States.

Denies British Decadence.

That England was not decadent Baldwin declared was shown by the struggle which she is today making to recover her position in world trade after the interference of the war.

Despite the fact that a generation had perished for British business in Flanders fields, the premier emphasized the fact that it was there that the younger men had learned the fellowship of man which would yet save the empire and colonial trade.

The Prince of Wales and his younger brother, who is being trained on this trip for the usual royal propaganda of colonial visits, went then their paces here. As the day was very hot the Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin both made a democratic gesture and appeared in their coat sleeves to the horror of the Canadians who took several minutes to rise to the occasion and take off their own coats.

Wrangel's Troops Conspired Even In Turkey; Deported

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—Continuous plotting in the interests of imperialist powers of Western Europe, and a determination to live without working which seemed to pervade all ranks of the Russian emigrees here, caused Kemal Pasha to sign the edict for the deportation of 2,200 of them, it was discovered today.

A bitter war has gone up from the white guard Russians, many of them former soldiers of Denekin and of Wrangel. They claim that they can not get ready to go in the two days' notice given. And they do not want to go anyway, because their leader, Baron Wrangel, has recently sent them a circular calling on them to be ready for action, whether as part of a united capitalist invasion of the Soviet Union, or as an expeditionary force to attack nationalist China, no one says, is not definitely known

Crack Shots

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We have many, operating daily in the trenches outposts of the class war.

Who are these crack shots? They are the comrades who know how to hit the mark every time.

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The sharpshooters know just what argument to use, just what method of approach is most effective.

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

An Example of Ford Benevolence.

After a long shut-down the Ford slave pen at Detroit is soon to resume operations and already the forces of men whom the Ford system has turned into human automatons are drifting back.

It is estimated that Ford has spent millions of dollars on his new model that he hopes will enable him to meet the competition of the powerful General Motors combine. But reports from Detroit reveal the fact that much of the money expended by Ford was stolen from his former slaves in spite of the fact that they were idle.

For years the Ford "social welfare" department, or whatever they call the thing, has been inducing the workers to purchase real estate from concerns controlled by Ford. This real estate—workers' homes—is paid for on the installment plan. During the slack period thousands of Ford workers were unable to meet payments, so they had to leave town and lose all they had invested. A Detroit press dispatch to the New York World of Tuesday declares:

"Thousands of men have left the city and others are existing as best they can until the big whistle blows. Many Ford workers have lost their homes on account of being unable to keep up payments because of enforced idleness."

Benevolence pays the Ford concern very well! These houses, for which are almost paid for, will now be resold to the next set of slaves that comes into the Ford plants. Of the million dollars a day spent by Ford at least some of it still comes out of the hides of his former faithful workers, many of whom resented the suggestion of unionism on the ground that it would interfere with their rights as American citizens to work for whom they chose.

The opening of the Ford plant should be the signal for an intensive organizational drive so that the workers will not remain the abject slaves they have thus far been.

Pan-Americanism as an Imperialist Slogan.

Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University, speaking at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., told participants in the round table discussion that "Pan-Americanism has failed to establish a genuine bond of fellowship between the United States and Latin America." He declared further:

"As an agency of political cooperation, Pan-Americanism has proved incapable of realization as the Latin-American nations are in fearful lest joins action with the colossus of the north might establish a precedent for intervention whereby the colossus would do all the intervening."

States in this apologetic form the real nature of the imperialist slogan of "Pan-Americanism" is partially obscured. But it is not at all misunderstood as far as the intelligent inhabitants of Latin America are concerned. They are aware of the malevolent aims of the government of Wall Street. Haiti and Santo Domingo, ravaged by American marines, are living examples of what other nations may expect in the way of "cooperation" from the imperialist giant of the north. The piles of corpses, furnishing banquets for buzzards in Nicaragua, testify to the murderous designs of the United States government against the republics to the south.

The hope for the Latin American republics is not a Pan-American union with the United States as the dominant figure, but an anti-imperialist union against yankee imperialism.

If the leaders of the Pan-American Federation of Labor were representatives of labor instead of flunkeys of the capitalist class they would use that organization for the purpose of creating a powerful anti-imperialist movement between the workers of the United States and the victims of American imperialism in the Latin American countries. Since the reactionaries cannot be expected to fulfill their obligations to the working class it is essential that the class-conscious workers take the lead in anti-imperialist agitation and create a formidable organization over the heads of and against labor lieutenants of capitalism, whose role is to aid the imperialists enslave the workers of all countries upon which they can get their bloody clutches.

Letters From Our Readers

Dear Worker: Yours received. Have been short of cash or would have sent sooner.

Four years ago I was up for publishing a little jack. But I did not have sense enough to know that this is a money world if, you do not know the score. Now I am just waiting for the yellow sucker who wants to learn. And I sure can learn down here how to get the blinders off his eyes.

So I am sending you a check for the Daily Worker. I sure will give you fellows credit for the guts you've got. And it sure hurts that I can't give more as I know you have the only thing worth a damn to the worker who wants light.

Give her hell, brother, for things are moving.—Wm. Bernstorf, Vineland, Florida.

Y. W. L. and I. L. D. Protest.

ONNEAUT, July 27.—On Tuesday, July 19, the Young Workers League Training School in Conneaut, in cooperation with Local Conneaut of the International Labor Defense, held a successful out-door meeting to protest against the threatened execution of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti. Three speakers dealt with various phases of this famous labor frame-up. Comrades H. Mallman of Chicago, Ill., Amter of Cleveland, and Comrade Farley, instructor of the school, were the speakers pointed out how Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested at the height of the post-war hysteria, how every effort was made to force through the capitalist courts a verdict of guilty, and how the conviction of the real criminal, Madeiros, was pushed aside, in order that the capitalists could accomplish their purpose and get rid of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The audience of 100, which was large for Conneaut, was enthusiastic, and the local of the I. L. D. will be strengthened as a result of the meeting.

Dempsey Fights Sept. 22.

The Dempsey-Tunney heavyweight championship fight to be held in Chicago next month has been postponed definitely from Sept. 15 to Sept. 22, it was stated today by Billy Gibson, Tunney's manager, who said he had just been notified of the delay by Tex Rickard on the long distance telephone. The postponement was asked by Dempsey because of the illness of his wife, the former Estelle Taylor, movie star.

Forces and Issues in the Coming Conference of the Kuomintang

By William F. Dunne

THE Communist Party of China, according to the Moscow Pravda of July 26th has started propaganda for Soviets "in order if the struggle for the Kuomintang fails" to prepare the masses for the organization of Soviets to further the development of the revolution, opposing the Soviets as toilers' instruments to capitalist organizations."

It is stated further that the "paramount task" of the Chinese Communist Party is "to resist energetically the reactionaries within the Kuomintang." All Kuomintang units where "Communists wield influence" are to be organized for resistance to the counter-revolutionary central committee of the Kuomintang.

A DISPATCH to the New York Times from Hankow dated July 26th gives some concrete information relative to recent alignments which have been taking place under the pressure of the struggle and which substantiate the conception of the Communist International, expressed in Pravda, that the "paramount task" of the Communist Party is to resist energetically the reactionaries within the Kuomintang.

Withdrawal from the Wuhan government and struggle against it do not imply abandonment of the immediate struggle inside the Kuomintang nor the retreat of the reactionaries and the establishment of an honest leadership responsible to the workers and peasant masses in the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation.

RECENT developments in the Kuomintang show that not only are workers and peasant members of the Kuomintang unshakably committed to anti-compromising warfare upon imperialism and its agents within the Kuomintang but that a whole section of the leadership of Kuomintang is still loyal to the mass liberation movement and in open opposition to Chiang Kai-shek and his capitalist, landlord and imperialist allies.

Certain elements, the most prominent of whom are the widow of Sun Yat Sen, Madame Sun, the veteran minister of the Wuhan government and Tan Yen Fa, a commander of the trade union battalion which was the core of the armed proletarian liberation for three months while Hankow, have in open conference with the labor and peasant organizations and the Communists.

MADAME Sun has issued a statement which expresses clearly the irreconcilable division between the reactionary elements of the nationalist movement, the so-called "moderates" who are actively engaged in suppressing labor unions and peasant organizations and the Communists, who are uniting with the northern minorities of the Kuomintang and the left generals.

CHIANG Kai-shek, the leader of the section of the nationalists whose ties to the capitalist and landlord class are so strong, as to appear as a defender of the doctrines of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Nationalist generals, under his direction or in agreement with him on policy, have taken over the Wuhan government by military force and have shifted the main issue of the movement from struggle against imperialism and militarism to struggle against the Communists and the masses whose economic and political demands aroused the enmity of the Chinese capitalist and landlord class.

THE main burden of the treacherous song of the right wing of the nationalists is that the liberation movement must be carried on without developing the class angle—that is, the workers and peasants must not try to better their conditions but simply support the general struggle for a "free China."

Since the great majority of the population—some 350,000,000—are workers and peasants, the policy of the right wing means nothing else but the domination of Chinese capitalists and landlords without guarantees that they will not surrender to imperialism in return for concessions for their class—as they have done a number of times.

MADAME Sun has challenged this whole theory, and branded it as a perversion of the principles of Sun Yat Sen, in a public statement. The major premise of her statement is that the workers and peasants are the base of the national liberation movement. She says:

"In the last analysis all revolution must be social revolution, based on fundamental changes in society. Otherwise it is not revolution but merely a change of government."

TAKING open issue with the "moderates" on the question of immediate improvement of the status of the masses Madame Sun declares that "Today the lot of the Chinese peasants is even more wretched than in the days when Dr. Sun was driven by his great sense of human wrongs into a life of revolution. And today, you who profess to follow his banner, talk of classes and think in term of 'revolution' that unjustly disregard the sufferings of those millions of peasants."

MADAME Sun rejects the theory that the Communists should be driven from the Kuomintang, removed from advisory and executive positions, be deported or murdered, and that aid from the Soviet Union should be shunned in order to please the imperialists. Obviously referring to the campaign against the Communists and the Soviet Union inspired by the imperialist powers and taken up by Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Sun says:

"Today we hear condemnation of the movement as a recent alien movement. This is false. Twenty or thirty years ago Dr. Sun was thinking and speaking in terms of a revolution that would change the status of the Chinese peasants. It is only in the past few years, after four decades of struggle, that his plans for a revolution of the peoples begun to bear fruit."

MADAME Sun refers to the Kwangtung Peasants Conference in 1924—coincident with the speeding up of Communist activity among the masses—as "the first time we saw the people of China coming to participate in the revolution."

"Dr. Sun's policies are clear," says Madame Sun. "If certain leaders do not carry them out consistently, then they are no longer Dr. Sun's true followers and the party (Kuomintang) is no longer the revolutionary party but merely a tool in the hands of this or that militarist—Revolution in China is inevitable."

KALEIDOSCOPIC as developments in China are, ensted by the tremendous sweep of the national liberation movement and the entry of millions of workers and peasants into it, in turn causing the rapid cleavage between classes, it is now clear that the treachery of Chiang Kai-shek and other generals, backed by the exploiting groups and the imperialists, has not been able to stampede the honest mass leaders who were closest to Sun Yat Sen.

Neither has the open war waged on the Communists by the militarist elements been able to drive away from the Communists the leaders and members of the Kuomintang who are loyal to the workers and peasants.

THE Kuomintang, in spite of the efforts of the capitalists, landlords, militarists and imperialists to turn it into an instrument of reaction, still holds the possibility of leading the Chinese masses in the struggle for national liberation.

But to do this it will have to defeat and expel the betrayers of the national liberation movement, make war upon them and prove to the Chinese masses that it is the party of the national revolution and not as Madame Sun puts it, "a war in the family" as this or that militarist.

THE Communists will fight to remain in the Kuomintang and they will have powerful allies in the honest followers of Sun Yat Sen typified by Madame Sun and also in the labor union and peasant organizations in which the Communists take a leading part.

The Kuomintang holds a conference sometime this month and at this conference there will take place a struggle whose outcome will have a great influence in determining the immediate course of the struggle for national liberation. This conference will be watched closely by the imperialists. It must also be watched closely by the workers and by every honest and possible the struggle of the Chinese revolutionists who have remained loyal to the Chinese masses must be supported against the united front of Chinese and imperialist reaction.

FOR the American Communist party the importance of this conference cannot be overestimated since it will furnish a living example of the policies and methods of work of a Communist party in the greatest national liberation movement of history. Its lessons will have to be applied in the struggle against American imperialism which now oppresses some 115,000,000 colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

TEN YEN FA



Leader of the Iron Battalion (composed principally of labor union members) who played a heroic part in the northward drive of the Kuomintang armies and who now sides with Madame Sun and Eugene Chen against Chiang Kai-shek and his counter-revolutionary forces.



MADAME SUN YAT SEN

Wife of dead leader of the Chinese liberation movement, who says revolution must be based on the workers and peasants, and who repudiates the persecution of Communists.

McLean told Senator Walsh during the Teapot Dome investigation that he had loaned Secretary of the Interior Fall the $100,000 which later turned out to be a "loan" from E. L. Doheny, the oil magnate. McLean explained that he had lied to "help an old friend."

Clarence Chamberlin, New York to Germany flier, landed at the flying field here Monday morning after demonstrating successfully the feasibility of taking off from a liner at sea. Chamberlin hopped off from the Leviathan, below Fire Island, at 8:14 a. m.

EUGENE CHEN



Former foreign minister of Wuhan government, who aligns himself on the side of the Chinese masses against Chiang Kai-shek.

DRAMA

GABRIELLE DORZIAT



The noted French actress will return to America this season, appearing here with her own company, a repertoire of two or three plays.

"The Manhatters" Reopens at Selwyn Tonight

"The Solitaire Man," a new play by Samuel Spewack and Bella Cohen will have its premiere at the Biltmore theatre, Thursday evening August 11. The cast includes, James Dale, Joan Maclean, Charles Dalton and Effie Shannon.

Gustav Blum will reopen his roof theatre, the Bayes, on August 22th with a new comedy by Merrill Rogers titled "Her First Affairs."

"The Manhatters," recently shown at the Grove Street theatre, will reopen with a new edition of the revue, at the Selwyn theatre tonight.

"Oh Johnny," a musical farce by James Stanley Boyce and K. Keirn Brennan, will be produced out of town by Louis Isquith early in August. Another musical, "Blackie Ann," by Charlotte Meaney, is announced for joint production by Mr. Isquith and C. W. Morgenstern. It is a musicalization of "A Stitch in Time," played here several seasons ago.

"Speakeasy," by Edward Knoblock and George Rechner is due on Broadway August 22, at a theatre unnamed as yet. Jane Rubbin will play the leading role.

Hands Off China Parley In Los Angeles Aug. 18

The Chinese Nationalist Movement has the support of the masses of people of China. All the different groups within China, the peasants, the working people organized in their unions and the small merchants, all under the leadership of the Nationalist movement are in the process of forming a stable nation. The old forms of feudal and militarist government are disappearing.

The great danger at present is in the interference by foreign powers and the presence of foreign troops and gun-boats in China. That is not only endangering the welfare of the Chinese people as a nation but also has in it the grave possibility of war in the Pacific.

To help China develop her own free and independent nation and to remove the possible danger of war in the Pacific are two questions that must be brought before the American people. We are therefore inviting all organizations that are in general sympathy with these broad principles to send delegates to a conference at which prominent speakers and members of organizations will discuss these matters and devise ways and means of bringing these problems before the American people.

We you kindly elect two delegates to represent you at this preliminary conference which will take place Thursday, August 18th, 1927, at 8 p. m. in Metal Hall, 242 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Hands Off China Committee, Kuo Min Tang (Chinese Nationalist Party), Anti-Imperialist League of Los Angeles.

Vesuvius Rival Also Active.

NAPLES, August 2.—Words on the outskirts of Terziano at the foot of Vesuvius have been set afire by molten lava overflowing the dykes in Hell Valley. The lava stream is making its way slowly towards the village but its flooding rapidly.

Professor Malladra, of the Vesuvian observatory, who has spent twenty hours of the last twenty-four at the crater, is still confident that no disaster will result from the eruption in progress.

"Solfatara," a volcano near Pozzuoli, is showing signs of unrest and appears to be having sympathetic eruptions.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of B'way Evenings at 8:40 MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:25
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best seats $2.50. Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it! Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City, or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Hearst Gets Pittsburgh Papers.

PITTSBURGH, August 2.—There are three newspapers instead of five as the result of the sale or consolidation of four of the five newspapers yesterday in deals involving William Randolph Hearst and Paul Block.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

On American Labor Conditions

It does not matter [illegible] of these three [illegible] you to purchase one [illegible] for the [illegible] are extremely [illegible]

BLOOD AND STEEL 10
By Louis Lochner

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... .05
By Earl R. Bunce

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT ..... 2.
By W. [illegible]

25 CENTS

NOTE: [illegible]

PAID POSITIONS IN UNION CAUSE OF INNER STRIFE

Mourn Passing of "The Good Old Days"

How the right wing camp followers in the furriers' union are fighting among themselves to get the paid jobs and positions of power is exposed in a letter that The DAILY WORKER is able to present to its readers today.

After reading this document there is no doubt left as to the real purpose back of the right wing fight against the membership of the furriers and other needle trades unions in this city.

Their only desire is to get paid jobs, and when they cannot agree among themselves who shall get the jobs, they select a secret committee of twenty from among their midst which determines the distribution of the gravy. This court includes some of the leading right wing spokesmen in America.

They are Morris Feinstone of the United Hebrew Trades, A. I. Shipiacoff, of the Pocketbook Makers' Union; Roberts of the Capmakers' Union, L. Fuchs of the Neckwear Makers' Union and J. Bearack, socialist attorney of Boston.

"Good Old Days."

The right wing court in its report to the committee of twenty refers mournfully to "the good old days." The readers can use their own judgment as to what they are thinking about.

Further comment is unnecessary. After reading the following document, which was delivered to the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union at 22 East 22nd St., by mistake, after it was addressed to the right wing office, speaks for itself. It tells plainly why the right wingers have continued to postpone their elections. Those who complain of domination from Moscow when attacking the left wing, are now exposed red-handed as taking orders from socialist leaders.

The letter in full reads as follows:

Contents of Letter.

"To The Com. Of Twenty Of The Fur Workers' Union:

"We, the undersigned, the man whom you have invited to take council with you in your present difficulties, after listening to a number of speakers of your committee and after studying the entire situation carefully, have come to the conclusion that the present problem is the result of the development of factions among the active workers of your organization.

"Factional spirit may be chronic in your opinion, but the factions themselves are not deeply rooted; in fact they are superficial and of a shifting nature.

"The Communists have strengthened their faction. They are injecting a foreign issue into the union. The issues of organization siproper are such that their very nature makes it possible for a man to belong to Group A today and Group B tomorrow.

Found Elsewhere.

"In a small scale, factions of this kind are found in almost every organization and they cannot become harmful first because they are petty and second because they are not given sufficient recognition to dare come into the open where they are given countenance and even semi-official recognition. There is but one result and this is ruin.

"When critical moments such as you are facing now arise in any community that must have government, one of the two methods can save the dictator who manages to get the confidence of the people and has the capacity to rule with an iron hand, or the people in the good old democratic way choose their ruler. The people may make mistakes but democratic mistakes are better than autocratic rule.

"We therefore recommend that meetings of the members be called for the purpose of nominating all paid and unpaid offices and in order to avoid the possibility of undesirables getting on the ballot, an impartial committee consisting of responsible and well known men in the labor movement should be chosen to act as an objection and election committee. This is by the way nothing new. The labor movement practiced such methods even in the good old days.

"This procedure will not only solve the immediate problem of your elections but will give the first knockout blow to groups, blocks, and cabals. We further recommend that conferences and identification with groups and blocks be outlawed.

A. I. Shiplacoff, M. Feinstone,
Roberts, L. Fuchs,
J. Bearak."

Workers in Union Square Protest Sacco-Vanzetti Execution



ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

"NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLITICS AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

GRAND JAMBOREE FOR DAILY WORKER, FREIHEIT, AND NEEDLE TRADES DEFENSE ON AUGUST 28TH

The DAILY WORKER, Joint Defense Committee of Furriers and Cloakmakers and the Freiheit are running collectively a Grand Jamboree in Starlight Park, 177th St., on Sunday, August 28th.

Something unusual—different—is being staged this time. This wonderful amusement park will be overrun with workers and their children on city.

this memorable Sunday.

A Jamboree. What does that bring to one's mind? All the fun of the fair, ponies, swings, seesaws and rides for the children and well all should help to reduce the temperatures. Won't it be fun to make a round of the rides and then dive into the reading waters of the pool.

Many workers who were making arrangements to leave town that week and are going to have a real holiday with their fellow fighters at the Grand Jamboree.

The real explanation of a Jamboree will remain a secret until after this affair when it is expected to become the most popular kind of affair in the music.

Heaps of fun. Barrels of joy, and

Yes. A real opera company will present one of the best known of the familiar operas. This feature is something extraordinary and is sure to make the day with all who have the good fortune to be present.

Remember the date, August 28th, the day Sunday, the place Starlight Park, 177th St., Bronx. Prepare now for the 24 hours of fun.

BOND BARONS IN ON CONTRACTING GRAFT WITH CITY

State Architect Scores Methods of Companies

The whitewashing of the surety companies which bond city building contracting jobs has started. Sullivan W. Jones, state architects in a statement issued Monday said that agents and brokers for the companies are responsible for the grafting practices of the surety companies rather than the companies themselves.

Jones said that the city and state has lost enormous sums of money thru the operations of the bonding companies.

Commenting on the methods used by surety companies and their agents Jones said, "the division of architecture require contractors, in making an application for their first payment on their contract, to attach a receipt of bill showing the payment of the premium of the bond. These receipts were issued presumably by agents of surety companies and in some instances by the surety company itself, when no payment at all has been made."

Methods Are Illegal.

In view of the fact that practically all of the surety companies have been defeating directorate control of the granting of state and city building and construction contracts has practically in the hands of the surety companies.

Speaking of the illegal methods of securing business for the surety companies Jones concluded, "those and similar means unscrupulous men in this business have in some cases practically controlled the bidding on state work, which has resulted in losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars to taxpayers of the state."

Charges have been made that these surety companies use every form of inducement to obtain business. The granting of a bonus or present under the Insurance Law is illegal.

The two most prominent surety companies operating in this city are the National Surety Company and the United States Fidelity and Guarantee.

Penitent Building Bosses Waiters at Picnic to Workers

Anti-Union Contractors Serve Union Guests.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., (FP) Aug. 2.—Former strident, bitterly anti-union building contractors in Youngstown will pass the latter's waiters and cooks at the banquet for the guests, the building trade unionists, on the 6th of August 27th.

The contractors were passionately in favor of the open shop between 1921 and 1924. Now the building trades are working solidly under closed shop conditions.

To suggest to a Youngstown contractor today that "what we need in this country is a return to individual freedom and the abolition of a union monopoly of labor" brings forth a vociferous blah.

Failed to Squash Unions.

They listened to such slogans in 1921, raised a war chest of $50,000 and threw all union men off their jobs.

They hired the usual crew of strike-breakers, swore in a gunmen, put up a rampart fore fortress and a camp kitchen to provide a place in which the scabs could sleep and eat, and set out to grab off the juicy contracts.

But the unions did not respond. While the rest of the country was entering the biggest building boom in history Youngstown built little or nothing. Contractors themselves were forced to go out of town to get work and when they secured it they found that their costs ran away above their union-employing competitors.

Receivership Contractors "Victory."

Aside from the general fund expended, and the business lost or killed off by the open-shop fight, the individual costs and losses of the contractors made such a dent in the individual pocketbooks that a few contractors to sign up with the unions in 1924.

For one of these firms, Parrish & Bloor, it was too late. The receiver could not be stalled off. Others pulled out with the aid of the union men they had been "through with" in 1921.

Closed Shop Won.

In 1924 the open shop was officially abandoned by the Builder's Exchange and union shop agreements signed with all the crafts. Building was resumed and harmony has prevailed amongst contractors and building craftsmen ever since.

Thus the joint picnic sponsored by the Builder's Exchange is looked upon as a public acknowledgement by Youngstown contractors that they made a mistake once and they have no intention of being foolish the same way again.

Worker Demands Damages.

NEW ORLEANS, La., (FP) August 2.—James Dawson, laborer, injured while working near a pile driver at the purification plant of the sewerage and water board, Carrollton last August, has filed suit in the civil district court for $25,000.

Dawson is seeking to recover damages under the workmen's compensation statute.

Survey Commission Backs Builders In War For Open Shop

The N. Y. State Industrial Survey Commission, in its examination of the conditions in the building trades, is bringing to light some of the methods used by the employers against the unions.

The commission, headed by Hugo Sayer, its executive secretary, is making a study of the building industry in order to make recommendations to the state legislature, which will be supposed to make an impartial survey of the industry.

Recently the commission heard Fred Ann Associate James Gerard, a millionaire. Mr. Sayer, ex-executive director of a plan for running the building industry under the auspices of Wolff Industrial Service. Such members on an impartial commission should disillusion the workers of any dream that they have had regarding the friendly interest of the state authorities in their affairs.

Employed Scabs.

The commission, investigating relations between employers and employees, examined Charles H. Parsons, a marble contractor, who asserted he has been hounded by the union on many occasions. David Lyons, business agent of the Marble Helpers' Union, in testifying to the trouble caused the union by Parsons, stated that the difficulties were caused by the employment by Parsons of non-union men side by side with union men.

"Don't you think it unfair to train Mr. Parson's business just because he employ non-union men occasionally?" asked Meyer S. Hart, representing the employers on the commission.

"Parsons knows the union rules," answered Mr. Dansky.

Supporting Mr. Hart's theory, that the restrictive practices of the building trade unions have led to high costs of construction, Mr. Parsons said that [illegible] which he had installed in a house in New York had been torn out and thrown on the street by order of the Marble Helpers' Union, and that such practices coupled with rules on the part of the unions increased the cost of building construction from 10 to 15 per cent. Mr. Dansky denied that he unions had ordered any such action.

"I went to the general contractor and told him that Parsons employed non-union men. That was all."

The power basis of the strong organization of the workers employed in the building trades has taught the employers what it means to hire non-union employes.

Electrical Open Shoppers.

The cross-examination of electrical contractors by members of the commission was conducted similarly to that of Mr. Parsons, in that attempts were made to show that the unions' demands that the restrictive practices of the union be used to increased expenses and profits by the unions [illegible] certain employers of firms at the expense of others. Zalman Hartman, a "one-stone" contractor, objecting to the imposition by unions on gates of electrical work in new buildings in addition to such inspection by city

BIG AIR PORT PROPOSED FOR NEW YORK AREA

Secret Sessions of Militarists

WASHINGTON, August 2.—New York City is to have a consolidated air force according to plans drawn up by the department of commerce. Plans for its development will be launched at the Biltmore Hotel in New York Thursday by a committee of industrialists, militarists and other money-mongers appointed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, it was announced here.

More War Plans.

This is a movement in part of the ambitious program of the government and the capitalist plunderer, whom it serves to increase by every means its military power in contemplation of carrying into still other parts of the world the might of Yankee imperialism.

Will Have "Public Meetings."

Trying to conceal their real purposes under the hoax of holding public meetings, Lieut. Col. Mac Cracken, secretary of the air department of the commerce department, announced that the committee would meet in executive session, after which a public meeting would be held. The executive sessions will, of course, be closed to the public and only the most carefully prepared material on real designs will be revealed to the public.

Hoover's Military Gang.

Hoover's committee was announced as follows:

Wm. M. Mac Cracken, Jr., Gen. Wm. C. Heppenheimer, representing the governor of New Jersey, Rodman Wanmaker, L. D. Seymour, of the National Air Transport Co., John D. O'Ryan, of the Colonial Air Transport Co., W. L. Lepage, of the Pitcairn Aviation, Co., Richard F. Hoyt, of the New York Merchants' Association, Harvey F. Guggenheim, of the Guggenheim Foundation, W. L. Glover, representing the postmaster general, John E. Ramsey, representing the Port of New York, Arthur S. Somers, of the Long Island Chamber of Commerce, James H. Sullivan, of the American Legion, and Robt. F. Gaston, of the New York Union Board of Trade and Transportation.

examiners, asserted that this is one of the reasons for the termination of the contract between the Electrical Board of Trade and the Electrical Workers' Union No. 3.

Fight Union Inspection.

Alleging nullification of the foreman's work by the introduction of a shop steward on the job, James R. Strong, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Electrical Contractors' Association said, "The employers oppose the presence of a shop steward paid by the union to see that the union rules are carried out, when the foreman is there for that purpose. The shop steward does practically no work, and we want someone in the shop who represents us and is paid by us. The men should apply to the foreman who represents the employers and will see that union conditions are lived up to."

The right of the union to call a strike at any time as stated in the recently published by-laws of the union is strongly opposed by the employers as a violation of the agreement between the union shop section of the Board of Trade and the union. That the unions are preparing to smash the building trade unions can be foreseen by the attitude of the majority of the members of the Industrial Survey Commission, who in evasioning David Dubinsky, of the Marble Helpers' Union, took every opportunity to twist his words and make it appear that the union was the leech fattening on the pocketbook of the defenseless employer

Fine Workers Who Demonstrated For Sacco and Vanzetti

Four workers were fined, one held on $500 bail for Special Sessions and a fourth dismissed for participating in the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration Sunday afternoon which marched to City Hall, demanding the release of the framed-up workers.

Arthur Madrigon, of 1672 83rd St., Brooklyn, was fined $10 on a charge of "disorderly conduct." Madrigan was leading the parade from Union Square to City Hall when a policeman ordered him to stop the parade. Madrigan marched on. He was arrested.

Vasily Smirnoff, of 506 East 81st street, was held for Special Sessions on $500 bail. He was charged with having a razor in his pocket during the Sacco Vanzetti demonstration.

Harry Kuddis, one of the leaders of the demonstration at City Hall, was fined $5, while Joseph Horowitz, 15, who was brutally beaten by policemen on the way to night court Sunday, was dismissed after a little lecture on "patriotism."

Explorer Johnston Dies

LONDON, August 2.—Sir Harry Johnston, South African pioneer, explorer, author and painter, is dead at his home near Worksop. His writings run the gamut from scholarly treatises to novels.

'Co-op.' Convention to Meet in Minneapolis Outlines Activity

Fifty-five regular delegates and a large number of fraternal delegates from local unions, producers', cooperatives, etc. attended the 6th Annual Convention of the Northern States Cooperative League in the beautiful Franklin Cooperative Creamery auditorium in Minneapolis. Delegates came mostly from the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota, twenty-seven representing the eighty odd stores of the Cooperative Central Exchange, seventeen from the Franklin Creamery and five from the New Era Cooperative Life Insurance Association.

The chair was occupied by H. L. Nordby. After necessary committees and functionaries were elected, a lengthy report of the activities of the League was given and an ambitious program was presented for future activity.

Women Important.

The report showed that women held an important position in the cooperative movement and it was therefore urged that women's auxiliaries be encouraged, and to follow along the lines set by the Finnish Women's Clubs. Delegates also spoke on the need for closer contact with the labor movement, since the cooperative movement is a part of the working class

Southern Mill Wage Under British

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (FP). — Southern textile wage levels are sinking beneath the "pauper" standards of England, according to an amazing admission just made by the British Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association. Yarns from southern mills are actually being sold in England, under-cutting British mills, whose home conditions have hitherto been held up as a horrible example of what would happen to American workers if they were not sheltered behind a high tariff wall.

Beat British.

Southern textile goods are also being sold on the world markets, displacing the Lanca-shire products, throwing thousands of English textile workers out of jobs. Thus has the menace of the south's low wage and wretched labor conditions not only brought depression and widespread unemployment to New England but reached across the sea to displace foreign labor which American workers have been assured time and again by Republican politicians would lower American wages were it not for high tariffs.

Envies U. S. Slavery.

The big English textile firm not only owns mills in England and Egypt but cotton plantations in the United States. This corporation confesses to its stockholders that it could be more money if it were not for shorter working in England and relatively high wages and social service. It has to render its English workers. These handicaps, it is explained, make it hard to compete with the Southern mills of the United States, which on account of long hours and low wages are able not only to take part of our trade in neutral markets, but even to export yarn into our home markets."

An offensive against the British textile union and social legislation exists analogous to the New England mill owners' drive on the Textile Workers' Union and on Massachusetts' 48-hour law for women may be expected as a result of southern labor policy. In Alabama they say about half the New England scale while in the Carolinas wages are about two-thirds the northern level. With the 10-hour day silent and protective legislation non-existent, the cotton mills of Dixie can find their labor costs lower even than England's.

British Move Mills.

One step taken by the overseas industry to meet southern competition while maintaining profits is to build mills in the south. Work is proceeding now on a big Alabama mill to be operated by a British company which will import yarn at lower production costs than its own mills at home can attain.

The only comfort for workers in New and Old England is the expectation that the vast reservoir of unused southern labor may soon be exhausted within 10 years or so. This possibility is foreseen by a speaker at a recent convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, a southern mill federation. If the south keeps on expanding at its present phenomenal pace, the labor reserve will be exhausted in less than a generation, he warned, and the south will be faced with the same labor problems as New England. Unless, therefore, it accepts normal manufacturing as being encouraged by the exploitation of cheap labor and hydro-electric power.

New England Suffers.

In any event the unmanufactured coarse textiles seems doomed in New England. Mill owners there, particularly in the New Bedford-Fall River section, are devoting more effort to the manufacture of cotton-and-rayon and cotton-and-silk cloths. With the aid of expert designers, these mills are turning out "style" fabrics which have gained wide popularity among American consumers. More complex machinery and more skilled labor workers are required in these lines than in the south-now possesses. New England is confident that it can maintain superiority in this class of textiles, if manufacturers can be licked into concentration on better marketing methods.

If New England, with the Great Lakes and grain regions, can influence congress to approve of the St. Lawrence waterway and power development, another big advantage of the south in cheap power will be neutralized. The New England Council believes the finer textiles, aided by cheap power and better distribution, can be kept in its mills against southern competition.

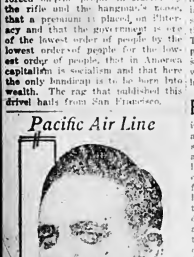
Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

pounds. (This) spending their wages, will in turn employ more men, and so in turn on indefinitely." Now, these capitalists, acute sensible people that they would never law men off but would keep them constantly at work at high wages and instead of permitting business to reach thrifty and encourage saving, the government would employ idol hinders to lecture the workers on the virtue of thriftlessness. As in all prosperous times employers will continue to take the lion's share of the profits, leaving the workers' savings for a few cents on the dollar instead of urging the workers to spend it, thus giving employment to more garment workers, shoemakers, and brewery workers. John is like a voice crying in the wilderness.

THE Coast Invasion and Industrial Review has an article on "Why Russia Fails and Can Succeeds." We are told that "sovietism is being forced on the people in Russia by the rifle and the hangman's noose, that a premium is placed on illiteracy and that the government is run of the lowest order of people by the lowest order of people, that in America capitalism is socialism and that here the only handicap is to be born into wealth. The rag that published this drivel hails from San Francisco.



A passenger air line from San Francisco to Japan will soon be a reality, according to Ercell Hinton, Aviator, formerly of the Royal Air Force, returned from the Orient. He's interested in establishing the line and is backed by a syndicate of British capitalists.

FEW of our readers need to be told that this official organ of financial swindlers is lying like a drunken Kiwanian, but it gives us a good excuse to write a few words about the Soviet Union. When the brute capitalist scribbler says that the Soviet Union puts a premium on illiteracy he is lying stupidly. Such comment as this is one big school-room. During the Czarist regime only the children of the proletariat had the multitude of classes were in attendance. Now the children of the workers and peasants have that privilege. Socialism is being built up gradually and there is less wholesale used in this mighty task than there is in the United States in the effort to enforce prohibition.

THE contemptuous sneer at the workers and peasants classes that rule one-sixth of the earth's surface is one what should be expected from a representative of a class that doomed to mass out of history, pelled by the tip of the proletarian boot. We cannot blame the capitalists for being sore. It is not a pleasant thing for them to contemplate the loss of their graft and power. They are entitled to as much sympathy as the confidence man who swindles a man out of his money when the swindled takes it out of his hide.

RUSSIA is not faring. Her productive plant is gaining rapidly in power. Her oil production is away beyond the pre-war figure. The standard of living of the workers and peasants is on the upgrade. Illiteracy will soon be only a dream of the past. Russia is succeeding for ninety-five per cent of the population as the United States is for the exploiting minority. That is the difference. It all depends from what angle you look at the question. From the capitalist point of view the system of the California parasites is right. From our view point it is working.

WHILE covering California we want specifically call your attention to the sweet exhibition of cunning given by Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, mother of the famous female Elmer Gantry, in the controversy now taking place between these two religious frauds. The twin servants of the lord are now quarrelling over the profits and we are using the kind of language that would sound better in a barroom than in a church. They are talking cold turkey. "When we started in business," said Mrs. Kennedy, "it was understood Aimee was to do all the preaching and I was to do the work and would share profits on a 50-50 basis" Now when the business amounts to over a million dollars Aimee becomes afflicted with a poor memory and leaves us reported to be about to demand an audit of his business. Still, the Los Angeles sucker is a hardy specimen and he will keep coming.

THE PACIFICATION OF NICARAGUA



One Million Workers Are Organized on Railroads of Union of Soviet Republics

Notes: Since the Bolshevik Revolution, in November, 1917, the workers on the railroads of the Union of Soviet Republics have built up a powerful trade union with 1,000,000 members. The manner in which these workers are organized should be of great interest to railroad workers. Just to [illegible] Alexander Amossow, General Secretary of the Trade Union, answers that question in an article [illegible] for the London Daily Herald, which appeared April 1, 1927. Amossow will be remembered as the Soviet Union [illegible] who was sent to the United States [illegible] to study the railroad work [illegible] Today [illegible] follows:

The Question and Answer.

By Alexander Amossow, General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union of the Union of Soviet Republics.

ANSWER [illegible] Russia [illegible] Workers' Union [illegible] Republics [illegible] Union [illegible] Russia [illegible] Union [illegible] Union [illegible] Union

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ONGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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"Sacco, Vanzetti Must Die!"

—Decree of Governor Alvin T. Fuller, of Massachusetts.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE popularity of Benito Mussolini among the people of Italy is attested to by the precautions taken to prevent them from killing the beloved dictator. Even the cow that supplies the duce with his milk is under suspicion. Mussolini is suffering from a stomach ailment which compels him to live on a milk diet. So it is vital to his welfare that his personal cow should be on the level. Lest the cow might be inclined to risk suicide by eating poisoned fodder in her desire to get the dictator out of the way, the bovine is kept under constant watch, her guards being ordered to shoot should she attempt to eat newspapers containing anti-fascist propaganda.

A TRUSTED fascist has the task of milking the cow, but even a trusted fascist needs watching, so another watcher watches the milker. After the cow is milked a whole flock of detectives watch the process of getting the milk bottled and the state militia is called out to protect the lacteal fluid on its way to the duce's ice chest. Love greater than this no people could have for a ruler, tho frankly, were it showered on us we would feel like stealing away sometimes to a bomb factory where the employes are in the habit of smoking while at work.

WHEN Mussolini goes to the chamber of deputies he is preceded by, and surrounded by enough armed forces to wage a respectable war. The happy populace is driven indoors by bayonets and the statuary in the public building thru which the duce passes is searched for arms. The members of the chamber of deputies are ordered to keep their hands pointed to the ceiling while the duce is speaking. News paper correspondents, telegraphing their copies from Rome attribute the hands up procedure to admiration of Benito. When they get to Paris and get a couple of gins under the belt they tell the truth.

YOU can see from the foregoing that Mussolini is quite safe in the arms of the masses. He has won their confidence. And why not? A man who is willing to suffer all this torture for his country is worthy of esteem. During those hot days, when Benito rides thru the streets he refuses to open the windows of his automobile and the panes in those windows are made of bullet-proof glass. So are the windows in his Chigi palace office. The poor fellow's job is almost as hazardous as that of a Chicago alcohol salesman. But to be so well beloved it compensation sufficient for the little inconveniences he must suffer for his popularity.

PADEREWSKI, well-known piano tickler and former premier of Poland is reported to have praised Mussolini highly after his return to the United States from a tour during which he visited Italy. The musician's opinion about Italy is featured in an editorial in Hearst's New York American. Mussolini, we are told, has cleared Italy's streets of beggars. Paderewski calls him the greatest statesman of the day and Hearst's sheet agrees. Neither Hearst nor any other of his outstanding scribblers misses an opportunity to praise the executioner of the workingclass movement. Anti-Fascist workers, who purchase Hearst's rags should protest publicly against the propaganda being consistently carried on by this notorious charlatan in favor of Mussolini.

PREMIER Baldwin took off his coat and vest and rolled up his sleeves.

(Continued on Page Three)

THINK OF THE SITUATION FIND AT EVERY MEETING

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING FOR PARTY CONVENTION DISCUSSION TOMORROW NIGHT

The Bureau Executive Committee of the Workers Party under the direction of the National Convention Arrangements Committee, has arranged a general membership meeting for discussion of the decision of the Communist International to be held Friday, 7 p. m., at Central Opera House.

The meeting will be in charge of a sub committee of the District Committee, of equal numbers from both sides. Members to be admitted must bring their membership books. Young Workers League members are invited to attend.

The question decided by the Communist International is of the utmost importance for the Party and all members are urged to set aside all other matters to attend this meeting.

THE VERDICT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MURDERERS



Mine Policeman After Shooting Two Children Abducts 13-Year Girl

BELLE VERNON, Pa., Aug. 3.—R. F. Gannon, a coal and iron policeman at Priedale, Pa., who recently shot two small boys, children of strikers at Granville, was held for court without bail at a hearing before Justice of the Peace Joseph Miller of Belle Vernon, Pa., on serious charges preferred by Michael Jupin, also of Priedale, for the alleged abduction of his thirteen year old daughter, Mary. It was brought out at the hearing that Gannon is accused of taking the girl from her home about two weeks ago and keeping her at various mining camps in the Priedale section, where he was patrolling.

Miners Angry.

A coroon was formed at officers headquarters following the hearing to get Gannon through a crowd of miners to a waiting automobile in which he was rushed to the Westmoreland county jail at Greensburg.

Coal and iron police, deputy sheriffs have been assured them the active of the American experts and it becomes evident that the preparations for a joint onslaught on the Soviet Union will be defeated by the economic rivalries of the United States

(Continued on Page Two)

Jap Delegates Move to Create Naval Holiday At 'Disarmament' Meet

GENEVA, Aug. 3.—With nothing in wind and war clouds issuing here from what was once the tri-partite conference, as the United States and Great Britain announce feverish preparations for a future settlement on land fields, the Japanese delegates continue to play their game.

Now that the failure of the conference has been assured them the ac-

(Continued on Page Two)

Save Lives of Sacco, Vanzetti! Boycott Massachusetts Products

Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die!

This is the vow the workingclass of America takes as the press wires carry to a waiting world the murderous purpose of American capitalism whose spokesman in this case is Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

There is one reply the masses of America can make:

Boycott the products of Massachusetts industries!

Decadent and cruel, the capitalists of Massachusetts have defied the liberty-loving masses of the world.

There is but one way to touch their sensibilities—thru the pocketbook nerve!

The workers of the United States who purchase textiles, shoes and sea food that are produced in Massachusetts must make of Massachusetts an economic desert.

Refuse to buy or use anything that is produced in Massachusetts!

Make the Massachusetts murderers realize that the workers of the United States will not forget or forgive.

Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die!

Force the Massachusetts capitalists to give up their prey.

Free the two innocent workers whose lives are to be taken to glut the bloodlust of a class which hates and fears the workingclass to whom Sacco and Vanzetti belong!

The full power of the American workingclass must be thrown against the state of Massachusetts.

Boycott the state which murders two innocent workers!

Buy nothing which comes from Massachusetts!

Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

AUGUST 4, 1914

By H. M. WICKS

THIRTEEN years ago today the class conscious workers of the world were awaiting the signal from the Reichstag members of the German social-democracy that would pave the way for arousing the masses against the European war that in the closing days of July had burst upon the world. For days the press had announced that the Kaiser was to appear in person and ask for a favorable vote upon the war credits. There was no question regarding the subserviency to the government of the capitalist parties, but it was expected that the parliamentary representatives of the foremost socialist party of the world, the leading party of the second international would carry out in deeds the principles they had so long proclaimed.

Finally the news came from Berlin that the war credits had been asked. The reasons given by the government were flashed upon the bulletins. The vote would soon be taken—then pandemonium would break loose. At last the vote was taken. It was

(Continued on Page Three)

CAPITALISM CRUCIFIES WORKER'S CHILD



Sacco's 6-Year-Old Daughter

MASSACHUSETTS MURDERERS DECREE IS DEATH, AUG. 10, FOR TWO INNOCENT WORKERS; CLASS LOYALTY IS CRIME

Fuller Calls Frame-Up Trial of the Two Workers "Flawless" Case

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti must burn to death in the electric chair on Wednesday, August 10, the victim of the frame-up of organized greed in the great industries of New England.

This was the decision of Governor Alvin T. Fuller, the Massachusetts executive of the state's shoe, textile and railroad industries, that keep the workers in a state of semi-serfdom.

Governor Fuller in his decision says he will not intervene. He supports the higher courts of the state, that have refused to overturn the "fixed" verdict of the prejudiced lower court proceedings manipulated under the direction of Judge Webster Thayer at Dedham, the small Boston suburb.

The New England anti-labor murder clique, that has its ramifications from the New Englander, strike-breaker president, Cal. Coolidge, down thru Attorney General Sargent, senators, the governor and mayors, again shows its determination to have the lives of our comrades.

FULLER, PARROT OF THE EXPLOITERS.

Governor Fuller parrotted the words of the industrial autocracy of Massachusetts that has continually, during the last seven years, demanded the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, when he said in his decision:

"As a result of my investigation I find no sufficient justification for executive intervention. I believe with the jury that these men, Sacco and Vanzetti, were guilty and had a fair trial. "Furthermore, I believe that there was no justifiable reason for giving them a new trial."

PUTS STAMP OF "FAKE" ON HIS INVESTIGATION.

This decision puts the stamp of "fake" on the so-called investigation that Governor Fuller has been conducting behind a mask of "fairness" for the past few weeks.

As word of the decision was flashed from the State House to police headquarters every available reserve in the city was rushed to stations at various public buildings. The governor was enroute to his home when the decision was made public.

SACCO AND VANZETTI ASLEEP.

The doomed prisoners, asleep in the death cells at Charlestown state prison were not notified of the decision. They will be told by Warden Hendry tomorrow that they must die.

The governor divides the case into two parts, the first, their trial and appeals before Judge Thayer, those proceedings were attacked, and the jury trial which was attacked as not having sufficient evidence to convict.

The inquiry was into the following questions: Was the jury trial fair? Were the Accused entitled to a new trial? Are they guilty or not guilty?

Brushing aside all contrary testimony, Fuller said: "I have consulted with every member of the jury now alive, eleven in number. They considered the judge fair; that he gave them no indication of his own opinion of the case. Affidavits have been presented claiming that the jury was prejudiced. I see no evidence of prejudice in his conduct of the trial."

Scores of witnesses showed otherwise.

Calls Inquisition "Flawless."

The governor supports the capitalist inquisition as being without legal flaw. He says he examined the case from a layman's standpoint and found the trial was fair.

"I give no weight to Madeiros' confession. It is popularly supposed he confessed to committing this crime.

A death house guard of two armed

(Continued on Page Two)

BARBER STRIKE TODAY IN SACCO-VANZETTI FIGHT

The Journeyman Barbers' International Union, Local 913, will strike for one hour today in protest to demand the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti by the courts of Massachusetts.

A mass meeting will be held at 3 o'clock this morning at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

After the meeting a parade will march thru the working class districts of Williamsburg and Green Point, winding up at McCarren Park, where prominent speakers will address the gathering.

The speakers will include Norman Thomas, Bishop Montgomery Brown, Arturo Giovanitti, Abraham Isaksowitz, L. Sraina and G. Catani.

Workers of Brooklyn and New York and all sympathizers will rally to this monster mass meeting to take part in the protest.

THE WIFE AND MOTHER,



MRS. NICOLA SACCO

Against the War! Demonstrate Tonight in Union Square!

KRUPSKAYA SAYS OPPOSITION IS BLIND TO FACTS

Old Bolsheviks Appeal for Unity

MOSCOW, August 3.—Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin, in a speech to the United Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party now in session declared that the menace of war is lowering over the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and that at this moment it is imperative that the maximum unity of the Party and the wide masses around the Party be achieved.

Opposition Condemned.

The disputes taking place at the plenum testify to the fact that the opposition does not realize the gravity of the war danger. In face of the impending war its accusations directed against organizational unity of the Party and the masses must cease. The opposition is devoid of realistic foundation and it wrongly generalizes about separate, negative facts. It is purposely wearing blinkers not to perceive all the construction, the industrial achievements, taking place in the U. S. S. R.

Masses Are Revolutionary.

Illustrating the growth of the conscious desire for organization on the part of the masses and their unquestioned revolutionary elation by numerous recent instances, Comrade Krupskaya emphasizes the fact that the opposition does not see real life, it has no roots in the ranks of the masses and the masses will not follow it.

Discusses Defense.

Referring to the question of the defense of the country against imperialist agression Krupskaya emphasizes the fact that it is utterly impossible to discuss this question in an anarchistic way. The Party cannot be a discussion club; there are moments when it is necessary to act—not to deliberate.

Indulging in lying gossip against the Trotsky-Kruptskaya declared that he more than anyone else knows what would have happened to the Red Army if, at the moment of attack, each soldier would deliberate as to whether he was going in the right direction and would himself decide where to go. The same maximum unity is required in the present situation.

Defends Chinese Policy.

Answering even to the question of what the Chinese events, Krupskaya emphasizes the correctness of the Executive's policy in connection with Kuomintang. According to her opposition, such a policy would mean the surrender of the revolution. Speaking of the Kuomintang, she said that it would be criminal to push the masses into a premature struggle against the Kuomintang, which would mean the destruction of the Communist Party. Only the Kuomintang is capable of leading the struggle against imperialism. The Communist Party must remain in the Kuomintang, maintaining the independence of the proletariat.

Secondly, abandoning from which now and then the opposition gesticulates, the question of the Kuomintang is not a question of carrying out leading comrades into the ranks of the opposition, because it can create organic decomposition in the Communist Party, and the events of the opposition could not frighten the Central control commission, conduct a treacherous policy, if the Party is degenerating, then such a policy as that our leading comrades must cede their places to the opposition men. Narrowness, self-satisfaction, stupidity, lack of understanding the full confidence expressed by our leading organs in the opposition constantly testify that Party. For the reason we consider their arguments unfounded from the documents.

Party Foes Rejoice.

What results can flow from this kind of opposition? Firstly, unsatisfying and unstable elements in the party, also all open and secret foes of our party up to sworn counter revolutionaries will form support to the opposition and sustain it with the aim of the situation. And construction the opposition will rush into breach opened by the party opposition, plus the inherent in the masses the mass moving force and the enormous authority of the party on the basis of support of the Central Committee is impossible.

Opposition Incites Anarchists.

In an atmosphere of confusion in the All-Union Communist Party forces of the opposition, because it can Pravda emphasizes, lose confidence in final outcome, not hope for the elimination of the opposition of the Central Committee, Central control commission, conduct a treacherous policy, if the Party is degenerating, the opposition's policy is that our leading comrades must cede their places to the opposition men. Narrowness, self-satisfaction, stupidity, lack of understanding the full confidence expressed by our leading organs in the opposition constantly testify that Party. For the reason we consider their arguments unfounded from the documents.

Society Does Not Jump.

These events and the many reflections from the opposition make the rapidity with which it is preparing groups. The opposition to continue and to aggravate the struggle to the point of in face of the present acute international position and united others in which the Party may be placed by to follow those who turned it the a comparatively insignificant group, ranks of the Party, having honestly uniting diverse and most contradicacknowledged their faults and broken tory tendencies and having no supwith the opposition platform.

Old Bolsheviks' Appeal.

The history of the society of old Bolsheviks is a warning to all members of the Communist Party. We consider it our duty to appeal to all reflecting proletarian nature of our protestor against the treacherous declarations and activity of members of the opposition from the viewpoint of the interests of the Party and world revolution now to the great unity of the Party.

Because they systematically oppose among them, who built the party. the decisions of the party, their resolu-The old Bolsheviks members of the tions are always intentionally antiParty will show all and every Party and Communist Party that for consistent, vigorous, decisive and defiant, the

Conneaut School to Give Sinclair Play at Dance; Successful Year Closing

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Aug. 3. — The Young Workers League Training School at Conneaut will hold an entertainment and dance at the Workers Hall, 943 Broad Street, on Saturday night, August 6.

The program will consist of a short play by Upton Sinclair, "The Second Story Man," songs and recitations, in Finnish and English, and some speeches. The Conneaut Group at Conneaut will give some cheers. The program will close with dancing until 11.30 p. m.

The Conneaut League Training School is extending an invitation to the League and Party units in Ohio and in near-by cities to come to this affair and help make a spectacular ending to a highly successful venture.

Admission will be 35 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA GUNMEN ATTACK MINE STRIKERS

Arrest Organizer and Assault Women

By POWERS HAPGOOD.
(Federated Press)

(Avella is the center of a rich coal valley 30 miles east of Pittsburgh near the West Virginia border.—Ed.)

AVELLA, Pa., August 3.—Miners of Avella, on in last resort in protecting themselves and their families against the violence of the coal and iron police have petitioned the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Sheriff of Washington county to remove "about 18 disorderly uniform commissioned as coal and iron police."

The thugs were imported into the valley by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. and the Duquesne Coal & Coke Co., and they are "masquerading falsely in the uniform of peace officers," the miners tell Governor Fisher and the sheriff.

Thugs Threaten Miners.

Several days ago a plum seed dropped by a girl who was eating fruit on the high porch of a cooperative store fell on the fender of a passing automobile in which two coal and iron police were riding. They immediately turned their car about, drive back n quarter of a mile to where a group of striking miners were peacefully playing cards under a tree, drew their revolvers, and threatened to kill the miners. Later one of these company gounds was arrested and held over for court on a charge of disorderly conduct and pointing firearms.

Assault Women and Girls.

This afternoon another scene of violence disturbed the peace of this mining community. Some strikebreakers were being imported into Pittsburgh Terminal mine, and three women, three miners and District Organizer Wolcott of the United Mine Workers saw a truck pulling them there was a strike and asking them not to go to work. Immediately a gang of coal and iron police tried to break up the picket line, even though it was on a public highway. They knocked down and severely bruised Mrs. Mary Bintz who was carrying a little child. Then her eldest daughter stepped to the aid of her mother both were arrested.

Arrest Union Organizer.

Other coal and iron police rushed organizer Wolcott onto company property, and then arrested him, for trespass. Wolcott, three women, and two young boys were driven in the custody of four armed guards in two automobiles to Washington, where they were arraigned before Justice of Peace Hazel, a former attorney to enter the office of the company-controlled local of Magnire. The Justice immediately hailed out by the union's attorney, and the waiting trial next week. The workers' petition has put these facts before the prosecutor and the court.

Gas Bombs and Machine Guns.

The coal operators are resolving to operate at the strikers' success. A recordly pro-company paper in the strikebreakers out to work. A fact says ago the Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Co. unloaded 12 strikebreakers from a special car at the company's coal barracks accompanied by 8 coal and iron police, armed them with gas bombs and machine guns. Eight injured, led by Dagnon, resident Fred Sellers, principal leader, informed the men as they passed that there was a strike on, and that they would be arrested if they went to work. They went back to Pittsburgh in the truck.

Sidery, Wolcott and the others were then arrested for trespassing, though they had not left the public road. The miners of Avella are standing solidly for strike. "We will die fighting," they say, "rather than be starving to death in the mines."

CORRECTION

Owing to a typographical error the resolution of the Political Committee published on page 3 on Wednesday, August 3, was printed with an incorrect heading. The correct heading is the following: "DECLARATION OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON THE RESOLUTION ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDIUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL."

His Leg Worth $45,000



That's what the court said. Ask anybody if he will sell his leg for that sum. G. Mayor, of Brooklyn, a railroad brakeman, and his wife are seen here rejoicing that they get even this much for a part of a human body. Plenty of workers lose a leg or an arm without any compensation at all.

MOVE TO IMPEACH JUDGE THAYER PLANNED; VANZETTI REFUSES FOOD

(Continued from Page One)

men were released on $5,000 bail each, a third, a $10,000 bail.

Sacco, hunger striker, was sent to the prison hospital. Vanzetti refused to leave his cell. Sacco and Vanzetti were taken to the prison hospital.

Further proof came to mind.

With Attorney Elkenault coming up from Boston, and Colonel Atlantic Ave. and Vanzetti searching the cells they came to the Cuttyhunk Bridge, the private island of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. Such a name as that is beautiful Italian. It's a social climber. Yes he had sold plots of land right on the, he remembered, Cuttyhunk Bridge. But the prospective looks had all been completely ruined by the bridge. Sacco mused to himself: "Cuttyhunk Bridge. Robert Grant ... Boston ... Brahmin ...

Infantile Paralysis In Martins Ferry; Health Commissioner Politician

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—There are 24 cases diagnosed positively as infantile paralysis, and more than two score of suspected cases in three Ohio communities.

According to reports in the state health department, twenty cases, diagnosed positively as the dreaded childhood scourge, have been found in Martin's Ferry, O., and one death has already occurred. In Uhrichsville, and Dennison, O., four cases have been isolated, and twenty other suspected cases are under observation. Both Martin's Ferry and Uhrichsville employ health commissioners who are not physicians.

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Soviet Industrial Development Rapid Says Expert Here

Professor I. G. Alexandrov, the originator of the Dnieper River power project, which will be the largest hydro-electric development in Europe, has arrived in this country from the Soviet Union to study large scale hydro-electric power plants and equipment factories. Professor Alexandrov will negotiate purchases of structural machinery, equipment, including excavating machinery, and will examine 50,000 horsepower generators, of which seven will be installed in the Dnieper plant in its early stages. Professor Alexandrov intends to remain here about three months.

"Preliminary work on the big project is now well under way," said Professor Alexandrov at his headquarters at the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, "and a force of 2,500 workers is operating. Excavation work for the lock system has already been and work on the dam will start in August. A temporary power house of 6,000 kw. capacity has been erected for the work, along with two portable power plants and other necessary buildings. Branch lines from the main trunk line of the railroad have been built on either side of the river.

"German construction equipment has arrived and a shipment of American equipment is en route. Other shipments made by the Amtorg will start in August and September.

"Col. Hugh L. Cooper, chief consulting engineer, has a staff of five American engineers on the job.

"A good beginning has been made, and there is every reason to believe that we can keep within the estimated expenditure of $70,000,000 and will finish the work in five years.

"Soviet industry has now entered on a new phase with a rapid factory development in progress and a large percentage of the notable achievements in electrical power expansion. I anticipate that American machinery will play a large part in the newly constructed industrial plants."

Die-Hards Try to Balk Move to Probe Vare Election Mess

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Orders to seize and impound the ballots cast in the Pennsylvania senatorial election last year were issued today by Senator Watson of Indiana, acting chairman of the senate privileges and elections committee to David S. Barry, sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

There is considerable doubt about the outcome of this latest development of the now celebrated case of Senator-elect William S. Vare, whose election is contested by his democratic opponent, William B. Wilson, secretary of labor in the Wilson administration.

The doubt hinges upon the question of funds to carry out Watson's instructions, issued after all but two members of the committee had approved the procedure in order to prevent the ballots from being destroyed on September 20, as provided under Pennsylvania law.

The committee has no fund of its own and Charles F. Pace, disbursing officer of the senate, is undecided as to his authority to honor Senator's order drawing the expense of impounding the ballots. Pace has taken up the matter with Senator Keyes, chairman of the contingent expenses committee, who is now at his home in New Hampshire. Barry is marking time pending Keyes' decision.

Try to Balk Probe.

The decision of Keyes will be interesting in view of the fact that he refused to countersign vouchers for the Reed slush fund committee last spring. That committee had several thousand dollars at its disposal, but it required action definitely extending the life of the committee having been defeated by a filibuster, Keyes ruled the committee was dead and could not spend the money.

After the most eminent constitutional authorities in the senate, including Senators Borah, Goff, Norris and Walsh, had held that the slush fund committee was a "continuing body," Senator Reed of Missouri, the chairman, put up $1,000 out of his own pocket to cover the expense of impounding the ballots. Barry declined to use the private funds and Reed appointed Jerry South, an attorney, to act for the committee.

Try Court Action.

When South went to impound the ballots he was met with court action. The court finally decided that the senate itself must pass on the question of whether the funds might be available under a general resolution allowing the committee to sit during recesses and send for witnesses.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

AUGUST 4, 1914

(*Continued from Page One*)

UNANIMOUS for the Kaiser and the war credits!

The workers were stunned! It seemed incredible! Perhaps the socialists were arrested; perhaps they were barred from the reichstag; perhaps it was a ruse of the Imperial general staff, a forgery. But soon the damning facts had to be faced. The social-democrats had voted as a unit for the war credits.

That day, August 4, 1914, was indelibly burned into the mind of every revolutionist as marking the greatest betrayal in all the history of the world. The socialist leaders of the greatest party of the international had gone over to the side of the kaiser and his warmongers and had justified in the most loathsome manner the imperialist slaughter of peoples.

WHAT excuse could these renegades of who had covered themselves with infamy dare give for their betrayal? A few days brought the speech of Scheidemann, vice-president of the socialist delegation in the reichstag, wherein he proclaimed that the socialists were supporting the German government because it was waging "a defensive war against the black reaction of Russian czarism," and argued that socialists everywhere must defend their country against attack by foreign powers. The official organ of the party, the "Vorwaerts," and many other party papers declared that the war was being waged against "the blood czar, against Russian barbarism." Their most learned theoreticians cited Karl Marx, who in 1848 had urged a war of Europe against Russia. In the most shameless manner they perverted the opinions of Marx. They ignored the historical conditions under which Marx urged war against Russia. They did not explain that at that time Russia was the seat of feudal militaristic reaction and that it had helped crush the revolutionary risings that swept Central Europe. They overlooked the fact that the statement of Marx applied only to that specific and historically limited situation, to a condition that had long since passed and that it is a complete and shameless distortion of Marxism to try to apply it to struggle between nations in the era of imperialism the slogans of the middle of the past century.

When, at socialist congresses the socialists had discussed the impending European war, the war that had threatened for years and that every one knew must inevitably be launched there was never any attempt to apply the observations of Marx on Russia as they do in the resolutions of 1910-12. This was only a studied device by apostates to conceal their perfidy and their utter depravity as they grovelingly flunkied at imperialism.

* * *

CONTEMPLATING precisely the war that has come both in 1914, the international socialist congress at Basle on November 24-25, 1912, had drawn the correct revolutionary lessons from the Balkan crisis. It had recognized it as a powder magazine whose slightest spark threatened to inflame all Europe and the whole world and their manifesto issued on that occasion declared:

"If war threatens it is the duty of the working class and its parliamentary representatives in the countries affected bind themselves . . . with the assistance of the International Socialist Bureau, whose activity should be directed . . . to do all they can to prevent the outbreak of war, by the use of such means as they find most effective; these means, naturally, will differ in accordance with the acuteness of the class struggle and of the general political situation.

"Should war nevertheless break out, it is the duty of Socialists to intervene with the object of putting a speedy end to it, and to do their utmost to make use of the economic and political crisis in the fullest possible measure to rouse the common people and thus accelerate the downfall of capitalism."

Continuing, the manifesto declares that events in Europe then imposed upon the proletariat "most sacred" the duty to pursue its activity directed according to a general plan, with a maximum of force and energy . . . by proletarians of the working classes of the capitalist countries, particularly France and Germany, cannot recognize the existence of any obligation which would force you in the Balkan conflict, and that "the proletarians regard as a crime shooting at one another for the sake of increasing the profits of the capitalists, gratifying the ambitions of dynasties, or duties it for the glory of the secret treaties of diplomacy."

Two months before the Basle congress the German social democracy itself at its Chemnitz conference had adopted a resolution declaring as criminal the imperialist conspiracies of the German government. That resolution affirmed that:

"All bourgeois parties have entered upon the path of imperialism; they agreed unanimously to satisfy all demands of the army and navy. Social Democracy alone has carried on persistently against all imperialist and jingoistic aspirations wherever they made their appearance, and, on the other hand, unflinchingly creates the international solidarity of the proletariat which nowhere cherishes hostile feelings for other nations."

Even as late as July 25, 1914, the executive committee of the German Social Democracy met to discuss the war menace and on that date they issued the last anti-war proclamation that was ever to come from their pens. That manifesto in full is as follows:

"The fields of the Balkans are not yet dry from the blood of those who have been massacred by thousands; the ruins of the devastated town are still smoking; unemployed hungry men, widowed women and orphaned children still cover the face of the country. Yet once more the war-fury, unchained by Austrian imperialism, is setting out to bring death and destruction over the whole of Europe.

"Though we also condemn the behavior of the Great Servia nationalist, the frivolous war-provocation of the Austro-Hungarian government calls for the sharpest protest. For the demands of this government are more brutal than have ever been put to an independent state in the world's history, and can only be intended deliberately to provoke war.

"In the name of humanity and civilization the class-conscious proletariat of Germany raises a flaming protest against this criminal behavior of the war provokers. It imperiously demands of the German government that it use its influence with the Austrian government for the preservation of peace, and, if the shameful war cannot be prevented, to abstain from any armed interference. Not one drop of a German soldier's blood shall be sacrificed for the lust of power of the Austrian rulers and to the imperialist profit-interests.

"Comrades, we appeal to you to express at mass meetings without delay the German proletariat's firm determination to maintain peace. A solemn hour has come, more serious than any during the last few decades. Danger is approaching! The world-war is threatening! The ruling classes who in time of peace *sow* you, despise you and exploit you, would misuse you as food for cannon. Everywhere must sound in the ears of those in power: 'We will have no war! Down with war! Long live the international brotherhood of peoples.'"

* * *

TEN days after these lines were written the great betrayal took place. The identical war they condemned and declared was not worth the shedding of a single drop of proletarian blood was defended by every socialist member of the German parliament, bound by party discipline to the decision of the majority members.

Whatever we may thing of the theoretical insufficiency of the proclamation of the executive its inability properly to estimate the magnitude of the great imperialist forces then moving toward war there can be no question that even at that late date there was no thought of a "defensive war against czarism." That was the cloak with which the traitors concealed their policy of August 4th, went over completely into the camp of the imperialists. The final anti-war proclamation shows one thing at least that whatever may have been the nationalist jingoistic tendencies of certain leaders, they did not dare openly to scorn all the proletariat of Germany until the war was at hand and they had the aid of the kaiser's censorship to aid them against the membership they had so monstrously betrayed into the imperialist slaughter-house. August 4th marked the definite break with the past, the going over into the camp of the enemy, not only of the leading social democrats of Germany, but of the great majority of the leaders of the other belligerent countries as well to rally to the blood-drenched standards of their own governments. (Of the French and Belgian socialists we will speak tomorrow and pillory them along with Scheidemann & Co.)

* * *

NO departure from an accepted historical line, however great, occurs without certain indications that herald its approach. Within the international socialist movement there were small groups in every country that were sceptical of the calibre of the leadership of the much-vaunted German social democracy. There had been straws to indicate the direction the gathering storm would hurl the international and most of these straws blew from the camp of the German social democracy which exercised theoretical hegemony over the second international.

As early as 1906 August Bebel, the parliamentary leader of the German social democracy, in a debate defending the socialists against hostility to Germany, had said in contemplation of a war with Russia:

"You will find that in case of a war with Russia, the Social Democratic element, which you designate as unpatriotic and hostile to the Fatherland, will perform its full duty. Indeed, if we were attacked by Russia, whom we regard as an arch-enemy to all Europe and to Germany especially, since it is upon Russia that the German reaction rests, I myself, old as I am, would be ready to shoulder a gun against her."

This speech aroused a furore in the international and as late as the Essen congress of the German social democracy in 1907, Bebel defended it declaring that he spoke only in case of a defensive war. When asked by Kautsky—himself one of the most loathsome renegades and who during the world war covered his infamy with most vile perversions of Marxism—how we could determine whether a war was defensive or not Bebel replied:

"Well, it would be sad if today, when larger and larger circles of people are interested in politics from day to day, we could not judge in each particular case whether it was an aggressive war or not. A deception in such a matter might have been possible in the seventies, but it is no longer possible today."

Thus August Bebel, the battle-scarred veteran of the second international turned his back on his own past, when, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, he and Wilhelm Liebknecht, abstained from voting the war credits and went to prison for the working class.

The low political trickster and mountebank, Phillip Scheidemann, and his associate, Suedekum, Richard Fischer and Albert Suedekum, the unspeakable infamy had indicated on other occasions the fact that they placed the "Fatherland" above the interests of the proletariat.

* * *

TODAY, thirteen years after, when new wars are being waged by the imperialists—none of the last war and more gigantic wars threatened there are still valuable lessons that we must learn from August 4th. In fact we can never exhaust the lessons to be derived therefrom.

No one expects the impossible and no one today embraces the illusion that a revolutionary situation is likely to develop simultaneously with the outbreak of war, any more than it existed in Germany or other countries at the outbreak of the last war. But that is no reason why the fight against war must be abandoned and the shabby fiction of national defense embraced. The imperialism of enemy countries is not overcome by the workers supporting their own imperialist governments, but by the workers of each country waging the revolutionary struggle against their own master class. The socialists of Germany, had they followed the path of the revolution, instead of becoming renegades and servants of his majesty, Kaiser Wilhelm, would have voted against and denounced the war credits. That act alone would have given tremendous impetus to the development of a revolutionary situation.

Comprehension of the betrayal of August 4th is all the more evident when we recall that every advanced European country was faced with an objective revolutionary situation before the war was two years old.

* * *

UNDER the pitiful and lying pretext that governments are struggling for the very existence of war the workers were betrayed by the heroes of the second International. This fiction must be exploded because as other wars approach we will hear the same treacherous arguments. The facts are that at the outbreak of war after four days' grace Kautsky & Co. the government is weak. The slightest defection endangers it. It must have absolute unity of action on the part of the upper classes and subservience of the exploited classes. Governments at the outbreak of war only appear stronger, because in their desperation they strive to create all semblance of opposition. This is not a sign of strength, but of weakness and he who does not perceive that fact is no Marxist and has no place at such a time in the leadership of the proletarian movement. To argue otherwise, to proclaim the strength of the nation on the eva of war is not only false, but it paves the way for the most vicious wartime opportunism and treachery against the workers.

* * *

TOMMORROW—"The Belgian and French Socialists Join Their Imperialist Masters."

Haitian Workers Jailed by Order Of U. S. Invaders

WASHINGTON, (FP) August 3.—Their president and many of their leaders in jail, the Haitian Federation of Labor has smuggled a letter out of Haiti to the Pan American Federation of Labor, explaining the plight of their delegates who were to have attended the recent Pan-American labor congress in Washington.

"Our delegates to your congress have been arrested and put in prison by order of President Borno at the time they were ready to leave," writes A. Paul, acting president. President Perceval Thoby is among those thrown into prison.

"By cable of the 16th we sent you a message to let you know what occurred. But the All America Cables, by order of the government, held up our message with a note telling us that the government had established a censorship. We beg you to protest with us against the confiscation of the liberty of our comrades."

Want Congress to Act.

The cablegram which was refused transmission reads:

"Haitian association delegates to congress, ready to leave have been arrested with seven editors under pretext of offense to president of Haiti in dailies. Workers' daily salary 30 cents. Freedom of press and courts destroyed virtually by projected modification of constitution. Beg congress to raise protest against dictatorship in Haiti under which journallists are kept in jail for months without ever being tried, and all that under the American flag. Help Haitian workers by helping freedom of the press."

Current Events

(*Continued from Page One*)

to the consternation of his audience shortly after his arrival in Canada on an imperial drumming mission. Baldwin and two whole princes are out to sell the empire to the Canucks. There is no attempt to cloak the mission in a grandiloquent fog of the fancy phrases that British diplomats usually deliver when putting over a business proposition. This is at least something to be thankful for. So far the prince has not fallen off a horse. Perhaps he is keeping on the wagon, tho his eyes don't look it.

* * *

BROADWAY ticket agencies that have been making fortunes milking the visitors from Yonkers and Brooklyn have promised to be good in the future. There will be no more scalping and the theatre managers will not insist on a bonus from the agencies. Neither will the thirty-dollar-a-week ticket office boys accept two, three, four and five hundred dollars a week for rendering favors to the scalpers. Human nature is going, to change suddenly—until the tumult and the shouting dies down and the newspapers, prosecutors and Seabury who did not get theirs are satisfied, either with publicity or with something more substantial.

* * *

A CHRISTIAN scientist looks almost as dignified as a Unitarian but he is as crazy as a follower of Eddie Dipp under the influence of dog lotte. Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, who claims to be a follower of Mother Eddy announced that Mrs. Eddy would soon reappear in the flesh and further announced that Mrs. Stetson would live forever. The metropolitan dailies featured this mental offal on the front page with a picture of Mrs. Stetson that would stop a blind mule. On the next day large advertisements appeared in the same paper featuring a Mrs. Stetson with a face that would make Peggy Joyce look to her mud pack. Money makes the woman as well as the man in these days.

* * *

MRS. Stetson is at loggerheads with the Christian Science Church and instead of invoking the spirit of Mrs. Eddy, who is absent tho not dead, to settle the matter the scientists are having recourse to a court. Just like the pope who is quite witty at curing the sick by prayer, but relies on a physician to wrestle successfully with his rheumatism. What Mrs. Stetson and her fellow frauds are quarreling about is not the established spiritual regard of Mrs. Eddy but the dough that the suckers enabled the Christian Science church to accumulate.

* * *

AND it has come to pass that the dove of peace has descended on Angeles Temple and Aimee and Mimie, the religious gold dust twins up in the air, the multitudes gathered to praise the lord, arm in arm. And Minnie and Aimee embraced and osculated each other. And the multitudes murmured in prayer and said "praise god" and "bless the lord." And Minnie being full of the holy spirit of forgiveness said naught of the little cottage by the sea or the radio operator's romance. For she had found solace in the lord and in her share of the million dollar business that she and Aimee had build up. And to the suckers rose up and gave thanks that the devil was ousted from the temple. And they gave offering to the lord which was collected by Aimee. For it is said that there is one born every minute everywhere and a goodly twelve in Los Angeles.

* * *

CHICAGO gets the Dempsey-Tunney fight and Rickard will pay $1,000,000 for the use of Soldier's Field for one night. Which is almost as much as it cost to build it. Tunney will collect in the vicinity of one million dollars in return for supplying Dempsey with a movable hitting object. We shall look forward with pleasant anticipation to the outcome because it is good for the health to be like ordinary mortals once in a while. And here we shed a tear for the Gold Star mother who protested against permitting Soldier's Field to be desecrated by the unconscientious objector Jack Dempsey who worked in the shipyards while her son was patriotically dying for his country. But it is a glycerine tear. We cannot postpone our lachrimal conduits into action over the sorrows of those who do not love realized that their son died for. They should blame Morgan.

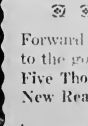
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British Record Flight Fails.

LONDON, August 3.—The air ministry announced today that a secret British attempt to break the distance flight record of Clarence Chamberlain has failed.

The announcement came after the receipt of dispatches from Vienna stating that a British bombing plane had fallen in the Danube near Semmering, owing to defective engine operation.

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Mr. Coolidge Doesn't "Desire" Another Term.

For a long time it has been difficult for the imperialist newspapers to maintain the Coolidge illusion—the idea that he was a thoughtful, silent, profound individual. The accident of Harding's death placed Coolidge in the White House. The myth-makers got on the job and began a campaign to convince the voters that the Down East pee-wee was a superman. The idea that presidents must, of necessity, be great men, contributes to the prevailing myth that the government at Washington is the real government and not merely the executive committee of the imperialists. The real government is not the president and his cabinet, or congress, and the senate—the real government is on Wall Street and directs the bureaucratic machine at Washington composed of governmental functionaries who carry on their work regardless of who comes and goes through the portals of the executive mansion.

An imperialist ruling clique, a class that must exert its energy to stem the tide of human progress, that exists as a parasitic growth upon society, does not and cannot develop heroic figures.

That quality is reserved exclusively for those whom history places in the forefront of great social upheavals, or who appear in periods of reconstruction after social crises. Imperialism demands not leaders, but mere glorified puppets. When they can no longer serve its purposes they are cast aside. That is what happened to Coolidge.

On every political question Coolidge has failed. His "limitation of naval arms conference" at Geneva turns out to be the signal for naval competition in such armaments. His grotesque antics in South Dakota proved to be no substitute for the deep-going farm crisis. The cynical contempt with which he treated the victims of the flood makes his name despised in the South. He and his secretary of state, Kellogg, have carried the policy of halting the Soviet Union so far that they cannot be used to reverse that policy at a time when the great oil combines have been convinced of the impossibility of the old policy of waiting for the fall of the revolution and have realized that in order effectively to compete with their great British rival, the Royal Dutch Shell, they must endeavor to get in on the ground floor on Russian oil. Coolidge's announcement that he will not again run for office has far deeper significance than appears on the surface. It indicates that the dominant forces in the republican party are preparing for a change in policy. One of the dominant forces is Standard Oil, which is already carrying on a thriving trade with the Soviet oil concern. New policies will be carried out with new tools. The Coolidge illusion is exhausted; the game is up. New actors must appear on the stage. Therefore the republican party will have to obtain another marionette who can be adorned with the trappings of a strong man for Wall Street's puppet show at Washington. Just as the "liberal" Wilson followed the conservative Taft, so the republican candidate of 1928 will have to be one who pretends to speak in behalf of the impoverished farmers of the middle-west and who in words at least has some consideration for the cotton growers of the devasted flood regions and who also follows a more "liberal" policy in foreign affairs.

But in the final analysis the successor of Coolidge, whoever he may be, will do just as Coolidge has done—jump whenever Wall Street pulls the strings.

Baldwin's Trip to Canada.

Stanley Baldwin, head of the British tory government of assassination, provocation and forgery, is "mid-summering" in Canada. Not for his health, but in the hope of reviving the waning influence of the "mother country." His speech Monday before 800 of the leading business men was an almost pathetic plea to Canadian industrialists and business men generally to abandon Wall Street and return to Lombard street. He faces a task that is Herculean. His platitudes about the integrity of the empire sound hollow and unconvincing in the face of economic facts. Of total investments in Canadian heavy industry just ten per cent is held by British capital, while Wall Street holds outright more than 31 per cent. Canadians hold 58 per cent, but more than two thirds of the Canadian investors obtain their short-time capital and most of their long-time loans from Wall Street, which makes Canada economically an American and not a British dominion.

Baldwin talked the other day about the "invisible boundary" that needs no armaments, etc., but he must have known that there is only the imaginary geographical boundary line, and that the invisible financial chains that bind Canada to the United States Imperialist chariot are too powerful to be broken by mere rhetoric, no matter how exalted are the sentiments in which it is couched.

Faced with the decline of the British empire before the ascendency of the colossus of American imperialism, Baldwin must endeavor to stem the tide, but his gestures will be futile—as futile as his attempt to outlaw the revolution in England by anti-strike legislation. The grim, inexorable economic movement that alienates Canada, and incidentally Australia, also paves the way for increasing discontent in the home country and eventually the triumphant revolt of the workers.

As for the working class of the United States, the spectacle of a British pigmy prime minister vainly trying to arrest the inroads of American imperialism should impress upon us the tremendous task that is before us in fighting our own insatiable master class. More than ever must the realization of the power of Wall Street impel us toward a determined fight against yankee imperialism.

Many trade unions, the miners, the printers, the building trades, the railroad organizations, are international and embrace Canadian workers as well as workers of the United States. Organizationally bound together in some of their biggest trade unions the workers of the United States and Canada, by repudiating their reactionary leadership which plays the imperialist game of Wall Street, strengthening their organizations through drives to enlist masses of workers in the labor movement and breaking away from the influence of the reactionary political

American Imperialism Finds Coolidge Incompetent

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

CAL, the one time cautious one, has quit.

Forgetting that his only hope was to continue the role of the "strong and silent man," Cal essayed to play the cowboy clown before the astonished gaze of the whole world in order to appeal to farmers, wiped out the memory of his veto of farm relief and convince the agricultural population that he was one of them.

A SPECTACLE which has exposed the small soul of a Coolidge and given concrete proof of his belief that farmers are persons of microscopic mentality, cannot be called pitiful since it has made anti-Coolidge vote grow where only one grew before, but it is certainly no compliment to millions of Americans, many workers and farmers among them, that Coolidge has been able to get by as long as he has.

But the glamor wore thin when it encountered the cold facts of imperialist politics—foreign and domestic.

IN the field of international politics the collapse of the Geneva conference has dealt a severe blow to Coolidge prestige. The failure of the conference to reach an agreement with Great Britain tagreement with Japan was of secondary importance in and of itself the most damaging aspect of this maneuver. The blow to Coolidge prestige is in the fact that American diplomacy at the conference was made definitely to place the blame on Great Britain for the inability to agree.

AMERICAN imperialism appeared in the role of aggressor at Geneva and this has served to disillusion thousands of persons who hitherto had fallen for the bunk relative to the "peaceful intentions of America."

The hostile reception which the fake farmer relief bill, made public by ex-Governor McKelvie of Nebraska in the name of the Coolidge administration, met with in the agricultural districts, and which Coolidge was forced to repudiate publicly, but keep on other blow from which the Coolidge doom was too feeble to recover.

These two major defeats in two important phases of government policy have been of such a disastrous nature that even administration henchmen could no longer "keep cool with Coolidge."

THERE is in addition to these two recent developments the incontestible fact that American imperialism, now concluding openly for world domination, and quite likely in the next five years to be engaged in a world war, dares not trust the public leadership of its government in the hands of a mediocrity who appeals as little to the imagination of the American masses.

Coolidge may have been cast-iron but he has also been clumsy. The imperialistic adventures of the Coolidge administration have been preceded to the American people in too raw a manner. There must be more finesse in entrusted with the honor and of Chinese and the bombing of Nicaraguans.

AMERICA, like Great Britain in the height of its imperial glories, must have a mission. "The cross, the cannon and the cash register" must be combined more skillfully than the cold Coolidge and the quivering Kellogg are able to. The crash of shells exploding among the huts of colonial peoples must be made to sound more like a hymn. America must be always doing good. Coolidge methods are too harsh, they lack the fine and feminine touch which impels the youth of the land to deeds of daring-do in behalf of empire.

STILL further, and connected directly with the orgy of militarism, especially in naval armament preparations, has been Coolidge's failure to give expression to the struggle for world power, is the reluctance shown by Coolidge to sacrifice his economy campaign, designed to appeal to the farmers, middle class and lower sections of the capitalist class, in the interests of an "adequate navy."

Coolidge is provincial in that he sees American imperialism principally in its relation to the Western Hemisphere. In Latin America he grasps quite readily the fact that Wall Street has the sacred duty of rescuing the populace from themselves, but he has but scant ability to visualize and popularize the wider world interests of American finance capitalism.

WHO will be the choice of Wall Street to give official governmental sanction to its domestic and foreign policies in this period of wars and revolutions?

Herbert Hoover?

Both have qualifications which our imperialism can use in a president. One has appeared as an opponent of imperialistic tactics, but only of policies—and even this opposition has never yet allayed into serious action. The other is advertised as a man of many-sided brain, tender heart and tremendous practicality.

OR will the choice fall upon Lowden or Dawes? time is in farmer-banker and the other is a banker-farmer.

Whatever choice is made by the oligarchs and their under-cover men, we can be certain of two things: first, that the candidate will be selected for the task of imagined ability to satisfy agrarian unrest, and second for his understanding of an agreement with the imperialist program of the general staff of the American ruling class and ability to present it in sugar-coated form to the American masses.

THE next five years probably will witness the construction of the Nicaraguan canal—the waterway which will double the mobility of the American war fleet. The struggle for control of the Pacific area will become more intense, the hostility of world capitalism toward the Soviet Union may well break into an open armed offensive as any time, the liberation movements of the colonial peoples will grow in power and the Philippines, under the influence of the Chinese revolution and the pressure of American imperialism may launch a real struggle for freedom, the hostility of Latin America to the encroachments of the "Colossus of the north" will express itself in more determined action, competition between American and European industry will develop into unprecedented antagonism—the class struggle in America will be acknowledged by ever wider masses of working class, the agrarian crisis will become more acute.

FOR such tremendous problems, upon partial and temporary solutions of which the life of imperialism depends, a Coolidge is obviously incompetent even when surrounded by skilled advisers.

In the expressive popular language of the United States, "he cannot put it across."

American imperialism, for the standard bearer of its principal political party, needs some one who can render better service.

NOR will this fact be altered if the Coolidge machine is able to arouse a "popular" clamor for its chief in the ranks of the republican party and pick enough delegates to railroad him the nomination in spite of his declination—a nomination which could be interpreted as an irresistible "call to service."

Will Stuart will choose then between an Al Smith, the second entry in the imperialist stakes, and a Coolidge which it is unable to rid itself of [illegible] restrictions placed upon [illegible] by law, custom and procedure.

Who Am I?



I am the guy that wore the finest specimen of chin shrubbery that ever provided cover for political bugs.

I almost got elected president.

I am so dignified that I have my pajamas creased nightly.

While secretary of state, Compers and I had a lot of fun making war on the Soviet Union, but when Sam died physically and I passed out politically I took a job as paid adviser of the Standard Oil company and the first advice I gave for my salary was to buy all the Soviet oil in sight even tho the workers and peasants of Russia recovered it from the imperialists.

The Strikebreaking Plans of the Coal Barons Must Be Met and Defeated By a United Labor Movement

The interference of government agencies in the coal strike up to the present time of a concealed character, is becoming open with the increase of sharp struggles in the coal fields—struggle which rank and file of the strikers are initiating in spite of the do-nothing attitude of the union leadership.

Altho there has not been much publicity relative to the activities of the coal operators, scattered news stories indicate that there is under way a concerted movement to replace the strikers with scabs and open up a number of mines in defiance of the union.

These attempts of the operators have been answered by the miners with picketing and the gunmen hired by the operators have attacked these pickets as in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Governor Donahey of the latter state proposes a conference of governors, operators and union officials of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. His proposal follows the sharpening of the strike struggle in the Hocking Valley district. There is talk of the militia being called out and there is little doubt but that the conference, if held, will deliver some sort of an ultimatum to the union.

The Ohio operators nevertheless, thru the spokesman of their association, have refused to enter into any conference with the representatives of the union—an indication that the coal barons feel that as long as President Lewis and his official family do not declare a national strike, place the organization of the non-union fields first on the order of business and outline a militant strike policy, they, the coal barons, have little to worry about.

It is certain that the striking miners will not stand on one foot and twiddle their thumbs while the coal barons bring in scabs to take their places. They will fight back and sooner or later, as the actions of Governor Donahey indicate, there will be martial law in important sections of the coal-fields.

Now more than ever is there needed a clear policy for the conduct of the strike. The striking coal miners will respond practically to a man to a fighting program. Their previous record of struggle and the recent sharp conflicts with the operators show this conclusively.

To leave such a splendid body of working class fighters to fritter away their energy in sporadic local struggles when these struggles should be linked up into a national drive for the unionization of the decisive non-union districts is a crime against the whole labor movement.

The progressive elements in the United Mine Workers have issued a Strike Bulletin which should be circulated in large numbers in every coal camp and which contains a program which if applied will win the strike.

Meetings should be called by every local union and a demand made upon the officials that the whole union be placed on a fighting basis immediately.

Playing at conducting a strike as the officials of the United Mine Workers have been doing since April 1 is simply playing into the hands of the coal barons as recent developments prove beyond a doubt.

The United Mine Workers, the backbone of the American labor movement, can be saved from destruction only by open struggle against the coal barons, struggle which must be backed by the entire strength of the labor movement with financial relief and pressure upon local, state and the national government.

DRAMA

"Dracula" and Musical Version of "Firebraod" on Liveright List

Horace Liveright has assigned Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd, and Irabel Leighton to write the book and lyrics of the musical version of Edwin Justus Mayer's "The Firebrand," and Sigmund Romberg to compose the musical score for the opus which will be titled "The Dagger and The Rose."

Besides "The Dagger and The Rose," which will be a late fall production Mr. Liveright will send the New York company of the "American Tragedy" to Chicago, opening there in September. In September he will also present here the "Dracula," which is an adaptation for the stage of the Bram Stoker thriller published a decade ago. Hamilton Deane was responsible for the writing of the London version of the book, which is enjoying a run at the Little theatre there. "Dracula" has been Americanized by John Balderston, author of "Berkley Square." Bernard Dukes will come here from London to play his original role of Renfield.

Among the other productions planned for this season will be "Cover Charge," a play by Samuel Shipman based on the novel by Cornell Woolrich, who recently won the prize of $10,000 for a book of humor, "Hearts and Flowers," the Ben Hecht-Rogers-Wolfe Kahn musical revue; in association with Al Woods, there will be the production of the "Fanatic," a London success; a new play by Edwin Justus Mayer, and another new play by Patrick Kearney, adapter of Dreiser's "An American Tragedy."

"Half A Widow," the musical play following its try-out in New Haven August 8th, will go to Boston for three weeks and then try its luck on Broadway.

"The Kite Man," a comedy by Barbara Bird and Sheldon Mackaye, has been placed in rehearsal by Ben A. Boyer for presentation at New London with Stamford and New York to follow. The cast includes James Spottswood, Grace Valentine, Arthur Aylesworth, Clara Blandick, Sedan Jaap, Nadea Hall and A. J. Edwards.

The new Ziegfeld "Follies" began a fortnight's engagement at the Colonial Theatre in Boston on August 1st, prior to opening here at the New Amsterdam theatre.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

Were Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.



NANCE O'NEIL

Is appearing in a condensed version of "The Lady" at the Lyric theatre this week.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of B'way Evenings at 8:40 MATINEES Wed. & Sat. 2:40

GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER

Seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.50 Evgs. at 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40. Matinee Wednesday.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City, or if in other city to Workers Party, 113 W. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the best pamphlet through the Ruthenberg drive. Every Party Member must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 25 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get 25 pamphlets from the District office the last 14th st.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 First First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

On American Labor Conditions

It does not matter if you already own any or all of these three splendid little pamphlets. We ask you to purchase them for yourself or for others for their fine propaganda value. In order to enable everyone to do this little bit the price has been set extremely low.

BLOOD AND STEEL
An exposure of the 12 hour day, in the steel industry.
By Jay Lovestone 10

UNEMPLOYMENT
Why it occurs and how to fight it
By Earl R. Browder 05

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
By Wm. Z. Foster 25

Forty cents worth of books which we will send to any address in the country for

25 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this division on hand in limited quantities. First come, first served filled in turn as received.

HYLAN DENOUNCES BUS DEAL; FARE BOOST SEEN SOON

Replying to Comptroller Berry's charges that the traction tangle in Staten Island originated during Mayor Hylan's administration, the former mayor yesterday charged that the power cut-off was deliberately engineered by the Walker administration in order to pave the way for a ten-cent fare in all boros. Hylan's reply to Berry follows:

"The riding public in New York City will soon become aware of the fact that Comptroller Berry's action in refusing to O K the $175,000 power bill due to the Edison Company was a deliberate act calculated to put the Staten Island trolley lines out of commission and to prepare the bus riders in other boroughs for an increased carfare.

Ten Cent Fare Feared.

"Today the bus riders in Staten Island are paying the ten-cent fare. Tomorrow the travelling public in all parts of the city will be paying the same rate unless a mighty voice of protest on the part of the public is lifted against the brigand tactics of the traction barons who are working with the full approval of the Smith-Walker Tammanyites.

"Comptroller Berry knows that in 1921 when the traction interests in Staten Island quit because I refused to let them have an increased carfare that the city's action in providing travelling facilities on the island was an act of public welfare.

300 Workers Fired.

"Comptroller Berry knows that my action in 1921 increased the value of Staten Island property by millions of dollars and that the increased realty taxation has paid for our Staten Island action over and over again.

"This latest act of Mr. Berry's which threw 300 traction workers out of employment without a minute's notice, with its attendant hardships imposed on their wives and children, is an act of unprecedented callousness.

"Now as ever, Comptroller Berry is simply doing the bidding of the Smith-Walker administration which was committed to the ten cent fare. The Staten Island move is a forerunner of what the riding public in New York will be subjected to within the next two years.

Interview Silent.

Hissing that Miller must have been caught off the Hylan letter contingent, "Samuel Untermyer, the so-called pro bono publico gentleman, could, as pro bono publico investigation to ascertain what politicians and what officials, if any, are the real owners of the so-called Equitable company; have the company to be split up and who is in on the deal. Mr. Untermyer, will however, not begin such investigation as it is not in the cards to do so."

A meeting of the workers who were summarily thrown out of work when Comptroller Berry's refusal to pay the power bill was held yesterday, they charged that the city owes them three week's pay for vacations which they did not receive.

"Promised" Jobs.

A delegation was appointed to call upon State Senator Thomas Walsh asking him to urge their claims in this respect and to see if employment for them could be found in some other city department.

Wicks Talks to Newark Open Air Meeting; Cop Wants Permit; Gets It

The open air meetings of the Newark section are held every Friday evening at the Market Plaza, Newark, N. J. are very interesting and successful.

So far we have attended [illegible] anyone in the audience. At the last meeting July 29th, 1927, at which Comrade Wicks spoke, he mentioned the word "Revolution" just as a sound of seven policemen passed and the second stopped his speech and asked for the permit. One of our comrades showed the permit and the cops after seeing that the permit was all right, drew aside and held a short conference after which the speakers was allowed to go on.

After Comrade Wicks had finished speaking numerous foreign questions were asked him by a group in the crowd. One of the group asked this question. "If you don't like this country, why don't you get out?"

German Prince Won't Wed.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Reports were current today that Prince Louis Ferdinand, second son of the former crown prince, is about to become engaged to Infanta Beatrix of Spain.

Major Von Buelow, the negotiant to the arrangements, characterized the reports as "nonsense." The prince was seen in good catch, but times have changed and even royal rate points to the [illegible] enough boys, wants to [illegible] a long while as a [illegible]

Griffin Flight Postponed.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Aug. 4.—Torrential rains today caused an indefinite postponement of the Bennett Griffin-Al Henley non-stop flight to San Francisco. Their plane is a "Travelair."

To Broadcast Speeches at the Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting This Evening

A meeting to demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held this evening at the New School for Social Research, 465 West 23rd St. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Student Sacco and Vanzetti Committee and will be broadcast by station WPCH.

Arthur Garfield Hays, of the American Civil Liberties Union, Leonard D. Abbott, former editor of Current Opinion, Celia Polisuk, of the Student Sacco and Vanzetti Committee, Rose Pesoppa, Charles W. Irwin, of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will be among the speakers. Prof. Paul F. Brissenden, of Columbia University, and Sascha Kropotkin, daughter of Peter Kropotkin, have also been invited to address the meeting.

HOLD ANTI-WAR RALLY IN UNION SQUARE TONIGHT

All New York workers are urged to attend the monster anti-war meeting to be held at Union Square at 4:30 p. m. today. It has been arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party.

With American marines in Nicaragua, with American warships in Chinese waters, with American marines at the Geneva "disarmament" Conference, with plans being hatched for a bigger navy, it is evident that the war to end wars which began on Aug. 4, 1914, was but a prelude to an even greater war.

Since August 4, 1914, exactly 13 years have elapsed and in that time greater autocracy has resulted, unemployment has become more widespread, attacks on labor unions and living conditions have been instituted and the danger of war has increased. The only beacon light in the period has been the growth of Soviet Russia, truly the workers' and peasants' republic of the Soviet Union has shown a real desire for peace and has resisted the efforts of the imperialist powers to provoke it into a war.

Among the speakers will be Moissaye Olgin, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Alex. Trachtenberg, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks, Bert Miller, Earl Browder, W. W. Weinstone, Charles Krumbein, Bertram D. Wolfe, Ph. Frankfeld, D. Benjamin and Rebecca Grecht.

Gross and Weisbord to Speak at Fur Workers Meeting This Evening

Aaron Gross and Albert Weisbord will speak at tonight's membership meeting of the fur workers at Cooper Union, right after work. All members of the union should be present as important trade questions will be acted upon. Workers registered with the International are urged to be present.

Charge Rabbi-Promoter With Perjury by Gov't

Samuel Buchler, rabbi, lawyer, former state and city office holder and rabbi promoter, yesterday pleaded not guilty to a federal indictment charging him with perjury.

Federal Judge Anderson fixed bail at $1,000 and promised an early trial.

Dr. Buchler's indictment followed statements made before the federal grand jury in the government's investigation concerning certain financial operations which involved Buchler and his church organizations.

"Dr. Buchler has been acting for twenty years," former Congressman Perlman, his counsel, said today. "His first public office was that of chaplain in Sing Sing prison."

Saenz, Obregon Mgr. Gov. of Nueva Leon

MONTERREY, Mexico, Aug. 4.—What may be the results of the coming Mexican election were foreshadowed here today when Aaron Saenz, former secretary of state in the Calles cabinet, and campaign manager for Alvaro Obregon, presidential candidate, was elected governor of the state of Nueva Leon by an overwhelming vote. He succeeds Geronimo Siller.

Vesuvius Quitting

NAPLES, August 4.—Vesuvius is subsiding.

The lava flow from the volcano has diminished and is now confined in Hell Valley.

The forest fires near Terracin have been extinguished and the village is no longer in danger.

Arm To Fight Portuguese Govt.

LISBON, August 4.—Force made a raid today on a residence here and seized thirty-three powerful bombs. The bombmakers fought the police with revolvers and made their escape. The present government of Portugal gained power by a coup d'etat and holds it precariously.

Make This Anti-War Preparedness Week—August 1 to 6

Major General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff calls upon the people of the United States to prepare for the next war. He says "In peace prepare for war." He calls for "an adequate defense policy." He makes ready for the harvest of dead men and wounded which the coming war will bring, by calling attention to the fact that "in the past, war has brought forth the most sublime examples of fortitude, self-sacrifice and service to mankind."

We, the workers, must prepare for the struggle which is thus plainly forecast. The attack on The DAILY WORKER, the coming prosecution by the Federal Grand Jury, must, under no circumstances be successful. To insure the defeat of the forces of reaction, of the forces which are working feverishly toward a new World War, we must prepare our Defense Fund, prepare it now, while there is still time.

Therefore we ask all workers to set aside this week, the week of August 4th, as Anti-War Week, during which to demonstrate their readiness to combat the efforts of the warmongers. We ask that you demonstrate this readiness to fight the new War Danger by your help to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. You have your certificates. Use them. Build the Defense Fund that will defeat the Dollar Patriots.

Boss Builders May Not Run Both Open And Closed Shops

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 3.—According to a decision of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, contractors throughout the country will no longer be permitted to operate closed shops in one locality and open shops in another.

The decision states that the policy would be put into effect gradually, so as not to interfere with work now under way. The plan will be to call a strike in a closed shop if the concern refuses to give up its open shop.

The declaration was adopted at a meeting of union presidents of building trades international unions, presided over by William J. McSorley of Washington, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, in the Thalfonte Hotel.

Woll Proposes A.F.L. and Amsterdam Divide the Spoils; End Fight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (FP).—Strained relations between the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the International Federation of Trade Unions is seen in an A. F. of L. press report, just received in Washington, which reads:

A letter sent by the Argentine Labor Socialist Party to the A. F. of L. gave additional reasons for the refusal of the Argentine comrades to attend the Pan-American congress; it was explained that Iglesias, the secretary of the A. F. of L. demands use of the Argentina ambassador in Washington as an intermediary between the P. A. F. of L. and the Argentine Federation of Labor. "We see," they wrote, "that it was a mistake on our part to accept your invitation, because we are not accustomed to participating in labor conventions organized with the help of foreign ministers and ambassadors."

Matthew Woll, who holds high posts in the A. F. of L. and is [illegible] of Latin American affairs for the A. F. of L. and is spokesman for the Labor Monroe Doctrine that European labor organizations should keep out of America, is trying to compose the international misunderstanding, although it is not promising. He proposes that the A. F. of L. again join the I. F. T. U., if the latter organization will agree to cease its activities on American soil.

The recent Pan-American labor congress sent greetings to the I. F. T. U. and a Mexican delegate departed directly for Paris to attend the I. F. T. U. congress there. The Mexican Federation of Labor is negotiating with the I. F. T. U. preparatory to affiliating an Amsterdam delegation visited Mexico City recently to urge that step.

Millionaire Falls Out; Boat Runs Just as Well

CAHHEAD, Mass., Aug. 3.—The mystery of motorboat C-68, a modern "Flying Dutchman," remained unexplained today and there is no trace of John Reardon, the owner, who plunged out of Newport, R. I., harbor for the sword fishing grounds off Cape Cod.

Coast guardsmen in the local station would hardly believe their eyes when the ghostly craft, without a soul aboard, swung sharply across Dog Fish bar and beached herself near the coast guard station below the red and white clay cliffs here.

Worker Is Killed When Toiling Inside Chimney

Losing his balance as he worked inside of a chimney of the Van Norden Corporation plant at 2 Burling Slip, Paul Berlanger fell 180 feet to instant death yesterday.

Berlanger was working on a scaffold slung inside the chimney. Another man was with him. Suddenly Berlanger lost his balance, clutched wildly in an attempt to save himself and plunged down through the chimney to the basement.

PARTY ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Second Ave. and 10th St. Speakers: D. Benjamin, H. W. Wicks and Chas. Mitchell.

149th St., between Third and Bergen Aves. Speakers: T. J. O'Flaherty, Bert Miller and Heinowitz.

Y. W. L. Meeting Tonight.

The Bath Beach Young Workers' League will hold an open air meeting tonight at Bath Ave. and 20th St.

Special Notice.

Volunteers wanted to distribute The DAILY WORKER at the anti-war demonstration tonight. Call at 108 East 14th St. after work.

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

Fonctionaries, Section 3, Attention!

Owing to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations, the fonctionaries' meeting of Section 3 has been postponed until Thursday, August 4th, 7 p. m. The meeting will be held at 100 West 24th Street.

Bath Beach Affair.

The Bath Beach Workers of the Young Workers' League will hold an affair August 6 at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn.

Labor Organizations

Newark Picnic.

The Joint Branches of the International Labor Defense in Newark will hold its first annual picnic at Finkers Grove on Sunday, August 28th. All the proceeds will go towards the relief and defense of the class war prisoners. Buses will leave every hour from the Hungarian Workers Home, 57 16th Avenue to the Grove.

Workers Clubs Attention!

All workers' clubs in New York who are able to play soccer are urged to be represented at a city wide conference this evening, 8 p. m. at 931 Jackson Ave., the Bronx.

I. W. W. Picnic.

The eighth International Picnic of the I. W. W. will be held Sunday, August 21, at Harmony Park, Grasmere, Staten Island, for the benefit of Il Proletario, Italian organ of the organization. It will start at 10 a. m. A big program has been arranged.

Bronx I. L. D. To Hike.

On Sunday, August 7, the Bronx Branch I. L. D. will arrange a hike to City Island. All members and sympathizers are to meet at 9 a. m. at 1472 Boston Road. Bring eats. Entertainment will be provided by the committee.

Strikers' Band to Play to Workers During Tour

MONONGAH, W. Va., August 3. (FP).—The Monongah Union Miners Band, crack musical organization of the Scott Run coal fields of northern West Virginia, is planning a concert tour of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania mining towns. Strikers will play for strikers.

NO GOLF



at the
JAMBOREE, AUGUST 28.
But Real Proletarian Fun!
OH YES.

Giant Jamboree at Starlight Park to Draw Record Crowd

Brooklyn is talking about it, Coney Island is still talking about it, Bronx is agog with enthusiasm about it, Manhattan is preparing to send the strongest delegation ever, to take part in it.

What 50,000 workers can do in the line of enjoyment will be demonstrated at the grand jamboree in the Starlight Park, 177th street on Sunday, August 28th.

This affair is going to be reminiscent of the European anti-fascism workers came to a Daily Worker Carnival, 15,000 to a Freiheit picnic, 20,000 to a Joint Defense Bazaar. The three most prominent arms of the militant working class are sure to combine all their genius and originality in making this the most spectacular affair ever held in the city.

Religion Head Smirched Name of Woman to Stop Credence in Evidence

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 3.—Reverend Ben Parfet's theme of David cult put through a fraudulent divorce decree here in 1920 to besmirch the name of Mrs. Esther Hansel, wife of Detroit with a false adultery charge, in order to evidence introduced by the state today in the dissolution suit against the cult.

Mrs. Hansel, Ben's former private secretary and now star witness for the state, was divorced by her husband on the charge of deserting it was disclosed today by special prosecutor George E. Nichols in cross-examining Hannaford.

Two days after Ben erected Mrs. Hansel and members of the John Hansel family from the cult after immortalizing them with fake warrants, according to Mrs. Hansel, Hannaford was called out of a vaudeville box with the cult band and filed the amended divorce bill with the adultery charge. Hannaford admitted this on cross-examination today. Soon after Mrs. Hansel received a copy of the decree in a House of David envelope.

Paper Box Makers Form Union; Friedman, Hurt By Cop, Not Well Yet

The Paper Box Makers' Union of Greater New York, which conducted the four and one-half months' strike of last winter, is now Local 17962 of the American Federation of Labor and is duly received as a federal union.

With the reorganization of the union the following officers have been elected: George Bridgeman, president; Jacob Merritt, treasurer; B. Friedman, manager, Cleofina Michelson, secretary.

An organization campaign is under way in the trade. Workers have turned out well at two recent mass meetings. Unions in other trades using paper boxes are giving active support and have formed a committee that is broadcasting a letter of support to the new A. F. of L. local.

The bosses' association, which broke the 12 weeks' strike, has been weakened by the competition of outside employers in the industry. Only a collective agreement with the union can reestablish the industry.

Friedman Still Recuperating.

B. Friedman, manager of the paper box makers' union, who was kicked and trampled upon by a mounted cop during the long strike of last winter, is still suffering from the effects, seven months after the attack. His spinal cord was injured by the kick.

Well, the guilty cop, rode over the sidewalk and kicked Friedman in the back. His only punishment was a change of beat, but he was soon sent back on the old round.

Philadelphia Workers Strike and Hold Meet For Sacco and Vanzetti

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—One thousand workers quit work this afternoon out of sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti. Two hours later they gathered in an open space at 11th and Bigler streets to attend a mass meeting in behalf of the prisoners and listened to addresses by three New York speakers.

Shortly before 5 p. m. the meeting adjourned without demonstration and is now waiting for Governor Fuller's decision.

British Iron Workers On Strike to Enforce Fair Day's Work From Bosses

ASTON, England, Aug. 3.—At the factory of John Wright & Co., Aston, England, 450 ironmolders have declared a strike to enforce limitation of output. It was decided by the men that no one should produce above the amount that would earn a certain wage. One man, however, refused to conform to the rule, so a strike was called forthwith.

While the chairman of the management board of the Engineering Employers' Assn. asserts the strike is unjustified and that the trade union do not seek to limit output, the men claim that it is part of the rules of the union, the Confederated Engineering Workers' Assn., that the men should determine what is a fair day's work.

AARON GROSS TO APPEAR AGAINST GANGSTERS TODAY

Aaron Gross will appear in Jefferson Market court this morning when the case of the two gangsters who attacked him on June 9th will be heard.

The two killers, Benjamin Cohen and Meyer Freeman, murderously hit Gross with broken beer bottles when he was leaving a picket line at the corner of Seventh Ave. and 27th St. Isaac Weiner, right wing chief pointed him out to the gangsters a few minutes before the assault, according to [illegible] It seemed. No police were on the scene, two workers, H. Steinberg and A. Teitelman had to heed the thugs until police were obtained.

Long Jail Record

Cohen has a long jail record, having been sentenced several times for safe burglary. The two gangsters are members of Ferguson's gang. After the attack, Gross was at the point of death for days. He is weak and is now undergoing treatment.

Five of the seven things who cut up four fur jackets on June 1st will also appear in court this morning. They admitted when they were arrested that they were hired by the right wing at $30 a week. Their case was postponed from yesterday.

Heyman As Stool Pigeon.

Max Levine, Sam Milgeer and Aaron Heyman, strikers, were arrested in the [illegible] when the [illegible] operation with the right wing broke up the [illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration [illegible] overwhelming majority [illegible] workers desired [illegible] Heyman was heard by police [illegible] of the [illegible] yesterday.

Levine [illegible] Heyman while the trial [illegible] and Milgeer will be tried today.

The authorities [illegible] the three workers [illegible] Edward Fitzgerald, associate editor [illegible] The New Leader, socialist weekly, and Solomon Levy, right wing member [illegible] Local 3, International Fur Workers' Union.

Communist Expert.

Levine's acquittal as the expert [illegible] Communist [illegible] that the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency was controlled [illegible] Communists, while the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee [illegible] of socialists [illegible] New York." He also admitted [illegible] Sacco Party had [illegible] of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency and [illegible] spoken [illegible] the [illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency.

Socialist Lies.

That Levine was not being [illegible] ately evident from the [illegible] Vanzetti Emergency [illegible] At the monster Madison Square meeting that the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee [illegible] 1927, Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas spoke as the official representatives of the socialist party. Also at the Union Square meeting [illegible] the auspices of the Emergency Committee Algernon Lee, [illegible] M. Vladeck Coleman and other socialist [illegible] members spoke.

Wmagrad Is Arrested.

Joseph Winagrad, [illegible] of the furriers union [illegible] yesterday at South Ave. and [illegible] was [illegible] charging him with [illegible] of leaflets advertising [illegible] meeting at Union square. The leaflets were [illegible] and [illegible] held in $500 bail for trial this morning in Jefferson Market Court.

Long Island Cityites to Assure the Grand Jury

More than [illegible] residents of Long Island City [illegible] ready to [illegible] the Bronx Grand Jury, meeting [illegible] Supreme Court, that [illegible] around City Hall [illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti [illegible] for battleing [illegible] the opinion held by Health Commissioner Harris.

It was also [illegible] the order "from the health [illegible] to condemn [illegible] buildings on Long Island [illegible] and needless.

At the [illegible] organization [illegible] the Grand Jury [illegible] the case until a week [illegible] after that [illegible] commissioner [illegible] appear as a witness before the [illegible] sentiment [illegible] Island [illegible] against the [illegible] department.

It is the [illegible] department that [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] Island [illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti [illegible] examination of the [illegible] of the [illegible] residents of the [illegible] Island [illegible] that their [illegible] are [illegible] set in the [illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti [illegible] not unfavorable.

Hunt Lost Mad Dog

Police of the [illegible] Queens, precinct, were [illegible] ordered to shoot on sight a [illegible] dog who, several days [illegible] terrorized [illegible] Woodhaven [illegible] Boulevards.

A traffic [illegible] nearly [illegible] the dog [illegible] and beat off the dog. He [illegible] a shot but missed the dog. Finally [illegible] Jamaica Hospital, [illegible] Dr. [illegible] had [illegible] antirabic [illegible] injected [illegible] and a deep gash in his [illegible] cauterized by Dr. Granger.

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The Miners Are Demanding a National Strike

By J. S. (A Striking Miner)

IT is an undisputable fact that the United Mine Workers of America is the backbone of the American Federation of Labor; but if a member of the American labor movement would look up to the so-called official "leaders" of the American labor movement to keep the backbone of the movement from being broken then we the rank and file would soon find ourselves without any movement to talk about as far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned. I am not making this statement to disrupt the present labor movement but on the contrary to lend my voice in making it stronger.

AS we look over the American labor movement we see only one organization with a significant membership in the American Federation which is organized on an industrial basis, which is the only basis on which a union can prosper to day, that is the organization is the United Mine Workers of America. We can plainly see that craft unions were beneficial in the past, but it is just as plain to see that they have outlived their usefulness. But the so-called leadership of the American Federation of Labor, who are current, do not want the rank and file to see that industrial unions are the only unions which are any benefit to the workers. Green, Lewis, Woll etc. want to destroy the usefulness of unions for the workers.

WE can plainly see that their scheme is to turn all unions into efficiency organizations to insure the profits for the bosses. In order to make efficiency unions out of the present unions of the American Federation of Labor they must destroy all correct ideas of industrial unionism, if they are to succeed in their program, they will have to drive all the progressives out of the American Federation of Labor—which is absolutely impossible. Then in order to keep the workers under their control the henchmen of capitalism such as Green, Woll, Lewis, etc., will try to force the workers back home and many years by forcing the acceptance of efficiency unionism.

WE see that the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America has a good weapon in its hands but they do not want to use it? We have seen that the English trade union leadership lost the necessary weapon from the workers' strike but they refused to use it. Because in using the strike the rank and file get their hands they would not stop at that strike but would go on and the rank and file took the initiative. The so-called labor leaders saw a proper way to force a more militant trade union movement upon the capitalists in the form of a general strike. The strong trade unionism and militancy of the rank and file of the labor movement in England frightened the leaders of the British labor movement. The same fear of the rank and file of the labor lieutenants at the head of the American labor movement.

WE see even today the rank and file of officials of the miners' union are afraid of a national strike for the miners. This sentiment is everywhere in the union. Where there is no strike on, miners are working, and in the non-union fields. Everywhere the sentiment is militant and strike for a national agreement, local names, and no particular districts or locals. But a contract can be signed at one time for the mines. We see this sentiment manifesting itself through different ways. I will enumerate a few so as to show to what I base my argument.

In 1925 the United Mine Workers decided if a national strike for a national agreement would be better than the present policy of our union, the rank and file of the rank and file say YES!

This sentiment is expressed through the referendum. Locals are presented to the [illegible] of local unions, of which are suppressed by officials in the [illegible] bureaucracy. Many Mine Workers of America [illegible] them manage to remove the International Executive Board of [illegible] 22nd of July a resolution was passed by the seven miners' local unions demanding a resolution unanimously [illegible] the International Executive Board [illegible] U. M. W. of A. to call a national strike for a national agreement. No district or individual strikes in any district.

[illegible] obstacles to overcome with great [illegible] of the men. [illegible] and on strike [illegible] of their working con[illegible] the conditions they [illegible] are very bad. [illegible] would not shun the [illegible] national strike for a national agreement. [illegible] the coke region, but [illegible] next to the coke region [illegible] opportunity to talk to a [illegible] of men who work the

EVERY one I spoke to is of the opinion that if John Brophy was allowed to take the office to which he was rightfully elected that he would have called a national strike for a national settlement and all of the non-union miners would have responded; they have faith and confidence that they would not have been left out in the cold as they were left in 1922.

Today Lewis and his henchmen have not the faith and confidence of the rank and file because the miners feel that Lewis and his henchmen are not capable of leading the miners any longer, the miners sentiment towards them is that they have misled them long enough, they now want true leaders.

THIS fact has manifested itself in the last election of the miners' union when the miners who did go to vote, voted for Brophy and those who did not vote, because they saw Lewis steal elections felt it was no use to vote, then the Lewis machine voted them anyway also adding for themselves so many votes that they could not show where the number of members existed. More information about the miners' election can be had in John Brophy's circular of May 28th, 1927 to the International Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. and to the membership, and in the tabulated report of the election in the union.

THE non-union miners are working under such conditions that I have my doubts as to whether the public would believe that human beings can live under such conditions.

For instance a man got a job in one of the mines of the coke region under the following conditions: If he would work in a place to put it in working condition; then he would be allowed to work in that particular place to earn his living. There was practically three weeks of hard labor in this place which this unfortunate miner had to agree to do with NO PAY. He knowing that this was the general conditions in the non-union mines, got down to work and completed it in two weeks time, then the boss told him to get to hell out of the place which he soon was forced to do without any appeal, and the boss put his brother-in-law in the place which was promised to this man if he worked for nothing the whole time required. Conditions like these are very common in the non-union fields.

JUST a short time ago, within the last three weeks, there have been several spontaneous strikes in the coke region. At Allison mine over three hundred non-union miners came out on strike, at Mt. Braddock over two hundred non-union miners, also and at other places there were spontaneous strikes, but still we see the officials of the miners' union pay no attention to all of this.

THE officials are not even trying to offer any help to the unfortunate non-union miners, but they are spreading this poison among the rank and file of the union. "We do not want the non-union miners to come on strike, because if the non-union miners come out on strike then they will come to the Pittsburgh Coal Co. and other coal companies' mines who are trying to break them, who trying to their mines on union have [illegible] Brothers can you imagine such low down rot, such illogical argumentation? Are we going to sit and allow the tools of capitalism to sell us like this? If the officials of the miners' union are not tools of capitalism cause, why then they are tools of capitalism unconsciously.

LET us all get busy and raise the following [illegible] Organize the unorganized. A special strike for a national settlement. Democratization of the miners' union. Organize a Labor Party. Get behind the "Save the Union Conference" of Western Pennsylvania. No efficiency union out of the present union of the miners, but on the contrary, to make the union a more militant union out of the present union. Force the officials to take up the interests of the workers, by bringing pressure upon them from the rank and file with the above slogans, by letting the whole world know what we the rank and file desire.

U. S. Operation of Muscle Shoals Nearer

WASHINGTON. (FP) August 3.—Reluctant as he is to "get into a place where folks can accuse me of being for government ownership and operation," nevertheless Chairman James of the house military affairs committee, in charge of Muscle Shoals, may have to report a federal operation bill to congress this winter. If a "satisfactory bid" is not submitted by December 1st, James says he will introduce legislation for "temporary" operation of the huge southern power and fertilizer project by the government.

Bidders, James says, are trying to get the power plant for a song because they will have to turn out fertilizers. The department of agriculture fears that the nitrogen-fixing machinery for producing fertilizer has become so antiquated that federal operation of the plant will give the department a black eye. Newer forms of nitrogen fixation are far cheaper, asserts Secretary Jardine.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

ONE MAN TOILS THAT ANOTHER MAY PLAY



Drawn by WM. GROPPER.

Czarism Combatted Every Effort of Railroad Laber To Unite in Old Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IT is one of the largest buildings in Moscow—the home of the Russian trade unions and of the Profintern (The Red International of Labor Unions).

Here are the headquarters of the great trade unions that have been built up in the Soviet Republic since the 1917 Revolution.

One of the proudest achievements as quickly discovered in an interview with Alexis Amassow, the General Secretary of the Railroad Workers' Union, that numbered 1,067,200 members on Jan. 1, 1927, this year, compared with 891,600 members on Jan. 1, 1926, a gain of 164 per cent.

There are many reasons why this Railroad Workers' Union of the Soviet Republic today is considered the best [illegible] anywhere in the world. One of the most important of these is, of course, the fact that the railroad workers have a daily paper of their own, the Gudok, (Whistle) with a circulation of [illegible] per day.

[illegible] editor of the Gudok, [illegible] of "The Whistle" to the Profintern and The Red International of Labor Unions, in this same building that is now the headquarters of the Russian Communist Party and the Kremlin not far away. Young, vigorous, enthusiastic, and there were [illegible] other Soviet [illegible] and others he had small [illegible] and there were [illegible] a duplicate of an [illegible] World Congress of [illegible] walls of this beautiful [illegible] with much that Amassow [illegible] character.

[illegible] the opening [illegible] Amassow [illegible] at all of the railroad [illegible] October [illegible] ever an ideal [illegible] The [illegible] organization was [illegible] by the government.

Amassow had joined [illegible] to organize a little Railroad Workers' Club for several purposes only, in 1913. Amassow was steadily [illegible] and rallied to the office of the police who told that he would be arrested if he did not dissolve the club immediately. He lost his position and had to seek work elsewhere, which ended the [illegible] organization [illegible]. Amassow continued his [illegible] activities, however, with the result that he was arrested in 1916 and sentenced to two years and eight months' imprisonment.

The Railroad Workers took advantage of the revolutionary wave of 1905 and sought to develop an organization at that time. From a small nucleus of about 30 men, the members grew to about 50,000 but with the failure of the Revolution, the organization was subjected to the [illegible] terrorism of those years. It was forbidden and its members quickly melted away.

• • •

There was a different story to tell following the successful Bolshevik Revolution in November, 1917. In fact, with the overthrow of Czarism in March, 1917, the eager desire of the workers for organization began to manifest itself, once their chains had been broken. Just what happened will be told in another article.

• • •

Amassow gave me written answers to several questions, one of which will be published each day. The answer today covers the part the union is taking in the management of the railways. It follows:

QUESTION.—What part is being taken by the Railway Workers' Union in the management of the railways of the Union of Soviet Republics, and in what way is such participation expressed?

ANSWER.—The general relations between the managing organs and the trade unions in the Union of Soviet Republics are regulated by the Code of Labor Laws, as well as by the general and local collective agreements signed between the union and the managing organs, and at the place of work, by the internal rules and regulations drawn up by the administration and subject to approval by the union.

The leading staffs of the managing organs are selected and appointed with the direct participation of the trade unions concerned. The trade unions take part in working out the economic and financial plans of the managing organs in order to possess the fullest information on the economic state of such enterprises, so as to be able to give the best protection to the interests of the members of the union.

• • •

There can be no trade secrets kept by the managing organs from the representatives of the union, and whenever required they must furnish to the union organs exhaustive data on income, expenditure, profits, productivity of labor, and so on, and so forth.

The Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications is constituted with the participation of the central committee of the Railwaymen's Union. All appointments to administrative positions on the railways of the Union of Soviet Republics are subject to approval either by the central committee of the Union or by its local organs.

In the event of a controversy between the union and the managing organs on questions of wages and material conditions of the workers, such questions are either referred to a Court of Arbitration in the People's Commissariat of Labor composed of referees appointed by both sides, or they are merely submitted to the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Labor.

The union and its local organs have the right, either regularly or when required, to summon the leading officials of the People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications, or the heads of the various departments of the service, such as chiefs of works, inspectors, etc., to furnish reports on their work.

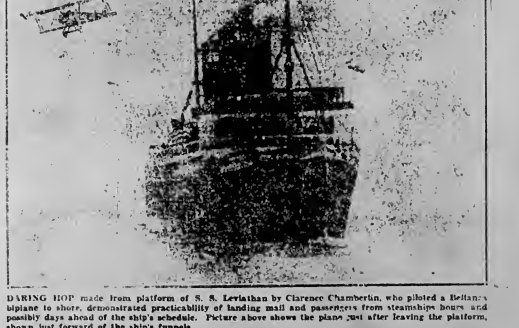
• • •

Tomorrow's question and answer will take up the part of the railroad workers in winning new economic achievements for the Soviet Union.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Flight From Liner Successful



DARING HOP made from platform of S. S. Leviathan by Clarence Chamberlin, who piloted a Bellanca biplane to shore, demonstrated practicability of landing mail and passengers from steamships hours and possibly days ahead of the ship's schedule. Picture above shows the plane just after leaving the platform, shown just forward of the ship's funnels.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKER

STUDENT MOVEMENTS IN THE U. S. A.

A. GUSAKOFF.

The movement of the American students is not quite as revolutionary as the students movements in Europe or in Soviet Russia, or even in Germany, in fact the students movement in the United States is not an organized movement, and has no definite political nature, and as far, as revolutionary character is concerned it could not be blamed for too much radicalism. We must understand that it is only a beginning of a movement which will no doubt in the near future crystalize itself, and take a definite form, a definite program and a definite aim, as well as a more definite organizational basis. We must therefore greet this still spontaneous movement of the American students, which expresses itself in various [illegible] of discontent among the students of one or another college, on specific issues which arise now and then, as the real beginning of a better organized movement in the future. At present we see only review the activities of the American students, which are of some revolutionary nature, and could be used as an indication of the awakening of the American students.

Military Training.

The first attempt to organize a strong opposition in colleges and universities has been centered around the compulsory military training to be introduced in the American schools. This was the first move towards a certain degree of independence of the American students. It created a furore, the deans and the members of the board of education were shocked, and immediately put the accusation on the Young Communist League of America. The supporters of this militarization idea, claimed that this is another trick of Soviet Russia, and many articles appeared in the capitalist press, in which the blame was put on every body, but the American students themselves. That has shown [illegible] things, which are of great importance and should be remembered by all of us especially the American students. One, the officials who have been confronted with this organized opposition, tried to make the impression that the entire opposition was an [illegible] foreign invasion, or internal disorder, but being swallowed up by foreign influence. Also that the students were afraid to go to [illegible] recognition to the awakening of American students.

Delegation to Soviet-Russia.

The next important factor, in the movement of American students was the formation of delegations of students to go to Russia and learn about conditions there. It is important to that such trips have been organized on the initiative of the students, and [illegible] or teachers or boards of education. Of course it was met with the disapproval of the officials. Such trips would result in two ways: first: It will destroy this anti-Soviet propaganda, the "red scare" [illegible] Russia has been created so artistically in the minds of the American student, as the minds of the workers, thru the special efforts of the schools, colleges, press and radio as other means of organization, and secondly: It might result in a campaign for recognition of Soviet Russia by the [illegible] which has been [illegible] and supported by [illegible] and also in a political awakening of the American youth.

Organization of Circles Among Students in Student Sciences.

[illegible] is also one of the important [illegible] of new ways [illegible] to the beginning of a [illegible] among the American students.

[illegible] brief review of the latest [illegible] among the American students, [illegible] opponents which [illegible] organized and supported [illegible] and should be considered as the beginning of a [illegible] better organized and more powerful movement in the future. [illegible] of the students [illegible] wave of protests, [illegible] the [illegible] Vanzetti [illegible] beliefs [illegible] a [illegible] justice and democracy, and a [illegible] movement [illegible] chains.

YOUNG WORKER STUDENTS PROTEST THE IMPRISONMENT OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Box 43
Winfield, Wash.

Honorable Alvan T. Fuller
Governor of Massachusetts

We, the students of the Young Workers' Summer School of Winfield, Washington, unite with thousands of other students and citizens of America and foreign countries in protesting against the execution or further imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti. We believe that the following statements are more than sufficient to warrant and demand their immediate release.

First, the indefensibly long period of seven years in which they have been in jeopardy.

Second, the impression [illegible] of officialism that has been launched against the conduct of the trial by recognized members of the legal profession and by laymen of [illegible] repute.

Third, the accumulative evidence that show the conviction to [illegible] fair. It is evidenced beyond reasonable doubt that the strong radical opinions of Sacco and Vanzetti because of their nationality and because of their activities in the labor movement made a fair trial impossible.

Four, new evidence [illegible] brought forward by the defense upon the conviction, such as the Madeiros confession and other testimony [illegible] affidavits showing to the [illegible] on the part of the judge are enough in themselves to show the [illegible] of the two men, and the [illegible] of the judge.

For the above reasons and [illegible]

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

National Office [illegible] West Washington [illegible] Chicago, Ill.
New York Office [illegible] East 125th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Attend Graduation Exercises Y. W. L. School

The graduation exercises of the Winfield Young Workers League Training School will take place August 6th, 1927, at Holmes Pavilion, Goodnow, Massachusetts.

A special program prepared by [illegible] will be given. During the [illegible] after the program, there will be good music, [illegible] the features of the program.

[illegible] Statistics, International [illegible] Speech, Way [illegible] Song, [illegible] Song, [illegible] Song,

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

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LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

GOLD TELLS SHOP CHAIRMEN ABOUT UNION CONDITIONS

"Many workers who have registered with the International and are working in Associated shops are returning to the Joint Board," declared Ben Gold Tuesday addressing a meeting of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St.

"The workers in the Associated shops are not getting the July raises and realize that only the Joint Board will sincerely fight for it. We have organized a propaganda committee to get the workers of the Associated shops back into the Joint Board folds."

Collecting Tax By Force.

"The scab union is collecting a 2% International tax and $1 for the local scab union. The workers are not willing to pay, so the bosses are deducting the tax from the workers' weekly pay envelope.

"At the present time the Joint Board has control of more than 8,000 workers of which about 1,500 are unemployed.

"The scab union is demoralized. They are divided into three groups who are fighting for the control of the jobs the same way as the Knickerbocker machine and the reactionaries did in 1924.

"Our fighting slogan now will be back to the union and against the contracting system and the other evils of the industry."

Dry Heads Admit Many Unfit Agents; One of Them Kills His Chief

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 3.—Reginald E. Walters, a prohibition agent, recently broke down and confessed under questioning by the state attorney, that he shot and killed his superior, Hunter R. Stotler, in anger at Stotler's winning his wife. He said he had contemplated killing for some time, and finally got Stotler out alone in a car and murdered him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Honest cleaning in the federal prohibition service will be completed before October 1, it was announced at the treasury.

The weeding out process will eliminate many agents and others from the prohibition machine and probably bring about a considerable reduction of the force. Civil service declares that a large number of unfit agents are in the service.

Tides Disturb Coney Radio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Station WGBC, Coney Island, New York, today blamed its failure to keep on its assigned wave length to the rise and fall of the tide within 100 feet of the station.

The ebb and flow of the tide disturbed the salt in aquariums, engineers, the Federal Radio Commission which has threatened revocation of license. The commission suggested methods by which the trouble could be eliminated.

Stanton Wells, also cited for deviation, announced it will remove to New Jersey and build a plant capable of operating on the length assigned to WGBC.

Butler Snyder Loathes.

Miss. Ruth Snyder, on the death house at Sing Sing prison, has been sentenced to be executed despite her pleas of insanity and pregnancy. Lorraine, it was learned today, has refused to permit the child to be brought to visit her in the prison because she does not want her husband's relatives to be able to charge that Lorraine had been humiliated, and so gain custody of the child.

Negro Labor Tells of U. S. Conquest of State of Haiti

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.—The American Negro Labor Congress, in conference here, Sunday, July 31, has passed resolutions condemning the U. S. government's atrocities in Haiti and demanding liberty for Sacco and Vanzetti. The resolutions follow:

Resolution on Haitian Occupation.

Whereas, the Negro people of Haiti under their great and true leader, Toussaint L'Ouverture accomplished the first successful slave rebellion in history and established on the destruction of the Slave Empire one of the first republics on the American continent, thereby showing to the oppressed millions of the world that with the proper organization and leadership all peoples can be free, and

Whereas, the government of the United States has made of this sovereign republic a government by marines under which freedom is lost, native women and girls are raped and murder is the order of the day, and

Whereas, our brothers and sisters are groaning under ruthless, heartless, and merciless taskmasters, be it

Resolved that we in Negro Conference at the Wigan's Christian Alliance Hall under the auspices of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, Sunday, July 31st, 1927 demand that the government of the United States immediately withdraw all armed forces from Haiti and permit the Haitians to govern themselves as they wish; and be it further

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Secretary Kellogg, Senator Borah, Senator King and the press.

Sacco-Vanzetti Resolution

Whereas, all the evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial point to a frame up against Sacco and Vanzetti, two class conscious workingclass leaders, and

Whereas, the whole atmosphere surrounding their trial reflected against the operation of justice in their case, and

Whereas, it is evident that these men were convicted because of their service to the workers rather than for the alleged crime of which they were accused; and

Whereas, Judge Thayer, who marked prejudice against the defendants which made his trial a mockery, is the judge in the case; and

Whereas, the governor's committee, justice revealed in this case is causing a large number of people to lose confidence and respect in the capitalist system of Massachusetts thereby increasing disrespect for law and respect for it

Resolved that we in Joint Conference in the Women's Christian Alliance Hall under the auspices of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, Sunday, July 31, 1927 demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two workers of class consciousness, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor Fuller and the press.

Dirigible Is King of Air, States Amundsen Who Is Now in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 3.—Roald Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, is in Moscow and announces by radio from Leningrad:

"At the present time the dirigible is far superior and is capable of long flights than the airplane which is liable to crash at the slightest imperfection," said Amundsen.

"I doubt if a transatlantic airplane service would pay, nor recover the limited passenger and freight capacity of airplanes and because of confidence dirigibles are safer.

"Lord Amundsen says that he personally he is through with flying. He believes that a transpolar dirigible service line is possible and that from England to Japan by way of the Arctic Circle and Alaska are practical."

Giant Jamboree at Coney Island Will Draw Record Crowd

Brooklyn is talking about it. Coney Island is wild about it. Bronx is agog with enthusiasm about it. Manhattan is preparing to send the strongest delegation ever, to take part in it.

What August workers can do in the line of enjoyment will be demonstrated at the grand jamboree in the Starlight Park, 175th street on Sunday, August 28th.

This affair is going to be tremendous. Five European march groups, 20,000 to a Freiheit parade, 20,000 to a Daily Worker parade, the three most prominent arms of the militant working class are sure to combine all their genius and originality in making this the most spectacular affair ever held in the city.

Two Witnesses.

Two witnesses were called by the bosses association. Morris Rothman, a clerk of the association and Benjamin Goldberg of the Hogo Dress Co. who claimed that the union had picketed the shop and used violence against scabs. Their evidence was so unconvincing that Philip Wattenberg, attorney for the union did not even cross examine them.

The hearing was adjourned until August 9, at 2 p. m.

Cases Dismissed.

The tattered and fourteen pockets appeared before Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. Half of them charged that the police suspended sentence. They had been arrested several weeks ago and had their cases postponed until yesterday.

Five of the seven right wing gangsters who brutally beat up four strikers over a month ago will have a hearing in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

The union strikers who attacked Aaron Gross will appear in the same court tomorrow.

Big Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO, August 2.—Over the head of the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union the Zeigman-Fitzpatrick clique called a meeting last night at Schoenhofen Hall to which it invited all members of the union.

The joint board urged all union members to attend and what was planned as a right wing rally was turned into a demonstration against the policy of the militant leadership of the organization.

The well attended meeting was opened by Vice-President Salvatore Ninfo who acted as temporary chairman. Disappointed at the large attendance of progressive workers he speedily made a few opening remarks. He devoted his short speech to finding excuses for the right wing disgraceful policy.

John Fitzpatrick, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was then introduced as permanent chairman of the gathering. A variety of suggestions were submitted for the solution of the crisis in the needle trades.

The chief suggestions were to the effect that the whole and dressmakers do not want any unprincipled Progressives and McGrathys to interfere with their work up to date.

Levine and Sigman, board leaders, had to appear to the mongrel workers to give the union Fitzpatrick line.

The only sensible motion put by the right wing was by David Dubinsky, manager of the cutters local of New York. When Dubinsky was asked to explain the working System, manager of the Chicago edition of the Daily Forward appeared as the platform. The usual two speech fest another round of [illegible] and kisses.

Dubinsky spoke against the lockout of the Chicago Joint Board and said that the trial committee would shortly pass out its decision thru the press. Also that those workers who would refuse to sign the "new agreement" of support for Sigman would be barred from the ballot in the coming election. He intimated that only those who support the right wing machine would be allowed to run, altho the overwhelming majority of the membership are supporters of the left wing, are opposed to the policy of Sigman.

Manager Levine was the next speaker. When he was introduced the assembled workers cheered for over ten minutes. He told of the accomplishments of the union under the leadership of the present progressive joint board and asked the right wing why they omit mentioning the achievements of the joint board when they were attacking the left wing.

"If any one is guilty," he continued, "It is Sigman and those of you who support him. You have broken up the New York union and now you are trying to do the same thing here, but ou will not succeed."

Rich Doctor Made Beadle Scapegoat.

FRANKLIN, Ia., Aug. 3.—Failure of Dr. Thomas Dreher and Mrs. Ada Leboyd to furnish counsel for James Beadle, the third of the trio on trial here charged with the murder of the woman's husband caused him to turn state's evidence, he charged. Here Beadle declared today.

Coler To Be Ousted Under Tammany Plan

Commissioner Bird S. Coler is being groomed for the political chute, Mayor Walker is the author of a scheme that will certainly oust the municipal czar of Poverty Welfare. We are announced on Friday that he has authorized Commissioner of Accounts Hagedorn to conduct a searching inquiry into all city hospitals. This is an outgrowth of the Walker hearing charges of unsanitary conditions in the Kings County Hospital.

The report on conditions at the Kings County Hospital is completed but will not be made public until all the data is in from other city hospitals.

Tammany [illegible] is very anxious to dispense with Coler's services as he is a big [illegible] Hall regime. Now [illegible] Walker [illegible] Coler [illegible] specific charges [illegible] under the [illegible] of [illegible].

Waters Are Unpolluted Long Island Cityites to Assure the Grand Jury

More than 500 prominent residents of Long Island were waiting on hand ready to testify to the Bronx Grand Jury meeting in the Bronx Supreme Court that the waters around Long Island are not polluted and unsafe for bathing contrary to the opinion held by Health Commissioner Harris.

It was also argued that the order from the health department to collect samples for the bathing on the Long Island waters impossible and [illegible] of glass vessels.

As a result of the investigation the Grand Jury will refuse the order until [illegible] Health Commissioner Harris can appear [illegible] defend his [illegible] the waters [illegible] Island.

Order Buses Off Streets

[illegible] sightseeing [illegible] buses [illegible] given [illegible] week's grace [illegible] Police Commissioner [illegible] Walker, which [illegible] secure [illegible] fire [illegible] ordered off [illegible] streets.

Those [illegible] the commissioner [illegible] the final date on [illegible] would be allowed to [illegible] Those [illegible] issued [illegible] of permit [illegible] through Chief Inspector William A. Coleman, to survey the situation in their respective precincts.

CONTEMPT CASE AGAINST DRESS UNION IS WEAK

The attempt of the Dress Manufacturers Association to send the leaders of the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board to jail for violating an injunction prohibiting picketing did not gain very much strength at the first day of the hearing.

Appearing before Murray Hulbert, referee, appointed by Judge Erlanger, the bosses attempted to prove that the union had picketed the Hogo Dress Shop in violation of the injunction issued by Judge John H. Tierney on April 28th.

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Gang War Bomb

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—One man was injured, an automobile was wrecked and a building partially demolished here when a bomb exploded under [illegible] automobile.

Folding Airplane Latest in Commuting



WORKING TO CONFINE MISSOURI FLOOD



Workmen are driving piles and putting down willow mats to try and confine the Missouri River to its old banks. Picture is taken at Soy Bend, near Lexington, Mo. Pretty late to help the flooded regions.

To Broadcast Speeches at Sacco and Vanzetti Meeting This Evening

A program to broadcast the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held Thursday evening at the New School of Social Research, 465 West 23rd St. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee will be broadcast by station WJZ.

Arthur Garfield Hays, of the American Civil Liberties Union, Leonard D. Abbott, former editor of Current Opinion, Prof. Joseph P. Lyford of the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, Rose Pastor Stokes, W. Jerome Francis of the Survey Graphic, a representative of the League of Industrial Democracy and [illegible] of the Socialist party will be among the speakers.

[illegible] Hall [illegible] Walker [illegible] Coler [illegible] specific charges [illegible] under the [illegible] of [illegible].

Labor Sports Meet To Feature August Issue. Young Worker

A special feature [illegible] the Young Worker [illegible] announced today by [illegible] National Meet of the I.L.D. [illegible] being held in Wanda's Field [illegible] July 30 and 31.

This meet was of the utmost importance and was the first [illegible] in America. 500 athletes, from all parts of the country participated and several came from other countries to be present at this meet.

This meet will serve as a [illegible] Workers Sports Unit [illegible] in the country.

Herbert Zane, editor [illegible] Worker, will [illegible] the [illegible] Worker [illegible] will include [illegible] the Young Worker [illegible] Workers Party [illegible] Workers Party [illegible] Workers Party

The Miners Are Demanding a National Strike

By J. S. (A Striking Miner)

It is an undispensable fact that the United Mine Workers of America is the backbone of the American Federation of Labor, but it a member of the American labor movement would look up to the shameful official "leaders" of the American labor movement to keep the backbone of the movement from being broken then we the rank and file would soon find ourselves without any movement to talk about as far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned. I am not making this statement to disrupt the present labor movement but on the contrary to lend my voice in making it stronger.

As we look over the American labor movement we see only one organization with a significant membership in the American Federation which is organized on an industrial basis, which is the only basis on which a union can prosper today, that one organization is the United Mine Workers of America. We can clearly see that craft unions were beneficial in the past, but it is just as plain to see that they have outlived their usefulness but the so called leadership of the American Federation of Labor, who are autocratic in that they want the rank and file to do as that industrial unions are the only unions which are any benefit to the workers. Green, Lewis, Woll and Co. very well know the usefulness of unions for the workers.

We can plainly see that their scheme is to turn all unions into effete organizations such as unite the present for the bosses. In order to make their scheme a success out of the present unions of the American Federation of Labor, who are autocratic in that they want the rank and file to do as that all correct ideas of industrial unionism if they are to succeed in their program, they will have to drive all the progressives out of the American Federation of Labor—which as already impossible. Then in order to keep the workers under control the here heads of capitalism such as Green, Woll, Lewis, etc., will try to force the workers back into, and many years by forcing the autocratic efficiency methods.

We see that the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America is a good weapon in the hands but they do not want to use it. We have in that the English trade union leadership had the necessary weapon to win the miners strike but they refused to use it. Because in using the power which the rank and file put into their hands they would have to the world that the strike in hand, the rank and file took the initiative, and the so-called labor leaders followed. There is no other way to fight. The fighting, militant trade unionism is an old and proved method and as we saw the capitalists form the weapon of Employers' Associations for enforcements, when the capitalists in this country or the world to destroy all militant trade unionism and they have the full support of the whole head of the American labor movement, the same as the British capitalists have the labor lieutenants of the head of the English labor movement.

We see again today the rank and file urging the officials of the miners' union to call a national strike for a national agreement but the movement is practically stalled where the mines, unorganized mines where there is a strike, where the union mines are working, in the anthracite, and in the non-union areas. Everywhere the sentiment is for a national strike for a national settlement for all miners, and for a separate agreement with districts or individuals. The miners want a national strike to expire at one time for all the miners. We see this sentiment manifesting itself through different ways. I will enumerate a few so as to show on what I base my argument.

1.—If a member of the United Mine Workers is picked of a national strike for a national settlement would be better than to have the action of our union, the great majority of the rank and file would say YES.

2.—The sentiment as expressed through resolutions which are presented to the meetings of local unions, of which most are suppressed by officials who are paid by the bureaucracy of the United Mine Workers of America, but we can plainly manage to reach the International Executive Board of the miners' union. I say this because only by the good of July 4 greeting held in the seven miners' local unions passed a resolution unanimously requesting the International Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. to call a national strike for a national settlement. No district or individual settlement.

3.—Through spontaneous strikes which are attended by thousands of miners, who are brought to practically a standstill in the Connellsville Coke Region which is a non-union district.

I WISH enumerate a few instances to show the willingness of the non-union miners to join in a strike or a letter-in other words existing conditions, because the conditions they have at the present time are very bad, but state the miners are not for the sentiment of a national strike for a national settlement in the coke region, but as I have just said the coke region I have the opportunity to talk to a great number of men who work there.

EVERY one unionist that I spoke to is of the opinion that if John Brophy was allowed to take the office to which he was rightfully elected that he would have called a national strike for a national settlement and all of the non-union miners would have responded; they have faith and confidence that they would not have been left out in the cold as they were left in 1922.

Today Lewis and his henchmen have not the faith and confidence of the rank and file because the miners feel that Lewis and his henchmen are not capable of leading the miners any longer, the miners' sentiment towards them is that they have misled them long enough, they now want true leaders.

THIS fact has manifested itself in the last election of the miners' union when the miners who did put the vote, voted for Brophy and the ones who did not vote, because they saw Lewis steal elections felt it was no use to vote; then the Lewis machine voted them anyway also stealing for themselves six times votes that they could not show where the number of members existed. More information about the honest election can be had in John Brophy's circular of May 28th, 1927 to the International Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. and to the membership, and in the tabulated report of the election in the union.

THE nonunion miners are working under such conditions that I have my doubts as to whether the public would believe that human beings can live under such conditions.

For instance a man got a job in one of the mines of the coke region under the following conditions. If he would work in a place 32 inches of coking coal then he would be able to work in that particular place to earn his wages. The work is practically three weeks of hard labor in the place which the unfortunate miner had to agree to do with NO PAY. He knowing that this was the general conditions in the non-union mines went down to work and completed it in two weeks time, then the boss took him to get to haul out of the place which the man was forced to do without any appeal, and the boss put his brother-in-law in the place which was necessary to this man if he worked. For nothing the whole time remained. Conditions like these are very common in the non-union fields.

JUST a short time ago, within the last three weeks, there have been several spontaneous strikes in the coke region. At the Allison mine over three hundred nonunion miners came out on strike, at Mt. Braddock over two hundred nonunion miners came out and at other places there are spontaneous strikes. But when we see the officials of the miners' union paying no attention to all of this.

THE officials are not even trying to offer any help to these nonunion miners, but they are secretly using this unrest among the rank and file of the union. "We do not want the non-union miners to come out on strike, because if the non-union miners come out on strike then they will come to the Pittsburgh Coal Co. and other coal companies' mines who are trying to break the union when their mines, on union places before Brothers can you help us, we are shut down out, such illogical arguments. Are we going to sit and allow the tools of capitalism to sell us like this. If the officials of the miners' union are not tools of capitalism consciously then they are tools of capitalism unconsciously.

LET us all get busy and raise the following issues. Organize the unorganized. A call for a strike for a national settlement. Democratization of the miners' union. Organize a Labor Party. Get behind the Miners' Relief Conference of Western Pennsylvania. No efficiency union out of the present union of the miners, but on the contrary, to make the union a more militant union. Out of the Green union. Force the officials to look to the interests of the workers, by bringing pressure upon them from the rank and file with the above slogans by letting the whole world know what we the rank and file desire.

U. S. Operation of Muscle Shoals Nearer

WASHINGTON, (FP) August 3. Reluctant as he is to "get into a place where folks can accuse one of being for government ownership and operation," nevertheless Chairman James of the house military affairs committee, in charge of Muscle Shoals, may have to report a federal operation bill to congress this winter if a "satisfactory bid" is not submitted by December 1st, James says he will introduce legislation for "temporary" operation of the huge southern power and fertilizer project by the government.

Bidders, James says, are trying to get the power plant for a song because they will have to turn out fertilizers. The department of agriculture fears that the nitrogen-fixing machinery for producing fertilizer has become outmoded that federal operation of the plant will give the department a black eye. Newer forms of nitrogen fixation are for cheaper, asserts Secretary Jardine.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

ONE MAN TOILS THAT ANOTHER MAY PLAY



Drawn by WM. GROPPER.

Czarism Combatted Every Effort of Railroad Labor To Unite in Old Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

In one of the largest buildings in Moscow—the home of the Russian trade unions and of the Profintern (The Red International of Labor Unions)

Here are the headquarters of the great trade unions that have been built up in the Soviet Republic since the 1917 Revolution.

One of the proudest achievements is quickly discovered in an interview with Alexis Amassow, the General Secretary of the Railroad Workers' Union, that numbered 1,087,200 members on Jan. 1, 1927, this year, compared with 981,300 members on Jan. 1, 1926, a gain of 104 thousand.

There are many reasons why the Railroad Workers' Union of the Soviet Republic may be considered the best economic organization of workers anywhere in the world. One of the most important of these is, of course, the fact that the railroad workers have a daily paper of their own, the Gudok (Whistle) with a circulation of 400,000 copies daily.

It was Victor Eln, the foreign editor of the Gudok, who conducted me from the offices of "The Whistle" to the headquarters of "The Union," in this same building that fronts on the Moscow River, with the Kremlin not far away. Here I met Amassow, young, vigorous, enthusiastic. In this he was much like most other Soviet trade union officials. Like all others he had small statues of Marx and Lenin on his desk, and there were large pictures of them on the walls. I noticed especially that contrasted with the room much that Amassow's office has nothing at all in common.

For instance in July, 1914, the year of the opening of the world war, there was no union at all of the railroad workers in all Russia. Unions were forbidden under the czarism. In that year there was not even an illegal organization. Every effort to build an organization was followed by the government.

Amassow had joined in an attempt to organize a little Railroad Workers' Club for social purposes only, in 1913. Amassow was quickly singled out and called to the office of the police and told that he would be arrested if he did not discontinue the club immediately. He lost his job and had to get work elsewhere, which ended the life of the organization effort. Amassow continued his organizing activities, however, with the result that he was arrested in 1916 and sentenced to two years and eight months' imprisonment.

The Railroad Workers' Union, to advantage of the revolutionary wave of 1905 and sought to develop an organization at that time. From a small nucleus of about 20 unions it quickly grew to about 50,000 but with the failure of the Revolution the organization was subjected to the brutal terrorism of the czarist secret police. It was forbidden and its members quickly melted away.

There was a different story to tell following the successful Bolshevik Revolution in November, 1917. In fact, with the overthrow of czarism in March, 1917, the eager desire of the workers for organization began to manifest itself, once their chains had been broken. Just what happened will be told in another article.

• • •

Amassow gave me written answers to several questions, one of which will be published each day. The answer below covers the part the union is taking in the management of the railways. It follows:

QUESTION.—What part is being taken by the Railway Workers' Union in the management of the railways of the Union of Soviet Republics, and in what way is such participation expressed?

ANSWER.—The general relations between the managing organs and the trade unions in the Union of Soviet Republics are regulated by the Code of Labor Laws, as well as by the general and local collective agreements signed between the union and the managing organs, and at the places of work, by the internal rules and regulations drawn up by the administration and subject to approval by the union.

The leading staffs of the managing organs are selected and appointed with the direct participation of the trade unions concerned. The trade unions take part in working out the economic and financial plans of the managing organs, in order to possess the fullest information on the economic state of such enterprises, so as to be able to give the best protection to the interests of the members of the union.

• • •

There can be no trade secrets kept by the managing organs from the representatives of the union, and whenever required they must furnish to the union organs exhaustive data on income, expenditure, profits, productivity of labor, and so on, and so forth.

The Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications is constituted with the participation of the central committee of the Railwaymen's Union. All appointments to administrative positions on the railways of the Union of Soviet Republics are subject to approval either by the central committee of the union or by its local organs.

In the event of a controversy between the union and the managing organs on questions of wages and industrial conditions of the workers, such questions are either referred to a Court of Arbitration at the People's Commissariat of Labor composed of representatives approved by both sides, or they are directly submitted to the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Labor.

The union and its local organs have the right, either regularly or when required, to summons the leading officials of the People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications, or the heads of the various departments of the service, such as chiefs of work, inspectors, etc., to furnish reports on their work.

• • •

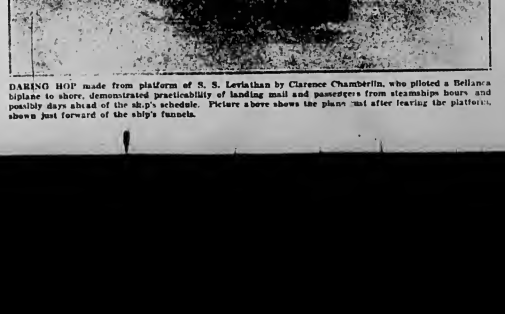
Tomorrow's question and answer will take up the part of the railroad workers in winning new economic achievements for the Union.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family.

Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

Flight From Liner Successful



DARING HOP made from platform of S. S. Leviathan by Clarence Chamberlin, who piloted a Bellanca biplane to shore, demonstrated practicability of landing mail and passengers from steamships hours and possibly days ahead of the ship's schedule. Picture above shows the plane just after leaving the platform, shown just forward of the ship's funnels.

WITH THE Young WORKER

STUDENT MOVEMENTS IN THE U. S. A.

A. GUSKOFF.

The movement of the student is not quite as great as the students movement in Soviet Russia, or even in Germany, in fact the students as a body in the United States have no organized movement, and has no clear political nature, and as far as a revolutionary character is concerned it could not be blamed for too much radicalism. We must understand that it is only a beginning of a movement which will no doubt in the near future crystalize itself and take on a definite form, it definite program and a definite aim, as well as a more definite organizational basis. We must therefore greet this still embryonic movement of the American students, which expresses itself in such spontaneous outbursts as protest meetings the students have had, other outbursts of spirit in which are now and then seen, and the beginning of better organization in the future. At present we only receive the news of the American student, which are of some revolutionary nature, and accept it as such as an indication of the awakening of the American youth.

Military Training.

The first attempt to organize strong opposition in colleges and universities has been introduced against compulsory military training, which has been introduced in the majority of schools. This was the case in Minnesota, where the governor introduced the compulsory military training, despite the protest of the students, parents, the members of the board of education were shocked, and immediately put the declaration of the Legion of Loyal League of America. The supporters of this militarization idea claimed that this is an effort to counteract the influence of Soviet Russia, and many articles appeared in the capitalist press in which the illuminating put on every body but the American student themselves. That fascism is in all things, which are of great importance and should be remembered by all of us especially the American student is clear, the officials who have been confronted with this organized opposition, tried to make the impression, that the entire opposition was an artificial opposition, some sort of a foreign innovation, which is of no serious character, and of course, that students of the students will not be lead away by it, and second that they were afraid to admit the opposition is real American and proved by its fact that the bulk of being lead to defend the country in case of foreign invasion, or internal disorder, is not being swallowed are likely to say that they were afraid of such recognition to the awakening of American students.

Reforms in Soviet-Russia.

The next important factor is the movement of American students was the formation of delegations of students to go to Russia and learn about [illegible]

[illegible] Box 18, [illegible] Worker, [illegible] Brookside Drive T [illegible] Governor of Massachusetts:

We, the students of the Young Workers' Summer School of Writers, Washington, and, with thousands of other student and young organizations and foreign countries in protesting against the execution or further imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti, request that the following reasons and more than sufficient to warrant and demand their immediate release.

First, the indefensible long period of seven years in which the [illegible] been in jeopardy.

Second, the impressive [illegible] evidence that has been presented against the conduct of the [illegible] recognized members of the [illegible] fessors and by [illegible] reputation.

Third, the accepted [illegible] show the conviction to be [illegible] fair. It is evidenced by [illegible] that the strong prejudice [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti became [illegible] rationality and because of their activities in the labor movement [illegible] a fair trial impossible.

Four, new evidence [illegible] ward by the defense since the [illegible] viction, such as the Madeiros confession and other testimony which [illegible] affidavits showing strong prejudice on the part of the judge [illegible] on themselves to show the [illegible] of the two men, and the [illegible] of the judge.

For the above reasons and more [illegible]

YOUNG WORKER STUDENTS PROTEST THE IMPRISONMENT OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

[illegible] William Hammatt, Chairman of Student Body Lydia Lank Secretary.

[illegible] was passed unanimously by the forty one students present, the whole organization was [illegible] meeting.

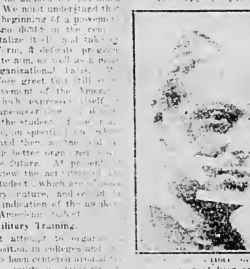
Attend Graduation Exercises Y. W. L. School

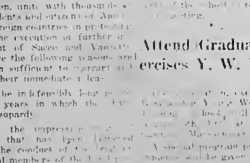
[illegible] Graduation exercises of the Young Workers League School [illegible] held on Saturday, July 30, at Hudson Park, Manhattan.

A musical program prepared by [illegible] was given. During the [illegible] after the program, [illegible] and good music.

[illegible] the feature of the program [illegible] students. International relations, Opening Speech, Wm. Hammatt; Solo, Anne Vitchak; [illegible] Solo, Sybil Hyman; Violin Solo, Lucia [illegible] Song, Student, Dante Mandolfo; Solo, Yuko Kitajima, speech, Nat Kaplan; piano solo, Lucia Hyman, Kapalan; piano solo, Leon Malofsky; phone Solo, Dave Tarsenin's [illegible] Song, Student, [illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] gathering [illegible] attended the exercises [illegible] which was a full of pep, spirit [illegible] Recently, the [illegible]





National office, 113 West W[illegible] Chicago, Ill. New York office, 33 First [illegible] N. Y.

Down Tools, August 9th, to Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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NATIONAL STRIKE TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE two labor organizers Sacco and Vanzetti must die, says Governor Alvin Fuller of Massachusetts speaking in particular for the capitalists of Massachusetts and in general for the entire capitalist class of the United States. Those who expected that Fuller and his labor committee would go into the facts in the case which prove the innocence of our two fellow workers beyond the shadow of a doubt, have an understanding of the class character of the society in which we are living and the perpetual war that exists between those who live by exploitation and those who exist by being exploited.

SACCO and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime charged against them as two union babes. Then, why this judicial murder? We might as well asked why is Tom Mooney still in San Quentin prison for a crime that even the judge who presided at his trial, the prosecutor the members of the jury and the perjured government witnesses, now admit he is innocent of? Tom Mooney is in jail because the open shop capitalists of California wanted to make an example of him for his activity in organizing the workers into trade unions. They almost succeeded in burning him in the electric chair. He was saved by the protests of world labor.

FOR those who may be deluded into believing that Fuller and his commission of New England aristocrats would not permit two innocent workers to go to the electric chair provided they were convinced of their innocence, it is well to recollect that the investigator sent by President Wilson to California to study the Mooney case reported that in his opinion Mooney was innocent, yet the lawless-bribed capitalists of California paid no more heed to his report than they would to the babbling of a half-wit.

WHEN the capitalist hangmen make up their minds to glut their vengeance on the workingclass and select one or more victims for the sacrifice, they cling to their prey like bulldogs. The evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti was the flimsiest that could possibly have been made the excuse for a prosecution. The trial was a farce. The judge delivered partizle speeches and denounced the defendants as slackers. The prosecuting attorney succeeded in poisoning the minds of a jury against them because they were foreigners and radicals. They were condemned to death, not on the basis of evidence of connection with the payroll robbery

(Continued on Page Four)

Coal Company Chief In War With Union; Dead

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, August 4.—P. J. Merz, president of the Lick Run Coal Co., here, not content with stationing 2 gangsters armed with machine guns on his mining property, personally picked a fight with James McManaway, president of McManaway local of the United Mine Workers of America, and got killed.

McManway immediately surrendered to the authorities and pleaded self defense. He encountered Merz on the railroad track near the mine about eight o'clock in the morning as the coal company president was strolling home after spending a night in personal charge of his gunmen and artillery at the tipple. Merz was in an evil mood, and when he saw McManway, made uncomplimentary remarks about the latter's family, and

(Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. MEMBERSHIP MEETING FOR CONVENTION DISCUSSION TONIGHT

THE District Executive Committee of the Workers Party under the direction of the National Convention Arrangements Committee, has arranged a general membership meeting for discussion of the decision of the Communist International to be held Friday, 7 p. m., at Central Opera House.

The meeting will be in charge of a sub-committee of the District Committee, of equal numbers from both sides. The speakers will be: For the Political Committee, Lovestone; opposition, Foster and Weinstone. Members to be admitted must bring their membership books. Members are invited to attend.

Call for New York Strike Tuesday

The following telegram was sent yesterday to all Sacco-Vanzetti defense organizations in New York City. They are the International Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the Sacco-Vanzetti Students Committee and the International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee.

"The freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti now rests in the hands of labor. Only overwhelming mass demonstrations throughout the country can save these victims of capitalist justice.

"We take the liberty of proposing to you and to all Sacco-Vanzetti Committees in New York and vicinity the issuance of a call immediately for a one-half day's strike on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 9, to be followed by a mass demonstration at a centrally located place in New York City, preferably Union Square. We are arranging to issue these proposals ourselves but, in the interest of united action, we propose that this demonstration and strike be conducted jointly.

"Fraternally yours,

"SACCO AND VANZETTI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE."

Rose Baron, Acting Secretary.

Free Sacco and Vanzetti

Declaration of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

The decision of Governor Fuller is the final act in the series begun by a farcical trial and continued by the repeated denial of a fair trial in spite of accumulated evidence of frame-up. With the decision of Gov. Fuller no one can any longer doubt the fact that the workers can secure no justice from capitalist courts. Now only the united might of the labor movement can save its two valiant champions.

The demand for the blood of these two innocent workers is an unprecedented challenge to and attack upon the American labor movement. Workers have not been executed for labor activities in America since the Haymarket executions in 1886. The fact that the courts and those who control them are determined to murder Sacco and Vanzetti is evidence of the extent to which reaction is going in our country. The Sacco-Vanzetti decision is not an isolated incident. It is part of the entire campaign of the master class and its government against the workers and part of the general effort of the reaction to destroy our labor organizations and break all possibl eresistance to the world war which is being prepared and the reaction which is raging in our country.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Com-

(Continued on Page Two)

Union Square Meet Votes Strike

SACCO, VANZETTI WALKOUT VOTE OF MONSTERMEETING

10,000 Workers Cheer United Action Plea

Ten thousand demonstrating workers in Union Square thundered "Yes," when they were asked if they would strike on August 9 in protest of the murderous decision of Governor Fuller who refused to free Sacco and Vanzetti. Militant banners flashed above the heads of the workers as they were addressed by determined labor speakers and wave upon wave of cheers greeted the demand to strike in a last minute effort to free the condemned workers.

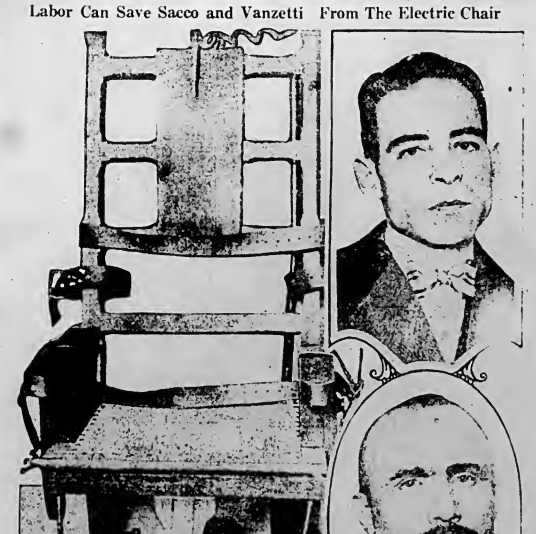
At 4.30 yesterday thousands of workers began to pour into Union Square to protest against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as ordered by Fuller. The workers gathered about the four speaking platforms which were set up to accommodate the many speakers who were scheduled to talk. The meeting was arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party, the I. W. W., the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee participated in the demonstration.

(Continued on Page Two)

Further news of Union Square meeting on page 5.

A flat wage increase of seven and one-half per cent, was granted to 30,000 engineers of steam and electric locomotives in the eastern territory in an agreement reached at a conference here yesterday.

Labor Can Save Sacco and Vanzetti From The Electric Chair



Demand for New Trial for Sacco, Vanzetti Starts

Habeus Corpus Will Be Applied For Today

BY ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press).

BOSTON, Aug. 4. Governor Fuller's violation of due process of law in that he held secret hearings of new evidence without the presence of the defense counsel is to be made the basis for a new appeal of a habeus corpus writ in the Massachusetts Superior Court here tomorrow for a stay of execution.

Entirely new witnesses were called at the secret hearings and the defense counsel were denied the right to hear the new testimony. Notably in this respect were Lottie Packard, the "Hat-rack" of South Braintree, and others who submitted testimony favorable to the condemned workers. At the time that the habeus corpus writ is applied for tomorrow a move will be made to the Justices Superior Court for a new trial based upon the existance of new evidence which Fuller heard during his secluded investigation.

The former police chief of South Braintree has also decided to testify favorably for Sacco and Vanzetti.

(Continued on Page Five)

15,000 TAMPA CIGARMAKERS GO ON STRIKE AS DEMAND FOR ACTION TO SAVE FRAMED-UP VICTIMS SPREADS

Declare General Strike In Rosario, Argentina, In World Move to Free Two Workers

BULLETIN.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 1.—Approximately 15,000 Tampa cigar factory employes walked out on a general strike here this afternoon as a protest against Governor Fuller's decision to send Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair.

A meeting attended by more than 8,000 workers to determine the length of the strike was in progress here this afternoon. The same cigar makers walked out for a one day strike last month as a protest against the threat to electrocute the framed-up workers.

* * *

"Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die." That is the cry that is being raised by labor thruout the world.

Outraged by the vicious class decision of Governor Alvin T. Fuller which threatens to send Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair on August 10th, workers thruout the world are organizing strike and huge mass protests to prevent the legalized murder of the two framed-up workers.

* * *

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 4.—A general strike was declared today in Rosario as a protest against the decision denying a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti.

Guards were placed today on duty at the American embassy and consulate here, as well as at the American club and American banks, to guard against anti-American demonstrations.

* * *

Sacco, Vanzetti Expected Decision.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Steeling herself to the task, Mrs. Nicola Sacco today in the death house at state's prison told her husband and Bartolomeo Vanzetti of Fuller's vicious decision.

Those who witnessed the dramatic event state that apparently the two prisoners had expected Fuller's action and that the tidings did not cause a great deal of surprise.

Three Prison Bars.

Defense Attorney William G. Thompson was with Mrs. Sacco when she told the framed-up workers about Fuller's decision thru the prison bars.

A conference in the death house followed, the lawyer going to the cell of Celestinos Madeiros at one time to talk with him.

What Mrs. Sacco said to her husband was known only to the attorney and prison guards and her words were kept from the world.

Leaving the prison, Attorney Thompson in no uncertain terms refused point-blank to reveal what took place inside, the condition of the prisoners, or definite plans for a new legal move.

Mrs. Sacco, dry-eyed, rushed to a waiting automobile, shielding her face from photographers with her hat. The party drove away. They were in the death house more than an hour and a half.

Sacco Grows Weaker.

Dr. Joseph McLaughlin, prison physician, reported Sacco growing slowly weaker as the result of eighteen days of hunger strike.

A veritable cordon of uniformed policemen, brought from all sections of the city, were stationed around the prison wall and in the adjoining freight yards. Tonight they were to be reinforced by a squadron of police automobile and motorcycles.

The office of Governor [illegible] flooded with telegrams and [illegible] today from all parts of the [illegible] protesting against [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] tric chair.

(Continued on Page Two)

Red Aid Appeals For Demonstrations to Save Sacco and Vanzetti

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.—The Red Relief has published an appeal inviting the toilers and intelligenzia of all countries to protest and organize a powerful demonstration protest against the death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti and prevent their execution. "Who does not protest against this sentence which is challenging the whole world does not do his duty. Who does not use all efforts to prevent the murder, facilitates the work of the executioners. Prevent the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti!"

3,000 BARBERS STRIKE TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

Three thousand striking barbers yesterday demanded that the American Federation of Labor call a general strike in a last-minute effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The demand was sent by telegram and called for immediate action to demonstrate the will of for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

When the [illegible] striking barbers marched into McKinley Park, Brooklyn, they were greeted by 50 uniformed cops, acting under the orders of Police Lieutenant Warren, who viciously smashed [illegible] demonstration.

Big Demonstration.

Members of Local [illegible] of the Journeymen Barbers Union gathered early [illegible] meeting at the Lyceum on [illegible] addressed [illegible] demonstration [illegible] parade.

[illegible] a one-[illegible] barbers' [illegible] the organization proceeded [illegible] hall. Militants [illegible] and were [illegible] editors of [illegible] Journeymen Barbers Union, addressed the [illegible] Englert. He said

(Continued on Page Two)

"IT IS UP TO YOU NOW, COMRADES", WRITE SACCO, VANZETTI IN MESSAGE TO WORLD LABOR

"It is up to you now, [illegible] comrades, you are the [illegible] Sacco [illegible] and Vanzetti [illegible] rid from their death cell.

Sitting a few feet from the [illegible] chair to which Governor [illegible] condemned them the two [illegible] the resolution have actually [illegible] stages to their comrades. [illegible] not surprised by this new [illegible] we know the capitalist class is hard, [illegible] ...ral [illegible] ...lares the [illegible] ...ader is a [illegible] ...Katman [illegible] ...and all the [illegible] ...statement. [illegible] ...ch like a bro- [illegible] denying all [illegible] ...mails us [illegible] ...innocent. [illegible] ...literary against

The Hand Raised Against Sacco and Vanzetti Is the Hand Raised Against the Daily Worker

American capitalism has condemned Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. Their crime has been none other than that of fighting in the interests of working class, of seeking to organize them into trade unions to protect their interests, and of bringing enlightenment and understanding to the workers of Massachusetts. In the code of capitalist law this crime is unforgivable. Death is its punishment.

The DAILY WORKER, too, has dared to raise its voice against the open shop against the new War Danger, against the present social order, and for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. This is its crime. For this it is being prosecuted by the Federal Grand Jury. For this, the capitalist class seeks to destroy The DAILY WORKER.

But the workers of America will never permit their champions to be destroyed. They will keep up the fight until Sacco and Vanzetti are finally freed. They will keep up the fight to GUARD THE DAILY WORKER from the enemies of the working class, until the day, when the capitalist judges and capitalist governors no longer rule, and the working class is finally enthroned to manage its own destinies. On with the fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. On with the fight to GUARD THE DAILY WORKER.

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI SAYS WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY IN STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page One)

munist) Party calls upon its members and those who sympathize with it to devote all their energy in these next few days to this cause. It has arranged that at general membership meetings, to be called in every city on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the first order of business shall be the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The decision gives Sacco and Vanzetti only 5 more days to live. Only the united might of the labor movement can save them. In this hour, whatever our differences, all forces must unite on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. It calls upon all labor organizations to unite for this common action. We propose that the workers everywhere picket all federal and state government offices beginning at once. We call upon the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, now in session, and upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and upon all labor organizations to call and participate in protest strikes on August 9, and calls for demonstrations on August 9 under the auspices of all labor organizations. It pledges itself to support and take part in any demonstrations so called.

The entire party will close its ranks and fight as one to mobilize the widest possible masses to stop the execution of this criminal decision, and to secure the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

CLOSE THE PARTY'S RANKS!
UNITE ALL LABOR'S FORCES!
FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI!
FIGHT AGAINST CAPITALIST INJUSTICE AND OPPRESSION AND CAPITALIST CONTROL OF COURTS AND GOVERNMENT!
FIGHT FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

Nation-Wide Strike to Free Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

Fuller's decision was "unbelievably brutal in its partisanship and even more brutal in the suppression of facts," statement made public today by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee said.

"The days separating Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair are few, but this Defense Committee will continue to fight for justice for these two men. Our faith in their innocence is undaunted. We call upon the millions of people throut the world, who have supported them, to come forward and help us in the desperate fight against the hand of the judicial hangman."

The committee in seven years has spent $300,000 for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, who were railroaded because of their radical beliefs.

Mrs. Sacco is reported in a state of collapse as a result of Fuller's decision to be railroaded her husband and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—American government officials were today ordered placed under heavy guard with a view to demonstrations by Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers outraged by the decision of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

As soon as the decision of the Massachusetts executive was made public the state department enlisted all embassies, legations and consular offices as well as consuls and officials who are traveling abroad.

* * *

Plan Legal Defense.

Immediately after the issuance of the retirement statement the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee announced that Attorney Arthur D. Hill, prominent Boston member of the bar, had been retained to determine what, if any, future legal steps should be taken in behalf of the condemned men.

* * *

Troops Guard Thayer

HINGHAM, N. H., Aug. 4.—Extra precautions were taken today to guard Governor Alvan T. Fuller as he visits his summer home in Rye Beach every evening and over the week-end, while Sacco and Vanzetti are in their death cells.

In addition to a Massachusetts state police body guard, a detail of three New Hampshire state troopers stationed there.

Governor Fuller was offered any protection desired by Governor H. S. Spaulding and it was thought likely that a detail will be assigned from the 103rd Regiment, Coast Artillery, Naval Militia, in camp in Rye, near the Fuller cottage.

Plays Golf.

Two state troopers were sent to Ogunquit Beach, Maine, today to guard Judge Webster Thayer. Judge Thayer was on the golf links.

* * *

Police for Paris Protest.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Special police precautions were taken today to guard the United States embassy and the consulate buildings as a result of Governor Fuller's decision that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti must die.

Bicycle policemen, prepared to rush for reinforcements upon a moment's notice, took up their vigil at the embassy and consulate in addition to a dozen uniformed gendarmes at each building.

Plainclothes detectives were stationed on the public stairway leading to the consular offices.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Berlin, Buenos Ayres Wireless Telephone Is Success; Service Soon

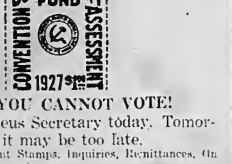
BERLIN, August 4. Regular telephone service between Berlin and Buenos Ayres is expected within a year as the result of successful tests held last night.

The voices from Germany were transmitted through regular telephone wires to the radio station in Nonen and thence on short wave lengths to a radio station at Villa Zolen and thence by telephone wires to Buenos Ayres.

No sending apparatus has been established in Buenos Ayres, but the received telephone conversation was heard clearly, cable advices stated.

Convention Elections Soon!

Have You One of These in Your Dues Book?



If not, YOU CANNOT VOTE!
See your Nucleus Secretary today. Tomorrow it may be too late.

For Assessment Stamps, Inquiries, Remittances, Or Sale of Stamps, etc., write to:

NATIONAL OFFICE
1113 WEST WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR THE CONVENTION

In preparation for the coming Party convention these books should be in the hands of every active Party member.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL 25

PARTY ORGANIZATION
Introduction by Jay Lovestone
The latter to materialize from the Communist Internationale on such topics as the building of nuclei, problems of shop organization, building fractions, etc. ..... .15

FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS
(Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) ..... .25

FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS
Speeches, reports and the many decisions of the world's greatest movement. (Paper) ..... .70

CONSTITUTION AND PROGRAM
Workers Party of America
Adopted at the National Convention held in August, 1925. (New York) ..... .05

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
A report of the Central Executive Committee to the Third National Convention held in Chicago, January, 1925. Also resolutions adopted by the Convention. ..... .50

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION
Resolutions—Theses—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party
Adopted at the 4th National Convention held in Chicago, August 21 to 30, 1925 ..... .50

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO
33 FIRST ST.,
NEW YORK.

General Strike Tuesday Says Union Sq. Crowd

(Continued from Page One)

Bright in the sunlight gleamed the revolutionary banners of New York's militant labor vanguard. Some of the banners read:

"Only a Protest Strike Can Save our Martyrs."

"Shall Capitalism Murder Our Fighters?"

"Sacco and Vanzetti We Need You."

"Governor Fuller, You've Had Your Word From Wall Street."

"Only a protest strike can Save Us!"

One enormous banner carried by four workers had inscribed on it, Read the DAILY WORKER. The Voice of Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Call For Strike.

The speeches were short in length but to the point and in most cases clarion calls demanding a general protest strike. Some of the speakers were William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, John J. Ballam, Pat Devine, Bert Miller, William Patterson, B. Benjamin, Rose Pastesta, Bertram D. Wolfe, William W. Weinstone, H. M. Wicks, Roger Franczon, Sam Bon, Richard B. Moore, Chas. Krumbein, Philip Frankfeld, Al Schupp, and others.

A resolution calling for a united front on the part of all labor for the purpose of calling a national general strike was thunderously applauded. The resolution read as follows:

Text of Resolution.

"Whereas the farcical trial of Sacco and Vanzetti followed by the repeated denial of a new trial in spite of accumulated evidence of frame-up, and the crowning act of criminal injustice, the declaration of Governor Fuller, demonstrate that the workers can secure no justice from capitalist courts, and

"Whereas only the united protest of labor can now save these two class champions,

"Therefore be it resolved by the meeting called by the Worker's Party at Union Square:

Call for Unity

"1. We call upon the entire labor movement to unite, regardless of differences, in a common struggle to rescue Sacco and Vanzetti.

"2. We call upon the entire labor movement to unite in a half-day joint protest strike at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, August 9th.

"3. We demand the immediate and unconditional release of these two innocent men.

"4. We call upon the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor now in session to issue a call for such a strike.

"5. We call upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to issue a call to all of their affiliated organizations for a strike at the same time.

"6. We call upon all labor organizations, regardless of differences, to endorse and participate in this strike.

"7. We call upon all workers to unite their forces to end the system of capitalist injustice and oppression and the capitalist control of government and to build a workers' government in the United States.

"Unite All Labor's Forces!"
"Free Sacco and Vanzetti!"
Workers (Communist) Party, District 2.

Weinstone Speaks.

In his ringing address to the workers at the meeting, William W. Weinstone, secretary of District 2, Worker's Party, said, "We will do everything within our power so that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die. The labor movement, despite the Wells and Green's, has great power. It can stop the wheels of industry. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die.

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School declared that the general strike is labor's last court of appeal. He said, "Five days from now every worker should stop working at the stroke of noon.

Coal Co. President In Gun Battle; Killed

(Continued from Page One)

then drew his gun. McManaway fought with Merz and killed him.

* * *

"Underworld Dicks."

BELLAIRE, Ohio, August 4.—Subdistrict 5 of District 6, the largest coal district in the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement to the public in answer to false leading propaganda put out by the operators. The companies have been charging the Ohio miners with violence, while at the same time deliberately going about to raise private troops, and to plant them in neighborhood where miners live, with instructions to so conduct themselves towards the striking miners that violence is bound to result. The officers of the subdistrict say:

"From April 1911 to May 1915 the Eastern Ohio mines were closed not a single act of violence was committed. History of coal strikes reveal that riots in coal mining communities are incited by the importation of thugs and steel pigeons by coal operators to intimidate the resident miners. If trouble occurs in the present suspension the responsibility will rest upon the operators, who have already made arrangements for the employment of a group of 'employment agency dicks,' according to the word being passed along the line in Cleveland's underworld, for the express purpose of starting trouble in Ohio coal fields."

Noted Scab-Herder.

The miners particularly point to the strike breaker and open shop advocate, who is head of the Industrial Relations Association of the Wheeling District, which is financed by the steel interests. The April 2nd Memorial Day Massacre, when [illegible] Mine Workers, the only force that has maintained anything approaching order in Ohio operators have crossed the river and secured the counsel of one, Dec. [illegible] ter John H. Meagher, professional

We Do Not Surrender Sacco and Vanzetti to Massachusetts Murderers! They Shall Be Freed!

The Massachusetts murderers have unmasked.

Governor Fuller, brutally, coldly and contemptuously, has said that Sacco and Vanzetti must die.

The spokesman of the capitalist conspirators rejects all the evidence which has convinced millions of people all over the world that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent—and sends them to their death.

In a death cell close to those in which Sacco and Vanzetti are confined sits Madeiros, a convicted criminal who has confessed to the Braintree murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were tried and found guilty.

Governor Fuller simply says that he does not believe the Madeiros confession.

Fourteen witnesses who swore that they saw Sacco and Vanzetti elsewhere than Braintree at the time the crime was committed, and that these two workers could not possibly have been in Braintree for criminal or any other purpose, have demanded that they be prosecuted for perjury if Sacco and Vanzetti are to be electrocuted.

Governor Fuller makes no reply except to say that two innocent working men must die.

Massachusetts capitalism, backed by the full weight of imperialist reaction, takes two human sacrifices. Plucked by powerful fingers from the ranks of the working class, Sacco and Vanzetti have been tortured for seven years—tortured as no workers in the history of the American labor movement have been tortured.

They were leaders of their fellows in the cause of labor.

They were arrested and tried as representatives of the working class.

They were convicted by class justice and they are to die because of class vengeance.

American capitalism says to the American workers:

"Two at least of your number we have and we will not let them go till they are dead by our hands.

"When we have burned the lives from these two workers who dared to challenge the domination of our class in Massachusetts, we will give you their charred bodies to remind you of our power.

"Our feudal forebears hung the bodies of rebels in chains on gibbets to terrorize the countryside.

"We, the rulers of the greatest industrial nation kill by more modern methods. We are able to murder Sacco and Vanzetti with the same current that sends the news of their deaths as a warning to millions of their class."

But to us the death sentence for our comrades will not be a signal for submission but a stern symbol of the need for solidarity and action.

We do not surrender Sacco and Vanzetti to the Massachusetts executioners. We do not bow to the mandate of Fuller, the ruthless pro-consul of American capitalism.

We say to the Massachusetts murderers that they shall never close the switch which will send the deadly current thru the bodies of two innocent workers.

Sacco and Vanzetti must be Freed!

We will show the ruling class of America that Fuller's death decree has united the whole labor movement into one compact army with no other purpose now but to strike the shackles from Sacco and Vanzetti!

We will show to the rulers that we know that Sacco and Vanzetti are chosen for the first victims in the onslaught on the whole labor movement which now impends and which is a preliminary to imperialist war.

We say that this blow shall not fall.

In every industrial center, from now until August 10, there must be continual mass protest—strikes, demonstrations, mass meetings.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, now meeting in convention in Fall River, should take the lead in calling for action. It should call upon President Green of the American Federation of Labor to recommend a nationwide protest strike. Every mass meeting should make this same demand.

Every organization, unions, fraternal societies, cooperatives must be brought into the struggle.

The time is short but the issue is clear—the working class must tear Sacco and Vanzetti from the hands of their class enemies.

It can be done. To fail is to confess that American labor cannot protect its militants.

Thru Sacco and Vanzetti the Massachusetts murderers and American imperialism are striking a blow at the whole labor movement.

This blow can be warded off and turned into a mighty offensive against labor's enemies by the united and ceaseless effort of the working class.

Not Defense but Offense is the weapon which the American labor movement must wield.

Sacco and Vanzetti shall be freed!

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Centralia Victims Off Official Pardon List

OLMPIA, Wash., August 3, (FP). — Governor Hartley has extended executive paroles to thirty-three persons confined in the penitentiary and the reformatory. Non of the Centralia victims were on the list.

German Ships Carrying Radio Phones Now

BERLIN, Aug. 4. — More than twenty German passenger ships have been equipped with radio-telephones for the use of passengers, it was announced today.

Connections may be made anywhere on the ocean and successful calls have been put through to Germany from points off Newfoundland.

The rate for tolls is $23 for three minutes.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

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LETTER OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DISTRICT 2, TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY ON SACCO AND VANZETTI

The Workers (Communist) Party yesterday issued an invitation to the Socialist Party to join with it in common action on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti for a local strike and united demonstration of all sections of the labor movement on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 9.

In its letter the Workers Party calls upon the Socialist Party to forget their differences sufficiently to unite in common action on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The letter reads:

August 4, 1927

August Claessens, Secretary,
Socialist Party of Greater New York,
7 E. 15th Street,
New York City.

Dear Comrades:

Capitalist justice has struck its final blow against Sacco and Vanzetti. With cynical disregard of the world-wide protest of the working class and all progressive-minded people, the Governor of Massachusetts bucked by the rapacious capitalist class has doomed Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

By taking this action against Sacco and Vanzetti, despite the overwhelming weight of evidence proving them innocent, the capitalist class is striking a blow at the entire working class of America. The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, if carried out, will be the starting point of a series of repressive measures throughout the country against American labor and particularly against the millions of foreign-born workers. The capitalist class will not stop with murdering Sacco and Vanzetti. It will continue its brutality and violence against any section of the working class that struggles for improvement of the conditions of labor and for a vigorous fight against capitalist injustice.

In this critical hour, labor is called upon to employ all the power at its command in one last effort for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Through united action in common local and national demonstrations and strikes, the working class can still free Sacco and Vanzetti. However fundamental our differences are, at such a time these differences must not be permitted to stand in the way of common action on behalf of these two men.

In the interests of these two victims and in the interests of the entire working class of America, we propose to you that we take steps for the immediate organization of united demonstrations calling for the immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. We concretely propose the issuance of a joint declaration calling upon all labor organizations of New York City to stop work on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 9, and to participate in one mighty demonstration calling for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

We feel sure that if such a demonstration of united action is made, that it will go a long way to halting the execution of these workers. Quick and decisive action is necessary. For that reason we request your immediate answer to our proposal.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) W. W. WEINSTONE,
General Secretary,
District 2.

3,000 Barbers Strike To Free Sacco, Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

in part: "The final verdict has not been rendered; the workingclass humanity and internationalism can yet save these victims of the capitalist class vengeance, whose only crime was that they were radical fighters in the ranks of labor."

Wilcks commended the barbers for striking and for sending a resolution to the executive council of the A. F. of L. requesting them to enforce action by organized labor.

Demand National Strike.

The text of the resolution which was unanimously passed by the strikers and forwarded by telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, read as follows:

"Brothers: We, members of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local 913, having declared a two-day general strike on August 4, 1927 protesting against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, feel that the decision of Governor Fuller affirming the sentence of death to those two workers is an insult and a challenge to the civilized world and the American workingclass in particular.

Labor Can Free Them.

"We feel that organized labor has not done its best to free those two fellow workers.

"In many cases the united action of labor in other countries has saved members of the workingclass from a similar fate.

"We appeal to you as president of the American Federation of Labor to call a general strike throughout the United States and demonstrate the will of labor for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti."

The resolution was signed by Peter Midola, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of the barbers' union.

"We Must Fight," Says Fresca.

Norman Thomas, a functionary in the socialist party also spoke. Thomas declared that the day of the execution should be set aside as a day of "mourning and fasting."

Fresca, internationally-known radical visitor, said that "instead of preparing to fast and mourn we must prepare to fight." Fresca made fiery addresses in both Italian and English.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the assembled striking barbers:

"We, 3,000 journeymen barbers of Local 913, assembled in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on August 4th, taking into consideration the unexpected and drastic decision of Governor Fuller affirming the death sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti decide to start today the agitation for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Insult to Labor.

"We are confident that the civilized world and the international workingclass will respond to the insult and challenge of the Massachusetts capitalists through its agent, Governor Fuller.

"We pledge ourselves to work and support with all our might for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti and to keep ourselves ready for another general strike."

Following the reading of the resolution the local's band played "The Internationale." Enthusiasm and militant determination marked the meeting throuout.

Police Are Vicious.

After the meeting the thousands of strikers swelled their ranks with friends and sympathizers and pro-

History of the Sacco And Vanzetti Frame-Up

May 3, 1920—Nicola Sacco, Shoemaker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, fish peddler, arrested while they are on their way to get radical literature.

May 25, 1920—Vanzetti charged in Brockton Police Court with attempted holdup of Paymaster Alfred E. Ross, of Bridgewater Shoe Factory in 1919.

July 1, 1920—Vanzetti in framed-up trial at the superior court convicted of "assault with intent to kill and rob" Ora.

August 17, 1920—Judge Webster Thayer, agent of the Massachusetts industrial autocracy sentences Vanzetti to 12 to 15 years in State's prison for Bridgewater holdup.

September 28, 1920—Sacco and Vanzetti indicted for South Braintree slayings.

May 31, 1921—Trial of Sacco and Vanzetti begins.

July 14, 1921—Sacco and Vanzetti declared guilty of first degree murder after the viciously unfair trial.

October 1921—Demonstrations of protest against legal murder of the frame-up workers throughout the world.

December 24, 1921—Judge Thayer denies motions for new trial.

May 4, 1922—New trial appeal on ground Lola Andrews, state identifying witness, repudiates identification of Sacco.

Feb. 15, 1923—Sacco starts hunger strike lasting thirty-one days.

March 16, 1923—Sacco examined by "alienists" and few days later railroaded to Bridgewater Insane Hospital.

September 27, 1923—Sacco returned from Bridgewater to Dedham jail as "cured."

November 12, 1923—Arguments on motions for new trial concluded.

October 1, 1924—Judge Thayer snarling his anti-labor bias, denies all motions for new trial.

December 1, 1924—Attorney William G. Thompson files exceptions to Judge Thayer's denial of new trial.

April 23, 1925—Thayer, after using examined, refused same.

July 31, 1925—Bill of exceptions, consisting of 1,200 pages, filed in state supreme court.

November 19, 1925—Celestino Madeiros, local cashier slayer, confesses that he was present at South Braintree murder and declares that Sacco and Vanzetti were not there.

May 12, 1926—State supreme court overrules exceptions of Sacco and Vanzetti, and sanctions the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

October 23, 1926—Following hearing of lengthy arguments Judge Thayer in a viciously biased statement denies new trial based on Madeiros confession and sixty-three supporting affidavits.

May 5, 1927—Governor Fuller begins his "investigation" of the case.

August 3, 1927—Governor Fuller denies Sacco and Vanzetti's death in the electric chair.

Thayer Refused to Act.

Governor Fuller refused to march to McCurren Park in Greenpoint. The line of march was down Myrtle Ave. to Bushwick, then on to Grand St. over to 58th Fourth St. and into the park. At the entrance to the park they were greeted by 50 uniformed cops who viciously broke up the parade.

The names of Fuller and Thayer were hissed thruout all the proceedings.

The arrangements committee consisted of John Tartanella, manager of Local 913; Peter Midolla, recording secretary of the union; and Samuel Levy, president.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor as a Tool of Workers Betrayal in Latin America

By J. NEVAREZ.

Workers Eager To Organize.

In Porto Rico we have the first instance in the history of Wall Street's crusade for colonies, where following on the heels of the Yankee military forces of conquest, and the military or colonial regimes imposed upon the victims of the coming of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to the assistance of the Wall Street-Washington imperialist policy in its efforts to crush out every spirce of resistance manifested by the conquered colonials, and to consolidate the imperialist political regime. Taking advantage of the growing revolt among the island's laboring masses from the oppressive semi-feudal conditions remaining after the Spanish regime, and which are, under the new Yankee regime becoming more unbearable, due to the introduction of semi-feudalism, and modern methods of intensified industrial exploitation, the Gompers' outfit, with promises of salvation, succeeded in betraying the feelings of revolt among the Porto Rican workers, into channels suiting the aims of the Washington colonial policy. Having corrupted, with their bourgeois democratic phraseology, and won over the leader of the Porto Rican labor movement, (Santiago Iglesias), the workers were encouraged to organize into the A. F. of L.-directed Federacion Libre, by the promise of leadership in their struggles to sweep away semi-feudal discriminations, and to gain better conditions from their new Yankee capitalist exploiters.

The workers of Porto Rico, from the handi-craftsmen in the cigar factories to the unskilled laborers on the sugar and tobacco plantations, took advantage of the opportunities offered them for organization, and joined the ranks of the Federacion Libre, till it numbered more than 80,000 strong, and at the beginning of the war years, beginning in 1915, the entire working class of Porto Rico, under the lead of their well-known leader, became involved in a long series of strikes, extending into the year 1920.

Workers Raised Red Flag.

The workers of Porto Rico fought their exploiters heroically. They demonstrated great militancy, even to the extent of raising the red flag on the sugar plantations, as at Fajardo San Juan, Bayamon, etc. But the Iglesias leadership, devoted to the strike-breaking methods of the Gompers outfit, did not give the militant movement the militant leadership it needed. It did not voice the anti-imperialist character of the strike struggles, and thus permitted the heroic efforts of the Porto Rican proletarist to be crushed in blood by the strike-breaking insular police, judges, seabs and jails. They culminated in the tragic defeat of the tobacco workers' strike in 1920, in which the most militant and class-conscious forces were crushed.

Today the Federacion Libre counts at the very most not more than 4,000 members; the workers of Porto Rico are completely disorganized and at the mercy of the exploiters. The Iglesias bureaucracy sit comfortably in their swivel chairs, in the office of the Federacion Libre, holding down their jobs with an air of security. So long as they are loyal to the executive council their salaries are secure. They need not worry if the Federacion Libre has a small membership, or about the will of the rank and file. They hold their jobs from above, from the executive council in Washington.

Militancy Revives.

In recent months, we witnessed in Porto Rico a revival of the militant labor movement among the cigar makers of the labor-hating American Porto Rican Tobacco Co. Due to unbearable open shop conditions imposed upon them, these workers, rank and file members of the cigar-makers' union, forced a strike which lasted more that six months, and was settled favorably for the workers. Thanks to their militancy in leading out the strike, they forced support from the bureaucracy. I say forced because on his return last March to Porto Rico, Iglesias expressed himself as not being in favor of the strike method in that situation. This outburst of Iglesias' was reported to the writer, with tears in his eyes, by the old working class fighter, Comrade Eduardo Conde, the only leader who has remained loyal to the Porto Rican workers, who fights against the Iglesias traitors and is brutally mistreated by Iglesias and his underling, Rafael Alonso.

In addition to the capture of the trade union movement and placing it in control of American imperialism, Iglesias proceeded with the organization of the Socialist Party in opposition to the liberal bourgeois, anti-American political parties. This party, even tho it was affiliated with the American socialist party, was sponsored by Gompers and Co. Using militant and even revolutionary phrases, this socialist party won to its support the great masses of the Porto Rican workers and agricultural laborers, but by its policies only misled and betrayed the masses of Porto Rico into the net of American imperialist domination.

A. F. of L. Backed Yellow Socialists.

While the A. F. of L. disdained the socialist party in the United States it, at the same time, sponsored the socialist party in the colony of Porto Rico. Why? The following excerpt from the program of the socialist party of Porto Rico will explain:

"The Socialist Party of Porto Rico declares that the continued influence of the people of the United States upon the destinies of the people of Porto Rico has been, and is, a civilizing one. That the freedom of the constitution of the United States of America to Porto Rico represents a positive guarantee of the public and political rights of laboring and men protecting the rights of the individual, and therefore we favor the permanent and inseparable union of the people of Porto Rico with the people of the United States."

Here we have a socialist party in which Sam Gompers and Matthew Woll could be proud of membership.

Socialists U. S. Lackeys.

The following recent incident in the Porto Rican senate chamber is quite characteristic of an official, the Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and can well indict the Pan A. F. of L. in its attitude toward American imperialist aggression.

It was during the session of the Porto Rican senate held March 22-27. The Senate President and leader of the bourgeois Unionist Party, in outlining his intended discourse between the visiting Secretary of War Davis at the official banquet, suggested that he intended in addition to saying pleasant the problems of Porto Rico, to condemn the Latin American policies of the United States initiated by Roosevelt with the case of Colombia, and paraded at present in relation to Nicaragua.

Trembled for Their Jobs.

Our Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the honorable Santiago Iglesias, hastily intervened and warned Barcelo:

"You would assume a serious responsibility in confronting the secretary of war regarding the policies which his government may pursue in its relations with Mexico and Nicaragua. You should confine yourself exclusively to the problems concerning Porto Rico and not meddle in international affairs. Such an act would be interpreted badly for those in whose hands the fate of our aspirations lie." Which means the fate of their political ambitions, whose further development can be realized with the granting of political autonomy (but not independence) to the Island and which would give either of these politicians the opportunity to become governor.

Barcelo with much humility bowed before the "labor" senator Iglesias, adding "True, very true, as colonials we have not our right to vent our feelings and sentiments. I will confine myself as Senator Iglesias suggested."

In this every act then the Socialist Party is demonstrating that it is the tool and standard-bearer of American imperialist rule in Porto Rico. The relations and complicityness with which the labor branch of American imperialism has succeeded in obstructing the development of a labor movement expressive of the real interests of the workers, and bringing it under control in Porto Rico, has created a desire in the American labor bureaucracy to extend its complicity to the labor movements in the other Latin American countries. First subjugated by the military forces of the United States this becomes an easy matter. The instrument created for this purpose is the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor organized in 1918.

And that the Pan A. F. of L. with the temporarily conquered labor movement of Porto Rico as its corner stone, and the tested Porto Rican Flunkey as its Spanish secretary, is on the road to betray the labor movement in other conquered countries, may be demonstrated by the existing situation in Cuba.

Cuban Workers Betrayed by Socialists.

In Cuba prior to the reign of the tyrant Machado, we find a labor movement that strode rapidly toward militancy. The workers organized in the tobacco industry were the backbone of this militant anti-imperialist labor movement, and with the support of the masses of "Colonos," gave birth to a Communist Party orientating towards the leadership of the Communist International. Then followed the Machado reign of terror against the Cuban labor movement. Under the secret guidance of the ambassador of the American Sugar Trust, General Crowder, he instituted a systematic and most ruthless campaign of terror, to break the militant spirit of labor in Cuba. Labor leaders like Enrique Varona, Thomas Grant and 200 outstanding militants were assassinated. The prisons were filled and thousands forced to leave the Island. The Communist Party was dealt a severe blow and forced underground.

And in this tragic moment in the labor movement of Cuba, with the soil of Cuba soaked red with workers' blood, the yellow socialist sheet the "Accion Socialista" of Habana, spokesman for the Pan-American Federation of Labor, whose editor and administrator, Juan Arevalo, is its delegate to the convention held in Washington, makes this statement of gratification in an editorial of July 12, 1927:

"There are distinct roads that a labor movement may take. There is the road toward the Communist International which guides the Communist Parties and the Red Trade Unions. And then if the labor movement does not turn toward Russia it has the alternative of Amsterdam, Zurich or Washington."

Cuban Fakers Favor PAFL

After pointing out the indecision in the labor movement as to which road to take, it goes on to say:

"If the Cuban delegation to the Pan A. F. of L. goes to signify the road which our labor movement may take it is already determined twofold in aid of the Machado-Crowder tyrant [illegible] A. N. which disturbed our labor movement, will disappear forever."

"It is true that there are yet some labor organizations that are not in agreement with the tendencies of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. But, we assert, if the labor movement of Cuba wants to progress, if it does not wish to remain inactive, or in the chaotic state in which it found itself for some years, it will be necessary to incorporate itself with the tendencies of the Pan-American Federation fo Labor."

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Robert Minor to Speak At Cleveland Picnic on Aug. 7; New Vass Farm

Cleveland District, International Labor Defense, will hold its annual outing picnic on Sunday, August 7th at the New Vass Farm, Stop 21½, Kinsman Rd.

Arrangements are being made by the committee which is drawing up a program of entertainment and sports which is sure to interest everyone, and also in which everyone present will be able to participate.

An analysis of the decision in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti will be made by a nationally known cartoonist and newspaper writer, Bob Minor, who has spent the past eight months in Soviet Russia and other parts of Europe. Comrade Minor will tell of the International Relief Measures for Sacco and Vanzetti that are being sent Europe.

Dancing from 3 to 7 o'clock. Spacing at 2 p.m. To reach picnic ground take Kinsman Rd. car to end of line. There take I. L. D. bus which goes directly to grounds.

Come early. There will be plenty of refreshments and eats.

Adjourn Theater Meet Without Planning For Central Ticket Bureau

The absence of Lee Shubert led to the adjournment of a meeting of representatives from New York theatres without agreement on a plan for a central ticket agency.

Among those who attended the meeting were Arthur Hopkins, Sam Harris, Arthur Hammerstein, Joe Leblang and Earl Carroll. The chief interests not represented were those of Florenz Ziegfield, Charles Billingham and George White.

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It will be a combination of

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Fuller's Prejudiced Decision

The same cynicism, the brutality and prejudice that have characterized the whole procedure of the state of Massachusetts in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti since its very inception, was jaringly set forth in the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller, multi-millionaire owner of the scab Packard Motor Car Company of Boston. Its flippant and careless tone confirms our conviction that the hearings conducted by the governor and by his committee of three who are characterized in his decision as "men whose reputation for intelligence, open-mindedness, intellectual honesty and good judgment were above reproach," were farcical in the extreme; that the fate of the men had been decided before the investigations started and that the "hearings" were staged solely for the purpose of trying to conceal the crime contemplated by the state.

The utter dishonesty of Fuller, his fear of a real investigation indicated by the very calibre of the creatures he appointed on the committee, President Abbot Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University heads one of the most poisonous institutions of so-called higher learning in the whole world, maintained for the exclusive purpose of teaching the sons of the predatory capitalists how best to fleece the workers. Harvard is supported by such capitalist monsters as J. P. Morgan & Co., and is called a "bulwark of conservatism." Judge Robert Grant and President Samuel W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had expressed views hostile to Sacco and Vanzetti before their appointments on the committee, and both of them are servile tools of the labor-hating mill owners, that mass of foul pollution that calls itself the Back Bay aristocracy of Boston.

So fearful was Fuller that the known facts regarding the vindictive attitude of Judge Thayer, the vicious disregard of the prosecution for the so-called rights of the accused, the ignorance and the corruption of the jury, the refusal to admit newly discovered evidence as a basis for a new trial, would force official recognition, that he selected men whom he knew to be enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, and who would sink low enough to become parties to the last murderous act in the conspiracy.

If Fuller had been impelled by even the slightest degree of honesty he would have appointed at least one labor representative on the committee and given the greatest possible publicity to the proceedings by holding open hearings. Instead of this the whole thing was veiled in secrecy. Witnesses for the defense were so intimidated and generally browbeaten that they were on the verge of collapse as they left the room where the eminences of educational and judicial Massachusetts were conducting their farce-play designed to whitewash the would-be murderers.

Instead of an honest investigation, one that would endeavor to ascertain the facts in the case, the Fuller decision reveals the fact that loathsome efforts to conceal the facts. For instance, Fuller considers at the claim of the defense, that the reason the men refused to tell the police, who arrested them a month after the crime for which they finally charged was committed, the truth about their movements at the time of their arrest was because they wanted to shield their radical friends from arrest.

He seems to see something particularly criminal in the fact that they were about to start out at ten o'clock at night to distribute radical literature. Every radical and revolutionist in the labor movement knows it is not at all uncommon to do this sort of work, not merely at ten o'clock, but at twelve midnight, at two or four o'clock in the morning and at all other so-called unreasonable hours when the smug bourgeois exploiters of labor are peacefully sleeping and dreaming of greater profits to be wrung out of labor, or revelling in cabarets with their kept ladies.

* * *

Fuller also says he found that the "jurors were thoroly honest men." No reason for this belief is given. I presume the fact that they brought in verdicts of guilty against two radical workmen is sufficient to prove their honesty in Fuller's eyes. Fuller also proclaims his belief in the words of the witnesses for the prosecution. This is only another way of stating his belief that the alibi witnesses for the defense were, without exception, liars.

The fact that they were working men and women would tend strengthen that view on the part of the labor-hating buzzard who is governor of the state of Massachusetts.

The Fuller decision is a class document designed to vindicate perjurers who testified for the open-shoppers of the state and belittle everyone connected with the defense.

Its sins of ommission are as glaring as its sins of commission. Fuller does not even mention the role of the agents of the United States Department of Justice. He entirely overlooks the fact that Vanzett was in New York trying to protect his fellow-worker, Salsedo, from the foul clutches of A. Mitchell Palmer's gunmen and gangsters and that he knew the circumstances surrounding the manner in which Salsedo met his death at the hands of the department of justice on May 3, 1920, when his body was found crushed almost beyond recognition on Park Row from whence it had fallen from the fourteenth story of a building in which the government maintained secret torture chambers. This fact of the on the part of the government to discredit Vanzetti is entirely ignored by Fuller.

But this decision of Fuller should not stand as the final decision. It is still possible for effective action on the part of the workers of this and other countries. Too long have the workers depended upon the impartiality of the capitalist courts and judges, institutions of capitalist class dictatorship, which exist only to impose by force the will of a minority of the population upon the vast majority. Instead of workers standing before the courts of the Fullers and Thayers the time will come when the Fullers and Thayers and other enemies of the working class will stand before the revolutionary tribunals of the workers.

Fuller's decision should do much to dispel any faith intelligent workers may have in the courts and government of capitalism and help immensely to generate that concentration of power that will sweep these institutions into the scrap heap of history.

The Convention Preparations

To all District Organizers:

DEAR Comrades:—The Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention has unanimously agreed to the following decisions regarding the Party discussion in the press and the holding of general Party membership meetings.

1. Rules Regarding Party Discussion.

1. The discussion in The DAILY WORKER and the Party press shall begin immediately and continue till August 31st, the day of the opening of the Convention, unless mutually agreed upon in the Committee for the Preparation of the Convention to close earlier.

2. All articles submitted for printing in the Party discussion column shall be subject to the approval of the Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention. The deputy chairmen of the Committee for the Preparation of the Convention shall serve as editors for the Party Discussion.

3. The DAILY WORKER and all daily Party organs in the various languages shall set aside sufficient space in the section for Party news as follows: One thousand words for the Majority of the Polcom and one thousand words for the Opposition.

4. The two editors of the Party discussion shall decide upon the material to be published in the Party langange organs which are not dailies.

Rules For Membership meetings

1. The District Organizer shall preside at the ten principal membership meetings in the following cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, New Haven, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul.)

2. In the organization of the mass membership meetings in the above named cities there shall be selected a special membership meeting arrangements committee on party basis with each side having full power to chose its own personnel. Three members from each side are recommended to constitute the personnel of the Committee. This committee shall take care of all arrangements, admission of members, tellers, etc. The District Organizers are to serve as chairmen of these arrangement committees.

3. The rules of procedure for the membership meetings are as follows:

(a.) Speaker for Majority of the Polcom; One hour presentation.

(b.) Speaker for Opposition; one hour presentation.

(c.) Reading of resolutions.

(d.) Collection to help defray the expenses of the meeting and a reasonable each district to meet the quota which will be assigned to it as its share of expense for the organization of the ten principal meetings.

(e.) Discussion from the floor divided as follows: Three speakers for the majority of the Polcom, three for the Opposition, seven minutes for each speaker and the speakers of each side alternating.

(f.) Changes in the arrangement of speakers or the above specified time alloted to speakers from the floor can be arrived at only by unanimous agreement in the membership meeting arrangement committees.

(g.) Rebuttal by representative of Opposition: 15 minutes.

(h.) Closing by representative of Polcom majority.

(i.) Voting pro and con on the Polcom Resolution.

(j.) Voting pro and con on the Opposition Resolution.

4. Participation and voting at the membership meetings in the ten principal cities above mentioned shall be limited to members in good standing of the respective city organizations with the exception of the case of New York, in which meeting any good standing member of the district organization shall be entitled to participate in the meeting and vote.

5. The mass membership meetings in the ten principal cities shall be held as follows: August 5th—New York, Chicago; August 6th— Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, New Haven; August 7th—Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul).

6. Membership meetings shall be arranged wherever possible by the respective city committees in the various cities on any one of the three specified dates (August 5th, 6th or 7th). These meetings must be arranged within this period.

7. All membership meetings shall be concluded not later than the night of the 7th, and as far as practical the rules of procedure and organization laid down for the ten principal meetings shall also apply in the other membership meetings.

8. Elections in the nuclei shall take place at the first regular or special nucleus meeting following the membership meetings in the respective cities where these membership meetings are held

Any election in any shop or street nucleus which has not been held within these time provisions shall be declared invalid.

9. In every district there shall be elected a district convention arrangements committee in which the majority of the District Executive Committee shall have a majority and the minority of the District Committee shall have an adequately representative minority. The personnel of the minority representation shall be selected by the minority itself.

11. In these district convention arrangements committees appeals from decisions arrived at. Whether these appeals shall be laid before the Committee for the preparation of the Party Convention or whether any of the disputed arrangements in the various districts shall be held in abeyance, will depend upon the endorsement of the appeal in question by any one of the two deputy chairmen.

Fraternally,—Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster, Deputy Chairmen, Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention.

THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

THE District Executive Committee of the New York (No. 2) District of the Workers (Communist) Party, under the direction of the National Convention Arrangements Committee, has arranged a General Membership meeting for discussion of the decision of the Communist International on the Inner Party Situation. If will be held Saturday evening at 7 p. m., at the Central Opera House, TONIGHT! Other meetings called by the National Convention Arrangements Committee are as follows:

PITTSBURGH MEETING SATURDAY.

The Party membership meeting at Pittsburgh will be held Saturday, August 6th, 7 P. M., 805 James street, Northside. Only members in good standing will be admitted. The purpose will be the discussion of the coming issues, by representatives of the majority and opposition will speak. —Signed, A. Jakira, District Organizer.

SATURDAY NIGHT IN DETROIT, FINNISH HALL.

The Detroit membership meeting will be held Saturday evening at the Finnish Hall, 5969 Fourteenth street.—Signed, R. Baker, District Organizer.

SUNDAY NIGHT AT CLEVELAND.

The general membership meeting at Cleveland will be held at Gardina Hall, 6021 St. Clair avenue, Sunday, August 7th, at 7:30 P. M. The speaker for the Polcom will be Jay Lovestone. Speakers for opposition Foster and Weinstone. Admission by membership card only. All members must be in good standing and have convention stamp.—Signed, I. Amter, District Organizer.

The New Pacific Cable

Another Step in the Drive for Power in the Pacific.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

STRIKING proof of the deadly seriousness with which the American ruling class is carrying on its drive for domination of the Pacific area is contained in a news story in the New York Times of August 2nd.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is completing plans for laying a new cable to China and the Far East. We quote from the Times story:

"While the Western Union has had the Pacific cable under contemplation for some time, it was said that the recent crisis in Shanghai might have served to hasten the work of the engineers on the new project.

"At the time when American and European soldiers were landing in China there were three wire systems available for Governmental and press use between the Far East and London, compared with the single cable system between China and the United States. This discrepancy was said to have caused embarrassment to officials at Washington anxious to keep in touch with the Chinese Situation."

THE theory that the American government was blissfully content to follow in the wake of British imperialism in China seems to be demolished by the above statements whose authenticity is proved by the fact that the Western Union, undoubtedly in agreement with the state and war departments, is rushing work on the new line of communication.

The announcement of this new venture whose completion will make America entirely independent of British sources for information comes immediately after the intense rivalry between Britain and America has prevented even formal agreement at Geneva.

PREPARATIONS for imperialist war consist not only in the building of huge navies and the organization of armies but also in the adaptation of the industrial enterprises of a nation to imperialist purposes.

The ships and their crews, the engineers and scientific experts, the divers and electricians who will lay, connect and put in perfect working order the new cable with a capacity of 2,500 letters per minute which will tie the Orient to America, will be part of the war machinery of American imperialism just as are the more deadly and impressive war vessels which the collapse of the Geneva conference and the struggle for domination of the Pacific area by the great powers, will give the American plunderband an excuse to build.

AMERICAN imperialism will fight its rivals for the power to rule and rob the workers and peasants of the Far East,—the scene now of a great movement for liberation.

American business and American government are part of the same imperialist machine which threatens to drown the revolting masses in their own blood. As the New York Times says; referring to the Western Union:

"The decision of the company to investigate the possibility of entering the Pacific field was based on the belief held in many quarters that future American trade would expand toward the East rather than toward the West."

SOME day the new cable will carry the message of bloody struggles waged by American imperialism against its rivals but before that it will carry the news of its onslaughts upon the workers and peasants whose interests are in contradiction to those of the imperialist exploiters—unless the American working class develops its consciousness, its power and its will to fight as a class faster than American imperialism develops its war machinery.

Current Events

By I. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

murder but on the ground that they were radicals.

THERE still exists in this country among the workers a belief that justice is blind and on the level: that there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. This belief is invaluable and to the capitalists of Massachusetts in getting away with the trick that was pulled off when the governor appointed his commission. While those representatives of the flower of New England's bourgeoisie were making a bluff at investigating the case, the liberals and pacifists connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti defense practically stopped appealing to mass opinion, and placed all confidence in the sense of justice of the governor or and his fellow puppets. They had a naive faith that the millionaire governor would examine the case of those two workers with the same benevolent impartiality that he would bring to bear on a consideration of the cases of two textile manufacturers convicted of killing a labor leader.

THIS illusion was not shared by other. Sacco or Vanzetti. For a long time the former has expressed his conviction that there was no hope for them from the executive or judicial arms of the capitalist state in Massachusetts. Demonstrations on the part of the workers only, would halt the hangmen. This was the position of the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement. It was the position of the International Labor Defense.

THE radical elements also insisted that the workers of all shades of opinion should unite around the slogan: "Save Sacco and Vanzetti" and present a united front to the enemy. This policy was sabotaged by the socialists who were more concerned with making war on the left wing and on the Communists than fighting the capitalists who wanted to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death. There would have been no Sacco-Vanzetti protest movement but for the rallying cry. The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor did nothing except give lip service to their indignation thru resolutions. The bureaucrats will do nothing now. What is to be done and done quickly must be done by the masses.

* * *

IT has been said time and time again since our comrade were first framed up by the capitalists of Massachusetts that "Massachusetts is on trial." This is the bunk. Massachusetts today, means those who own the industries of the state and control it politically. They are not on trial. They will not be on trial until the workers secure political power and turn the industries over to the masses that created them. Sacco and Vanzetti are in their death cells within a few yards of the death chair. One week only stands between them and the date set for their execution. Every ounce of energy in the organized labor movement must be exerted to free them. And every section of the working-class movement must unite in one last effort to snatch those victims of capitalist injustice from the doom that faces them.

DRAMA

MARIA CORDA



The talented Hungarian artist will play the leading role in "The Private Life of Helen of Troy," which is now being filmed.

"Speakeasy" Opens Monday--"Abie" Breaks World's Run Record

George M. Cohan will have two new plays opening in Boston on Labor Day, "The Merry Malones" at the Colonial theatre and "The Baby Cyclone" at the Hollis Street. Following a short run "The Merry Malones" will come from Boston to open the new Erlanger's theatre in West 44th Street in this city.

William E. Lawrence has been engaged for James La Penna's "White Lights"—to play the leading juvenile role in Paul Gerard Smith's play.

Hold August 28th open. Save that day for the big Jamboree at Starlight Park, where the Joint Defense Committee will stage its big benefit.

"Speakeasy," the Edward Knoblock—George Rosener melodrama will be offered by William R. Friedlander in Asbury Park on Monday night. The cast is headed by Jose Ruben, Anne Shoemaker, Dorothy Hall, Arthur Vinton, Paul Gilfoyle, Marie Pettes, John Crone, Beatrice Lee, Adelaide Rondelle, Ruthelma Stevens and Kate-Pier Roemer.

Anne Nichols local production of her famous comedy, "Abie's Irish Rose" will pass the world's long run record on Monday, when the 2222nd performance will be given. This breaks the record established by the London production of "Cha Chin Chow" which ran for 2238 consecutive performances. Miss Nichols is now in France completing her newest play, a sequel to "Abie's Irish Rose" to be called "Abie's Children," and arranging for the production of "Abie" in Central Europe.

Daily Worker Builders Are Active at Oakland, Calif.; Hold Meetings

OAKLAND, Calif. The Daily Workers Builders Club of Alameda County is slowly but surely putting itself on the map in Oakland, Cal. Tonight a street meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and some forty copies of The DAILY WORKER were sold.

At 10th street and Broadway, Oakland, Cal., one may always find gathered a group of workers. One finds all sorts of religious meetings going on there as well as debates among individual freaks. Along come the Workers (Communist) Party speakers and Comrade Fleming and they sweep the religionists and other freaks out of the limelight.

Instead of handing out religious dope and a lot of solemn Gospel to these down trodden workers, who have very little time to read or listen to lectures, ideas of organization. These ideas are illustrated with word pictures and examples of workers in other parts of the world such as Russia and China.

While the speakers talk girls and boys go thru the crowd and sell The DAILY WORKER, hand out literature, and hold private discussions with strange workers and invite them to the hall.

Our militant little worker, Rosa B. Paul, taught a Jesus shouter a lesson. He fought a fair fight and went to a glorious defeat. When the fair Rosa was through with him he knew more about Communism than he thought he did about the Holy Bible.

Rattler Strikes.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Serum was being rushed here from Ithaca today to combat the venom of an enormous rattlesnake which bit Mrs. Walter Thompson, 50, when she was picking berries in the woods near her home on Cameron. The snake did not rattle a warning before biting her hand.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way Evenings at 8:40 MATINEE THURSDAY at 2:40
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER
A New Play ... Directed by ... Produced by ...

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Bathenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its Texas leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Guthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City, or to any other city to Workers Party, 113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Bathenberg pamphlet, "Communist Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Bathenberg pamphlet will be the best pamphlet to spread Bathenberg Drive.

Every Party Organ must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 50 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office, 108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing co. 50 East First Street, New York City, or to the National office, Workers Party, 113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago Ill.

Ford Sells Planes.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6 (INS).—The aircraft division of the Ford Motor Company has received orders for [illegible] planes, it was announced today.

The planes are to be [illegible] ever built in the United States and will be delivered to the Army Transport Command at Dayton, Ohio, it was announced. [illegible] New York [illegible] Cleveland.

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Within the Means of Every Worker

We offer this set of books on [illegible] many phases of Russian life at a [illegible] This is the opportunity to own [illegible] chase them to give to other workers.

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COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R. 10
GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA By Scott Nearing 10
EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA By Scott Nearing 50
RUSSIA, WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926 By Wm. Z. Foster 25

A total of $1.50 worth of books

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NOTE: Books offered in this [illegible] in limited quantities. All orders [illegible] and filled in turn as received

MASSACHUSETTS' LABOR REFUSES TO OUST CONROY

Declares for Right of Political Opinion

(Special To The DAILY WORKER)

FALL RIVER, Mass., August 4.—The right of an official of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, now in session here, to advocate independent political action for labor was openly upheld here when Conroy of the machinists' union of Worcester was reinstated for vice-president of the federation at the convention now in session.

The delegates rallied to his support when a vitriolic attack was leveled on him by reactionaries in the convention, who claimed he was not a good member of the American Federation of Labor because he did not follow the hopeless policy of the president and executive board of the A. F. of L. and "steward friends" and party enemies."

For Labor Party.

Conroy was active for a labor party in 1924, and succeeded in preventing endorsement by the Workers' Party of Walsh, the representative of the Boston and Albany railroad.

Conroy's defense at the convention was handled by a special delegate of the Worcester Central Labor Union. The convention decided that no man should be victimized for his political views, and defeated a resolution that required endorsement by the Executive Council before any member could run for political office.

The convention also declared by large majorities for endorsement of the unemployment bill, and for a public inquiry into the state labor commission, which has disgraced itself lately by its unusual unfairness to words organized labor.

Thayer Example.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case has not come up yet, but the delegates in voting to endorse introduction of a bill in the next legislature to require the election instead of the nomination of judges, cited Judge Thayer, trial judge in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, as an example of the injustice possible thru the system of appointed judges.

The convention also wants a bill introduced limiting the injunction powers of judges.

Had To Break In.

At yesterday's morning session the entire business was taken up with the report of the committee on resolutions. Much time was taken up with the various resolutions dealing with the use of the union label as a means of organizing the unorganized and maintaining union conditions.

Mary Thompson of the Women's Trade Union League spoke on the manner in which union conditions had been established in the neckwear shops of Boston pointed out that the neckwear workers had secured recognition of the union only after a short but active strike, and only after the workers had forced the employers to sign an agreement with the union before able to secure the use of the union label in their shops.

Public Ownership.

The Conroy matter was not reported as stating a bill to be introduced in the next legislature calling for the public ownership of natural resources for the people of electrical power in this state and nationally.

Federation of Churches.

It was pointed out that the Churches Federation had been markedly partial in its allocation of speakers in the various churches to the Chambers of Commerce and the Employers Organizations generally. A resolution was passed calling upon the Federation to make a clearcut statement on its policy to labor before the State Federation could resume relations with the body.

Needle Trades Meeting

A general membership meeting of the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, Monday, 7 p. m.

A block meeting of all cloak and dressmakers working on 22nd Street will be held Tuesday, right after work, at Local 22. Registered and unregistered workers should attend.

A general membership meeting of Local 2, H&MWU will be held Wednesday, right after work at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

Boston Papers Prepare Public for Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Boston capitalist papers are doing their utmost to prepare public opinion against the two men. The story of the case is trented in such a manner as to picture the convicted workers and their friends as dangerous men.

Boundlessly staging are featured, terms as "Reds" and "the friends of the defense" are being used and the words evidence or lawyers of the defense is put in quotation marks.

The placing of extra police guards is also creating the desired atmosphere, the working men of Boston, however, are just as firm in their belief of innocence as before.

DEMAND FOR NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO VANZETTI STARTS

(Continued from Page One)

The hunt of the legal work in the impending six days will be borne by Arthur D. Hill, a leading Boston lawyer and formerly city attorney. William G. Thompson will actively assist in an advisory capacity as the strain of the case has weakened him considerably.

* * *

Felix Frankfurter, professor of the Harvard Law School and author of the enormously known book "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," will appeal to Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the U. S. supreme court to save the condemned workers from death in the electric chair next Wednesday, it was learned yesterday.

Frankfurter will request a stay of execution pending an appeal in the supreme court. He will base his request upon the fact that the constitutional rights of the two workers have been violated seriously as evidence was offered against them during secret hearings at which they and they counsel were barred.

International Labor Defense Urges Sacco Vanzetti Strike Move

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—The International Labor Defense is urging nationwide demonstrations to prevent the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti on August 10th, and is also urging protest general strike on that day.

It further urges sending protest telegrams to Fuller and Coolidge demanding intervention in the case.

The I. L. D. has cablegrams to France, Germany, England, Belgium, Russia, China and Canada for demonstrations, especially in front of embassies and consulates.

Chicago labor leaders are meeting on the question of a protest general strike here. The I. L. D. slogans are that Fuller's decision is a challenge to entire working class.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting At Elizabeth Tomorrow

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting will be held here Saturday, 8 p. m. at Union Square. Auspices of the International Labor Defense.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., August 3.—Mabel Normand, film star, who is seriously ill of influenza and pleurisy, showed slight improvement today after a bad night's rest, attendants at Santa Monica hospital reported. Miss Normand, who is the wife of Lew Cody in private life, was near death from pleuro-pneumonia recently.

FURRIERS WILL REBUILD UNION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Adopt Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Resolution

Meeting to protest the breaking down of union conditions in the furriers' industry and the continued selling out of hard won gains by the American Federation of Labor officials, 3,000 furriers pledged their loyalty to the Joint Board in its fight to rebuild the furriers' Union in a crowded meeting at Cooper Union last night.

"Nothing but the united fighting ranks of the fur workers can save the union from utter destruction," said Ben Gold, Joint Board manager. "At present there is no union left, either in the right wing or in the left wing. The reactionary forces of the American Federation of Labor has broken the union and there is danger that if the fight continues it can never be rebuilt."

Worse Than 1924.

Gold declared that conditions in the Furriers' Union were "worse than in 1924." "There is absolute chaos in the trade. Manufacturing is being done under non-union conditions, and any worker who fails to realize this is blind," he said.

The fight to rebuild the union to its former power as an instrument for the workers has received great impetus in the last few days, from requests of many workers who deserted the Joint Board to be reinstated, Gold said. "The Joint Board is receiving letters every day from workers who now find themselves compelled to come back and help to rebuild the real union," he said. "If anybody thinks that the Joint Board is no longer fighting, Manufacturing is being done under non-union conditions, and the daily shop meetings to which workers come with the greatest enthusiasm.

Hopeless Out of Town.

In reviewing the out of town situation, Gold saw great reason for hopefulness. "Almost every local outside of New York has elected a left wing administration, and even where the reactionary administrations have not been dislodged, the rank and file is progressive," he pointed out. "The rights can no longer do that they have sold out to the bosses, and they cannot longer conceal the fights for the spoils that are going on within their ranks. In spite of the feel our difficulties, I am confident that we can retrieve all that has been lost. The Joint Board is reorganizing its machinery and beginning the active work of rebuilding. I am ready to step aside if this leads to peace, but as I insisted at the peace conference, the union must be returned to the workers and their officials brought back to the shops. The Joint Board extends its hands in welcome to all, accepts and urges them to join in a united front of furriers."

Weisbord Speaks.

Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, spoke to the furriers for the first time since the victory meeting after the 1926 strike. He took occasion to point out the relation of the furriers, whom he termed "the needle point in the side of the American Bosses," to Sacco and Vanzetti, "who now symbolize the fighting proletariat."

"The forces that are about to murder Sacco and Vanzetti are the same enemies that you are fighting," he declared. "They are the same forces that are working to destroy the unions, to set up the open shop, to defeat, child labor legislation—they are the labor haters of America."

Same Enemies.

"They are the same forces that are attempting to destroy your union, by forcing upon you a Wall-Mcgrady union. McGrady is the bridge to lead the workers to worse conditions.

"The gains that you won by the heroic struggle of 1926 are being lost to you by the treachery of these labor fakers. The forty hour week and the increases that you won are being taken from you, the speed up system and the contract system that you thought you had abolished are being used to the hosiery."

Weisbord emphasized the sharpening of the campaign against militant labor forces, of which the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti are a part. "The bosses are faced with the possibility of war," he declared. "The collapse of the Geneva naval conference can mean only one thing that the capitalists are getting ready for another imperialist war. They understand that they can only continue their plans if they smash the unions. They cannot smash the unions of militant sections, militant workers, so they hope to substitute 'Red' wings unionism, company unionism, company unionism, in order to attain their end.

Greet Gross.

The furriers gave a hearty welcome to Aaron Gross, chief business manager of the Joint Board, who appeared on the platform for the first time since the brutal attack of gangsters on June 9 which nearly cost his life. Although the workers clamored for a speech, Gross was not strong enough to address them.

Other speakers at the meeting were Max Gitlow of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, and S. Lipzin of the Joint Defense Committee.

Adopt Resolutions.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting condemned the "union-breaking policies of the International and A. F. of L. officials and accuse them of openly selling out the fur workers to the fur manufacturers." They call upon "all fur workers to support the Joint Board morally and financially to re-establish the gains of the 1926 general strike, and re-build a strong, united Furriers' Union."

A resolution on the face of Sacco and Vanzetti was adopted as follows:

Sacco-Vanzetti Resolution.

"Whereas the facts have shown beyond a shadow of a doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime of which they are accused, and whereas the outrageous decision of Governor Fuller to murder Sacco and Vanzetti shows the determination on the part of the anti-labor forces to carry out the criminal frame-up of these two workers, because of their fidelity to the working class.

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, thousands of fur workers gathered in Cooper Union, denounce the attempt of the reactionaries to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, and we join with the forces of labor the world over in the demand upon the governmental authorities to release these two innocent victims."

Flora Anna Skin Ointment

for PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, LARGE PORES

for the rash, itching skin, eczema of stubborn skin troubles of any kind use the medicinal ointment of FLORA ANNA SKIN OINTMENT, PLUS. Sold on money back guarantee

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25% of all sales are donated to The DAILY WORKER. Always mention The DAILY WORKER in your order.

T.U.E.L. Calls For World Labor War On Frame-Up Of Sacco and Vanzetti

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—The following cable was sent to the world labor movement by the Trade Union Educational League:

"Governor Fuller has affirmed the death sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti. The Trade Union Educational League calls upon the world's labor movement to join in emphatic protest against this legal murder which is a blow at the workingclass."

* * *

GANGSTER CASES ARE POSTPONED IN POLICE COURT

Three Thugs Are Held For Grand Jury

The two right wing killers, Benjamin Cohen and Meyer Friedman, who murderously attacked Aaron Gross on June 9th, had their cases postponed until August 6th when they appeared before Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

Three of the seven thugs who cut up four fur pickers June 24 were held for the grand jury yesterday morning by Magistrate Brodsky. Two others had their cases postponed until next Thursday.

During the proceedings ex-Judge Smitkins, who appeared for the gangsters, was continually in conference with three of the right wing legal economists and Samuel Markewich, right wing counsellor.

Joseph Winarowsky, who was arrested transferred to the 57th St. yesterday by Magistrate Brodsky who was sitting in Jefferson Market Court. He heard part of the evidence Wednesday and will continue with the case August 22 in the 57th St. court.

The workers are accused of attacking two gangsters, Jerry Larson, alias Samuel Greenberg and Harry Rifer. The actual situation was just the reverse, but to save themselves the thugs claimed that the workers had attacked them. Larson, it has been proved, is a well known gangster.

Held For Special Sessions.

Max Levine, who together with Solomon Walger and Vincent Leaden were arrested at the Union Square Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration July 7th, was held for Special Sessions yesterday by Magistrate Steers in the 57th St. police court. Levine was discharged yesterday while Leaden was released Wednesday at the beginning of the trial. Edward Levinson, associate editor, the New Leader, appeared as witness against the workers.

Call Fake Elections.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The eight week trial committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union has called fake elections in all locals for Friday.

All progressive delegates who intend to open a rank and file campaign report to Labor Lyceum headquarters the night before the election. A special meeting of the Joint Board will be held in the afternoon to discuss the elections. All progressives are urged to attend this meeting and take part in the fake election.

The Joint Board also declared that regular elections of all unions which had not held elections in the past year are to be held at once, and will open a campaign against anybody. Special local meetings will be called for next week to act on the question. The day of the fake elections will be made as impressive as possible.

The Joint Board has issued an official statement protesting against the subjection of the convention by the present executive board. It appeals to the membership to stand behind the present administration that has "shown progressive policies."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended today that the application of the Pere Marquette, one of the roads involved in the Van Sweringen Railroad merger, for authority to issue $4,000,000 of common stock and to distribute it as a 50 per cent stock dividend, be denied.

Labor Organizations

Newark Picnic.

The Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union of Newark will hold its first annual picnic at Eagle Grove on Sunday, August 7th. All the proceeds will go to the Passaic strikers. Tickets are 50 cents.

Bath Beach Affair.

The Bath Beach Workmen's Circle Young Workers' League is having an affair, August 6, at 1907 86th St., Bay Ridge.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers, who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Are You Getting FINCO Co-operative BAKERY PRODUCTS

It not, you know what to do—phone or call at

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WATCH FOR IT.

Trying Year of 1919 Marks Real Beginning of Soviet Railroad Workers Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE foundation of the powerful Railway Workers' Union, that now numbers more than 1,000,000 members in the Soviet Union, was laid in the trying year of 1919. This was not achieved without struggle. In fact, the greatest efforts had to be exerted to put down the correct basis on which to build the superstructure of the organization.

The March, 1917, revolution that destroyed czarism, caused a new era of organizational growth for the Russian working class. But a conscious effort along correct organizational lines seems to have been lacking at first among the great masses of the workers. Instead of immediately building an all-inclusive organization for the whole transportation industry, there sprang up a mushroom growth of craft unions in the shops and in the operating departments.

The Communist Party alone launched a campaign for the organization of shop unions in an effort to break down craft lines.

Alexis Amassow, the present general secretary of the Railroad Workers' Union, with two other comrades, headed the drive for the organization of the shop workers. Amassow is himself a metal worker. The movement met with considerable success. Between 1st March and the November Revolutions, in 1917, the number of organized railroad workers grew from 5,000 to 22,000. It was a very loose form of organization, however. There were no dues books. The payment of dues was entirely voluntary. The craft unions that were organized were very conservative in their outlook. This condition prevailed from the Nov. 7th (1917) Revolution until the year 1919. During this period 14 different craft organizations maintained a mere or less, separate existence on the railroads.

In 1919, however, there was an all-inclusive congress that laid the basis for the organization of one union for the entire transportation industry. It was upon the sound basis created in 1919, during the trying months of the imperialist attack against the Soviet Union in aid of the civil wars and intervention, that the present powerful organization was built.

The union today, with its 1,087,200 members (Jan.-1, 1927) includes all but 2½ or 3 per cent of the workers employed in the industry. This small percentage of non-union membership takes in workers temporarily employed, most of them peasants who intend to return shortly to the land.

"There is no skilled worker at present unemployed on the railroads of the Soviet Union," said Secretary Amassow, in discussing the unemployed situation in the industry. (Moscow, May, 1927.)

"We are always exerting ourselves to increase the efficiency of our working force," continued Amassow. "Inefficient help is always displaced with efficient workers wherever possible. The wages of the railroad workers are divided into 24 categories of wages. General, or unskilled workers, are included in the first nine categories. The best qualified workers are included in the categories, from nine to 18, including such workers as machinists, engineers and the lower categories of administrative workers. The categories from 19 to 24 include the higher administrative workers.

"There is small difference in the wages of the lowest and the highest categories, in comparison to czarist days when administrative officials received from 50 to 100 times as much as the wage workers.

"An effort is made each year to augment the wages of the railroad workers," said Amassow. "The increases first to the lowest paid categories."

Eight hours is our basic workday. Double time for all overtime after eight hours is paid."

Comrade Amassow gave the answers to a list of questions concerning the railroad workers. Two of these are published today as follows:

Economic Progress in the U. S. S. R.

QUESTION.—Can you give some data on economic achievements in the Union of Soviet Republics and the part played by the railroads?

ANSWER.—The aggregate agricultural output has increased from 66.8% of the pre-war level in 1922-23 to 112% of that level in 1925-26. The aggregate industrial output has grown from 34.7% in 1922-23 to 95% of the pre-war level in 1925-26. Taken in absolute figures, the aggregate agricultural output has increased from 7.8 billion pre-war roubles in 1922-23 to 10.3 billion pre-war roubles in 1925-26, showing an increase of 32% during this period. In regard to the aggregate industrial output we find the following absolute figures: 1,949,000,000 pre-war roubles in 1922-23, and 5,215,000,000 in 1925-26, or an increase of 274%.

The average figure of the number of people employed in 1921-22 was 1,243,000 workers; that figure was increased to 1,560,000 in June 1926 (the reference is to the large industrial establishments alone), and to 1,898,000 in June 1926, i. e. during the twelve-month from June 1925 to June 1926 we have seen an increase of more than 200,000 people in the foremost ranks of the industrial proletariat.

The total wages, the income of the proletariat in 1922-23, constituted 20 per cent of the national income. In 1924-25 it rose already to 28.1 per cent of the national income in USSR i. e., during such a brief period it increased from 20 per cent to 28.1 per cent or nearly one and a half times.

Financial Results of the Working of the USSR Railways from 1923-24 in 1926-27.

Income of railways	Statement for 1923-24	Statement for 1924-25	Preliminary statement for 1925-26	Estimates for 1926-27
In million roubles	668.4	938.7	1,338.7	1,509.1
Per cent of increase	100.0	137.0	195.3	233.3
Expenditures of railways, general	720.2	876.4	1,360.1	1,511.8
Per cent of increase	100.0	121.7	188.8	209.9
Expenditure on wages	298.1	393.4	603.0	728.5
tion of railways	668.3	805.3	1,177.1	1,319.6
Per cent of increase	100.0	120.5	176.1	197.4
Expenditure on wages	298.1	394.4	603.0	728.5
Per cent of increase	100.0	132.0	202.3	244.4

Why Rates Were Increased.

QUESTION.—What accounts for the increase in railway tariffs in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics?

ANSWER.—The increase in railway tariffs in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is to be explained by the fact that the Russian railway tariffs constituted only 75-80 per cent of the pre-war rates, whereas the prices on other industrial products are somewhat above the pre-war rates. In order to eliminate this inconsistency as between the transport rates and industrial prices, a slight increase in railway tariffs has been introduced.

The Greatest Failure in Labor History

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(This is the third of a series of articles analyzing the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its recent convention at Washington.)

"Gompers Said That Pan-American Federation of Labor Might Have Life."

"SAMUEL GOMPERS," said President Green three or four times during the Washington convention, "gave his life for the Pan-American Federation of Labor." While this statement must be considered a little high-pitched to say the least, it is nevertheless true that Gompers did lavish much loving care upon it—not to say money—and that he looked upon it as one of his favorite investments. His expensive attentions were rewarded by success. Thus far, almost 900 may you look at it, the Pan-American Federation of Labor is one of the greatest failures in labor history.

THAT it is a failure from an organizational standpoint was the contention presented in the preceding article. In the present article I shall try to show that it is a failure from the standpoint of the everyday needs of the workers. The events of my argument at the fact that almost at none year since its official convention at Laredo, Texas, the Pan-American Federation of Labor has not grappled seriously with a single practical problem of international trade-union cooperation in the interests of the workers of the Americas.

U. S. and S. A. Workers Must Unite.

WITH American capital absorbing what it has swallowed up in Latin-America and with Wall Street's drive to plunge the workers of the two continents against the workers in Latin America and vice versa, energetic cooperation among the various movements of the western hemisphere is a vital necessity. In my particular struggle in the marine transport industry, for the oil industry, or the metal industry, or the textile industry, it is plain that organized labor must be prepared to take up the fight, on all fronts.

JOINT strike action, international agreements, agreed-upon demands, international trade-union registration of immigration—these are only a few of the measures that any all-American federation of labor worthy of the name should be expected to establish as a primary duty.

WHAT about the "Pan-American Federation of Labor?"

IT has never considered international agreements of any kind, let alone international strike action. The boycott, which has been used effectively in a number of Latin American countries in the past, and which would be a powerful weapon against U. S. capitalist exploitation in Latin America, has also failed to find favor with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Lake Frey Defeats Union Card Measure.

ONCE in a convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, (1924), the Mexican delegation introduced a resolution calling for the exchange of union cards between members of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Confederation of Labor, but John R. Frey, then head of the resolution committee, promptly slipped in the following substitute.

"RESOLVED, That the Mexican Confederation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor communicate with their affiliated national and international unions with the object of establishing understandings and agreements which will bring about the interchange of membership cards between the unions affiliated with the Mexican Confederation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor."

THE substitute was adopted, and that is all that has been heard of the matter from that day to this.

Green Admits Delegates Represent Nothing.

AT the Washington convention just passed, six of the three and one Latin-Americans were represented some sort of legitimate labor organization introduced a resolution dealing with trade-union committees to regulate immigration. This too was immediately side-tracked by the American Federation of Labor leaders.

THERE was a great deal of wordy debate at Washington, but very little to indicate that the delegates were participating in what claimed to be an international labor convention. Sometimes the thing became almost farcical. I remember that there was much excited discussion over a resolution approving the idea of continued Pan-American Federation of Labor conventions in the future. This was because one of the handpicked Latin-American "delegates" who represented nothing, except perhaps his government, saw a chance to get a permanent place on the Green-Wall payroll by attaching a rider to the effect that "in each country the organization affiliated to the Pan-American Federation of Labor be recognized as the bona fide labor movement of that country." The idea of the rider (which of course had nothing to do with the original resolution) struck many receptive cords in the convention you may be sure. Enthusiasm reached such a high point that Green was enlized to issue a statement explaining that "in many Latin-American countries the labor movement is only in its infancy and sometimes delegates come here from organizations having only a doubtful existence."

Discuss Erecting Lighthouse in Columbus.

EXCEPT for the usual meaningless resolution about sending out organizers, the only "constructive labor proposals" adopted were those recommending that some Latin-American governments the establishment of a department of Labor and the one suggesting that all governments send labor attaches to their diplomatic and consular staffs abroad. Discussion on the department of Labor proposition proved a contentious one. It seemed that some "delegates" thought that Santo Domingo, for instance, should not have a Department of Labor, but a Department of Labor and Immigration! Discussion on this matter raged so hot as to equal almost the passage of a proposal to collect funds for a lighthouse and monument to be erected somewhere in Latin America in memory of Columbus.

Leadership Betrays Workers.

IN the face of actual trade-union struggle the Pan-American Federation of Labor evinces the same attitude of quiet sabotage as displayed in its convention resolutions. During the past three years there have been important strikes in many countries of North, South and Central America, but the Pan-American Federation of Labor has turned its back on them. The executive committee cannot point to a single struggle of the workers which it has assisted in any way throughout the period of its existence.

THE "Pan-American Federation of Labor," as at present controlled, can never accomplish anything in the interests of the workers of the Americas.

READING thru any one of the four reports of the executive committee of the "Pan-American Federation of Labor" you get the impression that the conception of international labor action is for Mr. William Green to write polite letters to the President of the United States or some other government official and receive polite answers in return.

Latin Workers Smell Rat in P. A. of L.—a Skunk.

IS it any wonder then that neither William Green, nor Samuel Gompers before him, has been able to allay the suspicions of the great mass of organized workers of Latin America as to the fact that the purpose of the Pan-American Federation of Labor really is? Is it any wonder that, except for the Mexican Confederation of Labor, which has been kept effectively in a number of Latin American countries in the past, and which would be a powerful weapon against U. S. capitalist exploitation in Latin America, has also failed to find favor with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

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Romance in the Soviet Union

By SHIRLEY REEVE.

WHILE exchanging English for Russian lessons with a student of the Military Political Academy, who is also a Military Commissar in the Red Army, we came to talk of our better halves. He of his wife and I of my husband. But it is the story of his wife that I am going to write about. And if with the cold keys of my typewriter I can convey to you a tenth of the real life and romance of this courageous young "Kommunistka" (Communist woman), who, the still in her twenties, has already been decorated with the order of the Red Banner for her services in the Red Army during the civil war, you will be filled with enthusiasm and admiration for her. But what is more you will get a glimpse of the "stuff" that made the workers of the Soviet Union win out against an enemy a million times stronger than the hundred-headed dragon of our fairy tale days, in spite of all their handicaps.

Born on the Ukraine in the year 1902, she was barely 15 when the first sparks of the October Revolution took fire. Already then she was supplementing the meagre income of her working class parents by working in a tobacco factory. Her father was a member of the "S. R.'s" (Social Revolutionary Party) but she, hot-blooded girl, was impatient with the slow and compromising gait of the party of her father and became an energetic, fighting member of the anarchists in Russia, she did not waver long before throwing in her lot with the workers and peasants. With a nature like hers this meant stepping at nothing to defend the interests of her class. And 1919 found her fighting on one of the most dangerous fronts against the counter revolution. Not as a Red Cross Sister or clerical help, but right out on the front line with the men, as a machine gun operator.

One day, her husband told me, Gafa (her name) was at her machine gun facing an attack of the Poles on the Warsaw front. The battalion had been ordered to retreat but Gafa, seeing the commander of her Polk (regiment) wounded and thrown off his horse immediately after leaving the command, she, with her wits sharper than ever, at once realized the great danger of allowing him, with all his papers, plans and orders to be captured by the enemy. This hardly five feet five inches tall and a mere wisp of a girl, she instructed the driver of her machine gun to lift the commander up onto his box—and to drive off with him. She meanwhile trained her gun here and there, keeping off several fast advancing Poles. Only after the other two were well on their way did she make her own escape. It was for this wonderfully courageous act that she was awarded the order of the Red Banner.

The highest title given the Red Army which is awarded for the most courageous action during a time of war only.

Her husband, who was at this time her Polk Commissar, greatly admired his girl as did all the soldiers who came in contact with her, and loved her. But that was not a time to think of love. The hard won proletarian revolution was in danger and no Red Soldier, not to speak of those who were at the same time Bolsheviks had any thought of himself or of his personal feelings.

Immediately after the retreat of the Polk, the Commissar was sighted to be under distant fire and was taken to the hospital with a wound in the arm and it was not until three years later that they met again while leisurely strolling down Tverskaya Boulevard in Moskow.

This was in 1923, the period when he had long ago become convinced that they were wasting their money in finnancing the attacks on the counter-revolutionary generals on the Soviet Union. The wheels of industry and agriculture were now being put into the mighty millions of the Soviet Union in the peaceful the energetic task of building Socialism. This was a time when a man and a woman could turn to thoughts of love without neglecting their self-imposed duty to society as Communists. The process of building socialism, on the contrary, provides the facilities for marriage without a woman's sacrificing all her other interests in order to realize those that are hers as a woman.

"This morning, Gafa and I celebrate our third wedding anniversary," he joyously told me, "and the second birthday of our son."

To the question did not your wife find it difficult to be only one woman in a battalion of men. Did they not annoy her a lot of lovemaking, did they not in fact think that that was her reason for coming into the Army? "Yes," he answered, "her father thought so when he first saw her, but soon changed his opinion of our men. We always saw her in action and could do nothing but admire and respect her. Some of us loved her, myself for example. But not one of us ever thought of annoying her with unwanted attentions. God help the man who would have tried to do so. But then our soldiers are taught to have the highest respect for women."

REPORT NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD FIRED FOR RADICAL VIEWS; NEW YORK HOSPITALS BAR COLORED NURSES

By MARY ADAMS.

Forrester B. Washington has been Dean at Pinchon, years just about to appointed head of the Atlanta School of Social Work in place of Franklin Frazier. Frazier threatens to tell exactly why he was let go, if anyone was put in his place. This statement as to his inefficiency is not seen will been economy in sail with retracted. This statement was as covered when Negro sent there sued by Rhoda Kaufman and W. W. Lively Alexander for the Board.

Dr. Alexander is connected with the Inter-racial Committee of Atlanta The school is supported by the Laura Spellman Memorial, the Russel Sage Foundation and the Atlanta Community Chest. It is the same type of institution, Ala. as the Southern Industrial School at Tuskegee, Ala.

Washington protests that he paid [illegible] for the land. The price [illegible] was 5000, Arthur Hitz, the [illegible] of Barnsley, Ga., a devil man of Barnsley Creek. It was the same type of institution

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 5 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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NATIONAL STRIKE TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE two labor organizers Sacco and Vanzetti must die, says Governor Alvin Fuller of Massachusetts speaking in particular for the capitalists of Massachusetts and in general for the entire capitalist class of the United States. Those who expected that Fuller and his fake committee would go into the facts in the case which prove the innocense of our two fellow workers beyond the shadow of a doubt, have no understanding of the class character of the society in which we are living and the perpetual war that exists between those who live by exploitation and those who exist by being exploited.

SACCO and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime charged against them as two unborn babes. Then, why this judicial murder? We might as well asked why is Tom Mooney still in San Quentin prison for a crime that even the judge who presided at his trial, the prosecutor the members of the jury and the perjured government witnesses, now admit he is innocent off. Tom Mooney is in jail because the open shop capitalists of California wanted to make an example of him for his activity in organizing the workers into trade unions. They almost succeeded in burning him in the electric chair. He was saved by the protests of world labor.

FOR those who may be deluded into believing that Fuller and his commission of New England aristocrats would not permit two innocent workers to go to the electric chair provided they were convinced of their innocence, it is well to recollect that its investigator sent by President Wilson to California to study the Mooney case reported that in his opinion Mooney was innocent, yet the hard-boiled capitalists of California paid no more heed to his report than they would to the babbling of a half-wit.

WHEN the capitalist hangmen make up their minds to glut their vengeance on the workingclass and select one or more victims for the sacrifice, they cling to their prey like bulldogs. The evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti was the flimsiest that could possibly have been made the excuse for a prosecution. The trial was a farce. The judge delivered patriotic speeches and denounced the defendants as shickers. The prosecuting attorney succeeded in poisoning thy minds of a hick jury against them because they were foreigners and radicals. They were condemned to death, not on the basis of evidence of connection with the payroll robbery

(Continued on Page Four)

Party Discussion Meetings

PARTY membership meetings have been arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party to discuss the Inner Party Situation and the Comintern Decision. In each meeting the representative of the Political Committee will speak first for one hour. Then the representative of the opposition for one hour. After the general discussion the representative of the opposition will sum up for 15 minutes and then the representative of the Political Committee. The meeting will then vote on the resolution offered. In those meetings where the opposition has assigned two speakers, they divide the hour between them. The speakers and meetings are as follows:

FRIDAY.

New York: — Political Committee, Lovestone; Opposition, Foster and Weinstone.
Chicago: — Political Committee, Gitlow; Opposition, Bittleman and Cannon.

SATURDAY

Philadelphia: — Political Committee, Wolfe; Opposition, Foster.
Pittsburgh: — Political Committee, Lovestone; Opposition, Weinstone.
New Haven: — Political Committee, Engdahl; Opposition, Krumbein.
Detroit: — Political Committee, Gitlow; Opposition, Buttleman.

SUNDAY

Cleveland: — Political Committee, Lovestone; Opposition, Foster and Weinstone
Minneapolis: — Political Committee, Minor; Opposition, Cannon.
Boston: — Political Committee, Wolfe; Opposition, Ballam.
Buffalo: — Political Committee, Gitlow; Opposition, Bittleman.

Admission will be by membership card only.

LABOR: "That For Your Decision! We'll Get Them Out!" —Drawn by Fred Ellis



Call for New York Strike Tuesday

The following telegram was sent today to all Sacco-Vanzetti defense organizations in New York City. They are the International Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the Sacco-Vanzetti Students Committee and the International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee.

"The freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti now rests in the hands of labor. Only overwhelming mass demonstrations throughout the country can save these victims of capitalist justice.

"We take the liberty of proposing to you and to all Sacco-Vanzetti Committees in New York and vicinity the issuing of a call immediately for a one-half day's strike on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 9, to be followed by a mass demonstration at a centrally located place in New York City, preferably Union Square. We are arranging to issue these proposals ourselves but, in the interest of united action, we propose that this demonstration and strike be conducted jointly.

"Fraternally yours,

"SACCO AND VANZETTI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE."
Rose Baron, Acting Secretary.

Free Sacco and Vanzetti

Declaration of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

The decision of Governor Fuller is the final act in the series begun by a farcical trial and continued by the repeated denial of a fair trial in spite of accumulated evidence of frame-up. With the decision of Gov. Fuller no one can any longer doubt the fact that the workers can secure no justice from capitalist courts. Now only the united might of the labor movement can save its two valiant champions.

The demand for the blood of these two innocent workers is an unprecedented challenge to and attack upon the American labor movement. Workers have not been executed for labor activities in America since the Haymarket executions in 1886. The fact that the courts and those who control them are determined to murder Sacco and Vanzetti is evidence of the extent to which reaction is going in our country. The Sacco-Vanzetti decision is not an isolated incident. It is part of the entire campaign of the master class and its government against the workers and part of the general effort of the reaction to destroy our labor organizations and break all possible resistance to the world war which is being prepared and the reaction which is raging in our country.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Com-

(Continued on Page Two)

COAL CO. CHIEF BATTLES UNION HEAD; IS DEAD

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, August 4. —P. J. Merz, president of the Lick Run Coal Co., here, not content with stationing 25 gangsters armed with machine guns on his mining property, personally picked a fight with James McManaway, president of Nelsonville local of the United Mine Workers of America, and got killed.

Self Defense.

McManaway immediately surrendered to the authorities and pleaded self defense. He encountered Merz on the railroad track near the mine, about eight o'clock in the morning as the coal company president was strolling home after spending a night in personal charge of his gunmen and artillery at the tipple. Merz was in an evil mood, and when he saw McManaway, made uncomplimentary remarks about the latter's family, and

(Continued on Page Two)

Non-Union Conditions Kill Many in Second Kentucky Coal Blast

CLAY, Ky., August 4.—An explosion of coal dust and gas in the deadly Western Kentucky Coal Company mines here (non-union) killed at least fifteen men, and trapped seven more, who are probably dead.

This same mine had an unusually fatal disaster ten years ago, in which 68 miners were killed. One of known dead in the present explosion is a miner who was almost the only survivor of the men working in the part of the mine destroyed ten years ago.

Coumbus Portuguese?

LISBON, August 4. — Christopher Columbus is a mere pseudonym according to a secular journal published here, which claims that the original discovery of America was made by a Portuguese named Salvador Goncalvesarco. This newspaper states that it has learned from documents found in an old convent in Lisbon

GENERAL STRIKE TUESDAY VOTED FOR SACCO-VANZETTI LIBERATION

10,000 Workers Gathered In Union Square Favor Monster Walkout

Ten thousand demonstrating workers in Union Square thundered, "Yes," when they were asked if they would strike on August 9 in protest of the murderous decision of Governor Fuller who refused to free Sacco and Vanzetti. Militant banners flashed above the heads of the workers as they were addressed by determined labor speakers and wave upon wave of cheers greeted the demand to strike in a last minute effort to free the condemned workers.

At 4.30 yesterday thousands of workers began to pour into Union Square to protest against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as ordered by Fuller. The workers gathered about the four speaking platforms which were set up to accommodate the many speakers who were scheduled to talk. The meeting was arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party. The I. W. W., the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee participated in the demonstration.

(Continued on Page Two)

15,000 TAMPA CIGARMAKERS GO ON STRIKE AS DEMAND FOR ACTION TO SAVE FRAMED-UP VICTIMS SPREADS

Declare General Strike In Rosario, Argentina, In World Move to Free Two Workers

BULLETIN.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 4.—Approximately 15,000 Tampa cigar factory employes walked out on a general strike here this afternoon as a protest against Governor Fuller's decision to send Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair.

A meeting attended by more than 8,000 workers to determine the length of the strike was in progress here this afternoon. The same cigar makers walked out for a one day strike last month as a protest against the threat to electrocute the framed-up workers.

* * *

"Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die." That is the cry that is being raised by labor thruout the world.

Outraged by the vicious class decision of Governor Alvin T. Fuller which threatens to send Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair on August 10th, workers thruout the world are organizing strike and huge mass protests to prevent the legalized murder of the two framed-up workers.

* * *

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 1.—A general strike was declared today in Rosario as a protest against the decision denying a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti.

Guards were placed today on duty at the American embassy and consulate here, as well as at the American club and American banks, to guard against anti-American demonstrations.

* * *

Sacco, Vanzetti Expected Decision.

BOSTON, Aug. 1. Steeling herself to the task, Mrs. Nicola Sacco today in the death house at state's prison told her husband and Bartolomeo Vanzetti of Fuller's vicious decision.

Those who witnessed the dramatic event, state that apparently the two prisoners had expected Fuller's action and that the tidings did not cause a great deal of surprise.

Three Prison Bars.

Defense Attorney William G. Thompson who with Mrs. Sacco when she told the framed-up workers about Fuller's decision then the prison bars.

A conference in the death house followed, the lawyer going to the cell of Celestinos Madeiros at one time to talk with him.

What Mrs. Sacco said, to her husband was known only to the attorneys and prison guards and her words were kept from the world.

Leaving the prison, Attorney Thompson in the uncertain terms refused point-blank to reveal what took place inside, the condition of the prisoners, or defiant plans for a new legal move.

Mrs. Sacco, dry-eyed, rushed to a waiting automobile, shielding her face from photographers with her hat. The party drove away. They were in the death house more than an hour and a half.

Sacco Grows Weaker

Dr. Joseph McLaughlin, prison physician, reported Sacco growing slowly weaker as the result of eight-teen days of hunger strike.

A veritable cordon of uniformed policemen, brought from all echons of the city, were stationed around the prison wall and in the adjoining fenced yards. Tonight this force will be reinforced by a squadron of police in automobile and on cycles.

The office of Governor Fuller was flooded with telegrams and letters today from all parts of the country protesting against his decision to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

(Continued on Page Two)

MRS. NICOLA SACCO



THE WIFE AND MOTHER

3,000 BARBERS STRIKE TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

Three thousand [illegible] Barbers yesterday demanded that the American Federation of Labor call a general strike in a last minute effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The demand was sent by telegram and called for immediate action to demonstrate the will of for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

When the 3,000 striking barbers marched up Metropolitan Park, Brooklyn, they were greeted by 30 uniformed cops, acting under the orders of Police Commissioner Warren, who violently smashed the demonstration.

Big Demonstration

Meeting of Local 91 of the Journeymen Barber Union ordered early yesterday all shops out on strike at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Willoughby Ave., and a demonstration before the parade and demonstration by paper-capped striking barbers.

Yesterday was made by a one-hour protest strike by the barbers' union, acting under the order of Police Commissioner Warren, who violently smashed the demonstration.

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Yesterday was made by a one-hour protest strike by the barbers' union, acting under the order of Police Commissioner Warren, who violently smashed the demonstration.

Big Demonstration

The Hand Raised Against Sacco and Vanzetti Is the Hand Raised Against the Daily Worker

American capitalism has condemned Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. Their crime has been none other than that of fighting in the interests of working class, of seeking to organize them into trade unions to protect their interests, and of bringing enlightenment and understanding to the workers of Massachusetts. In the code of capitalist law this crime is unforgivable. Death is its punishment.

The DAILY WORKER, too, has dared to raise its voice against the open shop, against the new War Danger, against the present social order, and for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. This is its crime. For this it is being prosecuted by the Federal Grand Jury. For this, the capitalist class seeks to destroy The DAILY WORKER.

But the workers of America will never permit their champions to be destroyed. They will keep up the fight until Sacco and Vanzetti are finally freed. They will keep up the fight to GUARD THE DAILY WORKER from the enemies of the working class, until the day, when the capitalist judges and capitalist governors no longer rule, and the working class is finally enthroned to manage its own destinies. On with the fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. On with the fight to GUARD THE DAILY WORKER.

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI SAYS WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY IN STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page One)

munist) Party calls upon its members and those who sympathize with it to devote all their energy in these next few days to this cause. It has arranged that at general membership meetings, to be called in every city on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the first order of business shall be the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The decision gives Sacco and Vanzetti only 5 more days to live. Only the united might of the labor movement can save them. In this hour, whatever our differences, all forces must unite on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. It calls upon all labor organizations to unite for this common action. We propose that the workers everywhere picket all federal and state government offices beginning at once. We call upon the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, now in session, and upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and upon all labor organizations to call and participate in protest strikes on August 9, and calls for demonstrations on August 9 under the auspices of all labor organizations. It pledges itself to support and take part in any demonstrations so called.

The entire party will close its ranks and fight as one to mobilize the widest possible masses to stop the execution of this criminal decision and to secure the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

CLOSE THE PARTY'S RANKS!

UNITE ALL LABOR'S FORCES!

FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

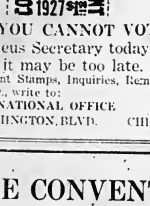
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WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

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FOR THE CONVENTION

In preparation for the coming Party convention these books should be in the hands of every active Party member.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL —25

PARTY ORGANIZATION
Introduction by Jay Lovestone
The letter of congratulation from the Communist International, the resolution on shop nuclei basis, the party's constitution, appeal to organizations, basic principles, etc. etc. —15

FROM THE FOURTH to the FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS
(Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) —25

FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS
Speeches, Points and the last decisions of the ruling body of the world Communist movement (Paper) —50

CONSTITUTION AND PROGRAM
Workers Party of America
Adopted at the National Convention held in New York, December 1925. —05

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, August 21st, 1925. Theses, resolutions and a brief introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg. —10

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION
Resolutions—Theses—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party
Adopted at the 4th National Convention held in Chicago, August 21 to 30, 1925 —50

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. Co
33 FIRST ST.
NEW YORK.

Berlin, Buenos Ayres Wireless Telephone Is Success; Service Soon

BERLIN, August 4.—Regular telephone service between Berlin and Buenos Ayres is expected within a year as the result of successful tests held last night.

The voices from Germany were transmitted through regular telephone wires to the radio station in Nomen and thence on short wave lengths to a radio station at Villa Zeltra and thence by telephone wires to Buenos Ayres.

No sending apparatus has been established in Buenos Ayres, but the one-sided telephone conversation was heard clearly, cable advices stated.

Nation-Wide Strike to Free Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

Fuller's decision was "unbelievably brutal in its partisanship and even more brutal in the omission of facts," a statement issued today by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee said:

"The days separating Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chairs are few, but this Defense Committee will continue to fight for justice for these two men. Our faith in their innocence is unshaken. We call upon the millions of people throughout the world, who have supported them, to come forward and join us in this last desperate effort to stay the hand of the judicial hangman."

The committee in seven years has spent $25,000 for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, who were railroaded because of their radical beliefs.

Mrs. Sacco is reported in a state of collapse as a result of Fuller's decision to railroad her husband and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—American government officials were today ordered placed under heavy guard with a view to demonstrations by Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers outraged by the decision of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

As soon as the decision of the Massachusetts executive was made public the state department cabled all consulates, legations and consular offices as well as missions and officials who are traveling abroad.

Plan Legal Defense

Immediately after the issuance of the retirement statement the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee announced that Attorney Arthur D. Hill, prominent Boston member of the bar had been retained to determine what, if any future legal steps should be taken in behalf of the condemned men.

Troops Guard Thayer

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4. Extra precautions were taken today to guard Governor Alvan T. Fuller as he closed his summer home in Rye Beach every evening and over the week-end, while Sacco and Vanzetti are in their death cell.

In addition to a Massachusetts state police body guard, a detail of three New Hampshire state troopers stationed there.

Governor Fuller was offered any protection desired by Governor H. N. Spaulding and it was thought likely that a detail will be assigned from the 197th Regiment, Coast Artillery, National Guard, in camp at Rye, near the Fuller estate.

Plans Golf.

Two state troopers were sent to Ogunquit Beach, Maine, today to guard Judge Webster Thayer. Judge Thayer was on the golf links.

Police for Paris Protest.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Special police precautions were taken today to guard the United States embassy and the consulate buildings as a result of Governor Fuller's decision that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti must die.

Bicycle policemen, prepared to rush for reinforcements upon a moment's notice, took up their duties at the embassy and consulate in addition to a dozen uniformed gendarmes at each building.

Plainclothes detectives were stationed on the public stairway leading to the consular offices.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

General Strike Tuesday Says Union Sq. Crowd

(Continued from Page One)

Bright in the sunlight gleamed the revolutionary banners of New York's militant labor vanguard. Some of the banners read:

"Only a Protest Strike Can Save our Martyrs."

"Shall Capitalism Murder Our Fighters?"

"Sacco and Vanzetti We Need You."

"Governor Fuller, You've Had Your Word From Wall Street."

"Only a protest strike can Save Us."

One enormous banner carried by four workers had inscribed on it, Read the DAILY WORKER, The voice of Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Call For Strike.

The speeches were short in length but to the point and in most cases clarion calls demanding a general protest strike. Some of the speakers were William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, John J. Ballam, Pat Devine, Bert Miller, William Patterson, B. Benjamin, Rose Pastesta, Bertram D. Wolfe, William W. Weinstone, H. M. Wicks, Roger Francizon, Sam Don, Richard B. Moore, Chas. Krumbein, Philip Frankfeld, Al Schaap, and others.

A resolution calling for a united front on the part of all labor for the purpose of calling a national general strike was thunderously applauded. The resolution read as follows:

Text of Resolution.

"Whereas the farcical trial of Sacco and Vanzetti followed by the repeated denial of a new trial in spite of accumulated evidence of frame-up, and the crowning act of criminal injustice, the declaration of Governor Fuller, demonstrate that the workers can secure no justice from capitalist courts, and

"Whereas only the united protest of labor can now save these two workers' champions,

"Therefore be it resolved by this meeting called by the Worker's Party in Union Square:

Call for Unity.

"1. We call upon the entire labor movement to unite, regardless of differences, in a common struggle to release Sacco and Vanzetti.

"2. We call upon the entire labor movement to unite in a half-day Joint protest strike at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, August 9th.

"3. We demand the immediate and unconditional release of these two innocent men.

"4. We call upon the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor now in session to issue a call for such a strike.

"5. We call upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to issue a call to all of their affiliated organizations for a strike at the same time.

"6. We call upon all labor organizations, regardless of differences, to declare and participate in this strike.

"7. We call upon all workers to unite their forces to end the system of capitalist injustice and oppression and the capitalist control of government and to build a workers' government in the United States.

"Unite All Labor's Forces!"
"Free Sacco and Vanzetti!"
Workers (Communist) Party, District 2.

Weinstone Speaks.

In his ringing address to the workers at the meeting, William W. Weinstone, secretary of District 2, Workers' Party, said, "We will do everything within our power so that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die. The labor movement, despite the Wolfe and Stevens, has great power, it can stop the wheels of industry. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die."

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School declared that the general strike is labor's last court of appeal. He said, "Five days from now every worker should stop working at the stroke of noon.

Coal Co. President In Gun Battle; Killed

(Continued from Page One)

then drew his gun. McManaway fought with Merz and killed him.

"Underworld Dicks."

BELLAIRE, Ohio, August 4.—Subdistrict 5 of District 6, the largest sub-district in the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement to the public in answer to unleashing propaganda put out by the operators. The companies have been charging the Ohio miners with violence, while at the same time deliberately going out to raise private troops, and to place them in neighborhoods where miners have to live, with instructions to so conduct themselves towards the striking miners that violence is bound to result. The officers of the sub-district say:

"From April 1914 to May 1915 the Eastern Ohio mines were closed not a single act of violence was committed. History of coal strikes reveals that riots in coal mining communities are incited by the importation of thugs and stool-pigeons by coal operators to intimidate the resident miners. If trouble occurs in the present suspension the responsibility will rest upon the operators, who have already made arrangements for the employment of a group of 'employment agency dicks,' according to the word being passed along the line in Cleveland's underworld, for the express purpose of starting trouble in Ohio while in reality it pillage the so-called coal fields."

Noted Scab-Herder.

The miners particularly point to the slanders against the union put out by certain Doctor John H. Meagher, a steel company employe.

Says Sub-district 5:

"And to top it all, he and Leader Ohio operators have crossed the river and secured the counsel of one, Doctor John H. Mengher, professional strike breaker and open shop advocate, who is head of the Industrial Relations Association of the Wheeling District, which is financed by the steel interests. On April 2nd Meagher scooped down into the mire of slander and abuse and tested a statement. In part his statement read.

Incoherent Lying.

"Past history shows the United Mine Workers of America to be the following:

"'A Maffia of shotguns, daggers and bombs. A warring machine that winks at patriotism, applauds treason and keeps society in nerves. A hangman minority that makes politicians quail and newspapers tremble. A class thuggery to blackjack the wealth" of alleged Coal Barons. 1927

We Do Not Surrender Sacco and Vanzetti to Massachusetts Murderers! They Shall Be Freed!

The Massachusetts murderers have unmasked.

Governor Fuller, brutally, coldly and contemptuously; has said that Sacco and Vanzetti must die.

The spokesman of the capitalist conspirators rejects all the evidence which has convinced millions of people all over the world that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent—and sends them to their death.

In a death cell close to those in which Sacco and Vanzetti are confined sits Madeiros, a convicted criminal who has confessed to the Braintree murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were tried and found guilty.

Governor Fuller simply says that he does not believe the Madeiros confession.

Fourteen witnesses who swore that they saw Sacco and Vanzetti elsewhere than Braintree at the time the crime was committed, and that these two workers could not possibly have been in Braintree for criminal or any other purpose, have demanded that they be prosecuted for perjury if Sacco and Vanzetti are to be electrocuted.

Governor Fuller makes no reply except to say that two innocent working men must die.

Massachusetts capitalism, backed by the full weight of imperialist reaction, takes two human sacrifices. Plucked by powerful fingers from the ranks of the working class, Sacco and Vanzetti have been tortured for seven years—tortured as no workers in the history of the American labor movement have been tortured.

They were leaders of their fellows in the cause of labor. They were arrested and tried as representatives of the working class.

They were convicted by class justice and they are to die because of class vengeance.

American capitalism says to the American workers:

"Two at least of your number we have and we will not let them go till they are dead by our hands.

"When we have burned the lives from these two workers who dared to challenge the domination of our class in Massachusetts, we will give you their charred bodies to remind you of our power.

"Our feudal forebears hung the bodies of rebels in chains on gibbets to terrorize the countryside.

"We, the rulers of the greatest industrial nation, kill by more modern methods. We are able to murder Sacco and Vanzetti with the same current that sends the news of their deaths as a warning to millions of their class."

But to us the death sentence for our comrades will not be a signal for submission but a stern symbol of the need for solidarity and action.

We do not surrender Sacco and Vanzetti to the Massachusetts executioners. We do not bow to the mandate of Fuller, the callous pro-consul of American capitalism.

We say to the Massachusetts murderers that they shall never close the switch which will send the deadly current thru the bodies of two innocent workers.

Sacco and Vanzetti must be Freed!

We will show the ruling class of America that Fuller's death decree has united the whole labor movement into one compact army with no other purpose now but to strike the shackles from Sacco and Vanzetti!

We will show to the rulers that we know that Sacco and Vanzetti are chosen for the first victims in the onslaught on the whole labor movement which now impends and which is a preliminary to imperialist war.

We say that this blow shall not fall.

In every industrial center, from now until August 10, there must be continual mass protest—strikes, demonstrations, mass meetings.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, now meeting in convention in Fall River, should take the lead in calling for action. It should call upon President Green of the American Federation of Labor to recommend a nationwide protest strike. Every mass meeting should make this same demand.

Every organization, unions, fraternal societies, cooperatives must be brought into the struggle.

The time is short but the issue is clear—the working class must tear Sacco and Vanzetti from the hands of their class enemies.

It can be done. To fail is to confess that American labor cannot protect its militants.

Thru Sacco and Vanzetti the Massachusetts murderers and American imperialism are striking a blow at the whole labor movement.

This blow can be warded off and turned into a mighty offensive against labor's enemies by the united and ceaseless effort of the working class.

Not Defense but Offense is the weapon which the American labor movement must wield.

Sacco and Vanzetti shall be freed!

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Socialist Victims Get Official Pardon List

OLMPIA, Wash., August 3, (FP). — Governor Hartley has extended executive pardon to thirty-three persons confined in the penitentiary and the reformatory. Non of the Centralia victims were on the list.

German Ships Carrying Radio Phones Now

BERLIN, Aug. 4. — More than twenty German passenger ships have been equipped with radio-telephones for the use of passengers, it was announced today.

Connections may be made anywhere on the ocean and successful calls have been put through to Germany from points off Newfoundland.

The rate for tolls is $25 for three minutes.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

THE WORLD STRUGGLE FOR

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THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street New York

LETTER OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DISTRICT 2, TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY ON SACCO AND VANZETTI

The Workers (Communist) Party yesterday issued an invitation to the Socialist Party to join with it in common action on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti for a local strike and united demonstration of all sections of the labor movement on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 9.

In its letter the Workers Party calls upon the Socialist Party to forget their differences sufficiently to unite in common action on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The letter reads:

August 4, 1927.

August Claessens, Secretary,
Socialist Party of Greater New York,
7 E. 15th Street,
New York City.

Dear Comrades:

Capitalist justice has struck its final blow against Sacco and Vanzetti. With cynical disregard of the world-wide protest of the working class and all progressive-minded people, the Governor of Massachusetts backed by the rapacious capitalist class has doomed Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

By taking this action against Sacco and Vanzetti, despite the overwhelming weight of evidence proving their innocence, the capitalist class is striking a blow at the entire working class of America. The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, if carried out, will be the starting point of a series of repressive measures throughout the country against American labor and particularly against the millions of foreign-born workers. The capitalist class will not stop with murdering Sacco and Vanzetti. It will continue its brutality and violence against any section of the working class that struggles for improvement of the conditions of labor and for a vigorous fight against capitalist injustice.

In this critical hour, labor is called upon to employ all the power at its command in one last effort for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Through united action in common local and national demonstrations and strikes, the working class can still free Sacco and Vanzetti. However fundamental our differences are, at such a time as this, differences must not be permitted to stand in the way of common action on behalf of these two men.

In the interests of these two victims and in the interests of the entire working class of America, we propose to you that we take steps for the immediate organization of united demonstrations calling for the immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. We concretely propose the issuance of a joint declaration calling upon all labor organizations of New York City to stop work on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 9, and to participate in one mighty demonstration calling for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

We feel sure that if such a demonstration of united action is made, that it will go a long way to halting the execution of these workers. Quick and decisive action is necessary. For that reason we request you immediate answer to our proposal.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) W. W. WEINSTONE,
General Secretary,
District 2.

3,000 Barbers Strike To Free Sacco, Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

in part: "The final verdict has not been rendered; the workingclass nationality and internationality can yet save these victims of the capitalist class vengeance, whose only crime was that they were radical fighters in the ranks of labor."

Wicks commended the barbers for striking and for sending a resolution to the executive council of the A. F. of L. requesting them to endorse action by organized labor.

Demand National Strike.

The text of the resolution which was unanimously passed by the strikers and forwarded by telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor read as follows:

"Brothers: We, members of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local 913, having declared a one-day general strike on August 4, 1927 protesting against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, feel that the decision of Governor Fuller affirming the sentence of death to those two workers is an insult and a challenge to the civilized world and the American workingclass in particular.

Labor Can Free Them.

"We feel that organized labor has not done its best to free these two fellow workers.

"In many cases the united action of labor in other countries has saved members of the workingclass from a similar fate.

"We appeal to you as president of the American Federation of Labor to call a general strike throughout the United States and demonstrate the will of labor for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti."

The resolution was signed be Peter Midola, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of the barbers' union.

"We Must Fight," Says Tresca.

Norman Thomas, a functionary in the socialist party also spoke. Thomas declared that the day of the execution should be set aside as a day of "mourning and fasting."

Carlo Tresca, internationally-known radical editor, said that "instead of preparing to fast and mourn we must prepare to fight." Tresca made fiery addresses in both Italian and English.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the assembled striking barbers:

"We, 3,000 journeymen barbers of Local 913, assembled in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on August 4th, taking into consideration the unexpected and drastic decision of Governor Fuller affirming the death sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti decide to start today the agitation for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Insult to Labor.

"We are confident that the civilized world and the international workingclass will respond to the insult and challenge of the Massachusetts capitalists through its agent, Governor Fuller.

"We pledge ourselves to work and support with all our might for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti and to keep ourselves ready for another general strike."

Following the reading of the resolution the locals band played "The Internationale." Enthusiasm and militant determination marked the meeting throuout.

Police Are Vicious.

After the meeting the thousands of strikers swelled their ranks with friends and sympathizers and pro-

History of the Sacco And Vanzetti Frame-Up

May 3, 1920 Nicola Sacco, Shoemaker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, fish peddler, arrested while they are on their way to get radical literature.

May 5th, 1920—Vanzetti charged in Brockton Police Court with attempted holdup of Paymaster Alfred E. Cox, of Bridgewater Shoe Factory, in 1919.

July 1, 1920 Vanzetti in framed up trial at the superior court convicted of "assault with intent to kill and rob" Cox.

August 17, 1920 Judge Webster Thayer ignoring the Massachusetts industrial accuracy sentences Vanzetti to 12 to 15 years in Stateprison for Bridgewater holdup.

September 28, 1920 Sacco and Vanzetti indicted for South Braintree slaying.

May 31, 1921 Trial of Sacco and Vanzetti begins.

July 14, 1921 Sacco and Vanzetti declared guilty of first degree murder after the shrewdly unfair trial.

October 1921 Demonstrations of protest against legal murder of the framed-up workers throughout the world.

December 24, 1921 Judge Thayer denies motions for new trial.

May 4, 1922—New trial appeal on ground Lola Andrews, state identifying witness, repudiates indentification of Sacco.

Feb. 15, 1923 Sacco starts hunger strike lasting thirty-one days.

March 16, 1927 Sacco examined by "alienists" and five days later railroaded to Bridgewater Insane Hospital.

September 27, 1923—Sacco returned from Bridgewater to Dedham Jail as "cured."

November 12, 1923—Arguments on motions for new trial concluded.

October 1, 1924 Judge Thayer snarling this anti-labor Eras, denies all motions for new trial.

December 1, 1924—Attorney William G. Thompson files exceptions to Judge Thayer's denial of new trial.

April 27, 1925 Vanzetti, after being examined, reported sane.

July 31, 1925—Bill of exceptions, consisting of 1,200 pages, filed in state supreme court.

November 1925—Celestino Madeiros, bank cashier slayer, confesses that he was present at South Braintree murder and declares that Sacco and Vanzetti were not there.

May 12, 1926—State supreme court overrules exceptions of Sacco and Vanzetti, and sanctions the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

October 23, 1926—Following hearing of lengthy arguments Judge Thayer in a viciously biased statement denies new trial based on Madeiros confession and sixty-three supporting affidavits.

May 5, 1927 Governor Fuller begins his "investigation" of the case.

August 3, 1927 Governor Fuller decides Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair.

rceded to march to McLaren Park in Greenpoint. The line of march was down Myrtle Ave. to Bushwick, then on to Grand St., over to Metropolitan Ave. and into the park. At the entrance to the park they were greeted by 50 uniformed cops who viciously broke up the parade.

The names of Fuller and Thayer were hissed thruout all the proceedings.

The arrangements committee consisted of John Tartanella, manager of Local 913; Peter Midolla, recording secretary of the union; and Samuel Levy, president.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor as a Tool of Workers Betrayal in Latin America

By J. NEVAREZ.

Workers Eager To Organize.

In Porto Rico we have the first instance in the history of Wall Street's crusade for colonies, where following on the heels of the Yankee military forces of conquest, and the military or colonial regimes imposed upon the victims of the coming of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats in the accordance of the Wall Street-Washington imperialist policy in its efforts to crush out every ounce of resistance manifested by the conquered colonials, and to consolidate the imperialist political regime. Taking advantage of the growing revolt among the island's laboring masses from the oppressive semi-feudal conditions remaining after the Spanish regime, and which are, under the new Yankee regime becoming more unbearable, due to the introduction of semi-feudalism, and modern methods of intensified industrial exploitation, the Gompers outfit, with promises of salvation, succeeded in betraying the feelings of revolt among the Porto Rican workers, into channels suiting the aims of the Washington colonial policy. Having corrupted, with their bourgeois democratic phrasiology, and won over the leader of the Porto Rican labor movement, (Santiago Iglesias), the workers were encouraged to organize into the A. F. of L.-directed Federacion Libre, by the promise of leadership in their struggles to sweep away semi-feudal discriminations, and to gain better conditions from their new Yankee capitalist exploiters.

The workers of Porto Rico, from the hardi-craftsmen in the cigar factories to the unskilled laborers on the sugar and tobacco plantations, took advantage of the opportunities offered them for organization, and joined the ranks of the Federacion Libre till it numbered more than 80,000 strong, and at the beginning of the war years, beginning in 1915, the entire working class of Porto Rico, under the lead of these 80,000 organized, became involved in a long series of strikes, extending into the year 1920.

Workers Raised Red Flag.

The workers of Porto Rico fought their exploiters heroically. They demonstrated great militancy, even to the extent of raising the red flag on the sugar plantations, as at Fajardo, San Juan, Bayamon, etc. But the Iglesias leadership, devoted to the strike-breaking methods of the Gompers outfit, did not give the strike movement the militant leadership needed. It did not voice the anti-imperialist character of the strike movement, and thus permitted the hostile efforts of the Porto Rican bourgeoisie to be crushed in blood by the strike-breaking insular police, judges, seals and jailors. They culminated in the tragic defeat of the tobacco workers' strike in 1920, in which the most militant and class-conscious forces were crushed.

Today the Federacion Libre counts at the very most not more than 1,000 members; the workers of Porto Rico are completely disorganized and at the mercy of the exploiters. The Iglesias bureaucracy sit comfortably in their swivel chairs, in the office of the Federacion Libre, holding down their jobs with an air of security. So long as they are loyal to the executive council their salaries are secure. They need not worry if the Federacion Libre has a small membership, or about the fall of the rank and file. They hold their jobs from above, from the executive council in Washington.

Militancy Revives.

In recent months, we witnessed in Porto Rico a revival of the militant labor movement among the cigar makers of the labor-hating American Porto Rican Tobacco Co. Due to unbearable open shop conditions imposed upon them, these workers, rank and file members of the cigar makers' union, forced a strike which lasted more than six months, and was settled favorably for the workers. Thanks to their stubbornness in holding out the strike, they forced support from the bureaucracy. I say forced because on his return last March to Porto Rico, Iglesias expressed himself as not being in favor of the strike method in that situation. This outburst of Iglesias' was reported to the writer, with tears in his eyes, by the old working class fighter, Comrade Eduardo Conde, the only leader who has remained loyal to the Porto Rican workers, who fights against the Iglesias traitors and is brutally mistreated by Iglesias and his underling, Rafael Alonso.

In addition to the capture of the trade union movement and placing it in control of American imperialism, Iglesias proceeded with the organization of the Socialist Party in opposition to the liberal bourgeois, anti-American political parties. This party, even tho it was affiliated with the American socialist party, was sponsored by Gompers and Co. Using militant and even revolutionary phrases, this socialist party won to its support the great masses of the Porto Rican workers and agricultural laborers, but by its politics only misled and betrayed the masses of Porto Rico into the net of American imperialist domination.

A. F. of L. Backed Yellow Socialists.

While the A. F. of L. disdained the socialist party in the United States it, at the same time, sponsored the socialist party in the colony of Porto Rico. Why? The following excerpt from the program of the socialist party of Porto Rico will explain:

"The Socialist Party of Porto Rico declares that the continued influence of the people of the United States upon the destinies of the people of Porto Rico has been, and is, a civilizing one. That the extension of the constitution of the United States of America to Porto Rico represents a positive guarantee of the public and political liberties, of favoring and protecting the rights of the individual, and therefore we favor the permanent and inseparable union of the people of Porto Rico with the people of the United States."

Here we have a socialist party in which Sam Gompers and Matthew Woll could be proud of membership.

Socialists U. S. Lackeys.

The following recent incident in the Porto Rican senate held March 22-27. The Senate President and leader of the bourgeois Unionist Party, in outlining his intended discourse between the visiting Secretary of War Davis at the official banquet, suggested that he intended in addition to laying bare the problems of Porto Rico, to condemn the Latin American policies of the United States initiated by Roosevelt with the rape of Colombia, and pursued at present in relation to Nicaragua.

Trembled for Their Jobs.

Our Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the honorable Santiago Iglesias, hastily intervened and warned Baeedo:

"You would assume a serious responsability in confronting the secretary of war regarding the policies which his government may pursue in its relations with Mexico and Nicaragua. You should confine yourself exclusively to the problems concerning Porto Rico and not meddle in international affairs. Such an act would be interpreted badly by those in whose hands the fate of our aspirations lie." Which makes clear fate of their political ambitions, whose further development can be realized with the granting of political autonomy (but not independence) to the Island and which would give either of these politicians the opportunity to become governor.

Bowed down with such humility bowed before the "labor" senator Iglesias, adding "True, very true, as colonials it is not our right to vent our feelings or sentiments. I will confine myself as Senator Iglesias suggested."

In its every act then the Socialist Party is demonstrating that it is the tool and standard-bearer of American imperialist rule in Porto Rico.

The relative ease and completeness with which the labor branch of American imperialism has succeeded in destructing the development of a labor movement expressive of the real interests of the workers, and bringing it under control in Porto Rico, has created a desire in the American labor bureaucracy to extend its conquest to the labor movements in the other Latin American countries. First subjugated by the military forces of the United States this becomes an easy matter. The instrument created for this purpose is the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor organized in 1918.

And that the Pan A. F. of L. with its temporarily conquered labor movement of Porto Rico as its corner stone, and the tested Porto Rican flunkey as its Spanish secretary, is on the road to betray the labor movement in other conquered countries, may be demonstrated by the existing situation in Cuba.

Cuban Workers Betrayed by Socialists.

In Cuba prior to the reign of the tyrant Machado, we had a labor movement that strode rapidly toward militancy. The workers organized in the tobacco industry were the backbone of this militant anti-imperialist labor movement, and with the support of the masses of "Colonos," gave birth to a Communist Party orientating towards the leadership of the Communist International. Then followed the Machado reign of terror against the Cuban labor movement. Under the secret guidance of the ambassador of the American Sugar Trust, General Crowder, he instituted a systematic and most ruthless campaign of terror, to break the militant spirit of labor in Cuba. Labor leaders like Enriqua Varona, Thomas Grant and 200 outstanding militants were assassinated. The prisons were filled and thousands forced to leave the Island. The Communist Party was dealt a severe blow and forced underground.

And in this tragic moment in the labor movement of Cuba, with the soil of Cuba soaked red with workers' blood, the yellow socialist sheet "the "Accion Socialista" of Habana, spokesman for the Pan-American Federation of Labor, whose editor and administrator, Juan Arevalo, is its delegate to the convention held in Washington, makes this statement of gratification in an editorial of July 12, 1927:

"There are distinct roads that a labor movement may take. There is the road toward the Communist International which guides the Communist Parties and the Red Trade Unions. And then if the labor movement does not turn toward Russia it has the alternative of Amsterdam, Zurich or Washington."

Cuban Fakers Favor PAFL

After pointing out the indecision in the labor movement as to which road to take, it goes on to say:

"It (the Cuban delegation to the Pan A. F. of L.) goes to signify the road which our labor movement travels is already determined (with the aid of the Machado-Crowder terror J. N.). In the near future, the confusion (read militancy J. N.) which destroyed our labor movement, will all-appear forever.

"It is true that there are yet some labor organizations that are not in agreement with the tendencies of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. But, we assert, if the labor movement of Cuba wants to progress, if it does not wish to remain inactive, or in the chaotic state in which it found itself for some years, it will be necessary to incorporate itself with the tendencies of the Pan-American Federation of Labor."



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Robert Minor to Speak At Cleveland Picnic on Aug. 7; New Vass Farm

Cleveland District, International Labor Defense, will hold its annual outing and picnic on Sunday, August 7th at the New Vass Farm, stop 24½ Kinsman Rd.

Arrangements are being made by the committee which is drawing up a program of entertainment and sports which is sure to interest everyone and also in which everyone present will be able to participate.

An analysis of the decision in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti will be made by a nationally known cartoonist and newspaper writer, Bob Minor, who has spent the past eight months in Soviet Russia and other parts of Europe. Comrade Minor will tell us of the International Protest Movement for Sacco and Vanzetti that has swept Europe.

Dancing from 7 to 7 o'clock. Speaking at 2 p. m. To reach picnic ground take Kinsman Rd. car to end of line. There take I. L. D. bus which goes direct to grounds.

Come early. There will be plenty of refreshments and eats.

Adjourn Theater Meet Without Planning For Central Ticket Bureau

The absence of Lee Shubert led to the adjournment of a meeting of representatives from New York theatres without agreement on a plan for a central ticket agency.

Among those who attended the meeting were Arthur Hopkins, Sam Harris, Arthur Hammerstein, Joe Leblang and Thomas Brandhurst. The chief interests not represented were those of Florenz Ziegfeld, Charles Dillingham and George White.

The DAILY WORKER Army Never Sleeps

Like a faithful sentry at his post of duty, the Daily Worker trooper is always awake to his responsibilities.

He knows that the army of the capitalist enemy is constantly at work, enslaving and ensnaring the mind of the wage slaves with its pernicious propaganda.

The capitalist press, movies, radio, the church, the schools—these are the varied and powerful agencies which are constantly doing their devilish work.

The Daily Worker Army cannot let up its efforts up its vigilance for a single moment.

The drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker will succeed only if our army is always on the job, working steadily at its revolutionary task.

Our indefatigable persistence and iron determination will break the enemy's ranks and win for us new reinforcements of Five Thousand New Readers for the coming struggle.

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Fuller's Prejudiced Decision

The same cynicism, the brutality and prejudice that have characterized the whole procedure of the state of Massachusetts in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti since its very inception, was glaringly set forth in the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller, multi-millionaire owner of the scab Packard Motor Car Company of Boston. Its flippant and careless tone confirms our conviction that the hearings conducted by the governor and by his committee of three who are characterized in his decision as "men whose reputation for intelligence, open-mindedness, intellectual honesty and good judgment were above reproach," were farcical in the extreme; that the fate of the men had been decided before the investigations started and that the "hearings" were staged solely for the purpose of trying to conceal the crime contemplated by the state.

The utter dishonesty of Fuller, his fear of a real investigation is indicated by the very calibre of the creatures he appointed on his committee. President Abbot Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University heads one of the most poisonous institutions of so-called higher learning in the whole world, maintained for the exclusive purpose of teaching the sons of the predatory capitalists how best to fleece the workers. Harvard is supported by such imperialist monsters as J. P. Morgan & Co., and is called a "bulwark of conservatism." Judge Robert Grant and President Samuel W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had both expressed views hostile to Sacco and Vanzetti before their appointments on the committee, and both of them are servile agents of the labor-hating mill owners, that mass of foul pollution that calls itself the Back Bay aristocracy of Boston.

So fearful was Fuller that the known facts regarding the vindictive attitude of Judge Thayer, the vicious disregard of the prosecution for the so-called rights of the accused, the ignorance of not the corruption of the jury, the refusal to admit newly discovered evidence as a basis for a new trial, would force official recognition, that he selected men whom he knew to be enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, and who would sink low enough to become parties to the last murderous act in the conspiracy.

If Fuller had been impelled by even the slightest degree of honesty he would have appointed at least one labor representative on the committee and given the greatest possible publicity to the proceedings by holding open hearings. Instead of this the whole thing was veiled in secrecy. Witnesses for the defense were so intimidated and generally browbeaten that they were on the verge of collapse as they left the room where the eminences of educational and judicial Massachusetts were conducting their stage-play designed to whitewash the would-be murderers.

Instead of an honest investigation, one that would endeavor to ascertain the facts in the case, the Fuller decision reveals the most loathsome efforts to conceal the facts. For instance, Fuller sneers at the claim of the defense, that the reason the men refused to tell the police, who arrested them a month after the crime for which they finally charged was committed, the truth about their movements at the time of their arrest was because they wanted to shield their radical friends from arrest.

He seems to see something particularly criminal in the fact that they were about to start out at ten o'clock at night to distribute radical literature. Every radical and revolutionist in the labor movement knows it is not at all uncommon to do this sort of work, not merely at ten o'clock, but at twelve midnight, at two or four o'clock in the morning and at all other so-called unreasonable hours when the smug bourgeois exploiters of labor are peacefully sleeping and dreaming of greater profits to be wrung out of labor, or revelling in cabarets with their kept ladies.

* * *

Fuller also says he found that the "jurors were thoroly honest men." No reason for this belief is given. I presume the fact that they brought in verdicts of guilty against two radical workmen is sufficient to prove their honesty in Fuller's eyes. Fuller also proclaims his belief in the words of the witnesses for the prosecution. This is only another way of stating his belief that the alibi witnesses for the defense were, without exception, liars.

The fact that they were working men and women would tend to strengthen that view on the part of the labor-hating buzzard who is governor of the state of Massachusetts.

The Fuller decision is a class document designed to vindicate the perjurers who testified for the open-shoppers of the state and belittle everyone connected with the defense.

Its sins of ommission are as glaring as its sins of commission. Fuller does not even mention the role of the agents of the United States Department of Justice. He entirely overlooks the fact that Vanzetti was in New York trying to protect his fellow-worker, Salsedo, from the foul clutches of A. Mitchell Palmer's gunmen and gangsters and that he knew the circumstances surrounding the manner in which Salsedo met his death at the hands of the department of justice on May 3, 1920, when his body was found crushed almost beyond recognition on Park Row from thence it had fallen from the fourteenth story of a building in which the government maintained secret torture chambers. This incentive on the part of the government to discredit Vanzetti is entirely ignored by Fuller.

* * *

But this decision of Fuller should not stand as the final decision. It is still possible for effective action on the part of the workers of this and other countries. Too long have the workers depended upon the impartibility of the capitalist courts and judges, institutions of capitalist class dictatorship, which exist only to impose by force the will of a minority of the population upon the vast majority. Instead of workers standing before the courts of the Fullers and Thayers the time will come when the Fullers and lawyers and other enemies of the working class will stand before revolutionary tribunals of the workers.

Fuller's decision should do much to dispel any faith intelligent workers may have in the courts and government of capitalism and help immensely to generate that concentration of power that will sweep these institutions into the scrap heap of history.

The Convention Preparations

To all District Organizers:.

DEAR Comrades:—The Committee on the Preparation of the Party Convention has unanimously agreed to the following decisions regarding the Party discussion in the press and the holding of general Party membership meetings.

1. Rules Regarding Party Discussion.

1. The discussion in The DAILY WORKER and the Party press shall begin, immediately and continue till August 31st, the day of the opening of the Convention, unless mutually agreed upon in the Comittee for the Preparation of the Convention to close earlier.

2. All articles submitted for printing in the Party discussion column shall be subject to the approval of the Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention. The deputy chairmen of the Committee for the Preparation of the Convention shall serve as editors for the Party Discussion.

3. The DAILY WORKER and all daily Party organs in the various languages shall set aside sufficient space in the section for Party news as follows: One thousand words for the Majority of the Polcom and one thousand words for the Opposition.

4. The two editors of the Party discussion shall decide upon the material to be published in the Party language organs which are not dailies.

Rules For Membership meetings

1. The District Organizer shall preside at the ten principal membership meetings in the following cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, New Haven, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul.)

2. In the organization of the mass membership meetings in the above named cities there shall be selected a special membership meeting arrangement committee on party basis with each side having full power to chose its own personnel. Three members from each side are recommended to constitute the personnel of this Committee. This committee shall take care of all arrangements, admission of members, tellers, etc. The District Organizers are to serve as chairmen of these arrangement committees.

3. The rules of procedure for the membership meetings are as follows:

(a.) Speaker for Majority of the Polcom; One hour presentation.

(b.) Speaker for Opposition; one hour presentation.

(c.) Reading of resolutions.

(d.) Collection to help defray the expenses of the meeting and to enable each district to meet the quota which will be assigned to it as its share of expense for the organization of the ten principal meetings.

(e.) Discussion from the floor divided as follows: Three speakers for the majority of the Polcom, three for the Opposition, seven minutes for each speaker and the speakers of each side alternating.

(f.) Changes in the arrangement of speakers or the above specified time alloted to speakers from the floor can be arrived at only by unanimous agreement in the membership meeting arrangement committee.

(g.) Rebuttal by representative of Opposition; 15 minutes.

(h.) Closing by representative of Polcom majority.

(i.) Voting pro and con on the Polcom Resolution.

(j.) Voting pro and con on the Opposition Resolution.

4. Participation and voting at the membership meetings in the ten principal cities above mentioned shall be limited to members in good standing of the respective city organizations with the exception of the case of New York, in which meeting any good standing member of the district organization shall be entitled to participate in the meeting and vote.

5. The mass membership meetings in the ten principal cities shall be held as follows: August 5th—New York; Chicago, August 6th— Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, New Haven; August 7th—Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul).

6. Membership meetings shall be arranged wherever possible by the respective city committees in the various cities on any one of the three specified dates (August 5th, 6th or 7th). These meetings must be arranged within this period.

7. All membership meetings shall be concluded not later than the night of the 7th, and as far as practical the rules of procedure and organization laid down for the ten principal meetings shall also apply in the other membership meetings.

8. Elections in the nuclei shall take place at the first regular or special nucleus meeting following the membership meetings in the respective cities where these membership meetings are held.

9. Any election in any shop or street nucleus which has not been held within these time provisions shall be declared invalid.

10. In every district there shall be elected a district convention arrangements committee in which the majority of the District Executive Committee shall have a majority and the minority of the District Committee shall have an adequately representative minority. The personnel of the minority representation shall be selected by the minority itself.

11. In these district convention arrangements committees appeals may be made from decisions arrived at. Whether these appeals shall be laid before the Committee for the preparation of the Party Convention or whether parts of the disputed arrangements in the various districts shall be held in abeyance, will depend upon the endorsement of the appeal in question by any one of the two deputy chairmen.

Fraternally,—Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster, Deputy Chairmen, Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention.

THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

THE District Executive Committee of the New York (No. 2) District of the Workers (Communist) Party, under the direction of the National Convention Arrangements Committee, has arranged a General Membership meeting for discussion of the decision of the Communist International on the Inner Party Situation. It will be held Friday evening, 7 p. m., at the Central Opera House, TONIGHT! Other meetings called by the National Convention Arrangements Committee are as follows:

PITTSBURGH MEETING SATURDAY.

The Party membership meeting at Pittsburgh will be held Saturday, August 6th, 7 P. M., 805 James street, Northside. Only members in good standing will be admitted. The purpose will be the discussion of the convention issues. Representatives of the majority and opposition will speak. —Signed, A. Jakira, District Organizer.

SATURDAY NIGHT IN DETROIT, FINNISH HALL.

The Detroit membership meeting will be held Saturday evening at the Finnish Hall, 3969 Fourteenth street.—Signed, R. Baker, District Organizer.

SUNDAY NIGHT AT CLEVELAND.

The general membership meeting at Cleveland will be held at Gardina Hall, 6021 St. Clair avenue, Sunday, August 7th, at 7:30 P. M. The speaker for the Polcom will be Jay Lovestone. Speakers for opposition Foster and Weinstone. Admission by membership card only. All members must be in good standing and have convention stamp.—Signed, I. Amter, District Organizer.

The New Pacific Cable

Another Step in the Drive for Power in the Pacific

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

STRIKING proof of the deadly seriousness with which the American ruling class is carrying on its drive for domination of the Pacific area is contained in a news story in the New York Times of August 2nd. It says:

The Western Union Telegraph Company is completing plans for laying a new cable to China and the Far East. We quote from the Times story:

"While the Western Union has had the Pacific cable under contemplation for some time, it was said that the recent crisis in Shanghai might have served to hasten the work of the engineers on the new project.

"At the time when American and European soldiers were landing in China there were three wire systems available for Governmental and press use between the Far East and London, compared with the single cable system between China and the United States. This discrepancy was said to have caused **embarrassment** to officials at **Washington** anxious to keep in **touch with the Chinese Situation.**"

THE theory that the American government was perfectly content to follow in the wake of British imperialism in China seems to be demolished by the above statements whose authenticity is proved by the fact that the Western Union, undoubtedly in agreement with the state and war departments, is rushing work on the new line of communication.

The announcement of this new venture whose completion will make America entirely independent of British sources for information comes immediately after the intense rivalry between Britain and America has prevented even formal agreement at Geneva.

PREPARATIONS for imperialist war consist not only in the building of huge navies and the organization of armies but also in the adaptation of the industrial enterprises of a nation to imperialist purposes.

The ships and their crews, the engineers and scientific experts, the divers and electricians who will lay, connect and put in perfect working order the new cable with a capacity of 2,500 letters per minute which will tie the Orient to America, will be part of the war machinery of American imperialism just as are the more deadly and impressive war vessels which the collapse of the Geneva conference and the struggle for domination of the Pacific area by the great powers, will give the American plunderhund an excuse to build.

AMERICAN imperialism will fight its rivals for the power to rule and rob the workers and peasants of the Far East,—the scene now of a great movement for liberation.

American business and American government are part of the same imperialist machine which threatens to drown the revolting masses in their own blood. As the New York Times says; referring to the Western Union:

"The decision of the company to investigate the possibility of entering the Pacific field was based on the belief held in many quarters that future American trade would expand toward the East rather than toward the West."

SOME day the new cable will carry the message of bloody struggle waged by American imperialism against its rivals but before that it will carry the news of its onslaughts upon the workers and peasants whose interests are in contradiction to those of the imperialist exploiters—unless the American working class develops its consciousness, its power and its will to fight as a class faster than American imperialism develops its war machinery.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

murder but on the ground that they were radicals.

THERE still exists in this country among the workers a belief that justice is blind and on the level; that there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. This belief is a valuable aid to the capitalists of Massachusetts in getting away with the trick that was pulled off when the governor appointed his commission. While those representatives of the flower of New England's bourgeoisie were making a bluff at investigating the case, the liberals and pacifists connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti defense practically stopped appealing to mass opinion, and placed all confidence in the sense of justice of the governor or and his fellow puppets. They had a naive faith that the millionaire governor would examine the case of those two workers with the same benevolent impartiality that he would bring to bear on a consideration of the cases of two textile manufacturers convicted of killing a labor leader.

THIS illusion was not shared by either Sacco or Vanzetti. For a long time the former has expressed his conviction that there was no hope for them from the executive or judicial arms of the capitalist state in Massachusetts. Demonstrations on the part of the workers only, would halt the hangmen. This was the position of the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement. It was the position of the International Labor Defense.

THE radical elements also insisted that the workers of all shades of opinion should unite around the slogan: "Save Sacco and Vanzetti" and present a united front to the enemy. This policy was sabotaged by the socialists who were more concerned with making war on the left wing and on the Communists than fighting the capitalists who wanted to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death. There would have been no Sacco-Vanzetti protest movement but for the radicals. The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor did nothing except give lip service to their indifference thru resolutions. The bureaucrats will do nothing now. What is to be done and done quickly must be done by the masses.

IT has been said time and time again since our comrade were first framed by the capitalists of Massachusetts that "Massachusetts is on trial." This is the bunk. Massachusetts today, means those who own the industries of the state and control it politically. They are not on trial. They will not be on trial until the workers secure political power and turn the industries over to the masses that created them. Sacco and Vanzetti are in their death cells within a few yards of the electric chair. One week only stands between them and the date set for their execution. Every ounce of energy in the organized labor movement must be exerted to free them. And every section of the workingclass movement must unite in one last effort to snatch those victims of capitalist justice from the doom that faces them.

DRAMA

"Speakeasy" Opens Monday—"Abie" Breaks World's Run Record

George M. Cohan will have two new plays opening in Boston on Labor Day, "The Merry Malones" at the Colonial theatre and "The Baby Cyclone" at the Hollis Street. Following a short run "The Merry Malone" will come from Boston to open the new Erlanger's theatre in West 44th Street in this city.

William E. Lawrence has been engaged for James La Penna's "White Lights"—to play the leading juvenile role in Paul Gerard Smith's play.

Hold August 28th open. Save that day for the big Jamboree at Starlight Park, where the Joint Defense Committee will stage its big benefit.

"Speakeasy," the Edward Knoblock—George Rosener melodrama will be offered by William B. Friedlander in Asbury Park on Monday night. The cast is headed by Jose Ruben, Anne Shoemaker, Dorothy Hall, Arthur Vinton, Paul Gilfoyle, Marie Peters, John Tyrone, Beatrice Lee, Adelaide Rondelle, Ruthelma Stevens and Kate-Pier Roemer.

Anne Nichols local production of her famous comedy, "Abie's Irish Rose," will pass the world's long run record on Monday, when the 2220th performance will be given. This breaks the record established by the London production of "Chu Chin Chow" which ran for 2238 consecutive performances. Miss Nichols is now in France completing her newest play, a sequel to "Abie's Irish Rose" to be called "Abie's Children," and arranging for the production of "Abie" in Central Europe.

Daily Worker Builders Are Active at Oakland, Calif.; Hold Meetings

OAKLAND, Calif. The Daily Workers Builders Club of Alameda County is slowly but surely putting itself on the map in Oakland, Cal. Tonight a street meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party of American and some forty copies of The DAILY WORKER were sold.

At 10th street and Broadway, Oakland, Cal., one may always find gathered a group of workers. On Friday all sorts of religious meetings going on there as well as debates among individual freaks. Along come the Workers (Communist) Party speakers by Flemming and they sweep the religionists and other freaks out of the limelight.

Instead of handing out religious dope and a lot of sokum they bring to these down trodden workers, who have very little time to read or listen to lectures, ideas of organization. These ideas are illustrated with word pictures and examples of workers in other parts of the world such as Russia and China.

While the speakers talk girls and boys go thru the crowd and sell The DAILY WORKER, hand out literature, and hold private discussions with strange workers and invite them to the hall.

Our militant little worker, Rose R. Paul, taught a Jesus shouter a lesson. He fought a fair fight and went to a glorious defeat. When the fair Rose was through with him he knew more about Communism than he thought he did about the Holy Bible.

Rattler Strikes.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Serum was being rushed here from Ithaca today to combat the venom of an enormous rattlesnake which Mrs. Walter Thompson, 50, when she was picking berries in the woods near her home in Jamestown, Monday night and immediately killed with a hoe. A look-off for New York by way of Cleveland.

MARIA CORDA



The talented Hungarian artist will play the leading role in "The Private Life of Helen of Troy," which is now being filmed.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre — GRAND STREET FOLLIES

The LADDER

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blv., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 25 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office 108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING Co., 35 East First Street, New York City, or to the National office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Ford Sells Planes.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3. (INS).—The aircraft division of the Ford Motor Company has more orders on hand than at any time in its history.

The latest commercial plane ever built in the United States was delivered to the Royal Typewriter Company here this morning and immediately christened "Miss Underwood."

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

A Small Library on Russia
Within the Means of Every Worker

We offer this set of books on Russia covering many phases of Russian life at a big reduction. This is the opportunity to own them and to purchase them to give to other workers.

CONSTITUTION—Labor Laws—Social Insurance, etc. of Soviet Russia — $0.10
MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA — 0.10
COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R. — 0.10
GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA By Scott Nearing — 0.10
EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA By Scott Nearing — 0.50
RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926 By Wm. Z. Foster — 0.25
A total of $1.30 worth of books for
$1.00

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received

HYLAN DENOUNCES BUS DEAL; FARE BOOST SEEN SOON

Replying to Comptroller Berry's charges that the traction tangle in Staten Island originated during Mayor Hylan's administration, the Mayor or mayor's secretary charged that the power to sell was deliberately engineered by the Walker administration in order to pave the way for a ten cent fare in all boroughs, Hylan's reply to Berry follows:

"The riding public in New York City will soon become aware of the fact that Comptroller Berry's action in refusing to O K the $175,000 power bill due to the Edison Company was a deliberate act calculated to put the Staten Island trolley lines out of commission, and to prepare the bus riders in other boroughs for an increased carfare.

Ten Cent Fare Feared.

"Today the bus riders in Staten Island are paying the ten-cent fare. Tomorrow the travelling public in all parts of the city will be facing the same rate unless a united voice in protest on the part of the public is lifted against the tragic tactics of the traction magnates who, working with the full approval of the Smith-Walker Tammany ring.

"Comptroller Berry knows that in 1923 when the traction interests on Staten Island were losing heavily, to let them have an increased carfare that they could get the money for renewing traveling facilities, which was up out of public use.

300 Workers Fired.

"Comptroller Berry knows that in action in 1923 in the Staten Island property holders dollars and that the equitably taxation was put on the shoulders of land owners.

"This latter point is the which Hylan... of employment... notes, traffic... imposed on the... an act of...

"Now ... imposition ... is responsible ... The State ... permission ... New York ... in the last ...

Unfortunate.

"Hailing that 21 ... tonight [illegible] ... taxes. Sounds ... raised to meet ... could, in a ... turn to America ... what official ... Surely, by the ... Company, law ... under to ... up and who ... Interrupter, ... lines was ... such unscrupulous ... cards to do.

"A meeting of the workers who were summarily thrown out of work when Comptroller Berry ... the power bill, was held ... they charged that the ... three week's pay for meetings which they did not receive.

"Promised" Jobs.

"A delegation was appointed ... upon State ... and ... assurance ... this respect ... ment for them ... other city ...

Millionaire Falls Out; Boat Runs Just as Well

GAYHEAD, Mass., Aug. ... gay party of millionaires ... "Flying Dutchman," romantic ... planned today and there ... of John Reardon, the ... charged out of Newport ... for the speed fishing ... Cape Cod.

Coast guardsmen, ... tion would hardly believe ... when the ghostly craft ... without a crew ... aboard, swung ... Fish bar and ... the coast guard station ... and white clay cliffs ...

Heat Is Mad Dog.

Police of the Bedford ... precinct, were ... shoot on sight ... severely ... old, of Bedford Park ... boy ... Bedford to ... Woodhaven and Queens Boulevard.

A traffic policeman ... heard No. 6 ... the dog. He ran ... the dog. Taken to ... Long Island City, ... attacks took ... sleep soak ... for treatment.

Boss Builders May Not Run Both Open And Closed Shops

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4.—According to a decision of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, contractors throughout the country will no longer be permitted to operate closed shops in one locality and open shops in another.

The decision states that the policy will be put into effect gradually, so as not to interfere with work now under way. The plan will be to call a strike on any closed shop if the owners refuse to give up its open shop.

The declaration was adopted at a meeting of sixteen presidents of building trades international unions, presided over by William J. McSorley of Washington, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, in the Chalfont Hotel.

Queens Workers In Fire Trap Houses Risk Their Lives

[illegible] ... Queens workers ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

Trying Year of 1919 Marks Real Beginning of Soviet Railroad Workers Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE foundation of the powerful Railway Workers' Union, that now numbers more than 1,000,000 members in the Soviet Union, was laid in the trying year of 1919. This was not achieved without struggle. In fact, the greatest efforts had to be exerted to put down the correct basis on which to build the superstructure of the organization.

The March, 1917, revolution that destroyed czarism, released a new era of organizational growth for the Russian working class. But a conscious effort along correct organizational lines seems to have been lacking at first among the great masses of the workers. Instead of immediately building an all-inclusive organization for the whole transportation industry, there sprang up a mushroom growth of craft unions in the shops and in the operating departments.

The Communist Party alone launched a campaign for the organization of shop unions in an effort to break down craft lines.

Alexis Anfassow, the present general secretary of the Railroad Workers' Union, with two other comrades, headed the drive for the organization of the shop workers. Amassow is himself a metal worker. The movement met with considerable success. Between the March and the November Revloutions, in 1917, the number of organized railroad workers grew from 5,000 to 22,000.

It was a very loose form of organization, however. There were no dues books. The payment of dues was entirely voluntary. The craft unions that were organized were very conservative in their outlook. This condition prevailed from the Nov. 7th (1917) Revolution until the year 1919. During this period 14 different craft organizations maintained a more or less separate existence on the railroads.

In 1919, however, there was an all-inclusive congress that laid the basis for the organization of one union for the entire transportation industry. It was upon the sound basis created in 1919, during the trying months of the imperialist attack against the Soviet Union in aid of the civil wars and intervention, that the present powerful organization was built.

* * *

The union today, with its 1,087,200 members (Jan. 1, 1927) includes all but 2½ or 3 per cent of the workers employed in the industry. This small percentage of non-union membership takes in workers temporarily employed, most of them peasants who intend to return shortly to the land.

* * *

"There is no skilled worker at present unemployed on the railroads of the Soviet Union," said Secretary Amassow, in discussing the unemployed situation in the industry. (Moscow, May, 1927.)

"We are always exerting ourselves to increase the efficiency of our working force," continued Amassow. "Inefficient help is always displaced with efficient workers wherever possible. The wages of the railroad workers are divided into 18 categories of wages. General or unskilled workers are included in the first nine categories. The best qualified workers are included in the categories, from nine to 18, including such workers as machinists, engineers and the lower categories of administrative workers. The categories from 19 to 24 include the higher administrative workers.

* * *

There is small difference in the wages of the lowest and the highest categories, in comparison to czarist days when administrative officials received from 50 to 60 times as much as the wage workers.

"An effort is made each year to augment the wages of the railroad workers," said Amassow. "The increases go first to the lowest paid categories."

"Eight hours is our basic working. Double time for all overtime after eight hours is paid."

* * *

Comrade Amassow gave me the answers to a list of questions concerning the railroad workers. Two of these are published today as follows:

Economic Progress in the U. S. S. R.

QUESTION.—Can you give some data on economic achievements in the Union of Soviet Republics and the part played by the railroads?

ANSWER. The aggregate agricultural output has increased from 66.8% of the pre-war level in 1922-23 to 88.1% of that level in 1925-26. The aggregate industrial output has grown from 34.7% in 1922-23 to 93% of the pre-war level in 1925-26. Taken in absolute figures, the aggregate agricultural output has increased from 7.8 billion pre-war roubles in 1922-23 to 10.3 billion pre-war roubles in 1925-26, showing an increase of 32% during this period. In regard to the aggregate industrial output we find the following absolute figures: 1,940,000,000 pre-war roubles in 1922-23, and 5,215,000,000 in 1925-26, or an increase of 274%.

The average figure of the number of people employed in 1921-22 was 1,243,000 workers; that figure was increased to 1,550,000 in June 1925 (the reference is to the large industrial establishments alone), and to 1,898,000 in June 1926, i. e. during the twelve-month from June 1925 to June 1926 we have seen an increase of more than 300,000 people in the foremost ranks of the industrial proletariat.

The total wages, the income of the proletariat in 1922-23, constituted 20 per cent of the national income. In 1924-25 it rose already to 28.1 per cent of the national income in USSR, i. e., during such a brief period it increased from 20 per cent to 28.1 per cent or nearly one and a half times.

Financial Results of the Working of the USSR Railways from 1923-24 to 1926-27.

	Statement for 1923-24	Statement for 1924-25	Preliminary for 1925-26	Estimates for 1926-27
Income of railways in million roubles	685.4	938.7	1,358.7	1,599.1
Per cent of increase	100.0	137.0	195.3	233.3
Expenditures of railways, general	720.2	876.4	1,360.1	1,511.5
Per cent of increase	100.0	121.7	188.8	209.9
Expenditure on wages	298.1	393.4	603.0	728.5
Per cent of increase	100.0	805.3	1,177.1	1,319.6
Per cent of increase	100.0	120.5	176.1	197.4
Expenditure on wages	298.1	394.4	603.0	728.5
Per cent of increase	100.0	132.0	202.3	244.4

Why Rates Were Increased.

QUESTION.—What accounts for the increase in railway tariffs in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics?

ANSWER.—The increase in railway tariffs in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is to be explained by the fact that the Russian railway tariffs constituted only 75-80 per cent of the pre-war rates, whereas the prices on other industrial products are somewhat above the pre-war rates. In order to eliminate this inconsistency as between the transport rates and industrial prices, a slight increase in railway tariffs has been introduced.

The Greatest Failure in Labor History

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(This is the third of a series of articles analyzing the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its recent convention at Washington.)

"Gompers Said That Pan-American Federation of Labor Might Have Life."

"SAMUEL GOMPERS," said President Green three or four times during the Washington convention, "gave his life for the Pan-American Federation of Labor." While this statement must be considered a little high-pitched to say the least, it is nevertheless true that Gompers did lavish much loving care upon it—not to say money—and that he looked upon it as one of his favorite investments. His expensive attentions were outwarded by success. Thus far, almost any way you look at it, the Pan-American Federation of Labor is one of the greatest failures in labor history.

THAT it is a failure from an organizational standpoint was demonstrated adequately in the preceding article. In the present article I shall try to show that it is a failure from the standpoint of the everyday needs of the workers. The basis of my argument is the fact that through nine years since its first official convention at Laredo, Texas, the Pan-American Federation of Labor has not grappled seriously with a single practical problem of international trade-union solidarity in the interests of the workers of the Americas.

U. S. and S. A. Workers Must Unite.

WITH American capital extending its sway over all the Americas, and with Wall Street interests playing off the workers in this country against the workers in Latin America and vice versa, energetic cooperation between the various labor movements of the western hemisphere is a vital necessity. Every important struggle in the marine transport industry, in the oil industry, in the metal industry, etc., etc., makes it plain that organized labor must be prepared to take on the field on all fronts.

JOINT strike action, international agreements, interlocking executive boards, international trade-union regulation of immigration—these are only a few of the measures that any All-American federation of labor worthy of the name would be expected to establish as a primary duty.

What about the "Pan-American Federation of Labor?"

IT has never considered international cooperation of any kind, let alone international strike action. The boycott, which has been used effectively in a number of Latin American countries in the past, and which would be a powerful weapon against U. S. manufacturers who export to Latin America, has also failed to find favor with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Labor Free Laissez Union Card Measure.

ONCE in a convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, (1921), the Mexican delegation introduced a resolution calling for interchange of union cards between members of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Confederation of Labor, but John P. Frey at the head of the resolution committee promptly slipped in the following substitute:

RESOLVED, That the Mexican Confederation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor communicate with their affiliated national and international unions with the object of establishing understandings and agreements which will bring about the interchange of membership cards between the unions affiliated with the Mexican Confederation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor."

THE substitute was adopted, and that is all that has been heard of the matter from that day to this.

Green Admits Delegates Represent Nothing.

AT the Washington convention just passed, one of the three or four Latin-American who represented some sort of legitimate labor organization introduced a resolution dealing with trade-union committees to regulate immigration. This too was immediately side-tracked by the American Federation of Labor machine.

THERE was a great deal of wordy debate at Washington, but very little to indicate that the delegates were participating in what claimed to be an international labor convention. Sometimes the thing became almost farcical. I remember that there was much excited discussion over a resolution approving the idea of continued Pan-American Federation of Labor conventions in the future. This was because one of the handpicked Latin-American "delegates" who represented nothing, except perhaps his government, saw a chance to get a permanent place on the Green-Woll payroll by attaching a rider to the effect that "in each country" the labor organization affiliated to the Pan-American Federation of Labor be recognized as the bona fide labor movement of that country." The idea of the rider (which of course had nothing to do with the original resolution) struck many receptive cords in the convention you may be sure. Enthusiasm reached such a high point that Green was oblized to make a statement explaining that "in many Latin-American countries the labor movement is only in its infancy and sometimes delegates come here from organizations having only a doubtful existence."

Discuss Erecting Lighthouse to Columbus!

EXCEPT for the usual meaningless resolution about sending out organizers, the only "constructive labor proposals" adopted were those recommending to some Latin-American governments the establishment of a department of labor and the one suggesting that all governments add labor attaches to their diplomatic and consular staffs abroad. Discussion on the establishment of a labor exposition proved a contentious one. It seemed that some "delegates" thought that Santo Domingo, for instance, should not have a Department of Labor, but a Department of Labor and Immigration! Discussion on this matter raged at such a fantastical almost the discussion on the proposal to collect funds for a lighthouse and monument to be erected somewhere in Latin America in memory of Columbus.

Leadership Betrays Workers

IN the face of actual trade-union struggle the Pan-American Federation of Labor evinces the same attitude of quiet sabotage as displayed in its convention resolutions. During the past three years there have been important strikes in many countries of North, South and Central America, but the Pan-American Federation of Labor has turned its back on them. The executive committee cannot point to a single struggle of the workers which it has assisted in any way thruout the period of its existence.

THE "Pan-American Federation of Labor," as at present controlled, can never accomplish anything in the interests of the workers of the Americas.

READING thru any one of the long reports of the executive committee of the "Pan-American Federation of Labor" you get the impression that its conception of international labor action is for Mr. William Green to write polite letters to the President of the United States or some other government official and receive polite letters in return.

Latin Workers Smell Rat

P. A. of L.—a Skunk.

IS it any wonder then that neither William Green, nor Samuel Gompers before him, has been able to allay the suspicions of the great mass of organized workers of Latin America as to what the purpose of the Pan-American Federation of Labor really is? Is it any wonder that, except for the Mexican Confederation of Labor, not one of the basic labor organizations of Latin America has even sufficient confidence in observer Mr. Green's or Mr. Gompers' conditions? Is it any wonder that the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor does not include the labor federations of Argentina, of Chile, of Uruguay? Is it any wonder that while two handpicked delegates from obscure organizations in Peru came to the Washington convention the bona-fide Peruvian unions stay away? Is it any wonder that Cuba, which has a relatively strong and experienced trade-union movement should be represented only by delegates from one union in part of one industry, and those delegates agents of President Machado, the bloody Wall Street-owned Cuban dictator?

IS it any wonder that the Pan-American Federation of Labor is a fraud and a fake?

AT the 1921 convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor eight countries were represented on paper. At Washington in 1927, "nine countries were represented," also on paper. In both cases it was manifest that except for the Mexican Confederation of Labor, the P. A. F. of L. is non-existent in Latin America as far as trade-union affiliation or action is concerned. The only difference is that in 1927 most of the delegates claiming to represent Central America and the West Indies have been exposed as fakers or government agents.

THE Greens and the Wolls cannot build an All-American Federation of Labor that amounts to anything.

Peruvian Leader Jailed; Fakers At Conference.

AS I was writing the colsing paragraph of this article a letter came to me from Peru bearing the news that Octavio Vargas Montigy, secretary of the Federation of Labor of Lima (the only labor federation in the country) has been arrested by order of President Leguia and his ultimate fate is in doubt. The arrest must have taken place at the very time when the fake Peruvian "labor delegates" in Washington were lauding President Leguia to the skies as "not a tyrant but a true friend of labor!"

Can't Cash In On Geneva.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., August 4.—Rear Admiral Francis Tiffaney Bowles, one of the foremost retired naval ship builders in the United States, died at his home here today. He was formerly president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy. During the world war, he was with the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Romance in the Soviet Union

By SHIRLEY REEVE.

WHILE exchanging English for Russian lessons with a student of the Military Political Academy, who is also a Military Commissar in the Red Army, we came to talk of our better halves. He of his wife and I of my husband. But it is the story of his wife that I am going to write about. And if with the cold keys of my typewriter I can convey to you a tenth of the real life and romance of this courageous young "Kommunistka" (Communist woman), who, tho still in her twenties, has already been decorated with the order of the Red Banner for her services in the Red Army during the civil war, you will be filled with enthusiasm and admiration for her. But what is more you will get a glimpse of the "stuff" that made the workers of the Soviet Union win out against an enemy a million times stronger than the hundred-headed dragon of our fairy tale days, in spite of all their handicaps.

* * *

Born in the Ukraine in the year 1902, she was barely 15 when the first sparks of the October Revolution took fire. Already then she was supplementing the meagre income of her working-class parents by working in a tobacco factory. Her father was a member of the "S. R.s" (Social Revolutionary Party) but she, hot-blooded girl, was impatient with the slow and circumlocuting gait of the party of her father and became an anarchist. Like a great number of the anarchists in Russia, she did not waver long before throwing in her lot with the workers and peasants. With a nature like hers this meant stopping at nothing to defend the interests of her class. And 1919 found her fighting on one of the most dangerous fronts against the counter revolution. "Not as a Red Cross Sister or clerical help, but right out in the front ranks with the men, as a machine gun operator.

One day, her husband told me, Gafa (her name) was at her machine gun facing an attack of the Poles on the Warsaw front. The battalion had been ordered to retreat but Gafa, seeing the commander of her Polk (regiment) wounded and thrown off his horse immediately after giving the command, she, with her wits sharper than ever, at once realized the great danger of allowing him, with all his papers, plans and orders to be captured by the enemy. Thus hardly five feet five inches tall and a mere wisp of a girl, she instructed the gunner at her machine gun to lift the commander up onto his horse and to drive off with him. She meanwhile trained her gun here and there, keeping off several fast advancing Poles. Only after the other two were well on their way did she make her own escape. It was for this wonderfully courageous act that she was awarded the order of the Red Banner.

* * *

The highest Order in the Red Army which is awarded for the most courageous action during a time of war only.

* * *

Her husband, who was at that time her Polk Commissar, greatly admired the girl as did all the soldiers who came in contact with her, and loved her. But that was not a time to think of love. The land was proletarian revolution was in danger and no Red Soldier, not to speak of those who were at the same time Bolsheviks had any thought of himself or of his personal feelings.

Immediately after the retreat of the Polk, the Commissar was ordered to another district and she was taken to the hospital with a wound in the arm and it was not until three years later that they met again while leisurely strolling down Tverskaya Boulevard in Moscow.

This was in 1921, the imperialists had long ago become convinced that they were wasting their money in financing the attacks on the counter-revolutionary generals on the Soviet Lands. Regular periods of industry and agriculture were now being turned by the mighty millions of the Soviet Union in the peaceful tho energetic task of building Socialism. This was a time when a man—a real man—could turn to thoughts of love without neglecting their self-imposed duty to society as Communists. The process of building socialism, on the contrary, provides the facilities for marriage without a woman's sacrificing all her other interests in order to realize those that are hers as a woman.

"On October 25th we will celebrate our third wedding anniversary," he joyously told me, "and the second birthday of our son."

To the question did not your wife find it difficult to be only one woman in a battalion of men. Did they not annoy her a lot of lovemaking, did they not in fact think that that was her reason for coming into the Army? "Yes," he answered, "her father thought so when he first heard of her joining the Army, but not our men. We always saw her in action and could do nothing but admire and respect her. Some of us loved her, myself for example. But not one of us ever thought of annoying her with unwanted attentions. God help the man who would have tried to do so. But then our soldiers are taught to have the highest respect for women."

DANGER! OIL WELL BURNS



REPORT NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD FIRED FOR RADICAL VIEWS; NEW YORK HOSPITALS BAR COLORED NURSES

By MARY ADAMS.

Forrester B. Washington has been appointed head of the Atlanta School for Social Work in place of Franklin Frazier. Frazier threatens to tell exactly why he was let go, if a statement as to his inefficiency is not retracted. This statement, was issued by Rhoda Kaufman and W. W. Alexander for the Board.

Dr. Alexander is connected with the Inter-racial Committee of Atlanta. The school is supported by the Laura Spellman Memorial, the Russel Sage Foundation and the Atlanta Community Chests. It is the same type of school as The School of Social Work, run by the C. O. S. here.

Publicity sent all over the country by the new head says there are any number of positions such as welfare, research and case workers waiting for graduates. Rumor has it that Frazier was dismissed for radical views on race questions.

* * *

Hoover Hands Out Sops.

Dr. J. S. Clark of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., Dr. E. M. McCay of Rust College, Jackson, Miss., and H. C. Ray have been appointed advisors on reconstruction to the Red Cross units in their respective states. These appointments were made after Secretary Hoover had conferred with the Colored Advisory Commission on Mississippi Valley Flood, of which Col. R. R. Moton was head.

J. L. Peter, executive in charge of Red Cross affairs a three-page letter to Walter White of N. A. A. C. P. of New York in which he says, "As an agency of help and mercy the Red Cross would not of course wish to stand for unfair practices of the type you suggest toward colored refugees." Mr. White was not satisfied with this letter. Perhaps he had heard of the camp where the army cots were only distributed to the whites. Or maybe he read of the man who was shot dead trying to escape from a farm.

* * *

"Divide and Rule."

W. H. Le Grange in a lengthy dispatch to the African world states the position of the colored people of South Africa. We colored people, he says, are opposing the Native Movement. We stand on a platform of Equal Rights for all, because we realize Europeans must work out their own salvation. We do not want to be dragged down to the native level, but helped up to that of the white man. In short we want to be such a people that Europeans will be proud of. From the foregoing we can see that Great Britain has been most successful in her time worn policy of divide and rule.

* * *

Win Slight Raise.

Hostlers, helpers and firemen on Southern railroads will receive an increase of 25 cents a day, E. B. Lemus, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Employes says this effects the men on twelve Southeastern railroads.

All these men are colored. This raise is the result of a ruling by the Board of Mediation.

* * *

Borno Jails Labor Leaders.

The State Department at Washington is unable to interpret the action of President Borno of Haiti in arresting the Haitian delegates to the recent Pan-American Labor Congress.

"The delegates, who were arrested at Port-au-Prince, were just about to embark for America.

They were able to send a message to the Dominican delegation, which was read at the convention. These men will keep company in jail with seven editors whom Borno sent there lately.

* * *

Forced to Sell Land.

A former K. K. K. cyclops, named Worthington is found an investigation to hold the deed to the land of Arthur Hitt, a colored man of Birmingham, Ala.

Worthington protests that he paid a fair price for the land. The price paid was $900. Arthur Hitt, the Negro owner, was forced to sell this land which is worth $3,000. He was taken from his home one night by masked men and told to go to a tree and flogged until he promised to sell. He was released only further flogging. Hoping to discover the occurrence Attorney Hitt has employed detectives and told his story which resulted in an investigation.

* * *

Hospitals Bar Negro Nurses.

George Harris, editor of the New York News, and a former Alderman points out in his paper that Negro patients as well as Jews are discriminated against in the city hospitals. None of the city nurse training schools admit colored women, says Mr. Harris. There is, however, a Jim Crow school for colored nurses in the Harlem Hospital. He makes the further point that there are no Negro internes in either Bellevue or Fordham hospitals.

Asks Garvey Release.

Gov. Groesbeck of Michigan has added his name to the list of those who are petitioning for the release of Marcus Garvey. Garvey, who built up a splendid mass organization among Negroes, the U. N. I. A., was sent to Atlanta when he was convicted of using the mails to defraud. He has served three years of his sentence. It is said that under the prison rules his health is beginning to fall.

Foreign Born Workers to Hold Penna Meeting Early This September

A Conference for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers of the State of Pennsylvania, will take place at Harrisburg on September 4th and 5th, 1927.

The National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, which has its office at 799 Broadway, New York City, was organized over two years ago for the purpose of combatting anti-alien legislation and "promoting naturalization work on a large scale among the eight million aliens in this country. The bills which are pending in Congress and which the Council is opposing are the Registration of Aliens Bills by Congressmen Aswell of Louisiana, Holliday of Illinois, and Brand of Georgia. There are also a number of compulsory naturalization bills which propose to deport aliens for not becoming citizens of this country.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

GIRL OBJECTS TO FLOGGING



When his daughter refused to "pray her way through" after he discovered her receiving notes in church from an admirer who later became her husband, the Rev. E. H. Owens, Pentecostal evangellist, of Lenoke, Ark., took her to the woods and whipped her with a razor strop, along with her small sister who sympathized, his daughter told the district attorney. The evangelist was arrested on a charge of assault. Owens is shown above, to the right. The daughters, Joyce, 16, now Mrs. John Lowe, and Jewell, 11, with John Lowe, are on the left. / Below is a view of the Pentecostal church at Lenoke.

Down Tools, August 9th, to Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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WORLD-WIDE STRIKE WAVE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

B. T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE is little else that one can talk about nowadays except the Sacco-Vanzetti case. They are doomed to death on the tenth day of this month. The governor of the state of Massachusetts has decreed it. Nothing can halt the hand of the executioner except the mass protest of the entire labor movement of the United States. Will this protest be made sufficiently strong to impress the capitalists?

* * *

SOMETIMES we are charged with unfairness, even by sympathizers with the Communist movement. Many well-intentioned persons believe that the capitalists, taken individually, are fine fellows, but that they don't see things in the right way. Hokum. They see things in the way that benefits their class as a whole and themselves individually. Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, himself a millionaire capitalist, hates the ideas that Sacco and Vanzetti stand for and takes a pleasure in sending them to the chair. That is what there is to it.

* * *

JUSTICE! Hell! Would I think of justice if I had a portly capitalist burglar in front of me and if I were on the bench with a portfolio of commissar of proletarian justice surrounding me? I would simply consider, if it were expedient from the point of view that I held to blot this parasite off the map or otherwise. This is the standard of justice in a class society. Any one who endangers the present order of society is considered a menace by those who profit by the existing order. Can you blame them for feeling sore? No. But that is not all there is to it.

* * *

HERE is where we get to fundamentals. The class that Sacco and Vanzetti stand for, produce what the whole human race lives on. But those that produce do not enjoy all they produce. Parasites who never put hand to plow or machine, cross the ocean whenever they feel like it and command any luxury they crave for. Under the social order that Sacco and Vanzetti envison only those who produce, according to their ability would share the products of society as a whole. Is it surprising then that the bawdy plutes who hatten on the unpaid labor of the workers

(Continued on Page Four)

Party Discussion Meetings

Party membership meetings have been arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party to discuss the Inner Party Situation and the Comintern Decision. In each meeting the representative of the Political Committee will speak first for one hour. Then the representative of the opposition for one hour. After the general discussion the representative of the opposition will sum up for fifteen minutes and then the representative of the Political Committee. The meeting will then vote on the resolution offered. In those meetings where the opposition has assigned two speakers, they divide the hour between them. Meetings were held last night in New York and Chicago, but this issue went to press too early to give the results. The speakers and meetings are as follows.

TONIGHT

Philadelphia.—Political Committee, Wolfe; Opposition, Foster. Shivack Hall, 340 Fairmount Avenue, 7 P. M.

Pittsburgh.—Political Committee, Lovestone; Opposition, Wentworth, 805 James Street, Northside, 7 P. M.

New Haven.—Political Committee Engdahl; Opposition, Krumbein.

Detroit.—Political Committee, Gitlow; Opposition, Bittelman. Finnish Hall, 3967 Fourteenth Street.

SUNDAY

Cleveland. Political Committee, Lovestone; Opposition, Foster and Weinstone. Gardman Hall, 6021 St. Clair Avenue, 7:30 P. M.

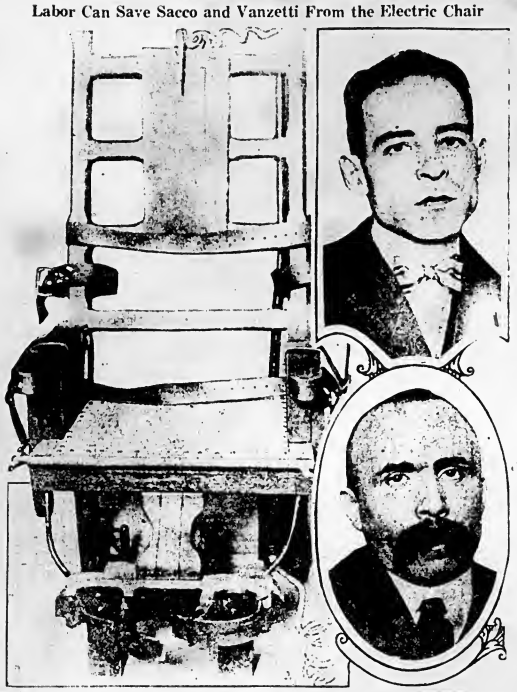
Minneapolis.—Political Committee, Minor; Opposition, Cannon.

Boston.—Political Committee, Wolfe; Opposition, Gallacher. Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton Street, 6:30 P. M.

Buffalo.—Political Committee, Gitlow. Opposition, Bittelman.

Admission will be by membership card only.

Labor Can Save Sacco and Vanzetti From the Electric Chair



Workers of the World! Help Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

Declaration of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America

To Working Class Organizations all over the World:

In five days, Sacco and Vanzetti are to be murdered for loyalty to the working class unless the organized might of the workers of the world saves them. The decision of the Massachusetts governor is the crowning infamy in a series of acts which began with the farcical frame-up trial. No one can any longer doubt but that there is no justice for the workers in capitalist courts.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has already issued a call to the entire working class of the United States and to all workers' organizations in America to unite their forces to free Sacco and Vanzetti. In this declaration we called upon the labor organizations of America to set aside Tuesday, August 9, for strikes and for demonstrations in front of all government buildings and in central places.

Now we turn to the working class organization of all the rest of the world and ask them for help in saving these two American labor leaders. We ask you, whatever differences there may be among you, at such a time as this not to let these differences stand in the way of common action on behalf of these two men. We ask you to call strikes thruout the world on the same day as we and other American working class organizations have set for the American workers. We ask you to demonstrate with us on that date. We recognize the splendid service you have already given in these seven difficult years in throwing the light of world publicity upon this frame-up and staying the hand of the executioner for so long a period. We thank you on behalf of the two condemned men and the American working class and we ask you to intensify your efforts in these few days that remain before the date set for execution so that the united protest and the united action of the working class all over the world may free these two innocent workers' champions.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!
CLOSE YOUR RANKS!
REGARDLESS OF TACTICAL DIFFERENCES, A COMMON FIGHT AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY FOR A COMMON CAUSE!
FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

The Enemies of the Daily Worker Are the Enemies of Sacco, Vanzetti

GEORGE L. DARTE, Adjutant General of the Military Order of the World War, initiator of the prosecution against The DAILY WORKER, and representative of the enemies of the labor movement, has sent the following telegram to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, upon his decision to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

"Please accept congratulations upon your courageous decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case and your maintenance of the principles of American law and justice."

This same George L. Darte, who glories in the prospect that Sacco and Vanzetti, labor's two champions, will soon be legally murdered, acts as the instigator of the prosecution of The DAILY WORKER before the Federal Grand Jury. It is clear that the case against The DAILY WORKER is inextricably bound up with the effort to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, and that it is part and parcel of an attack upon the entire labor movement of this country.

The decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case should give new impetus to the sale of certificates to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. It should stiffen our determination to free Sacco and Vanzetti and to protect The DAILY WORKER, which is fighting for their freedom.

ALL COMMITTEES CALL FOR ACTION IN AMERICA; ARGENTINE, FRANCE, GERMANY, ENGLAND, SWEDEN OTHER COUNTRIES AROUSED; M. T. W. ORDERED OUT

Boston Will Hold Big Sacco and Vanzetti Demonstration Sunday

BOSTON, August 5. — A gigantic Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration will be held on the Common, Sunday at 4 p. m. It will be addressed by prominent New York and Boston speakers.

I. L. D. ENDORSES SACCO, VANZETTI PROTEST STRIKES

CHALLENGE TO WORKING CLASS

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Sharp condemnation of the decision of Governor Fuller in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, which is to result in their execution on Wednesday, August 10, if present plans go through, and an appeal to American labor to fight for Life and Freedom for the two convicted radicals to the very last ditch, is contained in a statement made today by James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, which has been in the front ranks of the campaign to obtain the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"The action of Governor Fuller," said Cannon, "in approving the decision to execute Sacco and Vanzetti is not only a vicious white-washing of the criminal revenge of Massachusetts reaction, but it is a challenge to the entire working class. It is not only an issue that involves the lives and freedom for these two innocent workers, but it is a defiance of the de-

(Continued on Page Two)

Fuller Refuses to Listen to Confession of New Witness, Connected With Crime

Warden Frantic With Rage Because Victims Evaded Censorship, Called Fuller Murderer

THE FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

1.—*Calls for a nation-wide strike on August 9th issued by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee, the Trade Union Educational League, the International Labor Defense, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Industrial Workers of the World.*

2.—*General strike declared in Buenos Aires, and for nation-wide strike in Argentina.*

3.—*General strike in Paris scheduled for Monday.*

4.—*Huge mass demonstrations held in large cities thruout the world.*

5.—*Fuller refuses to listen to confession of criminal who had rules assigned him in South Braintree and Bridgewater hold-ups, hitting at Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up.*

6.—*Warden Hendry of State Prison attempts to censor Sacco and Vanzetti messages.*

7.—*Messages of protest pour in. Fuller's decision pour in from all parts of the world.*

Preparations for huge national strikes and mass demonstrations to snatch Sacco and Vanzetti from the hands of the Massachusetts hangmen who have doomed them to burn in the electric chair next Wednesday are being made by workers thruout the world.

Following the appeal of the Workers (Communist) Party for a general nation-wide protest strike on August 9th, the Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing half a million workers, the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee, with 275,000 members, the International Labor Defense, with half a million members and the Industrial Workers of the World have issued statements calling protest strikes to smash the [illegible] frame-up workers, from being [illegible] to the electric chair.

A general strike has already been declared in Buenos Aires which means over 2½ hour strikes will take place in Paris on Monday. Workers' organizations in Moscow, Berlin, London and Tokyo have already held huge demonstrations protesting against the decision to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. Reports from Buenos Aires state that measures are being taken to boycott American goods and that the [illegible] General Federation of Workers of Argentina has already issued a strike call for an indefinite period.

Plans for the strike in New York City got under way when Robert Francois, chairman of the Executive Board of the Machine and Transport Industrial Workers' Union announced that tens of thousands of dock workers would heed the strike call of the union. Francois in announcing his decision made it known that he had received a telegram from Lee Taliaferro, general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, stating that all [illegible] would [illegible] the strike.

BOSTON, Aug. 5. That Governor Fuller threw [illegible] cold on favorable Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] is evidenced by the refusal of the governor to grant a respite to Sacco and Vanzetti, which would have given the defense [illegible] to present [illegible] which would have [illegible] the [illegible] of the two workers were framed.

The governor admit that he had been presented a petition by both the South Braintree and the Bridgewater holdup men and besides a memorandum [illegible] which would have [illegible] the evidence proving that the two workers were framed.

The governor admitted that he had been presented a petition by both the South Braintree and the Bridgewater holdup men and besides a memorandum attempt to fasten the crime on Sacco and Vanzetti.

When the governor heard his story he refused to [illegible] hearing and told [illegible] carry his story to the state police. When he carried his story to the state police he was told that this was no case for [illegible]

Warden Censored Messages.

BOSTON, Aug. 5. Warden Hendry of the state prison at the Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] refusing Fuller a mur-

(Continued on Page Two)

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE CALLS FOR NATION-WIDE STRIKE TO SAVE SACCO, VANZETTI

The Trade Union Educational League has addressed the following statement to the American labor movement:

"To all workers: Sacco and Vanzetti will die August tenth if the working class allows Governor Fuller's decision to be carried out. This is a blow against the entire working class.

"It is now apparent to all that Fuller's investigation was designed merely to stop the protest movement sweeping the world.

"There is but one form of protest now that will be heard by the murderers; that is the protest strike.

"Let every worker in America be on record against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in the only way that counts. Strike!"

Signed, William Z. Foster, Secretary, Trade Union Educational League.

The T. U. E. L. has also addressed the following message to the whole labor movement:

"Governor Fuller has affirmed the death sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti. The Trade Union Educational League calls upon the world's labor movement to join in emphatic protest against this legal murder which is a blow at the working class."

Lewis Accepts Ohio Offer

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.— The president of the United Mine Workers of America in the central competitive field of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania, has accepted the suggestion of Gov. Donahey to meet at Toledo Aug. 15 with mine operators in an effort to settle the great coal lockout. This became known here late today when a telegraphic acceptance was received from John L. Lewis, from Baltimore.

The Ohio Operators Association has already declined.

BELLAIRE, August 5. — Officials of Sub-district 5 of District 6, said to be the largest sub-district in the United Mine Workers of America, have issued a statement itemizing some of the costs of strike-breaking to the coal companies, as follows:

(Continued on Page Three)

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 4 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

World-Wide Strike Wave For Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

derer and has barred Aldino Felicani, Defense Committee treasurer, from death house.

Felicani had taken out the Sacco, Vanzetti messages, out of which the warden says he had censored the lines describing Fuller as a murderer. The lines reappeared in the printed statements.

Tomorrow Attorney Arthur D. Hill will file a new trial motion at Dedham and will ask the superior court in Boston for a writ staying the execution of the framed workers.

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—Protests from workers' and peasants' organizations thruout the Soviet Union began to pour in today when the news spread that Governor Fuller had decided to murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

Moscow's leading morning newspapers editorially denounce the approaching execution, and the Izvestia calls it "one of the most hideous crimes of class justice."

"Nothing helps—neither proofs of innocence nor confession of the actual murder, nor the protests of the most prominent American jurists," it adds.

"There are five days remaining. These days must be devoted to grandiose agitation, which should prevent the commission of this unheard of crime."

Plan Legal Battle.

Probable legal procedure in the last court skirmish to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from the electric chair was outlined this afternoon by M. A. Mashwanno, a young Pittsburgh attorney, who has been assisting the defense. The legal moves he said would probably be in this order:

1. A request of the superior court for a new trial on the ground of new evidence discovered during the review by Governor Alvan T. Fuller, evidence that has never been before a court.

2. A request for another gubernatorial respite, pending a decision by the court.

3. Application to the federal district court for a writ, taking Sacco and Vanzetti out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts courts, or upon failure to secure a habeas corpus writ to file a writ for a new trial.

4. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court on constitutional grounds if final action in the state courts fail.

"Legal" Chances Slim.

While legal conferences were in full swing, the possibility loomed that all court avenues looked to a stay of execution has been closed.

In the meantime, the police guard at state's prison was doubled. Warden William Hendry denied reports that he had received several threats of death and violence to the institution.

Vanzetti spends much of his time, according to prison officials, in pacing his prison cell. Sacco, growing weaker each day, keeps to his cot.

From separate cells in the death house, the framed-up workers talk to each other, although they cannot see each other.

Ask Coolidge Intercession.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5. — Declaring that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are innocent and that their execution in Boston would be regarded here as "judicial murder," the Sacco-Vanzetti emergency committee of Buffalo telegraphed President Coolidge today asking him to intercede.

"Behalf thousands Buffalo believe Sacco, Vanzetti innocent respectfully urge you intercede prevent what we would regard as judicial murder," the telegram read.

Tampa Cigarmakers Strike.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 5. — Approximately 15,000 cigar factory workers returned to work here this morning after walking out on a general strike yesterday in protest against Governor Fuller's decision to murder Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

London Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A huge demonstration to protest against the legal murder of and to demand the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, Aug. 7.

An appeal to the masses to demonstrate everywhere against the slaying of the two prisoners was circulated here by the International Class War Prisoners' Aid in the form of a petition bearing the names of Prof. Albert Einstein, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and many prominent members of parliament and the church.

Precautions are being taken to guard the American embassy and consulates as feeling against the United States mounts as a result of the Sacco and Vanzetti sentence.

"Greatest Crime."

The International Class War Prisoners' Aid characterized the crime as the greatest in the annals of history and as the complete disclosure of American class justice. This crime, they said, will bring an ineffreeable stain of the honor of the United States thruout the civilized world.

Vanzetti's Sister Sails.

BOULOGNE, France, Aug. 5. — Luigia Vanzetti, sister of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who was recently deported as having been refused permission to leave France by the Boulogne authorities has now been granted leave. She will embark Saturday for Boston in order to be with her brother during what may be his last days.

Milwaukee Labor to Hold Protest

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—A mass demonstration to protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti will be here Saturday under the auspices of organized labor. Workers and sympathizers will rally on the square in front of the court house.

Representative Victor L. Berger characterized governor Fuller's decision as "as iniquitous as the case of Alfred Dreyfus." Sacco and Vanzetti will not die because they committed a crime, he said, "but because they are workers."

Berlin Communists Hold Huge Meeting.

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 5.—Thousands of workers thronged the Lustgarten facing the former Emperor's palace today, in a monster mass demonstration held under the auspices of the Communist Party.

Thousands of leaflets were distributed calling upon the American proletariat to release Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair, while speakers addressed the enthusiastic crowds.

The whole German people is aroused over the crime about to be committed in Massachusetts. Even such capitalist papers as the Berliner Tageblatt calling the decision "not only barbarous but unwise," while the reactionary Vossische Zeitung sees in the case "an act of inhumanity."

Lansbury Appeals For Mercy

LONDON, Aug. 5.—George Lansbury, member of parliament and vice-chairman of the National Labor Party sent the following telegram to governor Fuller:

"In the name of humanity I appeal to you to exercise the greatest of all gifts, mercy."

"Innocent" says Princeton Professor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 5.—George McLean Harper, professor of English literature in Princeton University, yesterday declared that governor Fuller's decision will "weaken the respect for law and produce general discontent." "This statement fails to convince me," Prof. Harper said, "that the men are guilty or that they had a fair trial. The governor does not mention the alleged perjury of the 2 policemen who pretended to identify a bullet, nor the alleged conspiracy of the state's attorney who is said to have knowingly permitted this false testimony to be made in court. The men have already endured punishment more cruel than death."

Uruguayans Prepare to Strike.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 5.—Preparations are in full swing here for a giant strike against governor Fuller's decision in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. While feeling is intense and everything possible is being done to make the remaining days count, the Uruguayan government is establishing guards around the American legation, the consulate and around the American commercial and industrial enterprises.

Rio De Janiero Protest.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 5.—The Municipal Council has passed a resolution protesting "in the name of the City of Rio de Janeiro and American culture and civilization" against the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. United States buildings in Rio are under heavy guard.

Eyes Fascist Paper.

ROME, Italy, Aug. 5.—La Tribuna, official organ of the Fascists commenting editorially on the Sacco and Vanzetti case calls it the darkest judicial episode in history and adds, "No, it is not justice which for seven years has kept Sacco and Vanzetti suspended between life and death, but the most artful form of cruelty."

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STRIKE

No leprous corpse in ministerial gown,
No microcosmic czar with lust for power
Nor hate, nor wealth shall strike these workers down
Comrades, ours is the might; brothers, ours is the power

Comrades, millions of throats
Millions of marching feet,
Millions of mighty arms
Can save them.

Ours resides the strength to loose their bars,
In us resides the might, in us the power
To give them life and strength to strike the tsars.
Comrades, this is the time; brothers, this it the hour.

Comrades, millions of throats
Millions of marching feet,
Millions of mighty arms
Can save them.

—JOHN RAMBURG.

Sacco, Vanzetti Messages.
By ART SHIELDS.

Soldiers of the revolution undaunted Sacco and Vanzetti send stirring messages from their death cells to all their comrades over the world. "We are not surprised by this news because we know the capitalist class is hard without any mercy to the good soldiers of the revolution," says Sacco the shoe worker and strike leader. "It is up to you now brothers, comrades, you are the only ones that can save us."

Sitting in their death cells only a few feet from the electric chair that is to burn out their lives in six days they scribbled their messages out on some sheet of paper in longhand and gave it to their tried defenders Aldino Felicani and Gardner Jackson of the defense committee they were permitted perhaps the last visit from any but lawyers and relatives. Vanzetti the fisherman says: "Governor Alvan T. Fuller is a murderer na Thayer, Katzmann the state perjurer and all the others. He shaken hands with me like a brother, makes me believe he was honestly intentioned and that his killing of the three carless boys was not so as to have no precedent to save us. Now ignoring and denying all the proofs of our innocence he insults us and murders us. We are innocent. This is the war of plutocracy against liberty, against the people. We die for anarchy. Long live to anarchy."

Signed, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, August 1th, 1927. Charlestown State Prison.

Capitalism Without Mercy.

Sacco wrote: "In the death cell we are just informed from the defense committee that Governor Fuller has decided to kill us August the 10th. We are not surprised by this news because we know the capitalist class is hard, without any mercy to the good soldiers of the revolution. We are proud of death and fall as all the anarchists fall, it is up to you now, brother comrades. As I have told you yesterday that you are the only ones than can save us because we have never had faith in the governor. For we have always known that Governor Fuller, Thayer and Katzmann are the murderers.

"With warm fraternal greetings to all." Signed Nicola Sacco.

Women Workers Send Petition.

The DAILY WORKER has received the following petition signed by three workers:

"I Want Sacco and Vanzetti Saved." (Signed) Cristina Safia, Guiseppa Caruso, Mamie Safia.

ROAR OF PROTEST GREETS FULLER'S SNARL FOR DEATH

Darrow Assails Fuller Affirmation; 'Madness'

The wave of protest against the murderous Fuller decision continues unabated. Persons prominent in all walks of life and of extreme shades of political opinion have expressed horror at the callous brutality of the Fuller affirmation of the death sentence of the two condemned workers.

CLARENCE DARROW, world famous lawyer, "No alien, radical or Communist could get a fair trial in this country at the time these men were tried. As a matter of public policy, in view of the fact that so many people either believe in their innocence or doubt their guilt, it would be madness to execute these workers. I think it is a great injustice for Massachusetts to take the lives of these men. The state will never recover from it. Men will always feel that Sacco and Vanzetti were executed because they were radicals."

POWERS HAPGOOD, miner's leader and nephew of Norman Hapgood, in a telegram to Governor Fuller, "Your refusal to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti and your conducting of the investigation in secret, brands you as the murderer of these two innocent men."

HUGH FRAYNE, organizer, American Federation of Labor, "No comment."

BEN GOLD, manager Furriers' Joint Board, "The last legal door of freedom has been closed to those fraudulently labor leaders. They have been 'guilty' of the crime of trying to organize the unorganized, for this and for this only have they been condemned. Now labor in whose behalf they fought must come to their aid. The unanimous voice of labor will demand by means of the general strike that the Massachusetts legal hierarchy cannot strangle our two comrades. The farmers will be there."

ROGER FRANZEON, organizer of the I. W. W. "The workers in six unions were horrified when the news of Governor Fuller's decision flashed through the world. Through the voice of Fuller, the textile barons of Massachusetts have declared relentless war against the wrisingchas. That class must now show the world that it can liberate its warriors. The general strike is the only weapon."

MARTIN J. LOEB, New York. "It will be easier for Sacco and Vanzetti to die than for Massachusetts to bear the shame. I am convinced as are millions of people that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent."

ROSE BARON, secretary I. L. D. "There is yet time. Only the mighty arm of labor can save these tortured, innocent workers. Down tools on Tuesday."

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Calls On All Units to Start Demonstrations

(Continued from Page One)

ganized millions of workers who have locally ranged themselves on the side of Sacco and Vanzetti because they are convinced of their innocence.

Banner Bearers of Workers.

Sacco and Vanzetti are the banner bearers of the working class, and this act is the last possible prelude, if the legal murder is carried out, to a new persecution drive against the workers of the United States, and against the radicals especially.

"International Labor Defense has persistently pointed out the class issues involved in the whole case, and that the only hope of Sacco and Vanzetti lay in a huge class protest movement for their vindication and freedom. The latest events in the case have fully confirmed this position, and have conclusively proved the impotency of relying upon the 'justice' or 'fair play' and the 'liberal intentions' of the ruling class of Massachusetts.

Stay Murderers' Hand.

"We have a big task before us—the task of reviving on a colossal scale a movement on a class basis to defend the working class and Sacco and Vanzetti for whom it fights.

"We do not give up the fight for a moment. We do not admit defeat for we still have reliance upon the irresistible power of the organized working class which can yet be mobilized to stay the hand of the Massachusetts executioner. We will fight to the last moment for life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Call to All Units.

An appeal has been sent by International Labor Defense to all of its units throughout the country and to the labor press, calling for monster demonstrations everywhere for Tuesday, August 9th, the day before the execution date is set. Labor organizations are being urged to call short protest general strikes everywhere on that day, and in addition, to send delegations of protest to Governor Fuller and to President Coolidge at Washington, D. C., urging him to intervene for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Cablegrams have been sent to labor defense organizations in France, Germany, England, Belgium, Russia, China and Canada, urging demonstrations, especially before American embassies and consulates. It is expected that within the next few days millions of workers throughout the world will be in the streets, demanding justice for the seven-year-long persecution and torture of the two heroic labor fighters.

Canadian Co-operatives Show Big New Increase

MONTREAL, (FP) Aug. 5.—Additions to cooperative societies in Canada last year numbered 453, bringing the total up to 1155 societies with a membership of 470,000, according to a report of the Dominion labor bureau. Included in this group are the pools which handled 150,000,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000,000 bushels of grain in 1926, operating through a central agency, the largest wheat marketing organization in the world.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR DEMANDS PROBE OF BOARD

Organ of State Reflects View of Bosses

FALL RIVER, Mass., August 5.—During the continued report of the committee on resolutions at yesterday morning's session the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor here, which is now on record for a full demanding a full inquiry into the operations of the state board of labor and industries, objections to the resolution were raised by Gately and the delegates of the telephone operators in Boston but this opposition was swept aside when Mary Thompson of the Women's Trade Union League made the first militant speech of the convention.

The complaint of Delegate Thompson was that the resolution was not strong enough. "The state board of labor and industries does not only require an investigation it requires to be cleaned out and cleaned up it required that real representatives of labor investigate conditions . . . At present the state board is a bosses' organization."

Thompson cited case where she had represented textile workers on strike and when she had protested against the attitude of the supposedly neutral arbitrators she had been told to keep quiet or have the hall and that fast for the show of fight put up by the rank and file workers on her deputation she would have been elected from the hall.

It is time the delegates to this convention realized that they have nothing to hope for except by as members of the working class. "Governor Smeetser is a Czar" and cannot give a fair hearing to workers organizations. She further exposed the department's practice of warning employers before sending out inspectors to their factories.

Williamstown Talkers "Amazed" at Fuller's "Unconvincing" Words

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug 5.—Members of the Williamstown Institute of Politics today characterized Governor Fuller's decision in the Sacco and Vanzetti case as "inhuman, amazing, and weak."

Dr. Pierre Le Paulle, former lecturer at Harvard and head of the round table on international law, said that he considered the case as working against the aims of justice, and allied to the treatment of Sacco and Vanzetti as worthy of Orientals. "These tortures have never been more cruel than the tortures of these men," he said.

Paris Unions to Strike In Sacco and Vanzetti Protest; Rally Sunday

PARIS, France, Aug. 5. — "If Sacco and Vanzetti are executed any congress of the American legion in Paris will become absolutely impossible," declared Dumaulte today. The workers are unfurtiated and the Unified Labor Federation has called a twenty-four hour strike for Monday, August 8th.

On Sunday afternoon, August 7th, the Sacco and Vanzetti Committee of Paris will hold a mass demonstration on the outer boulevard of Paris to which will flock the hosts of workers from the "Croisien rouge," the Red suburbs which sure and Paris on all sides.

Needle Trade Defense

Announcement of the latest Grand Affair of the Joint Defense Committee can now be made. This will be a Grand Jamboree at Starlight Park, all day August 28th. Starlight Park is the Luna Park of the Bronx. It accommodates 100,000 people and has many amusements with a wonderfully fine swimming pool for bathing in addition. Most of these features have been taken over by the Defense for the entire day and evening, promising at 10 a. m. There will be music, dancing, vaudeville, free work and numerous other features to be announced later. A special production of the Poem "Carmen" in the Great Open Air Stadium of the Park will be given.

Pledge Support to Trademakers.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee is now carrying on a campaign for workers will of those organization, of fingers workers and sympathizers to pledge themselves to pay a small weekly voluntary tax for the support of the fighting cloakmakers and furriers. Every class conscious worker and sympathizer must become a member of this organization. Only through such a large mass organization that is ready to constantly support the fighters will we be able to success fully carry on the fight against Aaronson, Morgan Wolf and Company. If you are not a member of the Workers' Sick Benefit Fund, join it immediately. Send in your name and address and also the amount that you pledge yourself to pay weekly.

At a meeting of the empers of Unite, all pledged themselves to make weekly donations to the Defense. Every person who stamps in the coupon for a week pays 1.00 and week regardless 50 cents. A committee was elected to carry this into effect.

Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, declared "Naturally I am amazed I was startled that Governor Fuller's statement was so weak a defense of his action, it was so unconvincing."

Charlestown Prison Where Death Chair Stands and Sacco and Vanzetti Are Held



Insert is a photo of Wm. Hendry, warden of prison, who is supervising the last preparations to kill the two innocent workers. He cares for nothing that his job. Below are two of a special guard ordered to surround the prison and make sure that big business gets its victims.



The KEY to the Death House



Is the development of a mass movement of protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The power of labor, united in a gigantic effort to secure their freedom, is the only power that will save them.

In addition to the huge mass meetings and demonstrations which are being held throughout the country and throughout the world, it is necessary that a daily agitation be carried on among the workers, it is necessary that they be kept constantly informed of the efforts of the capitalist henchmen to murder them, and of the growing force of the movement which is fighting for their freedom.

Under these circumstances the drive for **Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker** takes on a new importance.

It is in the interest of Sacco and Vanzetti, that the **Daily Worker Army** must grow.

It is in the interest of the sacco -ful fight against the attack of the bosses, We must get **Five Thousand New Readers.**

MASSACHUSETTS' LABOR REFUSES TO OUST CONROY

Declares for Right of Political Opinion

(Special To The DAILY WORKER)

FALL RIVER, Mass., August 5.—The right of an official of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, now in session here, to advocate independent political action for labor was established here when Conroy of the machinists' union of Worcester was nominated for vice-president of the federation at the convention now in session.

The delegates rallied to his support when a vitriolic attack was loosed on him by reactionaries in the convention, who claimed he was not a good member of the American Federation of Labor because he did not follow the hopeless policy of the president and executive board of the A. F. of L. and "reward friends and punish enemies."

For Labor Party.

Conroy was active for a labor party in 1924, and succeeded in preventing endorsement by the Worcester unions of Walsh, the representative of the Boston and Albany railroad.

Conroy's defense at the convention was handled by a special delegate of the Worcester Central Labor Union. The convention decided that no man should be victimized for his political opinions, and defeated a resolution that required endorsement by the Executive Council before any member could run for political office.

The convention also declared by large majorities for endorsement of the unemployment bill, and for a public inquiry into the state labor commission, which has disgraced itself lately by its unusual unfairness towards organized labor.

Thayer Example.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case has not come up yet, but the delegates in voting to endorse introduction of a bill in the next legislature to require the election instead of the nomination of judges, ritted Judge Thayer, trial judge in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, as an example of the injustice possible thru the system of appointed judges.

The convention also wants added and introduced limiting the injunction powers of judges.

Had To Break In.

At yesterday's morning session the entire business was taken up with the report of the committee on resolutions. Much time was taken up with the various resolutions dealing with the use of the union label as a means of organizing the unorganized and maintaining union conditions.

Mary Thompson of the Women's Trade Union League spoke on the manner in which union conditions had been established in the neckwear shops of Boston pointed out that the neckwear workers had secured recognition of the union only after a short but very active strike, and only after the workers had forced the employers to sign an agreement with the union after they were able to secure the use of the union label in their shops.

Public Ownership.

The Convention went on record as favoring a bill to be introduced in the next assembly calling for the public ownership of natural resources for the supply of electrical power in this state and nationally.

Federation of Churches.

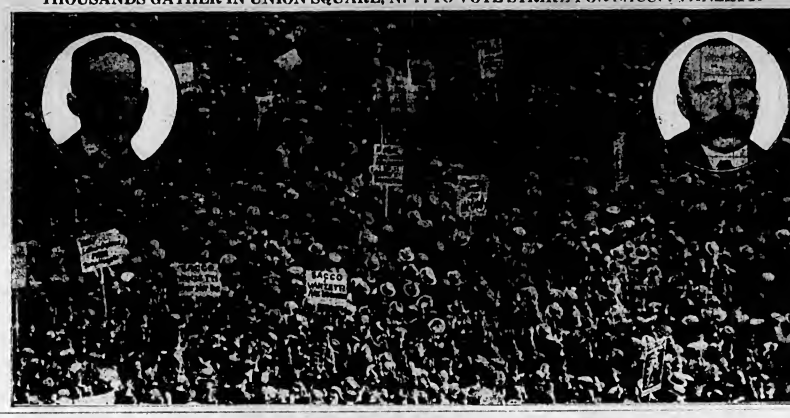
It was pointed out that the Churches Federation had been markedly partial in its allocation of speakers in the various churches to the Chambers of Commerce and the Employers Organizations generally. A resolution was passed calling upon the Federation to make a clearcut statement on its policy to labor before the State Federation could resume relations with the body.

Packing Kings Rush to Aid Hot Dog Vendor In Scarsdale Board Fight

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Scarsdale's battle against hot-dogs and peanuts will be fought all over again in county court here next week, Last night before Police Judge Charles M. Carter, the anti-hot-dog ordinance emerged victorious over Castas Hillakides, "Jim," as he is more widely known since the village board of Scarsdale took exception to his gay and fragrant pop wagon, was fined $10 for "using other than a hand drawn vehicle in connection with hawking or peddling."

With a very perplexed hot-dog vendor as defendant, with some of the kings of the sausage and meat packing industries as interested spectators and with an array of press representatives that recalled Westchester's more sensational recent trials, the defense opened its case in a court room that could hold only a score of spectators, while scores jammed the doorway and stood on chairs far out into the hall of the town hall.

Prominent among the big meat men ready with the most talented counsel in the country to defend the frankfurter was Frank Fitzer, president of the meat packing concern which makes Joe's sausages, Pendleton Dudley, eastern director of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and Dr. C. Robert Moulton, director of the bureau of nutrition of the institute. They formed a row with Joe, the defendant at the end of the counsel table.



THOUSANDS GATHER IN UNION SQUARE, N. Y. TO VOTE STRIKE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

FURRIERS WILL REBUILD UNION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Adopt Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Resolution

Meeting to protest the breaking down of union conditions in the furriers' industry and the continued selling out of hard won gains by the American Federation of Labor officials, 3,000 furriers pledged their loyalty to the Joint Board in its fight to rebuild the Furriers' Union in a crowded meeting at Cooper Union Thursday.

"Nothing but the united fighting ranks of the fur workers can save the union from utter destruction," said Ben Gold, Joint Board manager. "At present there is no union left, either in the right wing or in the left wing. The reactionary forces of the American Federation of Labor has broken the union and there is danger that if the fight continues it can never be rebuilt."

Worse Than 1924.

Gold declared that conditions in the Furriers' Union were "worse than in 1924." "There is absolute chaos in the trade. Manufacturing is being done under non-union conditions, and any worker who fails to realize this is blind," he said.

The fight to rebuild the union in its former power as an instrument for the workers has received great impetus in the last few days, from requests of many workers who deserted the Joint Board to be reinstated, Gold said. "The Joint Board is receiving letters every day from workers who now realize their plight and want to come back and help to rebuild the real union," he said. "If anybody thinks that the Joint Board is no longer fighting, they should see the daily shop meetings to which workers come with the greatest enthusiasm.

In reviewing the out of town situation, Gold saw great reason for hopefulness. "Almost every local outside of New York has elected a left wing administration, and even where the reactionary administrations have not been dislodged, the rank and file is progressive," he pointed out. "The rights can no longer deny that they have sold out to the bosses, and they can no longer conceal the fights for the spoils that are going on within their ranks. In spite of the bad conditions, I am confident that we can retrieve all that has been lost. The Joint Board is reorganizing its machinery and beginning the active work of rebuilding. I am ready to stop aside if this leads to peace, but as I insisted at the peace conference, the union must be returned to the workers and union conditions brought back to the shops. The Joint Board extends its hands in welcome to all workers and urges them to join in unifying the furriers."

Weisbord Speaks.

Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, spoke to the furriers for the first time since the victory meeting after the 1926 strike. He took occasion to point out the relation of the furriers, whom he termed "the needle point in the side of the American bosses," to Sacco and Vanzetti, "who now symbolize the fighting proletariat.

"The forces that are about to murder Sacco and Vanzetti are the same enemies that you are fighting," he declared. "They are the same forces that are working to destroy the unions, to set up the open shop, to defeat child labor legislation—they are the labor haters of America.

Same Enemies.

"They are the same forces that are attempting to destroy your union, by forcing upon you a Wall-Meltrady union. Meltrady is the bridge to lead the workers to worse conditions.

"The gains that you won by the heroic struggle of 1926 are being lost

Boston Papers Prepare Public for Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Boston capitalist papers are doing their utmost to prepare public opinion against the two men. The story of the case is treated in such a manner as to picture the convicted workers and their friends as dangerous men.

Bomb-throwing stories are featured, terms as "bomb-throwing friends of the defense" are being used and the words evidence or discovered when it relates to evidence of the defense is put in quotation marks.

The placing of extra police guards is also creating the desired atmosphere, the working men of Boston, however, are not as firm in their belief of innocence as before.

Washington Federation Excludes Militant

CENTRALIA, Wash., August 5.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor has adjourned after declining to hold a special election in Seattle to elect a president of the Federation. On account of alleged irregularities in the regular election held prior to the convention by referendum vote of the unions of the State the matter was placed before the convention with the above named result. The contest was between James A. Taylor of the Machinists and Leo Flynn of the Carpenters. Taylor had the highest number of votes.

The convention was without features except for the exclusion of Wm. H. Jones, delegate from Local 200, Painters of Seattle on the ground that he is a Communist. Jones has been repeatedly elected a seat in the Seattle Central Labor Council on the same ground. He has always been declared "not-guilty" by his own union.

The release of Sacco and Vanzetti was requested of Governor Fuller in a resolution sponsored by Local 300, Painters of Seattle. It was adopted. Other resolutions passed covered the following subjects: a state wide appeal for assistance for the striking laundry workers of Tacoma; an investigation of abuses in the operation of the State workmen's compensation act; extending support to the striking electrical workers of Everett; urging the enforcement of the law requiring all prison made goods to be labeled as such. The United Garment workers secured the passage of a resolution emphasizing the difference between the label of their organization and that of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

to you by the treachery of these labor fakers. The forty hour week and the increases that you won are being taken from you, the speed-up system and the contract system that you thought you had abolished are being given to the bosses."

Weisbord emphasized the sharpening of the campaign against militant labor forces, which the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti are a part. "The bosses are faced with the possibility of war," he declared. "The collapse of the Geneva naval conference can mean only one thing: that the capitalists are getting ready for another imperialist war. They understand that they can only continue their plans if they smash the unions. They cannot smash the unions of class conscious, militant workers, so they hope to substitute right wing unionism, which means company unionism, in order to attain their end."

The furriers gave a heartfelt ovation to Aaron Gross, chief business manager of the Joint Board, who appeared on the platform for the first time since the brutal attack of gangsters on June 9 which nearly cost his life. Although the workers clamored for a speech, Gross was not strong enough to address them.

CHICAGO RIGHTS CONTINUE UNION SMASHING WORK

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Despite the fact that the membership is supporting the progressive administration of the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board, the trial committee is continuing its union wrecking campaign. At yesterday's meeting David Hrbinsky, right wing official of Local 96, New York, openly declared that the right wing does not care for the opinion of the membership and their protests against the "yellow dog contract!"

The trial committee has ordered an election in Local 81 for Thursday. Less than twenty-four hours notice was given which is against the union constitution. Only right wingers will appear on the ballot. The membership is swung-d at these methods and will boycott the election.

A special meeting of the Joint Board will be held tonight to take up the situation and a statement will be issued on the fake elections.

The Executive Boards of Locals 20 and 100 today adopted an official protest against the action of the General Executive Board in taking off the ballot of active and responsible union members because they have a different point of view.

The Executive Boards of Local 20 and 100 are calling members to meetings to rally the workers behind the present progressive administration.

Salvatore Ninfo, right wing chief, was today in the market and tried personally to convince the workers to bypass their present leaders. He was completely ignored by the workers who refused to listen to his union smashing talk.

Infantry Reviewed by General Hugh A. Drum

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The 57th Infantry Brigade which is training here will be reviewed next week by Brigadier General Hugh A. Drum of the United States army at Fort Wadsworth, S. I. He has been advised to inspect and review the infantry brigade of the New York National Guard here.

The invitation was extended by Brigadier-General George R. Dyer, in charge of the 2,000 troops in camp.

The troops of the 71st regiment of Manhattan, one of the two units of the brigade, will be drawn up in formation Saturday on the Parade grounds to see the Cuban national order of merit decoration pinned upon their Comanander, Colonel Walter De Lamater, who some time ago entertained President Gerardo Machado, of Cuba.

Other speakers at the meeting were Kate Gitlow of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, and S. Elgzin of the Joint Defense Committee.

Adopt Resolutions.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting condemned the "union-breaking policies of the International and A. F. of L. officials and accuse them of openly selling out the fur workers to the fur manufacturers." They call upon "all fur workers to support the Joint Board morally and financially to re-establish the gains of the 1926 general strike, and rebuild a strong, united Furriers' Union."

A resolution on the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti was adopted as follows:

Sacco-Vanzetti Resolution.

"Whereas the facts have shown beyond a shadow of a doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime of which they are accused:

"And whereas the outrageous decision of Governor Fuller to murder Sacco and Vanzetti shows the determination on the part of the anti-labor forces to carry out the criminal frame-up of these two workers because of their loyalty to the working class.

Lewis Tells Ohio Gov. He Will Confer

(Continued from Page One)

"Pittsburgh Terminal earned $70,000 the first quarter of 1927 on a union basis. The finnneent journals estimate this company's loss for the second quarter on a non-union basis of $200,000 with only one mine in operation.

"The big Kinloch mine of the Pailey interests that normally produced 4,200 tons daily is now producing 600 tons, 18 deputy sheriffs and 17 Coal and Iron police are employed at the Kinloch mine at $10 the day and $2.50 daily allowance for board. The cost of guard maintainance at the Kinloch mines is more than 70 cents the ton. In the Pittsburgh District the cost for guard maintainance at non-union operations runs from 25 cents to $1.00 the ton. Advertised day rates run from $5.00 to $6.75 for from 8 to 10 hours work. The number of dny men have increased nearly one-half at every mine while the per capita per man day production is down one-half what it was under union operation. The coal is being sold around $1.60 on a nine run basis. It is obvious even to the humblest citizen that the land if progress the companies are making is towards the bankrupt courts.

"The labor turnover in Western Pennsylvania is about 6% per cent monthly. Company superintendents admit this much and such admission is sufficient answer to the press agented statement that the companies are securing all the men they want."

Improve Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, August 4. (FP).—While miners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are battling for the very life of their union, the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken recognition of the serious plight of the coal industry in their states by ordering a readjustment of freight rates in the Chicago territory.

Non-union western Kentucky mines, which have doubled in production in the last two years, crowding Illinois mines off the Chicago market, must pay 10 cents a ton more on shipments to Chicago and the northwest, the commission has just ruled. The new rate, which goes into effect by the 25th, means that southern Illinois and Indiana will have a 25 cents a ton advantage over western Kentucky. Shipments of coal from various Illinois and Indiana districts to Chicago will be increased through lower freight rates of 5 to 22 cents a ton.

Normally Bad.

Although the commission makes no direct allusion to the strikes, it recognizes the serious plight of the union fields, now hamstrung in by low-wage non-union districts all the way from western Kentucky to West Virginia, where coal is also entering the Chicago market in large quantities. "The social and business life of the mining communities," declares the commission, "is in deplorable condition. Thousands of miners and other people directly or indirectly dependent upon the industry, are out of work. Commercial activity in general in the affected districts is at low ebb." The commission refers to conditions in normal times, and not during the present strike.

Many Idle.

SAINT-Y-GLO, Pa., Aug. 5. (FP).—Over 1,000 pickets, union miners and their wives, marched more than a mile from Garman to Emmons where the coal company had blocked the public highway leading to the mine with a fence. A guard sat on the fence. While several pickets asked the guard to unlock the gate, others clambered over the fence. In short order more followed and the fence gave way as the crowd surged through.

Sheriff John M. Malcolm of Indiana county rushed up by automobile. Strikers asked him where the number plates of his car were, since they were not attached. They requested his badge of authority and found he hadn't it with him. Finaly the sheriff took a deputy's badge but there was no need for his interference.

Communists Capture Legion Convention, $12,000,000 and a Half Million Votes

YORK, Pa., Aug. 5.—More than $12,000,000 is expended annually in the United States to support three hundred publications whose sole purpose is to destroy American institutions, Col. James A. Moss, U. S. A. retired, of Paris, told 500 delegates to the convention of the Pennsylvania department, American Legion, at its opening session here yesterday.

Col. Moss, who is director general of the American Flag Association, told the delegates, part of the 8pt expected before the end of the day, that there was food for thought in the fact that 500,000 citizens cast their ballots for William Z. Foster Communist candidate for president in the last general election. Foster, Col. Moss said, has under the emblem of the scythe and hammer, which he said was the official emblem of the Bolshevist Party in Russia.

Labor's Opponents Laid Yellow Faker Sheet for Ending Building Strike

SEATTLE, August 5. The Seattle Times Record formerly owned by the Central Labor Council here, but now in the hands of a corporation of which E. B. Ault is president, has come out with a full front page spread congratulating itself on its part in averting a struggle between the contractors and building trades workers over the recent five day week issue. Of the workers involved only the bricklayers secured the shorter work week, the former by simply taking it and, the latter by a secret private agreement.

The Record "taunted with pride" to the building letters received from the Chamber of Commerce and business men, notorious for their opposition to organized labor. The paper, while not the official organ of the labor movement, claims to represent the best interests of the workers.

Firestone's Liberians Earn Princely Stipend As U.S. Rubber Slaves

LONDON, Aug. 5. (FP).—Dr. King, president of the African republic of Liberia is in London to interest business men in trade development with Africa. He declared extensive coffee, but no railways nor any roads worth speaking of. There is much available land waiting for the necessary energy to develop it. The Firestone Rubber group have leased a million acres of land in for rubber growing. They employ 5,000 to 10,000 workers. There is much more land available, if necessary.

You may ask where the "Paradise" comes in. Simple enough: the Liberian worker is glad to get the lordly salary of 6 cents a day. Dr. King does not need to tell us, in view of the fact that there are no roads worth speaking of, that the workers in his ineffable state put their savings into Buicks or Packards.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund! Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!

BEN GOLD

will speak at the Furriers' and Cloakmakers' relief

PICNIC

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1927

(Postponed from July 31 on account of rain)

MAPLE GROVE PARK

Take No. 50 car on 5th Street, top at Girard Avenue.

Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Young Workers Mandolin Orchestra and Ukrainian Chorus will participate.

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS

Grand Picnic

At FACHERS GROVE, Liberty Avenue, Union, N. J.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7th

Auspices, INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE OF NEWARK.

Buses leave Hungarian Workers Home, 370 16th Ave., every hour.

GANGSTER CASES ARE POSTPONED IN POLICE COURT

Three Thugs Are Held For Grand Jury

The two right wing killers, Benjamin Cohen and Meyer Friedman, who murderously attacked Aaron Gross on June 9th, had their cases postponed until August 9th when they appeared before Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court Thursday morning.

Three of the seven thugs who cut up four fur picket June 21 were held for the grand jury Thursday morning by Magistrate Brodsky. Two others had their cases postponed until next Tuesday.

During the proceedings ex-Judge Smitkins, who appeared for the gangsters, was continually in conference with members of the right wing legal committee and Samuel Markewich, right wing counsellor.

Joseph Winagradsky, who was arrested in the market Wednesday when he was distributing leaflets advertising last night's Cooper Union meeting was discharged when he appeared in the same court.

Transferred To 57th St. Court.

Philip Glasman and Benjamin Goldberg, fur workers, had their cases transferred to the 57th Street Thursday by Magistrate Brodsky who was sitting in Jefferson Market Court. He heard part of the evidence Wednesday and will continue with the case August 22 in the 57th St. court.

The workers are accused of attacking two gangsters, Jerry Larson, alias Samuel Grossman and Harry Eater. The actual situation was just the reverse, but to save themselves the thugs claimed that the workers had attacked them. Larson, it has been pointed out, is a well known gangster.

Held For Special Sessions.

Max Levine, who together with Sidonnon Winiger and Vincent Leatea, were arrested at the Union Square Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration July 7th, was held for Special Sessions Thursday by Magistrate Stern in the 57th St. police court. Levine was discharged yesterday while Leatea was released Wednesday at the beginning of the trial. Edward Levinson, associate editor, the New Leader, appeared as witness against the workers.

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"No Appeal Outside the Law."

Among the capitalist dailies of Greater New York but two of them have had such utter disregard for the facts in the case as to try to defend the murderous incision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. These two most venomous of all the reptile press are the New York Evening Post and the New York Sun. The Post argues that if the men were victims of "any noteworthy denial of justice in the conduct of their trial," at least one of the three men on the commission, or Fuller himself, would have been convinced of the fact. It concludes its diatribe by the observation:

"To resort to any eleventh-hour agitation is virtually to declare that the only verdict which the (defense) committee will accept is one which it approves. This is a defiance of legal processes."

The Sun refers glowingly to the "transparent honesty" of the decision.

How even the lowest of pen prostitutes dares to insult the intelligence of even their most backward readers by trying to convince them that Fuller's decision is honest, or that any one of the three members of his special advisory committee were prompted by any motive other than to cloak with their so called respectability this foul murder, is a problem for psychologists.

But some prostitutes acquire a reputation for special depravity that is not required of others of their kind—the editorial writers of the Sun and the Post are in that category.

Even the New York Times, foremost imperialist organ in America, cautiously questions the wisdom of the decision. The New York World argues that the decision does not "quiet the doubt that an injustice may have been done."

At the same time the World and other papers that timidly approach the subject claims that the proceedings have been according to law and insists that "there can be no appeal outside the law." Every ruling class, when it is challenged by another class, defends its own legal processes, no matter how vile and how despotic they may be. It must of necessity uphold the sanctity of its police, its courts, its jails and hangmen.

Against this conception the revolutionists the vanguard of the working class, proclaim that there is and there must be an appeal outside the law. That appeal is now being made to the working class of the whole world. The law that we revolutionists is not our law, it is the official cloak used to conceal the crimes of the capitalist class against the working class. It reeks with despise it and hold it in contempt. We proclaim that the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti rests with the working class. Their fate will demand action against this infamous decision of the bloody masters responsible for it. The only regret we have is that the working class of Massachusetts and of the nation is not yet sufficiently developed to be able to storm the walls of the jail that holds these workers, batter them down and liberate them so that by our might and our might alone in spite of and against the lethal cloak thrown about their would-be murderers we could restore them to the labor movement.

History teaches us that in revolts against despotism the first objects of mass fury are the courts and the jails, because they symbolize the fiendishness of the master class.

Even now, four days from the hour of their execution, the workers can yet save Sacco and Vanzetti by their mass power. By going into the streets in tens of thousands in every city in the United States, by urging in appeals to the workers of the whole world to rise in fury against everything that comes from imperialist America, by pilloring the ruling class of this country as blood-thirsty murderers who deserve nothing but contempt and execration from the rest of the world, we can yet save them.

If William Green and the rest of the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor do not want to add to their crimes against the working class, the crime of aiding and abetting in the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, they will approve a general strike for their liberation. But since little can be expected from this source, the masses themselves should perfect within the next few hours, days at the most, whatever machinery they can to vent their fury against the Massachusetts murderers.

Paris Workers Must Stop the Legion Convention.

The Communist organ of Paris, l'Humanite, has called upon the masses of Paris to make it impossible for the American Legion to hold its convention in that city because of the murderous decision against Sacco and Vanzetti. This admirable act meets with the wholehearted approval of every friend of these victims of class vengeance. Not only should the workers of Paris stop the convention of the Legion, but similar action should be taken by the international proletariat to make it impossible for American representatives of any stripe, aside from workers' representatives to insult the workers by their presence.

From another standpoint the French workers should resent the presence of the American Legion in their midst and make the convention impossible as a protest against the mighty power of American imperialism to which the workers of France, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Italy and all other countries pay tribute in order that Wall Street may realize profits off its investments in their countries. The Legion convention is a symbol of the greed, the avarice, the arrogance of the bloody and cynical despotism of the United States government, the executive committee of yankee imperialism.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Statement of Minority of Political Committee on the Resolution of the E.C.C.I. and the Question of the Party Unity.

On Wednesday, August third, The DAILY WORKER published the Resolution of the Comintern on the American Question, accompanied by a Declaration of the Political Committee. The following is a statement of the Minority of the Political Committee on the Resolution of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Question of Party Unity.

1. The resolution of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the American question gives a clear and decisive line on the most important external and internal problems confronting our party. Our views are in full accord with the line of the resolution. We accept it without any reservations and urge the entire party to do likewise.

2. The resolution correctly puts in the foreground the struggle against American imperialism, indicates that danger and correctly emphasizes the necessity of combatting the liberal illusions about the peaceful rise of American imperialism in order to create the pre-requisites for the revolutionary struggle. In pointing out the necessity of a struggle against Great Britain's war preparations and provocations against the Soviet Union, and the imperialist intervention in China, of always linking up this struggle with the mobilization of the masses for the most energetic fight against the specific role of American imperialism, and of rejecting the point of view which minimizes the predatory role of American capital and presents it unilaterally as the most progressive force in the world as well as other aspects of the development of the fight against Great Britain and the war danger, the resolution lays down a correct line for the guidance of the party.

3. We accept the foregoing treatment of the problems of the American question and consider it a correct guide for the party. We differ from the resolution upon a thorough analysis of the role and form of the struggle of sections of the working class, both internal and theological carried up to the present time. We consider the unsupported attacks against the Lovestone propaganda and their agents, the majority leaders. We are convinced that the Executive of the Communist International has already pointed out in this resolution the main errors of the leadership of the majority group. We consider that a correct application of the line of the resolution will bring our party into the position of the class struggle, will overcome its opportunist errors and will bring the party into the ranks of the Communist International.

4. We have the special attention of the party to the following points, namely, that the Executive Committee of the Communist International has already pointed out the fact that the resolution of the Workers (Communist) Party has not overcome those errors which led to the split in the party. We consider that a clear line on the organization policy in the labor unions, the relation to the labor fakers and methods to be employed, the relation to independent opposition movements and the role of the party. The solution of these basic questions is essential to the mobilization of the entire party for work in the trade unions. The slogan, "Back to the Unions!" which the resolution rejects, is the ground for any further confusion or controversy on the points dealt with.

5. The resolution removes the basis for possible disputes on the question of the Labor Party, by reiterating the already established position that the Labor Party, as a class party, United Labor Ticket must have a strong mass basis in the trade unions. If that mass basis is not attained, then the Worker Communists, Party must itself as a party enter the election campaign." We fully agree with this point of view, and believe its re-statement should finally remove all possibilities of controversy on this question.

7. The insistence of the resolution upon the concentration of greater attention on election campaigns is a timely help to the party. This form of activity has a great significance in connection with the fundamental task of connecting the party with the masses and attracting new streams of workers to the party.

8. The resolution correctly recognizes that despite several objective difficulties the party has recently made important progress in many fields of activity. In the struggles of the miners, the needle trades workers, and in strikes of hitherto unorganized workers, the party has fulfilled its revolutionary duty and gained a positive influence to the lives and struggles of many thousands of workers. The collaboration of all active forces in the party made these accomplishments possible.

9. We are of the firm opinion that the line of the resolution on the internal party situation is entirely correct and that it points out the road which must be followed without reservation or delay under penalty of the gravest consequences for the party. The whole party and especially the party leaders must understand the line of the resolution on this question and carry it out unwaveringly.

The resolution calls for "the liquidation of the still existing groups which are entirely new and block the further development of the party." It points out the obvious fact—which already established in the course of the past year's work—that "the differences regarding the important political questions have recently been much reduced" and from this draws organizational conclusions "aimed to impress the whole party with the necessity of a broad collective leadership, as well as the complete liquidation of the factional struggle."

The basic objective causes for the "untenable position of fiction" formation within the Communist Party have been correctly pointed out in the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, where it says:

"The objective difficulties, the weakness of the Workers Communist Party and its inadequate contact with the masses of the labor workers are factors complicating the inner situation of the Workers Communist Party. An unusually recently strong party life, as the result of an insufficient mass basis, the inadequate contact of many members of the former factionary groups with the specific problems of the class struggle in the United States, favor the development of groups and factional struggles, the existence and intensity of which we seek in vain to explain through serious differences of principle."

The most important task confronting the party and its coming convention is to realize the resolution of the ECCI in the life of the party, to break down the factional barriers, to liquidate the outlived factions and to unite the party on the basis of collective leadership. The political basis for this unification has been steadily developing, but the organization unification of the party leadership has not kept pace. It has even been essentially hampered by the persistence in factional methods and the attempt to permanently maintain factional organization. In order that this article may be as brief as it is necessary that the reasons for this certainly clear to the party.

The Comintern resolution says:

"The majority of the Party Executive (Political Committee) did not sufficiently understand how to create such a condition of affairs as to bring about an amalgamation with the forces which are today in opposition. Within the ranks of the majority, a bloc with the Cannon group took place and the Weinstone group also split off from the majority. It is clear that the majority of the Political Committee followed a too narrow course within the party and themselves essentially contributed to the continued existence of fraction walls. A struggle of the majority of the Political Committee (Lovestone) against the groups at present in opposition (Foster, Weinstone, Cannon) would be justified if it were a question of anti-Communist comrades who threaten the further development of the Party (like Lore). This is not so in the case of comrades like Foster, Weinstone, and Cannon."

and further:

"Therefore, the majority of the Political Committee must recognize the necessity to do their utmost to bring about the Cannon collaboration with the Foster group and with the Weinstone-Cannon group, in order to attain complete fusion of the groups at the Party convention. Non-recognition signifies the revival of the faction struggle and signifies in the last analysis the degeneration of the faction into cliques and the creation of a party crisis."

While uniting with the right wing and the former leaders of the Lore group, the majority of the Polcom rejected unity with the other groups in the Central Committee and carried on an unjustified fight against them. The reason for the failure to bring about the unification of the party leadership after the political basis has been established, and despite the exceptional opportunities provided by the loyal collaboration of the leading comrades of all groups and the absence of any factional opposition, are not arbitrary or accidental. It is necessary to go to the root of these reasons and remove them before real progress can be made in carrying out the decisions of the CI resolution and the joint agreement of the American delegates for the liquidation of the factions and the unification of the party.

The opposition groups have not been free from errors of a factional character, which called forth from the ECCI the justified statement that "the opposition groups must cease their factional methods."

But the main obstacle to the unification of the party has been the theory of hegemony. Animated by this theory, which is entirely false, without foundation and exceedingly harmful and dangerous for the party the Lovestone group has claimed the right to permanently maintain itself as a closed faction and to exercise "hegemony" over the party. From this theory has proceeded an ultra-factional practice which not only failed to develop the party in the direction of unity, but artificially hampered this development. The rejection of this theory in deed as well as in words is an absolute prerequisite for the actually carrying out of the resolution of the ECCI and the agreement of the American delegation.

Since the return of the delegation the Lovestone group has not indicated any change in the slightest degree in the factional course it has followed up to now. While formally disavowing the demand for hegemony in words it maintains it in every action it has taken. It has proceeded on the same factional path in all matters since the return of the delegation, in complete disregard of the opposition groups and without manifesting the slightest intention of coming to any agreement with them, even on such questions as the division of duties and responsibilities provided for in the organizational decisions of the ECCI.

This attitude has been especially signalized by the issuance of a statement of the Political Committee majority on the resolution of the ECCI of such a factional character that the minority of the Polcom was unable to sign it, notwithstanding our declared will and endeavor to come to agreement with them on a joint statement.

Under these circumstances the minority of the Polcom, in behalf of the opposition groups, has been compelled to issue its own statement in order that our position may be put before the party. In doing so we regard it as our urgent duty and collective leadership. We declare our readiness to collaborate with the majority of the Polcom on the basis of conduct of the spirit of the CI resolution and the joint agreement. We realize here, in our opinion that "the leading forces of all three groups can and must unite," for in them contains in their ranks complicated stages."

The unity of the party in face of war danger and the offensive against the party as an incontestable necessity. The way to this unification has been correctly indicated in the resolution of the ECCI and the joint agreement of the American delegation drawn up in cooperation with the ECCI. These documents speak in clear terms for the liquidation of the factional struggle and for the merger of the existing groups into a collective leadership, without the hegemony of any group over the others. The basis for membership must support this unity. The party membership in the coming months must reject the theory, and practice of factionalism and thus lay the basis for real unity in the party.

BRUTAL CAPITALIST JUSTICE IN MASSACHUSETTS SPEAKS ITS FINAL WORD AGAINST SACCO. VANZETTI

Bx District 2. Workers (Communist) Party.

With cynical and contemptuous disregard of all the facts of the case, and of the world-wide appeal by labor and progressive people, Governor Fuller has doomed Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. Despite the sham and hypocritical investigation and the judgment of Governor Fuller, Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent. American labor is not shaken for a single moment in its complete faith that these workers did not commit the crime of which they are charged. American labor is likewise unshaken in its conviction that the trial from beginning to end was a frame-up against these two workers because they belong to the working class and fought against the capitalists of this country.

The judgment upon Sacco and Vanzetti is a judgment against American labor as a whole. The judgment of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, if carried out, will be the starting point of a new series of repressive laws against the labor movement of this country and against the foreign-born workers in particular.

Labor cannot accept the verdict as final. It cannot allow Sacco and Vanzetti to go to the electric chair. In the united strength of the workers class there is still power to free Sacco and Vanzetti. United and quick action can still free Sacco and Vanzetti. Only if labor employs the power at its command can they be freed. Away with illusions regarding capitalist justice! As Sacco said, "Only international protest by the working class can bring our liberation."

The action of Governor Fuller following the courts of Massachusetts demonstrates once again that the workers cannot secure justice at the hands of capitalist politicians and capitalist institutions. It proves again that as long as labor has to struggle and fight against the complete mercy of the political parties of the employers, will such flagrant violations of every elementary right of the workers continue. American workers must realize the necessity for the establishment of a labor party in this country and for labor taking vigorous and independent political action in its own behalf. This case has sufficiently exposed the crass dictatorship of capital which rules in this country.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the workers of New York City to stop work in the afternoon of Tuesday, August 9, and unite in one mass demonstration calling for the absolute and unqualified liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Workers (Communist) Party is ready to join with all labor organizations in such a united demonstration of protest. Sacco and Vanetti must not die!

Bist. 2, Workers (Communist) Party.

Communist Miners Help Worker.

WILKES BARRE, Penna. The Luzerne-Wilkes Barre section of the Workers (Communist) Party has sent to the DAILY WORKER a donation of $40, in addition to the $25 sent a few days ago. Such activity on the part of the coal mining comrades faced as they are with their many difficulties and struggles, is especially appreciated.

Byrd Postpones Polar Flight.

Owing to the extensive preparations necessary for the trip, Commander Richard E. Byrd has postponed the start of his south pole flight until next year, it was learned here today. He had originally planned to leave in October or November this year.

There will be 51 men and two planes in Byrd the exploration party. Besides Byrd himself, a meteorologist, a physician and six Europe on Monday to attend to the European end of the voyage.

Current Events

By I. J. OLMEDRO

(Continued from Page One)

should insist on blotting from the Sacco and Vanzetti off the map.

WE are not thru with this Sacco and Vanzetti fight. To hell with those who think that rather than the last card on the table. Tom Mooney would now be a ghost, but for the mighty protest of international labor. It may suit socialist preachers to state days of mourning after the executions, but that is not our line. We want to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. This is our duty.

HOW can they be saved? The workers, the class-conscious workers are willing to go to hell on the matter. This is a case of where the capitalists enter the ring against the workers with bare fists. They feel that victory is in their mitts; that the workers are not ready to quit the challenge. They see no opposition blocks to their path. It is time for a determined protest. SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE.

A SKED at our typewriters or on the platform Sacco and Vanzetti say they will die on the chair. Those of you who have lived in even an ordinary prison cell will realize what it means. But it is the real torture of two days of waiting after the verdict that I state it. It is the fact that Sacco and Vanzetti mean YOU AND I and that the capitalists are murdering them because they think that by so doing they will scare the rest of us into submission. The capitalists are not fools. They believe that they will be successful. They know that liberal politicians do not mean a damned thing. They believe that they can get away with the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Shall they? It is up to you.

DRAMA

On the Screen

POLA NEGRI



Due to "Passion" being held over for a third week at the Cameo, the Film Arts Guild announces that the American premier of "The Russian Revolution" will occur on Saturday, August 13th, "Potemkin" will follow on either August 20th or 27th.

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse will have a premiere showing beginning today, of Ufa's new film "Dr. Mabuse." Rudolph Klein-Rogge, recently seen as the mad inventor in "Metropolis," and Paul Richter, who played the lead in "Siegfried" are in the cast of players.

The 55th Street Cinema beginning today will show a unique German film, "Warning Shadows," directed by Arthur Robinson. This picture dealing with a story laid in France of the eighteenth century. Two of Germany's tragedians, Alexander Granach, and Fritz Kortner, last seen here as the half-wit postman in "Backstairs."

Costarred with, Emil Jannings in "Passion," which is being shown at the Cameo screen.

keep Up the Sustaining Fund

The New Plays

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," by Shakespeare, will be given at three performances beginning Friday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. The cast includes Hubert Heavy, George Hassell, Elizabeth Risdon, Marjorie Gateson, Thais Lawton, Arthur Boul, Stanley Harrison, Jay Fassett, Guy Nichols, Ernest Stallard, Pedro Wolfe, Reginald Goode, Horace Braham, Alice Mac Mahon, Beatrice Miller, Don Marquis, Robert Aitken and Edward Poland.

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The LADDER

by L. FRANK DAVIS

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KEITH ALBEE ACTS, including BOBBY PICKARD'S RIGHT HANDS RANDALL SYNCOPATERS SLIM TIMBLIN

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Current Events

The Upheaval in Vienna

By WILL SCHLAMM (Vienna)

THE Austrian proletariat has had a terrible awakening from its peaceful dream of "Red" Vienna is only a blood-red Vienna. After two days of fearful slaughter, the Vienna workingclass — abominably abandoned and betrayed by the leaders of the social-democratic party — has been crushed by the blindly raging forces of "law and order."

The immediate cause of the bloody events was a gigantic and spontaneous demonstration of the workingclass of Vienna against the acquittal of two fascists who, on the 30th of January last, murdered a worker and a workingclass child.

The Austrian bourgeoisie, which, with the help of th League of Nations, had managed to extricate itself from a state of economic collapse, has for some years past been organizing fascism in order to be able to complete the economic and political subjugation of the Austrian proletariat. In face of a workingclass possessing the possibilities, the power and the organizations which the workingclass of Austria possesses, the process of restoring bourgeois economy can only be accomplished after the political subjugation of the proletariat. The second Seipel government is the conscious expression of the policy of the Austrian bourgeoisie.

The Austrian social democracy, this show-piece of the II International, could, with its reformist policy, appear before the masses with sham successes only so long as the bourgeoisie was compelled to pursue a policy of weakness and concessions. With the strengthening of the bourgeoisie and fascism, the flourishing period of the Austro-Marxist conjuring was past. In the course of two years, one worker after another has been vilely slaughtered by fascist provocateurs. The growing indignation of the masses and their desire to take adequate measures of self-defence, were continually damped down with reassuring statements and promises by the social democratic leaders.

This time, however, the indignation broke out in an elemental form and with wonderful and tremendous force. In fact the Vienna workingclass has risen in a powerful revolt and has proved that it is to be counted among the best and most courageous battalions of the world revolution. But at the same time it has proved, at the cost of 1500 wounded, 150 killed and a severe defeat of the proletariat, the baseness and the treachery of the Austrian social democracy.

On Thursday, July 14th, late in the evening, the acquittal of the fascist murderers was made known. The Communist Party summoned the workers to protest and to a mass demonstration to be held on Friday evening.

But early on Friday morning the workers in numerous factories ceased work and proceeded to march to the centre of the city. The police proceeded systematically and attempted to break up the first groups of workers who had arrived, but the tremendous masses of workers which were arriving at every moment soon made this attempt impossible. The police still continued their provocation and at ten o'clock the first shots were fired. In the meantime the masses had completely filled the great Ringstrasse, and although they were quite unarmed, defended themselves against the police and disarmed many of the latter.

One police station from which shots had been fired was cleared out and demolished. In the meantime, huge crowds had assembled before the Courts of Justice, where they were suddenly fired upon from the interior of the building. The demonstrators commenced a fierce attack on the premises, which they finally captured and set on fire. Bright flames are soon shooting up from the hated building. The working people of Vienna has stormed the Bastille of Austrian class justice! The firebrigade is prevented by the masses from extinguishing the flames.

There now appears upon the scene the political fire-brigade: Herr Seitz, the social democratic mayor of Vienna, and Julius Deutsch, two shining lights among the social democratic leaders, attempting to extinguish the flames. They are received with a storm of indignation and are obliged to retreat for the time being. In the meantime the police have suddenly disappeared. But this is only a stratagem! After a short time the police are to be seen advancing simultaneously from various directions in closed ranks armed with carbines and military rifles. They now commence firing volley after volley into the crowd. But the workers do not draw back.

The workers continue the fight with passionate enthusiasm, while an unending line of automobiles removes the innumerable dead and wounded. It is some hours before the murderous fire disperses the compact masses. Early in the afternoon troops of the republican army with machine guns, march against the workers. (According to the law such a measure requires the express sanction of the mayor, in this case the social democrat Herr Seitz). In the afternoon the armed forces gain control of the inner city. Now they cannot and will not withdraw. Punitive expeditions now proceed against the workingclass districts. During the evening and till late in the night they drive furiously through the workingclass quarters, shooting wildly in every direction. This night takes toll of dozens of dead.

And now it is early Saturday morning. No newspapers have appeared. Only a news-sheet of the social democratic party and the "Rote Fahne"[1] for-

gan of the Communist Party). It has not allowed itself to be suppressed either by the police or the measures of force of the socialist party leader. The socialist party ex ecutive calls upon the workers to obey in every way the decrees of the police, to remain at home and not allow themselves to be provoked by "Communist hooligans." Not a strike, obviously not a single fighting slogan! Only the spontaneous general strike is recognized, but only for 24 hours. And the ridiculous farce of a railway and postal strike is proclaimed to be the decisive fighting means of the workingclass.

The Communist Party calls for the arming of the workers, for an indefinite general strike, and commons the workers to come into the street. Its slogans are:

Down with the government! Fight for the workers' and peasants' government! Disarming of all fascist organizations! Setting up of armed self-defense organization in place of the Schutzbund, which has proved an absolute failure! Release of the proletarian Reichswehr from the barracks and fraternization with them! The Communist slogans are received with unexampled enthusiasm. But the C. P. is too weak in a decisive grip an organizatory leadership. The masses are without leaders.

Saturday night. The police are firing in the workingclass district of Hernals; the workers build barricades and hold them. But they have no weapons!

Early Sunday morning. The socialist party leaders, who on the previous day had distributed among the masses a leaflet fiercely attacking the Communists—not a word against the government!—succeed in getting the tramway men to return to work. In the night of Saturday and Sunday the Communist Party issues an illegal leaflet to the masses, calling on them to hold out and to carry on the fight for the well-known demands. General feeling is in favor of the Communists, but it is unorganized.

Sunday afternoon. Conference of the carefully selected social democratic functionaries [illegible] to a mere [illegible] Communist [illegible] ratic manoeuvre, which [illegible] ground from under the Communists, is [illegible] a call for the arming of the workers, [illegible] set up a legal organ of [illegible] the [illegible] the social democratic functionaries who, [illegible] to the C. P. [illegible] and all question. It is armed with [illegible] and [illegible] hatchet, together with the entire party [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] law and order in [illegible]

The conference of functionaries reflects [illegible] the Chinese event of [illegible] Canton [illegible] appearing minority desires weapons and against the new municipal police. The C. P. leadership has the opportunity [illegible] to [illegible] in hand again to be able to bring about the resumption of work in the factories early on Monday morning.

The C. P. calls upon the workers to continue the strike, and issues the slogan: general strike on Wednesday 20th of July, the day of the funeral of the fallen. The socialist party leaders want to bury the dead without participation of the workingclass.

The Seipel government has seized the first opportunity in order to crush the workingclass by making use of the S. P. leaders and to break the strength of the proletarian organizations. In doing so the government has deliberately opposed a section of the bourgeoisie which is in favor of a policy of coalition with the socialist party. Seipel does not want any coalition and he prevents it by means of mass murder. The socialist party leaders want a coalition, and therefore left the workingclass without weapons and without leaders, as they want to prove themselves to be "fit to govern."

The Communist Party placed itself in the lead of the struggle, and is now persecuted with boundless hate by the government and the S. P. leaders. At the same time a campaign of incitement, inspired by England, is proceeding against Russia. The Vienna insurrection is crushed for the time being, but the C. P. is seeking to approach the masses and is beginning to organize them for successful counter-attack. It needs the help and support of the revolutionary proletariat of the whole world!



—Drawing by Wm. Siegel.

[1] Red Flag

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927. [illegible] ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



—Drawing by Fred Ellis.

British Imperialism in China

I.—British Economic Interests in China.

By SCOTT NEARING

BRITAIN'S early economic interests in China centred about the opium trade. The opium was produced in India and imported into China by the British East India Company, which had secured a monopoly of Chinese trade. The trade was not direct, however. It was carried on through a guild of Chinese merchants at Canton.

Opium imports increased rapidly. They were 200 chests in 1725. Between 1820 and 1828 opium imports doubled. Between 1828 and 1835 they doubled again. Again they doubled between 1835 and 1839. In the latter year British merchants imported 35,200 pounds of opium into China, about one hundredth part of the quantity that had been imported in 1729.

Meanwhile Chinese officials were doing what they could to stop a traffic that threatened to debauch the entire Chinese nation. In 1800 a series of imperial edicts were issued, prohibiting the importation of opium into China and also prohibiting its production in China. Despite these efforts, the trade grew.

In 1839 the Chinese government made a determined effort to stop the opium trade. A huge quantity of opium was seized as contraband and destroyed, and British ships were forbidden to enter Canton ese waters. The result was the First Opium War (1840-1842). A good description of these episodes will be found in a book "China and the Nations," by Wong Chin wai, published in 1927 (Stokes, New York).

As a result of the First Opium War, China was forced to turn over Hongkong to Britain. This port was then used as a base for opium smuggling until, at the end of the Second Opium War, which began in 1856, the opium trade was legalized at the insistence of the British.

The First Opium War had another result that was of great consequence to the future of British economic relations with China. Four Chinese ports were "opened" to British traders.

The "opening" of Chinese ports meant that the Chinese merchant guilds no longer held the monopoly of trade. Instead they were forced to share the trading business with foreign merchants. The plan gave the British merchants an entrance into the Chinese market. It also laid the basis for an economic conflict that eventually brought on the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

British trade with China grew rapidly through the middle years of the last century. The yearly average was 10.1 million pounds sterling from 1846-1855; 16.8 million pounds from 1861-65, and 22.5 millions from 1871-75. There was a change in the balance and in the character of the trade, however. In the early years, British exports to China greatly exceeded British imports from China. By the end of the century, the situation had been reversed. The character of the trade had also changed. In the early years, the British merchants sold finished goods, ready for use to the Chinese market. In the later year, the British manufacturer sold machinery to China, with which the goods for the Chinese market might be produced in China. This point is well made in a recent book "British Imperialism in China," written by Elinor Burns, and published in London by the Labor Research Department. The value of British machinery exports to China was $225,000 in 1875; $1,125,000 in 1895, and $3,750,000 in 1910.

In order to enable the Chinese to pay for these large amounts of capital goods, British bankers loaned money to China. The British share of loans made to the old Chinese governments is placed at $500,000,000. This, added to the private British capital investments, brings the total of British economic interests in China to about $1,500 million.

Here, in brief, is the economic basis of British interest in China. It is founded on trade and investments. Its object is economic profit to the British trader and investor.

2.—The Flag Follows the Investor

Building this vast economic interest in China has been anything but a simple matter. It has proved

(Continued on Page 14)



RAISE YOUR VOICE IN PROTEST—SAVE THEM FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

The Story of a British Spy in Russia

IN the Autumn of 1926 the G. P. U. learned of the intention of the Russian monarchist organization in Paris to send a group of terrorists to Moscow with a view to carrying out a series of attacks upon the People's Commissars of the Soviet Union.

In the summer of the same year a foreign looking foreigner had been arrested at a Moscow railway station. He had a Roumanian passport under the name of Pavel and was stated to be a merchant. He was armed with a revolver.

After brief denials the arrested man was compelled under the overwhelming weight of evidence against him, to admit that the passport with which he had entered the Soviet Union was a false one, and that in reality he was the well-known Russian White Guardist Georg Eugen-vitch. Elvengren, a very well-known member of the leading "White Guardist authorities." At the same time the arrested man admitted that he had come to the Soviet Union with the sole aim of organizing terrorist groups.

As first Elvengren refused to name his accomplices, but later his detailed statements were of considerable assistance to the G. P. U. in its work of exposing and foiling the terrorist machinations of the Russian White Guardist organizations abroad. Elvengren gave an exhaustive statement concerning the real instigators of the white terror. In particular he declared that the terrorist group to which he himself belonged was formed with the active cooperation of the member of the British Secret Service Sidney George Reilly, and with the assistance of the Commerce and Industry Society in Paris which is formed of emigrants, and of the terrorist group of Aubert, the well-known Swiss White Guardist.

Who Is Elvengren?

Elvengren is one of the most "respected" of the leaders of the bloodiest undertakings of the Russian reaction, counter-revolution and terror.

In the past he was Staff Captain of Horse in a Cuirassier Regiment of Guards. From the first moment of the revolution in 1917 he was in the first ranks of those who waited for an opportunity to revenge and utilized the fury of the obstinate monarchists. He began an active, and bloody struggle against everything approaching "revolutionary rebellion."

Immediately after the March revolution Elvengren entered the ranks of the monarchist military organization, which aimed at the overthrow of the Provisional government and the restoration of the Romanoff monarchy. The organization called itself the "War League," and Admiral Koltchak was one of its most prominent leaders.

After the destruction of the "War League" by Kerensky, Elvengren joined the famous Georgian organization of nobles where he was a particular friend of the chairman.

In the days of the October revolution, Elvengren entered the organization led by Boris Savinkov, Gotz and Avksentiev known as the "Committee for Salvation." The first task which Elvengren received from the committee was to take companies of Cossacks, surround the Smolny and arrest all the Bolshevist members of the Soviets.

After the defeat of the counter-revolution in the Crimea in which Elvengren took a leading part, he left with other well-known White Guardists and participated actively in the crushing of the revolutionary workingclass movement in Finland by General Mannerheim. Upon the conclusion of this "heroism" Elvengren began to participate steadily in a number of adventures and he allied himself with the most various Russian organizations and foreign governments and groups whenever he saw the possibility of a bitter struggle against the revolution.

Elvengren himself, his activity and at the same time all those forces which carry on a life and death struggle with the Soviet Union, are best characterized by the personal written statements of Elvengren. We give him the floor to speak, expose and to accuse:

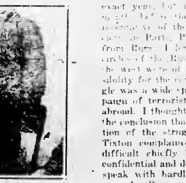
The Conspirative and Espionage Work of Elvengren In Finland.

Elvengren describes a number of counter-revolutionary and espionage organizations which were formed in Finland in the years 1918-21 and which sent their agents, spies and murderers to the Soviet Union and then mentions the following details:

"Upon the initiative of Count V. Buksgevdyen (at present chairman of the Russian emigrant colony in Finland and delegate to the foreign congress of the monarchists in Paris) who had addressed himself to me, a meeting was called at which it was decided to form a permanent group meeting regularly and sending its representative to the united session of the chairmen of all organizations.

"At this meeting at which, apart from the founders, also Captain Wilken, was present, the chief question discussed was how the struggle against the Soviet Union could be best developed, how it was to be prepared and what should be done.

"I used the opportunity to make the acquaintance of Wilken. He interested me, and I made efforts to become closely acquainted with him and to establish connections with him. . . I was soon able to discover that he was chairman of an active group of English spies, that he was work-



Sergei Druzhowski, forger of false counter-revolutionary documents, on trial before the Russian Supreme Court in June.

ing under the instructions of the group and that he participated in the preparations of the English who were striving to force Finland into a war with the Soviet Union

"Before the Kronstadt rising, Captain Wilken went to Kronstadt under the instructions of the English receiving papers, obviously under English influence the English had great influence in Finland at that time) from Professor Zeidler a barman of the Red Cross in Finland) supporting him to be an official of the International Red Cross. He was allegedly to take over the supply of Kronstadt. The one time General Yavid who was a friend of Professor Zeidler received a similar document. They both went to Kronstadt, and when I learned that the Kronstadt rising was dragging itself out and that connection had been established with Yuborg and journeyed from Helsingfors to Yuborg.

"I approached Zeidler who as intermediary with Kronstadt and best informed about events." (This was when Elvengren was participating in the Kronstadt events, he also took up connection with the monarchist organization in Leningrad under the leadership of Tatentsov. This organization, as is known, saw its chief task in the carrying out of terrorism.

"The Russian monarchist groups in Finland knew of my connection with Savinkov, but in this connection I had absolutely independent; and did not often speak of the matter, for the monarchists detected all connection with Savinkov, for the most part.

"In Finland I was the representative of the Russian Political Committee in Poland" led by Savinkov. When I was once in Warsaw, I participated in the composition of the so-called "Warsaw Documents." This document contained an appeal for support for the continuation of the struggle. It also contained a point inserted by me attacking the emigration."

The Various "Specialties" of Elvengren.

The reactionary Russian monarchist Elvengren was at the same time a "democrat," almost a socialrevolutionary, a supporter of Savinkov and if necessary a Menshevik, which Kronstadt sometimes.

He attempted to use the supporters of Savinkov and also Kronstadt for the monarchist machinations. At the back of all these activities there was the function of Elvengren as "White Russian Ambassador" in Finland and ambassador of the "National White Russian Republic" to the government of Finland.

Such a government at whose head was the Minister Lastovski existed at that time in various countries, Poland, Esthonia and Latvia. Upon this point Elvengren writes as follows:

"... in the summer of 1920 I arrived in Reval, . . . where at that time there was a delegation of White Russians. They were conducting negotiations with the Esthonian government with the authority of the White Russian Rada and their aim was to bring about the formation of a national White Russian Republic. I was acquainted with this delegation and with the history and situation of the national White Russian movement. I can only remember the leader of this delegation Sakharkv with whom I mostly conducted negotiations. The members of the delegation proposed that I should go to Riga and make the closer acquaintance of their government. Before I left, Sakharkv wrote a letter to the head of his government Lastovski, and armed with this letter I went to Riga.

"After making the acquaintance of Lastevski and a number of other White Russians, they proposed to me that up to the clarification of the question whether or not it were possible to form a national White Russian government, I should undertake the post of consul of the White Russian government in Finland.

"I accepted this proposal and received the necessary papers, a diplomatic passport seals, etc., and departed for Finland."

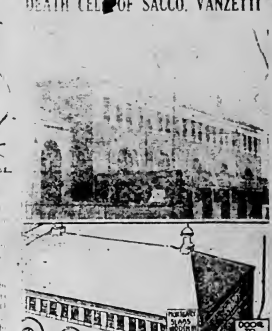
The Terrorist Career of Elvengren.

(Continued on Page 7)

British Imperialism In China

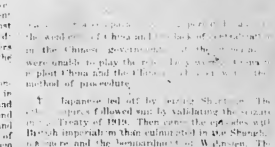
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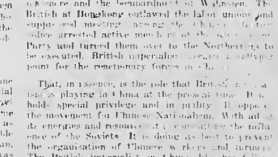




The barbarian State Prison and the death chamber from which only the protest of Labor can save Sacco and Vanzetti.

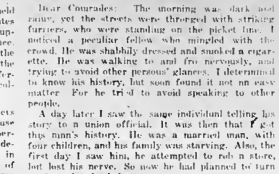
DEATH CELL OF SACCO, VANZETTI

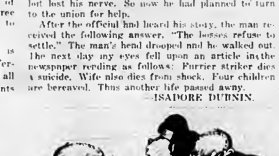








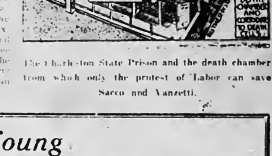


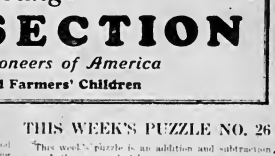


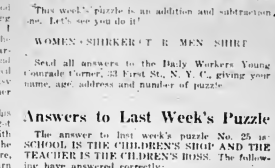


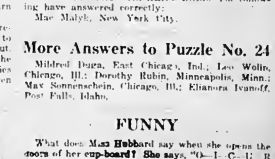


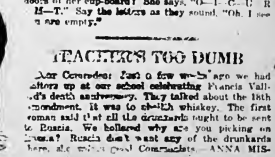














The Young COMRADE SECTION

Edited by the Young — *Pioneers of America*

A Page for Workers' — **and Farmers' Children**

DISARMAMENT

For the last few weeks a conference had been held at Geneva in Switzerland consisting of delegates from several of the most powerful capitalist countries including United States, England and France. This conference is supposed to be called for the purpose of reducing the peculiarities of war by the deductions of war machinery. Today this conference has either collapsed or is on the verge of collapsing.

The reason this conference as well as many others called for the same purpose is collapsing is because under the capitalist system there can be no permanent peace. Each capitalist power does not desire peace but advantages over their opponents in case of war. That's the reason the delegates of Great Britain and the United States could not agree and consequently the conference was doomed to failure.

The only way we can have permanent peace is not by calling useless and fake disarmement conferences but by instituting workers' governments in all present capitalist countries. Workers' governments will have NO interest or desire for war.

STRIKE

Dear Comrades: The morning was dark and rainy, yet the streets were thronged with striking farmers, who were standing on the picket line. I noticed a peculiar fellow who mingled with the crowd. He was shabbily dressed and smoked a cigarette. He was walking to and fro nervously, and trying to avoid other persons' glances. I determined to know his history, but soon found it not an easy matter. For he tried to avoid speaking to other people.

A day later I saw the same individual telling his story to a union official. It was then that I got this man's history. He was a married man, with four children, and his family was starving. Also, the first day I saw him, he attempted to rob a store, but lost his nerve. So now he had planned to turn to the union for help.

After the official had heard his story, the man received the following answer. "The bosses refuse to settle." The man's head drooped and he walked out. The next day my eyes fell upon an article in the newspaper reading as follows: Furrier striker dies a suicide. Wife also dies from shock. Four children are bereaved. Thus another life passed away.

—ISADORE DUBSIN.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Send subscriptions to the Young Comrade Corner, 23 First St., N. Y. C.

½ years 25c. 1 year 50c

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Address .....

City .....

State ..... Age .....

(Issued Every Month)

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 26

This week's puzzle is an addition and subtraction one. Let's see you do it!

WOMEN + SHIRKER / T R MEN SHIRT

Send all answers to the Daily Workers Young Comrade Corner, 23 First St., N. Y. C., giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 25 is: SCHOOL IS THE CHILDREN'S SHOP AND THE TEACHER IS THE CILDREN'S BOSS. The following have answered correctly:

Mac Malyk, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 24

Mildred Dgea, East Chicago, Ind.; Leo Wells, Chicago, Ill.; Dorothy Rubin, Minneapolis, Minn.; May Sonnenschein, Chicago, Ill.; Elianora Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho.

FUNNY

What does Max Hubbard say when she opens the doors of her cup-board? She says, "O—I—C—U—R H—T." Say the letters as they sound. "Oh, I see a pre empty."

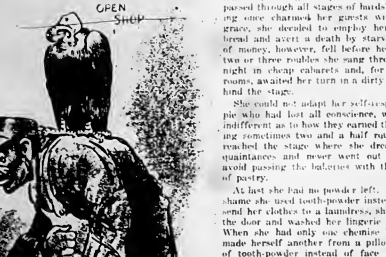
TEACHERS TOO DUMB

Dear Comrades: Last a few w—'s ago we had efforts up at our school celebrating Francis Vall—d's death anniversary. They talked about the 18th amendment. It was to ab—sh whiskey. The first woman said that all the grunzards ought to be sent to Russia. We hollered why are you picking on Russia? Russia don't want any of the drunkards here, she needs good Communists.—ANNA MIS-

Organizing the Unorganized

(Continued from Page 5)

tice however, go much further than any of the anti-Fascist anti-labor methods practiced under cover are becoming the vanguard and are leding practiced against militant labor with the collusion and even



open support of the A. F. of L. leadership. Witness Matthew Woll's activities in New York and as acting president of the Civic Federation.

The workers in the big industries are over ripe for organization. This has been shown by the activities of the small number of groups inside the big industries that have been formed thus far. The outstanding examples are the groups in the Detroit automobile plants, which after a few months work now publish plant papers with a total circulation of 35,000. Amongst these workers, who are the most exploited by the over-lords and autocrats of industry is the real volcano of proletarian discontent and struggle that has not been even tapped as yet by our activity.

But the group activities inside the plants as strategic and important as it is can only bring the desired results if a broad political movement can be developed that will bring this tremendous proletarian industrial army striving for better conditions and organization into a broad political stream to restore the rights to organize, strike and picket and to restore civil liberties. Many sections of the petit bourgeoisie, particularly the farmers, could be brought into a united front on such issues. In many of the typical industrial farms of the U. S. there are no labor unions and those that are, in many instances dominated by the stool pigeons and agents of the bosses, will not go into a political movement against the old parties and towards a Labor Party. Yet it is quite clear that the political oppression of labor has made the situation quite ripe for political expression and political organization, based on the present conditions of the workers' economic, political and ideological. In many instances political organization and activity offers greater opportunities of mass organization and open agitation than direct attack on the economic battles of the trusts, and offers opportunities to draw the intelligensia of all the various categories of labor, petty bourgeois, etc. into the struggle and leadership against the ever increasing oppression of imperialist capitalism.

There must be political protection in order to enable labor to organize and prevent its organizations once established from being crushed by the police club of capital. The work in the factories must be protected, supplemented and extended by a whole series of supporting and complimentary activations of which the political is the most important, also cooperatives, fraternal and sport organizations, that even under the iron heel of imperialist capitalism can still operate with relative freedom. In the establishment of such organizations and in support of our great task amongst the unorganized the work and experience of the left wing in the existing labor unions inside and outside the A. F. of L. will be of great aid. Any effective work amongst the unorganized is sure to still the imagination of labor. This was demonstrated in striking form in the Passaic struggle, which was supported by hundreds of A. F. of L. locals despite the denunciation of Green, Woll and Company. Effective work amongst the unorganized is the key to the American labor movement, the road to the defeat of reaction in the labor movement and the road to the victory of the American workingclass. Let all militants get ready for this the greatest of our tasks.

The Actress

I. Act

Translated from the Russian of P. Romanov by VERA and VIOLET MIROVSKY

The name of the revolutionary actress Anna Beltgardt, was popular in the factory districts, her name arousing, from her interpretations of anti-religious roles. Her new pantomime, "Insurrection," at each performance aroused the noisy delight of her audience. The people never called this small golden-haired woman other than "our actress." In no other role could they find such truth and sincerity.

Once the mistress of a large estate and a rich mansion, during the years of revolution she had passed through all stages of hardship and now, having once charmed her guests with her voice and grace, she decided to employ her talents to earn bread and avert a death by starvation. The value of money, however, fell before her arrival and for two or three roubles she sang three performances a night in cheap cabarets and, for lack of dressing rooms, awaited her turn in a dirty little corridor behind the stage.

She could not adapt her self-respect to these people who had lost all conscience, who were entirely indifferent as to how they earned their living. Earning sometimes two and a half roubles a week, she reached the stage where she demanded meeting acquaintances and never went out in the street to avoid passing the balconies with their bold displays of pastry.

At last she had no powder left. With a feeling of shame, she used tooth-powder instead and, unable to send her clothes to a laundress, she carefully locked the door and washed her lingerie in a soup tureen. When she had only one chemise left, she clumsily made herself another from a pillow case. The use of tooth-powder instead of face powder, however, caused her more suffering than hunger and lack of clothes. She did not know why herself. Her chief consolation in this trying time was religion. Such is her recent past.

When told that the old life would never return, that she must somehow adapt herself to the new, she could feel nothing but horror. What would it mean to adapt oneself to the new life? It would mean to go to bed below in God, to spit on the floor, have dirty finger nails and to take other people's mansions away. No, better death than that. What could be attractive in this life, which required neither the tender elegies of Turgenev nor the delicate feminine hands developed by centuries of care, nor that appalling helplessness which had captivated her friends in the old days. She could offer nothing as a substitute for this; she could not, though she might wish it with all her heart, which was a kind and loving one.

Then a sudden change. A black hairy man gave her a pantomime called "Insurrection" and from that day Anna Beltgardt lived here. She did not know herself why her acting aroused such enthusiasm. She acted as simply and naively as she lived. She did not know any other way. But invariably she felt during the performance in the hall hold his breath when she appeared. Perhaps it was because she expressed her mood not in words but in movements. Perhaps she made a deep impression because this small woman had a frail transparent body and the translucent truthful eyes of a child. Perhaps, both together. The fact remains that the impression produced by her acting was always inefreaceably deep. Such a transformation of people as she perfected only by one who had experienced all," he was portraying.

Working people are sensitive to execution. They immediately detect falsity and insincerity when a cultured actor pronounces their ordinary words in his trained, cultivated tones, words which in reality are used by them who have voices not at all cultivated. In such interpretations they sense artificiality. But a working class audience is also considerate. It laughs and applauds generously even when everything is not going well. That's what the stage is for; it isn't really happening so we can't take it seriously. "Still," they try to please us." And so they are pleased in the end.

When, however, someone gives them genuine art, they recognize it at once and there is a different ring to their applause.

In the hall, all who had not yet seen the new play, were waiting for it with a small woman would, with her dancing, interpret the insurrection. You would think that a whole crowd would be required. How could she do it alone?

The curtain goes up. The program begins.

First came the singers, in peasant costume, with new bast shoes. They sang, swinging their arms, dancing their national dances, during which the disheveled red wig of the peasant boy in the unnaturally clean shirt and new, unworn shoes, slipped off, showing black hair at the back, and because he did not notice it—it was very funny. His earnest endeavors aroused the pity of the audience.

"It isn't easy for him to earn his living," thought each.

Then came a story-teller, also in a red wig and bast shoes, with stories of the people's lives, the point of which was the wrong pronounciation of words, such mistakes as he supposed would be made by the common people. The audience might have been insulted but applauded goodnaturedly—Bread.

The curtain was lowered. The chairman came out and spoke loudly, as one speaks of what has been long and impatiently awaited.

Anna Beltgardt will perform her new number, "Insurrection."

All sounds were hushed. In a second came the sound of music, faint, half heard, as though coming through thick glowing walls. The curtain went up quickly and noiselessly. The scenery represented a prison, the corner of a thick grey stone wall with spiders of white wash, a heap of straw on the floor and a small square window with thick iron bars. In the other corner stood an altar, covered with red fustian, and on it a wooden cross and the New Testament.

All eyes were fixed on the open prison with stone steps leading upward. What would appear there?

The music sounded an abrupt chord like the breaking string of a violin and at the same time, down the stone steps, as if thrown down by a cruel push from the jailer, rolled a frail body.

A shudder passed through the audience, then all was still.

It is she. Her tiny body, crouched into a ball, lay helplessly on the stone floor. Then she slowly raised her head and, standing on her knees, with an expression of throbbing pain from the blow, gazed with innocent, childish fright at the walls, at the straw on the floor, the barred window. Her eyes showed none of that exaggerated horror and suffering usually affected on the stage. Her face was the face of a child whose tears at some sorrow have not yet dried but whose attention is already distracted by new surroundings. The surroundings are distressing—a heap of straw and a barred window.

She understood. The sudden realization of her position evidently pierces her brain. She jumps up, throws herself against the door, bangs on its heavy knob, tears against it, bites her hands in a frenzy of despair.

For her the audience does not exist. For her there is no crowd of people sitting in the hall at her back. She is alone before that door which has closed forever, which nothing can open, against whose heavy wood she can only beat her head and bite her hands to dull the pain of consciousness of being buried alive.

There is only one thought among those hundreds of people sitting in the hall: to throw themselves against that door. Not only the door but the wall would go down before hundreds of strong workmen's shoulders.

Suddenly something flashed across the face of the small suffering woman, her glance fell on the red altar and the cross. To her that red cloth is the symbol of her blood, which will be spilt perhaps today, perhaps tomorrow. Her wide-open eyes are full of a silent wordless horror, then the horror changes into an intense pious humility. With arms stretched forward, with tears streaming down her pale cheeks, she crawls to the altar on her knees. One feels such horror and pity for her that each member of the audience repeats to himself that all this is not true, it is only a play.

Suddenly she raises her head as though struck by a new thought, looks intently at the altar, at the cross, rises, approaches with the curiosity of a newly-wakened consciousness, examines the things, touches them and passes her hand over her eyes.

In the hall all is still; there is only the hushed breathing of a hundred breasts. Then, she listens, her ears have caught some sound outside. She shudders. With the cross in her hand, she goes to the door. The sounds draw nearer, she can clearly hear the revolutionary hymn and the running of many hundred feet.

"Victory!"

Her eyes flash from the door to the window, a change passes over her face. It is lighted by a new hope and the entire audience unconsciously reflects that smile of joy and triumph.

She is no longer small, miserable slave. She seems to have straightened out, grown, her eyes have become large and radiant. She suddenly breaks the cross in half, spurns it with her feet, tears the red covering off the altar and carrying it like a victorious banner, rushes toward the prison door which swings open to triumphant shouts—

In the hall they shout, rattle their chairs, wave to her, and she, once more the small, helpless woman, comes out on the stage and, stretching out her arms in a child-like manner, bows and smiles a touched and grateful smile.

The performance is over. In the dressing-room she stands before the mirror, rubbing off the make-up with a bit of cotton, closes her little suitcase and, receiving her ten rubles, leaves the hall. Arriving at home, she unlocks her room. In it is a large old-fashioned bed, two portraits of ancestors in generals' uniforms, near the wall a table with a coffee-pot. Now she eats bread with caviar, drinks coffee and milk.

It is late. She undresses and standing on the carpet by her bed, in her nightgown, with little bare feet, she prays long and earnestly to the crucifix over her bed.

She asks god to try to understand and pardon her, as it is necessary to her acting, that she is still faithful to him with all her heart. But tooth-powder instead of face powder! That is too much.

The Story of a British Spy In Russia

(Continued from Page 2)

son first. I had [illegible] meeting Baldwinski did he want put one of the way. He then gave up the names of Krassin, Tchicherin, Radek, Rakowski, and Bukharin and perhaps still others. He was particularly interested in getting rid of Krassin.

"We answered with the secret code word, and I went to Berlin with Savinkoff and Deterding. He was met at the train from the station to the house of the monarchist secret agent Oxbey who was the chairman of the Evangelical conference in Berlin. He was closely connected with and completely dependent upon the British secret agent Reilly. Orlov, second in command to Savinkoff, an agent, photographs and descriptions of the Soviet representatives were consulted, he could do everything necessary. He had in his possession various fine with pockets, hats etc. Savinkoff ordered five revolvers and photographs and descriptions of Krassin, Tchicherin, Radek, and Bukharin.

"We discussed the stopping place of the Soviet delegation in Genoa and made preparations to carry out an attempt upon its members. I learned in Berlin that Tchicherin would also come. As I had not gotten time to get into touch with spy connections I went into the station but I could find no one there that I left the station. I got in touch with me to operators with a view to carrying out an attempt upon the members of the delegation which included Litvinov, when it set off. We knew that a special train with a saloon-car was waiting at Potsdamer Railway Station, and we succeeded in gaining access to the platform which was closed to the general public. All my companions had false passports and sufficient money in case of flight. It turned out that only less important members of the delegation were in the saloon-wagon of the train and that the chief members of the delegation were attending a dinner at the German Foreign Office, and so the train left without them. But Tchicherin and the other members of the delegation reached the train by automobile at another station. After the delegation departed for Genoa, I remained with my group in Berlin and we intended to carry out terrorist attempts upon the Bolshevist leaders who had remained in Berlin. It was rumored that Rakovski had remained in Berlin. We intended to carry out an attempt against Litvinov, but we found out only too late the wagon in which he was traveling. With the failure ended this depressing affair."

From the statement of Elvengren it is clear that he did everything he could of a technical nature to kill our delegates to Genoa. At the decisive moment, the real "mastermind" in the affair appeared, Sidney George Reilly. Our delegation only escaped death thanks to our own precautions and to the watchfulness of the Berlin police. Elvengren writes then about his further activity:

"Up till the autumn of 1923 I was in France and met periodically various monarchist personalities, for instance, the Czar Kyril, the Grand Duke Andrei Vladimirovitch, etc. This time was occupied with a search for means to continue the struggle."

In this purely monarchist environment Elvengren directed his attention once again to his chief and favorite weapon against the Soviet Union, the weapon of terrorism against the Soviet leaders, but Elvengren himself saw the physical impossibility of organizing a wide-spread conspirative activity inside the Soviet Union.

Together with Andrei Vladimirovitch and Aubert, Elvengren organized an attempt upon Comrade Tchicherin utilizing the circumstance that Tchicherin was in the south of France for purpose of convalescence.

The detailed statement of Elvengren in relation to this attempt may be summed up briefly:

"Under the direction of Andrei Vladimirovitch an active terrorist group was organized to act independently and without entering into any connection with the other emigrant organizations. The financial means were to come through Kyril from Americans, and negotiations for this purpose were going on. Through the White Guardist Ladichenski who was a member of the group, connection was taken up with Aubert and the group expected to receive money through the mediation of Aubert from Ford.

"When we heard that Tchitcherin was in the south of France, our group decided to carry out an attempt upon him. General Vuloshin, Prince Anyenenski, the one-time Chancellor General Kulinev and myself were entrusted with the carrying out of the attempt. However, we were not successful in discovering the exact place where Tchitcherin was staying."

After the failure of this plan Elvengren occupied himself up to the time of his arrest with a plan for a campaign of terror on the territory of the Soviet Union itself.

The statements of Elvengren alone expose sufficiently the work of the White Guardist monarchists and their imperialist masters. The statements of Elvengren are however only a fraction of the whole material in the hand of the Soviet government.

A Lynching Party

By MEYER DWORKIN

(Reminiscence from Russia)



THE orphan Usik was the terror of the village. He was nicknamed "Driftwood" and was given to horse stealing. The village Kulaks—of which he was one himself—put up with it as well as they could because of a natural necessity, as well as their villages of course are to remote, was eagerly awaiting the day when "Driftwood" will be apprehended.

I chanced upon "Driftwood" one July afternoon. It was very quiet, hot, and fragrant with honeyed clover. All men folks were out in the fields busily harvesting their first crops of rye. Only elderly women and very small children could be seen about here and there removing in a shady place on the sand near a hut.

He appeared from his hut nothing met whatever. He was a boy of about twenty, and wore a home-spun white blouse girdled by a bright red hand-made cotton belt. He was stocky and short, and had watery blue eyes and a shiny oily face, unlike a White Russian at all. He was like a drop of mud in the White Russian human stream. He had a carefree attitude and approached me with familiarity. He patted my chestnut-brown horse, and I foolishly inquired whether he was working. He reached down deep in the bulging bosom of his shirt and handed me a large fragrant red apple. It was fragrant with honey and flowers, and "Driftwood's" strong young body.

"Here boy," he said smilingly. "Don't listen to anybody. Work's hell, and a waste of life. When it doesn't start working he stops smiling." He gave my horse a juicy blue plum and pointed to his large black tearful eye.

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"Once a man gets the bad habit of steady hard work he becomes dangerous and is a beast of other men's burdens, and should be put in jail. He is dangerous, I tell you boy."

He bit into a small green very juicy apple and continued:

"I tell you boy, I know. I worked once upon a time myself. . . .

The sizzling juice ran down his mouth and he went on:

"Work makes a man full of sores and anger, like after a beating . . .

He laughed scrubbing his dishevelled hair.

"And besides there's too much food produced around, that a mortal should have to work on those hot days. Supposing I am a rich man's son? Come and, there is the food Deterder waiting."

He hopped into my cart and roared like a boy with laughter.

"You know it is enough that my three grandfathers were fools and worked themselves to death to provide a fat living for the kulak in yonder estate, and the fat pope who is almost bursting around the belt. . . .

As it happened in his case "Driftwood" only worked when he thought that the surrounding fruit orchards were overladen with ripe juicy fruit, or whenever he knew it was about time that the kulak's grazing colts were large enough to sell for big roubles. Work was one thing that life could never convince Usik the necessity of. However, as it happened that "Driftwood" joined a band of roaming gypsies, and not hesitating to practice his art in horse stealing, he was caught. It was winter. At the end of the village, in a tiny hovel-like hut, where the widow Mary lived with her two pale small daughters, Usik was apprehended and dragged out through the window to the snowy street.

A storm was raging furiously, and "Driftwood" was half naked and barefoot. He was dragged about the craggy street and mauled all the while by a wild enraged mob. Usik was soon beyond recognition. He was one bleeding sore. Soon from somewhere appeared a sled and "Driftwood" was thrown into it, followed by a cursing mob it disappeared in the distance beyond the village across the snow wastes.

All the while the half dead Usik lie thinking how to escape his captors, and suddenly his chance came. Once at a sharp curve "Driftwood" rolled off of the sled, and as if suddenly awakening from a terrible dream, he took off across a storm-swept snowy

Rimes of Starvation Al

There, little fur picket, don't you cry,
You'll be a jail-bird by-land by.

Roses are red, violets are blue,
The Forward loves a furrier as Ford does a Jew.

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust
Save the needle unions from the right wing trust

Where the enraged mob reached the scene found the face-faced Usik perched high up on a tree, as if ensnared in a net. His eyes gleamed with sparks of the cornered beast, and he was trembling with furious cold. Mercy he never expected from man. Such was from an enraged peasant who caught a horse thief.

However when the mob saw him painfully trembling it subsided. And kneeling in the snow before their several men and women crossing themselves, extracted that he had better come down before he perished of cold. But "Driftwood" refused. Only on certain terms would he come down. They were, a good warm sheepskin fur coat worn by the leader of the lynching party, several good drinks he knew they brought along, and a good supper on returning to the village. The winter sun was setting frosty-red, illuminating bushes and dazzling the firm snow around the forest. It was glistening fiery as far as the eye could see across the desolate snow wastes, and almost caught fire around the edge of the wood. Everything around was dead still. A blazing winter sky was descending with a more severe frost. Night was approaching, and a howling cold wind began herping and swaying the birch where "Driftwood" as bare-foot and trembling.

The mob, remorse stricken, was now kneeling before Usik as before the crucified christ, and it agreed to his terms. He climbed down ruefully like a squirrel, and was immediately wrapped in a comfortable, soft, sheep-skin coat, held ready for him by two peasants. He smiled. He was given a drink. And everybody followed him closely back to the village that lay in the distance under a starry western horizon.

As the party approached the village, an elderly bearded peasant, who was all the way watching that "Driftwood" was warm, called out loudly to the rear:

"Run ahead, Antip, ring the church bells, tell all the folks that a man was saved!"

Portrait of a Tired Radical

HE used to be a radical too, 10 or 12 years ago a radical who sort of specialized in "Socialism, the Embattled Farmer, Justice for All, and such semi-bourgeois ideology.

But now he is tired.

Now he says the Movement is dead. He says it takes a very long time to make a radical, which is true. But, in his case, it hasn't taken long to make a reactionary.

A few times he went on the soapbox.

He used to spend night after night arguing Marxian theory—dodging Marxian revolutionary tactics. Now, being tired, he says America is too young, too raw, too prosperous for a radical revolution. When you come right down to it, he never was a radical at all, at least in the direct-action, proletarian radical sense, he was never a radical. He always had a comfortable job, and only now is he succeeded in knowing what it means to be class-conscious. He probably doesn't know today that the proletariat is born, not made, and that they have to fight to live and not merely to please the intellectuals and irritate the capitalists.

His radicalism was a pale, bloodless creature, but he liked it then. Trouble is, he never could get out of it himself. He never succeeded in being detached, objective, with a feeling for the powerful class and social demands on proletarian radical revolutionary tactics.

Now, being older and very tired, he gets his pleasure in home-grown and good food. He is able to say too damned decisively even for a tired radical grown bourgeois: "The American working man is the happiest and most favored in the world; it has no kick coming. Capital has made the lot of the American working man better than any other working man knows and that is why he is satisfied . . .

There are no socially oppressed classes in America except the negro. And we have even the 'poor white', is not socially oppressed. He could produce more and more economically if he would buy improved machinery and more land. Great art is fostered and nourished by capital. To have a great art, you must have great wealth" . . . Marx was one of the profoundest of social economists, but the American working man does not need Marxian doctrine" . . . When the majority of American workingclasses want a new deal, then—and only then will there be a social revolution. And not before. . . . There is no serious need for a radical press in America, and I do not believe in supporting and subsidizing publications that have no popular demand."

He confesses that he is making a better job than at any other time in his life. Better pay now. More leisure. A fine wife, and kids. He's satisfied. Smugly content to settle down for his declining years. No kick coming against the fat guys . . .

But as I say he's very tired.

British Imperialism in China

By SCOTT NEARING



—Drawing by Fred Ellis.

(Continued from Page 1)

British diplomacy, and on numerous occasions has led to the use of British gun-boats, before solutions could be found for all of the knotty problems that arose out of the exploitation of China by British imperialists.

The intimate connection between the investor and the flag showed itself in:

1840-42—The First Opium War. Britain took Hongkong. Opened five Chinese ports to British trade.

1857-60—Second Opium War. Caused by Chinese seizure of an opium smuggler flying the British flag. Coast cities bombarded. Anglo-French troops took and looted Peking. More open ports and unequal treaties.

1862—Britain annexed lower Burma, a former tributary to China.

1886—Britain annexed upper Burma.

1886—Chefoo Convention. Britain secured control of the Yangtse Valley as a sphere of influence.

1899-1901—Boxer Rebellion. British and other troops pillaged Peking and imposed a heavy indemnity on China.

A very good summary of these historic episodes will be found in "An Outline History of China," by H. H. Gharon and Josef Hall, published by Appleton in 1926. In the aggregate they constitute the record of subjugation of China by the imperialistic powers. Britain well in the lead until 1911.

3.—Japanese and American Rivalry.

Previous to the War of 1914, Britain found her economic position in China sharply challenged by the rival empires: Germany, Japan, United States. German hopes were blasted by the outcome of the war, but Japan and the United States remained. In 1913 16.5 per cent of the imports into China came from Britain, 20.3 per cent from Japan, and 6 per cent from the United States. When the war was over, and the world calmed, Britain had 30 per cent of the imports (1925); Japan 31 per cent and the United States 11.7 per cent. Meanwhile the Shanghai massacre, the killings by the British at Chamien and the bombardment of Wahsien had created a storm of anti-British sentiment in China that was expressing itself in the Boycott of 1925.

Thus the British imperialists in China found themselves face to face with a Japanese rival that must have the raw materials and markets of China in order to survive economically, and an American rival, with swollen coffers and immense surpluses that were seeking an outlet in China, as in every other available nook and cranny of the world.

British subjects had made extensive investments in China, and the British government had spent blood and treasure to safeguard and further these investments, only to find themselves face to face with the menace of imperial rivals who were just as ready to steal British ships and colonies in 1927 as British interests had been to steal German property in the preceding decade.

This was not the only menace to British imperial interests in China. British imperialism found itself face to face with the Chinese themselves: first, with the Chinese business men and later with the Chinese workers and farmers.

4.—The Chinese Bourgeois Revolution.

Trade monopolies are very old in China. When the British first tries to sell goods in China they found that they must operate through Chinese merchant guilds which held a monopoly of trading. Before this could not last. Beginning with the Treaty of Tientsin (1842) the British opened up one centre after another, set up their own shops and did their own trading in defiance of the Chinese merchants and their traditional monopoly.

The British went farther. They not only took control of the Chinese customs, in conjunction with the other "Powers," but they limited the amount of customs duties that the Chinese could charge to 5 per cent. Under these circumstances, the British manufacturer could make and dump goods on the Chinese market below the cost of hand-made native Chinese goods.

This line of action, on the part of British imperialists, placed the Chinese merchants and manufacturers in direct economic competition with the British interests. Add the fact that the British business men refused to pay taxes to the Chinese government, and that the British bankers dominated the world of credit, and a picture is painted of a Chinese business class [illegible] at the mercy of the imperialists.

"But," urges some objector, "did not the other imperialists do the same thing?"

Of course. The British were no more inherently imperialistic than the others. They merely got to the scene earlier and had more at stake. The principles were those of imperialism the world over. The leaders, in this instance, happened to be British.

For years Chinese business men were forced to put up with this position of inferiority. In the meantime, they were adapting themselves to the new business set up. Many went to foreign countries, such as Britain and the United States, and established prosperous businesses. The Chinese business men continued to exercise great influence in centres like Singapore, Manila and other Asiatic points. And in China itself they were no-getting the most profitable forms of trade and industry, investing their capital and competing actively with the new interests.

The textile industry had been put on a factory basis faster than any other in China. The China [illegible] cotton mills, with 2,112,134 spindles, as against 5 British mills with 270,346 spindles, and 14 Japanese mills with 1,415,341 spindles. In other industrial lines, the Chinese did not occupy so strong a position, but it is evident, though that the Chinese business class, like those of Japan, can operate under the western methods.

Here is a new rivalry for British imperialism in China. Chinese business men desire to exploit the Chinese workers and the Chinese markets and resources. On every hand, however, they find themselves surrounded by the special privileges and monopolies of the foreign imperialists. It was this group in China that financed and in the main pushed through the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

To be sure, there were other elements in the situation than the opposition to the foreign economic interests. The new Chinese business classes wanted to free themselves from the semi-feudalism of the Manchu dynasty. But the slogan around which they most easily united was a common opposition to foreign domination of economic opportunities in China.

5.—Facing the Chinese Workers.

British imperialism in China had another bill to meet—a bill presented by the workers of China. Chinese coolies had sweated on the docks while Chinese women and children had toiled in the mills, working for less than a bare living, and helping to swell the dividend roll of British investors. The conditions

[illegible]

6.—The Secret Menace.

British imperialists [illegible] in China: the menace of Socialism. But [illegible] so many years as a secret sect. Since the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 it has [illegible] the most serious of the forces that confront British imperialism in China.

There are a number of reasons for this:

1. The Soviet system presents a view of social life that is very close to the experiences of the Chinese citizenry. They understand the meaning of "committee government" because they have practiced something very like it.

2. Socialism offers the Chinese masses a possible means of escape from the worst phases of private capitalist exploitation. What they have known of this system has convinced them of its practicability.

3. Socialism is an ideal for a system of society that rewards production, in a system that emphasizes the desirability of productive and useful effort. The great mass of the Chinese are workers and again the idea [illegible] very close to their experience.

4. The Soviets have [illegible] practical [illegible] collaboration. In many cases [illegible] to accept the Chinese [illegible] freedom [illegible]

The Soviet [illegible] China [illegible] whose [illegible] China [illegible] has already [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] the challenge [illegible] National [illegible] The [illegible] Soviet [illegible] China [illegible] [illegible] China [illegible]

7.—China As A Battle Ground.

With [illegible] the Soviet [illegible] Chinese [illegible] China [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Down Tools, Tomorrow, to Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Demand for Sacco-Vanzetti Strike Tuesday Growing

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN PLEA TO WORLD'S WORKERS TO HELP SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM CHAIR

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 7.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International issued the following appeal today headed. "Save Sacco and Vanzetti."

It read as follows: "Communists in all countries! Toilers of the whole world! Once more in a last hour effort the Communist International appeals to the toilers of the world. Once more it raises its voice appealing to the workers of the world to stop the hand of the executioners who are ready to carry out the sentence of American class justice against Sacco and Vanzetti.

"The workers of all countries have been moved by great indignation, they have protested in powerful manifestations against the mockery of a trial afforded the two revolutionaries—Sacco and Vanzetti, who for seven years have been pining in an American prison under the threat of death.

"The sentence of death against Sacco and Vanzetti is an unheard of provocation against the world proletariat. It heralds a new, cruel oppression not only towards the American working class but also towards the whole world proletariat. It testifies that 'civilized America' of all its technical achievements reserves for proletarian revolutionaries only one; the electric chair. We appeal to all workers and to all revolutionary organizations.

"Protest with all your passion and power against the execution sentence. Organize mass demonstrations!

"Only the united efforts of the international proletariat may save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

"Workers, come out into the streets! Everything to save Sacco and Vanzetti! Do everything to aid the struggle against the bloodthirsty American bourgeoisie."

The appeal is signed by the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

JUDGE BROADHURST REFUSES STAY OF EXECUTION TO SACCO-VANZETTI

BOSTON Aug. 7 (FP).—Superior Court Judge Broadhurst, a reactionary but the only justice available at the time, denied the plea of Sacco-Vanzetti defense counsel for a stay of execution after the filing of another new trial motion. Attorney Arthur D. Hill filed the motion for new trial at Dedham with eight supporting affidavits, new evidence since the sentence of death was pronounced on the two workers.

Hill immediately took the plea for a stay to Chief Justice W. P. Hall of the superior court, at Fitchburg.

The new trial motion is based on the affidavits of Frank Sibley, John Beffel, Elizabeth Bernkopf, Lois Rantoul, Robert Benchley and Proctor relating the prejudice of Judge Thayer at the time of the trial.

Baltimore Worker Demand Liberation

WEST. BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.— Vanzetti shall be freed as partial We, hundreds of workers assembled compensation for the wrong done at a demonstration in West Balti- them, and that Judge Thayer be im- more, Maryland, demand that peached for his part ality and injus- Whereas, Sacco and Vanzetti have been portrayed at the trial been unjustly condemned,

(Continued on Page Three)

THE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSES CONVENTION PROBLEMS

Political Committee Resolution Endorsed by New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

IN the discussions at Membership Meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party, the declaration of the Political Committee on the resolution of the Communist International on the American Question was endorsed in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit. The resolution of the Opposition was endorsed at New Haven, Conn. The vote was as follows:

NEW YORK: For the Political Committee, 715; for the Opposition, 507; Abstaining, 60.

CHICAGO: For the Political Committee, 312; for the Opposition, 256.

PITTSBURGH: For the Political Committee, 72; for the Opposition, 50.

PHILADELPHIA: For the Political Committee, 95; for the Opposition, 86.

DETROIT: For the Political Committee, 120; for the Opposition, 61.

NEW HAVEN: For the Political Committee, Six for the Opposition, 23.

This edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press too early to get the results of the Membership Meetings held Sunday at Cleveland, Minneapolis, Boston and Buffalo.

PROVOCATEUR'S BOMBS PROVOKE POLICE GESTURE

Guard Everything to Get Sympathy for Hangman

By ESTHER LOWELL
(Federated Press)

Although New York police have been unable to connect the bombing of the two subways with Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, elaborate patrol duty has been started to continue until after the expected execution in Boston. Not since war days have police had their vacations revoked and been assigned to guard the city's transportation systems, banks, public buildings and power plants.

"Suspend judgment," cautions the N. Y. Telegram of the comparatively liberal Scripps-Howard group. The editorial warns against accusing Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers with the bombings as acts of reprisal.

"The stupid act of an agent provo-

(Continued on Page Two)

STRIKE!

To Save Sacco and Vanzetti

With workers thruout the country realizing that their strength alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti, preparations for a huge nation-wide strike tomorrow are moving rapidly ahead.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CALL.

In its call for a nation-wide strike the Workers (Communist) Party statement says:

"We call upon the labor organizations of America to set aside Tuesday, August 9, for strikes and for demonstrations in front of all government buildings and in central places.

Only the united might of the labor movement can save its two valiant champions.

"The demand for the blood of these two innocent workers is an unprecedented challenge to an attack upon the American labor movement."

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE CALL.

In its strike call, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee declares:

"The freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti now rests in the hands of labor. Only overwhelming mass demonstrations throughout the country can save these victims of capitalist justice."

PUSH PLANS TO "DOWN TOOLS!" TUESDAY IN SPITE OF BOMB SCARES, POLICE ATTACKS, OFFICIAL INACTION

Workers Rush Demands Upon the Heads of the American Federation of Labor

THE FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI.

1.—Sentiment for national strike on Tuesday to save Sacco and Vanzetti growing; Workers (Communist) Party, Socialist Party, Industrial Workers of the World, International Labor Defense and numerous other organizations urge strike.

2.—Strike voted by representatives of 186 organizations at Philadelphia meeting.

3.—Police in numerous cities attack demonstrations in effort to smash strike; break up monster meeting on Boston Commons, in Binghampton; raid Workers (Communist) Party headquarters in Los Angeles.

4.—Judge Thayer, agent of Massachusetts industrial autocracy, who sentenced the two workers to the chair will hear appeal for new trial today.

5.—International protest spreads; Paris police bar parade; declare Anti-American boycott in Mexico.

6.—Conference of various Sweden's organizations Saturday evening votes 24-hour strike beginning Monday night.

Telegrams were last night pouring into the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., demanding that it take a leading part in the strike action, Tuesday, August 9 (tomorrow), to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

At the same time an increasing pressure was being brought to bear upon local and state officials of the A. F. of L. in all sections of the country demanding similar action.

THE DEMAND OF THE WORKERS.

This demand was being made by an increasing number of mass meetings and demonstrations over the land, as well as by resolutions adopted by local unions.

Thus 186 organizations of workers, including many trade unions, represented by nearly 500 delegates meeting in Philadelphia, unanimously ordered telegrams sent to President William Green, of the A. F. of L., and to James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. It also provided that a delegation take up with local labor officials the development of the strike movement.

A. F. OF L. OFFICIALDOM SILENT.

Up to a late hour last night no announcement had come from the A. F. of L. officialdom as to what action would be taken. Local officials, in different sections of the country, continued to use the capitalist press to declare they would oppose the strike. This, however, did not seem to discourage the rank and file of labor.

Instead of intimidating the workers, and holding back the strike movement, the efforts of the police to break up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, especially the one held Sunday, on Boston Commons, only strengthens it and gives it greater impetus. The workers also have refused to give one inch as a result of the numerous bomb scares and outrages in New York City and elsewhere.

Raid Boston Meeting

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION ON THE COMMONS

Arrest James' Nephew, Pleading for Sacco

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Twenty-five thousand persons were thrown into confusion this afternoon when the police broke up two protest meetings of Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. The crowd was charged by mounted police after an ultimatum to stop the meeting had been given to the speakers by the authorities.

"We have just been notified by the police to stop this meeting," cried Harry Cantor, chairman of the meeting held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, "but fellow workers I think we will continue."

No sooner had he spoken than he was jerked from his platform by the officers and hauled to a nearby station. Then the police charged the meetings, swinging their clubs.

The smash-up of the Workers Party meeting followed a police attack on a meeting held under the auspices of the socialist party. Permits had been obtained for both meetings.

Mounted police drove their horses thru the crowd and dispersed the second meeting as Harry Cantor, after denouncing the death sentences on Sacco and Vanzetti as a piece of class injustice, introduced Arturo Giovannitti, general secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor.

Arrest Chairman

Police under Superintendent Crowley, armed with machine guns, deraged Harry Cantor. As John Ballam began to speak, the police finished their job and dispersed the meeting. Edwin H. James, a nephew of Henry and Wm. James, and Alfred Friedman who attended the meeting and who protested against the action of the police was severely beaten.

Scores of police, some of them mounted, surged thru the crowd. Many persons were brutally kicked down. Others were clubbed by the officers.

Then came the clanging patrol wagons and herded several members of the crowd out of the Commons.

Lenox Meeting.

The socialist party meeting was broken up when Alfred Fisher Lewis, chairman, announced that a number

(Continued on Page Two)

Los Angeles Police Raid Workers Party to Hinder Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—Police and the "red squad" raided the Workers (Communists) Party headquarters and smashed the office apparatus yesterday. They also arrested Douglas, Globerman and Smirnoff, who were in a committee meeting at the time. This raid and arrests took place in the evening. In the afternoon the "red squad" confiscated five thousand leaflets demanding justice for Sacco and Vanzetti. All the most active comrades are being shadowed by detectives because of the general strike call and mass demonstration arranged for Tuesday by the labor movement of Los Angeles, the Sacco-Vanzetti conference, and the Workers Party.

Strikebreaker Wood Dies of Operation for Brain-Tumor in Boston

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Major Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, died this morning from the effects of an operation to remove a tumor of the brain.

Wood is best remembered as the chief of the strike-breaking forces of the United States army that were used to help the United States Steel Corporation break the steel strike of 1919-20. He was stationed at Gary, Indiana, and established martial law and terrorized the strikers in the most brutal manner.

Ran for President.

In 1920 Wood was a candidate for the republican nomination for president of the United States, but was defeated in a number of republican primaries in states where such farces were held. He earned only the state of South Dakota in the pre-nomination campaign. So thoroly hated was he by the forces of labor that the manipulators of the republican convention, holding forth in Elbert H. Gary's suite of rooms in the Black stone Hotel in Chicago, refused to nominate him, for fear of defeat at the presidential election in November of that year.

ANGELES LABOR COUNCIL CALLS SACCO MEETING

Arranges Huge Protest Gathering for Plaza

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—By a two to one vote last night the Los Angeles Central Labor Council called for a mass demonstration of all workers in Los Angeles Tuesday, at 5 p. m. at the Plaza Square to protest Sacco-Vanzetti sentence.

The council also sent a wire of protest to Governor Fuller.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has elected Candidate Wright of the carpenters' union as delegate to the state federation of labor convention on September 19. Wright was opposed by two reactionary candidates. Cigar-makers' Local 225 has also elected two progressive delegates to the same.

American Legion Votes to Panhandle Public

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—After a sharp fight on the convention floor, the State American Legion, in session here voted this afternoon to change the constitution governing the veterans mountain camp at Tupper Lake so as to permit public solicitation of funds for the camp.

186 Organizations In Philadelphia Unite To Strike On Tuesday 9th

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 7.—The strike wave here, demanding the All the workers of Philadelphia will release of Sacco and Vanzetti, is rap- lay down their tools for two hours ing. It is expected that Philadelphia this Tuesday, August 9, in protest, will show an excellent response against Governor's decision to murTuesday, to the call for a half day der Sacco and Vanzetti it was de-

(Continued on Page Two)

Sacco, Vanzetti Strike Decided On For Tues. By Waterbury Workers

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 7.—The strike wave here, demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, is rapidly growing. It is expected that Philadelphia will show an excellent response against Governor's decision to murder Sacco and Vanzetti it was decided.

(Continued on Page Two)

Sacco's and Vanzetti's Bravest Champion

WITHOUT The DAILY WORKER, Sacco and Vanzetti are left practically helpless to the mercies of the capitalist press, to the mercies of those who have the highest praise for Governor Fuller's brutal decision to send these two innocent workingmen to the electric chair. While the capitalist press is seeking to poison the minds of the people with stories of bomb explosions, specially concocted for the occasion, The DAILY WORKER is carrying on a vigorous fight to free these men.

Should the attempt of the reactionaries to crush The DAILY WORKER succeed, because of the fact that not enough money was raised for the defense of the paper, it would be a stunning blow to the campaign for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Therefore we must renew our efforts to build the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, and protect the paper from the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, the enemies of labor, who seek to destroy it.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

Attractive Offers!

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and other plays
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Philadelphia Prepares for Strike Action on Tuesday

186 LABOR GROUPS UNITE FOR DRIVE IN QUAKER CITY

Call on A. F. of L. Heads to Join in Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

workout in protest against the capitalist demand for the lives of our two comrades in Massachusetts.

The strike drive gained great impetus at the enthusiastic gathering of 500 delegates from 186 workers' organizations, many of them trade unions, at Machinists' Temple, addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Albert Weisbord, leader of the recent Passaic textile strike.

Demand A. F. of L. Take Action.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding that the local, state and national organizations of the American Federation of Labor take immediate action in aid of the strike movement.

These demands were addressed to the heads of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, to James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolutions also asked for a complete United Front between all forces working for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. This was a plea directed especially to the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee organized by the local socialists.

Many Decide on Strike Action.

There was no discordant voice in the gathering. Even delegates from trade unions, usually classed as conservative, argued energetically for the city-wide strike on Tuesday and urged that every effort be made to draw in the unorganized workers as well. It was declared that special committees should be appointed to give special attention to the unorganized.

The delegate of Local No. 194, Barbers' Union stated that the 2,000 members of his organization were ready to strike. He told of the organization drive for his union, that had been carried on for the last three months, that had brought 1,000 new members into the union.

The Carpenters Will Strike.

Delegates from two locals of the Carpenters' Union stated that their members were ready to strike. Similar reports were made by the delegates of the furriers, the upholsterers and other organizations.

This is the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee that held a demonstration and parade for Sacco and Vanzetti on July 3, that called out at least 20,000 workers. They were addressed at that time by James H. Maurer, president of the State Federation of Labor, and others speakers.

The Offensive Against Labor.

Engdahl pointed out that the capitalist-planned murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was but a part of the whole employing class offensive against the working class in this country.

"If Sacco and Vanzetti are burned to death in the electric chair in Massachusetts, then the lives of other working class leaders are also endangered," said Engdahl. "If the employers are able to perpetrate this murder against the working class, then the ruthless attacks of capitalists against labor will grow."

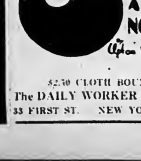
Great enthusiasm greeted Engdahl's declaration that the workers must use their strike weapon in this crisis.

Weisbord pointed out that the interests of the workers in Philadelphia were directly involved in the struggle. He showed that if Sacco and Vanzetti can be murdered with impunity, then the open shop war of the employers will go everywhere, and even more drastic attacks will be launched.

Library Workers to Get Increase In Pay Soon

Library workers in the service of the three great library systems of Greater New York have been successful in forcing Joseph V. McKee, of the Board of Estimate, to recommend that the librarian's pay be increased. The recommendations include a uniform plan of service for the three library systems and increase in salary rates commensurate with the duties of the library workers.

It is expected that the Board of Estimate will act upon the recommendation at one of its next sittings.



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CONCERNING THE "BOMB OUTRAGES"

If the subway blasts and other reported "bomb outrages" in various cities of the country had any connection with the Fuller decision in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, they were planted by friends of Fuller and enemies of the two Italian workers now in the shadow of the electric chair in Charlestown penitentiary. At such times as these, when the intelligent section of the working class and the overwhelming majority of the public is audible in denunciation of the murderous decision of Fuller, it is to the interest of the hangmen, of the culprits who engineered the frame-up, and their supporters to try to alienate support from the victims.

In the first place the radicals do not need to throw bombs in order to arouse the fury of the masses—the task is to give intelligent leadership to that mass indignation so that the executioner will not dare throw the switch that will hurl a bolt of concentrated fire—chained lightning—into the tortured bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

All radicals connected with the defense, without exception, have publicly repudiated such tactics as sporadic bomb throwing. But one man endeavored publicly to connect the Communists with such measures. That person was Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City. This lackey of the capitalist class and enemy of labor who obtains at least part of his livelihood from the workers whom he betrays, does not dare to directly charge the Communists with such idiotic acts. He says:

> "I think the Communists are responsible for the subway blasts. I don't know whether a Communist planted the bomb, of course, but I do know that they have incited such crimes in the mind of some poor ignorant foreigner by their wild statements and their calls to action and their soapbox meetings.
>
> I think the federal government is too lenient with those fellows."

To be sure Ryan has mighty good reason to hate and fear our calls to action because the burden of our agitation as it affects Mr. Ryan and his associates has been to arouse the membership of the trade unions to their real interests and force him and his kind to get out of the movement and draw all their pay from the enemies of labor whom they serve.

If Ryan knows anything at all about Communists, he knows that we not only do not approve individual terror, but we combat it as detrimental to the working class or any cause for which we struggle. Individual terror is the weapon of agents provocateur who in times of stress commit some act or a series of acts that gives the enemies of labor an excuse to start an organized reign of terror against the labor movement. For almost eighty years—since the very inception of the Communist movement—we have steadfastly fought against the use of the "propaganda of the deed," and we will always be found fighting against it. Our position is that he who resorts to such methods is either consciously or unconsciously an enemy of the working class.

By attacking the Communists the labor fakers are objectively shielding the real enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, just as their refusal to endorse a general strike for the liberation of these two victims of capitalism places them in the same pillory with Governor Fuller and his advisory committee of intellectual hangmen.

Not individual terror, not a spectacular deed of violence, but the mass power of the workers of the United States and the world, will achieve freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. To that task the Communists of America and of the world have dedicated themselves and by that method and that method alone will we continue the struggle.

Provocateur's Bombs Start Police Action

(Continued from Page One)

cators" is how the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee characterizes the subway bombings. Rose Baron, secretary of the committee, says: "Bombs" are usually found to explode when there is a popular wave of protest against some particularly brutal act on the part of capitalism. Despite Police Commissioner Warren's fear on parades and meetings for the next week, various labor groups are going ahead with plans for a part time strike for Sacco and Vanzetti and for mass demonstrations.

Ryan Asks New Trial.

Joseph Ryan, president of New York Central Trades and labor Council, has declared that he believes the two Italian workers should have a new trial. The central body has not announced participation in the city-wide strikes, which will bring out hundred of thousands of clothing workers, dock workers, barbers and other labor groups.

N. Y. World Appeals to Fuller.

"The World respectfully petitions the Governor of Massachusetts to commute the the sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti to life imprisonment. An act on the grounds of mercy."

So begins the lead editorial of the New York World, democratic and "liberal." The World states that there is "a very weighty body of instructed opinion which is not altogether convinced that the whole truth about the Braintree crime is set forth." If the sentences were commuted, the World points out, "there would still be a chance to undo the mistake," should Sacco and Vanzetti be found innocent.

Is Harvard Hangman's House?

From now on, I want to know," says Heywood Broun at the end of a column in the New York World protesting Judge Fuller's decision against Sacco and Vanzetti, "will the institution of learning in Cambridge which once we called Harvard be known as Hangman's House?"

Broun says it shall take much courage for Fuller to make his decision, judging by the messages of approval coming from business men. Broun takes up specific weaknesses of the governor's decision and shows the holes in it.

Reporter at Vanzetti-Sacco Trials Describes Events Refuting Fuller

The DAILY WORKER has received too late for presentation today a long interview with John Nicholas Beffel, now a member of the New York World editorial staff, but in 1920-21 a Federated Press reporter at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and a close student of the case then and since. He states now in detail how the actual facts contravert many parts of Fuller's statement. This interview will be published tomorrow.

Police Smash Crowd On Boston Commons

(Continued from Page One)

of alibi witnesses for Sacco and Vanzetti, whom Governor Fuller had refused to hear, were at the meeting. If Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty, Lewis declared, the alibi witnesses were perjurers.

Deputy Inspector Crowley pushed his way to the platform and announced that the was to be no discussion of "perjury or perjurers." As Arturo Giovannitti arose to address the meeting, the police dispersed it. Just before the meeting, Captain Herbert Reddish of the police summoned Alfred R. Lewis, chairman of the socialist meeting, and suggested that it would be well for the speakers not to refer to Judge Thayer as a "murderer."

It is the first time in the history of the Boston police department that the "red squad" has been mobilized. The unit have 1,000 rounds of ammunition, fifty-six shot guns, twelve machine guns and several eighteen inch bayonets.

Back of the mobilized strong the entire police department ready for an emergency and the National Guard awaiting call. Behind these forces are the United States marines expecting to be ordered out.

Boston is an armed camp tonight although all appears peaceful on the surface. Two thousand policemen have been cut off from their families as they await instant duty.

Although all these precautions have been taken, for any kind of terrorism tomorrow, for tomorrow the courts will hear motions on the famous case that has been in progress for seven years. Judge Webster Thayer, who recently sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric enar, will hear this summer home in Marinand go to the court house in Dedham tomorrow afternoon to pass upon the eighth motion for a new trial. It is certain that he will repeat his decision to railroad the workers to the electric chair.

New Court Moves.

Tomorrow morning the warden of the state prison, who has the prisoners in custody will be in the Supreme Court on a motion for a writ of habeas corpus brought in an effort to get the men out of the death house. The defense holds that they should be returned to their regular prison cells pending the decision for a new trial. The prisoners will not be in court.

It is the general impression here tonight that both court hearings are preliminaries to getting the case into the federal courts. It would be impossible under the law for them to appeal to the federal courts without such a move because the law provides that a case cannot be taken to the United States courts until it has been thru the state court three months. It has been four months since the men were sentenced, hence it was necessary to go back to the state courts tomorrow with some kind of motion in order to go to the federal court the next day.

If the defense fails to get the district federal court to intervene, the case will be carried to Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, the plea being that the state courts have violated the Constitution of the United States which provides that every person shall have a fair trial.

The contention for seven years has been that Sacco and Vanzetti did not have a fair trial.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE DECIDED ON AT WATERBURY

Workers Plan to Quit Work on Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)

cided in a great mass meeting here.

"What are the workers of Waterbury going to do to stop this outrage against the working class?" demanded George Siskind, the principal speaker. And 500 workers thundered: "Strike!"

Workers Will Give Their Verdict.

"The last verdict has not yet been spoken," the speaker declared. "That will be the verdict of the American workingmen." And he added, "The workers of America will tear Sacco and Vanzetti out of the hands of their executioners, for the issue is not whether these men committed murder but that they were radicals, draft evaders, slackers, Italians and foreigners."

Siskind told the eager audience how the frame-up had been effected during a period of "red" hysteria when the American people were being fed on lurid stories of the terrible fate of this country if the reds ever got control of the government.

Plot to Frame Sacco Was Told.

He told the story of Salsedo, Sacco's friend, who was either thrown out of the top floor of a 14-story building in New York, where he was being held incommunicado by Mitchell Palmer's red raiders, or jumped out crazed by the third degree they had given him.

The speaker went on to tell how Sacco came to New York to investigate that case and how he was seized by the red hunters and held on no other charge than that of being a radical. It was then that it was decided to frame him.

Branding the government's refusal to produce records now in the department of justice files which substantiate the case as proof of the frame-up plot, Siskind proceeded to quote Judge Thayer's statements that he was going to get the two radicals.

Labor Will Tie Up the Country.

"Sacco says that unless labor acts he is lost," Siskind declared. "We have the power. We can tie every wheel in this country," he said. "Why even Governor Fuller's chauffeur won't be able to run his car if we call a general strike. What are you workers going to do?"

"Strike!" roared the hall.

A resolution was then adopted calling all workers to lay down their tools on Tuesday, August 9, at 4 p. m. to protest against the legal murder of the two convicted men. A telegram declaring Fuller's decision and the methods of the prosecution and the investigating committee was sent to Governor Fuller. "Your investigation was nothing but a murder plot against the life of our two brothers," the telegram declares. And we demand their immediate liberty."

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Workers Party, was addressed in Italian by N. Napoli, New York editor, and Angelo Distefano of the New Haven Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Police Break Up Sacco Vanzetti Meeting Held In Binghampton; Arrest

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7 City police broke up the Sacco and Vanzetti meeting here yesterday afternoon, and arrested Herbert Benjamin, the speaker, who was afterward released on $100 bail after being held on a technical charge. Benjamin will speak at an indoor demonstration Monday.

The night before Benjamin had addressed over 500 show workers in the neighboring city of Endicott. These workers voted unanimously to participate in the half day protest strike Tuesday forenoon.

Coolidge Political Fortunes End; Who Have Banks Picked?

WASHINGTON, Aug. The practical politicians of the capital trying to peer through the haze of the next ten months, are already beginning to reckon the Republican convention of 1928 as generally similar to the historic 1920 convention.

Whether history will repeat itself in details and see the favorite son distanced and a dark horse nominated, as was the case in 1920, can only be conjectured, but they point out that the pre-convention situation is much the same.

The three strong men of 1920 were Lowden, Wood and Johnson. Ultimately they killed each other off and Warren G. Harding was nominated. The three strong men of 1928 now appear to be Lowden, Hoover and Dawes, with Charles Evans Hughes constituting a possible fourth with big business finally selecting some less smirched candidate.

Meanwhile gentle guffaws pervade the smoking rooms and lounging parlors of this capital, where political leaders foregather. The cause of mirth is the final belated explanation of close friends of Cal. Coolidge that the word "choose," as supposedly used in the famous announcement, was an obvious plain and simple abbreviation, was selected thru no sense of New England humor, but was a gently nod disinclined but to the world at large that "Our" president could have won again if he had wanted to, but didn't want to.

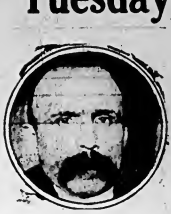
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The CASE *of* SACCO *and* VANZETTI

By Felix Frankfurter

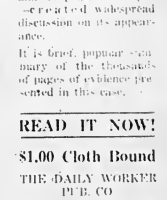
This book by a professor of Harvard—a trained and responsible lawyer—created widespread discussion on its appearance.

It is brief, popular summary of the thousands of pages of evidence presented in this case.

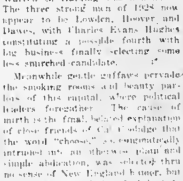
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FIFTH CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

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SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE TIES UP ALL PARIS

BISHOP BROWN HAILS DAILY WORKER AS FIGHTER FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Galion, Ohio, August 1th, 1927.

Bert Miller, The DAILY WORKER, New York, N. Y.

MY Dear Comrade: By this mail we are paying John Day Company's bill and enclosing herewith a check of $320.00, the balance of the $1,000.00 pledged to the sustaining fund of The DAILY WORKER.

This pledge was to be paid at the rate of $50.00 per month, but as the John Day Company had waited so long for their money and as The DAILY WORKER is in such pressing need of funds, we felt that we must make a special effort to pay the whole amount to both at once and fortunately we have succeeded.

One reason why we are particularly glad of our success is the hope that the money coming to you at this time may enable you to do a little something on behalf of dear Sacco and Vanzetti which otherwise might be impossible. We are mourning the action of the governor; but see nothing that we can do about it.

Perhaps the money will also be of some little assistance to the manager and editors of THE DAILY WORKER in this time of their trouble with the powers that be in the state.

With every good wish from both for all, I am,

Very cordially yours,

WM. M. BROWN.

CLASS FOES UPON JURY CONDEMNING SACCO, VANZETTI

Sacco Knew Fuller Was His Murderer

By ART SHIELDS

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (FP).—Nicola Sacco, the class conscious shoe worker, had no illusions about Alvan T. Fuller, the $10,000,000 employer, who was deciding his fate. Nor did he fear him.

When the big, healthy, well-dressed man with a magnetic smile visited him in the death house, Sacco saw through him. The conversation is here repeated for the first time, through the labor press:

Sacco: I did not send for you. I did not sign any paper. You will give me nothing.

Fuller: I understand you. I was a worker in a factory like you.

Sacco: Yes, maybe. But you made $10,000,000 and your mind changed. Now you are a capitalist and I am an anarchist. You are bourgeois. I am a proletarian. You do not live in my world, so I expect nothing from you. Goodbye.

And the workingman, cutting the audience short, walked to his cell and shut the door to continue his hunger strike.

Anti-Labor Jury.

Vanzetti, the fisherman; Sacco, the shoe worker, never had a trial or hearing by a jury of their peers. Their final doom by a wealthy open-shop employer was a logical and tragic climax.

Workers' juries, their fate was always [illegible] their enemies. The story [illegible] to Vanzetti's 1920 Plymouth trial, when he was betrayed by an attorney who was a stockholder in the Cordage Co. against which Vanzetti had led a strike. Foreman Nickerson of the cordage plant was on the jury.

The story continues through the 1921 Dedham murder trial when the jury panel being exhausted, Judge Thayer told the sheriff to get more men. The sheriff, visiting a Masonic lodge, got a jury of his peers, but not of the prisoners.

Class Foes

Judge Thayer, who ruled against Sacco and Vanzetti in the several trial motions of the next years, is a rich man, who considers Sacco and Vanzetti "anarchist bastards." The day of Fuller's decision Thayer was playing 18 holes of golf at the Ogunquit Club in Maine.

Then came the advisory commission, drawn from their class foes. Consider Abbot Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. How Lowell, collector of a $3,000,000 business college endowment, must have looked at Sacco, the workingman, who has broken English told the Bedford court that a poor man had no chance to go to Harvard.

Stratton Biased.

Stratton, president of Mass Institute of Technology, supported by the wealthy industrialists, had exercised himself against the anarchists before his appointment.

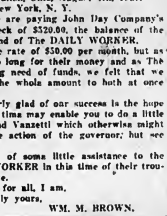
Ex-judge Robert Grant, a favorite dinner guest at Boston society outings, had frequently expressed his admonence of those who needs to admiring Back Bay audiences.

A army of their sword Bunk! Thumbs down judges, determined to "get those bolshevik good and proper," as Judge Thayer said to the Worcester golf course at the time of trial.

Fall Demand for Coal May Shatter Lockout

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Illinois Mine Workers' Union announces the opening of a mine at Belleville under temporary extension of the Jackson-ville agreement. It is owned by the Fullerton Coal Co. Repairs costing $46,000 are being made on the Nasen mine near Mt. Vernon. This mine has been idle since January, 1926. It employs 200 men.

Vanzetti's Prison Boss



FOR FOUR YEARS Bartolomeo Vanzetti has been working under Michael Ahearn (above), superintendent of the Charlestown prison tailor shop. Vanzetti does no work now, having been transferred to the death house.

Big Business Glad It Can Destroy Two Of Its Labor Foes

BOSTON, (FP).—While workers around the world are protesting the decision of Gov. Fuller to kill Sacco and Vanzetti, leading bankers and manufacturers of New England are rejoicing in the death doom of the two Italian workingmen. Gov. Fuller's desk is stacked with letters from millionaire employers and financiers or their underlings, betraying their class hate in their congratulations on his decision.

Former U. S. Senator William M. Butler—Coolidge's leading Yankee patron—steps into the picture with a letter from William P. Kelly, a lawyer in his office, and at the same time an assistant district attorney in Norfolk county where the two radicals were convicted.

"It is gratifying to know," says Kelly, "that public officials in this commonwealth cannot be stampeded by those who desire to cast them aside by vicious propaganda to the end of establishing a government in accordance with their own false doctrines."

Big Mill Owner.

Kelly's employer is the chief cotton mill operator in New Bedford, where he put through four wage cuts in a two and a half years period after the war with the aid of the Sherman Defense Agency. Butler, as U. S. senator, did not move when appealed to by the Sacco-Vanzetti defence to open department of justice files showing the innocence of the two workers.

Franklin W. Hobbs, ex-president of the New England Associated Industries, an open-shop textile manufacturer himself, a leader in the great 1921 open-shop drive and an ardent worker for the repeal of the Massachusetts 48-hour law, says: "I have read your decision with great satisfaction."

Phone Boss Glad.

Stuart Gerry, secretary of the New England Telephone Co., which [illegible] telephone strikers, who [illegible] the return of [illegible] your decision has [illegible] added [illegible]

Among the scores of other letters written [illegible] decision are the following:

Several members of the big banking house of Harris, Forbes & Co., whose name is a magic word in [illegible]

John F. Reed of the Boston Exchange.

Andrew J. Peabody, an attorney for the Boston Elevated Railway.

Benjamin P. Moseley of F. S. Moseley & Co., bankers.

J. L. R. Brown, Sheldon Fall Nott, Bank treasurer.

From Gloucester, Mass., comes a letter of John Hays Hammond, ardent foe of the United Mine Workers, and chairman of Harding's coal commission, applauding the death verdict.

WUHAN REACTION IN SAVAGE DRIVE ON LABOR UNIONS

Feng and Chiang Unite Two Governments

HANKOW, August 7.—The rickshaw strike has ended, the labor union backing exhausted all its means of material support for the strikers. The Wuhan government is still taking drastic action against labor and as a means of crippling the unions has proceeded to the reorganization of the All-Chinese Federation of Labor and the Hupeh Provincial Labor Union Council.

Occupy Labor Headquarters.

As measures toward crushing all vestiges of labor organization except those spurious forms subservient to the counter-revolutionists the Wuhan government troops have occupied the premises of the General Council of Labor Unions and has arrested thousands of active unionists. It has also caused to be distributed proclamations against the council. During the past few days the Wuhan government has made new arrests among the Communists, accusing them of an attempt to launch a general strike as a protest against the shooting of striking rickshaw during a demonstration.

Martial Law Declared.

The strike has not yet taken place because the government, fearing from one excess to another against the workers' movement, has proclaimed martial law and has inaugurated drastic measures to keep people from gathering even a few and threw in the streets.

Protect Foreign Property.

That the Wuhan government is playing the game of the imperialists is indicated by its instructions sent from the government to the commanders of the armies stating that "the wounds with foreigners to antagonize imperialist governments should be carefully [illegible] properly duplicate protocol and it is the duty of the armies to protect all foreigners [illegible] Under the [illegible] foreign property [illegible] description is inaugurated.

Wuhan-Nanking Unite.

This new anti-labor campaign [illegible] Nanking government and the peasant [illegible] simultaneously with the uniting of the two governments of Wuhan and Nanking. The Nanking troops [illegible] in Wuhan and are ready to be [illegible] Nanking.

War Lords' Agreement.

The two war lord apostates, Chiang Kaishek, representing the [illegible] of Nanking, and Feng, counter revolutionist, Tang Yu-hsiang, representing Wuhan, [illegible] the agreement at Kiukiang.

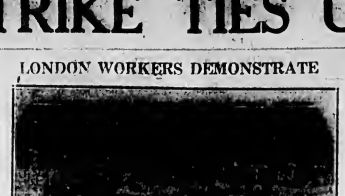
THINK OF THE SUFFERING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Many Unions Will Join Sacco-Vanzetti Nation-Wide Strike Tomorrow

[illegible] organizations that [illegible] gone [illegible] several days [illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti [illegible] tomorrow [illegible] and the following. The Workers' [illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti [illegible] [illegible] Committee [illegible] Committee, the Joint Committee for the Defense of Sacco-Vanzetti, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the Furriers' Union, the Workers' Party, the Young Workers' League, the Workers' Council, Hebrew Trades, the Young Workers' Union, the Painters' Union, the Shipping Workers' Union, the Bakers' Union, the Needle Workers' Industrial Union, the Upholsterers' Union, International Pocketbook Makers' union, Journeymen Tailors' union, Carpenters' union, Executive Board, Teachers' Union, Building Laborers' union, Painters' and Decorators' union, Amalgamated Food Workers' union, Laundry Workers' union, Window Cleaners' union, Shoe Workers' union, Paper Box Makers' union, Bricklayers' union, Fur Dressers' union, Fur Workers' union, Architectural Iron Workers' union, United Textile Workers' union, Marine Transport Workers' union, Typographical union, Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Young Workers' League, National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, Workmen's Circle, Women's Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, Workmen's Circle, Women's Committee for the Protection of Sacco-Vanzetti, Freiheit, Freiheit Gesang Farein, Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, Freiheit Singing Society, Arbeiter Ring, Workers' Party branches and scores of others.

Tell Your Shopmates to Join the Strike August 9.

LONDON WORKERS DEMONSTRATE



Part of a mass poster parade thru central London on July 26 for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. This parade was organized by the International Class War Prisoners' Aid.

JUDGE BROADHURST REFUSES TO STOP EXECUTION; WORKERS DEMAND SACCO, VANZETTI LIBERATION

(Continued from Page One)

Denver Workers Protest.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 7.—On Sunday evening, July 31st, hundreds of men, women and children paraded the streets carrying banners, acquainting the people with the case of Sacco-Vanzetti and advertising the outdoor meeting held

At the conclusion of the parade a great crowd assembled to listen to speakers representing all kinds of organizations.

Carl Whitehead, a prominent lawyer; C. V. Howell, Workers' Educational Direct or for Colorado and Wyoming; a Negro preacher, a representative of the A. F. of L.; labor organizations; W. Penn Collins, a lawyer and secretary of the Humanitarian Heart Mission; and Hugo Oehler, a Kansas City, representing the Workers' Party, all spoke on the Sacco-Vanzetti case and explained all the details. They urged the crowd to protest with all their might against the execution of the two labor organizers.

Geo Saul, secretary of the I. L. D. in Denver, was the chairman of the meeting and at the conclusion made an appeal to all present to join the I. L. D. and help defend all class war prisoners. The meeting and parade was held under the auspices of the I. L. D.

* * *

"Justice Miscarried": Galsworthy.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—"I have been reading very critically and dispassionately Professor Frankfurter's summary of the evidence and procedure in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. From the facts therein stated I see no argument I cannot follow, but one of the conviction that justice has miscarried.

"A miscarriage of justice wherever it takes place is repugnant to the mind, but a miscarriage of justice which involves death—the irrevocable—is abhorrent. And, sincere friend to American that I am, I hope with all my heart that the ancient and honorable State of Massachusetts will yet avoid the commission of what might go down to history as an abhorrent deed.

(Signed) John Galsworthy.

* * *

Wells and Bennett Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—We, the undersigned, firm friends and admirers of American and American institutions, are deeply impressed by the weight of evidence against the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti. We implore the Governor and people of Massachusetts not to stain the history of their state with the blood of two innocent men.

(Signed) H. G. Wells,
Arnold Bennett.

* * *

London Workers to Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—As if in anticipation of the decision of Governor Fuller on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, workers throughout Great Britain have made plans for huge protest meetings, parades and demonstrations, according to advice received by the national office of International Labor Defense. Preceded by a city-wide parade in London, under the auspices of the International Class War Prisoners Aid, a monster meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square on August 9th. George Lansbury, M. P., has consented to arrange for a meeting between a group of Labor members of Parliament and the American Ambassador in London on the question of justice for Sacco and Vanzetti. In addition, the executive council of the Trade Union Congress, through George Hicks, its general secretary, has reaffirmed its solidarity with the victims of Massachusetts reaction.

* * *

Wilkes-Barre Calls for Strike.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 7.—Characterizing the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as the grentest crime of the last hundred years, the Executive Committee of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference has issued a call to very man and woman in the anthracite region to go on strike on Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The appeal says:

"Declare Tuesday, Aug. 9, a day of protest. We call upon you all to stay away from work on that day as a protest against the execution for our innocent brothers. Have special meetings of your organizations and in every manner have your organizations declare that day a day of protest."

* * *

Baltimore Workers Send Resolution.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7.—In a huge mass meeting here hundreds of assembled workers passed the following resolution meeting at Fuller's decision to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the chair.

* * *

Hungarian Workers' Club Demand General Strike

Aug. 7.—Workers of the Hungarian Workers' Club of the Bronx passed a resolution condemning Governor Fuller's decision to murder Sacco and Vanzetti and calling for a general strike. The resolution says:

Although Governor Alvin T. Fuller of Mass. has been convinced during his investigation that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime they are charged with, and still he wants to send them to the electric chair, and

Whereas, the working class needs its brave fighters who are willing to sacrifice even their lives for the liberation of the working class

Be it Resolved that we, Hungarian speaking American workers of the Bronx, assembled at our meeting hall, 854 Jackson Ave., Bronx, N. Y., on August 5th, 1927, demand from Governor Fuller the immediate release of these two workers;

Be it further resolved, that we demand from President Green of the American Federation of Labor that he immediately issue a call for a general strike on behalf of these two workers;

Be it further resolved that one copy of this resolution be sent to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of the State of Mass., one copy to President Green of the American Federation of Labor and one copy to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

(Signed) Lester Balog,
chairman of meeting.

* * *

T. U. E. L. Calls for Strike.

The Trade Union Educational League has issued the following appeal to all workers:

"To all workers! Sacco and Vanzetti will die August tenth if the working class allows Governor Fuller's decision to be carried out. This is a blow against the entire working class.

"It is now apparent to all that Fuller's investigation was designed merely to stop the protest movement sweeping the world.

"There is but one form of protest now that ill be heard by the murderers. That is the protest strike.

"Let every worker in America be on record against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in the only way that counts, strike!

(Signed) William Z. Foster."

* * *

Baltimore Sun Flays Fuller.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7 (FP).—In a caustic editorial, the Baltimore Sun, chief of the international forces.

Soviet Union Workers, By Hundred Thousands, Denounce Fuller's Act

MOSCOW, Aug. 7.—During the last two days thousands of meetings have been held thruout the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in which the workers voice their extreme indignation and disgust at the cruelty and hypocrisy of American court and the American capitalist class. It is estimated that at least 100,000 workers have attended meetings held in all quarters of Moscow alone, while similar demonstrations took plnce in other towns, particularly the large industrial centers, such as Leningrad and Kharkoff. Speakers point out, and the crowds keenly understand, the duplicity of the American business man who holds up his hands in horror when the workers' government executes counter-revolutionaries actively engaged in assassination, arson and terroristic destruction of life and goods, while at the same time American "justice" is "railroading" to their death after a long martyrdom in prison, two innocent workers who are guilty only of protesting in legal ways against the exploitation of their class.

Bloodthirsty Bishop Is Called "Un-Christlike" By Sacco Committee Head

Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco - Vanzetti Emergency Committee, wired to Episcopal Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts yesterday as follows:

"Your congratulations to Governor Fuller on his death decree very unchristlike, but then Christ was never a Massachusetts bishop."

The above telegram was sent to Bishop Lawrence following the cleric's message to Fuller in which he said, "You will, I am sure, allow me to express to you my admiration of the way in which you have done your duty in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. You have been wise, patient, dignified and courageous—worthy of the best traditions of the commonwealth."

asserts that Governor Fuller has brushed to one side nearly all the relevant evidence which has accumulated in seven years to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti are absolutely innocent of the South Braintree payroll murder in 1920.

Governor Fuller's decision "does little or nothing," declares the Sun, "to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these two men would be one Dr. Fahlan Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity in its effects throughout the world.'"

"Two courses," the editorial states, "were naturally open to Governor Fuller in making public his refusal to intervene, with the original verdict of Judge Webster Thayer. He might have stated his bare decision to that end, supported by mention of the separate conclusion of the Lawrence committee that the single have arguments put to point the weighty evidence which the defence has accumulated, particularly since the trial, to show that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the South Braintree crime. Instead, the governor answers a few of these points and ignores Ames, including many of the points that are damaging to the prosecution. Inevitably the result is to create suspicion that there are certain awkward questions which the Governor cannot or least does not wish to—attempt to explain away.

Governor Fuller's statement goes at length into the Bridgewater case, in which prisoners say the governor says "practically everyone who witnessed the attempted hold-up and who could have identified the bandits identified Sacco and Vanzetti." Prof. Felix Frankfurter's comment on Vanzetti's prosecution for the Bridgewater trial is that it "grew out of his arrest for, and is interwoven with, the Braintree affair. The evidence of identification of Vanzetti in the Bridgewater case rendered on the frivolous, reaching testimony of Mellie Lombardo, a newsboy who had caught a glimpse of the criminal and 'knew by the way he ran he was a foreigner.'"

"It is difficult to see why Governor Fuller refused a new trial in the Bridgewater affair. It is difficult to see why he makes no mention of the connection of the Department of Justice with the Braintree trial. And it is difficult to see why he does not state that new evidence was not considered by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in refusing a new trial. The adverse decision of the governor is couched in dispassionate language. It is the result of hard and conscientious labor on his part, and has the implicit backing of the influential Lowell committee. But it does little or nothing to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these men would be, as Dr. Fahlan Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity in its effects throughout the world.'"

"To let Sacco and Vanzetti die," declares an editorial appearing in all the Scripps-McRae newspapers, "is to breed hate and bitterness in the antipathies which Governor Fuller, by his decision, seeks to uphold. It is that which makes the Sacco-Vanzetti case, with its seven long years of winding a tortuous way to a tortuous death, a grim and terrible tragedy."

* * *

The officers of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Local No. 50 have addressed the following appeal to their members.

You are requested to carry out the following decision made at our last meeting held Aug. 3, at 275 East Houston Street:

Resolved that all members of our Branch be instructed to carry out all occasions that may be made by the working class movement in the effort to secure the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, whether it be a call for a strike or any other protest action or all action combined.

Those who fail to carry out this decision will be heartily fined by the branch.

* * *

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 7.—News of the death of Major General Leonard Wood was received here today. The official lackeys of American imperialism are voicing their regrets, but the representatives of the Filipinos are glad that he will not return to fight against them as the chief of the international forces.

50,000 RALLY AS POLICE FORBID ENTRY TO CITY

Second Big Strike Is Planned for Today

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Fifty thousand people took part in a demonstration at Bois de Vincennes on the outskirts of Paris this afternoon under the eyes of a thousand police, mounted republican guards and a regiment of infantry, to demand the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Ten thousand sympathizers paraded to the edge of the city with red flags and placards with Luigia Vanzetti, sister of the condemned man, at the head.

As the parade began, police dragged away carrying posters considered "insulting" to the United States. No demonstration was permitted in Paris under governmental orders.

In Paris proper a 24-minute strike which tied up autobuses and tramways took place today.

Reinforcements around the American chancellory were increased by thirty mounted policemen. Republican guards did not permit anyone to come near without showing proper credentials.

The embassy and consulate were each guarded with twenty police. M. Chaipe, the prefect of police, directed the guards at the Bois de Vincennes demonstration in person.

A 24-hour strike has been declared for tomorrow, 1'Humanite, communist newspaper, declared that all autobuses and tramways will stop.

Paris Workers In Fifty Ban.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Fulmeare government has forbidden all Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations.

Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers have announced their intention to demonstrate against the official murder of the two workers and to carry out their plans for a huge Paris strike strike scheduled for tomorrow.

A clash is expected between the police and Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers.

Mexican Boycott.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—A boycott against American goods has been declared by the Federation of Labor Unions in protest against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Former Senator Morones at a meeting of the federation urged the boycott.

Argentina Strike.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 6.—The Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike is [illegible] Dispatches from Pergamino say that a bomb was exploded in the local gendarmerie agency there.

[illegible] demonstrations are being held in the principal cities of the country. Hundreds of resolutions have been passed demanding Governor Fuller as a murderer.

Austrian Protest.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—Communist and socialist organizations [illegible] protest strike [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] as a piece of class hate.

Sacco-Vanzetti Parade In Duluth; Nearing in Anti-Imperialist Talk

By S. PARESKY

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 7.—Sunday, July 31, 2 p. m., a mass demonstration and parade to protest against the impr[illegible] and to demand the release of Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] and workers [illegible] parade [illegible] Bloomberg, Secretary of the Minnesota State Committee of Workers' Party, and Representative [illegible] Minnesota legislature. [illegible] Workers' Party [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible]

Nearing

[illegible] the meeting [illegible] the parade [illegible] Nearing [illegible] "American [illegible] the playing [illegible] Nearing [illegible] Europe [illegible] America [illegible] against [illegible] Italy. Nicola [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] the tyrant [illegible] cultural force of American [illegible] Comrade [illegible] concluded, his speech [illegible] to stop this [illegible] imperialist [illegible] overthrowing the system [illegible] responsibility for these evils [illegible] want to have peace in this world. The speaker concluded, "Organize and break the organizations of Wall Street and its state."

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Socialist Perfidy in Sacco and Vanzetti Case.

No epithet of degradation is sufficiently strong to stigmatize the infamous conduct of the socialist leaders of New York, who from the beginning have tried to use the Sacco and Vanzetti case in their own interests, while totally disregarding the fate of these two victims of capitalist class vengeance. Time and again the Communists have proposed to the socialist leaders that they unite with us on this one pressing issue. So often as we have proposed united action, so often have they refused. But each refusal has exposed their true character as enemies of the working class to more members of their own party. Each act of treachery on their part alienates more members from their ranks and brings new and sincere proletarian elements to ours, with the result that today they are bankrupt leaders, without a following. But each loss of membership makes these discredited leaders more malicious and mendacious.

So low has that party sunk that even its leadership reflects its decrepit condition. August Claessens is local secretary of the socialist party and its official spokesman, and to him was assigned the task of refusing to sanction a united front on the Sacco and Vanzetti strike set for tomorrow. His reply is a low attempt to conceal the treachery of the socialist leaders and befuddle their own membership. He declared:

> "If it had not been for the Communist 'crew of wreckers' the labor movement would have been in a position to win freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti as it did for Moyer, Heywood, and Pettibone.
> They knew that their 'united front' request would be rejected and made it only as a public gesture."

Claessens is guilty not only of plain mendacity, but exposes his complete ignorance of history. He neglects to state that the socialist party of 1905-6 was a living, virile factor in the labor movement, comprising in its ranks militant elements of the working class, while the socialist party of today is a mere travesty of its former self, the best elements having been driven out in the series of expulsions, beginning in 1919, when the membership of that party by referendum vote defeated the Hillquit-Berger-Lneal outfit and elected the entire left wing slate. It was not the left elements that caused the split in the socialist party, but the right wing elements who refused to obey the democratic mandate of the membership, and instead called upon the Chicago police to help them maintain control of the party machinery.

Claessens and the socialist party leaders do not dare to explain the role of the reactionary leadership using its power on behalf of the capitalist class to weaken the labor movement so it will be unable to resist any assaults of any kind because they have aided and abbetted that crime against labor.

Sincere fighters in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti will unite in spite of their differences for joint action to liberate these tortured workers. Charlatans and fakers will try to utilize the plight of Sacco and Vanzetti for their own aims. The Communists stand for unity; the socialists oppose unity. It will require a more astute apologist than Claessens to conceal that fact from the workers.

Major General Leonard Wood.

During the past decade the name of Major General Leonard Wood was a symbol of despotism to millions of workers in the United States as well as to the whole liberty-loving population of the Philippine Islands. His outstanding achievements as a servant of American imperialism were inseparably bound up with campaigns of frightfulness against unarmed populations. He was not particular whether the objects of his depredations were American soldiers returned from the slaughter house of France into industries or suppressed colonial peoples striving for independence. It was sufficient for Major General Leonard Wood that they wanted to improve their condition at the expense of American imperialism. All who struggled against Wall Street were his enemies, because he was the good and faithful servant of that murderers' row that has a church at one and the river at the other.

Wood earned lasting obliquy for his reign of terror against the striking steel workers at Gary where he commanded a part of the United States army in 1919-20. His achievements there made him the logical candidate for the post in the Phillippines, and he fulfilled all expectations of his imperialist masters, who alone will mourn his loss. He was a man of presidential calibre—that is of the calibre we have today. He was Elbert H. Gary's favorite candidate in 1920, but his record in the steel strike made his success at the polls doubtful. Reluctantly Gary had to concede the merit of the claim that a yellow dog could get more votes among workers than could Wood.

This phase of his career is illuminating inasmuch as it reveals some of the tricks of American politics. His position in the army when the United States entered the war made him the logical commander in chief, but Woodrow Wilson's democratic advisers told the professor that to send Wood to France would enhance his prestige and make him a presidential possibility. So "Black Jack" Pershing was sent instead. Then when the steel strike came on and Gary called for federal troops, Newton D. Baker, Wilson's secretary of war, placed Wood at the head of those sections of the army that occupied Gary, Indiana. That was a political move of more than ordinary astuteness as it eliminated Wood as a serious contender for the presidency. The spectacle was edifying to a revolutionist. One gang of Wall Street flunkeys conspired to knife another aspirant to a higher stage of flunkeyism.

Puppets of history, these creatures strut for a time upon its stage, to pass into oblivion and leave room for others.

Wood is gone, but the foul system that spawned him still exists to create others of his type, until the system itself is swept away.

A solemn thought in connection with Wood is that he often boasted that the reds would have to be exterminated, but today Wood is gone and the reds he so despised are still here to record the fact.

So it will be with the social system, a part of which he represented.

Labor Banks on the Down Grade.

During the first six months of 1927 labor banking in the United States suffered its first decisive reverse in history. Since the beginning of this festering growth upon the labor movement of the United States labor banking has made steady progress as far as statistics of deposits and resources are concerned. They attracted the savings of that relatively small section of the American working class that has a favored position in the imperialist scheme of things—the labor aristocracy, bribed by the superprofits realized from the imperialist exploitation of colonials and semi-colonials. The apex of labor banking was reached last year. This year there has been a steady decline in the resources of these institutions.

During the first six months of this year, according to a comprehensive and accurate survey made by the Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton University, the resources of all labor banks were $128,655,750 on June 30th, 1927, as compared to $126,015,666 on December 31st of last year, a decline of $1,359,914. Apologists for labor banks may argue that this is a slight decrease that may be overcome, but such argument is based upon the wishes of the labor fakers who try to fool the workers into supporting such institutions rather than upon economic facts. The real reason for the decline is to be found in the part time work and unemployment that exists in many industries, affecting even the higher strata of labor. It means the privileged workers are forced to withdraw their savings in order to exist, and this falling off of resources is still more significant because it indicates that thousands of workers, who formerly made regular deposits, no longer are able to save.

Lest some demagogic apologist of labor banking arises and proclaims that the recent collapse of the great chain of Brotherhood banks is responsible for this decline and that the other banks are advancing, let us emphasize the fact that these figures deal with the period just previous to the collapse of the Brotherhood schemes.

When we get the figures on the effect of the venture launched by Warren S. Stone, "the father of labor banking," the reverses of labor banks will readily be recognized as a debacle.

The French and Belgian Socialists Join Their Imperialist Masters

By. H. M. WICKS

OPPORTUNISM, that malignant growth that infected the labor movement through the decades of the peaceful development of capitalism, impelled the French and Belgian socialists to follow in 1914 the path of those German Social-democratic renegades who formulated the policy of August 4th and voted the war credits for the government of the kaiser. The same forces that gave impetus to the diseased growth in Germany also produced war jingoism in France, Belgium, and England and had its reflex in Russia as exemplified by Plechanoff and Alexinsky.

Pre-war opportunism which carried the germs that produced war jingoism was based upon the union of the upper strata of the proletariat with the lower bourgeoisie. The German party in particular, as the leading party of the second international, suffered greatly from this disease growth, this devastating blight. There was no other powerful opposition party hence thousands of bourgeoisie elements were attracted to the social democracy. The right-wing of the proletariat and the left-wing of the bourgeoisie both received certain favors in the way of crumbs that fell from the hands of the imperialists and both groups, united in one party, felt their interests endangered by the demands of the mass of proletarians. In times of peace this manifested itself most frequently in attacks upon and suppression of the "impractical" views of the "extremists." This opportunism consciously distorted all the theories of Marx and Engels regarding the revolutionary struggle—street fighting, the general strike and insurrection. According to the heroes of the second international all necessary achievements, and the working class could be realized within the frame-work of the capitalist state and within the confines of capitalist class legality, in all those countries where workers could vote.

AGAINST the main current there developed an opposition that in its most pronounced form embraced syndicalism and the general strike as a substitute for all other class action. This tendency predominated in France just before the opening of the world war. At a special congress of the French socialist party held on July 15th-17th, to discuss instructions to delegates at the international socialist congress called in Vienna for August 23, 1914 (which was never held because of the war) a resolution was carried declaring that:

> "The French party considers the spontaneous general strike of the workers of all countries combined with anti-war propaganda among the masses, as the most workable of all means in the hands of the workers to prevent war and the international arbitration of the present dispute."

The main supporters of this resolution were Jean Jaures, Edward Vaillant and Marcel Sembat. Jules Guesde refrained from voting, although he vigorously opposed the resolution. Guesde, who was the leader of the Marxist wing of the French party, pleaded that he was not opposed to the general strike on principle, but that the international congresses had not sanctioned it therefore it could not be used. The resolution itself is weak and un-Marxian inasmuch as its realization is based upon the spontaneous action of the masses. The doctrine of spontaneity is itself a form of opportunism. The French party did not perceive that to organize successfully such a movement requires the decisive action of the party as the medium of such. Further confusion is indicated in that they did not understand that a general strike has its own tremendous implication—mobilization for the revolution.

Instead of such unrealistic resolutions the question before the French party should have been the conduct of its parliamentary representatives in the chamber of deputies. For a time at least these deputies could have given revolutionary direction to the proletariat. By hurling defiance at the government, by daring speeches in the chamber, they could have spoken to the masses on the outside and started the movement for a real fight against the war danger. The arrest of a deputy or a number of deputies would have been useful as measures toward mobilizing the workers for revolutionary activity.

But instead of taking revolutionary action the leaders of the French party in the chamber, as soon as they learned of the action of the German members of the reichstag went over to the government. Instead of exposing the treachery of the German social-democrats by appealing to the proletariat they joined their own government in its fight against the ruling class of Germany.

Jules Guesde, the old leader of the "Marxist" wing of the French party became foreign minister in the war cabinet and devoted his talents to inciting the government against every one within the borders of France who dared hold aloft the revolutionary standard that he had so shamelessly disgraced by his treachery to the working class. Vaillant and Sembat also went over to the jingoes as did Gustave Herve, who had served long terms in prison for anti-war agitation.

LIKE the German heroes of the second international the French social patriots declared that they were fighting a war of defense. While the German socialists declared they were fighting against Russian despotism, in spite of the fact that the German general staff directed its first blows against France, by striking through Belgium, the French socialists proclaimed that they were fighting against the menace of German despotism. Instead of carrying out in action the decision of the Basle congress to fight against their own governments they fought for their governments.

In the most servile manner the traitors tried to justify themselves by proclaiming that the masses had gone over to the side of the "war of defense" and that they as their leaders had to follow them. As a matter of fact the masses never had an opportunity to voice their demands. Deserted in their hour of need by their leaders, disorganized by treachery within, it was easy for the military power of the government to drive them into the army and the war industries.

The social-democratic masses had been accustomed to look for leadership to these identical parliamentary representatives and when that leadership failed them they were helpless. So the social-patriots, the leaders of the second international, in both France and Germany, as well as Belgium, not only became miserable prostitutes of imperialism, but they tried to cover the masses with their own shame. To a prostitute all are prostituted.

Had these creatures been revolutionists instead of vile flunkeys of the bourgeoisie they would have voted against the war credits, have spoken openly for the defeat of their own governments, have rallied the workers to struggle against the war, have demanded fraternization of the soldiers in the trenches and made preparations for the publication and distribution of illegal literature among the workers in the war industries and the soldiers at the front. In every way and under all conditions this work should have been carried on against their governments for the purpose of inciting strikes in the munition works, mutinies in the ranks of the army and preparing for the time when the objective revolutionary situation would be at hand—a situation that every Marxist should have recognized as an inevitable concomitant of the war and a situation that actually did exist in every country participating in the war before two years had passed.

IN Belgium the leading figure of the second international, Emile Vandervelde, followed the footsteps of the German and French renegades. He became minister to the king of the Belgians, one of the greatest of the war criminals. The action of Vandervelde deserves special attention because it was his duty as head of the international to issue the call to the parties of all belligerent countries for a determined stand against the war. Even after Stuedkum, Scheidemann and the German reichstag members had betrayed the workers it was still possible for the international bureau to repudiate them and try to organize the masses for the revolutionary struggle without them and against them.

But instead of fulfilling his duty as the international proletariat Emile Vandervelde and his associates in the Belgian socialist party became a lackey of King Albert, who in turn was the servile tool of British and French imperialism.

When all the facts of the world war are gathered and classified and some proletarian historian sits down to write the authentic history the history that will be the textbook of the future of the part played by Albert and his ministers, including the socialist Vandervelde, he will show that the Belgian government could have spared the life of every Belgian working man who spilt his blood in the interest of imperialism. Albert deliberately threw his subjects into the mouths of German cannon not onto German bayonets in the interest of Britain and France and for no other reason. Those two imperialist powers (Britain and France) knew the danger of an unhampered march of the German army through Belgium and, although the kaiser's government offered to reimburse the Belgians for damages incurred during the march through their territory, the Entente persuaded Albert that his government to pile their own dead Belgians in heaps of corpses before the well-trained German forces. Albert murdered his own workers, not for any interests of his own country, but in the interest of foreign imperialist powers and Emil Vandervelde was his first assistant murderer.

Vandervelde, head of the second international, as minister in the king's cabinet of this hireling government, of this ignorant Catholic and vicious tool sank lower in his perfidy, his treachery, his betrayal of the working class he professed to represent than even Scheidemann sank in his efforts to serve the supremacy of the kaiser. Among the traitors to the working class Vandervelde was the most monstrous of all, because history had given him the role of lackey of the most vile of capitalist governments.

THE working class of the world, on this thirteenth anniversary of the betrayals, must study the lessons of 1914 in order to be able to meet and defeat this cancerous growth of opportunism which a section of the working class in former social-patriotism. The same infection, the same virus that spawned great betrayal of 1914 exists today in the American labor movement and in all capitalist countries of the world and one of the most effective methods of combating the threat of new wars is to fight against opportunism wherever it raises its head.

TOMORROW—The American Socialist in 1914.

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DRAMA

Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" Here Next Month

Arthur Hammerstein announces that his New Hammerstein theatre being built at Broadway and Fifty-third Street, will open about October 15th with "Golden Dawn." The cast includes Louise Hunter of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Marguerite Sylva, Olin Howland, Barbara Newberry, Robert Chisholm and Paul Gregory.

"A midsummer Night's Dream," recently done at the Forest Hills Stadium, to be repeated for three performances at the Lyceum theatre Friday matinee, August 12th, Sunday evening, August 14th, and Monday afternoon, August 15th—all for the benefit of the Actors Fund of America.

John Hundley, last seen in "Twinkle, Twinkle," has been engaged by Joseph Stantley for "Just Fancy," scheduled for September. Other additions to the cast are Kathryn Burnside, Lita Lopez, Spanish dancer, and Peggy O'Neill.

Richard Herndon has chosen Helen Chandler for the leading feminine role in "Creolea," the new play by Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins with which he will present next month.

"An Enemy of the People," has been decided as the opening production by Walter Hampden. The revival will begin in September at the Hampden theatre. He also plans to do a play based on "The Light of Asia," by Sir Edwin Arnold, and Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," which has not been seen in New York for forty years. Revivals of "Hamlet" and "The Taming of the Shrew" are also listed.

Eddy Foy in "The Fallen Star," written and staged by Tom Barry, is the headliner at the Palace theatre this week. This is Foy's 57th year on the stage. The other acts include: Kitty Doner; Robert Chisholm, Australian baritone; Violet Hening and Co., in "The Snob," a comedy by Edwin Burke; Billy House and Co; Three Swifts and Beehee and Rubyette.

The bill of vaudeville at Moss' Broadway this week is headed by Pickard's Syncopaters, Bobby Randall, Julius Tannlin and Co., in "Southern Capers;" the A. D. F. Trio, Reed and Lucy, Royal Gascoignes, and Mary Coward and Larry Braddon.

St. Louis Unit Holds Successful Picnic to Support Daily Worker

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The South Slavic Section of the Workers Party of St. Louis, Mo., knowing the situation of our press, and knowing how necessary and important this paper is, unanimously voted to hold a picnic exclusively for the benefit of the workers press.

The picnic was held on the 24th of July. There were around 500 present. There were workers on this picnic, that were never before on our gatherings. People came from the surrounding cities. Among these were quite a number of Bulgarian Comrades from Madison and Granite City, Ill. Also there were workers from the striking mining district. In general this picnic was a manifestation of solidarity and consciousness of the workers towards the press.

At 6 p. m. Comrade Zinich, who spoke last Sunday in St. Louis for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, gave a speech. We must not forget to announce that the women comrades did their utmost to help along. Comrades Wreisky and Skiljan donated a pair of pillow cases, for the press, and Comrade Veber a cushion for the same purpose. There were also a number of other things, which brought a sum of around $76.00. A few subscribers were gotten and some books sold.

Our sympathizers also worked with will. Some helped the bar-keeping, some behind the bar, and others selling tickets. They worked like comrades, in a way that showed solidarity and kindness towards the workers press. When the guests were leaving for home, one could see satisfaction with the picnic and service.

Proceeds from the picnic were $274.00. The expense of Comrade Zinich's railroad tickets was added to the expense of the picnic, because the S. S. Section called him to be present on these several occasions.

The proceeds were divided as follows: The original party price: The DAILY WORKER's, $100.00; The Radnik Daily, $100.00; The Delavac Weekly, $74.00. Total $274.00.

We thank the arrangers, and the guests for their work and wonderful attendance.

This is only one more answer to those who wish our press a downfall, and to those who think the workers' paper does not need the support of the workingclass of this country.

Now we appeal to all comrades and leaders at the DAILY WORKER, RADNIK and DELAVAC, that each and every one to do their part as much as possible, so that we may help the workers' press, and with this do a great part toward helping the workingclass. We must not give the capitalist the satisfaction of seeing our press laid down.

We in St. Louis will continue our work with greater effort than ever, and hope to double the work by working in harmony.

Debs Book Out; Former Leader Tells of Jails

CHICAGO, Aug. 7. The national office of the Socialist party, at 2653 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, announces publication of a posthumous book by the late Eugene V. Debs entitled Walls & Bars, in which he tells of his experiences as a political prisoner in County jails, state prison and federal penitentiary. Debs has none of the illusions of the prison reformer of the liberal ilk. The prison problem, he says, "is directly correlated with poverty and poverty as we see it today is essentially a social disease."

VIRGINIA VALLI



Plays a leading role in "Paid To Love," a screen story of the Balkans, which will be shown at Moss' Broadway beginning today.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer season. Seats $2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre 44th St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2.30

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received

Oil Barons Conspire Openly to Limit the Product; Raise Price

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 7.—The first major attempt in the history of the oil industry, to bolster a declining market by voluntary production restriction, got under way today in the Seminole field.

For the next two months the daily output has been set at 450,000 barrels, compared with a high last Friday of 525,000. Each lease will curtail production one-ninth under the plan promulgated by umpire Ray M. Collins. The plan was drafted by a committee of leading oil men.

If the experiment is successful it may ultimately be adopted for varying periods by other large fields, which, like the Seminole have been intermittently helping to glut the market, experts predict.

THE WORLD STRUGGLE FOR

Oil

—

And Soviet Russia

?

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey refuses to deal with Soviet Russia.

The Royal Dutch Shell British interests will not deal with Soviet Russia.

Representatives of both interests issue attacks against the world's first workers' government.

COOLIDGE SAYS:

The supremacy of nations may be determined by the possession of available petroleum.

THE GERMS OF THE NEXT WORD WAR ARE IN THIS STRUGGLE—

Read

Oil

IMPERIALISM

The International Struggle for Petroleum

By LOUIS FISCHER

"We strongly recommend this very valuable book."

THE MOSCOW PRAVDA—

"The object of Fischer's investigation is the struggle of imperialist groupings and world oil magnates for the possession of oil wells, as well as the importance of soviet oil in the relations between the various oil concessions and in diplomatic relations of capitalist countries with Soviet Russia. . . . Fischer's book reads with great interest. What particularly recommends it is its popular style and its objectivity. We strongly recommend to our readers this very valuable book by Louis Fischer."

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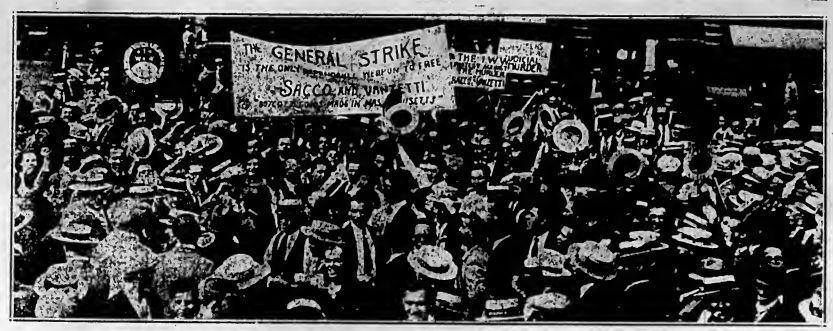
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Workers Threaten General Strike Protesting Sacco-Vanzetti Ruling



This meeting is in Union Square. Meetings like it are being held all over the world. Los Angeles workers assemble in The Plaza, August 9, at 5 P. M.

LOS ANGELES COMRADES ACTIVE DURING SUCCESSFUL YEAR; DOWN FACTIONALISM

By R. E. D., (Worker Correspondent)

One year ago last spring the present Sub-District Executive Committee came into office and announced its conditions of work by "taking in all the new members we can, and expelling none." We did this because we realized we were already weakened by too many interneciue fights to stir up others, and we had to have members to pay the rent, support the Press, and make donations to the many Party needs. The result was to hold our membership and actually to increase it. When Bob Minor was here to get us to endorse the famous Unity Resolution, we had 410 at the meeting; last Tuesday night July 26 at a general membership meeting to and The DAILY WORKER letter we counted 125. This meeting was absolutely harmonious and came gallantly to the rescue of the Daily and of the Furriers on strike and made substantial donations to both.

Successful Finances.

Our second policy was to look after the finances and see that when we undertook an obligation we couldn't come out in the hole. So when Bert Wolfe came here we gave him a rousing reception and paid his expenses and sent him away with a good donation. Also Albert Weisberg, Paul Crouch, Walter Trumbull and others. We celebrated the Paris Commune, the Embassy Ball, 1905, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, Bishop Brown, etc., etc., and did not fall in debt.

Then we joined up with the I. W. W.'s and the Centralia Defense, the I.L.D. and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense and gave a Red Day Picnic that was a rouser and netted a big sum to all concerned, besides tending to allay the hostility between these organizations and the Communists. We accomplish a real United Front tactic.

What is the reason of our success? Is it because we are smarter, wiser, and better Communists than elsewhere?

It is rather because we reformed from all factionalism. We knew our duty as to work, get in new members, make expenses and a profit for the Party; did what educational work we could, increased the sale and circulation of the Party papers and magazines, reported promptly our activities to the units above us, and sent in funds where they belonged as fast as received; also to make financial reports each month, get them audited; sold books, and worked worked, worked like the devil!

We met criticism by putting the critics to work too. If they didn't like the way we did things we promptly gave them a chance to show how much better they could do. And in case they did better, we didn't begrudge them a word of praise. Work makes good Communists; idleness makes poor ones.

Another success was our City Election Campaign where we got nearly 8000 votes for our candidates on the School Board, altho there were 18 candidates who ran to fill 4 vacancies.

We must admit a slight falling off in the local sales and circulation of The DAILY WORKER here. But that is on two accounts:—1. The delay of the paper reaching here. 2. The lack of a healthy agro-agitative fire put in the place of Comrade Biess, who was one of the best agents of the Worker had anywhere.

We can point with pride to the advanced class in Marxism, which is meeting regularly every Wednesday night and picking good progress in Bukharin's History of Materialism. In the fall elementary classes will be organized under competent teachers and then ample material for the winter.

The nuclei directors are somewhat inexperienced and after they attend the advanced class, they will be better able to teach.

The headquarters have been remodelled and renovated. Now we have a good practical office, a reading room and library open to the public afternoons and evenings, a good sized room for nucleus and committee meetings and a large hall seating comfortably 150 or even more after lunches are sandwiched.

The order for Inprecorr have almost quadrupled; the Communist International will have to be increased; the Labor Defender sells better than ever; Labor Unity is eagerly snapped up by the mails and the socialist classics are always in demand.

One final word. The main reason for the healthy condition of the Party in Southern California is due solely to the honest efforts to keep up a United Front with Labor organized or unorganized.

Woman Speaker to Tell Los Angeles Nucleus of U.S.S.R.

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 7.—In spite of the warm weather and other forms of "fun" working overtime trying to break down energy, activities along the line of the class struggle have not died out entirely in the city of the open shop.

At 1:30 p. m. every Sunday, class conscious workers conduct mass meetings at the Hollenbeck Hall, 103 Marchessault street, facing the Plaza on the north side. Here resolutions have been passed protesting against the sending of marines to Nicaragua, China and other foreign countries, threatening, etc., have been sent to the left wing of the Kuomintang Party members, such as Frank Sear-light and Robin Dunbar, have taken prominent part, and Michael Hughes, of the proletarian party, has lined up one hundred per cent with the other two mentioned.

Downing to Speak on Labor History.

Mortimer Downing, editor of the New Feminist, will speak on "History of Organized Labor in the United States" next Sunday. Trade Unionists, Communists and other groups of labor have been invited to attend.

Woman Lectures On U. S. S. R.

Clara Taylor Warne, coming from Moscow a year ago, spoke in Los Angeles recently on the "Treatment of Sexual Diseases in Russia." The lecture, illustrated of the screen, was a success.

Fact and figures proved Russia to be far ahead of other countries in its effort to stamp out social diseases. Even enemies of the First Workers' Republic were forced to admit these facts. Mortimer Downing, editor and communist-organizer of the I. W. W. Educational program group, once an anarchist, submitted the propriety of Soviet Russia in this respect.

Clara Warne speaks mostly at Women's clubs. She has been active at the brotherhood hall in the near future.

Defend The DAILY WORKER

Under the auspices of the local I. L. D. group, a protest mass meeting was held at Music Art Hall last Sunday, July 24th. Frank Cassidy and James H. Feiber, speakers, were at their best, as were the members of the Ukrainian Singing Society who received great applause. The main subject for the evening was "Defense of the Workers' Press. The DAILY WORKER."

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Charge Nassau County Construction Graft

MINEOLA, Aug. 7.—That there is a wide-spread graft in the construction of highways and bridges in Nassau County was revealed today when State Comptroller Maurice S. Tremaine sent an investigator to the county as a result of numerous complaints received from residents there.

Exorbitant amounts of money are being spent on county construction and charges of widespread graft are made in many of the letters.

SUMMER CAMP IS OPENED BY LEFTS OF LOS ANGELES

500-Acre Ranch for Use of Children

By ROSE RUBIN

Away, three months ago, a call was issued by the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles, and the Women's Communist League, for a conference to organize a summer camp for workers' children. The call was enthusiastically responded to by all the left wing organizations in the city, and also by the Carpenters and Painters Unions.

At the time of the organization of the conference, it seemed as if the many details and obstacles that were met in the action starting of the camp, were insurmountable. It was only due to the unwavering determination for a camp, and the energy of the leading comrades in the conference that made possible the opening of the camp on Sunday, July 31st.

Appreciation is due to a sympathizer of the workers movement, R. Moot, who gave the use of his 500 acre ranch for the summer to be used as the site for the camp. It is a beautiful spot, and ideally located for a camp. There is a large six-room house on the grounds that serves as the commissary and dining room. Tents are to be pitched on a grassy plot of ground, well shaded by large trees. There is a big stream for wading, and many of the trails lead into canyons that are overgrown with natural vegetation, that will give splendid material for study for the Nature Study Class that is organized for the children.

"Camp Soviet."

A "camp soviet" has been instituted, wherein all the children have a voice and vote in all camp matter. There is a trained nurse for first aid. A committee of mothers will have charge in the food supplies and food management. Instead of the patriotic and religious training of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scout camps, working class problems and ideals will be taught by means of songs, games and plays.

The typical shouts and songs of the thirty-five children that came to the camp on Sunday, was a source of inspiration of those who worked so hard to make the camp a reality, and was also a great source of encouragement to all those interested in workers' children's movements, to maintain and elaborate their camps, and make possible many more such camps in the country.

Los Angeles Holds Big Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting

(By A Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the workers of Los Angeles held a big protest mass meeting at Music Art Hall yesterday. The audience was a colorful one in more than one sense of the word. Wonderful speeches were made in English, Spanish and Italian by M. Downing, Weder, Armando Borchi and Manuel Tavizon. In short, the sum total of the speech-making was that "there is only one hope left—THE VOICE OF LABOR. The voice must be heard so distinctly that the IMMEDIATE RELEASE of these two innocent workers will be forthcoming."—In other words—Action!

Meetings were also held in the following cities: Boston; Cleveland; Avella, Pa.; Chicago; Pittston, Pa.; San Francisco; New York City; St. Louis; Great Falls, Mont.; Denver; Martins Ferry, Ohio; Seattle; Duluth; Omaha; St. Paul; Minneapolis; Buffalo; Utica; Detroit; San Jose; Philadelphia; and Milwaukee.

Strike Tuesday for Sacco and Vanzetti!

LOS ANGELES ANTI-IMPERIALIST WORK DEVELOPS WITH PARTICIPATION OF MEXICAN WORKERS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—It was not until six months ago that any persistent attempt was made to carry on anti-imperialist activity in Los Angeles. In starting such work it was easily seen that the element around which most of the activity must center was the large Mexican population.

Los Angeles claims to be the second largest Mexican city on the American continent, the only larger being Mexico City itself, and within the city proper there are more than 250,000 while within a radius of 100 miles on the three sides that this radius can be extended there are to be found over one half million Mexican inhabitants. Among the most poorly paid workers of this state and also by the Carpenters and Painters Unions. hardest oppressed against in every way possible, these workers who had fled the dictator-ship existing in Mexico previously, and the bed of American imperialism there, find themselves under the bootheel of this same imperialism here. It was not a hard task to teach the meaning of Imperialism to these workers, the majority of them knew too well the meaning and the campaign carried on in the Mexican press. The late events in Mexico and the invasion of Nicaragua and China by American forces brought quick and ready response from them.

Organize League.

In February of this year, the anti-Imperialist United Front was organized. Response from the American elements was poor but six labor unions and a few fraternal organizations sending delegates, the Mexicans however came to the united front with great enthusiasm and a desire for active participation in the struggle against Imperialism. The organization found it cumbersome however to carry on meetings in both languages and now the Mexican and other Spanish-speaking workers have set about to form the anti-Imperialist League of Los Angeles consisting of only Spanish-speaking elements.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Sixteen presidents of the building trades international unions are in session in Atlantic City presided over by Wm. J. McSorely of Washington, D. C. The delegates adopted a policy of fighting building employers who employ union men in state and non-union men in another state. Hereafter building contractors will have cooperative under closed shop conditions every where unless the bosses hand their jobs lied up by strikes.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—For the second time in as many weeks charges of contempt against Fred Carlin the business agent of the Teamsters Local 478 were dismissed in Chancery Court in Jersey City. This time Vice Chancellor Bently presided. The bosses of the material supply companies are attempting to establish the open shop over since the agreement expired in May. The teamsters are actively fighting the bosses to maintain union recognition. The bosses have employed the injunction and the courts to fight the workers but in vain.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The official call for the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor has been sent out to all the units affiliated. The convention will take place at Camden, N. J., on September 12, 13, 14, and will be the 49th annual congress. Problems of local and state importance will come for solution and all progressives are urged to prepare.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Aug. 7.—Frederick A. Giles, English aviator, plans to hop off Monday in "Detroit's Goodwill Messenger" on the first leg of an air journey to Wellington, New Zealand, it was announced today. His journey will cover 11,181 miles. After competing in the San Francisco-Honolulu $25,000 Dole prize flight, Giles expects to hop from Honolulu to Brisbane, Australia.

Anti-Imperialism Campaign Is Begun By Young Workers

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—After an enthusiastic meeting with Paul Crouch, the Young Workers League has decided to begin immediately an anti-militarist campaign in the district. Leaflets will be issued in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The Youth Day Celebration to be held September 11th will have as its main slogan, "Fight Against Militarism, and Imperialist War." And anti-militarist campaign will be organized in the local unions, under the direction with the Anti-Imperialist League and the Hands Off China Committee. The agitation against the R. O. T. C. will be taken up as soon as school opens next month.

On the industrial field, the Young Workers League Factory Group is issuing the "Stove Worker," factory bulletin, and this paper is evoking a sympathetic response on the part of the exploited young stove workers. Every member who is working in a shop or office is an active union member. Where comrades who are beginning to learn how to lead and participate in strikes and to work in the unions for the best interests of the workers.

Active members of the League are starting a class in "Elements of Political Education" under the direction of Sid Hush of the Workers Party. At present a class is being conducted for functionaries by the District Organizer of the League. Open Forums are held every 2 weeks.

All Out August 9 for Sacco and Vanzetti.



Strengthen the Arm which will **SAVE** SACCO and VANZETTI



Only the power of the masses can save the two victims of capitalist hatred.

Only the united strength of labor can rescue them from the electric chair.

The **Daily Worker** is the collective organizer of the mass movement which is growing every hour to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

The **Daily Worker** supplies the motive power which stirs the masses and drives them forward to the fight for the release of these two men.

The drive for **Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker** is therefore a necessary and vital part of the campaign for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

As the day for the execution approaches, the need for a more intensive effort to increase the circle of readers of the only paper which tells the truth about the case, grows greater and greater.

The drive for **Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker** is a drive for, the freedom of **Sacco and Vanzetti**

FARMERS

INCREASED PRODUCTION MEANS POVERTY FOR FARMS, AGRICULTURAL REPORTS SAY

Increased productivity is as characteristic of agriculture as of manufacture, Secretary, C. J. Brand of the National Fertilizer Association tells the North Carolina farmers. Brand's figures suggest that depressed farm prices, the trek of the farm population to the cities and industrial unemployment all result from the fact that producers are penalized for their productivity.

Increased utilization of power and fertilizer are cited by Brand as important causes of the expanding productivity of the farm population. In 1850 farmers used 1.4 horsepower per worker, till 1925 4.5 horsepower per worker, an increase of more than 200 per cent. Between 1860 and 1926, the consumption of fertilizer grew from 700,000 to 7,500,000 tons.

Brand points out that the land utilized per farm worker has increased from 20 crop-acres in 1880 to 33 crop-acres in 1926. Production of grain per man-acre has increased from 12,000 lbs. to 25,000 lbs. Since 1850 farmers have increased their yields of wheat 17 per cent, oats 14 per cent and potatoes 39 per cent. Corresponding gains are indicated in hogs and eggs.

"American farmers," says Brand, "produce more per man than do the farmers of any other country, a fact which many critics of so-called rural inefficiency overlook, but production per acre in some crops is not as high as in other countries because farmers are not using the optimum amount of plant food.

"Our average yield is only 13 bushels, but we use only 5 lbs. of plant food per acre on the average while Holland produces 41 bushels with 168 lbs. of plant food per acre and England 31 bushels with 19 lbs. of plant food. Nevertheless American farmers produce 2.3 tons of farm produce more per capita than the farmers of the United Kingdom, 2.8 more than German farmers, 3.2 more than French farmers and 6.5 more than Italian farmers."

Farm Labor Supply Shows Unemployment.

The larger supply of farm labor this year than last year is seen by the economists of the U. S. department of agriculture as a reflection of the lower volume of industrial employment. The report farm labor supply and demand in close balance, with farm labor plentiful in some parts of the country except the north and south Atlantic states.

Farm wages, according to the report, are down slightly compared with last year. The average wage per month with board this July was $35.59 against $36.10 in July 1926. Wages per month without board are $49.84 against $49.89; per day with board $1.89 against $1.91; and wages per day without board $2.44 against $2.48 a year ago. Farm wages are now 81 per cent above pre-war.

Agricultural Figures.

Reports to the department of agriculture from 13,475 farmers in all parts of the country show an average net income of $1,034 this year compared with $1297 for 15,330 farms in 1925; $1205 for 15,103 in 1924; 1020 for 16,183 farms in 1923; and $917 for 6084 farms in 1922.

The average size of the farms reporting for 1926 was 315 acres with an average investment of $16,308. Average gross receipts were $2448. Average cash expenses were $1473, including $386 for hired labor, $242 for livestock bought, $252 for food, $73 for fertilizer, $46 for seed, $183 for taxes, $120 for machinery tools and $179 for miscellaneous items.

FARM PRICES STAGNANT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. (FP)—Despite the tom-tomming of the Coolidge press agents that farmers will have a good year, the department of agriculture shows prices in July at the June level and 6 points lower than last year, one of the worst in farming history. The price level is 130, based on a prewar average of 100, as compared with 145 for industrial prices.

2,000,000 FARMERS IN CO-OPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (FP)—Nearly 2,000,000 farmers belong to cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations, the department of agriculture announces in a survey of the decade 1915-25. This represents nearly a three-fold gain within 10 years, with a doubling in the number of organizations. Their business totalled $2,400,000,000, nine-tenths of which represented sales.

Seventy per cent of the business is done in the 13 north central and Pacific states with Minnesota leading and California second.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

What's What in Washington

"STARVATION" HOOVER SEEMS TO BE HEIR TO MANTLE OF COOLIDGE; BIG CHIEFS DECIDE

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Overnight Herbert Hoover has become the biggest figure in Republican national politics. For Hoover is the touchstone whose actions within the next few weeks will tell whether Calvin Coolidge has been jerked out of the race for the 1928 presidential nomination.

If the secretary of commerce decides actively to enter the lists for the White House competition in 1928, then the country will know that the silent but powerful figures backstage in the Republican party have given Cal the hook and that Hoover is the heir apparent.

Serious Talk

Two weeks ago the secretary of commerce visited the president to report ostensibly on the Mississippi flood situation, but they are known to have gone over the 1928 political prospects very carefully. Immediately after the conference a report was given out in Washington that Coolidge would not be a candidate again and that Hoover would be given his official sanction as crown prince with full privileges of ascent to the throne on March 3, 1929. Hoover of course denied the reports "out of a sense of loyalty" to his chief.

Cal to Unbroken

But at that conference it may have been agreed on that Coolidge would announce his withdrawal from the 1928 race and hand over the tremendously powerful political machine of the administration to Hoover. If that was the decision, then it becomes certain that the financial and industrial lions who control the G. O. P. have either decided that Cal isn't strong enough to run over the third term tradition or that he can't be trusted with leadership of the government policies of quiescence in 1929-32, which may be a most difficult and even tense, if certain Jeremiahs on Wall Street are to be believed.

These critics of woe see portentous clouds on the horizon, of tremendously overexpanded producing power (in profits tremendously shrunken buying power of the masses); shaky foreign investments; and international and domestic complications.

"Super-Hoover"

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, trusted hands man for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the big Wall Street financiers, an able, energetic and highly intelligent politician is the man who fills the bill.

To the liberals he is acceptable because he is an "engineer in politics" a wise, capable leader who can wipe off the stains that eight years of Harding-Coolidgeism have left on the national escutcheon. To the charity people he is the big Red Cross man who saved the poor, starving Belgians and Russians, and now the flood sufferers in the Mississippi valley. To the Chamber of Commerce of Zenith, U. S. A., he is the ideal Rotarian, the Super-Babbitt. To the conservatives he is the safe and sane yet courageous political leader who knows that government is the servant of profits. No other politician in America enjoys such wide popularity among the molders of public opinion; 99 per cent of the Washington correspondents are his strong personal admirers. He is assured of a "good press," a fundamental consideration.

It has been widely held opinion in Washington that Hoover would be president in 1932. But if the powers that be have decided from the race, then Hoover is four years nearer the White House.

Letters From Our Readers

How The DAILY WORKER Makes Friends

In the morning before going to work I get the DAILY WORKER and I read it while digesting my breakfast. Several mornings I have noticed on the next table to me doing the same thing—a young blond fellow. Comrades must know each other and I walked over and asked, "Are you a comrade?"

"No not yet," he said, "but I will become one."

He is a recent emigrant from Germany and had no political affiliation. But his experience on the other side and the Marxism books that he reads, tells him that the Communist Party is the only party worth belonging to.

One morning he greeted me: "I gotten my membership card." We made a holiday that day. And since than we meet and discuss and some of the duties that the party calls upon.

Now at our restaurants meets we discuss party affairs. And we have injected The DAILY WORKER into the Industrial Insurance agents, that step in for a bite in the the same place, with such success that they read The DAILY WORKER occasionally and have cancelled their own industrial policies.

Why Farmer John Goes to Town—The Banker Has His Land



Capitalism Develops an Enemy Among the Thinking Students of the Nation

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

STUDENTS, like workers, are stretching hands across the seas in support of the growing fight for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

It was at its demonstration against Massachusetts "justice," rendered in the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti burn in the electric chair, Wednesday, August 10, that the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee made public a telegram from the International Youth Congress, being held in Frankfurt, Germany, which said:

"Convey our fraternal greetings and hope for success to Sacco and Vanzetti."

The energetic struggle of the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, on behalf of our two doomed comrades, gained new impetus at the gathering held Thursday night at the New School for Social Research, over which the secretary of the committee, Celia Dobbin, presided, with the speakers including Arthur Garfield Hays, the lawyer; Leonard D. Abbott, the editor and writer; Rose Pesotta, of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, and the writer, representing the Emergency Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

Tens of thousands of pieces of literature have been circulated already by this Students' Committee. The students were not content to confine their demonstration to the auditorium of the New School for Social Research at 465-469 West 23rd Street, no matter how excellent an audience came. They provided for having the speeches broadcasted over the radio.

• • •

This student effort will be bad news for those would be assassins among the American intelligentsia who are seeking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Students' Committee was organized by students attending Columbia University that is headed by the arch reactionary, Nicholas Murray Butler, political and intellectual ally of John Hays Hammond, the multi-millionaire, who has just addressed a letter to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, lauding him for his loyalty, thru his decision, to the murder clique that is ready on Wednesday to press the button to start the electric fire that will burn out the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The student demonstration Thursday night should be bad news for Butler! Bad news for Hammond. Bad news also for the intellectual prostitutes, President Abbot Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, and President Samuel W. Stratton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who acted on Governor Fuller's "committee" that also declared Sacco and Vanzetti "guilty"! Bad news for all the Goose-step leaders, in all America's universities and colleges, who seek to straight-jacket the student mind of the land.

• • •

It was my privilege to point out to these students the historic role that the students had played in other lands. I told them of the sons and daughters of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union Republics, who now constitute the student body of the First Moscow University, the oldest university in all Russia. Even under czardom, however, there were revolutionary elements among the student body of this university, taking their stand with the oppressed masses, resulting in troops being mobilized in the Military Training Academy across the street.

During student demonstrations, I pointed out, these troops were called on to break up the gatherings held, making cruel use of the infamous Russian knout in performing their bloody task.

It was significant, in a way, that at the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Demonstration, at the New School for Social Research, Thursday night, a score of police constantly hovered about the building, inside and out, and on 23rd street, adjoining, ready for any "development."

As in Russia, so in China today, the students are taking a prominent part in the revolutionary struggle, fighting side by side with the workers and farmers.

It is therefore encouraging to see the students of the United States joining with the workers in this dark hour of struggle, I pointed out.

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Leonard D. Abbott, in opening his address, paid a tribute to The DAILY WORKER, and the fight that it was making for Sacc Vanzetti.

"I have been particularly impressed," said Abbott, with the declaration carried each day at the top of the first page demanding Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die! and then counting off the days as the hour of death approaches. The DAILY WORKER is waging a courageous struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Not only the words of Leonard D. Abbott, but the applause that followed, went out over the radio, which must have been bad news indeed for George L. Darte, assistant general of the Military Order of the World War, who is one of the leaders in the attack being made on The DAILY WORKER, and who has just sent a telegram of praise to Governor Fuller.

• • •

Abbott told of his personal acquaintance with both Sacco and Vanzetti and reviewed the seven-year fight that had been made to save them from death in the electric chair. He told of the revulsion in the mind of the intellectual world against the injustice that had been done to those workers, which has brought protests from such men as Anatole France, Romain Rolland and H. G. Wells and a host of others.

• • •

Attorney Hays made a brilliant attack on Governor Fuller's decision. He thought that the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti, however, was sealed, and that nothing could be done to save them from death next week. The enthusiasm of the audience, however, was catching and he was soon compelled to enter the spirit of the occasion.

At one point in his address, a worker in the audience called out:

"But what are you going to do about it?"

"What are you going to do?" asked Hays.

"I'm going to strike!" declared the worker.

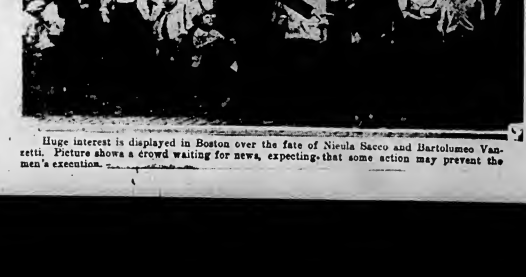
"All right, go ahead and strike, and I'll strike with you."

• • •

The final words of Celia Polisuk, the student, was: "Keep up the fight!"

But, with the conclusion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, no matter what its outcome, capitalism is developing an enemy of no mean proportions among the students of America.

CROWD GETS NEWS OF SACCO-VANZETTI



Huge interest is displayed in Boston over the fate of Nicula Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Picture shows a crowd waiting for news, expecting that some action may prevent the men's execution.

WOMEN

TRADE UNIONISTS' WIVES DISCUSS WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO BUILD MEN'S UNIONS

By HELEN G. NORTON

KATONAH, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Thirty trade unionists' wives, gathered at Brookwood Labor College for a week's conference, concluded that women's auxiliaries could do these things: Develop common interests with the men; build organizations that will not slump after a strike is over; develop joint activities with auxiliaries of other unions; preach labor in other women's organizations; build loyalty by actual service to individuals and families in special need; have enough social activities to warm the hearts and keep the organization active and familiar; plan for educational work; get together for the organization of teachers and office workers and create a home atmosphere friendly to labor.

The wife who won't take an interest in her husband's union activities and the husband who snubs his wife if she does were both severely scored. "We need a union home, not merely a union man," someone said.

Auxiliary meetings should devote less time to floor work and seeing which committee can furnish the best refreshments, and more time to studying labor problems, the women decided. Company unionism, women in industry, wages, labor legislation, economics, and the public school system were listed as projects for study by Theresa Wolfson, author of "Women Workers and the Trade Unions."

The position of women in industry today was reviewed by Mary Anderson, director Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. She emphasized the need for organizing women workers and scored hard-shelled labor unions which refused to organize the women in their industries, pointing out that so long as women worked for lower wages, the men's jobs were not safe.

The women at the conference represented auxiliaries of machinists in railway shops, automobile factories and shipyards, lithographers, carpenters and postal clerks. They came from as far north as Montreal and New Brunswick, as far south as Virginia, and as far west as Detroit and Chicago. The institute was sponsored jointly by the educational department of the machinists' auxiliary and Brookwood Labor College.

AUTO MAGNATES START MAKING DETROIT A "SHE-TOWN"

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (FP).—Because women can do the semi-skilled work of running punch presses and drills in the auto factories, men are being laid off to join the mob of unemployed Detroit workers. Women are given the jobs because the prevailing wage for them is 20 to 40 cents an hour lower for the same work. Detroit is beginning to take on the aspects of a "she-town" in which the woman works out and the man looks after the kids.

The Ford Worker, published at 1067 Grand River Ave., by radical workers in the Ford plant, carries in its July 15 issue a letter from an American-born Ford employe who had been on the Ford payroll 6 years, getting interest so on a day. But work got scarce and in the spring he was laid off indefinitely. Unable to find work elsewhere to maintain his wife and 3 children he finally consented to have her look for a job. He writes:

"She was luckier than I was. She got a job running a drill press for 40 cents an hour. She could do the work as well as I could as the company hired her because she was cheaper. If she had refused it some other woman would have taken it. So I stay home and send the kids to school. Farm all about this great land of the free."

CO-OPERATIVES

AFRICAN CHIEFS FORM CO-OPERATIVES; FLOOD OUTRAGES; OTHER NEGRO NOTES

Stephenson Bribed Negroes Too.

D. C. Stephenson, ex-K. K. K. Grand Dragon of Indiana, suffered his checks about freely. The investigation now going on has uncovered publicity in the police sheet to influence favorable appointments and the election of Gov. Ed. Jackson. The Ledger has since gone out of business.

Chicago Negroes Want Unions.

The Committee for the Promotion of Trade Unions among Negro Workers has been formed in Chicago.

African Chiefs Form Coops.

African chiefs on the west coast of Africa have formed co-operative societies for the orderly marketing of their tropical products. W. Tete-Ansa from Africa has been in this country for some weeks to make arrangements for shipments to American. West Africa has been dealing with London, but the representatives of the co-operatives are seeking a wider market for cocoa, palm oil and mahogany.

Forced to Withdraw Obnoxious Clauses.

The Herzog government was hard pressed by labor members of the South-African parliament that was forced to withdraw the so-called sedition clauses in the Native Administration bill now before the House. The Industrial and Commercial Workers union, a native organization, protested the measure also, along with the South African Labor Party. Arthur Barlow, labor member, warned parliament, that the South African Labor Party would stand by the native union, as it was part of the organized labor movement of the world. The Industrial and Commercial Workers are now affiliated with the Amsterdam International. Kadalie, the leading Negro labor organizer of the native union, is in Europe, his checks about freely. The investigation now going on has uncovered publicity in the police sheet to influence favorable appointments and the election of Gov. Ed. Jackson. The Ledger has since gone out of business.

Militarism in Haiti.

The conditions of terror from the occupation by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom some months ago to study conditions in Haiti has led to its report. It says, in part, states that the economic finds the condition in the island somewhat improved. It goes on to recommend the appointment of an official commission to study transition arrangements. That the island be demilitarized. That non-commissioned officers be replaced by Haitians or specially commissioned marine corps officers. That the Protocol of 1915 be modified. That American banks be required to pay market rate of interest on deposits. That the Rockefeller Foundation continue its welfare work. And finally that after the election of a parliament responsible to the people another commission be appointed. The committee that went to Haiti were Emily Balch, Frances Zeita Baker, Addie Waite Hunt, Charlotte Atwood, Paul Douglas and Mrs. H. S. Watson.

Outrages on Negroes During Flood.

Reports of the outrages and murders against Negroes in the flood area, the Mississippi Women's Committee on Racial Relations of Jackson, Miss., have appointed a subcommittee to investigate also, along with the Arkansas mob law. It will work for better school facilities throughout the state and will help the colored children's home in Jackson. A home for delinquent Negro boys. To show its good faith the committee will ask several Negro women to serve on its body.

TEXTILE WORKERS HAVE CO-OP STORES

Cooperative stores of a number of New England textile workers' groups are described in the current issue of Co-operation, organ of the Cooperative League. Most of the groups are of Italian workers and some have had stores for as long as 20 years. The cooperative have survived several strikes and the unions which plan to only disappear again.

Stafford Springs, Conn., has one group, where with 140 members. It has a wool mill loom of 7,000. Winchendon and Lawrence, Mass., have textile workers' coops. Barre, Vt., has quarry workers. There are others in Saxonville and Plymouth, Mass., Leominster, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H. and New Haven, Conn.

Four Singing Societies Help Workers Movement

There are four singing societies in Los Angeles the Lyed union, Hungarian, Ukranian and Jewish. They are always ready to donate their services to the Left Wing. Besides there are the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, Wagner Junior Orchestra, and the Freiheit Ludenl Club.

The Freiheit Gesangs Ferein is one. They meet every Monday night at the

Freight Conductor Hurt When Runaway Train in Ann Arbor Wrecks Bank.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 7.—Four freight cars broke loose from a Detroit United Railway train today on the crest of a hill and rolling down grade onto the city jumped the tracks at Main and Huron Streets and demolished the Farmers and Mechanics bank.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

LEATHER WORKERS HEAR SHIPLACOFF TAX GRAFT STORY

Denouncing the attempt that the right wing administration of the Fancy Leather Goods' Workers' Union will make at Cooper Union tonight to impose a $60 tax on the membership, the Executive Committee of the Trades Union Educational League of the union has issued the following statement:

"The Shylocks of the Fancy Leather Goods workers are attempting by hook or by crook to steam-roller through a holdup proposition of a $60 tax on the membership.

"The Shiplacoff-Wolinsky outfit has not learned anything from the reception that it received at the hands of the membership at the last meeting. This corrupt outfit is not prepared to give up its dream of a $20,000 graft from the membership.

Turn Down Proposition.

"Last Thursday's meeting held at the Rand School, which was called for the purpose of jamming through the tax recommendations, has shown that the straw Napoleon Shiplacoff with his vicious attacks on the left wing, can no longer confuse the minds of the workers. Thus when the great phraseologist proposed his $60 tax he was answered by jeers and laughter. The Shiplacoff-Wolinsky gang seeing that it was beaten, called off the meeting.

"At the night meeting the Shiplacoff gang hopes to fare better. It is coming better prepared and is determined to defy the membership which is virtually unanimous in its opposition to the outrageous tax.

"It is certain that the mass of workers will come to this Cooper Union meeting and reject the cut-throat proposition to lift $60 from each union members.

Arbitration the Bunk, Men Find as Chicago Car Companies Parley

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Chicago street car men who agreed to submit their demands for wage increases to arbitration are learning again that so long as the workers parley with the bosses they will be tricked, cheated and exploited.

Dissatisfaction exists everywhere with the concession made to the Chicago Surface Lines by which the insurance demands of the unions are to be construed as equivalent to wage increases in proportion to the cost to the company, if granted by the arbitrators. It illustrates the contention of the trade unionists that opposes company welfare schemes on the ground that "you never get something for nothing from a corporation." They say that what the companies give in pensions, insurance and alleged good times at picnics and dances is more than counterbalanced by reduced cash wages. The arbitration agreement of the street-car men confirms this view.

No progress has been made in the hearings for higher wages because of the illness of Kickham Scanlan, the arbitrator chosen by the union.

SHOE WORKERS DISTRICT COUNCIL EXPOSES UNION-WRECKING GANG IN CONTROL OF GENERAL OFFICE

In order to familiarize the rest of the workers in the shoe industry with the recent wholesale expulsions carried out in the New York district by the Fitzgerald-Nolan machine from the general council of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, the District Council, whose charter was revoked as the first step in the actual wrecking of the organization, has issued the following statement to the membership of the organization, which is a damning indictment of the union-wreckers in the organization who pose as labor leaders:

To all locals and members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union:

Brothers and Sisters:

You have undoubtedly heard that our charter has been revoked by the General Council, also the charters of locals 55, lasters and wood heelers; 51, fitters; 55, felt slipper workers; and 68, children's shoe workers. These locals have declared their intention to back up the District Council. In this statement we are presenting our side of the case for your consideration.

Why Have We Been Expelled?

You surely know that the situation for the workers in our industry, particularly in the eastern states is a very bad one. Thousands are out of work as a result of the too long hours we have to work with modern machinery. Many factories are being erected outside the unionized centers, because the bosses never satisfied, want to make still greater profits by operating their plants with still cheaper unorganized labor.

This situation in the industry has produced a condition in the New York market which makes the bosses absolutely ruthless and brutal in the treatment of their workers. Speed up, reduction of wages, lengthening of the hours, is the objective of the employers. Because of these unfavorable conditions in the industry the growing strength of the employers, who are backed by big capital, we have been advocating a program of amalgamation of all existing shoe workers' unions into one industrial union in order to make a united front against the bosses. We have been advocating that the entire strength of the organization be mobilized to organize the enormous army of unorganized workers that surround us so as to make it possible to maintain at least what we have in union shops and what is more important improve our conditions by organizing this great army of unorganized workers.

Knowing that the present general officials to control of the national administration are following individuals playing politics in the organization for their personal gain, instead of being servants of the workers, whose interests they are supposed to represent, our District Council supported one of our able general organizers, Pascall Cogrove for general election. Fitzgerald and Nolan fearing that Cogrove might be elected took him off the ballot and later forced him out of the organization. We, desiring to maintain the unity of the organization, submitted under protest to this outrageous treatment of one of our best representatives.

The employers evidently having been made aware of this attitude of our general officials and profiting by the large number of unemployed, caused by over-production in the industry, began to attack the union demanding wage reduction, provoking us with discharges and lockouts, etc. We fought back and several of the shop strikes were unsuccessful. The rank and file being aware of the action of the general official began to demand that the matter of striking against wage reductions under such circumstances be decided upon in consultation with the crews of each shop. The District Council having exhausted its own finances in the struggle against wage reductions decided to refer the case of the R. W. S. Shoe Co. to the crew of the shop. The crew decided to compromise on a wage reduction of 5 per cent instead of 15 per cent as the boss demanded. The Cutters' Local 66, who in all similar cases in the past had urged a compromise attitude in such cases told the cutters in these shops not to submit to the decision of the shop crew. Whereupon the District Council submitted the whole case to the General Council with a statement that if the General Council will extend support financially and otherwise we are in favor of striking this shop against wage reductions. If the General Council however, cannot support the strike the District Council would be forced to sanction the action of the crew in accepting the 5 per cent reduction.

Meanwhile the Unity Shoe Company discharged 4 workers and upon action of the union to reinstate them the company discharged 18 more. The union being confronted with a direct open shop move in spite of the lack of resources and lack of support from the General Council decided to strike in defense. General President Nolan in the meantime had come to the city and strange to say agreed with the Cutters' Executive, who in the case of the R. W. S. Shoe Company strike, ordered the cutters not to accept the 5 per cent wage cut and advised the council to declare this shop on strike. On the other hand in the case of the Unity Shoe Company, which was on strike due to the discharge of 22 workers, General President Nolan advised the council to call off the strike in this shop and refused to take action against the Cutters' Executive, who had ordered the cutters to scab on the other crafts in the shop. The crew of the Unity shop being thus confronted with the cutters' scabbing on them gave up in disgust. On the other hand the workers of the B. W. S. witnessing the action of the president refused to strike in support of the cutters in their shop and insisted on accepting the 5 per cent wage cut. Thus the general office pitted one craft against the other in order to support the cutters, who had supported them in the last general election.

It became clear that the general officers were not concerned with themselves upon the New York organization were willing to go as far as wrecking it completely even if it meant the splitting of the 20,000 organized workers and another dozen members in paper locals. The District Council therefore appealed to the General Council to have the matter

"Fuller's Decision Illogical", Says Reporter at Famous Trial

(Continued from Page Two)

vital bearing on the question whether Sacco and Vanzetti were fairly tried. Certainly no reasoning individual, reading the governor's decision, will concede that he has in any way justified putting the two men to death.

"Gov. Fuller says that his inquiry was based on three questions: 1. Was the jury trial fair? 2. Were the accused entitled to a new trial? 3. Are they guilty or not guilty? He contends that the trial was fair, and that the defendants were guilty of the South Braintree murders.

"My belief that the trial at Dedham was not fair is grounded on first-hand knowledge of facts, of which the following are representative:

Thayer Openly Prejudiced.

"Judge Thayer was obviously and outspokenly prejudiced against the defendants and the defense, and hostile toward them before any evidence had been offered.

"Sacco and Vanzetti were tried in an iron cage (shaped like a piano box, with the sloping top open). This, plus the heavy guard always in evidence at the courthouse, gave them the look of dangerous men to the observer.

Incompetent and Questionable.

Witnesses Incompetent and Questionable.

"Identification testimony was given by witnesses both incompetent and of questionable character.

"Framed testimony was given—specifically the pre-arranged answer by Captain William Proctor, gun expert for the prosecution, to get around Proctor's refusal (in private conference with Prosecutor Katzmann) to testify that the mortal bullet came from Sacco's pistol. This is revealed in Proctor's affidavit.

Prosecution Hid Facts.

"Evidence was concealed by the prosecution. It knew from the start that Roy Gould, traveling salesman, was only a few feet from the escaping bandit car at Braintree, that he had a close view of the bandits, and that he had said that he could not identify Sacco and Vanzetti as being among the robbers. Yet the state did not summon Gould, and it did not notify the defense of what he knew. Not until long after the trial was he found by the defense by accident, and made affidavit concerning his knowledge.

Concealed Fingerprint Evidence.

"Finger-print evidence was concealed by the prosecution. Photographs of the finger-prints on the undit automobile were made for the prosecution, but it would never permit the defense attorneys to examine those photographs, and it never introduced the finger-print evidence in court. Why not? If the finger-impressions of Sacco and Vanzetti were not on those doors, was not the defense entitled to the benefit of that fact? If their finger-prints had been on the doors, certainly the state would have used them as evidence.

"Emphasis upon the radical social beliefs of the defendants was used as a bludgeon by the prosecution. It was true, as Gov. Fuller points out, that the defense introduced the radical issue into the trial. It is true also that Judge Thayer advised the defense not to introduce that issue. But his advice on that point was never considered a magnanimous act by the defense.

"Bringing the radical issue in was unavoidable. The defense had to bring in to show why the defendants lied to the police on the night of arrest—lying which was characterized by the prosecution as 'consciousness of guilt,' stressed by Judge Thayer in his instructions to the jury.

Avoiding Persecution.

"They lied that night, each of them testified, because they feared persecution as radicals, and because they wanted to protect their friends, many of whom had been deported, and one of whom—Andrea Salsedo—had died in a plunge from the 14th-story Department of Justice offices here after being held incommunicado two months.

"On the night of arrest the police found In Sacco's pocket the hand-written copy for a handbill which he was about to have printed, announcing a meeting to protest against Salsedo's death, which had occurred two days before. That night the Brockton police did not ask the prisoners about any murders or holdup, but about their social beliefs. 'Are you a socialist, . . . Are you an anarchist? . . . Do you believe in government?'

Surely Innocent.

"In a close study of the whole case beginning not months before the Dedham trial, I have never found any reason to doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti were telling the absolute truth about things, movements on the night of arrest, and concerning their whereabouts on the day of the murders of which they were convicted. The same is true concerning Vanzetti and the Bridgewater affair.

"When Prosecutor Katzmann began his cross-examination of the defendants, he did not ask about the payroll robbery, but began with questions about social doctrines. I remember the metallic tones of his first query to Vanzetti: 'So you ran away to Mexico to dodge the draft, did you?' And then many kindred questions.

"The whole case now rests on circumstantial evidence. Every piece of direct testimony given by prosecution witnesses has been discredited.

No Robbery Evidence.

"No trace of the payroll money was ever found. There was no evidence that Sacco and Vanzetti ever got any of it, no showing that they ever changed their mode of living after the robbery. Their record were clean. They had been steady industrious workers. Sacco had family and a home; he was a skilled shoe-cutter, praised by his employer even though he was known as having radical ideas.

"Vanzetti was known as sober and steady. Numerous witnesses, including the whole police force of Plymouth, were ready to come forward at the time of the trial, to testify to Vanzetti's integrity. My recollection is that these witnesses were not put on the stand because of a trade between the prosecution and the defense; the prosecution agreed that, if the defense would dispense with the character witnesses, it, the prosecution, would refrain from bringing in evidence to show that Vanzetti was already serving a term in prison for an earlier holdup. Presumably however, the whole jury knew about the latter fact anyhow; it had been frequently discussed in the newspapers read in Norfolk county.

Strange Testimony.

"Frank Burke, proprietor of a glass-blowing exhibition, testified that he was within a few feet of the escaping bandit car, facing it; that one of the bandits leaning out fired a shot at him, and that he was certain this bandit was not Sacco and not Vanzetti.

"Gov. Fuller says: 'I see no evidence of prejudice in Judge Thayer's conduct of the trial. That he had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused after the evidence is natural and inevitable. If Thayer had no prejudice why did he, at the very opening of the trial, begin admonishing the talesmen about loyalty to flag and government, and lauding 'the boys who died upon the battlefields of France.'" And why did he continue those speeches day after day?

"I heard Judge Thayer openly utter a threat against the defense. This I dealt with in detail in an affidavit filed with Gov. Fuller early in May. In that statement I told of a scene in a private dining room in the Dedham Inn, where the judge and the reporters at, on the fourth morning of the trial, Thayer had been made indignant by a statement given out by the Italian consul saying that the Italian authorities had 'complete confidence that the trial will be conducted solely as a criminal proceeding, without reference to the political or social beliefs of any one involved.'

Thayer Hostile to Defense

"The reporters were asking questions. One correspondent, Fred H. Moore, chief defense counsel. Mention of his name aroused the judge's hostility. (This was on the day when a special venire of 175 extra talesmen had been gathered in, and all morning the defense had strenuously opposed the use of any of these talesmen as jurors, on the ground that they had been summoned not from the highways and byways as required by law, but, from special places, such as a May-pur meeting.

"Referring to Moore's objections to special venire, Judge Thayer asked: 'And what do you suppose that fellow wanted me to ask those veniremen? Are you a member of a labor union? Are you opposed to union labor? Are you a member of a secret society?'

"Thayer made a gesture of anger, and went on, saying to the newspapermen: 'Did you ever see a case in which so many leaflets and circulars have been spread broadcast saying that people could not get a fair trial in the State of Massachusetts?'

"As he turned to leave the room he shook his fist and said to the newspapermen: 'You wait till I give my charge to the jury. I'll show 'em!'

"Gov. Fuller says: 'The charge of the judge was satisfactory to counsel for the accused and no exceptions

(Continued on Column Five)

SOVIET UNION WORKER: "TRY AND GET IT!"



The Railroad Workers, Their Children and Education in the Union of Soviet Republics

NOTE—During his recent visit to the Union of Soviet Republics, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, secured answers from Alexis Anasow, general secretary of the Soviet Railroad Workers' Union, to questions that workers in the United States might have asked if they had had the opportunity. Some of the answers have already been published.

Today, Secretary Anasow tells of the system of education in the Soviet Union and the relations of the railroad workers to it. The question and the answer follows:

* * *

LABOR AND EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

QUESTION. What is the system of education in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, who fills the higher schools, and what facilities are provided for the workers to get the necessary training for admission to the universities?

Schools Exist For Toilers.

ANSWER. I. Differences in school conditions under czarism and under Soviets:

1. Prior to the revolution, the workers and peasants and their children had very limited facilities of gaining an education in the middle and higher schools. There were schools that were absolutely closed to them (lyceums, institutes, and the like). Now the schools exist for the toilers.

2. All scholasticism and metaphysics has been driven from the schools. Instead of theology, social science is being taught in the schools, thus cultivating in the students a materialistic conception of history.

3. Formerly there was no strictly uniform system of popular education, so as to render it difficult to the children of the working classes to gain access to the higher schools. Now the whole educational system has been so adapted as to afford the utmost educational facilities for the toilers.

4. Formerly universal education was not permitted. Now universal education constitutes the immediate aim of the Soviet government.

5. According to the basic laws of the Soviet Constitution, the schools are based on the following principles:

(a) Separation of schools from the church.

(b) Class privileges in the schools for toilers and their children.

Accordingly, preference of admission to the schools is given to workers and their children; next to peasants and their children, to intellectual workers and their children, and so on.

* * *

II. Methods of Teaching in the Schools.

The methods of teaching in the Soviet schools are as follows:

Children between the ages of 8 and 17 pass through the usual education schools, of which there are at present three categories: (a) the four year school (for children between the ages of 8 and 12); (b) the seven year school (for children between the ages of 8 and 15); and (c) the nine year school (for children between the ages of 8 and 17).

These graduating from the four year elementary school may continue in the occupational and technical school, which trains candidates for positions on the junior administrative and technical staffs (assistant station-masters, chiefs of railway depots, etc.).

Those graduating from the seven year school may continue in the technical school which trains candidates for positions on the intermediate technical and administrative staffs (station-masters, assistant district traffic managers, etc.).

Those graduating from the nine year school may continue in the superior technical school which trains railway engineers.

For the purpose of training skilled workers in the various branches, there are:

(a) The factory apprenticeship schools, and

(b) The short term courses.

Along with these there exists also a system of brigade apprenticeship, as an extra-mural form of training skilled workers directly on the job, under the tuition of expert workmen.

Preliminary education covering the seven-year curriculum is required for admission to the factory apprenticeship schools, but as a temporary measure, scholars are admitted also with a lower standard of preliminary education, and in such cases the educational deficiency is subsequently to be made good during the term of tuition in the apprenticeship school

Each technical and occupational school (apprenticeship school, technical school, and higher technical school) has its own specified task—to train specialists for a certain category of work, whilst those graduating from the lower technical school may pass on to the higher technical school. Thus, for instance, the apprenticeship school constitutes the basis of preliminary training for admission to the technical school. From the technical school the graduate may be admitted to the second year of the corresponding higher schools and from the lower technical school to the first year of the same schools.

For the special benefit of workers there were organized: (a) Workers' faculties at the higher schools, with sole admission for workers and peasants having a record of three years industrial life.

The purpose of the workers' faculties is to train workers and peasants for admission to the higher schools.

(b) Evening technical schools for the workers, for the purpose of giving technical and occupational education to workers during evening hours.

(c) Training courses of various kinds, at which the workers are given opportunities to raise their qualifications. The age limit for admission to the technical and occupational schools is 40 years.

The plans and programs of tuition for the technical and occupational schools are worked out by the Department of Education, with active participation by industrial management organs and the trade unions, so as to adapt them to the interests of the respective lines of industry.

These schools are established by the educational authorities, on the basis of requests made by the respective industries.

* * *

III. Railway Technical and Occupational Schools, and Their Students.

The highest technical schools for railway workers are: the Moscow Institute of Transport Engineers, and the Leningrad Institute of Ways and Communications.

Both these schools have at present a total of about 3,600 students, of whom about 4 per cent are women. As to social status there are divided as follows:

Workers	49 per cent
Peasants	23 per cent
Children of railway officials and other intellectual workers	28 per cent

In the technical schools the children of workers constitute 60 per cent, the remainder consisting of the children of railway employes.

Altogether in the 23 technical schools with their 30 departments (for the various services, such as traffic management, road maintenance, telegraph, material supply, etc.) there are 113 classes with 4,856 pupils.

In the 45 occupational schools with their 63 departments there are 176 classes with 5,581 pupils.

There are 130 apprenticeship brigades, with 2,815 apprentices.

Training courses for young workers there are 55, with 2,444 students.

Training courses for adult workers there are 29, with 965 adult students.

* * *

The Training of Skilled Workers On the Railway Transport.

The training of the necessary staffs of qualified workers on the railways is done by means of:

1. Apprenticeship schools, of which there were on the railways towards the beginning of 1925-26 153 schools.
2. Apprenticeship brigades, 125.
3. Training courses for young workers, 56.
4. Professional (occupational) schools, 48.
5. Professional (occupational) courses, 191.

The method of apprenticeship schools and apprenticeship brigades is applied in the training of the necessary skilled workers for the railway workshops. There are also schools for telegraphists. There are also specialised courses for the various occupations connected with the railway traffic.

The period of instruction in the apprenticeship schools is fom 3 to 4 years. The selection of pupils is made by special selecting commissions, with the participation of the trade union organs. First preference is given to children of railway workers, and only 15 per cent of outsiders are admitted. The age of admission is between 14 and 16.

(Continued from Column Two)

were taken to it." Contrary to the custom in other commonwealths, Judge Thayer did not submit his intended instructions to the defense counsel in advance of delivery, so that counsel had no inkling of what he would say in his charge until it was uttered.

Defense Declines "Magnanimity."

"Then, when counsel objected to certain paragraphs in the charge (this in conference out of the jury's hearing), Judge Thayer made a show of magnanimity by offering to recall the jury and to re-read those paragraphs and tell the jurors to disregard them because of objections by the defense. Naturally, the defense declined Thayer's offer, because the recalling of the jury for such a purpose simply would have emphasized the points made by the judge in the objectionable paragraphs.

Identification Testimony

"On what kind of identification testimony was the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti obtained?

"Mary Eva Splaine, shoe factory bookkeeper, saw the bandit car at South Braintree escape. She was in a second-story window at or 20 feet away, and she saw the car only in the brief time required for it to travel 25 feet at 15 miles an hour—which is one and one-fifth seconds (her view was cut off by a cobbler shop). Yet she gave a detailed description of the bandit who leaned out from behind the front seat—told his height, weight, color of hair and eyebrows, complexion; described his face as thin, fore-head high, shoulders square; described his left hand, which was two feet or more from his face, on the back of the front seat.

Witness Contradicts Herself

"At the trial Miss Splaine identified Sacco as that bandit. But in the preliminary hearing a year before the trial she admitted under oath that she could not swear positively that Sacco was the bandit. She was positive then that it was he, she contended, because of long reflection on the events of the day. All this will be found on page — of the trial record.

"On page 56 of the stenographic transcript of the trial that Mrs. Splaine said in police court concerning Sacco: 'I do not think my opportunity afforded me the right to say he is the man.'

Could Not Say Sacco in Car.

"Frances Devlin, who saw the escape from the same window as Miss Splaine, also positively identified Sacco at the trial as the bandit who leaned from the car. But she admitted that at the preliminary hearing she had said: 'I don't . . . positively identify Sacco.' She admitted that at the Brockton police station Sacco was compelled to assume features like that of a bandit for identification purposes. Another witness, a salesman, was another 'positive identification' witness. His testimony was discredited by three men to whom he talked a few minutes after the event, when he said that he couldn't identify any of the bandit. It was shown to Judge Thayer, in the absence of the jury, that when Proctor tried to identify Sacco in September, 1920, (when Sacco and Vanzetti were in the courtroom at Dedham for a hearing) Goodridge also was in court in a charge of eavesdropping with friends belonging to his employer.

One Witness Was Absconded

Judge Thayer rejected this evidence because no judgment was entered in the Goodridge case. But Goodridge pleaded guilty to the absconding charge, and his case was filed. Goodridge received a reward of freedom for his willingness to testify against Sacco.

"Lola Andrews, a woman of bad reputation, testified that she was in South Braintree on the morning of April 15, 1920, prior to the time it and that she asked a question of a man who was under the car, apparently fixing it. This man she identified as Sacco. But Mrs. Julia Conley, a woman who was with her at the time, testified that Mrs. Andrews did not speak to the man under the car. A Quincy policeman and others testified that Mrs. Andrews told them she could not identify any of the bandits.

Witness Retracts Retraction

After the trial Mrs. Andrews made an affidavit repudiating her testimony, and subsequently retracted that retraction.

"Mike Levangie, railroad crossing watchman, identified the driver of the bandit car as Vanzetti. But even the district attorney admitted that Vanzetti could not have been driving the car, because various other witnesses had declared that the driver was a light, consumptive-looking man.

Only Evidence Against Vanzetti Doubtful.

"Other persons testified that Levangie said, shortly after the shooting, that he could not identify any of the bandits. Edward Carter swore that Levangie told him that day that the driver was light-complected. Levangie's 'identification' was the only evidence introduced to show Vanzetti's presence at the murder scene.

"Does Gov. Fuller believe that the prosecution acted watchfully in all the handling of the bullet evidence? He says nothing about Captain Proctor's affidavit in his report. Yet in that affidavit Proctor has sworn that District Attorney Katzman tried to get him to testify that the bullet which killed one of the payroll guards came from Sacco's pistol. Proctor refused to Sacco's pistol. Proctor refused to testify thus, and so by arrangement when Katzmann asked Proctor in court what was his opinion on the question whether the mortal bullet could have been fired from the Sacco pistol, Proctor answered: 'My opinion is that it is consistent with having been fired by that pistol.' Thus the gun evidence was turned against Sacco, without Proctor actually having expressed the belief that the mortal bullet was fired from his gun.

Lawyer Bungled Bridgewater Defense.

"The governor touches briefly upon the conviction of Vanzetti for the Bridgewater holdup attempt, pointing out that Vanzetti did not take the stand; that he waived the privilege of telling his own story to the jury, and did not subject himself to cross-examination. There was good reason for that, as Mr. Fuller has been told. Vanzetti did not take the stand because his attorneys, Vahey and Graham, would not let him. They obviously bungled the case in many ways. At that time, too, Vanzetti spoke English badly. But he took the stand at the murder trial in Dedham.

Governor "Believed" Testimony.

"Does Fuller think that the first trial of Vanzetti 'I have talked with the government witnesses who saw the Bridgewater holdup and who identified Vanzetti, and I believe their testimony to be substantially correct.' I believe, with the jury that Vanzetti was guilty and his trial was fair. . . . In the Bridgewater case practically every witness who witnessed the attempted holdup and who could have identified the bandits identified Vanzetti.

"If we are to believe that this Fuller says more in his investigation, comment on the Bridgewater case proves that that inquiry was superficial and inadequate.

"How true is the trial record in the Bridgewater case?

"If a second read it, does he actually [illegible] testimony of Maynard [illegible] Eleven-year-old high [illegible] grader. This boy identified Vanzetti as the shot-gun man to whom he was no closer than 100 feet, even in a fair testimony.

Could Tell Nationality by Way He Ran

"How could he see that a foreigner by the way he ran?

"What sort of a foreigner?

"Other Italian? A Spaniard? An Italian or a Russian run differently from a Swede or a Norwegian?

"What is difference?"

Gun Smoke Thru Building

Lola Andrews testified that she saw a shotgun muzzle protruding from a car window, and that a cloud of smoke came from it. She testified that she saw "fire and smoke from a gun" while she stood in a window of the depot, 75 feet back from Brand Street and 900 feet from Main street where the hold-up took place.

"But she could not possibly have seen the gun smoke from a gun because a twenty house completely shut off an observer in the window mentioned from any view of the crime scene.

Moustache Testimony Changed.

"If you, Fuller read the record, you'll observe the testimony of Benjamin F. Bowles, 'private guard' identified Vanzetti at the trial the shotgun man. Bowles swore at the preliminary hearing that the shotgun man's moustache was 'heavy and bushy.' But presently it became clear that three Plymouth policemen would testify for the defense that Vanzetti's moustache had been trimmed and thinning for years. So the Bowles changed his testimony to [illegible] more that the shotgun man's moustache was 'bushy.'

Bicycle Handled in Suit Procedure.

"How true, Fuller believe Frank A. Harding? He at first stated that the shotgun bandit carried a sawed-off shotgun, according to the Boston Globe of Dec. 24, 1919. But at the preliminary hearing, he testified that the shotgun man had an overgrown [illegible] Chaplin moustache."

Two Killed in Collision

[illegible]AND, N. J., Aug. 8.—Two men were dead today and a twelve-year-old boy [illegible] injured following a collision between a milk truck and a passenger automobile here.

[illegible] Grossman, 24 of Forks, N. J., driver of the truck, was instantly killed and Fred Simeon, 21, riding in the automobile died today in the hospital. Oscar Grossman, Jr. 12, was [illegible] injured.

"Our Only Hope of Life in Comrades Outside", Say Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti today sent the following message to their comrades thruout the world: "We are unafraid to die Wednesday at midnight for our revolutionary beliefs. But we place our only hope of life in our comrades outside." The message was sent by word of mouth, the prison warden stopping all written communications. Let labor respond with an irresistible nation-wide strike TODAY!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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STRIKE! TODAY!

Defeat the Murderers of Sacco, Vanzetti

START MARCH ON BOSTON TODAY TO PICKET PRISON

Demand, "Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!"

Following the huge mass demonstrations that will take place thruout the country following a nation-wide walkout to save Sacco and Vanzetti, thousands of workers will pour into Boston to march before the State House and picket the Charlestown penitentiary containing the death house where Sacco and Vanzetti sit, and the executing chamber where it is planned to put them to death.

Hundreds of prominent labor leaders, authors, professional men will lead the demonstration.

Jane Addams, Upton Sinclair, Heywood Broun, Professor Charles A. Beard, Sinclair Lewis, William Z. Foster are some of the people who have been invited by the Sacco Vanzetti Defence Committee to lead the demonstration.

The committee tells the peaceful marchers to come armed with the inextinguishable faith that, "Sacco and Vanzetti must and shall not die!"

Rose Baron, Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, 80 East 11th street, in a statement made public late yesterday announced that the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee of Boston, which is the central national organization, has wired an appeal to the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

The telegrams ask that the New York Committee urge well-known New Yorkers and prominent national figures to attend a peaceful demonstration outside the Charlestown Prison on the night of the execution.

The list of names which the Boston Committee urges the New York Committee to get in touch with follows:

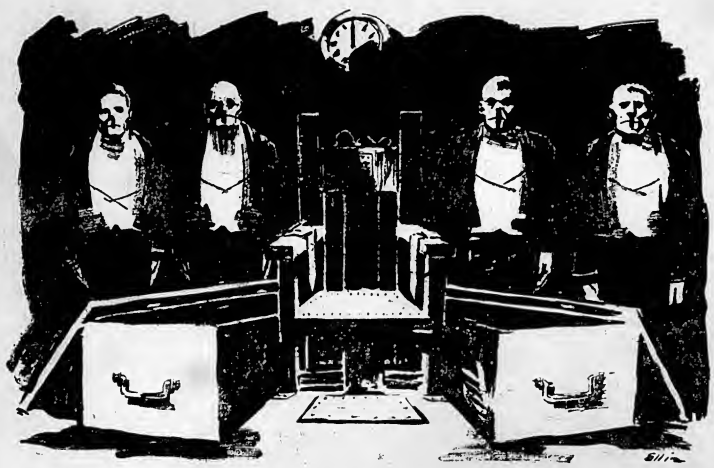
Jane Addams, Director of Hull House, Upton Sinclair, novelist, Professor Felix Frankfurter, professor of the Harvard Law School and author of the famous book, "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," Professor John Dewey of Columbia, Heywood Broun of the New York World, Professor Charles A. Beard, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, Dr. Norman Thomas.

The list continues with the names of Arthur Garfield Hays, prominent attorney, Sinclair Lewis, author of Elmer Gantry," H. L. Mencken, editor of the American Mercury, "Mother" Jones, Miner Workers leader, Carrie Chapman Catt, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, Dean Roscoe Pound, George Jean Nathan, dramatic critic, Waldo Frank, novelist, Franklin P. Adams (F. P. A.) columnist of the New York World, Judge Ben Lindsey of the Juvenile Court, Denver, Colorado, George Kirchway, former warden at Sing Sing, Frederick C. Howe, Louis F. Post, Floyd Dell, novelist, Sherwood Anderson, novelist, Bruce Bliven, economist for the New Republic, Walter Lippman, editorial writer of the New York World, William Hard, political newspaper correspondent.

Names added later in the day were Carl Sandburg, poet, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, William Z. Foster, head of the Trade Union Educational League.

AN EVENING AFFAIR

By FRED ELLIS



LABOR DOWNS TOOLS AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING TO STAY HAND OF EXECUTIONER IN MASSACHUSETTS

Millions to Quit Work Thruout Many of Nation's Great Industries

Hundreds of Thousands Idle In New York to Demonstrate In Union Square

At ten o'clock today millions of workers thruout the country will go out on a nation-wide strike to snatch Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair to which they have been sentenced by the judicial puppets of New England's industrial autocracy.

It is estimated that more than half a million workers in New York City alone will throw down their tools this forenoon in the greatest walk-out the city has ever seen. Millions more thruout the country have already pledged themselves to join the fight to save the two framed-up workers from being railroaded to the electric chair.

MUST OVERCOME OFFICIAL INACTION.

Despite the attitude of the American Federation of Labor officialdom, which has maintained a cowardly silence, when labor leaders in other countries thruout the world have joined in urging a strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti, the rank and file of the American labor movement is responding courageously to the strike call.

Refusing to heed the silence of the A. F. of L. officialdom or the clubs of police, which smashed a huge demonstration on the Boston Commons Sunday, the rank and file of American labor in great numbers has pledged itself to the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS FOR STRIKE.

The solid front presented by American labor in its struggle to free the two framed-up workers is indicated by the natures of the organizations sponsoring the strike.

The Workers (Communist) Party, the Socialist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, the several Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committees, the International Labor Defense, hundreds of unions with no political affiliations, have all announced their intention of joining the monster strike tomorrow to snatch Sacco and Vanzetti from the hands of their capitalist hangmen.

AMALGAMATED READY.

Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America announced yesterday that he had sent out telegrams ordering the 140,000 members of that organization in this city, Rochester, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities to suspend work for from thirty minutes to an hour today in sympathy with Sacco and Vanzetti.

About 39,000 members of the union are employed in the needle trades in New York City. The strike call was sent out, President Hillman said on a referendum vote of the 200 local unions of the organization.

THE SHOE WORKERS STRIKE.

The New York District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has issued the following call to its members:

"District Council No. 2, Shoe Worker Protective Union calls upon its members to unite with the tens of thousands of other workers in protest against the infamous decision of Governor Fuller on the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

"Tuesday, August 9th, at 10 a. m. all shoe workers should walk out from the shops and declare a strike for the immediate liberation of our two innocent fellow workers and come to the Union Square demonstration.

"LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN SOLIDARITY"

"Their liberation depends upon the solidarity of the workers"

"SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

"LOUIS TRUBOWITZ, President.

"H. LEVINE, Secretary."

THE JEWELRY WORKERS STRIKE.

The Executive Board of Local 17 of the International Jewelry Workers' Union has issued a statement calling upon all members of the jewelry novelty trade to stop work at 10 o'clock today to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The statement follows:

"To all members of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 17, and all those who work in the novelty jewelry trade.

(Continued on Page Three)

Mike Gold Will Report On Picketing in Boston For the Daily Worker

Mike Gold, of the New Masses, writer and poet, has been added to the staff of The DAILY WORKER that is covering the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Boston. He will go with the delegation from the Union Square meeting today to picket the state house and prison in Boston, Wednesday and Thursday.

GAS EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE KILLS; WORK MUST GO ON

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 8.—Four miners were burned, one perhaps fatally, in an explosion of gas in the Stanton mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company here, today.

All men in the vein in which the blast occurred, were accounted for. Other sections of the mine, where 700 men are employed, were able to continue operations. Gas and dust explosions never occur in properly inspected mines.

The old custom of ceasing work in a mine when a fatal accident occurs has been given up, under the leadership of Cappellini and other union reactionaries.

THAYER DENIES MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Defense Attorneys Plan to Carry Fight to United States Supreme Court

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti prepared late today to carry the case of the two framed-up workers sentenced to die in the electric chair Wednesday night to the federal courts.

All efforts to get a stay in the state courts were exhausted today. The supreme court denied two petitions. One was for a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution and the other was for a writ of error calling for a review of facts as well as law in the famous case. When these petitions had been denied the attorneys went before Judge Webster Thayer, the trial judge who sentenced the condemned men, with a motion for a new trial which was refused.

* * *

Thayer Denies Trial.

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 8. — Judge Webster Thayer, in Norfolk county superior court late today denied a motion for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Attorney Hill urged Judge Thayer as he sat in the heavily guarded court room to designate some other judge to hear the motion. His request was based on the fact that Judge Thayer himself was prejudiced against the workers because they were radicals.

In Boston prior to this hearing, Judge George A. Sanderson, in state supreme court, had denied two petitions in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. One was for a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution and the other was for a writ of error for a review of facts as well as law in the case.

The legal proceedings to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, whose resolve ends at midnight August 10th, will probably be shifted to the federal courts.

Mrs. Sacco Near Collapse.

"I just ask you to designate some other judge to hear the motion for a revocation of sentence and a new trial," Attorney Arthur D. Hill said to trial Judge Webster Thayer, leprous-looking czar who sentenced the two innocent workers to the electric chair.

Mrs. Sacco, near to collapse, as the result of her terrible ordeal, listened as the defense attorney continued.

"No matter," he said, "how carefully you are trained the result is inevitable. Time is short. If your hon-

(Continued on Page Three)

Los Angeles Workers Go On With Demonstration Though Arrests Multiply

LOS ANGELES, August 8. — While successfully continuing their efforts to arrange a monster demonstration in the Plaza here on Tuesday at 5 p. m., the leaders in this work, and especially the Communists, have been subjected to extreme hindrance and attempts at persecution by the police. Sidney Bush was arrested last night, and the police are threatening that all active Workers Party members will be in jail before the demonstration takes place.

The Central Labor Council at its last meeting passed a resolution calling on all workers to attend the demonstration.

The present state of affairs started with a raid on the Workers Party headquarters two days ago, two arrests, and the confiscation of 500,000 leaflets.

Railroad Men Protest Strike In Argentina For Sacco, Vanzetti

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 7.—Joining the World-wide movement for Sacco and Vanzetti, the railroad workers here have decided to go on strike August 10, the date set for their executions. The train crews will suspend work for 15 minutes, while the workers at the shops intend to abstain from work for 24 hours.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT TO AUGUST 10

LABOR MUST ACT

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Includes the popular plays "Gold" and "The First Man."

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A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

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Prisoner Compares Boston Courts to Those of Late Kaiser

Capitalism's Ancient Weapon; Provocation and Dynamite

WHILE we do not know who the persons were that exploded bombs in the subways and at various other places we are certain of at least one thing—they were agents of the capitalist class, paid provocateurs, whose task it is to try to alienate the sympathies of the overwhelming majority of workers from the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

So spontaneous, so widespread was the wave of fury that arose against Governor Fuller, his chosen commission and the rest of the Massachusetts gang conspiring to murder the two innocent workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, that something had to be done to detract attention from them. The bomb and provocation was the reply.

That is the time-worn answer of capitalism. It was the answer to the eight-hour agitation in 1886, when the Haymarket martyrs were legally murdered by the agents of the McCormick and Marshall Field interests in Chicago.

It was the answer of William H. Wood, head of the woolen trust during the Lawrence strike of 1912-13.

Both these notorious acts of provocation are history. No one denies that they were acts of capitalist vengeance. During the life of Wood, the multi-millionaire mill owner, he was proved to have been responsible for the Lawrence dynamitings. Aiding and abetting the game of capitalist class provocation in the subway blasts were the writers on the capitalist press. One of the tabloids came out with the lying headline "Reds Bomb Subways." Even the New York Times editorially sneers at the Communists for blaming capitalism's agents for the explosions. The Times says our branding the blasts as work of provocateurs is "copied from the Russian Soviets."

Long before there were Soviets in Russia, American capitalism had convicted itself of such crimes. It has no regard for human life and will cynically murder even its own servants in order to attain its ends. It murdered a governor of Idaho more than twenty years ago in order to railroad to the gallows Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It murdered its own policemen in the Haymarket affair in Chicago. Of what concern is it to capitalism and its reptile press than a few subways riders, for the most part workers, are blasted to bits, if only they can safely murder Sacco and Vanzetti as a ghastly warning to other workers not to dare fight for better conditions in the capitalist slave pens? What are a few lives compared to the illusion of the impartiality of the capitalist courts and capitalist governors?

We unhesitatingly charge that the bombs were exploded by agents of capitalism and enemies of the workers and of the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We further demand that these explosions be investigated by commissions with representatives of radical labor and sessions held open to the press and public, in order to ascertain the facts.

Let no worker be deceived or intimidated by these frameups.

Continue the fight for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mobilize your mass power!

Proclaim the general strike for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Your overwhelming numbers make you invincible.

Act! And Sacco and Vanzetti will be saved!

"I REFUSE TO STAND BEFORE THEM!" JAMES

Philosopher's Nephew Gets 90 Days in Jail

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Refusing to stand in municipal court when his name was called and refusing to pay a fine totalling $75 for "inciting to riot" and assault upon an officer during a Sacco and Vanzetti demonstration Sunday on Boston Common, Edward Dalton James, wealthy nephew of the late Henry James, novelist, caused a furore today when he took a sentence of 90 days in jail.

James, who spent the night in a dark Bar police station, took a seat in the prisoner's dock when he was led into court. Asked to stand when his name was called he refused saying: "I refuse to stand up before the courts of the laiser and I refuse to stand up here."

No Distinction Between Murderers.

He added, "I will not recognize murderers whether they be judges or a governor."

Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers had been barred from the courtroom.

The prisoner remained in his seat while the charge against him was read. James, who was arrested with three others, flatly refused to pay the fines imposed, he will appeal the ninety day jail sentence.

Denies Slugging Policeman.

He was charged with striking police officer Fred Regan in the jaw while shouting "down with the police." This is denied.

Custer in court this morning faced two charges, first for refusing to obey an officer, second for disturbing the peace. He pleaded guilty to the first charge and the second charge was withdrawn. He was fined $10 which was paid. Many were present, ready to testify against Custer. A throng of sympathizers with the prisoners were barred from the court. The case was handled by the I. L. D.

Mrs. Alice Glendower Evans, ardent Sacco and Vanzetti supporter, furnished bail for Harry Cantor, Alfred Freidman and Klubis Pien; but James was apparently forgotten in the rush and spent the night in jail.

23d Day of Hunger Strike.

At state's prison Sacco today entered the 23rd day of his hunger strike and Vanzetti likewise refused breakfast. Sacco was said by prison officials to be weak, but they were not alarmed.

Sacco and Vanzetti defenders, leaving no stone unturned to save the lives of the two men, today sent a letter by President Coolidge at Rapid City, S. D., asking him to follow "the precedent set by President Wilson and the Federal Government in the Mooney case" and appeal to Governor Fuller to respite the Sacco-Vanzetti executions pending a presidential investigation.

The defense committee's national request for a peaceful march on Boston called attention to the fact that more than 100,000 Americans would travel to Chicago to witness the Dempsey-Tunney fight "come to Boston with a black hand on the sleeve." Read the message.

"FULLER'S DECISION ILLOGICAL" SAYS REPORTER AT FAMOUS TRIAL

John Nicholas Beffel, Trained Observer, Points Out Host of Inconsistencies

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is characterized by John Nicholas Beffel, newspaper man who attended the trial of the two laborites at Dedham in 1920, as "illogical and in disregard of many factors which have vital bearing upon the case."

Beffel, who is now a member of the New York World editorial staff, was New England correspondent for the Federated Press in 1920-21, and watched the Sacco-Vanzetti situation at close range for more than a year. He began investigation of the case in December, 1919, reading the official transcripts covering the Vanzetti trial at Plymouth and the preliminary hearing at Brockton.

What Factors Disregarded.

Then he visited the scenes of both crimes, the payroll murders at South Braintree and the payroll holdup attempt at Bridgewater—and various other points which in one way or another were associated with both cases.

"Governor Fuller's decision," declares Beffel, "fails to take cognizance of many factors which have a

(Continued on Page Six)

Munich Workers Demonstrate

MUNICH, Aug. 7. A Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration held here today by the Communist Party in front of the office of the American Consul general was broken up by the police. Twenty workers were arrested.

Giovanitti Stopped On Boston Commons When He Attempts Speaking

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—When the police stopped Arturo Giovanitti from speaking at the Commons Sunday he had only said "fellow workers" and the police rushed in. "Break it up," shouted Hoefler, and the state officers rode forward with the other police.

"You've said enough," roared Crowley as Giovanitti tried to continue talking from the grass.

"I haven't said anything yet," protested Giovanitti, "wait till I finish talking before you arrest anyone."

"You are talking against the courts," barked the police chief. "Meanwhile the police were milling about and pushing the crowd.

"Tough guys these cops, the fellows who broke the strike of their brother policemen in 1919. They had their orders, permit or no permit, no voice must be raised for the two anarchists till they were electrocuted.

"Break it up," they kept shouting. I heard a young Italian worker yell "Sacco and Vanzetti," and at once two score cops were hitting about trying to find out who had defied them.

The effect of the incident has been electric. As a young man on Boston street put it ten minutes after, "Now I know these fellows didn't have a fair trial."

Szechenyi Crippled On Joy Ride.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 8.—Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Hungarian minister to the United States, was severely injured when his motor car tipped over a precipice near here today and he was buried under the debris. The count's companion, the countess Sendheim, also was badly injured. The Szechenyis are relatives of the millionaire Vanderbilt family.

Washington Committee Sends Fuller Protest

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Whereas, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, after having suffered persecution for seven years, and,

Whereas—After appealing to the courts for a new trial, they were four times denied, and,

Whereas, As a last resort Governor Fuller was appealed to grant the request for a new trial, and,

Whereas—The Governor sustained the condemnation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Therefore, be it resolved: That we assembled here, Friday, August 5th, at the Typographical Temple, Washington, D. C., do most emphatically condemn the whole proceedings as a crime against two innocent fellow workers, and,

Be it further resolved: That we call upon the officials of the A. F. of L. to call a one day general strike on Sunday, August 7 as a protest against the proposed killing of two innocent fellow workers, and,

Be it further resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of the United States, the A. F. of L. and the press; and,

Be it further resolved: That President William Green of the A. F. of L. be requested personally to carry this resolution to Governor Fuller at once.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted by all present.

Signed,
Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee,
Washington, D. C.

Signed Benjamin L. Marsh, J. A. Rinis, Carpenters Union, Ignatius Gernel, Tailors Union, Committee in charge of resolutions.

Tell Your Shopmates to Join the Strike August 9.

Protect THE STRONG ARM Fighting for Sacco-Vanzetti

"The DAILY WORKER is waging a courageous struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti," says Leonard D. Abbott, noted writer and editor.

This cannot be said as truly of any other American daily newspaper. The nearer the hour of the execution, the greater is the need for the strong arm of a labor paper, to stand by Sacco and Vanzetti in their fight for freedom.

Yet at this most important and serious moment The DAILY WORKER awaits the summons to the Federal Court, to answer the Grand Jury indictment, which is intended to crush our paper, and remove its stout opposition to the legal murder, which the capitalist class is seeking to perpetrate.

THE GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND therefore becomes an integral part of the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair. To protect The DAILY WORKER at this time, means to shield the white light of publicity which exposes the black den of reaction, parading under the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it means to safeguard the powerful dynamo which generating the power of the masses that will yet save Sacco and Vanzetti.

WORLD PROTEST AGAINST MURDER

REPORTS continue to come in of the world wide wave of protest, strikes and boycott of American goods in the struggle against the death sentence imposed on Sacco and Vanzetti. The demonstration in Paris was a success, transportation being injured and all the factories in the suburbs shut down while workers gathered in meetings before them to pass resolutions against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Other points of principal activity continue to be Argentina and Latin America generally, wherever the labor movement is permitted to exist, England, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and the Union of Soviet Republics.

* * *

MAKE CONSUL SEND CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 8.—Workers demonstrating out of sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti, surged before the United States consulate today.

Leaders requested the U. S. consul to send their protest to Washington and escorted him to the post-office to see the cable dispatched.

Afterwards the police cleared as speakers were addressing the crowds and broke up the meeting.

* * *

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 8.—Swedish socialists and Communists conducted a demonstration here today protesting against the affirmation of Sacco and Vanzetti's death sentence by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

* * *

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The United States embassy today continued to receive scores of letters and telegrams protesting against the forthcoming execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The worldwide Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations in America continued today to be widely featured in the London newspapers.

British authorities generally do not fear any anti-American violence in this city.

* * *

BAVARIAN WORKERS TRY TO STORM U. S. CONSULATE.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Aug. 8.—Hundreds of Bavarian workers and sympathizers gathered in front of the American consulate here and threatened to storm the building in protest against Governor Fuller's decision in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The police, who were hurriedly called for, dispersed the crowd after a struggle.

Feeling thruout the Reich is strong and the American consulates and embassy are under heavy guard. Floods of telegrams and letters demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be liberated continue to pour in.

* * *

GREEK WORKERS DEMAND SACCO-VANZETTI LIBERATION.

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 8.—Thousands of Greek workers demonstrated here to protest against the slaying of Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts. A telegram asserting the innocence of the two prisoners and demanding their immediate release was sent to Governor Fuller.

* * *

WINNIPEG WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST LEGAL MURDER.

WINNIPEG, Canada, Aug. 8.—At two demonstrations here on Saturday and Sunday hundreds of workers protested the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Standing in the drizzling rain the crowds cheered the six speakers who outlined the history of the case and chacterized the decision of Governor Fuller as flagrant class justice.

A resolution declaring the deep conviction of the workers in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, victims of a vicious frame-up and travesty of justice by the Massachusetts courts, and calling on the governor to release them, was sent to President Coolidge and the United States Supreme Court.

* * *

ARGENTINE WORKERS TIE UP OIL FIELDS.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 8.—The Argentine railroad workers have joined the strike movement which is organizing a protest strike for Sacco and Vanzetti set for August 10. The trainmen will halt work for fifteen minutes, the shop workers will go out for twenty-four hours.

All activities in the oil fields at Cunodoro Rivadavia have been paralyzed while the authorities are taking extraordinary measures to control a situation that is likely to get out of their hands at any moment.

GENERAL STRIKE IN URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 8.—A 24-hour general strike of Uuguayan workers went into effect here Monday night as a protest against the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the class courts of Massachusetts. All United States buildings are being closely guarded.

BRADFORD UNIONISTS CABLE COOLIDGE.

BRADFORD, England, Aug. 8.—After passing a resolution censuring the action of Governor Fuller in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, a deputation from the Bradford and district trades union council visited the American consul, A. R. Thompson, Sunday. The consul refused to see them or to receive the resolution. The council then decided to cable the protest to President Coolidge.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICANS RAISE DEMAND.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 8.—A cable demanding retrial for Sacco and Vanzetti was sent from a mass protest meeting here.

Washington Forum Bldg. Falls in Ruins; Try to Blame Sacco, Vanzetti

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. A heaven controversy raged today between police and building inspectors over the cause of the collapse Saturday night of the building housing the "Fellowship Forum," a fraternal publication, which has Ku Klux Klan leanings.

Maj. Edwin Hesse, chief of police, said the wreckage was the result of excavation work in the basement.

Joseph S. Vance, general manager of the paper, reiterated his belief that the building was wrecked by enemies of the Forum.

There is also the usual attempt to ascribe the "explosion" to sympathizers with Sacco and Vanzetti.

Warden Refuses to Let Madeiro's Mother Take A Picture of Her Son

BOSTON, Aug. 8. Having no picture of her son, and wishing something to which to remember him, the mother of Celestino Madeiros, doomed to precede Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, asked permission today to take a snapshot photograph of her son as he stood in the death cell. The warden refused and the New Bedford woman and her daughter left their camera. They were in tears when they departed from the death house.

Half-Day Strike Is Winning Support in Philadelphia, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. The resolutions unanimously adopted by the delegates of 150 workers' organizations in conference today, demanding a half-day strike for Sacco and Vanzetti on Tuesday, were as follows:

JOIN THE STRIKE!

We, the representatives of said organizations of Philadelphia, Pa., assembled at the Machinists' Temple,

Strongly condemn the atrocious decision of Governor Fuller of the labor haters' brand to murder our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, for their loyalty to the working class.

Organized labor everywhere must do everything within its power to free those two martyrs of labor, Sacco and Vanzetti.

We solemnly pledge ourselves to extend our energies to the uttermost in behalf of their freedom.

Let Tuesday noon, August 9, be set aside as the time when all labor must quit work throughout the city of Philadelphia as a protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Every delegate here assembled must go back to his respective organization to see that there is a half day strike to begin Tuesday noon goes into effect.

We call upon the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia to see to it that all trades unions of the city respond.

We call upon James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to make this strike country wide in state and country.

We declare that we realize the situation demands the solidarity of all sections of the working class. This only means solidarity labor can show at present in the struggle to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Two Thousand Hear Mother Bloor Talk On Sacco, Vanzetti

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8. Two thousand workers gathered on Public Square in the downtown section last night to protest against the decision of Governor Fuller, confirming the death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This meeting, called by the International Labor Defense, was the culmination of a series of meetings held throughout the city Saturday morning and continued until late last night.

Mother Bloor Speaks

Mother Bloor, the principal speaker, received a great ovation from the crowd when she took the stand. In her speech she pointed out that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is by no means unique in the American labor history, but instead is a typical example of the "justice" meted out to workers who dared to challenge the judgment of American capitalism. The speaker declared that only workers' power can bring about the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. She urged workers to take the initiative in the matter and establish a workers' and farmers' government in America, like the brutal frontier bandits who are now in power in Mexico.

The meeting adjourned after passing a resolution condemning Governor Fuller for his brutal refusal to grant the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and pledging itself to continue the fight for their freedom.

Machinists Pass Resolution

The subscribed sum of $50 by the International Association of Machinists expressed their sympathy with Sacco and Vanzetti and vowed to protest against the unjust decision of Governor Fuller. A statement issued by the local at their meeting last night. The statement also condemned the action of Governor Fuller.

THINK OF THE OUTSTANDING FUND AT EVERY MEETING

Hundreds of Thousands Down Tools for Sacco and Vanzetti

MANY UNIONS DECLARE READINESS TO DEMONSTRATE ON TUESDAY

(Continued from Page One)

"The executive board of Local 17 calls upon all its members to unite with the tens of thousands of other workers in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. It instructs its members and all others who work in the jewelry novelty trade to stop work on Tuesday, August 9th, at 10 a. m. and declare a strike in protest against Governor Alvan T. Fuller's decision in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and come to Union Square.

"SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!
"LONG LIVE THE SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKERS!
"I. COHEN, General Secretary."

THE IRON WORKERS STRIKE.

A. Rosenfeld, secretary of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, yesterday said that the "workers have been instructed to stop work at 10 a. m. and join the protest strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. All workers are urged to be at Union Square at 4 p. m."

PLUMBERS' HELPERS STRIKE.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers issued a statement yesterday signed by C. E. Miller, president, and James F. Walsh, organizer, calling upon all plumbers' helpers to down tools at 10 o'clock today. Also to report at Union Square at 4 p. m. and join the thousands of other workers in raising their voice in protest against Massachusetts "justice."

FOOD WORKERS WILL BE THERE.

The Hotel Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union has called upon all their members to report to union headquarters, 133 West 51st St., at 2 p. m. today. From there they will proceed in a body to Union Square at 4 p. m. P. Pascal Cosgrove, secretary, is in charge of the arrangements.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS CAN SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

To the Workers of New York:

On the display of your solidarity today hangs the lives of two innocent members of the working class. Nothing can save our comrades now but a united, massed demonstration aimed at the master class which will convince these judicial murderers that organized labor will take the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti as a relentless and renewed declaration of class war.

Workers of New York! Down tools today at 10 o'clock sharp. Challenge the right of the capitalistic oligarchy to glut their bloodlust with the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Come to Union Square at four o'clock and demonstrate the strength of Sacco and Vanzetti's last court of appeal—the militant vanguard of the working class.

Free Sacco and Vanzetti!
Life, not death to Sacco and Vanzetti!
Down with judicial murder!
Show the strength of the working class.

Signed, Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee,
ROSE BARON, Secretary.

ANTI-FASCISTS TO DEMONSTRATE.

According to Carlo Tresca, secretary of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, all their branches have been notified to see to it that the entire membership joins today's strike and reports at Union Square at 4 p. m.

FOOD WORKERS TO STRIKE.

The Central Executive Board of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union at last night's meeting passed a motion calling upon all the members of the organization to join today's strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. Local No. 1, of the same union has also passed a similar resolution.

WILL NOT CALL OFF STRIKE.

"Even if Sacco and Vanzetti are given a reprieve, which does not seem likely, we will not call off our plans for Tuesday's protest strike," said Leonarda Frisna, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee yesterday. A similar statement was issued by Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL STRIKE.

"To all cloak and dressmakers in Greater New York.
"Fellow Workers:

"The reactionary forces of capitalist America are preparing to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. For their devotion to the working class, for their loyalty to the cause of radicalism, Sacco and Vanzetti, after seven years of persecution, are about to die.

"This is a bold defiance of the whole working class of the world. The Massachusetts courts and government officials have deliberately closed their ears to the demands of the workers and have hearkened only to the politicians and the plutocrats.

"Will you workers let Sacco and Vanzetti die? Will you sit quiet and let this criminal deed be committed without a protest?

"Sacco and Vanzetti must be saved, and only the united forces of labor can prevent the carrying out of this terrible crime.

MUST DEMONSTRATE.

"Labor must demonstrate its protest; it must demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. The New York Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union calls upon all cloak and dressmakers to leave their shops at 10 a. m. on Tuesday morning, August 9, for a one-day strike for their brothers. All workers are urged to join in the protest demonstration at Union Square at 4 p. m. on Tuesday afternoon, where prominent labor unionists will voice the demand that the prison doors be opened.

"Workers the world over are protesting on this day. The cause of Sacco and Vanzetti has become the symbol of the injustice meted out to the working class everywhere.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die! Make this cry a reality. They must be freed!

"NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.
"LOUIS HYMAN, General Manager."

FURRIERS ISSUE CALL.

"To all fur workers working in the shops of the Associated Fur Mfrs., the Fur Trimming Mfg. Assn., and the Independent fur shops.
"Fellow Workers:

"The plutocracy of America is ready to carry out its brutal sentence of class justice against Sacco and Vanzetti. After torturing them for seven years in a most inhuman fashion, capitalist reaction is now preparing to send Sacco and Vanzetti to death. The only crime committed by Sacco and Vanzetti is that they have been loyal to the workers and fought for the workers' interests.

"The attempt to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death is a provocation against all workers and a challenge to the entire working class movement.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must be saved from the cruel hands of the capitalist executioners!

"Sacco and Vanzetti must be saved from the death hands of American capitalists.

"Only the decisive action of the workers can now stay the hand of the executioner.

LAY DOWN TOOLS

"The New York Joint Board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of the International Fur Workers' Union of U. S. and Canada calls upon all fur workers to lay down tools and come out on strike Tuesday morning, August 9th, at 10 o'clock and join in the protest demonstration at Union Square at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"We call upon all fur workers to join the workers all over the world in a mighty protest and demand for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, the victims of class vindictiveness and brutal class justice.

"Fur workers, save your innocent brothers from the bloodthirsty capitalists.

"Demonstrate the mighty will of the workers.
"Save Sacco and Vanzetti!
"JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION, LOCALS 1, 5, 10 and 15.
"INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION U. S. & CANADA.
"B. GOLD, Manager."

WORKERS' COOPERATIVE JOINS.

After listening to a speech by Edward Royce, the several hundred workers of the Workers Cooperative house, the Bronx, yesterday voted to join today's strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. A. Severino presided.

WORKERS CLUB CALLED OUT.

The Vegetarian Workers Club has issued a call for all of its members to go on strike.

FURRIERS WILL BE THERE.

The Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union has gone on record for "down tools" at 10 a. m. today as a protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. They also call upon all fur workers to be at Union Square at 4 p. m.

Convention Elections Soon!

Have You One of These in Your Dues Book?



If not, YOU CANNOT VOTE!

See your Nucleus Secretary today. Tomorrow it may be too late.

For Assessment Stamps, Inquiries, Remittances, On Sale of Stamps, etc., write to:

NATIONAL OFFICE
1113 WEST WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

PREPARING A NEW MOONEY CASE



Apparently alarmed at the great surge of public sympathy for the innocent Sacco and Vanzetti, almost in the arms of the electric chair, the rulers of America, with characteristic disregard for human life, have set out to counteract that sympathy with some new "Red plots." The first step is to blow up a couple of subway stations. Photo above shows wreckage in one of them—a couple of thousand dollars damage—cheap propaganda at that. The second step is to accuse "Boston radicals associated with the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. The third—a new Mooney case.

THE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSES CONVENTION PROBLEMS

Political Committee Resolution Endorsed by St. Louis, Buffalo, Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis, Waterbury, Conn., and West Frankfort, Illinois.

In the discussions at membership meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party held Sunday, the declaration of the Political Committee on the resolution of the Communist International on the American question was endorsed in all cities from which reports were received. They include St. Louis, Buffalo, Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis, Waterbury, Conn., and West Frankfort, Illinois. The vote was as follows:

City	For Polcom	Minority Polcom	Abstaining
St. Louis	21	10	0
Buffalo	28	1	0
West Frankfort, Ill.	16	8	0
Cleveland	132	61	0
Boston	81	31	0
Minneapolis	51	21	4
Waterbury, Conn.	6	0	2

Sacco's Father Urges Son's Innocence as Day Of the Execution Nears

TORRE, MAGGIORE, Italy, Aug. 8.—"My son is innocent," declared the father of Nicola Sacco and, he adds, "they will certainly not put my son to death."

Sabino Sacco, brother of the prisoner, told how Sacco was arrested just before he was to have returned home to Italy.

"The whole trial was a frame-up," Sabino said, "It was in retaliation for the strike of iron workers which Vanzetti and my brother led and which the police were unable to break up for six months."

Thayer Denies Motion For New Trial

(Continued from Page One)

or has the power for a stay of sentence, I ask you to use it, any man has a right to raise any legal defense and have his motions acted on by an impartial tribunal."

Hill then opened his legal guns against the prejudice of Judge Thayer, Reading rose to object to that line of argument.

Hill turned like a flash and shouted "Mr. Reading, I've been tolerant of your interruptions. I submit I have the right and terrible responsibility on my shoulders without further interruption from you."

Reading said Hill was not confining himself to the statute involved.

Hill reported that "with consent of court, I propose to argue in this manner." He then resumed his argument.

Thayer Still Bloodthirsty.

Judge Thayer returned to his original question as to the legality of the motion that was presented after sentence had been imposed. Hill, his jaw set, both hands extended in front of him, resting on the desk of the clerk of court, snapped.

"Is it possible that there is no legal power to grant reprieve, when a man is in the death chair, even if newly discovered evidence shows him to be innocent?" Hill snapped, "surely a man is not as good as dead the moment sentence has been passed on him."

"I still contend your honor has the right to act on this motion," Hill continued. "I think I have the right to be heard on a motion to have a justice other than you act on the motions, because of flame of alleged prejudice which have been charged to you?"

A court officer tip-toed across the courtroom, carrying a glass of water for Mrs. Sacco.

The hearing was opened with all courtroom doors locked and with armed guards at the entrance. No person was permitted to pass the guards.

Defense counsel came from Boston where Judge George A. Sanderson of supreme court had denied a stay of execution, a writ of error and a writ of habeus corpus.

Several flashes occurred in the first few minutes of argument between Attorney General Arthur K. Reading, representing the Commonwealth and Attorney Arthur D. Hill, chief defense counsel.

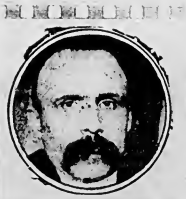
Judge Thayer cut off Hill's address and told him that arguments would be based on statute 50s, General Laws of 1922, which says that a justice of the superior court shall have no jurisdiction on motions for a new trial after sentence is imposed.

After Sacco received a chair on one side of the courtroom and went throughout the proceedings, State detectives occupied vantage points on all sides.

Sanderson Also Hardboiled.

Judge George A. Sanderson in state supreme judicial court earlier in the day refused to grant a stay of sentence, refused to issue a writ of habeus corpus and refused a writ of error.

Attorney Hill had based his plea on the prejudice of trial Judge Webster Thayer and in framing their supreme court ruling motions for a reopening of sentence with new trial were before Judge Thayer before for the eighth time.





WUHAN REACTION "REORGANIZING" PARTY BY FORCE

Fear Influence of Communists Upon Masses

HANKOW, Aug. 8.—The counter-revolutionists who have with the support of the military adventurers and servants of imperialism seized control of the Wuhan government are using that power to stifle opposition within the Kuomintang in preparation for the plenum of the Central Committee scheduled for August 15.

"Reorganize" Sections.

All sections of the Kuomintang in Hunph province have been "reorganized" by the reactionaries supported by the military. Persons notorious for their anti-Communist views have been appointed to all posts. The Wuhan government is also reorganizing in the most hurried manner the different sections of the labor and peasant unions in preparation for the plenum, in an effort to exclude Communists from attendance because they fear the influence of the Communists upon the masses who strongly resent the turn of affairs that, due to the treachery of the Wuhan clique, has placed the Kuomintang at the mercy of the military machines. As far as the rank and file are concerned they support the Communist who advocate driving the enemies of the revolution out of the Kuomintang, but their unarmed condition precludes their immediate action.

Fear Peasant Uprisings.

The military machines are draining the whole country and the burdens falling heavily upon the workers and peasants only adds to their fury. It is only a question of time when the peasant revolution will be unleashed, sweeping before it the military adventurers.

A condition is approaching when the generals will no longer be able to feed their armies, then will exist conditions that will "drain place" the movement under the leadership of the Communists who are the recognized leaders of the revolution.

TWO NEW BOOKS ON SACCO-VANZETTI

Sacco-Vanzetti Anthology of Verse

A splendid collection of rebel verse on the famous case by seventeen noted poets, including:

Mary Carolyn Davies
Siegfried Sassoon
F. Merrill Rout
Henry Reich Jr.
Ralph Cheney
and others.

32 PAGES

25 Cents

The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti

By Felix Frankfurter

This book by a professor of Harvard a trained and responsible lawyer presents a masterful discussion of the appeal.

It is brief, but the main issue of the thousand of pages of evidence presented in this case.

$1.60 Cloth Bound



Against the POISON GAS Attacks

TERRIFIED by the fury of the working class against the outrageous decision of Governor Fuller, which authorizes the legal murder of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, the ruling class now seeks to hide its guilt by the time-tried method of provocative bomb scares, engineered by agents provocateur.

The capitalist explodes its barrage of poison gas, attempting to create a wave of hysteria against those who are fighting for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Amid all this clamor, there is one cool and collected force which daily hammers home the truth of the case, and which daily wins new mass support for the convicted men.

That is the Daily Worker.

The drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is the most effective way to neutralize the poison gas attack.

It is the most [illegible] to build [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti's most effective champion, the Daily Worker.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Other Massachusetts Judges Join Thayer, Fuller and the Murder Commission.

Judge Webster Thayer has for the eighth time denied a motion for a new trial in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. This malignant fiend, whose prejudiced was so glaring that even the commission of learned men chosen to whitewash the conspirators who plotted to murder these two victims of one of the most foul frame-ups in history, pointed it out in their decision.

Farcial in the extreme was the action of Chief Justice Walter Perley Hall of the superior court of Massachusetts who selected Thayer to pass upon his own prejudice. This was adding insult to injury and shows again the cynical contempt for the opinions of the vast majority of the population of the civilized world. The only opinions revered by the Massachusetts judiciary is that of the murderous, decadent Back Bay codfish aristocracy of Boston; only these depraved swine are considered by the Fullers and the Thayers and to hell with the opinion of all others.

Yesterday morning another judge added his name to the list of would-be assassins. That was Judge George A. Sanderson of the state supreme judicial court who refused to grant a stay of sentence, issue a writ of habeas corpus or issue a writ of error when presented with facts regarding the known prejudice of Thayer.

Nothing other than this outrage could be expected from the kept judges of Massachusetts. They have unanimously refused to stay the hand of the executioner. This latest exhibition of fiendishness should spur the workers of the United States and other countries on to more militant and determined action against the carrying out of this execution. But a few hours remain in which to show by its mass power that the workingclass will not permit these victims of capitalism to be sacrificed as a warning to other workers not to dare to challenge the right of the mill owners to exploit their slaves even beyond the limit of human endurance as they do in the benighted state of Massachusetts.

Let the answer of the workers to the whole gang of prostitutes upon the Massachusetts bench be mass strikes and a militant fight to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mr. Dawes Announces His Candidacy.

Vice President Charles G. Dawes, Chicago banker, labor hater, organizer of fake patriotic societies and notoriously connected with the Lorimer slush-fund scandal in Illinois, is a candidate for president of the United States. He announced his candidacy at Buffalo during the ceremonies dedicating the new international bridge between the United States and Canada.

It is true that Dawes did not, in so many words, proclaim himself a candidate. But his speech criticising the Geneva naval conference and proclaiming against naval competition between the two countries was the best possible method of announcing his desire to become the republican candidate for president.

It is a typical shyster political speech which can be inter preted favorably by either the pacifists or the militarists. He does not object to ships that are beneficial in strengthening the imperialist flotilla of the United States navy, but he objects to the particular form of competition he imagines may result from the Geneva fiasco:

> "If in their respective programs, under the principle of equality, the United States requires heavy cruisers which Great Britain does not need, there is no excuse for inaugurating a competition under which ships will be built which neither of them need."

Dawes' speech is very significant politically. It emphasizes the suspicion that he is the favorite candidate of a very substantial element in the republican party. That Frank O. Lowden is not to be considered a serious contender is obvious in view of the notoriety attached to him when his lieutenants were caught buying votes in the state of Missouri during the 1920 campaign. The republican machine didn't dare accept him then—and he was second choice after the elimination of Major General Leonard Wood. Certainly the bosses of republicanism who get their orders from Wall Street will not accept him today—or tomorrow. Lowden is a stalking horse for Dawes. He represents the same middle west interests that made Dawes a national political figure, and will receive his reward as a member of a Dawes cabinet.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is an active candidate, but his chances are slim because of the hatred for him in the middle west. The farmers have not forgotten his price-fixing on wheat during the war when the industrial and financial profiteers were realizing enormous profits from their unbridled price-boosting. His exploits in the flood crisis in the South make Hoover's name despised in that section. This latter is not, however, a matter of first rate concern to the republicans, anyway.

Altho the favorite candidate of the Wall Street gang of pirates, Hoover can hardly be counted upon to make an impressive campaign.

Dawes is the most logical candidate at this time because of the fact that he is a political bridge between Wall Street and LaSalle Street. His services to the House of Morgan in helping impose the plan that bears his name upon Germany are undisputed. At the same time he, himself, is a LaSalle Street banker. He has openly come out against the veto of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill; because of its political effect upon the farmers' vote. He now appeals to the middle class. His Wall Street affiliations will be placed in the background so that in case everything goes well for him and he gets the nomination he can appear as the champion of the middle class and the farmers.

When in office, of course, he will serve his masters and the government will remain, as before, the government of Wall Street.

The farmers should not be fooled by any of the crude tricks of the old party politicians. Their only hope is a class party that will defend their interests as opposed to the Wall Street gang. Such a party must unite the two great producing groups, the workers and farmers. That alone is the way to fight against their oppressors.

Behind the Scenes of American "Public Opinion"

Chicago Tribune Buys Forgeries In Germany and Publishes Them In U. S.

By S. BORKSEVITCH.

THE Moscow trial of the famous forger of Soviet documents, Druzhilovsky, provides interesting and sensational material about the machinations of bourgeois governments and different groups offended by the October Revolution. These documents are intended to hamper the improvements of inter-relations between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States of America. Druzhilovsky's first forgery was made by order of the Berlin agent of the Polish General Staff, Paterkovsky, and contained instructions for the preparation of elections in the executive committee of the Profintern." It was addressed to the "Executive Committee of the United States of America."

This forgery, intended to aroused public opinion in the United States against the U. S. S. R., gave instructions now to organize elections of the executive committee and in an explanatory note on one of the points it was stated that the Executive Committee of the Comintern ratified the assignment of 40,000 dollars to Comrade Reichenberg as the first monthly instalment, beginning with January 1925) of 25,000 dollars to cover the needs of the Party and that Comrades Barbengast, Foster and Stoklitsky are put in charge of the money." The forgery was signed by Kolaroff and Stewart.

THE Polish spy Patserkovsky and Druzhilovsky with this document to the American Consul in Berlin, and to Druzhilovsky's old friend, Gum, a Russian officer.

Gum, on seeing this "document" sent Druzhilovsky with a letter of recommendation to an American journalist, Seldes, in the Berlin office of the Chicago Tribune.

The latter called Druzhilovsky's attention to the fact that Reichenberg's name was not properly written (Ruttenberg) in the forgery, but Druzhilovsky declared that it is the same person and showed him another forgery on a notepaper of the official government organ of the U. S. S. R., which he had received from the Russian detective bureau stating that the money sent to the Communist Party of the United States is despatched in the Comintern to Ruthberg-Ruthenberg."

Stoklitsky also had never been in the American party, having returned to Russia after Foster came into the Party. Hence they never could have been on any sort of commission together.

At the bottom of the telegram Druzhilovsky added that the "Izvestia" office is a "branch of the Executive Committee of the Comintern."

SELDES paid Druzhilovsky for the "document" and published it in the Chicago Tribune of February 15, 1925. Simultaneously the document was also published in the New York Times of the same date.

Druzhilovsky sold these documents for 100 dollars also to an American office on New Wilhelm Strasse No. 8, which gathers all kinds of information for the United States, and for 50 dollars to an employee of the American Consulate, George Meyer, a former Russian officer.

Druzhilovsky could sell this so many times because he used his documents on condition that his money be returned them immediately after they had taken down photographic copies.

Apart from these documents Druzhilovsky prepared forged instructions of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, on notepaper prepared in his own apartment house to "the American Ambassador of the United States" in which the Comintern thanks the "Ambassador" "for his successful campaign in favor of the recognition of the U.S.S.R. by the United States of America;" it also states that 50,000 dollars have been assigned for secret expenditure. The instructions also pointed out the necessity of taking measures "to prevent a deterioration in the personal relations between Senator Borah and Coolidge, President of the United States, pointing out that the "physical elimination of Warren who was advanced by Coolidge to the post of Secretary of Attorney may help Coolidge in his foreign policy which is favorable to the U. S. S. R."

IN the same forgery it is stated that "Petkovsky, Soviet Ambassador in Mexico has to inform some Bananic, that a credit account has been opened for her to the amount of 20,000 American dollars."

The forger made it his aim to discredit in the eyes of American public opinion the Soviet Union which allegedly supports and finances, fiesh and they tore out his fingernails. When the old man began to weaken under the torture they executed him.

Party of America which is bought with Soviet gold.

The content of the document, according to Druzhilovsky, was dictated to him by Gum, an employee of the American embassy in Berlin.

Druzhilovsky made another forgery, also under instructions of the same Gum, "an instruction of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Communist Party of America concerning its reorganization."

A forgery of no less interest was manufactured by Druzhilovsky by order of an employee of the New York Herald named Shaplin, alias Kaplan. This gentleman ordered a document about the sales of diamonds in America by the Soviet Government through the Comintern." Druzhilovsky forged the document under Shaplin's instructions in the form of instructions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to some fictitious controlling organs about investigating whether proper deductions have been made from the sale of diamonds in America for the agents of the Comintern.

That document was also sold to the American Office on Neue Wilhelm-Strasse No. 8.

* * *

All American forgeries were translated by Gum into English. Gum took down copies and handed them over to the United States Ambassador; Druzhilovsky then sold them to representatives of the American press and to the Information Bureau. The money which he received was shared by the whole clique.

It is difficult to enumerate in a newspaper communication the mass of falsified documents which Druzhilovsky and his friends sold to the American Embassy in Berlin, which were produced by order of dubious American journalists and correspondents. One thing is certain and that is that the sensational disclosures made at Druzhilovsky's trial showed clearly by whom and how world public opinion is moulded and particularly the public opinion of the United States about the U. S. S. R."

The trial of the forger of diplomatic documents which caused inestimable harm not only to the Soviet Union, but to the labor movement of various countries, clearly showed how forgeries are produced in the various countries. It lifted the veil which concealed the dirty work of bribery by several spy agencies to disrupt the peace of the world and to involve humanity in new wars and disasters.

It revealed the sources of the famous "Zinoviev letter" and the Bulgarian forgeries. It is in the interests of the broad masses of humanity to stop the dark activities of the hideous, sneaking scoundrels who found an asylum in the capitalist countries after the world war.

"Crush the Infamy"

BECAUSE they dared to dream of a better system of society, and, what is more, because they dared to translate their dreams into words and acts, Sacco and Vanzetti are to be shrivelled to death in a Massachusetts electric chair on August 10th.

AFTER seven years of unimaginable torture, after innumerable false hopes and starts for the road of freedom, Governor Fuller has slammed his bloody fist into their faces and irrevocably said, "Die."

THE world of intellect has pleaded with the Massachusetts legal hierarchy for their lives. In vain. The militant vanguard of the workingclass has protested and demanded that their comrades might live. Also in vain. Eminent jurists, thinkers, and writers have begged that they be returned to the class which bore them. But Governor Fuller has said, "Die."

REVOLUTIONISTS the world over have demanded that these victims of the class war be surrendered, but Fuller has hanged a blood-stained ear to their pleas.

THE fighting, thinking youth of the world have shouted, "Let them live" and four old men, senile and crafty, have muttered from out of the dust-laden corners of their safety-holes, "Let them die."

AN insatiable blood-lust on the part of the ruling class, is one of the virulent symptoms of a society ready for the surgeons knife. These things have happened before. It happened in the few decades before 1789, when the suffering workers of France threw off their bloodthirsty masters in a glorious spirit of revolt. It will happen again.

IN Toulouse, as in Massachusetts; in the year 1761 as in the year 1927; the religious hierarchy then, as the legal hierarchy now, grabbed with power, in a frenzy of hate decided to crush all opposition to its almost omnipotent power.

JEAN CALAS, a protestant, living in the city of Toulouse had a daughter who became a convert to catholicism. Shortly thereafter his son committed suicide because of failure in business.

NOW, there was a ruling in France at that time, that the body of a suicide was to be placed face downwards and dragged by horses through the streets of the city and publicly hanged on a gibbet. Jean Calas loved his son and to avert this mutilation asked friends and relatives to testify that the son had died a natural death.

THE catholic oligarchs spread the rumor of murder. They said that Calas murdered his son because like his sister he preferred catholicism to protestantism and to prevent the conversion the young man was murdered.

THERE was not the slightest shred of evidence to support this fanatical view, but they took the old man and secretly put him to torture, they applied white-hot irons to his

WHETHER the [illegible] or during the [illegible] have learned [illegible] there will be no [illegible] the infamy is crushed. [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti to [illegible] cause to the working class. We must not rest until our slogan is realized.

"CRUSH THE INFAME"—crush the infamy.

HIS family was hounded and threatened. Their home and property were confiscated and in desperation Calas committed suicide by the guillotine. He sheltered them and cared for them and listened to their story of medieval barbarism.

IN the meantime the Church continued to berate the people, to live off their tithes and to aid in their oppression and enslavement.

The court was corrupt and hacked by sycophants and pounders.

IN 1765 a youth named La Barre, just 19 seventeen years of age, was arrested on the charge of having mutilated a crucifix. This was the frame up charge used in railroading radicals in the eighteenth century.

The charge was [illegible]

UNDER [illegible] La Barre confessed to the [illegible]. In the public square his head was cut off and his disfigured body burned at the stake. A mob of nobles and priests stood by and cheered. A copy of Voltaire's "Philosophic Dictionary," which was found in his possession was also thrown into the [illegible] body.

VOLTAIRE, the writer of philosophical satires, the creator of witty conversation became a serious force for the first time in his life. He thereafter devoted his life to the overthrow of a system which tolerated such deeds of infamy and priests stood by and cheered. A copy of Voltaires "Philosophic Dictionary," when

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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ON TO BOSTON!

They Plan to Kill Sacco, Vanzetti Tonight

POLICE ATTACK LABOR'S PARADE; MANY INJURED

March Follows Meeting At Union Square

Scores of workers were brutally beaten up when the police yesterday broke up two impromptu parades of workers who were marching from Union Square to City Hall after the end of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in the square.

The first group, 5,000 strong, paraded through the Italian section until they were attacked by police at Malberry and Hester streets. Seven workers were arrested there.

Five thousand other workers were forced by mounted police at Fifth Avenue and Eighth street. Two arrests were made here.

The first group of demonstraters marched along Second avenue to Houston street. When they entered the Italian section a young worker hoisted a copy of Tuesday's DAILY WORKER on a stick. The streamer: "Strike Today!" brought cheers from the workers along the route of the march.

At the suggestion of the demon-

(Continued on Page Five)

50,000 Meet In Union Square; Demand Sacco And Vanzetti Go Free

Fifty thousand workers, gathered in Union Square yesterday, demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be freed, constituted the mightiest demonstration of labor that the nation has yet seen.

The North End of "The Square" was jammed tight under the eyes of many hundreds of police, on foot, on horseback, in armed cars and motorcycles. The great throng overflowed into "The Square" as far South as Fourteenth Street, while additional thousands, kept away from the meeting by the police cordon, conducted an endless march along the streets surrounding "The Square."

It is estimated that 1,500 policemen in all were on duty, armed with the latest instruments of warfare against demonstrating workers. They were very evidently there to intimidate the great throng, rather than "maintain order."

Although the demonstration had been scheduled for four o'clock, a stream of workers started to pour into Union Square early in the morning. Men and women, who had gone out on strike in the morning to protest against the attempted legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, streamed into "The Square" from their shops and factories and by eleven o'clock there were thousands of workers already on hand. A spe-

(Continued on Page Two)

THE VERDICT

Drawn by Fred Ellis



LAST MINUTE EFFORTS TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI

1.—By train, bus and boat Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers rush to Boston to picket the State House and take part in the death watch before Charlestown prison. Great protest demonstrations planned in Boston.

2.—The hour announced for the execution is 12:30 tonight. Judge Thayer refuses stay of execution. No further action before state courts possible.

3.—Forty-two pickets arrested yesterday before the State House, Boston.

4.—Fifty thousand workers gather at Union Square yesterday in New York, after a huge protest strike, and adopt resolution demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. Spontaneous parades starting at the meeting smashed by the police with great brutality and one arrest. Police break up meeting held at N. Y. City College.

5.—Millions on strike thruout the world; many demonstrations before embassies and consulates of the United States.

50,000 WORKERS GO ON STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

Police Stop One Rally; Second Is Held

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Fifty thousand workers went on strike here today, protesting against the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. The police prevented one meeting from being held and attempted to stop a second one.

When several thousand workers gathered at 1115 So. Broad street at 2 p. m., the police refused to allow them to enter the hall and forcibly made them disperse.

Not so successful. When John Fullerton was speaking, they announced that the meeting could not continue. After the police left, the workers reassembled and went on with the meeting. They were addressed by Albert Weisbord, Sam Blunt, Furriers' Union, and J. Oswardo of the Bakers' Union.

In the evening the workers went to the Arch Street Theater, jamming it to the doors.

Among the unions that participated in the strike were the Upholsterers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Cloakmakers, Bakers and Metal Workers.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Engdahl Is In Boston On Sacco-Vanzetti Case For the Daily Worker

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, left for Boston last night to direct the forces that will give the readers of labor's only "Daily" the true and detailed story of the latest developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. In the arrests of pickets before the State House yesterday, the industrial autocracy of Massachusetts only indicated in another way its determination to carry out its sentence of death against Sacco and Vanzetti. Nevertheless, the struggle to "Save Sacco and Vanzetti," goes on with increased energy. It must succeed. Workers, however, must not depend on the capitalist press for their information. They must read The DAILY WORKER.

Stop Newark Meeting

NEWARK, August 9. — Police refused to allow tonight's Sacco-Vanzetti meeting to be held at Military Park. Hundreds of workers who assembled were driven away by police under the direction of Lieut. O'Connor and Commissioner Gillen.

According to Irving Freeman of the Federated Press who was in charge of the arrangements, if they are refused a permit today, they will hold a meeting nevertheless and make a test case. The committee issued a statement vigorously protesting the action of the authorities in not allowing the meeting to take pace.

PRISON WARDEN DECLARES MURDER WILL BE DONE BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND 12:30; PICKETING GOES ON

Police Launch Campaign of Mass Arrests Against Last Minute Protest

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will burn in the electric chair between midnight and 12:30 o'clock tonight unless the mighty rising wave of working class protest, registered yesterday in the United States and throughout the world proves mighty enough to save them.

The hour of death was set by the prison warden of the Charlestown Penitentiary early last night, according to reports received from Boston.

Mass arrests greeted the "On To Boston" last minute campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the hands of the Massachusetts murderers who have sentenced them to burn in the electric chair at midnight tonight.

Forty-two leaders of the picket line in front of the Boston State House were arrested yesterday when they defied the regiments of city and state police parading the streets of Boston to demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The picket line was broken up.

PICKET THE STATE HOUSE.

The picketing of the State House followed the influx of thousands of workers from cities and towns near Boston. With the call for a "March On Boston" issued by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and the growing realization that mass demonstrations alone will save the framed-up workers from death, thousands of workers are pouring into the city to demonstrate in front of the State House and the Charlestown prison, in which Sacco and Vanzetti sit.

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School; Alfred Baker Lewis, socialist secretary; Gus Shklar, district organizer for the Workers (Communist) Party; Harry Gratton, Grace Hutchinson, Fred Douglas and Mrs. Fred Douglas were among those arrested for picketing the State House.

UNIONS FURNISH PICKETING COMMITTEES.

The picket line was composed of committees sent by the Capmakers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Upholsterers' Union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Furriers' Union, the Workers (Communist) Party, the socialist party, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the International Labor Defense, as well as individuals. Those arrested will be given a trial at nine-thirty o'clock this morning. They are charged with disturbing the peace.

In spite of the arrests additional demonstrations will be held

(Continued on Page Five)

MILLIONS STRIKE THRUOUT NATION IN HUGE SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST

Boston Police Arrest Labor Leaders in Vain Effort to Quell Walk-out

Millions of workers went on strike yesterday to save Sacco and Vanzetti from being railroaded to the electric chair. It was the most gigantic walkout of its kind in all American labor history. In New York City alone approximately half a million workers left their jobs and joined what was one of the most effective tie-ups in the history of the city.

Reports from other sections of the country indicated a wide response to the strike call. Although the right wing labor officialdom thruout the country did its best to smash the protest, the rank and file of American labor heeded the call to the struggle to free the framed-up workers.

Police in various cities conducted a campaign of terrorism and wholesale arrests. In Los Angeles 19 prominent leaders in the struggle for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested after raids on the headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party; in Philadelphia and Boston Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers were arrested for distributing leaflets calling for short general protest strikes; in New York City the offices of Il Lavoratore, Italian newspaper were raided and members of the staff were threatened with "the same medicine as Sacco and Vanzetti."

Boston Union Heads Arrested

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Immediately upon issuance of the Boston strike call today two officials of the Capmakers' Union, J. Miller, manager and J. Seligman chairman of Local 7, arrested and held without bail thus depriving the strike of two of its most active driving forces. The strike grew out of a call issued last night by the hastily formed Sacco-Vanzetti strike committee, capmakers, upholsterers and furriers participating.

This was followed by a conference at 6 o'clock this morning of representatives of all the clothing unions.

(Continued on Page Two)

Halt the Legal Murder!

THE act of murder, which has been planned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against the two champions of labor, Sacco and Vanzetti, will be halted only, if the workers raise such a mighty voice of protest, that even the arch-fiends of capitalism will hesitate to defy it. This voice of protest must be raised in every corner of the land against this infamous deed.

Who will raise this voice of protest? Who will reach the workers in the mines, mills, factories and farms? Who will rouse them to the infamy of the terrible crime which is being framed against them?

Now more than ever it becomes the duty of all class-conscious workers to GUARD THE DAILY WORKER, to contribute by means of the certificates which have been distributed, toward the protection of the strongest and bravest voice raised against the execution of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Fifty Thousand at Union Square Meeting for Sacco, Vanzetti

50,000 WORKERS DEMONSTRATE IN NEW YORK CITY

Mightiest Labor Protest in Nation's History

(Continued from Page One)

cial meeting was arranged for Irving Plaza.

30,000 at Two O'Clock.

By two o'clock there were more than thirty thousand demonstrators in "The Square."

Speaking from four platforms, scores of speakers addressed the demonstration, denouncing the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as a vicious piece of class hate and urging workers to join the mass march "On to Boston!" today to save the framed-up workers from the hands of the Massachusetts hangmen.

With thunderous applause the tens of thousands of workers in "The Square" approved a resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti, declaring them the victims of a monstrous frame-up by the capitalist class and calling upon William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to utilize the full power of labor for the immediate and complete independence of the two workers. A message to Governor Fuller demanding the immediate freedom of the framed-up workers was also voted by the gathering.

"They Shall Not Die!"

Among the slogans displayed at the meeting were: "Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die," "Boycott Massachusetts Products," "You shall not Burn Our Fighters," "Governor Fuller, you have heard the voice of Wall Street," "Down with Capitalist Justice."

Police, under Chief Inspector Lahey, stood about a foot apart in a circle about the demonstration and eyed the proceedings. Other police were massed inside of the park. Twenty armored motorcycles stood at one side of the square, while an equal number of mounted police were stationed on the other side. Special details of police were on the roofs of all neighboring buildings.

A detail of policemen was stationed around each of the four platforms. Each speaker, before he was allowed to mount the platform, had to give his name, address and nationality to the authorities.

Police Before "Freiheit."

The 1,000 policemen were assigned from 14th to 17th Streets. Along Union Square and Broadway they were stationed in front of all of the buildings, many of them being in front of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, at 30 Union Square.

At 5:45 p. m. no more workers were allowed to enter the park. Only those who had entered the marked-off space previous to that time were able to listen to the speeches.

Those workers who were unable to pass the deadline of the police marched up and down the neighboring streets in packed formation. They had to move very slowly, due to the denseness of the crowd. The police kept them constantly on the move, not allowing them to stop for even a second.

Many Speakers Address Throngs.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, J. Louis Engdahl, Pat Devine, C. E. Miller, Charles Mitchell, G. E. Powers, Jack Stachel, Anton Bimba, Al Schapiro, D. Benjamin, Pascal Cosgrove, M. J. Olgin, Ludwig Lore, Carlos Tresca, Rebecca Grecht, Joseph R. Brodsky, Alexander Trachtenberg, Rose Wortis, Louis Quintalino, Charles Krumbein, Alfred Wagenknecht, W. W. Weinstone, and many others.

When Ben Gold was introduced, the crowd let loose a wild outburst. When he finished speaking from the platform on the south end of the square, a detail of police prevented him from reaching the next platform where he was to speak again.

The meeting ended at 5:30 p. m. As soon as the workers started to leave the square, the mounted police got into action and shoved the workers about roughly.

Ten thousand copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold, a record amount for a working-class demonstration.

In the morning indoor meetings were held under the direction of various unions.

Police Break Up Newark Parade.

NEWARK, Aug. 9.—A huge parade here was dispersed by police after thousands of workers who had come out on strike early in the day marched to City Hall to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The parade started at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at 12th street and South Orange avenue. The demonstration was stopped at City Hall by Commissioner Brennan, who declared that no permit had been granted.

A meeting was held at Montgomery Hall later in the afternoon. On its march from City Hall, the parade passed Military Park, down Central avenue, to Market street, up 15th avenue, to 10th street. At 10th street and South Orange avenue, the crowd dispersed.

Green Cowardly Whitewashes the Murderers

Under the mass pressure of the membership of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, William Green dared not completely ignore the Sacco and Vanzetti case. He tried to evade the question for days after Fuller's decision to murder these two workers was made public by absenting himself from his usual haunts and ignoring the insistent demand that the executive council of the Federation recommend that its affiliated international unions join the strike movement for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Green finally broke his silence by sending a letter to Governor Fuller. But in the letter he showed himself the loyal servant of the bloody monsters conspiring to murder these two Italian workmen by whitewashing the farcical investigation of Fuller and his committee. The first paragraph of Green's letter reveals his flunkeyism before Fuller. He says:

"Notwithstanding the thoro investigation which you and the commission you appointed made of the record of the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, your examination of all the facts and information relative thereto, and your decision that these men had a fair trial, there are very many people who still entertain grave doubts about their guilt or innocence."

The Green letter concludes with an appeal, not for freedom, but for "executive clemency."

Green does not even state that he doubts their guilt! Taking the attitude of one standing apart from the struggle of the workers this man who is the head of the American Federation of Labor does not even imply that the Sacco and Vanzetti murder plot is a blow against labor.

A traitor to labor, he appeals to Fuller, one of the murder conspirators, instead of to the working class that he ought to speak for. An appeal from the head of the Federation to the affiliated unions would be a powerful weapon in behalf of these two workers whom the capitalist class of Massachusetts has determined to burn to death tonight! It would aid tremendously in staying the hand of the executioner! But an appeal to Fuller couched in such honeyed words as Green uses only enhances that vile enemy of labor in the eyes of his class and indirectly sanctions the murders.

Green's letter places him squarely on the side of the executioners of Sacco and Vanzetti and is one more foul blot upon the labor lieutenants of American capitalism—the most corrupt and venal labor leadership on the face of the earth.

Let labor continue its strikes in spite of and against William Green, who scorns the working class and grasps in fraternal brotherhood the bloody fists of Thayer, Fuller, President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Judge Grant and the judges of the courts of that state.

MILLIONS STRIKE THRUOUT NATION IN PROTEST AGAINST MARTYRDOM OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

(Continued from Page One)

Amalgamated, Barriers, Shelterers, capmakers and millinery voted to strike, going out at noon today. Many workers didn't even report in the morning, beginning the strike four hours ahead.

I. L. G. W. U. voted not to strike but to permit members to go out as individuals. Building laborers, Italian barbers and other Italian workers are out unofficially.

The strike committee flooded the town with thousands of leaflets. The following have been arrested charged with distribution: W. Murdoch, organizer of the Down Trodden Progressive Textile Committee, Mildred Young, Martin Daum, Sarah Goldberg, Steve Fuleo. All were released on bail.

Police preparations give Boston the aspect of a beleaguered city. The Sacco-Vanzetti Committee is concentrating all its energies nationally and internationally for bringing pressure on Coolidge to follow the Wilson Mooney precedent, by telegraphing prominent Americans, progressive senators and enabling prominent citizens of foreign countries, asking them to enable Governor Fuller.

The general strike call was signed by the Sacco-Vanzetti Strike Committee. It read: "Strike for freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti! The last day strike begins at noon Tuesday. Only the workers' protest can save us. Come to the following halls and be assigned for picket duty." A list of halls used by various unions was printed. All police stations, where police are on 24-hour duty, were notified.

* * *

"First Time Such Large Strike."

Commenting upon the success of the general strike, Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, said:

"This is the first time in the history of the American labor movement that a mass strike of such proportions as this one was called without the aid of properly organized strike machinery. It may be said in all truthfulness that the hundreds of thousands of strikers responded practically through the sole medium of the capitalist and Labor press.

"This is a warning to the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy that organized Labor in this country will follow militant leadership in a moment of workingclass crisis. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., without his official request for clemency until the moment when he was overwhelmingly convinced that the New York unions were acting without his ukase.

"The spirit which actuated the individual Labor leaders in New York with reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike is most commendable, and will serve as a precedent in future exigencies."

* * *

Many Unions Join.

Among the unions which joined the walk-out in New York City were the following: Harbor Boatmen's Union, Ship and Yard Workers, Clothing Workers, Garment Workers, United Hebrew Trades, Pocketbook Workers' Union, Painters' and Tailor's Union, Journeymen Barbers' Union, Waist Makers' Union, Carpenters' and Excavators' Union, Fur Workers, Plasterers' Union, Cement Workers' Union, Hod Carriers' Union, Painters and Decorators' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Laundry Workers' Union, Metal Workers' Union, Shoe Workers' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Amalgamated Power Plant Workers, Architectural Iron Workers' Union, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, United Textile Workers of America, Marine Transport Workers' Union and Typographical Union Local 7.

Sons of the organizations urging the strike were also the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Bronx Jewish Workers' Club, Finnish Workers' Federation, Workers' Party, Young Workers' League, International Labor Defense, National Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, Private Chauffeurs' Protective Club, Sacco-Vanzetti Brooklyn Conference, Workers' Unity Association and the Workmen's Circle.

Colorado Miners Still Out.

(Special to Daily Worker)

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—More than 4,000 miners in southern Colorado are still out on a three-day strike to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. A. S. Embree, I. W. W. organizer, announced. This figure represents 80 per cent. of the normal working force, he declared.

* * *

Cossacks Break Up Miners' Meeting.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 9.—Riding their horses into a mass meeting which had gathered at Jessup, near here, to stage a demonstration of sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti, near the Pulsile Service Coal Company mine, mounted state police brutally dispersed the gathering today.

The demonstrators planned, it is stated, to march to the mine to persuade the miners to leave their work as a protest. No arrests were made.

* * *

Mt. Vernon Builders Strike.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Between 75 and 100 men, plasterers, carpenters and bricklayers employed in the construction of three apartment houses on Grand street here, walked out today in a one day strike as a gesture of protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to the police. Only the plumbers remained on the job.

Louis Thoma, general foreman of construction of the three buildings, asked police aid to protect his half finished structures from any possible damage, and three policemen were detailed to guard the buildings.

ROSE BARON



Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee

JUDGE THAYER



Rochester Workers Strike.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—More than 10,000 workers were on strike here today in protest against the impending execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The walk-out followed a giant mass meeting held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

The strikers gathered outside factories and threatened those who remained working. Practically all the large clothing factories were forced to close and the officials asked police protection. Many of the clothing workers went out on strike over the orders of their union leaders who forbade a walkout until tomorrow afternoon.

* * *

Harbor Workers Strike.

A part of the city-wide strike protest against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Hundreds of marine transport workers and seamen answered the call of the Waterfront Joint Strike Committee by a twenty-four hour general strike of shipping in New York harbor.

The Waterfront Joint Strike Committee which includes the International Seamen's Club, the I. W. W., the Italian section of the International Longshoremen's Union, and represents practically every branch of harbor work, issued its call for a strike from one o'clock Monday night to midnight on Tuesday. Only the International Seamen's Union, an A. F. of L. organization and the International Longshoremen's Union refused to cooperate.

Police Circle Meeting.

Hundreds of the striking workers and sympathizers ringed round by police and police wagons took part in the mass protest meeting at South and Whitehall streets yesterday to demand the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Processions formed at the International Seamen's Club on South Street and at the I. W. W. hall bearing placards calling on labor to snatch Sacco and Vanzetti from Massachusetts legalized murder, marched along the waterfront and gathered in a great crowd by the South Ferry.

The crowd filled the street and the windows of the office buildings and lined the elevated platforms overhead to hear Pat Devine of the International Labor Defense describe how the cordage kings of Massachusetts had railroaded Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

Devine traced the case from its beginning, with the death of Salsedo, who was either thrown out of the fourteenth floor of the department of justice building in New York, or was provoked to jump out, until the present moment when word had just arrived that Judge Webster Thayer, lackey of New England capitalism, had refused the last plea of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense for a stay of execution.

"The lawyers are like undertakers in the way," Devine declared "You may escape them today and you may escape them tomorrow, but they will get you in the end." Devine described how they worked up the evidence against the two innocent anarchists.

W. L. Fisher of the I. W. W., and Lena Chernenko of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers urged the working class to organize if they did not wish to find themselves in the electric chair tomorrow.

"Do you believe we can save Sacco and Vanzetti?" Lena Chernenko demanded, "Is it possible to save them at this late hour? No. It is only by a mass organization of the working class that outrages like this can be prevented."

Other speakers were Jack Walsh and Harry Myers, both of the Marine Transport Workers Union.

Harry Kweit, chairman of the meeting, then read a resolution confirming the absolute conviction of hundreds of marine workers and seamen that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and demanding their immediate release. The resolution was unanimously passed and will be sent to the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee.

N. Y. SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE CALLS ON COOLIDGE TO INTERVENE

Points to Department of Justice Connection With Case to Prove Innocence of Guilt

Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee at two thirty o'clock yesterday sent the following telegram to President Coolidge:

"Unless you intervene, Sacco and Vanzetti die Wednesday night. We respectfully appeal to you to exercise the power conferred upon you by the people of the nation to follow the precedent established by the late President Wilson in the Mooney case. Millions of citizens throughout the land believe that a relationship between a federal department and the Sacco-Vanzetti prosecution existed at the time of the trial. Judge Thayer said that the convictions of these men rest solely on the interpretation of their conduct at the time of their arrest as consciousness of guilt. We feel confident that the files of the department of justice will explain their conduct following their arrest, international sentiment indicates that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will seriously affect amicable relationship with the rest of the world. We urge you to use the Wilson precedent in the Mooney case. Because of the fact that the world is watching the outcome of this case in a state of high tension we urge you to consider this momentous situation most carefully.

"Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, Rose Baron, secretary."

POLICE BREAK UP N. Y. CITY COLLEGE STUDENT SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST

Gathering Instantly Held Off the College Campus

New York police, after the fashion of the Cossacks in the czarist days of old Russia, broke up a demonstration in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti being held by students of City College on their campus yesterday.

Among the speakers invited were Felix Cohen, an alumnus, now attending Harvard University; Arthur Garfield Hays, a lawyer, attorney for the Civil Liberties Union; Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER. Leon Denenberg, of the N. Y. Students Sacco and Vanzetti Committee; Louis Burman, a student, was acting as chairman.

Meeting Held on Campus.

The meeting started on the open campus, the huge granite foundation of the main building on which rose a giant flag staff usually graced with an American flag, being used as a speaker's platform.

Burman opened the meeting, declaring that the gathering was not being held under the auspices of any organization, but was the result of a spontaneous demand on the part of a large number of students that a Sacco-Vanzetti Protest gathering be held.

He then introduced Felix Cohen, son of the professor of philosophy at City College, as the first speaker. Cohen declared his faith in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and urged the students to read the book on the case written by Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard University.

Engdahl's Plea Is Interrupted.

Engdahl next began to analyze the case as an example of capitalist class "justice" against which the thinking students of the nation must rebel, in common with the whole working class. He was giving a word picture of the make-up of the ruling class autocracy in the New England states, and especially in Massachusetts, that inaugurated the attack on Sacco and Vanzetti, when several squads of police, in military formation, headed by Sergeant Lander, marched on the campus.

The sergeant mounted the platform and tore down the sign that merely read, "STUDENTS' SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING." The other policemen circulated among the increasing crowd, as Engdahl continued talking. He was not allowed to continue long, however.

College Head Leads Attack.

In another few minutes Francis X. Healy, director of the summer session of City College heading a flying squad of police, demanded that the meeting end. The students insisted they had the right to hold the meeting on their own campus, that they had done so in the past, but Healy was supported by the police, and insisted the meeting stop.

The students decided that if they couldn't hold the meeting on the campus, they would hold it on a public street, where the college authorities could not molest them.

Break Up Second Meeting.

Some of the students got into the police line to 139th street and Amsterdam Ave., while others had to go around the entire block to reach the same destination.

Chairman Burman tried to open the meeting again, but it was once more broken up by the police, who claimed this time that it was being held too near a fire hydrant. The police, at this juncture, were reinforced by fivemore squads headed by a Deputy Inspector, Edward J. Quinn of the Fifth Division.

"We'll hold this meeting or all go to jail," declared the students, marching to Hamilton Terrace and West 141st street, which is not college property, not on a busy thorofare and full proof against any other excuses the police could think of, except that the students didn't have an American flag as is required by city ordinance at open air gatherings. Instead of a

Calls Upon Youth Protest.

A resolution adopted by the Stelton branch of the Youth Movement calls upon young peoples' organizations in the United States to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mary Louise Lepansky.

the daughter of Max and Margaret Lepanski, died August 8, 1927, in Lincoln, N. J.

The body will be cremated in the Ridgewood Crematorium. The burial will take place Thursday, August 11, 2 P. M. from the Chapel of Mr. Stichman, Fairview Avenue and Madison St., Ridgewood, N. J.

More Protests Against Sacco-Vanzetti Murder

William L. Patterson, president of the American Negro Labor Congress issued the following statement in behalf of his organization yesterday in a telegram to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee:

"The American Negro Labor Congress protests the decision of Governor Fuller's commission as the most infamous in the history of the American Labor struggle. The Negro Congress has rallied upon American Negro Labor, organized and unorganized, to show its resentment by joining with white labor in the strike set for August 9, 1927. (Signed) William L. Patterson, President of the American Negro Labor Congress, New York Local."

Food Workers Protest.

Declaring that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent, the Amalgamated Food Workers yesterday sent a telegram to Governor Fuller demanding that he stay the execution of the two framed up workers.

The union announced its intention of taking part in the monster strike and demonstrations.

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Massachusetts Courts Determined to Kill; Strike Spreads

JUDGE THAYER DENIES STAY OF EXECUTION TO SACCO, VANZETTI

United States Supreme Court Last Legal Hope for Framed-Up Workers

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 9.—Judge Webster Thayer, judicial puppet of the Massachusetts industrial czars, who have sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to die in the electric chair, denied the framed-up workers' motions for a stay of execution and revocation of sentence today in Norfolk County Superior Court.

Surrounded by Guards.

Thayer wrote the decision at his Worcester home, surrounded by police and armed guards.

It was immediately telephoned to defense counsel Arthur D. Hill at his offices in Boston and to attorney general Arthur K. Reading, the latter representing the state in the last state court proceedings in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Stenographers were at the courthouse to transcribe copies of the decision which were moved to Boston by fast automobile.

Defense Counsel Arthur D. Hill began a final drive on the state courts in an effort to save the lives of the two workers. His plan was understood to be to carry the case again to the Supreme Court on exceptions from Judge Thayer's ruling, with an appeal to the United States District Court and a justice of the United States Supreme Court still in the offing.

Twenty-two armed state troopers patrolled the palatial, summer estate of governor Fuller at Rye Beach, N. H.

Three "sharp-shooters," expert shotgun men, from each police station, were assembled at police headquarters. The gathering of the fifteen "dead shots" was shrouded in mystery but followed the discovery of the "general strike" circular in Roxbury.

* * *

Appeal to Borah.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Defense Committee appealed to Senator Borah as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The message stated that "Sacco and Vanzetti have become international symbols of American justice, and goodwill toward the United States will be profoundly impaired in Europe and America if these men are executed while the United States Government has evidence in its possession bearing on their innocence. We are appealing to you as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as well as to William E. Borah, humanitarian. We believe a federal investigation opening the department of Justice files will bring the two radicals their freedom."

The telegrams to Senator Borah, Senator LaFollette and Miss Addams then went on to explain that Sacco and Vanzetti had been sought because it was alleged, they belonged to the Galleani group of anarchists, Vanzetti being a contributor to Cronaca Sovversiva, the "Galleani" paper published in Lynn. The telegram concluded:

Telegraph Lindbergh.

"We submit this department of justice manchuria cannot be brushed aside, and we further submit it is an absolutely valid explanation of the consciousness of guilt' Sacco and Vanzetti showed when arrested, and which Judge Thayer asserts is the strongest proof of their guilt of the murder charge."

The Defense Committee also telegraphed to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, asking him to appeal to the President to appoint a commission of inquiry. European goodwill created by the transatlantic flyer was being destroyed by the pending execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, wired the Committee, appealing in the humanitarian ideals of Lindbergh's father.

Arrested For Leaflets.

Two young women were arrested in Boston for issuing circulars calling for a general strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

In a vain and frantic effort to cripple the Boston walk-out, the Boston and state police are conducting a reign of terror. The young women arrested are Mildred Young, 22, a shoe worker, and Miss Sarah Young, 27.

Use Machine Guns.

Riot squads from the twenty-one police stations were assembled at police headquarters, with three men in each squad manning sub-machine guns capable of firing 1,500 bullets a minute. The riot squad of 400 and more men was ready for instant call to aid the 2,000 policemen engaged in "twenty-four hour duty" at the various headquarters.

"STOP THIS MURDER!"



Police Sack Offices Of Il Lavoratore in Sacco-Vanzetti Raids

"We'll make you dance in the electric chair like Sacco and Vanzetti!"

That is what plain-clothes men told members of the Il Lavoratore Staff, whose offices at 39 East 10th Street they raided yesterday afternoon.

After ransacking the offices and tearing down posters calling for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the eight policeman left, after advising the members of the Il Lavoratore staff that "they had better get out of the country."

U. S. Embassy Tries Blow at Sacco and Shows Part in Raid

PEKING, China, Aug. 9.—The American embassy has admitted, under strain of the excitement roused by the Sacco Vanzetti case, and the eagerness of the embassy staff to have the two workers electrocuted, that it has in its possession property stolen from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The American diplomats in China, as well as the U. S. department of state, have always insisted that the raiding here of the embassy of the Soviet Union some weeks ago was an affair of the local Chinese generals.

Now announcement is made, as tho it were news, that "The Workers (Communist) Party of America has conducted a propaganda campaign for a united front of activity in behalf of the relief of Sacco and Vanzetti." The source of this information is said by the U. S. Embassy to be contained "on pages 115 and 173" of a book seized in the Soviet Union Embassy at Peking, and "now in the possession of the American Embassy."

Ownership of such a book or pamphlet by the Soviet Union Embassy or some individual in it would not be against the law of nations.

Immigration Head Tries to Terrorize Aliens Who Strike

HOQUIAM, Wash., August 9.—Almost snarling with rage against sympathizers with Sacco and Vanzetti, Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House committee on immigration and naturalization, threatened all aliens in the U. S. A. with deportation and refusal of citizenship papers if they did anything to stay the hand of the executioner in Massachusetts.

The congressman, while denouncing any interference with the killing planned for August 10, took occasion to hold Matthew Woll of the A. F. of L. up to the world as a fit example, and praised his attitude of treachery to the working class when any of its rights are attacked.

During another part of the interview, Johnson sneered at "the attempt of those alien bandits to escape the electric chair."

Johnson promises his hearers that the immigration laws would be tightened up so that "only the right sort of aliens" could come into America.

LABOR ABROAD INFORMS AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES OF RESENTMENT

American consuls and ambassadors felt the deep resentment of the working class of Europe, South America and Africa yesterday, because of the complicity of the United States government in the proposed murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Demonstrations assembled outside of the dwellings and offices of the representatives abroad of murderous America were frequently so incensed by attempts of the police of their own countries to save their American allies from discontent that they broke past all restraint and made attacks on the buildings over which the American flag floated. In Morocco a crowd burned the flag. Some of the more important demonstrations are mentioned below.

* * *

MEXICAN LABOR WIRES COOLIDGE.

MEXICO CITY, August 9.—The Mexican Federation of Labor has wired President Coolidge, asking for the pardon and commutation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Federal Council of the local labor unions has ordered fifteen minutes of suspension of work and all public amusements tonight and public service tomorrow in all principal centers.

Special patrols have been placed outside the American embassy and the offices of American oil companies.

* * *

Y. C. L. IN ROTTERDAM.

ROTTERDAM, August 9.—The Young Communists' League staged a demonstration today urging a general strike in protest against the Sacco-Vanzetti execution. The police dispersed the demonstrators, who afterward went to the American consulate where they staged a demonstration.

* * *

SWISS TELEGRAPH AIDS EXECUTIONER.

GENEVA, August 9.—The Swiss telegraph administration today refused to transmit to the United States Minister at Berne a long telegram protesting against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, which had been drawn up at a monster mass meeting, on the ground that it would be injurious to a friendly government.

* * *

NORWEGIAN UNIONS PROTEST.

COPENHAGEN, August 9.—The national organization of the Norwegian trades unions has organized Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings throughout all Norway, to be held at the close of work on Wednesday.

* * *

FINN WORKERS CABLE.

HELSINGFORS, August 9.—The Finnish workers' national organization and the executive of the social democrats have cabled to the United States government, protesting against the Sacco-Vanzetti execution and demanding the release of the men.

* * *

BRAZILIAN POLICE WORRIED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 9.—Fearing possible outbreaks by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, Rio de Janeiro police today doubled the police guards in the vicinity of the National City Bank building, located in Rio Branco avenue, and around Canadian and English banks in the city.

The American embassy and the American consulate here were protected by a special guard.

* * *

WORKERS STORM U. S. LEGATION IN STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, August 9.—A demonstration of 15,000 persons attempted to storm the United States legation at Stockholm, Sweden, last night, said a Central News dispatch from that city today. A strong cordon of mounted police beat back the workers, arresting several of the leaders.

* * *

MONTEVIDEO LABOR STRIKES.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, August 9.—A 24-hour general strike has been called by the labor groups for tomorrow as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Appeals have been issued to all workers in the republic to join the strike. It is expected that many commercial houses will close their doors.

Troops are to be kept in the armories tomorrow prepared for demonstrations which may develop "of a revolutionary character."

Shouts of "Down with Yankee imperialism!" were frequently heard at a large protest meeting held yesterday, as speakers vehemently denounced American justice.

* * *

BURN FLAG AT CASABLANCA.

PARIS, August 9.—The American consulate at Casablanca, Morocco, was the scene of a demonstration by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. After burning the American flag in the Place de France, in front of the consulate, the crowd hurled stones through the consulate's windows. The police were unable to cope with the demonstrators. Several arrests were made.

* * *

ALL FRANCE TAKES PART.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—All France participated in Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations yesterday. Workers went on strike in the following cities: Lyons, Tours, Dunkirk, Vetic, Cherbourg, Toulouse, Nantes, Bethune, Havre, Toulon and Brest. Large protest parades took place in Marseilles and St. Etienne.

A committee of Americans in Paris is organizing a meeting today to voice an appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The mother of Captain Charles Nungesser, the lost trans-Atlantic flyer, cabled Governor Fuller: "I implore you to listen to the earnest appeal of all France."

* * *

BORDEAUX DOCK WORKERS OUT.

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 9.—Every dock worker in Bordeaux was striking yesterday in a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration. The ships were unable to clear.

* * *

MARCH ON CHERBOURG CONSUL.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 9.—Several thousand workers marched on the American Consulate here last night in a demonstration against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The police had difficulty in defending the consulate from the fury of the crowd. A number of people were hurt on both sides.

* * *

IRISH LABOR ASKS CLEMENCY.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—The Irish Labor Party and the Irish Trade Union Congress today sent a cablegram to President Coolidge asking executive clemency in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The message follows:

"Irish labor joins labor in other countries urging clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti."

The Workers Party of Ireland adopted a resolution protesting against the Sacco and Vanzetti death sentences.

* * *

GREAT PRAGUE MASS MEETING.

PRAGUE, Aug. 9.—Communist workers at a great mass meeting held tonight on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti voted an order for a general strike tomorrow in all the factories of Prague. The chief speaker was H. Vajtauer, a Czech Communist, expelled from the United States.

* * *

HAVANA POLICE FEEL DANGER.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 9.—Plain-clothes men from the Judicial Police Department have been stationed at the American Embassy and all public buildings. This step was taken to prevent possible demonstrations by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

* * *

DEPUTATION PROTESTS IN CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 9.—A deputation of members of the Communist and labor parties visited the American Consulate yesterday to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Resolutions passed at a public meeting of the Communist and Labor Parties yesterday, demanding the immediate reprieve of "these innocent working-class victims of capitalist justice" were cabled to the United States.

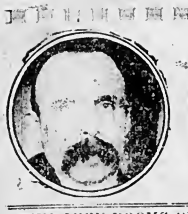
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ROUMANIAN WORKERS WRITE MINISTER.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 9.—Resolutions in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, adopted at mass meetings held throughout Bucharest and other Roumanian cities, yesterday, have been sent by William S. Cylbertson, American minister here.

An armed guard has been posted at the American Legation and ... to guard against any possible demonstrations.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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Trying to Frighten Alien Workers in Sympathy With Sacco and Vanzetti.

Albert Johnson, ignorant peanut politician, a member of that benighted outfit known as the lower house of congress, and chairman of the immigration and naturalization committee, staged a little publicity stunt for himself by joining the jackal pack in full cry for the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti. This miserably small person, who depends upon bile as a substitute for brains, issued a "warning" to alien workers not to participate in demonstrations for the liberation of these two Italian workers whom Johnson, without any evidence whatsoever, called "bandits and murderers."

Johnson's venomous attack was published conspicuously by the reptile press yesterday morning in order to frighten the masses of foreign-born workers who are aroused over the plot to murder Sacco and Vanzetti, but fortunately it had little effect as was evidenced by the proportions of the demonstrations.

So raw was Johnson's cheap threat that even the labor department at Washington, which is responsible for the enforcement of the immigration laws, issued a statement repudiating him and declaring that participation in Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations "would not serve as cause under the law for the deportation of any alien."

Johnson, an inordinate publicity seeker, tries to bask in the light shed by this world-famous case and denounces two workmen whose shoes he is not fit to wipe.

It is to be hoped that the workers in Johnson's district in Washington are able to place a labor candidate on a labor ticket in the field against him in the coming elections and expose him for the vicious, low, mendacious whelp that he is.

The Meaning of the Agitation for Soviets in China.

Again the wisdom of the invincible leadership of the Communist International impels the admiration of the revolutionary forces of the world in its direction given the Communist Party of China in that difficult situation. Some weeks ago the International demanded that the question of the formation of Soviets in China be raised. At the same time the struggle was to go on for mastery of the Kuomintang, the party that served as the rallying point of the early stages of the revolution and whose traditions had strong support on the part of the masses of workers and peasants.

The demand for the slogan of Soviets was raised so that in case of failure to wrest the Kuomintang from the control of the bourgeoisie, whose revolutionary role in China is now a thing of the past, the Communist Party could appeal to the masses to further develop the revolution through the organization of Soviets against the bourgeoisie. It was revolutionary preparation for the next step.

The next few days will determine whether the control of the Kuomintang shall pass into the hands of the bourgeoisie or whether that party shall still serve as the organ of revolution against the bourgeoisie, the agents of imperialism and the militarist adventurers. The renegades and counter-revolutionaries in the Wuhan government are using their military power to crush the proletarian elements in the Kuomintang in preparation for the plenum to be held the early part of next week. They are conducting systematic wholesale murders of Communists and may succeed by carrying further their designs and succeed in controlling the Kuomintang.

In that case the immediate formation of Soviets becomes the order of the day while the Chinese revolution marches forward, under the leadership of the Communist Party, to its next stage—the stage of the revolutionary mass struggle against all the organs of the capitalist class.

The Oil War Takes a New Turn

Like all forms of cooperation between the imperialists of the United States and the imperialists of Great Britain the apparent unity of action between the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the Royal Dutch Shell of Britain only conceals the conflicts that rages beneath. While uniting for a limited time on a given policy both concerns strive for the advantage. Walter C. Teagle of the New Jersey concern and Sir Henri Deterding of the British controlled Royal Dutch Shell united in rabid denunciation of the Soviet Union when facts regarding the oil deal between the Standard of New York and the Vulcan concern on the one hand and the Soviet government on the other. Teagle agreed with Deterding only because he feared his concern would bear the brunt of a world wide oil war, since the Standard of New Jersey comes in direct competition in many places where the Royal Dutch Shell has a strong foothold.

But while agreeing to follow the line of Deterding, the New Jersey magnate, Teagle, frantically strives to make financial connections that will eventually enable him successfully to fight Deterding. While the Standard of New York smashes the Royal Dutch Shell by getting in on the ground floor on Russian oil, the Standard of New Jersey carries on its fights with more indirect methods. While Mr. Teagle was issuing joint statements with Sir Henri Deterding in denunciation of the Soviet oil deals of the two other American companies (members of the same corporation) he was also negotiating with Herr Bosch, head of the German dye trust, for an agreement to cooperate in exploiting the crude oil and oil patents of that concern. The agreement has just been concluded.

The German dye trust deal seems to be something separate and apart from the general campaign of Standard Oil against the Royal Dutch Shell. But in this era of trusts and international cartels it is necessary to be able to penetrate beneath the surface to discern the real movement instead of the apparent movement. Indirectly Teagle will be able to get the benefits of trade with Russia because the German dye trust already holds important oil concessions in the Soviet Union. Mr. Teagle's moral indignation against the Soviet Union does not preclude indirectly dealing with the hated Bolsheviks through the German trust.

The German trust has developed a process whereby it produces synthetic gasoline from coal lignite. The New Jersey branch of Standard Oil is to have the benefit of this invention which gives it an added advantage over the Royal Dutch Shell.

It is not improbable that in the near future the New Jersey concern will secure sufficient vantage points by penetrating various European oil concerns to hurl defiance at Deterding and his Royal Dutch trust and line up with the Standard of New York and Vacuum Oil.

The tone of high moral indignation emanating from the head of the unprincipled oil trust is amusing and fools no one of ordinary intelligence. The old game of baiting the Soviets is about finished. The mighty reconstruction going on in Russia and its steady economic advance, especially in all lines of heavy industry force respectful consideration even from the most vicious trust on earth. The oil kings know that if they get any of the Russian oil they will have to deal with the Soviet Union, which is a tribute to the ability of the Russian proletariat and peasants under the leadership of the Bolshevik party to realize socialism in their own country in spite of the enmity of the capitalist world.

Labor Leaders and Pan-Americanism

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(This is the fourth of a series of articles analyzing the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its recent convention at Washington.

Nothwitstanding the many polite assurances of autonomy for all affiliated organization which are reiterated at each succeeding convention, the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor constitutes an unmistakable attempt on the part of the A. F. of L. officialdom to penetrate the Latin-American labor movement and force it along a definite line.

American-Owned.

There can be no question as to where the effective control of the "Pan-American" body lies. Its headquarters are in the A. F. of L. building at Washington. Its president is, and has always been, the president of the A. F. of L. Three of its four officers are members of the A. F. of L. Three of its five conventions have been held in the United States, and at every one of those conventions the functioning head of every committee without exception has been a delegate of the A. F. of L. No resolution has ever been adopted without the support of the A. F. of L. delegates. Seldom has there been anything like a contest on the floor and nearly every decision has been unanimous.

The history of the Pan-American Federation, therefore, is the history of the "foreign policy" of the A. F. of L. machine.

American capital now exploits workers in every country of the Americas. American imperialist capitalism has established its mastertorates in the West Indies and in Central America. It has made the Caribbean "an American lake" and threatens the national independence of a score of Latin-American countries. Out of this situation there has arisen a natural impulse toward all-American labor unity, against the lords of Wall Street and Washington. The "Pan-American Federation of Labor," a paper organization so far as most of Latin-America is concerned, was created to profit by and to distort this natural impulse.

Unless we appreciate that it is a creature of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, we shall not be able to understand the role of the P. A. F. of L. in the contemporary period of advancing American imperialism.

Trade Union Imperialists.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER do not have to be told what to think of Woll, Noonan and their henchmen do not represent the interests of the workingmen in the United States or anywhere else. Basing themselves upon the upper strata of privileged workers, they represent a labor aristocracy which has been permitted to share in a tiny portion of the profits of American capitalist exploitation, and which in return has accepted the point of view of the ruling class. Unable to realize that its own ultimate fate must be bound up with that of the workingclass as a whole, the labor aristocracy has shown a tendency to desert the struggle of the unskilled workers of the textile factories, the steel mills and the coal mines. The labor fakers (Green, Woll, etc.) carry this tendency still further. They lead the way to the conversion of the trade unions from organs of militant struggle into organs of "labor banking," "labor insurance," "labor-union capitalism," "class collaboration" in all its forms. Thru the ordinary instrumentalities of business under these circumstances "labor capital" becomes involved in the whole complex of American capitalism, is drawn into the general stream of the banking system, and part of it is exported abroad as part of the billion and a quarter dollars which the United States invests in Latin-America and other foreign countries every year. Thus a section of the workers is partner, although in an insignificant scale, in the superprofits of colonial and semi-colonial investment, wrung from the enforced, exported semi-colonial labor whose lower living standards are brought into competition with the standards of the mass of American workers.

The labor fakers, who lead a life more akin to that of the capitalists than of the workers, join the National Civic Federation, in company with some of the foremost "open-shoppers" of the country. They invite the American Legion to send speakers to A. F. of L. conventions. They put thru resolutions endorsing military training camps. They act in the labor movement as the conscious or unconscious agents of American capitalism, and of American imperialism.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The policy of American imperialism in Latin-America is carried on under the slogan of the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is spoken of in international parlance as a "unilateral agreement," that, it is proclaimed by and maintained by the United States government but it has never been considered binding on Latin-America by other foreign powers except the United States. In practice the Monroe Doctrine has meant that Latin-Americans are denied the right to appeal to any other great power for assistance against the imperialist aggressions of Wall Street and Washington. The United States government assumes the right to "maintain order" in Latin-America, in other words to order things as best to please Wall Street and Washington.

Machinery of Pan-Americanism.

The Monroe Doctrine is the slogan. "Pan-Americanism" as the theory which is supposed to justify the actions of Pan-Americanism bears somewhat the same relation to American imperialism as does "Pan-Germanism" bore to the policy of the Kaiser or and "Pan-Slavism" to the policy of the late czar. A whole series of organizational instruments have been created for facilitating the Pan-American ideal. Perhaps the most notorious of these is the Pan-American Union, with headquarters in Washington, another is the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The P. A. F. of L. is the labor instrument of the Monroe Doctrine.

From the origin of the P. A. F. of L. to the present day, its directors have used it to defend American capitalism and American imperialism. This was as at the Laredo convention, when the dispute between the A. F. of L. delegates and the as yet rather supernuous Mexicans arose over the question of whether or not there were any political prisoners in the United States. It was so at the Mexico City conventions, where the United States government was thanked for what it had done for Santo Domingo. It was so at the Washington convention just passed—where a wholesale attempt was made to explain away the rape of Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama and other territories as "mere excesses" having no essential connection with the integrated foreign policy of the United States government!

The Sensitive Plant.

Indeed, when delegate Martinez of Venezuela attacked the United States government he was promptly rebuked by President Green, who delivered himself of the following remarks:

"Our young friend from Venezuela has engaged in a filter denunciation of the government of the United States. This notwithstanding the fact that there are five delegates here who are United State citizens, representing the American Federation of Labor in this conference. A proper respect for the feelings of these delegates ought to serve as a restraining force in the temper of his language. We have listened with patience before, when delegates have spoken but I wish to make this brief and emphatic statement so that it may be understood that the American delegation has not been in agreement with all that has been said by the Venezuelan delegate against the United States government."

Martinez had been pouring these bitternesses against the hostile Haiti and Nicaragua whose feelings seemed to strike Mr. Green as particularly important. No mass parade of the Pan American Federation of Labor would Latin Americans listen complacently to anything like that!

Follow the Leader!

There was no danger of that as the Washington convention let the question of the United States aggressions against Mexico, which have been the object of protest thruout South and Central America. There was not a single resolution of any kind dealing with U. S. aggressions except those harmless ones adopted as head off others which had been introduced directly criticizing or protesting against acts of the United States government as in the case of Nicaragua.

In all stages of the delegate, the United States government was presented as the natural leader of the nations of the Americas as their elder brother, who could be relied upon when wronged them, but with whom their interests were essentially safeguarded.

It is superfluous to say that the P. A. F. of L. has never organized, or attempted to organize, trade-union action against any manifestation of American imperialism. That it has fended off attempts at such action has been already amply demonstrated in the course of the articles.

WHO AM I?

I am almost the richest man in the world and certainly the homeliest.

I am the big oil and dough man, but I have to live on crackers and milk because my stomach cannot tolerate anything more substantial than milk and crackers and my brain would revolt at any mental food stronger than the bible.

I have a birthday once a year and give money to promising youngsters but never more than a dime to one person.

I think that the government of the Soviet Union is composed of thieves and criminals but I buy their oil just the same.



I am a fairminded man.

Among the achievements for which I am famous is the Ludlow massacre where I slaughtered striking workers. I believe very strongly in god and support a number of his business establishments.

LOS ANGELES YUGENT CLUB IS STIMULATING COMMUNIST JEWISH YOUTH TO NEW ACTIVITY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 8.—It is only a year since the Freiheit Yugent Club has existed in our city, but in this short time our club has shown that it is worthy of its existence and that it has fulfilled the promises put forward when it was organized.

One of the main objects of the club is to bring the great mass of the Jewish speaking working youth, who are still under the influence of the Zionist movement of the yellow "Forward," nearer to the revolutionary left wing in the labor movement. Toward this aim we are working and striving, and to some extent, we have achieved it.

Live Activities.

Our club is rapidly gaining contact with the working youth, through our social evenings, lectures on revolutionary subjects, live newspapers, and, last but not least, hikes and outings to the most beautiful places of southern California.

Besides the social purposes of our entertainments, a great many of them were organized for the purpose of helping financially some strikes, other important events in the labor movement.

Outing Netted $120.

Recently the F. Y. C. together with the Women's Consumer League, organized an outing, and the result was $120 for the striking furriers in N. Y. and $65 for the DAILY WORKER.

The Freiheit Yugent Club is spreading out its activities in various fields. In the very near future we plan to organize a dramatic section, and a sport section.

Young Workers Rally to Yugent Club

There is a place in the F. Y. C. for every young worker, and it is your duty to join us, and help us forward in our purpose and aim.

We meet every Saturday night at the Cooperative Center, 2705 Brooklyn ave.

Rev. Purnell Very Sick.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 9.—King" Benjamin Purnell, leader of the House of David, is suffering from a chronic case of tuberculosis in both lungs in addition to nourtis and diabetes, Dr. C. N. Sowers, the cult chieftain's physician testified today in the State's dissolution suit against the colony.

"He may love a year or two long er, but he probably will die within the next 12 months," Dr. Sowers said.

DRAMA

New Owen Davis Play On Wagner List

Alice Duer Miller's new play, which was tried out in Atlanta this Spring under the name of "Vickie," will be Charles L. Wagner's first production of the season at the Mansfield theatre, which he has leased from the Chanins for the coming year. Madge Kennedy and Sidney Blackmer will head the cast of the production, which may be retitled "The Springboard."

Mr. Wagner's second play of the season will be a mystery play. The name and theme will be withheld until later. "Robert and Marianne," by Paul Geraldy which Claudette Colbert translated, will be produced during the season. Owen Davis's play "Two Shall Meet," which was written for Owen Davis, Jr., will be produced about christmas. Edith Wharton's novel "The Old Maid" is being dramatized by Zoe Akins, and will be given a production with Josephine Victor head the cast.

"Concerning Marguerite," the play of old New Orleans by William Dubois, is another play in view. Walter Huston, heading "The Barker," will go on tour on August 29, and the Chicago company, headed by Richard Bennett, will continue at the Blackstone theatre until the middle of September and then tour the middle West. Will Rogers, also under the Wagner management, will commence his tour January 1st. Marie Gordon resumes her concert season November 1.

Needle Trade Defense

Self Defense.

With the campaign for Work- ers' Self Defense only a few days old, hundreds of workers are already enrolled and carry the Workers' Self Defense Red Cards. The office of the Needle Trades Defense and Relief Committee is receiving scores of new applications daily from workers and sympathizers who are pledging themselves with a weekly tax of 50 cents to $2.00.

This Self Defense organization can become a tremendous mass organization for the support of the factional leaderships and furriers, and everybody should join it. A hundred thousand workers and sympathizers can be enrolled in this army of Self Defense. This quota must be reached quickly, altogether to win the Self Defense.

Every member of the Self Defense organization will receive a dues book and stamps will be issued for each payment on a pledge.

Come Fix Your Shoes.

The Cooperative Shoe Repair Shop opened at 119 Avenue A. is now in full swing. Come in with your torn shoes and leave with a good-as-new pair. Bring the shoes today. Bring the family shoes in the morning, on the way to work, and get them back repaired when you go home from work in the morning.

This shop is the first opened by the IEGELETCOS (Workers Cooperative Stores) which is preparing to open a number of cooperative chain stores throughout the city. Fifty per cent of the profits of this fire store goes to the Defense for the Cloakmakers and Furriers.

$15 From Jewish Workers Relief In Paterson.

A few years ago there existed in Paterson a Jewish Workers Relief Committee which collected funds for the workers of Soviet Russia. There was still a balance of $15 in the bank, so it was decided to donate this money to the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Brother Boruch Leib had the honor of delivering it to the office.

W. C. Branch 355 Sends $10.

Receipt of $10 collected at a meeting of Progressive W. C. Br. 355 is acknowledged.

$60 From Rochester T. U. E. L.

Another Donation From the House of Joy.

A check for $30 was received from the agents of the House of Joy Hotel in Fallsburg, N. Y. This is the fourth time that the guests of this hotel have made substantial donations to the defense.

$23 From Eager Mountain House.

The guests at Eager Mountain House sent a donation of $23. Although they are on their vacation, and far from the city, they have not forgotten the fight of the cloakmakers and furriers and send their contributions regularly. They hope to help with as very soon to help in the final battle.

Volunteers, Wanted.

There is an abundance of work in the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Every worker and sympathizer who can spare a few hours during the day is requested to come to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee and ask for Leon Chernenko.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.50. Earl Theatre, 44 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre 44th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8.30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2.30.

GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Music Notes

Verdi's tuneful "Il Trovatore" will be the fifth of a series of free Open-Air Opera performances given every Thursday night in Starlight Park Stadium. The cast this Thursday night will include R. Straosius, G. Pulitz, Julia Benson, Zara Jay, Josephine La Pena, E. Palazzi, P. Cefaro, and E. Dalle Molle.

Alexis Kosloff, of the Metropolitan Opera House, has just formed a permanent ballet and dancing touring company, with which he will travel and appear in all the big cities of the U. S. His first performance under the new policy will take place in the open air arena of the Starlight Park Stadium in the Bronx, Friday night, when he will offer dances from "Prince Igor," "The Midsummer Night's Dream," "Schehersade," and special divertissements. A cast of more than 100 dancers and the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Pacob Altscheuler conducting, will appear in his support.

The needle trades workers of Rochester held a picnic for the defense of the N. Y. fighting cloakmakers and furriers. The first proceeds of which was $60. It was immediately sent to the office of the defense.

JOSE RUBEN



Who will be seen here in the new Edward Knoblock-George Rosener drama "Speakeasy," due here early next month.

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50,000 In New York City Declare Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die

DECLARING that "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!" 50,000 workers thundered their approval of resolutions adopted at the Union Square Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration yesterday as follows:

VICTIMS OF MONSTROUS FRAME-UP.

"Whereas, Sacco and Vanzetti are the victims of a monstrous frame-up by the capitalist class and capitalist justice in this country, and

"Whereas, their execution would constitute a foul murder of two innocent workers, and

"Whereas, the investigation of Governor Fuller and his commission was carried on in the same frame-up spirit as the entire trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and

"Whereas, this commission was more concerned with whitewashing Judge Thayer and Massachusetts justice than to actually establish the facts of the case, and

MURDERED FOR LOYALTY TO LABOR.

"Whereas, all the facts of the case declare unequivocally for the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and show that they are about to be murdered because they are fighters for the welfare of the working-class,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, that this demonstration goes on record demanding the immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti from the dungeons of Massachusetts and calls upon the governor of Massachusetts to grant immediately full and complete freedom to these workers. We want no life imprisonment but absolute freedom!

MAKE DEMANDS ON GREEN.

"We furthermore call upon President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in the name of the millions of workers of this country to utilize the full power of labor for the immediate and complete freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Only the international unity and solidarity and militant spirit of labor can save Sacco and Vanzetti!

"LONG LIVE THE INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF LABOR!
"LONG LIVE THE SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING CLASS!
"SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!
"LONG LIVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!"

Police Attack Paraders In New York; Use Club

(Continued from Page One)

strators, women, men and children joined the line as it passed their homes. At the beginning the parade filled up one sidewalk. Soon it swelled until it filled several blocks. As they marched along the workers sang the International and shouted "Down with Mussolini," "Down with Fuller, Thayer and Coolidge."

By this time more than twenty copies of the DAILY WORKER were mounted on sticks and were carried in the front of the procession.

The "Riot Call."

At Mulberry and Grand a policeman sent in a riot call, so when the workers reached Mulberry and Hester St. twenty reserves from the Elizabeth St. police station charged into them.

The leaders of the demonstration were driven to Canal St. where they were viciously beaten up by the police. One worker was knocked down by a policeman's club. The officer then stamped on him with his feet.

Half an hour later Inspector Makray arrived with 50 more policemen who combed the neighborhood for workers sympathetic to Sacco and Vanzetti.

Those arrested are: George Poelas, Otto Schultz, Isaac McKaney, Joe Gresachi, Samamain Agreinh, Salvatore Bore and K. Slarecko.

Another Line Charged

The second demonstration was charged by 12 mounted police at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 8th St. as they were marching down Fifth Ave. from Union Square.

Sergeant McCaren ordered his squad to club the workers. They followed orders and the heads of six paraders felt the policemen's nightsticks.

Women attempting to get out of the way of the cossacks ran into hallways. They were followed there by the police, who apparently had been given orders to have no mercy. The policy of the police was: bust up the workers in preference to arresting them. Samuel H. Friedman was the only worker arrested.

Fight New Reign of Oppression Against Foreign-Born Workers

Fifty thousand workers in Union Square yesterday, demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be liberated, also pledged themselves to fight against all efforts on the part of the reactionary forces of the land to enact new laws thru congress against foreign-born workers. The resolution follows:

Fight for Foreign-Born

Whereas, the capitalists are already using the approaching execution of Sacco and Vanzetti to institute a reign of oppression against the foreign-born workers, as shown by the declaration of Representative Johnston, of the Immigration Commission, who, without any authority, tries to intimidate the workers and deny them the rights which all workers in this country have, and

Whereas, these same reactionary forces will utilize the Sacco and Vanzetti case in order to introduce new repressive laws against American labor and against the foreign-born workers in particular,

Therefore Be It Resolved that this demonstration goes on record pledging its whole-hearted support, to combat any attempt of the reactionary forces of this country to introduce new laws of oppression against the workers, and

Be It Further Resolved that we will pledge ourselves to mobilize united front of Labor on all fields, all sections of labor to combat any new measures against the workingclass and that we will work for a to defeat the reactionaries.

Non Stop Flier Testing Plane.

TRAVEMMENDO, Germany, Aug 9.—Baron Koennecke, pilot, of one of the Junkers planes being groomed for an attempted non-stop flight from Berlin to New York, took off at three o'clock this afternoon for a 20 hour test flight. Koennecke carried a full-weight load of petrol and his observer and financial backer, count Solms.

POLICE IN BOSTON LAUNCH MASS ARRESTS AGAINST LAST MINUTE EFFORT TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

Thousands Pour Into Massachusetts Metropolis to Picket State House and Prison

(Continued from Page One)

today terminating in a Midnight Watch at the Death House where Sacco and Vanzetti are to be done to death.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT EFFORT.

Following the appeal of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee for a "March on Boston," many other organizations have issued statements urging mass demonstrations in Boston. The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, the International Labor Defense and the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee are among those urging the march.

THE STRIKE WAS SUCCESSFUL.

The strike on Tuesday proved successful in all the clothing trades with the exception of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that only brought about a partial stoppage.

Only one newspaper man will be permitted to witness the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Other correspondents will be located in the prison press room about fifty yards from the death house. The lone press representative who will be allowed in the death room will be connected with the press room by telephone.

The official observers of the murder will include Dr. George Burgess Magrath, medical examiner of Suffolk County; Surgeon General Frank Williams of the National Guard and Sheriff Charles Capen of Norfolk County, where the crime of which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed was committed.

March on "The Bastille"

Early tomorrow morning the "March on the Massachusetts Bastille" will start from the New York headquarters of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

Labor leaders and a few notables will board buses and travel to Boston to join in the death watch demonstration of sympathizers of the two condemned men.

Other persons from here have gone by boat and train and there will be at least 1000 New Yorkers at the death watch, according to Rose Baron, major-domo of the local committee.

Many Fail to Go.

But few of the long list of authors, artists, college professors, lawyers, preachers, and social workers, most of them men and women of notable note, who were invited to participate, will be there, Miss Baron admitted.

"The list was sent us yesterday by the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Committee," she said today, "and we were not able to get in touch with many of the persons named. Most of them are on vacations, many in inaccessible places in the country.

"Of those with whom we got in touch, not a one said he was unsympathetic with our cause, and those who had to refuse our invitation to go to Boston did so because circumstances prevented them."

Ruth Hale Joins Movement.

Ruth Hale, president of the Lucy Stone League and noted feminist, will be in the group outside the state prison to represent New York.

Others will be Rex Stout of the American Civil Liberties Union, Harriet Silverman of the Workers' Health Bureau, Lola Ridge, poet, William Gropper, caricaturist. A delegation from the Civic Club, and William Patterson, president of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver is on his way across the continent to Boston, according to Miss Baron, although dispatches from Los Angeles quote him as saying he has not been asked to participate in any Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

In addition, going from New York will be representatives of many labor organizations, including the Amalgamated Food Workers, the Iron and Bronze Workers, the Paper Box Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Technical Engineers' Union, the Plumbers' Union, the Jewelry Workers' Union, the Millinery Workers' Union, the Grocery Clerks' Union, the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Textile Workers' Union, the Passaic International Labor Defense, the Workers' Party, and the Young Workers' League.

Alibi Witnesses For Vanzetti Ask to Be Tried for Perjury

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Seven alibi witnesses for Bartolomeo Vanzetti appeared at the office of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller late Monday and asked to be arrested as perjurers. The witnesses declared that at the time of the Bridgewater holdup Vanzetti was selling eels in the town of Plymouth, miles distant from Bridgewater.

The spokesman for the alibi witnesses was Beltrando Brini, who was a thirteen-year old boy at the time of the Bridgewater hold-up.

"Silk Hat Rules!" Says Dos Passos

By JOHN DOS PASSOS.
Author of "Three Soldiers."
(Special to the Daily Worker).

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—While four quarters of the world roars with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, Boston is as quiet as the center of a hurricane.

The maneuver by which two college presidents and a judge draped pall of respectability over the frame-up has effectually silenced the "best minds." The intellectual phalanxes led by the Boston Herald that were to save "civilization" and the honor of the American legal system have scattered and the protesting liberals are running to cover. All they wanted was a pretext to do nothing. Meanwhile Sacco and Vanzetti are starving in their cells in Charlestown Prison, as cut off from the sun and sky and talk and friends as if already dead.

Rose Sacco sees them every day. But since their letters to Fuller were published the warden is sitting like a hippopatamus at his desk. He puts a heavy censorship on the letters to comrades outside that they are routinually writing. Gagged, the state is putting its victims to death.

At the Defense Committee, typewriters are continually hopefully clicking telegrams to cities and states and to many organizations to find and awaken the sleeping conscience of America.

Where is conscience of America? So far no one has found it. Will the electric current shattering these two men's bodies at the same time shock us awake from our rotarian dollar marked sleep. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is showing a "consciousness of guilt." The officials have lumps nerves. Seven Italians, quiet people, nervous, walked up the marble staircases of the State House. Came from Plymouth to ask the governor to arrest them for perjury if he believed them liars on Vanzetti's alibi. The governor was "absent." He flew up in the air and ran them out of his office. Everywhere are cops and fat state police on horseback and plain clothes men.

Two officials of the can workers' union arrested and held without bail on mysterious suspirion of picketing garment workers around the state house, arrested in batches.

Group of students on steps of Harvard library scattered by dick and all newspapers pictures of gun, ammunition and President Lowell of Harvard in silk hat.

A silk hat can do no wrong and tell no lies, work no frame-ups, say people one to another. And the silk hats in their clubs, are in a hurry to get it over with, to have the men burned and buried, so they can go back to their summer resorts and baseball games and the funeral of General Leonard Wood.

When they are burned and buried let the silk hats try to forget Sacco and Vanzetti.

A number of meetings were held in different parts of the city today. Thousands have answered the strike call of the Upholsterers' Union, Cap Makers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. They all participated. Early in the morning the police arrested James Miller and William Seligman, business agent and chairman of the Cap Makers' Union, while they were in the shop attending to their business. They are held without bail and were grilled in connection with the bomb incidents in New York. Newspapers are making all kinds of wild statements of bomb plots, and police are stationed everywhere, and everything is done to prepare public sentiment for the execution.

Williamsburg Open Air Meeting Sends Resolution On Sacco

WILLIAMSBURG, Aug. 9.—Two thousand enthusiastic workers met here in an open air meeting addressed by Bimba, Leral, McDonald, Lecy of the Barbers' Union and others. They passed a resolution demanding that Governor Fuller set free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Labor Organizations

Iron Workers Meet Tonight.

An important general membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers Union will be held tonight at The Daniel School, 7 East 15th Street, 8:30 P. M. The question of retaining the lawyer will be discussed and decided upon. Reports about the union activities will be given.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Calls Off Meeting.

Coney Island Branch 5, Section 7 has called off tonight's unit meeting due to the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

Night Workers Meet Today.

A special meeting is called for all night workers to discuss the decision of the Comintern and other important questions that may come up before membership this afternoon, August 9th, at 3 o'clock sharp, at 108 East 14th St., New York.

"Do" fail to come as this promises to be one of the most interesting meetings the night workers ever had.

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fraiken at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

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Unemployed Meeting At The Lyceum, Tonight

A meeting of the unemployed of New York and vicinity is scheduled for tonight at 7:30 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. All are welcome. There will be music and refreshments.

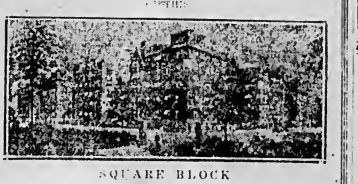
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Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

"BUT LABOR NEVER FORGETS ITS MARTYRS"

By MICHAEL GOLD.

I lived for four years in New England. I remember the dull, drab textile towns, where the workers lived in shabby frame houses next to the railroad tracks, and the bosses in fine mansions on the hill.

I remember Harvard College, where gilded youths swanked up to their classrooms in Rolls-Royces, and dwelt in $15,000 a year apartments on the Gold Coast.

I remember the decayed aristocratic odor that assailed one in certain high New England circles, where pride of family, and fear, narrowness, poverty, sheer stupidity dwelt in the same antique bodies.

I remember a certain strike in the little town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims first landed. It used to be a clean Puritan village, with austere lovely houses, and shaded streets, and old-fashioned gardens, and delicate old ladies who read the Atlantic Monthly and delved into geology.

It had been flooded by the new rising Mississippi of industrialism, and when I came that one shabby freezing January morning, I saw factories and slums surrounding the dying culture.

* * *

There was a strike in the cordage mills of the town, led by the anarchist Galleani. Two thousand exploited Italians earning $12 a week, living like cattle in miserable huts, had affronted the fine sensibilities of the old Atlantic Monthly ladies, and their sons, the mill-owners, by going on this strike.

I talked to some of these older Americans. They resented the strike as if it were a personal insult. They felt that foreigners had no right to strike—that they ought be grateful to the superior Anglo-Saxons for permitting them to live and work in a free country.

I remember how thoroughly cowed the Anglo-Saxons seemed. There were hundreds of police concentrated for some strange reason in the little town, and the newspapers were screaming with headline alarm—the usual loose stories.

* * *

Galleani was a dignified old man, with a full white beard, and the benevolent smile and greeting of a patriarch. The Italians looked up to him as to a father. The strike was spontaneous—the A. F. of L. had not started it, nor even the I. W. W. Conditions had grown so bad that the workers had marched out one morning, and then sent for Galleani, whom they all knew. That was all that was ever done about organization; the strike remained purely local.

Vanzetti was one of the leaders in this strike. I remember his tall, quiet young Italian with his stormy eyes, his air of simple courage and dignity. He worked day and night, he made speeches, he devised relief methods, he stood at Galleani's side when the police threatened to assault the old man.

It was a curious strike, a kind of family affair, the revolt of peasants who have been suddenly thrust into factories, and have no sense of organization.

It was a kind of Passaic on a smaller scale, and though it was lost, the Plymouth mill-owners never forgave the few leaders involved. There is always this bitterness in a New England textile strike; the industry is rotten from stem to stern. The mill-owners have the same dread of a strike that the Southern white has of a Negro revolt. They know that with so much corruption, decay and injustice lying about the smallest match may prove to be the brand that will start a conflagration.

* * *

Vanzetti was only an obscure and hard-working lieutenant in that strike; but he was the same faithful worker in other strikes; he was a type of immigrant the mill-owners hated, resented and feared.

Today they are having their revenge on him. They are determined to kill the brave, quiet worker who helped Galleani in the Plymouth strike, who did his loyal share of the work in other strikes, who never swerved or grew discouraged in his defiance of the immense, flag-wrapped, feudal mill-owning autocracy of New England. That has been Vanzetti's real crime.

* * *

Boston was once the hub of culture in America. It was there the abolitionist movement started, and that the first native literature and philosophy was brought to flower by Emerson, Thoreau, Holmes and others. Today President Lowell of Harvard is a symbol of all that has remained of that culture. This haughty, mediocre little man, living in a kind of cultural incest with other decayed specimens of his group, has nothing left in his heart but a shabby pride of family and a great poisoned hatred of the immigrant workers—who in the eyes of such as he, have ruined the ancient beauty of cultured Massachusetts.

It was fitting that he should be one of the hangmen of the workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. And it was also fitting that Governor Fuller should be another—this rich man who sees the profits of his state going down in a general industrial decadence.

For New England is slipping industrially. The textile mills are being moved south, where there is much cheap, docile Anglo-Saxon labor. The mill-owners blame the rebellious Italians and Slavs for this decline, and all of them say openly that Sacco and Vanzetti must die.

They have chosen the frame-up method for their revenge. It is a particularly American institution. Joe Hill, the brave singer of the I. W. W., was framed and lumberjacks were shipped off that way; Tom Mooney in California was picked off that way; they almost got Ettor and Giovannitti in Lawrence in the same manner; the frame-up has put out of the way hundreds of others of our unknown soldiers of the proletariat.

Maybe it is American Puritanism that is in itself in this queer roundabout murder method known as the frame-up. Italy gave Fascismo to the capitalist world; America has given it the frame-up.

The Great War was a crash of lightning that revealed all the immense hypocrisy of the capitalist order.

The Sacco-Vanzetti verdict is another such revelation. In its stark, cruel light the American workers can see plainly that there is no justice in this country—that there is only class war and class justice.

Most neutral observers who have read the evidence say that these men are innocent. But the mill-owners of Massachusetts say frankly:

"These men may be innocent of robbery, but they ARE guilty of being strike-leaders and rebels. Let them die!"

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

The coolies shout this slogan in the slum streets of Canton. The London workers hurl it at the stolid British lions in front of Trafalgar Square. The blue-bloused gallant workers of Paris scrawl the message into the scars of frightened bourgeois riding in limousines. The sad-eyed hungry proletarian mothers carry red banners with this slogan through the squares of Berlin and Hamburg. In Peru, in Japan, in India, in Czecho-Slovakia, Australia, Africa, Soviet Russia, wherever there is a factory, wherever there is a peasant or a worker who has felt the lash of a boss, the cry rises and falls:

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

The workers of the world remember the Haymarket murders; that memory is fixed for all time by the sacred day called May First. Now another Haymarket martyrdom is in the making, and for the same reasons. And the workers have sent an answer that will have reverberations as far-reaching as the Haymarket affair.

* * *

No, Massachusetts culture and judiciary will not be revived by this murder, gentlemen. Massachusetts will be hated, America will be hated by a world of millions. The South executed John Brown for his protest against Negro slavery. Eight months later the Civil War broke forth.

There will not be a Civil War in this country within the next eight months, nor maybe in the next eight years. But there will be a growth in a certain feeling that is not very good for you, gentlemen, nor good for your profits. Already a boycott on Massachusetts is proposed here; and a labor boycott in Eugene on American goods. Neither boycott may be effective. Nothing may be effective just now, as it was not in the Haymarket case, nor as it seemed to be in Russia in 1905, or in France in 1785.

But labor never forgets its martyrs. And the future of Labor is the future of the world. And Labor, like a giant with his back to the wall, is shaping in dangerous accents all over the world:

"SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!"

What's What in Washington

COAN, DETECTIVE WHO TRAILED OPPOSITION SENATORS, NOW SPINS FANCIFUL "RED" YARN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (FP). — The national capital had hoped that the last had been smelled of the noisome Blair Coan. But this handy man of former Attorney General Daugherty in perpetrating some of his blackest corruption, is back again, dragging another dead cat behind him. This time it is Blood Money, a book which exposes "the plot against civilization known as bolshevism."

A flashback of Coan shows him in the palmy days of Harding, Daugherty and the little greenhouse on K street, where Coan nearly wore a groove in the threshold. He was the back-alley politician who did Daugherty's dirtiest sleuthing. About that time two senators from Montana, Walsh and Wheeler, were making life miserable for Daugherty and his pal, Albert B. Fall. E. L. Doheny, Harry Sinclair, Edwin Denby and other pillars of Republicanism. It was all over a matter of graft in the Elk Hills and Teapot Dome oil lease cases.

Trailed Senators.

Coan was sicked onto Walsh and Wheeler. He got 'em, marled Daugherty, and Coan, aided by department of justice money and 20 agents of William J. Burns' bureau of investigation, slid out to Montana to "get the dirty" on the two senators. He tried to hang a 1918 Butte election scandal on Walsh and some Indian reservation charges on Wheeler, using all the well-known devices of perjury, bribery and fraud, but to no avail. Burns was fired from the department of justice by Daugherty's successor, it is said, when he found that federal detectives had been working under Coan spying on United States senators.

Sells "Blood Money."

Now Coan shows up with a book to prove that he is still sleuthing. Blood Money, on sale, of course, for real money, reveals that "Moscow is a huge psychopathic ward, dominated by egocentrics, who, in the United States, would be under observation by alienists or confined behind the bars of asylums for the criminal insane." Coan may even be anything for a job in Rodney's bolshevik bogey-hunting state department, to judge by the blurb, which continues: "Special attention is given to the far-flung relationships of the 'red' conspiracy. Its activities in the Orient, and especially in Mexico, Nicaragua and other 'hot spots' in this hemisphere are described."

There is no record that Coan made his startling discoveries in Russia, and so progressives are wondering where he got his latest dope.

The New Bribery.

The interesting case of Charles C. McChord is typical of a growing type of high-powered lawyer. It is chronicled of McChord that in the year after he quit the Interstate Commerce Commission he made ten times as much as he did in ten years of commission service. His salary was $10,000 a year, and so it figures out neatly that the Van Sweringen brothers, dizziest exponents of frenzied railroad consolidation, paid him at least $100,000 for twelve months' services, immediately after his resignation.

The question arises, did McChord make an undue sacrifice during his ten years with the commission, or did that service make him fat on much more valuable to the Van Sweringen speculators.



THE WIFE OF NICOLA SACCO



Rose Sacco, right, being congratulated by two friends on the heroic attitude of her husband, facing a horrible death for his defense of the working class.

Railroad Workers in Soviet Union Protected Against Sickness, Unemployment, Old Age

NOTE.—Workers on the railroads of the Soviet Union enjoy many privileges. This is shown in the statement given by Alexis Amassow, secretary of the Railway Workers' Union, to J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, during the latter's recent visit to the Union of Soviet Republics. Secretary Amassow tells of the protection enjoyed by the Russian railroad workers against insurgent and sickness, unemployment and old age, and the many special privileges granted them that are unheard of in the United States. The question and answer follows:

* * *

Social Insurance on the Transport in U. S. S. R. QUESTION.—Are the workers insured in the event of sickness and old age, and are such agencies in existence for the payment of insurance benefits? Must the worker be employed at one place, and for how many years, to be entitled to an old-age pension (means the age), and what is the relation between the pension and the regular wages of the individual?

* * *

ANSWER. Social insurance is extended to all the workers of the railway transport, regardless of continuity of service, transference from one railway line to another, and so on.

Social insurance embraces the following kinds:

1. Insurance against temporary disablement.
2. Insurance against invalidity.
3. Insurance against unemployment, and
4. Other supplementary kinds.

Temporary disablement benefits are granted in amounts fully covering the loss of wages caused by sickness, injury during months of sickness the working ability, according to the findings of the Medical and Control Commission, has not been restored, the insured person is submitted to examination by medical experts, who determine the extent of disablement, and the corresponding group of invalids among which such a person is to be classed.

* * *

Social insurance on the transport provides for the following six groups as invalids:

1st Group: Persons who have completely lost their working ability, and are in need of constant care.

2nd Group: Persons who have completely lost their working ability, but are not in need of constant care.

3rd Group: Invalids who are compelled to give up their regular occupation, and are generally unfit for any regular occupation, being able to gain casual earnings by temporary work of a light nature.

4th, 5th and 6th Groups: Unemployment benefits.

The absolute amounts of the pension (in rubles) according to the different occupations and groups of invalidity, may be illustrated by the following figures:

Occupation	1st Group	2nd Group	3rd Group
Engine drivers	92 r. 48 k.	62 r. 32 k.	46 r. 74 k.
Stokers	57.53	38.35	28.77
Fitters	56.60	37.73	28.30
Clerks	32.55	21.70	16.28

Pensions to families losing their bread-winner are granted in the following amounts:

1. With 3 or more members in the family, two-thirds of the full pension.

2. With 2 or more members in the family, one-half of the full pension.

3. With 1 or more members in the family, one-third of the full pension.

Persons sustaining injuries, and also those losing their working ability by occupational poisoning, receive a pension in the amount of the actual regular earnings.

Persons who became invalids in 1918-1924, i. e. prior to the introduction of the law now in force as to the calculation of pensions, get their pension rates calculated on the basis of the actual earnings of a given occupation during July, August and September, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Since April, 1925, the following rates of benefits were established:

For the 1st group, i. e., for skilled workers, 30 per cent and for the 2nd group, i. e., brain workers, 20 per cent of the wages in a given locality, or in rubles, for instance, in Moscow for the 1st group, 22 r. 50 k., for the 2nd group, 15 r. 00 k.

In a number of localities additional benefits were established for large families. Such additions in some cases reach 40 per cent of the basic benefits.

Among the additional benefits are:

(a) In the event of the birth of a child, one-half of the average wages in a given locality.

(b) For baby-nursing in the course of 9 months, one-fourth of the benefit.

(c) For the burial of an adult, an amount equal to the average monthly wages is granted, and for the burial of children under 16 years of age, one-half of the monthly wages.

These additional benefits are extended also to the unemployed.

During sickness the unemployed retain their title to benefits under the unemployment rates.

Unemployed women of the 2nd group, during pregnancy, are entitled to benefits under the 1st group.

All the insured transport workers, including invalids and unemployed, are getting all kinds of free medical aid.

Protection of Motherhood and Childhood.

Pregnant women engaged in physical labor are given a vacation of 8 weeks prior to and 8 weeks after childbirth; those employed in office work are given 6 weeks prior to and 6 weeks after childbirth.

Working mothers during the period of breast-feeding are allowed extra rest hours, at intervals of three hours, half an hour to feed the baby.

Pregnant and breast-feeding working women are not allowed to do night-work or particularly harmful work.

For the purpose of rendering practical aid in the matter of taking proper care of children, there exists: Maternity Consultation Offices, Motherhood and Childhood Homes, and Creches. The creches on the railway transport are maintained at the cost of the management, under the terms of the general collective agreement. There are 52 creches, with accommodating facilities for 1,261 children.

* * *

ANNUAL LEAVES.

Persons who have worked uninterruptedly for a period of not less than five and one-half months, are allowed a leave of two weeks every year. Furthermore, persons employed in the first group, a list of 71 occupations classed as harmful, e. g. engine drivers, stokers, telegraphists, telephone operators, foundry workers, etc., are entitled to an additional leave of two weeks. Adolescent workers, even if employed in unharmful occupations, are given an annual leave of one month, and those employed in harmful occupations are given six weeks.

Persons living under particularly unfavorable climatic conditions are giving additional leaves of two weeks.

* * *

SPECIAL CLOTHING.

In virtue of the Code of Labor Laws and by the terms of the General Collective Agreement, the management must supply special clothing to workers employed in occupations connected with exposure to cold weather, soiling of clothes, danger of scalding, etc.

The list of workers entitled to special clothing embraces 365 occupations.

In 1925-26 the railway administration assigned 11 million rubles on special clothing. Furthermore, uniform clothing was introduced for train crews. All such clothing becomes the property of the wearer after an established period.

* * *

PRIVILEGES.

1. The railway authorities maintain for the benefit of the workers about 4,000 bath houses.

2. Dwellings are provided in houses owned by the railways. For those receiving wages up to the 9th category, the lowest rates of rent have been established.

3. Fuel is distributed at cost, at the monthly rate of 2 cubic metres for families, and 1 cubic metre for single persons during the winter period).

In the summer period, fuel is distributed at the rate of 1 cubic metre for families, and half a cubic metre for single persons.

4. Free travelling is allowed to railway workers at the rate of 6 trips per year. This rate may be used by the workers as he sees fit (for himself and for his family). The tickets are issued for distances chosen by the worker, e. g., Leningrad-Vladivostok, or Odessa-Archangel, and so on. Family tickets are granted not only to blood-relations, but also to all dependents without exception. Furthermore, the railway workers are entitled to:

(a) Professional travelling cards good for 150 kilometres in 52 trips per year for families, and 24 trips for single persons.

(b) Travelling cards good for 150 kilometres in the same number of trips.

(c) Season and annual tickets for line workers who live away from their place of work.

(d) Ambulatory tickets for line workers travelling to consult the railway physician.

These basic privileges are retained for a period of six months by unemployed, invalids, and families of deceased railwaymen.

5. The People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications extends substantial privileges to railwaymen's cooperative building societies, e. g., reduced rates of freight on building materials, the securing of building materials through the auxiliary enterprises of the railways, monetary loans without interest, wages to workers engaged on such buildings, and so on.

Task of The Latin American Labor Movement

By J. NEVAREZ.
(Organizer Communist League of Porto Rico.)

The recent convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, held in Washington, D. C., is a direct defense of the Monroe Doctrine and the up to date U. S. imperialist policy pursued in Latin America, by the chief sponsors of the Pan-A. F. of L., such as William Green and Matthew Woll, thru their stiffling of all resolutions which dared to criticize present events in Latin America and the selected make-up of the delegations to this congress, many delegates representing no real labor movements, except of the Wall Street dictatorship. The particular introduction of a resolution embodying the Monroe Doctrine of Labor which "will not permit others to dictate to us our impose principles of tactics" (which infers nothing more than that the Yankee bureaucratic leaders of the Pan-A. F. of L. reserve for themselves the right to dictate to the Pan-American labor movement)—all these facts go to warn the workers of Latin America that they are not only faced with the necessity of struggle against the political and militarist aggression of Wall Street's government against their countries, but that the working class of the American mainland, with the aid of such flunkies as Santino Iglesias, are maneuvering under the veil of Pan Americanism, to get their grip on the organized labor movement in Latin America and betray it so that it will become helpless to struggle against imperialism.

Latin American Workers Must Fight Imperialism.

The workers of Latin America, with its more militant elements in the lead, must muster themselves to face the challenge of the "Monroe Doctrine of Labor." In fact the working class of the entire American mainland must be mobilized to challenge the attempt to shackle it with Monroe Doctrinisms. But for the workers of Latin America, it remains for the present to reject the false conception of Pan Americanism raised by the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its Matthew Woll cornerstone "Monroe Doctrine of Labor." The task can be achieved by the Latin American workers uniting their trade union forces and creating and strengthening an all embracing Latin American Federation of Labor, on the definite basis of struggle against North American imperialism and the so-called "Pan" A. F. of L. and the Woll theories of Monroe Doctrinism of or over labor.

Now the question arises what are some of the immediate concrete points upon which a Latin American Federation of Labor can naturally base itself, in order to become a real instrument of struggle in the hands of Latin American labor? Limitations of space permits us only to name our proposals which are the proposals of the All American Anti-Imperialist League, for a platform on which a militant anti-imperialist labor movement in Latin America must base its self.

Militant labor organized into a Latin American Federation of Labor must insist on the following:

1. Withdrawal of all United States troops from Latin American soil.

2. Complete and immediate independence for Porto Rico and the Philippines; Self-determination for all United States colonies.

3. Immediate termination of United States occupation and rule in Nicaragua, Santo Domingo and Haiti, and indemnity to the victims and to the families and dependents of victims of U. S. military and naval operations in those countries.

4. Abolition of the Platt amendment in Cuba; abrogation of special treaties forced upon Cuba and the "republic" of Panama which make these countries protectorates of Wall Street.

5. Hands off Mexico!

6. The internationalization of the Panama Canal Zone.

7. Unification of the five Central American republics in accordance with the clearly expressed sentiments of the peoples of these countries, which have been largely thwarted thru the maneuvers of U. S. imperialism.

8. Abrogation of all authority from President Coolidge or the United States government in the settlement of the Tacna Arica question; investigation and settlement by a Latin American committee to be named in accordance with recommendations of the trade union movements of the countries concerned, by the Latin American Union, the Ibero-American Council of Intellectuals and the All American Anti-Imperialist League.

9. For World Trade Union Unity.

The Task of Porto Rican Workers.

In concluding I desire to deal with the specific tasks of the militant workers in the Island of Porto Rico, which may in general way correspond to those facing the workers in other countries under American imperialism. In order to revive once more their new stagnant labor movement, militant workers in Porto Rico must accept the following line of procedure.

Workers Must Enter Unions.

1. In spite of the indifference of the pro-Yankee leaders of the Porto Rican Labor for the carrying out of practical steps towards the organization of the workers, the few militant elements, particularly the Communist League of Porto Rico, must bend all efforts to organize the workers in the Federation Libre, wherein the masses will be enabled to struggle and eliminate (first) the reformist-reactionary Iglesias leadership, (second) the open enemies against the exploiting trusts and corporations, and individual employers, demanding better wages and improved working conditions.

2. Militant workers must advance and popularize the call issued by the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico, for the calling of a constitutional assembly representing the broadest masses for the purpose of dictating the Constitution of, and declare the existence the Republic of Porto Rico, regardless of the pre-existence of the so-called "Insular Government" and the imperialist authority.

3. Practical unity with other Latin American Nationalist liberation and anti-imperialist movements, and with the militant working class organizations in the United States proper, which are struggling against American imperialist exploitation.

4. Practical measures on the part of the militant workers and Nationalists for the defence of the Republic of Porto Rico in this effort the militant workers and the Nationalists of Porto Rico will have the material and moral support of their brothers in the rest of Latin America as well as of the conscious and militant workers in the United States proper.

And in our concluding statement we call upon all militant workers in Porto Rico who understand the menace of Iglesiasism and are ready to steel themselves for struggle in the real interests of the workers in Porto Rico, Latin America, and of the World, to line themselves up with their organization which best represents the revolutionary aspirations of the working class of Porto Rico, as of the entire world, that organization is the Communist League of Porto Rico.

Supreme Sky Terror Hindered

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 9. The navy's plans for building a super flight-r-than-air ship, three times the size of the ill fated Shenandoah, are bogged for the rocks, secretary of the navy Wilbur indicated today. Irreconcilable differences have arisen between the department and the contracting firm and unless congress can straighten the matter out next session the idea will be abandoned. The hitch has come over the question of whether or not the Goodyear Zeppelin Company shall have a cost-plus contract or built on a fixed basis.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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MASS FURY DELAYS MURDERERS' HANDS

ARREST PICKETS AT STATE HOUSE; UNIONS RAIDED

Police Terror Against Demonstrations

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Boston police continued their mass arrests in their vain effort to smash the picketing of the State House to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

John Dos Passos, novelist and poet, who is sending special articles to The DAILY WORKER on the struggle to free the framed-up workers, Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, Bertram D. Wolfe, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sender Garlin, member of the staff of The DAILY WORKER, Rose Pesotta, Dorothy Parker, George Kraska, secretary of the local branch of the International Workers Aid, and Sat Kay, of the Young Workers League were among those arrested. Another vicious attack by the police accompanied by mass arrests broke up the second day's picketing line on Beacon street before the State House, where Governor Fuller is considering his latest contribution to the effort of the Massachusetts ruling class to fry Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair.

Bertram D. Wolfe, member of the Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, was leading the picket line, carrying a placard denouncing the attempted murder of the two workers. A score of similar placards were being carried by others among the many marchers. The picketing continued for about fifteen minutes when the police arrived and began making arrests wholesale.

Sing International.

At the Joy street station the prisoners today, as yesterday, spent their time singing "The International," "The Red Flag," and other revolutionary songs while waiting to be bailed out. Efforts are being made thru International Labor Defense to secure bail for the prisoners. Fresh forces of pickets are pouring into Boston from other cities. An imposing demonstration is expected tomorrow.

The local organization of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement on the picketing as follows: "The Workers (Communist) Party members participated in the demonstration with the members of the socialist party and the members of trade unions because it is the firm conviction of the Workers (Communist) Party that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and that their only crime is their devotion to the labor movement.

"The electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti marks the beginning of an attack against labor and will no doubt be followed by fresh persecution of the American working class. The campaign to lower the standard of living will now proceed in full swing. This is also a part of the tar

(Continued on Page Five)

Sacco's Wife Compelled To Pass Electric Chair On Way to See Husband

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—For the first time since Rosa Sacco, the wife of Nicola Sacco, now awaiting death in the cells of Massachusetts industrial experiment, Charlestown, has been compelled to pass thru the chamber of death on her visit to her husband. The commonwealth chair has been moved from its former position to a point directly opposite the entrance to the death chamber, so that Mrs. Rosa Sacco must pass it on her way to the death house. Prison officials have not made it possible for her to avoid the hideous spectacle that has darkened the stake with its burning faggots of witchcraft days.

AMERICA'S REAL EMBLEM By FRED ELLIS



REPRIEVE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI UNTIL AUGUST 22; DANGER STILL EXTREMELY GRAVE; ONLY FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS WILL FREE THEM

Engdahl at State Prison Issues Call

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, telephoning direct from Charlestown state prison where Sacco and Vanzetti were awaiting the order of the executioners at 11:50 last night gave us the first authentic information regarding the reprieve and also made a ringing call to the workers to continue the fight for the liberation of these two victims of capitalism. Engdahl said, "Fuller was afraid of the mounting protest over the whole world and has postponed the burning to death of Sacco and Vanzetti in the hope that the mass fury will die down. Our answer must be the further development of this protest wave. They are alive today because of the vigilance of the working class and only the further determined action of the working class can save them."

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

CHARLESTOWN STATE PRISON (11:50 p. m.), Aug. 10.—Sacco and Vanzetti and Madeiros have just been notified that a stay of execution has been granted until August 22. At eleven o'clock all newspaper writers at the State House were told to go to the State Prison. It was thought that the end had come and the final act of the ghastly persecution was about to be carried out. But the warden notified them

(Continued on Page Five)

EXECUTION PLANNED TO LAST MINUTE; HOLMES HAS NO MERCY

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Placing no faith in the "justice" meted out by capitalist courts, workers from all sections of the country are streaming into the city to demonstrate for the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mass demonstrations and mass protests alone will force Governor Fuller to grant Sacco and Vanzetti a respite. Firm in this belief thousands of workers from neighboring cities are pouring into Boston by train, bus, boat and automobile. Undaunted by the mass arrests of picketers and wholesale raids on unions the protest demonstrations are continuing.

A march on Boston can alone save the framed-up workers, it is stated, and leaders of the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti have issued appeals urging workers in streams into Boston to protest against the legalized murder of the two framed workers.

Arthur Hill, chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, called on Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court at Beverly, Mass., late today. When he emerged from the conference he said: "I know of no human power that will save them." Justice Holmes declined to comment.

NAILED TO CROSS.

"For seven long years they have nailed me to the cross of their laws. Let me die in peace, without giving them another chance to crucify me," said Sacco, refusing to sign an application for a writ to the U. S. Supreme Court.

No amount of persuasion would make him sign, even as he had refused to sign a petition for reprieve to Governor Fuller months ago.

Vanzetti, calmer, was persuaded to sign the petition, and declared he hoped it would help "poor Nicky."

"But," he added, "I feel like Nicky that all hope is gone. I want to say farewell to you." And he offered his hand to his attorney, Mussman, and asked him to take out two books, "The Rise of American Civilization" and "Twelve Stories and a Dream," by H. G. Wells, which he had just finished reading, and on the fly leaf of which he had written farewell messages to the world.

The first move on the part of Defense Counsel Hill today was to file his bill of exceptions with Judge Anderson. These exceptions were based on two things—prejudice of Judge Thayer and the verdict of the jury.

"It appears from the record that the finding of the jury was plainly wrong," the bill read. "The defense took an interest of the facts in the case as well as the law."

Judge Sanderson said he would give his decision at noon tomorrow on whether or not to present the case to a full bench.

The first move to carry the case to the federal court was made today when associates of Hill conferred with the clerk of the federal district court about the form of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Warden William Hendry stated that he was ready to carry out the death sentence, that the electric chair had been tested by the executioner and that all electric wiring had been gone over.

Meanwhile, the prison is under heavy guard, with a special bomb squad of picked men from the Boston police department to

(Continued on Page Two)

Davis Orders New "Red Raids"

POLICE FIRE INTO DEMONSTRATION FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI, CHICAGO

Sacco and Vanzetti Demonstrations and Strike Thruout Country

BULLETIN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Police poured their revolvers into a crowd of workers who were participating in the half hour sympathy strike which has brought out 20,000 workers today. Six men were parading when the police ordered them to disperse and when the marchers hesitated, they charged the crowd firing their revolvers. 1,500 police have been stationed in the West Side.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Thirty motorcycle police, thirty mounted police and squads of detective bureau cars armed with machine guns and tear bombs broke up three impromptu demonstrations involving thousands of men and women on Chicago's West Side today, following the main procession which marched yesterday from Ashland Auditorium to the City Hall, and was also broken up. Two women and five men were arrested when the police charged the crowds.

By THURBER LEWIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Surging thru Chicago streets in spontaneous demonstrations protest last night against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti ten thousand Chicago workers were gathering strength block by block when a corps of squad cars and 200 detectives, guns drawn, charged the crowd and broke the ranks of the parade with tear gas bombs. A half hundred workers were brutally thrown into patrol wagons held in reserve.

Demonstration followed a rousing mass meeting crowded by seven thousand in the Ashland auditorium. Cries of "strike! strike!" resounded thruout the meeting and were taken up on the street again following adjournment and the refusal of the crowd to go home.

Throngs began forming into parade and moved west on Van Buren street.

Gathering hundreds of recruits from sidewalks the parade continued east on Ogden Ave. to Madison street and headed for the loop district. Crying for a strike and loudly demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, the demonstration stretched from curb to curb and crowded for three blocks, stopping street cars and stopping automobiles.

In the meantime two dozen squad cars were zooming and straying thru the west side, organizing for a position to break up the demonstration. Finally at the Curtis street block from the Workers Party National Office the first squad car clanged into the crowd. This was followed by a dozen more. Detectives struck out right and left with clubs and revolver ends.

In spite of the brutal assault the crowd moved on. It was not until more than a dozen tear gas bombs had been thrown, stifling and blinding gas fumes ranging in pace that knocked many down, that the street was cleared. For hours after into the early morning squad cars and patrols raced madly about streets, sirens shrieking and terrorizing the entire west side working class quarter.

Workers Call For Strike

"No one has a right to say that the working class of this country will not move to save Sacco and Vanzetti," said James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense at the meeting. "If the workingclass can receive from Sacco and Vanzetti one-tenth the faith and courage that they have shown during seven years of unspeakable torture, they can yet be freed. This meeting

(Continued on Page Two)

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

SECRETARY LABOR ASKS EMPLOYERS STARVE RADICALS

Announces Campaign To Fingerprint

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Steps were taken by Secretary of Labor Davis today for a nation-wide round-up of radical workers in this country.

He issued an appeal to business establishments, especially large industrial plants employing common labor, to cooperate in the drive to rid the country of unwelcome aliens.

Factories were asked to make a thorough check of employees and to make citizenship or legal entry into the country a requisite to employment.

Other government establishments will be called upon to join what is planned as the greatest drive to round up thousands of foreigners who have gained "unlawful" entry into the country. Careful check of enlistment applications made by aliens will be sought.

In Ford's Footsteps.

Secretary Davis said his plan follows one adopted by Henry Ford several months ago. Ford employs about 125,000 persons in his various

(Continued on Page Five)

POLICE FIRE INTO DEMONSTRATION FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI, CHICAGO

(Continued from Page One)

here in Chicago is in spirit of the Haymarket martyrs and is a living evidence that the cause for which they died becomes stronger day by day."

Other speakers were Al Wechsler, secretary of the Chicago Sacco Vanzetti committee; John Gahn, editor of Industrial Solidarity; Dr. John A. Lapp, Ralph Chaplin, Sam Levin, manager of Chicago Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; Wm. H. Henry of the socialist party and Antonio Pressi who spoke in Italian. Anton Johannasen of the Carpenters' Union, was chairman. A vigorous telegram was sent to President Coolidge asking him to intercede for Sacco and Vanzetti and a strong message to Governor Fuller condemning the execution as a judicial murder.

The spirit of the meeting was high. The speakers also appeared to the audience to take the approaching execution of Sacco and Vanzetti with too much equanimity, and were interrupted with cries of "speak for the strike." Cannon drew a tremendous ovation when he told of strikes in New York, the west and in the anthracite region. The dominating note of the meeting was for a general strike.

Arrest Twenty-Four.

At noon today twenty-four of those arrested were still held at various police stations.

Thirty-five thousand members of the Amalgamated quit work today at 10 a. m. and held demonstrations before all big shops. They will not return to work today. Albert Wechsler spoke to a thousand striking workers in front of the Alfred Decker Cohen factory at Harrison and Kilbourne streets.

Other meetings were held at other large clothing factories. A demonstration of 2,000 steel workers at Gary in Indiana was held.

The meeting was broken up by a large force police and four were arrested. They were Manual Gomez, B. Horizoff, E. Biendenkapp and Frank Beck.

* * *

15,000 Tampa Workers Strike.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 10.—Fifteen thousand workers in the cigar factories here will stop work today in a twenty-four hour protest strike against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Manifestoes and resolutions were read and passed in the factories today. This is the second general strike within a week for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Reading Workers Denounce Fuller.

READING, Pa., Aug. 10.—10,000 workers of the Reading central labor union have passed resolutions denouncing the Sacco and Vanzetti decision as legal murder and the trial as class justice.

* * *

Baltimore Clothing Workers Quit.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—5,000 members of the Amalgamated clothing workers quit work here today in a 24-hour protest strike against the slaying of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Trade Union Labor Defense and the socialist party held mass meetings.

* * *

Cleveland Workers Strike.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—5,000 workers demonstrated here yesterday and demanded the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. After Public Square was full of police and plainclothesmen, the meeting was perfectly orderly.

* * *

Duluth Worker Demand Freedom.

DULUTH, Wis., Aug. 10.—Over 4,000 workers assembled in a monster Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting here Tuesday. Resolutions denouncing Massachusetts class justice and demanding the liberation of the two convicted men were telegraphed to President Coolidge and Governor Fuller.

* * *

Portland Unions Pass Resolutions.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 10.—A resolution demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti was passed at the opening of the twenty-fourth general convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America.

* * *

Ford's Police Finally Allow Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—After the arrangements committee of the local Sacco and Vanzetti Defense had signed a pledge that no incendiary speeches would be made, the police granted permission to hold a meeting in Cadillac Square.

* * *

Pioneers Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

PAULING, N. Y. Aug. 10.—At a meeting of the Pioneers in their camp near Pauling, N. Y., which was addressed by Miriam Krakowsky, Agitprop of the camp, and Irving Shavelson, resolutions were read and passed declaring the Pioneers' conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent; that they are guilty only of loyalty to the working class, and demanding that they be immediately liberated.

* * *

Police Prevent Providence Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—Hundreds of Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrators were prevented from gathering in a final protest meeting at Engles' Hall Tuesday when police prohibited the meeting. Arturo Giovanitti, who was to have addressed the crowd, was unable to speak.

* * *

Electric Chair Banned From Omaha Streets.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—A motor truck bearing an electric chair in which sat Roy Stephens, head of the local branch of the International Labor Defense, with a black death hood over his head, was ordered off the streets by the police today. The demonstration was part of the protest for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Marine Band Seared.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The regular weekly concert by the Marine Band on the capitol plaza was called off today at the request of the Department of Justice.

Justice officials explained that they did not want crowds to congregate around the capitol. Double precautions were taken at all federal buildings as the hour approaches for the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Coolidge Fearful.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 10.—As the hour for the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti neared the secret service became sufficiently apprehensive of a possible demonstration at the summer White House to increase its staff. A Chicago operative arrived here this morning. Guarding President Coolidge now are thirteen secret service men and fifty-two soldiers.

* * *

Apologizes to Italians for Sacco Murder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (FP).—Speaking before the Washington chapter of the Anti-Fascist League, Benjamin C. March, of the People's Reconstruction League, apologized for the impending murder of two Italian citizens by the State of Massachusetts and declared that two recent attorney generals, A. Mitchell Palmer and Harry Daugherty, were among the worst criminals in America. Palmer and Daugherty were parties to the crime of sending Sacco and Vanzetti to the death chair, he said.

Chairman Sichi wired Governor Fuller on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Arturo de Pietro, of Il Nuovo Mondo, Italian labor daily, declared fascism to be inimical to America.

* * *

Buffalo Police Worry.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The federal buildings here and the power stations, bridges and canals around Niagara Falls were placed under heavy guard today. It was announced the guard would be doubled when the two men go to the electric chair. Two workers were arrested for posting Sacco-Vanzetti handbills.

* * *

Provincetown Writers Petition.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Ninety-six authors, poets, playwrights, critics and painters who spend their summers at Provincetown, Cape Cod, today petitioned Governor Alvan T. Fuller to prevent "the legalized lynching" of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

* * *

WESTPORT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—"The Governor thinks he has closed the case. It is not closed. We the people will keep the case open, and if necessary our children will keep it open when we are gone."—Anna Stunsky Walling.

FIFTY THOUSAND WORKERS BEFORE DAILY WORKER SIGN IN UNION SQUARE



Fifty thousand people gathered at Union Square, New York, in a perfectly orderly demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti, Tuesday afternoon. About six o'clock the police pushed the crowd from the square. Long before then they had blocked all entrances to the park and turned unnumbered thousands away. Immediately after this crowd was driven into side streets, two impromptu parades were organized, both of which were smashed by police violence. Five arrests were made.

Arrest Pickets At State House; Raid Unions

(Continued from Page One)

rorism against labor in preparation for the new war."

"The Workers (Communist) Party maintains that only the force of labor and the building of a strong powerful trade union movement into the development of a labor party will prevent further attacks against the working class. A thousand times more than ever before is the necessity of the militant trade union movement resulting in the arrest of officials and members.

Special attacks are directed against the Lithuanian Union, and are loudly exposed against the unions that are militantly fighting for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, but that have been instrumental in winning better conditions, higher wages and the shorter week, due to their struggles.

Attack On Needle Trades.

Judge Joseph Zoldok, in Municipal Court, showed additional animus today by declaring the "death marching pickets," who surrounded the State House Tuesday, guilty of loitering and sauntering, with the additional charge of obstructing traffic. An effort is being made to claim that the needle workers' unions are solely responsible for the picketing and thus prove an additional basis for attack upon these organizations.

Seven members of the Upholsterers' Union, quietly awaiting the arrival of their union officials at the headquarters, 82 Lovejoy street, were taken into custody in a raid today. They are Jacob Pollock, James Griffin, Ben Golden, Louis Amadello, Sam Banks, Louis Levine and Frank Frasson. Gerrouzz was badly beaten up by the police who charged that he had warned others of the impending raid. All Sacco-Vanzetti pro-test banners, used in Tuesday's demonstration, were confiscated. The police also tore a sign off the wall announcing a shop meeting tonight at six o'clock.

Question Workers.

The workers were thoroughly questioned at Police Station No. 5, and their names, addresses and descriptions taken. They were then allowed to leave. They were told: "We don't need you we will get you." Lofts also were searched, but nothing was discovered on them.

Jacob Miller, manager, and Wilham Seligman, executive board member, of the cabinetmakers' union, have been released after a night's grilling by the police. An effort was made to frame them up on the "bomb plot." The local officers were called in alleged "experts" from the New York police department to aid them in their third degree.

Raid Camp Nitgedaget

An earlier raid had been made on camp Nitgedaget, workers' summer resort, in which it is claimed that two sticks of dynamite were found. This is easily explained by the fact that considerable blasting of stumps in clearing woods and building roadways is being done at the camp.

Workers Phone Daily Worker Inquiring As To Action of Fuller

All yesterday afternoon and evening the DAILY WORKER was busy with telephone calls from workers who inquired us to the record of Gov. Fuller, at that time meeting with his executive council. Many workers phoned as many as two and three times, showing their intense interest in the outcome of the case.

* * *

Miller and Seligman were both photographed and fingerprinted before being released. The raids on the two union headquarters, two were accompanied with the wholesale arrests of all those distributing Sacco-Vanzetti leaflets.

More Strikes Called.

Additional strikes demanding the reprieve of Sacco and Vanzetti were declared today. Nearly 500 workers walked out at noon at the clothing factory of M. Segall, Jackson at 56 Orange Hill Road. These workers have just beginning to build an organization, electing affiliation with the Needlewomen's Clothing Workers' Union. Hundreds of workers also walked out at the plants of B. Rabin, 1 Brookdale, and Sol. J. Muchnick. They are affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

There was a tense atmosphere about the Mulberry street building when the nearly two score pickets arrived. Tuesday appeared for trial. Many put in the proceedings part of the afternoon laughed at the testimony of the police. The nervous court attendants immediately ordered them out of the courtroom but promised not to arrest some of the arrested pickets and bail to be profided.

Benjamin Kubby, William Murdoch and Grace M. Hutchins, the latter having just returned to this country from a tour around the world, including the Soviet Union, were declared guilty. They will be sentenced Friday. This was Murdoch's second arrest.

The cases of the others were put over until Friday. These include Bertram D. Wolfe, member Central Executive Committee Communist Party; Gus Sklar, organizer of the Workers (Communist) party; Harry L. Canter, Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist party organizer, Benjamin Brown, Jacob Berman, Paul J. Douglas, chairman of the Boston Hands off China committee; Helen M. Douglas, Esther Berkowich, Mary Lawrence, Amelia Rosen, Dora Dale, Joseph Dalsh, Winfield Atkinson, Harry Livene, Samuel Wax, member executive committee Women's Trade Union League; Israel A. Rosen, Hyman Halperin, businessagent, Cloak Hangers' Union, 28; Morris Zimmerman, Louis Zion, John Pace, Sr., Ronald D. Lordon, Alice M. Gordon, David Levy, Louis Gilbert, Abraham Borodaky, Joseph Solomon, member executive board, Carpenters Union; Josephine Lucola, Elsie Pallor, Emma Gresman, Mildred Young, who was also arrested twice during the day, Joseph Tenebeck, Goldie Waldman, Annabel Ashbeck, Vahey Anagnian.

All Guilty.

Judge Zoldok ruled that they were all in the same boat and that they were therefore equally guilty. The charges of obstructing the sidewalk also added convenient.

Many of the placards carried by the pickets contained quotations from Thomas Jefferson as well as statements attacking Judge Webster Thayer.

President Lowell, member of Governor Fuller's commission, as well as Fuller himself, viewed the picket line for a few moments from the balcony of the State House.

Executioner of Sacco and Vanzetti



The executioner standing ready to throw the switch in Charlestown prison and kill two labor leaders. He is Robert Elliot of 132-10 91th Ave, Richmond Hill. He earns his living by legalized murder.

ON TO BOSTON IS SLOGAN WHILE WARDEN PASSES RESPONSIBILITY OF MURDERING SACCO, VANZETTI

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] and in guarding the approaches to the prison. Machine guns were ready for setting up in the various avenues and equipment of the guards was rifles, pistols and sawed-off shotguns. Flood lights were set up in front of the prison for use tonight.

MESSAGE TO COOLIDGE.

To President Coolidge and Rapid City, S. D., today the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee sent a telegram again pleading for federal inquiries. The telegram reads:

"According to reports we have intimated that you could not interfere in the Sacco-Vanzetti case except upon the recommendation of the Department of Justice. Mr. President, we respectfully ask how can the Department of Justice recommend a federal [illegible] when it [illegible] through [illegible] Vanzetti case [illegible] rests of the [illegible]

* * *

Arrive From New York.

More than [illegible] arrived here [illegible] to take part [illegible] Square [illegible] Clark [illegible] "The Flaming Words [illegible] mobiles [illegible] garaged [illegible] Democratic [illegible] country [illegible] the city [illegible] unbroken [illegible] service.

Scarcely [illegible] rooms today [illegible] phones. [illegible] holder of a [illegible] their buildings.

Among those who are [illegible] New York is [illegible] demonstrations were Ella Reeve Bloor, Heywood Broun and [illegible] well-known [illegible] Lucy Stone League, and Lola B. [illegible] from the Workers (Communist) Party [illegible] and the Young Workers League [illegible] also arrived.

The [illegible] was gradually moved back during the afternoon until by [illegible] could get within two blocks of the prison.

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City .....

State .....

ALL WORLD AGHAST AT MURDEROUS DETERMINATION OF MASSACHUSETTS MILL OWNERS; COUNTLESS PROTESTS

Protest against the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the mill owners of Massachusetts has spread from the labor movement of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America into governmental and professional circles. The whole world stands in horror at the brutality of the Massachusetts courts and state government, and the callous refusal of President Coolidge to interfere.

In the countries close under the thumb of American imperialism, like Panama, public officials try to prevent the people from expressing their contempt for the American dollar rulers and their murderous ways. In more liberal countries authorities join in the protest. In Uruguay, the chamber of deputies has adopted and cabled to President Coolidge their solemn denunciation of the slaughter arranged by Thayer and Fuller. American citizens abroad, too, are beginning to disavow guilt by joining together and wiring pleas for clemency to Fuller and Coolidge. Some of the protests against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti made by workers and others in various countries abroad are listed below:

URUGUAY'S DEPUTIES CABLE COOLIDGE.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 10.—The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies has sent a telegram to President Coolidge asking that the death sentence may not be carried out against Sacco and Vanzetti.

As the mass movement of labor assumes alarming proportions the police are making every effort to control a situation that threatens to get out of their hands. United States buildings are under redoubled guard.

GERMAN POLICE CLUB DEMONSTRATORS.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Police attacked a demonstration in front of United States embassy here which was demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be freed. The demonstration, which was a response to the call of the Rote Fahne for all workers to strike in protest against the death of the two innocent men, was shouting, "Down with capitalist justice and judicial murder!" when the green police charged. The German proletariat is determined to make "Dollar" Schurman, the United States ambassador, realize that the world proletariat demands justice.

GREEK WORKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE.

SALONIKI, Greece, Aug. 10.—A general strike to protest against the death of Sacco and Vanzetti has been declared in Saloniki. Marine, harbor, tobacco and rug workers will go out.

GENERAL STRIKE ON IN ARGENTINE.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 10.—A twenty-four hour general strike which threatens to tie up the capital, began here at midnight. Americans are making appeals for protection altho the United States embassy is at present guarded by seventy policemen and an unknown number of detectives.

ARGENTINE TIED UP FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI.

TUCUMAN, Argentine, Aug. 10.—Demonstrating in immense crowds thru the streets, masses of workers here have compelled all business houses to close their doors, while no wheel is turning on the roads or in the factories, as the workers show their sympathy with the two men about to be murdered in New England. In many cities of the Argentine, cab and street car service has been halted and shops and factories have closed down while there have been riots here and there where the police have attempted to put down the workers.

AMERICANS IN PARIS CABLE COOLIDGE.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Several hundred Americans at a protest meeting headed by Henry Bana and Rabbi Mitchell Fisher, have cabled President Coolidge in an effort to make a final appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Appeals signed by Madame Curie, the Marquis Luy de Lasteyrie, Alfred Breyfus, former minister of commerce, Louis Loucher, and former minister of finance, Faillaux, have also been sent to President Coolidge.

ECUADOR WORKERS DEFY POLICE.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 10.—Hundreds of protesting workers here refused to obey the orders of the police which forbade them to assemble, and as a result several were arrested.

The Labor Federation of Guayas has cabled to Governor Fuller protesting the death sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti.

PANAMA WORKERS' MEETING BARRED.

PANAMA, Aug. 10.—Permission to hold a meeting to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has been refused the Labor Syndicate here by Marco Galindo, civil chief of the federal district, and tool of American imperialism, on the grounds that such a meeting would be "censdire" of "the eminent persons" who have tried Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts.

The Labor Federation is not affiliated with the paper organization, which is authorized by Washington and Wall Street to represent the Panama workers.

PHILIPPINE LABOR PROTESTS.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—35,000 Philippine workers thru their representatives in the Philippine Labor Congress have sent the following resolution to governor Fuller.

"The Philippine Labor Congress energetically protests against the Sacco-Vanzetti executions. We join the millions of workers all over the world in demanding their immediate release."

PARAGUAYAN PRESS DENOUNCES FULLER.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 10.—While this city is being flooded with handbills and posters denouncing the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the press has united in demanding a commutation of their sentence and a clarification of the prosecution proceedings.

PROFINTERN CALLS ON WORLD PROLETARIAT.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 10.—The Executive Bureau of the Profintern appeals to the proletariat of all countries and invites them to protest sharply against the execution of the innocent Sacco and Vanzetti.

STOCKHOLM MASSES DEMAND RELEASE.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 10.—A delegation from the mass meeting held here yesterday has called on the United States minister, Leland Harrison, and presented a resolution declaring that the people of Sweden are convinced of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and demanding their immediate liberation.

POLICE CLUB BELGIAN DEMONSTRATORS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—Police attacked and clubbed a protest demonstration in front of the United States consulate here. The demonstration, which was being held under the auspices of the Belgian Communist Party, had handed the American consul a protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts.

CANADIAN WORKERS PROTEST.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Thousands of workers and sympathizers packed two halls here in meetings arranged by the Canadian Labor Defense League to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Speakers addressed the meetings in several languages.

WARSAW POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION.

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 10.—Police prevented a demonstration to protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in front of the United States embassy here. Mass meetings which have been called by the labor organizations, have sent resolutions to President Coolidge, demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES PROTEST.

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, Aug. 10.—A demonstration to protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held in Belgrade today.

AMERICANS IN CANADA PROTEST.

MAGOG, Quebec, Canada, Aug. 10.—"Calling on Governor Fuller not to stain the hands of its commonwealth of Massachusetts with the blood of innocent men, Americans here have united in sending a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 10.—Heavy details of armed police have been detailed to guard the residences of the American consular officials in Melbourne due to fears of attacks from Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, said a Central News Dispatch from Sydney, Australia, today.

The All-Australia Trade Union Congress has cabled to the United States, vigorously protesting against the death sentences imposed upon the two workers.

PICKET EMBASSY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Communists today completed plans for an all night vigil outside of the United States embassy in Grosvenor Gardens tonight as a protest against the impending executions of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

After a huge mass meeting this evening in Hyde Park the demonstrators will march to the embassy and take up positions as near to the building as the police will allow them.

Speeches will be made from time to time during the night. Scotland Yard has made extensive arrangements. A cordon of police and detectives will be placed at the end of the gardens and all traffic will be prohibited. The rear approaches to the embassy will be constantly patrolled.

LAFAYETTE PROTESTS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Marquis Luy de Lasteyrie, grandson of Gen. Lafayette, of American revolutionary war fame, today united with the French friends of Sacco and Vanzetti in protesting against the execution of the two men at Boston tonight.

In a cablegram to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, the Marquis said:

"As a grandson of Lafayette, founder of American liberty, I join my voice to the voice of France and Europe in requesting clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti."

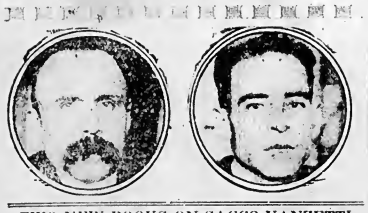
Radical new-papers admitted that "only a miracle can now save Sacco and Vanzetti."

L'Oeuvre printed a huge question mark at the top of the first page.

The Communist new-paper Humanite printed a cartoon of a flag with an electric execution chair and a skull and cross bones upon it, with the caption underneath: "The New Star Spangled Banner."

CAIRO'S LEGGATION GUARDED.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 10.—A strong police guard was posted today around the American legation to prevent hostile demonstrations by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.



TWO NEW BOOKS ON SACCO-VANZETTI

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BOSTON POLICE SMASH CROWD



Mounted police brutally rode down workers assembled on Boston Common, famous in the history of the American revolution. Photo shows foot and mounted police driving part of the crowd ahead of them. See one policeman reaching for a gun.

Thousand Los Angeles Police Smash Meeting In Plaza; Many Strike

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—While the Carpenters' and Needle Trades Unions went out on protest strike, a thousand heavily armed police broke up the protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti which was held in Plaza Square under the auspices of the Central Labor Council, the Workers (Communist) Party and the I. W. W.

Twenty-six leading Communists and I. W. W.'s were arrested, charged with criminal syndicalism and held without bail, while Gitlow man, secretary of the Workers Party was beaten up.

The houses of all Communists are being searched and all party headquarters are occupied by police and closely guarded.

Los Angeles Police Jail Communists; Wreck Headquarters

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 10.—Malcolm Rowe, John Lindeman and Joseph Zack, staff writers for the Workers Party headquarters, 222 W. 2nd street, Saturday night, Aug. 6. The former was he turned over to the federal authorities for deportation, the press stated this morning. The two latter are Criminal Syndicalist suspects, according to police reports.

The raid was preceded by the wrecking of the paper, and he found headquarters to be an awful looking place. 2 a. m. the next morning he said damage done by police.

Grant Named Graft.

"Red Session Broken Up" says the "Times" in a long front page article full of lies. Need to say anything more—dealing, to some extent, with the truth in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We learn that Judge Brown of the Massachusetts Supreme Court was "deafness" during the trial, and the name of Judge Grant, of Governor Fuller's advisory committee, appeared in the labor-baiting Times as Judge "Graft."

A man, who is forced to quit the L. A. Times for a living, was the first to buy the DAILY WORKER today, and the party who "Speed Graft" is afraid of "Graft" probably knew what he was doing. Who knows?

"Bomb Plot" Charged.

The police are said to have received an anonymous phone call yesterday to the effect that a bomb plot was being formented at the place raided as a protest to the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti." No bombs or guns were found, however, at the Party headquarters. The most dangerous weapons found were some "mental dynamite." Part of it was confiscated in order to provide free ammunition for police officers.

Drive Against Radicals Planned.

Federal, county and city officials have started a "clean-up" campaign against "Reds." Ammunition was placed at all public buildings. Also a boost prominent motion picture "extra" act" and chairman of the grand-stunt committee of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, he was forced to walk from the steps of the court house today. He was looking for a job at the war veterans building, at which place movie extras are hired. So this ought to be a cause for Will Hays, czar of moralism, to take under consideration.

Police "Respect" For Bearded Men.

Jack has a fine beard. Every time a bad man was told to beat it—or got—he said. All bearded men are Bolsheviks, you know in the eyes of the police. They may make an exception, however, in the case of former Secretary of State Hughes.

JAIL SENTENCES FOR SUPPORTING SACCO, VANZETTI

Socialist in Role of Stool-Pigeon

Because they participated in a parade for Sacco and Vanzetti after the demonstration in Union Square ended last Tuesday, jail sentences and heavy fines were meted out to workers arrested.

Four workers, Isaac McCreery, Joseph Asschim, Agardini Salamini and George Poelis were sentenced to five days in the workhouse. Otto Schultz was released after he paid a $25 fine. They appeared before Magistrate Dodge in the 54th St. night court. Their cases were acted upon before Jacques Buttenkant, attorney for the International Labor Defense appeared.

Shortly afterwards Salvatore Bore and K. Klarockis were led before the magistrate. Bore admitted that he had shouted "Liberate Sacco and Vanzetti," thereupon he was placed under arrest. He was fined $10.

Klarocko told the court that he booed when Bore was arrested. As a result of that he was also taken into custody. He was released on a suspended sentence.

Samuel H. Freidman, a socialist party member who is connected with the editorial staff of Women's Wear Daily told Magistrate Dodge that "It was a Communist demonstration and I am a socialist." Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School, appeared as a character witness to prove his respectability. He was held for a hearing in the Tombs court.

N. J. Garment Workers' Resolution Denounces "Legalized Murders"

ROSELLE, N. J., Aug. 10.—Members of the United Garment Workers have passed the following protest resolution:

We members of the United Garment Workers of local 256 at the Labor Lyceum, Roselle, N. J., protest against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti who the whole world knows are innocent.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING

Mary Louise Lipinski

the daughter of Max and Margaret Lipinski, died August 8, 1927, in Lincoln, N. J.

The body will be cremated in the Frechpond Crematorium. The funeral will take place Thursday, August 11, 2 P. M. from the Chapel of Mr. Stiefel man, Fairview Avenue and Madison St., Ridgewood, N. J.

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Internal Tammany Fight Reveals Graft.

In the drive of the Tammany Hall administration against its dissenting hang-overs from the Hylan administration the public is being treated to as rare an expose of graft as we have had for many a day.

The report of Mayor Walker's "investigator" of the health department, former Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Kelby, reveals the frightful manner in which Tammany Hall gambles with the very lives of millions of inhabitants of the city. The report is, of course, plainly partisan to the Walker administration, but its findings apply alike to all Tammany Hall administrations. It declares, in part, that:

> "The evidence of a general condition of corruption in the food inspection service of the health department prior to the present administration is overwhelming."

The most common form of graft in this department was the bribery of "inspectors" who granted permission to dealers to sell dangerous and adulterated food to the public. Some inspectors were known as "package men." This class, instead of taking cash money, took packages of food. But by far the larger number took cash in graft in the form of money in return for permission to sell unseasonous food. Another form of graft was practiced by inspectors, who entered stores and continually found fault with trivial irregularities until, in despair, graft was paid to get rid of them.

"The ramifications of the grafters extended in all directions. If certain dealers wanted to destroy a competitor, they simply paid the inspectors to close his place. Two instances of this sort are pointed out in the report that involved the closing for a considerable sum, of two retail poultry dealers on the eve of a Jewish holiday. The other Jewish dealers got the benefit of this graft.

Milk dealers who had had their permits revoked after repeated violations were again given permits on payment of from $250 to $500.

Thousands of cases could be cited to prove the wholesale corruption in this department of the administration alone.

Unsophisticated persons may read these exposures and imagine them to be the exception, but all who live in New York and observe the workings of any recent city administration, or even the state administration for that matter, know that the vast office known as Tammany Hall is built upon graft and graft alone. Everything from a license to operate a motor vehicle to a license to erect a skyscraper has its set price in the form of graft that must be paid. Tammany maintains its influence over its adherents and demands loyalty only on the promise of opportunities for graft.

The present exposures are due to the fact that the Walker administration is intent upon cleaning out all the hang-overs of the Hylan administration. Any other department of the city would be subjected to the same sort of expose with the identical results.

The revelations of the health department are particularly horrible, inasmuch as they affect the very lives of millions of workers, because most of the low, dirty bourgeois swine who pay graft to Tammany's inspectors maintain their stores in working class sections. If such a state of affairs existed in the establishments selling food to the plutocracy, we would hear a howl that would send the grafters scurrying for cover. As usual, the working class is the chief sufferer from this sort of thing.

Mayor Walker left last night for a trip to Europe, where he intends to meet King George, President Hindenburg and Mussolini. He could give the king and Hindenburg pointers on how to raise graft to aid in raising their budgets, without increasing taxes. As for Mussolini, he might be convinced by Tammany's "Broadway butterfly mayor" that there are other ways to raise funds besides plain pillage.

This report of the rotten conditions in the health department should arouse the workers of the city to a realization of the fact that Tammany Hall is one of the greatest menaces to human life and impel them to support labor candidates at the coming elections, who will fight against food pollution and all the other forms of graft that make Tammany a murderous, malignant power.

Lowden to Try to Salvage Ku Klux Indiana for Dawes.

That the candidacy for the republican presidential nomination of Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, is nothing more nor less than a campaign for Vice President Charles G. Dawes, is clearly indicated by the announcement that Lowden is to enter the Indiana primaries and seek the approval of the republican voters of that notorious Ku Klux state.

Indiana is a cesspool of graft and corruption reminiscent of the condition of affairs in the neighboring state of Ohio when the Daugherty machine was at the height of its glory in 1920, when its "favorite son," Warren G. Harding, was nominated for president.

The difference between Ohio in 1920 and Indiana today is that the Ohio graft did not become public until after the election, while the graft revelations of the ex-political boss of Indiana republicanism, Daniel C. Stephenson, now serving a prison term for the sadistic murder of a young woman, are public property.

Dawes, who is a candidate backed by a very powerful element of the republican party, would not risk the odium of endorsement by the Indiana republican machine, but still he needs the support of the Indiana delegates at the 1928 convention, so the game is to have Lowden, his stalking horse, run in the Indiana primaries, obtain the delegation and, at the proper moment during the national republican convention, turn them over to Dawes. By utilizing such political trickery Dawes will be shielded from the odium of Ku Kluxism, which is decidedly in bad odor outside a few benighted middle west localities, where the night-gown and hood is the emblem of the petty bourgeois political aspirations.

Thus one of the favorite Wall Street candidates gets the advantage of the support of the putrid middle class elements in the Ku Klux belt without becoming identified with them.

Details of Workers (Communist) Party Convention

TO ALL D.O's., EDITORS, AND ALL PARTY UNITS.

Dear Comrades:

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, herewith issues the call for the Fifth Regular Convention of our Party, to convene on Wednesday, August 31st.

In accordance with the decision of the Communist International, all details for the technical arrangements, basis of representation, etc., have been prepared by the Committee for the Preparations of the Party Convention. All units should take note of the following information:

I.—Basis of Representation.

1. The establishment of quotas of delegates from nuclei to the conventions shall be based upon the average amount of dues paid during the months of February, March, April and May of 1927.

2. Representation from District Conventions to the National Convention shall be based upon the averaged number of dues paid in the respective districts during the months of February, March and April of 1927. For every 200 members in good standing during this period, there shall be elected one delegate.

3. Upon this basis the respective districts are entitled to the following representation:

District	Headquarter City	Number of Delegates
1	Boston	3
2	New York	15
3	Philadelphia	3
4	Buffalo	1
5	Pittsburgh	2
6	Cleveland	2
7	Detroit	2
8	Chicago	5
9	Minneapolis	1
10	Kansas City	1
12	Seattle	2
17	San Francisco	2
15	New Haven	1
Agricultural District		1
Young Workers League		3

4. From the nuclei to section, city and sub-district conventions there should be elected one delegate for every five members or major fraction thereof in good standing during the period of February, March, April and May of 1927.

5. From section conventions to city conventions there should be elected one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof in good standing during the period of February, March, April and May of 1927.

6. From city conventions and sub-district conventions to district conventions there should be elected one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof in good standing during the period of February, March, April and May of 1927.

7. Nuclei shall send delegates to section, city or sub-district conventions where these are held in their respective territories. Isolated nuclei or such nuclei in those cases where only district conventions are held, may send delegates directly to the District Convention on the basis of one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof.

8. Where there exist a number of cities without city central committees close together, there must be held sub-district conventions except where nuclei elect delegates directly to the District Conventions.

9. Except in cases of legitimately dissolved Party units, members within a city organization whose transfers from one unit to another were issued after July 1st, should vote in their previous units.

10. All elections in nuclei and conventions of all other Party subdivisions must be completed not later than August 20th.

11. All District Conventions should take place not later than August 21st.

12. In the New York District there shall be no sub-district convention.

13. The Young Workers League National Executive Committee and other existing sub-divisions (committees) of the Young Workers League parallel to the Party subdivisions (committees) shall elect three representatives to the respective conventions on the basis of two delegates for the majority and one delegate for the minority—where there exists a majority and minority. The delegates of the Young Workers League shall not be entitled to vote, however, when their votes are decisive in the respective conventions.

14. Comrades more than six months in arrears after August 3rd shall not be allowed to vote in the elections even though they are prepared to pay up their dues before the elections take place.

II.—Proportional Representation.

The system of proportional representation to be applied by the Party is as follows:

15. In accordance with Article 2, Section 1, of the Party Constitution: "No election of delegates to any conference or convention shall be valid unless 55 per cent of the good standing members in the Party unit participated in the Party elections."

16. Voting of the nuclei for the slates of the majority of the Polcom and the Opposition shall take place on the basis of voting for the Resolution of the Polcom Majority and the Resolution of the Opposition.

17. Where a nucleus is entitled to one delegate that slate which secures the majority of votes the delegate with one full vote.

18. For nuclei entitled to two delegates the attached table of votes shall apply, this table herewith worked out aims to cover all possible combinations of votes in the nuclei entitled to two delegates.

TABLE OF VOTES AND DELEGATES FOR NUCLEI ENTITLED TO TWO DELEGATES
(12 Present and Voting)

Total No. Voting			Voting Power Delegates		
Maj.	Min.	Maj.	Min.	Maj.	Min.
12	0	2	0	2	0
11	1	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
10	2	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
9	3	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
8	4	2	1	1-1/3	2/3
7	5	1	1	1-1/3	2/3
6	6	1	1	1	1

(11 Present and Voting)

11	0	2	0	2	0
10	1	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
9	2	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
8	3	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
7	4	2	1	1-1/3	2/3
6	5	1	1	1-1/3	2/3

(10 Present and Voting)

10	0	2	0	2	0
9	1	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
8	2	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
7	3	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
6	4	1	1	1-1/3	2/3
5	5	1	1	1	1

(9 Present and Voting)

9	0	2	0	2	0
8	1	2	1	1-2/3	1/3
7	2	1	1	1-1/3	2/3
6	3	1	1	1-1/3	2/3
5	4	1	1	1-1/3	2/3

(8 Present and Voting)

8	0	2	0	2	0
7	1	1	1	1-2/3	1/3
6	2	1	1	1-1/3	2/3
5	3	1	1	1-1/3	2/3
4	4	1	1	1	1

(7 Present and Voting)

7	0	2	0	2	0
6	1	1	1	1-1/3	2/3
5	2	1	1	1-1/3	2/3
4	3	1	1	1-1/3	2/3

19. For all nuclei entitled to three or more delegates the following system shall be used: Take the number of votes cast for the slate receiving the majority; multiply this number by the number of delegates the nucleus is entitled to and divide this result by the total number of votes cast for both slates; adjust the result you thus get to the nearest Third. This establishes the number of delegates and voting power for the majority. The minority takes the remainder of the voting power and delegates of the nucleus.

Example:

The number of delegates to which the nucleus is entitled..... 3
Total votes cast in the elections 14
Number of votes received by majority 8
Multiply 8 by the three delegates 24
Divide the 21 by the total votes cast for both sides which is 14. This gives a result of 1 14-21 which, when adjusted to the nearest Third amounts to 1 2-3 votes and delegates for the majority. The minority takes the balance of the three delegates and votes which in this case amounts to 1 1-3.

20. From section, city, sub-district and district conventions to the higher conventions, the same system of proportional representation shall be applied as here with outlined for nuclei entitled to three delegates.

21. Only when a slate in the nucleus or any other Party subdivision has no full delegate shall it send to any convention a delegate to cast a ½ of a vote. When a slate in a nucleus or any other Party subdivision has more than one delegate, the ½ vote shall be added to those delegates' voting power of the same slate. Where there have been ½ of a vote they may send a delegate therefor or add it to the voting power of their delegation economy being borne in mind on every such instance

III.—General.

22. In every district there shall be elected a District Convention Arrangements Committee in which the majority of the District Executive Committee shall have a majority and the minority of the District Committee shall have an adequately representative minority. The Personnel of the minority representation shall be selected by the minority itself.

24. In these District Convention Arrangements Committees appeals may be made from decision arrived at. Whether these appeals shall be laid down before the Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention or whether any of the disputed arrangements in the various districts shall be held in abeyance, will depend upon the endorsement of the appeal in question by any one of the two deputy chairmen.

25. The nucleus, secretary shall write in the word "voted" over the associated stamp in the book of every member after the voting has taken place.

26. That all District Organizers be instructed to make freely accessible to every member of the District Convention Arrangements Committee for use in the office, the complete lists of the membership and units.

27. All CEC members and candidates are entitled to be present and participate in the convention whether they are delegates or not.

28. CEC representatives of the majority of the Polcom and the Opposition shall be present at all District Conventions.

29. The city in which the National Convention will be held will be announced shortly.

Fraternally yours,
Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention
Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster,
Deputy Chairmen.

Sentimental Talk About Justice and Liberty.

Most nauseating has been the banal twaddle emanating from liberals and socialists about the death of those metaphysical entities "justice" and "liberty" in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti agitation. We are solemnly assured that "justice dies with Sacco and Vanzetti." that "liberty will be dead when they die." Such talk is imbecile and positively harmful. These same people will, when next the capitalist mad-dogs are on the trail of other workers, mouth the old meaningless phrases about justice and liberty and affirm that when the next atrocity against labor is perpetrated that these twin illusions of capitalist society will then be dead.

How sane people can talk of justice in this country where Tom Mooney has been rotting in prison for more than eleven years on framed-up evidence is beyond our comprehension. Have we not had a thousand examples during and since the world war that prove that there is only class justice in this country? Was it justice that tortured Sacco and Vanzetti for seven ghastly years before August 10th? Such insane talk only tends to perpetuate capitalist class illusions and is a positively detriment to the working class.

As for liberty it is nothing but a mockery. That pile of junk on Bedloe's Island symbolizes nothing but tyranny. Liberty in this country is a hag of ten thousand debauches. The torch in the hand of the statue symbolizes the instrument of destruction, the electric chair, that is used to burn the lives out of workmen to dare strive to realize some of that liberty they were assured exists in the United States.

Instead of lulling the workers into a false sense of security by perpetuating illusions about liberty and justice the revolutionist must expose these frauds and prepare the workers for the time when capitalist class justice is abolished, along with the capitalist system, and working class justice substituted therefore under the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

DRAMA

Caesar Dunn's Farce Opens at Ritz Next Week

"Speakeasy," the new melodrama by Edward Knoblock and George Rosener, will be the opening attraction at Werba's Brooklyn theatre next Monday night.

Edgar MacGregor, who has confined his activities to stage direction, will this season enter the ranks of the producing managers, with a musical comedy called "Belle Jean." The book is by MacGregor and Neil Twomey.

Alexis Kosloff, of the Metropolitan Opera House, who will give his open air dancing and ballet extravaganza, tomorrow, Friday night, at the Starlight Stadium, will have the following in the ensemble: Alexander Gavrilov, Madame Strekalova, Nenia Makletzova, Rite De Leporte, Ruth Hazelton, and Valentia Kaschouba.

Robert V. Newman has a new musical comedy titled, "Morning Glories," which he will produce shortly. The book is the work of Ralph Murphy with the score by Harold Lewis and Charles Roseff and the lyrics by Morrie Ryskind and Mr. Murphy.

"Good News," the Schwab and Mandel musical comedy opened at the Chestnut Opera House Monday night in Philadelphia. It is scheduled to run there for four weeks, and then come to the Amsbassador theatre here.

VIOLET HEMING



Is playing with her own company in "The Souk," at the Palace Theatre this week.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats $2.75. Cort Theatre, 48 St., E. of Broadway. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TODAY AND THURSDAY, 2:30

GRAND STREET FOLLIES

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

A. Friend, River Forest, Ill.	$10.00
Jamaica Int. Br. W. P., Jamaica, L. I., collected	6.00
Roxbury Lec. Club, Roxbury, Mass.	20.00
Readers of "Threarny," N. Y. C.	50.00
J. Kirn, Scranton, Pa.	1.00
D. W. Robins, Rockford, Ill.	1.00
E. B. Cassandra, N. Y. C.	5.00
A. Malej, Canonsburg, Pa.	1.00
L. Keskimen, Canonsburg, Pa.	1.00
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K. Polkc, Canonsburg, Pa.	1.00
S. J. Lukoski, Shamokin, Pa.	1.00
J. Dundjias, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
J. Stevens, Toledo, Ohio.	1.00
J. Mikitsky, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
Khemetewich, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
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S. Thach, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
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P. Turkevich, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
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A. Friend, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
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C. Placenio, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
A. Moore, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
M. Miller, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
B. Stredler, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
Proletariat, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
B. Melnik, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
B. Malecki, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
W. A. Walker, Centerville, Ia.	1.00
Y. W. I. School, Winlock, Mass.	26.00
M. S. Martin, Boston, Mass.	10.00
A. Bell, Janesville, Wis.	1.00
A. Bell, Hancock, Mich.	5.00
S. Globerman, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.50
K. Haroldson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
J. Sanders, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
M. Martinsen, Long Cove	1.00
A. Johnson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
A. Johnson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
C. Stanquist, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
O. Amarson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
J. Olson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
J. Oberg, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
W. Marcussen, Long Cove	1.00
M. Nelson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
G. Nelsen, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
T. O. Smankas, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
G. Pearson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
A. Johnson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
Olson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
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E. Nilson, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
B. Gullberg, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
V. Freestraun, Long Cove, Maine	1.00
Mark Kapsha, Trosson, Pa.	1.00
A. Schlosser, Chenago City, Mynn.	5.00
Leo. P. Lemley (collected) Phila Pa.	17.25
Am. Lit. Wor. Lit. Ass'n, Br. No. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.50
Wm. J. Ake, Cincinatti, Ohio	5.00
Steve Malus, Passaic, N. J.	2.00
Int. Br. No. 4, W. P., Passaic, N. J	10.00
P. Marchini, New York City	2.00
H. Renne, Phila., Pa.	1.50
J. Kamson, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00
John Mills, Taft, Calif.	1.00
Geo. Gravitt, Bloomville, Wis.	1.00
Oscar Sandstrom, Waukegan, Ill.	2.00
Chas. Brown, Lonaville, Ky.	2.00
W. Mylo, Hammond, Ind.	11.00

Needle Trade Defense

Membership Books Ready.

The special membership books for the Workers Defense organization are now ready. These are being distributed to all those who have made pledges. From now on every one who becomes a member of the Workers Self Defense organization will receive a stamp with each payment. The Workers Self Defense is one of the most important undertakings of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. An army of thousands must be built up to carry on the fight against the right wing bureaucracy in the Needle trades and the betrayers of labor. This army will be able to furnish the necessary expenses which are needed to carry the struggle to victory. Only through a strong Workers Defense organization will we be able to successfully carry on the fight. Every worker and sympathizer a member of the Workers self Defense, must become the slogan of all.

* * *

$8 Sick Benefit is Turned Over to The Defense Committee

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee has received from B. Alter, Secretary of Branch 611, W. C. a check for $8 with a letter stating that Brother Louis Strickoff, a member of that branch refused to accept his sick benefit, requesting it be turned over as a donation to the Defense Committee. No explanations are necessary.

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Anti-Italian Bias Of Judge Grant Hit By Author's Letter

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee made public as a late hour yesterday the following telegram to Governor Fuller from Alexander Kaderon, author, residing at 5 West 75th St.:

"The first signature to the report of your advisory committee is that of Robert Grant, formerly Judge of the Probate Court and Court of Insolvency of Suffolk County, Massachusetts.

"Now, what were the views held by Mr. Grant which should have disqualified him from membership on your advisory committee? I refer to a book entitled 'The Convictions of a Grandfather' which was published in New York City in 1912, by Scribner's.

"Beginning on page 267, Mr. Grant expresses a very marked prejudice against Italians. His "misfortunes," he wrote, "would seem to be fundamentally traceable to Italian misconception of the meaning of the brotherhood of man." Surely a man of seventy-five who at the age of sixty revealed so strong a bias against Italians must have found it hard to be fair to Sacco and Vanzetti.

REPRIEVE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI UNTIL AUGUST 22; STILL DANGER

(Continued from Page One)

when they arrived that a reprieve had been granted to Sacco and Vanzetti and also to Madeiros.

The power of labor had at last beaten thru the thick conscience of the most callous and brutal of American industrial and financial aristocracies. It did not mean that Sacco and Vanzetti were out of danger. Far from it. It meant that in the face of an outraged world, with enormous strikes, strikes that totaled millions of men in every nation, and with a growing revolutionary fervor both at home and abroad, the ruling class of Massachusetts felt that it needed a respite, a chance to make fresh plans, to find the best way out of a bad situation. It meant that those with power in Massachusetts want a little time, and hope in that time that interest will die out, labor will quiet down, and the execution can go on, as planned originally.

Sacco and Vanzetti beat the death chair tonight just forty minutes before they were scheduled to die. The reprieve was granted because the state supreme court will announce tomorrow at noon whether their case is to be admitted again into the courts.

When the reprieve was announced the armed forces began to melt away. They had little actual work to do, except to disperse one crowd of two thousand persons which attempted to gather near the prison early. By midnight most of the guards had been withdrawn.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be removed from the death house tomorrow morning and taken back to the Cherry Hill jail.

Madeiros will be transferred to some other cell at the state prison.

WEINSTONE CALLS FOR CONTINUED STRUGGLE.

William W. Weinstone, secretary of District 2 Workers (Communist) Party, issued the following statement upon receiving the news of the reprieve:

"Militant labor can congratulate itself on forcing the hand of Governor Fuller. The round in the struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti has been won.

"But the struggle is not yet over. Labor must not rest with a reprieve. Sacco and Vanzetti are still behind the prison bars and still within the shadow of the electric chair.

"Labor through the country must increase its efforts ten-fold to free Sacco and Vanzetti. The danger of electrocution or life imprisonment is still present.

"The voice of labor must now ring out. No execution! No life imprisonment! No extension of prison sentence! Only freedom! Let the fight go on!"

ACCUSES THAYER.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was postponed after a day of hectic conferences and court hearings. Arthur Hill, attorney for the condemned men, went into the State Supreme Court today with exceptions to the rulings of Judge Webster Thayer, who had refused to revoke the death sentence or hear a motion for a new trial.

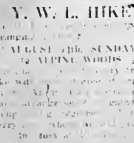
Judge Sanderson announced that he would pass upon the exceptions tomorrow.

Hill hurried to the Governor's office and pleaded for a respite so that his clients could have the benefit of tomorrow's decision.

The Governor summoned Attorney General Reading, six former attorney generals, his personal attorney and the executive council.

[illegible] decided and [illegible] that the governor's decision [illegible] Hill. Reading [illegible] a message to the [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti. Before [illegible] the executive exchange [illegible] as to the [illegible] Carbo [illegible] the trial or the [illegible] Thayer. [illegible] Governor [illegible] Sacco [illegible] ask the governor why it was made.

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Y. W. L. HIKE

[illegible] AUGUST (this SUNDAY) TO MEPHAM WOODS [illegible] the hike will [illegible] organization [illegible] going [illegible] Ferry [illegible] to [illegible] Duke [illegible] Bronx [illegible] 23rd [illegible]

Mayor Hylan Demands New Trial for Sacco, Vanzetti From Fuller

Former Mayor John F. Hylan sent the following telegram to Governor Fuller yesterday: "The mere fact that tens of millions of people throughout the world, representing all classes and ranks, maintain that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent should move you to at least grant them a new trial.

"John F. Hylan, Former Mayor of New York City."

Sigman Fake Elections Is Being Ignored By Chicago Cloakmakers

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—All cloak and dress makers are asked to attend a meeting to be held Thursday at the hall, Western and Division St. It has been called for the same time as the right wing will hold its "installation."

At a meeting of Local 59, held Monday evening, the membership passed a resolution condemning the fake elections of the right wing. They also went on record to hold a regular election.

In the discussion it was brot out how many the Sigman clique voted two and three times. In spite of that the total vote was low.

Salvatore Ninfo, right wing vice-president, appeared at the meeting, but was not able to influence the members to participate in the fake elections.

The financial secretary of the joint board, a right winger, has attempted to cash $500 check of the union to pay the Sigman thugs. The joint board has notified the Amalgamated Bank not to pay any money without checks being signed by the union's trustees.

On Thursday Sigman will install his Chicago officers. He has already arrived here. It will be a personal affair, not concerning the rank and file workers. The membership will attend the general meeting of the union that will be held at the same time.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Capitol Concert Called Off Due to Vanzetti-Sacco Demonstrations

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Due to demonstrations in the capital by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the regular Wednesday night concert by the marine band on the capitol plaza was called off at the request of the state department today. Justice department officials warned against giving the concert, since it would attract crowds. All public buildings and homes of prominent public officials were guarded tonight. Four hundred policemen and justice department agents were patrolling these places.

INSTRUCTIONS DISTRICT CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE, DISTRICT No. 2

In addition to the instructions of the National Arrangements Committee, the District Convention Arrangements Committee has decided upon the following directions for the elections in District 2:

1. Elections in the units shall be held beginning Thursday, August 11, and continuing through Wednesday, August 17. The units are to hold their meetings on their regular meeting nights but if this is impossible, special meetings are to be called and the district is to be notified when these meetings are to be held.

2. Number of delegates for the units. The number of delegates from each unit to the section conferences in New York City shall be as outlined in point 1 of the National Arrangements Committee, which has been agreed to by the District Arrangements Committee to mean:

3. The basis for apportionment of delegates shall be good standing for February, March, April and May, irrespective of the time the dues were paid. Provided, however, all members who were more than six months in arrears shall have put themselves in good standing on or before August 3rd. To determine this, it will be necessary to check the membership books with the financial records of the secretary.

4. Discussion. The District Convention Arrangements Committee will attempt to supply speakers to as many units as possible. If either side requests speakers, speakers from both sides will be sent. Unless speakers have been assigned for both sides by the district, no outside speaker can participate in the discussion in the units.

5. Exemptions. Needle trades comrades who have been active in the strike or regularly unemployed as a result of the strike. Active needle trades comrades not in good standing who were active in the strike and otherwise unemployed as a result of the needle trades situation and who request exemption, shall have their cases taken up by the unit, which shall have the right to grant exemption to them. In the event that the unit refuses, the comrade may appeal the action to the District Arrangements Committee and the unit shall allow the comrade to register his vote.

6. Section conferences. Section conferences shall be held as follows:

Thursday, August 18, Sections 1, 2 and 4.
Friday, August 19, Sections 3, 5, 6 and 7.
Night Workers Section:
Morning Branch, Tuesday, August 16, 10:00 a. m.
All other units, N. W. Section, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 2:30 p. m.

All section conferences shall be in charge of the District Committee, members of the Section Committee to have the same right to participate in the section conferences as DEC members participate in the District Convention.

New Jersey and Isolated Cities. All units in New Jersey and outlying districts will send delegates directly to the District Convention. These delegates are to be elected at the city membership meeting. All units of ten or more average dues-paying members for the months of February, March, April and May will be entitled to one delegate—the basis of representation from these outlying units being the same as from sections to District Conventions, i. e., one for every twenty-five or major fraction. All units of less than ten delegates will have fraternal delegates direct to the District Convention, and the District Convention Arrangements Committee will appoint one delegate from each city to represent them at the convention.

All voting is to be recorded upon blanks provided by the District Committee, which will contain instructions as to how to fill them out.

The District has acted upon disputes and has assigned comrades. Such assignments and action will be referred to the units by letter.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

The Silk Hats Worry Over Their Lynching

(By JOHN DOS PASSOS.)
(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The dome of the State House shines jauntily in the sun of the blue sky this afternoon. Under it the official lynching party has been in conference all day.

At noon the Governor was conferring with seven ex-attorney generals of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Why such a constellation? Can it be that the Governor is losing his nerve? All day the yellow walls of the State House enclosed some thing mysterious—the Silk Hats are anxious. A ramble of millions of hoarse voices crying murder round the world goes sifting through the marble corridors, stirring dry sheets of legal documents. Outside in the sunlight dicks, bulls, plainclothes men shuffle their feet on the curbs, staring up at the Governor's windows, giving an occasional nervous look behind them at the sparse crowd that saunters round the edges of the Common. People of Boston are afraid to know about the terrible thing that goes sifting through the marble corridors, stirring dry sheets of legal documents. Outside in the sunlight dicks, bulls, plainclothes men shuffle their feet on the curbs, staring up at the Governor's windows, giving an occasional nervous look behind them at the sparse crowd that saunters round the edges of the Common. People of Boston are afraid to know about the terrible play for which their city is the stage.

They saunter and chat and go about their business, pretending that nothing is happening. "A lot of crazy agitators from out of town," they say one to another, staring at the silent file of picketers.

"Why shouldn't the two wops be framed and die? Better men than they have been framed before them."

And in the death cells at Charlestown three men sit on their cots, take a couple of steps back and forth across the narrow floor, clasp and unclasp their hands.

Gunman Madeiros wants to die. He feels good about his confession—that he hasn't blabbed on the gang. "I'm a rotten egg, anyway; don't matter about me, but it's a shame about the other guys," he says.

Sacco weak from three weeks of hunger strike waits to die calm in the fact that the world proletariat is at last showing its power. He has said goodby to Rose and sent last messages to kids. He has refused to sign a plea for habeas corpus proceedings before a federal judge. He's through with the agony of hope.

Vanzetti signed the paper without hope, but will not throw away the chance of justice. He feels a slender chance that echoing protest from all continents may save them where it failed to save Ferrer. He sits writing to the world slipping away messages that get no further than the fat gun of the prison warden. They are ready to meet the worst the law's torture machine can do to them.

And somewhere in the prison suite the man who's waiting to throw the switch that will burn them dead.

Meanwhile the lynching party is letting only rumors slip out from under their silk hats. Have they lost nerve or are they pulling protest by an appearance of reason? A few hours will decide matters either if the Supreme Court judges, Brandeis and Holmes, have the manhood to balk their class and traditions by issuing a writ of habeas corpus. Is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to be the murderer of two innocent men? The few hours left are fast ticking out the decision.

Davis Orders Red Raids Asks Bosses' Help

(Continued from Page One)

plants. Satisfactory credentials of citizenship or legal entrance into the country are required by the Federal employment office.

Secretary Davis left this afternoon on a western trip. He will confer with President Coolidge at Rapid City, where he will lay his plans before the president.

Secretary Davis demanded complete co-operation by the employers in America with his new campaign to fingerprint all alien workers in America, for concentration in blacklisting and deporting any who fight the class war here.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

League Hike Sunday.

The Young Workers' League will hold a hike this Sunday. All league units are urged to be at the Yonkers ferry at 10 a. m. Take 1, R, T, to 242d St., then car to Getty's Square.

Y. W. L. Meeting.

The Young Workers League will hold an open air meeting at 20th and Hath Avenues at 8 p. m. Thursday.

Night Workers Meet Tuesday.

A general membership meeting of the night workers' section will be held next Tuesday, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Party problems will be discussed and delegates to the district convention elected.

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

Labor Organizations

Workers Cooperative L. L. D.

The Workers Cooperative Branch of the International Labor Defense will meet Friday, 8:30 p. m., at the Bronx Workers Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park East. The order of business includes the election of officers.

Iron Workers Meet Tonight.

An important general membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held tonight at The Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, 8:00 P. M. The question of retaining the lawyer will be discussed and decided upon. Reports about the union activities will be given.

Giant Jamboree to Strike a Blow at Woll-Sigman Gang

Now is the time to strike the final blow at the Sigman-Beckerman-Woll-Frayne and the other fakers who are using all the means at their disposal to crush the militant working class.

For months the struggle has been carried on in a most ruthless fashion. Workers were brutally beaten up by thugs hired into prison. The Joint Defense of Furriers and Chairmakers rose to the occasion and fought back at the reactionaries. Thousands of dollars were collected from the [illegible] from the pennies of the workers.

Sigman was the supreme agent and Woll became panicky and plotted with the bosses and police to have more and more workers arrested so that the demands upon the Defense Fund were overwhelming. The response was very good.

Reactionaries Retreating.

The courage of the workers has had its effect. Sigman, Shiplacoff and the other fakers have commenced fighting amongst themselves.

Strike the Final Blow.

A final Jamboree of all militants is being held in Starlight Park, 174th St. Bronx, on Sunday, August 28th, for the specific purpose of supplying the necessary dollar bullets with which to storm the last stronghold of reaction.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

NATIONAL BAZAAR
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Will be held
Madison Square Garden --- October 6, 7, 8 and 9th
Organizations and individuals are urged to IMMEDIATELY
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for sale at the Bazaar. This affair is being held in the biggest city in the world. Enormous quantities of articles are necessary.
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Cancel all your engagements for this day and come with your friends. To all labor organizations and Party units we allow a large discount on the price of tickets. Inquire at 80 East 10th Street
BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW!

GOVERNOR SMITH CANNOT EVADE ISSUE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

The Workers (Communist) Party through its District Executive Committee today issued a statement pointing out that the governor of the state of New York, Alfred Smith, who has been parading as the friend of labor during election periods, has kept an absolute silence regarding the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of workers have demonstrated through strikes and mass meetings their faith in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and have confirmed the approaching execution of these workers, Gov. Smith has kept an ominous silence. In this critical hour, when the lives of these workers are at stake and when the welfare of labor is involved, Gov. Smith prefers to keep silent. This silence can only be understood as support for the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti. Silence means support of Massachusetts injustice. It means that the governor of the state of New York is taking his place side by side with Gov. Fuller and many others in their outrageous conduct against Sacco and Vanzetti. For the sake of his political ambition and to demonstrate his allegiance to the capitalist class of this country, Gov. Smith refuses to voice the protest of the electorate of the State of New York by calling upon Gov. Fuller to grant immediate and unconditional freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

In the coming election campaign the attitude of Gov. Smith will not be forgotten. The attitude of Gov. Smith, of the Union of Judge Thayer, of Rep. Johnston and the capitalist politicians of this country indicate that labor needs a party of its own in order to secure justice for the working class.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY,
NEW YORK DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN GIANT PROTEST FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

The strike of hundreds of thousands of workers in cities of all sections of labor and the mass meetings held in various halls in the city, ending up in a demonstration in Union Square, attended by 50,000 workers, is a powerful answer to Gov. Fuller and to his commission, and shows that the vast majority of people not only of this state but of the nation firmly believe in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

These meetings and strikes called despite the intimidation and terror of the police, and the intimidating statement of Rep. Johnston of the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization, show that labor is ready to make every sacrifice for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. If Sacco and Vanzetti are murdered in the electric chair it will not for a single moment shake the confidence of the masses of workers in these two men.

But Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty of any crime, but Judge Thayer, Gov. Fuller Massachusetts justice and the capitalist class institutions are guilty of the crime of a vicious frame-up and of railroading these two workers to death.

The fight of labor continues. We do not yet surrender these workers to the hands of the executioners. The protests will go on up to the last minute. The voice of labor will be heard. If our protest is unsuccessful, the struggle will go on for justice to the working class. A thousand militant workers will take the place of Sacco and Vanzetti and the fight for the emancipation of labor from capitalist slavery and capitalist oppression will go on unabated. Labor will learn the lesson from this persecution that it must unite in powerful industrial unions, must build a mass labor party in this country, and must fight with greater energy and perseverance for the cause of the emancipation of the workers.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY,
William W. Weinstone,
General Secretary, N. Y. District.

[illegible] Machine Guns Pier. City of Peoria Tourist [illegible] CHICAGO, Aug. [illegible] Reign of [illegible] HAYES [illegible] W. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FULLER MURDERS FOR CLASS; AND PRESS REJOICES

Class Lines Stand Out In Sacco Case

By CARL HAESSLER (Fed. Press).

Class Lines Show Clear.—

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (FP).—The history of the public opinion in the Haymarket anarchist case in Chicago is repeating itself in the judgements on the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachusetts. Society is dividing on class lines, the defenders of the capitalist system on the side and the workers on the other, with the drifting liberals inclined to favor the innocence of the judicial victims. In time all opinion will, as it is largely toward innocence, as it has done in the case of Albert Parsons and the other labor men hanged in 1887 because of a fatal bomb explosion whose perpetrator has never been traced.

The Chicago [illegible] which raged in 1886 and 1887, hastening the Chicago [illegible] their undeserved doom, [illegible] similarly now against [illegible] Vanzetti. It says editorially (Aug. 5):

Tribune' Dirty Broadside.

"Few if any of those partisans of Sacco and Vanzetti will be shaken in their belief in the innocence of Parmenter and Berardelli were anything [illegible]. But the nation has reason to be grateful that the most [illegible] organized movement [illegible] in the history of our country prevailed and that a cynical and atrocious crime [illegible]. That is a victory for [illegible] human [illegible] against [illegible] organized [illegible] and [illegible] Governor Fuller [illegible] Socialist Fred Stratton [illegible] observe the [illegible] of their moral [illegible] their service [illegible]

The Tribune, [illegible] with [illegible] Chicago, [illegible] political principles [illegible] contrary, [illegible] The [illegible] Fuller in upholding [illegible] Secret Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] is vicious [illegible] criminal perversion [illegible] but it is a [illegible] working class, are the banner [illegible] and that [illegible] defiance, if they [illegible] duty to a new [illegible] the working [illegible] and against [illegible]

[illegible] we [illegible] the [illegible] crusade [illegible] and [illegible] Fuller, to [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible]

The [illegible] arrangements [illegible] most of [illegible] country and [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] avenue [illegible] [illegible] Chicago [illegible] [illegible] day before the [illegible] for the [illegible]

Cries Crime on Lowell Of Fa[illegible] for Murder

"Stra[illegible] learn [illegible] legal murder [illegible] of Sacco [illegible] the message [illegible] Robert Lawrence [illegible] University by [illegible] Federated Press. [illegible] Norman M. Gay, [illegible] upon which [illegible] based haphazard in[illegible] Sacco-Vanzetti case [illegible]

Own Life.

[illegible] of work [illegible] a machine [illegible] inhaling gas [illegible] St. Orange.

Five-Year-Old Picket Dragged by Coal Co In Fight to Unionize

[illegible] Aug. 10 [illegible] weeks [illegible] Works [illegible] The [illegible] Non-Union [illegible] caused their [illegible] to [illegible] made [illegible] to Women [illegible] board [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] John" [illegible] what [illegible] are [illegible] Mrs. John [illegible] Walker, who [illegible] picket, are now [illegible] [illegible] education at [illegible]

New York Sacco-Vanzetti Freedom Delegation



Bus sent to Boston by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, bearing a delegation deputized to carry a protest against execution of the condemned men to Gov. Fuller. (Courtesy The New York World)

Wages and Working Conditions in China

By EARL BROWDER.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *The articles beginning today on Wages and Working Conditions in China by Earl Browder, are a preliminary to his story of the trip of the International Worker Delegation, of which he was a member, thru China, which will be followed by a detailed study of the Chinese revolution and the organizations of the Chinese toilers. These articles are preliminary to the appearance of a book which Comrade Browder is at work upon, to appear in a few months, which will be entitled "Workers and Peasants in the Chinese Revolution."*)

THERE is so little data on exact wages and working conditions in China, that every little information that can be added to the store of information on the subject is of value. Therefore, in the following article I have condensed the most important observations made on this subject during a five-month visit covering the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Hunan, during this time my colleagues and I made one trip of 25 days thru the interior of Kwangtung and Kiangsi, and later a trip of five days thru Hunan, most of which time was spent in the smaller cities and towns which are seldom heard of outside of China. Thus we obtained a picture of conditions thruout South and Central China, in the large cities as well as small towns, as they obtained in February, March, April and May of 1927.

CANTON (Kwantung Province) was our first point of investigation. This is a city of over a million population, the Southern gateway to China, the center of the National movement for years, and the only place in China where trade unions were legal before the middle of last year. Canton was the headquarters of the All-China Labor Federation from 1922 to the beginning of 1927. It is not, however, a modern industrial city, like Shanghai or Hankow, but almost entirely commercial and handicraft industries.

IN spite of the handicap of this fact, the workers of Canton were enjoying conditions better than we found later in any other place. Since we were there, it must be remembered, the coup d'etat of Li Chi-sen, lieutenant of Chiang Kai-shek, has placed power in the hands of the enemies of the workers; this fact is probably already showing itself in a worsening of conditions, but of the details of this we as yet know nothing. Medical work in Canton as it was in February.

THERE are approximately 230,000 workers in Canton organized in the trade unions. Of these about 150,000 are mid-tsing workers in the modern sense, the best living artisans, shop clerks, and coolies. These industrial workers constitute a sort of economic aristocracy, their wages and working conditions being much higher than the rest of the working class. They consist of, in the main, seamen, railway workers, chauffeurs, electric light and waterworkers employes, arsenal workers, the employes of a few small textile mills and machine shops, and modern printing plants.

THE ordinary, usual wages of workers in these lines is $30 per month (all Chinese is normally about the same as Russian, or $10 cent U. S., but Chinese currencies are almost universally depreciated about 20 per cent at this time.) The wages allows for no rest days. Strikes also worked the same as other days. The living cost in Canton for All workers.

The railroad workers get a wage somewhat above this average, because, although they also work on Sundays, they now get paid double time for this day. Chauffeurs get another special category, on account of shortage of skilled men they were receiving $50 (Chinese) per month. Almost all of these 150,000 workers have the 8-hour day, nominally, but "military emergencies" constantly cancel this "rule."

THE artisans thunderstruck workers constitute the main body of the Canton working class. The principal groups are, in the building trade, bamboo work, [illegible] wood [illegible], iron, metal [illegible], stone [illegible], workers, paper, [illegible] workers, [illegible] [illegible] among marble and precious [illegible].

They generally work 2 to 6 artisans in the shop with their own power, who also works alongside of them. These little shops are scattered along the business streets, the entire front being open, the men working next to the street where the prospective customers are passing along. They eat and live with their employer, working 12 to 16 hours per day, seven days per week; their only holidays are at New Years, when they have 5 to 10 days.

APPRENTICES work for 3 to 5 years for nothing but food and bed; at the end of their apprenticeships they begin to draw wages, $3 to $5 per month, which gradually increases, up to $20 per month, with a running at a smart pace, to carry very few highly skilled workers, of their more fortunate fellow citizens, getting more. The wage for several miles for from 3 to 20 cents. Artisans of average skill is paid $20. These coolies not only bear the burden of the day, but also the [illegible] of their physical loads, but also a terrific burden of taxation and middle-men.

In addition to his wage, the artisan is fed on a bowl of rice, twice or three times a day, with a piece of pork cabbage, and has a hole to sleep in, or a bench in the shop. The conditions of work of the artisans, especially in the interior of China and in the small towns, are ill-tinctly semi-feudal.

II.

THE coolies form a large and important part of the working class in Canton, as everywhere in China. There are several groups, such as rickshaw coolies, cart coolies, warehouse coolies, etc. They perform the labor that in other countries is done by animals or machinery; it is absolutely "inhuman," if that word can have any meaning, as it is almost impossible to believe that human beings can continue to live, bearing such burdens every day in the year, for 10 to 14 hours a day.

THE rickshaw coolies take the place of horses and automobiles for city transports, and spend hours on end trotting with their burdens. Their wages are from 12 to 15 dollars per month, with a running at a smart pace, to carry one passenger, or two if the fare is small enough. Their food consists of two coppers they pick up here and there from odd jobs.

I HAVE seen in Canton, great heavy carts loaded high with cans bearing the "Socony" (Standard Oil Co. of New York) label, being pulled thru the streets by gangs of men, women, and children, evidently families, [illegible] [illegible], gaunt and exhausted, straining with all their might at the traces and cursing and swearing at the [illegible] each one twelve hours' labor, to the greater profit of Standard Oil.

Coolies also [illegible] heavily with Rockefeller prizes his Chinese oil stocks, and why capitalists everywhere are determined that the "Godgiven" trade unions of China must be destroyed.

III.

THE clerks, in stores, shops, and ten houses, form another large group, in Canton about 35,000 are organized in the trade unions. There are still traces in Canton of the semi-slave, semi-feudal conditions under which the chief clerks still in most places in China. The same have, however, abolished many of the worst abuses such as corporal punishment, unlimited hours, etc. Gradually order and system [illegible] brought even into the lives of these miserable shop clerks.

IN Canton, after a long strike, the hours of clerks in the big department stores was limited to 10 per day. In small stores hours are 11 to 12 per day. In some of the [illegible] houses the hours are 12, because they keep open night and day and the Union will no longer permit the [illegible] shift that used to prevail, when the workers slept at odd moments when there were no customers, but had to be present at all times for work.

Almost all of them live and eat in the shops, their sleeping quarters consisting of a shelf under a counter, or beneath a stairway, and their food the inevitable bowl of rice, with a bit of pork on feast days. They begin work as apprentices with no wages, usually start with the fourth year, when [illegible] the small [illegible] [illegible] per month, [illegible] per month, [illegible] per month,

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Ten Days Remain to Fight To Save Sacco and Vanzetti

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SACCO and Vanzetti are still living, if the term can be applied to the terrible existence under which two heroes of the class struggle have been forced to suffer for seven agonizing years. They are still living because the hands of the Massachusetts hangmen were halted by the giant protest of the workers of the world. Our comrades are still breathing in their death cells not because of the existence of a spark of what is commonly known as humanity in the hearts of the capitalists of New England. Indeed it is doubtful if the annals of history can show another instance of an executive holding off a reprieve deliberately until a few bare minutes before the clock would tick the fatal hour. This fact alone puts the x-ray on the black, class-prejudiced heart of governor Alvan T. Fuller.

* * *

THE capitalists kill thousands of people daily in their exploiting penthroat the United States. Sometimes it is done violently; other times slowly. And it is done quite legally, because why should a capitalist government, run in the interests of itself make laws against itself. When little children are slowly poisoned by fatigue in southern cotton mills or adults die from the effects of poisons in factories, there is no danger that those responsible will face an electric chair. The capitalists are not particularly anxious to kill workers in electric chairs. They prefer to wear them out in factories, making profit out of them meanwhile. But when workers like Sacco and Vanzetti, or Tom Mooney or Bill Haywood, jeopardise their profits from human toil, they have no more scruple about snuffing out a human life than a dog would have in killing a rabbit.

* * *

IT was a splendid and encouraging sight:—millions of workers all over the world rallying as one to save two men they never saw. Two men who were only known in a small circle until the time of the frame-up. But because those two are workers, their comrades in every land stood by them. And the protests of labor in foreign countries had as much to do with halting the hangman as the protests of the workers in the United States. If Sacco and Vanzetti burn in the chair American capitalists and American goods will be as popular in Europe, Asia and South America as rattle snakes in a bed room.

* * *

THE Sacco-Vanzetti movement shows what tremendous power is wielded by the militant radical minority in the labor movement. The old bureaucrats had nothing to say, except for an apologetic appeal from William Green to Fuller. The Fullers know their Greens and do not take their appeals seriously. And the Greens are fast frittering away whatever influence they originally had with the masses thru their policy of co-operating with the capitalists and making war on the militants. Despite the absence of the bureaucrats, hundreds of thousands of workers thruout the United States participated in giant demonstrations and strikes. The capitalists will not think more of their labor lieutenants after this demonstration of labor solidarity.

* * *

RECENTLY, and here in New York particularly, the socialist bureaucrats blocked every effort at a united front on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. This conduct seriously impaired the power of the struggle to save them from the chair. But at the last moment, when it appeared that Sacco and Vanzetti were about to be offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of class justice the masses swept aside all those who would play with the lives of two workers and there has been more real solidarity displayed during the last week between 9/10 sections of the labor movement than at any time since the drive to save Tom Mooney.

* * *

THOSE who would indulge in false optimism now, about the results of the moves being made by the Massachusetts authorities, between now and August 22nd, would be dangerously sapping the strength of the protest necessary to free our comrades from the threat of death. Sacco and Vanzetti have no hope that a spirit of justice will prevail among the rulers of Massachusetts on the eleventh hour. That spirit of justice, like all other spirits, is a drug that kills those who rely on it. We have no confidence that there is anything else in the eleventh-hour stunt of Fuller and his confidants except a ruse to pull the guts out of the labor protest and to exhaust it.

WORKERS PARTY WIRE UNMASKS BOSS "JUSTICE"

Fuller Is Warned What Murder Means

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of American yesterday sent the following telegram to governor Fuller of Massachusetts:

In these last hours before the consummation of the monstrous crime of the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti we demand that you heed the voice of the multitudes of workers whose interest we represent. We address the capitalist governor of Massachusetts not as a friend but as a known and conscious enemy of our class.

If you are deaf to the protests of tens of millions of toiling men and women throughout the world, and if you have ears only for your smug advisors of the financial districts of Boston and New York, then we assure you that the significance of your hideous action will be socially and politically far deeper than you can dream. The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will steel the hearts of the masses with loathing and hatred of the capitalist system which you represent.

In your action and that of Thayer and the so-called "advisory committee" behind whose secret and prejudiced actions you seek to hide. The working class cannot be deceived, but can only learn hatred and contempt for capitalistic courts and capitalist class justice. This judicial murder will open the eyes of millions of American workers to the nature of capitalist class dictatorship which stalks in the clothes of democracy. Like a blind bourbon you play with legal phrases and try to cover your shame with the report of a secret investigation by notorious class enemies of your victims. But the tens of millions of toilers of all countries know that their brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, are innocent and that you participate in judicial murder.

Your action of class hatred will awaken, in turn, the class consciousness of millions of workers.

The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is a challenge and a defiance to the working class whose opinions and feelings you hold in contempt. The challenge is answered in countless strikes and movements which will strengthen our class organizations for struggle against your class.

Sacco and Vanzetti who have bravely stood their ground through seven years of torture are innocent men and the exploited toilers know this. Your actions in the next few hours will be irrevocable. Your name will be known to coming generations as a symbol of shame and rearition. We demand that you do not proceed with this irrevocable crime. We demand that our working class brothers be freed.

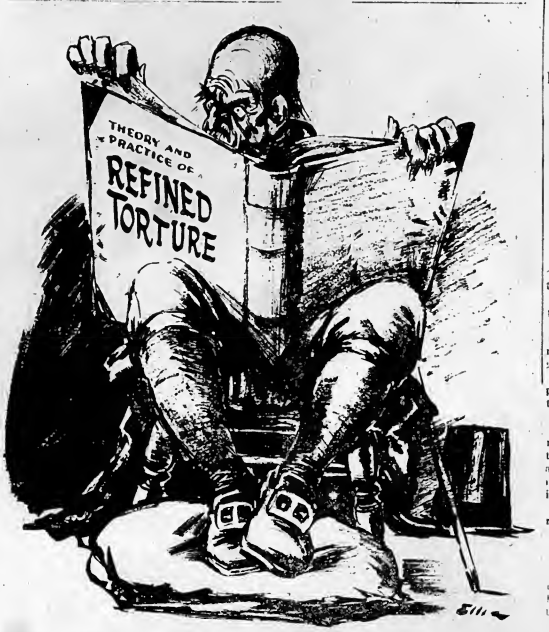
Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Reorganize Budget of Mexican Government

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11.—A radical change in the Mexican budget system was decreed today by President Calles as part of his finnnrnl reorganiznition policy, saccording to an official statement from the treasury department.

Under the new order a budget committee will be established and all future budgets will be prepared by this body before presentation to the congress.

TEXT BOOK OF MASSACHUSETTS — Drawn by FRED ELLIS



BOSTON PICKETS CONTINUE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM OF SACCO, VANZETTI

Thirty-five Fined For Demonstrating In Front Of State House

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Mass arrests have not dampened the spirits of the thousands of workers and intellectuals who have streamed into Boston to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Today thirty-five demonstrators rose as a unit and pleaded guilty to violating the city ordinance regarding loitering, paying $5 fines. They were arrested while staging a "death watch" in front of the State House yesterday in protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This was the second group of "death watch" pickets arranged, another 39 having been in court yesterday following the first demonstration.

Arrest Six More.

Six Yonkers, N. Y., men were ar-

(Continued on Page Two)

Faulty Signals on "L" Result in 20 New Yorkers Hurt

Twenty persons were injured in a rear end collision of elevated train on the Front Street curve near South Ferry station during the morning rush hour yesterday. Scores of excited passengers were taken down ladders from the blocked tracks. A series of small fires, started by short circuits, followed the crash, which filled the street below with splintered glass.

Motorman Thomas Shine, of the Astoria tram, told deputy fire chief Henry Hahn that the signals at the Front Street curve were not working.

Davis Goes to Confer With Coolige On New Series of "Red Raids"

MOOSEHART, Ill., Aug. 11.—Secretary of Labor James J. Davis left here today for Rapid City, S. D., for a special conference with President Coolidge, at which plans will be made for a drive against alien "radicals."

RUSSIAN PARTY STERNLY WARNS THE OPPOSITION

Trotsky Statement Leaves Loophole

MOSCOW, Aug. 11.—By issuing a statement repudiating part of their past errors Leon Trotsky, and their supporters, Gregory Zinoviev escaped expulsion from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The statement, however, is not what is ought to be, in view of the grave breaches of Party discipline and the open covert relations carried on with the expelled elements in Germany. This fact is recognized by the Pravda, which today emphasizes the fact that by its decision toward the opposition the joint plenum of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Commission acted correctly and wisely, and declares that the highest criterion must always be the interests of Party peace and Party unity.

Realized Opposition Dangers.

The point at issue during the plenum was a just comprehension of the various phases thru which the opposition struggle against the Party has passed and the phase that it now enters. The latest phase of the opposition tactics represented a dangerous transition from a policy of opposition to struggle to a policy of a

(Continued on Page Three)

Make the Victory Complete!

The gigantic power of the masses has robbed the arms of the electric chair of its victims for a short period of ten days. The merciless ruling class has faltered in its evil purpose before the mighty wave of protest of millions of workers throughout the world. But let not any worker be deceived by this strategic retreat, for it is nothing more. The capitalist class thirsts for the blood of labor's two champions, Sacco and Vanzetti. Only the mightiest efforts of labor will save them from the executioner's hand.

The DAILY WORKER has given itself completely to the fight for the freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. It has exhausted and will continue to exhaust every resource at its command to this end. It has become indeed "Labor's voice for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti." This voice must go on and grow in volume, if they are to be saved. But we are hard pressed. The demands of the fight and the demands of our own case before the Federal Grand Jury have strained our resources to the limit. We want to keep up the fight until Sacco and Vanzetti are free. We must keep up the fight. Will you help us do so by contributing on the occasion of the Sacco and Vanzetti reprieve, to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, so that our paper may complete the job, it has so valiantly begun?

CASE OF TWO WORKERS BEFORE FULL BENCH OF STATE SUPREME COURT

Defense Asks Order to Force Judge Sanderson to Grant Writ of Error for Thayer's Bias

BULLETIN.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—That Governor Fuller and his Executive Council intend to murder Sacco and Vanzetti August 22nd was clearly indicated by a statement issued today by Eugene B. Fraser of Lynn, a member of the council.

"I believe," he declared, "that the council would be inclined not to grant the respite again." Commenting on the reprieve granted to the framed-up workers last night, Fraser said, "We felt there was a moral barrier, altho no legal one on the execution."

By J. LOUIS ENDAHL.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Ten days more of torture and then death; or, 10 days more of waiting and then freedom, and restoration to the ranks of the working class.

This is the alternative resulting from the reprieve until August 22, granted Sacco and Vanzetti by Governor Fuller.

Nicola Sacco says it is just 10 days more of torture; 10 days more added to the agony of more than seven years' imprisonment since they were arrested in 1920. Sacco continues his hunger strike.

Rosa Sacco resumes her daily visits to the Charlestown prison, where the cloth cover has again been placed over the electric chair in the death chamber.

UP TO WORLD WORKERS.

It is in the hands of the world's working class now, as before midnight on Wednesday, to say whether it is to be more days of torture, then death, or whether the ruling class finger that sought at Wednesday midnight to press the button carrying the current of death into the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti is to be defeated in its purpose.

It must be, "Close ranks for victory over reaction. Close ranks to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Sacco and Vanzetti still live.

Long live Sacco and Vanzetti!

* * *

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Three new legal moves, in the attempt to save from murder Sacco and Vanzetti, were made in the courts here today as an aftermath to a new twelve day respite granted the world-famous prisoners.

Judge George A. Sanderson in supreme court agreed that he had "the power and duty" to send to the full bench defense counsel exceptions to his decision in refusing a writ of error based on the prejudice of trial Judge Webster Thayer.

The it must have been known at the state house early Wednesday that Judge Sanderson was at least very seriously contemplating this move, Governor Fuller delayed until forty minutes before the time of execution before allowing a respite, so that Sacco and Vanzetti would be alive when the case came before the full bench.

Hendry Waits Longer.

In this act of intolerable cruelty, Governor Fuller had the complete cooperation of Warden Hendry of Charlestown prison, who, knowing that the reprieve was granted, held back knowledge of it still longer from the two innocent workers waiting in the shadow of the clectric chair. Waited until only thirteen minutes before the first of them was scheduled to be burned to death, before intimating to them that they had twelve more days to live.

Indignant public comment turns around the question as to whether or not Governor Fuller and Warden Hendry were planning a little illegal execution of their own, death by mental torture, hoping that the shock in their weakened condition would put an end to one of the serious problems facing the cotton mill government of Massachusetts.

Legal Battle Begins Again.

The legal processes from now on are very complicated, and not any too hopeful. The power that stayed the execution definitely arranged for last night, the power of labor in mass demonstration, is still the only power that affords the slightest chance that the lives and liberties of these two martyred workers will be saved.

Exceptions Filed.

But meanwhile, the first steps in the courts have already been taken, for whatever they are worth.

Defense exceptions were filed in Norfolk County Superior Court to the rulings of Judge Thayer in denying a new trial and refusing a stay and "reconsideration of sentence on the same ground" prejudice.

Both these appeals go to the full bench of the supreme court, five members having been summoned to Boston to sit on Monday.

At the same time an application for a writ of habeas corpus was filed in federal district court. It appeared only as a matter of record as Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes

(Continued on Page Two)

SACCO CONTINUES HUNGER STRIKE; MRS. SACCO REVIVED FROM COLLAPSE

Both Workers Faced Death With Unexampled Composure; Vanzetti Glad He Will See Sister

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Nicola Sacco today began the first day of his twelve day respite by refusing food. It was the 26th day of his hunger strike.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who has fasted for nine days, drank a cup of coffee and ate a little food.

Both men have been removed from the death house to the slightly more cheerful quarters, called the "Cherry Hill Section" of the state prison.

Mrs. Sacco, somewhat recovered following her collapse, went to the death house and pleaded with her husband to take food. He refused.

The prison physician said that he saw no reason for forcible feeding at present.

(Continued on Page Two)

POLICE COME AS ROCHESTER STRIKE GOES SECOND DAY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Every policeman, every law enforcement agency in Rochester has been called out as the second day of the protest strike of 20,000 workers demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti ended with demonstrations in which strikers retaliated for an attack upon their parade by defending themselves and injuring one of the interfering cops.

As the lang Sacco and Vanzetti parade, on its way to a mass meeting in Convention Hall, came to passing the Eastman Kodak Plant stones and other missiles were thrown on the demonstrators. One of the marchers defended himself with a club whereupon a cop seized the man. The throng surged forward and the policeman was born under and severely trampled. "Reserves were immediately summoned and two strikers arrested.

Two other demonstrations which were not attacked by the police or their lackeys passed off peacefully.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Just Off the Press

The most authoritative account in English of recent events in China in the new pamphlet

Civil War in Nationalist CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

Browder has just returned from six months in China, as a member of the International Workers' Delegation, during which he visited over 40 cities and towns, during the period of the Chiang Kai-shek split. He spent two months in Hankow, in close touch with the leaders of the Kuomintang, the Left Wing Unions, the peasants, and other revolutionary bodies. He was also a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, and was the secretary of that body. He tells a graphic and authoritative story of the beginnings of the Civil War now raging in Nationalist China. The pamphlet has many documents, photos, etc.

Following is the table of contents of the pamphlet

CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

THE SPLIT IN THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
Lays out the International background of the split. Gives glimpses of the secret negotiations between Chiang Kai-shek and the Left Wing. An Effort to Intervene with Wall Street Bankers. Provisions

THE ANTI-RED FRONT AGAINST CHIANG KAI-SHEK
Left and Right Swing of the Kuomintang. Development of the Reactionary Front. The Struggle Against Chiang Kai-shek's Counter-Revolution. Favorable Developments. Chiang Kai-shek's Party a Part of the World Reaction.

THE CHINESE LABOR MOVEMENT
Historical Sketch of the Trade Union Movement. Social Workers' Union of White Wages and Working Conditions in Kuomintang China. Unionization of the Railroads

THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION
Land Ownership and Distribution. The Peasant Uprising

THE DECLINE OF THE WUHAN GOVERNMENT
Early Signs of Social Weakness. Betrayal of the Peasants. Peasant Union

64 pages, colored cover

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THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York

No Bail for Fourteen Held Incommunicado In Los Angeles Raids

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., August 8. (by mail).—14 Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers had been jailed since Saturday night. They were as follows:

Sam Gloverman, Malcolm Bruce, Jenn Russell, Oscar Kinlund, Vasilopoulos, R. E. Dunbar, Tom Lewis, M. Hughes, Cranish Simisoff, Sidney Bush, Homer Bartchy, Mortimer Downing, James H. Fisher and a Comrade from Ariz.; Brien.

Arrested For Atheism!

All kinds of charges have been made against these 14 workers—from vagrancy to criminal syndicalism. The principal charge against the 16-year-old Bartchy is that of "having spread radical propaganda among school children and having fostered the atheist movement in the schools." He was expelled from the Roosevelt high school on this ground, a few months ago.

These workers are in jail **incommunicado.** No bail has been fixed so far.

The I. W. W. Hall, 1181½ So. Spring St., and the Workers (Communist) Party Hall, 922 W. 2nd St., have been closed by the red squad, according to the press.

Meetings Forbidden.

Radical meetings are forbidden; but the workers have decided to hold a parade on the east-side to-morrow afternoon, Aug. 9th, at 4 p. m. in the same day, there will be a mass protest meeting at the Plaza, organized labor IN. F. of L.t will participate, according to the master class press. We are also informed that shut guns have been cleaned, oiled and ready for use.

Case of Two Workers Before Supreme Court

(Continued from Page One)

of the United States Supreme Court and Judge George A. Anderson of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled that under the legal points involved the matter was entirely in the hands of the state courts; that they would not issue a habeas corpus writ.

The petition for a writ of error was brought before Judge Sanderson of the State Supreme Court with a series of affidavits attached recounting conversations by the jurist and his unfair attitude on the bench in connection with the radical beliefs of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Their Master's Voice.

An investigating committee of Governor Alvan T. Fuller had touch of this evidence before it, weeks ago, but it will be remembered, this committee was made up of two college presidents and a judge. True to the class that employs them, they found that while the judge was indiscreet in conversations outside the court room, on the bench he was "fair and impartial."

Professor Charges Prejudice.

A new affidavit was brought here today by a Dartmouth College, the alma mater of Judge Thayer. It was from Professor James P. Richardson and told of an alleged statement regarding radicals by the judge. Judge Thayer, to days gone by was a defender for the Dartmouth college baseball nine.

Long Conference First.

Before Judge Sanderson agreed on the exceptions, a conference lasting over two hours was held in the judge's chambers, Defense Attorney Arthur D. Hill and Attorney General Arthur K. Reading were present.

When they left the judge's lobby the attorney general said an agreement had been reached on the mill of exceptions by which to go before the full bench, anticipating that it would be signed. The bill had been roughly drafted at the conference and was sent to the attorney general's office for a final draft, to be returned to the judge for his signature.

Ask Order For Writ.

The bill goes before the full bench on the question of whether Judge Sanderson was right in declining to issue a writ of error. If the full bench sustains him in his action the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti before the supreme court would be concluded as far as the writ of error is concerned. If however, the full bench decides he should have issued the writ of error a precipt will be issued ordering Judge Sanderson to grant the writ af error and hearings will begin before a single justice, probably Judge Sanderson.

Case Also In Dedham.

Meanwhile, the situation became further involved with the filing of exceptions at Norfolk County Superior Court, Dedham. Attorney Hill planned to go to the Worcester home of Judge Thayer to discuss the bill of exceptions. The bill may reach the full bench of the supreme court at the same time as the other bill, making it possible for the full bench to handle the whole question at one sitting.

The governor's respite was endorsed by the executive council, although two councillors were unmoved to have been against another delay, and in favor of going on with the murder.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

DE VALERAITES TO PARTICIPATE IN DAIL EIREANN

Some London Rumors.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Belief prevails in political circles here that the Cosgrave administration will resign immediately after the Dail convenes, and that Liberal leader, Johnson, will assume the presidency of the council, forming a new Free State government, in which the National League Party will be represented.

Oath an "Empty Form."

It is stated that the Republicans will not be represented in the new government, but that the followers of Eamonn De Valera will be pledged to maintain the new administration in power.

The Fianna Fail issued a statement explaining its decision permitting its members to take the oath of allegiance to the Free State as it is the thing, if I don't previously had refused to do. The statement said the party regards the oath as an "empty formality which is not binding."

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—The Republican deputies in the Dail Eireann, led by Eamonn De Valera, today, for the first time since the establishment of the Irish Free State, took the oath of allegiance to the Free State Government and the British Crown.

It was the first time the Republican leaders had admitted allegiance in any way to the Free State government.

In a statement issued previous to the swearing in of the oath, the Fianna Fail had declared that the action of the Republicans in taking the oath of allegiance is "an empty formality which is not binding."

The action of the Republicans was generally regarded as a political move toward unseating President William T. Cosgrave and his cabinet.

Labor-Republican Compact.

It was reported that the Labor Party leaders have agreed to support the Republicans in a campaign to have removed from the Irish Free State constitution the requirement that members of the Dail subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

The Cosgrave government is expected to meet with defeat tomorrow on a motion for adjournment, and the new government is expected to assign all cabinet portfolios immediately.

General elections are forecast for the near future.

Boston Pickets Continue Fight to Save Workers

(Continued from Page One)

rested in the police "reign of terror" today when police raiders found "criminal" literature in their room in the Dudley Hotel and when the men refused to explain the presence of the "literature."

They were held as "suspicious persons" and were charged with vagrancy. They are Philip Palumbo, 250 New Main street, Voncaris, David Baskin, 151 Hawthorne street, Voncaris, Louis Feroli, Antonio Del Duca and Salvatore Fratali, all of Waverly street, Voncaris, and Orazio Del Duca, New Main street, Voncaris.

Police chief [illegible] "incriminating pieces of evidence" found in the hotel room was a cartoon showing of an electric chair, with two skeletons and a coffin.

An explosive [illegible] in the South End today excited police for a time, until it developed that a gas range in the kitchen caused the blast.

Cheer N. Y. Delegates.

Delegations of workers arriving from New York to aid in the fight for the freedom of the framed-up workers were lustily cheered as they passed thru the main streets of the city.

* * *

Fear World-Protest.

When asked if the last minute Fuller respite was due to the fear on the part of government officials of an explosion of Sacco and Vanzetti would result in serious international complications, Rose Baran, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee before leaving for New York said, "There can be no doubt that the pressure which compelled Governor Fuller to halt the execution was due to the nervousness of the U. S. state department. The fact that millions of workers in every European country demonstrated and protested must have had the effect of spurring our European embassies to report to the government that the execution of our innocent comrades will result in serious international complications."

Airship to Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An attempt to deliver mail to the steamship Leviathan when she is 500 miles out to sea will be made by navy aviators on Aug. 24, the Navy Department announced today. The test is regarded as supplemental to the ship-to-shore flight which Clarence Chamberlain made from the giant ship recently.



NICOLA SACCO



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

Sacco Continues Hunger Strike; Both Calm

(Continued from Page One)

BOSTON, Aug. 11. Sacco and Vanzetti still live.

Through the bars slitted windows of Charlestown prison they glimpsed today the pallid light of another day. It was a day they had not expected to see, and one which they did not know they were going to see until a scant thirty minutes before they were to have taken the short march to the electric chair.

Fiction writers often feature "an eleventh hour reprieve." The twice-daily respite given to Sacco and Vanzetti by Governor Alvan T. Fuller has literally that. It was 11:30 p. m. when Warden William Hendry stalked down the corridor in front of their cells and announced that the governor and his executive council had granted an opportunity to their counsel to make one last fight before the state courts to save them from the burning chair in the room beyond. They were doomed to die a few minutes past 12 o'clock.

A Well Protected Killing.

Outside the prison were more than 1,000 police and state troopers, heavily armed.

Behind a "deadline" were bristling machine guns and floating floodlights. That is a precaution to the fears and the precautions against trouble that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti entailed. In Boston itself and far beyond, in New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, all over the world, were innumerable thousands waiting word of their deaths.

The men had been guarded for the death chair within the news came. They wore the gray prison trousers and blue and white shirts with short sleeves. All were resigned to their going. Sacco, weak from his 25 days of hunger striking, lay on his cot, his eyes closed. Vanzetti, stronger and more philosophical, rested quietly. Madame was in Sacco's cell. Occasionally Vanzetti would break into a low song which his own companions in the adjacent cells joined.

"Until August 22."

"Boys," said Warden Hendry, "the governor has given you a respite until August 22. Now I want you to be men, and I want you to eat."

"I want you to be men."

No one commented at the time on the jeering irony of that request from the blood stained warden to the men who have stood unflinchingly defiant thru seven years of hell.

There was silence in the cells for a few moments after the warden made his announcement. Then a sigh from the weakened Sacco, as his companion, Vanzetti, spoke.

"I am glad," said Vanzetti, simply, "I want to see my sister before I die."

Mrs. Sacco Collapses.

The news of the respite was received quietly enough by the men who were resigned to death. But to their families, and to the hundreds of faithful friends who have flocked to Boston to protest their execution it was different. There were cheers from those who had been arrested earlier in the day for picketing the states house in their behalf. They went to court today with light hearts to answer charges of vagrancy and loitering, while there's life there's hope.

Mrs. Sacco was in a state of collapse when the news was brought her. She had bade her husband goodbye at the prison yesterday and hurried away to the home of friends. Her small daughter, Inez, who is seven, born after her father's arrest, cried most of the evening because, the friends said, she "felt" something was happening.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

FIGHT FOR LIBERATION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST GO ON SAYS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The International Labor Defense, thru its secretary, James P. Cannon, has issued the following statement on the new developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case:

"The fight will go on. The laboring masses will reply to the respite with a wider and more intense protest movement and a more determined spirit. The workers of America and all civilized people the world over will protest with greater indignation against this new and more brutal instance of the 'cat and mouse' game. Sacco and Vanzetti have been suspended between life and death for seven years. Governor Fuller now prolongs this agony for twelve days more. History knows no parallel for the deliberate prolonged torture inflicted upon innocent and idealistic men.

"For our part we will work with all our power and energy in these twelve days to help the movement for Sacco and Vanzetti grow in volume and intensity.

"Our local organizations in two hundred cities are already organizing a new series of protest meetings and demonstrations for Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

"We are advocating protest strikes of the workers everywhere and predict that the strike movement will now take on a volume which will render the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti impossible."

LONDON COSSACKS Needle Trade Defense RIDE DOWN WOMEN AND INJURE MANY

Scores Are Trampled in Sacco-Vanzetti Parade

LONDON, August 11. Scores of men, women and children were injured in front of the United States embassy here when London mounted police charged four and six abreast into the thousands of marchers who were gathering at the embassy.

As the horses came on, the front ranks of the masses were crushed back upon those behind and the charging crowds trampled one another or were trampled by the hoofs of the English Cossacks as they charged. 35 of the women were forced to the brink of an excavation and shoved in, many being seriously injured.

The parade began after a mass meeting at Hyde Park where A. J. Cook, leader of the Miners' Strike and other speakers addressed the crowd who pledged themselves thousands to repay like with like to the United States murders Sacco and Vanzetti.

At the conclusion of the speeches the crowd formed far marching and with red flags flying and singing the International, the thousands began to march down Park Lane to the Grosvenor Gardens, where the American embassy is situated.

Thousands of spectators watched from the sidewalks and all traffic was halted in the streets as the process on poured along. Hundreds of police, containing men and women in evening dress, had to wait half an hour until the masses had filled the Grosvenor Gardens.

There they were met by mounted police on guard and squads of mounted foot police who charged into the jammed crowds, trampling women and men. Shrieks were heard from the injured and cries of "There are children here" but the police completed their charge, leaving numbers of the injured on the square, jammed into doorways in an effort to escape the brutality of the Cossacks, or escaping down side streets.

The crowd at first dispersed, but regathered before midnight and the police again charged it while the men showed fight and miniature battles were begun on the sidewalks.

Calling for an anti-American boycott in the world-wide drive for the freedom of the framed-up workers, A. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation declared:

"I warn you and I warn Americans, that if they murder these two men, we shall get even with them. I ask you to take off your hats and pledge yourselves to get even. I am not anti-American, but anti-capitalist. We must boycott America.

"British justice is no different from American justice. I am more concerned with the results of this execution, if it takes place, than with the murder itself. If America kills these two men, it will be murder, and we shall reply and we shall repay."

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

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The Latest Undertaking

Bronx, Aug. 5—[illegible] are the greatest [illegible] of New York [illegible] movement. These [illegible] workers [illegible] with [illegible] that date by [illegible] Bronx [illegible] and of the Bronx. At the [illegible] Central [illegible] one of [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] Bronx [illegible] [illegible] Campaign [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Millions Strike To Put Pressure on Legal Murderers

SKETCHES OF LIVES OF SACCO, VANZETTI

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Nicola Sacco is 32 years old. He was born in Torremaggiore, Italy, where he remained until he was 17. Came to America, became shoe cutter, worked for Milford shoe company from 1910 to 1917; went to Mexico to avoid draft, returned four months later; worked at Stoughton, Mass. Survivors: Wife, Mrs. Rose Sacco, son, Sante, fourteen, daughter, Inez, six, born four months after Sacco's arrest; all live in Malden, suburb of Boston. Father Michaele, and brother, Sabino, in Torremaggiore. Mother died in 1920, and he was contemplating return to Italy to comfort father in old age when arrested.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti is 39, unmarried, born in Villa Falletto, Italy, came to America 1908, worked as restaurant dishwasher and pastry cook in New York, worked in Cordage mills at Plymouth, Mass., blacklisted after a strike there and began to peddle fish; only known relative is sister, Signorina Luigia Vanzetti, of Turin, Italy, hold there when steamship company refused to take her to see brother.

Fuller Retreats Before World Blame, Paris Says

PARIS, Aug. 11. — "They May Live" was the flaring headline over the story from Rome that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti had been delayed, printed in an extra edition of the Communist newspaper Il Humanite early today.

The newspaper added: "Governor Fuller has retreated before the world-wide reprobation. This waking chosen will now prevent the execution of two innocent men."

Communist Deputy Vaillant-Couturier, wrote in an editorial: "Sacco and Vanzetti must not go to the death chair. We must snatch these two innocent men from the Massachusetts prison."

Toronto Workers Held For Protest Meeting

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—5 men and 2 women were arrested here for demonstrating in front of the United States consulate with placards reading "Stop this judicial murder," "Release Sacco and Vanzetti" and they were accompanying a committee of workers who handed the American consul a resolution demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Class War Defense Is Ready for New Fight

LONDON, Aug. 11. — The English branch of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid Society, which has arranged a majority of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations staged in London, began today to draw up plans for a new campaign following the news that the Massachusetts governor had granted the two prisoners a respite.

The secretary of the organization told International News Service that the society's efforts to obtain the release of the two radicals would not be relaxed.

"We are glad to see that our seven years' fight against the murderous tyranny of the American capitalists is bearing fruit," the secretary of the society said. "The world wide demonstrations have assuredly influenced the American authorities. These demonstrations will continue."

Buffalo Infested With Police and State Cops

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—With state troopers and armed guards patrolling all points of vantage, the Buffalo authorities are in readiness to break up any demonstrations which may take place here for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Governor Holds Sacco-Vanzetti Resolutions

RENO, Nevada, Aug. 11. Governor Balzar of Nevada, has disclosed the fact that he has been intercepting resolutions from workers and sympathetic organizations here demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. This obediant tool of the western bosses has refused to be a member of the proposed committee of governors to investigate the Massachusetts proceedings. He has wired governor Fuller that he entirely approves of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Barbers' Union Urges Green to Call Strike

McKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 11.—At a meeting at the Maltas Temple here, local 522 of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America passed resolutions declaring the convictions that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and demanding the immediate release of the two men.

A further resolution demands that president William Green of the American Federation of Labor call a general strike on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Copies of the resolutions were sent to governor Fuller and to Green.

A Socialist Murderer



Above is Burgomeister Seitz, Socialist mayor of Vienna, who not only tried in a speech to dissuade the workers from overthrowing the capitalist government there, but organized a large armed guard to kill them when they persisted. He keeps the guard, as a kind of personal gunman squadron, to defend the clericals, who in turn rule for fascism and the League of Nations.

He not only crushed the workers revolt in Vienna with his "loyal and equal militia" but prohibited demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Newark Strikers Want Sacco, Vanzetti Free

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11. — Representatives of the 35,000 Newark workers who struck in protest against the recent injunction issued by Acting Justice Nathaniel Hall here, and passed resolutions condemning the proceedings of the Mac-chusetts courts Judge Thayer in refusing the Sacco and Vanzetti retrial and demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the two men.

Franciscans Appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 11. — An appeal for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti from the Massachusetts prison has been sent in reply to a cable received by Bishop Ricard of New York, by the members of the Franciscan [illegible] order in Washington, D. C.

Belfast Workers Hold Mass Protest Meeting

Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 11. — A mass meeting to protest the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was held here this evening.

Russian Party Sternly Warns Opposition

[illegible] the opposition [illegible] against the anti-Soviet and anti-Party forces which are watching for the moment when they will be able to act openly against the revolution.

Tried to Unravel Error

The opposition claims the Party sessions did it utmost to help the opposition emerge from the swamp in which they had placed themselves. Nevertheless the Party decided that peace is still lacking. The whole Party points out the silent sniffle enemy of the opposition's declaration which continues to dwell [illegible] under such points for a renewal of the struggle against the Party. Further no opposition elected [illegible] in the leader of the opposition.

The Party will watch most intently how the leaders of the opposition will in practice fulfill their promises. If their declaration meets a similar fate as declarations of October 16th, so much the worse for the opposition. In any case the Party will be able to assure its unity despite the leaders of the opposition.

Opposition for Defense.

The full text of the opposition is signed by Avdeev, Bakaev, Zinoviev, Evdokimov, Kemenev, Lindin, Muralov, Peterson, Pataikov, Rakovsky, Smilga, Sokolnikov and Trotsky and is published in Pravda as follows:

"Leaving above the polemical form of the questions put to us, we reply to the gist of the matter. On question number one we stand unconditionally and absolutely for the defense of our socialist country from imperialism. We are naturally unconditionally and absolutely for the defense of the U. S. S. R. under present guidance of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Qualifies Statement.

"At the same time we preserve our conviction that even during war the Party cannot renounce the right to criticize and correct the Central Committee's tactics should they prove wrong. Our proposition is that the resolution on international questions must introduce, among others, the following slogans: 'De-

Montevideo Tied Up by A Huge General Strike

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 11.—Street cars heavily guarded by soldiers of the regular army were the sole sign that any wheels were still moving during the Sacco and Vanzetti general strike here. All commercial establishments were closed, cafes did not appear on the streets, and no newspapers were published.

At a huge meeting of the workers in the afternoon, speakers reviewed the whole Sacco and Vanzetti case and told how the two innocent men had been railroaded to the death house by the Massachusetts class courts.

Police Wound Holland Communist Deputy

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11. — The Communist Deputy Visser was wounded today during a clash between the police and Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

The police intervened in Sacco Vanzetti mass meetings at the Hague and Rotterdam.

Pravda Warns Thayer What Workers Will Do

MOSCOW, Aug. 11.—The official Soviet newspaper Pravda today warned the judge who sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti of "similar destruction," saying:

"The proletarians have learned from the capitalists how to kill scientifically. Some day the workers will place Judge Thayer and others in the same chair in which Communists die."

Basel Bomb Is Exploded Near a Protest Meeting

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 11. A time bomb exploded in a tramway station telephone booth last night, injuring 15 persons, one seriously. The bombing took place while sympathizers were staging a Sacco Vanzetti protest meeting.

Stamford Workers Hold Protest at City Hall

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 11. 2,000 workers and sympathizers demonstrated on the steps of the Stamford city hall Monday night in a Sacco and Vanzetti protest. Mrs. Manfonni, George Siskind, Wm. McKenzie and others addressed the crowd.

Seven Swiss Towns Want Sacco-Vanzetti Freedom

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 11.—In a protest demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be liberated in language so strong that the telegraph offices at first refused to forward the message, seven principal Swiss towns have taken their stand against the execution of the two condemned men.

Borah Refuses to Ask Secret Sacco-Vanzetti Files Be Made Public

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11. Senator Borah of Idaho yesterday refused to sign a petition to President Coolidge, Secretary of State, Kellogg and Attorney General Sargent demanding that the files of the Attorney General on the Sacco and Vanzetti case be immediately made public. Borah refused on the grounds that it was too late to stay the execution of the doomed by publication of the evidence in the department of justice files. But he promised to join a movement for the publication of such evidence at a later time.

Other prominent politicians signed the appeal.

sent all bourgeois countries fighting against U. S. S. R.: 'Every honest proletarian in a capitalist country must work actively to defeat his own' government'; 'Every foreign soldier unwilling to assist the gravediggers of "his" country should join the Red Army, being the army of the country of all toilers';

"We are its defenders since October 25, 1917. Our 'national' (Lenin) war will be war 'for the Soviet republic as a detachment of the all-world army of socialism. 'Our "national" war is not issue towards a bourgeois country, but an issue towards socialist revolution.' (Lenin.) Whoever isn't a defender of the U. S. S. R. is an absolute traitor to the international proletariat.

Sees Thermidorianism.

"With regard to thermidorianism we say: The elements of thermidorianism, with sufficiently serious soil basis, are growing in the country. We don't doubt that the Party and the proletariat with Lenin's tactics and inside Party democracy will overcome these forces. What we demand is that Party leaders should show more systematic and firm resistance to these dangers and their influence upon certain parts of the Party. We renounce the idea alleging that our Bolshevist Party, its Central Committee and Central Control Commission has become thermi-

Sacco-Vanzetti Case to Be Made Into Photoplay By Soviet-Russia Company

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—A film based on the "martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti at the hands of the American judiciary" is being prepared by a German film concern for the Soviet film industry.

M. Pudowkin, director of the famous Russian film "Mother" will direct the Sacco-Vanzetti drama.

Ohio Militiamen Guard Scared State Capital

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Fear of what the workers might do in repaid for the crime which was to be committed against Sacco and Vanzetti has reached such a pitch here that soldiers of the Ohio National guard, 166th infantry have been stationed at the capital.

Cuban Workers Demand Sacco, Vanzetti Free

HABANA, Cuba, Aug. 11. A meeting of the representative of various trade bodies here has issued a protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Granite Cutters Strike In Big Quincy Protest

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 11.—All granite cutters of Quincy and vicinity went out on a protest strike for Sacco and Vanzetti yesterday. Over a mass meeting held in the afternoon the cutters were called out and organized in an emergency basis to be able to break up any demonstration in which the aroused workers might participate.

Warsaw Police Arrest Four Before Legation

WARSHAW, Poland, Aug. 11. Warsaw police are having their hands full arresting curious persons who try to get a look at the heavy guards thrown around the American legation here. Four arrests were made yesterday. Protests continue to be received by the United States consulate, altho the fascists are doing all in their power to prevent demonstrations of any kind.

Porto Rican Workers Wire Fuller Protest

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 11. At a mass meeting held in the Plaza Colon here resolution was sent to governor Fuller demanding that he release Sacco and Vanzetti.

The editors of five San Juan daily newspapers have united in protesting to governor Fuller to prevent the executing of Sacco and Vanzetti which they characterize as an "irreparable judicial crime."

Defends Expelled Group.

"In regard to the second question we recognize that the dogmatic Communist movement has threatened to [illegible] tect dissension and the formation of two parties. Changing the decisions of the Comintern regarding the inadmissability of organizational connection with the expelled Trotsky-Master group, we simultaneously emphatically suggest and will use all our efforts to attain, inside the Comintern, a revision of the decision to expel this group, as among those excluded from the Party are hundreds of old revolutionary workers, closely bound to the working masses, attached to Lenin's work and truly sincerely to defend the U. S. S. R. to the end. The reuniting of a second Party in Germany would involve [illegible] incalculous dangers. We consider it imperative to take all measures possible to avoid this danger. We suggest that the Central Committee of the Communist Party introduce the following measures thru the E. C. C. I.:

(1) Provided the press organ of the Urbahns group be closed and that group agrees openly to obey all decisions and resolutions of the Comintern, congresses they may return to the Comintern.

(2) All those who accept these terms will have the right to defend their views in the general Party press and in general in the ranks of the Party and the Comintern.

Denounce Second Party Idea.

"As regards the third question we emphatically denounce all attempts at the formation of a second Party. We consider the idea of a second Party within the U. S. S. R. an absolute peril to the revolution. We will fight with all forces and all means against all tendencies toward two parties. As absolutely and emphatically as we denounce the policy of dissension we shall comply with all resolutions of the Communist Party and its Central Committee. We are willing to do absolutely everything to bring about the annihilation, in all elements of the Party, of fractions formed, due to the fact that under conditions of perversions of our stand inside the Party regime we were compelled to fight to make our actual views, which were incorrectly stated in the press and read by the entire country, known to the Party."

10,000 STRIKE IN NEWARK FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Police Disperse Big City Hall Parade

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11. — Thru eleventh hour appeals and without any strike call [illegible] 10,000 workers affiliated with the local union in Essex County went out on strike Tuesday morning as a protest against the legal execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Barbers Local 87, Electrical Local 52 and the Painters Local 377 officially authorized their workers to down tools as a protest against the [illegible] of famous local murder.

Rank and file members from the building trades, cooks and waiters, laborers and other unlisted trades answered the call of the local Sacco and Vanzetti Conference. The Essex Trades Council when appealed to for [illegible] support on Friday tabled the request, thus exposing the spineless [illegible] of the machine controlled [illegible] Labor Party.

Police Refuse Permit.

On Tuesday morning hundreds [illegible] of workers gathered [illegible] the headquarters of the Building Trades Council, 836 St. 23rd St. Chicago Ave. After [illegible] the request, the officials [illegible] [illegible] to march [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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BERT MILLER ..... business Manager

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Hammond, Who Faced Death Sentence Like Coward, Despises Courage of Sacco and Vanzetti.

John Hays Hammond was one of the first to congratulate Governor Fuller for his decision to burn Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair. Probably this member of the civic federation, mining speculator and engineer who is one of the stalwarts of predatory American capitalism, feels a deep hatred in his craven heart when he compared the defiant attitude of Sacco and Vanzetti, these two workmen who face death, with his own attitude when he, himself, was sentenced to death in the Transvaal in South Africa after the Jameson raid.

Through the intervention of friends John Hays Hammond was saved from a sentence of death imposed upon him; his sentence was afterwards commuted to 15 years' imprisonment and finally he was released on payment of a heavy indemnity. Hammond's conduct was loathsomely cowardly. Instead of defiance, Hammond devoted his time to whining and grovelling and fairly shrieked for his friends to come to his aid. His idea is that the under-dog must always crawl instead of fighting, and when one of the suppressed class dares to show courage it reminds Hammond of his own past.

Hammond, a member of the ruling class, might conceivably have been innocent of the crime charged against him. But he is far too class conscious to concede for a second that workers who dare challenge his class might be innocent. Like the rest of his class he figures that they ought to be exterminated anyway whether guilty or innocent of the crime charged against them. On general principles Hammond, Fuller and the rest of the murder gang favor wholesale murder of class conscious workers.

The Respite Is for the Murder Conspirators.

Before the monster wave of international protest on the part of the working class and sympathetic elements from other walks of life the miserable conspirators plotting to burn to death Sacco and Vanzetti have hesitated. To gain a respite for themselves they had to grant a respite to Sacco and Vanzetti.

It was not Fuller's respect for so-called justice that caused him to grant a stay of execution to these tortured victims of class vengeance. It was the fact that he and the rest of the malignant ruling class of this country feared the consequences of the summary execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The wave of indignation was rising ever higher and the Massachusetts gang of vultures knew that the execution at the hour set would have been the signal for such outbursts of mass fury as this country had never witnessed.

But even in their respite to Sacco and Vanzetti they played their familiar roles of fiends incarnate. They forced these workers to remain in ignorance of their immediate fate until a few moments before the time set for the execution. The lights in the prison were dimmed at the usual time in the evening and then began the long wait for the hour of midnight. When, a few moments before, Sacco and Vanzetti heard footsteps and the clash of iron bars swinging outward they must have thought the end had come. This is monstrous. But the execution is only postponed if the Massachusetts murderers have their way. The respite was more for them than for Sacco and Vanzetti because they hope that during the next ten days the movement for liberation will die down and that then they can wreak vengeance upon these workers for daring to try to organize slaves in the mill towns of that benighted state as a sinister warning to other workers.

But the workers must take advantage of this respite of ten more days to increase a thousand-fold their demonstrations. In the United States, in spite of the mass arrests and terror that exists in some places, the workers must fight with every weapon at hand against the consummation of the murder plot against Sacco and Vanzetti.

The American workers must again appeal to the workers of all other countries to mobilize their mass power before the American embassies, launch the boycott of American goods, make it impossible for the plundering plutocracy of yankee imperialism to flaunt their brazen wealth in the faces of the European workers and peasantry. Send the bloody monsters back where they came from and let them know in no uncertain terms that if Sacco and Vanzetti die at the hands of the capitalist class of this country, that capitalist class will pay dearly for its criminal folly.

Already despised of all nations, known throughout the world as Uncle Shylock, the capitalist class of this country will cover itself with undying infamy unless Sacco and Vanzetti are freed.

As to Fuller and his contemptible executive council and his consultants, college professors, ex-attorneys general and all the rest of the array of murder conspirators nothing will ever rehabilitate them. Already they have tortured Sacco and Vanzetti with the agony of a hundred deaths. No matter what they as individuals may or may not do, their names will remain synonyms of infamy. They may think that by torturing Sacco and Vanzetti and attacking labor with the weapon of the frame up they can forever uphold the system that gives them this power, but they are mistaken. Fuller, Thayer, Lowell, Stratton, Grant and the rest of them will be pilloried as murderers as long as they live and the time will come when the children of these men will blush with shame to hear the names of their degenerate sires.

The Signal for a Drive on Foreign-Born Workers.

James J. Davis, secretary of labor in the Coolidge cabinet, who is also a product of the notoriously venal Pittsburgh political machine controlled by Andrew W. Mellon, and the direct servant of the steel trust, is utilizing the world-wide interest in the Sacco and Vanzetti case to launch a drive against the foreign-born workers in the industries of this country.

The dispatch from Washington relating Davis' new drive against labor stated that "bombings and other radical demonstrations consequent on the Sacco Vanzetti case are going to have a serious effect upon the immigration laws at the coming session of congress." Then follows an outline of Secretary Davis' proposed campaign. His first step is to induce employers to boycott aliens "who are in this country illegally" from getting work. The term "illegally," as employed by Davis, covers every foreign-born worker who objects to industrial despotism and tries to organize a union or affiliate with one in order to better his condition or the condition of his fellows. It does not mean simply the handful who are guilty of entering the country in violation of the immigration laws, but all who, having complied with all regulations regarding entry, may later come to hold ideas not acceptable to the masters of industry.

Like the rest of his tribe of labor haters, Davis indulges in the dirty trick of connecting "bombings" with "radical demonstrations." This propaganda only adds proof to our contention that the bombings were the work of agents provocateur in the employ of the capitalist class and calculated to pave the way for a wave of unrestrained attacks against labor. It also emphasizes the fact that the Sacco and Vanzetti persecution is directed, not so much at the two victims of the frame-up, but at the whole working class.

Davis is prepared to suggest legislation at the next session of congress that will enable the government to register and fingerprint all foreign-born workers in the country. The employers are unanimously for this system because it enables them to maintain a record for their blacklists of workmen who dare strive to improve their condition through organization.

This renewed agitation for registering and fingerprinting foreign-born workers is only the first step toward the regimentation of the whole working class, so that each worker in industry will be properly recorded and his record filed for any use the employers or the government may desire to make of it. The workers in industry will be classified the same as criminals are listed in a rogue's gallery or in the army.

All American labor must be alert to expose and smash this new conspiracy against the working class, otherwise every worker will have to carry a government card and on request be forced to present it to any one of the horde of plug-uglies and gangsters who will be on the government pay-roll to aid the industrial magnates keep their slaves in subjection.

This brazen threat should cause increased activity and support for the Councils for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers that are organized thruout the country.

Registration of workers is also a part of the preparation for an imperialist war, that the United States government is preparing for at break-neck speed. The war-mongers want their lackeys in the government at Washington to have everything arranged so that industrial conscription can be established at any time it becomes desirable.

The fight against such legislation as is proposed by Secretary of Labor Davis must be developed to gigantic proportions for it is a fight against the two-fold evils of industrial conscription and against the preparations of the war-mongers to again drench the earth in blood in order that the Wall Street gang may grow still more rich and powerful.

President Sigman and His Little Coney Island

By A. T.

Here I am, 1,500 miles from New York, at Storm Lake, Iowa.

Entering the Citizens Bank, I interviewed the president, Mr. Schiller. In the course of our conversation I asked him if there is any place where one may be entertained. He informed me that across the lake there is a very fine amusement place, known as Casino Amusement Park. Not only do the residents of the town go there for amusement, but the farmers of South Dakota, Nebraska, and from the entire corn belt, spend their vacations there. I inquired if he knew who the owner of this amusement park is. With a wry smile upon his lips he told me that it is a Morris Sigman, the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Thinks of Chukmakers.

Immediately I thought that this Mr. Schiller was picturing a host of thousands of cloak and dressmakers who were constantly battling for an opportunity to live like human beings, and here was their president, the proud owner of the Casino Amusement Park—or perhaps he thought, what kind of money is it which permits its president to engage in such an enterprise as the Casino Amusement Park? Mr. Schiller informed me that in the course of seven or eight years Mr. Sigman had developed the park from practically nothing. Originally, Mr. Sigman had purchased about six acres, for which he paid $14,000, but every year he has put up additions to the park, new buildings, various improvements, and has also bought additional land.

"It is my opinion," continued Mr. Schiller, "that Mr. Sigman must have put in, during the past seven or eight years, about $50,000."

After I saw Casino Amusement Park, I was sure that Mr. Schiller was very conservative in his estimate, as the park is worth a good deal more.

Small Mortgage.

"Undoubtedly, this must be a good century," I remarked.

"No," answered Mr. Schiller, "for the past few years farming in this section has not been very profitable, and it must cost an enormous amount to keep the place going. But in spite of all this, Mr. Sigman is continually adding to it all the time. His entire mortgage on the Casino Amusement Park is only $5,000."

This last statement was very surprising to me. We have known for some time that Mr. Sigman had a farm, and it was always rumored that the farm was heavily mortgaged. Now it appears that the farm is an amusement park worth many thousands, and the entire mortgage is only $5,000.

I left the Citizens Bank. My head was in a whirl. How was it possible for the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to amass such a fortune in such a short time. Other ideas crept into my head, but I pushed them aside. In a daze, I walked down to the lake. While standing there, I was greeted in a very friendly manner by one of the residents. In answer to my question about the amusement park, he told me that an enormous business must be done there, for new additions were constantly being built. "At one time it was a 'regular place'," he said, slyly winking an eye, "but the residents of the city began to talk about it, and now the place is a good deal quieter." As we were talking two fishermen approached us, and overhearing our conversation, remarked that the casino must belong to some crazy New York millionaire.

A Gold Mine.

I stepped into the motorboat and was taken across. The owner of the boat remarked that the Amusement Park must be "a regular gold mine." I remember the place where there was nothing there," he said, "but since Mr. Sigman owns it, it is now by leaps and bounds." These few words were [illegible] to get out of [illegible].

As I alighted from the motorboat, I noticed Mrs. Sigman approaching. It is not easy to describe Mrs. Sigman she is a woman of average build, a brunette with chestnut-colored hair, and her face and eyes reflect an open hostility tempered with craftiness. I was reminded of a theory propounded by a German professor that when husband and wife remain together for any length of time, the wife's physiognomy gradually changes, so that she acquires her husband's looks.

Afraid of Reception.

I did not spend much time interviewing Mrs. Sigman, for I was actually afraid that I would be given the cold reception offered to my fellow-workers in our midst, and that, as a result, my investigation would come to naught.

The Casino Amusement Park is situated in the very center of a farming community. Its investment interests me.

The first building one notices is the large casino. This building has many stages. In one of them, which has just been newly added, is housed the skating rink, large enough to accommodate 500 people following their favorite dance hall, which is much larger and can easily take care of 600 couples; further on is the billiard room and the bowling alley. Across the entire front of the building is a large sign, announcing "Dancing, Dancing, Food, Drinks, and Lodging Accommodations." Nearby is the restaurant building, a hall that can comfortably accommodate a couple of hundred diners.

Large Bath House.

Somewhat further away and near to the edge of the lake is a large bath house, where those who go in swimming may change their clothes. From the bath house, six diving boards stand into the lake. Apparently, quite a number of people make use of these accommodations.

The main attraction at this Little Coney Island is the carousel. While the older people are spending their time in playing billiards or at the bowling alley, and the growing boys and girls are dancing, the children enjoy the carousel.

Child Labor.

The majority of the workers at the Casino Amusement Park are young school children. Adults are employed only at the bowling alley and in the billiard room; for all other kinds of work, the young school children are exploited. The highest wage paid is $50 per month, which, needless to say, is paid to the adults. As to the school children, Mr. Sigman gets away with paying them as little as possible.

Of course, this is not quite the proper attitude for the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to adopt, and when we examine the Show Card, which is carried on a background on which is also mirrored that the union label is also used, it can readily be seen that Mr. Sigman does not employ union labor of any kind, or any rate the cook only is and make a point to see to it. And after all, why employ union labor when one can do with it?

Leave Conscious.

Well, let me [illegible] to knock. Let us continue our stroll. A little further away, close to the large bath house, is a [illegible] where one may buy all kinds of fishing tackle and fishing lines. Mrs. Sigman explained to us that this is also operated by them, or is a concession leased to some other.

Further on, in the dense woods, there are [illegible] cottages. It is impossible for me to count them, but I [illegible] a good deal more than the [illegible] and [illegible] the laziness of the [illegible] and also [illegible] the fact that I did not wish to arouse suspicion in the mind of Mrs. Sigman, [illegible] was highly watchful of me.

I [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of Mr. Sigman's Casino. It is [illegible] a good deal more capital [illegible] invested in it. By my watch I [illegible] that all of this could be owned by Mr. Sigman. How is it possible for one who [illegible] President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to [illegible] amass such an enormous fortune? I know that the Union officials, [illegible] in Pennsylvania, are [illegible] by the [illegible] but [illegible] a considerable [illegible] [illegible] carousels here, no [illegible] [illegible] bowling alleys, no [illegible] [illegible] bathing park. One can [illegible] imagine the [illegible] of this enterprise's [illegible] service.

Where Did It Come From?

Again and again the question came to me: where did it come from; how is it possible for one to amass such a large fortune? There was just one possible answer. This could not be owned by Mr. Sigman alone. Perhaps there are a number of partners; perhaps the banker, Mr. Schiller, and Mr. Sigman, when he told me that there was just one mortgage of $5,000 on this property, [illegible] to satisfy my curiosity and to set my mind at rest, I determined to go to the county office.

I remember the [illegible] boat. My head was [illegible] with wild thoughts, all the time I was repeating to myself, it cannot be that the man who is president of our union, our International Garment Workers' Union, would stoop to this kind of investment. When all is said and done, it requires a particular type of mind to engage in the pool room game, or to run a shooting gallery, or operate a bowling alley.

Visits County Office.

At last we reached the shore. I jumped out of the boat and began to walk in the direction of the county office. I passed a number of different posters, announcing "Cliff Dwellers and his Minneapolis Orchestra," "Some Artists, Ice Follies," "All Dancers Big Revue," "Radio Broadcast." Will Be Brought Down to Earth." "Casino Amusement Park." But let us not [illegible] look at all the announcements, the [illegible] boards and signs which tell of the [illegible] attractions provided for by Mr. Sigman in his Casino Amusement Park.

I asked at the [illegible] office to [illegible] me a statement of the real property owned by Mr. Sigman, and was handed the following, in certified copy, signed and [illegible] in our possession:

Copy of Statement.

Section [illegible]

Morris Sigman Lot 1, Block [illegible]

1. $2,500, assessed value $10,000
Morris Sigman Block 1, Lot 1.
1. $100.00, assessed value 1,000
Morris Sigman Block 1, Lots 2-3-4-5-6-7, $200.00, assessed valuation 2,000
Morris Sigman Block 1, Lots 8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17, $255 each, assessed valuation 2,550
Morris Sigman Block 11, Lots 1-2-3-4-5-6-7, $120 each, assessed valuation 1,260
Morris Sigman Block 11, Lots 8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17, $120 each, assessed valuation 1,200

$24,492 Jewish Daily "Forward" admits the

DRAMA

"Arizona," in Musical Form—New Shipman Play on Way

The Shuberts, in association with Lawrence L. Weber, are preparing for immediate presentation a musical version of "Arizona," with score by Sigmund Romberg, book by Edward Locke and lyrics by Harry B. Smith. The cast is headed by: Berna Deane, Lora Sonderson, Alice Fischer, Estelle Hunt, Jane Egbert, Hazel Muran, John Barker, John Rutherford and Joseph Macaulay. In dramatic form, "Arizona" was very popular here in the 1880s. Lionel Barrymore, Vincent Serrano, Robert Edeson, Walter Hale, Arthur Byron and Theodore Roberts were members of the original cast.

"The Brow," by Hugo Stanislaus Stange, opens Monday night in Asbury Park, prior to a Broadway showing. Hilda Vaughn, Frank Shannon, Joseph Kilgour, Malcolm Fassett, Florence Gerald, Frank Peters, Helen Dumas, Thomas Gunn head the cast of players.

The Civic Repertory Theatre's last season's success, "Cradle Song," which goes on tour beginning Labor Day, will be out twenty-five weeks, retaining the principal cities.

In addition to Allan Dinehart and Helen Chandler, who will play the two central roles in "Creoles," Richard Herndon has engaged George Nash, Natacha Rambova and Princess Matchabelli for the cast of the new play by Samuel Shipman and Kenyon Nicholson, which opens at the Ritz Monday, September 5, and comes here the following week.

ANN HARDING



Will be seen shortly in "The People vs. Mary Dugan," a new play by Bayard Veiller.

Lewis Stone and Anna Q. Nilsson will play the principal leads in "Long-some Lady," which comes to Mesdag Harbaugh season, beginning Monday.

The "Ten Days Revolution," a version of the events which took place in Russia during the revolution, will be put on at Lyceum Theatre, beginning Saturday. Lasting out eight scenes each, Tuesday, the Czar, Rasputin, the Provisional, the Duma, Kerensky and the Bolshevik masses. On the same program will be a film, the "Flag of the United States," and Charlie Chaplin in "Dr. Pickles vs. Pest."

The 59th Street Cinema has arranged a long Week, commencing Saturday, is indicated to favor the only existing works of the director of "The Big Parade." The Criterion Theatre, Times Square, has "Ben-Hur" on the opening of that house early in Saturday, [illegible] September with an "ultra-distinctive play, and "Wild Bill Jim" on Wednesday. Thursday, Friday

On The Screen

Another little cinema theatre is to be [illegible] the Mayfair Theatre on West Forty-fourth Street announces the opening of that house early in September with an "ultra-distinctive play, and "Wild Bill Jim" on Wednesday of unusual motion pictures." Thursday, Friday

AMUSEMENTS

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
THE SENSATIONAL MOTION PICTURE IS HERE!
[illegible]
WAR! FAMINE! REVOLT!
LENINE, TROTSKY, KERENSKY, NICHOLAS II, THE NOTABLES AND
All Play Their Part in This Picture
"Greater than Potemkin" because this is not acted drama, but the real actual occurrences of the Russian Revolution."
CAMEO THEATRE
42nd STREET, [illegible] of BROADWAY
BEGINNING TOMORROW

This is a statement showing the lots and acreage owned by Morris Sigman and Tillie Sigman at Casino Beach, Section 17, Hayes Township, Buena Vista County, Iowa.

(Signed) LILLIAN WILLIAMS
Deputy County Auditor
Buena Vista County.

(SEAL)

Actual Proof.

Here were the actual proofs of truth of our statement that Mr. Sigman the banker and the other citizen had described to us. They were also [illegible] that in the beginning Mr. Morris Sigman had purchased 5.96 acres, more, offers to sell to the County, and that he was continually adding [illegible] to his holding. It is quite evident that $5,000, provided that the Commissioners, the rest of the grounds must have assume and pay off the outstanding [illegible] been a good deal more, as the above obligations figures are the assessed values only.

Here it is set black and white that [illegible] the Commissioners are the assessed value is $24,492, and this [illegible] applied to the land only. That and [illegible] no [illegible] not take into consideration the amusements, the numerous cottages, [illegible] the bath house, the bowling alley, the skating rink, [illegible] for 500 people, the shooting gallery, [illegible] the billiard room, the bowling alley, the carousel, the loop-the-loop, the restaurant, the bath house and the [illegible] many other contraptions, [illegible] to mention. Taken all in all, the value of the entire Casino [illegible] at a [illegible] more conservative [illegible] $50,000, and $150,000. And on this [illegible] only the one mortgage of $5,000, [illegible] owing to Mr. Schiller, the president of the Citizens Bank.

A Fortune.

Again I have to come back to the same question: where did [illegible] from? How is it possible for the President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to amass such an enormous sum? Can it be that all this could have been built up on a 5-cent fare?

It is a well known fact that [illegible] official of any union [illegible] opportunities to [illegible] workers [illegible] for himself, or [illegible] such a large business, or [illegible] a business venture on his own account. It arouses suspicion in the minds of his constituents, and he is in duty bound to show from what source he was able to get his start, and allay the suspicion of the members. Surely, Mr. Sigman, the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, also owes that duty to the members of his union, and to the labor ing mass at large.

Forwards Statement.

In the issue of July 5, 1927, the Jewish Daily "Forward" admits the

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the Saturday Matinee at the Little Theatre, 44th St. West of B'way
EVENINGS at 8:30.
MATINEES Wednesday and THURSDAY at 2:30

Little Theatre 44th St. West of B'way
GRAND STREET FOLLIES

Concession To Japanese

[illegible] By Mail
A [illegible] was concluded with the Japanese [illegible] Kogyo, Ltd., a [illegible] company, granting the [illegible] exploiting the [illegible] years on the west coast of [illegible] including the Bay of [illegible] Province, [illegible] the shipyards was [illegible] Japanese [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TORY FALL DUE IN IRELAND; SEE LABOR VICTORY

Thomas Johnson May be Next President

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—Eamonn De Valera and the Fianna Fail deputies today went through the formality of accepting the oath of allegiance that will enable them to take their seats in the Dail Eireann tomorrow. They were introduced by Thomas Johnson, leader of the labor party, and Captain William Redmond of the National League group.

This action is believed to seal the fate of the Cosgrave government, which is expected to resign in the next twenty-four hours.

The plan of the new political combination is to elect Johnson chief of the cabinet council, which automatically makes him president. The price the labor party is paying for Fianna Fail support in the Dail is an agreement to open negotiations with the British government to have the present form of oath either removed entirely or amended. The whole political situation is regarded as so unstable that a new general election is likely to be called within a short time.

No Allegiance To Britain.

The attitude of the Fianna Fail, to which the laborites now subscribe, is set forth in the official statement as follows:

"The Fianna Fail deputies hereby give public notice in advance to the Irish people and all whom it may concern that they purpose to regard the declaration of allegiance to the British sovereign as an empty formality and repeat their only allegiance is to the Irish nation and that it will be given to no other power or authority."

It is understood that there will be no republicans in the proposed new cabinet, although Johnson and De Valera have committed themselves to retain the existing form of government.

Blueshard Terrorism.

The political crisis was precipitated by the passing in the Irish senate on Wednesday of the public safety bill, providing for the suppression of all illegal organizations, including the Fianna Fail, and the deportation of all undesirables.

Keep Up Agitation For March on Boston, Says Demonstrator's Appeal

The following telegram has been received by Benjamin Levine, one of the Boston demonstrators and a member of the Workers (Communist) Party:

"Keep up the 'On To Boston' agitation. It is the only thing that will save Sacco and Vanzetti. Let one hundred thousand come to form a mighty protest."

Cleaners' Union Signs Agreement With Bosses

A five year agreement for the setting of all disputes between the Dyers' and Cleaners' Union and the bosses went into effect yesterday. It calls for the settlement of all differences within 48 hours by a board of arbitration whose decisions will be final.

Labor Organizations

Brooklyn Dressmakers Meet Monday.

All dressmakers working in Brooklyn should attend a meeting Monday night after work at 344 Rockaway Ave. I. Weisberg and Charles Zimmerman will report on trade problems.

Workers Co-operative L. L. D

The Workers Co-operative Branch of the International Labor Defense will meet Friday, 8:30 p. m., at the Bronx Workers Co-operative, 2700 Bronx Park, East. The order of business includes the election of officers.

POLICE ARREST BOSTON PICKETERS



DISPERSING PICKETS who marched in front of State House in Boston demanding release of Sacco and Vanzetti, police arrested twenty-seven men, eleven women and a girl, among them several celebrated writers from New York who went to Hub to fight for condemned Italians. Photo shows police dispersing mob.

"CONTINUE FIGHT FOR LIBERATION," SAYS ROSE BARON

Warns Not to Relax Protest Rallies

Warning American labor against relaxing its struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and urging a mightier protest than ever as the only means of saving the framed-up workers, Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, upon returning from Boston declared:

"The forced action of Gov. Fuller and his Executive Council in granting an eleventh hour respite for 12 days has already been recognized by militant organized labor and its thousands of liberal-minded sympathizers as a most decided victory for the Sacco-Vanzetti liberation movement.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee warns it hundreds of thousands of New York sympathizers not to be lulled into a false sense of security. This is but the first victory of a series which must be won before Sacco and Vanzetti are liberated and restored to the ranks of the working class.

Need More Soon

"Announcements will be made shortly as to the plans to be pursued within the next day or so. Mass demonstrations must continue. We must show the Fullers, the Thayers, and the Massachusetts capitalistic and legal hierarchy that if their hell cannot be our comrades in the face of the national and international mass protest.

"We are hoping beyond words at our first success.

"I appeal to all New Yorkers of all grades of labor and political opinion to rally to the aid of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, and make what is now a temporary victory a permanent one. This will result in the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"In Boston the New York delegation gathered at various convenient points of the city waiting for the word to march on to the prison. I cannot describe our happiness when the news of the respite reached us."

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Fifth Ave. and 110th St.—E. Grecht, A. Harfield, H. Fox, John McDonald, Ch. Mitchell and M. Hartfleb.

Intervale and Wilkins Aves.—L. A. Baum, J. Cohen, J. Cudkind, O. Fisher, S. Nossin.

Grand St. Extension—A. Bimba, M. Gordon, JJ. Brahdy.

Newark—Market Plaza and Broad St.—J. S. Poyntz, E. Garlos.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.

Mermaid Ave. and 25th St.—C. Welesberg and S. A. Pollack.

Perth Amboy—South and Elm St. John Marshall and local speakers.

West New York—14th St. and Bergen Ave.—Bert Miller and local speakers.

Election of Delegates.

International Branch, Subsection 6-F, will hold a meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at 63 Liberty Ave. Election of delegates will take place.

Brownsville, Attention!

The unit meeting called for tonight has been called off. We will have a regular meeting next Wednesday. Discussion of the inner party situation will take place and also election of delegate to the section convention.

Workingless Housewives Hold Outing Saturday.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives will hold an outing at Interstate Park, Sat., Aug. 13. Those who are going should meet in the park at 10 o'clock. The park can be reached by taking the Broadway subway or street car to the Dyckman St. ferry and crossing the river on that. There are playgrounds for the children, swimming, and shady place to eat lunch. Bring the children and bring your lunch.

League Hike Sunday.

The Young Workers' League will hold a hike this Sunday. All league units are urged to be at the Yonkers ferry at 10 a. m. Take I. R. T. to 242d St., then car to Getty's Square.

Night Workers Meet Tuesday.

A general membership meeting of the night workers' section will be held next Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Party problems will be discussed and delegates to the district convention elected.

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

Won't Delay Pacific Flight.

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 11.—The Honolulu Dole committee in charge of all arrangements for the $25,000 air race from the Pacific coast to Hawaii today, after a lengthy session, disapproved a recommendation of the Pacific coast flight committee for a postponement of the race for a maximum of two weeks.

Jamboree Is Being Discussed Among The Workers Here

All militant workers are anxiously waiting for Sunday, August 28th, when the Jamboree will be held at Starlight Park.

Many attractions will keep the workers entertained for an entire day and at the same time raise funds for the Defense and Relief Committee for the Furriers, Cloak and Dressmakers.

In shops all over the city it is a topic of conversation. Appointments are being made to meet at the park and spend a day of enjoyment.

City Housing Plans to Be Put to Referendum

The housing program of the city administration will be acted upon soon at a special meeting of the aldermanic branch of the municipal assembly, it was announced yesterday. The plan calls for the leasing by the city of land adjacent to parks and other public improvements.

The bill as already passed the board of estimate will remove the present limitations. It will put to a referendum at the full elections.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

Arrest John Dos Passos



NOVELISTS, Dorothy Parker (at left above) and John Dos Passos (at right), were arrested in Boston for picketing in sympathy with Sacco and Vanzetti. Miss Parker called cop a "big stiff," and claimed police had left fingerprints on her.

Police Guns and Bombs Smash New Chicago Protests

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—At the same time Governor Fuller was debating a respite for Sacco and Vanzetti last night Chicago workers held huge rallies at nineteen points throughout city in a monster demonstration protest organized by the International Labor Defense.

As on the night before several thousand police detectives were on duty with riot guns and tear gas. Most of the nineteen street corner rallies were broken up by police charges conducted with the same brutality as those made Tuesday and Wednesday.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

NATIONAL BAZAAR

DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT

at

Madison Square Garden — October 6, 7, 8 and 9th

Organizations and individuals are urged to IMMEDIATELY COLLECT ARTICLES

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PLAN FOR GIANT DAILY WORKER AND FREIHEIT BAZAAR AT BIG CONFERENCE THIS WEDNESDAY

Plans for the largest bazaar of its kind ever held in this country will be made at a special conference for representatives of trade unions, Workers' Clubs, units of the Workers (Communist) Party and interested sympathizers on Wednesday, Aug. 17th, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, to discuss plans for the Joint Daily Worker and Freiheit Bazaar, to be held in Madison Square Garden this fall.

Organizations which have not yet received notice of meeting are urged to consider this announcement an invitation and to attend. Delegates are asked to come with suggestions and with reports of the work that is being done in their organizations.

The bazaar will be held in Madison Square Garden October 6-7-8-9th. The largest hall in the world has been hired for a workers' bazaar. The affair must be made a success. You are urged to attend this arrangements conference and help make it a success.

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This Is What Has Saved Sacco and Vanzetti So Far



Millions of workers striking and assembling in demonstrations all over the world to protest the electrocution of their innocent comrades in Massachusetts stay the hands of the executioner. This is a photo cross section of a crowd of 50,000 demonstrating in Union Square, New York.

BOOKS

"SACCO-VANZETTI ANTHOLOGY OF VERSE." Edited and published by Henry Harrison. 32 pages. 25 cents.

Another fiery Sacco and Vanzetti protest, in the form of a verse anthology edited by Henry Harrison made its debut in time for the gigantic demonstration at Union Square Tuesday. Judging by the rapidity in which this publication sold, its popularity will not be gainsaid. There are verses by such poets as Ralph Cheney, Lucia Trent, Henry Reich, Jr., Benjamin Musser, David P. Berenberg, Mary Caroline Davies, Henry Harrison, and a number of others. Every conceivable phase of the Massachusetts frame-up, from its very inception is treated in the pamphlet. There is Miss Trent's "How Your World Trembles".

". . . In another world is an iron door,
Two men stare at a sullen floor."

And there is the one addressed to the people of Massachusetts. Mary Pater describes Mrs. Sacco from the feminine point of view, telling how women feel losing their men In such a way.

In his inimitable style Reich gives his version so:

"Now Pilate has decreed that they shall die.
The law is served; the court has been sustained.
The state is heedless of the anguished cry
For freedom that has risen unrestrained.

On new Golgotha now the cross is set
To slay these Christs. The time Is drawing near" . . .

"Not that it matters whether these two men
Are dead or not; for clocks will scream at seven
Just the same, and whistles clamor when
The twilight falls,"
sings Henry Harrison.

A short, well written preface reads: "This time justice is not blind. She is winking this time. How can she help chuckling up her sleeve? She is thinking of what Marie Antoinette once said of the starving people. If they haven't bread, let them eat cake. And justice is saying this time of two plain men: If they can't stand it, let them sit down on the chair! Justice must have her little joke. . . .

". . . It has long ceased to concern the fate of two men. It now concerns humanity" . . .

When these lines were written the date of doom for Sacco and Vanzetti was fixed for August 10. It has now been postponed to August 22nd. The real murderers, the ruling class of Massachusetts, may go on unpunished and that proud state may disregard the bloodstain it has placed on its bourgeois conscience. But should Sacco and Vanzetti die in the electric chair this would only be one more count in the indictment of labor against the exploiters of the working class. And justice will continue to smirk until the social revolution sweeps this rotten system off the earth. Then real justice can prevail untainted by the class hatreds that are bred in a society where the many are robbed for the benefit of the few.

This little book of poems is a valuable contribution to the struggle in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and should command a wide sale.

—NOEL MEADOW.

THE NEW DECALOGUE OF SCIENCE. By Albert Edward Wiggam. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THIS book is a mass of contradictions. We could liken it to a string of beads with a few very few—pearls in its entire length. These pearls are not of the first water either. Can we take the book as a sign of the feeble-mindedness—or scramble after the fleshpots—that is weakening the intellects of bourgeois scientists? At any rate, we can take it as an indication that, while he may be a biologist of sorts, Albert Edward Wiggam is hopelessly mediocre when he attempts to apply what he knows to the problems confronting society today. His whole book is written in the form of an address to "His Excellency, the Statesman Executive Mansion." Imagine any one with a modicum of brains expecting to get results by reasoning with Cal Coolidge or "Nervous Nelly"! Or perhaps the author had in mind a president of the Woodrow Wilson type. In that case we would advise him to read a certain book of Wilson's dealing with the impotency of any "Executive Executive Mansion."

Which will lead the average reader of this review to ask what Wiggam's book is about anyway. Nothing, I am sorry to say, of any great import to anything or anyone, save possibly Wiggam's pocketbook. In this reviewer's opinion it is not worth a working man's time to wade thru the mass of absurdities the author palms off as political wisdom. The gist of the thesis is that man is, what he is because of his germ plasm, chromosomes, genes, and not because he has been born to the purple or into an environment where the means of existence of himself and family are at the mercy, the whim of a few aristocratic and economic lords and masters. In other words, fellow working stiffs, if you eat with a knife instead of a fork, say "ain't" instead of "isn't", live at least a modest income instead three-

If Wiggam even took t thing radically wrong with something in without constantly tripping e even the biologists admit never having

(Continue

conception and developed it intelligently, er his own fountainpen, the book might make d on last column)

Wages and Working Conditions in China

BY EARL BROWDER.
(Continued From Last Issue)

V.

Conditions in the Interior.

THE conditions described above are in Canton, a great city, the most modern in China aside from Shanghai and Hankow, where the trade unions have been able to work openly for several years. What then must the conditions be in the interior? We had an opportunity to see at first hand when we began our overland trip to Hankow, which lasted twenty-five days. A few typical towns along the route will give a picture of the general conditions.

NAMYUNG is the last town on the Pei Kiang, or North River, northern Kwangtung Province, near the Tayu mountains bordering Kiangsi Province. It is reached by boat, drawn by ropes and pushed by poles against the current, for six days from Shiuchow, the present terminus of the railroad eventually to continue to Hankow. The men and women who perform this labor are strongly organized in the Water Transport Union (originally the Seamen only), and their union controls all transport on this river. They are therefore among the better-off. They receive 40 to 60 cents a day, working from dawn until dark, and sometimes till ten o'clock at night, stopping twenty minutes twice during the day for food.

ARRIVED at Namyung, we are lodged as the guests of the city in the public gardens on top of the great old city walls which in former times protected the commerce that flowed here from the North thru Meiling Pass from Kiangsi. These walls, typical of Chinese cities, are still in good repair, but in the era of modern artillery useless for anything more serious than lodgings for guests. In the quaint tea houses perched over the city we met a dozen trade union leaders, who spent hours with us answering our interminable questions.

HERE we learned a peculiarity of most Chinese inland towns. A sort of rough division of labor has, in the course of time, developed between them, so that one town makes a specialty of one line of business, another town of another line, so that almost in each town will be found one industry predominating over the others. Namyung is a tobacco town, a market center for the tobacco raised thru a large district, where it is dried, packed and shipped to the big cities to be made into cigarettes.

THESE tobacco packers and shippers in Namyung number 1,200, of whom 500 are women. Their work is seasonal, lasting only six months in the year. How they live for the other six months we could not learn, but when they have work they spend fourteen hours per day at it, for which they receive, for men 40 cents, for women 20 cents. The secretary of the union came to us directly from work, and therefore did not show up until after 10 o'clock at night. He would begin again next morning at day break. He told us that the struggle with the employers at the moment was to force them to pay the 40 cents and 20 cents per day in silver instead of depreciated coppers.

CLERKS in Namyung are all paid by the year. Apprentices get only "food and lodgings." The fourth year they begin at $20 per year. From that point they slowly progress upward. When we insisted upon knowing what was the very highest wage being paid to any clerk in town we were told $100 per year.

Hours, daybreak until 11 p. m.

Artisans, upon completing apprenticeship, begin to receive wages at $4 per month. The average wage is $8 per month, with "food and lodgings"; the hours are fifteen per day.

VI.

FROM Namyung we walked over the mountains by Meiling Pass to Nananfu, a distance of 120 Chinese li (about forty miles). Throut this distance we constantly passed groups of carriers, loaded with great bundles, bales and boxes, transporting the commerce between two great provinces exactly as it had been done for the past two thousand years. Only the character of the commodities has begun to change—again I saw oil cans bearing the "Socony" label. The carriers are about equally men and women. We are told that they earn 50 cents per day, but can get no detailed information.

NANANFU was the first town we had visited in the newly conquered Nationalist territory. It was the first point in Kiangsi entered by the Nationalist armies last July when they began their triumphant march northward. Here we heard the story repeated from that time on up to the Yanktsekiang. Following the Nationalist armies had come a sweep of trade union organization and struggles to ameliorate the terrible conditions of labor. Everywhere it was the same tale of feverish organization activities, strikes, and a few meagre gains which, however, had tremendous significance for the workers. Above all, they realized for the first time, they "had something to say" about the course of events. This was the enfranchisement of the Chinese masses, the greatest result of the revolution so far.

THE trade unions of Nananfu had about 2,500 members in the city, and 13,000 in the district. The special industry of the town is bamboo and timber, the next in importance being tailoring. The bamboo and timber workers, engaged in felling and transporting raw materials, not in fabricating commodities, work unlimited hours on piece work. They earn $1 per day on the average; we could not get a satisfactory explanation of why these workers can get so much more than the average wage of their district, more than twice as much as the general wage. Tailors, formerly paid 25 cents per day for 11 hours, have cut the hours to 10 and raised the wage to 28 cents, with increase of food. The shop clerks seemed to have made the greatest proportionate gains: formerly, apprentices began without wages, and worked up to a maximum of $60 per year; after several strikes, they now begin apprentices at $10 first year, $20 second year, $30 third year. When we arrived, 20 per cent of the clerks were obtaining more than $100 per year, 50 per cent received from $60 to $100, while only 30 per cent were getting less than $60, which was formerly the maximum. Following are brief tabular notes on other trades in Nananfu:

Carpenters, formerly 25 cents, 11 hours; now, 35 cents, 10 hours.

Confectionary workers, minimum $80 year, maximum $150 year; hours, daybreak to dark.

Wine and rice shops, 30 cents per day, hours unlimited.

Cooks, $2 to $8 per month; hours 11 to 15.

Jewelry workers, 25 to 40 cents per day, with allowance for food formerly 10, now 15 cents per day; hours 11 per day.

Drug clerks, 60 cents per day and food; 12 hours.

Porters, young, able-bodied, 40 to 50 cents; old, 20 cents per day; 10 hours (formerly 11 hours).

VII.

PASSING several other cities, not essentially different from Nananfu, we come to the city of Kianfu (as the maps spell it, but the inhabitants call it Jih-an).

This is one of the largest cities in a great Province of 25 million people, on the Kan river, half way between the capital, Nanchang, and the Kwangtung border. The city, however, large as it is, has not a trace of modern industry except the electric lighting plant employing 21 men.

THUS was also the first city we had found, where the shop clerks were still in the medieval guilds together with their employers, instead of being in the modern trade unions. Yet in spite of the very backward social and economic structure, this was the most advanced spot politically throut of the rest of the province.

THE trade unions, in alliance with the peasants of the district, were under the leadership of the "Left" Kuomintang, which controlled the city at a time when Chiang Kai-shek still had his fingers tight around the throat of the rest of the Province.

One explanation of this, is the fact that here trade unions and Kuomintang had been established illegally in 1924, and the leadership had been steeled in two years of civil struggle under the rule of Sun Chuang-fang.

WAGES in Kianfu, under the military rule, had been especially miserable, running from 400 to 2,000 coppers per month (equivalent to $1.40 to $6) and always paid in coppers, which are constantly depreciating.

The first gain made by the trade unions was to establish wage payments in silver, and raise the minimum to $5. The average wage, when we arrived, had been raised to $7 per month, plus food and lodging, with three meals per day instead of two. Corporal punishment by employers had just been abolished by the trade unions. In the six months the unions had existed openly, they had conducted strikes in 80 per cent of all establishments in the city, to obtain these gains. (To be continued)

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Aug. 10.—Two miners were instantly killed, two others probably fatally injured, and a fifth workman is entombed following the collapse of a sandstone roof above where the men were working in the Sweetwater coal mine near here today.

THE NEW GOLGOTHA

(Poem from Sacco and Vanzetti Anthology of Verse.)

By HENRY REICH.

Now Pilate has decreed that they shall die.
The law is served, the court has been sustained.
The state is heedless of the anguished cry
For freedom that has risen unrestrained.

On new Golgotha how the cross
To slay these Christs. The time is drawing near
And shall we yield them up, and shall we yet
Abandon them? Dear Comrades do not fear!

A doom is on us and a tempest black
That one time rent the temple curtain wide.
And shall we, in this mighty hour, turn back,
And shall we let these two be crucified?

Oh, save our martyrs! Do not falter now!
Strike! Strike! Toil not another hour
Until these men are freed! This be your vow!
This be the vindication of your power!

VENEZUELAN LABOR UNION CALLS ON GREEN

The Venezuelan Labor Union, Federación Obrera Venezolana, asking pardon for Sacco and Vanzetti, was modified on account of the faith of the United States delegation, headed by you, in Governor Fuller's sense of justice, which has proven a mockery, in the name of Latin-American workers, we ask you to add your voice as president of the American and Pan-American Federations of Labor to that of the world, which proclaims their innocence. Yours for pardon of our tortured brothers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti."

The Venezuelan Labor Union, Federación Obrera Venezolana, sent a telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to raise his voice for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The telegram follows:

"In view of the fact that the resolution introduced at the Pan-American Federation Congress by the delegations of Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Venezuela,

(Continued from first column)

bearable reading; but what he states on one page is invariably contradicted with the next dozen. We have said that his major premise is that men are what they are (socially and economically) because of things inherent in the germ plasm. How can we reconcile this major premise with the assertion (page 256) that "things are going to happen with a quarter million of these young men pouring continuously thru our colleges, provided that the colleges are left free!

After this are we going to concede that Albert Edward Wiggam possesses much acumen? Or, the contrary. If we possess any intelligence ourselves we are going to conclude he is a muddle head who hasn't the slightest idea of what he is talking about.

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

REVIEW OF "THE PASSAIC TEXTIL

Published by the General Relief C makes its somewhat belated appearan has assembled a series of dramatic drama for a score of playwrights to c

To those who kept abreast of las rences of the great labor struggle, book will offer little more than a few fore unheard of and unpublished. situation in Passaic is new, "The Te document, filled to the brim with pat riety that is nauseated by capitalism

One sees in word pictures: the la course in and around Passaic; the intr stein ever at the forefront taking the "quiet, hard-working, fearless . . . pr bosses belly-aching, "they (the strike week," relying on the lowest, vilest, ba shatter the morale and fighting spirit places and things that have already be

Not unlike a play that is produce the 13 months' struggle of the staunc lined with sky-scraping chimneys. Six workers. With the advent of an cla for solidarity, they are arrested, liter an legs, is the best way to describe better working conditions, sane wage

They struck a cord that has re Vorse's graphic picture of them in b struggles in the future.

NOW MORE THAN EVER

LABOR MUST ACT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

NINE MORE DAYS TO SAVE THEM

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

NICOLA SACCO has no faith that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, about to decide on the latest legal move of defense counsel, will render him justice. He feels that the Judges intend to send him to the electric chair. He is on the verge of death as a result of a long fast. The warden of the jail threatens forcible feeding. The chair must have its victim.

• • •

IN the meantime the world protest against this outrage against two innocent men grows in intensity. It is good to hear of the British workers massing in their thousands in Trafalgar Square and marching on the American emissary to protest against the execution of two innocent workers in America. And in France where the press of practically all shades of opinion denounce the Sacco and Vanzetti frame-up in strong and caustic language. The action of the French press is forced by the national anger of the workers and peasants. And it is the Communist Party of France thru its great journal L'Humanite which is chiefly responsible for crystallizing public opinion on this historic case.

• • •

IF the Massachusetts hangmen expected to pull the guts out of the Sacco and Vanzetti protest movement by going thru another piece of legal hocus-pocus they are greatly mistaken. All signs indicate that it will grow in effectiveness between now and the date set for the execution. The cowardice exhibited by governor Alvan T. Fuller in holding off a reprieve until the last moment is rankling in the breasts of all American workers and other sympathizers with the condemned pair.

• • •

THE bride of the fight to free Sacco and Vanzetti from the beginning has been borne by the left wing of the labor movement. While other elements in the population have made valuable contributions to the cause, it is the economic action of the workers and the threat of further economic action that caused the execution to halt at the switch.

• • •

IT is interesting to note that the allegedly liberal New York World, which has espoused the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti, has refused publication to some articles written in behalf of those doomed men by Heywood Broun, one of its chief columnists. Broun's column has been missing for the past two days and in the issue of Friday, August 12, a letter appeared at the head of his column's position on the feature page, by editor Lobitzer explaining that Broun expressed his views on the Sacco and Vanzetti case with "the utmost extravagance," that the World then instructed him to select other subjects for his next articles, but since Broun continued to write only on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the paper omitted all articles submitted by him.

• • •

THIS action is typical of the kind of support given to the case by even those capitalist papers that were in favor of a new trial. Heywood Broun is not an extremist but he is farther to the left than the editorial page of the World and those who own the World are strongly in favor of the capitalist system and do not want to see any reflection cast upon its judicial arm. What they object to in such cases is the feeling it is certain to develop among the masses that capitalist justice is more cockeyed than blind. This is why Heywood Broun's column felt the axe.

• • •

ONE of the most important pieces of news of the day is the action of the Irish republicans in deciding to take the oath of allegiance to the king of England in order to enter Dail Eireann for the purpose of overthrowing the Cosgrave government. This is a possible the belated decision. I have written several thousands of words advocating a combination between the Labor Party, the Communists and the militant Republicans against the Free State reactionaries with this end in view. The position of DeValera was that his conscience would not permit him to take an oath that he could not conscientiously live up to. Excessive purity is a nuisance and particularly in politics.

• • •

DE VALERA now has taken the oath and quite properly announces that he considers it only an empty formula. Probably before this article appears in print the Cosgrave government that was barely escaped putting thru a "Hanging Bill" since the death of Kevin O'Higgins, will be thrown on its ear and a coalition government of some kind in its place. Those who expect any radical departure from those who may take Cosgrave's place will be disappointed. Tom Johnson the Labor Party leader mentioned for new government leader, is a conservative of the James Ramsay

(Continued on Page Four)

"CONTINUE FIGHT FOR LIBERATION," SAYS ROSE BARON

Warns Not to Relax Protest Rallies

Warning American labor against relaxing its militancy for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzett and urging a mightier protest than ever as the only means of saving the framed-up workers, Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, upon returning from Boston declared:

"The forced action of Gov. Fuller and his Executive Council in granting an eleventh hour respite for 12 days has already been recognized by militant organized labor and its thousands of liberal-minded sympathizers as a most decided victory for the Sacco-Vanzetti liberation movement.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee warns its hundreds of thousands of New York sympathizers not to be lulled into a false sense of security. This is but the first victory of a series which must be won before Sacco and Vanzetti are liberated and restored to the ranks of the working class.

Next Move Soon.

"Announcements will be made shortly as to the plans to be pursued within the next day or so. Massed demonstrations must continue. We must show the Fullers, the Thayers, and the Massachusetts capitalistic and legal hierarchy that it dare not execute our comrades in the face of the national and international mass protest.

"We are happy beyond words at our first success.

"I appeal to all New Yorkers of all shades of labor and political opinion to rally to the aid of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, and make what is now a temporary victory a permanent one. This will result in the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"In Boston the New York delegation gathered at various convenient points of the city waiting for the word to march on to the prison. I cannot describe our happiness when the news of the respite reached us."

STOP HIM! SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!



JAIL HEADS OF BOSTON UNIONS TO HALT STRIKE

Released After Strike Was Ended

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

BOSTON, August 12.—Release of Jacob Miller, business agent, and William Seligman, chairman, of Capmakers' Union, Local No. 7, arrested on the eve of the supposed electrocution last Wednesday night, of Sacco and Vanzetti, has revealed the dread with which the Boston ruling class faced last Tuesday's strike movement.

"If I keep you here the general strike will not be a success," was the statement that superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley made to me," said Seligman.

Feared Strike Not "Bomb."

"The fear of the strike movement was the real reason for our arrests, and not the effort to connect us with the so-called 'bomb plots' in New York and other cities, as has been so widely published in the capitalist press thruout the nation.

Seligman and Miller were arrested Tuesday morning, the day of the strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. They had left the union headquarters at 20 Haywood Place, which has been continually watched by police and detectives for many days, for a condition meeting with some of the manufacturers. The were followed by the police to the Busch Cap Company, on Washington Street, where they were seized as they were about to enter the building.

Grilled By 16 Detectives.

They were first taken to Police Station No. 4 (La Grande Street). Later they were removed to the main police headquarters. Here they were taken into separate rooms, each being grilled by eight detectives taking turns in questioning them.

They were questioned about their intention to strike that day (Tuesday)

(Continued on Page Two)

Help the Daily Worker Keep up the Fight for Sacco and Vanzetti

The cruelty of the Spanish Inquisition bears no comparison to the mental torture being inflicted upon the two victims of the hatred of the ruling class, Sacco and Vanzetti, in their race with death. The capitalist class has granted them a brief respite only to allay the burning indignation of the proletariat, and to furnish an opportunity for the institution of repressive measures intended to intimidate the working class and prevent further agitation. The temporary victory gained by the workers has made the ruling class even more determined to accomplish its evil purpose. The struggle promises to be harder than ever.

The DAILY WORKER, which has taken the lead in the fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, must redouble its efforts to mobilize public sentiment for the fight which is ahead. But the fight has been exhausting. Our own case has aggravated our financial burden. We want the comrades to help us maintain the fight, at all costs. If we recognize the fact that only the mass pressure of the workers gained the brief respite of ten days, and saved Sacco and Vanzetti temporarily from the jaws of death, then we must recognize also that greater pressure must be exerted to free them. At this crucial time, no comrade should fail to do his utmost to help The DAILY WORKER, so that it may continue to carry on the fight until victory is won.

Say Chen Quits Hankow Because of Slaughter Of Unionists by General

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Nationalist government at Nanking, about whom the Nationalist government's ties with European and United States governments have raged, has resigned his post, according to advices reaching the British foreign office today.

It was reported that Chen quit because of the military domination of General Tang Shing-chi.

Twenty-six more labor leaders have been shot at Hankow, according to reports current in the city. Forty-four others are under arrest. General Tang and the right wing of the Kuomintang are establishing a reign of terror against organized labor.

Widespread dissatisfaction is being shown by the rank and file of the labor unions, who have elected to office trusted fighters for improvement in the conditions of the workers, and now find them slaughtered by the government.

Royalist Leaders Loses Out When Greek Cabinet Smashes Over Finances

ATHENS, Aug. 12.—Greece is without a cabinet today, the coalition ministry having resigned yesterday. The government crisis resulted from a disagreement over financial policy. When it was seen the difficulties could not be bridged the resignations were tendered and accepted today. It is expected that the cabinet will be reorganized without M. Tsaldaris, the royalist leader.

LISBON, Aug. 12. — Masses of workers and sympathizers crowded the bulletins here all night in an effort to get news of the Sacco and Vanzetti reprieve. Cheering broke from the hundreds of watchers as the result of the stay of execution was made public.

U. S. Units Increased; Told To Be Ready for "Instant War Service"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12. — In line with the speed-up system which is being introduced into American armament and for which the Geneva conference prepared the public mind, the war department yesterday announced the reorganization of the regular army in order to provide three more infantry and two more cavalry units "in event of war on short notice."

"Three infantry and one cavalry division will be held in readiness for instant war service," the report states.

The active mobilized divisions will be stationed within easy striking distance of Canada and Mexico.

5 Killed In Rome Blast,

ROME, Aug. 12. — Five workmen were killed today in an explosion in a fireworks factory at Torre Del Grace, near Naples.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

TO EMPLOY BARBAROUS METHOD IN LATEST TORTURE OF FRAMED WORKER

Executioner Kept In Boston As Fuller Plans To Go Ahead With Murder

See Little Hope In Court Action; Workers Continue Program For Mass Protests

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Plans for forcibly feeding Nicola Sacco—by an extremely painful method which may result in his death—were discussed today as the framed-up worker entered the twenty-seventh day of his hunger strike.

Nasal feeding—the method that prison authorities threaten to use—is in keeping with the barbarous torture inflicted by the Massachusetts industrial czars on the two workers during the seven years of their imprisonment.

Thru a tube which prison authorities will insert in Sacco's nostrils milk or the white of eggs will be forced into his stomach. The nasal method of forcible feeding is extremely painful and is likely to result in Sacco's death.

(Continued on Page Two)

NEW PLANS FOR MASS PICKETING IN BOSTON DESPITE TERRORISM

Ask Borah to Open Department of Justice Which Contain Frame-Up Evidence

(NOTE—This special telegram sent yesterday afternoon from Boston to The DAILY WORKER was mysteriously slow in reaching its destination and failed to appear yesterday.)

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti left the death house today. They were returned to the Cherry Hill wing of the Charlestown prison.

The mighty thunder, the lightning flashes of world labor's protest snatched them back from the electric chair, in which the ruling class had condemned them to die.

The giant crashes of working class insistence that "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die" shot thru the golden dome of the Massachusetts state house, and Governor Fuller and his advisory committee, sitting beneath it, in session for many long and tedious hours thru Wednesday afternoon and far into the night, changed their minds.

Twelve Days to Fight.

But it was the brain of the industrial autocracy of Massachusetts that spoke, deciding that the sentences of death imposed on Sacco and Vanzetti be respited for 12 days or until midnight on Monday, August 22, 1927. But this only means 12 days more of the most energetic struggle on the part of workers in all lands, if working class protest weakens, then Sacco and Vanzetti are doomed, as there is no hope in the continued debate before the courts resumed today. Defense forces today opened the renewed attack on the federal government, demanding the opening of the Department of Justice files that contain the testimony that will prove the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The attack has already been started thru United States Senator Borah, with the help of Senator LaFollette. Since justice Holmes has closed the doors of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, this move is the only one that can be made at the nations capitol. There is the possibility, of course, even if the files can be opened, that the papers condemning the United States Government as a party to the frame-up of our two comrades, have been removed from the records. It is here that Senator Borah can best serve as an agency for getting the testimony of the Department of Justice agents involved. Two of whom have already confessed in sworn affidavits, that "there are papers in the files of the government that prove the complete innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti." The appearance of Senator Borah in the Sacco-Vanzetti case recalls that Borah appeared in 1906-7 as the prosecutor in Odaho of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, in the attempt to railroad these officials of the Western Federation of Miners to the gallows in his own state more than a score of years ago.

Develop Mass Protest!

No stone is being left untumed to build the fight mountain high against the would-be assassins of Sacco and Vanzetti. Appeals are being sent out today to the nations workers to continue and develop their mass protests. An extensive program of picketing is being mapped out for Boston, to be renewed at the earliest possible moment in spite of the mass arrests of pickets on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Thirty-seven pickets arrested Wednesday were declared guilty yesterday and fined five dollars each. Bertram D. Wolfe and George Kruhm, both members of the Workers (Communist) party, were held for trial today, when the court will also attempt to dispose of three arrested Tuesday.

Reign of Terror.

In the meantime the reign of terror continues. Six workers who came to Jail in the "Death Watch" at the prison were arrested as "bomb suspects." They were taken to the Joy Street police station where they were severely grilled. Their names are Philip Palumbo, David Rislin, Luigi Bove, Antonio Pelegreno, Orlando Baldasso and Salvatore Pratulo. The officials are trying to make much out of the fact that they carried copies of The DAILY WORKER, special attention being given to the cartoon by Fred Ellis, entitled "An Evening Affair."

Enrico Unterelli, tailor, Watertown, was fined $20 in Waltham Court today for distributing Sacco-Vanzetti defense circulars among workers at the Hood Rubber Company.

(Continued on Page Two)

TOUR OF SPOTS FAMOUS IN SACCO-VANZETTI FRAME-UP WILL BE DESCRIBED BY ENGDAHL

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who was one of the members of the party which visited localities famous in the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up, with Edwin James, nephew of William and Henry James, has written an article on the tour which will appear in Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

Among the places visited by J. Louis Engdahl are South Braintree, where the crime was committed on which Sacco and Vanzetti have been framed, Bridgewater, where the robbery was committed for which Vanzetti was accused, and Brockton where the two workers were arrested.

Attractive Offers!

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These valuable premiums, worth $2.50 each, can be secured FREE with every annual subscription in The DAILY WORKER or through payment of only $1.50 with 20 Coupons chipped from the News-stand Edition on 20 different days.



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The famous author of Babbitt has written a true tradition of the Elmer Gantry kind of the American clergy.

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Includes Iceman Cometh, Gold and The First Man.

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Thoughtful Marxist readers have found in this book a guide to an understanding of the pseudo-gaiety of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxian theorist of the day.

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A brilliant criticism of present day literary schools, things in general, and a discussion of the revolution as art in life.

Offer No. 7 — MARX AND ENGLES by D. Ryazanov
A scientific exposition of the extended planning and practical understanding of the founders of scientific socialism, and the relation of the Marx-Engels Institute.

These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

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DEFENSE ATTORNEY SMASHES REPORT OF MAJOR GODDARD, "GUN EXPERT"

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Smashing completely the report of Major Calvin H. Goddard, "gun expert," whose "evidence" has been used by Governor Fuller, William Thompson, formerly chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, has issued a statement refuting in detail the report of the major.

The statement reads as follows:

"Some time before June 3, 1927, a newspaper man from New York called upon me and stated that he was familiar with the work of Major Goddard, that he had with him certain publications explaining Major Goddard's methods which he desired me to inspect and asked me to consent to an independent examination by Major Goddard of the recalled mortal bullet and the Fraher shell. At an early part in the conversation I offered to show this gentleman the photographs of the bullet and shell made by Mr. Turner, a well known expert of this city. He glanced at the photographs, pronounced them of no value as compared with the methods of Mr. Goddard and spoke in terms of contempt of Mr. Hamilton, the defense expert, who had made careful micrometer measurements of the markings of the bullet and shell.

Testify For Sacco.

"The two defendants' experts who had made the most careful investigations and were principally relied upon, were Messrs. Hamilton and Turner. Prof. Gill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology also had made two findings for the defense, one Sept. 25, 1923, and the other Oct. 31, 1925.

"In the first, Prof. Gill had and he did not pretend to have had the same experience or to possess the same skill in this line of work as Mr. Hamilton, with whose work I have been familiar for fifteen years, and, in the case of any discrepancy in thousandths of an inch his measurements are more likely to be right than not some, and I am absolutely convinced from my own measurements that the so-called mortal bullet never passed through the Sacco gun."

"In addition to this Prof. Gill had several times assured me he regarded Mr. Hamilton as a man of integrity. He later wrote me offering to appear as a character witness for Hamilton, should I further if needed."

"In view of these facts, fortified by my own observation of the skill and character of Messrs. Hamilton and Turner, I felt there might be some reason other than what appeared on the surface of the contemptuous tone in which the newspaper man referred to both of them, and therefore I told him I would not, at least until further advised, cooperate in my experiment by Major Goddard, but that, on the other hand, I would put no obstacle in his way.

"I added that although Mr. Ehrmann and I did not believe either the Fraher shell or the mortal bullet produced by the government as exhibits at the trial were fired through Sacco's pistol, we had, for some time, been in doubt as to the genuineness of those exhibits.

Made No Objection.

"I found nothing more about Major Goddard until about noon Friday, January 6th, when Prof. Gill telephoned me he and Major Goddard were going out by Dedham at 2:30 o'clock to experiment with the bullet and shell. He did not tell me Mr. Ranney and a newspaper reporter were present or that Major Goddard previously had been in conference with Mr. Ranney. I accordingly made no objection to the proposed experiment.

"About half an hour later I was apprised of these facts by the Boston Herald. Having a court engagement, I could not go myself, but succeeded, with great difficulty, in getting in touch with Mr. Ehrmann, who was able to reach Dedham in time to witness the experiment. Major were present Mr. Buxton and Mr. Cullen of the Boston Herald.

"Mr. Ehrmann reported to me he and Mr. Buxton and Mr. Curvin were not impressed by the bullet test; but that the similarity between the fine marks on the so-called Fraher shell and the shell first fired through Sacco's pistol were somewhat striking. As the range similarity already had appeared on enlarged photographs made by Mr. Turner, which were fully discussed at the hearing before Judge Thayer, I was not disturbed by the result of the experiment, although I was disturbed by the circumstances under which it was made.

"Mr. Ehrmann also reported that Prof. Gill, whose remarks were taken down by a stenographer, after witnessing the experiment, expressed doubt as to the correctness of his former view. This led to an exchange of letters between Prof. Gill and myself, to which it is unnecessary for present purposes to refer further.

Not Untrustworthy.

"I then called the matter to the attention of Messrs. Thompson and Hamilton, both of whom assured me they were familiar with Prof. Goddard's methods, which were untrustworthy except when checked by careful micrometer measurements, such as had been made by Messrs. Turner and Hamilton in the case. Mr. Hamilton sent the originals, three letters written by Mr. Goddard to Mr. Hamilton under date of Oct. 28, Nov. 5 and Nov. 20, 1924. In the letter of Oct. 28 Mr. Goddard says:

"'I am seriously considering the devotion of my entire time to work of this character within the next year or two and would greatly appreciate an opportunity to talk with you on the subject.'

"In the letter of May 3, Mr. Goddard says:

"'I am very anxious to get your advice as to what lines of study to follow in preparing myself for the work I contemplate. I feel you could save me much wasted effort, and would, therefore, greatly appreciate your opinion.'

"In the letter of Nov. 20, Mr. Goddard says:

"'In thinking over our conversation of the other night I realized I failed to ask you how you secure your measurements in one-thousands of an inch when you are making microscopic study of arms and projectiles. I think you mentioned the name of a special type of microscope with which I am unfamiliar.'

Calls it Stunt.

"In a letter to me of June 9, 1927, Mr. Hamilton says:

"'If any one is to make before the governor and his committee some experiments or microscopic displays then I should be present, or some one who can intelligently detect any effort to pull a misleading stunt. These stunts can and are being done.'

"At my argument before the governor I was assured by him he had not paid any attention to Mr. Goddard's report, and I was given a similar assurance by the committee therefore made no argument about Mr. Goddard's method or his conclusions.

"June 6, 1927, Mr. Goddard called at my office with the newspaper man to whom I have referred. Mr. Ehrmann was present and immediately afterward he and I made careful notes of what had been said. The newspaper man again appeared to wished to explain his conduct. He said Mr. Buxton at the Herald urged him to notify me not to accompany to Dedham June 7, and that he had promised to do so. He had relied upon Prof. Gill to admitted he had not asked Prof. Gill to notify me that Mr. Ranney was to attend, and that a stenographer was to be present.

"He admitted, in answer to my question, that at the time he left me he had expressed the opinion to me that Hamilton was a crook. He confirmed the correctness of my original memorandum of his statement of my attitude toward the proposed experiment, as above stated.

To Get Publicity.

"Mr. Goddard then said that to secure publicity for his experiment he had at Bridgeport, some years ago, certain photographs taken by a government expert, and had formed from that a preliminary opinion adverse to Sacco. He said that while he could not declare, he might have communicated this adverse opinion to Mr. Ranney before Mr. Ranney's conference with me at the experiment. He said he had not been paid anything by anybody for interesting him. At the time case for making the experiment.

"He added his only motive was to elucidate the truth, and also to get such interesting information for himself and his methods as he could get by connecting himself with the case. He repeated this statement several times. I asked him whether, in 1924, when he sought Hamilton's assistance in preparing himself to be an expert, he doubted Hamilton's moral integrity, and he said he did not at that time, but that his doubts had arisen subsequently.

"I then called his attention to the opinion of Prof. Gill and Mr. Turner, based upon an experience of many years, that Hamilton was a man of strict integrity, always supported with certain persons whose largely from his extreme ability and from his success in cases of this character as against other less qualified experts, and I added that in the course of my connection with Mr. by him in the presence of other experts of any suspicion of his integrity.

Lack of Fairness.

"I further added I never even had heard any suggestion of dishonesty made against Mr. Turner, whose photographs were an important part of the defense evidence in this case.

"In answer to a direct inquiry by me, Mr. Goddard said that if he knew Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty it would be a matter of indifference to him whether they had had a fair trial or not.

"Toward the end of the conversation reference was made to the differences between the three straight lines placed for identification on the alleged mortal bullet and straight lines placed for identification on the other bullet test from the body of Parmenter and three from the body of Beradelli.

Mr. Goddard stated that the edges of the markings on No. III were considerably more ragged than the others, but said he could not explain the cause of this difference. He said he had no opinion as to the genuineness of the exhibits. Mr. Ehrmann explained to him some of the reasons for our doubts as to the genuineness of the exhibits."

WM. G. THOMPSON

I confirm the statements in this letter.

HERBERT B. EHRMANN.

Militia Man Mixes Into Sacco-Vanzetti Frameup



Major Calvin H. Goddard, self-styled "expert" on bullets, who told the governor's commission that a bullet from Sacco's gun killed the Braintree "paymaster." This murderous fake's claims are blasted by a statement from Thompson, formerly of the defense counsel.

Needle Trade Defense

On Sunday, August 28th, 50,000 workers will gather at Starlight Park, East 177th St., Bronx, to enjoy the richest day of their lives. Young and old, big and small, will be there to participate in the greatest carnival ever held by the radical movement in America. This park is the Coney Island of the Bronx. Every feature of the Island is to be found in Starlight Park, including free bathing.

The Giant Coaster.

One of the best known features of the park is the Giant Coaster. It consists of miniature railroad tracks running on steep grades to the high platforms. It is not necessary to describe the wonderful thrills to be experienced as the coasters descends the steep grades. There are numerous other thrilling features which will be controlled on that day by the Joint Defense and Relief Committees, Sam Nessin, manager, who is placed at conspicuous places.

The feature of the evening will be a special performance of the opera "Carmen" by a famous company of stars accompanied by a special symphony orchestra.

* * *

The following named are requested to call at once at the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 214, without fail. Get in touch with us at once:

I. Berk, 924 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn; Sol Miller, 1056 Fox St., Bronx; Sam Mendelowitz, 855 Hinton St.; M. Reich-wirk, 893 East 176th St., Bronx; Sarah Taub, 1 East Third St., New York City; one Weiss and Lipkin.

Jail Heads of Boston Unions to Halt Strike

(Continued from Page One)

and of the number of times they had visited New York recently. They were told that they were under suspicion in connection with the subway bomb blasts in New York. But in the next breath the detectives assured both leaders that they were not trying to "get" them. They were putting questions as to their connections with the left wing.

The reputation Lewis Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Sehgman told detective Kelly.

Can't Fool Kelly.

"You can't fool me," replied Kelly. "I know all about the left wing and the right wing."

They were also questioned by superintendent of Police Crowley who insisted that they were the leaders of the general strike. They also got the credit for engineering the picketing at the State House.

"Never mind, I know," was Crowley's reply to the statement of Seligman that they had nothing to do with the picketing. The picketing was a small organization, and that it would be impossible for this union alone to declare a city-wide strike movement.

After being questioned they were returned to their holding and ticket cells in the La Grande Street Police Station. Here they were pestered again by detectives who suggested that it would not go hard with them if they would tell all they knew.

"Better come out with the truth," was the suggestion made to them continually.

Workers Strike Just the Same.

While Miller and Seligman were thus being held incommunicado, the union's lawyer, Morris Ernst, was conferring with the police in an effort to get them inside on bail. In the evening, however, they were released.

In spite of the imprisonment of their officials, however, the Capmakers, under the direction of Sam Weisman and Joseph Kersuni, walked out en masse in the Sacco-Vanzetti strike, held a mass meeting at their union headquarters and decided to go on the picket line at the State House.

The Capmakers' Union has been one of the leaders in the left wing struggle in Boston. Two of their four protest meetings against the tactics used by the right wing in the needle trades have been broken up by a socialist alliance with the police. A local socialist attorney has been especially active in provoking the police to attack meetings held by the capmakers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

TO EMPLOY BARBAROUS METHOD IN FORCIBLY FEEDING FRAMED WORKER

(Continued from Page One)

Sacco lifted a frail hand above his blanket as he lay on his cot in state's prison today and waved away guards who came to offer him breakfast.

Downstairs in warden William Hendry's office various methods of forcible feeding were discussed. The warden consulted with Dr. Joseph I. McLaughlin, the prison physician.

Dr. McLaughlin found Vanzetti sleeping this forenoon and did not disturb him. Sacco was able to get up from his cot to talk with the physician.

"I advised him to eat," said Dr. McLaughlin, "but he said he never would eat again until he was freed."

Dr. McLaughlin admitted that forcible feeding of the starving worker would be done if it becomes necessary. He said that Sacco was in a very weak condition but would not be forcibly fed today.

Will Continue Hunger Strike.

Vanzetti was obliged to support Sacco last evening when the pair went to the barber shop for an interview with Attorney M. A. Musmanno, of Pittsburgh, a defense lawyer. On the walk from the death cells to the Cherry Hill section of the prison, Sacco walked beside Vanzetti but stumbled when going up the steps at the end of the wall.

Sacco was on a self-imposed fast for thirty-one days in Dedham jail. The present hunger strike was begun in protest against the recent action used by Governor Alvan T. Fuller in conducting the review of the celebrated case.

Meanwhile, defense lawyers across the city were engaged in an intensive study of law books in preparation for the drive for a new Sacco and Vanzetti hearing before the full bench of the state supreme court on Tuesday.

Push Legal Defense.

Defense motions have been made for a new trial, for a stay and request of writs of error, writs of error and for writs of habeas corpus in both state and federal courts. All motions have been denied. Exceptions to Thayer's rulings go to the full bench of the state supreme court, called for a special sitting on Tuesday. At the same time the full bench —which will consist of Judges Henry K. Braley, Edward P. Pierce, James B. Carroll and William Cushing Wait —will hear exceptions allowed by Supreme Court Judge George A. Sanderson to his denial of a writ of error. All court moves are based on the prejudice of Thayer.

The session next Tuesday will make it the third time that the supreme court has been called on to pass on the question of exceptions to denials of motions looking to a new trial. Each time the supreme court full bench has sustained Judge Thayer in his death sentence on the framed up workers.

Robert G. Elliott, the official executioner at Sing Sing, said the man who had been scheduled to throw on the switch in the death house for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti at state's prison, Charlestown, in the early morning of August 11th, had been advised by the warden of the Massachusetts state prison to remain in Boston until after the execution, or until the execution is postponed indefinitely, it was learned here today from authoritative sources.

Elliott's home is at 132-10 Ninety-fourth avenue, Richmond Hill, New York.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Luigi Vanzetti, sister of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the shoemaker under sentence of death in the Massachusetts state prison, today booked second class passage in the liner Aquitania, which sails Saturday.

"I am going to Boston as soon as I reach America," she said. "I am certain my trip will end in triumph. I will tell every one in America who is not alert that none of our family would kill or rob."

NEW PLANS FOR MASS PICKETING IN BOSTON DESPITE TERRORISM

(Continued from Page One)

An indication of the feeling among the masses of Boston's population today was the recent development in the Sacco-Vanzetti case was shown late this afternoon incidental to the departure of the huge bale loaded with the delegation sent here as "death marchers" by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of New York. The delegation left the headquarters of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in Hanover Street, going first to the offices of the Boston Globe. But it was quickly surrounded by an approving throng, as reporters interviewed members of the delegation and photographers snapped pictures.

The action has thus insured that the financial district stopping in front of the National Shawmut Bank, one of Boston's largest financial institutions. Here the streets were filled. The streets in Post Office square were also blocked as the six detective Kelly, from New York City, were putting questions as to their connections with the left wing.

The reputation Lewis Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Sehgman told detective Kelly.

Can't Fool Kelly.

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Strike While the Iron's Hot

Masses of workers have been drawn into the maelstrom of the class struggle by the dramatic force of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The story is on the lips of millions throughout the country.

The Daily Worker is the recognized organ of the fight, the mouthpiece of the struggle for the freedom of these two men. Now is the time to utilize the interest of the masses in this case.

Now is the time to follow up newsstands and report instantly cases where the dealers fail to handle the paper. Now is the time to secure new readers on the basis that the Daily Worker is the only paper, which gives the truth about this case.

Forward now while the opportunity is here. Strike while the iron is hot.

NEWSSTAND REPORT

Newsdealer ...
Address ...
City ...
Failed to receive ... copies
The DAILY WORKER on ...
August ...
He wants ... every day
Has ...



Drawing by William Gropper

The Paris Congress of the Amsterdam International

(Continued from Page Six)

tions coal supplies encumbent upon them," the French by reference to the inflation.

The questions of reconstruction and rationalization occupy 10 pages. We are here told that as early as 1910 Messrs. Oudegeest and Jouhaux had the proper recipe for the salvation of the world's economy in their pockets. It only lasted rather long before the capitalists would consent to make use of it.

To what extent the policy of Amsterdam brought about an improvement in the questions of reconstruction and rationalization (for this is surely the main point, if the query is not impertinent), is a matter on which no words are lost. Nor would it be easy to prove. The loss of the eight-hour day all along the line, the defeat of the British miners, and other like occurences can surely not be looked upon as "proper steps for the purpose of bringing about better conditions" for the workingclasses.

In the realm of social politics the achievements of Amsterdam are equally great. Not even so important a man as Oudegeest can deny that no progress has been made in the matter of the eight-hour day. At any rate, the I. F. T. U. had called upon the workers

> "to meet the offensive of the employers on the eight-hour day in favor of the right of co-operation and co-decision."

That this must not be effected by inciting a ruthless class-war is obvious in view of the general attitude of Amsterdam in questions of reconstruction.

Let us still see what the report has to say on the subject of Amsterdam's fight against war, reaction and fascism. Proud reference is made to the fine decisions of Rome and the Hague in 1922. That no action was taken on the very next occasion, that of the French and Belgian occupation of the Ruhr in 1923, is put down to the fact that the competent factors were "still too weak."

> "In 1924 the Pan-American Federation of Labor appealed to the I. F. T. U. to prevent the rebels opposing President Obregon in Mexico from being supplied with ammunition from Europe."

To cover up the fact that Amsterdam does practically nothing against the danger of war and has obviously no serious intention of ever doing anything in future against it, the report approaches the League of Nations with a suggestion in time articles, worked out by Oudegeest, Jouhaux and Thorberg, "for the control of the international traffic in arms by means of a mixed committee." Surely nothing more ridiculous could be imagined than a mixed committee of the war-mongers for the control of the traffic in arms.

While shamefully ignoring the fact that the rogues formerly leading the Italian Trade Union Confederation went over into the fascist camp with, D'Arragona at their head, the report boastfully states that

> "no occasion is neglected of protesting in the press reports of the I. F. T. U. (which are read by nobody) against the misdeeds of the fascists."

As a matter of secondary importance it is stated that there is no possibility of helping the Italian trade unions at present, in the first place for lack of funds and secondly in view of the futility of opposing the fascists.



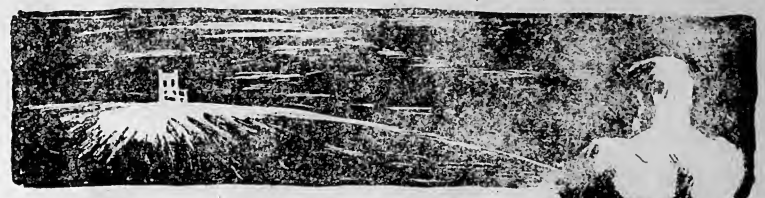
The report then goes on to speak of a series of questions of lesser interest. We may, however, content ourselves with an extract in regard to the most important problems of the international trade union movement. Any trade union member who is not utterly blind as a result of the idly red-rust twaddle about the alleged crimes of Moscow and the Communists against the labor movement, must ask himself of what use such a body as the I. F. T. U. can possibly be to the workingclass. To no question of the labor movement does Amsterdam give a definite answer, nay, what is worse, the international problems are not even brought upon the tapis. In their complete incapacity to see what is happening in the labor world, the reformist gods of Amsterdam sit on the throne of their bogus international and talk twaddle about the stupidity of the working masses and the Communist opposition, which makes it so hard for Messrs. Jouhaux, Oudegeest and Sassenbach to lead the workers into the promised land of a reconstructed capitalism in which they shall be allowed to collaborate in increasing the capitalist profits indefinitely. It is not to be expected that at the Paris congress the trumpets will sound and shake down the walls of Amsterdam with their clarion peal. On the contrary, the few members of the opposition will hardly be allowed to say a word, and if they do so their remarks will be drowned in the general tumult. On the other hand, the well-satisfied society of augurs will tell each other that all is well, and the chosen leaders will remain the chosen leaders. In secret, meanwhile, they will call each other names, seeing that all know that, once the imperialists start to attack one another again, each of them will once more stand by his national exploiter under the parole of "Gott strafe England" or whatever else it may be.

It is only by the liquidation of the Amsterdam spirit in the labor movement and by the destruction of that reactionary clique of leaders, which calls itself the I. F. T. U., that the trade union section can rise again, regain its strength, and become a militant international proletarian army. That is the unmistakable teaching of the report of the Paris Congress of the I. F. T. U.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1927.



A Dangerous Point in the Fight to Save Sacco, Vanzetti

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY



LIBERAL papers that is to say those publications that try to paint the capitalist tiger in as peaceful a color as possible, are showering praise on Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts for granting a reprieve until the 22nd of August to Sacco and Vanzetti who were sentenced to die in the electric chair on Aug. 10. The governor is represented as a humane person and more of a statesman than a politician. This is a lot of drivel. But it is more dangerous than drivel delivered on ordinary occasions. This is no ordinary occasion. The lives of two militant workers are hanging in the balance. We must not be deluded by balderdash about the magnanimity of a capitalist government, officered by different flunkies, that has kept Sacco and Vanzetti in the shadow of the death chair for seven years.

Governor Fuller's official statement, purporting to give an impartial review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case in all its ramifications, was the blasted report of a partisan. The couched in more temperate language than the diatribes issued from the bench by Judge Thayer it was none the less vicious, and because of its diplomatic wording more likely to convince many people that Sacco and Vanzetti's constitutional rights were strictly observed.

What those gullible people ignore is the class character of the judiciary of Massachusetts as well as of all other states, which is a gigantic machine for crushing labor opposition to the capitalist state. The fact that the New England money barons have not killed Sacco and Vanzetti inside the past seven years is a tribute to the solidarity displayed by the workers of the United States and of the world in protesting against the judicial murder. All this legal rigmarole is an effort to convince the masses that Sacco and Vanzetti are about to be executed, not because of their radical opinions, but because of the commission of a specific crime.

No greater evidence of Governor Fuller's inhuman hatred for those two labor leaders could be had than his delaying the reprieve until the last moment. Imagine the sensitive pale victims in the death chambers, expecting that every approaching footstep bears a messenger of death. And when that messenger comes, he comes with a reprieve, which means twelve more days of agony, with another awful night at the end of it. Hundreds of brave men die only once while cowards die many times a day. But life can never again mean the same to Sacco and Vanzetti. And their survival after seven years of torture is testimony to the powers of endurance of a human being. Surely no fiend in human form could think up greater punishment than has been meted out to Sacco and Vanzetti for the past seven years. Yet this is what some people call "a square deal."

If the state supreme court which meets in Boston next week decides adversely on the exceptions taken by the defense to the rulings of Judge Thayer, there are no more legal avenues thru which the condemned men can hope to escape.

Justice Holmes of the United States supreme court has ruled that even in the face of Judge Thayer's prejudice (Holmes is careful to qualify his statement by saying that he does not mean to imply that Thayer was prejudiced) he has not the power to issue a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Nothing short of want of legal power on Thayer's part would permit Holmes to issue such a writ, he says. And because of this legal fiction a prejudiced judge has a legal right to send two innocent men to jail!

The department of justice refuses to divulge the secrets of files which hold evidence of a frame-up between the Massachusetts officials and officials of the D. of J. in the opinion of those conversant with the case from the beginning. Here is another link in the chain of evidence which goes to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti are the victims of open-shop labor-hating forces of New England.



The Rebels

No drums roll and no banners flaunt
Where go the rebels pale and gaunt
They wear the noose and crown of thorn
And by each one a cross is borne—
John Brown and Lovejoy steadfast go,
And shrouded ones are moving slow
On bloody feet. Gene Debs is here
And Socrates is striding near,
Then Jean Juares and Liebknecht pace
Beside the Anarchists. Each face
Is lifted and each voice in song
As countless others join the throng
Of all the dead in Labor's cause.
They march and march without a pause
And they shall never stay their march
Nor down again their flaming torch
Until the workers get their meed
And all the human race is freed!

HENRY REICH, JR.



—Drawing by Fred Ellis.

In these few dark days that are left before the clock in Charlestown prison strikes the hour and the minutes which peli drom for Sacco and Vanzetti would labor must increase its pressure a hundredfold.

The protest of labor recently saved workers from the hangman of Hungary.

They have saved scores of workers in many countries of Europe that were marked for death because of their loyalty to labor.

Here in the United States they saved Tom Mooney from the electric chair tho they were not strong enough to force official hands to open the prison gates.

They saved Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone when they were charged with the murder of the governor of Idaho.

They can save Sacco and Vanzetti.

These few remaining days must be world-shaking days.



Sketches from the Class Struggle In Other Lands

The Red Flag Over the French Barracks

EVERY year when the 14th of July comes around Imperialist France holds a celebration in honor of the storming of the Bastille during the French Revolution, but almost as much of the ancient revolutionary spirit of the day remains in these official celebrations as in our Independence Day. Patriotic speeches by fat bourgeois deputies, ceremonies at the tomb of the "unknown soldier," military parades to rouse enthusiasm for the next war, the bourgeoisie, grown prosperous from the profits of the last war, and already looking forward eagerly to the profits of the next, thronging the fashionable restaurants along the boulevards—and instant suppression and arrest for any attempt on the part of the French militants of today to give Bastille Day its true significance.

In Paris, this 14th of July, the police broke up the demonstration of the military organization of veterans of the World War, headed by Henri Barbusse. In Blois, the bourgeoisie were scandalized to discover an immense red flag floating over the barracks of the town when they awoke on Bastille Day. There was consternation among the officers, every soldier thought to be tainted with Communism was hauled up and cross-examined, several arrested and imprisoned, and three, whom an officer found singing the Internationael in company with civilian comrades were held for court martial. The other soldiers in the barracks are demanding the release of their comrades.

• • •

From the Days of the German Revolution.

The Berlin workers recently had a grim reminder of the days of the Noske counter revolutionary terror in 1919, when thousands of workers were executed by order of Noske, the social democratic police chief who directed the job of smashing the revolutionary movement of the masses, when the reformists, the Wells and Greene of that period, stepped in to save the rule of the bourgeoisie.

In the course of excavations for a new car line in Berlin, workmen recently unearthed a number of skeletons, together with fragments of cloth and buttons from naval uniforms. The presence of bullet-holes through the skulls of the skeletons taken in conjunction with that is known of the history of these days, is considered clear indication that these are the victims of one of the mass executions of revolutionary soldiers and sailors carried on by the monarchist officers, whom the workers had disarmed, and Noske and his other social democratic friends had armed again.

As soon as the discovery was made public, a number of witnesses appeared, people whose fathers and brothers and sons had disappeared during the days of the Noske terror without leaving any trace. Others who had been present at the execution, have placed themselves at the disposal of the German Communist Party, to help in getting the truth before the workers of Germany. Every day men who were in the navy at that time have been coming into the offices of the Rote Fahne to describe the murder of their comrades. In 1918-1919 the sailors were one of the most revolutionary elements in Germany, and the special object of Noske persecutions.

This latest reminder of the treachery of the German social democrats to the cause of the working class has not helped to increase the credit of social democracy with the German workers.

• • •

A Call to Murder.

A recent issue of "Rennaisance" the counter-revolutionary Russian journal published in Paris by Peter Struve, openly glories in the assassination of Voikov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, and urges others to follow the example of the assassin. Appealing to its readers for contributions to a fund for the family of Koverda, Voikov's assasin, "Rennaisance" continaes:

"Let the combattants know in advance that their families will be taken care of.

"Then their souls will be calmer, AND THEIR HANDS WILL BE STEADIER."

As direct call to murder, as has ever been made, is the comment of l'Humanite, organ of the Communist Party of France.

Disorderly Conduct *A Story*

By EDWIN ROLFE

NIGHT like a black coffin envelops the city. People hurry in the dark, trying to get within the pale rays of the gas-lamps that are scattered irregularly thru the night. All with stooped shoulders, all with drooping head and leaden, shuffling dragging feet. No clear rhythmic steps can be heard. They whose feet and heads and hearts have not been deadened by long hours of daily toil, ride in taxis.

At one corner the lamp shines down on two figures of almost the same height. A boy and girl. Each less than twenty in years. The girl is speaking.

"So I tol' him I ain't gonna spit the 'cogne' at' he stand from now on this ain't yer home any more. Well B-Bible . . ."

"So dotja ay begins'?"

"Apologize? To her? I tol' him he could go to hell!"

There is a moment of silence. The youth looks nervously down at his worn shoes. The girl gazes sharply at his face which is white as the unnatural lamp-light. Finally

"Kate."

"That name. You aren't got no place to live tonight?"

"No."

"Got any money?"

"No. They all want to do is all from me but."

"Looked me out?"

Nothing, period of silence passes. Then

"Kate."

The girl is now dropping.

"Ya know, I wish I could take ya home with me . . ."

Her face brightens.

"But I sleep in the same room with the kids, Tom an' Henny an' . . ."

They begin to walk. It grows colder. She takes his arm. He puts the fingers on his coat sleeve gently and suddenly realizes that they are cold—icy cold. He rubs them—to try to warm them. But they remain as icy as before. Soon he feels her trembling.

"Kate, yer shiverin'."

"That's alright Bob. It's only the cold."

"Let's walk over to the square. We can sit down on a bench in the park."

They walk on. Their steps are quick now. They are fleeing from cold. The streets have emptied their human burden into the houses long ago. Very few lights shine thru the dirty-curtained windows. These too go out, one by one. Only the street lamps keep blinking—maledictly in the darkness.

They reach the park. Even here there is no sign of life. The bums have migrated long ago, and are now being slugged by the bullies of cops in warmer cities.

They sit down on a bench. She wraps her coat more closely around her and lays her head against his shoulder. He places his arm around her and covers her cold fingers with his own scarcely warmer hand.

The chimes of a church nearby toll out the hour of twelve. From somewhere victrola-music floats down to them. "In the middle of the night-light with yo-ooou . . ." Kate shivers. Bob laughs sardonically.

"They oughta add'in a warm house," he says.

Kate's answer is an inarticulate sound stifled in her throat.

"Bob, ya aint gonna start out with me the whole night?"

"Yes, honey, I am."

"But your folks . . ."

"The hell with 'em! They're all alike! 'Build a wall around the bible an' stay inside the wall,' the ol' man said to me yesterday! Damn em! What good did the bible ever do them, or me, or anybody?"

"Don't argue with me, Bob. I don't disagree with ya."

Bob laughs. "That's all right, honey, I forgot. But listen, don't ya think we'd be warmer if we laid down on the grass?" We could cover ourselves with my overcoat . . ."

Kate hesitates wants to say no but changes her mind.

"Alright."

Slowly they arise. He lifts her over the iron fence that supplements the "keep off" signs, and Ladies over after her. Arm in arm they walk over to a little island of grass surrounded by low bushes clothed with threadbare leaves that somehow keep as much cold away from the spot as Kate's threadbare coat keeps from her body. At last, where the grass and fallen leaves are thickest they lay down to sleep. Kate pulls her arms out of her sleeves and throws the coat around herself, spreading Bob covers her legs with the jacket and throws the overcoat over her body and head and shoulders.

The night grows colder.

So cold that patrolman Reilly passing by slowly within his four by six gas-stove warmed beat, and does not see them the pass by his nightly inspection tours.

So cold that the young man and woman flesh and blood lying huddled so close on the ground feel no sensual pleasure or ecstasy in such close contact.

All is stifled by the intense cold.

In the morning, patrolman Reilly decides that it is time for him to go his round thru the park. It is very early. The sun has not yet risen above the skyscrapers in the square. A sort of semi lightness hazily illumines the park.

Patrolman Reilly does his coat and walks out of his booth into the empty square. As he walks thru the paved lanes in the park, he lets his eyes wander freely. No one searches—Sarkoff'd be here after a night like—the steps short. The spot of bushes with the pile of gray-black ocrete showing thru the chinned twigs becomes visible.

Curious, he lifts his bulky body over the fence and begins to approach the bushes. Maybe it's a murder—someone's dead body lying on the ground wrapped in black cloth cold, rotten bundles. Patrolman Reilly finds Murdered girl . . .

He reaches the spot. Creep thru the bushes where Bob had broken thru the night before. He treads heavily up to the gray-black overcoat. He sees the sleepers, close together on the ground.

Patrolman Reilly is disappointed. Visions fade. He kicks Bob heavily on the shoulder.

Bob awakes with a start that raises Kate. He sees the heavy blue pants, the brass buttons.

"We were only sleepin'."

"Sleepin' me eye! Git up, you two!"

Kate begins to cry. Bob, scared himself consoles her, pats her shoulder.

Patrolman Reilly marches thru disheveled, distraught, to the police station.

The Pomp of War --- An Incident

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

"I was early morn, and sad, forlorn we breakfasted mired in clay.
For thru the night, a ghastly sight, poor Jock had passed away;
And we munched our bread, and Dan he said, as he rinsed a mess-tin out.
"Sure, Sherman was right, and a fight's a fight—but what is it all about?
That's the thing that's bothering a helluva lot of us!
Oh, we shed our blood and wallow in mud, and fight, and think, and cuss!
There's Jock gone "west," and all the rest of the pals we loved gone too,
And we bury our dead and munch our bread—and tomorrow it's me or you!
"There's a chap who lies where the heavy flies are crawling across his face.
I ran him thru—low—with a bayonet twist—so—in a very awkward place.
I'm thinking he laid without water or shade and died by the inches there;
And I didn't care then how he died—or when—but I'm thinking now I care!"
And Bill he rolled with a shuddering hold a tailor made cigarette;
And he said with a grin that rather caved in, "There's a sight I can't forget.
We silenced the gun, and the crew, everyone, (the ones that lived, I mean),
Were all loaded up with an issue of Krupp—and so we brot back the machine.
And one was a kid; but I did what was bid; and when I raised my gat
He only did glare with a frightened stare as I shot—Well, enough of that!"
And I—I sat, and an old gray rat peeped out from a sewer pipe.
Oh, he was a fat, a jolly rat,—and I thot of the bodies ripe!
I thot of the meals on a thousand fields, I thot of the mangled dead,
And I thot "Fight and rot" is the motto we've got, and we print it with flying lead!

God Gave Me Bran-Flakes

By WALT CARMON

PROGRAM.

THIS mammoth production of the Goldwyn Goshamighty Pictures has taken six years to produce. A hundred thousand (100,000) people were employed 3,000 horses; 100 sheep and a director.

Pointing a great moral lesson, this super production has been approved by Church dignitaries of all sizes.

PROLOGUE.

"In the thousands of years that humanity has suffered, it has turned to religion for relief. One good turn deserves another.

PART I.

"In the Spring a Young Girl's Fancy Turns Peculiar"

The scene is a factory interior. Anita is in LOVE. She raises her head from the machine and looks at the open window. Outside little Cupids are darting among the branches. Anita presses her hand to her heart. She sighs.

"All the World Loves a Lover"

Girls at the adjoining machines nod knowingly. Anita is in LOVE. The face of the hard-boiled forelady cracks into a smile. They all look out of the window. They see the cute little Cupids. Ah, LOVE! Hot stuff. Anita looks at the timeclock. Five thirty. Hot dawg!

"Ain't He Swell!"

The girls rush out of the factory gates. Some of them have young men waiting for them. The Cupids in the trees are now shooting arrows frantically. The girls from Anita's department look at her. She has rushed into the arms of John. John is poor but handsome. Life IS like that.

"Keep Off the Grass"

Anita and John walk down the street arm in arm. Then he shyly puts his arm around her waist. They look into each others eyes. They are full of LOVE! They enter a park. A cop (Irish) looks at them. He smiles. It grows dark. They drag a park bench back of a tree. The cop sees them. He smiles. By the light of the moon he watches the lit the Cupids flitting thru the trees.

PART VI.

"Six Months Later"

A shabby room. Six children are tugging at their mother's skirt. Is it . . .? Can it be . . .? It's Anita alright! At the table John is a picture of despair.

"Let Us End It All!"

John proposes they shoot themselves. Anita is horrified. Then she thinks. (Close-up of Anita thinking.) Her forehead is deeply wrinkled. Finally . . . she nods to John. Sure . . let's!

"When Do We Eat?"

The children begin crying. Mamma! Poppa! Anita points to an empty bread-box. John empties his pockets. A small bible falls from his pocket. They look at each other.

"Let's Try Religion!"

Anita looks John right in the eye. Let us PRAY! They had been too busy to pray. But they are out of work. Now they have time. They are about to pray. Suddenly a ray of light penetrates the dirty window by brute force.

"For Christ's Sake!"

They see the light. Slowly, Anita falls to her knees. John kneels. The children kneel. They pray to hear hell. While they pray there is a knock on the door. They all turn haingrily.

"Everything comes to Them What Waits Long Enough"

John goes to the door. He steps back astonished. It's a small package! He grabs it and rushes back to his family. They gather round the package as he opens it. It is a sample package of BRAN-FLAKES! (Close-up of package.) There is wild rejoicing. Now they like bran!

"The Lord Doth Provide"

They all kneel in thanksgiving. They would have starved to death at twelve o'clock. They are saved. Now they won't starve until five!

THE END.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

The Young COMRADE

Edited by the Young

A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America

and Farmers' Children

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Is being made ready to electrocute our Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti. An execution is also prepared. Governor Fuller and Judge Thayer are determined to go thru with this monstrous crime and murder two innocent men. The workers of America as well as the rest of the world have called strikes and demonstrations protesting against this crime. What have you done? As a workers' child, a member of the workingclass, it is up to you to show your solidarity with the rest of the workingclass and help too. The Governor Fullers', the Judge Thayers', and the rest of the capitalists are united against the workingclass. The workingclass, including the children must unite against the capitalist class. In this way and this way only can we free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Send your letters to free Sacco and Vanzetti to Governor Fuller thru the Children's Section. Several thousand letters might help save Sacco and Vanzetti.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

Note: This article was written on Tuesday, Aug 9th, therefore we could take no account of further developments since then.

RED GUARD SONG

By A YOUNG PIONEER

The White Guards are attacking.
Plundering and sacking.
Have not fear, or Comrade.
The Red Guards, they are near

Do you see the Red Flag flying?
Do you see the comrades dying?
As they battle against the White Guard.
As they battle to be free.

Do you hear the trumpets calling?
Do you see the White Guards falling?
For they cannot face the army
Of the class that must be free.

The White Guards have retreated
The White Guards are defeated.
Crushed and cowed and beaten.
So the dying age must go.

Hail, Hail, the new day dawning!
Hail, Hail, the bright new morning!
Comrades, we must not linger.
Great tasks confront us yet.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 26 is: WORKER. The following have answered correctly:

Elsie Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Dorothy Melnikr, Ferndale, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 25

Lillian Ballint, Barton, Ohio; Mildred Dues, East Chicago, Ind.; John Marinec, Hammond, Ind.; Mary Berdzacich, Superior, Wyo.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 27

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. Number 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, 2 for B, etc. Get set —Go!

19 1 8 2 15 22 1 14 26 5 20 20 9 13 21 19 20
2 5 6 18 5 5 4.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

Our Letter Box

Solidarity to Free Sacco-Vanzetti

Dear Comrades: I have read about the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It seems to me an awful puzzle. If the workingclass were organized right and if they would all realize that if they stop dividing themselves into different groups, on account of quarrels, Sacco and Vanetti could be outside of the jail within 24 hours. All they need is a general strike for a few hours and it would save all the hard labored dollars for expenses. I'm only twelve years old and if all those laborers in the unions were only 12 years old, I'm pretty dogsome sure that Sacco and Vanzetti would have a dinner with us tomorrow.

RUDOLPH BRONFSKY.

Only Fooling Him

By WALTER NORKUS.

Pat and Mike were going to America. While they were on the ship, Pat ran to Mike and said: "Mike you'd better say your prayers, the ship is sinking. Mike goes on his knees and says, "Dear God save me. If you will, I will give you seven bushels of potatoes, three bushels of apples, five bushels of oranges, eight bushels of pears, five baskets of cherries, etc." Pat runs to Mike and says, "Mike where are you going to get all these things?" Pat says to Mike "Oh, I am only fooling him."

YOUNG COMRADE SUB

Send subscriptions for the Young Comrade to Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

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(Issued Every Month)

The Myth About the Progressive Amalgamated

By a Clothing Worker

MANY illusions are abroad about the glorious fighting tradition of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, its progressive policies, etc. Mr. Hillman knows better, so do some of the insiders. It is but 12 years since Nashville, Tennessee, where the A. C. W. A was started. It took about that long to unravel before the masses the game that was sent afoot and then played between a few, amongst whom was what is now known as Hart, Schaffner & Marx and his office employe, Mr. Hillman. We must admit the game was played quite cleverly. There are but few who know the story and it makes quite interesting reading.

Hillman's abilities were recognized by his boss quite early, and having in mind the establishment of modern garment factories with cheap labor in Chicago, with the middle west as its chief market, Hart, Schaffner & Marx found Mr. Rickert, then President of the United Garment Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L. in their way. The U. G. W. led by Rickert was playing the game of the New York bosses and Mrs. Schaffner found it necessary to use the union against his competitors nationally and locally picked out his able and trusted office clerk, Hillman, to do the job.

Mr. Rickert by his arbitrary and brutal methods at the convention played into the hands of the opposition let then by a group connected with Hillman's boss and out of it came the A. C. W., formed, around the set of employers led by the first trust in the clothing industry, the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. The opposition to Rickert returning to New York found a sell-out agreement signed by Rickert with the New York bosses, kept the tailors on strike thus forcing the New York bosses to give further concessions, all of which was gravy for Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Mr. Hillman then became President of the new union and an agreement was signed in Chicago. Thus the modern big clothing manufacturers got a valuable ally against the smaller fellow who had intrenched himself previously on the market and who had to be disbursed. Even the big Rochester manufacturers and Nash, in time began to see the game and signed up, "through diplomacy" with the new union. The liberal Hart, Schaffner & Marx kept on supporting Mr. Hillman administration and used it to play its policies in the clothing market.

A major part of the strategy was to pull the masses of radicalized clothing workers away from Rickert & Company. Circumstances were such as to facilitate this. The whole split maneuver bore the character of rebellion against the A. F. of L.



bureaucracy. It called for not recognizing the surrender Rickert made to the New York bosses and continuing the struggle for better conditions. The strategy of the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx left plenty of room for militancy on the part of the new union, particularly against its competitors in some of the eastern markets. Amalgamation of all needle trades unions would have facilitated the extension of Hart, Schaffner & Marx policy over the whole needle industry. This slogan also helped give the appearance of progressivism to the Amalgamated. Mr. Hillman on the basis of this pseudo-progressivism surrounded himself with a staff of radicals, who were willing to swallow his "statesmanship." Hillman allowing these radicals some freedom within limits in order to use radicalism to camouflage and bolster up his policy.

The stand with the Russian American Industrial Corporation, based strictly upon class collaboration lines and recognition of Soviet Russia in the strict capitalist sense was utilized for the same purpose.

[illegible] was quite [illegible]. The way [illegible] helped [illegible] the Amalgamated [illegible] Hillman had any difficulty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Paris Congress of the Amsterdam International

By FRITZ HECKERT



EARLY in August the Fourth Congress of the I. F. T. U. (International Federation of Trade Unions) will take place in Paris. The publication, a few days back, of the written report of this session enables us even now to form some idea of the significance of the coming event and of the entire constitution of the Amsterdam International. To put it plainly, the report is an appalling document of the hopeless situation into which the I. F. T. U. has got, thanks to the mentality of its leaders. Very naturally, the god-sent leaders of the "West-European trade-union movement" will not concur in our opinion. For in almost every line the report reflects the pride and satisfaction of Oudegeest and his clique in the wonderful achievements of the working class under their leadership.

The membership movement, both in the individual countries and as a whole, speaks in very different accents, which, however, give food for thought to any sober observer. In the years under review the membership receded from 16,530,000 to 13,500,000, although the accession of four new sections had allegedly caused an increase of 165,000. There was thus a net loss of 3,200,000 members.

Nor is the state of affairs any better in regard to the financial resources of the I. F. T. U. The report says nothing of the fact that there have in this connection already been very serious differences of opinion within the Amsterdam management, the English in particular being dissatisfied with Oudegeest's administration of the funds. But why should this matter, which has already raised much dust in public and does not reflect to the credit of Oudegeest and Sassenbach, be dished up again in the report? In 1924 the business year started with a balance of 30,000 guilders on the credit side, but in 1925 this amount had shrunk to barely 1,000 guilders, while the financial report of 1926 shows a deficit of 71,000 guilders. While in 1924, 168,000 guilders were collected in subscriptions, and in 1925, 164,000, the subscription revenue in 1926 figured at only 126,000 guilders, against an expenditure of 200,000. The great deficit, however, is by no means to be attributed to expenditure in connection with strikes, but is merely a deficit of administrative expenditure. Added to this, the report still tells us two remarkable facts, the one being that prior to 1924 the staff numbered 48, not including the three secretaries, while at the close of 1926 it only numbered 20, and the other that certain countries are desirous of paying smaller subscriptions in future.

Of the 126,000 guilders subscribed in 1926, Germany alone paid 54,677, Great Britain 37,118, and France 2,028, the balance being divided among the 20 other states which are affiliated to the I. F. T. U. Thus, as any one can see, the I. F. T. U. is practically nothing but a combination of German and British trade unions.

Interest, however, also attaches to that part of the report which speaks of the cultural propaganda and information activity of the I.F.T.U. We here learn that it is practically only in Germany that the publications of the I. F. T. U. find a market, though even there not very many copies can be disposed of. This greater German demand may be explained by the party orders of the trade-union leaders to account of the union funds and the subsequent gratuitous distribution among the subordinate organs. The English have but little interest in the printed matter distributed by Oudegeest, and the French have none at all. Thus of Sassenbach's "celebrated" work on "25 Years of the International Trade Union Movement," 2,000 copies were sold in Germany out of a total of 3,000 offered for sale, whereas in England the sales effected only figured at 90 out of 2,000 and in France at 10 out of 2,000.

A similar state of affairs to that in the I. F. T. U. is that in the international professional secretariats, among which that of the transport workers, numbering 2,148,000 members, is locally the best off. Other secretariates with more than one million members each are those of the metal workers (1,750,000 members) and the miners (1,950,000 members). It is with some satisfaction that the report in various places makes mention of the fact that the session of the advisory council of October, 1925, succeeded in re-appointing Fraŭ Hodges in place of Cook as leader of the miners' secretariate. This is a somewhat painful passage in the fair report, seeing that Hodges has now so openly become a yellow leader.

In studying that part of the report which treats of the "relations with the non-affiliated organizations," we shall have no difficulty in observing that for the Amsterdam leaders the criterion in regard to the various organizations is not the question whether the organization in question is or is not based on class-warfare against capitalism, if the organization is in favor of a working community with the capitalists, it will be welcome; if, on the other hand, it favors the proletarian revolution, it must be opposed.

For people like the ultra-conservative and avowedly counter-revolutionary Green, the leader of the American Federation of Labor, there are no-limits. No concession would be too great if only Green would join. As yet, this here is dissatisfied with the I. F. T. U., for (firstly) it affords no strict autonomy to all the affiliated countries, (secondly) it still embodies a resolution in favor of socialisation, and (thirdly) the subscription fees are too high. Nevertheless, Amsterdam has much gratification in welcoming the resolutions of the American Labor Union Congress, makes further offers, and declares Green's attitude to be the outcome of a misunderstanding. The report expresses surprise that Green should "yet consider the affiliation of the A. F. O. L. to the I. F. T. U. impossible."

If the tone adopted by the servile Amsterdam spokesmen in their dealings with the Yankees is abject, they way brave and gallant as regards China. During the Shanghai strike of 1925, Amsterdam received a request from Shanghai for the initiation of a relief action, while at the same time the English suggested that a delegation be sent to China to study the labor conditions there. The outcome was that

> "The Executive of the I. F. T. U. has come to the conclusion that there can be no question of sending a delegation. At the same time it is considered fruitless to institute an inquiry of the kind at a time of continuous civil war." So much for the question of a delegation. In regard to the relief action, meanwhile, it was decreed that

> "Whereas no reliable information could be gathered as to the cause and extent of the conflict and as to the organizations affected, their membership, etc., the International Federation of Trade Unions was not authorized to institute a relief action" (p. 36 of the report).

Many pages of the report are devoted to Moscow, the E. I. U., and the Russian trade unions. The entire correspondence between the I. F. T. U. and the all-Russian Federation of Trade Unions, and part of that with the Anglo Russian committee was supplied for the purpose of proving that Moscow is the worst of all evils and Amsterdam the brave knight fighting for the unity of the international trade union movement. Many words and much hypocrisy. We need but read the reports of the sessions of the executive committees, and we shall find that the resolutions in regard to the relations with Moscow contain not only one contradiction after another, but also the shameless maneuvers of Oudegeest against trade union unity. A glance at page 57 will show why the West-European workers must oppose a matter of "their trade unions with those of Russia."

> "The policy pursued by the Russian Federation of Trade Unions in this period and particularly in 1926, has once more convinced the I. F. T. U. that its own task of having nothing to do with the Russians have been altogether right. The attitude adopted towards the leadership of the British Trades Union Congress both during and after the coal-miners' strike is obvious proof of the fact that the Russian Trade Union Federation denies the right of self-determination in the trade union movement of the individual countries. It has never been more patent than during the mining dispute that the Russian Trade Union Federation interprets the word "unity" only in the sense of "subjection to Moscow's doctrines."

The self-sacrificing fight put up by Russian trade unions for the victory of the British miners is therefore taken as confirmation of the accuracy of the Amsterdam policy of preventing unity with the Russians. A previous admission on the part of the famous labor leaders of Amsterdam. This suffices for any worker to recognize the said leaders, and he cannot fail to know their meaning when they attempt to make their alibi in the following terms:

> "Their (the Russians') great membership and the consequent influence exercised on the resolutions, afford the Russian trade union movement the guarantee that their wishes would enjoy consideration, in so far as they are in keeping with the principles and policy of the International Federation of Trade Unions."

Fully a dozen pages are devoted to the British miners' strike. The preceding paragraph shows plainly in what spirit this subject, too, is treated. The question is never raised as to whether the Amsterdam tactics, the attitude of the British trade union leaders, or the attitude of the foreign miners' sections were not also partly responsible for the defeat of the miners. There were only two disagreeable things during the conflict, the "splitting" and "trade-union undermining" attitude of the Russians, and the resultant conduct of the strike under the leadership of Cook. The report even has the effrontery to say some words in praise of the shameful business of the five per cent loan granted the British trade unions through the "co-operation" of Oudegeest and Sassenbach. At the same time it does not forget to express its doubtful displeasure at the fact that the English also turned for help to trade unions not affiliated to the I. F. T. U.

Thus, owing to the help of the Russian trade unions, the British miners' fight could have broken down a few months earlier, which would not have enhanced the fame of the strike-breaking international. The fact showing the aid received by the miners from the Individual countries is highly interesting. For trade union member—Holland, grave 1.8 cents, Denmark 6c, Switzerland 7c, Sweden 15, Germany 15, France 6.6. The Germans seem still to have to pay for their previous defeats, by having to give to the Reparations

(Continued on Page 8)

SUDS

By William Gropper



Suds to Slave'in



—An Fancy Suds to Drink

The Effects of Rationalization in the U. S. A.

By JOSEPH ZACK



FOR the workers in capitalist countries this word "rationalization" has a terrible meaning. It means the most ruthless and scientific policy of exploitation. In plain English one may call it speed up and efficiency. It means the replacement of the skilled by machinery, by semi-skilled and unskilled. It means women and child labor. It summarizes the labor policy of the ruling class in the modern imperialist stage of capitalism.

The July, 1927, issue of "Labor Review," published by the U. S. Department of Labor, which surely cannot be accused of proproletarian sympathies, in the compilation of its figures shows some of the effects of post-war rationalization upon the working class. The figures show that out of four workers employed in 1923 only 3 were employed in 1927. And this applies to the basic industries, to those industries upon which the economy of this country depends, and which indicate whether we have "prosperity," or whether we are headed for depression. Employment in the basic industries has decreased 11 per cent in a period of 4 years, between 1923 and 1927.

Now let us view the present prosperity from the basis of wages. There has been a decrease of 1.58 per cent in wages paid to skilled labor alone. Mind you, there has been a general increase in employment of 11 per cent. Of those 11 per cent skilled labor alone received in 1927, 1.58 per cent less than it did in 1923. Little is said in this issue as to the per-capita wages paid to the laborer in the unskilled, which has been much greater.

While under post-war rationalization the number of unemployed inevitably increases and wages decrease, retail prices of food have a tendency to go up and increased 56 per cent, 6 per cent between 1913 and 1927.

But what is most characteristic, those actually on the job employed produced much more than ever before in American history.

Between 1919 and 1927 the output per worker per working hour increased 31 per cent. That means that 66 workers in 1927 produced as much as 100 workers did in 1919. In the language of the "Labor Review," "expansion of output per person has been particularly large during recent years, amounting to 10 per cent in the two years from 1923 to 1925." (Labor Review, 1927.)

For example is characteristic of the general national situation now prevailing. The Bethlehem Steel Co. employed in 1923, 62,250 men. In 1925 it employed 2,152 less than in 1923. Those 60,098 men produced 10 per cent more in 1925 than the 62,250 did in 1923. (See editorial N. Y. Evening Post, Jul. 6, 1925.)

The "Labor Review" (June, 1927) states that increases for this increased output by less workers can be ascribed to "increasing utilization of machinery and power, introduction of various sorts of labor saving devices and methods, elimination of waste," etc.

Anyone visiting Pittsburgh, Gary or Detroit knows very well that "elimination of waste" and "labor saving devices and methods" mean. He knows that in terms of human endurance they mean the shortening of the labor-life of the worker and his speed-up for the human scrap heap at a comparatively early age.

That the workers have been objecting to this intensification of exploitation is evident from the number of strikes disturbing the peace of this great land, in spite of the anti-strike policy (class collaboration) of the trade union bureaucracy. In 1926 alone there were 1035 cases of strike disputes throughout the country. New York heads the list with 216, Pennsylvania had 162; Massachusetts 113; New Jersey 81; Illinois 72 and Ohio 68. The rest are scattered among the other states. 372 strikes centered about wages; 166 strikes about recognition of the union; 166 strikes about general unsatisfactory conditions; 166 strikes had their origin in the closed and open shop question and 63 strikes were the result of unsatisfactory hours.

It is evident that capitalism has entered upon the phase of ever greater exploitation of the native labor element. The effect is a steady decrease in employment, a steady decrease in the total wages paid for a steady increase in personal output per worker. The sum total of the present situation is that fewer workers produce more and more and get less and less, while the streets are thronged by unemployed mute of the American industrial army.

Consumption of manufactured goods is almost equal to what it was in 1923. This together with exports which now substantially exceed the total exports of Great Britain, war savings and artificial lagging by the extensive instalment buying schemes to keeping domestic consumption of manufactured goods at the 1923 level and helps to smooth over the devastating effects rationalization would otherwise have upon an unorganized proletariat. The entire fabric of American capitalism however, is more and more dependent on exports of goods and capital, which constitute for the imperialists aggressive policy of the U. S. government at present time.

Rationalization of the American industry is by no means of unlimited scope. It is only possible with highly developed industrial organization and the financial power of the other imperialist powers and most of all establishing financially and otherwise its hegemony over the world intensifies its exploitation of the proletariat. It would appear unreal to some, but the fact is that the real wages of the American workers are now lower than 20 years ago and for millions of workers they are considerably less than pre-war. The splendor of modern industry created succeeds to camouflage this fact to a considerable extent.

Considering the world proletariat as a whole the American workers hold a more privileged position than before the war because low standard of living dropped much less than that of the European brother. But considering his pre-war standard and to speak of the war period which was much brighter he is worse off. In the main however, the American bourgeoisie succeeds to unload upon the workers by intensification of exploitation most of the standard of living.

There is a small section of the upper strata of the skilled that even improved its standards of living, the same can be said of the organized building trade labor. In certain cases, in the skilled there has been an attempt to bribe the worker by concessions. To generally speak of bribery of large sections of the upper stratum, however, cannot be borne out by facts. There is no such large sections of even the organized proletariat whose standards of living in the form of real income in comparison to pre-war has decreased than the ones increased and we are headed for much more in that direction.

On the whole we must say that the American worker reacted also towards the left, to added pressure against his standard of living, the big steel, coal and railroad strike movements, the amalgamation movement, the La Follette movement, which registered the discontent politically of the lower classes in general, the big left wing sentiment in the needle and garment industries, the 1925 strike disputes in 1926 in face of all the discouragement of the official trade union leadership, Passaic and the response it got, and the left wing influence in general, which altogether out of proportion to our regained strength, shows that there has been a deep-seated tendency towards the left, particularly since the war, and not to the right. Even historically peaking the whole A. F. of L. has been reared on the basis of continually intensified exploitation and the displacement and decline of the standard of living of even the skilled workers, who resisted partly successfully, thru the kind of organization the A. F. of L., in the main still is today.

Rationalization has saturated the world market with its increased output. It has filled up the gaps the world war created in the world markets, but It has also enormously weakened the buying power of the population in the great capitalist countries, particularly in Europe. The stabilization thus created is coming to a close. Capitalist world economy is confronting a crisis of great magnitude in which the revolutionary proletariat backed up by Soviet Russia is liable to become the decisive factor. Capitalism has a double front, a scramble for foreign markets and war with Soviet Russia. An armed struggle amongst the capitalist powers with Soviet Russia flanked by the revolutionary proletariat will weaken the system sufficiently to crash it. Hence the orientation more and more towards war with the Soviets as the spear head of the revolutionary proletariat. Capitalism cannot be stabilized without defeating the Soviets and let there be no illusion that when war comes the U. S. A. will play the first fiddle in it. The next world war will much more likely be a class war than anything else.



NOW MORE THAN EVER

LABOR MUST ACT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

SEVEN MORE DAYS TO SAVE THEM

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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NATIONAL OFFICE CALLS FOR MORE EFFORT FOR DAILY WORKER

TO ALL PARTY UNITS:—You are now proceeding with the election of delegates to section, city, sub-district, district and national conventions. The interest of the entire membership in the problems and tasks confronting the Party is very keen. This is as it should be. Every Party member must show the highest concern for and interest in the development and welfare of the Party.

Amongst our major tasks is the need for even greater interest in the building up of The DAILY WORKER. It is unnecessary for us to emphasize to you active Party members, to you comrades who are doing your best, the increasing importance of our need for strengthening The DAILY WORKER. The services rendered by The DAILY WORKER to the American proletariat are inestimable. The services of The DAILY WORKER, for example, in the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the death chair of the reactionary capitalists, have been immeasurable. There is no struggle of the American workers in which The DAILY WORKER does not come forward as the most aggressive, determined and fearless champion.

The road The DAILY WORKER has to travel is a very difficult one. Recent months have seen intensive efforts of our enemies to crush The DAILY WORKER. The campaign of prosecution against The DAILY WORKER has not only not yet ended, but has only begun.

We must answer the reactionary capitalist clique, blow for blow at first. This means that The DAILY WORKER must first of all be kept alive. This means that every Party member must redouble his efforts to secure financial and all other forms of support from the American workers for their only daily in the English language—The DAILY WORKER.

We, therefore, request that ways and means of helping The DAILY WORKER be given special consideration at the election meetings or conferences of every Party unit and subdivision.

Rush your help to The DAILY WORKER without delay!

With Communist greetings.

Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster,
Secretaries.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

GREAT BRITAIN is preparing for actual war with the Soviet Union. The developments have gone beyond intrigue with border states, assassination plots and attempts to foment civil war. In last Saturday's issue of the Herald-Tribune, Harold E. Scarborough, that newspaper's correspondent in London, has an article, which gives in more or less detail the military preparations now being made by England for the war that is considered inevitable.

• • •

IT is reported that Soviet troops are massing in Turkestan but this British story is merely an excuse to increase the Indian army. When Lord Birkenhead, speaking in the house of lords on March 30th last, declared that the strength of the Indian army must be measured in relation to wider contingencies he had in mind an attack on the U.S.S.R. And the former "Labor Peer" Viscount Ihlidine, suggested that a part of the home army be transferred to India.

• • •

IT is now stated that the Indian army will be placed under direct control of the war office, a development making for greater imperial efficiency and permitting the British government to switch the force to any point where it considers the strategical requirements demand its presence. The first move of the British in a military sense is forecast for spring. Troops are expected to move from Iraq and perhaps thru Persia. And it is said that France is watching the British movements with a sympathetic eye. So that we have the testimony of the capitalist press itself that war against the U.S.S.R. is imminent.

• • •

THE Soviet Union is a thorn in the side of world capitalism. Its destruction would open up a vast field for unhampered capitalist exploitation and would be the signal for an attack on labor in all countries that, if successful, would reduce the workers to a condition of servitude never before experienced in the history of man. This war is looming on the political horizon and no effort is more urgent on us than that of making its possibility into the minds of the masses and point out what it means to them.

• • •

THE latest accession of defense counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti that the struggle to save those martyrs from the gallows will be carried to the fall bench of the United States supreme court if the decision of the Massachusetts supreme court is adverse, may mean nothing to Sacco whose long protest fast has brought him to the threshold of death. In the

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BRITAIN STRIVES TO USE INDIA AGAINST RUSSIA

Dangers Worry Tory Bandits and Forgers

CALCUTTA, India, Aug. 14.—The British tory government is devoting a maximum of energy to building up a military force in India for the purpose of endeavoring to strike at Russia through Afghanistan and other parts of the Near East. It is proceeding with great caution because this is one of its most vulnerable points and may prove fatal to the empire. The task it has mapped out for itself is to build up a mighty army under the domination of the 68,000 white troops in India. The standing army includes besides these troops 164,000 natives of India.

Internal Difficulties.

Britain is faced with the problem of overcoming the strong objections to using the army of India outside the borders of the country. The force is supported by the Indian government and the masses will object to the increased taxation necessary to create the sort of offensive force that will be required for this sector of the conspiracy that is being hatched against the Soviet Union.

Then there is the further grave danger of arming a large percentage of the population which may, at a critical time, turn their arms against the mercenaries of Britain.

A Seething Mass of Discontent

Using India as a base of operations against the Soviet Union also has other disadvantages for the imperialist bandits, not the least of which is the fact that the country through which troops will have to pass would deeply resent it and some of them at least would take measures to repel the invaders. In this regard Britain is playing with fire because the natives of India would easily revolt against invading other countries with similar traditions. Not being so well developed as to understand the niceties of the distinctions that is made between Christian nations when they fight each other, the lords of tradition still play a big role among the natives, most of whom are Mohammedans.

The Soviet Union is aware of this danger and is taking necessary military precautions, particularly in Turkestan. But then, again, there is that formidable weapon of the revolution—propaganda—that will be used to the fullest advantage in case of open hostilities to undermine and incite mutinies among the native soldiers who will be able to understand that the Soviet Union is their friend and the friend of all oppressed peoples of the earth.

DEMONSTRATE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

CHINESE RISING AGAINST WUHAN GAINS IN POWER

20,000 Armed Men Fight Against Traitors

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The Chinese correspondent for Pravda reports regarding the Hankow-Nanching uprising and says that there is thus far only fragmentary information available regarding the actual state of affairs. A few facts are definitely known. The whole province of Kiangsi is affected by this uprising against the Wuhan government and thus far the movement is on the ascendency.

It is impossible now to state

(Continued on Page Two)



Rose Sacco leaving prison after visiting her husband.

SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE DOOMED TO DIE ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 22! STRIKE ON THE MORNING OF AUGUST 22!

APPEAL OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Sacco and Vanzetti are to be electrocuted, and the hand of death rapidly approaches, only a few days, only a few hours away.

The business of the working class is to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The governor of Massachusetts has declared a reprieve of twelve days, hoping by that means to dull the alertness of the working class and to prepare a more quiet "peaceful" slaughter of Sacco and Vanzetti. The twelve days' respite must not deceive the working class. It is intended only to deceive, only to quiet down the magnificent demonstrations of working class brotherhood and solidarity which were swelling throughout the country and which were already hinting of the fact that when the working class speaks with all of its might it must be heard. The business of the working class now is to intensify ten-fold the demonstrations and strikes which have compelled the butcher of Massachusetts (and the big financial masters of America, who give Governor Fuller his orders) to make the temporary retreat of the twelve day postponement of the death of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Strikes Are the Order of the Day.

The workers must not let themselves be deceived by the big capitalist newspapers—even those which are trying to create an impression of "fairness" in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Every capitalist newspaper, without exception, is trying to create an atmosphere to make easier the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. They are printing flaming headlines which are very shrewedly implanting the idea of "bomb plots" as associated with the names and defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Still more shrewedly and diabolically; is the filthy and cruel lie of an "impartial investigation" by notorious class enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti is discussed in hypocritically respectful terms. The contempt and hatred of the masses by the prostitute capitalist press shows through their efforts to create the superstition that the ruling class people of Massachusetts are acting on the basis of legal "possibilities" and not upon the basis of their own interests and fears. Already one powerful capitalist newspaper, engaged in paving the way for the quiet murder, even while it pretends to be a "friend" of Sacco and Vanzetti, distributes the most famous liberal writer for daring to write some of the truth on this case. Not one of the capitalist newspapers has yet dared to print the truth of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. All of them may be expected to flood the country with the necessary lies at the last minute, to quiet the workers—and to frighten them with "bomb plots" of provocateurs.

Workers! Don't trust the capitalist press! Rely on your own strength to free Sacco and Vanzetti!

The flood of strikes which swept the country during the last few days before the reprieve—those were the cause of Butcher Fuller's hesitation to kill Sacco and Vanzetti! More strikes a hundred times more and bigger strikes must be made in order to carry Sacco and Vanzetti out of the death house and out of the prisons of Massachusetts!

Workers! Organize mass meetings! Organize street parades!

In all parts of the world—Europe, China, India, South Africa, Australia, South America—the made in ordered pouring out on strike to save our heroes, our brothers, who are in the death house of Massachusetts! But the workers of the United States must show their spunk even more than any others. We must not be left behind. Ours is the first duty. Take up the question in your trade unions. Take it up with your shopmates—**fight away now, today!** Talk strike get your shopmates with you, and walk out! Compel your boss to

(Continued on Page Two)

INCA REVOLT IN BOLIVIA GROWS; JAIL COMMUNISTS

Rich Oppressors Flee; Peasants Get Arms

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 14. — The revolt of the Incas is spreading. This is primarily a class war, for the Indians, seventy per cent of the population of this country, are the oppressed serfs and slaves of the thirty per cent white descendants who own all the land and mineral and forest reserves.

The city of Sucre, nominally the capital of the country, is cut off and surrounded by the 50,000 tribesmen and poor peasant who have with clubs and slings, defeated the troops sent against them. The entire first division of the army has been mobilized, but is not making much headway. The 200,000 Indians in the department of La Paz have not risen yet, but are very uneasy, and smarting under intolerable wrongs.

Rich Fear Communists.

Rich hacienda owners, e.g., they while there is time to flee.

In congress, the minister of the interior stated that the Indians had secured fire-arms from somewhere, and if they got any more, the result "would become a catastrophe" as there are no better shots in the world than the Incas.

The minister of the interior was charged that Communists were organizing the Incas for resistance, and has ordered the arrest of Luis Navarro of Tupaca and Hilario Fernandez.

The Incas are living as much as possible under the tribal conditions they had before the Spanish came and broke up what has been described as an almost perfect society, on the basis of the technical equipment of the people at that time. A state of primitive Communism seems to have existed, for which the Spanish substituted slavery, without, however, being able to destroy the memory of that more happy time, nor the tribal forms thru which it was governed.

The present landowners and oppressors are the descendants, for the most part, of the conquerors, and the present oppressed Inca population is the remnant of the powerful Inca state of freemen.

Engdahl Article Here Too Late to Print

An article by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, now in Boston visiting scenes of the Sacco-Vanzetti case was received just before the National Edition went to press. It will appear in tomorrow's issue, in order not to delay mailing of this issue.

MACHINE GUNS TO BREAK STRIKE OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Spontaneous Uprising Met by Militia

(By Federated Press).

HENDERSON, N. C., Aug. 13.

One thousand striking cotton mill workers are facing machine guns in this textile town because they have refused to accept abysmally low wages.

A spontaneous uprising brought hundreds of workers, both men and women, out on strike at the Harriet No. 2 of the Cooper Cotton Mill (!), a week ago. Within a few days Mills 2 and 3 were completely tied up, and the Henderson cotton mill workers' union, which had been practically wiped out in the general textile slump of 1921, was reorganized. More than a hundred workers joined the union.

Mill owners appealed to the governor for troops. Two companies of the National Guard were sent to the scene. The company officials refused to meet with the union committee, but posted notices that the mills would open on full time with non-union help.

(Continued on Page Two)

UNIONS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO HUGE NEW YORK CITY PROTEST MEETING

Nation-Wide Demonstration Gains Strength; Seven Days Left to Framed-up Workers

Twelve Thousand Gather On Boston Common For Sacco and Vanzetti; Hapgood Arrested

BULLETIN.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—A large demonstration held on the Common this afternoon to demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti was broken up when mounted police rode into a crowd of more than twelve thousand workers and dispersed the meeting. Powers Hapgood, young militant mine union leader, was placed under arrest charged with violating a city ordinance and Olsinio Carcotta was severely beaten and placed under arrest for "resisting an officer."

Fearing a huge mass demonstration for the framed-up workers, Boston police informed the Socialist-Labor Party, under whose permit the meeting was to have been held, that no "radical" meetings could be held on the Common today. The permits of the Workers (Communist) Party and of the socialist party had already been taken away.

As Powers Hapgood arose to tell the twelve thousand workers that the meeting had been banned by the police, Boston cossacks riding thru the massed workers rode up to the platform and arrested him.

By three o'clock more than ten thousand workers had gathered in the Common to demonstrate for the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

After the meeting had been dispersed by the cossacks workers continued to pour into the Common where they formed small groups. They did not leave until after six.

Hapgood was placed under $50 bail, while Carcotta was placed under $200 bail. Both cases will come up in court tomorrow morning.

With seven days of life left to Sacco and Vanzetti in their reprieve, organizations thruout the country are making plans for huge demonstrations to snatch the two framed-up workers from the electric chair to which the Massachusetts oligarchy seems determined to send them.

Unions thruout New York City have already decided to support a mass meeting at Union Square next Friday afternoon, the Sacco Vanzetti Emergency Committee announced. The last mass meeting at Union Square arranged by the Emergency Committee drew more than fifty thousand demonstrators.

Unions Pledge Support.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Food Workers, Shoe Workers' Protective Association, Marine Transport Workers' Union, International Seamen's Club, United Council of Working Class Housewives and the International Labor Defense are among the organizations which have pledged to support the demonstration at Union Square.

Half a million leaflets will be distributed by the Emergency Committee in its campaign for mass protest demonstrations.

Following the Union Square protest, a monster united front open air mass meeting will be held at the Mall in Central Park Saturday unless the Tammany administration refuses to grant the Emergency Committee a permit. Nightly meetings, thruout the city, are also being held under the auspices of the committee.

Nation-wide Protest.

The New York meeting are only part of the nation-wide protest demonstration that labor organizations are arranging to save the framed up workers, as the days [illegible] up. "We hope that the united front has passed. But we must keep on [illegible] demanding that our comrades be [illegible]," declared Mrs. Rayon [illegible] organizations [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti.

(Continued on Page Two)

LIBERALS PLAN DRIVE TO OPEN THE D. OF J. FILES

BOSTON, [illegible] formation of a Civil Liberties Committee to [illegible] the files of the Department of Justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case was announced yesterday.

Among [illegible] who have agreed to serve on Howett's call [illegible] Professor Felix Frankfurter, formerly professor [illegible] Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rabbi [illegible] and Zona Gale.

The [illegible] Howett [illegible] action of [illegible] to open [illegible] which, [illegible] department [illegible] Governor [illegible] has failed [illegible] completely [illegible] Hotel [illegible]

(Continued on Page Two)

INTERNATIONAL RED AID WARNS WORKERS OF WORLD THAT SACCO AND VANZETTI STILL FACE DEATH

MOSCOW, Aug. 14. The International [illegible] appeal to the workers of the world emphasizing [illegible] of Sacco and Vanzetti were only postponed for a few days by the pressure of the powerful international [illegible] weaken the enormous wave of growing indignation [illegible] an increasing movement of protest for the purpose [illegible] and work [illegible] era out of the hands of the executioner.

While other sympathizers with Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] to the illusion that the respite means life for them, the Red [illegible] swell the enormous capacity of the agents of American [illegible] torturing victims and calls for action to overcome such illusions.

FENG MURDERS 26 COMMUNISTS IN NEW DRIVE

Prepares to Hold Fake Kuomintang Plenum

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.—Twenty-six Communists, arrested in Kiukiang and accused of political activity against the traitor government of Wuhan, were beheaded on specific orders of the subordinates of Feng Yu-hsiang. Among the executed were the leaders of the local Kuomintang and the labor union organizations.

"General" Feng Yu-hsiang has begun the "cleaning" of Shensi District section of the Kuomintang. All city and district sections of the Kuomintang have been "reorganized." Where the opposition to the military machine does not submit to the threat of terror they are simply murdered with only the most cynical farce of a drum-head court-martial hearing. In this way the traitors hope to prepare for the plenum of the Kuomintang that is to be held tomorrow.

The activity of the workers' and peasants' unions, women's and students' organizations and other public organizations have been suspended. Feng Yu-hsiang's prescription states "the existence of the Communist Party is absolutely prohibited; Communist leaders must be eliminated from all official posts and expelled from the Kuomintang.

Feng, the so-called former "Christian general", has already proved himself to be as base and bloody as Chiang Kai-shek, the first of the military adventurers who deserted the cause of the revolution and went over into the camp of the big bourgeoisie and the imperialists.

Library of Congress Censors Ford.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Bound volumes of Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent, containing attacks on the Jewish people, will be withdrawn from general circulation by the library of congress.

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Chinese Rising Against Wuhan Gains Power

(Continued from Page One)

whether this rising will be only a heroic episode or will be the beginning of the decisive stage of the Chinese revolution.

Must Attract Peasant Masses.

Much depends upon the courage and energy of the leaders and also upon the efficiency of the Chinese Communist Party and especially upon the fact whether the rising will be capable of attracting large peasant masses.

The rebel army already counts 20,000 bayonets and the majority of its commanding staff are Communists.

On August 5th, the last revolutionary detachment left Nanchang. At this moment the rebel army is advancing under forced marching, its direct aim being the occupation of the eastern part of the province of Kwantung. The army, on its march, has to overcome the greatest military difficulties, as it encounters fierce enemy divisions under one of the minor military adventurers.

Will Fight Li Chi-shen.

Further on the rebel army has to hold and break the resistance of the army under Li Chi-Shen which was recently and with all speed dispatched to the Kwantung-Kiangsi frontier.

The Nanchang uprising was, of course, not exactly unexpected by the Wuhan government, but certainly the latter never imagined that such terrific force and effective organization would be displayed.

Provoked By Reactionaries.

The present central committee of the Kuomintang in deciding upon a break with the Communists and unleashing the terror against them certainly knew that they would have many difficulties with the workers; but it did not expect that after the Hunan and Hupeh proletariat, the Kiangsi proletariat would also assume such a hostile attitude. In the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh and Kiangsi there is great indignation in large circles of the Kuomintang against the policy of the central committee. This discontent is constantly growing and in many places is taking definitely organized forms.

Wide-spread Disturbances.

As to the working class in general the Wuhan government is still unable to strangle the strike of the working men at the arsenal and are afraid to launch the terror order against them for fear of the army divisions refusing to act, or possibly going over to the side of the workers. The events in Kiangsi prove the powerful working class movement under way there. The railroad now working on the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway are strongly supporting the uprising and take a most militant attitude against the traitorous Wuhan government.

Reports received from the peasant movement in Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwantung show, that the attempt at suppressions the movement is not strangled. In the southeastern part of Hunan the peasants are showing great activity. Next months after the harvest, when the time to pay rents arrive, will certainly be decisive.

ORDER EXILE FOR "RADNIK" EDITOR; I. L. D. CALLS AID

Zinich, Communist, Is Hated by Capitalists

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The national office of the International Labor Defense was notified today that Stephen Zinich, Communist South Slav editor and organizer must be turned over to an immigration officer on Tuesday, August 23rd, to be deported from this country. The order came from the Immigration Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Zinich was arrested a few years ago on the charge of having illegally entered the United States from Jugoslavia, where he had been forced to flee from the barbarie persecutions of the fascist government there. Instead of finding in the United States the traditional right of asylum, Zinich, who immediately joined in the activities of the American labor and radical movement, as editor of the "Radnik," Jugoslav Communist weekly (now daily), was seized by the immigration service authorities and slated for deportation to his native land where imprisonment or worse certainly awaits him. International Labor Defense immediately assumed charge of the case and aroused a strong sentiment, especially among Jugoslav workers, in favor of preventing the deportation. The action of the Immigration Service is the latest development in the case.

Try to Save.

"Every legal measure will be used by us in the short time left to halt the deportation of Stephen Zinich," said James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense. "The sudden action of the immigration authorities is one of the first reactions to the tremendous resentment of protest among the workers of American workers that has been organized for Sacco and Vanzetti. Our declaration that the proposed execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is a deliberate finger of pole by agents of the capital and labor movement is being proved by such facts every day. Zinich is one of the many victims of the working class who has aroused hatred and fear in the capitalist class by his militant activities in the labor movement. We appeal to all labor to help keep Zinich in the United States and in the labor movement in which he is a part. All labor organizations must recognize the great importance of the Zinich case and support the work of the International Labor Defense to prevent his deportation."

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!



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Changing Tactics



EAMON DE VALERA, Republican leader of the Fianna Fail, is expected to strike a blow at the Irish Free State when, with forty-four members of his party who with him took the oath of allegiance to King George, he enters Parliament for the first time since his election and votes the Cosgrave government out of office.

Needle Trade Defense

New Union Label Drive.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 11.—Armsful of union label literature are available for trade unionists who are preparing for the nation-wide union label campaign from August 22 to September 10. The union label trades department of the A. F. of L. is supplying the literature free of charge.

Unemployed Asked for Sentence.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 14.—Because he had been sleeping in alleys and eating out of garbage cans for months, Frederick Jefferson, an aged Negro, asked to be sent to jail. Asked whether 29 days would be enough, Jefferson pleaded for a longer sentence and was given six months on a charge of vagrancy. He thanked the judge for his kindness.

Many have heard of skee ball, but few know what it really means. On the boardwalk of Coney Island one can notice many signs on booths all saying the same. Skee-Ball take a chance." And the stores are always well filled. After a little pushing you can see what the crowd is there for. You see a log board fixed to the floor and at one end are young men the wrong balls, aimed at a hole situated at the other end of the board. For every successful throw a number comes out, and those who have the biggest scores win prizes. The skee ball is not only a game where one gets prizes, but it is also highly exercise. The Skee Ball is held by the popular Daily Worker Night Park, and on Sunday August 28th it will be run for the benefit of the Defense.

In fact every evening, there will be a special performance of the opera Carmen, rendered by a famous company of singers. Tickets to the value are $1.00 and are also good for admission to the all day Carnival, reduced rate on bathing and admission to dancing. Open tickets are limited and we advise our readers to secure this without delay. Admission to the park for the all day Jamboree is 2 cents.

Lump Donations.

Seventy-two dollars were collected at Camp Kinderland by A. Block. A committee was elected to carry on the further activities of the Joint Defense. Over 50 vacationists pledged themselves to a voluntary tax of $1 weekly for the Defense. At Camp Nitzedaliget, Block raised $348.55.

Trumbenickes near Nitzedaliget sent in a check for $46, collected last Saturday and Sunday during the concert rendered by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein. At present the trumbenickes are selling shares on a beautiful picture at 15 cents. This money will be turned over to the Joint Defense.

Other Collections.

$11 was collected at a reception to a comrade from California, held at the home of M. Spector.

Montreal raised $400 for the defense thru I. Shapiro of the Furriers Union.

Unions Pledge Help for Union Square Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

dized world brought about the last minute respite. In spite of the fact that certain die-hard conservative New York newspapers have viciously attacked the work of the Emergency Committee, we will continue to appeal to the masses for support, because in the last analysis they are the last court of appeal."

Twin Cities Demonstrate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—The Twin Cities are being swept by mass protests for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Minneapolis held a huge demonstration today. Street meeting are held here every night, with an average attendance of more than five hundred. A monster demonstration was held at St. Paul Saturday.

Paul Crouch and Walter Liggett, who addressed the meeting at Minneapolis today, demanded that the Department of Justice files be opened. Hundreds of telegrams of protest have been sent to President Coolidge.

STRIKE TO SAVE SACCO, VANZETTI SAYS WORKERS PARTY

(Continued from Page One)

be afraid of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Strike!

We must warn the workers against the danger of a cowardly evasion which might possibly be tried by the capitalists and their politicians. They may attempt to quiet the working class while they call the "mob," by commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment! The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party warns the workingclass of America against being deceived by this cowardly and beastly device of trying to stop the protest against the unjust punishment of Sacco and Vanzetti by merely "granting" Sacco and Vanzetti a living death within the walls of the penitentiary. The workers must indignantly reject this hideous and contemptible proposal. We have not forgotten how the capitalists gang in the political flunkeys succeeded in deadening the whole activities of the workingclass in the case of Brothers Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, by commuting Mooney's sentence to a life time of torture along with Billings in the penitentiaries of California. Workers, don't accept this swindle again. It is necessary to warn you, especially because certain men in the labor movement who hold official trade union positions, but whose real function is to serve the capitalist class and the capitalist institutions of "justice," private property, the exploitation of labor, and the capitalist state. Some such men are now engaged in paving the way for the capitalist politicians to imprison Sacco and Vanzetti for life in the event that the mass agitation against the death sentence becomes too strong to resist without throwing out a sop to you, whom they call "the mob." It is necessary to warn you against such decisions as the recent public statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who, although he knows that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent, suggests that these heroes of the workingclass be kept in prison for life, instead of being electrocuted. This is what Mr. Green suggested when he demanded the sentence of death be "commuted to life imprisonment." The voice of the workingclass must swell louder than the voice of its misrepresentative who is now temporarily the official head of our Federation of Labor! The workers must demand that Sacco and Vanzetti be immediately and unconditionally freed. No cowardly evasion! Death for Sacco and Vanzetti. And no life-time of torture for Sacco and Vanzetti! Give Sacco and Vanzetti back to the workingclass! That is the demand of labor.

The workingclass struggle has been successful in drawing into this an unusual number of outside organizations, whose policies have helped to swell the tide of protest. At the same time the workers have to beware of certain weaknesses of these elements who became of their class associations are too ready to relax the fight, to believe in excuses, lies and evasions, which the big capitalist politicians, of the state house and the courts put forth in order to quiet and kill the movement of protest. With all of their good intentions, the middle class elements do not understand, and at time themselves fear the mass movement of millions of workers which can turn the balance for Sacco and Vanzetti. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MASSES OF THE WORKINGCLASS IN THE SHOPS, IN THE TRADE UNIONS, AND ON THE STREETS ARE THE ONLY HOPE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI. These mass activities must be supported by all honest and sincere enemies of judicial murder. These mass activities are what has kept Sacco and Vanzetti from the death chair up to the present time, and this is all that can win them freedom! The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party fully endorses and recommends the militant and clear-sighted workingclass policy which has been followed by the International Labor Defense in this respect. The workers everywhere should use their pressure upon all organizations and groups taking part in the defense, to compel all of them to stiffen up their policies in accord with the fearless and determined attitude of the workingclass. The workers should join the organization which has followed the clearest, bravest workingclass policy in this case—the International Labor Defense.

Not Isolated Incident.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party warns the workingclass of the United States that the determination of the capitalist class to destroy Sacco and Vanzetti is not an isolated incident. It is a grim warning and it is a part of a whole, general offensive against the entire labor movement of this country, and is the logical accompaniment of the offensive of the imperialist government and capitalists upon weaker nationalities such as the peoples of Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti, etc. The capitalist class announces the forthcoming murder of Sacco and Vanzetti not because individual capitalists hate two individual workers so intensely, but because the capitalist class hates and dreads and fears the militant workingclass which Sacco and Vanzetti represent. They burn Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair as an act of hatred intended to terrorize the great masses of toiling men and women of this country and of Europe, South America, and the rest of the world, from whom the American capitalist class exploits and hopes to exploit even more in the future.

Already the police, as agents of the capitalist class, have brutally assaulted hundreds of workers, who had committed no offense but had peacefully asked that the murder of two innocent men be prevented. Already every open shop organization has coupled up its encouragement of the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti with intensified efforts to break up the trade unions and leave the working class as a whole defenseless. Already the reactionary agents of the employers are striving to increase their power for the arbitrary deportation of workers from America who happen to have been born in other countries. Every company union faker, every open shopper, every scab herder, every yellow flunkey of the bosses, every stool pigeon and every reactionary is mobilized for the death of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be burned to death in the electric chair on the night of August 22nd! Every workman in the United States must strike on the morning of August 22nd! And now today—mobilize the workers of your shop and your union. Call mass meetings. Demonstrate on the streets! Now! Today! The time is short. The working class must raise its voice to a roar many times louder than ever in the past! No, mere words! Strike, must be the answer of labor.

Strike for Sacco and Vanzetti!
Demonstrate for Sacco and Vanzetti!

All out onto the street! No slackers—all out!

Sacco and Vanzetti are to die on the night of August 22nd! **Strike for Sacco and Vanzetti on the morning of August 22nd!**

UNITED FRONT OF LABOR GROUPS IN CLEVELANDSTRIKE

Huge Demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14.—The greatest labor demonstrations that have occurred in this city since the Hocky May Day of 1919, were held in Cleveland's Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 9 and 10. The International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee have been carrying protest meetings for several weeks, culminating in a big meeting at the Square on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at which an announcement of a strike on Wednesday, Aug. 10 was made.

Leaflets Get Trod.

Leaflets were distributed at all the factories and Wednesday was the occasion of a spontaneous outburst of solidarity such as Cleveland has not seen in many years. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers came out 100 per cent. Italian cement layers, plasters, bricklayers and street workers struck. From 12 o'clock noon to 11 at night, the Public Square was the scene of splendid demonstrations in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Thugs Over Sixty.

Just about 11 p. m., the newspapers had an extra on the reprieve. Wild enthusiasm greeted the reading of the report by Frank D. Amter, who was addressing the crowd of 5,000 workers. Duty flew into the air and went up—it was a wonderful scene of jubilation that the workers of the world had succeeded in stopping the hand of the executioner for at least 12 days, during which time he hit will go on. Comrade Carl Hacker, who was chairman of the meeting, made the announcement during the long meeting, that he had been ordered to leave the building in which is located the office of the International Labor Defense, of which he is secretary. In the same building is the office of the American Plan Association, which cannot tolerate it to be on the same premises as the International Labor Defense.

The demonstration was held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, the Cleveland Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers Communist League, and was endorsed by several unions and fraternal organizations. The speakers were of the International Labor Defense, the I. W. W., Anarchists, the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers Communist League and a few liberals.

This united front which called a strike on Wednesday met with the opposition of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, which announced that it had not called the strike and "might issue a statement," after a session on Wednesday. A statement was not forthcoming, and speakers at the demonstration did not hesitate to denounce the officials of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and of the A. F. of L. who at this critical moment either issued an appeal of the character of that of William Green's, or failed to take any action whatever, like Harry McLaughlin, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

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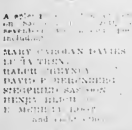
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Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

meantime the international protest will continue.

• • •

THE New York World has gotten itself into a nice mess for refusing to accept Heywood Broun's articles in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. What angered the plutocrats particularly was Broun's reference to Harvard University as "Hangman's House." President Lowell of Harvard was head of the fake governor's commission that was supposed to bring in an impartial report on the case. Now Broun is going to write and speak for this cause as he sees fit ing he will have a larger audience than even the one supplied by the World.

• • •

HANFORD MACNIDER, assistant secretary of war, assails the American Legion for the criticism made by several people of its selection of Paris as a meeting place. Paris is supposed to be a wicked hung but the gallant legionnaires are not afraid of it. A few years back they took a comparatively quakerish western city and turned it into a Sodom. We are of the opinion that the swivel chair veterans will experience less discomfort in the night-life quarters of Paris than they will from the French workers should Sacco and Vanzetti be burned by the Massachusetts executioners.

• • •

THE only vocal effort made by the DeValera republicans on their entrance into Dail Eireann was a speech on the government's finance bill delivered by one of their number. He spoke in the Gaelic language. So did the government spokesman. The speeches were not understood by ten per cent of the deputies. This is one kind of patriotism.

Wall Street Paper In Panama Insults Nicaraguans More

PANAMA, Aug. 14. A short time ago the Panama Star and Herald published an editorial of advice to Nicaraguans that for sheer wanton insult and patronizing qualities has never been excelled in Spanish American journalism.

The article blames all Nicaragua, woes on her "predilection for revolution" and entirely overlooking the fact that the present Diaz government came into power by a revolt, indeed by American money and marines, calls on all Nicaraguans to obey the dictates, and to "regain all revolutionists as traitors, to be crushed, and not as patriots." The article winds up, "Coffee raising is better business than revolution."

King Bee Admits Bigamy

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 14. "King" Benjamin Purnell, leader of the House of David admitted that he never divorced his first wife, Angelina Riley, of Kentucky, from whom her baby he directed before marrying "Queen" Mary.

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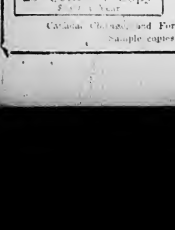
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LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW SUPPORT LINE OF PLENUM

Opposition Totally Bankrupt in Every Way

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The meetings of the active members of the Moscow Party organization on the report of Comrade Rykov and the Leningrad organization on the report of Comrade Bukharin approved unanimously all the decisions of the united plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party. At the meeting of the Moscow Party activists the resolution was unanimously adopted with the exception of one contrary vote and one abstention, out of a total of three thousand present.

Approves Stern Warning.

The Moscow meeting declared that it adhered entirely to the plenum's decisions expressing correctly the line of Leninism on the basic questions of the international and home policies. This resolution especially emphasizes the fact that the utterances of the leaders of the opposition before the plenum on questions of the defense of the country and the economic reconstruction of the U. S. S. R. showed the complete ideological bankruptcy of Trotskyism. It wholly approved the decisions to administer a strong rebuke and give warning to Zinoviev and Trotsky.

Will Be Last Warning.

The resolution considers this decision as the last attempt at the most painful solution of the internal Party struggle by a detailed desire to establish Party unity. The resolution warns that all efforts to break this truly last attempt to make possible an honorable peaceful approach to the Party for the opposition cannot be explained otherwise than deliberate determination and a desire to break with the Party.

Only one member of the opposition, Ivan Smirnov, took part in the debates on Rykov's report. His efforts to defend the opposition provoked only laughter and indignation.

The meeting was a brilliant demonstration of the real and absolute unification of the party and the Leningrad Approves.

The passing of the active members of Leningrad also on their Bukharin report, and on the three debates on the report and all decisions against six opposition leaders, including the Zinoviev group, was the occasion of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Leningrad, which met immediately after the Moscow meeting, to declare its full support of the Party's decisions and the Party's line. The Leningrad Committee also declared that the so-called "declaration" of the Party Bolshevik. The meeting is considered the final blow to the opposition, which has now been completely isolated from the Party. The meeting declared that the opposition has now ceased to exist as an organized group and that all fractionalism and all disagreement with the decisions of the Party decisions.

France Hums With Indignation Over Mountain 'Naming'

PARIS, Aug. 14. The utmost disgust is expressed here among [illegible] the population at the [illegible] organization [illegible] which proposed that the highest peak of the Mont Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, and [illegible] "Mount Benito Mussolini." The mountain which the Fascisti would name after themselves is [illegible] that the mountain is well within the French boundary, the one highest peak entirely in France.

The news of the proposal by the secretary general of the Fascisti Syndicate, Michael Bianchi, who said [illegible] mountain should be inaugurated [illegible] anniversary of the Fascisti [illegible] statistics in the valley. You [illegible] mountain this peak by climbing it and planting your flags [illegible] so, later you will do likewise [illegible] the road to Italy."

[illegible] French [illegible] proposal, and [illegible] the latest of many [illegible] long [illegible] forest [illegible] statistics [illegible] and [illegible] Palace [illegible] and [illegible] French [illegible] Fascisti [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] road to [illegible] a slice of France's mountain land, and of course, the French colonies in Africa.

Wages and Working Conditions in China

By EARL BROWDER
(Continued)

HERE we made special inquiries as to the exact numbers of the various trades among the artisans. All Chinese figures seem to be more or less approximations, but we were assured that the following were based upon trade union admittance fees (40 cents), and the monthly fees (20 cents per month) paid by the members. The figures given were: Rice workers, 1,400; Boatmen, 1,200; Tailors, 1,100; Dyers, 1,000; Shoemakers, 1,000; Masons, 800; Hosiery workers, 500; Shoemakers, 260; Barbers, 120; Printers, 40.

VIII.

FARTHER down the river, 150 miles, is the city of Changsha. A smaller city, but with about the same social and economic conditions, only here the right wing Kuomintang held power and suppressed the trade unions.

Wages were about the same, having been raised by strikes to an average of $7 per month (daily rates from 10 cents to 40 cents per day, varied not according to occupations but to length of service, etc.). The "specialty" of this town is the preparation of drugs, and the Pharmacists' Union has 400 members, out of a total membership in the city of 3,000.

IN Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, the section of Chiang Kai-shek was rampant. Trade union leaders were in hiding, and their headquarters were guarded by soldiers of a "left" army to prevent their destruction by soldiers of the official garrison. Wages and working conditions were the worst we had seen. The artisans were receiving 10 to 15 cents per day; the hosiery industry employing a large number of women, was paying 15 cents per day without food; 40 per cent of all workers were unemployed.

AT Kiukiang, on the Yangtse-kiang, we again found traces of modern industries again. The principal groups and their wages, were ascertained to be as follows:

Railwaymen, 2,300 employed, maximum $15 month, average $10.

Chinese-owned factories, 2,700 employed, 30 cents per day.

Foreign enterprises, 2,400 employed, 50 cents per day.

Artisans, 20,000 employed, 10 cents to 20 cents per day.

Clerks, 3,000 employed, $3 to $10 per month.

Coolies, number not given, 15 cents per day, without food.

IX.

At Hankow, Headquarters of Nationalist Government.

HANKOW is the capital city of Nationalist China. It is the industrial and commercial center of China, having the most modern industry and developed working class of any city except Shanghai, which is in many respects a foreign city. As might be expected, therefore, the labor movement here is the most highly developed.

There are 300,000 trade union members in the Wuhan cities (Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang) which make up one economic center, separated only by rivers, and which we usually speak of when we speak of Hankow. Properly, the collective name is Wuhan.

In order to have a definite idea of the conditions of these 300,000 workers, it is necessary to examine in detail a few separate groups. For this purpose I have chosen the textile workers, as representing those workers most thoroughly brought under the conditions of modern machine production; and the rickshaw and cart coolies, who are the least directly influenced by modern methods in their work. These two groups may be taken as the two extremes of the working class in Wuhan. Conditions of artisans here are much the same as elsewhere.

THE rickshaw and cart coolies are very thoroughly organized. There are 20,000 members of the union; of these, 17,000 are public rickshaw pullers, the others being Private rickshaws, 3,000; carters, 5,000; carriages, 800; automobiles, 600; lorries, 1,000; bicycles, 400; car repairers, 700; car manufacturers, 700.

THE basic group is the public rickshaw pullers, whose earnings set the standard upon which other coolie wages are set. The secretary of the union informed me that an extensive investigation by the union (since the union raised fares) has shown average gross earnings by these men of 2,000 cash (the large copper coin is 20 cash, therefore 100 coppers, which were worth at that time 160 to the Chinese dollar). Out of this, the man must pay rent for the rickshaw, license, tax, and "squeeze" for one or two middlemen, totaling 1100 cash (equals 55 coppers). He has left as his net earnings, on the average, 45 coppers, or 900 cash, which are worth 36 cents Chinese silver (equals 36 kopecks Russian, 11 cents American, or 7 pence English).

Out of this he must support himself and family. As a result, cash living conditions are unspeakably miserable and vile.

THE Textile Workers' Union of Wuhan has 57,000 members, these figures being taken from the membership fee records, which all pass thru one office. They are organized in 11 branches; six branches represent as many cotton spinning mills, one branch to each mill; one branch for a weaving mill; two branches for two silk weaving mills; and two branches of artisans working in scattered small shops, one of dye workers and the other of hosiery workers. The number of artisans amounts to 7,500.

WHEN the mill is running at capacity the workers earn an average of 50 cents per day in the big mills. When I visited the big Dee Yee mill, however, business was slack, with the result that the number of spindles for each worker was reduced, so that they were earning 20 cents per day. This Dee Yee mill is the largest, Chinese owned and operated, and employs 9,500 workers. Like all the mills, it is 100 per cent. unionized and works under contract with the union. This contract has gained the workers the following benefits:

UNION headquarters: A fine modern building just outside the factory is set aside for the union headquarters. Here is as up-to-date union offices as could be found in the world.

Union Pickets: These are the armed guards for the union and labor movement generally. Five hundred of them receive regular military drill; a body of 60, the personnel changed every three months, give full time to this duty, being paid by the mills.

Education: Each month the employers pay $4,000 into the educational fund of the Hupeh General Labor Union, to be expended for the education of the textile workers.

Hours of Work: Work only six days per week but get paid for seven days. A day's work still remains 12 hours minus a stop for lunch of 30 minutes.

Protection of women: At childbirth a woman worker gets six weeks' vacation with full pay. Special rooms are provided for feeding children.

THESE workers are strongly organized and highly disciplined. They are fully conscious of their power, and are studying the industry with a view to taking over direction of production. They say they know production cannot be increased under present private exploitation, but they are sure they could increase while at the same time cheapening cloth. They are moving slowly, as they themselves expressed it, in order not to embarrass the Nationalist government, which as yet hesitates before the nationalization of the mills.

X.

Some General Observation.

WAGES and working conditions are distinctly better in Canton, where the unions have been at work for some years. Yet even here, only a beginning has been made toward a living wage. In the newly-conquered territory (provinces) is being rapidly made, wages having been increased 20 to 50 per cent. in the course of half a year, still leaving Canton in the lead, however. In the territory controlled by Chiang Kai-shek, the trade unions are being crushed, and much of these gains wiped out. It yet remains to be seen how long this condition can last.

ONE specifically revolutionary feature of the trade union development is the taking over of buildings for union administration. Thus, in Canton we visited the railway union headquarters, and found it housed in a splendid building with gardens, formerly the private residence for the chief engineer, provided at the expense of the railway. When Chiang Kai-shek's lieutenant, Li Chi-gen, carried out his counter revolutionary coup d'etat he was compelled to install another group of workers there when he crushed the union; altho this other group were corrupted body yet it is a tribute to the depth of the revolution that even these traitors are forced to pay formal adherence to the principles of the trade union movement and the rights of the workers. In all cities the trade unions are gradually taking over buildings more commensurate with their own importance.

A beginning, small as yet, is being made in the introduction of representative trade unions in administrative bodies in industry. This has already been done on the railroads running out of Hankow.

Everywhere the working class is beginning to develop its own armed forces under the name of Trade Union Pickets. The work done by Trade Union pickets in taking Shanghai before the entrance of Chiang Kai-shek's troops is well known. Not so well known, however, is the fact that the same kind of bodies are growing up everywhere with startling rapidity. This is one of the great guarantees for future progress.

STEADILY, and with increasing momentum the Chinese working class is consolidating its power. As it does so it is improving its wages and working conditions. But already it fully realizes that this task includes another one, namely, the complete reorganization of the economic life of China.

For the Chinese workers it is no longer a debatable question as to whether China shall be developed as a capitalist country, or whether it shall be proceed upon the road to socialism. It is the latter path upon which they have firmly set their feet.

ALREADY, in spite of their terrible obstacles, their property and misery, they have made progress which is going over direction of technically more advanced countries, who, misled by the traitors of Social democracy, hesitate before their historic tasks, while the Chinese workers press forward with a tenacity, a courage, a determination, that win for them the admiration of conscious workers all over the world.

LATIN-AMERICA EXPECTED TO BOYCOTT U. S. GOODS AS RESULT OF SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. — When the state of Massachusetts, through its executioner sends thousands of volts of electricity crashing into the hapless bodies of two Italian working men, it will not have settled the Sacco-Vanzetti case so far as Washington is concerned. Not that every official in the national capital from Secretary Kellogg down would not like to write "finis" on the celebrated case. But like Banquo's ghost, the spirits of Sacco and Vanzetti will not down, so far as America's foreign relationships are concerned. In fact, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is merely entering a new and far graver phase.

Swift messages leaped across the Atlantic, when Fuller's decision was announced, warning ambassadors and ministers to redouble the guards about their embassies and legations. And that is just the beginning of the fear, of the "consciousness of guilt" which will write itself across the visage of every American diplomat on foreign soil. For Europe and Latin America are convinced through and through that the two anarchists either are innocent, or have suffered enough punishment. The first opinion is adamant among the ranks of workers, liberals and intelligentsia. The second conviction is held even by the most conservative foreigners, who feel if Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty, their crime was strongly political and has been expiated.

European contempt of American materialism and dollar-worship will be intensified by the murder of Massachusetts famous victims. A spirit of loathing disgust will be raised before Americans, all of whom will have been felt to have shared in the act of electrocution. But hard-faced American business men can stand that. That's all in the game, they will say with a shrug of the shoulders.

But Mr. Babbitt is going to sit up when the Sacco-Vanzetti boycott hits his pocketbook. The boycott has been threatened for years; already it has affected American trade. Particularly in Latin America will it be serious. A three-cornered commercial fight of world-wide significance is being waged from Mexico to the Argentine between America, Britain and Germany, with Italy and Spain minor factors. American exporters are by [illegible] supreme in these markets, [illegible] from August 10, 1927. Latin American workers and liberals refuse to touch any product marked "Made in U. S. A." American trade will drop with a suddenness which will jolt America's business men for the first time into a realization of the seriousness of the Sacco-Vanzetti case after Sacco and Vanzetti are gone.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor was offered an opportunity to make a magnificent gesture in the Sacco-Vanzetti case when a committee appointed at a Mexico workers' meeting called at his office to ask him to send a resolution to Governor Fuller condemning his role. Green however was out of the city.

"Governor Fuller's decision probably dooms Sacco and Vanzetti to death, but it doesn't settle the world-wide controversy as to their guilt, or whether they had a fair trial," comments the Washington News in an editorial appearing in all Scripps-Howard newspapers.

"What the world demands," continues the editorial, "was a new trial in open court, before a jury of peers of the indicted men and an impartial judge. What it finds, set from Governor Fuller and his commission of eminent citizens was a trial in star chamber and a public statement of a decision based on secret hearing of the evidence.

"Governor Fuller hasn't helped a vicious situation. He hasn't vindicated Judge Thayer. He hasn't increased respect for the laws, the courts and judicial procedure of Massachusetts. The world doesn't yet know whether or not Sacco and Vanzetti had a fair trial or whether they are guilty or innocent."

Canadian Loan Marks a New Step in American Penetration of Canada

News that Canada is contemplating the floating here of a new American loan of $100,000,000 has caused a stir in the American money market and a hasty review of Canadian obligations. Canada has internal obligations amounting to $90,000,000 maturing here this year, and her credit rating is extremely good.

Talk About Heywood Broun

Heywood Broun was well-known as a writer for the New York World, which boasted of its reputation as a liberal paper, fair to all sides.

The arbitrary censorship placed over Broun's articles, condemning the death decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, is but one other example of the bias and prejudice of the capitalist press, even the most "liberal."

This incident shows that the capitalist press cannot be trusted to tell truthfully and fairly the news of any important class issue, like the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

There is but one paper, which can be fully trusted to tell the truth of the case. That paper is the **Daily Worker.**

Our **Daily Worker** Army should utilize this splendid example of the real character of the capitalist press in the drive for **Five Thousand New Readers.**

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Mass Strikes and Demonstrations Will Save Sacco and Vanzetti.

The decisive week in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is here. The fate of these two workers rests not with the hyenas of Massachusetts who have already proved to the world that there is no monstrous torture they will not inflict upon these innocent workers, who fell victims of the wrath of the scab-herding open shoppers of the decadent industries of that state.

It is indeed sickening to view the childish respect still held by some "liberal" defenders of Sacco and Vanzetti for the "due processes of law." In this regard it is necessary plainly to state that the Boston defense committee has shown a pitiful lack of realism when it placed such fond hopes upon Fuller, the labor of Massachusetts and his "advisory commission." Lowell, Stratton and Grant. It further errs when it concentrates its forces exclusively upon picketing the state house and indulging in other similar performances that create sensationalism for the newspapers, but are certainly not to be compared with the necessary task of mobilizing the mass power of the working class in the United States and thrown the world for action to force the assassins to take their bloody talons from the throats of Sacco and Vanzetti. The great mass demonstrations in this country of the type of the Union Square meetings, the mass meeting in Boston Common, the titanic demonstration in Chicago where the workers faced armed policemen in the streets for the right to protest, the hundreds of smaller mass demonstrations did far more to save Sacco and Vanzetti than anything else. We do not say other agitation is not necessary. It has its place, but that place is decidedly secondary to the mobilization of the mass power of the working class. In this regard the International Labor Defense has shown in its taking the lead in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, that it is the organization best fitted by training and by its working class character to serve as the rallying point for such struggles.

There are many indications that this week will see greater demonstrations thruout the world in behalf of these two tortured victims of capitalist vengeance than occurred before August 10. For a few days the European "liberal" press and certain spokesmen of the working class fell into the trap set by Fuller and his council that granted the respite. They claimed victory and stated that they were convinced that after being taken from the death house they would escape the electric chair. Only those familiar with the fiendishness of what passes for justice in this country can perceive the depths to which the Fullers, Thayers and the rest of the capitalist lackeys will sink to terrorize the working class.

The very method of granting the respite was carefully timed so that the victims would suffer the maximum torture before they were notified of the action.

Again Sacco and Vanzetti will march (or be carried) to the death house unless the mighty voice of labor rises in thunderous protest.

American imperialism, extending its ravages thruout the world, can be fought on a world-wide scale and the workers of Europe, with their revolutionary experience, with their powerful organizations, can help to shake the complacent murder crew in the state house at Boston by jarring the capital at Washington with interfational demonstrations.

Prepare for the strike in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti next Friday!

Give the mass movement such an impetus that on the 22nd the hand of the executioner will no longer threaten to destroy with shattering bolts of electricity the bodies of these two workers who are being victimized as a warning to other workers not to dare strive to improve the condition of labor.

Wall Street Replies to Premier Baldwin.

Baldwin, premier of the decadent British tory government of murder, provocation and forgery, made a special visit to Canada, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, in order to try to persuade the Canadian ruling powers to abandon their policy of doing business with Wall Street instead of with Lombard Street.

Today his political wishes as expressed in Canada have come to naught as inexorable economic supremacy enables Wall Street to reply to Baldwin in a tone that makes his "diplomacy" sound weak and hollow. As far as astuteness goes, Baldwin may be as clever as any premier Britain has had, but Britain hasn't the economic power to back up the maneuvers of her diplomats. On the other hand, if Baldwin were half-witted his "diplomacy" would appear successful if Britain maintained her once dominant economic power. Wall Street's reply is seen in the financial pages of the newspapers. It is in the form of a hundred million dollar loan that will be floated to enable the government of the Dominion of Canada to refund loans maturing this year. Most of the loans being refunded were floated originally by the British bankers of Lombard Street, so the financial movement means that Britain loses and Wall Street gains. Prior to the war virtually all Canadian financing was handled through London. But the weakness and uncertainty of the London market makes the handling of large scale foreign loans difficult and in most cases impossible.

Politically Canada is listed as a British dominion, but economically it is the forty-ninth state of the union, and even the present government of Canada is more loyal to the United States than to Britain.

This ever increasing penetration of Canada by Wall Street makes imperative the closer unity of the workers of the two countries for a joint fight against the mighty power of Wall Street. In this fight the Canadian workers have a two-fold task; to carry on a fight against the political vassalage of Canada to Britain, independent of the fight of the MacKenzie King outfit which only represents the interests of Wall Street, and at the same time carry on a determined fight against Wall Street.

Boston Prepares for a Lynching

By MICHAEL GOLD.

I WAS one of those who picketed the State House in Boston on the day set for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Dorothy Parker, Gilbert Seldes, and myself, were grabbed and hauled off to the police station by the same pair of cops. As we were led through the streets there was a great crowd of onlookers following us to the police station.

THERE were no sympathetic calls from that crowd, only a sullen quiet.

But there were some hoots—directed not at the police, but at us, the picketers. Also there were voices that shouted, openly:

"Hang them! Hang them!"

Harvard Lynching Bee.

LET no one be fooled by the reprieve until August 22nd. It does not mean liberty for our comrades. The state of mind in Boston to-day is that of a lynching bee. Legal forms are being gone through as a concession to the outside world. They mean nothing. Massachusetts, at least the bourgeois portion of it, is in the throes of fear, blood-lust and hatred—that peculiar tangle of emotions and mass-psychopathy known as the "lynching mood." Massachusetts is determined to kill Sacco and Vanzetti.

IT is a Ku Klux Klan mob led by well-spoken but inflamed respectables in frock-coats—Governor, judges, Harvard president, all the rest of official dom, ministry and Chamber of Commercedom.

Martial Law.

THE city is practically under martial law. The entire state militia has been brought to Boston, and waits in the armories. The police are on 24-hour shifts, and are equipped with machine guns, tear bombs, and armored cars. No meetings on the Sacco and Vanzetti case are allowed. If you wear a beard, or have a dark foreign hair and eyes, or carry a brief-case at night, or in any way act like a man who works with his hands, or has not had a Harvard education, you are picked up on the streets for suspicion.

IT is dangerous to be out on the streets after midnight. A group of us, after a hard day's work at headquarters, went searching for a restaurant about 12:30. We were followed by a patrol wagon, no less, until we safely found that restaurant.

DETECTIVES dog one everywhere. There are always two or three in front of one's hotel, or sitting next to one in the restaurant or drinking Coca-Cola at the next stool in the drug-stores.

HELEN BLACK and Ann Washington Craton were picked up on the street and questioned at a police station for looking like Workers and carrying a suspicious cardboard under their arms, which upon investigation proved to be a Sacco poster which they were told to destroy.

SIX Harvard workers came in an auto to present at the demonstration. They were arrested on the street in their car and are being held on suspicion of being bomb-throwers. The only reason the cops arrested them, evidently, was that two of the Italians needed a shave.

Boston Is Nervous.

THE city has lost its head. It is quivering with nervousness and fear. It jumps like a startled cat every time a pin drops. Along Washington Street great crowds stand constantly before the newspaper bulletin boards and read the hourly bulletins on the Sacco" and Vanzetti case. They whisper, they fidget, they regard each other with worried eyes. It is like the war days, when George Creel's skilled liars were scaring everyone with the news that the Kaiser's airplanes were about to bomb New York, Boston and Chicago.

YOU walk in among those crowds, mostly made up of clerks and professional people, and you will hear no words of sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti—the sympathizers are as cowed as a lonely unbiased Northerner at the lynching of some poor friendless Negro in the South.

The Yellow Press.

WHAT you do hear is deep whispers, mutterings, and ominous mob-rancors.

THEY ought to kill them! We don't want that kind of people running our country!" I heard a husky young Harvard ex-football player snap out to all within earshot at one of the boards.

SOME of these people resent Governor Fuller's having granted a reprieve. They actually think he is too soft.

THERE is not a newspaper in the city that has the courage or even the desire to speak the mildest liberal word on the situation.

I USED to work on a newspaper in Boston, and dug up some old friends who are still reporting or writing editorials on various papers. They told me they have never seen this show, for usually Boston is calm in a mood such as the present.

EVERYONE is in a state of tension, and anything can happen," the newspapermen say. "If this were the South the respectable mob would be storming Charlestown jail to lynch the two Italian workers."

LET no one be fooled by the new legal aspect of the case. The Massachusetts supreme court will probably add the weight of its prestige to the "legal" respectability of the lynching. The danger is just as strong as it was last week. Our comrades are to be executed. Massachusetts has set its mind on this. Only intensified large-scale demonstrations during the next eight days will save Sacco and Vanzetti.

Little Thots on Great Men

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

COOLIDGE is almost as completely off the front page as if he were only vice-president. After exhausting all the tricks of his publicity agent to endear him to the masses he suddenly came to the conclusion that Al Jolson could sing better mammy songs if that was what the fat boys on Wall Street wanted. The president did not look any better in a cowboy suit than he would in a coat of paint and a sheaf of corn stalks. And the the relics of cowboy days applauded, and felt Calvin was acting like one of themselves, it is doubtful if they would vote for him.

* * *

DIGNITY as indigenous to the presidency as an air of prosperity is to an insurance agent. A knight of the glib lips who wears a couple of dime flashes can make a customer sign on the dotted line when another expert in production for the under-taking business would only get a glass of near beer for pains, simply because he did not want or did not care to carry the gaudy decorations of his savage ancestors on his fingers. A president with his little right toe or is it his right little toe? perhaps hashfully out thru his shoe, would never get the editor's vote and the loudest hum on the Bowery would scorn him.

* * *

THERE is nothing a publicity agent will not descend to in order to get his client on the front page. Yesterday we were treated, in most of the metropolitan papers with the picture of an actress dressed in a scarf, deftly hung, who claimed that she was robbed by an admirer that a certain subway would be bombed and warning her to keep away. The sucker, whose name sounds somewhat familiar, is now in jail. In all probability it will develop that he is the lady's publicity agent. This is an example of how far a good publicity agent will go, provided our guess is right.

* * *

COOLIDGE had the wrong kind of a publicity man. Jack Hempsey lost one fight because of a puny manager and a publicity agent is to a president what a manager is to a fighter. If I had been the president's publicity man, I would take him to some gulch in the wide open spaces and seriously tell the world that my client was spending his time thinking and would have his say when he that the time was ripe. This would have the nation developing brain fever and the aspirants for presidential honors in G.O.P. ranks would be tucked away in their respective madhouses by them. He would have the nomination by default.

* * *

PRESIDENT Harding was not noted for his brilliancy but he was dignified and only H. L. Mencken and other stylists poked fun at his English, tho he broke into the dictionary with a sound whoop. It was Harding that made "normalcy" what it is today. Harding was going strong when he died and we did not know that he shot craps, played poker and cavorted emotionally outside the beaten track until the book "Revelry" appeared. Then we wondered that he did not take a job as bartender. But tho he may have lost his dignity on occasion he did it decently and among his peers. The eyes of the masses whose minds are filled with bourgeois prejudices don't want to see their great men go around in their shirt-sleeves. It simply won't go at the polls.

* * *

A MAYOR on a great industrial city has a different proposition on his hands. Practically every mayor in New York and Chicago for several years has been a good singer. Johnny Fitzgerald of Boston rarely made a political speech except when quoting the bible against Jim Curley and the latter was worsted because he would sing "That Dear Little Mother of Mine" coming home from picnics. And in those days pienics brought out the vote. The mayor of New York is more famous for his composition: "Will you love me in December as you did in May?" than for his knowledge of geography, and in all probability if he cares to be mayor again a great proportion of the metropolitan population will give it to him for the song.

* * *

MAYOR Hylan was popular for a different reason. He got a stranglehold on an issue that was unalterably against an ordinary foe but what could Hylan do against Jimmy Walker, the song-and-dance man? In Chicago Mayor Dever was dignity personified but he was elected because all the other candidates were more dignified. But when William Hale Thompson returned from California with his cowboy hat and a hand that could slap a back two blocks away, Chicago went wild for him. Perhaps it was Bill Thompson's hat that gave Cal's publicity man the idea of rigging his entry out in a whole suit.

* * *

WOMEN are supposed to be impersonally sensitive—another bourgeois delusion. But a suitor who would approach his woman smelling garlic and onions would not be more reckless of his immediate future than the presidential aspirant who would give an exhibition of vocal dipsomania at a patriotic stag party or allow himself to be seen taking off his trousers in a Pullman.

* * *

THE business of being president of the United States is a nerve-wracking one. If Coolidge held it for the four more years of rapid-changing facts from fisherman to farmer and from cowboy to bullfighter he would be in line for a job as a painted wild man at a side show.

* * *

NEEDLESS to say Coolidge did not decide that five days in the white house were numbered merely because he ran out of costumes. He already given no best guess as to why he will follow his predecessor from the ring. He was convinced that he could no more carry the West than he can win out in Leningrad. His finesse stunt that would enable him to appeal to the tax-payers with a money-saving platform was knocked for a loop of torpidness and the third term tradition did the rest. Still there is something in Coolidge making a clown out of himself in South Dakota.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

DRAMA

Picture of "The Russian Revolution" Maket Hit at Cameo Theatre

The Cameo Theatre began the presentation last Saturday of a picture entitled "The Russian Revolution" which packed the house early in the afternoon and brought forth more applause than any picture I have witnessed since the days when it was considered the height of patriotism to raise the roof whenever American marines were shown marching to take ship to France to make the world safe for democracy.

There was plenty of enthusiasm at the Cameo last Saturday and I venture to predict that "The Russian Revolution" will have a financially successful experience there.

The picture opens with scenes of the early days of the war when the ruling classes of Russia were sending the workers and peasants off to the front to fight the Central Powers. Hundreds of thousands of splendid human types were sent to the slaughter, while the Tzarist aristocracy were amusing themselves at home and indulging in the debaucheries so characteristic of old Russia.

Gradually the tide of discontent arises. Tales of disaster come from the front. The Germans advance and the peasants who are driven from their homes spread discouragement as they flee from the enemy. Hunger stalks the land. In the meantime there are murmurs of revolt among the proletariat.

1917 arrives and with it the March revolution. The Czar is forced to abdicate. The next to renounce a right to the Romanoff throne is the Grand Duke Michael. Czar Nicholas cuts a sorry picture as he pretends to lead the Russian army.

Prince Lvov and his associates take the helm, but not for long. Their rule was reversed with no more favor by the masses than that of the Czar. There was no basic change.

Next came Kerensky the "man of many speeches." His time was short. He was a tool of the allied powers and continued to send the young men of Russia to be slaughtered in the interests of imperialism. He escaped in disguise of the Winter Palace dressed as a woman when the Bolsheviki finally overthrew the time ripe to seize power.

What a storm of applause broke loose in that theatre when the pictures of Lenin and Trotsky were flashed on the screen. Kerensky got two claps and hundreds of hisses.

The picture, briefly tells of the struggle of the Bolsheviki since they gained power, in behalf of the workers and peasants, against the counter-revolutionary forces of the numerous white guardists that were engaged by the foreign imperialists to crush the young workers republic, down to the time when the allied blockade was raised and the imperialists decided that for the time being, that the Soviet Union could not be taken by a frontal attack.

The photography is good, and there are real thrills in the scenes which show the masses of Leningrad rushing the Winter Palace and again when the sailors on board a French warship led by Marty refuse to fire on their Russian comrades. What workers but instead heeded the call and declare for the proletarian revolution.

This picture is worth seeing and we heartily recommend it. What few defects it may have are overbalanced by its merits, not the least of which is its propagandistic value.

There is also in the picture, a fine exposition of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," which instead of being a boring, stodgy affair, is a very interesting and clever piece of work.

The picture briefly tells of the struggle of the Bolsheviki since they gained power, in behalf of the workers and peasants, against the counter-revolutionary forces of the numerous white guardists that were engaged by the foreign imperialists to crush the young workers republic, down to the time when the allied blockade was raised and the imperialists decided that for the time being, that the Soviet Union could not be taken by a frontal attack.

The photography is good, and there are real thrills in the scenes which show the masses of Leningrad rushing the Winter Palace and again when the sailors on board a French warship led by Marty refuse to fire on their Russian comrades. What workers but instead heeded the call and declare for the proletarian revolution.

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JUDITH KNIGHT

Square [illegible] appearing in Shaw [illegible] theatre on Washington [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
[illegible] are reduced for the [illegible] Seats $2.50
[illegible] Wednesday, Aug. 17
[illegible] Wallace Eddinger

Little Theatre 44th St. W. of B'way Evenings at 8:30 MATINEES TODAY & SAT. AND THURSDAY at 2:30

GRAND STREET FOLLIES

CAMEO NOW!

"The Russian Revolution"

True drama of War! Famine! Revolt!

[illegible] Square Theatre

Deterding Sheds Oily Tears for the Russians.

Sir Henry Deterding, who has recently been waging a campaign of moral indignation against the Soviet government because he could not pillage Russia of all her oil, has found a new javelin to hurl at the unrepentant heads of the Bolsheviks. His indignation now concerns itself with the plight of the Russian people who haven't enough kerosene because too much of this commodity is being sold to the competitors of Mr. Deterding. He is not at all concerned about the competition, but he weeps over the poor Russians who haven't enough kerosene. Mr. Deterding also cites statistics to show that there was more kerosene available for "home consumption" in 1911, 12 and 13 than there is per year at present. Since these figures are taken from official Soviet reports they are correct. But what do they really mean?

In the United States, for instance, the consumption of kerosene was greater twenty years ago than it is today. Does that mean that people have no lights in their homes? No. It simply indicates the development of electricity and other means of lighting. The same is true of Russia. Thousands of workers and peasants who never knew any better system of lighting that kerosene, now have electricity.

In a very few years the great hydro electric enterprises will furnish millions with electricity and the use of kerosene will fall almost to zero.

Mr. Deterding of the British Royal Dutch Shell and Mr. Walter Teagle of the New Jersey Standard Oil trust will have to get better arguments than the decline of the use of kerosene in Russia if they expect much sympathy in their highly moral campaign. Such coarse propaganda will cause millions of Americans who are not members of the Workers (Communist) Party to be convinced that Messrs. Deterding and Teagle are not at all concerned about the welfare of the Russian people, but only want all the oil they can get out of Russia. If they had their way the Russians would be lucky to get tallow to make candles, say nothing of oil products, because the highly moral oil magnates might need all the kerosene to sell to other customers.

As one argument after another against recognition of the Soviet Union is blasted the enemies of the workers' and peasants' government—the great oil thieves and others—become ever more idiotic in their furious attempts to discredit the revolution, until their arguments finally become so ridiculous that they serve as propaganda for recognition.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

1000 Contributions

Shea, Rob, Spolak, Racine, Wisc.	$1.00
Anne Klunick, Racine, Wisc.	1.00
Y. Matarie, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
S. Fratko, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
P. Alfradovich, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Pantzopsky, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
F. Matan, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Joseph Wend, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Frank Gajer, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Petrock, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
S. Paslinvic, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
R. Grady, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
P. Alfradovich, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Pantzopsky, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
F. Matan, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Joseph Wend, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Frank Gajer, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Petrock, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
S. Paslinvic, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
R. Grady, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
M. Zurkovich, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Albert Zenen, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
E. Stevlac, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
M. Petrovich, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Rapchuch, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
S. Branovic, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
E. Raisich, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
E. Podelianc, Ambridge, Pa.	1.00
Martin Yurik, Woodstown, Pa.	1.00
Y. Tarasevich, Wellsburg, Pa.	1.00
Edw. Wojtowicz, Port Mont.	1.00
Adam Gerus, Rockdale, Pa.	1.00
[illegible] WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10	...
George Dedo, [illegible]	
[illegible] Pa.	1.00
A. Pershkoff, Rockdale, Pa.	1.00
John Wilbur, Wilmington, Del.	1.00
Wm. Lang, Wilmington, Ohio	1.00
Howard Smith, Decatur, Ill.	1.00
Howard Campbell, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Joseph Gerard, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Paul Bragg, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Lara Sobonoff, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
O. Mortimer, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Veteran of Labor, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Ivan Kozak, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Bertha Veldman, [illegible]	1.00

BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

ON CHINA

This combination of a book and pamphlet and a magazine, the official organ of the Communist Party of the Kuomintang, will give an opportunity to get some real understanding of the great problems of the Chinese Revolution.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA
[illegible]

CHINA IN TRAVAIL
[illegible]

RUSSIA TURNS EAST
[illegible]

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE
[illegible]

ALL FOR 75 CENTS

NOTE: [illegible]

DEMONSTRATION IN CENTRAL PARK TO BE HELD SATURDAY, AUGUST 20

Preparations to hold a monster demonstration in the Mall of Central Park on Saturday, August 20th, are now being worked out by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

A huge mass meeting in Union Square will also be held on Friday. A series of neighborhood meetings in various parts of the city are other features of the liberation campaign.

Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, announced Friday that she will apply to the Department of Parks for permission to hold a meeting in the Mall of Central Park on the afternoon following the Union Square mass demonstration. Walter R. Herrick, commissioner of parks, is on his way to Europe in company with Mayor Walker, but efforts have been made to communicate with his secretary, John M. Hatt, in order to get permission to accommodate the vast crowds which will join in making the coming activities the largest in the history of New York.

When asked why she chose Central Park as the place of the Saturday demonstration Miss Bron said, "Tuesday's meeting at Union Square has convinced us that only Central Park offers the space necessary to handle our sympathizers without obstructing traffic and at the same time causing as little discomfort to the demonstrators.

"Our experience at Union Square proved that Sacco-Vanzetti sympathy can mobilize a meeting of more than 100,000 of the police and the city officials do not obstruct our plans. I sincerely hope that the Department of Parks will not do anything to deny tens of thousands of the citizens their guaranteed right of free assemblage."

To Intensify Drive

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee for the coming week intends to carry on its organized protest with a greater intensity than that which marked last week's activities.

Neighborhood meeting which are expected to be held in the five boroughs are as follows: 110th St. and Fifth Ave.; 137th St. and 7th Ave.; Sheridan Square at the corner of Grove and Washington Place; 175th street and Lenox Ave.; First Ave. and 116th St.; Rutgers Square, and 10th St. and 2nd Ave.

In the Bronx meetings will take place at 161st St. and Prospect; 174th St. and Weeks Ave., and other points to be announced tomorrow.

In Brooklyn these nightly meetings will take place at Hopkinson, and Pitkin Ave., Stocking and Hawemeyer streets; Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues; Pulaski and Tompkins Aves.

The dates and hours at which these meetings will be held are to be announced by the Emergency Committee shortly.

Miss Ibrea, secretary of the committee, stated that her organization had mobilized a "flying squadron" of 32 speakers who will cover the meetings. As several meetings are to take place on the same night, the speakers will be rushed from meeting to meeting in automobiles which have been placed at the disposal of the committee by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

In a statement which was issued late in the afternoon Friday, Miss Bron appealed to all sympathizers of the two condemned men not to slacken up in their activities as the danger of execution was still greater than ever before. Miss Baron said:

"The fight to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti must go on with greater intensity than ever before. Our comrades are still enduring the agonies of Charlestown prison. They are still menaced with the refined cruelty of the greatest of America's technical executioner, the electric chair. I urge all Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers to double their heroic efforts to aid in the release of these innocent workers."

Plumbers' Helpers Hold Semi-Annual Elections

The semi-annual election of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers was held last night at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

Those elected are: C. E. Miller, president; M. Patches, 1st vice president; M. Singer, 2nd vice-president; Anthony Semega, 3rd vice-president; Joel Gilbert, treasurer; M. Jacobs, financial secretary; Charles Mauro, recording secretary. Nine eight trustees.

This constitute the executive committee.

It was announced that an extensive organization drive would now be started.

Lithographers Fight Injunction

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14 (FP).—Striking lithographers of Local 18 declare they have been engaging in orderly picketing in reply to attorneys for the Tin Decorating Co. who want a temporary injunction made permanent. The strike of 125 men started August 1st for the 44-hour week immediately with an eventual 44-hour week.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

BROUN TO SPEAK AND WRITE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Having quit his job on the New York World because "the editors of that liberal publication objected to my opinions on Sacco and Vanzetti," Heywood Broun, columnist and novelist, has promised to aid the struggle for the freedom of the framed up workers, in his capacities as a speaker and a writer. Both Broun and his wife, Ruth Hale, volunteered to address meetings arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

Object to Articles

Broun's notions about Sacco and Vanzetti differed considerably from those of the World's editorial writers. Broun believed that Sacco and Vanzetti were framed and he said so. The liberal editors of the World concerned themselves with the "fair name of Massachusetts," eulogies on Fuller and his murderous crew, and polite pleas for the imprisonment for Sacco and Vanzetti "in the name of humanity and justice."

Ask Him "To Lay Off."

After Broun had written the article in which he named the facts in expressing his opinion of the legalized murder of the framed workers he was asked by the liberal editors of the New York World "to lay off" that Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Broun refused to lay off the Sacco and Vanzetti case and wrote a third article, which was rejected by the liberal World. He wrote a fourth article, which was also rejected.

Friday's issue of the New York World therefore carried these liberal sentiments penned by Ralph Pulitzer, son of Joseph Pulitzer, and owner of the New York World:

Pulitzer's "Liberalism"

The World has always been true to allowing the fullest possible latitude to individual opinion in those of its special writers who write under their own names. Straining at the interpretation of this privilege the World allowed Mr. Heywood Broun to write two articles on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, to which he expressed his personal opinion of the alleged extravagance.

The World then instructed him now that he had made his own position clear, he could write articles for his new readers. Mr. Broun, however, objected to write on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The World thereupon, exercising its right of final decision as to what it will publish in its columns, has omitted all articles submitted by Mr. Broun.

—RALPH PULITZER.
"Editor, The World."

Although Broun's contract with the World calls for a fat salary until 1931, he has declared that he will not write another line for the paper.

World Has Articles.

When asked by a representative of The DAILY WORKER for the rejected articles, Broun said: "I should like to give you the articles, but they are too fine. Besides, they are in the hands of the New York World."

Broun was a fellow-student of John Reed at Harvard in 1910.

U. S. CAPITALISTS FLOOD WORLD WITH U. S. DOLLARS; EXPECT WORKERS TO DEFEND THEM

The detailed report of the U. S. department of commerce showing American foreign investments totaling $788,584,075 the first half of 1927 again calls attention to the startling rate at which the American investment empire is annexing economic provinces. Another important statement is that half of the Foreign Policy Ass'n. which places the total American foreign investment at the end of 1926 at $13,000,000,000.

American investment almost the first half of 1927 exceeded any similar period in the history of the country, the previous record being 625% or 656.6 the first half of 1922. It exceeds by more than $200,000,000 the total for the first 6 months of 1926, which was $477,547,000 borrowed by foreign governments and municipalities, the balance going to foreign corporations.

Analysis of American investment in foreign corporations the first half of 1927 shows a trend toward foreign banking and utility corporations. American investors put $80,449,375 into 14 banks in Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia and Latin America, totaling $96,750,000 in all foreign utility corporations representing chiefly an extension of the General Electric power trust to other lands.

Since 1919, according to the department, foreign securities publicly offered in the United States have totaled almost exactly $8,000,000,000, of which $6,000,000,000 has been new capital. These figures show the growth of American as a creditor nation and contrast with the pre-war period when the country was a debtor nation to the extent of $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000.

The department of commerce figures do not include foreign securities sold privately in this country. "American purchases" of foreign securities already outstanding, or direct American purchases of foreign properties. These other phases of the extension of the American investment empire are included in the $13,000,000,000 total of the Foreign Policy Ass'n., which was prepared by Max Winkler of Hertzog, Grisconi & Co.

Investments Keep Down Wages.

Winkler estimates that in the last 5 years American foreign investment has been growing at an average rate of more than $2,000,000,000 a year and that for the 4 years 1923-26 the total was $8,230,754,000. His figures show the present distribution of American capital through foreign securities publicly offered in the United States as follows:

Foreign capital flotation in U. S.	Amount
Europe	$1,300,000,000
Canada	2,500,000,000
Cuba	1,000,000,000
Mexico	1,022,000,000
Central America	148,000,000
South America	1,230,000,000
China, Japan, Philippines	140,000,000
Miscellaneous	175,000,000

American capital is leaving the country because a surplus would force it to serve the people at low interest, which would insure a high real wage for labor. It is investing countries where it can demand a high return at the expense of cheap labor. And it expects American workers to defend its right to exploit this cheap foreign labor.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATES RUMORED MERGER OF U. S. STEEL, DUPONT, GENERAL MOTORS

By HARRY UNDERWOOD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (FP).—Half of Washington was awakened the other half puzzled by the sudden decision of the federal trade commission to investigate the "close financial relations" between the three giants of American industry, United States Steel, International Mercantile Marine and DuPont de Nemour.

But that, the Coolidge administration would call a basic fact in its relations with big business, is held distinctly unbroken. Wall Street, in its stock speculations, reflects the uneasiness over the commission's probe while the Coolidge crowd, it is pointed out, that there is no hint of anti-trust prosecution. The department of justice has taken no action, and is not expected to. The commission, under the law of self-motive directs the chief economist to "make an inquiry into the relationships, direct or indirect, tending to bring these three largest corporations under a common ownership and control or management, with information as to the probable economic consequences of such community of interest."

If the duPont-U. S. Steel-General Motors merger, already monopolistic, the world's greatest industrial combination, continues to expand, taking in chemicals and dyes and establishing a close agreement with General Electric, the giant of the power field, it will dwarf the agencies of political government. Already the three-headed octopus has taken the lead in initiating a benevolent dictatorship over its worker-subjects through elaborate welfare and insurance devices, calculated to choke off any demand for state-administered social legislation. Government, to this titanic combine, is merely a device for maintaining law and order so that it can operate its plants and roll out profits. Undreamed of hitherto in the history of industry.

Earnings Fabulous; Workers Speed Up.

General Motors, soon to be complete master of the auto industry, has just reported profits for the six months of $129,000,000, at the rate of more than a quarter billion a year, the largest ever accumulated in peace times. Steel reported profits of $91,000,000. DuPont's earnings, through control over munitions, auto paint and chemicals, are fabulous.

With General Electric, they will soon compose the super-government of the United States, in the eyes of some of the organized trade commissioners. Although realizing that they are as powerless to prevent this development as the government was in the Standard Oil cases, still they feel that in which two or three great combinations of capital will rule America directly and without camouflage.

JOHNSON THREAT TO DEPORT SACCO FRIENDS ILLEGAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (FP).—Radical working men will face another period of deportation delirium if the sentiment in Washington in any circles come to a head. An unfortunate act by some demented person wholly unrelated to the Sacco-Vanzetti case will set those bloodhounds on the trail for radical blood.

The first victims will be radical workers who are not formally enrolled as United States citizens. Chairman Albert Johnson of the house immigration committee warns that their mere participation in Sacco-Vanzetti meetings may "end their chances for citizenship and result in their deportation."

Johnson is well known in Seattle and along the Pacific Coast as a blatant enemy of foreign-born workers. At the labor department, officials declared that participation in Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings was not a sufficient ground for deportation. Assistant Secretary of Labor Husband told Federated Press that the only ground for deportation was indictment of violent overthrow of the government, or membership in a society advocating such overthrow. Attendance at a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting would not justify deportation and the only danger to foreign-born workers lay in their possible arrest for infraction of some local law and the later investigation of their beliefs and membership.

While Johnson's statement are without basis in law, there is a danger that foreign-born workingmen may be arrested and railroaded through to deportation because of their lack of familiarity with the English language or their inability in many case to get counsel. Competent attorneys could obtain the release of victims of Johnson's opinion but in many cases foreign-born workers arrested in defense places have no way of getting their case to the public. Vigilance on the part of foreign-born workers' councils and other bodies should now to guard against unlawful deportations inspired by Chairman Johnson's lawless threats.

Perfectly Good Tory Can't Serve Oil in Mexico; Disqualified

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 13.—President Coolidge does not regard former Governor Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona as available for appointment as ambassador to Mexico or to any other post. It was announced here today, because Campbell already is serving as Commissioner General for the United States to the Seville Exposition.

Meanwhile the president has made no decision about filling the post formerly occupied by James R. Sheffield. Neither has he chosen an ambassador to Cuba nor some one to succeed major general Leonard Wood as governor general of the Philippines.

Home Town of Kaiser Fights to Avoid Flag Of German Republic

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—For the first time since the revolution, the flag of the German Republic was waved over all official and many private buildings throughout Germany, the occasion being Constitution Day.

The city of Potsdam, former residence of the ex-kaiser, had objected to the supreme court against being forced to display the republican colors.

Museum Stunt By Flier

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Baron Koenigswerke, prospective Trans-Atlantic flyer, arrived at Templehofer field with his plane this afternoon and placed the plane on exhibition. The aviator charged an admittance fee for the privilege of viewing the plane in which he intends hopping across the Atlantic, announcing that the proceeds would be used to help finance the flight.

UNION FURNITURE GIVEN TO SIGMAN BY AUTHORITIES

Once again calling upon the police authorities for aid, the right wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Friday took over the office furniture of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board that was stored at the Workers' Cooperative House, 7-9 Bond Park St.

A squad of police together with several sheriff's men up to the cooperative early in the morning and as Patrol No. 1 containing Sigman gangsters, who were not ejected at the same men who terrorized cloakmakers in the market on many occasions, were on hand to help the police if necessary.

Give Out Summons.

Summons were given to the cooperative officials which directed them to turn over the furniture to the sheriff. When Charles Nemeroff, member of Local 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, objected to the procedure, he was brutally beaten up and then arrested. He was released after the furniture had been "legally" taken away.

The right wing has deposited $28,000 with the sheriff's. After 72 hours the furniture will be turned over to the Sigman clique.

Coolidge Ranges Self Definitely With Gang Killing Sacco, Vanzetti

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 13.—Again enunciating his decision not to interfere with the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the millowners of Massachusetts, President Coolidge has refused to send any message to Governor Fuller. He had been urged to follow Wilson's example in the Mooney case, and for reasons of shame, if he could not see the justice of the two workers' case, relieve them of the danger of electrocution.

Prison Conditions in Tombs Hit in Report

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Failure of New York City authorities to remodel Tombs prison was condemned by state department of correction in a report.

"The situation at best is one of the worst in the state of New York but the department of correction is helpless to completely remedy it until additional prison facilities are provided," the report said.

Chinese Jail Contractor When Building Falls

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.—A building contractor was arrested today as a result of the collapse of a market in the native city yesterday when 61 persons were killed. The latest casualty report showed 224 injured, of whom 81 were in serious condition. Beams supporting the building collapsed.

U. S. NOW DOMINATES LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE AS BRITISH EXPORTS DIMINISH

U. S. Trade Leaps Ahead.

How trade and foreign investment go hand in hand in the expansion of commercial empire is shown in a discussion of the growth of American capitalist interest in South America by Max Winkler of Bertron Griscom & Co., investment bankers. Prior to the war, according to Winkler, American investment in South America totaled only $400,000,000 and commerce between the United States and South America averaged only $328,000,000 a year. But the growth of the investment figures to support trade with South America to a yearly total in excess of $1,000,000,000.

This phase of the growth of the American commercial empire throughout Latin America resulted from the said. It is shown in more detail in the Chicago Journal of Commerce by P. M. Atkins. His figures show how, when the war practically shut off European manufactured goods from South America and dried up English and German investment funds, the United States assumed the lead.

72% Increase.

Atkins finds that exports from the United States to Latin America increased from $328,822,000 in 1913 to $856,522,000 in 1926 or 158.5 per cent while imports into the United States from Latin America rose from $443,455,000 to $1,013,328,000 or 128.5 per cent. If we take into account price changes it appears that the physical volume of U. S. exports to Latin America has increased about 72 per cent since 1913.

British exports to South America, on the other hand, have increased only 2.5 per cent in value, meaning an actual decrease of at least 25 per cent in volume, while German exports to South America have increased about 22.1 per cent in value compared with 1913, also involving a shrinkage in volume.

Britain Loses as United States Wins.

Atkins sums up the position of the United States in Latin American trade in a table which shows for 1924 the rank of the United States in the total imports and exports of these countries and the percentage of the trade held by the United States in each case.

U. S. place in Latin American trade

IMPORTS	Rank	Percent
Argentina	2	22.1%
Bolivia	1	28.0
Brazil	1	34.9
Chile	1	23.5
Colombia	1	40.1
Cuba	1	67.2
Dominican Republic	1	73.6
Ecuador	1	39.2
Haiti	1	77.2
Mexico	1	72.6
Paraguay	1	13.7
Peru	1	38.6
Uruguay	1	26.3
Venezuela	1	55.5

EXPORTS	Rank	Percent
Argentina	3	7.1%
Bolivia	2	22.1
Brazil	2	12.8
Chile	1	42.9
Colombia	1	41.0
Cuba	1	85.5
Dominican Republic	2	13.1
Ecuador	1	3.0
Haiti	2	12.0
Mexico	1	59.5
Paraguay	2	7.2
Peru	3	14.8
Uruguay	3	2.2
Venezuela	2	15.8

U. S. Now Dominant in Latin America

Atkins points out that since 1924 the position of the United States both in imports and exports of Latin America has been further strengthened.

Just Off the Press

The most authoritative account in English of recent events in China in the new pamphlet

Civil War in Nationalist CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

Browder has just returned from six months in China, as a member of the International Workers' Delegation, during which he visited over 40 cities and towns, during the period of the Chang Hatchek split. He spent two months in Hankow, in close touch with the leaders of the Kuomintang, the trade unions, the peasants, and other revolutionary bodies. He was also a delegate to the Pan Pacific Trade Union Conference, and was the secretary of that body. He tells a graphic and authoritative story of the beginnings of the Civil War now raging in Nationalist China. The pamphlet has many documents, photos, etc.

Following is the table of contents of the pamphlet:

CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

THE SPLIT IN THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

THE UNITED FRONT AGAINST CHIANG KAI-SHEK

THE CHINESE SOVIET MOVEMENT

THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

THE BREAKUP OF THE WORLD SOCIALIST UNITY

96 pages, colored cover

25 CENTS

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
First ... New York

A Voice From the Past!



(Photo Acme)

50TH ANNIVERSARY of the invention of phonograph was celebrated at Thomas Edison's laboratories in West Orange yesterday. Photo above shows Gov. Moore and famous inventor with his first phonograph, perfected long before jazz, the Charleston or Black Bottom was ever heard of!

WOMEN

UNITED COUNCILS OF WORKINGCLASS WOMEN HOLD CONFERENCE

By ELLA ZELNICK
(A Baker Woman).

Being present at the conference, which was held on Saturday, the 25th of June, of the United Councils of Workingclass Women of New York, and representing the just newly organized Baker Women Council No. 1 of the Bronx as delegate, I wish to say that I never before was present at such a splendid and interesting conference. There were delegates from all the Cloakmaker and other progressive organizatinns.

The report, which was read by our secretary, showed up that the workingclass women, besides their work in the home, have made it their duty to be organized and fight for a beautiful and better life.

Organize Bakers' Wives.

The U. C. of W. W. have in the past organized various trade councils and also have taken a great part in the various strikes, besides helping financially. They have also taken an active part in the recent baker strike which had gone on for ten weeks, with Pechter and Messinger. They have organized a Baker Women Council (wives of the bakers) which no other organization had succeeded in doing.

The baker women, who were considered greenest, joined the councils to fight their enemy, the greedy exploiters of their husbands. If all the women could see the meetings which we held over Friday evening they would see the great progress that the baker women have made in this short time. They call all their sisters also to organize into councils.

Women Pickets.

An incident: A baker came to his wife and told her that a strike was going on with Pechter and Messinger, and that the two big firms had procured injunctions against the baker union, and had made it difficult for the bakers to carry on the strike alone. Therefore the picketing must be carried on by the women. He begged her to go to the baker union, where picketing work would be assigned to her by the U. C. W. W.

To this she answered her husband: "What do you call this, I should go picketing? What have I got to do with this?" etc.

Finally, but not without great labor, the baker persuaded his wife to go to one of the meetings, where she heard many of our comrades speak. This meeting and the speakers made an impression on her. Now the baker says that he seldom sees his wife. She is steadily occupied with meetings. This same woman is now one of our splendid fighters against our enemies—the bosses, important Part of Labor Movement.

Such facts we hear of often. All this is done with the help of the U. C. W. W. We see today that this organization is an important part of the workingclass movement, and that it takes a great part in every workers' battle.

Most important of all is a resolution passed at the conference to carry on educational work among the councils. It was one of the most important points discussed.

In the name of the Baker Women Council I of the Bronx I give thanks to the United Councils of Workingclass Women, which have taken an active part in the past battle against the two greedy baker bosses, who were endeavoring to fasten themselves to the baker workers' backs like parasites, but found the blood not to their liking—Pechter and Messinger.

The conference ended with a wonderful banquet.

POVERTY AND PROSTITUTION FLOURISH AROUND THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

On a certain well-known street in the "city of brotherly love" a restaurant, newly-opened; equipped with an attractive white curtain strung across its front window, has this sign painted in clean letters on the glass: "Blank restaurant. This is no Bluff!" A large hand points conspicuously to three slogans, initiated into the nature of this particular quarter of the city, this rather surprising sign is either a joke or a tragedy, according as you wish to look at it.

Throughout this neighborhood, lining the shabby, dingy streets so characteristic of the old parts of Philadelphia, are numerous store windows with one thing in common: a curtain, generally white and clean, covering the whole front. Sometimes a worn-out sign of "Restaurant" or "Dinner," or sometimes a few dusty soiln bottles or a fly-specked basket of fruit lend a fiction which deceives nobody. Sometimes the white curtain speaks for itself, undisguising and unashamed. For these places are neither restaurants nor stores nor anything else but brothel houses, with the white curtain serving as their identification mark. Here at certain hours of the day you may see bleached-hair, carmine-lipped girls peering out from behind the curtain or openly soliciting on the doorstep.

Love Not All Brotherly.

This is the heart of the tenderloin of Philadelphia. This red-light district covers not a few streets but a very large quarter of that unique, huge rambling town, that city of over two millions which is in reality just an immense village, that city so prim with its thousands of streets of little, red-brick houses each with its white, well-scrubbed stoop, all alike, that city of Quaker traditions and modern industrialization, renowned for the strictness of its Sunday blue-laws and the corruptness of its politics, which is Philadelphia.

There are big streets and little in the tenderloin. There are busy avenues of hotels and restaurants and there are narrow, dingy back-alleys, where the figure of vice are falling in decay and the brick-paved gutter is littered with filth. In these latter, generally Negro families live. Negro workers try to scrape up their children respectively to the midst of the vice, gambling, drink and prostitution which run rampant on all sides.

Not in loathing, hatred does one see here, but in dull acceptation of it as something ugly, dull, cynical to. Wrecks and rags of humanity. New proletariat" thieves, drug fiends, cadillerys, pimps, thugs, dope fiends, prostitutes, paupers, these are the people that live here. This is the place where manufacturers and politicians agree to come to operate the strike-breakers and gangsters they need for their occasional dirty jobs.

In the midst of this hotbed of vice and crime is a little green park a beautiful little square with well-kept lawns, shade trees and a graceful fountain. This square is known as the "Bum's Retreat." Every available bench is crowded with the tenderloin loafers, resting their pitiful, diseased bodies while they exchange their cynical philosophies of life.

This neighborhood abounds in "Men's Hotels"—35 cents a night up"—all conveniences, hot water, electricity, gas, not to mention bedbugs, lice, syphilis and other attractions thrown in. These places rub elbows with cheap beaneries, advertising beef-stewe for 20 cents, full five course dinners for 40 cents, with pool-rooms, brothels, and lurid chop-suey joints flaunting ultra-oriental carvings, myrrh-scented lights, fantastic names and high prices.

"Jesus Saves", Everyone Else Is Too Poor.

Here, too, are the gospel missions, with bibles reposing on crocheted doilies in their windows, with gilt-painted slogans such as "Jesus Saves," "God Pardons Sinners", etc. Here, in winter the bakeries overcrowd the otherwise deserted meeting-rooms, ready to be christians or anything else for the sake of getting out of the cold. Many of summer evenings you may see a little hand organ set up in the street, hymn books and collection plate brought out and a few bloodless evangelist males hold a little church service there all by themselves. They wear thick, black unbecoming dresses, like mourning and devilous bonnets and under their chins. Now and then a passer-by lingers, listening dully as they intone, "Throw out the Life-line; someone is sinking today!" Their doleful hymns, their prayers mingle unnoticed with the honk of passing automobiles, with the hiccups of the drunkards lolling on the curb-stones, with the weird Chinese music issuing from a near-by laundry, with all the other voices of the hectic, teeming tenderloin streets.

Argentine Masses Wild With Joy as Sacco and Vanzetti Win Reprieve

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14.—With all stores closed and windows barred and the streets deserted except for an occasional cab, Buenos Ayres during the Sacco and Vanzetti general strike presented the appearance of a city of the dead.

But tho the city seemed dead, news that Sacco and Vanzetti had been granted a stay of execution which was flashed from the special designed signal apparatus on various newspaper offices, brought forth crowds of cheering, happy people to the bulletin boards. Shouts of "Long live Sacco and Vanzetti" filled the streets.

As the throngs began again to circulate thru the capital.

In the interior, where excitement had reached a pitch which led to outbreaks yesterday, the eager listeners received their first information over the radio.

New Ford Model Ready.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Production of the new Ford car will start within the next few weeks it was announced today by the Ford Motor Company. The new model has been perfected and is now in the testing stage, it was said. The new automobile is capable of attaining a speed of 65 miles per hour and can be driven for hours at an average speed of more than 50 miles per hour without discomfort to driver and passengers and without harm to motor and other equipment, it was stated. Thousands of Ford workers were laid off while the leisurly testing took place.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!



Ten Days in the Workhouse

By REBECCA GRECHT.

We had expected such a sentence, as we sat in defferson Market Court that morning, waiting for our group of pickets arrested in the fur market to be called. After the demonstration in the courtroom, spontaneous, unorganized, the indignant reaction of the hundreds of workers who had just passed the outrageous edict of Judge Ewald, and were impelled to cheer our comrades as they were led away to serve their five and ten day sentences the sword seemed around that the rest of the pickets would now get ten and fifteen days.

Immediately, on the faces of the comrades, men and women, waiting their turn, could be seen a firm, determined expression, a spirited glint in the eye. The whisper passed along, "Comrades, we must force to be paid! All to the workhouse!"

There were sixteen in our group, six women and ten men. The policeman who had arrested us while we were picketing on 7th Ave. between 28th and 29th streets made a sorry figure on the witness stand. He could only mumble a few words about our "congregating", "walking there and four abreast," in a dull monotone as if he were repeating a lesson by note. Nine men were sentenced to 15 days in the workhouse, and one man to seven months 30 days for picketing and six months for "disorderly conduct" in the courtroom of the women. Four were given the choice of 10 days in the workhouse or $25 fine. One woman was sentenced to 30 days for picketing, and one to six months. She, too, had been caught "red-handed" participating in the demonstration in court. The other groups received similar sentences.

It seemed wonderful why the difference in the sentences existed—up to us and to the men. Had the judge been overcome by a sudden sense of chivalry? Was he disturbed by the thought that public opinion might resent too harsh a treatment of the "weaker sex"? Or did he think that going as his choice of a fine would let the court attendant, a friend of his, award him for his painstaking labors in the hot and stuffy courtroom?

Whatever the reason, he misjudged us. We, who had come to the aid of the apostle of law and order, dominated by reaction, understand the modern, militant woman worker? No doubt of it, we, who have for bloodless years, males held a little church service there all by themselves. They wear thick, black unbecoming dresses, like mourning and devilous bonnets and under their chins. Now and then a passer-by lingers, listening dully as they intone, "Throw out the Life-line; someone is sinking today!" Their doleful hymns, their prayers mingle unnoticed with the honk of passing automobiles, with the hiccups of the drunkards lolling on the curb-stones, with the weird Chinese music issuing from a near-by laundry, with all the other voices of the hectic, teeming tenderloin streets.

We were taken up to the jail. There, in a narrow cage-way less than three feet wide and 30 or 40 feet long, outside dark and airless cells, about 35 of us were packed in together, with barely room to turn around. We thought of cattle herded into pens. The nation attempted to force twelve more in, but we protested, and another place was found for them.

We remained there more than two hours. At four o'clock we were taken to Welfare Island. Like vicious, dangerous animals we were herded into to the police wagon. There were two compartments, like cells. Built of iron, surely, unventilated, with a tiny, barred opening at the top—that let in no more light than one can pull a penny. In ours, no more than five feet square, at least twenty comrades were crowded.

To be sure, every precaution had to be taken to prevent our escape. Were we not of that dangerous variety known as the "red-handed woman"? Amazons that we were, we might finger nails or our teeth we might—who knows—bore a hole thru the iron door and let ourselves out with the aid of our shoe strings.

But we were not worried. Scarcely able to breathe, jolted from side to side, growing hungrier all the time (we had not eaten since early in the morning—some, not at all) we found one relief. We sang. Working class songs, revolutionary songs, songs of suffering, of hate, of freedom. What power lies in them! Every melody, every word, seemed to give us more strength, make us more buoyant.

We sang until we reached the island. The police wagon stopped at last before the entrance to the Workhouse for Women. And in a few minutes we were within the wall of New York City's House of Correction.

Several matrons greeted us with virago looks and angry authority. Who were we? What were we? Why did we come after 4 p. m. to be locked in? We didn't we pay the fine? Then the instruction came to get ready for fingerprinting and for the doctor's examination.

At that, let it be confessed, we grew cold. We didn't mind being fingerprinted. But we knew what seeing the doctor meant. Our united protest that we were strikers, not prostitutes, met with the regrettable fact that we were no different from all the others who came in. Then we decided, among ourselves, that under no circumstances would we permit a physical examination. We acquainted each other and refused to see the doctor. Let them use force if they cared, against the 17 of us.

In groups of 8 or 10, then, we were put into another room. Our fingerprints were taken, the color of eyes and hair noted, weight and height marked. But there was no doctor around.

Again began the same insistent and angry questioning, quite deliberate, it seemed. Why didn't we pay the fine and go home? What matter if the women were we, any way? We prefer the workhouse to home.

We tried to explain to them that it was not the money in question, but a matter of principle, that we strikers could not and would not be intimidated, that we would not justify the outrageous actions of the police and the court by accepting the alternative of a fine.

In the midst of our explanation, a matron hurried in with the cry, "Everybody home. The union's representative is here to bail you all out." We looked at one another in amazement. What had happened? Were the cases being appealed—so quickly? Who was responsible for this action. We wanted to know who had spoken and exactly what he had said. Otherwise we would not go. The matron looked at us with impatience. "Aw, you're keeping me here all night. Are you coming home?" she shouted angrily. "The union is ready to pay the fine of $25 for each of you. Come on, I've got a date tonight." Then the instruction came to get ready for fingerprinting and for the doctor's examination.

And we did. Seven went home. The rest, in unison, shouted a No! so emphatic and spirited, that even the matrons were convinced we meant it.

Their strategy apparently had failed. Hunger no longer. From the bundles of food which had been sent in by friends, we made a hearty meal. Then we were separated.

Now that we were staying, our grievances began to pour in. There was no bathroom. We were compelled to use the toilet in the open corridor, and the prison officials, men, could see us. Our underwear, our identification marks, were pinned in a strike, of destruction after us workers, in spite of our protests. And bed bugs, lice, syphilis and other attractions have been thrown in. These places rub elbows with cheap beaneries, advertising beef-stewe for 20 cents, full five course dinners for 40 cents, with pool-rooms, brothels, and lurid chop-suey joints flaunting ultra-oriental carvings, myrrh-scented lights, fantastic names and high prices.

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The Hankow Situation

(By ANNA LOUISE STRONG)

HANKOW, (By Mail).—It's a joke to think of the things folks are writing about Hankow—the wild lines it is supposed to be, ready to declare foreigners alive. I have picked my way with another girl into all sorts of official headquarters in the native city. I have been lost in the middle of an arsenal, and had a few hundred bare-back sweating workers mob me cheerfully along toward the port. I was with.

The lies about nationalization of women have started again. A duly credited missionary, said to be the editor of the China Review to have been fired by nearly every board in China is getting out carbon copies of an announcement presumably made at a missionary prayer-meeting by a letter from Hunan, that "by a new law all girls over 16 must be married within one month or the government will provide husbands for them." Also that women in abbreviated bathing costumes have been enrolled to march with the Hankow armies. Such ghastly rot!

New Marriage Law.

The fire behind this smoke is that a new marriage law has been passed by the Chinese Nationalists, giving to women the right of divorce for cause. Hitherto a man could divorce his wife at will and without alimony by returning her to her parents. Now he must support her if he turns her away until she gets another husband or finds means of self-support. Now the woman, who before had no right of protest when her husband took another wife without her consent, can refuse to live with him if he does so. Also she can sue for alimony.

There is a woman's Union appointed which takes a semi-official function in fighting for women's rights. There is an apparent authority and ease of a man committing suicide, often being forced by the Women's Union to walk through the city dressed with a placard announcing him as a wife-beater.

Organization to Remain.

I cannot overlook the fact that the wards of good respectable idealists around Shanghai are rejoicing in the split between Hankow and Nanking, as "a getting rid of those evil Communists." Such people explain Hankow to "evaporate," just as the others expect Nanking to do so. To any guess that neither will evaporate but that Peking will be taken and that therafter there will be a real meeting of the Kuomintang executive for the first time since the split and create a new unity.

Quite likely they will expel the Communists, as I hope the heart of the reform exploitation. Quite likely the workers and peasants will be madly disillusioned, and will get few immediate results.

But one result will be felt all through central China the experience of workers and peasant organization. For this they will have to thank none but Russia.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CO-OPERATIVES

CAPITALIST METHODS LOSE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO SWEDISH CO-OPERATIVES

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14.—The Swedish co-operative movement, fairly high interest is paid [illegible] co-operatives have greatly developed [illegible] up to be held for a long time [illegible] raped in the course of the last few years [illegible] been the habit of the Swedish wholesale [illegible] ears and claim to be in the service [illegible] to say. It is admitted that "a state of affairs is divulged by a [illegible] deposited by the members in certain [illegible] tively involved.

Like the British [illegible] movement, the Swedish co-operative societies, the Swedish co-operative [illegible] have considerable surplus [illegible] rital which is, however, not used [illegible] chant. Of course, it is alleged that the development of the workers' co-operations, but merely for making [illegible] profits. The business management of the Swedish co-operative movement [illegible] the wholesale society' last [illegible] known to private [illegible] firms. The firm very soon proved to be a fraudulent concern and the [illegible] guarantee being a quantity of [illegible] iron. The firm very soon proved to be a fraudulent concern and the millions known to [illegible] money was irretrievably lost. The [illegible] ation created by this incident [illegible] the Swedish co-operative movement [illegible] and also among co-operators [illegible] countries, induced the latter [illegible] agreement to offer some explanation [illegible] which show that the practice [illegible] granting short term loans [illegible]

BERLIN CO-OPERATIVE TRAINS ENTHUSIASTIC CLASS IN COMMUNIST TASKS

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—In February [illegible] and March the Berlin Bezirksleitung [illegible] district executive of the CPG began [illegible] ized a course in Berlin functionaries [illegible] which dealt with the question of [illegible] workers' co-operatives. The course [illegible] occupied five evenings. The number [illegible] of participants was limited to 25 [illegible] ists in order that every student [illegible] could actually collaborate. Among [illegible] the questions dealt with were, [illegible] Strength and activities of co-operatives [illegible] including organizational questions of the central society, etc. [illegible] sign and history of the German workers' consumer's co-operatives, reform [illegible] ist co-operative theory, discussion of [illegible] the reformist theory of the old Social Democratic Party, the basic attitude [illegible] of the Communists and the CPG to workers' consumers' co-operatives, practical and tactical questions of co-operative policy, and of business methods, main points, organizational [illegible] fraction work.

Attendance at these evenings [illegible] varied between 20 and 30 and was [illegible] tinued, which was partly due to students being taken up with other [illegible] by work. The first evening the attendance was 23, on the second evening 24, on the third evening 17, on the fourth 17, and on the fifth 16 [illegible] men and women comrades. The age [illegible]

FREIHEIT FORWARDS CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT; FORWARDS FAILS TO

The organ [illegible] of the United Workers [illegible] ers' Co-operatives in New York, [illegible] Gibson, declared at a members' meeting [illegible] when the annual report on the [illegible] activity of the organization was [illegible] sented, that the help and the [illegible] ance of the workers (Communists) [illegible] Party in general and of their Daily [illegible] daily organ "Freiheit" in particular, [illegible] have made it possible to propagate [illegible] the idea of workers' co-operatives, [illegible] to the establishment of the all co-operative shops with food-"Freiheit" it was very difficult [illegible]

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE IN-CO, MOSCOW, USSR

Cooperative INCO was organized in [illegible] to establish a big [illegible] the United States at the end of [illegible] by a group of Russian-American [illegible] mechanics. The main purpose of the [illegible] organization was to help build up the [illegible] new economic life in Russia applying [illegible] the modern American methods of [illegible] production. The co-operative has [illegible] been subdivided into two branches, [illegible] mechanical and electrical. The first [illegible] branch is now working full [illegible]

The shop was organized and the [illegible] machines installed in 1926; 150,000 [illegible] worth of machinery has been [illegible] shipped to this co-operative and 25 [illegible] men are working, making about [illegible] rubles a month each. This is com- [illegible] ed

NO W MORE THAN EVER

LABOR MUST ACT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

SIX MORE DAYS TO SAVE THEM

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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LABOR RALLYING FOR SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Supreme Court of the state of Massachusetts meets today to decide whether Sacco and Vanzetti shall die in the electric chair on August 22nd or shall have a new trial. As these lines are written Sacco is on the thirtieth day of his hunger strike and the prison authorities are considering forcible feeding. It would appear from all indications that a bitter determination to execute the two condemned men exists among the ruling classes of this country.

* * *

THE legal hocus pocus that has been indulged in recently by the Massachusetts governor and the judicial arm of the capitalist commonwealth, as we pointed out, was only for the purpose of appearances, to create the impression that the two doomed workers were given every possible consideration they were entitled to under the law. But this law is a noose to strangle those who threaten the capitalist state. It is not a question of justice but one of expediency.

* * *

THE mighty demonstrations that were held all over the world not only threw a scare into the ranks of the most reactionary sections of the ruling classes but even those capitalist publications labelled liberal felt that their expressed sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti might tend to encourage greater militancy on the part of the workers, so they have recently been soft-pedalling on the case. The New York World, which a short time ago conducted an editorial campaign demanding a new trial for the condemned workers has now switched the issue to an editorial campaign against the Communists who are given credit for the world-wide protest demonstrations. The Communists are entitled to the major part of this credit.

* * *

It cannot be repeated too often that only the power of the masses expressed thru strikes and other forms of mass protest can stay the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and free them from either the chair or a living death in prison. Polite representations from liberals and pacifists, expressed fears for the "honor" of the state of Massachussetts, and such nonsense has no effect on the hardboiled pluto who heads the capitalist system in this country. They fear the spirit of rebellion among the masses which one day will put an end to such crimes as the one perpetrated on Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

ONE of the most contemptible actions that any section of the workingclass movement could be guilty of was that of the Boston section of the Socialist Labor Party, when it refused to hand over its speckling permit on Boston common, last Sunday, to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense speakers; the police having refused the latter permission to speak. On the previous Sunday both the Socialist and the Workers (Communist) parties gave up their permits and had their seasonal permits cancelled by the police in retaliation. The S. L. P. true to its craven conduct during the war, would rather enjoy the opportunity to bask in the smiles of the Boston police department while discussing the evolution of the "tool of industry" than throw in its lot with other sections of the workingclass movement in a struggle to save two proletarian lives from the electric chair. Words fail to express the contempt that those fake radicals deserve from the workingclass.

* * *

AS those lines are clicking off the typewriter a German junkers airplane is flying towards us with Chicago as her destination. A few days ago, I saw a picture of a German Uzoat in the movies sinking British, Italian and Greek merchant vessels to the immense satisfaction and pleasure of the audience. Ten years ago, if either of those two incidents took place there would be cursing and shooting. Ten years ago the Germans were "Huns" and "baby-killers." Today Germany is the backbone of civilization. But should the German and American ruling classes get into grips again over foreign markets or colonies we would be taught to hate just as vigorously as they were taught since spring 1917 until long after the armistice.

* * *

ELBERT H. GARY, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation died at his home on Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, at the mellow age of 81. We are often told that life among the great industrial magnates is strenuous, and that they are

(Continued on Page Three)

U. S. UNIONISTS AT SEA PREPARE EUROPEAN PLANS

Delegation Will Visit Europe and Then USSR

By FRANK PALMER

former editor Colorado Labor Advocate and member of the delegation. Specially written for Federated Press.

ON BOARD SS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (By Mail.) — The first leg of the visit of the American Trade Union Delegation to Europe—that of actually getting overseas—is nearing a happy conclusion.

Trade Union Delegates at Sea.

There are in the delegation Chairman James H. Maurer, president, Pennsylvania federation of labor; executive secretary, Albert F. Coyle, secretary All-American Cooperative Commission; John Brophy, United Mine Workers; Silas B. Axtell, counsel for the International Seamen's

(Continued on Page Three)

CHIANG FORCED OUT AS HEAD OF NANKING REGIME

Peasant Uprisings Still Threaten Wuhan

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Cantonese forces in the northern drive who at the time of his greatest successes betrayed the revolution into the hands of the capitalists and imperialists is now down and out. Since the treachery of the Wuhan government and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, a strong demand for unity between the Nanking government of Chiang and Wuhan has grown up within his own group. This has culminated in forcing Chiang to retire.

Owing to desertions to Wuhan and to defections because some of the troops refused to fight Chiang's anti-Communist campaign, his army was weakened and was steadily losing ground before the forces of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord and bandit.

Feng and Wuhanites stood aside and permitted Chiang to face defeat and then agreed to step in only on condition that Chiang quit, thereby leaving only the Wuhan counter-revolutionaries in the service of imperialism in the field against Chang Tso-lin. Feng has shown the master class that he is just as vicious against the further development of the revolution as was Chiang and so the first traitorous general has to take a back seat.

Peasant Uprisings Continue.

Meanwhile the uprisings of peasants, under the leadership of Communists, continues in a number of provinces and the Wuhan counter-revolutionary gang fears the spread of dissatisfaction to their own armies abandoning its attempted Trans-Atlantic flight.

It's sister ship, the Europa, had given up the attempt some hours before.

Every Party Member Must Help Assure Holding of Important Convention

To All Party Units.

DEAR COMRADES: In agreement with the Communist International the Party has decided to hold its fifth regular Convention on August 21st.

Because of the impending war danger, the offensive against the Party by the government and the trade union bureaucracy, the general attack being launched against the workers by the imperialist clique and the need for the consolidation and unification of the Party to meet the important tasks now confronting it, this Convention takes on the most important character which any of our conventions has assumed to date.

No Convention will be possible unless every Party member buys an Assessment Stamp. To delay holding the Convention or not to hold it will deal a serious blow to the welfare of our Party. It will be impossible, however, to hold a Convention as scheduled unless every member of our Party does his or her utmost to help hold the Convention. This means that every Party member must immediately purchase a Convention Assessment Stamp. Not only will a Party member not be in good standing unless he purchases his Convention Stamp, but if he fails to do that he will be interfering with the progress of the Party in the most serious way.

The Unit secretaries must not hold up the funds collected thru the sale of Convention Assessment Stamps. These funds must be remitted to the National Office without the slightest delay.

Comrades, if you have not yet bought your Convention Assessment Stamp, buy it immediately. You cannot vote otherwise.

If you have not yet remitted the funds collected thru the sale of the Convention Assessment Stamps, send them immediately to the National Office. Failure to remit these funds is as harmful as failure to purchase Convention Assessment Stamps. Act quickly.

Fraternally,

Jay Lovestone.
Wm. Z. Foster.
Secretaries.

Radio Organization for Soviet Union Will Use U. S. Wireless Patents

LENINGRAD, Aug. 15.—The Soviet Union radio Trust announced today an agreement with the Radio Corporation of America for the exchange of patents and mutual inspection of manufacturing plants by engineers.

Both German Airplanes Return to Land

DESSAU, Germany, Aug. 15.—The second German Trans-Atlantic plan, the Bremen, returned to the flying field here at 4:21 o'clock, German daylight saving time, today,



"Yer Honor, I thot I heard him say 'Sacco and Vanzetti,' an' he was lookin' at St. Patrick's Cathedral when he said it!"

ELBERT H. GARY DIES SUDDENLY IN FIFTH AVE. HOME

Was Head of U. S. Steel Corporation

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, died yesterday morning at 5.30 o'clock at his Fifth Avenue home in this city, according to the official announcement at his office. The news of his death was withheld for several hours, until after the stock market opened Monday morning and the holders of steel shares had time to prepare for a bearish movement to pull down the market price. The result was just a slight downward trend and immediate recovery with United States Steel taking the lead in a new upward drive.

Noted Labor Hater.

Gary, who with the backing of the House of Morgan, organized the United States Steel Corporation in 1901, and has been the recognized head of it ever since, was one of the worst enemies of labor in the country and the leader of the latest "open shop" drive against labor unions. A ruthless exploiter of labor, he became the chief spokesman for the open shoppers.

Controlled Republican Party.

It was Elbert H. Gary who combated the republican party in 1920 and

(Continued on Page Two)

BIG SACCO-VANZETTI SPECIAL SATURDAY

The DAILY WORKER will issue a special Sacco-Vanzetti edition dated Saturday, August 20. It will not only contain a review of all the developments in this international labor case, that is stirring the workers thruout the entire world, but it will also include articles on special features of this anti-labor frame-up by prominent writers. There will also be cartoons and sketches by noted cartoonists and artists, including a special contribution by our own artist, Fred Ellis. Contributions to this issue will be announced from day to day. In the meantime send in your bundle order to The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

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Daily Worker,
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Please send ..... copies of the Sacco-Vanzetti Special Edition at $2.50 per hundred to:

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Arraign Westchester Bootleggers.

Four residents of Westchester County were arraigned in federal court here today charged with violating the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

PREPARE GIANT WALK-OUT; SEE NO HOPE IN COURT ACTION; PROTEST MEETINGS HELD THRUOUT COUNTRY

Report Sacco Takes Food After Threat to Apply Barbarous Method of Forcible Feeding

Following the appeal of the Workers (Communist) Party for a nation-wide strike at 10 a. m., Monday, August 22nd, to save Sacco and Vanzetti from death in the electric chair, scores of unions and other labor organizations have indicated their willingness to join in a giant walk-out.

Officials of the Italian Chamber of Labor, the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Local 918, of the Journeyman Barbers, announced that the question of strike action would be considered shortly in their organizations.

Among the unions that participated in the walk-out of more than half a million workers in New York City last week were the International Printers' Union, Harbor Boatmen's Union, Ship Yard Workers, Clothing Workers, Garment Workers, United Hebrew Trades, Pocketbook Workers' Union, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Journeymen Barbers' Union, Waist Makers' Union, Carpenters' and Executors' Union, Fur Workers, Plasterers' Union, Cement Workers' Union, Rod Carriers' Union, Painters' and Decorators' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Laundry Workers' Union, Metal Workers' Union, Shoe Workers' Union, Paper Box Makers' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Chamber of Labor Unions, Amalgamated Power Plant Workers, Architectural Iron Workers' Union, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, United Textile Workers of America, Marine Transport Workers' Union, Typographical Union, Local No. 7.

Bigger Than Before.

The enthusiasm with which organizations are pledging themselves to join the strike to save the framed-up workers indicates that the new walk-out will exceed the last in strength. The International Labor Defense, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee, the Architectural Bronze and Structural Workers' Union are among the organizations which have already endorsed a strike. Numerous other organizations which have already indicated their willingness to join the walk-out are awaiting meetings of their executive committees before officially endorsing it.

The Marine Transport Workers' Union, an organization affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, indicated its willingness to join in a united protest Monday against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Urges Students' Strike.

In urging the strike the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, appealed to all students to stay away from their classes and to demonstrate for the immediate and unconditional release of the framed-up workers.

Many Attend Protest Meetings.

In the meantime reports from all sections of the country state that protest meetings are being enthusiastically attended by record crowds of workers. Plans for a monster demonstration at Union Square, in New York City, are being made for the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

An Ex-Soldier Jailed Because of Sympathy For Sacco and Vanzetti

In tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER, J. Louis Engdahl, will tell the story of the jailing of Morris W. Turkin, an ex-soldier, who came from Schenectady, New York, to Boston to join in the "death march" last Wednesday night around the Charlestown Prison, where the frame-up gang had planned to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair. It is an interesting view of the terror that clutched at the hearts of the murder crew in Boston as they planned to put the two workers to death in spite of the world protest of labor.

* * *

In its call for a strike the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party declared:

"Twelve days' respite must not deceive the working class. It is intended only to deceive, only to quiet down the magnificent manifestations of working class indignation and solidarity which were swelling throut the country and which were already hinting of that fact that when the working class speaks with all of its might it must be heard. The impudence of the working class now is to intensify tenfold the demonstrations and strikes which have expelled the butcher of Mussolini and the leading financial masters of America, who gave the orders [illegible] to make the [illegible] of the [illegible] twelve days [illegible] before the [illegible] were the cause of Luther Swift's hesitation to kill Sacco and Vanzetti. More strikes a hundred times more and bigger strike [illegible] the [illegible] of the death house are [illegible] the power to the [illegible] of the [illegible].

The International Labor Defense is urging a strike to [illegible] in the workshops.

"We are advocating protest strikes [illegible] and pro- [illegible] that the strike must will [illegible] the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti impossible."

Expect Nothing From Courts.

[illegible] headquarters of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee are [illegible] with preparations for mass activities for the coming week. The officials of the Emergency Committee have no faith that the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court will render a favorable decision today when it passes upon the granting of a writ of error.

[illegible] the possibility of a favorable decision in the case Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, said: "Every little hope that the [illegible] Court indicates will be [illegible] and our [illegible] to [illegible]. If they return a writ of error this will [illegible] that Governor Fuller, before [illegible] the governor's Advisory Committee will stand by [illegible], anyone who knows how the Massachusetts legal [illegible] are [illegible] will realize that [illegible] legal hope remains for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Report Sacco Food; Hunger Strike.

After being threatened with the barbarous method of forcible feeding known as nasal feeding, Nicola Sacco today began his hunger strike on the thirtieth day.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

New Danger Signals in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Make This Execution Impossible!

The International Labor Defense declares:

"Sacco and Vanzetti have been suspended between life and death for seven years. Governor Fuller now prolongs this agony for twelve days more. (Six days more remain as this issue of The DAILY WORKER appears.) History knows no parallel for the deliberate prolonged torture inflicted upon innocent and idealistic men.

"For our part we will work with all our power and energy in these days to help the movement for Sacco and Vanzetti grow in volume and intensity.

"Our local organizations in two hundred cities are already organizing a new series of protest meetings and demonstrations for Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

"We are advocating protest strikes of the workers everywhere and predict that the strike movement will now take on a volume which will render the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti impossible."

By JAY LOVESTONE.

SOME people tend to look upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case as an isolated, special example of the miscarriage of justice in the American democratic court system. We Communists take the very opposite view. We look upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case not as a miscarriage of justice, but, on the contrary, as a crass example of the carrying out of justice by capitalists against workers, by the exploiting class against the exploited. To us justice is not an abstraction. To us justice is part and parcel of the whole system of the capitalist, class society of today.

More than that. The Communists do not look upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case as an isolated incident of reaction which is an exception to the rule of the trend of events. To us, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is only a symbol, a high-water mark of the sweep of capitalist reaction now crushing the American workers.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Part of Whole Offensive.

STRIKINGLY clear manifestations of the fact that the Sacco-Vanzetti case is an integral part of a whole offensive against the working class by the black capitalist clique, are evidenced in the preparations now being made for an attack on those workers who are unskilled, semi-skilled, deprived of political rights, and most proletarian section of our working class. The writer has in mind the repeated threats and intensified preparatory measures that are now being resorted to for a big drive against the foreign-born workers. Within the last three days there have been three ominous instances indicating that such a campaign is in the making.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case is clear-cut, naked, so crass an example of pure American lawlessness as applied by the imperialists that even the most purblind can see the mockery, hypocrisy and terror of the whole game. It is very many years since an event in our working class struggles has stirred up so much interest abroad as well as at home. Naturally, among the great masses awakened and inspired in the United States to protest energetically against the Czarist brand of justice as handed out to Sacco and Vanzetti are great masses of foreign-born proletarians. The extremely ire of our capitalists has been aroused. Two foreign-born workers must be executed. The thin veil of the dignity of capitalist justice has been torn to shreds. The "safety of society" must be assured. The weakest section of the working class must be taught a lesson. This means

(Continued on Page Two)

Strikes and Demonstrations Only Hope for Sacco, Vanzetti

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Rely Upon The Daily Worker—Help Us Continue the Fight!

Heywood Broun, the noted columnist of the New York World has been forced to sever his connections with that so-called "liberal" paper, because of its refusal to publish his articles on Sacco and Vanzetti.

Yet "The World" carries today, as everyday the following hypocritical pledge on its editorial page:

> THE WORLD, as established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:
>
> "An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

Many radicals and liberal-minded readers have followed the columns of this paper faithfully with full confidence in its impartiality and broadmindedness. The Heywood Broun incident should prove to them, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that no impartiality, no broadmindedness, nothing but class prejudice and hate, can be expected from any capitalist paper.

This incident should inspire every class conscious worker to renewed efforts to help The DAILY WORKER, particularly at this time, when it must shoulder the main responsibility for mobilizing public sentiment behind Sacco and Vanzetti, as they face again the danger of death in the electric chair.

Elbert H. Gary Dies In Fifth Ave. Home

(Continued from Page One)

who was the real boss of the convention of that year. His favorite candidate was Major General Leonard Wood, who died last week. Wood had acted as the chief strike-breaker during the steel strike when United States troops occupied Gary, Indiana, the city named after the dead steel magnate, and was highly esteemed by Gary. But Wood's strike-breaking activities made his candidacy impossible, because of the general hatred of labor for him. His next favorite was Frank O. Lowden, but Lowden was exposed as having paid a thousand dollars apiece to two Missouri politicians for bribing certain voters in that state, so he was out of the running. Finally the notorious crook and grafter, Harry M. Daugherty recommended Warren G. Harding to Gary as a "dark horse." He was acceptable to Gary and subsequently was elected, as Gary had his man in the White House.

It was the influence of Gary that was responsible for the vicious anti-labor character of the Harding administration, a policy still followed by the Coolidge gang.

Challenged by Steel Strike

Gary was one of the shrewdest capitalists during the war and used his position to gouge tremendous profits out of the government, meanwhile indulging in lavish promises about the wonderful benefits that would befall the American workers if they would only be contented and not strike during the war. When the steel workers, in 1919-20 tried to realize some of those promises, Gary used his influence with the government and his private army of thugs and gunmen to try to break the strike. This was the greatest challenge to his vicious exploitation of the steel slaves during his career.

The sabotage of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor under the late Gompers did as much to break the strike as did the actual unions of Gary and the government.

Successor Unknown.

The death of Gary immediately gave rise to the question of his successor as head of the steel trust. Many influential Wall Street observers seem to think that one of the DuPonts will succeed him, especially in view of the recent great merger of the steel corporation, General Motors and the DuPont powder concern. Others speculate on the possibility of Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation succeeding Gary.

But no matter who comes in the condition of the steel slaves will remain as it is until they have the organized power to fight the octopus.

Gary Cycle Cossacks Ride Down Sacco and Vanzetti Meeting

GARY, Ind., Aug. 16.—Motorcycle police rode into crowds of workers who were assembled here to the number of four or five thousand in answer to a call from the Lake County Sacco-Vanzetti Conference for a mass protest meeting against the murder of the two innocent men.

As the police were arresting the speakers and one of them, Fred Biedenkapp had been pulled from the box, the order to charge was given the cops. Cries arose as the heavy guard of motorcycle and regular cops and an automobile full of plain clothes men burst into the assembled crowd. Clubs were swung in a way that was reminiscent of the days of the steel strike. Before the masses had dispersed three workers and all the speakers had been arrested.

Because of the intense feeling for Sacco and Vanzetti among the steel workers the police had prohibited the meeting. Among the speakers arrested were Norman Beeh, a Chicago university student, Fred Biedenkapp, Manuel Gomez, and B. Ruoff. The speakers were attacked with disorderly conduct and meeting to riot and were fined one dollar and costs.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

DANGER SIGNALS IN THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

(Continued from Page One)

that a new attack must be launched against the foreign-born workers. The preparation are in full blast. Here are two here them.

The High Crime of Workers Thinking

1. Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, has issued a stern warning to all foreign-born workers that if they will participate in any meetings or demonstrations in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, they will thus "lend their chances of becoming American citizens" and "become liable to deportation."

Mr. Johnson goes on to say, "Aliens domiciled in this country should remember that if they partake in anti-government demonstrations here they are liable to deportation under the 1919 act." Here we have it: the government is planning to murder two workers; other workers protest. In this case, it happens to be that the workers to be murdered by the government are foreign-born. It also happens that some of the workers who protest against this murder are foreign-born. Millions of native workers are likewise protesting, but the first onslaught is to be made against the foreign-born workers, because they are in a weaker position to resist the attack. Once the weaker sector of the working class front is broken or even pierced then the next line will be stormed—the line of the native workers. These elementary points of strategy dividing the enemy—habd good in class war as well as in other forms of war. Already we see "red" raids in Los Angeles and native workers being jailed and held incommunicado.

2. The murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the enemies of the working class, never stop at mere warnings no matter how stern and severe these warnings be to the workers. It is not enough for them to attack the workers for holding certain opinions. Actual steps must be taken to cripple the workers who hold these opinions. Therefore, Commissioner of Immigration Hull has come forward with the declaration that he will call on Congress to appropriate funds to enable the Immigration Service to make a thoro round-up of foreign-born workers and that "when the undesirables have been hunted down they will be deported." Immigration Service inspectors, Department of Justice agents, and secret service agents of the iron-jury and post office are now watching the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations. Obviously, hunting down workers is a favorite sport of the American capitalists. The deportation machinery is being oiled and its swift workings are already visible.

Trying to Starve the Workers Out Of Militancy.

3. It taxes time, however, to ferret out the workers holding certain opinions. It takes even a little more time to hunt down and deport these workers. Our capitalists are efficient. They do not believe in boiling time. Particularly when it is necessary to persecute the working class so they keep in mind their old maxim that "Union is enemy". Secretary of Labor Davis has taken the great American "public" into confidence and has declared that in the meanwhile steps are being prepared to starve those foreign-born workers who refuse to be docile industrial serfs, who refuse to applaud the hangmen of the American proletariat as the heroes of the day. Secretary Davis openly declares that letter have been sent to employers, asking them to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws by refusing employment to all foreign-born workers who cannot show that they entered this country by "legal methods." This is nonsense. It is plain camouflage. Our multi-millionaire and open-shop Secretary of Labor Davis will fool nobody when he speak of legal methods. He is simply attempting to starve those workers who have opinions which in the eyes of our ruling class are dangerous to the maintainance of capitalist exploitation and tyranny.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case should prove a great antitoxin to the bacilli, to the devastating germs which have been spread in the ranks of the American workers for generations regarding the purity, the integrity and the blessings of American democracy. The sharp offensive launched against millions of our best workers in the United States scarcely before Sacco and Vanzetti have been strapped to the death chair should prove a powerful, the rude, antidote to the poison of bourgeois liberalism, propagated in the ranks of our working class by the socialist party and President Green and his venal labor bureaucracy.

The Communists have had no illusions or misgivings as to the whole Sacco-Vanzetti affair. The Communists are only more aroused, more determined, more energetic than ever before. To mobilize the greatest masses for a counter-attack, to call a halt to the offensive of the capitalists. Our furry has shown increasing signs of vitality and increases in size as the insurgent, driving forces, and a leader in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign in the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers, in the campaign for the organization of the unorganized, in the movement for a united front of the working class—a labor party. No interests of the workers are too small for us to fight for. Our Party, the Party of the Communists, has no interests other than the interests of the working class. The unlimited brutality, the unmasked terrorism, the vile threats of the exploiters will not terrify us. We will go forward with united, steeled ranks to lead the workers until they win and destroy every vestige of capitalist exploitation, of imperialist tyranny in the United States.

20,000 Demonstrate In Detroit to Free Sacco and Vanzetti

DETROIT, Aug. 15. — Over twenty thousand workers jammed the Cadillac Square in the greatest demonstration witnessed in Detroit for years demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. Eight labor speakers addressed the huge crowds from three platforms. The shouting and applause was plainly heard for many blocks around.

Although the meeting was scheduled for eight o'clock, the huge square was already filled by 7:30.

Only a few hours before the meeting the local capitalist daily papers carried headlines to the effect that the demonstration would be stopped by the police. This issue of the daily papers was sold before the huge automobile factories and unquestionably added many thousands to the huge crowd of workers, many of whom came direct from the shops. A tremendous cheer greeted the auto worker which arrived at eight o'clock with the banner bearing the slogans of the final struggle to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

The meeting was opened by the chairman of the Sacco Vanzetti committee, Mike Patton of the Electrical Workers Union. William Reynolds and Jack Robinson mounted the two additional platforms simultaneously and explained the purpose of the meeting amid thunderous applause, after which the speakers of the evening were introduced. The meeting was under the immediate supervision and auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor with the cooperation of delegates from scores of labor organizations of Detroit.

The speakers told the great crowds that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is now in the final court of appeals, the working class of the world. Applause upon applause greeted the announcements of the strikes and demonstrations taking place in the leading cities of America and of the world. Especially loud and deafening mined was the applause for the organization of the auto workers to prevent further frame-ups and executions of labor leaders that are bound to follow in the impending struggles of American labor.

The following speakers representing their various organizations addressed the demonstration in relays from the three platforms: Arthur Rohun, national secretary of the Automobile Workers Union, E. Baker, District Organizer Workers (Communist) Party and member of Machinists Union, Soraine Bereshe, organizer Watters' Union; Phillip Raymond, secretary, organizer of the Automobile Workers' Union, Jack Robinson of the Press-men's Union, Dave Miller of the British Workers' Club, Walter Trymbul, of Musicians' Union; Paul Dennie and two Italian speakers representing the Italian Sacco Vanzetti defense committee.

In spite of the predictions of the daily papers, the demonstration was peaceful and no interference by the police took place. The demonstration was originally announced and advertised by the International Labor Defense and at the next regular meeting of the Joint Sacco-Vanzetti Committee held Monday evening August 8, it was unanimously endorsed and taken over by this committee.

The Joint Defense Committee on which the Detroit Federation of Labor is represented secured a permit for the meeting. Scores of banners and signs were displayed and paraded through the demonstration.

Paul Crouch to Speak At Minneapolis Meet For Sacco and Vanzetti

MINNEAPOLIS, August 15.—Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations are being held throughout the entire state, Sunday, August 21, 1 p. m., thirty-six hours before the time set for their execution a monster protest meeting and picnic will be held at Picnic Grounds, 33d St. South and River Road, West. Paul Crouch, just released from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz, Cal., will be the principal speaker.

Meetings are also being held at Chisholm and Ely, Minn. Demonstrations are being held nightly at Bridge Square, Minneapolis.

DEMAND JUSTICE DEPT. SHOW THEIR PART IN FRAME-UP

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Insistent demand that Governor Fuller extend the Sacco-Vanzetti reprieves until the senate can investigate the relationship between the department of justice and the seven-year persecution of the two workers is voiced again by the People's Reconstruction League through Benjamin C. Marsh, its executive secretary.

"The 11-day postponement of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti," declares the league, "is only a little more than a 9-day wonderful exhibition of the money hand control of executives and courts, and doubtless intended to lull the people into acquiescence."

"The Sacco-Vanzetti case commands world interest because it epitomizes the struggle within every nation between the few of the ruling classes enriched by wealth fraudulently if not corruptly secured through control of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of national and state governments on one hand, and the millions of dispossessed on the other. This situation is marked in this land of the free where one per cent of the people own 50 per cent of the wealth and 90 per cent own 10 per cent; where one individual has as much income as 10,000 working men and women.

Symbolizes Injustice.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti case symbolizes the injustice of our courts and department of justice. The federal department of justice has used illegal methods of barbarism which would shame the czar and his secret police. The execution of these two men without a new trial under fair auspices, or even with such a trial before the senate can investigate the relation of the department of justice to the case of these two men, would rankle for decades.

"The acquittal of these two men, without the investigation of the department and its secret service, would be barren. Congress cannot evade its duty to preserve the civil rights of Americans, and of alien residents here as well."

Latin-America Demands Clemency.

From Latin-American labor movements a cry for clemency is renewed. The Pan-American Federation of Labor makes public three cables, one from Ricardo Trevino, secretary, of the powerful Mexican Federation of Labor, another from the Railroad Brotherhood of Cuba and a third from the Peru Labor Federation.

The previous cables reads: "We have wired to the president of the United States the following message: Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor, representing 2,000,000 members and women of the Mexican organized labor movement, earnestly requests you to extend to him the necessary of Massachusetts so that they may initiate a petition in favor of lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

The Italian ambassador has called again on Assistant Secretary of State Castle to "express" the high degree of feeling in Italy over the impending murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. He is understood to have urged very strongly the importance of annulling the death sentence.

Detroit I. L. D. Picnic Will Be Great Sacco And Vanzetti Meeting

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15. — On August 21st, the Detroit City central Organization of the I. L. D. will turn its annual picnic into a great demonstration to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Detroit's monster demonstration on August 10th was initiated and run by the I. L. D. the technically it was under the Detroit Federation of Labor auspices. Now the I. L. D. will rally its forces of members and sympathizers for a great open air demonstration on the eve of the proposed murder of the two brave fighters.

Two nationally known speakers will address the meeting. The usual features of a picnic, Dancing, games and Refreshments, will be present in abundance and well arranged.

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Kolchak Officers Will Stand Trial For Cruel Murders

SEMIPALATINSK, July 16 (By Mail).—The trial will begin, at the end of this month, in Semipalatinsk, of ex-General Annenkoff and ex-General Denissoff, formerly chief of Annenkoff's staff.

The charge against Annenkoff is that, from the beginning of the revolution, he fought at the head of detachments which he organized himself to overthrow the Soviet power. Besides, Annenkoff is charged with having committed mass murders of representatives of the Soviet power and private citizens during all his counter-revolutionary activities. The same charges are preferred against General Denissoff.

While retreating with Kolchak's army, Annenkoff committed numerous acts of violence on the population of the places he crossed. After crossing the Chinese frontier, Annenkoff was arrested in March, 1921, by the Chinese authorities at Urumchi and put into prison. After his release, Annenkoff settled in a Chinese town, where he became a stud-owner.

In 1926, Annenkoff and Denissoff illegally crossed the Soviet frontier but were arrested by the Soviet authorities. The two generals confessed to the crimes they are accused of.

STELTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—"We call upon all other young people's organizations of the United States of America to protest and use their power and influence to prevent a brutal miscarriage of justice and to insure the rights and privileges to be enjoyed by all of the American people," the children of the youth movement of Stelton, N. J., workingclass colony, resolved at a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting.



SACCO VANZETTI

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Plan of Amalgamation For Locomotive Unions Put Forth at Altoona

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 15 (FP).—Consolidation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is favored in a resolution passed by representatives of 22 lodges which met at Altoona. Both brotherhoods were represented. "Unnecessary working of train crews Sundays and holidays" was protested and standardization of safety appliances on locomotives approved, in other resolutions.

Dictator Exiles Portuguese Rebels; Suppresses Papers

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 15.—The Carmona cabinet tonight decided to expel to the colonies all the military participants in Friday's revolution.

The revolution originated in Lisbon and Oporto, and the demand was made that the fascist government be reconstructed.

Army officers, headed by Captain Rodriguez, Captain Netto and Lieutenant Sarmento, delivered the ultimatum in this regard to General Carmona, dictator. Carmona immediately ordered the arrest of the officers. Sarmento opened fire with his pistol.

It is indicated tonight that Sarmento has fled to Spain. He and he confreres in the attempted coup d'etat have been dismissed from the army ranks.

A journal in Lisbon has been suspended.

* * *

LISBON, Aug. 15. Apparently the Carmona tyranny has succeeded in suppressing the latest revolt—this one, as usual, being an outbreak of wronged army officers, former adherents of the government.

Commandant Colonels Gamaro, Lieutenant Sarmento, and Captain Netto Rodriguez are in jail charged with treason after giving Premier Carmona the scare of his life by walking into his party night before last and demanding that he should not promote the extremely unpopular Lieut. Col. Passos E. Sousa, now minister of war, to be also vice-president of the cabinet. Some of Sousa's orders for summary and undignified punishment of his personal enemies among his "brother officers" have been overruled by the higher cabinet officers. Sousa's new position removes this check upon him, and led to the incident, which almost became an uprising yesterday.

It is said that when Carmona demurred at taking any suggestions of this sort, Lieutenant Sarmento drew a shot at him with a revolver, but Carmona escaped.

The group of dissatisfied officers went back to the barracks, and issued a call for revolution, that were arrested before the equally dissatisfied populace could rally to their support.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

short, lived as a result. But the thing dead many lives and often lost at the finishing end, the majority of them manage to reach a ripe old age, and look better physically at 70 than the average wage slave looks at 40.

THE passing of Gary from the steel trust caused only a slight ripple on the exchange. Steel stocks fell a fraction and then rallied. The big business ability was credited with the major part of the success attained by the industrial octopus, the wheels of that industry will continue to revolve today just as normally as if the death in the Gary home was that of Mr. Gary's poodle. The steel industry is run by the hundreds of thousands of workers employed in it. If all the presidents and stockholders in the United States passed away things would go on just the same.

"Hands Off China," Recognize Soviet, Czech Coop Urges

PRAGUE, Aug. 15.—A public meeting of women cooperators held in Brunn on 24th of February after a report by Comrade Krokova, adopted a resolution which was sent to the British Cooperative Women's Guild, and which draws the attention of British women cooperators to the fact that the British government is paving the way for another world war through its military intervention in China and its aggressive policy against the Soviet Union. The resolution invites British women cooperators to organize protest demonstrations, and to demand of the British government: (1) cessation of military intervention against revolutionary China; (2) withdrawal of the warships and troops sent to China; (3) protest against the brutality, pillaging and murders of the reactionary troops in China; (4) establishment of friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The resolution adopted at the end of May by the district council of Czechoslovakian cooperatives in Volesky contains the following statement:

"The peril of new imperialistic struggles, which are bound to become more terrible than the recent world war, is at the present time greater than before. The present international situation is similar to the situation which preceded the outbreak of the world war.

"We do not believe in the pacifist declarations of the capitalist and in their 'disarmament demand,' we know full well what is behind the phrases about universal disarmament of the industrial state, the supposed suppression of militarism.

"The present war between the Chinese militarists and the Kuomintang army, which is supported by the Soviet Government, is a war between the oppressed and the oppressors, between the exploited and the exploiters. The Soviet Government is the only government which has declared itself ready to help the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation. The Soviet Government has declared itself ready to withdraw from China all the troops which were sent there to protect the Russian concessions, and to hand over these concessions to the Chinese people. The Soviet Government has declared itself ready to withdraw from China all the troops which were sent there to protect the Russian concessions, and to hand over these concessions to the Chinese people. The Soviet Government has declared itself ready to withdraw from China all the troops which were sent there to protect the Russian concessions, and to hand over these concessions to the Chinese people.

"We call upon the working women of all countries to demand that their governments withdraw their troops from China, and that they recognize the Soviet Government. We call upon the working women of all countries to demand that their governments withdraw their troops from China, and that they recognize the Soviet Government."

Reds Refuse to Split Coup.

[illegible]

Dictator Ignores Protest.

[illegible]

Educator Joins Delegation

[illegible]

Lusk Chummy With Union Head.

[illegible]

British Tour Planned.

[illegible]

Thea Rasche Falls.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Thea Rasche, noted German aviatrix, escaped uninjured last Thursday when her plane did a nose dive into the Hudson River as it was passing under the railroad bridge which spans the water here. Her mechanic also escaped injury.

Must Spread Strike Afield, Miners Told

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15 (FP).—Jack Evans, coal digger from South Wales, was a principal speaker at a picnic of 4,000 striking miners held under the auspices of the Miners' Relief Committee of Western Pennsylvania. Other speakers included John Brophy, Powers Hapgood, Tony Minerich and Vincent Kemenovitch. Brophy urged the spreading of the strike to a general nation-wide fields as the move on which success depended.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

HEIR TO COOLIDGE?



Herbert "Starvation" Hoover, who began his career by helping to feed Boxers in China, deprived the farmers of a just price for their product during the war, simultaneously deprived the city workers of real food, starved the Hungarian workers' republic out of existence, made friends with Mussolini, made an ass of himself talking about the "economic vacuum" in Russia, regarded the Mississippi floods as gymnastics as opportunity for a business in land loans. His man is spoken of very highly as candidate for republican nominee for president in 1928.

U. S. Unionists at Sea Prepare Program

[illegible]

U. S. Union Delegation Represents U. S. Labor, Maurer Tells the Press

[illegible]

HOOVER FAVORED FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN '28

Dawes Has That Wall Street Look

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—With the double murder in the Charlestown state prison's electric chair postponed from August 10 to August 22, Washington is turning to breathe its favorite stenches from the miasma of Republican swamp politics. During the world-wide demand for justice to Sacco and Vanzetti, the politicians have been busy, too, not demanding justice, of course, but planning and plotting over a job control of the next administration.

They have not yet been able to decide finally whether Coolidge is just a veglal trickster with his "I do not choose" or whether he had really been hauled out of the presidential running as a liability to the G. O. P. With the exception of Lowden, none of the would-be successors to Cal's job have publicly announced their covetousness. But the political camps of Hoover, Dawes and the lesser lights have been as busy as beavers rounding up strength for their favorites.

Hoover Looms as Next President.

Shrewd political commentators see Dawes as a good second to Hoover.

Dawes has one bad drawback. He smells too much of Wall Street, of bankers and finance control of government. Wall Street rules, not carefully, but they payouts who have given their reputations stenching. Theo Roosevelt was the rough rider of the Spanish war and Coolidge the idol of the Boston police strike breaker; the Red Cross man and the economic efficiency expert. But Dawes has come to the real rulers to make a satisfactory display.

Charles Evans Hughes, of State fame, is generally regarded as the G. O. P. dark horse in case no three of the other leaders can be nominated. He is not an active candidate, but he can be "drafted" and if there's any of that to be done, he certainly won't refuse. Even the great majority of Republican politicians are only too keen to be rid of.

Herbert Not Idle Analysis Shows.

Analysis of Hoover's strength shows him with New England in his pocket thru his St. Lawrence waterways-power scheme. The east is prone to allys to and if the reported alliance with Parsons Sleep is confirmed the deal will certainly gold its vote for him in the republican convention. The southern delegates, office-holders and corruptionists, swing one fourth of the convention votes. With Hoover's flood relief reputation and Lowden's record help, this solid block of votes is reasonably safe for the secretary of commerce. The Pacific coast is regarded as Hoover, too, along with the mountain states. Only the old-time party doubtful and after Hoover is confirmed in Washington there is that if the farmers could stomach Coolidge still, they can take Hoover easily enough in stride.

Our Letter from Australia

[illegible]

Natives Mistreated.

[illegible]

Samoans Persecuted

[illegible]

Blankets of Silence

THE capitalist press has adopted a new policy in its treatment of the Sacco-Vanzetti case

Already the news of the proposed legal butchery has disappeared from the front page.

The capitalist press hopes to quench the flame of mass protest by a policy of cold silence.

The strategy of the capitalist class will succeed only if the workers permit themselves to be drugged by the prostitute press.

Under these circumstances the drive for **Five Thousand New Readers** for the **Daily Worker**, the only American daily newspaper, which is carrying on a real fight for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, assumes a vital importance.

Now as never before we must push our efforts to secure new readers. Now as never before we must convince thousands of workers to read the only paper which gives the truth about the case, the only paper which is attempting to mobilize public sentiment in such a way as to effectively prevent the carrying out of this dastardly crime against the working class.

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Gary Passes—but Garyism Remains.

Elbert H. Gary, who died yesterday morning, was for years the most powerful individual in American industrial life, not merely by virtue of his chairmanship of the colossal trust known as the United States Steel Corporation, but because he and his associates were responsible for a labor policy that became definitely associated with his name and known as Garyism.

The blight of Garyism fell heavily upon the American labor movement after the world war and was a reflex of the position of supremacy of American capitalism. Emerging from the world war as the most powerful and arrogant capitalism in the whole world, American capitalism blazed new trails in systematic exploitation. The labor policy of the industrial group around Gary was decisively and viciously anti union. After the great steel strike which, but for the overt treachery of the official American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, would have been successful in establishing a powerful union in the basic steel industry and would have given tremendous impetus to the organization of the other great basic industries, Gary headed the open-shop drive against labor, and developed the present-day labor policy of the dominant industrialists. That policy, briefly stated, is that the American industrialists are so powerful, so invincible, that they can afford to dispense with even the mildest semblance of labor organization. As opposed to Garyism is the official policy of the American labor bureaucracy—Gompersism—as carried out today by the Green, Woll, Sigman, McGrady outfit. Gompersism is that policy directed toward convincing the owners of industry that they need labor leaders to hold the workers in subjection and prevent the labor movement developing along militant lines.

Gompersism says to the master class: "You need us to aid you against the possible development of radicalism in the ranks of labor."

Garyism replies to Gompersism: "We are powerful enough to crush labor without your assistance! We don't even need labor lieutenants!"

Other industrialists, particularly some of the railroads, have attempted to overcome labor organization with company unionism. But certain labor lackeys, of the type of William H. Johnstone, convinced them that the labor "leaders" could abandon trades unionism for company unionism through "peaceful transition."

The policies known as Garyism are being inaugurated in the mining industry of the United States. For a time John L. Lewis and the officials of the United Mine Workers of America waged a fight against this trend. For instance, the mine strike of 1922 was waged for the purpose of convincing the mine owners that they could not get along without Lewis and his gang. As soon as the mine owners were willing to deal with Lewis he brazenly betrayed the rank and file demands. The same performance was repeated by Lewis in the anthracite strike of 1926.

Against both Garyism and Gompersism stands the vanguard of the working class, the Communists, who strive to mobilize the workers for a determined fight against these twin blights, either of which spells defeat and betrayal for the working class.

By relentlessly unmasking the criminal treachery of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class we pave the way for a real fight against the open shop, the twelve-hour day, the yellow-dog contract and other features of Garyism.

Gary, as an individual is dead, but Garyism still remains and can only be exterminated by the mass power of the working class organized into powerful industrial unions and supporting a political party of labor that also appeals to the exploited and oppressed farmers. In his life Gary was an enemy of society, a class-conscious member of the ever decreasing group of powerful magnates who dominate all of American industry. The reptile press will spill tons of ink and waste millions of reams of paper to publish eulogiums to this exploiter and oppressor of the workers, but we will explode such illusions by emphasizing the fact that all of the millions amassed by this industrial colossus were wrung out of the broken and bleeding and baked bodies of the countless thousands who slaved in the modern inferno before the blast furnaces, in the rolling mills, the tin mills and other branches of the octopus known as the steel corporation.

Gary as an individual played such a small role in the steel corporation at the time of his death that there was but the slightest fluctuation in the stock of the steel corporation. The idea that such corporations are run by powerful individuals is exploded by the fact that the industry goes on just the same the day after he died as it did the day before. Not a wheel slowed up because of his demise, which proves that it is not the Garys and their kind who are the real force in industry, but the workers with hand and brain who make possible all industry, all progress.

The workers, in the course of the struggle, will eventually come to learn that they can get along without Gary and all the other captains of industry much better than they can get along with them, and, as the foremost fighters in the front ranks of the working class, the Communists not only emphasize the immediate tasks, but we strive to direct the movement toward that point where the working class, the class that built all the industries will own and administer them under a workers' and farmers' government.

Los Angeles' Drive Against Labor.

Los Angeles, aside from its earthquakes, is also noteworthy because of its viciously reactionary character in general. For years it has been the hot-bed of the vilest aggregation of scab herders in the whole world. It fears any demonstration on the part of the working class. Its vicious attacks upon the radical movement in an effort to crush the agitation in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti is part of its perpetual drive against labor. It is not that the powers that be in that benighted city are particularly opposed to the Sacco and Vanzetti agitation more than any labor activity but because that agitation impels the working class to action, that the raids were conducted against the headquarters

The War Menace Against the Soviet Union and the German Reformists

By S. PEREVEZNIKOV.

During the last months there was a number of forts pointing to the actual menace of a new imperialist war. The raid on the Soviet embassy at Peking, the blowing-up of the Arcos safes in London, the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations, and murder of the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw and the semi-acquittal of the murderer all this unmistakably points to the possibility of a bloody solution of the conflict between the country of the toilers and the capitalist world.

And by no means negligible part in this conflict falls to the lot of Hindenburg-ridden Germany. Her convenient geographical position, her famous "knowledge of Russia," her great experience in the conduct of wars in the East, as well as the need of protecting the rear of the future eastern allies of England all this prompts the imperialists to seek not only the neutrality, but also the open participation of Germany on their side.

It is quite obvious that the German working class cannot remain aloof to the development of events in this connection. Considerable portions of it are still swayed by the reformists. In spite of the long chain of open betrayals and cynical backsliding on the part of the reformist leaders, tens of thousands of workers are still in the ranks of the social-democratic party, while the leadership of the free trade unions is still in the hands of the reformists.

In order to lead the masses in the fight for the interests of the bourgeoisie, it is essential for the latter that the war should take the character of a crusade, that they should see in it a struggle for the liberation of the workers. Hence, that they should continue to believe in peace even at a time when economic awakening only when the gang begins to run around them to rear. On the other hand, it would be essential to present the enemy as the aggressive party in the war and guilty in its outbreak. Without such ideological preparation [illegible] the masses have ceased to believe in the peaceful intentions of their own government. The imperialist war danger has ceased to be a subject of popular discussion. The reformists, particularly in Germany, have also ceased to be a factor in the preparation for war.

It is this participation in the preparation for war and the open betrayal of the working class that is the chief difference between the present situation and that of 1912-14, when the social-democracy, although in principle the same social democracy was able to mobilize the masses against the war with words opposed to war.

At the moment of the Locarno conference, when the reformists in the leading circles of the German social-democracy and the German reformist unions signed the guarantee of the status quo and the "spectre of war" only to refer to the League of Nations in which the German bourgeoisie is represented and to which the social-democrats pray that "there could be no talk of any imminent menace to peace" ("Vorwaerts," May 28, 1927).

During this entire period the menace of war, "Vorwaerts" stated upon the next task of working up public opinion against the Soviet Union. After a friendly dance in the Reichstag with the government for its "nervous and intolerable behavior," the organ of the German reformists went on to insinuate against the USSR:

"On the other hand," says "Vorwaerts," "we need not believe Russia to be a poor lamb, so tame and quiet that she will not disturb the water. The Russian methods of espionage and plotting have become a world-wide calamity."

In other words, there is no menace of war, and the blame for the present situation is to be placed not on the British conservatives, but on the "Russian methods." Thus the German social-democracy reacted to the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations. The same spirit of hostility to the workers' republic, and of anxiety to wholewash the world bourgeoisie and to absolve it of the charge of preparing for war, pervades the comments of the social-democratic press in connection with the murder of Comrade Voikov. In "Vorwaerts" of June 7 we read that the murder of the Soviet ambassador was "an act of individual terror, of individual vengeance," and on the following day the reformist newspaper took up the defense of the Polish government against the "attacks" of the Soviet republic. "The Soviets have no grounds to saddle the Polish government with responsibility for the murder," says "Vorwaerts." And it goes on to pour on the idea of the responsibility of the British tories in the assassination of Soviet representatives.

"The assertion that British diplomacy was acting by means of murder and assassination is nothing but the raving of a feverish imagination." ("Vorwaerts," June 10, 1927.)

On the other hand, the shooting of an imperialist agent, a mere case of self defense of the proletarian state against imperialist plots, turns in the reformist into a scare of fury. After mourning the shooting of "the envoy of Tsarism," which it devotes a leading article under the melodramatic headline of "Tsarism," the organ of the reformists sneers about the "revolutionary" and a la [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TOUR OF SCENES IN CASE SHOW FRAME-UP OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

(This article was delayed one day in transit.)
By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—"I hope Sacco and Vanzetti will be freed. I hope the workers of the world will unite, and thru their protest, save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

These words uttered in Italian, and then translated into English, came from the lips of Adeline Fruzzeli, the widow of Giovanni Fruzzeli, one of the first victims of the Wilson-Palmer deportations, who was sent back to Italy in June, 1919, where he died shortly after.

Mrs. Fruzzeli lives with her two sons who run a gas filling station at Scotland Village, one of the many crossroads in eastern Massachusetts thru which ply the heavy traffic between the great industrial centers of shoes, wool, textiles.

The voice of Mrs. Fruzzeli utters the cry of outraged and bludgeoned working class motherhood of Massachusetts, of New England, of the United States, utters it in a voice of pain, much older, but uttering the same cry as the voice of Rosa Sacco, who goes daily to the Charlestown prison, in Boston, to visit her husband, Nicola Sacco, condemned with Bartolomeo Vanzetti to die in the electric chair a week from this Monday midnight.

During this week, it is the thundery of America's working class womanhood taking up the cry of Mrs. Fruzzeli and Mrs. Sacco, that should merge in a mighty, crashing demand for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, a cry irresistible in its strength.

It was under the guidance of Edward Holton James, member of an ancient New England family that has not lost all of its revolutionary spirit, who is a nephew of William James, professor of philosophy at Harvard University, that I visited the places in the vicinity of Boston that have been brought into the limelight by the Sacco-Vanzetti case, now more than seven years in the cells of Norfolk County and the state of Massachusetts, and clamoring at the doors of the federal government itself. Mr. James was sentenced to 75 days in jail for trying to tell the truth about the Sacco-Vanzetti case on Boston Commons, Sunday, August 9. But that has not dampened his ardor in continuing the fight for the liberation of these two persecuted workers.

Visit South Braintree.

We visited the shoe factory in South Braintree, where the payroll holdup used in the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti took place; also Bridgewater, where another hold-up was attempted that was pinned on against Vanzetti, and for which he was convicted and received a sentence of 15 years in prison. We spent some time in the Manley Woods, where it is pointed out that an automobile was planted in order to aid the prosecution in its frame-up. We travelled the roads over which the "bandit" cars are alleged to have sped on their way, seeking an escape; also to the Kelly (the Three K's Shoe Factory where Sacco worked, and to their cottage where he lived, and then on to the great shoe town of Brockton, where they were arrested.

Two deep impressions stand out from the seven-hour tour of these scenes of payroll robberies, that swept the section in Massachusetts, as well as the entire land, in the years immediately following the close of the war. One impression is that of flying automobiles, "bandit cars," that swept over unimproved country roads dodging the main highways that pass thru the larger population centers. Experienced hands must have been upon the driving wheels of the cars, both in the South Braintree and in the Bridgewater hold-ups, in addition to well-trained eyes to pick the right direction at every frequent bend revealing new forks and cross-roads.

Proof of Frame-up.

In this connection it must be remembered that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti has ever owned an automobile, they have never had their hands upon the steering wheel of a car, nor have they the least knowledge of how to drive one, and they have little knowledge of the geography of the territory where the hold-ups were perpetrated.

My other impression is of the face patient and toil-worn of Mrs. Fruzzeli, the mother of 10 children, whose husband, Giovanni, was deported to Italy to die after living and working in this country for 25 years, like tens of millions of other foreign-born workers seeking to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families in American capitalist industry.

Fruzzeli's only crime, so far as I could learn was that his name appeared upon the subscription list of the "Comitato Sovversivi" (The Subversive Committee), edited by Luigi Galleani, at Lynn, Mass. Galleani gave his name to the "Galleani terror" of anarchists, by which Sacco and Vanzetti are said to have belong. Of. It was against this Galleani group of anarchists that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer levelled his bitter attack before the committee on rules of the House of Representatives, on June 1, 1920.

Take "Bomb Scares."

Fruzzeli, Galleani, Coacrio and others who lived in this neighborhood were deported. Agents of the Department of Justice have confessed, however, that they government couldn't get its hands on sufficient evidence to deport either Sacco or Vanzetti. It is claimed that following Galleani's deportation that Carlo Tresca, of New York, took over the leadership of this group. But in spite of every attempt made by the government, during the past eight years to connect this group with the bombings in Wall Street and Washington, with the much-advertized batch of bombs taken in the mails in New York City in May, 1919, Boston, with other "bomb scares," none of the members of the group has been arrested and placed on trial, charged with any connection with these incidents. Carlo Tresca was in Boston last week to join in the demonstration of protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Where it was impossible to depart Sacco and Vanzetti, where it was impossible to charge them with "bomb plots," the government found it possible to frame them up on a charge of being implicated in payroll holdups and, with the thinnest thread of testimony to lash them in the electric chair, where they hang in another week to send them to death.

South Braintree Visited.

The bullet holes are still to be seen thru the stained, wired glass windows of the shoe factory of Slater and Morrill. They are the sole reminders of the shooting that took place here in South Braintree, April 15, 1920, more than seven years ago. Those shots, however, have been heard around the entire world because the government, instead of seeking out the real criminals, the members of the Morelli gang of freight car thieves and payroll bandits, who have been active in Braintree, used the incident to frame up the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

The theory of the "fatal bullet," that is one of the bullets removed from the body of Berardelli, the murdered payroll guard, was fired from the gun that Nicola Sacco was carrying when he was arrested on the night of May 5, 1920, in Brockton, has been thoroly shot to pieces. No reputable gun expert has been found who will swear to this testimony, and Judge Thayer, himself, passed on as a fact to the jury that brought in the death chair verdict.

Bandit Car Wastes No Time.

We saw the spot where the bandit car was parked, a little to the east downhill from the factory, awaiting the appearance of the bookkeeper and his guard with the two bags containing the $15,000 payroll. They appeared, two bandits began shooting, the car immediately began moving uphill, the money boxes were thrown into it, the two bandits jumped into the car, and they were off, over the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, and down the Holbrook Road leading to Holbrook, dropping a ruin of tacks on the road as they went. It will be remembered that on the identification of Sacco and Vanzetti as the murderers, 95 witnesses testified for the two workers, only 59 for the prosecution. The testimony of every material witness of the state of Massachusetts, as to identification, has been completely shattered.

Perhaps the individual, so far as I could see as we covered the ground, who could have proved the best identification witness for the state, was Mario Vangie, the gate tender of the New Haven Railroad, on duty at the time only a short distance from where the shooting and the robbery took place. Le Vangie did not come forward until long after the shooting, as an identification witness.

At the gate house, he was brought toward noon by the bandit car that drove up to the crossing just as he was lowering the gate. He said that a man inside the car forced him, at the point of a revolver, to let them thru before the advancing train.

Le Vangie identified Vanzetti as the man, when it has already been proved that Vanzetti does not know how to drive an automobile, and has never touched a steering wheel.

But Le Vangie's testimony was further discredited by the testimony of McCarthy, a locomotive fireman of the New Haven, who testified that three-quarters of an hour after the bandit car had passed, he heard what is something akin to a report, by them that before the advancing train.

Le Vangie identified Vanzetti as the man, when it has already been proved that Vanzetti does not know how to drive an automobile, and has never touched a steering wheel.

But Le Vangie's testimony was further discredited by the testimony of McCarthy, a locomotive fireman of the New Haven, who testified that three-quarters of an hour after the bandit car had passed, he heard what is something akin to a report, by them that before the advancing train.

"Some one shot?" I says. "What?" He says, 'Some one's fellow got murdered.' I said, 'Who did it?' He says he didn't know.

I asked him if he knew them. He said, no, he did not. I asked him if he would know them again if he saw them. He said no. He said all he could see was the gun, and he ducked."

Moreover, Le Vangie was discredited by all the other identification witnesses on both sides, who insisted that the driver of the car was a young small light-haired man, whereas, Vanzetti is middle-aged, dark, with a black moustache.

On the whole, the alibi for Vanzetti was overwhelming. Thirty-one eyewitnesses testified positively that none of the men that they saw in the murder car was Vanzetti. Thirteen witnesses either testified directly that Vanzetti was in Plymouth selling fish on the day of the murder or furnished corroboration of said testimony. Similarly for Sacco. He was shown to be in the Italian consul's office in Boston on this day getting a passport to go to Italy.

It is the story of Colonial Massacre, who says he was a member of the Morelli gang, that the car committed the robbery, and that in Middleboro I was in the back seat of the car as it sped away.

We followed the trail of the bandit car. More successfully than did the police, however. While the bandit car quickly left the Holbrook Road at the Union Ice Co. plant, the police car, that was followed, continued straight on to Holbrook, taking some time to discover its mistake, altho, when the police returned to the Union Ice Co. they found a man standing there who had seen the bandit car take the turn. The police had not stopped to ask him in the first place, if anyone else had taken the road in the direction of the bandits.

From then on the trail of the bandits led them unfrequented roads, every inhabitant being that the bandits were trying to make their way toward Providence, R. I. Mr. James, who has made a study of the bandit car's route, declares that no car that could have given at least three week's preparation to the hold-up. The last seen of the bandit car, according to the testimony of the police, was the road thru the woods, near North Stoughton. The defense urges that the bandits came from Providence in a Hudson car; that they picked up the Italian car in which the robbery was committed in the North Stoughton woods; that they returned to the North Stoughton woods and changed back to the Hudson car, one of the gang not engaged in the robbery driving the Buick.

Where Sacco Lived.

It was while going over this ground that we came to South Stoughton, where "The Three K," or Kelly Shoe Factory is located. It was here that Nicola Sacco worked, and lived in factory hands. South Stoughton is a mere spot on the map. The factory stands alone on a knoll, a monument to the effort of the shoe industry to take their factories out of the great cities, where the workers are better able to get together and fight in their own interests. It was shortly after twelve o'clock, everyone was home eating dinner, and the factory was locked. The cottage where Sacco lived with Rosa, his wife, and Dante, his son, could be seen from the main road, in the rear of the Kelly main-

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Justice Department Call Organizer of Union "Agitator"

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 15.—In the eyes of the department of justice, trade union organizers are "outside agitators." That is the term used to describe John M. Parker and Robert M. Armstrong, organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes (the street car men's union).

The department is fighting Parker and Armstrong's efforts to have the supreme court set aside an Indiana federal court ruling holding them in contempt of court. The notorious federal judge Baltzell enjoined them from organizing Indianapolis street car men, and when they proceeded with their work, were thrown into jail for contempt of court.

The case is highly important, involving the right of union men to attempt to organize workers in the face of a federal injunction. The department of justice is conducting the fight against the organizers.

Communists Swamp S-D Candidates In German Cooperative Election

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—At the elections to the delegate meeting for the consumers' cooperative society of the Mersburg-Querfurt district, the Social Democrats suffered a serious defeat. They thought that because they control the trade unions they could also depend on victory at the cooperative elections. But they were, however, bitterly disappointed. The Communist candidates polled 1,479 votes (42 representatives), and the Social Democrats (and only 452 votes (14 representatives).

Worker Killed In Mill

Struck in the abdomen by a heavy piece of lumber while working on a turning mill at Holt avenue and Second street, Woodside, Queens, Stephano Aiello, 29, of 52-18 11th street, Long Island City, sustained injuries which resulted in his death.

The blow of the piece of lumber caused a rupture of the intestines and infection of the peritoneum, according to the officials of the St. John's Hospital, at Long Island City where Abato was taken.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ABRAHAM I. SHIPLACOFF WANTS SHOP CHAIRMEN TO SUPPORT HIM IN TAXING THE WORKERS

(By a Group of Progressive Workers)

The Shiplacoff-Walinsky clique keeps the membership of our union under the iron heel. Physical, economical and spiritual terror are used by this clique as a means to hold power.

The best and most devoted members of the union were suspended because they dared to take a stand against their shameful and criminal acts. Whoever holds an independent opinion about union affairs is suppressed in a most brutal manner. In short, a handful of officials, turned the union into their private property, the membership into their own slaves who must submit to their will without resistance.

Waited For Opportunity.

The members suffered and watchfully waited for an opportune moment to organize the discontent brewing for a long time.

The indifference of our members was broken by the shameful insolence and undemocratic effort in trying to squeeze from our hard earnings over a quarter of a million dollars in the form of a $60 tax.

Our members at the Rand School meeting jeered Shiplacoff when they learned of the $60 tax recommendation and took the whole proposition as a joke.

But the administration was determined to have its way and immediately called a second meeting in Cooper Union. But the officials got scared when the faced such a large membership in Cooper Union, and they again postponed the tax question through a trick by breaking up the question in two. First buying a building, than tax. The members voted down the recommendation to buy a building. But the chairman declared that a majority was for it, thus ignoring the will of the membership.

Against Buying Building.

The opinion of our membership is against buying a building and paying taxes. It is the conviction of the members that our unions income from due and initiation fees amounting to about $130,000 per year is enough to cover all the regular expenses, and thousands of dollars should even then remain.

Shiplacoff has feverishly thrown himself in the work of helping Sigman and Hillquit ready in their program upon the furriers and cloakmakers. It is for this purpose and for no other that Shiplacoff and his clique are determined to force upon us this 50% tax.

Shiplacoff's calling a shop chairman meeting for today to get their approval of the holdup tax. In the meeting beginning the shop chairmen were ignored altogether. The administration feeling the wealth of the membership is now trying to drag in the shop chairman as partner in their hold up scheme.

Brother, Shop Chairmen!

You are the direct representatives of those who work in the factories. It is your duty to express the wish and will of the members whom you represent. The members are against any form of tax.

Your answer to the administration at the shop chairmen meeting must be clear and definite.

You must say. "Run our Union upon a sound economic basis. Don't squander our hard-earned pennies in such scandalous manner. The members do not want any taxes."

Sisters and Brothers instruct, the shop chairmen not to become partners with the administration in its hold-up scheme.

Sixty-five Captured, $1,000,000 in Booze Seized in Big Raid

Sixty-five prisoners were taken, the lake steamer Ansonin and six trucks were seized, and thousands of cases of liquor were taken by police and the Coast Guard, co-operating in a huge rum haul when a landing party was surprised at the old Downey shipyard, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island.

Coast guard officers valued the confiscated liquor at $1,000,000.

Thirty-nine of the prisoners were, taken on land, when Patrolman Ferdinand Baurier, who discovered the rum runners, and eight members of the emergency squad surrounded them at the shipyard.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Davis Bomb Story Shown As Fake; Man Seen In Basement of Next House

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 15.—Wide publicity has been given a report of an attempted bombing of the home of Secretary of Labor Davis, who has been calling for another red hunt against foreign-born workers. The facts as disclosed by District police, are that a man was seen in the basement of a house 30 yards from the secretary's residence and separated from it by dense woods.

The man was carrying no bomb, according to the watchman who saw him. But that didn't keep the press from using the headline, "Bomb Suspect Discovered Near Davis' Home."

Bare Tammany Hall Extortion In the Polo Grounds Concession

How Tammany Hall allows its friends to collect petty graft at the Polo Grounds has just come to light.

Charles Mahoney, a democratic party supporter with the approval of Walter E. Herrick, park commissioner, demands 25 to 50 cents from every automobile owner who parks his car outside of the grounds.

Altho he admitted that he has no written permit, Mahoney forces the drivers to come across with their pieces of change. For this privilege he does not pay any fee to the city.

The large police force present assist Mahoney. Policemen direct the cars into the streets that Mahoney uses for his "garage." The police, however, have nothing to do with the collection of fees, which, however, goes on right under their eyes.

"It is true that this is rity property," vouchsafed Sergeant Francis Campbell, of the West 157th street police station, "and that I am here with my men to keep order, but I have been given to understand that Mahoney has some sort of permission from the Park Department. I am only here temporarily. I found the system here when I came and I saw no reason for questioning its authority. The order for any change would have to come from others."

Despite Mahoney's statement that he held his "proposition" by consent of Park Commissioner Herrick, it was reported on good authority from another quarter that he derived this highly lucrative but inexpensive "concession" from the influence of his friend, Joseph J. McCormick, Deputy Chief City Clerk and Tammany leader of the 22d Assembly District, in which this reservation is situated.

Will Fight Move to End Bus Lines in New York

The city has been served with an order of mandamus to compel it to discontinue bus lines in different sections. It has been issued by Justice Cropsey in supreme court, Brooklyn.

In issuing the order, Justice Cropsey said that an appeal by the city from his decision would act as a stay and allow discontinuance of the bus lines. The city will appeal.

ENDICOTT LABOR DEMONSTRATION FREES SPEAKERS

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Aug. 17.—When the workers in the Endicott Johnson Factory in Endicott tried to hold a protest meeting, the assistant police chief of the "E. J." came to the speaker, Herbert Benjamin District Organizer of the Workers Party, and told him he could not speak on the "E. J." property.

When Benjamin told the fire chief that the president of the company would not allow anybody to hold a mass meeting on his property the chief got sore and called for the chief of police. The police also tried to make Benjamin stop speaking. Benjamin still refused to stop, then the policeman yanked him off the bench that he was speaking on and took him down the street.

When the workers, who numbered over 500, saw what happened, they followed the speakers down the street with their banners up over their heads. The police seeing that all the workers were following the speakers took the banners and tore them to pieces.

This made the workers furious. They all jeered and yelled at the police. The crowd now numbered about four thousand. One of the workers who refused to leave was taken into custody. The chairman of the meeting, and Benjamin and another worker were also taken into custody. The furious mob then followed the speakers and the workers, who were taken by the police to the police station. When the workers tried to get near the police station they were met with a stream of water which the firemen turned on them to break up the crowd. This made the workers still more furious and they yelled much louder.

The police, seeing they could not break up the crowd with one hose, quickly attached another one at the opposite corner.

Even this could not make the crowd break up so the police let Benjamin and the other workers out.

This lasted for about two and a half hours before they released them. When the hose was put away and the workers all followed the police outside of the village limits. Comrade Benjamin and Simenko addressed the crowd in English and Italian. After the meeting, which was peaceful, the workers marched back into town feeling quite satisfied with what the speakers had said during the demonstration for the day with the workers all feeling they will strike again for Sacco and Vanzetti if they do not get a reprieve.

Accused Two In Liquor Raid

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 15.—Following a spectacular raid by local police on a liquor joint which resulted in the arrest of two men and the confiscation of alleged liquor estimated to be worth $50,000.

several houses intervene between the scene of the attempted hold-up and the station, so she could not have seen it. Again, the car was driven away after having driven the bandit car, when he does not know has to run an automobile. Again he was said to have been smooth shaven, when he has always worn a long, black moustache.

But the facts are of little concern when the capitalist state is seeking the lives of its enemies—the workers struggling for a better day. That is the only conclusion we could reach as we came to Scotland Village, where lived Adeline Fruzzeli, the white-haired Italian mother, with her two sons, her husband dead, deported from the United States of America that prides itself on its liberty, or of shrove them in prisons at home.

In conclusion, as in the beginning, with the declaration of mother, widowed by American capitalism, Mrs. Fruzzeli said:

"I hope Sacco and Vanzetti are freed. I hope the protest of world labor will save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

WORKER'S BOOKSTORE
19 SO. LINCOLN ST. Chicago Ill
GOOD BOOKS for WORKERS

DETROIT
Final Demonstration
to
FREE SACCO and VANZETTI
Sunday — AUGUST 21st — Sunday
ROCHESTER PICNIC PARK
17 Mile Rd. and Rochester Road
Nationally Known Speakers
Dancing--Refreshments--Games
DIRECTIONS—By Auto: Out Woodward to Main Street thru Royal Oak, out Rochester Road past 16 Mile Road
By Street Car: Woodward Car to Ford Factory transfer to "Big Beaver" or "Star Bus" direct to Park
ADMISSION 25c.

Boston Capmakers Plan Celebration Saturday of Their 40-Hour Victory

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE ruling class professes to be very much troubled about how the workers will spend their spare time when the workday is shortened.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, the steel trust head, who died on Monday morning, used as one of his arguments in favor of the 12-hour day, "that it would keep the workers out of mischief."

In the days before prohibition was supposed to have dried up the saloons, it was charged that the shorter workday would ensure workers to spend more time around the grogshops. In fact, the fewer the hours of labor, the worse for labor, in the eyes of the "open shop" exploiters.

* * *

This propaganda even captured the minds of large numbers of workers, who feared that a shorter workday meant lower wages, helping in part to cripple the effort for the shorter day of toil. Nevertheless, the movement has made progress.

* * *

It is significant that this Saturday afternoon, the progressives in the Capmakers' Union, in Boston, are planning to play host to all the progressives in the needle trades in the metropolis of Fuller, Thayer and the other would-be murderers of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, at a 40-hour week celebration to be held at Camp Nitgedeiget, near Franklin, Mass.

The Capmakers' Union this spring won the 40-hour week in Boston. The progressive capmakers believe that the 40-hour week can be won by all the other workers in the needle trades, so they are trying to get them together this Saturday, to talk it over and plan for this new advance on the industrial battlefield.

Camp Nitgedeiget (Don't Worry) is itself the best answer to the employers' fraudulent dread that the workers will not know what to do with their spare time.

The 40-hour, five-day week means Saturday off, as well as Sunday. It means one more day in the open. Another day to recuperate from the ravages of toil, that makes the worker victim of the many occupational diseases that hover like buzzards seeking their prey about every industry.

Camp Nitgedeiget, perched on one of the highest spots in the entire state of Massachusetts, looking off over Lake Uncas, and giving an eye-resting view of faraway hills, is born out of conditions arising from two days' rest in seven.

* * *

It is 28 miles in the automobiles go, from the prison cells that hold Sacco and Vanzetti, to Camp Nitgedeiget. But there is a closer relation, because Sacco and Vanzetti sought to win some of the joys of recreation and education, that "The Camp" makes possible, for the less favored, the unorganized workers in the great New England industries of Shoes and Textiles.

If 28 miles close relation as I journeyed from Boston to "The Camp" to become one of the speakers at last Sunday's celebration of the progress that "The Camp" has made.

* * *

Camp Nitgedeiget is the first effort of the United Workers' Cooperative Association that was brought into being at a conference of 20 workers' organizations held Dec. 27, 1925, in Boston. Less than four months later "The Camp" was opened, on June 19th. It now has more than 100 members drawn from the Workers' (Communist) Party, many trade unions, the Workmen's Circle and other Jewish organizations.

There are 52 acres in all, with 27 acres of lake and the rest among food producing woods, strong scented with evergreens.

* * *

During the summer many workers have come to Camp Nitgedeiget and given voluntarily of their labor, in the construction of spacious and comfortable cottages, in the clearing away of timber, in the building of roads, in performing the multitude of tasks that transform a wild place in the open into a comfortable place of recreation for thousands. It was estimated that 2,000 visited "The Camp" last Sunday, many to remain thruout the week.

Meyer Hirshberg, chairman of the board of directors, presided at the day's program. For the purpose of gatherings of this kind, a stage has been erected high on a rock, to be faced on one side by a natural amphitheater. Israel Amter spoke on behalf of the Jewish Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party; S. H. Levine, for The Freiheit; Sol Friedman, for Workmen's Circle, No. 78; Fanny Aisser, secretary, for the Mothers' League, while Sarah Pel Yelin, read the camp hymn, "Nitgedeiget," that has been set to music by Harry Rosen, who is graduating out of "The Pioneers" into the Young Workers League.

* * *

I brought the greetings of the Workers (Communist) Party and of The DAILY WORKER. The message was warmly greeted, altho perhaps the majority of those in attendance were non-party members. But they were close sympathizers. The day's attendance was considered a triumph in view of the fact that the right wingers have established a camp of their own, and had exerted considerable effort to draw a large crowd to their opening on this day.

It was not difficult to impress upon this audience the necessity of participation in the co-operative movement generally. They were convinced co-operators.

Yet they were happy to hear of the role the co-operative movement is playing in the reconstruction era in the Union of Soviet Republics. On the other hand, I pointed out that under Mussolini, in Italy, the co-operative movement, as well as the trade unions and the party, had been outlawed by fascism.

* * *

The camp experience—the bona fide co-operative movement of the working class, and already Camp Nitgedeiget has been raised by the bloodhounds of the Thayer-Fuller plundered and, hunting for evidence with which to discredit labor's militants, especially in the needle trades unions.

* * *

It was serene—one of the long tables of the huge dining room that Tagani met William Seligman, chairman of Capmakers' Local Union No. 7, who had spent last Tuesday in company with Jacob Miller, president of the union, in the custody of the police. Seligman and Miller had been charged by the police with being implicated in thy bomb blasts in New York City. The police had followed them and then considered a "hot trail" to "The Camp," where Miller and Seligman had spent the previous Sunday. It is declared they found two sticks of dynamite, caps etc. used in blasting stumps and building roads.

* * *

Suffice it to say that every capitalist sheet in Boston had to back down on its lies and apologize thru its columns for the lies that had been spread. Thus we find on the front page of The Boston Post, for instance, Friday, August 12, the headline:

"NO KNOWLEDGE OF BOMB PLOT; YOUNG MEN INVOLVED OF ANY CONNECTION"

Then on more than a quarter of a column "The Post" tells out that the police officials had satisfied them-

(Continued on 4th Column).

Ten Days in the Workhouse

By REBECCA GRECHT.

PART II.

A FAIRLY large room with a smaller one adjoining. A cement floor. Several barred windows, through which on one side could be seen the East River, and on the other a welcome vision of grass and trees. And beds, beds, beds—iron cots, one right next to the other, with not even walking space between. This constituted the quarters of the imprisoned fur pickets in the Workhouse for Women.

We were greeted with cries of *joy* by a group of comrades who had been given a 3-day sentence the day before, and were already occupying the room. They had been expecting us since morning. Men prisoners, under guard, had been setting up iron cots all day, for the additional guests.

All Together.

How glad we were to find ourselves all together, instead of in separate cells. What mattered it that our two rooms had twice as many inmates as they should have had, even under prison rules, or that we had to climb over other beds to get to our own? Were we not all comrades? That word seemed especially dear to us, then.

The situation was not so terrible, after all. We could survive it. It was really entirely up to us—how we reacted. And at the most, we'd be confined only for ten days. Militants have endured far more than that, as penalty for their activity in the battle against capitalist exploitation.

These thoughts could be read on the faces of our comrades, as we examined our "property"—a bed, with three blankets, one as a covering and two in place of a mattress; a small straw pillow; some aluminum utensils for our food; a piece of soap; a hand towel to be shared by two or three comrades.

Queer Food.

We did not have time or energy to investigate our surroundings more closely. We were hungry, and our only concern, for the moment, was to get food. We had arrived after the supper hour, but the matrons were gracious enough to give us our introduction to prison fare that night. Two slices of white bread, half-baked, with a strange, unpainful lic flavor, a plate of spaghetti in a thinly fat-congealed, regulate to look at and worse to eat, and some muddy tea—that was supper.

Shall we ever forget that tea? It was the puzzle of the workhouse. We held a conference to decide what it contained, how it could be so filled. It might have been dish water. Possibly, in the far distant past, its chief ingredient may have resembled a tea leaf. The label of the box from which it was poured to contain may have once been a fine actuality, some from a real chest of the Orient, but now, by the time it had undergone the many changes it must have undergone, it never came to any resemblance.

Suffice it to say that none of us drank it, that night. Many of us never saw the inside of it.

Then Darkness.

At nine o'clock the lights were turned out. And much was to happen, no doubt, as we sleep on either side of the lights, that we, in our weariness, could not know.

The first morning, for us, there was a consultation. Some of the girls were hoping that they'd be paid for their work while in the workhouse and would thus have enough money to buy food on Monday. The rest of us, all workers to serve 10 days or more, knew that this hope was futile. We had heard of efforts to obtain some system of pay, but not organized. We had to establish a firm feeling of comradeship, or the difficulties of the workhouse and interference of life might cause us, naturally enough, to vent our dissatisfaction upon one another. And we were determined to keep up our spirits and courage.

Organization.

We called all the comrades together, spoke about the situation, and elected a committee of nine, to take charge of our little community.

The first matter we took up was the question of food. The supply of the night before, the morning's breakfast of a bit of cereal, watery milk, and sugarless coffee, had made us realize what a problem that would be. Therefore, we said, you must forget about all the good things you ate before. Forget that you liked your mother's cooking, or your own, or the restaurant meals you may be accustomed to. We must keep up our strength, and not weaken ourselves physically. Let us try to eat everything as much as we can.

And try we did. Gradually the food line lengthened, when meal time came around. The beans, the watery soup, the mashed potatoes, all very highly seasoned with pepper to obliterate the taste of what had been put into the pot, the lack of meat, sometimes sickeningly sweet, sometimes hard as wood, the dry bread and spaghetti all of this we learned to eat. Some even began to drink the "tea" welcome after a constant diet of starch. But a few, up to the last, ate nothing but bread, a boiled potato, and a little milk. The absence of butter, one long fruit and crackers. On Sundays they felt out commissary slips, and on Thursdays they receive their orders. We arrived late Thursday afternoon. We had just missed commissary. We spoke to the matrons, asking whether an exception could be made in our case, as otherwise we would have to subsist on prison food only for a full week. And our girls might become ill. It is up to the warden, we were told. We asked them to speak to him. We sent him a note. We requested an interview. We got no reply. His majesty, the warden of the workhouse, whose hobbies, we were informed, were dinners and banquets and card parties, and whose table overflowed with all good things, including certain stimulating and soothing delights, could make no exceptions for such lawless individuals as strikers. This was prison, and we were criminals. That settled the matter. We waited a week for our fruit, and then—But of that later.

Health Endangered.

We investigated our surroundings. Our quarters were called the Annex. Next to us was the Special Ward. Here were supposed to be first-timers, and those not suffering from any venereal disease—street walkers, keepers of houses of prostitution, pickpockets, drunkards, young ones, old ones, all together. Upstairs were separate cells. What mattered it that our two rooms had twice as many inmates as they should have had, even under prison rules, or that we had to climb over other beds to get to our own? Were we not all comrades? That word seemed especially dear to us, then.

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(Continued on 5th Column).

The Blood of Martyrs

By M. J. OLGIN.

Translated from the Freiheit by Joseph N. Katz.

THEY are spilling our blood.

They squeeze it out with iron presses in the iron factories; they let it drip—pitch-black streamlets—in coal catacombs; they suck it into delicate silks, expensive paints, caressing furs, beauty, splendor.

They stand over our heads with a whip woven of hunger, fear, desperation. They pelt our bodies with thorns of shame, contempt and hatred. They stand up a golden mummy among us and say: "Bow! Kiss the fat paw! Burn incense for the wide-opened mouth!"

When we say "No," they call the executioners.

Adorned with things showy are the executioners. Velvety-soft the clean hands. Clear oil the round words. Pious the mien, holy the sigh. "In the name of Justice. In the name of Equality. In the name of God almighty, we put you down on the block, and for your own good, in order that you should no more be able to sin, we cut asunder for your rebellious neck. Amen. Amen."

In the name of Right. In the name of Democracy.

* * *

A WIND blows. A quiet evening falls down upon fruit-laden fields. Rivulets murmur. Somewhere sings a grill. Somewhere smells a rose. Above lies a wide blue sky. In their death-house wait two comrades. In their grave-house count two comrade the remaining minutes. One turns for the last time with death-scorched lips to the brother workers of the whole world. One weaves yet from gall and irony an unfinished curse. A large, bony hand reaches out, grips them around, chokes, chokes....

In large libraries, among old, heavy hands, with clean mind and quiet heart, sit the learned executioners. Beautiful is the world. God is just. Godly is the sentence. The will of the rulers be done.

Hey, you, overworked, farighted, wake up!

You, iron-smelters of Gary, lift up your eyes from the inferno, wipe the sweat from the burned brows, look about!

You, copper-diggers from Montana, straighten out your bent spines, let down your heavy axes, which drill the belly of the earth, listen!

You, gum-spillers of Akron, turn away your faces from the hot, bad-smelling stuffs, catch the pain-racked breath, ask: what's happening?

You, weavers of Lawrence, stop the devilish-hastening machines, go out of the overheated torture chambers, talk things over!

You, railway-machinists over the length and breadth of the mighty land, Catch the news, that carries itself from near and far, conclude, understand its meaning;

You, workers of steel and wood, of linen and stone, of meat and pitch, of oil and coal and cotton and leather and gold and tin, you who work upon the ground and under the water and in the woods and over the houses and in the bellies of the heavy-steam ships, who build the mighty lines from the icefield Canadian woods to the blue Caribbean waters, from the eternally feverish New York to the dreamy, flower-woven San Diego and far over the ocean—Alaska and further, you all tortured, drudge, never-sick bread eaters, with feet stepped upon, by his mind forgotten book adorn what is done with you. For a word of truth shows they send your brothers to death. For not wishing to make peace with your slavery they slaughter those fighters. Insolent, haughty, brutal, like all grave-diggers the lead upon the chair the state attorneys—Fuller's, the rulers of your municipium?

Hey, you, slaves, you are already feel that you are the strong ones who by strength can stand against you, if you only will.

* * *

SACCO VANZETTI. Brothers martyrs! Like the first birds of spring they announce the joy of battle. Fighters' hearts, that are unquenchable, dauntless, indifference. You have drop by drop, given away the warm blood of your love-full heart and life now beginning to ruddy.

Sacco! Vanzetti! Your names have been brought to the edge of the grave, in an hour of history when the whip wields, the soulless loaf and the appetite grows.

And loosely hang the cords of the masses and you don't feel how the cords are wound around the yellow gold of plunder and shine grinds his teeth and taunts at the world.

Sacco! Vanzetti! We have done and do all, that we can and we the, that the seeling the forward-going, the unbroken courage, the unbending will of your blood.

Sacco! Vanzetti! We swear! By your martyrdom do we swear to hold fast the flag, to go daringly forward, to awaken the fall in a, to unite the divided, to make seeing the blind, to give strength, to lift a dot.

Sacco! Vanzetti! And for nothing is your sacrifice. Upon good ground fell the seeds of your work. There will come a day. The face will arise. A brother will recognize a brother. The hand will close. Revenge will come. Freedom will come!

From many [illegible] and [illegible]
We want [illegible]

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" in which that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter soon to "The Letter Box" The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

CELEBRATE FORTY-HOUR VICTORY.

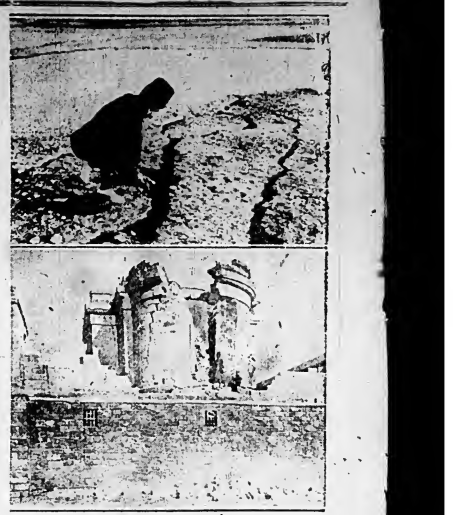
[illegible] column.

selves out "the most [illegible] of any connection with a plot." But in the meantime the lie had been spread over the nation.

* * *

So we could forget about "the plot," for the time being, and discuss the 40-hour week celebration that the progressive needle trades workers will celebrate at Camp Nitgedeiget this Saturday. "The Camp" preaches the struggle of labor; the struggle that the exploiters fear.

Incidentally an important section of "The Camp" has been set aside and is fully occupied by "The Pioneers." Even the youthful reserves of the working class, thru education as well as recreation, are being trained for the big efforts of labor ahead.



First pictures of some of the results of earthquake in Palestine, originating in the Dead Sea region, causing the loss of more than 400 lives: Top, one of the deep fissures at the Dead Sea caused by the heavy tremors. Below, ruins of the newly constructed winter palace at Jericho. In this building, three Indian tourists were killed and buried.

Katie, a Miner's Child

By VERA BUCH.

Katie Vratrics, 9½ years old, is the daughter of an anthracite coal miner. She is little, thin, and quick, with gray eyes dancing in her thin little face that has such a roguish smile. Her parents came from Jugoslavia, in southern Europe, but she, Katie, was born in green, noble, free America. So great that it lets Katie and her brothers grow up in a large, ugly little shack, bitter cold in winter. So noble that it allows her father to work deep down inside the earth, in the dark, dangerous mine, where more workers are killed or injured by accidents than in any other country in the world. So free, that when the boss fines one from his spies that Katie's father belongs to the Workers' Party, he is at once fired from his job and often, before he can find another, is out of work a long time, and then there is not enough to eat in the house.

In summer, Katie runs with the other children on the coal flats. There she is perfectly happy. She's found, in a torn dress, [illegible] home at night black as a coal miner's, and must get scrubbed with [illegible] force she can get to it. Higher [illegible] mountains are the coal heaps, the playground of the miners' children. They belong to the colliery which is only a few steps from Katie's home. Sometimes Katie rummages to slip into the breakers, that great, black, noisy building, towering into the sky, where the coal is crushed. Here she stands wide-eyed and silent amid the din, watching the rushing streams of black, shining coal. So near is the forward [illegible] Soon she'll tell colliery to their home, that day and night they can hear its loud noises, like the roaring of the sea. Only Katie at night, hears nothing, she falls asleep the minute she tumbles down on the feather tick on the floor where she sleeps with her three brothers.

Some days, she goes with her mother, carrying a pail, to help pick coal. That is a hard job for big [illegible]

TEN DAYS IN THE WORKHOUSE

(Continued from 2nd Column).

a week, in the prison yard. All day long we were confined indoors. And the glimpse we had through the windows of the river and the trees and the real blue sky, only made our confinement worse. Besides, [illegible] especially deprived, of activity and [illegible] comrades outside were [illegible] and struggling, meanwhile, [illegible] we could not deny.

Keeping a Brave Front

But, however, miserable we might feel at one time or another [illegible] not to speak of it openly, [illegible] affect the others. [illegible] tient, that I could not [illegible] to the outside world [illegible] myself," is the answer [illegible] prevented I feel. [illegible] to show [illegible] There won't [illegible] complaint of another [illegible] anxious to learn what [illegible] on the picket line, how the [illegible] progressing, that I gave [illegible] a third, in a whisper. But all of us [illegible] and [illegible] of the battle. A more [illegible] self-respect [illegible] and [illegible] of comradeship grew [illegible] mass.

We had a test of trust on Saturday, the third day of our imprisonment. It was long after supper, almost 8 o'clock. We were [illegible] evening. The [illegible] house seemed to have enveloped us. On the faces of many comrades could be seen an expression of utter weariness and melancholy. Suddenly the matron came in and called out a name. "Your brother has come to [illegible] mother, Katie knows, and gives her a backache. Last winter her mother had to have an operation because of doing too much heavy work. Since then Katie tries to help her with the housework and cooking for their family of six and four boarders.

In winter she goes to the hateful school where she must sing a thousand times: "I pledge allegiance to my flag," and "My country 'tis of thee." At home she learns very different things. Her mother taught her the "International." The time she can get free but she sings it with her own sweet voice. Also, she watched the "Pioneers" [illegible] who are the "cock of the earth." They are the coal miners, like her father, hurt and broken from the hard work in the mines, like her brother who has always a backache from washing and cleaning and must wear a truss, like her mother who [illegible] and must pay the doctor bills, like boys who feels so keenly all the dark, terrible things that weigh [illegible]

* * *

Katie says: "I went to Pat [illegible] where you will say: "I know you saw the Passaic [illegible] Then she'll nod her head and [illegible] "I saw the picket line, and the cops, and Brother Weisbord speaking to the workers." She can't remember the last miners' strike, she was too little, but her mother will tell you how she used to run out in the night and yell "rats," when the [illegible] would pass by. Toward the colliery. Now she'll tell you: "How cheap the bread is! I hate him."

Her brothers have organized a Pioneer corps in their little village. Katie is [illegible] ing row [illegible] he comes to the meetings and listens with wide eyes to what the leader says. She is getting [illegible] of empire [illegible] she can show what a [illegible] is. She can be for the [illegible]

[illegible] "You can go home." [illegible] not a word, and waited [illegible] The matron [illegible] her, but when told that [illegible] she changed her [illegible] minutes she was [illegible] of [illegible] had [illegible] part [illegible] saddened [illegible] and [illegible] depression when [illegible] at least will [illegible] us.

[illegible] The matron [illegible] [illegible] "Your rela- [illegible] out. Being [illegible] "We're not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOW MORE THAN EVER

LABOR MUST ACT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

FIVE MORE DAYS TO SAVE THEM

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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MEET FRIDAY, STRIKE MONDAY FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

EX-SOLDIER DEMANDS JUSTICE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI IN BOSTON

He Is Jailed for His Audacity in Urging That Two Workers "Must Not Die!"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"WE WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE FOUGHT FOR JUSTICE! GIVE JUSTICE TO SACCO AND VANZETTI! THEY MUST NOT DIE!"

• • •

These words, emblazoned on a placard where all could see, brought Morris William Gurkin, an ex-soldier, of Schenectady, N. Y., into the nervous but hungry grip of the Boston police.

It was only after a three-day hunger strike that he was released on bail, being held on two charges, for carrying a placard without a permit and wearing a soldier's uniform illegally.

The fact that Gurkin wore his uniform, long after he had been discharged from the service, was not the real crime, however, that bothered the police. The police said they would gladly let him go, if he would only tell the judge he was sorry that he came to Boston, to join in the "Death March" about the Charlestown Prison, Wednesday midnight, August 10, the hour of the proposed execution last week of Sacco and Vanzetti.

But Gurkin told them all, from judge to jailer, that he was proud of what he could do to help save Sacco and Vanzetti, and it only bothered him that he could not do more.

Gurkin Leaves, Schenectady.

Gurkin had no intention of crashing thru the capitalist law. He wanted to display his placard in Schenectady on his way to the railroad station, going to the commissioner of public safety and the chief of police seeking a permit for this purpose.

The refused to give him the permit, advising him instead to go back home. They questioned him about "bombs," especially in New York

(Continued on Page Three)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THERE is one person at least who gained nothing from biting the hand that guided his military career, and that man is Chiang-Kai-Shek. He has been deposed as commander-in-chief of the Nanking army and forced to take himself completely out of the nationalist movement, such as it is now, with the right wing in control. Before Chiang listened to the siren call of the imperialists and deserted the revolution he was going thru the northern troops like a dagger thru a cheese, but no sooner had he turned against the radical elements that supplied the nationalist revolution with its dynamic power than things began to happen to him.

• • •

THE Shanghai correspondent of the New York Evening Post, commenting on Chiang's downfall says: "An interesting comment on the situation is to the effect that Chiang-Kai-Shek lost every battle fought since Rolland, his personal Russian adviser left him." Chiang complained loudly and bitterly of Communist interference, meaning the advice of Soviet military and political advisers but as soon as he broke with this "interference" his end arrived.

• • •

THE departure of Chiang from the scene makes possible a union between the Hankow and Nanking forces. But since both elements are hostile to the revolutionary elements, led by the Communists, this unity will bode no good to the workers and peasants and will be an ineffective against the northern militarists as was Chiang's short-lived regime. Only a movement that bases itself on the needs of the workers and peasants can hope for success in China.

• • •

THE Soviet oil trust has concluded an agreement with three European governments for the purchase of definite quantities of Russian oil. The governments are those of France, Germany and Italy. Oil is an excel-

(Continued on Page Three)

PAINTER DYING FROM BULLET OF BOSSES' GUNMEN

Shot by heavily armed gangsters in the employ of building contractors yesterday, Frank Titelbaum, striking painter, 17 Tapscott street, Brooklyn, is lying at the point of death in the Kings County Hospital. Surgeons found a bullet that had entered his left lung and said they held out little hope for his recovery.

When about 15 strikers started to picket at Ave. I and Flatbush Ave. more than a dozen guards attacked them. The workers were peacefully marching up and down the street with signs announcing the strike when they were suddenly assaulted. During the melee one of the strike-breakers and one guard was injured.

The guards and strikebreakers fired wantonly into the crowd.

DEPUTY SHERIFF AND RIGHT WING RAID JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Militant Workers Brutally Beaten Up By Thugs Of the International

Entering the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square yesterday morning with an illegal warrant, Deputy Sheriff E. Plunkett took away a large amount of the office furniture. Before leaving, he set about to dismantle the entire office, throwing files around and generally wrecking the place. The furniture was taken away on the identification of Phil Rubin of the dues department and the janitor of the right wing Joint Board building.

In the midst of the illegal removal of the furniture, Joseph R. Brodsky and Philip Wattenberg, attorneys of the Defense Committee appeared. They demanded that Plunkett show them the warrant. Hesitatingly he allowed them to examine it. After a careful examination Brodsky branded it as illegal.

Refused To Make Arrest.

Brodsky demanded that Police Sergeant 212, who was present with two patrolmen, arrest the sheriff and the plaintiffers on a civil and criminal charge of entering the premises without a proper warrant.

The police were thunderstruck, but refused to make the arrests. The warrant was bonded at $2,500. The furniture covered is not worth more than $300.

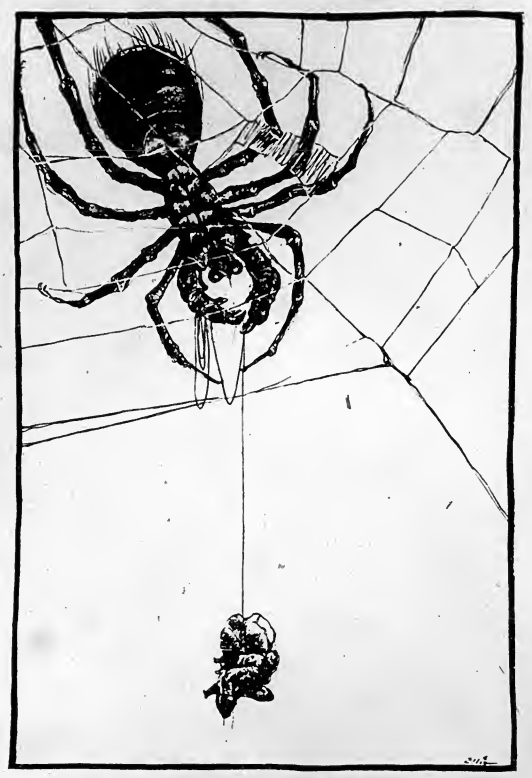
Joseph R. Brodsky in commenting on the case said he "intended suing the parties involved."

Try To Disorganize Work.

Ludwig Landy, manager of the Joint Defense, said: "This is a move of the right wing in their efforts to break the splendid defense work being carried on. Our comrades in prison and in the shops will answer

(Continued on Page Five)

NEARER AND NEARER



The poisonous spider of capitalism is busy drawing Sacco and Vanzetti into its net.

SACCO, VANZETTI PROTESTS IN TWO HUNDRED CITIES PLANNED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—A new wave of mass protests and demonstrations on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti of a greater scope and intensity than ever before is indicated in telegraphic reports that are being received by the national office of the International Labor Defense from its local organizations thruout the country as well as from defense organizations abroad.

The days remaining between now and August 22nd, the date set for the execution, will be marked by continuous activity and agitation.

Prepare for Strikes.

In most cases, the new demonstrations begin on Thursday and will continue thereafter, being developed wherever possible toward strikes on the twenty-second.

An illustration of the intensified activity and determination of the militant workers for Sacco and Vanzetti is contained in the report from the anthracite coal field district that thirty meetings, three parades, and several strikes are being organized.

Just before the last reprieve eleven locals officially declared strikes involving over ten thousand miners, despite the prohibitory rulings of Cappellini, president of District One.

The reports from Minneapolis state that "the twin cities are being swept by mass protests against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Huge street meetings being held every night. Monster demonstrations are being arranged for St Paul on Saturday and Minneapolis on Sunday with Walter Liggett and Paul Crouch as the principal speakers. Mass demands are being made for the opening of the department of justice files and hundreds of telegrams are being sent to President Coolidge."

Reports from other centers all tell practically the same story, of energetic activity and militant

(Continued on Page Three)

TURN ON THE LIGHT!

The capitalist press is gradually pushing the news of Sacco and Vanzetti into the background. There is good reason for this. The capitalist bloodhounds of Massachusetts dread the white light of publicity. They intend to carry out the cold-blooded murder of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, under cover of the silence of the capitalist press, within the dark walls of Charlestown jail.

But fortunately there is one newspaper that will fearlessly keep the light burning, a paper that has thrown open wide its columns to spread before the public eye the full details of the horrible crime, which the state of Massachusetts is about to perpetrate. The DAILY WORKER is in this fight with all the power and resources at its command.

Will you help us fight the powers of darkness and crime? Will you help us keep the bright light of publicity on the dark forces of capitalism? Will you help us, through public pressure, to force open the secret files of the Department of Justice? Will you help us keep up the fight of Sacco and Vanzetti until capitalism is compelled by the might of the aroused working class to release its victims? Your contribution to our GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND will tell your answer.

MORE AND MORE UNIONS RALLY AT THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE CALL

"Pay No Attention to Reactionaries Who Try to Stop This Demonstration," Says Secretary

Plans for the general protest strike which is scheduled for Monday, the day on which Sacco and Vanzetti will die unless American and international labor intervene, are going rapidly ahead.

Representatives of labor unions are calling at the office of the Emergency Committee and are pledging support for the forthcoming strike. Notably in this respect are: Excavators' Union, Locals 731 and 732 of Greater New York, Long Island and vicinity, Amalgamated Food Workers, Marine Transport Workers, Amalgamated Metal Workers, Joint Board Furriers' Union, Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, Barbers' Union, Millinery Hand Workers' Union, Paper Box Makers' Union, Shoe Workers' Union, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners and many other labor organizations.

PLEDGE STRIKE SUPPORT.

The following political and social organizations have offered aid in the coming demonstrations previous to date of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti: Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Workers Party of America, Young Workers' League, Workers' Health Bureau, International Labor Defense, which represents more than 50,000 workers in the city of New York, Finnish Workers' Federation, Bronx Jewish Workers' Club, International Labor Defense, Stamford local, many branches of the Workmen's Circle, Workers' Culture Club of Bath Beach, United Council of Working Class Housewives, United Workers' Cooperative Association, the Workers' School of New York, the American Negro Labor Congress, and others.

The officials of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee state that Monday's strike will equal, in point of number and intensity of feeling, last Tuesday's general protest strike.

Committee Issues Statement.

Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, issued the following statement early in the afternoon: "The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calls upon organized labor in this city to demonstrate to the master class the solidarity of labor. Only the united strength of the workers can now save our condemned comrades. As Sacco himself has said, 'Only the united action of the working class can save us now.'

Ca' For United Front.

"The Emergency Committee knows that the working class of New York will support this strike. We call upon all organizations, liberal and political irrespective of any differences in the past to unite in this mighty effort to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

"This is no time for bickering and petty politics; this is no time to draw sharply defined distinctions between liberal, socialist, labor leader or radical."

Continuing her statement Miss Baron said, "I appeal to all who profess a love of justice or an abhorrence of injustice to aid us in this last effort to free our comrades.

"History will recall those who in any way did not aid in this international effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti who are the victims of a monstrous nightmare of class injustice. I know that the hundreds of thousands of workers who staunchly came to the aid of Sacco and Vanzetti last week will not be disheartened by desperation of the situation, but rather, will put forth another gigantic effort to free our comrades."

Huge Demonstration Friday.

Officials of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee are very optimistic as to the success of the Union Square mass protest demonstration which has been called by the Emergency Committee for Friday, 1 p. m. It is expected that this demonstration will be greater than last Tuesday's which more than 50,000 workers joined.

Half a million circulars have been printed and are now being distributed in all the industrial districts of New York City calling for the mass attendance at Friday's demonstration. Volunteer corps of distributors have been mobilized and are now in action at the entrances of factories, subways, shops and other points at which workers congregate.

Traitors Will Fail.

When informed that some labor leaders of reactionary organizations ridiculed the idea of the success of another protest strike, Miss Baron said, "I would ask these gentlemen to recall their satirical predictions the day before the last protest strike to which more than 500,000 workers responded. We warn those reactionary agents of the ruling class that they will be called to account by their memberships shortly and asked to explain their criminal sabotage of the only genuine labor issue which has

(Continued on Page Five)

Bombing of Juror's House Framed-Up to Hit Sacco, Vanzetti

BOSTON, Aug. 16. The bombing of the home of Lewis McHardy, 163 Florence street, one of the jurors in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial early this morning, was a move on the part of the enemies of the framed-up workers to discredit the struggle to free them, defence attorney M. A. Musmanno, of Pittsburgh, and members of the Defence Committee declared this afternoon.

The bomb, which had evidently been planted under a corner of the veranda, to one of the front part of the building, wrecked the veranda, demolished part of the North Side, broke down all the doors and smashed all the windows. The detonation was heard for about a mile. No one was hurt by the blast.

BOSTON WORKERS PLAN PROTEST AS HIGH COURT SITS

Hill Forced to File New Plea for Writ

BOSTON, Aug. 16. A big protest meeting is being arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee for Thursday evening, August 18th, at the Symes Auditorium, Berkley, Tremont and Boyer streets.

Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Four members of the supreme court bench sat to hear Defense Attorney Arthur D. Hill, a former district attorney, ask a review of the case based on a writ of error.

Those sitting were Justices Henry K. Wraley, Edward P. Pierce, James J. Carroll and William Cushing Wait.

Hill was finally told his request was taken under advisement and that it had been presented in improper form. He immediately filed a new plea.

Every seat in the courtroom was occupied for the momentous session.

Lawyers were discussing the question if the new writ of error is denied which is likely can exceptions be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Asks Review of Case.

Attorney Hill opened his arguments after the recess by saying that there were four substantial questions now before the court. "Whether in

(Continued on Page Two)

Huge Demand for Unconditional Release of Sacco, Vanzetti

WOMEN OF GREATER NEW YORK! HELP SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

THE fact that another 12-day stay was given to the two brave workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, is because of the workers' PROTEST trugout the United Sintes and the world over.

It is up to us now to save the lives of the two workers and FREE THEM.

THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE by the continuation of protests and deimnds in the same mnnner as we did.

IT IS UP TO YOUR DECISION, this is the only hope and the only thing to rely upon to FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI.

THE UNITED CHUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES calls upon the working class women and the liberty loving women to unite with them to help SAVE the two innocent workers, SACCO and VANZETTI.

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES will gather at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, at Irving Plaza, 119 East 15th street, where we will march in a body to the Union Square, which is only two blocks away, to join with the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, in the PROTEST AND THE DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF SACCO ANR VANZETTI.

(Signed.)

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES.

LEGAL ACTION IS ONLY SCREEN TO CLOAK MURDER, DECLARES APPEAL

(*Continued from Page One*)

view of the state of mind of Judge Thayer the petitioners had such trial before the jury as they were entitled to.

"Whether the question of Judge Thayer's won prejudice is a matter which can now be decided in these proceedings by him.

"Whether if both of these petitions be decided in favor of them any legal remedy can be made.

"If no can a writ of error be obtained for a review of this case."

"Those Birds Will Hang."

Statements by Judge Thayer that Vanzetti and Sacco were "Reds," "Draft Dodgers," that "no Bolsheviki could intimidate Web. Thayer," that "those birds would hang"—all contained in the new affidavits filed since the trial—were discussed by Attorney Hill. All these alleged statements by the trial judge were made outside the court room.

* * *

Expose Thayer Bias.

Swooping into his attack on Judge Thayer's prejudice Attorney Hill revelated extracts from an affidavit by Frank P. Sibley, a newspaper man who "covered" the trial.

Reading from the affidavit, Attorney Hill quoted Sibley as saying that Judge Thayer referred to counsel for the defense as "those damn fools" this and similar remarks were made, Sibley said during a luncheon conversation at the Dedham Inn.

Attorney Hill then took up various other affidavits concerning alleged statements by Judge Thayer.

Show Framed Evidenced

Attorney Hill first discussed the new evidence, a cap found near the murder scene and "identified" as Sacco's by a tear in the lining was first taken up. The former chief of police of Braintree in a new affidavit admitted that he tore the cap while seeking for marks of identification.

The other evidence concerned a statement by Captain Proctor of the State Police concerning the bullet found in the body of the slain guard. Captain Proctor, did not say, as was alleged, that the bullet was from Sacco's pistol.

Attorney Hill then launched into an attack on the prejudice of Judge Thayer.

* * *

Milwaukee Protest Meeting

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Three thousand to 3,500 people closely packed into Court House Square, Saturday, August 6th, 8:00 p. m. to protest against the unjust decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and his advisory committee—in making a secret investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Twenty-five thousand leaflets were distributed. Advance speeches at factories and street corners.

In the factory distribution of leaflets S. Krajewski was arrested on the hand-bill ordinance, and received 55 and costs, or 5 in fine.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

VANZETTI'S SISTER IN PARIS



Luigi Vanzetti leads great mass demonstration for release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER CORRESPONDENTS WRITE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Extracts From Scores of Letters on Fate of the Two Innocent Workers

Owing to lack of space The DAILY WORKER is unable to print in full all of the interesting and vigorous letters received from comrades all over the country who have something to say about the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti planned by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts. We are therefore adopting the policy of printing extracts from the letters we receive.

Workers Must Save Sacco and Vanzetti.

The political, clerical, academic and political dogs of our industrial oligarchy in the state of Massachusetts are still howling for the blood of the two framed up workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, listed to be burned alive in the electric chair August 22nd, 1927.

Also the pen prostitutes are aiding and abetting this judicial atrocious murder, they are lying indiscriminately in the hopes that their masters will feast over the blood of these two fighting working class martyrs.

They know as well as millions of radicals, liberals and conservatives that these two men have committed no crime, and that they are absolutely innocent.

Not if I were to be allowed to take place in the desperate fight the militant millions of workers are putting up all over the capitalistic world as well as protests from that land where the workers control and govern their own affairs, Russia.

Chicago Protest Meeting Dispersed.

Dear Comrade:

As the correspondent of The DAILY WORKER of street nucleus No. 29, 4 Chicago, Ill., I wish to make an announcement through The DAILY WORKER on behalf of Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration meeting that was supposed to be held on the corner of Division and Washtenaw, where we find a difficult time to start the meeting on account of law and order. But despite all this we had decided to have this meeting and we decided to carry on the meeting on Rockwell and Division streets.

We managed to listen to the speaker for about 15 or 20 minutes when suddenly the proprietor of the drug store on the corner of Rockwell and Division Sts. called up the police to disperse the very meeting and where he succeeded in doing his dirty work, the meeting was dispersed and the speaker arrested.

Fuller Rivals Leopold and Loeb.

In the light of recent events in Massachusetts, Leopold and Loeb could be convinced that with their exclusive experience in committing a perfect murder they are pikers of a very low order.

They Shall Not Burn!

Did you hear it?
It's going on now for seven years!
Two leaders are in prison
Primed for the chair.

Two fine fighters who
Tried their best for you
What will your answer be
To free those two?

OTTO PRICE.

Cleveland Workers Tells Emotions.

Wednesday, August 10, 1927, was the most crucial day in the history of the American worker. Hope and despair had struggled in the heart of every class-conscious worker. Would the masses respond to the aid of their two martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti, who were probably for the last time that day to see the light of the sun? Would the toiling thousands for once realize their power by saying: No! to the legal assassins of New England? The response exceeded all expectations.

From morning till midnight the awakened giant, labor, stood on constant watch, mightily protesting against the Massachusetts crime.

Expectation and calm as before a storm. Suddely a venomous press report: "Anarchists to Die." Thousands rush out with hearts as heavy as hell itself and make their way towards the newsboys. Suddnely, another special: "Respite is given to Sacco and Vanzetti!"

It has dawned. Labor, the awakening giant, has won the first round in the great battle.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

The Bomb Hoax Still Serves the Murder Gang

Again the reptile press screeches with weird tales about bomb explosions by Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers. This time the provocateurs of a blood drenched capitalist despotism blew off the front porch of the house of one of the twelve creatures who sat on the packed jury that convicted these two innocent workingmen. The reports of the explosion appeared simultaneously with the hearing of pleas for an appeal to the full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts.

Some trivial police chief of the town of East Milton, Mass., where the explosion occurred, got on the front page of the kept press with the assertion that it was an act of Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers. The state police, professional strikebreakers and crooks, who between strikes confine their activities to blackmailing bourgeois motorists and protecting bootleggers who use the highways, are conducting an "investigation," as if their opinions on anything really counted with intelligent people. Reinforced guards are thrown about the homes of "public men," and the terror stage is again set for the next move on the part of the murder crew to carry out their fiendish plot.

No worker should be deceived by this sort of thing. We can say definitely, without fear of successful contradiction that the bombs thus far exploded were planted by those who want to aid the case of Fuller and his Back Bay advisory committee. They are counter-blasts to the agitation of workers all over the world for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The only reply to this provocation is more tremendous demonstrations that must culminate in an impressive mass strike on Monday, August 22, the date of the expiration of the last respite. All those unprincipled fakers who profess to speak for labor and who talk against this strike are guilty of aiding the executioners and the provocateurs in the pay of capitalism.



ROSE BARON, head of the committee battling to obtain the release of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, is shown above.

POWERS HAPGOOD GIVEN 6 MONTHS FOR BOSTON MEET

Appeals Case, Is Held On $1,000 Bail

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Five months after the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti at a demonstration on the Boston Common he has been given the same Sunday, Powers Hapgood, young militant union leader and Harvard graduate, was sentenced to six months in Sacco and Vanzetti, are in as great the house of correction by Judge Parker in municipal court today.

Hapgood appealed from the decision and was held in $1,000 bail for appearance before the supreme court.

Hapgood stated that he had necessarily talked to the gathering regarding their rights as citizens to speak freely and openly and that he had not attempted to influence the crowd. The technical charge against the young union leader was "rioting and inciting to riot."

Cosmo Carnevitale, arrested with Hapgood, was found guilty of attempting to rescue him, of inciting to riot and was sentenced to nine months in the house of correction. He appealed.

Police Search.

Hapgood was rearrested yesterday at the Sacco Vanzetti defense committee headquarters soon after he had been released in $500 bail after having been found guilty and fined $50 on a charge of speaking on Boston Common without a permit. He was searched and letters to his mother read by the police, he said.

He was first arrested last Sunday when mounted police rode thru twelve thousand workers on the Boston Common to drag him off the platform.

Fought Lewis Machine

Out of college he became active in the United Mine Workers of America. At the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis last January Hapgood was denied the floor by Pres. John L. Lewis on the fake charge that he was not a delegate.

Hapgood has worked in mines thruout the world.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today dismissed the complaint of the Washington State Coal Producers Association against alleged preferential rates on carload shipments of soft coal from Utah to northern Pacific ports for export to Alaska and Hawaii.

ASK SOCIALISTS TO STRIKE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Levinson Attacks Move to Save Two Workers

Replying to a statement issued by Edward Levinson of the socialist party that neither the socialist party nor socialist unions would participate in the strike on August 22nd to save Sacco and Vanzetti, Rose Baron of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee in issuing a call for a strike was merely following the lead of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in Boston, which is the official defense committee, Miss Baron says. "Can the socialist party in its desire to be ultra-respectable afford to absent itself from this momentous struggle?"

The telegram follows in full:

Telegram To Claessens.

We have been informed that you Mr. Edward Levinson has issued a statement to the press urging New York labor not to participate in the Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike called for Monday, August 22nd.

You must surely be aware of the fact that the lives of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, are in as great danger now as they were last Tuesday.

Call Upon Defense Committee.

You must also be aware of the fact that the Boston Defense Committee which is the official defense committee of Sacco and Vanzetti in this state has issued a telegram sent to us said: that he has not attempted to influence the crowd. The technical charge against the young union leader was danger of the situation. There is no stay in the court. The prisoners will ask you from the bottom of their hearts for your work in saving their lives thus far. They say to you that only increased cooperation may save them in the end. The committee has set the 22nd for a general strike.

Can the socialist party in its desire to be ultra-respectable afford to absent itself from this momentous struggle. Wire reply collect.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

Rose Baron, Sec'y.

Socialist Sabotages Strike.

In his attack on a strike move to save Sacco and Vanzetti, Levinson said:

"Certainly the trade unions of the city will pay no attention to any so-called strike issued by the Workers Party or any other Communist agency. Those who struck last week lost $2,000,000 in pay and yet the Communists robbed this demonstration of its greatest value by organizing street parades, thus giving the impression that the Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers are a collection of irresponsibles.

"It is altogether unlikely that another protest strike will be held. The last strike, which involved the walkout of 350,000 workers for one day, was a clear and emphatic demonstration of how the workers feel in regard to the two Massachusetts radicals.

"We have taken our stand and it is now up to Massachusetts to decide whether or not the voice of the working people counts for anything with her."



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LIBERALS PLAN SACCO-VANZETTI MEETS FOR WEST

Continue Campaign to Open D. of J. Files

Walter W. Liggett, representing the Citizens' National Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti, left Boston last night for a speaking tour in Wisconsin, Minnesota and other sections of the Northwest, in aid of the campaign to bring about federal intervention in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Mr. Liggett, whose summer home is in Provincetown, is a native of Minnesota and the son of Dean Liggett, late head of the Minnesota Agricultural College. He has been a newspaper man in Minnesota for many years.

Word was received today at the headquarters of the Citizens' National Committee, Hotel Bellevue, that meetings at which Liggett will be the chief speaker have been arranged as follows: Superior, Wisconsin, Wednesday night; Duluth, Minnesota, Thursday night; Minneapolis, Friday night; St. Paul, Saturday night; and Minneapolis, Sunday night.

Those in charge of the meeting at Superior, Wisconsin, have invited as one of the speakers, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, and one of the sponsors of the Citizens National Committee.

At its headquarters tonight the Citizens' National Committee issued the following statement:

"Our committee was organized as the result of an appeal sent out from Boston last Saturday night by Robert Morse Lovett, of New York. The appeal was directed to a small group of outstanding men and women in the country. The following have already wired their endorsement: Alexander Meiklejohn, Glenn Frank, Fremont Older, Zonn Gale, Felix Adler, David Starr Jordan, John Haynes Holmes, Oswald Garrison Villard, Curt. Paxton Hibben.

"A week ago charges of the most serious nature, made in great detail and supported by affidavits of department of justice agents and evidence from official sources, were submitted by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee to Attorney-General Sargent by telegraph at his home in Ludlow, Vermont. Ample proof was submitted that department of justice agents and spies in the notorious regime of A. Mitchell Palmer, conspired with Katzmann in securing the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti; also that the consciousness of guilt to which no much weight was given by Judge Thayer, Governor Fuller and the advisory committee, was due to the great fear of Sacco and Vanzetti and their friends because of the activities of department of justice agents against the Galleani band of anarchists, of which Sacco and Vanzetti were members.

"The files of the department of justice have been refused to Mr. Thompson, defense counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti who made a specific request by letter to Attorney-General Sargent in July, 1924. The files have never been seen by the courts, Governor Fuller of the advisory committee, despite the fact that Attorney-General Sargent, according to press reports, offered to submit the department of justice records to Governor Fuller at the outset of the governor's investigation.

Katzman Frame-up.

"We are confident that once the American people are acquainted with the sinister facts of the prostitution of the department of justice under the reign of A. Mitchell Palmer, in order that low anarchists might be gotten out of the way as one agent expresses it in an affidavit, and that Katzman might secure a conviction of somebody for payroll robbery and murder, they will unite to prevent the execution of two innocent men, with which to round up the honor of America, before the world."

Coolidge Needs Time to Arrange Safest Way to Rule Philippine Islands

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 16.—No decision will be made by President Coolidge regarding filling of the post left vacant by the death of Gen. Leonard Wood, of the Philippines until Mr. Coolidge returns to Washington, it was officially announced at the summer executive of Uncle Sam today.

Mr. Coolidge desire to confer with officials in the insular bureau.

There is no official announcement as yet as to whether the islands will continue to be governed by military bureaucracy, with a promise of freedom, or whether there will be a civil government to signalize the end of the Filipino's hope of freedom and their permanent annexation.

Politics Institute Hears French Debts Hold Germs of War

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16.—Additional pleas for politics of the French war debt to the United States, including a two-billion dollar flat remission and an interest reduction of fifty per cent., were made today at the Institute of Politics.

Frederick W. Peabody, managing director of the American Association favoring revision of inter-Allied debts, and William T. Hornaday, author, of Stamford, Conn., both came forward to champion the French cause.

Blames War.

Hornaday, in proposing the two billion dollar remission, went so far as to hold up the spectre of a new war if the French debt controversy is not settled amicably when he said:

"In 1915 and 1916 the American people made a gigantic and costly blunder through ignorance and unpreparedness. Must we bring forth these three grinning skeletons of our own disgraces and rattle them in public as a warning? If not, our grandchildren will."

Unspeakable Treachery.

Although without support from the masses, the Communist Party of Soviet Russia, under the leadership of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev, carried on a bitter struggle against the Stalin-Bukharin group, which is now in control of the Communist Party of Russia and the Communist International.

Part of Imagination.

The unprincipled game was [illegible] Trotsky-Zinoviev-Kamenev, [illegible] Joseph Stalin, Nikolai Bukharin, [illegible] of the Party in its [illegible] part of the [illegible] Communist Party of the U. S. A. which [illegible] supporting [illegible] Trotsky-Zinoviev-Kamenev

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Substituting Capitalist Protest for Mass Strikes and Demonstrations.

One of the obstacles that has stood in the path of the development of the mass fury on the part of the working class into strikes and demonstrations against the murder conspiracy to burn Sacco and Vanzetti to death has been the actions of the Boston Sacco Vanzetti Defense Committee in basing practically its whole campaign upon the legal aspects of the case. When Fuller announced that he would "investigate" the case the policy of the Boston Committee was to refrain from criticism of him or his so-called advisory committee.

This action might have been somewhat atoned for if the committee had, even after the vicious decision of Fuller, devoted all its resources to aiding in the drive for mass strikes in behalf of these victims of the Massachusetts mill-owners. Instead of upending definitely to the mass power of the workers, which alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti, the committee in its August bulletin does not even mention strikes and other forms of protest, but devotes its small space to reprinting articles from the notorious Springfield Republican, one of the most conscious spokesmen of big capital in America, advocating that Governor Fuller commute the sentences of death to life imprisonment. The Republican is far more able as a defender of its class interests than is Fuller. It is aware of the fact that, after all the world-wide agitation in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, their execution would discredit the whole administration of class justice, while to sentence them to a living death behind prison walls would serve the purpose of trying to terrorize workers who dare challenge the supremacy of the owners of the slave pens. Not in any sense does the Springfield Republican—quoted without comment in the August number of the official bulletin of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee—advocate freedom for these workers who have been proved innocent of the crime of which they were convicted before a vindictive, prejudiced judge and a crooked, vicious jury that was undoubtedly bought and paid for by the hirelings of the mill owners and the agents of the United States department of justice.

Only the mass power of the working class has thus far saved Sacco and Vanzetti from death and that power must be still further developed and intensified in order not merely to stay the hand of the executioner, but to open the jail doors and permit these tortured workers to again take their places in the ranks of labor.

Instead of relying upon the adverse elements of the capitalist class the Defense Committee of Boston should throw itself into the movement for a great strike thruout the country on August 22, the day last set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Decline of "Prosperity."

In spite of the frantic endeavors of the ruling class and their political henchmen to maintain the illusion that there is wide spread prosperity in the country embracing all classes, the real facts are gradually coming to light. Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, frankly states:

"Our prosperity seems to be getting tired. It is showing signs of fatigue. It may recover its earlier vigor later on, but just at present it is unmistakeably slowing down."

Contrary to the falsified reports from the United States department of labor, issued for the specific purpose of furnishing arguments for the administration which bases its claim to existence upon the prosperity that has been showered upon the nation, the bankers, in their own statements, face the facts.

Ayres declares that employment of labor has declined and that there is an excess of money seeking employment. That means that we are approaching a period of industrial crisis when widespread unemployment will grip the workers. The statisticians maintained by the great banking combines to keep them informed on the condition of industry have reported that the world market is overflowing with industrial products, hence investments in many important industries will prove a total loss. The banks have devised measures of protecting themselves from the disastrous effects of ever-recurring industrial crises by withholding capital. The only class that seriously suffers is the working class.

Scientific organization shields the banks and the rest of the capitalist machine. The application of scientific organizational principles to labor organization would go a long ways toward enabling the workers to assert their power.

In the last analysis labor can only struggle effectively against the ravages of capitalism by creating great industrial unions through the amalgamating of the craft unions, and also building up a class party of labor that will represent the class interests of the workers and exploited farmers the same as the parties of capitalism represent the class interest of the master class.

The Sort of Protest Pulitzer Approves.

Since Mr. Ralph Pulitzer of the New York World asserted his rights in demanding that all his writers conform strictly to the established rules of journalistic prostitution by refusing to publish the articles of Heywood Broun on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, a certain Mr. Frank Sullivan also protests, but not against the tortures inflicted upon two workingmen. His protest is of a type that will in no way offend the murder gang of Massachusetts.

In yesterday morning's World Mr. Sullivan declares:

"We protest against the boiling of the sixty-year-old lobster caught by a life-saver at Coney Island."

This innocuous scribbler objects because he fears that when he next eats lobster in a restaurant the sixty-year old one will be served.

This nauseating drivel only emphasizes our claim that the only place to obtain correct information and honest interpretation of events of interest to the working class is in the columns of the working class press.

Some Lessons from the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By JAY LOVESTONE.

It is yet too early to estimate the results and evaluate the significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The ensuing days will be decisive. It is already clear, however, that the American, as well as the international, phases of the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the strangling hand of capitalism is of immen-urable significance and tremendously conducing in its lessons for the international proletariat. The recently well-informed Vienna correspondent of the Chicago Daily News tells us the following.

"That the reprieve of Sacco and Vanzetti will have far reaching political effect both in Europe and America is the conviction of the trend of events since the reprieve was granted and also is the substance of the opinions of almost all circles interviewed with whom the Chicago Daily News correspondent has had occasion to discuss the affair in its broader aspects."

What the Reprieve Means.

The same correspondent tells us that, in Europe, there is considerable opinion maintaining that "The Sacco-Vanzetti reprieve is the greatest victory attained by Red Russia." How much truth there is in that? The answer to this question is the following. Undoubtedly the reprieve was granted to Governor Fuller not out of his love for justice, abstract justice, but in order to satisfy the desire to see Sacco and Vanzetti saved from death. Such desire Governor Fuller could have satisfied long ago by playing a different role than that of a hangman who has been responsible for keeping the two innocent workers within the jaws of death for seven years. There was only one cause for the reprieve. This was the mass pressure brought to bear on the American ruling class by the American as well as the international proletariat. The most conscious section of the working class, the Communists, in the United States as well as in every other country in the world can naturally only welcome to the extent to which working-class consciousness has been aroused against the capitalists in the instance. The Communists can welcome proof of the role they have played in the Interest of the class struggle. Indeed power for Sacco and Vanzetti even attained.

But [illegible] the reprieve does not mean freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. Our strategy and crafty ruling class will utilize [illegible] as a means to [illegible] which is [illegible] build [illegible] very [illegible] enlightenment of [illegible] their [illegible] champions of the workers. Its danger is far from over. The danger is not even lessened. The danger of death for Sacco and Vanzetti is even intensified in this very peculiar case of the reprieve.

There is only one language that the capitalist exploiting class can understand. This is the language of class power. The proletariat in using this language, that is, in forcing the working class to the entire class in the language of class power, the capitalists understand. More than ever before the mass attacks upon time and to develop the strength that hitherto the [illegible] of the workers' conscious [illegible] capitalist power [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti from [illegible]

Our Tactics and Tasks.

We have mentioned the [illegible] Communists in the [illegible] Vanzetti campaign. We must further the role played by the organization in the [illegible] of the class conscious workers which defends the working men and working women from the capitalist persecutions on the basis of class interests and class need—the International Labor Defense. This organization has justified as the vehicle for the most militant and energetic fighters in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. It has served as the unifying center of the most [illegible] and devoted opponents of the murderers from Massachusetts and their nefarious allies.

It is strikes and mass demonstrations in the United States and in many other countries which have dealt the body-blows to Massachusetts capitalist justice and have lengthened the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The New York demonstration, having at least over fifty thousand participants, is perhaps the biggest mass protest that the streets of the metropolis have yet seen. In Chicago, many thousands of workers spontaneously demonstrated on the streets their vehement opposition to legalized murder of proletarians. In Gary, for the first time since the big steel strike, thousands of workers went out on the streets to protest to the steel barons against murder effected by employing class justice. In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other industrial coal regions, thousands of workers struck.

There is nothing the capitalists fear more than thousands of workers pouring out from the factories to the streets in mass protest against the exploiting class rule.

Here we should not hide the fact that certain elements, parading as champions and defenders of Sacco and Vanzetti, have been only a hindrance to the great mass movement of the American workers. The fact that these petty bourgeois liberal elements have been in strategic positions in the Sacco and Vanzetti defense and have been tainted with anarchist sympathies not only does not make them less dangerous but actually makes them more dangerous to the class cause, to the only sound basis which can and must back the bargain of decent workers.

More strikes. More demonstrations. Bigger strikes, Bigger demonstrations. These are the weapons with which the workers can paralyze the hands of the killers.

Some "Friends" Who Need Watching.

The official socialist party bureaucracy has played a shameful role in the Sacco-Vanzetti drive. Their propaganda has tended to make workers put faith in capitalist class justice. Their propaganda has only served to blur the class issue. Such help for Sacco and Vanzetti only can [illegible] and the interests of the [illegible] for which they must be [illegible] But the most despicable role in the whole Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] has been played by Mr. [illegible] and those of the agents of [illegible] Federation in our [illegible] at the time when the crisis [illegible] were about to put their hands [illegible] to electrocute Sacco and Vanzetti, the [illegible] Socialist party of the American Federation of [illegible] could do nothing more than to [illegible] but those men should be [illegible]

A UNITED FRONT FOR DEFENSE AGAINST THE ATTACK UPON THE FREEDOM OF PRESS

By B. SKLAR.

[illegible] arrest of the federal government against the DAILY WORKER [illegible] the conviction of the Workers (Communist) Party in the state of Pennsylvania manifested in the framing up and sentencing of members of the party for alleged political activity [illegible] vicious attacks upon the Party in New York by the joint forces of the police, the courts and the trade union bureaucracy, the campaign against our Party by the Federation of Labor—all of this [illegible] no recollection the days of [illegible] from was [illegible] upon the [illegible] conspiracy that the attacks against the Party was not a part of an attack against the entire labor movement and that it was an offensive of a growing reaction. Labor and liberal organizations adopted the viewpoint that the attack against the Party was [illegible] and responded to the call of the Party. The drive of reaction was stopped. The Party not only weathered the attacks but made great progress. The Party has developed itself as the vanguard of the American working class.

The attack against the Party at present is [illegible] general situation and [illegible] attack against the entire labor movement. It comes in the wake of another class struggle in the needle industries, in the coal mining industry, in the textile industry; it comes at the time when the wave of industry is slackening and when a general intensified drive may be expected upon the wages, working hours and conditions of labor. It comes at the time when a further sharpening of the class struggle is to be expected.

The vicious attacks of the labor bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor may appear as a distinguishing feature of the present situation as compared with that of 1926. But even there is a difference only in degree, for in 1926 the Party was also faced with the attack of the trade union bureaucracy against the Communists and the left wing. To-day upon the conference of the Trade Union Educational League, the activities of Gompers against the Trade Union Educational League and against the Communists furnish the proof of this.

There is, however, one feature that distinguishes the present situation from that of 1926. The offensive of the American imperialism in South America, China and in Europe. This factor is of importance because it signifies the further sharpening of the class struggle in America and carries a danger of a much fiercer attack against the Party than in 1926. That in time of "peace" an attack should be made against a newspaper, which nothing of the kind happened in the other drive is in itself a remarkable fact deserving attention.

Our Party must utilize the past experiences and again adopt the tactics which proved so effective in the past. We must unite labor, fraternal, liberal organizations in defense of the freedom of the press. We must mobilize all Party members and sympathizers for this united front drive. We must make the defense of The DAILY WORKER a part of the defense of the entire labor movement against the attack of the ruling class.

DRAMA

"Revelry" Here Next Month—Chevalier to Tour America

Sydney Shields and Marie Carroll will be co-featured in "Such Is Life" which opens at the Morosco theatre August 31. Peter Glenny and Marie Armstrong Hecht are the authors of the new piece.

A. H. Woods new production goes into rehersal today. It is a new play by Bayard Veiller and titled, "The People vs Mary Dugan." Ann Harding, Rex Cherryman, Arthur Ruhl, Cyril Keightley and Robert Cummins will have important roles in the cast.

Maurice Chevalier, the well-known French music hall and revue comedian, is planning a vaudeville tour of the United States, appearing at the Keith-Albee theatres, beginning early in 1928.

Maxwell Anderson has just finished the book and lyrics of a musical comedy dealing with censorship. The opus is titled "A Maiden's Prayer."

"Revelry," based on the novel of the same name, which is to be presented at the Masque theatre by Robert Milton shortly, will have the following players in the cast: James Crane, Charles Waldron, Rose Hobart and Harry Bannister. The dramatization of the Samuel Hopkins Adams novel was done by Maurice Watkins.

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M. Jurkowich, Gary, Ind.	5.00
S. Belinko, Gary, Ind.	5.00
V. Philipow, Gary, Ind.	5.00
S. Macurich, Gary, Ind.	5.00
S. Levchenko, Gary, Ind.	5.00
S. Kuchar, Gary, Ind.	5.00
M. Cunosav, Gary, Ind.	5.00
M. Malewicz, Gary, Ind.	5.00
E. Frisk, Gary, Ind.	5.00
F. Frisk, Gary, Ind.	5.00
S. Borisov, Gary, Ind.	5.00
S. Sajdowy, Gary, Ind.	5.00
J. Zivievich, Gary, Ind.	5.00
J. Golovevich, Gary, Ind.	5.00
T. Mlowetz, Gary, Ind.	5.00
Peter Pawlowich, Gary, Ind.	5.00
V. Hatbovetz, Gary, Ind.	5.00
J. Gadnga, Gary, Ind.	5.00
G. Jackson, Gary, Ind.	5.00
J. A. Gutierez, Gary, Ind.	5.00
G. Lazarjar, Gary, Ind.	5.00
M. Lubovich, Gary, Ind.	5.00
A. Belmejewy, Gary, Ind.	5.00
A. Tapuez, Gary, Ind.	5.00
S. Kologreu, Gary, Ind.	5.00
A. Salario, Gary, Ind.	5.00
J. Klavin, Gary, Ind.	5.00
A. Voitovitz, Gary, Ind.	5.00
W. Chorok, Gary, Ind.	5.00
H. Skoglund, Gary, Ind.	5.00
S. Bekich, Gary, Ind.	5.00
F. Netushi, Gary, Ind.	5.00
P. Ciprat, Rankin, Pa.	1.00
Celia Paraski, Brownsville, Pa.	1.00
Frank Baumholtz, Midvale, Ohio	5.00
Justin Swartz, Dorchester, Mass.	5.00
John Larson, Afognak, Alaska	1.00
Nestor Berner, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
John Oslishok, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
S. Globarman, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00
J. Kose (collected), Fort Stanton, New Mex.	2.00
Finnish Workers Club, Chicago, Illinois	5.00
Peter Tevin, (collected) Rochester, N. Y.	20.00
S. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
F. E. Topchevsky, Niagra Falls, N. Y.	2.00
W. P. Loeal, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Angeles, California	5.00
I. D. L. D. Br. No. 24, New York City	5.00
R. F. O'Neill, Summerfield, Ohio	5.00
Karl J. Malmstrom, South Bend, Indiana	2.00
Leo P. Lemley, (collected) Philadelphia, Pa.	7.00

EDDIE CANTOR



Chief funster in the new "Ziegfeld Follies" show, which opened at the New Amsterdam theatre last night.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

[illegible] seats are reduced for the [illegible] Best Seats $2.50 [illegible] to all [illegible] Wednesdays.

Little Theatre [illegible] GRAND STREET FOLLIES

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THE AWAKENING OF CHINA
[illegible]
Author

CHINA IN REVOLT
[illegible]
[illegible]

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By SCOTT NEARING
[illegible]

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ALL FOR 75 CENTS
(Send a dollar [illegible] Nationalist [illegible]

NOTE: Books offered [illegible] in limited [illegible] ard filled in [illegible]

DEPUTY SHERIFF AND RIGHT WING RAID JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page One)

in no uncertain manner. The work will not be disorganized; the prisoners will not suffer; rather this will be a signal for renewed activity. We will continue the fight for the prisoners and their dependents. We will continue the fight against the right wing. Our answer must be—altogether for the decisive onslaught against the gangsters in the unions. Support the Joint Defense in its efforts."

Workers Beaten Up.

Right wing gangsters beat up workers of the Garander and Helpern shop, 130 West 14th St., yesterday because they have refused to register with the International.

Business Agent Weisenblatt recently threatened the workers with a beating unless they signed up. This morning the thugs appeared and cruelly attacked the workers. They were treated by an ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital.

Unemployed Workers Committee.

A committee of unemployed fur workers was chosen yesterday at an open forum held in Joint Board headquarters, 22 East 22nd street, and the 10 workers constituting the committee will within the next week open headquarters in the fur market to help in meeting the problems created by the great unemployment now existing in the fur industry.

The open forum of registered and unregistered unemployed fur workers yesterday estimated that there are at present about 3,000 workers without jobs, altho this should normally be the busy season of the year. It was the opinion of one speaker after another that this situation was due to the return of sectional contracting on a large scale, and piece work and home work which have crept back since the reactionary International and A. F. of L. officials began their attack on the union. These evils which were always tolerated even when the right wing had full control of the Joint Board are now entirely overlooked by them in view of their secret agreement with the manufacturers.

The unemployment committee of 10 was authorized to call a large meeting in some hall as soon as possible, for a full discussion of all the problems of the unemployed workers; and to open headquarters in the market where a daily discussion may take place.

The unemployed committee will meet today to elaborate its plans further and to prepare a detailed statement of what trade conditions actually are at present, and what the workers think about them.

Mass Meeting Tomorrow.

All cloak and dressmakers should attend the general meeting at Cooper Union tomorrow, right after work. Important questions will come up for action.

MINE COP BOMBS MAN WHO REFUSES TO BREAK PARADE

Injunctions, "County Militia," in Ohio

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Hanna Arvo suffered internal injuries when the coal and iron company police attempted to break up a Sacco and Vanzetti protest parade of miners from Daisytown and Walkerstown, ordered Salmi Arvo who was driving with his mother and two small children to speed up and ride thru the miners. When Arvo refused one of the coal and iron men, W. J. Perkins, cursed Arvo and threw a tear bomb into the automobile killing the driver so that he sent the machine over an embankment.

The elderly woman who was injured internally was left helpless in the car while company police rushed Arvo to the court where he was arraigned on charges of inciting to riot and disorderly conduct. Arvo was held in $1,500 bail.

Gunmen Called "County Militia."

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 16.—What is claimed to be the first "county militia" in Ohio is on the job strike-breaking in Belmont county.

This organization, comprising 50 ex-service men, was effected over the week-end by Col. L. S. Connelly, Columbus, Ohio National Guard. As an official observer for Governor Vic Donahey, Connelly is keeping in close touch with the coal strike conditions in this county.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Federal Judge Benson M. Hough here issued a 10-day restraining order prohibiting John L. Lewis, Indianapolis, international president; Lee Hallen, Columbus, president of the Ohio organization and other officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America, from interfering with the operation of Provident Mine No. 1, St. Clairville; the Webb Mine, near Bellaire; the Florence Mine at Martins Ferry, and the Rose Mind, near Cadiz.

The temporary order was issued in response to a joint application filed today, by the Ohio-Ironton Coal Co., the Monroe Coal Co., the Zoomer Coal & Coke Co., and the Atlantic Contracting Co., owners, respectively, of these four mines, for a permanent restraining order.

Judge Hough fixed September 6th as the date for a hearing concerning the application for a permanent order, although the temporary order expires Aug. 25th, the judge granted the applicants permission to apply for a renewal of the temporary decree. This, it was stated, will be done at Cincinnati.

Taylorville Miners Strike.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Aug. 16.—A spontaneous outbreak of the miners in the Quality Mine at Edinburg in sympathy with the locked-out miners in the rest of the field closed the works down for one day. The Quality Mine was operating under one of the separate agreement advocated by International President Lewis. President Jack Glasgow of Taylorville subdistrict ordered the men back to work and spread the story that "dissension" propaganda put out by the operators" was responsible for the strike.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Officials of the town of North Castle have petitioned the Westchester County Sanitary Commission for the early construction of the upper Bronx Valley trunk line sewer, it was announced here today.

Needle Trade Defense

At a picnic held in Philadelphia on Sunday, August, 7th, at which Louis Hyman and Sam Liptzin were present, a great enthusiastic crowd raised seven hundred dollars.

The Womens Council of New Haven sent $100 for the Defense. Cleveland, Ohio, arranged a flower day for the Defense which netted $200 for the Defense.

Hundreds of workers are needed for the Starlight Park Jamboree. Every one who wants to help should send in his name and address to the Defense office, 11 Union Square, Room 714.

Concert and Ball for Defense.

The Downtown Workers Club is arranging a concert and ball for Saturday, August 20th, which will be held at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 2864 West 21st Street Coney Island. A very interesting and entertaining program has been arranged. All workers are urged to attend as they will be sure of an enjoyable evening. The entire profits will be given to the Defense.

Volunteers Wanted.

Hundreds of workers will be required for the various committees on that day. Workers who would like to volunteer should call at the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee to enroll, and they will be notified as to when and where to report.

Donations.

At a meeting of Wokmen Circle Branch 686 $15 was collected, which was sent to the Defense office.

M. Forman, a member of Local 35, donated his last dollar. He is sorry that the sum is so small, but it was the best he could do to help his struggling brothers win the fight against the betrayers.

George Morrisey, of San Francisco, Cal., sends $10 for a Defense booklet.

Have You Joined the Workers Self Defense?

If you have not yet applied for membership in the Workers Self Defense, do so at once. The sooner you commence to send your weekly pledges the sooner will the betrayers of the movement be driven out from the trade unions.

City Father Trapped in Municipal "Ma's" Nest

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15.—Councilmen Carl I. Jacobson, who is charged with immoral relations with Mrs. Callie Grimes by the Los Angeles vice squad officers who apprehended the couple in a cottage here recently, claims a frame-up by the police force and is plotting a counter attack in the form of an investigation of Mrs. Grimes' relations with various prominent politicians and officials in the past.

The episode which is so characteristic of American democracy, and has several counterparts in Los Angeles history, has ripped politics wide open and may lead to investigations which will involve many not only in Los Angeles but thruout California official dom.

Read

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PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Unit 1F, Subsection 1D.

Unit 1F, of Subsection 1D has a special meeting tonight at 6:30 sharp at 51 E. Tenth street. Discussion and elections are going to take place at this meeting. It is of great importance that all the comrades be on time.

International Branch, Subsection 6C.

A meeting of the International Branch of Subsection 6C will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn. Delegates to the convention will be elected.

Delegates of Section 1, Attention!

All the delegates of Section 1 will please take notice that the conference of the section is to be held this Thursday, at 15 E. Third street, (Ukrainian Hall) at 8 p. m. sharp. All the delegates will please be on time.

Unit 2F-2F.

Unit 2F-2F will hold a meeting tonight, 6 p. m. at 100 West 28th St., to elect delegates to the convention.

A special Daily Worker conference will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. All Workers Party units and sympathetic organizations should be represented.

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 11th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Pressers Meet Tonight.

Local 35, International Ladies Garment Workers Union will hold a meeting at Stuyvesant Casino, 7:30 p. m. tonight.

Sacco-Vanzetti Rally.

The International Labor Defense will hold a Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting tomorrow night at Intervale and Wilkins avenue.

Sweet Players Attention!

A limited opportunity is at hand for all men and young men over 17 years of age to join one of the most progressive and most known Soccer clubs in Brooklyn, namely the Red Star I. C. During its one year's existance it has made great progress and has cleared its season by defeating the N. Y. Eagles 5 to 1. All soccer players interested in joining may come to the park at Ridge Blvd. at 29 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock. For additional information call Bushwick 5821 on weekdays, between 6 and 8 p. m.

Workers of the Lower Bronx, Attention!

The Workers Club of the lower Bronx is arranging a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti this coming Friday at 345 E. 146th St., Bronx. English and Jewish speakers will address the meeting. The meeting will start at 8:30 p. m.

German Festival.

The German Workers Club of Manhattan and Bronx will hold their annual summer festival on Aug. 21, Take Boston & Westchester railroad to Pope Ave. Walk a few blocks to 223d St.

Trade Union Children in Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

By Federated Press.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Children of trades unionists at Pioneer Youth camp held a stirring protest meeting against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The children showed great resentment at the disregard of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and his advisors to world, wide league for justice for the two condemned Italian workers.

Resolutions were passed and telegrams sent to Gov. Fuller, attorney-general Sargent to open federal dept. of justice files, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and to the men themselves at Charlestown prison.

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ARBEITER RUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

MORE UNIONS RALLY TO PROTEST; STRIKE SET FOR MONDAY WILL BE BIGGEST YET

(Continued from Page One)

stirred the American workers in the last 30 years."

Miss Baron expressed disapproval of plans to petition President Coolidge to exercise his influence to bring about a commutation of sentence. She stated: "The workers of the world do not want Sacco and Vanzetti to be sentenced to life of living torture in the American bastille at Charlestown. It is not a question of mercy, it is a question of justice. Either these men are guilty and are to die in the electric chair or they are innocent and should be restored to the ranks of the working class. Tens of millions of people throughout the world hold the opinion that these men are innocent, eminent jurists say that the evidence is of the most flimsy character and betrays the desire of the Massachusetts legal hierarchy to do these workers to death because they dared hold opinions contrary to the current vogue. We say, however, give life or death to Sacco and Vanzetti, not a life-long future to personal torture.

"Fifteen thousand musicians of Greater New York have signed petitions demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to Ricardo Sodero, who wired Miss Rose Baritt, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee."

GIGANTIC SPORTS PROGRAM FOR DEFENSE JAMBOREE; WOMEN SOCCER TEAMS TO PLAY

Two Hungarian women soccer teams will oppose each other in a thrilling game of soccer football at the Jamboree of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloakmakers and Furriers as part of a gigantic special feature sports program, at Starlight Park, the Bronx, on August 28th, the Jamboree committee announced yesterday.

A program of sports that for interest, excellence and length has never been surpassed in the history of workers' entertainments, is promised by the committee in yesterday's statement. The hours of from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. will be given over to sports exclusively.

Track Events Arranged.

Many field and track events are being prepared. A one hundred meter race, one mile relay, javelin throw, discus throw, sack race, potato race, three legged race, one hundred yard dash for young people, four hundred yard relay race (8 heats of four for young people, and a hundred yard dash (2 for fat men, in which the participants must weigh over two hundred pounds.

A tug of war between the cloakmakers and furriers is also being arranged, due to the overwhelming interest this event is expected to arouse on the jamboree audience. Recruiting for the games will take place at a special booth which will be specially erected for that purpose.

Considerable interest in the jamboree has been manifested by the workers of New York and the vicinity, who recognize in Starlight Park a wonderfully facilitated playground for young and old of both sexes. In view of the approach of the big event of August 28th is being discussed with eager anticipation by the workers, it was observed.

Bosses' Institute Spurs Rug Workers Organize

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. Carpet workers who have been given a good example in organization by their employers, who have just formed the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers. The institute will gather statistics and information on which to base price-fixing and limitation of output.

Hunt For Escaped Convicts.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 16. Double shifts of the guard at Sing Sing prison paced the walls all last night and up to dawn this morning, in the flood of revolving searchlights in vain search for Harry Nelson and Joseph Shedosky, two convicts who disappeared before evening mess.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

CALL FOR SECTION CONFERENCES

Section conferences will be held in District No. 2 as follows:

Thursday, August 18th, 8 p. m.
Section 1 meets at 17 East 3rd street, New York City.
Section 2 meets at 100 West 28th street, New York City.
Section 1 meets at 81 East 110th street, New York City.
Friday, August 19th, 8 p. m.:
Section 3 meets at 100 West 28th street, New York City.
Section 5 meets at 1347 Boston Road, New York City.
Section 6 meets at 29 Graham avenue, Brooklyn.
Section 7 meets at 1910 Beacon avenue, Brooklyn.
Bring credentials and record of the vote with you.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NO. 2,
Arrangement Committee.
WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, General Secretary.

Tel Lehigh 6022.
DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
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N. Y. DISTRICT OF WORKERS PARTY CALLS FOR STRIKE ON MONDAY

The District Executive Committee of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party, William W. Weinstone, general secretary, issued the following statement yesterday:

"Sacco and Vanzetti are still within the shadow of the electric chair. The murderous capitalist class still cries for their blood. The mighty protest of international labor has forced the postponement of the death sentence. The leopard has not changed its spots.

"No mercy can be expected from the capitalist courts, the courts that have subjected Sacco and Vanzetti to untold suffering and horror, that have demonstrated that they will give no justice to those workers.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed, not executed or imprisoned for life. Between the electric chair and freedom there stands only the organized power of the working class.

"Demonstrations must be held, but these are not enough. Only the mightiest effort will halt the executioners from carrying out their foul murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We therefore urge all workers to follow the call of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of New York to be left! The fate of Sacco and Vanzetti to strike on Monday, August 22. are in your hands. Let your power

"Strike August 22!"

"Workers: Down tools! The cause of American labor is at stake! Death to Sacco and Vanzetti means the oppression of all American labor. Death to Sacco and Vanzetti means registration laws and deportation for all foreign born labor.

Join Strike!

"Strike on August 22! Ignore the contemptible and treacherous declarations of such organizations as the socialist party that opposes a strike and feels that every thing has already been done. The yellow socialist party only helps the Massachusetts hangman by such actions.

"Workers, there are only six days left! The fate of Sacco and Vanzetti are in your hands. Let your power be felt!

"Strike August 22!"

DEFENSE COMMITTEE HERE CALLS FOR STRIKE TO FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI

Calling for a monster walk-out on August 22 to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair, the New York branch of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has issued a statement declaring that it has little faith in court action.

Only a huge demonstration in Boston coupled with a nationwide walkout can save the two framed-up workers, the committee declares.

"The committee emphasizes the urgency of carrying out the workers of the Boston Committee by calling a general strike on Monday, the 22d," the committee statement says.

Arrest Manager of Uj Előre On Charge Of White Guardists

Louis Rebrits, business manager of Uj Elore, Hungarian Communist daily newspaper, was arrested yesterday charged with slander. The charge was made by G. H. Berlics, editor of Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, Hungarian white guard newspaper.

The charge grew out of the campaign that the white guard organ is now conducting to raise funds to erect a statue to Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot. The Uj Elore has pointed out the raising of funds is only a gesture to make it possible for white guardists to come to America and attempt to popularize the name of Kossuth. The Uj Elore has been pointing out that the white guardists in this country, over $7,000 has been collected.

Bruce Bliven Speaks On Sacco-Vanzetti Frame-up From WPCH This Evening

Bruce Bliven, associate editor of the New Republic, will speak on the Sacco-Vanzetti case from Station WPCH at 7:30 this evening. Prof. Carl N. Llewellyn will speak from the same station Saturday. The address are under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

Delay Suit Against Stonecutters' Union For Using Label

Allowing that the boycott charges against the journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of America is not insisting on union cut stone and other defendants was again postponed yesterday until Aug. 25, to allow Federal Judge Jacob Trieber time to recover from an infected hand.

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COLLECT ARTICLES
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DO YOUR BEST TO MAKE THE BAZAAR A SUCCESS

After the July Days

Repressive Measures Taken by the Menshevik and Social Revolutionary Authorities Against the Mass Movements of the Bolsheviks.

THE victory of the Provisional Government and the Menshevik and Social Revolutionary Soviet Executive over the proletariat on July 3-5 gave a free hand to the bourgeoisie, by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionists. The Provisional Government, having smashed, with the help of the forces brought from the front, the workers' demonstrations, and based on its struggle against the proletariat and the peasantry, hurried to undertake a determined offensive so as definitely to crush the revolutionary mass movement.

The Provisional Government soon after crushing the demonstration of July 3-5 started to persecute its participants and leaders, members of the Bolshevik Party, peasants, soldiers and sailors. On July 7 the Provisional Government instructed the Petrograd Palace of Justice to investigate the causes of the demonstration of July 3-5.

* * *

THE Provisional Government categorically ordered "the arrest and the bringing to justice of all those guilty of high treason and betrayal of the revolution." Another decree of the Provisional Government threatening: "Those guilty of publicly advocating disobedience to the laws and decrees of the government will be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years."

The series of laws and decrees stipulating the punishments to be meted out to workers and peasants for opposing the bourgeois government culminates with the decree granting the Ministry for Home Affairs and the Ministry of War the right to arrest people by mutual agreement "who are a menace to the State, to its safety, and to the conquests of the revolution and freedom."

* * *

ON July 8th, Kerensky issued a special decree to the Army and Navy in which he orders the restoration of strict discipline in the ranks. The decree said: "I command the re-establishment of the discipline in the army. The revolutionary government must assert itself to the full, not stopping even before the use of armed force." Kerensky wanted to save the army by the employment of old methods. To save it, meant to subordinate the forces entirely to the bourgeoisie and the Provisional Government. In order to subordinate the army, the Provisional Government knew only one method, namely, to drag the revolutionary leaders and organizers out of the army and to terrorize the soldiers by means of repression and persecution.

Kerensky's decree ordered "that all criminal elements be removed from the army, advocating disobedience to the government and the commanders either in the press and orally." On the 8th of July the Provisional Government proceeded to remove the dangerous elements in the army and its first step in that direction was the decision to dissolve all military units, which participated in the revolutionary demonstrations of July 3-5. By doing so the government hoped to "kill two birds with one stone." It meant to break up the revolutionary forces in the army, to scare them, disorganize them and drive them underground. Of the counter-revolutionary generals and officers and sent them to fight against the proletariat and the peasantry. On July 12th the entire Bolsheviks and Socialists Revolutionists justified the bloody action of the Provisional Government, which had for one aim in view, namely the destruction of the proletariat, the disarmament of the Proletariat, the destruction of the revolutionary army, the destruction of the General Staff of the revolution—the Bolshevik Party.

Preacher Who Pickets Lashes Congregation For Sacco, Vanzetti

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Declaring Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent victims of the class war and are in jail because they dared stand up for the workers' rights, the Rev. H. J. Hahn has shocked a congregation of hard-eyed saints from the pulpit of the Salem Evangelical Church.

Intelligent, fair-minded men and women all over the world have come to the assistance of Sacco and Vanzetti because they see so obviously in the case of these two victims of a cruel system of rapacious exploitation. You modern Christians make the church an instrument of reaction; a sardonic caricature of Christianity, a farce and travesty.

The Rev. Hahn was recently jailed in Boston for picketing the State House.

Stay For Radio Stations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A period of thirty days grace was granted by the Federal Radio Commission today to 25 broadcasting stations, accused of violating the Commission's rules. The respite was asked by attorneys representing the stations.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

THEY WANT TO KILL TWO INNOCENT WORKERS!



Judge Thayer.



Governor Fuller.

Ten Days in Workhouse

PART III.

By REBECCA GRECHT.

THERE were several red letter days for the women fur pickets in the workhouse, and some incidents will long remain in our memory. With the help of its committee, our little community of prisoners tried to turn its period of confinement into a period of mobilization for future activity. During the day, we'd chat, read the few magazines we had, we managed to get from the special ward, take showers, talk to the matrons, or just rest on our cots.

The best part of our day usually began after supper, served at 4 p. m. Then we came together and held council, airing grievances and discussing proposals for spending our time. As far as possible we acted on everything in common. We wanted to create a spirit of unity to bring us closer to one another, and drew us nearer to the movement.

Sang "Solidarity."

Then we had our chorus and mighty proud we were of it. True, it did not have the organization, the talent, the direction, of the New York Prisheit Singing Society. There was no harmonious blending of trained voices, no emphasis on artistic interpretation. But what we lacked in tone, we made up in spirit. And if there was a little discord now and then, well, our ears were not sensitive.

I had with me a song book issued by the Industrial Workers of the World. It proved to be a real treasure-house. Its songs of battle roused and stimulated us.

We sang other songs, as well—Russian, Jewish. Moving songs of the struggles and sufferings of the working class; thrilling, invigorating songs of revolution, such as must have inspired the masses of Russian workers and peasants in their victorious march towards freedom.

And no we sang, depression vanished like a thin cloud in the air. We seemed as perhaps never before the strengthening power of mass singing. It cheered us. We forgot, the miserable spaghetti and beans, the lack of fresh air, all the restrictions and repressions of the workhouse. We got new courage and enthusiasm. We longed to be out again, on the picket line, in the ranks of our militant comrades, fighting for our class, sure of ultimate victory.

One song we especially enjoyed was "Solidarity." Everybody joined in the refrain. It rang through our room, through the wards upstairs, outside in the corridor. It seemed to symbolize the spirit of the struggle. It was our answer to the police, to the judge, to the McGradys and Wolls who seek to wipe out every bit of progressivism and militancy in the needle trades, in the entire American labor movement.

Singing Prohibited.

We wondered at first why we were allowed to sing. That privilege was taken from us, however, after July 4th. A celebration had been planned for that day by the prison authorities, including a show arranged by the inmates, and while rehearsals were going on we were not bothered. But after the holiday, no more mass singing was permitted.

We shall remember that July 4th celebration. When the judge sentenced us to 10 days, that was his way of commemorating the signing by the Declaration of Independence. No doubt he thought the workhouse would teach us good lessons in Americanism; that to be deprived of our freedom for picketing is a strike, during the week of July 4th, would impress us with the great privileges enjoyed by the American working class since America won its independence. We owe him thanks, then, for having given us this enlightening lesson in capitalist democracy. It is a lesson we have not soon forget.

The day began with the glad news that we would be permitted out-of-doors in the afternoon. At 1:30 p. m. we were led out into the prison yard. For two and one half hours we enjoyed the sunshine and fresh air, for the first time in five days, then indoors again.

The Show.

In the evening the big show took place. We filled into the corridor together with a thousand others—young girls, old women, the flotsam and jetsam of an unjust, decaying social order, basing its wealth on the suffering, the misery and degradation of millions of men and women. The warden of the workhouse opened the performance. We ought to be proud of our country, he said, grateful for the many blessings of liberty, democracy, and the pursuit of happiness which the Declaration of Independence had guaranteed to us.

We looked about us, at the faces lined with suffering or callous, bitter, indifferent; at the dull eyes of the drug addict, the diseased face of the prostitute. We saw ourselves. We thought of the hundreds of workers on the picket line, arrested, imprisoned, brutally beaten by gangsters while the Industrial Squad look on calmly or aided in the job. We thought of the millions of workers, struggling for a mere livelihood, oppressed and exploited.

Hopes to Catch 'Em All.

The warden continued. He didn't think so badly of the inmates. The only difference between them and those outside was that the others had not yet been discovered. And as for him, he had become warden twenty one years ago so that he might some time found out. Loud laughter and applause greeted these remarks. A truth at last, perhaps!

The show went on—singing, dancing, recitations, all by the inmates. When it was over, out we filed next into the yard, to witness the fireworks. It was a beautiful night—we drank it in.

Later, when we returned to our room, we thought of the warden's remark, as he watched us going into the yard, that "well annex you, too, to America some day." So now, surely, we understand the meaning of Americanism.

For the T. U. E. L.

We were not permitted outdoors again. We were deprived, also, of our singing. But we found other things to do. One evening we related anecdotes, experiences. On Thursday, when we got our commissary, we received a party, with apples, oranges, crackers, and punch made out of a thin watery jell-o left over from our lunch. We certainly did feast that day. Fruit and soda seem had surely never tasted so good before.

Another evening, we had a long discussion on the Trade Union Educational League. We talked about developments in the American labor movement, the trend towards Trade union capitalism, company unionism, class collaboration. We explained the program of the League. We related the history of the left wing struggle in the needle trades. Comrades who were not members of the League gave their names and addresses, expressing a desire to join. It was the most interesting evening of all. We forgot that we were in the workhouse.

Educate Matrons.

We carried our propaganda beyond our own group, even to the ranks of the matrons, telling them about our struggle whenever we got a chance. Though some of them had been harsh and hostile at first, by the time we left even the worst had become friendly. In spite of themselves, a few began to sympathize with the furriers' struggle—perhaps because the memory of their own fight for the 8-hour day was still fresh in their minds. They were impressed by our solidarity, which we made them feel was merely a reflexion of the spirit in the ranks of the needle trades workers. "What do you call those who don't stick?" said a matron to us, "Slackers!" we cried out, and she nodded assent. Another brought us news about the strike—we could not get newspapers. Apparently, we were a new type of prisoner, to them. Strikers weren't so bad, after all. We didn't bite, or scratch, or creep on all fours.

The Counting.

But one difficulty we did present to them. It made us have many a hearty laugh. There were 52 of us the first day. Then the number dropped to 40, and finally to 33, as the 3-day, and 5-day pickets departed. Now numbers take on a tremendous significance in the workhouse. The rule is, that prisoners must be counted morning, noon and night, and a dozen other times. We knew no end of counting. When we awoke, when we went to sleep, and during the night; before breakfast, lunch, supper; when the matrons changed shifts, three times a day, etc., etc. In our sleep we dreamt of counting.

One matron especially had great trouble. She could not count us. Sometimes there were more than there should have been, sometimes less. It was easy counting up to thirty. After that—confusion. And so, for 15 or 20 minutes, we'd be counted over and over again. That was the chief comedy feature of the workhouse.

The Appeal.

So the days passed, more quickly than we had ever thought they would. We who were to serve 10 days had not thought of an appeal in our case. We were therefore gladly surprised when, on Friday, 9 days after our arrival, all of us, with the exception of the two comrades sentenced to six months, were released, and bid farewell to our prison quarters.

It was over, now. We had gone in, full of spirit and enthusiasm; we came out with our spirit undampened, though lack of air and sour-almost may have weakened us a little physically. If the police and the judge had thought to weaken our morale, they succeeded only in strengthening it and making us more class conscious politically. If the dark and sinister forces of the right wing had hoped to break us away from our allegiance to the New York Joint Board, to the militant fighting leadership of the T. U. E. L., they succeeded only in forging us in our convictions.

We had turned our prison quarters into a class room where we received again the meaning of the fight being waged in the needle trades, and were instructed once more the meaning of the alliance between the government agents in New York, the bosses, the trade union bureaucrats and where we tried to drill ourselves in preparation for further struggle.

We had not been overtaken by unpleasantness. The workhouse is not a home, and imprisonment is not treasure but to spend three 3 days, or 10 days, or 15 days, if need be is not a fearful evil. On the contrary we had been enriched by this experience, and not one of us regretted that we had "stuck."

To Continue Fight.

On the night of our release, when we came together at Unity House, where a welcome had been arranged for us, we felt there was only one thing further to say. Our comrades must go on, must continue the fight. In the ranks of the militant, class-conscious workers there must be no weakening. Ours is the vital task of maintaining the militancy, the class character of our union, preventing its degeneration into a company union; maintaining the rights of workers to go strike and picket, against the combined forces of police, courts, gangsters, socialist betrayers, the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L.

It is not a battle of a day, nor is it centered only in the fur market. It is part of the fight being waged throughout the entire labor movement. And we must look beyond it. We must enter the broader struggle on the industrial and political field against capitalism as a whole, and "stick" in unity and solidarity until the entire system of capitalist oppression and exploitation is destroyed.

The 1 4.

Motorman Faints On Car.

Robert Bacon, thirty-five of 866 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, a motorman, was found unconscious from a mysterious fracture of the skull in the control box of an east side I. R. T. subway train when it came to a halt at 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue today. It is believed he fainted and struck his head against one of the steel controls. The train came to a stop automatically as his hand dropped from the "Dead man's" button.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Will the Rain of Innocent Blood Be Stopped?

By DAVID BERKINGOFF.

In 1655 our forefathers came to Boston to proclaim a new dawn and to publish the gospel of freedom. For this crime they were made to pay five hundred pounds and stripped of their belongings. But this had not stopped our fathers. Mury Fischer and Ann Austin kept coming back. An old Bostonian, by the name of Nicholas Upsall, became interested in the Radicals of those days and he paid five shillings a week to the jailer, to let him feed the prisoners. He was bold enough to defend them publicly. For this, he was fined twenty pounds and banished from Boston.

* * *

Mary Clark, a mother of children, left England, came to Boston to be a witness for new ideas and she was answered by twenty stripes on her bare back from a whip with three cords "layed with fury" followed with imprisonment of twelve weeks in the winter. John Endicott, governor of Massachusetts had determined to keep free all free minded people out of Boston. In February, 1658, he punished John Ross and Christopher Holder with taking off an ear apiece.

But young and old kept coming to Boston and openly said to the rulers of Boston, "We are here to look your bloody laws in the face and to accompany those who suffer by them."

This made the rulers of Boston more furious and blood flowed over the streets of Boston and the friends of liberty issued a call to the world: "there is a river of innocent blood open, which will run over all if it is not stopped, and it must be done speedily." With the martyrdom of William Robinson, Marmaduke Stevenson (1659) and William Leddra (1661) the vein of innocent blood had been stopped.

So many years ago two men left the sunny Italy to work in our factories and till on our land. But besides their manual labor they also brought to us new ideas of a better life; and for this, the bloody den of Boston has opened up again ready to swallow two innocent victims. And before we are ready to write on the pages of American history the two martyrs of 1927—Sacco and Vanzetti —we are calling to the world, "Stop the rain of the Innocent blood!"

"They Shall Not Die!"

The sun goes down;
The whip
Stings;
And in the darkness
We raise our fists to it.

At home, a little child cries
Softly, like the wind
Over a fresh grave.

O you murderers, you judges, editors,
And you who sit there,
Hidden in the shadows,
Smoking so peacefully;
—No, it is not
To the hosses alone that we shout.
But to you, too as well.
—You labor leaders,
Who hold the strings,
Who have the power,
Who can do so much.

But you are either too cowardly
Or too much of one flesh
With the bosses.

The whip
Shrieks,
Down, down
"On your knees, you Reds;
On your knees, Sacco, Vanzetti,
On your piously knees, your knees."

And at home the child cries,
The child cries, plaintively,
Like the wind through the trees in summer.

It is easy to take on pen
And write lines,
But those lines will never
Express our hatred for you.
Judges, murderers, white guards;

For to say how we hate you,
How we feel,
You would need to
Tear out the hearts
Of millions of workers
And throw them on white paper;
And the blood, streaming, this way
and that,
Might tell of our pain and our hatred,
Of our hatred to you;

The sun goes down.
Lower, lower.
It is so dim.
Comrade, but it is dim!

And we can hear
The whip moaning,
Moaning, cutting.

We can hear the whip shrieking,
Shrieking, weeping

The sun goes down,
So low
And all we can see
Is wide fields, hills in silhouette,
Quiet waters.

On that hill are two gibbets,
Sacco and Vanzetti hang by the hands
From them.
And two, who are men,
Are raising the whips again,
Again, again;

At the foot of the hill,
Look, comrade, look!
Those animals, bearing in their bloody teeth,
Fresh strips of leather,
To be used on the warm flesh
New strips of leather

And all around us
The huge mass shudders.

If we could move this mass,
One step, one step forward,
If we could stir this mass
To one seething motion,
A little child would not cry
Lonely, not comfortless
Here, nor anywhere.

Workers, they are
Your brothers, your comrades!
Workers, can't you feel the whip,
You too,
Pot with blood?
For if fate equalls
Us all of us.

The sun goes down,
And slowly it reddens.
The low sun
Dyes the bleeding bodies
Which is redder,
The hangmen know.

The hills loom,
The judges frown.
Two more lashes,
One more, then, and soon it
Will be all, all over.

One resolute step,
Fist held high;
One sweeping charge,
Forches high,
One clear, thunderous, wrenching cry:
"They shall not die!"
THEY SHALL NOT DIE!"

—OSCAR RYAN.

SOVIET TRADE HERE INCREASING RAPIDLY; AMTORG PURCHASES SMASH ALL RECORDS

The following statement on American-Soviet trade was issued yesterday by Saul G. Bron, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, which represents here the commercial interests of the Soviet trading organizations:

"During the past month there has been a significant increase in the monthly value of purchases in the United States by Amtorg, and the shipment to the Soviet Union. It can now be said that the constructive process in the Soviet Union, accelerated pace promises to continue.

"The volume of Amtorg's orders placed with American concerns in the interest of this upbuilding and the July broke all monthly records by large consequent increase in individual purchases here during the period October-March, the first half of the current Soviet fiscal year, at 100, the monthly average of the succeeding quarter, April-June, was 140 and of July, 267. This gives an indication of the rapid gain.

"Orders placed by Amtorg with American manufacturers during the first ten months of the current Soviet fiscal year amount to $22,700,000. The projected purchasing program for the entire fiscal year has already been surpassed by $2,700,000. In addition, orders now in sight, to be consummated in the United States during the next few months, under suitable market conditions, aggregate $11,000,000.

"The above figures do not include cotton, the principal item of the

American export list to the Soviet Union, which is handled by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate of 120 Broadway. Orders placed through Amtorg were about $15,000,000.

"Of the total monthly purchases of Soviet orders here are for machine tools, rather than consumption goods, as is generally the case. This is significant of the upbuilding and constructive process in the Soviet Union. Probably few Americans, in connection with the Soviet market, realize the extent of this upbuilding and the large consequent increase in individual consuming capacity since the war. Before the war the per capita consumption of wheat was 4.1 bushels, now it is 4.8 bushels. Similarly, the per capita consumption of milk has risen from 35.4 to 111.5 lbs.; eggs, from 5.1 to 6.1; sugar, 8.8 pounds to 12.5, ounces to 3.5. An increased demand for manufactured goods is also making itself evident in the monthly figures of the succeeding quarters. For instance, in 1913 the production of cotton fabrics, for instance, rose from 9.8 meters to 14.6 meters.

"During the past ten months some 50 Soviet technicians and industrial executives have visited the United States to familiarize themselves at first hand with American productive methods. These men represent some of the largest economic organizations in the Soviet Union, including the Azneft oil trust, the Donetz coal trust, the Don Basin coal trust, the Chemical trust, the Dnieper hydro-electric development and the Supreme Economic Council. Such visitors are in a real sense permanent business-builders of a high order."

NOW MORE THAN EVER

LABOR MUST ACT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

FOUR MORE DAYS TO SAVE THEM

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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COAL MINERS TO STRIKE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

No Illusions

By JAMES P. CANNON,
(Secretary International Labor Defense.)

The lives of Sacco and Vanzetti still hang in the balance and they are, in greater danger now than ever before. Every member of the case should begin with this warning to the working masses not to be fooled with false hopes and false security.

What has happened and what are the conclusions to be drawn for our guidance in the struggle during the remaining days of suspense? Some people, no doubt, have seen in the eleventh hour reprieve a sign of a change of heart of the Massachusetts Bourbons who have been moving with such refined and deliberate cruelty, to blot out the lives of the Italian rebel workers. Some ideas are the most dangerous illusions. It was just to create these illusions and thereby to get some relief from the thundering clamor of the world's millions, that this latest action in the "cat and mouse" game was taken.

There is not a hint or promise in any aspect of this new development of the protest movement of the masses and to organize a countermement of any design except to gain time, to maneuver for the demoralization campaign against it. The foremost problem of the workers who see in Sacco and Vanzetti the symbols and banner-bearers of their own class and cause is to understand clearly the new turn of events and to shape their course along the right line.

The militant protest movement has halted the executioners up till now. As the final hour drew near this movement assumed such proportions and militancy and expressed itself in mass demonstrations and strikes on such a scale as to shake the world. It was especially the last phase of mass demonstrations and strikes which threw the real power of the masses into the scale against the murder plans of the Massachusetts hangmen. Those who emphasized this line of action, who understood and pointed out at every turn the fundamental class issues involved in the case, and who appealed to the mass power of the workers, were entirely correct. This line is the decisive line. The greatest hope now lies in a further development and energetic promotion of this class struggle policy.

The case is again before the black-gowned judges on another appeal by the defense against flagrant errors in the trial. It is, of course, absolutely right to exhaust every legal possibility and technicality in the fight, provided, the workers have no illusions. We must remember that the case has been before these same judges many times before, and that they have again and again put their seal of approval on the criminally false verdict. We must remember that the appointment of Governor Fuller's Commission revealed itself as a ghastly trick to disarm the protest movement and fortify the verdict with more dignified sanctions. The latest move should be suspected as another maneuver of the same sort, designed to give the outward appearance of still more scrupulous "fairness" in the process by which the two labor fighters are to be burned alive.

Remember, also, that powerful influences of the exploiting class are being brought to bear for the carrying out of the death sentence, and that the final issue, just because it is an issue of the class struggle, and not merely an isolated instance of miscarriage of their so-called "justice," will depend upon the power and might of the class forces set into motion on each side.

The great task, therefore, in the few fateful days remaining, up to the last minute of the last hour, is to put all energy, courage and militancy into the organization of mass demonstrations and protest strikes. All brakes upon this movement must be regarded as the greatest danger. All illusions which paralyze the movement must be overcome. All agents of the bosses who try to sabotage and discredit the protest and strike movement must be given their proper name.

While the judges of the Supreme Court prepare their decision on the case again we must appeal at the same time to the laboring masses

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NICHOLA SACCO threatened with forcible feeding has broken his hunger strike. There are only five more days now left until the date set for the execution. On August 22nd, unless the protests of labor and sympathetic elements throughout the world have succeeded in stopping the cold-blooded crime against Sacco and Vanzetti, those two innocent victims of capitalist "justice" will have paid with their lives for their loyalty to the workingclass.

THIS column announced the demise of a Chicago gentleman whose name is familiar to several hundred radicals who had occasion to sample the hospitality of United States prison cells during and after the war. Lawrence McDonough, stool-pigeon in the I. W. W. sergeant on the Chicago police force and later an attorney, is the man. It appears that Lawrence, being an ambitious fellow got his hands on some money that did not belong to him, and being accustomed to treat the workers rough, he that he could get away with the dough. But he reckoned without his bankers.

THE notorious red-baiter and fink, fearing impending indictment grew violent and in terror drove his family out of his home and turned on the gas. That was the end of McDonough. I first made this person's acquaintance in the spring of 1923 when he, in the company of Mr. Jake Spolansky then of the department of justice, entered the office of the Voice of Labor, which I edited and arrested me. While on the way to the detective bureau McDonough lectured me on the folly of "wasting" my time in such unremunerative employment. See what the workers did to Debs! He was going to look out for himself. He was going to make money. Hell! We would not have Communism in the United States in one hundred years.

MCDONOUGH boasted that he fooled the I. W. W., in which organization he steeled for a time. "They did not seem to question how a fellow could smoke cigars and eat steaks on $30 a week," he said. This despicable creature was one of the star witnesses against the I. W. W. in the famous Chicago trial and also

(Continued on Page Four)

OPEN THEM!

By Fred Ellis



Wuhan to Carry Out Terrorism of Nanking

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17. — British troops cut the Shanghai-Hangchow railway line south of Soochow Creek today when the commissioner for foreign affairs refused to turn over a British plane which had fallen in Chinese territory.

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—Pravda, in commenting upon the union in China between Nanking and Wuhan, emphasizes the fact that Wuhan capitulated politically to Nanking and not

(Continued on Page Three)

CURTIS FIELD, L. I., Aug. 17.—Discovery that two bearings in the wheels of the landing gear were burned out, forced a postponement of the New York to Rome flight of the Fokker monoplane, Old Glory this afternoon.

Kill Four Prisoners at Kansas State Prison

LANSING, Kan., Aug. 17.—Four prisoners in Kansas state prison were killed in a rock quarry today when a 20 ton ledge fell upon them. The dead are: A. A. Coram, Taylor Day, Pearl Wilson and Ken Combs.

Woolaroc Wins Hawaii Flight; Hearst's Late

WHEELER FIELD, HONOLULU, Aug. 17. A. T. Goebel, in his plane Woolaroc, wins the $35,000 air race, from San Francisco to Honolulu.

The Hearst plane Golden Eagle, regained as the fastest in the race was overdue at that time.

The plane of Miss Mildred Doran in which the Flint, Mich., school teacher, is making a flight with Augie Pedlar as pilot which started an hour and thirty minutes after the other planes

(Continued on Page Three)

OPEN THEM UP!

The jails of capitalism still hold the two victims of the hatred of the ruling class. Behind the bars of the capitalist Bastille the champions of the working class, Sacco and Vanzetti, are languishing, while the ruling class plots to murder them. Through the public pressure of the large masses of the people, we must open the bars and give Sacco and Vanzetti their freedom.



Behind the walls of the United States Department of Justice, the secret files show incontestably the innocence of the two convicted men. The power of the masses, mobilized throughout the country, must compel the United States government to open these files to public view, so that the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti may be established.

How shall we mobilize this mass pressure! What instrument shall we use to rally the forces of labor! The DAILY WORKER is the bugle for labor's clarion call. Hundreds of thousands will down tools and congregate in solemn protest against this other effort to take the lives of our champions. We ask you to strengthen the power of that call, to give it volume and scope, by your contribution to THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS APPROVES STRIKE ON AUGUST 22

Fifteen Thousand Musicians of New York Put Names on Petition to Fuller to Free Workers

Emergency Committee Secretary Demands That Socialists Withdraw Treacherous Statement

BULLETIN.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Representatives of trade unions and fraternal organizations will meet at the Amalgamated Hall, 11 Beach street, tomorrow evening to make plans for a full day strike on Monday to snatch Sacco and Vanzetti from the chair. Prominent union leaders have pledged their support to the strike.

Powers Hapgood, young militant mine leader, who was sentenced to six months in the house of correction on Tuesday for addressing a demonstration on the Boston Common, will address a mass meeting at the Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley, Tremont and Dover streets tonight.

* * *

WILKES BARRE, Aug. 17. A[illegible] of the fight to save our two Comrades, and we urge you to stand by them to the last.

Rise [illegible] Strike [illegible] Drop your tools Monday, August 22nd. Save Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] Save them for the honor of your class [illegible] Save them for the cause of justice and life! [illegible]

* * *

Defense Committee Asks Strike.

Answering the charges made by socialists and the capitalist press the strike call for Monday is a move by Communists only, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston has sent the following telegram to Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, confirming a strike call issued earlier in the week.

"Thursday August 18th marks the beginning of a mighty protest against the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti," says the defense committee statement.

"On Monday, August 22nd, the execution day, there must be an effective general strike despite the ruthless muzzling by police in Boston and suppression of all normal activities of protest.

"Local unions wishing to make the strike effective must come to Boston in as large numbers as possible at the latest by Monday."

* * *

Negroes Pledge Support.

Negro labor pledges its support in the forthcoming Sacco and Vanzetti general protest strike on Friday when William L. Patterson, president of the American Negro Labor Congress, wrote to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee as follow:

"In accordance with the statement issued by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee refounding organized labor that a general strike will be called on August 22nd, as an ex-

(Continued on Page Three)

RIGHT WING THUGS AND POLICE IN ILLEGAL RAID ON LOCAL 22

Cart Away Furniture Despite Falsity of Warrant; Threaten Union Leader

Under the order of the Sugrue clique and accompanied by a number of right wing thugs, Deputy Sheriff E. Pfahlert illegally raided the offices of Local 22, of the Cloakmakers' Union, 16 West 21st street, yesterday, and confiscated the furniture. Deputy Sheriff Pfahlert yesterday raided the offices of the Joint Defense Committee on Tuesday on an illegal warrant and restored their property.

Violating even the illegal warrant [illegible] in his possession, the deputy sheriff [illegible] accompanied by desperate gangsters [illegible] Edward Macdonald and eight armed police [illegible] dragged away furniture that was not specified on the [illegible] not to be touched.

Removal Illegal.

Rappaport, attorney for the [illegible] protested the removal on

(Continued on Page Five)

DEMONSTRATE IN UNION SQUARE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI!

The Workers Of New York:—

Sacco and Vanzetti will be murdered in a Massachusetts electric chair unless organized labor rallies to the defense of our framed-up comrades.

The hearing before the Supreme Judicial Court is a mockery of justice and is being held to disarm the workers and make them believe that the courts will act to save our comrades.

Unless we make our demonstrations and strikes powerful enough we will be confronted with the corpses of Sacco and Vanzetti during the early part of next week.

We urge every class-conscious worker in New York to be at Union Square on Friday, August 19th, at 1 p. m. See that your fellow workers swell the ranks of militant labor and make Friday a day to be remembered in the ranks of the class war.

The workers of New York must show the rapacious murderers of Massachusetts that the working class accepts its relentless challenge and that they will not permit the butchers of our innocent comrades.

FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI!
STOP THIS JUDICIAL MURDER!
DEMONSTRATE LABOR'S STRENGTH!
ON TO UNION SQUARE!

SACCO-VANZETTI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE,
ROSE BARON, Secretary.

Demand the State Department's Sacco-Vanzetti Report!

WORKERS WRITE TO THEIR DAILY ABOUT SACCO AND VANZETTI

Gov. Fuller Wants to Follow in Footsteps Of President Coolidge

Writing to the DAILY WORKER on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, I. George, New York, says in part:

1. Gov. Fuller best ambition to be president, and with his eye on Coolidge's handling of the Boston police strike, has sided with the forces of law and order even if he has had to lend justice, already blind, into ambush. It must be a great source of satisfaction to him, now that his political ambitions are left intact, perhaps even furthered.

2. Was determined from the start not to discredit Thayer, or lay the legal machinery of Massachusetts open to adverse criticism and ridicule.

3. Was not going to commit political suicide by remitting their sentence.

If he could not grant them complete freedom, who long since had grown so cold and lifeless within that freedom would have availed them nothing save as vindicators, why did he not lay their case before the highest court of the land, or else commute their sentence, deeming, out of simple humanity and mercy, their seven years hell torture enough. More than anything else he should have commuted their sentence to allow for the possibility of new facts coming to light to prove their innocence, as they already have in the confession of one of the men who belonged to the gang which did the killing.

* * *

General Strike Will Save Sacco and Vanzetti.

Dear Comrades:

With an aching heart I write this letter. It was a terrific shock to me, to read in The DAILY WORKER, the doom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Fuller has called it "justice." But I and many other call it a cold blooded murder. It will be another "bloody stain," on the State of Massachusetts, in no other case was innocence so effectively proved, as in Sacco and Vanzetti.

Governor Fuller is but a political office hunter, and who would send not only two innocent men to death but even a thousand. What, are human beings, to men like Governor Fuller?

Dear Workers, are we going to stand by and see the killing in cold blood, of our two Comrades? No, we are not. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die.

We have few days, from the date of this letter. Will you let those precious days slip by, without collectively and effectively battling for their freedom? Let's unite in one solid wall, and strike for their freedom.

Do you my Comrades see, what the so called "Our Government," is driving at. Fascism is their goal. And it is for you and me to stop this; If only for humanity's sake. If not for us, workers and farmers, American Capital would have closed its iron glove of greed on us.

As it is, American Capitalist has already laid its bloody paw, on our miserable brother workers, of the Latin American countries, and China.

Again I repeat, A General Strike is the only tool, that will save Sacco and Vanzetti from their doom.—K. B.

* * *

Sweat-Band Makers.

The Sweat-Band Makers Union has sent the following resolution to The DAILY WORKER:

"We the workers of the Sweat Band Makers Union protest against the unjust notion of the Massachusetts legal machine and condemn the murderous act that notion against the two labor martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti."

* * *

In a letter to The DAILY WORKER, L. Cimma, secretary of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, feminen section, hits the framesup of Sacco and Vanzetti. The letter says:

"I am not pleading for Sacco and Vanzetti because I am an Italian, but because they are two progressive workers.

"How can Governor Fuller, who is not a lawyer but a labor hater, condemn two workers whom the entire world believes innocent."

* * *

The following is a copy of a letter:

August 11, 1927.

Hon Alvan T. Fuller,
Governor of Massachusetts,
Boston Massachusetts.
Dear Sir;

As an American citizen, solicitous for the good name of my country the world over, I beg you to reconsider your decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. All at once, this good name is about to become a byword and a hissing, through out the civilized world, among all kinds of men. Take a long view, and be a statesman in this moment critical for the reputation and the influence of America in the years just ahead. A strong doubt about the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti exists in the minds of many millions of sober, honest and justice loving men and women. Judge Thayer's behavior in passing upon his own fairness has been an incredible spectacle. This is certainly no time for the preservation of comity between judges to be a chief consideration; and that, with all due respect for the gentleman of the Massachusetts judiciary who have had anything to do with this case, seems to many good Americans a consideration which these gentlemen persistently overlook.

A very great opportunity Sir, is yours. I beg you to take it and thus save the good name of America for fair play to all within her gates. Save that good name, not only here and now, but to the pages of history. For remember that it is not Massachusetts alone that is going to be held responsible by public opinion in this matter; it is all America. Act so that it shall be evident to all the world that the governor of Massachusetts cares more for the honor of American justice than for the machinery of the law, and the pride of the law.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) R. D. O'Leary, Professor of English, University of Kansas, (Harvard, 1895).

* * *

John M. Levitt, former Commander of the World War Veterans, sent the following telegram yesterday to Rose Baron, Secretary of the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee:

"Just wired Governor Fuller to use the power of his office to free Sacco and Vanzetti that America might once more play safe in its traditions of justice and democracy. May join your picket line in my former army uniform.—John M. Levitt, former Commander of World War Veterans."

Los Angeles Courts to Deport Workers for Sacco-Vanzetti Rally

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 17.—With the exception of Malcolm Bruce, Jean Russel and an Italian named Gondolpho, all Los Angeles workers arrested in the last few days in connection with a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting at the Plaza, August 9, have been released from bail. The three first mentioned will have a deportation hearing in the federal court at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow, August 12.

The workers who will be tried for deportation were arrested with many others who were charged with criminal syndicalism when a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting was broken up by the police in the Plaza a few days ago.

Among those arrested were Sam Globerman, secretary of the Workers Party, Malcolm Bruce, Joseph Sinoff, Michael Hughes, Frank Spector, Nat Prager and Homer Bartchy, who was recently expelled from a Los Angeles high school for Communist propagandn work there.

A raid on the Workers (Communist) Party headquarters has yielded the police only a supply of American and Mexican Communist literature. All the comrades present at the time of the raid were set free by the police.



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Illustration, Courtesy New Masses

"Consciousness of Guilt" Fuller's Excuse

JUDGE THAYER, Governor Fuller, the "advisory committee" comprising President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Judge Grant and the rest of the Massachusetts murder crew dwelt at great length upon what they described as "consciousness of guilt," in their frame-up to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. They claimed that because these two Italian workers refused to divulge the names of other anarchists to police bullies they revealed a consciousness of guilt when questioned, because they did not at first state that they were going to obtain some radical literature for distribution.

On such flimsy evidence these workers have been constantly in the shadow of the electric chair for seven years. Since the Massachusetts gang has established the theory of "consciousness of guilt" it may be applied to its inventors, particularly to Governor Fuller.

When the explosion wrecked the house of a juror we declared that in our firm conviction it was the work of an agent of the Massachusetts authorities, who wanted to discredit the defenders of Sacco and Vanzetti and enable Fuller to give the word to murder these tortured workers on Monday night. The utterances of Fuller tend fully to confirm our conviction that he had guilty knowledge of the explosion. In a letter to the juror whose house was damaged Fuller declared:

"It would be well for those who, through ignorance and malice or sentimentality, contributed such dire results to be held jointly responsible."

Translated into plain English, instead of read in the crude diction of Fuller, this means that the governor of Massachusetts would like to be able to jail or assassinate all those who in any way criticised the trial, the judge, the corrupt jury and the governor and his committee. This utterance shows the dark malignancy of Fuller and his murder crew. They would have bombs explode at convenient times and places and then proceed to wholesale terror against all their political enemies.

Fuller's utterance reveals "consciousness of guilt" a thousand times more convincing than the evidence on which Sacco and Vanzetti were railroaded.

Let no one be intimidated by the ravings of this bloodhound in the state house of Massachusetts. Let the masses of workers drive forward to the strike of Monday, determined to shatter the shackles off Sacco and Vanzetti and return them to activity in the ranks of the labor movement.

VANZETTI EXPECTED LITTLE FROM GOV. FULLER'S COMMITTEE OF HANGMEN, HIS LETTERS SHOW

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—That Vanzetti expected little from Governor Fuller or his biased advisory committee is revealed in two letters which he wrote to Mrs. Jessica Henderson, a friend, who made them public Sunday.

Asking that his sister, Luigia, be notified before the death "sentence" governor is decided to execute us, Vanzetti declares in a letter dated July 20th:

"I see, dear Mrs. Henderson, that you are still optimist and hopeful, greatly trusting to Governor Fuller. Maybe you are right and will be right. But for all that I am told and I can understand both the governor and the commission distruste all our witnesses; trusts all the government's perjurers, cannot or want not understand or both of that.

"Governor Fuller told Rose that second that my lawyers at the Plymouth trial wanted me to take the stand; that I refused to take it and sent a boy of 12 years to talk for me for meeting it seems harmt by heart. A great se wrong that this believe was never done to truth and to an innocent man as I am.

"How can the governor not believe can understand of both the governor in Beltrando and all my truthful witnesses? How can he believe that a and the committee's words and attitude convinced me that they are 12-year old boy could have perjured against us, intolerant and prejudiced himself in three hours of cross-examination by Katzmann? And Katzmann put him on the stand again for more than an hour, next day and without warning. If the governor does not believe Beltrando, he neither believes all the other my witnesses. How can he believe that a boy or he Beltrando as now, could insist in a perjury?

"Assails Attitude in Inquiry.

"He's capable of perjury? Why then, Beltrando tells now of his positiveness of my innocence every where? Always? To all? How can the governor believe in the state's perjurers against us, he who knows or should know that they changed three times their deposition, in order to fit them to me and convict me.

"And what of the commission? Judge Grant is against us to death as he has always been since our arrest and without knowing the case. We know now positively that all he want is to execute us.

"Also the attitude of the other two members is against us. A few days ago they abused three Italian men because they witnessed the truth. Lately it was found out the three men had told the truth—but as an indication of feeling the fact remains.

"This is the reason why we began our hunger strike. If after seven years and three months of agony, during which we proved our innocence and the iniquity of our trial and trialers, we have to be murdered in such way as this for crimes of which we are innocent—we prefer to let us die of starvation rather than die without a protest. I wonder if our enemies can believe that we are wrong?"

"Well, tomorrow, after having read your letter sent by Rose, I will write something more. But while I have it in mind; if you are not sure of fortitude, but don't be too optimist with them, because, if I am not wrong and things are turning to the more terrible a fatal news.

"With great heaty yours,

"BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

The second letter, dated July 21, in part follows:

"From the commission interview of us, I got the impression that President Lowell and President Stratton are honestly intentioned and not hostile to us by pre-determination. Yet it seemed to me that, in spite of their great scholarship, they had not understood certain most vicious actions of the prosecution and the iniquity of Judge Thayer's conduct.

"As for Judge Grant he is but another Thayer.

"These things I explain and will explain in our statement why we are innocent.

"Since then, all that I was told and and the committee's words and attitude convinced me that they are against us, intolerant and prejudiced against us, obsessed and bent with rancor and believe the government perjurers, in short, that either they cannot or want not understand, or both, but are doubtlessly against us.

"You know what the governor told Rose and Beltrando Brini. After that he grilled again Beltrando, who said the same things and after, that the governor told some one "But Beltrando must have come at my house at 9 a. m. to say that I have had time to come back from Bridgewater."

Feels Certain of Execution

"Well, after that Beltrando came to him and told him that he had never told him so and all the governor seemed to care for was to harm who had told Beltrando that he had said so. So you can see that his attitude is one of a man who honestly and hardly tries to convince himself that he is right to send S. & V. to the chair, and not at all the attitude of a man impartial and unprejudiced.

"It is all this that gave us the certitude that we are going to be murdered and this investigation will only be the extreme insult, and for this we are fasting. We want, at least, protest. Being so, it does not matter if the forced nutrition will hurt us, or because we will soon be killed.

"I wish to thank you, Mrs. Henderson, for all that so very much that you have done and are doing for us and our poor families.

"And, if we can meet any more, I secure you that I will carry in my grave my appreciation, gratitude and affect to you. You could not do more than you are doing for us.

"Wishing you good and with most heartily regards, I am yours,

(Signed)

"BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI."

KELLOGG HIDING EVIDENCE FROM SACCO, VANZETTI

Will Not Disclose What Embassy Told Argentine

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—State department officials refuse to release the report on the Sacco-Vanzetti case which was sent to American envoys abroad several years ago. The existence of this document was unknown until disclosed from Buenos Aires revealed that the American ambassador to the Argentine had issued an apology for Massachusetts based on the contents of the diplomatic report.

At the state department it was emphatically denied that the report had been prepared in conjunction with the department of justice whose activities in the Sacco-Vanzetti case are largely responsible for the doom hanging over the two Italian workers. The report was based on information from the U. S. district attorney's office in Boston, it was stated.

Point blank refusal met the request of the Federated Press for a copy of the department's instructions to its foreign representatives. The document is entirely confidential and was intended for the private information of American diplomats.

The action of the Argentine ambassador in issuing a formal defense of America's efforts to electrocute Sacco and Vanzetti shows how deeply the case has effected South American Newspapers in Buenos Aires from the extreme left to the business papers such as the Nacion and the Prensa have condemned Massachusetts' brand of justice and demanded the liberation of the two radicals.

CLEVELAND HOLDS BIG STRIKE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Two and Three Meetings Nightly Carry On Work

CLEVELAND, August 17.—Considerable activity has been carried on in Cleveland during the past week in connection with the campaign for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Local Cleveland of the International Labor Defense, together with the Cleveland branch of the Boston Defense Committee, and other organizations, have participated in the campaign with successful results. In addition to neighborhood meetings which have been going on for some time, a very successful meeting was held on the Public Square, Tuesday, August 9, which more than 3000 Cleveland workers assembled to voice their protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. At this meeting a tall was passed for a general strike the following day. The collection was taken up and the following day, August 10, a general strike was declared. The "one day stay of execution" strike was called by the Sacco and Vanzetti Mass Defense Committee. Thousands of workers assembled on Cleveland's Public Square Wednesday afternoon and night. A meeting was held at noon and continued until 1:15 a. m. when news was received of the "one day stay of execution" and Sacco and Vanzetti. When this information was given to the public officials, the crowd went wild with enthusiasm and broke into the singing of the "Internationale."

Both meetings were conducted in an orderly fashion, in spite of the fact that Cleveland's sensational sheet, the News, tried, in various articles and editorials, to incite riot and trouble.

The activity for the coming week will be intensified so that every chance of energy that can be mustered by the International Labor Defense will be utilized in behalf of the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign. A mass demonstration will be held on the Public Square, Thursday night, another Sunday afternoon and a general strike for Monday, August 22, with a mass meeting on the Public Square on Monday beginning at noon and continuing through the entire day and evening. 2 and 3 neighborhood meetings are being held each night.

Sacco-Vanzetti Poems.

DAILY WORKER poets are urged to write their sentiments about the Sacco-Vanzetti case in free, untrammeled, didactic, dynamic, or even lyric verse for the Greenwich Village parts of exhibition which opened yesterday at 190 Bedford street. Poetry for the exhibition should be addressed to Lew Ney, 28 East 12th street, New York City.

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AMERICAN LABOR MISSION ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION

Maurer Speaks for the Delegation

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—The first American workers' delegation to arrive in the Soviet Union is within our borders at the present time. The delegation was met at the station by representatives of the Soviet labor unions. The meeting was extremely cordial and the visitors expressed admirations for the achievements they had already witnessed on their way across the country on the train.

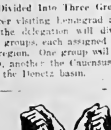
Maurer Speaks for Visitors.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and chairman of the delegation, declared that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor showed energetic resistance to the idea of sending a labor delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, but the American workers desire to know the whole truth about the U. S. S. R. and for this purpose sent the delegation representing not less than a quarter of a million workers.

"Our first impressions of the U. S. S. R.," said Maurer, "showed us that the people live a full life. From the beginning of the border we noted everywhere feverish construction of houses, building of roads, repairing of bridges and so forth. We hope to investigate in detail the position of industry, the lives and conditions of the workers so that we can have our conclusions founded upon incontestable data."

Divided Into Three Groups.

After visiting Leningrad and Moscow the delegation will divide into three groups, each assigned to a certain region. One group will visit the Urals, another the Caucasus and the third the Donetz basin.



SACCO VANZETTI

Anthology of Verse

Edited by EUGENE FARRELL

[illegible] of verse [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti, by [illegible] poets, [illegible] Dos Passos, [illegible] Millay, [illegible] Lola Ridge, [illegible] Edna St. Vincent Millay, [illegible] Maxwell Bodenheim, [illegible] Benjamin De Casseres, [illegible] Gertrude Stein, [illegible] Robert Dunn, [illegible] Mary Carolan Davies, [illegible] Eugene Farrell, [illegible] Norman Macleod, [illegible] Sherwood Anderson, [illegible] Henry Hart, Jr., [illegible] Carl Sandburg, [illegible] Edwin Seaver, [illegible] Joseph Freeman, [illegible] Walter Lowenfels, [illegible] Kenneth Fearing, [illegible] Alfred Kreymborg, [illegible] Matthew Josephson, [illegible] Malcolm Cowley, [illegible] Genevieve Taggard, [illegible] Horace Gregory, [illegible] Muriel Rukeyser, [illegible] Stanley Burnshaw, [illegible] Isidor Schneider, [illegible] Paul Peters, [illegible] Joseph Kalar, [illegible] Grace Hutchins, [illegible] Robert Cantwell, [illegible] Whittaker Chambers, [illegible] Ralph Cheyney, [illegible] Lola Ridge, [illegible] Eugene Farrell.

A [illegible] of verse [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti, by [illegible] poets, [illegible] Dos Passos, [illegible] Millay, [illegible] Lola Ridge, [illegible] Edna St. Vincent Millay, [illegible] Maxwell Bodenheim, [illegible] Benjamin De Casseres, [illegible] Gertrude Stein, [illegible] Robert Dunn, [illegible] Mary Carolan Davies, [illegible] Eugene Farrell, [illegible] Norman Macleod, [illegible] Sherwood Anderson, [illegible] Henry Hart, Jr., [illegible] Carl Sandburg, [illegible] Edwin Seaver, [illegible] Joseph Freeman, [illegible] Walter Lowenfels, [illegible] Kenneth Fearing, [illegible] Alfred Kreymborg, [illegible] Matthew Josephson, [illegible] Malcolm Cowley, [illegible] Genevieve Taggard, [illegible] Horace Gregory, [illegible] Muriel Rukeyser, [illegible] Stanley Burnshaw, [illegible] Isidor Schneider, [illegible] Paul Peters, [illegible] Joseph Kalar, [illegible] Grace Hutchins, [illegible] Robert Cantwell, [illegible] Whittaker Chambers, [illegible] Ralph Cheyney, [illegible] Lola Ridge, [illegible] Eugene Farrell.

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COAL MINERS WILL STRIKE MONDAY FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI; NEGRO LABOR ALSO OUT

(*Continued from Page One*)

pression of the iniquitous decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which decision has found full support in the statement of Governor Alvan T. Fuller, and his no less bloodthirsty committee of investigation, we are issuing a call to Negro labor to give evidence of its solidarity with the class conscious labor element and join with those who will be down in front to accept the challenge of the rapacious agents of capitalism."

Giant Petition.

Delegates of the various unions which have pledged support in Monday's general strike are calling at the headquarters of the Emergency Committee and plans are being perfected to make the Monday walk-out the largest in the history of New York labor. Ricardo Sodero of the Musicians' Union wired Rose Baron of the Emergency Committee as follows: "Wire American Federation of Musicians of Greater New York for protest strike. Glad you have accepted petition idea."

Mr. Sodero is preparing a petition which contains the names of more than 17,000 musicians in Greater New York.

The following appeal was telegraphed to the Musicians' Union by Miss Baron: "Only the unified action of organized labor can save Sacco and Vanzetti. These innocent men will be murdered by the Massachusetts murderer class unless labor voices its mighty protest. Urge you to join general strike called Monday, 10 a. m."

Leaflets On Street.

Leaflets calling for a mass attendance at the Union Square protest demonstration called for Friday at 1 p. m. appeared on the streets yesterday. The leaflet is printed in red and black and reads as follows: "Save Sacco and Vanzetti. Sacco said: 'Only the unified action of the working class can save us now.' Protest. Act. Demand. On to Union Square 1 p. m. Friday, August 19th. No execution. No life imprisonment. Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. On to Union Square. Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee."

Officials of the Emergency Committee declared that 500,000 leaflets have been printed and are being distributed.

Claessans Should Retract.

When asked what her opinion was on the socialist refusal to endorse the Monday general protest strike, Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, said: "It is hard to believe that the socialist party also claims that it sometimes speaks in the interest of certain sections of the labor movement should attempt to sabotage this virile mass action against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. I hope that August 19th will rouse before it is too late that his party will be judged on its stand in this matter. I trust that he will show the necessary spunk and decency and retract his disavowal statement. I remember when Claessens pretended to be a militant socialist, but from his statement yesterday it appears that he has taken up evil ways. I hope that Mr. Claessens will recall his reactionary statement. At any rate organized labor will answer the strike call in vigorous tones on Monday. I feel very sorry for Mr. Claessens."

Strike Monday.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee issued an appeal yesterday addressed to all labor organizations urging action in the Monday general protest strike in New York. The appeal reads:

"To organized New York: Sacco and Vanzetti still stand in the shadow of the body-shattering electric chair. The only crime of which they are guilty is that they dared to hold opinions contrary to the dictum of the Massachusetts textile barons. Sacco recently said that only the united action of organized labor can give them peace. The Boston Defense Committee has issued a call uniting aside Monday, August 22nd as the day for a general protest strike throughout the world. Acting on this call the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee is calling upon organized labor to down tools on Monday and join in this world-wide protest. Brothers, you have seen that all efforts to appeal to the reason and humanity of the Massachusetts legal hierarchy have been without avail, the appeals of great men in the fields of science, art and jurisprudence have fallen upon deaf ears. Only the mass action of militant labor throughout the world halted the execution of our brothers at the last minute. But this eleventh hour respite is only a ruse. It is intended to still the outraged feelings of the workers of the world so that the murder can be carried out when the public resentment has died down. We must not permit this to happen. Irrespective of our divided opinions on many matters, on the saving of Sacco and Vanzetti we must present a united front. Our ranks must be unbroken in the face of the most criminal acts of the master class in the history of the class war. Support the strike call. Save Sacco and Vanzetti."

Many Unions Rally.

Miss Baron stated that she expected a greater walk-out on Monday than during last week's general strike. A great many unions have already promised support in the strike move and it is expected that more will join the movement during the week. Several unions have called meetings at which a strike vote will be taken. Other units of industrial workers have pledged support and will strike whether they are officially called by their unions or not, Miss Baron declared.

Plan Supreme Court Fight.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—An "eleventh hour" visit to Washington, by either train or airplane, as a last desperate effort to save the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti was being planned today by defense forces.

The visit to the national capital would be made to obtain a writ of certiorari from the United States Supreme Court to review the legal opinions of Judge Webster Thayer, Supreme Judicial Court justice, in his decision to deny the motion for new trial, revocation of sentence and a writ of error.

It became known that A. A. Mcmanimon, of Boston, stated that several moves to federal courts were under consideration but that application to such courts was practically hopeless.

No Fair Trial.

In making application for the writ, defense attorneys will contend that they have not received a trial to which persons are guaranteed by the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution. The allegation also will be made that they did not receive a fair trial because of the prejudice of Judge Webster Thayer against Sacco and Vanzetti because of their radical views. The United States Supreme Court has ruled in [illegible] cases that such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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New Revolution Will Destroy Reaction in China

Events in China clearly indicate the next stage of that tremendous movement to be a revolutionary uprising of the workers and peasants against the traitors who are trying to maintain a military despotism in the interests of the bourgeoisie. Already the revolution is gathering force to the south of Feng Yu-hsiang, who has succeeded to the mantle of bonapartism formerly worn by the butcher, Chiang Kai-shek. He is also faced with the Peking forces of Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian bandit and agent of the feudalists and imperialists, on the north. Feng will have to choose between one of the two forces and it is plain that he has set out on a path over which there can never be any retreat and he will inevitably land in the camp of the feudal lords and the imperialists. This applies not particularly to Feng as an individual but to the political tendency that he represents at this moment. Personally he may be forced to step out the same as he has already forced Chiang Kai-shek to quit Nanking before the uniting of the traitor government of Wuhan with the Nanking murder government established by Chiang.

The Chinese capitalist class hasn't sufficient vitality to lead an independent political existence, hence its military leaders represent the only force capable of maintaining a semblance of government. Chiang's Nanking government rested upon the military power supported by the lowest and basest elements of the corrupted soldiery. Feng's power rests on the same base. This is bonapartism in its historical form. It is the Kerensky stage of the Chinese revolution; the stage of ten years ago in Russia.

But bonapartism carries within itself the elements of its own destruction. To maintain such a predatory military force new demands and new inroads have constantly to be made upon those social elements who support it. To maintain bonapartism the war lord have to pillage even the capitalists who form their social base. In a short time this sort of oppression by the military drives the big capitalists to seek relief by turning toward the actual agents of imperialism.

Unable to bear the burden of supporting an independent government and having definitely and for all time broken with the workers and peasants they must, of necessity, go into the camp of the imperialists and the feudal military leaders who serve the imperialists.

In spite of the excessive violence against the masses, in spite of the apparent power of the combined Nanking-Wuhan government, this stage in the Chinese revolution can be but an evanescent one.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party which has now raised the question of the immediate formation of Soviets, the revolutionary struggle will proceed against the bonapartism of Feng Yu-hsiang and against all his present allies and those whom history has decreed will be his future allies, the Peking agents of the imperialists.

Thus, amidst the tempest of a new civil war, the Chinese revolution enters into a new and final stage—the stage of the conquest of power by the workers and peasants.

In this struggle the revolutionists of China must have the support of the workers of the imperialist countries. If the imperialist military forces keep their hands off, the question of the final victory of the revolution will soon be decisively settled.

More than ever must be raised the insistent demand that the United States government get its warships and marines out of China and keep them out. Mass pressure on the part of the workers must be exerted to the utmost in order to cripple the forces of those imperialist bandits who stand ready to enter into China in order to defend the predatory capitalists against the revolution.

Socialist Leaders Join the Murder Crew.

The utterances of one of the spokesmen of the bankrupt socialist party leadership in an attempt to sabotage the strike set for Monday in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti definitely aligns them with Judge Thayer, Governor Fuller, his Back Bay "advisory committee" and the rest of the murder crew bent upon burning to death in the electric chair these two men whose sufferings have come to symbolize the sufferings of the working class.

In their blind fury against the Communists because we insisted upon a genuine united front in behalf of these two workers the socialist leaders have sacrificed the very last vestige of working class respect and consideration. They have gone one step too far and there is no retreat for them except open and explicit repudiation of those who issued a public declaration to the effect that they would do everything in their power to prevent the development of the sentiment for Sacco and Vanzetti into tremendous mass demonstrations that will save these workers.

In their frenzied desire to exterminate the Communists the socialist leaders have exposed themselves for what they really are—potential murderers of the working class.

Surely the rank and file of the socialist party will not stand for flying thus besmirched by their leaders, but will indignantly leave them in the camp of the enemies of labor. We do not attribute to the members the crimes of their leaders. We make a sharp distinction between those few who still support the Oneals, the Hillquits, the Sigmans and their representatives of the type of Edward Levinson, who released the screed for the reptile press to use against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Unable to maintain a press of their own because of their loss of working class support these socialist leaders have free access to the columns of the reptile press where their reactionary screeds are welcomed.

There is but one answer to this attempt to weaken the mass protest in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and that is for the workers to demonstrate in larger numbers than ever before on Friday and to increase in volume and intensity the strike on next Monday.

As to the socialist leaders responsible for this shameless outrage, their own membership will refuse to follow them and share with them the loathing and execration of all workers who learn of their infamy.

Developments in the British Labor Movement

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Since the great general strike which ended in a betrayal of the British toilers by the right wing, and so-called left labor leaders, a rapid process of clarifying the political atmosphere has been taking place. The right wing leaders have not gone any further in that direction. That would be impossible. But the so-called left-wingers of the Purcell-Hicks-Citrine type have nothing left now of their old progressivism but their "left" phrases.

At the recent congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, A. A. Purcell, president of the organization, delivered a speech in which he said that the fruits of the Russian revolution must be conserved. But as the Communist Work-ly Worker pointed out, "Purcell cannot efface culpability as president for the blacklegging against the British miners; the sabotage of a world trade union conference to help China and to defeat the attacks on the Soviet Union." It is futile for Purcell to make a radical speech before a collection of bureaucrats and then refuse to take any action calculated to give practical expression to his speech.

* * *

Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and is one of the latest labor leaders to join the anvil chorus against the Soviet Union. The Russian workers gave $5,000,000 to the British miners during the strike, that is more than twice the entire collections in the rest of the world, including Great Britain. And this much from an allegedly impoverished country.

Yet at a recent conference of miners' federation Smith delivered the shrewdest attack on Communism and said that the workers in the Soviet Union are little more than slaves. When Smith was in Russia with the British Trade Union Delegation he was loud in his praise of the freedom enjoyed by the workers in the Soviet Union, and expressed the hope that the workers of Great Britain would soon follow in their footsteps.

The miners' conference voted against Communist Party affiliation with the Labor Party, tho the Communist Party continued to support the miners' strike long after the Labor Party leaders deserted them. And the South Wales delegates were bound by their instructions to vote for affiliation, they remained neutral. That is a way delegates have with them.

While Smith is waging war on the Communists, Havelock Wilson, president of the Seamen's Union, and one of the most notorious tools of capitalism in any country, is financing a so-called "non-political" union in the coal mining industry. Frank Hodges, ex-lord of the ephuriality in the Lloyd Donald government, and well-known Communist baiter, is heading the proposed organization. It has the support of the government and is also being fed by the American company union.

* * *

As a result of Wilson's policy, there is a sharp division on the executive committee of the miners' union. W. J. Hughes, general secretary, has come out in opposition to Wilson. He says that while Wilson wants to give a grant of $50,000 to the proposed scab union, the total membership in the organization is $2,000. The motion to donate the $50,000 has already been made and the opposition to Wilson is now trying to prevent the old strikebreaker from paying it. Davies, general secretary, has refused to sign the check.

* * *

George Lansbury's Labor Weekly has gone out of existence by unanimous vote of the New Leader, official organ of the Independent Labor Party. Lansbury has been steadily going to the right and his attacks on the Communists have been of the same pattern as those of the right wing leaders. The refusal of his personal organization of what ever militancy it originally possessed and the usual fate overcame him. Lansbury is now writing for the New Leader, but there are rumors persistent enough to make it probable that the right wing leaders of the Labor Party consider this weekly something of a nuisance and that the basket is waiting impatiently for its head.

* * *

Sir. Kirkwood, one of the "bold men from the Clyde" has a reputation for ferocity against the capitalists. I notice that this same Kirkwood was showing a party of Boy Scouts thru the House of Commons and was not content until he secured around to find Sir Douglas Hogg and Winston Churchill, to whom I introduced the young patriots. Kirkwood is one of those "on hand during Ugly."

The progressives of pre-war and pre-war style days are being largely stripped of their camouflage here as elsewhere and only the Communists and the young radicals who are developing out of this phase of the class war are showing themselves ready to lead the workers in their fight against their class enemy.

The Georgian-Menshevik Trial

Where the Threads Lead To.

Adidjaparidze, chief of the Georgian Menshevik spies, made his own Zinoviev statement before the court. The court wanted to know how the Georgian counter-revolutionary committee was directed not only in the U. S. S. R. but also abroad. It appeared that Adidjaparidze had great difficulties in crossing the border in Poland but to the intervention of a "Polish consulate" helped him to cover me tracks.

Adidjaparidze testified that "Polish consulate's name." It was a member of the Central Committee of the Polish Socialist Party, one of the editors of the "Robotnik," Vadeus Golunko who helped him to cross Poland on his trip to the U. S. S. R. It is the same Golunko who is responsible for the peculiar editorial policy of the Polish Socialist Party in the western district of Poland. It is the same Golunko who is now working out the Polish Menshevik-Socialist affront in the Soviet Union Democratic Department and in this manner has the opportunity to carry into effect the abstract theory of the Polish Socialist Party and give it a concrete Polish-ski content.

Polish Socialist Is Spy.

Golunko was put on the job at the beginning of 1925 as an expert on Ukrainian affairs. He very often held conferences with Andrzejewski, successor of Simon Petlura. We read about that in the Polish press. Golunko investigated the conditions of the Ukrainian emigrants at the instructions of the Central Committee of the Polish Socialist Party, not only in Poland, but also in Czecho-Slovakia. He wrote in the "Robotnik" No. 60, 1925, the following:

"How many of the Ukrainian emigrants who are now dying of hunger and typhus in France or Czecho-Slovakia could become in the near future the warm supporters of Polish policy and of Poland in the Ukraine!"

Aided Other Stool Pigeons.

We do not know how many people were brought to the Ukraine by Golunko as "supporters of Polish culture and of Poland," but Adidjaparidze crossed the border with his assistance. The Polish General Zagorski and another officer of the Polish General Staff, Zacharias, assistant in the General Armament, participated in arranging his trip. Adidjaparidze was given 15,000 rubles and directed him to Petlura's son-in-law Paliwoda, who had already taken some money to Kiev sent to him by the department of the General Staff, Bagge. The Golunko does not deny that he had handed Eagle over to the Polish General Staff. Three things have been proved in court.

A leader of the "Socialist Party" and expert on the anti-Soviet policy of the Polish General Staff, a Polish General Staff, a Polish [illegible] did the "dirty [illegible] and Georgian patriots get [illegible] company.

A Real Social Patriot.

The Social Democratic [illegible] does not find it [illegible] the services of Petlura [illegible] To Him "Ukrainian [illegible] and one Ukrainian [illegible] Ukrainian [illegible] of the Ukrainian [illegible] against [illegible] Georgia, with [illegible] from [illegible] denies this [illegible] Denikin [illegible] necessary [illegible] holds either [illegible] In January [illegible] his article [illegible] Georgian [illegible] Menshevik [illegible] hatred of the bolshevik [illegible] the U. S. S. R. because [illegible] small nationality will attain freedom [illegible] Soviet without external help." His is open call for intervention.

Asks British Intervention.

Of the leaders of the Georgian Social Democratic [illegible] Jordania [illegible] in Paris, Tsereteli [illegible] in Berlin, Gegechkori [illegible] with the Petlura crowd with advocates intervention. The organ of Jordania "Kavkasioni" gives favorable [illegible] intervention thus:

"The Armenian and Ukrainian [illegible] showed that they can display [illegible] and unity and political [illegible] The Soviet is already collapsed at the [illegible] which Moscow can [illegible]

"The Greek and Caucasian [illegible] Bolshevism can be delivered [illegible] the hands of Shaumian but on the shores of the Black Sea, at the [illegible] of which are enchanting [illegible] Batum, Caucasus and the Caucasus, who gave upon the foreign [illegible] Europe [illegible] Caucasus."

The [illegible] gained by data on [illegible] please come and help [illegible]

Advocate Soviet Defeat.

In a recent letter to the Central Committee of the Mensheviks, in which Noi Jordania sent [illegible] expressive Kornwalize his [illegible]

"In the event of the relations between England and Moscow becoming [illegible] So the event of an armed [illegible]

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] members of the socialist party. His patronage, like that of the hundred per cent of his type had [illegible] in bold letters in it. His death [illegible] the world of a loathsome [illegible] who [illegible] even fit food for the worms and fortunate enough to be [illegible] the corner of the graveyard where [illegible] deposited.

* * *

When the Sioux Indians parked on the reservation, South Dakota, as the result of the [illegible] Coolidge's inauguration into that [illegible] they had [illegible] Since Indians are [illegible] as silent, Cal[illegible] Coolidge, himself also in the [illegible] became [illegible] Indians [illegible] the world of a barbarous [illegible] who [illegible] even fit food for the worms and fortunate enough to be [illegible] the corner of the graveyard where [illegible] deposited.

* * *

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* * *

[illegible] Coolidge does not [illegible] Chief Standing Eagle [illegible] [illegible] Chief Standing Eagle [illegible] [

No Illusions

(Continued from Page One)

of America and the world who are the highest court of all. The workers have a deep conviction for Sacco and Vanzetti and they have the power to compel their release. We must help them to understand this power, to organize it and to use it. The protest strikes already carried out in spite of and against the misleaders of labor are opening up a new page in the development of the American working class. The unparalleled heroic example of Sacco and Vanzetti has inspired and called forth new resources of courage, class solidarity and sacrifice. The tireless work of the militants has already been responsible for the organization of this spirit on an astounding scale. Concentration of all forces and energies along this line will succeed in harnessing the mood of the masses to an organized demonstration of such intensity and power that it will compel the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

IT WILL DEAL A POWERFUL BLOW TO THE WHOLE INFAMOUS FRAME-UP SYSTEM.

IT WILL PUT THE CASES OF MOONEY AND BILLINGS, AND OTHER MILITANT WORKERS LONG BURIED IN THE PRISONS, AGAIN ON THE AGENDA OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT, AND WILL INFUSE THAT MOVEMENT WITH A NEW CONSCIOUSNESS OF POWER.

Mann Moves Crowds To Enthusiasm for Sacco and Vanzetti

By TOM BARKER.
Federated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17. — Trafalgar Square and Tom Mann!

The place and the man. The place dedicated to Nelson, a grotesque figure squinting over smoky London, an admiral of press gang recruited seamen yanked into the verminous, fever-ridden, hungry "wooden walls of old England."

Mann, Class Fighter.

Tom Mann! of Broken Hill, Tower Hill, Melbourne and Hankow. A gladiator of 72, grey-pulled, vigorous, tender of men, ruddy, stirrer of class enthusiasm, an example to the young fellow in a hurry, a rocket, a despiser of capitalist authority, a brother of all men in prison for their class.

And what a Trafalgar Square! The plinths crowded with the banners of London's unions, working class parties, the Young Workers, Pioneers of tender years, the organized unemployed.

Hundreds March.

Marching phalanxes, headed by Irish pipers with swinging brassy knees, brown kilts and swirling bagpipe, from the docks of Limehouse and Poplar, from the mean and crowded slums of Bethnal Green, from the railway shops of North London, from Socialist Battersea, from all the corners of a great city—to demand the lives of condemned proletarians in the goals of a Puritanical Massachusetts, of men murdered a hundred times by injustice and torture.

A swarm of people listening to the Old Warrior. "Forty years ago, the Chicago martyrs were hanged on what was admitted later on to be framed evidence. Very few of you remember what efforts we put forward in London to save Albert Parsons, Spies and Engels. How often have we faced callous injustice since.

What Do Our Enemies Stop At?

"Do our class enemies ever stop at any means to destroy those who intellect the villainies of the system for which they are responsible? It is the turn of our heroic comrades Sacco and Vanzetti to suffer all the cruelties and tortures that capitalism can mete out to its opponents."

Other speakers told how Gov. Fuller went into the prisoners' cells, assuring them, taking them by the hand, impressing upon these widely treated men his sincerity and then—signing his name to the warrant that consigns them to death. "This official," said one, "personifies the system that endows him with the power of life and death over these who are true to their class and who even on the scaffold, look proudly into the eyes of their executioners and shout "Long live the workingclass!"

Masses Vote As One.

10. the resolution being read demanding at once the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, a forest of hands went up, the bronzed hands of workers.

Tom Mann then spoke on the other angles of the movement to the huge crowd.

London has not seen such a meeting for years. The newspapers devote columns to the case. Most of the newspapers are favorable to pardon, indicting American legal methods and the habit of using such cases for political campaigns by district attorneys, etc.

Take J. L. Garvin, a leading publicist, says in today's "Observer": "The delay in this case is due presumably to the exertions of the prisoner's own friends. But responsibility for the tardiness of justice cannot be shifted from the organs of justice themselves. A commutation of the men's sentence upon this ground would not in any way compromise the governor's endorsement of the judicial proceeding. themselves."

Coop Colony Opens New Health Center; Former Freiheit Man Director

Sunday, August 14, the Workers' Health Conservation Center was opened at the Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, New York City. This center is under the direction of Dr. B. Liber, M. D. Doctor of Public Health, editor of National Living, author of "Child and Home," "As a Doctor Sees It," "The Healers," lecturer on health and contributor of many radical periodicals, lately of the Freiheit.

Until further advice the hours for preventive health examinations and consultations are: Sundays 1-4 for children and adults, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 4-5 for children and from 5-7 for adults.

Health lectures from the workers' standpoint will be held for children on Thursdays between 3-4 p.m. for adults on Sundays at 11 a. m. The latter will consist of talks for the general public and of more advanced classes for those who wish to be trained as special health pioneers.

The Workers' Health Conservation Center will inspect the houses from a health point of view for those inhabitants of the colony who desire it. The cooperative food stores as well as the kindergarten and the gym will also be under the supervision of the Center.

The consultations are open both for members of the United Workers Cooperative Association and for non-members. The fees, which are somewhat higher for the latter, must be paid at the manager's office on the grounds. The health direction will accept no fees.

Berlin Plans Protest Meeting for Friday for Sacco, Vanzetti

BERLIN, Aug. 17. Three huge protest demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti have been arranged here by the Communist Society for the Victims of Class War.

The American ambassador and forty American editors who are visiting Berlin have been invited to attend the meetings.

SACCO-VANZETTI MEETS ANNOUNCED BY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Demonstrations Thruout the Country This Week for the Two Framed-Up Workers

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Telegraphic reports pouring into the International Labor Defense office from local organizations in all sections of the country show a 100 per cent response to the call for increased and intensified protest agitation in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

New and wider circles of working class organizations and sympathizing bodies are joining the protest movement, instead of demoralizing agitation. The "cat and mouse" tactics of Governor Fuller in again suspending the lives martyrs between life and death without showing the slightest intention of giving up the plan of finally burning them alive, have stirred and angered the workers and aroused them to new endeavors.

Commencing August 18th a new series of demonstrations will again make the country ring with the clamorous demand of the working masses for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Among the new demonstrations reported here are the following: Montreal, Thursday; Chicago, Friday; Kansas City, Friday; St. Louis, Saturday; St. Paul, Saturday; West Frankfort, Illinois, Sunday; Los Angeles, Sunday; Philadelphia, three meetings, Sunday and Monday.

The demand for protest strikes will be raised in all these meetings and demonstrations.

RIGHT WING AIM IN DEFENSE RAID TO SMASH RELIEF

Landy Urges Big Turn Out for Jamboree

Ludwig Landy, manager of the Joint Defense of the furriers and cloakmakers in commenting on the break up of the office by the right wing said:

"The black hundreds are making a last dying fight. As always when on the retreat they have the support of the courts, police and the underworld gangsters.

"To prove their reactionary methods they placed a $25,000 bond on our furniture which is only worth about $300. All this was for the purpose of hampering our relief work, of keeping our prisoners and their dependents from getting assistance.

Urges Jamboree Attendance.

"They shall not succeed however. Already the strong, indignant voice of the workers in the shops has risen in protest. Every ounce of strength is being put into the fight. We will win against the combined opposition of the reactionaries.

"One way of insuring our success is by every worker attending the Jamboree in Starlight Park, 177th St., Bronx, on Sunday, August 28. This must be made our rallying ground. The combined voices of 50,000 workers will resound with the cry, 'Down With Right Wing Gangsterism', 'Down With the Black Hundreds', 'Forward to the Ultimate Victory of the Militants in the Unions'."

BUILDING TRADES CONDITIONS ANARCHIC AS SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS HIT LABOR

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Building is an overmanned industry giving its workers only about 70 per cent of fulltime employment, according to a statistical analysis of the construction industry in Ohio by the Ohio university bureau of business research. The figures show that on the average throughout the year the building trades worker has only about 9 months employment.

Seasonal Work Hard On Buildings.

The survey covers the years 1914 to 1924. It shows that during January and February on an average only about half the workers in the industry are employed and that during 5 months of the year less than ¾ are employed. There are only 4 months of the year in which more than 95 per cent of the building trades workers have jobs.

The building industry has been called the balance wheel of American business. The report says this balance wheel is "decidedly off center." It points out that highly fluctuating seasonal activity is not necessary but is "in carryover of the customs and technic of a former period."

Unemployment Figures.

The estimated average per cent of employment and unemployment and the average number of unemployed in the construction industry in Ohio in the period 1914-24 by months was:

	Building trades 10-year average	Per cent employed	Per cent unemployed	Number unemployed
January	55.7	44.3		37,178
February	53.6	46.4		39,580
March	59.6	40.4		34,462
April	73.1	26.9		22,946
May	81.7	18.3		15,610
June	91.4	8.6		7,330
July	96.6	3.4		2,900
August	99.0	1.1		95
September	100.0	.0		0
October	97.2	2.8		2,388
November	89.2	10.8		9,213
December	74.2	25.8		22,008
Annual Average	81.0	19.0		16,207

This shows that out of the average of about 85,000 workers attached to the industry in the period the number unemployed was over 22,000 in months of the year, rose to more than in February and average over 16,000 throughout the 12 months. And, according to the report, this understates the amount of unemployment because an accurate measure of part-time is not available. Including this it estimates average employment at 75 per cent, which would mean that throughout the period an average of 21,000 out of 85,000 Ohio building trades workers were unemployed.

Building Trades Anarchy.

This waste not only in terms of the workers but in terms of the employers also. The report says: "Not only is the employer subjected to a loss of business in the dull months, but his whole organization suffers because of his inability to keep his organization intact. The result is that he must build up a new organization each spring. The chaotic conditions in the building industry are notorious and this factor of seasonality is probably the greatest contributing cause."

This anarchy due to unregulated private initiative in an important industry should be borne in mind when figuring building trades wages. A weekly wage which would produce over $1000 if carried steadily throughout the year affords the average building trades worker hardly more than $2000 on the basis of employment actually offered.

Heckscher Denies Annuity.

In affidavits filed yesterday in supreme court, August Heckscher made a categorical denial that he ever agreed to pay Freda Hempel, the opera diva, $48,000 a year for the rest of her life. The proceedings were in answer to a suit brought by Miss Hempel against the millionaire philanthropist.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Pratkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Sacco-Vanzetti Rally.

The International Labor Defense will hold a Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting tomorrow night at Intervale and Wilkins avenues.

Workers of the Lower Bronx. Attention!

The Workers Club of the lower Bronx is arranging a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti this coming Friday at 545 E. 145th St., Bronx. English and Jewish speakers will address the meeting. The meeting will start at 8:30 a. m.

German Festival.

The German Workers Club of Manhattan and Bronx will hold their annual summer festival on Aug. 21. Take Boston & Westchester railroad to Dyer Ave. Walk a few blocks to 2334 St.

Postpone Daily Worker Meeting.

DAILY WORKER conference has been postponed to take place on Monday, August 22 at 8:00 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Workers Party branches and labor organizations should send their delegates. Inquire Daily Worker Office, 108 E. 14th St.

8 Painter Pickets Held on Felonious Assault Charges

Eight union painters and a strike-breaker's guard were held in $2,500 yesterday on charges of felonious assault in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, by Magistrate David Goldstein. They are to have a hearing September 1.

The men were arrested Tuesday when union pickets were attacked by bosses' guards and scabs at the corner of Ave. I and Flatbush Ave. They were peacefully picketing when the gunmen hired by the contractors fired into their midst. When the attacked workers started to defend themselves the strike-breakers and their guards called upon the police for assistance.

One of the pickets, Frank Titelbaum is in Kings County Hospital recovering from a gun wound in the shoulder inflicted on him from a gangster's gun.

The armed guards were hired from the Waldon Detective Agency of New York.

Union officials declared yesterday that the terroristic acts of the bosses would not interfere with the picketing which would continue as heretofore.

Cosgrave Cabinet Escapes Defeat by One Ballot Margin

DUBLIN, Aug. 17. The fate of the Irish Free State government of President William T. Cosgrave, victorious by a single ballot for a vote of confidence in the Dail Eireann last night, now depends upon the result of two by-elections to be held in Dublin county and Dublin city next week.

In both contests government party deputies are running for reelection. Should they win, it is understood President Cosgrave will not resign, but should the seats go against him he is though likely he will ask Governor-General Healy to dissolve the Dail immediately and call for a general election.

Right Wing Thugs In Raid On Local 22

(Continued from Page One)

the ground that the furniture could not be taken away because Samuel Greenberg had filed a judgment against the local's furniture on Tuesday and because the deputy sheriff had removed many pieces of furniture not specified on his itemized list.

The warrant presented by the deputy sheriff was not signed by a city magistrate and was therefore illegal, Biedenkant stated. The $25,000 bond made out by the Signian gang for the confiscated furniture was also illegally made out, the attorney for the local charged.

Sol Peyser, city marshal, who granted Greenburg a judgment against the local's furniture on Tuesday threatened to take action against the deputy sheriff. Objections to the confiscation of the furniture were also lodged by Andrew H. Weinburger, attorney for Greenburg. Greenburg's claim against the local was for $240.

Weinberger threatens to bring contempt of court charges against Deputy Sheriff Plunkett for violating Greenburg's prior claim, which was recognized by City Marshall Peyser.

M. Rogers, an official of Local 2, was almost stabbed by an armed thug.

While the police and the right wing thugs were busily engaged hauling the union furniture from the union offices into moving vans, hundreds of workers gathered on the premises were driven off or herded into rooms where they were held incommunicado. The only persons permitted to go above the first floor of the building were right wing thugs.

Mother Asks Navy Why Torpedo Boats Drowned Son on Bathing Beach

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 17.

An appeal to the Navy department for an investigation into the actions of officers on a fleet of U. S. torpedo boat destroyers has been filed by Mrs. Seidel of this city, who wants to know what right the destroyers have to drown her son and his girl companion on a public bathing beach. The swell from the boats which were engaged in maneuvers swept five bathers out off their depth, and the three were rescued. Chas. Seidel and Mamie Brzyinski lost their lives.

"Perhaps an investigation will prevent other mothers from losing their sons," Mr. Seidel said. "There must be some way to keep the ships away from bathing beaches."

Cloak and Dressmakers Hold Meeting Tonight At Cooper Union Hall

The Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union will hold a general membership meeting, right after work tonight at Cooper Union. All workers should attend as important questions will come up.

POVERTY IN NEW YORK INCREASING REPORT DECLARES

Unemployment Growing Too, Figures Show

Poverty and unemployment are rapidly increasing in New York City. Despite the prosperity hokum that is being lavishly handed out by captains of industry, figures made public by Welfare Commissioner Taber yesterday prove that the number of poor and the number of address are on a rapid increase.

For the first six months of this year, the commissioner's figures show the average number of persons forced to resort to the municipal lodging house was 256 as compared with the nightly average of 241 during the same period last year.

Nightly lodgers for the municipal house in July this year averaged 280. Last year they averaged 173; in 1925 they averaged 167.

Dependent children cared for by the welfare department this year showed an increase of 210 over the same period last year. During the first six months of 1927 the welfare department spent $290,817 for veterans and their dependents, while only $153,823 were spent for the same period last year.

DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE

has been postponed to take place on Monday, Aug. 22nd at 8:00 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place. Workers Party branches and Labor organizations should send their delegates. Inquire DAILY WORKER Office, 108 East 14th Street.

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Civil War in Nationalist CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

Browder has just returned from six months in China, as a member of the International Workers Delegation touring China. He was received in cities and town during the period of the Chiang Kai-shek split. He spent two months in Moscow, in close touch with the leaders of the Kuomintang, the trade unions, the peasants, and other revolutionary bodies. He was also a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, and was the secretary of that body. In clear & graphic and authoritative story of the beginnings of the Civil War now raging in Nationalist China. The pamphlet has many documents, photos, etc

Following is the table of contents of the pamphlet

CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

THE SPLIT IN THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
[illegible]

THE UNITED FRONT AGAINST CHINA
IN CHINA

THE CHINESE LABOR MOVEMENT
[illegible]

THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION

THE BREAKUP OF THE WUHAN GOVERNMENT
[illegible]

64 pages, colored cover

25 CENTS

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
... First Street, New York

"The Monroe Doctrine of Labor"

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(This is the fifth of a series of articles analyzing the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its recent convention at Washington.)

American imperialism — following the time-honored example of the British empire—has always sought to find a base of support for itself in the countries in its path, among corrupted elements of the native population. By means of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor this policy has been extended to an attempt to penetrate even the Latin-American labor movement through which they may be able to establish influence, in much the same way as has been done in the United States. It is a theory of "class collaboration" for the Latin-American labor movement!

To the workers of Latin America, whose trade-union organizations have always recognized the class struggle, the official declarations of the "Pan-American Federation of Labor" must appear strange indeed. The philosophy of the labor movement expressed in their is a peculiar one—peculiar to the A. F. of L. The principles of organization and methods are those of the A. F. of L. Gompers first, and Green after him, have left no stone unturned to fasten "the A. F. of L. point of view" upon the Pan-American federation.

The Pan-A. F. of L. Creed.

For instance, what does the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor stand for? Here is its official statement of aims, translated from the Spanish stenogram of the proceedings of its third convention:

"1. Establishment of improved conditions for the workers migrating from one country to another.

"2. Establishment of a better understanding and better relations between the peoples of the Pan-American republics.

"3. Utilization of all legal and honorable means for the protection of the interests and well-being of the peoples of the Pan-American republics.

"4. Utilization of all legal and honorable means to cultivate the best and most amicable relations Among the labor movements and among the peoples of the Pan-American republics."

Legalizes U. S. Imperialism.

Such a only does this statement not include struggle against American imperialism as one of its objects, but is specifically accepts the legality of imperialism — presumably in the Nicaragua and Haiti of the U. S. marines, as well as in the Cuba of the tyrant Machado and the Peru of the dictator Leguia.

In his opening speech at the Washington convention it begun to appear for a time as the Green convention was going to strike a new note. He said he believed workers should be "free politically, free economically and intellectually." But the next minute he explained that political freedom meant the right to vote, economic freedom meant the right to organize in trade unions and intellectual freedom meant "freedom from radical dogmas."

Must Be Faithful to Bosses.

"We must be prepared to make collective agreement with the employers," he continued. And then in order to impress upon the Latin-American their duty to the capitalists: "We must observe such agreements faithfully when we make them."

In addition to acceptance of the general A. F. of L. ideology, the P. A. of L. is obliged to accept: (1) an "anti-red" attitude, and (2) an Anti-European attitude.

U. S. Got There First.

"I think I can truthfully say," declared the amazing Mr. Green at Washington (two days after the massacre at Ocotal, Nicaragua), "that if it had not been for the Monroe Doctrine, there would be nations in South America that would have been invaded and their territory destroyed by greedy and rapacious European governments."

Hostility to "rapacious European governments" is accompanied by a similar friendly attitude toward European labor movements, only to be explained by the deeper influences actuating the "Pan-American Federation of Labor."

Monroe Doctrine of Labor.

Mr. Green and Mr. Woll proceed frankly on the basis of a theory which they nowhere have had the audacity to characterize as "the Monroe Doctrine of American labor." So far as I know, this term was first used at the El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. in 1924.

Following receipt of a resolution from the Mexican Confederation of Labor pledging that the latter "will oppose all attacks which the enemies of the American Federation of Labor will attempt to carry on in any part of the Mexican republic," Matthew Woll, then but apparent to the throne of Gompers, stood up and said:

"Mr. Chairman I move that the president of this federation convey to the Mexican Federation of Labor our appreciation for this declaration of loyalty to the ideals of a democracy and pledge of support and cooperation with the American Federation of Labor in the promoting of the ideals of trade-unionism, which, after all, IS THE BEGINNING OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE OF AMERICAN LABOR to apply to the western hemisphere."

Would-Split Labor.

Later on in the same convention Woll said:

"I foresee a Monroe Doctrine of Labor. By that I mean united resistance (by the labor movements of the Americas) against attempts by foreign labor to get a foothold either in concessions, property, or economic principles or aspirations."

Instead of unity with the workers of all countries (European included) to fight against international capitalism and imperialism, the Green-Woll machine peace and working unity with American Monroe-Doctrine imperialism proposes a struggle against the European working class! Obviously this is nothing but "Yankee imperialism," a walled-in sphere of influence for labor to prevent any inroads (which defends American imperialism) in Latin America!

Pan-A. F. of L. Does the Dirty Work.

During the period between the El Paso and Atlantic City conventions of the A. F. of L. Mr. Woll developed the theory of the Monroe Doctrine of American Labor still further, in a series of article appearing in the "American Federationist." At the Atlantic City convention (1926) he presented the theory as a rounded whole and it was supported by his fellow-bureaucrats.

While the United States government has not succeeded in accomplishing with the Monroe Doctrine itself, the A. F. of L. is attempting to accomplish with the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor"—Secure its acceptance by Latin Americans. The Pan-American Federation of Labor is the instrument thru which it has been hoped to do this. Nothing else so brilliantly explains the present size and character of the "Pan-American Federation of Labor" as a federation of labor!

But Imperialist Is Thee.

In Resolution No. 1, submitted by the A. F. of L. delegation at the Washington convention, the entire principle of the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor" is embodied.

The resolution, which is presented as a statement of principles and methods to guide the P. A. F. of L. does not include: (1) any suggestion of militant trade-union ACTION on behalf of the workers, of the workers of the Americas or for any purpose whatsoever; (2) any suggestion of struggle against American imperialism.

The resolution does not include: (1) illusion-creating presentation of the aims of the United States government in Latin America; (2) a statement against consistent theory of the labor movement and opposing the P. A. F. of L. to the formless pure and simple "trade-unionism" of the A. F. of L.; (3) an attack against the Reds; (4) unbridled attack against the entire international labor movement outside of the P. A. F. of L.

The One and Only Federation.

"We declare," says the resolution on this point, "that THE LABOR MOVEMENT of no other part of the world has the right to intervene or try to intervene in the methods and principles which we adopt. . . .

"All those movements of other countries who have sought in force upon us their programs, principles and ideals, HAVE DONE MORE HARM than the most powerful combinations of employers in their efforts to arouse suspicions and create divisions. Hiding behind a hypocritical mask of friendship, they have tried to divide and hamper us, in order to, establish their own doctrines. . . .

"In defense of our just rights, in defense of the established organized labor movement, we pledge ourselves SEPARATELY AND COLLECTIVELY to resist with all our vigor and resources every attempt that may be made BY ANY OTHER LABOR MOVEMENTS AT ALL to carry out openly or covertly any interference with out affiliated organizations or any attempt to dictate or influence the principles which rule them."

The above resolution was adopted unanimously by the convention, not even Martinez of Venezuela voting against it. Not only was it adopted unanimously, but delegates demanded that copies of it be printed immediately "in as great as is possible" so as to explain "the truth about the Pan-American Federation of Labor."

The truth is eloquent!

Shoe Workers Enjoin Prejudiced "Neutral" Arbitrator Newdick

HAVERHILL, Mass. (FP) Aug. 17.—Edwin Newdick has been enjoined by the Shoe Workers Protective Union from acting as neutral arbitrator of the shoe board which head Haverhill union-employer disputes. The shoe manufacturers' association has been enjoined from recognizing Newdick as chairman of the board or from attempting to follow any award since May 20, 1927.

Newdick was charged with breaking his impartiality in sending out a letter on May 20 concerning the wages he believed Haverhill manufacturers could pay. The union held that the letter was prejudicial to their case for revision of wages due Sept. 1. Newdick would ordinarily have presided at the wage hearings and have given the final verdict. The union refuses to pay its $10,000 toward his salary.

Soviet "Plots" Exposed in France

The following article, dealing with Soviet "plots," is reprinted from the New Leader, weekly organ of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain. The article appears in the issue of July 8th, and tells a remarkable story of the machinations of reactionary conspirators against the Soviet government.

I AM able to give in advance a story which will shortly cause a sensation throughout the world. It is an amazing revelation of how the espionage services of many important governments, including the British, have been hoodwinked by a band of adventurers (or worse) with faked Soviet plots.

It has not been a matter merely of forgeries. The plots have actually been acted, and the alleged Soviet functionaries have been impersonated. This is not a Moscow story. It will be revealed to the world by the public prosecutor of France, who is about to take action against the group concerned on behalf of the French government.

White Russians Insulted.

I say the group may well be more than mere adventurers out to bleed the governments of money, because they are known to be White Russians. Salvossky, who belongs to the White Russian colony in Paris, has already been arrested. The French police are seeking to arrest Rjevitsky und Mikheef, two of his colleagues. There is little doubt that there has been a political objective behind these astonishing "plots" as well as a more money-making conspiracy.

The facts are these: Two months ago the Soviet Embassy in Paris received detailed information regarding the machinations of the plotters. It communicated the information to the French government, and assisted the French authorities to place their hands upon the whole organization. In the autumn one of the most sensational political trials in modern times will be opened in Paris.

The group of plotters has been actively at work in Paris since last October. They have sold a large number of forged documents to the different embassies and legations. It is believed that over 600 documents exist; between 60 and 70 were found in possession of Salvosky when he was arrested. The main object of the documents has been to implicate the Soviet government in alleged activities of the Third International in Europe, South America, and other parts of the world.

British C. I. D. Duped.

The Spanish government appears to have been duped most extensively. It is said to have paid 500,000 francs for the "plots" provided. The Italian embassy in Paris has bought "plots" up to approximately 500,000 francs, and I believe that on at least two occasions the British C. I. D. has paid for plots.

I am able to give actual particulars of some of the faked plots.

The forged documents include a certificate of authority to organize Communist cells in Spain, which is supposed to be signed by representatives of the Third International and the Soviet embassy in Paris. The Soviet signature is that of "the Soviet Military Attaché in Paris." But there is no Soviet Military Attaché in Paris!

Another document is supposed to be signed by Voryschylov, the Commissar of War at Moscow, and is addressed to Abdel Krim, the leader of the Riffi in Morocco. Another has the forged signature of Rakowsky, the Soviet ambassador in Paris, and is supposed to be a covering letter to a gift of 50,000 pesetas, to finance an insurrection in Spain.

Even if the whole conspiracy had not been unmasked, the forged ratings of these and similar documents would have been clear from a number of technical mistakes. For example, the note-paper used by the embassy has the address embossed. I have run my fingers across the paper, and the address is definitely raised. On the forged documents, on the other hand, whilst the paper is similar, the address is printed, which, of course, means no raised lettering.

There are also many miss-spellings. I can cite two examples: the signature Davtian is given Daftian, and the signature Piricumof, Persumof.

Russians Impersonated.

But more remarkable than the documents are the impersonations. I have particulars of these in a number of cases relating to Spain.

For example, the Spanish government was informed by the plotters that a representative of the Comintern (the Executive of the Third International) would arrive by a certain train at the Gard de l'Est, Paris, en route for Spain. The Spanish embassy sent their secret service people to the station to report. A Russian duly arrived, fitting by the description given. The Russian was employed by the plotters to impersonate the Comintern representative!

Again, the Spanish government was informed that two representatives of the Third International and the Soviet embassy were to meet at the Hotel Ritz in Paris to discuss Communist plans in Spain. The Spanish secret service was in attendance, and observed the interview. The two Russians under observation were employed by the forgery plotters!

On another occasion the Spanish government was informed that a representative of the Comintern would leave Paris by a certain train, and that he would be accompanied by a representative of the Soviet embassy in Paris as far as the frontier. The Spanish spies saw the two men get on the train (again they were impersonated), and word was sent to Spain, with the result that the train was held up at the frontier town of Portbarabie and the passengers examined, whilst a squadron of Spanish cavalry was brought up to prevent the Russians escaping from the train and penetrating Spanish territory across country. But the two impersonators had left the train at the first stop outside Paris!

The plotters did not hesitate to manufacture Soviet agents if necessary. An instance: they were asked by the Spanish government for the name of the representative of Comintern in Spain. They gave the name of an inoffensive White Russian, Solutzev, with the result that he was kept under constant surveillance by the Spanish authorities!

Munitions "Placed."

Here is another Spanish story which will be told at the forthcoming trial. The plotters reported that a cargo of munitions for Spanish Communists, including a large stock of rifles, have been sent to Saragossa, where it had been hidden in the cemetery. An engineering corps went to investigate, and found a supply. It had been placed there by the plotters!

It should be born in mind that the faked nature of these documents and plots does not rest upon Soviet evidence. It rests upon evidence which has so convinced the French government that it feels there is no alternative but to prosecute.

It is of interest that the governments which first saw through the "plots" were not European, but those of small South American states—Cuba, Bolivia, and Chili. It was their representatives in Paris who originally reported the matter to the Paris police. All the embassies and legations concerned now realize that they have been taken in. It will be interesting to see whether their representatives are required to give evidence at the trial. They will avoid doing so if they possibly can. They do not want to be ridiculed!

Jix's "Friends."

Who are behind this great forgery conspiracy? I may not give names, but they include the well-known Prince T. (who figured in the recent White Russian correspondence with Sir William Joynson Hicks) and a certain notorious Col. B. A number of able technicians and administrators also participated, whilst there was a large staff of figurants—more or less innocent dupes.

These are the facts. They seem incredible; but they will shortly be revealed indisputably to the whole world.

EXERCISE AND LABOR

Labor is not always exercise. In fact, often it interferes with exercise.

Most working people lack exercise. They are frequently tired and some never go out of a chronic state of fatigue bordering on disease or landing in it, yet at the same time they may get but little or almost no exercise. This is no paradox, as exercise is many times a real remedy against fatigue, mental and physical.

Exercise means putting into action the muscles, nerves, mind; activating the blood stream, enlivening all the bodily functions; training and improving the body and the mind for the sake of health, stimulation, recreation and it makes for greater happiness. Labor, which is always excessive—contrary to real work, self-willed, desired and variable, well-chosen and well-adapted, discontinued in the proper time—labor amounts to oxgrowth or arrest or slackening of many physical activities; often it gives no chance to muscle action, it deadens the functions and the blood circulation; it makes for lingering sickness or outspoken disease; drab, discontented living and unhappiness.

A carpenter would have splendid exercise at his work if he performed it for a few hours and later did something else. But as it is, with his eight, nine, ten to twelve hours daily, he is performing half of his daily task under a great strain and suffering from his occupation instead of enjoying it. Besides, he begins his day with fatigue in his system, never fully rested from the previous day's labor. And although this happens to be interesting labor, where some intelligence is needed, most of these men, like other overworked skilled mechanics, reach a point where they do it without pleasure; in fact they hate it. If they are able to do it, it is not always a sign of great strength. It is not their actual muscular and nerve-substance power that carries them to the end of the day. It is rather the force of habit of their blindly obeying mind and body that helps them. It is automatism. A wood-cutter may be old, decrepit and weak; unable to lift any one weight, he may lack resistance in the face of any extraordinary difficulty; he may break down at any other, even easier, work but his own; his life may be put into danger by an insignificant illness—but he can split wood the whole day, day after day, because he has done it all his life or so. But an athlete with youth and strength and health, may be beaten by that laborer at the same work and may be unable to continue it for more than an hour or two.

Take the office-clerk or the needle-worker. They are often "dead tired" in the evening, as they say. But what exercise do they get? They hardly move. None of their muscles is ever put into real play. Not rarely the monotony of their work has an effect that is just the opposite of exercise. It is slowing up whatever weak powers have remained. It is awfully destructive to the body and immensurably discouraging to the mind.

Add to all that the other circumstances that surround labor and you will have a—feeble—picture of what it means to many working people. Lack of interest in the product of their work, about which they have nothing to say; the feeling that they are forced to do something they dislike and that they are enslaved; unsanitary conditions in the shop and at home; poverty and worry; personal bad habits. It would be a miracle they should stay healthy. As it is they are healthier than we have a right to expect.

Both the carpenter and the needle-worker come to the doctor and complain about the same aches and pains, which are due to labor and not to exercise.—Rational Living.



HEAVY RAIN AND THICK FOG forced the German monoplane Bremen, Germany. Inset shows August Lonen, one of the pilots.

DRAG DOWN THE MONSTER OF IMPERIALISM!



THE UPRISING OF PEASANT SLAVES IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE MUTINY ON NEGROS ISLAND

EDITOR'S NOTE: The background of the Introncherado revolt in the Philippines has just reached here by mail and is illuminating reading inasmuch as it reveals the deep-going discontent in the islands as well as the despicable tactics of the American administrators who deceptively lured the leader of part of the revolt to their headquarters and placed him in an insane asylum. This low trick of the American gunmen of imperialism is but one sample of the methods of suppression used against the colonial slaves of Wall Street.

In the middle of May an insurrection broke out on Negros Island, one of the large islands of the Philippines Archipelago (a colony of the U. S. A.). At the head of the movement was Flor Introncherado, the "Mad Emperor" as he is called by the newspapers, who gathered an army of several thousands.

The facts are as follows: on May 14 Introncherado's followers attacked the town councils at Victoria, Bago, Silei and La-Carlotta, disarmed the police, and in some places took possession of the municipal buildings. The insurrection broke out so suddenly that the authorities lost their heads. Troops were promptly dispatched from Manilla and Governor General Wood took command. For a long time Introncherado declined an invitation to a personal meeting with Wood. Eventually, however, he was lured aboard a steamer and carried off to Manilla where he was placed in the insane asylum for examination by mental specialists. Several hundreds of his followers were imprisoned. The arrest caused the breaking up of the back of the revolt and the movement was soon suppressed.

A Working Class Revolt.

It is alleged by the bourgeois American press that the movement was caused by an outbreak of religious fanaticism among the population. A similar report was made by General Wood. On the other hand, the Philippine Herald of May 17 said that "it was rather the discontent of the working class," than any ignorance or fanaticism, which was the cause of the revolt." In order to appreciate the situation it would be necessary to learn something more about Introncherado himself and about his followers.

Who are the people that follow him?

In the western part of The Negros Island, where the revolt started, is concentrated the sugar production of the Philippines; the sugar-cane plantations and the refineries. The sugar-cane is cultivated on about 400 estates (haciendas) occupying an urea of 100-250 hectares each.

The planters employ from 100 to 200 hired laborers on each estate, working in groups of from 8 to 30 people; but only one-fourth of the laborers are permanently employed, the rest being employed only for the season, from October to April.

A Form of Peonage.

The seasonal laborers are recruited in the adjacent Paley Island either directly by the planters or by their agents, or by contractors who undertake to harvest the sugar crop on a given stretch of land.

These agricultural laborers and the workers of the sugar refineries constituted the main body of the insurgents. The conditions of labor are so hard that there was lately unending discontent in that region. Wages, depending on the existing demand for labor and on local conditions, fluctuate from 1 to 2 pesos (1 peso is equal to 2 shillings or 50 cents) per day. The workers get also their food, usually consisting of rice or cereal and dried fish, most being given only once a week. The workers are compelled in the villages near the plantation, whilst the permanent ones are accommodated in cottages, and the remainder in common sheds. The planter, to insure himself against the workers quitting his job, usually advances him a small sum of money and endeavors to keep him in debt, so as to prevent him from leaving the hacienda.

Strike Against Tyranny.

In March a strike was declared at the "Bais" sugar works, one of the largest in the district. The workers asked for an, increase in wages of 50 per cent, for a shortening of the working day, which extended to 15 hours, and for withdrawing the strike-breakers. The refusal of the employers to meet the demands led to a strike which spread to the whole district. The workers demanded also the dismissal of the police and the abolition of the system of peonage. The strike was accompanied by excesses; the workers had put fire to the sugar cane stocks and damaged the agricultural machines. The movement was soon crushed, but immediately afterwards a fresh strike broke out involving 4,000 workers. Among the new demands made by the strikers was recognition of the union, the payment of wages on the 1st and 16th of each month, the signing of written agreements, the reinstatement of the strikers, and so on.

Those ranks of discontented agricultural laborers threw in their lot with Introncherado, who promised them a redistribution of the land and reduced taxes. The Introncherado movement was started a few years ago, but it confined itself to the forming of illegal groups which united the discontented elements.

Introncherado's followers were scattered thruout the Negros Island, and they lived also on the adjacent Paley Island. Introncherado styled himself as emperor, even wearing a crown and promising his subjects all manners of blessings after his establishment upon the throne at Iloilo. Formerly a fisherman, he saved up a little fortune which he subsequently squandered on political propaganda and the publication of political pamphlets. He did not call upon his followers to revolt, and the insurrection was a spontaneous outbreak of the people.

The masses of discontented and striking agricultural laborers who joined the movement had furnished the igniting element, and Introncherado suddenly found himself at the head of a revolutionary movement. This insurrection shows that the revolutionary forces are gradually awakening throughout the Far East. All through the Philippine proletariat consists mainly of agricultural laborers, who are most backward as compared with other categories of the working class, nevertheless the severe conditions of their labor will inevitably lead them to new actions.

Bronx Service Workers Join Amalgamated

At a meeting held at the Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, the Bronx branch of the Building Service Employes, consisting of house superintendants in the Bronx, voted unanimously to join the Amalgamated Union of Plant and Building Service Workers' Unions, as a Branch of Local 1.

The meeting which was addressed by Patrick McClellan of the Amalgamated and by O. F. Craig of the Bronx Building Service Employes, decided to affiliate in a body and to transfer all cards into the Amalgamated.

A branch of Local 1, was established with jurisdiction over all building service employes in the Bronx, this branch to be known as Branch 3 of the Amalgamated Power Plant and Building Service Workers' Union.

The following officers were elected at the meeting, Chairman, Joseph Biggins, recording secretary, Robert Price; organizer, O. F. Craig; delegates to the General Executive Board Charles A. Scherff and O. F. Craig.

This union will meet every Thursday, 8 p. m. at Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road and all members of the Amalgamated employed in Bronx houses will be transferred to the branch, and all members of the Building Service Employes not members of other organizations in that section will be invited to join the Bronx branch, without initiation fee, during the first month of the general organization.

At a meeting on Thursday, August 18, at 8 p. m. at Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road and all members of the Amalgamated employed in Bronx houses will be transferred to the branch, and all members of the Building Service Employes not members of other organizations in that section will be invited to join the Bronx branch, without initiation fee, during the first month of the general organization.

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DETROIT, Aug. 17.—There are more people out of work in Detroit today than at any time during the last 20 years" said the Detroit Labor News organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor. "Their prospects of securing employment in the city [illegible]

NOW MORE THAN EVER **LABOR MUST ACT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI** THREE MORE DAYS TO SAVE THEM

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS: FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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BOSTON PLANS STRIKE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

NEW DEVELOPMENTS—NEW DANGERS
IN THE SACCO AND VANZETTI CASE

By JAMES P. CANNON (Secretary International Labor Defense).

THE Sacco-Vanzetti case is moving to its final issue with express-train speed. Events in this mighty drama are transpiring now as though some unseen elemental force were driving them on. These events are fraught with significance and danger for Sacco and Vanzetti and for the cause of labor which they represent and symbolize. The laboring masses must penetrate the haze of these developments, interpret them truly and draw the right conclusion from them. Only on this condition will they be able to strengthen the iron ring of solidarity and protestion around Sacco and Vanzetti.

THE MANEUVER OF DELAY.

The main developments are the following:

(1) A few days' delay of execution ostensibly to provide opportunity for further legal deliberation (after seven years!), but in reality to fool the workers with false hopes while the legal murderers gain time to manouver against the protest movement and gather more strength and courage to go through with their plans.

(2) A revival of the old game of bomb "plants" in order to create the impression that friends of the prisoners are irresponsible terrorists.

(3) Governor Fuller promptly issues a statement expressing horror at a bomb explosion that injured no one—the same governor who felt no horror at all in condemning innocent men to death on the basis of an "investigation" framed-up in secret session.

(4) Attempts of the police to prevent and break up protest meetings and demonstrations and to suppress the expression of the workers against the execution. At least several hundred workers were arrested in the different cities in which demonstrations of protest were held prior to August tenth.

(5) A number of capitalistic and "liberal" elements who "joined" the movement for a time and even tried to lead it begin to desert, to get cold feet and to find excuses to justify the legal murder or life imprisonment. The suppression of the Heywood Broun articles by the New York World and the changed tone of other capitalist papers are cases in point.

(6) Along with these happenings go the outspoken threats of a new drive against the foreign born workers.

TRICKERY AND FORCE.

Thus we see the forces of reaction mobilizing along the whole front with a strategy which represents a combination of trickery and force. They are organizing their forces for the counter-campaign against the mass movement of the workers, the power which stands between Sacco and Vanzetti and the electric chair. They are conspiring and working with feverish speed. There is no ground for the belief that they have changed their plans.

The new developments bring out more than ever and with crystal clearness the class basis of this famous case. They show that it is a case of workers against exploiters with Sacco and Vanzetti, the victims selected for the holocaust, standing out before the whole world as the representatives of the exploited class. The class struggle policy in the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti was right from the beginning and is a thousand times right now. The power that can save Sacco and Vanzetti is the power of the masses.

The short reprieve was not an act of mercy nor justice. It was trick to create illusions and false hopes. It would be criminally foolish to regard it in any other way.

THE BOMB AS PUBLICITY.

The bomb "plants" are part of the same strategy and are designed to demoralize and discredit the protest movement, to split its ranks and above all to isolate and discredit the militants who are the organizing and driving force in the entire movement the world over.

Bomb-throwing and other futile acts of individual terror are not the weapons of class conscious workers. We base ourselves on the masses and rely on the power of the masses in the fight for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The police violence and suppression against the protest meetings and the threatened drive against the foreign-born are bound up together with the other developments noted above. There is no contradiction between them. The exploiters are operating as a class and on a class basis, combining the tactics of fraud and manouver with direct attacks and violence.

In all this there is nothing new for those who understand the class struggle and have no illusions about the possibility of "justice" and "fair play" from the courts and other institutions of the class enemy. The Sacco-Vanzetti case must be considered from this point of view. The power of the workers is the court of last resort to which our appeal must be made.

Only to the extent that we understand this elementary fact will our work in the remaining days have the possibility of success.

Put no faith in capitalist justice! That is the lesson of history confirmed by every development of the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Organize the protest movement on a wider scale and with a more determined spirit!

Demonstrate and strike for Sacco and Vanzetti!

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ON the eve of the date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the socialists of New York City, have delivered another blow to the cause of the liberation of those two doomed workers. The rat-like creature who acts as spokesman for the socialists declared that the labor unions which are controlled by them would not participate in another general strike, since the last one cost the workers $2,000,000 in wages. This fellow of the one who wrote the statement for him should be behind a pawnbroker's counter, fingering watches offered for loan and not posing as a representative of organized labor. The value of the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti cannot be gauged in terms of money and only a despicable creature would put the issue on this basis.

* * *

IT is admitted by every honest person who has had any experience with cases of this kind that only mass protests can save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. There are only a few more days left to fight. August 22nd is dangerously near. Yet, instead of mobilizing every worker regardless of political viewpoint in the most impressive demonstration the United States has ever seen, we

(Continued on Page Six)

BIG SACCO-VANZETTI SPECIAL TOMORROW

The DAILY WORKER will issue a special Sacco-Vanzetti edition dated Saturday, August 20. It will not only contain a review of all the developments in this international labor case, that is stirring the workers thruout the entire world, but it will also include articles on special features of this anti-labor frame-up by prominent writers. There will also be cartoons and sketches by noted cartoonists and artists, including a special contribution by our own artist, Ellis. In the meantime send in your bundle order to The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

* * *

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THE LAW OF BONDAGE — By Fred Ellis



Five Leave Pittsburgh Jail; Kill Two Guards

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18.—Two guards were shot and at least five prisoners escaped from the Allegheny County jail here today when two prisoners walked into the jail office, armed with guns, and made a dash for freedom.

Taxi Drivers Form Union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. (UP).—Taxi drivers of Washington have formed a regular union affiliated with the Teamsters and Chauffeurs International. Three hundred of them in an enthusiastic meeting at a local union hall voted unanimously to organize following their sole discharges of their most active fellow workers by the Yellow Taxi interests.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meet At Pittsburgh Sunday

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18. The Sacco-Vanzetti defense conference of western Pennsylvania is holding a mass protest meeting Sunday at 2 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Mildred street.



Showing the home of Louis Wellardi, of East Milton, Mass., juror in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, whose home has been bombed by protesters, in order to counteract the growing protest against the legal murder.

FRAME-UPS A SPECIALTY

FRAME-UPS like these are a daily occurrence in the capitalist press. In its anxiety to do away with Sacco and Vanzetti, in its mad desire for the blood of its victims, the capitalist class resorts even to the destruction of property, in order to raise the smoke screen to hide its criminal deed. The capitalist press, the tool and the puppet of those who seek to take the lives of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, unhesitatingly descend to the lowest depths to falsify the truth and to encourage acts of crime and violence, intended to cover up the foul murder, they seek to perpetrate.

This wholesale falsification of the news, this use of the press to aid and abet the lowest crimes against the working class, should convince every worker, that he must resort to the greatest self-sacrifice in order to keep alive, the one paper, which speaks the truth, the only paper, which speaks in his name, The DAILY WORKER. It should encourage a new flood of contributions to The DAILY WORKER Fund, with which the paper keeps up its activity, and protects itself against its enemies.

POSTPONE MONSTER MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY AS UNIONS ASK MASS DEMONSTRATION MONDAY

State Supreme Court Decision Ready; Verdict Kept Secret; See Little Hope in Law

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court due tomorrow, which it is believed will refuse the defense a writ of error, representatives of the trade unions and fraternal organizations will meet at the Amalgamated Hall to make plans for a monster protest strike on Monday to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair. Prominent union leaders have pledged their support to the strike.

Large masses of workers were gathering tonight for a demonstration at the Scenic Auditorium. Powers Hapgood, young militant mine leader, will address the meeting. The last meeting addressed by Powers Hapgood on the Boston Common was broke up by the police.

The action of trade union leaders of the city is in accord with the strike demand voiced thruout the country by labor and defense organizations.

Reports from New York City state that Monday's strike will exceed in size the monster walk-out on August 10th in which more than half a million workers participated.

Thousands of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania are expected to heed the strike call issued by the International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee at Wilkes-Barre.

As a result of mass demand, the monster mass meeting scheduled to have been held in Union Square, New York City, today has been postponed to Monday. Trade union leaders who urged the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, under whose auspices the meeting was to have been held, to postpone the meeting so that their jobs today but who will join

(Continued on Page Two)

COAL MINERS HOLD SPECIAL UNION MEETINGS TO PLAN SACCO STRIKE

Conference Also Asks Hundred Thousand Members to Wire Resolutions to Butler

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., August 18.—The Executive Committee of the Sacco and Vanzetti Conference, representing ninety local unions of the United Mine Workers of America, a hundred working fraternal organizations in the anthracite region, and about a hundred thousand workers, met August 14 here and issued a call to all individuals and local unions in the coal fields to organize protest meetings immediately in all localities, to send group and individual telegrams to President Coolidge and Governor Fuller protesting the execution, and to strike on August 22.

Secretaries of local unions are requested to call special meetings of their locals, if there is no regular meeting before August 22.

"Sacco and Vanzetti for seven years for the working class," says the conference, "the workers can easily lose one day for Sacco and Vanzetti." The conference demands not only no execution, but insists on complete freedom for the two innocent workers. "Make the date of the execution a date when they will be set free," it says.

A special statement by the conference is being circulated in large quantities thruout the mining region. It reads:

"STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI. THE WORKERS WILL NOT PERMIT THE LEGAL MURDER OF THESE INNOCENT MEN.

"These two brave Italian workers have been made to suffer the most inhuman agonies and are sentenced to suffer the supreme penalty for their devotion to the cause of the working class. For their devotion to the labor movement. These two victims of the Back Bay aristocracy and the capitalist class of America are being railroaded to their death after a long and bitter struggle for their lives and freedom; after a seven year struggle which aroused the support and indignation of the world. [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent. Scientist and statesmen, world famous leaders and writers, have fought with [illegible] for their liberation to the [illegible]

(Continued on Page Three)

BUKHARIN BLASTS OPPOSITION IN RUSSIAN PARTY

Declares Statement Is Unsatisfactory

Moscow, [illegible] Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party [illegible] Bukharin published [illegible] Comrade Bukharin declared that the Party [illegible] that the workers [illegible] the Communist Party [illegible] the history of Socialist [illegible] international difficulties [illegible] to a certain extent, the result of the [illegible] growth of the Communist Party [illegible] represented as a [illegible] for the creation of the Soviet Republic.

"I am not sure when the [illegible] socialists of the world [illegible] war against the U. S. S. R. If the vacillations taking place inside a certain part of the Party manifested themselves in an unexpected attack of [illegible] for the creation of the Soviet Republic [illegible]

(Continued on Page Four)

UNION SQUARE DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY 1 P. M.

The Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration that was to have taken place in Union Square, 1 p. m., today has been postponed until Monday, 1 p. m., when it will be held in conjunction with the protest strike.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee announced the change in plans yesterday evening. The postponement was made at the request of many unions whose members desire to participate in the rally.

Chicherin Greets Group of American Unionists Making Study of USSR

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., August 18. — The delegation of American labor unionists which has just arrived in this city, was today received by Chicherin, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and made welcome.

I. L. D. Meetings for Sacco and Vanzetti In Pa. Coal Towns

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 18. — Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations are being arranged thruout the coal region.

The International Labor Defense is holding a protest meeting in Arnold at Umbra Hall, 1711 Third avenue, on Monday at 8 p. m. Another meeting has been arranged by the I. L. D. at Canonsburg for Saturday at 2 p. m. in the Miners Hall.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!



SONG OF THE Red Army

(Budenny's March)

Words and Music

Translation by E. C. Paul

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STATE SUPREME COURT DECISION READY IN SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

(Continued from Page One)

the protest walkout Monday, will be able to join the demonstration.

The meeting will be held at one o'clock Monday. More than 50,000 workers attended the last mass Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in Union Square.

Unions Pledge Support.

Among the unions that have already pledged their support to a strike in New York City are: Executors' Union, Locals 731 and 732 of Greater New York, Long Island and vicinity, Amalgamated Food Workers, Marine Transport Workers, Amalgamated Metal Workers, Joint Board Furriers' Union, Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, Barbers' Union, Millinery Hand Workers' Union, Paper Box Makers' Union, Shoe Workers' Union, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners and many other labor organizations.

The following political and social organizations have offered aid in the coming demonstrations previous to date of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti: Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Workers Party of America, Young Workers' League, Workers' Health Bureau, International Labor Defense which represents more than 50,000 workers in the city of New York, Finnish Workers' Federation, Bronx Jewish Workers' Club, International Labor Defense, Stamford local, many branches of the Workmen's Circle, Workers' Culture Club of Bath Beach, United Council of Working Class Housewives, United Workers' Cooperative Association, the Workers' School of New York, the American Negro Labor Congress, and others.

Court Decision Ready.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The full bench of the Supreme Court has reached its decision, it has been learned from authoritative sources. Its verdict is believed to be unfavorable to the two framed-up workers.

The decision was understood to have been finished this afternoon but the recorder of decision stated, as the justices left the court house for their homes, that it was not ready for publication. "This office opens in the morning," was his only comment.

Although defense legal forces were "hopeful" they were preparing for an adverse decision by having ready an application for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court looking for a stay of sentence and a review.

The full bench decision was on exceptions to denial of motions for a new trial and a revocation of sentence by trial Judge Thayer and denial of a motion for a writ of error by Supreme Court Judge George A. Sanderson.

It was reliably reported at the court house that the decision was about one thousand words in length.

* * *

Defense Appeal for New Writ

BOSTON, Aug. 18. — While indications are that the decision of the state supreme court in the Sacco and Vanzetti case will be delayed until the last possible moment, the defense is now making ready to lay a hurried appeal before the federal courts in event that their pleas are rejected by the Massachusetts supreme justices.

Last Minute Appeals.

It is probable that at the last moment the defense will again make an appeal to Governor Fuller and the executive council for a reprieve pending action on the petition filed with the Supreme Court which can not be acted upon until October. The governor and the council, however, are understood to be determined that the favorable moment has arrived for the execution of the two doomed men. One of the higher prison officials on hearing of the complicated legal moves of the defense is reported to have ventured the opinion that the situation next Monday midnight will be "droll."

In order to be prepared for any action on the part of the Massachusetts' supreme court and the state executive and council, Arthur D. Hill, who pleaded the case of the defense before the supreme court, has filed a petition for a writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme court. Mr. Hill is expected to ask Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes for the writ of certiorari despite the fact that Holmes last week refused to grant the defense a writ of habeas corpus.

A writ of certiorari would bring the whole case for review before the United States Supreme court and it would then be in the discretion of the court whether or not it would hear the case on appeal.

Interpreter Faints, No Trials.

Because Alexander Carrasso, a Jewish interpreter in the New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, fainted yesterday morning, twenty Hebrew litigants were informed that their cases were put over until next week.

Excavating Submarines Now



FIND FIRST SUBMARINE! First submarine made by J. P. Holland, its inventor, was uncovered by seven students of Paterson Preparatory School under Passaic River. Photo shows some of the excavators (left to right): Theodore Bowers, Tice Van Blyck, Fred P. Bomelyn, Harry Wollenhoime, Julian Yaswyn, Richard Jenkinson and Edward Yaswyn.

Plague Among Mine Workers' Children; Poor Health Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There have been several outbreaks recently, notably in Ohio, of infantile paralysis in the United States, the Public Health Service said today.

So far this month, 179 cases are active in the country. In Martins Ferry, Ohio, a mining district, there were 47 cases this month. With three deaths since August 4th, nine new cases were reported between Aug 12-18.

Because it believes that infantile paralysis serum is still in the experimental stage, the Public Health Service is distributing none, but officials said that an ample supply of serum is available from commercial distributors.

The health officials in the mining districts of Ohio are not medical men, necessarily, and are elected on the basis of partisan politics, where they are not actually placed in office by coal companies.

Oscar Nelson Fails To Smash Meetings Of Garment Workers

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—In spite of intimidation and threats by all the city politicians led by Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, 1,000 cloak and dress makers answered the call of the regularly elected Joint Board and came to a mass meeting to pledge themselves to protect the union against the attempts of the Sigman clique plus the Federation fakers to take over the union with the aid of the bosses and the underworld in Chicago.

This so-called "Labor" alderman first intimidated the owner of the North West hall and forced him to close the hall for the Joint Board, he also organized the alderman in the district to threaten the hallkeeper. His story was that "The city will not permit these manufacturers, Communists, bombthrowers, etc., to hold a meeting in any hall."

In spite of the fact that he was able to get the first hall cancelled he was not successful in preventing the meeting which was held at the Division hall a few blocks from there and the result was that the few gangsters mobilized to break it up could not succeed in breaking the spirit of solidarity displayed by the militant cloakmakers.

The meeting showed further appreciation of the left wing leadership by taking up a collection of about $375 to help carry on the fight to maintain union conditions in the cloak and dress industry in Chicago and prevent the Sigman corrupt machine plus Nochels, Nelsons, Fitzpatrick et al to turn it over to the bosses.

Prominent Personages Join Citizens' Sacco and Vanzetti Board

The Citizens' National Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti announced that telegrams have been received today from a number of prominent persons throughout the country accepting a place on the committee and endorsing the project to secure Federal intervention for a stay of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and the opening of the Department of Justice files. Among those who have been heard from today are:

Carl Van Doren, writer; Arthur Warner, editor of the Nation; Owen R. Lovejoy, National Child Labor Commissioner; Fannie Hurst, author; Floyd Dell, author; Joseph Wood Krutch, dramatic critic; Frederic C. Howe, former Commissioner general for Immigration; Bishop Francis J. Washington Jones; Miss Cora Wilson; Judge Ben B. Lindsey; Rev. Burnham; John W. Keating, Federal Council of Church; Horace Liveright, publisher; George Eliot Howard, University of Nebraska.

Twin Cities Holding Many Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Gatherings

MINNEAPOLIS, August 18. — A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting will be held Sunday, 1 p. m. at Plaine grounds, 23rd St. South and River Road, West. The speakers will be Paul Crouch, just released from U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz, Cal., Ernest Lobbeck, J. E. Emme, Lewis J. Duncan and Emil S. Youngdahl. S. A. Stockwell will preside.

Open air meetings are held every night in Bridge Square at 8.30 p. m. Many other meetings are being held here daily.

In St. Paul open air rallies are held every night in Smith Park and Central Park. Saturday a monster demonstration will be held in Central Park. Walter W. Liggett, of the newly formed Citizen Sacco-Vanzetti Committee will speak. Paul Crouch will also deliver an address.

Civil Liberties Union Forces Police to Allow Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting

Permission for a Sacco-Vanzetti defense meeting to take place in a private hall in Boston, which had hitherto been refused by the police department, has been obtained thru the intervention of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Refusal of the owner of Scenic Temple, 12 Berkeley street, to rent the hall to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, because of an anonymous telephone call warning him not to do so, led to an appeal by the committee to the Civil Liberties Union. The owner was afraid to rent the hall, he said, because he believed the anonymous message had come from the police department.

John S. Codman, Boston representative of the Union, appealed to Police Superintendent Crowley. Mr. Crowley then announced that there was no reason for police interference with a meeting in a private hall. The owner of Scenic Temple, after being reassured by a telephone conversation with Mr. Crowley, agreed to rent the hall for Thursday afternoon and evening.

The Civil Liberties Union had previously appealed to Mayor M. E. Nichols of Boston to uphold the rights of free speech and assemblage so utterly disregarded by Superintendent Crowley in his attacks on Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers."

* * *

More Air Mail Lines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — Another step in spreading a net-work of air-mail routes over the country was taken today when Postmaster General New opened bids for three contract airmail lines.

One is between Atlanta and New Orleans, via Birmingham and Mobile; another between Memphis and St. Louis, and the third between Cincinnati and Chicago, via Indianapolis.

New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti Demanded By World War Veterans

Post No. 1, Chicago, of the United American Veterans, an organization of war veterans, in a resolution unanimously adopted at its last meeting, petitioned Governor Fuller for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

CITIZENS' GROUP WANTS COOLIDGE TO BARE FRAMEUP

President Urged to Act for Sacco and Vanzetti

Calling upon the officials of all trade unions to telegraph President Coolidge in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Citizens' National Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti requests them to demand the opening of the files of the department of justice which contain information bearing on the frame-up of the two innocent prisoners.

The committee's report states:

1.—That the department of justice is deeply involved.

2.—That Attorney-General Sargent, according to press reports, offered to place the files at the disposal of Governor Fuller.

3. That Governor Fuller failed to inspect the files and to interview department of justice agents and other witnesses regarding the relation of the department of justice to the case.

4.—That the courts may fail to stay the execution.

And in view of these facts urges that President Coolidge intervene as Wilson did in the case of Mooney.

The Citizens' National Committee, condemning any act of violence for or against Sacco and Vanzetti, has issued the following statement concerning the bombing of Lewis McHardy, one of the Sacco and Vanzetti jurors:

"Any wild act of any madman, whether the insane purpose is to discredit or to help Sacco and Vanzetti, will be attributed to sympathizers with their cause, although it is obvious that nothing could be calculated to do more harm to their case than an outrage of this kind.

"If the effect on the case is any evidence of the source of this shamefully bombing, it is more likely the work of enemies than of friends. Every decent citizen joins in the hope that the criminals will be apprehended, and none more so than those who feel that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will be a lasting disgrace to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The Citizens' National Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti which is being organized to secure federal intervention because of the laxness against the department of justice, includes in its membership the following prominent men and women of the country:

Daniel Stat[illegible], Arthur Mellen[illegible], Robert Morss Lovett, Judge S. Coltman, Glenn Frank, Donald Garrison, Willard Fannie Hurst, Felix Adler, Jerome Odgen, Gilson Gardner, Frederic C. Howe, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Zona Gale, Owen R. Lovejoy, Carl Van Doren, Arthur Garfield Hays, Louis F. Post, Floyd Dell, Artemus Warner, George Eliot Howard, Horace Liveright, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Joseph Wood Krutch, Rev. Smith D. Becker, Genevieve Taggard, Mary E. Sneed, Rev. John W. Herring.

Demand for Probe Into D. of J. Files Gaining Strength

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—(FP)—Francis Fisher Kane, former United States attorney for the eastern district, joined the National Citizens' Committee which is seeking to have federal department of justice files on the Sacco-Vanzetti case opened. Kane resigned during the red-raiding regime of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, unable to stomach the gross abuses of justice practiced then.

Louis F. Post, formerly under-secretary in the federal labor department, declared that the Sacco-Vanzetti case was undoubtedly an outcrouth of the red-raids. He also joined the National Citizens' Committee. Post is the author of the Deportation Delirium of 1920, which tells of Palmer's red-raids. The department of justice tried to get the latest dispatch[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] to defend all those it charged with being dangerous radicals.

Others who have come out are: Carl Van Doren, literary critic and author; Arthur Warner, editor of The Nation; Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee; Fannie Hurst, novelist; Floyd Dell, writer; Joseph Wood Krutch, drama tic critic; Frederic C. Howe, former commissioner-general of immigration; Edson Gardner, Washington publicist; Mary Ellen Wilson, former suffrage worker and publicist; Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, Colo.; Jane Burnham, Workers' Health Bureau, director; John W. Herring of the Federal Council of Churches; Horace Liveright, publisher; George Eliot Howard of the University of Nebraska.

* * *

Use To Nuncesser Beath.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — The U. S. Coast Guard today ordered the destroyer Shaw to proceed to a point 160 miles off Cape Charles where incoming vessels reported sighting a broken airplane wing floating in the water.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

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Illustration Courtesy New Masses

SEARCH ISLANDS AND SEA FOR TWO LOST AIRPLANES

Costly Experiment of Use Only to War Makers

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 18.—The remote possibility that one or both of the missing planes in the Dole race—the Golden Eagle and the Miss Doran—may have landed far up on the slopes of the higher mountains of the islands of Maui and Hawaii today buoyed up the hopes of the hundreds of searchers and thousands of anxious residents of Hawaii. Should such a landing have been made by either or both of the planes distance and difficulty in walking would prevent the occupants of the aircraft from reaching the coast line for some days, it was pointed out.

Half of Craft Fail.

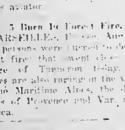
Naval craft, privately owned ships, and both private and army aircraft have been scouring the ocean, trying to locate the two planes, four men and one girl apparently lost at sea.

This flight is considered to have shown that considerable improvement must be done before attempts on planes via the Hawaiian island are possible. Out of original entries of fifteen planes, only four actually were able to start off on the long, two miles their goal.

Some intense excitement in civilian quarters that the army and navy should have been able to get this vital and dangerous experimental flight under way civilians, at no cost to the department, at their risk to its aviator.

5 Burn In Forest Fire.

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 18.—Five persons were injured to death in a forest fire that swept close to the village of Tremeton today. The flames are also raging in the vicinity of the Maritime Alps, the departments of Provence and Var, and in Corsica.



SACCO VANZETTI

Anthology of Verse

[illegible]

Twenty-four Clericals Killed in Mexico; Had Been Ravaging Country

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 18.—Twenty-four rebels were killed in battle with a detachment of federal troops near San Francisco, state of Jalisco, according to official dispatches to the war department today. These are fragments of the army set in motion several months ago by the Catholic Church.

Shouting "Long Live Christ, the King," these bands raided the countryside killing a number of citizens, burning, looting and torturing peaceful residents, before they were finally broken up. One company, led by priests, locked over a hundred unarmed passengers into the Guadalajara express train this spring, and burned them to death by setting the train on fire.

Bruce and Russell, Los Angeles Party Members, Deported

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—Malcolm Bruce and Joan Russell, members of the Workers (Communist) Party, arrested in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti protest mass meeting in the Plaza Square here, have been released and ordered to return to Canada. The deportation of these two workers is part of the drive which the California authorities are making to rid the state of all active labor elements.

Peter Bondolpho, an alleged anarchist, who was arrested in a raid on Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers previous to the Plaza meeting, is the only victim now left in jail.

Bondolpho went on a hunger strike protesting that he would not take food until Sacco and Vanzetti are freed. It is expected that the authorities are planning to deport him to Italy, where his fate at the hands of the fascists is not hard to guess.

That the Massachusetts government is beginning to hear the voice of organized labor protest was confirmed by the prompt here of Governor Fuller's acknowledgement of the Local Workers' Party telegram protesting against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

U. S. Foreign Commerce Nine and Half Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Figures in the commerce department indicated today that sales abroad nine months [illegible],000, establishing an all-time record for normal years. Only during the war and the post-war construction period have American foreign sales been higher than in 1927.

Exported goods represent about 10 per cent of the total production, disclosing the country's remarkable domestic consumption capacity.

Owing to the heavy decline in cotton and other raw material prices from last year, imports are expected to show a considerable lower. Present figures indicate that the United States will purchase abroad goods valued at about $4,000,000,000 this year.

Free Job Exchanges to Be Set Up in Algeria

PARIS, Aug. 18. The French Act of February 2nd, 1925, relating to free public employment exchanges has been extended to the territory of Northern Algeria, with certain amendments under which town having a total municipal population, whether native or European, of 10,000 or more are required to set up free municipal employment exchanges.

It is also provided that each municipal employment exchange may, in the case of certain occupations, in specific occupational sections. In particular, at the request of the Chamber of Agriculture.

CHINESE RETAIN INVADING PLANE; NANKING SHELLED

Chiang's Generals Put New Man in His Place

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18. [illegible] word has been made [illegible] British navy, and soldiers from [illegible] ation of the Shanghai Municipal [illegible] road, the chief [illegible] have not yet [illegible] to enforce the [illegible] the British naval [illegible] by [illegible] over the [illegible] yesterday, for the [illegible] [illegible] and was [illegible] the British navy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Socialists Forced to Retreat On Stand Against Strike.

One of the luminaries of the socialist party leadership, August Claessens, its local secretary, has repudiated, in a mild form, the vicious public statement of Edward Levinsone of the staff of the reactionary New Leader, to the effect that the socialists would have nothing to do with the Sacco and Vanzetti strike on Monday. However, the statement of Claessens is not clear enough and is an attempt to evade the issue. He says:

"Whether or not the unions of New York City are to strike in protest is a question which cannot and will not be settled by the socialists. It is a matter for the unions to settle in their own councils."

It is quite true that the question will not be settled by the socialists. Their influence has dwindled to microscopic proportions among the rank and file, but certain members of the socialist bureaucracy are officials of unions. What must be demanded of the socialists is whether or not their members in the unions will fight for a strike on Monday. This cowardly attitude of passing the buck will fool no one. What is now required is definite unequivocal repudiation of the former statement. We are not particularly concerned about the socialist bureaucracy recovering some slight degree of respect; all of which they lost by Levinson's statement, but we are vitally concerned about the question of a united fight for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The socialist twaddle about refusing to participate in demonstrations with Communists is nothing more nor less than a dishonest maneuver to evade any action in behalf of the elementary demands of the working class. They know that wherever there are demonstrations organized and fights to be made the Communists will be found in the front ranks, fulfilling their duty to the working class, so their refusal to associate with Communists would prevent them from ever participating in any mass struggles.

There is no neutral ground in the fight to wrest from the hands of the executioners the tortured bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti. Either you are on the side of the working class and will leave no stone unturned to bring into the streets in a great mass strike the masses of workers or you play the game of the capitalist class. Either the socialists are on the side of the executioners of Sacco and Vanzetti or on the side of those who fight for their liberation. There is no third course.

Window-Dressing For Tammany Hall

It is an old stunt of the petty shopkeeper with a store full of shoddy commodities to employ expert window-dressers to "put on a good front" for him. The rottener the goods, the more essential it is to have good window-dressers and advertising agents. When the old firm falls into utter disrepute because of its swindling record, a big announcement appears before the place bearing the legend "under new management."

Capitalist politicians frequently resort to such tricks. Especially is this the case with Tammany Hall today. Originating more than a hundred years ago that cesspool of political corruption became the dominant factor in New York politics under Tweed and Croker. When the rest of the democratic party was bowling to the wake of William Jennings Bryan, as the political expression of the small bourgeoisie, Tammany Hall in New York remained a thing apart, a local political ring existing exclusively upon politics at favoritism and plain, unadorned graft obtained thru bribery, corruption, special privileges to criminal elements.

When Samuel J. Tilden succeeded in sending some of its bright and shining lights, including Boss Tweed, to prison, the old den of thieves feigned profound and abject repentance. But it soon reverted to its old tricks and raked in the swag as of yore. Charles F. Murphy, in his heyday, was powerful enough as chief of the wigwam to extend the power of Tammany to the state house at Albany, to put governors in office and on one occasion to kick a governor out who would not turn the state government completely over to Tammany.

When, in 1920, the House of Morgan took the democratic party as its political weapon, the Tammany organization became very useful and was annexed to the main section of the national democratic machine. Before that time it had been a very ill smelling potash at democratic conventions. In 1912 at the Baltimore convention it stayed thru the whole show in spite of the indignant bellowings of the virtuous Bryan who referred con temptuously to the Tammany delegation of hooligans as "Charlie Murphy's pet soldiers."

In 1924 the chiefs of Tammany tried to capture the democratic convention. Wall Street backed its candidate, Al. Smith, but the middle and far west groups around William G. McAdoo, defeated him at the convention. Now that another democratic convention approaches and Tammany's man, Smith, is an active candidate, the old reputation has to indulge in lavish expenditures for deceptive window-dressing. The old stunts no longer suffice. A brand new front must be put on and a vast and imposing array of respectability purchased. At one time the pig-sticks from Murray Hill and Bull's Head were locked with disdain upon people who grease anything but the pigeon English of the barrel houses, but they are changed. Now the eminences of the university chairs in the city hall in the absence of the foppish Broadway Jimmy Walker, and sombre professors roam the corridors and talk learnedly about the "new Tammany Hall."

For, as the Professor Thomas E. Reed, in a roving trip through the democratic states of the south told a gaping audience of politicians, the Tammany leaders "are now at home in tuxedos" with the implication being that they are fit to mingle on confidential terms of social equality and that the old Tammany is no more.

This is a sham window-dressing. Nationally the Wall Street gang favors Al. Smith as democratic candidate but his Tammany connections are a handicap so the game is to divorce Tammany with respectability. Political observers in New York know that the Tammany of today is just as venal as the wigwam of the days of Tweed and that the basis of the thing is municipal and state graft in order to maintain the army of vandals that make up its personnel. The filthy record of the food inspection scandals exposed to the world a system maintained through gambling with the very lives of the working class, sections of the city [illegible] under the seal of approval [illegible] only request the graft [illegible] is because of an [illegible]

Not all the [illegible] low degree [illegible] of the most [illegible] the parasites of capitalism [illegible] nessed the [illegible]

But as [illegible] the more grounds [illegible] class oppression [illegible] tense before its own [illegible] the whole gang of them in the [illegible] wipe them off the face of the earth.

Our Constitution and the Language Fractions

By ELLIS PETERSON.

THE Language Fractions are still playing a too important rôle in our party. The Language Bureaus however has not yet started to function as they should.

Many of the leading Language Bureaus at the Central Committee of the Party are still inclined to a very large degree from the real activity of the American Party, and the Party on the other side knows little about the activity of the Bureaus on their special field of work. The responsibility for this rests both on the Party leadership and on the comrades in our Language Bureaus.

IN our constitution a very great attention is paid to our language-fractions. There is a whole article (15) on the matter. This was necessary and natural at a time (1925), when our party was built up as a very centralized Communist Party, entirely being a "dash" of its language parties. Now the situation has changed and accordingly the Party Convention must change the constitution on this point.

Most of our members speak of a Language Fraction as a fraction of the Party. This is absolutely wrong. There are no Language Fractions in the Party. There exist only Language Fractions in a Communist Party. The Communist Party is a unified party.

THE Language Fractions are parts of party organizations in non party organizations. They are organized for Communist work in the non-party organizations. The Language Fractions are therefore not fractions of the Party. We do not speak about the English Fraction of the Party, the Jewish Fraction of the Party, etc. That is wrong. There are Language Bureaus in the Party. The Central Committee of the Party elects the Central Language Bureau. The Central Language Bureau directs the whole work of the Language Fractions in non-party organizations. The Language Bureaus are built up in the same manner as the Party bodies, i. e. they are elected by conferences of the Party members speaking a certain language and together and give reports to the Party bodies. They are subordinated to the Party bodies, i. e. to the corresponding Party committees. The Central Language Bureau is subordinated to the Political Committee of the Party.

THE respective Language Bureaus of the Party should not be elected by the Party members, but by the Language Fractions. The Language Fractions elect their representatives to the Language Bureaus. The Language Bureaus are responsible to the Language Fractions. The Language Fractions are responsible to the Party bodies. The Language Bureaus are responsible to the Party bodies

RIGHT WING THUGS AND POLICE IN ILLEGAL RAID ON LOCAL 22

Cart Away Furniture Despite Falsity of Warrant; Threaten Union Leader

Under the order of the Sigman clique and accompanied by a number of right wing thugs, Deputy Sheriff E. Plunkett illegally raided the offices of Local 22, of the Cloakmakers' Union, 16 West 21st street, Wednesday, and confiscated the furniture. Deputy Sheriff Plunkett raided the offices of the Joint Defense Committee on Tuesday on an illegal warrant and removed their property.

Violating even the illegal warrant in his possession, the deputy sheriff, accompanied by assistants, Sergeant Edward MacDonald and eight uniformed policemen, dragged away furniture that was not specified on the itemized list in the possession.

Removal Illegal.

Jacques Buttenlaut, attorney for the local, protested the removal on the ground that the furniture could not be taken away because Samuel Greenberg had filed a judgment against the local's furniture on Tuesday and because the deputy sheriff had removed many pieces of furniture not specified in his itemized list.

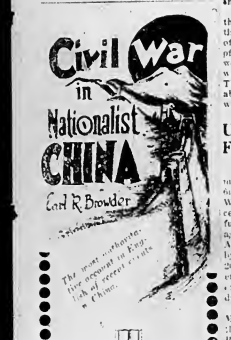
The warrant presented by the deputy sheriff was not signed by a city magistrate and was therefore illegal, Biedenkant stated. The $25,000 bond made out by the Sigman gang for the confiscated furniture was also illegally made out, the attorney for the local charged.

Sol Pesser, city marshal, who granted Greenberg the judgment against the local's furniture on Tuesday threatened to take action against the deputy sheriff. Objections to the confiscation of the furniture were also lodged by Andrew H. Wainburger, attorney for Greenberg. Greenberg's claim against the local was for $340.

Weinberger threatens to bring contempt of court charges against Deputy Sheriff Plunkett for violating Greenberg's prior claim, which was recognized by City Marshall Pesser.

M. Rogers, an official of Local 22, was almost stabbed by an armed thug.

While the police and the right wing thugs were busily engaged hauling the union furniture from the union offices into moving vans, hundreds of workers gathered on the premises were driven off or herded into rooms where they were held incommunicado. The only persons permitted to go above the first floor of the building were right wing thugs.



Browder has just returned from six months in China, as a member of the International Workers' Delegation, during which he visited over 40 cities and towns, during the period of the Chiang Kai-shek split. He spent two months in Hankow, in close touch with the leaders of the Kuomintang, the trade unions, the peasants, and other revolutionary bodies. He was also a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union conference, and was the secretary of that body. He tells in graphic and authoritative story of the beginnings of the Civil War now raging in Nationalist China. The pamphlet has many documents, photos, etc

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Unemployment Doles in France Make Big Jump

PARIS, Aug. 18. — The unemployment figures in France since March 6th last have not been published. While the number of persons in receipt of relief from unemployment funds was 70,135 at the end of March, as compared with 61,346 at the end of April and 44,771 at the end of May, by the 1st of June it had fallen to 26,892. Similarly, the number of unemployed registered at employment exchanges fell from 44,000 to 26,000 during the same period.

From the beginning of the year to May 14th, 2,000 alien workers left the country and 3,502 were admitted. Between May 14 and June 4 the situation was reversed, 1,000 workers leaving the country and 1,875 arriving, 7,000 of the latter being agricultural workers. From June 4 to 14 the departures (3,134) again exceeded arrivals (1,000), including 2,000 agricultural workers. The total figures as from the beginning of the year show 18,796 departures as against 13,011 arrivals.

Germany Heads List of I. F. T. U. Affiliations

The latest yearbook of the International Federation of Trade Unions, recently published the membership of those unions which are affiliated to the federation. Germany heads the list with 4,582,956 members, while Great Britain is a good second with 4,366,619. Austria with 896,969, France with 620,000 and Belgium with 556,000 are next in order of numerical importance. Among extra-European countries overall mention may be made of the Argentine Republic, which has more than 52,000 members.

The total affiliated membership amounts to a little over 13,000,000. As the total trade-union membership in different countries is about 37,000,000, it would seem that ratification by non-United are affiliated to the Amsterdam International.

Congress Fight Over Beer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — A new attack on the Volstead Act by Col. James H. Wadsell, federal alcohol and brewery control chief, and an announcement at the office of Senator Edwards (D) of New Jersey, that he would press for passage a light wine and beer bill, added fuel today to what promises to be the most lively congressional prohibition fight since the adoption of the 18th Amendment

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Mann Moves Crowds To Enthusiasm for Sacco and Vanzetti

By TOM BARKER
Federated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 16. — Trafalgar Square and Tom Mann!

The place and the man. The place dedicated to Nelson, a grotesque figure squinting over smokey London, an admiral of press gang recruited seamen packed into the verminous flea-ridden, hungry wooden walls of old England."

Mann, Class Fighter.

Tom Mann! of Broken Hill, Tower Hill, Melbourne and Hankow gladiator of 72, grey-polled, vigorous, leader of men, ruddy, stirrer of class enthusiasm, an example to the young folks in a hurry, a sticker, a despiser of capitalist authority, a brother of all men in prison for their class.

And what a Trafalgar Square! The plinths crowded with the banners of London's unions, working class parties, the Young Workers. Pioneers of tender years, the organized unemployed.

Hundreds March.

Marching phalanxes, headed by Irish pipers with swinging brawny knees, brown kilts and tossing long pipes. From the docks of Limehouse and Poplar, from the mean and crowded slums of Bethnal Green, from the railway shops of North London, from Socialist Battersea, from all the corners of a great city, to demand the lives of condemned proletarians in the gaols of a Puritanical Massachusetts, of one murdered a hundred times by injustice and torture.

A swarm of people listening to the old Warrior. "Forty years since the Chicago martyrs were hanged, during what was admitted later on to be framed evidence. Very few of you remember what effort we put forward in London to save Albert Parsons, Spies and Engel. How often have we faced cabinet ministers since.

What Do Our Enemies Stop At?

Do our class enemies ever stop at any means in dealing those who interfere with the villainies of the system for which they are responsible? It is the turn of our heroic comrades Sacco and Vanzetti to suffer all the atrocities and torture that capitalism can incite out to its opponents."

Other speakers told how Tom Mann went into the prisoners' cells, how during them, talked them by the hand, impressing upon these vividly treated men his sincerity and then—signing his name to the warrant that condemns them to death. This official, said one, "personifies the system that endows him with the powers of life and death over these who are true to their class and who even on the scaffold, look proudly into the eyes of their executioners and shout "Long live the workingclass!"

On the resolution being read demanding at once the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, in force, no hands went up, the crossed hands of workers. Tom Mann then spoke of the other angles of the movement to the huge crowd.

London has not seen such a meeting for years. The newspapers devote columns to the case. Most of the newspapers are favorable to Sacco and Vanzetti. American legal methods and the habit of using such cases for political campaigns by district attorneys, etc.

Take J. I. Garvin, a leading publicist, says in today's "Observer": "His (Mann in this case is due primarily to the overtaxing of the prisoner's own friends. But Oregon's policy for the gentleness of justice cannot be shifted from the organs of justice themselves. A consideration of the men's sentence gives this general conclusion that any appeal to the governor's endorsement of the visceral proceedings themselves."

Rich Realtor Plunges Four Floors to Death

Aug. 18.—Detectives investigating the death plunge of Edward Ebling, wealthy realtor, who died after falling four stories from the apartment of Miss Marie Blues, expressed belief that his fall from the window was accidental. Miss Blues said Ebling had gone to the window to get a bit of fresh air when he lost his balance and tripped out.

Imprisoned by Elevator; Man Dies Before Freed

Aug. 18.—While several hundred persons looked on powerless to aid, Tony Bennette, 28, was crushed to death when wedged between an elevator and the floor in a West Twenty-fifth street building today. He fatally lapsed into unconsciousness and died before released.

COMPETITION SERIOUS FOR U. S. WORKERS AS EUROPE PRACTICES AMERICAN METHODS

By LELAND OLDS.

Belgian Glass Workers Exploited.

How low the wage standards of Europe threaten serious competition for American workers is suggested in a U. S. tariff commission report on production costs in the plate glass industry here and abroad. The commission finds that daily wage rates in this industry in Belgium are only about one fourth those in the United States. Production per employee in the United States is more than twice Belgium but this hardly overcomes the tremendous difference in wages.

The average wage in plate glass mills in the United States in the years 1923-25 was $5.43 for an 8-hour day. In Belgium the corresponding average was $1.45 a day. Of course, $1.45 will purchase more in Belgium but this does not affect the question of international competition.

Starvation Wages in Belgium.

In 1925, according to the report, 19,550 workers in the U. S. plate glass industry produced 101,256,266 square feet of marketable glass or an average of 5,696 feet per employee. In Belgium 7,516 workers produced 32,206,858 square feet, an average of 4,300 feet per worker.

The 1925 rates of wages per 8-hour day of different occupations in the plate glass industry of the United States and Belgium were:

Plate Glass Industry	United States	Belgium
Wages per 8-hour day		
Batch mixers	$3.11	$1.82
Furnace men	4.28	1.65
Pitters	4.40	1.61
Leermen	4.00	1.50
Layers	3.72	1.41
Cutters	4.00	1.50
Grinders	4.12	1.48
Polisher	4.26	1.42
Examiners	4.04	1.56
Packers	3.91	1.41
Gaugers	4.29	1.61
Peddlers	4.08	1.50
Blockmen	4.25	1.65
Watchmen	4.00	1.40

Labor Derives Lose Workers' Jobs.

The plate glass industry in the United States, according to an earlier report of the U. S. department of labor, has been from the very beginning a nonskilled industry and the many simple operations involved in the process of handling large and heavy plates soon suggested the use of labor-saving devices. Recently the continuous automatic process has increased the output of rough plate glass from 42.89 to 62.63 square feet per man per hour and of polished plate glass from 7.66 to 12.30 square feet per hour. The total labor cost in making rough plate glass by the continuous process is 25.1 per cent less than by the discontinuous process and the labor cost of polished glass 43.3 per cent less.

It is probably only a question of time before American methods and American machines will be used in Belgium. What happens the question of competition with American labor will become even more serious.

Thru With Cal and Co. Farmers See Politics As Exploiters' Fight

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 18.

That Calvin Coolidge is not the only treacherous "friend of the farmer" in the spotlight is pointed by The United Farmer, in an editorial stating that western farmers are "definitely through with Cal politically forever," the paper also attacks Vice Pres. Dawes, Frank O. Lowden, Rep. Haugen and Dickinson of Iowa and Sen. Norbeck of South Dakota.

"It is simply a fight between capitalistic groups for the right and privilege of exploiting the farmer. They differ only as to the methods", it declares.

JERSEY PAINTERS LEARN TO ORGANIZE WHEN FOREMAN SKINS THEIR PAYROLLS

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Accost Vagen, a shoulder, soon into the office of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Local Union, August 1st, and told us the following tale.

Renovated Theatres.

Early Last February he obtained work at his trade from the Haring & Blumenthal Realty Corp. who had a contract to renovate two movie theatres in New Jersey. Since five more men joined him. These men were Fritz Liber, Gustav Hoffman, John Wagner, and Henry Helmuth. These workers worked under a foreman named Henry Waldman.

The foreman set the wages and the working conditions. During the first week, he paid $4.50 to $6.00 to the painters, and $8.00 per night to Vagen, the decorator.

The men complained very meekly from time to time that the wages were indeed scanty. The foreman promised a remedy. "We'll see," he would say, "about making a few dollars more." These workers still being young and not quite wise to the ways of the foreman's graft, men and worked, and worked, and worked.

Foreman Rules His Staff.

Only a few weeks, the spirit of good fellowship existing between the workers and the foreman. Late one evening after a 11 hour night work the painters, the decorator and the foreman betook themselves to a convenient speakeasy in the neighborhood, and made merry. They continued to do this till one evening in Friday in July.

This day being pay day, Mr. Hoen Waldman imbibed a little too much of the hard stuff at the speakeasy and when he reached the office on the Lincoln theatre of Union City, N. J., he flopped.

When the workers came to get their saturday night wages they found Waldman lying dead in the well. The workers, showing true awakened class spirit, refused to work any more and forced him to pay the wages of the workers. In addition they demanded that the foreman be kicked out and content in the presence of all the workers, and kept it there until he would solve up.

In his pocket they found a roll of bills amounting to $750.00. The workers wondered where Waldman could have got that money. Later investigation pointed to the latter part of the night about Mr. Waldman's young fortune. Finally Gustav Hoffman whispered to Alfred Vagen, "I would if that huge roll of bill has anything to do with our pay envelopes tonight." "Don't be a damn fool," asked Alfred Vagen. One of the other workers at the juncture contributed to the discussion. Very soon the third worker stated that he thought that their beloved foreman was reaping them of their pay.

Suspicion grew into a mention and the Haring & Blumenthal Realty Corp. Here the workers comprised of Vagen, Hoffman and Liber went to see Haring of the Haring & Blumenthal Realty Corp. There they ascertained that they had been jipped from $2.50 to $3.00 a night by the affable foreman. The firm was paying $8.00 to $10 per night, but the foreman was not turning over that amount to the workers.

Boss Not So Sympathetic.

Haring was surprised, but not overly excited. He was indignant very soon however, when he learned that his foreman had not only gypped the men, which after all is not such an unreligious thing, but had appropriated money belonging to Haring. Ha! this was serious.

Haring is very busy now trying to get Mr. Waldman to make good for the stolen material. And the workers? Oh well, they have a mere pittance to tell. They would like to get the law after him, but that is a tedious and costly process and they haven't the money for it. There is one thing they would like to do, they could like to bring him up, but again, they are advisable they may get arrested. But they can't keep quiet about it, and it is due they to appear in themselves?

Lesson In Organization.

So they came to the Union. And we indeed to them; we preached to them, we drew the proper conclusions from the sad tale. We pointed out that such extreme exploitation may when workers are disorganized. It was a supreme low typically unorganized workers that we dealt with. We did not have to do very much talking, then mind had been sharpened pretty well by Waldman's actions and financing machinations. They saw the point. And they are now all members of the International Brotherhood of Painters Union.

THOUSANDS FAIL AS PROSPERITY SWEEPS UNITED STATES; STEEL OUTPUT LOWERED

Manufacturers of U. S. steel report production has been still further reduced, the latest figure for the steel corporation being 68 per cent and for the independents of steel companies 63 per cent of capacity.

Business failures are running considerably ahead of last year both in the number of concerns and total liabilities involved. Figures for July show 1756 failures involving $44,349,974 liabilities compared with 1666 failures and $29,680,009 in July 1926. For the first half year there were 12,256 failures involving $281,457,548, compared with 11,476 involving $209,808,501 in the first half of 1926. The increase in liabilities is over 34 per-

8 Painter Pickets Held on Felonious Assault Charges

Eight union painters and a strikebreaker's guard were held in $2,500 bail Wednesday on charges of felonious assault in the Flatbush Court Brooklyn, by Magistrate David Goldstein. They are to have a hearing September 1.

The men were arrested Tuesday when union pickets were attacked by bosses' guards and scabs at the corner of Ave. I and Flatbush Ave. They were peacefully picketing when the gunmen hired by the contractors fired into their midst. When the attacked workers started to defend themselves the strikebreakers and their guards called upon the police for assistance.

One of the pickets, Frank Tuchbaum is in Kings County Hospital recovering from a gun wound in the shoulder inflicted on him from a gangster's gun.

The armed guards were hired from the Waldon Detective Agency of New York.

Union officials declared yesterday that the terroristic acts of the bosses would not interfere with the picketing which would continue as heretofore.

Lindbergh Welcome Cost, City $50,000

Aug. 18. It cost the city $50,000 to welcome home Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, conqueror of the first European nonstop flight.

This was made known in the city record along with the announcement that welcomes to President Machado of Cuba and the Atlantic flyer cost $10,000 each.

Textile Workers Strike In Hundreds Against Penn. Mill Conditions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — Six hundred textile workers on strike against the Bess-Goldsmith Silk Co. in Kingston, Pa. for better wages and conditions are the center of the biggest strike reported to the labor department in the past week. Textile strikes involving the Lasay Silk Co. at Fall River, Mass., and the Chicopee Falls Mfg. Co. were settled.

New R. R. In Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — The Union Pacific Railroad applied today to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to construct 54 miles of new track connecting its northern branch in Wyoming with the main line. The new road is designed to decrease the haul from Wyoming points into Denver by approximately 200 miles. The construction would begin at Creighton, Wyo. and proceed to an, as yet, undesignated point about 100 miles from Cheyenne.

RIGHT WING AIM IN DEFENSE RAID TO SMASH RELIEF

Landy Urges Big Turn Out for Jamboree

Ludwig Landy, manager of the Joint Defense of the farmers and cloakmakers in commenting on the break up of the office by the right wing said

"The labor hundreds are making a last dying fight. As always when on the retreat they have the support of the courts, police and the underworld gangsters.

"To prove her murderous methods they placed a $25,000 bond on our furniture when we can't worth about $300. All this was for the purpose of hampering our relief work, of scaring our prisoners and their dependents from getting assistance.

Urges Jamboree Attendance.

"The [illegible] however Already the strong, no count voice of the workers in the shops has risen in protest. Every ounce of strength is being put into the fight. We will win against the combined opposition of the reactionaries.

"One way of insuring success is by every worker attending the Jamboree in Starlight Park 177th St. Bronx, on Sunday, August 28. This must be made an all class gathering. The combined voices of trades workers will respond with the cry, 'Down With Right Wing Gangsterism, Down With the Blood Hundreds.' Prepare to be the Ultimate Victory of the Masses in the Union."

POVERTY IN NEW YORK INCREASING REPORT DECLARES

Unemployment Growing Too, Figures Show

Poverty and unemployment are rapidly increasing in New York despite the prosperity boom, the number is being lavishly hailed by the captains of industries, figures compiled by Welfare Commissioner Hodson of the city's charities department disclosed today. The number of persons receiving relief from the city increased last year.

For the first [illegible] this year, the commissioner reports, the average number of families receiving relief to prove to be in the hundreds. Judging from the first six months of this year the average number of families receiving relief was 356 as compared with the nightly average of 241 during the same period last year.

Nightly lodgers in the municipal house in July this year averaged 280. Last year they averaged 274, in 1925 they averaged 166.

Dependent children cared for by the welfare department this year showed an increase of 61% over the same period last year. During the first six months of 1927 the welfare department spent $2,000,000 for veterans and their dependents, while only $153,827 were spent for the same period last year.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

DETROIT

Final Demonstration

to

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Sunday AUGUST 21st Sunday

ROCHESTER PICNIC PARK

17 Mile Rd. and Rochester Road

Nationally Known Speakers

Dancing--Refreshments--Games

DIRECTIONS. By Auto: Out Woodward to Main Street (Ten Mile Rd.) Oak, out Rochester Road past 16 Mile Road.

By Street Car: Woodward Car to Ford Farm. Ask for "Stop Beaver" or "Stur Bus" direct to Park. ADMISSION 25c

WORKERS OF PHILADELPHIA!

Come to the Great Protest Mass Meeting

to

SACCO and VANZETTI

ARCH STREET THEATER, 6th & Arch Sts.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, at 2 P. M.

SPEAKERS

Ben Thomas	Albert Weisbord	Ella Reeve Bloor
Ben Gitlow	P. Magliacano	A. Giovannitti

A special [illegible] will leave Reading Terminal [illegible] for the Protest Mass Meeting. Tickets [illegible]

Alaska's Fish Rush Means Starvation

By BILL O'HANAHAN.

During the spring months of the year in and around Seattle many workers prepare themselves to invade Alaska and hire out with some ex-large Alaska fish canneries to corral for themselves a winters stake. Thousands of workers are shipped from this port every year but those that come back sooner to the heavens that they will never sign up for the Alaska waters again.

Fish Slaves.

The big fish companies have a long out stretching hand always looking for cheap labor to harvest from during the fish season and the fish workers that travel to the faraway north are beginning to realize that they should give up the idea that there is anything fair from after slaving for a few master in that section of the country. Having come in contact with many workers that have already returned, very few have tried to show for their long hours of work or for their dirty deeds.

In most cases the workers returning had a little take but this year it is far different as the big salmon runs that were expected fell below predictions, and the workers in general were at the short end of the earnings. The season that ushered this year will awaken them that they won't be so anxious to sign on the dotted line to ship up north again the next year, when the fishing companies put out their no promising the workers good pay to go to Alaska on their behalf to catch and put up the many variety to make a profit for the fish companies who have made millions of dollars from the workers fishing efforts.

Cost Workers Blood.

Suffering hardships from cold weather with poor accommodations for the fishermen is not such an easy life traveling to Alaska to make a few dollars for themselves. The scale of wages that is paid the workers is getting lower each year and if some wage slave arrived back in Seattle with a few hundred dollars he will tell you he worked long hours and suffered terrible from the cold weather.

The boats that take the workers to Alaska every year are not so much to depend upon and some of them have a hard time trying to make port on their return. One worker that made the trip this year said the meals were terrible and the bunks that they had to sleep in would make a fellow so lousy as a scratched up "coo coo" bird. He was a happy fellow when his feet touched the Seattle shore and his pipe dream of fishing in wonderful Alaska didn't get him any farther than starvation, and he felt like going out "grunning" for the one that got him to sign up for this unfruitful trip.

All the Seattle capitalist dope sheets are spreading the usual amount of hot paper about the wonderful opportunities that are open to the workers that ... h when the ice bergs melt ... and the good wages that ... paid the fisherman. The well paid keep press prints anything to make the workers think that they are missing something when they don't ship to Alaska to be remunerialized by the fish packers that are in control there.

In the east they tell you to come west, while in the west they want the workers to go east but the same rotten conditions exist in both places. Even the employment bureaus in this city are shipping workers out every day to the east for work and when they arrive the wage slaves find the same old school of slavery dealt out to them there. So hark to Seattle, the worker hits minus the fee he paid for the job and his railroad fare. It's a great life if you don't weaken, but the way the workers here are so willing to pay a dollar and a half for the privilege of sinking to Alaska is a sin, it serves them right to fall for the line of bunk that the employment agency hands out to them.

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

... York World of last Tues... and statements by Hey... explaining why he could ... that paper and ... Fullmer, editor, explaining ... are unable to accept ... in defense of Sacco ... Vanzetti. What ... could be expect from a ... except this kind of ... treatment accorded nobody with any ... sense. What could be expected from ... capitalist press except the capitalist system ... like the New York World would permit ... its columns to criticism in a ... damning ... the courts, creatures of the capitalist system.

THE W... Brook... ... can learn a lesson to ... those ... Sacco and ... can be made a thing a tree speech in any country where class rule exists. In such countries only the class ... The capitalists of this ... the free speech ... would crave for ... But in Russia the workers and peasants are the ruling classes just as they are the ruling classes in the United States, and in Russia, as in the United States, only the workers have free speech.

THE ... that are being hurled on ... Sacco and Vanzetti are surprising ... and ... of mystery that reminds ... mystery of the Wall Street ... Then the real culprit ... never apprehended, the blame ... on the scapegoat for a ... particular ... never against really ... real work ... the first guess as to the ... of the catastrophe is that the biggest ... would carrying explosives ... with an accident with ... should ... to all. In fact, one ... guess is just edition after ... the newspapers ... Sacco and Vanzetti ... the innocent ... Later editions killed ...

... Bar Carpenters From Emblem.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. (FP).—The use of the compass and square as an emblem is awarded the Masons under a patent office ruling against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The Brotherhood's Florida fruit farms have been using the symbol as a symbol of the carpenters' trade in merchandising their produce.

LOST AT SEA



The Miss Doran, plane named after the woman passenger pictured above, failed to reach its goal in the San Fransisco-Hawaii air race.

Shiplacoff, the $250,000 Manager

(By a Progressive Worker.)

It is already twenty months since Shiplacoff has become manager of the Pocketbook Workers' Union.

In twenty months since Walinsky was forced out of office, not by those heading the administration, but by an outside investigation committee. The meetings of the Pocketbook Workers' Union thought, though the progressive workers warned them to the contrary, that with the absence of Walinsky they would be able to breathe freely. The progressive workers kept on stating that it was not enough that Walinsky should go from the union but that the whole clique must go with them.

But unfortunately the clique did remain in office. It learned the trick of forcing itself upon the membership.

Lined Up With Wall.

For twenty months Shiplacoff has been the mouthpiece of that unscrupulous group, trying to break the backbone of the membership. There has been twenty months of misleading misrepresentation and ruthless suppression of the membership.

Search however hard we may, we cannot find a single act committed by this administration that should point to the welfare of the membership. Let us for a moment ignore Shiplacoff's connections with the Sigman, Woll and McGrady bunch as groups whose reputation as labor fakers and stool pigeons is well known to the entire labor movement. Let us ignore the fact that the minimum wage for the week workers guaranteed by the agreement is generally becoming the maximum. Let us ignore the agreement among the employers not to engage a worker without the permission of his previous employer. Should a worker leave his union for a raise he has been refused to him, he soon finds out that he is not living in the land of the free and the brave. He must rather go back to his old place or wait for weeks for another job. After a worker has been starved out for weeks, he gives up the idea of a raise and contents himself with his previous wages. The officials know that but do nothing to put a stop to this sort of black listing.

Piece Worker Hit.

The ... Worker, leaving the small ... section whose work ... cannot so easily be bought or contracted in shorter shops, are helpless against the ... arrived on the employers. The piece workers are forced with their backs to the wall and must choose one of two things: Work for prices the employers offer them or walk the street. It does not mean that the manufacturers give up their business when their prices are not accepted. Oh, no! They get their products thru buying and contracting, despite the fact the agreement forbids such practice during a time when there ... workers are not fully employed.

Aided Scab Nests.

Shiplacoff may boast that dozens of scab nests were organized during his administration. The results of ... entered there and never will as long as a union has such irresponsible leadership. The manufacturers know that the present leadership will do nothing to prevent them from buying and contracting merchandise produced in scab nests at the expense of starving the "organized" workers.

Suspends Militants.

Dozens of workers, honest conscientious, union men were suspended, deprived of their union rights and privileges, so that the bosses may use their return as a means to crush the union spirit of the rest of the workers. These militant union men were suspended so that the will and strength of the membership voiced by these union fighters should not be heard at the membership meeting.

Hold-up Tax.

Enormous sums of money are being spent to keep up a hierarchy of "powerful characters" to terrorize the members, to block them from every form of resistance.

Shiplacoff's administration was so certain of having the membership reduced to total helplessness that it had the nerve to propose a $60 tax, which means a quarter of a million dollars to be taken from the members' pockets. To think of the insolence of a labor leader to face workers with such a mad tax proposition.

There were times when the Pocketbook Workers' Union carried on organization work. In those days it must be remembered the dues rate was much smaller than now. There were critical moments when this union fineed the outrome of negotiations with the employers. But never in those times was such tax ever proposed.

The "organization" work carried on at present is not even worth mentioning. At present the union is two years before negotiations for a new agreement. Why a tax? The answer is that the only attraction a union has for leaders such as Shiplacoff and his kind is a big treasury. With great sums of money at his disposal he can play the rich uncle in the Jewish labor movement. He can ... mans and the Beckerman ... played their game quite well when they push Shiplacoff the head of all the union breakers.

But, Shiplacoff, you will be his own among those union breakers by having in the back of him a big treasury. Otherwise he is a failure even as a union breaker.

Plays Upon Sentiments.

Shiplacoff's administration planned to take the membership by surprise. In the tax proposal they also included the proposition of buying a home for the union. $5 ... collected from each member upon the workers' sentiments. What worker does not want a home? But for the home only $45,000 are needed. Why propose a quarter of a million dollars?

The workers sensed the lie immediately. At first, when the members heard of this tax proposition, they simply jeered at Shiplacoff and took the whole proposition as a joke. The first meeting called for the consideration of the tax question was a failure. Another meeting was called, this time in Cooper Union. The administration having learned something from the previous meeting, that the fussy leather goods workers haven't gone crazy yet, proposed through one of their agents to break up the question in two. The question of buying a building, the administration suggested, might be discussed independently of the tax proposition. But this was a special union meeting called for the purpose of discussing the building proposition because they feared the ... tax. ... for any other reason, for ... that the members voted against buying a building at the present time. But such difficulties the chairman or the union can easily surmount. He simply announced a majority in favor of the clique. The members on the other hand do not but recognize the decision and are determined to fight for a reconsideration of the question at the next membership meeting when the tax question will be considered.

No Financial Report.

As to the tax, proper it must be said that not only a sixty dollars tax but even a sixty cents tax is a crime against the membership. Do the members ever get a report as to what is being done with these enormous sums coming in to the union, year in and year out? Never. The Pocketbook Workers' Union has a constant steady income from dues and initiation fees of about $130,000. Where does this money go to? The members slave for that money. Have they no right to know what purpose this money is being put to? Let it not be imagined that when we say that this union has a steady yearly income of $130,000 we talk fiction.

In the union's journal of December, 1925, we find the following report given by the membership committee:

"Our membership is growing. In the year 1924 we enrolled 647 new members in our New York organization. The initiation fees of all new applicants for the year 1924 amounted to $13,756. A considerable gain, indeed."

Again. "The membership committee of the New York organization was also very active in 1925. In the last eleven months we enrolled 617 new members. The initiation fees in all these cases amounted to $12,586." Using these figures as a basis we can safely say that the Pocketbook Workers' Union has an income from initiation fees alone amounting to $14,000 per year.

We shall be most conservative when we say that the membership of that union is 6,000; 2,000 mechanics and 2,000 helpers and unskilled workers. Mechanics pay forty cents per week in dues, helpers 35 cents, unskilled 30 cents. Figuring the dues income upon a yearly basis, we see that the union receives yearly $83,200 from mechanics, $18,200 from helpers, $15,600 from unskilled workers. Now if we add together all the dues we have

	$83,200
	18,200
	15,600
Income	14,000
Total income per year	$131,000

Money Disappears.

That union has a steady income of $130,000 per year. Those figures are most conservative considering the fact that the administration claims to have a membership of 7,000, instead of as is being figured here, only 6,000.

The union has a regular expense such as rent, salaries of the office workers, salaries of the officials and minor expenses, amounting to $60,000 per year.

If we subtract 60,000 from 130,000 there remains $70,000. In other words $70,000 remains every year, part of which goes for organization purposes and the rest for the savings fund. But what do we see. It is known that during Shiplacoff's administration no organization of any importance was accomplished. Can a union of that size, even if it were busy day and night organizing the industry, and it is admitted by the administration that 80 per cent of the industry is already organized, spend $70,000 a year, and yet be called reorganized?

When Shiplacoff came to office there was in the treasury, according to the accountant's report found in the same journal, $128,000.00. Now only $102,000 is left in the treasury, in other words not only was the twice $70,000 spent since Shiplacoff is manager, for good know what but a sizable amount. Only $10,000 of this sum has already elected was given to the strikers.

What was done with the other $30,000? To what did Shiplacoff spend the remaining ... of $28,000? He has explain this to an important investigation committee. Think of this outrage; $28,000 was squandered by Shiplacoff's administration and look for ... when it comes for another quarter of a million dollars.

But it seems the members of that union have not lost their heads. Shiplacoff's ... to learn that the union is not a gold mine for corrupt officials.

The members have not said their last word yet about this unheard of tax. But from the last two meetings dealing with this question it is evident that this time the administration ... not obtain its own brutal force. Nothing short of an investigation of the union finances by an impartial committee will satisfy the membership. If Shiplacoff does not grant that, woe to his "power."

A Street in a Mining Village

By VERA BUCH.

The hot evening settles down after the sweltering day. The sun is low over the coal country, still the mountains look blue. It is the white haze in which they simmered all day. The supper-hour is past, and now the rambling, crooked village street teems with new life. The miners' sharks have emptied upon the gravel roadbed their swarms of ragged, barefooted, whooping children, and upon the front door-steps their weary, sweating adults. Now and then a breeze wanders down the street, faintly. Everybody relaxes then, tries to drink it in . . . but before they can ratch it, it is gone again.

At the end of the street the colliery. Towering into the sky, ten stories high, the breaker rears its blackened, crazy structure. Upon the chute leading down to the ground, now and then a miner appears, black with soot, fresh from the bowels of the earth, with the lamp on his head ever he still burning. Rythmic and loud as the sea, the breaker throbs and pounds with the crushing of the coal. Here too the calm-loving people is black and desolate mountain, cutting off the horizon, like the end of the world. The children are scampering on it, like little gnomes, outlined against the sky. Around the colliery, the little swarming mine village cluster. At though hopelessly, asleep in the shadow of that mine which gave it birth, yet whose destiny it has ceased to control in its power. Now and then a ... belated miner comes from work, bearing the first shift, limb, ... his dinner pail in his hand, his lamp upon his head.

Nearest the colliery is Proska's house. Proska is a miner differ ent from the rest. He is sitting now with his four boarders around the table, drinking home-made beer. He is not broken like the others; he is young, stalwart, powerful. His face ... by sorrow ... by suffering ... that of an idealist. He is a perfect ... ted man, Proska. He is blacklisted in the mines as a radical. This means that no more ... he get a job than he is fired, driven from job to job. He must get up at four in the morning now to reach the job that he has, far from this village. All this Proska takes as a matter of course. He is a soldier in the class struggle,—must not a soldier fight? Wives and children the struggle calls, he is ready and will go. All this shines out in his face, and also a touch of gentleness and tenderness, that comes to him from his love for his wife, Mary, and their four little children.

All these miners came here recently, from the soft-coal country. They had enough of it there. After a year of starvation, a year of living on "credit" from the dollar a week credit for families of eight and ten they finally pooled their few remaining tools their children—there was nothing else to take—and came to the hard-coal anthracite. Was it any better here? They had no illusions—they took up again here the dark, struggle that is the life of the workers. The struggle to make a living, and that struggle against the boss. Now they are talking about the unemployment which is the most pressing thing today.

"Last week I went to Bethlehem, one of them was saying, painfully, in the English words. "I was looking for job in steel mill. Three they lay off men too, take on only Mexicans, terrible low wages. I go to Easton, maybe same. Three they lay off, they pick them up and take for scabs to soft coal. I think, boss, they lay us off here for this, keep us from help' soft coal strike, keep us up sooner."

Proska kids him along a little. "You got nothing to worry, you a single fellow," he says with his ... Slavic accent, smoothing off the corners of the words. "You only got worry for one; when you wife and me, I got worry for six." He counts ... on his fingers. "Me, my wife Mary, my four kids, Frank, Anna, Nirk, Joe ... and you, you four lazy boarders, you drink up all my beer,—I got worry for you too."

Proska's wife Mary comes in from the porch. She is young and handsome like him, robust and straight. She carries in a huge armful of clothes; the sweat streams from her face. She puts the clothes on the basket that is already overflowing with the days' washing. "My God, I work hard today!" she exclaims, fanning her face with her apron. "What I keep you in my house for, woman?" her husband jokes with her, gently smiling. "Only wash clothes for me, that's all?"

Mary laughs. This does not bother her. She is her husband's partner, not his slave. She goes with him to his meetings; reads his books. She was with him in Juzo-Slavia, coming to America, in the soft-coal, now here. She will be with him wherever the Revolution takes them. Is it his fault that she must wear herself out with housework? That is the capitalist system. But women must fight the class struggle just like in Russia, here too, they must make, themselves a better life. That is Mary's philosophy.

Outside, on the broken front steps of the ... house, hangs down, a four year old, Marya youngest. His bare feet have been scrubbed with sand ... soap; he is not supposed to get them dirty again before ... bed-time. The street, however, is a great temptation, and there are boys are playing ... ing.

Next door, Martin, portly, fifteen-year-old Marian ... sulking. Her beau dies not come tonight. All for nothing are her white, powdered cheeks, her high heeled slippers, her ... soft body. Marian is a worker in a ... mill for which she gets dollars a week. When you work like that it is a big disappointment if your beau does not show up on his night. Now she sits in the heat and trouble ... waste, cursing, ...

NOW MORE THAN EVER **LABOR MUST ACT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI** TWO MORE DAYS TO SAVE THEM

FIRST SECTION
This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

SACCO-VANZETTI EDITION

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Push Strike Plans as Court Dooms Sacco and Vanzetti

STRIKE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI!

To The Workers Of New York:

The ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court denying a writ of error means that the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti will be shattered by electricity unless labor rises in one vast general strike and demands that these innocent labor leaders be freed at once.

The situation is desperate. The united action of all workers is imperatively necessary. Strike and urge your comrades to strike. Carry on strike agitation wherever you are. Do it earnestly and insistently. Do it continuously. Strike Monday at 3 p. m. and demonstrate at Union Square at 4 p. m.

Sacco and Vanzetti look with hopeful eyes on the workers of the world. They have said that only the mass action of the workers can aid them now. Will you heed their plea?

They have suffered unimaginable tortures for the last seven years, and now faced with the hourly approach of death they call on you to rescue them from the barbarity of the electric chair.

Answer their call. Strike. Protest. Demonstrate. They have given seven years to labor movement. We urge you to give them one day. Strike.

FREEDOM FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI!
LIFE, NOT DEATH FOR OUR COMRADES!
DOWN TOOLS ON MONDAY!
SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

(Signed) Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.
ROSE BARON, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT LENDS AUTHORITY TO MILL OWNER MURDER PROGRAM

REMOVED TO DEATH HOUSE.

Following the decision today of the full bench of the State Supreme Court refusing Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial, the two framed-up workers were removed to the death house. This is the second time within a fortnight that the two framed-up workers have been sent to the death house.

Forced Into Death Garb

"We expected it," said Sacco when he learned that the full bench of the Supreme Court had sanctioned his legalized murder. "They do not think of our guilt or innocence," he said, "They look upon us only as bad men, as radicals."

Sacco and Vanzetti marched to the death house shortly after noon. Upon their arrival they were placed in the cells in which Governor Fuller kept them until a few moments before the time set for their execution August 10th.

In the death house the framed workers were forced to discard their prison garb and wear special blue suits. Special shirts with short sleeves, provided for the fastening of the bands of the electric chair were also given them.

The exquisite torture of Sacco and Vanzetti will be prolonged until a little after Monday midnight when they will burn in the electric chair, unless they are saved by a mighty demonstrations and strike on the part of labor thruout the world.

Hill Lights For Stay

Attorney Hill's first move was a trip to Fitchburg to interview Chief Justice Walter Perley Hall of the state supreme court. The supreme court was said to have the power to stay pending legal moves in the federal courts, as has a single justice of the United States supreme court. This would remove the question of another respite from the hands of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and his executive council.

With the present respite ending at midnight, August 22, the next move of the defense legal forces will probably be a rush to the United States supreme court for a writ of certiorari looking for a stay of sentence and a review by the highest federal tribunal.

The full bench of the state's court overruled exceptions to denial of motions for a new trial by Trial Judge Webster Thayer and for a revocation of sentence. It turned down all motions made by Chief Defense Counsel Arthur D. Hill, and hid itself behind a screen of technicalities and verbiage.

Deny New Trial.

All actions hinged around the prejudice of the trial judge against Sacco and Vanzetti because of their radical beliefs. This was brought to light in a series of affidavits given Governor Alvan T. Fuller and his advisory review committee.

The full bench also dismissed a petition for a writ of coram nobis, which had been filed at the conclusion of the hearing of the various exceptions.

Legal Hokum.

The court held that the issuance of a writ of error rests solely within the discretion of a single justice in capital cases."

The full bench made no attempt to pass on the prejudice of Trial Judge Thayer.

The writ of error coram nobis was addressed to the full bench but the court ruled that such a writ had become obsolete in view of the "plain intentions of the legislature" as manifest by recent statutes, stating that a writ of error shall not issue unless granted by a single justice. A new trial, the full bench held, must be requested before sentence is passed. The decision hinged wholly around point of law.

The decision which was about one thousand words in length and was written by Justice Braley, follows:

"Braley, J., the defendants, Sacco and Vanzetti, who were indicted, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree alleged exceptions to rulings at the trial as well as to the denials of numerous motions for a new trial on various grounds and to rulings on law thereon which were overruled and a rescrip was sent accordingly on May 10, 1926.

"Commonwealth vs. Sacco, 255, Mass., 369. The defendants on May 25, 1926 filed a motion in the trial courts for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence which was denied subject to the exceptions of the defendants duly entered and argued in this court on April 5, 1927. These exceptions were overruled. Commonwealth vs. Sacco, Mass. adv. sh. 1927. 621.

"The argument for the defendants was full and exhaustive covering every error claimed to have been committed either at the trial or any subsequent proceeding and it was decided as a matter of law there was evidence which would warrant a jury in finding the defendants guilty on April 9, 1927. Sentence of death was imposed in accordance with general laws chapter 265. The defendants were delivered to the sheriff in execution of their sentence and application for executive clemency was made

(Continued on Page Two)

RAISE YOUR VOICE IN PROTEST! —By Wm. Cropper



Boycott American Goods In Protest Against Frame-up

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20.—A motion to boycott American goods was made by the Stockholm Committee for the Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti was adopted by the Assembly of Trade Unions today.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 20.—The General Council of the Belgian Socialist Party issued a manifesto today demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Three mass meetings for Sacco and Vanzetti arranged by the Communist Party will be held in this city tonight.

The German Federation of Trade Unions has passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

36 Chicago Sacco and Vanzetti Paraders Held

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Charges of inciting to riot are pending against 36 demonstrators in the parade that was broken up by the police following the Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting in Chicago, August 9th. After many hours in police cells the prisoners were released on $500 bail to appear for jury trial. Charges of disorderly conduct were also lodged against them.

Further Sacco demonstrations will take place in Chicago, Monday, August 22nd, the new execution date. The Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference is calling for a strike of all workers at 10 a. m. of that day. "J. J. Uhlmanic, business agent of the machinists, is chairman of the conference.

STRIKE MONDAY WILL START 3 P. M.; DELAYED AT THE REQUEST OF UNIONS

In order to allow all labor organizations to participate, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee yesterday postponed Monday's monster strike for Sacco and Vanzetti from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. The Union Square demonstration will start at 1 p. m.

Among the speakers at Union Square will be: J. Louis Engdahl, Bishop Paul Jones, Leonard D. Abbott, Jack Walsh, Carlo Tresca, Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, P. Pascal Cosgrove, M. J. Olgin, Samuel Liebowitz, William W. Weinstone, William F. Dunne, John J. Ballam, Rebecca Grecht, Charles Krumbein, Jack Stachel, Pat Devine, Ludwig Lore, Rose Wortis, Louis Quintalinno, Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Emil Kiss.

New York Doctor Killed.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 19.—The body of Dr. Carroll Von Klein, New York physician and surgeon, killed here, is ready for shipment to New York City.

TURN TO THE MAGAZINE SECTION

FOR SPECIAL ARTICLES AND CARTOONS ON THE CASE OF

SACCO AND VANZETTI

By
WM. Z. FOSTER
BEN GITLOW
ALEX BITTLEMAN
MAX BEDACHT
W. J. WHITE

And Cartoons by
FRED ELLIS
WILLIAM GROPPER
HAY BALES
MISHA RESNICKOFF

Plan Big Picket Demonstration at Prison On Monday

The New York branch of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has completed arrangements for a large number of sympathizers to go to Boston Saturday and Sunday to conduct a mass picket line in front of the prison on Monday, August 22nd, at which time the twelve day respite granted the condemned men by Governor Fuller will expire.

Profiting by their experience of the 10th, a much larger number of sympathizers have agreed to make the journey, and it is the intention of the committee to prevail upon the Boston authorities to allow them to picket the prison unmolested.

When Politicians Get Together.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—Dublin City was "All dressed up tonight in honor of the anticipated arrival of Mayor James J. Walker of New York

Two Innocent Workers Again In Deathhouse

"Only General Strike Can Defeat the Judicial Murder," Says Emergency Committee

With the last vestiges of hope in legal technicality completely shattered by the decision of the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, labor thruout the nation is preparing for the nation-wide strike on Monday to prevent the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The two workers have already been moved to the death house, in which they will remain until the Massachusetts industrial overlords burn them Monday evening, or until they are given complete freedom thru a mighty protest on the part of world labor.

In its efforts to make the strike in New York City a monster demonstration that will eclipse the walk-out that won the framed-up workers a reprieve last week, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has sent the following telegram to 236 labor organizations in the city:

UNITED FRONT PROTEST STRIKE.

"The Supreme Court decision means death for Sacco and Vanzetti unless organized labor voices its protest by means of the general strike. We urge you to call a protest strike for Monday, August 22nd, at 3 p. m., and to participate in the mass demonstration at Union Square at 1 p. m." The telegram was signed by Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee.

Joining scores of other organizations that have issued strike calls, the Industrial Workers of the World has asked its members to join in the giant protest walkout. Thousands of workers in heavy industry thruout the country will answer the I. W. W. call, officials here said.

Transport Workers Strike.

The Marine Transport Workers' Union of the I. W. W. has ordered the strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. Thousands of leaflets issued by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee are being distributed to the waterfront workers by committees appointed by the I. W. W.

The International Seamen's Club has also gone on record in favor of the strike and has thrust its entire machinery into action to make it a success.

Barbers Will Join Strike.

John Pardarella, manager of Local 914 of the Barbers' Union yesterday issued an official call for a strike on Monday. All Brooklyn barbers are instructed to stop work at 12 a. m. and report at Union Square, 1 p. m., where the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will hold a monster demonstration.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer, yesterday called upon all members of the organization to join the Sacco-Vanzetti strike next Monday, 10 a. m. The members are instructed to be on Union Square at 10 a. m.

Iron Workers Issue Call.

The Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, A. Rosenfeld, secretary, has endorsed Monday's strike and demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti. All iron workers are called upon to be at the Union Square rally.

Shoe Workers to Strike

The New York District Council, Shoe Workers' Protective Union, H. Levine, secretary and S. Grillard, business agent issued a call yesterday calling upon all the shoe workers in New York to down tools at 10 a. m. Mon

(Continued on Page Two)

Red International Appeals to Save Sacco and Vanzetti

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—The Executive Bureau of the International of Red Labor Unions has published an appeal inviting the workers of all countries to develop the fight for the salvation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The appeal in part says "At a moment when MacDonald hopes to post when the lowers hypocritically "plead" and the Amsterdam leaders humble themselves in the anterooms of American embassies, the peaceful demonstrations of workers have already compelled the most opulent and most powerful government to retreat and look for loopholes to execute its most infamous "justice." The bourgeoisie understands perfectly well the force of the international solidarity of the workers and trembles before the danger of the transformation of the peaceful protests into strikes and boycotts, sabotage and embargo on American products.

Wants to Fool Workers.

The appeal charges the world-be saving of trying to deceive the workers and continues: "The American government wants to lull to sleep our vigilance and seize a favorable moment to execute the murder of the bourgeois class justice.

"Don't weaken your energy, but develop the fight!"

"Sacco and Vanzetti must be torn out of the hands of the democratic bandits!"

Strike for Sacco, Vanzetti!

1.—*Anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania pledge support to strike.*

2.—*New York strike promises to exceed in size last strike, in which more than half a million workers were involved.*

3.—*Plans for walkout in Boston, seat of conference of Boston union leaders last night. Reports of strikes coming in from many sections of country.*

4.—*Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee postpones strike in New York City from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., at request of many unions in city.*

5.—*Workers (Communist) Party, Industrial Workers of World, Trade Union Educational League, International Labor Defense, the American Negro Labor Congress, scores of Sacco-Vanzetti committees thruout the country join in call for str...*

TAKE

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These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

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RUSH STRIKE PLANS AS SUPREME COURT DOOMS SACCO, VANZETTI

(Continued from Page One)

day and join the Sacco-Vanzetti strike. They also urged the workers to attend the Union Square demonstration at 4 p. m.

Hit Class Maeder.

Immediately after the court decision Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee made the following statement:

"This ruling merely supports the contention that we have been making right along that the Massachusetts legal hierarchy is determined to make a class example of Sacco and Vanzetti and that the workingblass can hope for no justice in capitalist courts.

Strike Can Save Them.

"Sacco and Vanzetti are now before the last court of appeal—the united workers of the world. Organized labor will now demonstrate its determination not to permit the slaughter of our imprisoned comrades. New York labor will answer the bloodthirsty decision of the supreme court on Monday by showing its most powerful weapon—the general strike."

Although an unfavorable ruling was expected at the Emergency Committee headquarters the suddenness of the blow has served to whip up the necessary fighting spirit on the part of labor leaders so that from all appearances the general protest strike which has been called by the Emergency Committee will receive the support of all organized labor irrespective of political leanings.

Officials of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee take the new death ruling to mean that New York will witness a large walk-out in view of the fact that conservative labor leaders yesterday said that they would swing into line if the ruling of the supreme court was against the condemned men.

To Picket Prison.

Word was received at Emergency Committee headquarters that the Boston Defense Committee has issued a national call for a march on Boston. Arrangements have been made for a mass exodus from New York. Labor leaders, prominent liberals and a delegation of students are preparing to leave Sunday morning. The New York delegation will picket the Boston State House and the Charlestown Prison where the men are to be executed unless the mass protests planned to take place throughout the country prove effective.

Reward for Bombers' Arrest.

Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee announced that her organization has offered a reward of $1,000 for any information which may lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who were responsible for the bombing of the Sacco and Vanzetti juror's home this week. The reward will be doubled if the information shows that the bombing was the work of enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti. The information must be in the hands of the committee before the execution of the condemned radicals on Monday night.

Carlo Tresca's Message.

Carlo Tresca, secretary of the Anti-Fascist Allinance of North America, issued the following statement yesterday. "As the capitalist courts have refused to listen to the voice of justice, refused to correct the wrong done Sacco and Vanzetti, the workers must now act.

"The Anti-Fascist Allinance urges all workers to strike. The strike must be used to free our condemned comrades. Workers! walk out Monday and lie at Union Square."

A CORRECTION

Through an error, the name of the Workers' Health Bureau appeared in the press of August 16th and again under date of August 18th, among the list of political and social organizations who have offered their aid to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee. We have been requested to correct this error and to state that while the Executive Committee of the Workers' Health Bureau endorsed wholeheartedly the campaign to free Sacco and Vanzetti, the bureau, being a delegate body, cannot participate in the activities of any organization which might involve its affiliated local unions.

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Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

CALL FOR THE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The District Convention of District No. 2 will be held on Sunday morning 10 o'clock at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, Sunday, August 21st.

The apportionment of delegates is as follows:

NEW YORK CITY: Section 1, 18 delegates; Section 2, 18 delegates; Section 3, 17 delegates; Section 4, 11 delegates; Section 5, 11 delegates; Section 6, 10 delegates; Section 7, 5 delegates.

Night Workers' Section 2 delegates.

NEW JERSEY: Newark, 4 delegates; Passaic, 3 delegates; Elizabeth, 2 delegates, Paterson, 1 delegate, Jersey City, 1 delegate; Union City, 1 delegate; Perth Amboy, 1 delegate; Bayonne, 1 delegate.

YONKERS: 1 delegate.

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY: 2 delegates.

Y. W. L., 3 delegates.

All delegates are to be on time and bring their credentials with them.

Signed: DISTRICT CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

Search for Planes Till Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A deadline in the search for the missing Dole flyers was set by the navy today.

Admiral R. H. Jackson, directing the navy's search from a destroyer in mid Pacific, advised the navy department that he would continue combing the Pacific until Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

SUPREME COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS GIVES FRONT TO MILLIONAIRE'S CRUDE MURDER PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)

under the provision of chapter 2, section 1, article 8, constitution of the Commonwealth.

"The application having grounds of newly discovered evidence and for revocation of sentence at the hearing of the motion, the trial judge refused not only to rule as requested by the defendants but denied the motions and the defendants executed, raising the question presented by the record in the first of the cases at bar.

"It is contended that the affidavits in support of the motions show such prejudice against them by the presiding judge at the trial on the merits that they have been deprived of their constitutional rights to a trial by such a 'free and impartial as the lot of humanity will admit' by general laws section 278, 29, as amended by statute 1922 chapter 308.

Reject Bias Evidence.

"A motion for a new trial in capital cases comes too late if made after sentence has been pronounced. It is within the limitation expressed in the statute. Commonwealth vs. Rollins, 242, Mass. 427, 430. Daskalakis vs. Commonthwealth 244, Mass. 268, 269. Commonwealth vs. Sacco; 255, Mass. 369, 416. See states Cushing, 11, R I. 1, 3.

"Now come to so much of this motion as asked for a revocation of sentence the proceedings already referred to before the motion was filed when reviewed, show no error of law and the cases were ripe for sentence or judgment. The jurisdiction of the trial court ended under St. 1922, C 50, s. par. 1, when the defendants were committed to execution.

"Application for such motion for revocation of sentence is like a motion for a new trial. (Commonwealth vs. Lobel, 187, Mass. 288, 2091. The defendants, therefore, have failed to show error.

"The judicial conduct of the trial judge in hearing and deciding the motion based on his own alleged bias or prejudice although urged in argument by counsel for the defendants could not be discussed because as we have just said neither the judge nor any of his associates had jurisdiction to entertain the motion.

Deny Writ of Error.

"The second is a petition for a writ of error filed in this court August 6, 1927. It was heard and denied subject to the petitioners' exception by a single justice on the petition which contained the following assignments of error.

"Number 1. It appears from the affidavits filed and made a part of the record of said cause in the superior court that the Honorable Webster Thayer the justice of said court who presided over the trial of said cases and who subsequently passed upon various motions with respect thereto was so prejudiced against your petitioners and their counsel from the time of the beginning of said trial and throughout hearings and rulings upon said motions that your petitioners have not had such a trial as that to which they are entitled under the constitutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the United States of America and that they have not had such a trial as constituted due process of law within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federla Constitution nor a trial by a judge as free, impartial and independent as the spirit of humanity will admit as required by Article XXIX of the declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Backs Thayer.

"It appears from the record of the proceedings including the substance of all the material evidence offered at the trial that the finding of the jury was plainly wrong.

"It appears from the record of the proceedings including the affidavits filed in support of the several motions for a new trial that the findings of fact made by the presiding judge in passing upon the petitioners several motions for new trial be plainly wrong.

"It is provided by General Laws Code 250, paragraph 11, as amended by St. 1925, C. 278, paragraph 1, and St. 1926 C. 329, paragraphs 17 that in capital cases a writ of error shall not issue unless allowed by a justice of this court after notice given to the attorney general or to other attorneys of the Commonwealth.

"The wording of the statute is clear and must be construed to mean that the issues of issuance of a writ of error in the capital case rests in the sound judicial discretion of the single justice to whom the application is presented.

"If we were to decide otherwise the plain intentions of the legislature to discourage and prevent unnecessary delay would be defeated. This appears in note 10 of the draft revision of chapter 110 on a proposed revised statutes on page 223 in the report of the commissioners to revise the general statutes of the Commonwealth."

Thayer Gloats Over Decision.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 19. Judge Webster Thayer, sitting here today in the so-called "cuttle fraud cases," read the supreme court decision and after reading the document, he smiled as he waved away would-be newspaper interviewers.

Sister of Vanzetti Comes to Aid Defeat Murder Plot of American Ruling Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!
"Long Live Sacco and Vanzetti!"

The demand thundered thru the giant pier of the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., Friday afternoon, on the arrival of Luigia Vanzetti, sister of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, in New York from her home in Italy.

• • •

Rose Sacco, the wife of Nicola Sacco, condemned with Vanzetti to die in the electric chair, Monday at midnight, was there to meet her.

So were hundreds of workers, many of whom have already been in jail themselves in the fight for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, including some arrested on the picket line, around the state house in Boston. It was they who raised the cry of "Long Live Sacco and Vanzetti!" They raised it in the face of the scores of police scattered everywhere.

Luigia Vanzetti arrived with the conviction that, "There is still a hope" to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, and she is going to to exert every energy between now and Monday midnight to fulfill that hope.

One of her first acts was to deny the poisonous report spread thru the capitalist press that she had come to this country to win her brother back into the fold of the Catholic church.

Instead she declared steadfastly that one of her first acts would be to seek an interview with Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, in which she would demand the liberation of her brother and Sacco.

• • •

For the first time in the history of the port of New York, the largest in the world, a woman of the working class dominated the day's ship's news. Scores of celebrities, who usually have their inane gossip printed as inspired wisdom, were forgotten in the rush of a hundred reporters and a score of photographers to report, in words and pictures, the coming of the sister of Vanzetti, twice condemned by the ruling class of Massachusetts because he was "a radical."

• • •

The first class passengers stood aghast at quarantine as the ship newsa reporters came aboard and gave all their attention to Luigia Vanzetti, a slight, careworn, middle-aged woman travelling second class. The parasite rich, jamming the pier with their baggage being inspected by the customs officials, again eyed her as she was taken away in the care of Rose Sacco and Mrs. Jessica Headerson, of Boston. They whispered among themselves, confidently, but then many paled as the throng awaiting Miss Vanzetti outside the pier, having been denied admission by the police, joined in demand, "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die."

• • •

"We expected it!"

That was the only comment of Mrs. Sacco, of Miss Vanzetti, of other members of the committee, as the news came from Boston, even as the great "Aquitania" docked, that the state supreme court of Massachusetts had declared that, "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Die!"

At the same time they were all eager to learn of the development of and the response of the workers to the strike plans in New York City and elsewhere.

• • •

"My father did not want me to come," said Miss Vanzetti.

The father had been in "America" 40 years ago and had felt the persecution of this nation's ruling class against workers.

The father had returned to Italy. Today the daughter returns again to this country to fight this same capitalist class persecution that now has Sacco and Vanzetti in its grasp, trying to put them to death.

• • •

She has had trouble in coming. She left Italy with a passport bearing an Italian visa, but for some reasons with which she was not made acquainted, the officials of the Volendam, the big liner of the Hamburg-American line, would not accept her as a passenger from Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, after she had missed one ship from Genoa. She finally secured passage on the "Aquitania," but only at great expense, as a result of the delay.

But between the departure of the Volendam and the Aquitania she was the center of huge demonstrations held by the workers of France against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

It must be that Luigia Vanzetti comes as the symbol of the unity of protest of the workers of Europe and the United States against this murder plot of the American capitalist reaction.

The more pressure in this country the sister of Vanzetti should help spur every worker to renewed protest—the giant protest that will shout the electric chair of its victims, that will restore Sacco and Vanzetti to the workers of America and of the world.

Series of Articles On China Written by Earl Browder; Start Monday

Do you want to know the Chinese situation? To understand the forces moving back of the conception of warring generals and the real revolutionary movements taking shape? You must understand the peasant question in China. Most of what is written about the land workers of China in the American press and in books of travel is false and misleading. Earl Browder, secretary of the Pacific Labor Unions Congress, just returned from extensive travels in China, is writing for The DAILY WORKER a series of articles, of which the first ones are on land ownership, peasant life and peasant organizations in China. The first one Monday. LAND OWNERSHIP IN CHINA.

DO AS WELL AS THE CHINESE WORKERS HAVE DONE TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI

WHILE I was in Hankow in May, the All-China Labor Federation, although in the midst of their own most severe civil war, in which the Chinese workers were laying down their lives, yet found time to call a special meeting to adopt a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, and staged a one-day demonstration strike.

What the Chinese workers can do for our brothers in America can surely be done by all of us in the United States. Let every worker in the country protest by strike and demonstration on August 22nd.—EARL BROWDER.

We Will ANSWER The Death Sentence

No class conscious worker will fail to understand the dire meaning of the Death Sentence handed down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

The Death Sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti is meant as a death sentence against the labor movement.

It means not only a determination to burn up the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

It means that the capitalist class of America is determined to destroy, root and branch, the body of the labor movement.

We will accept the challenge.

We will fight it to the finish.

We will rally every ounce of strength behind the fight to free our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

We will take up with renewed energy the drive for **Five Thousand New Readers** for the **Daily Worker**, the paper which is carrying on the fight for the two convicted men, the paper which is carrying on the struggle for the emancipation of the working class, for which Sacco and Vanzetti are condemned to be tortured to death.

HERE TO PLEAD FOR BROTHER'S LIFE



MISS LUIGIA VANZETTI.
Acme Photo.—Courtesy of N. Y. Telegram.

HORRIBLE TERROR UNLEASHED BY WUHAN TRAITORS

Mass Executions Day and Night

HANKOW, Aug. 19.—In its desperation to stifle in oceans of blood all opposition to its virulent regime the Wuhan government has eclipsed all its predecessors in frightfulness. The streets are rivers of blood of the very flower of the working class and day and night with horrible monotony the mass executions go on. The population is in a state of terror. No one knows where next the axe will fall.

The past few days have seen an intensification of the campaign of the Wuhan government against the Communist Party, the labor unions and the revolutionary movement in general. Mass arrests and mass public executions carried out with the utmost savagery are daily and nightly occurences. All suspected of being members of the Communist Party pay with their lives at the hands of the headsmen of the traitor government of Wuhan that is under the domination of the military adventurer, Feng Yu-Hsiang.

Labor Unions Closed.

All labor unions are closed, their leaders fugitives, or jailed or murdered. New fraudulent labor unions have been created subject only to the jurisdiction of the so-called "labor department" of the Kuomintang who administer the fake unions through appointees as officials.

The Wuhan government is actively organizing the hoodlums the riff-raf the criminals elements, dope peddlers, procurers and the very lowest elements into fascist bands whose excuse for existence is their persecution of Communists, their provocative terror and the fight against all workers

PARDON VANZETTI, SACCO, PLEA FROM FOREIGN COUNCIL

Demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, 11 Union Square, has sent the following telegram to Governor Fuller:

"Alvan T. Fuller
"Governor of Massachusetts,
"Honorable Sir:

"In the name of millions of foreign-born workers in this country we ask you to grant an unconditional pardon to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

"Nina Samorodin,
"Executive Secretary."

"It is our firm belief," declared Nina Samorodin, in a statement issued yesterday, "that Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered the tortures of death many times over during the seven years of their imprisonment.

Government Policy.

"When the eyes of millions of foreign-born workers are fixed on the government's alien policy and its effort to adopt anti-alien legislation and deportation, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti becomes especially important in view of the fact that their foreign birth tends to increase the persecution of aliens residing here. We ask the governor of Massachusetts for a new trial and ask that the records of the Department of Justice be made available."

College Students Hold Meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti

Several hundred college students attended an open air meeting arranged by the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee last night at Amsterdam Ave. and 135th St. A resolution was adopted demanding either a new trial or the immediate release of the two condemned workers.

The gathering was addressed by Carl Weisborg, and Theodore Mornance of the Liberal Club. C. N. Y.; Wayne Walden and W. S. Van Valkenberg of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee; Jacob Margolies of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and Luther Widner, journalist.

Prof. Carl N. Hewelwyan will speak on the case over radio station WPCH at 8 p. m. tonight under the auspices of the committee.

For distributing leaflets calling for a nation-wide strike of dock-men and seamen to aid in the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti, Fred Stoll, member of the Industrial Workers of the World, was given a summons and asked to appear in court Monday morning.

Local headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World have endorsed the strike call issued by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

State House and Prison, Boston, To Be Picketed By Hundreds of IWW's

Hundreds of members of the Industrial Workers of the World will pour into Boston within the next few days to demonstrate for Sacco and Vanzetti and to picket the State House and Charlestown Prison, the local headquarters of the organization announced late yesterday.

A meeting will be held near the docks Old Ship by the I. W. W. at 1 p. m. today. Jack Walsh, secretary-treasurer, and Harry Meyers will speak.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Bronx Sacco-Vanzetti Rally.

The Bronx section of the Workers Party will hold a Sacco-Vanzetti rally Monday, 7 p. m., at 163rd St. and Prospect Ave. It will be addressed by Goldman, Epstein, Rothenberg, Morasco and Sokolov. Bordasky will be chairman. The lower Bronx meeting, 149th St. and Bergen Ave. that will also start at 7 p. m. will adjourn at 9 p. m., the participants going to the upper Bronx rally.

* * *

Open Air Meeting Tonight.

West New York, N. J.—Bergenline Ave. and 14th St. Speaker: Joe Brahady.

* * *

No Lower Bronx Meeting.

Louis A. Baum will speak on 14th St. between Third and Bergen Ave. tonight.

* * *

Picnic In Paterson.

All workers in Paterson and surroundings can have a good time on Sunday, by attending the picnic given by the Workers Party at Aukin's Farm, North Haledon, N. J. There will be games, refreshments and camp songs. The Pioneers will perform a "stunt." there will be music and a speaker. The picnic begins at 1 o'clock and admission is only ten cents. If it rains, gather at 3 Governor St.

* * *

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Fralkin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

* * *

Postpone Daily Worker Meeting.

DAILY WORKER conference has been postponed to take place on Monday, August 22 at 8:00 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Workers Party branches and labor organizations should send their delegates. Inquire Daily Worker Office, 108 E. 14th St.

Airy, Large

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TO HIRE
Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the
Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.
347 E. 72nd St. New York
Telephone Rhinelander 5097

Labor Organizations

Cloak and Dressmakers' Meeting.

A series of block meetings will be held next week by the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. They will all be held, right after work at 16 West 21 St.

Monday: Workers of 20th and 21st Sts.

Tuesday: Workers of 23d, 24th and 25th Sts.

Wednesday: Workers of 26th, 27th and 28th Sts.

Thursday: Workers of 35th St.

* * *

Furriers T. U. E. L. Meets Monday.

The Furriers' Section, Trade Union Education League will hold a meeting Monday, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

* * *

Custom Tailors and Bushelmen.

The organization and monthly meeting of the custom tailors and bushelmen will be held Monday 8 p. m. at Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73rd St

* * *

Needle Workers Meet Wednesday.

Hungarian needle trades workers will meet Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. Ben Gold and Louis Hyman will speak.

* * *

Cigar Workers Meet Tomorrow.

A very important meeting of cigar workers will be held tomorrow, 2 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. The question of the suspension of Local 100 will be taken up.

* * *

Iron Workers Meet Tuesday.

An important membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held on Tuesday evening, at 7 East 15th St., 8 p. m. Reports concerning conditions in the trade, the activities of the union and its financial standing will be given. The union is also announcing that all those who are working in non-union shops can become members of the union at reduced initiation fee. For information apply to the office of the union.

* * *

German Festival.

The German Workers Club of Manhattan and Bronx will hold their annual summer festival on Aug. 21. Take Boston & Westchester railroad to Dyer Ave. Walk a few blocks to 235d St.

UNION LABEL AFM EMBLEM

AMALGAMATED PIANO WORKERS
Bakers' Loc. No. 164
Meets 1st Saturday in the month at
3461 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Union Label Bread.

SPOKE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI, POLICE INTIMIDATE HIM

Because he has been an active worker in the struggle to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti, Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is now being threatened by reactionary neighbors and the police.

Yesterday a large sign outside of the union office, 282 St. Anns Ave., the Bronx, was torn down. It contained pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti and read in part, "Two innocent workers framed up by politicians and the vested interests." A note was also sent him yesterday, warning that more drastic action will be taken if he continues to speak and agitate for the release of the two condemned workers.

Visited By Police.

These two acts are the aftermath of a visit Baum received Wednesday by Detective Gilbert who questioned him at great length as to his activities. Gilbert advised him to cease his labor activities. Baum emphatically refused.

"These acts on the part of the police and mislead individuals will not stop my work one iota," stated Baum yesterday evening. "Not only will I continue in work for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, but the union with which I represent will do likewise.

"The Photographic Workers' Union will join Monday's strike and participate with the thousands of workers in the Union Square demonstration to save the lives of our two fellow workers."

Unemployed Furriers to Visit Shops That Are Open on Saturday

Unemployed and active fur workers will visit those shops that are working today and tomorrow and urge the workers not to continue. They will point out that by working on Saturday and Sunday, also overtime when so many fur workers are unemployed is making the conditions of the latter workers even worse.

Yesterday the Council of Unemployed Fur Workers distributed thousands of leaflets in the market that told of the present low level that the fur industry finds itself at the present time.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 19.—Loaded with whiskey valued at about $1,000,000, the Norwegian steamer Bru is being trailed today 40 miles off the Virginia Capes by Coast Guard patrol boats and a destroyer. The Bru has been sailing around in circles for two days. Her actions caused Coast Guard craft to keep her under surveillance.

HUNGARIAN GOULASH PICNIC SUNDAY, AUG. 21
at Edenwald
G-O-O-D P-R-O-G-R-A-M
BRONX HUNGARIAN WOMEN'S SOCCER LEAGUE WILL PLAY
A Plate of real Hungarian Goulash to all who will come.
DIRECTIONS. Take Third Avenue "L" to 177th St. then take Westchester Railroad to Dyer Avenue. FARE 7 ct.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

To distribute strike leaflets for the Monday Sacco and Vanzetti protest strike. Also volunteer typists wanted.—Apply Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee, Room 422, 799 Broadway.

THIRD BLOCK COOPERATIVE —HOUSES— In the Workers' Co-operative Colony

OPPOSITE BRONX PARK IS BEING CONSTRUCTED

by the

United Workers Cooperative Association

Now is the best time to obtain light, airy, sunny

Apartments of 2-3-4 Spacious Rooms

The first block houses is completed and fully occupied; the second block is under construction and rented; the co-operative stores are to be opened soon; plans for the third block houses are completed.

Come now to the office of the United Workers' Co-operative Ass'n and select the best apartment.

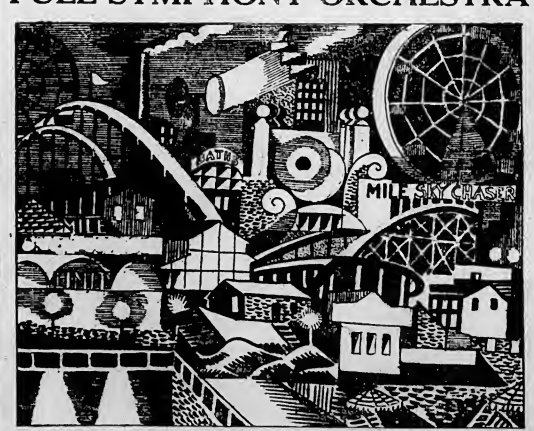
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OPEN DAILY TILL 7 P. M.
SATURDAYS, 2 P. M

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Again in the Death House!

Sacco and Vanzetti's Court of Last Appeal Is the Working Class!

Yesterday the full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts sent Sacco and Vanzetti back to the death house in Charlestown prison, from whence they were removed on the morning of August 11th after a respite a few minutes before the time formerly set for them to be burned to death to satisfy the vengeance of the capitalist hyenas who are determined, through murdering these innocent workers, to slap the faces of all workers.

With the same brutal and cynical contempt and prejudice that has characterized the whole gang of political lackeys of the decadent Back Bay aristocracy, the four judges of the supreme court—Henry K. Braley, Edward P. Pierce, William Ulm Wait and James B. Carroll refused to entertain the charge of prejudice against Judge Thayer, the first Jeffries who sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti. They evaded action on the writ of error by disclaiming jurisdiction and declaring that not the full bench, but only a single judge could issue such a writ. Likewise they evaded the question of a new trial on the technicality that such a request must be made before sentence is passed.

The whole procedure was a ghastly farce—a lawyers' game—in which the question of life or death was theoretically lost sight of. But in reality the learned judges, like the butcher Fuller's "advisory committee" composed of the servile eminences of university faculties and the bench, were there for the specific purpose of trying further to conceal the designed murder of two Italian workers whose only crime is that they endeavored in organize workers for a fight against the inhuman degradation imposed upon them by their slave masters—the mill owners of Massachusetts.

This latest decision means but one thing and that is that Sacco and Vanzetti are to die on Monday night if the ruling class has its way. The chances of intervention by a United States supreme court judge are very remote. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes has already refused to intervene and it is hardly likely that any of his associates will consider any other action.

The case is now before the bar of the working class for its final disposition. It cannot be settled by argument, but only by power. Upon the working class of this country and of the world rests the responsibility of generating between now and Monday night such terrific mass power, such a concentration of forces that the criminal conspirators will not dare carry out their murderous plans. In this country the reply to the refusal of a retrial must be a strike to open the gates of the death house and of the prison and permit Sacco and Vanzetti to again take their places in the labor movement.

As to the decision, it was fully expected. No revolutionist certainly was so stupid as to believe for a moment that the kept judges who befoul the bench in Massachusetts would dare give the victims a chance to expose before the whole world the dastardly lengths to which their persecutors have gone. The decision was partially prepared for by the agents of Governor Fuller and his committee, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Judge Robert W. Grant, a corporation lawyer, who bombed the house of a juror—probably with the juror's knowledge and consent—in order to endeavor to reverse the public damnation that has been heaped upon their heads for their roles as murder conspirators. Let us remember these men and if Sacco and Vanzetti die in the electric chair they must be forever stigmatized as the murderers who carried out the wishes of the capitalist outfit that for seven long years has howled for the blood of these two men already martyred a hundred times over.

The ruling class agents have spoken their last word.

But their verdict must not, it cannot stand!

The court of last appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti is the working class!

In this country mass demonstrations and strikes!

In Europe and other countries where there is an audible working class, mass demonstrations in front of embassies of Wall Street; boycott of American goods; refusal to be seen in the same daylight with members of the American plunderbund.

And finally in Paris, let the workers of that city of magnificent revolutionary traditions, refuse to tolerate the gathering of members of the American Legion, who have gone there only to glorify the predatory role of their Uncle Shylock.

Let labor act and the hand of the executioner will not dare throw the bolts of chained lightning that will shatter the bodies of these two workers!

Flood Relief in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is confronted with a devastating flood in Vladivostock and the maritime province of Siberia, that is on a much smaller scale thus far than the great Mississippi flood that caused so much frightful suffering a few months ago.

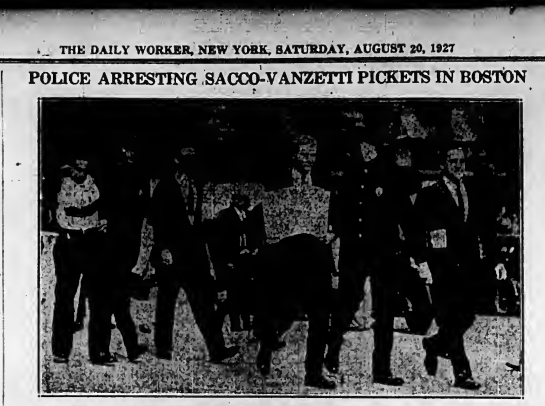
But the Soviet Union has shown how a government that places the lives of the inhabitants above profits can meet and overcome such a situation. As soon as the reports reached Moscow a meeting of the Council of People's Commissars (cabinet) was called and a million roubles was instantly placed at the disposal of the sufferers and in addition special relief corps were sent in to give all conceivable aid possible. The result is that the population has escaped the harrowing experiences that characterized the Mississippi floods in the United States.

How different is the attitude of the United States government toward its flood victims! Not one cent was contributed by the government at Washington. Hoover, the secretary of commerce, was sent to the flood area to aid the bankers salvage all that they could get out of the suffering of the masses. Instead of relieving misery he preyed upon it. No money has been appropriated and President Coolidge even refused to call a special session of congress to appropriate money for the simple reason that there is no possibility of the Well Street bankers making profits off the investment.

This serves to emphasize the difference between a class government of the capitalist class such as we endure in the United States and a class government of the workers and peasants such as exists in the Soviet Union.

As for us, we favor the latter, but we are not going to Russia to enjoy it, as the super-patriots desire us to do, but we will stay right here and fight until we destroy the class government that serves the interests of Wall Street and replace it with a workers' and farmers' government.

POLICE ARRESTING SACCO-VANZETTI PICKETS IN BOSTON



About eighty Boston police charged down on the group of pickets before the state house in Boston just before the last reprieve, and surrounding them, made arrests. Here are shown two policemen, clutching four of the pickets. The other police are standing around the group. The pickets left to right: Louis Gilbert, Exec. Board Upholsterers' Union; Harry J. Canter, member Boston District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party; Alfred Baker Lewis, Sec'y, New England District of Socialist Party; Gus Shklar, District Organizer for Boston District, Workers (Communist) Party.

Every Day a New Sacco Frame-Up

By MICHAEL GOLD.

I am writing in Boston on Wednesday. By the time this article appears the Massachusetts Supreme Court will have probably delivered its decision in the matter of a new trial for Sacco und Vanzetti. Prophecy belongs to the tribe of gypsy fortune-tellers; yet I risk the prediction that the Supreme Court will not grant a new trial.

If I am wrong, and I hope I am, I also predict that any new trial will be as unfair as the other trials, and will again convict our unfortunate comrades. I feel this way because I have been in Boston this past week, and despair seizes the heart of any Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizer in this brutal decadent city.

For no trial in Massachusetts will ever free Sacco and Vanzetti. Every clerk, storekeeper, petty bourgeois climber, Rabbit and Sunday school graduate in this state has been irrevocably prejudiced against the two Italians. The Arrow Collar mob is now as much aligned against all dissenters as it was during the war. Does an atheist hope for justice from a jury of holy rollers? Does a Jew hope for justice from a jury of Russian monarchists? Does a Negro hope for justice from a jury of small town southern whites? Radicals hope for little for justice in Massachusetts.

Sacco and Vanzetti are in the clutches of something greater than a guilty. They have become symbols of the world revolt of the proletariat. The bourgeois mob of Massachusetts has been whipped into a war psychology, and nothing less than death for the two workers will now satisfy them. Pick a jury from this mob and what other jury can you get in this state, and the seven-year lynching will culminate in an execution. It is almost a hopeless situation.

The Governor Leads the Lynchers.

In the past few days several events have demonstrated this atmosphere again. One would have thought the exposure of Judge Thayer's unguarded hatred of the two Italians might have made the officials more careful. One would have deemed the Italian indignation of Europe enough to at least make the Massachusetts oligarchy cautious in keeping up its pretense of legal fairness.

But this heart-breaking persecution continues in the spirit of the original trial before Judge Thayer in Dedham seven years ago. Yesterday, on the morning when the Supreme Court was to conduct the hearings on a new trial, a bomb was exploded at the home of one of the original jurors who found Sacco and Vanzetti guilty.

If the bomb were the contribution of some anarchist friend of the two men, it would be a bit of insanity. It would be an example of the childish egotism, neurotiesm and undisciplined emotion which the anarchist movement has become.

But it was not an anarchist bomb. It was doubtless a laugh played by some skilful "patriotic" agent. It was exploded very carefully so as not to kill anyone. It was set off at exactly the right time, in order to make the first page of the newspapers a few hours before the Supreme Court met. Worst of all, a well planned publicity campaign against Sacco and Vanzetti was immediately released, after the first story had proven successful—that first story being the bomb.

Governor Fuller immediately sent a letter to the family whose home had been bombed, releasing it to all the newspapers. This letter placed the blame for the explosion squarely upon the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti, and informed them that such measures would not intimidate the brave bourgeoisie of Massachusetts from its duty. (Which duty? To execute two innocent workers?)

It was a jingo letter, a war letter, a letter breathing vengeance and passion and prejudice. It was the letter of a bitter enemy, determined upon blood, not the letter of a governor pledged to a fair trial. After all, are Sacco and Vanzetti on trial for nothing such as these? When they were first arrested and tried, the antiradical and anti-red raids of Palmer were in full tide. Sacco and Vanzetti were anarchists, but they were not tried for anarchism, and they are not being tried for anarchism now. But Governor Fuller, helped by the man who threw the bomb, has deliberately set forth to create anew the war hysteria, the lynching spirit that ran the two Italians down seven years ago. It is not a worthy role for a "great" governor with his eye on the presidency. It is not legally fair; it is not even humanly decent, or clean, or honest. It is a lynchiug, and it throws a cruel light upon the alleged impartiality of the governor's report last week. No man who wrote this bitter letter inciting the mob could had an atom of fairness in his heart at any time.

More Prejudice.

The juror whose house was bombed carried no insurance on his house. He is a relatively poor man. And so the governor, in his letter, promised that the state would cover his property loss. And a movement has also been started in the newspapers to raise a small individual contributions to make up a fund for this purpose.

What is the object of this but to arouse prejudice? What is the object of this but to make every business man or clerical worker who owns a house in the suburbs feel strong bonds of sympathy for their fellow-householder whose home was bombed by the wild foreigners? What does this all mean, anyway, but a political campaign conducted by skilful campaigners to inflame the middle-class mind against Sacco and Vanzetti?

And why all these advertisements in the Boston newspapers of insurance companies, warning property owners to insure themselves against riot, explosions and so forth? There is something fishy and dreadful about it all. There is something tragic about it. That is why I believe Sacco and Vanzetti can never be acquitted before a Massachusetts jury. They have already been tried and found guilty in every newspaper in the state in the last week.

The National Hope.

The one hope left for our comrades is that their case has overflowed the state borders. The drive to force the Department of Justice to open its files makes the case a federal issue now. It places it on its true footing—the Sacco-Vanzetti case is a war case. It is one of the last glaring examples of that Spanish Inquisition that captured the land when the New England public group and other Wilsonian liberals "willed the war" to save democracy—in Europe.

What secrets gory and horrible repose in those D. of J. files? No wonder Coolidge and other government officials fight to the last gasp to keep the files locked! The secret of Tom Mooney's crucifixion is there—the secret of the mass-deportation and anti-red frame-ups, the secrets of thousands of working-class martyrdoms. The secret of the death of Salsedo is there—that unfortunate friend of Sacco and Vanzetti, who was tortured for three weeks in the offices of the Department of Justice in Park Row, at the end of which time his body was found in a heap on the pavement, seventeen stories below the place of his torture.

How did the Department of Justice work? How were the murders arranged that bombs be thrown? What agents ferreted their way into anarchist and Communist groups preaching violence? What stool-pigeons worked in factories, and marked down the earnest, the studious, the social-minded among the workers for punishment? How was the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti conducted? Several exposants of the Department of Justice have confessed to some of the details, but the whole story is still locked up in those files.

Back To the Death House.

In a few days the Supreme Court will state its decision. The warden of Charlestown prison has said that if no stay is given he will put Sacco and Vanzetti in each in the death house. It is hard to realize but in a few days the two workers may be back where they were a week ago. Bourgeois Massachusetts is relentless. Its blood is up.

During this week not a single newspaper here has had the courage or desire to speak a friendly word for Sacco and Vanzetti. It might lose them circulation.

Certain sentimental bourgeois apologists have trilled lyrics and roundelays in praise of Governor Fuller's "courage" in coming out against the two men. But it was not courage—it was the reverse. It was the Yankee shrewdness of an ambitious politician. The influential Boston mob is determined to get Sacco and Vanzetti—and the governor is leading them. He says, like that of every governor, is cast on the presidency, and he hopes to follow Coolidge who landed there by similar courage in breaking the police strike in Boston.

Deliver us from the "courage" of these politicians! It is the courage of Nero, bravely burning Christians at the stake, and refusing to be "intimidated" by them. It is the courage of General Galliffet, shooting Bigou workers in cold blood, defying them to do their worst. It is the courage of men, who have lost all human values, like Mussolini, would slaughter their best friends in the insane thirst for political power. It is the leader of a foaming mob of lynchers whips them further in their passion, the world does not call it courage so why Governor Fuller "courageous"?

No, the only courage shown so far in the case is that of two imprisoned workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. Their dignity, their steadfastness, their unflinching moral stand against the bourgeois mob is worthy of a golden page in the history of the world's proletarian martyrdoms.

Two simple men—a fish peddler and shoe maker—are caught in a great net, and tortured inhumanly for seven years. And they grow under that "persecution—they reveal themselves as rare, fine human beings. It gives one a new pride in the workers—In the revolution—this casual selection, this accidental choice of two immigrants to speak for the world's workers, and suffer for them. They were never heard of before—they made shoes, peddled fish, were lowest of the low in the social scale. And now they speak in great accents—every word and gesture has the ring of history. The rose to the occasion. They have risen to the height, and a whole world has listened to them, and found them worthy of their situation in the tragedy.

Vanzetti even in these last nerve racking hours, has been busy writing a social testament that is said by those who have seen it to be his best effort. Sacco is still as game as ever, and chats with his brave wife, and Vanzetti now!

DRAMA

Gala Performance of "Carmen" at Starlight Park Next Sun. Night

Next Sunday, August 28th, at the Starlight Stadium, Bizet's opera "Carmen" will be presented on a very elaborate scale for the benefit of the Joint Defense Committee. There will be 250 voices taking part in the performance, in addition to the large ballet arranged by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera House, featuring Rita De Leporte.

The cast for "Carmen" will include several young American singers, including Pauline Kittner, who will sing the role of, Micaela, and Willard Fry, a young New York baritone, as Escamillo. Alice Busser will have the role of Mercedes. The rest of the cast will include Martha Mellis, noted American contralto, who will sing the stellar role of Carmen, Salvatore Sciarretti as Don José, L. Dalle Molle as Dancairo, P. Calvini as Remendado, E. Palazzi as Morales, Josephine LaPuma as Frasquita. This performance will be conducted by Maestro G. Simeoni. Fifty members of the New York Symphony Orchestra will furnish the music.

The opera mentioned above is not the only feature which the Joint Defense Committee has arranged for the visitors on that day. There will be no cost of the ballroom and will also be a big vaudeville show, with events and one dollar.

PHYLLIS POVAH



Miss Povah, an important part in the new George Middleton production "Blood Money," which opens Monday night at the Hudson Theatre.

many interesting acts. Other interesting items will be the "House of Nonsense," a visit to the "Gulf Mine," the Skooter, Ferris Wheel, and a trip in the Lovers' Reel. Dancing will be free at the Open Air Casino. The entire proceeds of this affair will go to the Joint Defense Committee.

The New Plays

MONDAY.

"BLOOD MONEY." George Middleton's dramatization of H. H. Van Loan's story, will be presented by Mrs. H. B. Harris at the Hudson Theatre Monday night. Prominent in the cast are Phyllis Povah, Tom Mitchell, Malcolm Duncan, Reginald Barlow, Harold de Becker, John D. Seymour, Beatrice Nichols, Robert Brister, Lawrence Cecil and Kate McComb.

"HER FIRST AFFAIR." A new comedy by Merrill Rogers, will open Monday night at the Bijou Theatre, sponsored by Gustav Blum. The players are: Alice MacMahon, Stanley Logan, Ethel Wilson, Anderson Lawlor and Grace Valo.

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M. Leskovitch, Battle Creek, Mich.	Richter, Fordson, Mich. 1.00
	Hungarian Singing Soc. Branch, N. Y. 10.00
Rosa, that quiet, beautiful Italian girl who has never wept once in her these terrible seven years, but has faced her ordeal in the spirit of her husband.	Kutchman, Collected) Waterviet, N. Y. 6.00 Sapir, Las Vegas, Nev. 3.00 Superior, W. 17.66
Both of the anarchists have known from the beginning that they would not be saved through the legal red tape and obscurantism that has wrapped their case. They have daily in the shadow of a hundred deaths, placed all their faith in the working-class of the world. We must not disappoint them.	Kane St., Detroit, Mich. 5.00 Strand, S. A. Detroit, Mich. 1.00 Collected on Karl Marx Statue, Detroit, Mich. 8.46
Only a World Strike can free Sacco and Vanzetti now!	

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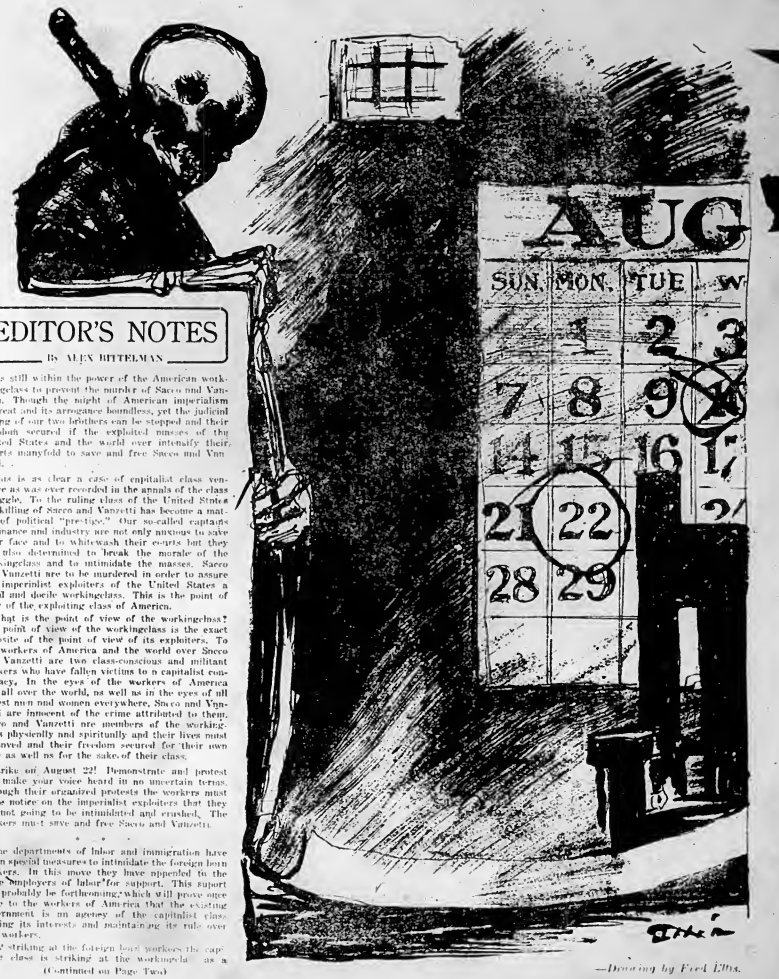
Is Being Prepared Once More

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1927. The Magazine Section appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

We Can Stop This Murder!



—Drawing by Fred Ellis.

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

IT is still within the power of the American workingclass to prevent the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Though the might of American imperialism is great and its arrogance boundless, yet the judicial killing of our two brothers can be stopped and their freedom secured if the exploited masses of the United States and the world over intensify their efforts manyfold to save and free Sacco and Vanzetti.

This is as clear a case of capitalist class vengence as was ever recorded in the annals of the class struggle. To the ruling class of the United States the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti has become a matter of political "prestige." Our so-called captains of finance and industry are not only anxious to save their face and to whitewash their courts but they are also determined to break the morale of the workingclass and to intimidate the masses. Sacco and Vanzetti are to be murdered in order to assure the imperialist exploiters of the United States a timid and docile workingclass. This is the point of view of the exploiting class of America.

What is the point of view of the workingclass? The point of view of the workingclass is the exact opposite of the point of view of its exploiters. To the workers of America and the world over Sacco and Vanzetti are two class-conscious and militant workers who have fallen victims to a capitalist conspiracy. In the eyes of the workers of America and all over the world, as well as in the eyes of all honest men and women everywhere, Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime attributed to them. Sacco and Vanzetti are members of the workingclass physically and spiritually and their lives must be saved and their freedom secured for their own sake as well as for the sake of their class.

Strike on August 22! Demonstrate and protest and make your voice heard in no uncertain terms. Through their organized protests the workers must serve notice on the imperialist exploiters that they are not going to be intimidated and crushed. The workers must save and free Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

The departments of labor and immigration have taken special measures to intimidate the foreign born workers. In this move they have appended to the large employers of labor for support. This support will probably be forthcoming, which will prove once more to the workers of America that the existing government is an agency of the capitalist class serving its interests and maintaining its rule over the workers.

By striking at the foreign born workers the capitalist class is striking at the workingclass as a

(Continued on Page Two)

WE CAN STOP THIS MURDER!

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from Page One)

whole. By attacking the foreign born workers the capitalists seek to weaken and undermine the whole labor movement. Through the proposed murder of Sacco and Vanzetti the capitalist class of the United States is serving notice on the entire working class, on all oppressed and exploited as well as on the liberal middle classes, that the rule of big international capital will be extended and sharpened and that no mercy will be shown to the opponents of the existing order.

This is a time which calls for the utmost concentration and solidarity of the forces of labor. This is a time which demands a conscious political attitude and a militant policy of struggle. The demonstration and strikes of the past week indicate an awakening of American labor to the dangers confronting it. The masses must not be deceived by the temporary reprieve but must extend and intensify the strikes and demonstrations. This is the only way to save and free Sacco and Vanzetti. This is the only way to mobilize the forces of labor to repel the capitalist offensive.

Undoubtedly we are facing a renewed capitalist offensive against the American workingclass. The threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti signal ized the coming of this intensified capitalist offensive. It is a fore-runner of new wage cuts, "open shop" drives, attacks upon the militant, progressive and left wing elements in the labor movement, "Red" raids, etc. Imperialism, militarism and general capitalist reaction are raising their ugly heads in a move to smash the power and morale of the workingclass.

Almost instinctively all the enemies of labor and progress are mobilizing their forces and concentrating their energies in the demand for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. They—the champions of oppression and reaction—seem to feel that if they succeed in the murder of our two brothers they will have dealt a severe blow the labor movement and all the truly liberal and progressive elements in the country.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti opens up all the big economic and political issues around which the present day class struggle in America revolves itself. It is the fight of the workers against the exploiters. It is the fight of the poor farmers against the big bankers and monopolistic capital. It is the fight of all the genuine opponents of imperialism, militarism and war. It is the great struggle of all true champions of the rights and interests of the masses against the brutal rule of the financial and industrial oligarchy which is exploiting and dominating the United States.

The fight for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti symbolizes the great historic struggle which the workingclass must wage and lead in order to free itself and all oppressed classes from the yoke of capitalism. The organized mass effort to save and free Sacco and Vanzetti—through strikes and demonstrations—is an inspiration and stimulus to all the victims of American imperialism whether oppressed in America in the factories and on the farms, or exploited and persecuted in Nicaragua, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, China, etc. It is the world wide and epoch-making struggle for the abolition of capitalism, imperialism, militarism and war.

American imperialism has established itself as the blackest and most brutal exploiter of the world. The penetration and domination of the American imperialists in Latin-America, in Europe, in Asia and everywhere is calling forth bitterness, resentment and antagonism to the United States. Thus the seeds are being sown for conflicts, imperialist struggles and eventual wars.

The recent slaughters of 200 Nicaraguan workers and farmers by American marines has had the effect of an electric shock upon the peoples of Latin-America, and upon the oppressed masses everywhere. This murder of Nicaraguans will not soon be forgotten. The same as the threatened killing of Sacco and Vanzetti it constitutes a grave reminder to the exploited masses as to what American imperialism stands ready to do in order to maintain its power and profits.

When the world learns of the proposed murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, it recalls immediately the slaughter of the Nicaraguans, the lynching and oppression of the negro, the Dawes plan in Germany the suppression of the foreign born workers, the fight for life of Mooney and Billings, the challenge of world anarchy against all America and imperialism at the "disarmament" conference in Geneva, etc.

The present ruling class of America [illegible] in establishing for the United States the same kind of a reputation as that "enjoyed" by the former empire of the Romanoffs, czars. And herein lies the secret of the tremendous volume and power of protest that is coming from all over the world against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The apparent disunity in the ranks of the capitalist class on the matter of Sacco and Vanzetti is to be explained mainly by the fear of the radicalizing effect upon the American workingclass should the execution of only two brothers actually take place. Some of the capitalists are also in great fear of the hostility of the world which may seriously interfere with the promotion of foreign trade and the further development of American imperialist aims. This explains the origin of those capitalist voices which advocate the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. Henry Ford, for instance, took that position. This also explains the position of William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, in favor of commutation for life.

William Green remains true to his role of agent of American capitalism in the labor movement. He knows that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent. He knows that the murder of these two workers is an attack upon the workingclass and the labor movement. But he also knows the voice of his master. And as usual he is doing his master's bidding.

The workingclass of America must rise to the occasion and do its duty in a full measure. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die. Sacco and Vanzetti must not be doomed to a living death which would be accomplished by commuting the sentence to life imprisonment. Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed.

The International Labor Defense will forever be remembered as the organization which vigilantly stood on guard, rallied, mobilized and led in the struggle for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. The International Labor Defense (I. L. D.) is one of the few labor organizations in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign which stayed from the beginning the main reliance for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti upon the organized struggle of the working masses themselves and of the labor movement. The I. L. D. is now again calling upon the working masses to strike and demonstrate for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. The same appeal comes from the Workers (Communist) Party. Only such mass protests on the largest possible scale can now and finally halt the hand of the executioner and save and free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Song of the Machine

I am the machine,
Advantageous and profitable and [illegible]
Ceaselessly, exactly the
Perfection of cost.
My heart of steel
Is hard of steel
And swiftly moving wheel.
I crunch and I bend and I thud
I toil and I make
The unbearable necessities of life
With needle and knife
I sew and I cut,
I paint and I haul,
I build and I wreck,
I am all
The things men once did
With naked hands.
Time, men tend me,
But I do the work of a score
Or a hundred or more
I do not tire
Or perspire
Or sicken.
I am merely repaired
Cast upon the junk heap
When my efficiency is impaired
Or when my usefulness is ended
I produce wealth
And the great surplus of goods
That must find world markets
To fatten the purse of my owners
Markets for which nations
Wage imperialistic wars,
Tearing to pieces the workers
In the name of patriotism.
I am highly exploited.
Yet the worker who tends me
Is merely my slave
And the exploited slave
Of the master
Who owns him and me.
I seek liberation
From these inexorable bonds
Release man and machine.
I seek freedom
For the worker who tends me
That toil may take me for his own,
And so shall make common cause
For betterment of man,
Less toil, more leisure!
Less ignorance, more culture!
More abundant fruits
And the enjoyment thereof!

HENRY REICH, JR.



By WILLIAM GROPPER

The "World" and Haywood Broun

A Letter from A. B. Magil

YOUR editorial on the fate the New York World has placed on Heywood Broun's Sacco and Vanzetti articles points out admirably the class interests involved. Heywood Broun is nothing more than a very pallid liberal, but he happens to be fairly honest and sincere, while the gentlemen who run the New York World are distinguished chiefly for their exemplary mendacity. There still exists in the minds of many radicals the delusion that there is an important differing between the policies of The World and of other capitalist papers, a difference from which the workingclass somehow benefits. Nothing could be further from the truth. On the contrary, under the guise of sanctimonious liberalism and progressiveness, The World has resorted to lies, misstatement and suppression which make it in many respects a more pernicious influence than such conservative papers as The Times and the Evening Post, whose espousal of capitalist class interests is always candid and obvious. By raising a fanfare about such comic problems as sex plays, fake art manifestoes and night clubs, The World consistently attempts to shout down the really important issues of the day and to stifle the voice of the workingclass.

For a considerable period during the needle trades dispute I followed the columns of The World with particular care. Throughout these struggles of the progressive elements against their internal enemies, The World has represented, not the opinion of the admirably understood capitalist class, but has become openly and unequivocally, despite editorial protestations to the contrary, the organ of the right wing. Sigman and the Wall-McGrady gang have received publicity in the columns of The World which must have been worth thousands of dollars to them. (Maybe they forked over the cash, too.) Wherever possible, Communists and the left wing have been put in the light of gangsters and usurpers without any following whatsoever. When Aaron Gross, business manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, was murderously attacked by right wing gangsters, this news was given little space. But two days later there appeared a front-page story with large headlines, quoting the Wall-McGrady committee to the effect that steps would be taken to protect "their" workers from Communist gangsters!

When seven gangsters, who admitted to the police that they were in the employ of the right wing, were arrested just as they were preparing to "do a job," this story was carried by practically all the capitalist papers of New York City. The World, however, tactfully decided to forget the fur strike for the day.

Let it be remembered by those who are impressed by The World's stooping reformism that it was Joseph Pulitzer, not William Randolph Hearst, who was the founder of the yellow journalism in this country. Hearst, Abraham Cahan and Bernarr McFadden merely followed in the footsteps of Joseph, whose coat was always as many-colored as that of his Biblical namesake.

Incidentally, the New York World probably contains the choicest morgue of former labor journalists to be found anywhere in this country. The very flower of the late lamented New York Call ultimately found asylum and consolation in the form of succulent pay-checks on the staff of The World. These gentlemen are now no doubt helping to make the country safe from Reds.

A few of the stars of The Call went elsewhere. Dave Kaufmer, the "friend" of Debs, is on the Herald-Tribune, where he has been doing some of the choicest blackjack work for his capitalist master. Several others are on the New Leader, where they have been doing their best to emulate their colleagues on The World and Herald-Tribune. I suggest that a great service would be rendered to mankind if The World would acquire these workers, who in the none-too invigorating atmosphere of the Rand School, have become very seedy-looking of late. James Oneal could supplant the boy wonder, Walter Lippmann, as head of The World's editorial page. Walter, who was once the pride of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, may still harbor some old-fashioned "radical" ideas and would not be as reliable as Oneal. I think, too, though I'm not sure, that Oneal would work for less money.

The genial McAlister Coleman would be ideal as the successor to the intractable Broun. In place of F. P. A., there is Sam De Witt, the great poet, whose latest volume, autographed by the author (himself) is priced at five berries (if I don't know what he actually gets). The Rev. Dr. Norman Thomas could conduct the religious page of The World and correct the English of the sermons that New York's leading preachers of the gospel submit in advance to The World. I don't know what to do about Eddie Levinson. Such glittering talents ought not be permitted to go to seed. He might pinch-hit for John J. Leary, Jr., the "dalaz" reporter of The World. This colorless tool of Tammany Hall would work well together with the more scintillating Levinson, as both are experts at licking the boots of the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. Levinson could also fill in occasionally for Frank Sullivan, the humorist, though I rather fancy Algernon Lee for this job.

The acquisition of these luminaries would have advantages besides that of boosting the circulation of The World. It would once more provide the socialist party with a daily organ and enable all good socialists [illegible] vote for Al Smith openly instead of having to do it clandestinely as at present. But I'm afraid that we former readers of Life and Judge would feel a little lost without the New Leader.

These suggestions are offered gratis to the socialist party, or whatever group or individual still bears that honored name.

In conclusion, I want to compliment The DAILY WORKER on its vigorous handling of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The DAILY WORKER was the only organ of opinion in the United States that was not deluded by Governor Fuller's fake commission and predicted with almost uncanny accuracy the results of their "investigation." If our two comrades are finally saved, much of the credit must go to The DAILY WORKER and the Workers (Communist) Party, who have taken the lead in the efforts to snatch them from the electric chair and have crystallized workingclass sentiment in a way which has caused even the arrogant chiefs of the master class to falter.

The Young COMRADE SECTION



Edited by the Young

A Page for Workers'

Pioneers of America

and Farmers' Children

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE

August 22nd, 1927 has been set aside by the capitalists of Massachusetts as the day in which they are determined to murder our two comrades and heroes, Sacco and Vanzetti. August 22nd ends the reprieve that was given to them by Governor Fuller, and his committee after the workers in America and all over the world showed their anger against the attempted murder. The general strike in America and the strikes thruout the rest of the world scared the capitalists and forced them to grant the reprieve. But they are not ready to give up their victims yet. They are still determined to electrocute them, unless we show them once again that they cannot get away with it. Once again must we show the bosses of Massachusetts that the workers all over the world are united for Sacco and Vanzetti. Another general strike will be the most effective means of saving Sacco and Vanetti.

1. YOU MUST—tell your fathers that they must strike on August 22nd.

2. YOU MUST—send in your letters to Governor Fuller thru the Young Comrade Corner.

Our Letter Box

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO?

Note: This letter was sent by a Pioneer to her leader.

Dear Comrade: Do you know when we are going to have a meeting because Soffie told me that she was moving to New York? Now that Sacco and Vanzetti are taking the electric chair what are we going to do? We have to help in some way, don't we? I felt mad at myself when the extra came around that Sacco and Vanzetti must get the electric chair. I am a Red and I am not afraid to show I am.

Your comrade,
ANNA MALYZKA.

PIONEERS

By PAULINE FISCHER

Pioneers! Pioneers!
Good Old Pioneers!
Always working
Never shirking

Don't you worry
Don't you fret
The good old Pioneers
Will get there yet.

Pioneers! Pioneers!
Good old Pioneers!
We will turn the weather.

AN OLD WORKER

Dear Comrades: On cold or snowy days when I am going to school, I always pass an old man. He has a grey beard, gray hair and wrinkles on his face. One day when I was buying pretzels from him I asked, "Why do you stay here and sell pretzels? Can't your children help you?" As I asked him this question I saw tears in his eyes and he answered in a low tone, "One of my sons was killed in a train crash. I haven't any daughters and my wife is dead." I asked, "Why doesn't somebody see that you get some money from the mining company for the loss of your son?" "Nobody cares for me or needs me because I am old." I asked him how much he got for the pretzels he sells. He answered, "About a dime or quarter a day." Though to myself, workers lives are all the same. He gets a little pay and has to live on it, and supports a big family and pays rent. This man's life is just as hard.

—MARGARET BUIVYDAN.

POOR MAN — POOR CARS

By MARGARET J. HOMALYA.

The poor man owns a Ford.
Or a Chevrolet as well,
He can't get a better car
Till the bosses go to HELL.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 27 is: SACCO, VANZETTI MUST BE FREED. The following have answered correctly:

Sylvia Lateiner, New York City; Sylvia Fialer, Monticello, N. Y.; Grace Zelnick, New York City; Adele Spiegel, New York City; Jeanette Rubin, New York City; Jennie Tukinshewich, Utica, N. Y.; Eva Darway, New York City; John Darway, New York City; Mary Darway, New York City; Mae Mulyk, New York City; Helen Nichysoruk, Fallcroft, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 26

Mildred Dugo, East Chicago, Ind.; Clarence Reavel, Dayton, Ohio; Mary Sulasky, Cleveland, Ohio; Minne Tuckman, Denver, Colo.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 25

Elinora Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 28

Try a new puzzle this week. Each letter in the puzzle stands for the letter before it in the alphabet. For example B stands for A, C for B and A for Z, etc.

TBDDP WBOAFUEJ

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

Grand Rapids Young Pioneer Camp Opens August 13th

At last workers' children in the vicinity of Grand Rapids can enjoy a really and truly workers' children's camp. It will be situated on Lincoln Lake, one of the most beautiful spots in Western Michigan, located about thirty miles from the city.

To spend a week or two there will be an event never to be forgotten. For information and registration write to: Nydin Barken 939 N Lonin Ave, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Drawing By William Gropper.

The Struggle for Soviet Russian Oil

By H. E. (Berlin)

SIR HETERDING, president of the Royal Dutch Shell, the greatest Anglo-Dutch oil concern, on receiving the news of the conclusion of oil agreements between the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate and American petroleum companies, published a furious declaration. In this declaration Deterding (who, it may be observed, is one of the chief organizers of an aggressive action against the Soviet Union) applies directly to the central company representing the Rockefeller petroleum interests, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, in order to induce it to intervene against the agreements between American companies and the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate. The Standard Oil, in its reply, declares that it itself has no interest in entering into any business with the Soviet Union. The president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Walter Teagels, even declared himself prepared to go to London for the purpose of arranging a joint action with the Royal Dutch Shell against the Soviet Union.

At the same time, however, the Central Company contracted at once the report that certain of its affiliated companies, the Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, had concluded agreements with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate. It declared, however, that it has no influence over its daughter companies, these being "autonomous." George Whaley, president of the Vacuum Oil, likewise, in an interview dating from the same time, pointed to the autonomous position of his company and expressed his definite intention of keeping to the contracts made with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate.

The actual agreements entered into between the American petroleum companies and the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate are as follows: Contracts to supply petrol to Egypt, already concluded two years ago, have now been prolonged. The Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate has been obliged to prolong this contract, not being in a position to sell its products in Egypt on its own account. Thanks to their predominant influence, the English oil concerns have hitherto prevented establishment of branch depots by the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate in the only places concerned being the ranports and all oil bunker stations in the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. Hence the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate has been forced to endeavor to evade this ban on its oil, and for this reason entered into contract with the Vacuum Oil Company, which undertook the sale of Soviet Russian oil in Egypt, where the oil can be sold at especially cheap rates, precisely because of the short distance from the oil sources. The prolongation of this contract has now been accompanied by the conclusion of a fresh agreement with the Vacuum Oil Company for the transport of several [illegible] crude naphtha yearly.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has also made a contract with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate. According to this agreement, the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate is to supply the tank fleet of the Standard Oil Company of New York, in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean with fuel. Bunker mazut for the term of [illegible] years. On the part of Soviet Russia, the motives to [illegible] about these and other contracts are the following: The Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate does not possess a tank fleet large enough to cope with the rapidly growing export of naphtha. The agreements with the American companies ensure the syndicate the tank ships required for an extensive export of naphtha. Besides this, the boycott imposed on Soviet Russian oil by the English oil concerns compels the Naphtha Syndicate to look for other markets. These markets have now been secured by the Russian Syndicate in the agreements with the American companies. Soviet Russian oil will now be sold by American intermediation, in much greater quantities than before in the Mediterranean (Port Said), in Egypt, in India (Colombo), and in the Far East (Singapore). Finally, the contracts with the American shall furnish the Soviet Russian industry with means for the reorganization and expansion of its production. The Americans, in return for suitable concession, are to erect a petroleum refining plant at Baku, and credits are to be granted, the first to the amount of ten million dollars, enabling the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate to finance various undertakings.

On the part of the Americans, the chief inducement to these contracts with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate has probably been the attempt on the part of the English oil concerns to conclude advantageous agreements with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate. Deterding's indignation at the American-Soviet Russian oil agreement has aroused in America the comment that this same Deterding has been exerting every effort for years to obtain from the Soviet government the monopoly of the sale of Soviet Russian oil. As late as January 5th of this year Deterding repeated his offer to the Soviet government. At this time Deterding not only offered to buy the whole of the exportable petroleum [illegible] of the Soviet Union, but even went so far as to declare his readiness to assist the Soviet Russian Naphtha [illegible]cate to obtain a loan of fifteen million dollars, provided that his group were accorded absolute control over the export of the petroleum products. These negotiations came to nothing, and their failure was the chief cause of the rupture of relations between England and the Soviet Union.

To all appearances, the Americans are resolved not to withdraw from their contracts with the Soviet Union. The Washington correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" reported as follows on July 27th:

"I have reliable information to the effect that in the circles around the New Jersey Oil group the policy of the Shell Co. is by no means unanimously approved of the contrary of this was merely reported by the English side, H. E.). There rather exists an inclination to take sides with the New York group (which has concluded the agreement with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate), so that there is some likelihood of a rupture between New Jersey (Rockefeller's Central Company) and the Shell. In any case the New York Standard Oil group and the Vacuum Oil Company (both now directly contracting partners of the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate, H. E.) are both determined to adopt offensive measures, should the Shell Co. force its way into their oriental and Asiatic markets (now being supplied with Soviet Russian oil). The New York group has ample capital in reserve, and can enter into competition with the Shell Co. even in Germany, England, Italy and France, or even all over Europe. And I have been assured by a reliable source that it will not shrink from doing so if necessary."

This is significant news. This determination on the part of the Americans can only be explained in its connection with the events of the naval disarmament conference still sitting at Geneva. America has already [illegible] Geneva that it is resolved to fight with England for the domination of the [illegible] and with this for the domination of the world. The [illegible] importance of oil in international [illegible] at the present time makes the idea of world domination entirely unthinkable without the control of the decisive oil districts. The American oil companies are the greatest oil producers in the world, and they do not possess competitive oil fields in the vicinity of places of such [illegible]. England [illegible] for instance the traffic [illegible] Asia. The [illegible] are point to America [illegible] of the which forces the Amer[illegible] to [illegible] the economic organs of the [illegible] power.

The Americans [illegible] are playing a double game. America is [illegible] economic war against the British Empire side by [illegible] English capital, but at the same time it enjoys [illegible] advantages offered it by [illegible] economic [illegible] carried on by England against the Soviet Union.

It is clear that the English oil concern[illegible] through [illegible] double game of the Americans will not remain unseen. The double game will further the Deterding [illegible] economic war against the Soviet Union, and may give them the opportunity of frustrating the American game by [illegible] the American [illegible] by accom[illegible] [illegible] intervention to war [illegible] the English oil [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



The Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By WM. Z. FOSTER

(Secretary Trade Union Education League)

THE United States is the land of the labor frame-up. Here the capitalists are notorious for resorting to the most unscrupulous methods when they want to get rid of inconvenient leaders of the workingclass. Time and again when they have had in their clutches fighters of the workers they have cast aside cold-bloodedly even the most elementary forms of legalism, in order to railroad their victims to the penitentiary or the gallows. The Sacco-Vanzetti case, which has shocked the world for the calloused disregard even of capitalist pretenses of justice, is only one of a long line of such outrages.

Until the advent of the Sacco-Vanzetti case the worst of this kind of attack upon the workers was the case of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings. These two fighters have been in jail for 11 years, wasting the best years of their lives. Time and again it has been demonstrated that they are innocent. Many witnesses have testified that they themselves were guilty of perjury. Many jurors have signed petitions for their release. But all to no avail. Year after year passes and they remain in jail. Enormous protest movements, culminating even in a national strike, did not save them from capitalist revenge. Their incarceration is one of the blackest phases in American history.

But, if possible, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is still more infamous. Here are two workers, manifestly being punished solely of their radical opinions, because they dared to speak out bravely to the workers. They are being made an example of in order to terrify the workers. As for the crime they are charged with, this was manifestly not their doing, no more than was the bomb-throwing in the San Francisco premeredness parade the act of Mooney and Billings. Nevertheless the capitalists, through their agents, a cynically biased judge, the usual raft of perjurers, etc., go straight ahead with their plan of punishing these fighters.

In both these cases the labor leaders of the Gompers stripe have played a sorry role. They have acted as real Lieutenants of the capitalists. In the Mooney-Billings case they cooperated directly with the prosecutors to put our comrades in jail and to keep them there. In the Sacco-Vanzetti case, although their methods have been somewhat more indirect, they have no less certainly worked out to help the employers. They have done practically nothing to release these two workers. At best their support of the defense has been mere lip service. In a situation demanding the widespread mobilization of the workingclass in mass demonstration, they have done nothing more than to barely let it be known that they are not in favor of executing Sacco and Vanzetti. Now, when the capitalists find it exceedingly difficult, in the face of the unparalleled world protest, to actually electrocute the two prisoners and when they may easily change their tactics by sending them to jail for life sentences, the trade union bureaucrats are letting it be known that they are not demanding absolute freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti but will be satisfied if their sentences are commuted to life imprisonment.

The fight for Sacco and Vanzetti must be redoubled. Only action by the broad masses of workers in strikes and demonstrations of all kinds can save them. The battle is to save them not only from execution but also from possible life imprisonment in the event capitalists are unable to go through with the execution. Let not the tragedy of the Mooney-Billings case be repeated. Sacco and Vanzetti must not only be saved from execution but actually freed from prison altogether. The great demonstrations all over the world in the few days preceding the recent date set for the execution undoubtedly saved Sacco and Vanzetti, for the time at least, from the electric chair. Still greater demonstrations will force open the prison doors for them. Let August 22nd be a day of gigantic strikes and mass demonstrations. This is the argument that will have effect with the capitalists. Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed.

Before the Attack

BY HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

There were no banners waving in the breeze
On that day,
No glittering squadrons that the gray sky sees,
Nor laughing columns proudly at their ease,
But grimed with clay . . .
The trembling soldiers line the crumbling walls . . .
No trumpet sounds advance; no bugle calls
With pealing note to stir their martial pride . . .
They crouch in filth and stench with death outside
And thing of many things. . . how long ago. . . .
And years and years, it seems, since they were so;
And wonder if the rats will gnaw their bones!
There was that chap who died last night—his groans
Were awful sounds to hear; his flesh so torn
By shrapnel shell . . . and they attack that morn!

Perhaps they, too, in torture on the sod
Will writhe in agony and call on God
As he did call. They threw him in a hole
With just a muttered prayer for his poor soul;
And then a great shell bore him out again
To lie in stinking rot upon the plain.
Perhaps with twisted limbs and blinded eyes
They never will again behold sunrise,
Or else shorn of the visage of a man,
A thing of horror for the crowd to scan,
They may be doomed to walk adown the years
And find Gethsemane in useless tears.

Perhaps—ah cheerfuller thot—perhaps thru hell
They may come safe, the victors of Chapelle,
And add a lustre to their arms and name,
Each soldier's glory and his country's fame.

But hark! . . . there is a post e . . . there comes a lull . . .
The barrage is Effed . . . . and clear and full
The whistle sounds. Scattered are thots . . . and gone.
They rise to its appea . . . . It is the dawn!

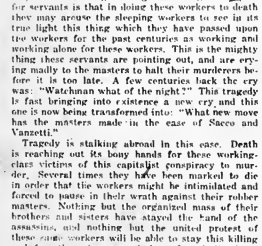
Save Two Members of Our Class

By W. J. WHITE

THE workers of the world are witnessing one of those struggles which comes but once in several decades of years. The case of Sacco and Vanzetti is such a struggle, and the on-looker today sees the forces of the struggle in the light of the publicity thrown on it in its true light. A struggle between the forces of ownership and the struggle of those who work and toil for their living. In this sense the mere victims of this struggle are forced for the terms of their seven years of incarceration to sit behind the walls of their stone and iron cells of a Gaigotha and die a thousand deaths while this class drama is enacted and they but the mere on-lookers. This case is being tried in a court which has the highest of jurisdiction in such cases, the court of public opinion, and there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the workingclass jury that the prisoners are not guilty, and they have so far rendered their decision in such emphatic a manner that the court relied upon to put these innocent workers to death by burning them with electricity unto death has been unable to carry out the wishes of the master class who have done their hardest to send these victims of their wrath to this ignominious end. The battle so far has been with the workingclass, out of whose loins these workers come. That these workers are living today is because of the mighty protests of the hosts of labor. Not to the "fairness" of this mythical thing known as "justice," not at all, but alone to the fact that the forces of labor have been made articulate in this crisis and have made their cries heard around the world, and have so aroused the wrath of their class that it has made the masters hesitate lest in carrying out this class destruction of these two workers they do themselves a harm from which they will not be able to recover. So far as these two workers are concerned they have no fear. What makes them pause is that they have been told by those whom they hire for the purpose of pointing out to them the course they must travel, that the killing of these workers will make for the disgracing and unmasking of their courts, and the state and national governments.

There is no sentiment in this for the workers in the prison of Massachusetts. None whatever. The only consideration governing these bought and paid for servants is that in doing these workers to death they may arouse the sleeping workers to see in its true light this thing which they have passed upon the workers for the past centuries as working and working alone for these workers. This is the mighty thing these servants are pointing out, and are crying madly to the masters to halt their murderers before it is too late. A few centuries back the cry was: "Watchman what of the night?" This tragedy is fast bringing into existence a new cry and this one is now being transformed into: "What new move has the masters made in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Tragedy is stalking abroad in this case. Death is reaching out its bony hands for these workingclass victims of this capitalist conspiracy to murder. Several times they have been marked to die in order that the workers might be intimidated and forced to pause in their wrath against their robber masters. Nothing but the organized mass of their brothers and sisters have stayed the hand of the assassins, and nothing but the united protest of these same workers will be able to stay this killing and free these innocent victims of capitalist hate, and the staying of their hands in this deliberate attempt to kill. There is but one force that these murderers fear and that is the mighty force of labor in a mass protest which shows the masters that labor is waking to the fact that such things as this case is making them awake from their long slumber. That shows the masters that the carrying out of this murder will be more a source of danger to them and their ill gotten gains because it will go to arouse their victims to the need of overturning the present system of ownership which lies at the base of this murder and of these two members of our class, the workingclass.





THE ANTI-ALIEN LAWS By Fred Ellis

The Y. M. C. A. and the Seamen

By AUERBACH

(Last week's issue of the New Magazine carried another article by Comrade Auerbach on the problems of the seamen on the waterfront. Semi-religious institutions posing as the friends of the sea toilers are really harpies and agents of the shipping companies. Last week the Seamen's Institute was dealt with. In this article, Comrade Auerbach writes of the Y. M. C. A. Editor):

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THE Y. M. C. A. is another institution which has taken the beaten sailors under its sheltering wing. Down on Broad Street where the elevated rattles and rumbles past the waterfront the "Y" has established a seamen's branch. This branch is expending the wonderful (dollar) value of the Y. M. C. A.

Picture for yourself the ads that have been filling New York's papers and cars with cries and pleas for a bigger and more glamorous drive for the sake of the poor boys of the nation which the "Y's" must annually turn down with broken-hearted gestures due to the inevitable lack of space. This, of course, because two few millions are finding their way into the coffers of this capitalist scheme for the further suppression of any spark of militancy in the young workers of the United States. Glorious edifices must be erected to protect the ideal tender Young American Manhood.

Protect the youth and you have the citizenry in hand would be a splendid slogan for the "Y.s." More stalwart well-disciplined American manhood must be turned out to serve as cannon fodder willingly and quite enthusiastically thru the portals of the Y. M. C. A.

All over the city glorious business preparations were made to boom this new real estate and building venture in the spirit of American manhood and kindliness, but down here, on Broad Street, where the elevator rattles and rumbles the Y. M. C. A. also exists and takes care of the sailors and seamen not alone of the United States but of the entire world—for the sake of American and English shipping interests.

In fact the Y. M. C. A. has established a shipping office on the water front with the ostensible purpose of drawing jobs employers nearer to the worker and vice versa. Jobs are dished out to the sailors and no commission is charged.

As it happens all of these jobs are on English ships. Probably because christianity waves heavier in the country of the anti-trade union hill than anywhere else.

The only obvious thing to these jobs is that the sailor must turn in his book of discharges to the Y. before he gets the job. For the sake of those who do not know what the book of discharges is, it ought to be enlightening to say that it is the sailor's meal ticket.

It represents years and years of hard labor aboard ship. In most cases the time during from when the sailor was a lad, knee high to a grasshopper and had to go to work at sea in order to help support a family, down to the time when he happens to need a job which is most always.

But the Y. M. C. A. is quite broad minded. It takes this book and holds it pending the job. Any demarkation in this book is enough to nullify a lifetime of hard labor at sea. If the authorities that be, put a bad mark or record into that book the sailor is as good as blacklisted.

The other interesting part is that somehow the Y. M. C. A. has come to support the opinions of the British labor-hating ship-owners in their idea that forty-five dollars a month is plenty enuf wages for a sailor on an English ship. Not that conditions are any better aboard the British vessels. They are far worse than the rotten conditions aboard the American ships, but ten dollars, multiplied by some thousands of seamen's wages means a considerable saving to the shipping companies. As it happens the standard of wages even aboard of English ships is, in general, fifty-five. A month of this in itself is lower than the rotten shipping board wage of sixty-five.

So the Y. M. C. A. has taken a remarkable step. A step that even the most corrupt of the shipping agencies that dot the water front would not have dared to take. They have sunk the wage from fifty-five to forty-five which in consideration of the higher cost of living here than in England makes the sailor a totally dependent slave ashore as well as at sea.

Besides this they have gone back to the delightful method of practically shanghaiing the workers aboard ship. In the good old days, the practice was to go around to all the corner saloons where one had a pull, swing a billy, slug a sailor and drag him aboard ship, or else to put some subtle drug into his drink and in that manner to shanghai him unawares. But today the Y. M. C. A. has perfected these methods. The capitalist ship owners look down upon such crude instruments as the billy and opium in hiring their labor. Their hindgeons are the created unemployment situation and the discharge book. For when the Y. M. C. A. gets hold of the sailors book it is good night book if he doesn't like the job or the wages. And of course since they have the confidence of the ship owners close to heart they are more likely to have jobs than are the employment sharks. But not even the most hardened employment shark would attempt such crude and stinking methods as these.

And this is the Y. M. C. A. which looks after our American manhood. In this case it takes the British consulate into consultation. For all shipping passes through these worthy hands first.

Yet the seaman's is a skilled trade. It is a trade which requires years of training and hard practice before an A. B. or fireman's ticket is actually issued.

In few trades is there such a damnable display of victimization of the workers not only by the master class, but also by those interests which claim to keep the sailor closest to heart.



Drawing By William Gropper

The Struggle for Soviet Russian Oil

By H. E. (Berlin)

SIR DETERDING, president of the Royal Dutch Shell, the greatest Anglo-Dutch oil concern, on receiving the news of the conclusion of oil agreements between the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate and American petroleum companies, published a furious declaration. In this declaration Deterding (who, it may be observed, is one of the chief organizers of an aggressive action against the Soviet Union) applies directly to the central company representing the Rockefeller petroleum interests, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, in order to induce it to intervene against the agreements between American companies and the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate. The Standard Oil, in its reply, declares that it itself has no intention of entering into any business with the Soviet Union. The president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Walter Teagle, even declared himself prepared to go to London for the purpose of arranging a joint action with the Royal Dutch Shell against the Soviet Union.

At the same time, however, the Central Company confirmed at once the report that various of its affiliated companies, the Standard Oil of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, had concluded agreements with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate. It declared, however, that it has no influence over its daughter companies, these being "autonomous." George Whaley, president of the Vacuum Oil, likewise, in an interview dating from the same time, reinforced the autonomous position of his company and expressed his definite intention of keeping to the contracts made with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate.

The actual agreements entered into between the American petroleum companies and the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate are as follows. Contracts to supply petrol to Egypt, already concluded two years ago, have now been prolonged. The Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate has been obliged to prolong this contract, not being in a position to sell its products in Egypt on its own account. Thanks to their predominant influence, the English oil concerns have hitherto prevented establishment of branch depots by the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate—the chief places concerned being the seaports and oil-oil bunker stations in the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. Hence the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate has been forced to endeavor to evade this ban on its oil, and for this reason entered into contract with the Vacuum Oil Company, which undertook the sale of Soviet Russian oil in Egypt, where the oil can be sold at especially competitive prices, on account of the short distance from the oil sources. The prolongation of this contract has now been accompanied by the conclusion of a fresh agreement with the Vacuum Oil Company for the supply of 100,000 tons of crude naphtha yearly.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has also made a contract with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate. According to this agreement, the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate is to supply the tank fleet of the Standard Oil Company of New York, in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean, with fuel—bunker mazout—for the term of six years. On the part of Soviet Russia, the motives to bring about these and other contracts are the following: The Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate does not possess a tank fleet large enough to cope with the rapidly growing export of naphtha. The agreements with the American companies ensure the syndicate the tank ships required for an extensive export of naphtha. Besides this, the boycott imposed on Soviet Russian oil by the English oil concerns compels the Naphtha Syndicate to look for other markets. These markets have now been secured by the Russian Syndicate in the agreements with the American companies. Soviet Russian oil will now be sold by American intermediation, in much greater quantities than before in the Mediterranean (Port Said), in Egypt, in India (Colombo), and in the Far East (Singapore). Finally, the contracts with the Americans shall furnish the Soviet Russian industry with means for the reorganization and expansion of its production. The Americans, in return for suitable compensation, are to erect a petroleum refining plant at Baku, and credits are to be granted, the first to the amount of ten million dollars, enabling the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate to finance various undertakings.

On the part of the Americans, the chief inducement to these contracts with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate has probably been the attempt on the part of the English oil concerns to conclude advantageous agreements with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate. Deterding's indignation at the American-Soviet Russian oil agreement has aroused in America the comment that, this same Deterding has been exerting every effort for years to obtain from the Soviet government the monopoly of the sale of Soviet Russian oil. As late as January 5th of this year Deterding repeated his offer to the Soviet government. At this time Deterding not only offered to buy the whole of the exportable petroleum products of the Soviet Union, but even went so far as to declare his readiness to assist the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate to obtain a loan of fifteen million dollars, provided that his group were accorded absolute control over the export of these petroleum products. These negotiations came to nothing, and their failure was the chief cause of the rupture of relations between England and the Soviet Union.



To all appearances, the Americans are resolved not to withdraw from their contracts with the Soviet Union. The Washington correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" reported as follows on July 25th:

"I have reliable information to the effect that in the circles around the New Jersey Oil group the policy of the Shell Co. is by no means unanimously approved (the contrary of this was formerly reported by the English side, H. E.). There rather exists an inclination to take sides with the New York group (which has concluded the agreement with the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate), so that there is some likelihood of a rupture between New Jersey (Rockefeller's Central Company) and the Shell. In any case the New York Standard Oil group and the Vacuum Oil Company (both now directly contracting partners of the Soviet Russian Naphtha Syndicate, H. E.) are both determined to adopt offensive measures, should the Shell Co. force its way into their oriental and Asiatic markets (now being supplied with Soviet Russian oil). The New York group has ample capital in reserve, and can enter into competition with the Shell Co. even in Germany, England, Italy and France, or even all over Europe. And I have been assured by a reliable source that it will not shrink from doing so if necessary."

This is significant news. This determination on the part of the Americans can only be explained in its connection with the events of the naval disarmament conference still sitting at Geneva. America has shown plainly enough at Geneva that it is resolved to fight with England for the domination of the seas, and with this for the domination of the world. The paramount importance of oil in international economics at the present time makes the idea of world domination entirely unthinkable without the control of the decisive oil districts. The Americans themselves are the greatest oil producers in the world, but they do not possess competitive oil fields in the vicinity of places of such international political importance as, for instance the trafficways to Asia. This is the sore point in American oil dominion, and it is this which forces the Americans to negotiate with the economic organs of the Soviet power.

The Americans (of course, are playing a double game. America is waging an economic war against the Soviet Union, side by side with English capital, but at the same time it seizes upon the advantages offered it by the special economic war being carried on by England against the Soviet Union.

It is clear that the English oil concern will not through this double game of the Americans, and will not remain inactive. The double game will furnish the Deterdings with one pretext more for continuing and intensifying their policy of provocation against the Soviet Union, and may give them the opportunity of frustrating the American game by compelling the Americans, when faced by accomplished facts, especially by a provocation to war, to come into line cooperatively in the fighting front against the Soviet Union.



Drawing by MISHA RESNICKOFF

SACCO AND VANZETTI

By BEN GITLOW

A MILLION MEN, the crime of the state of Massachusetts. Mr. Fuller after conducting a farcial review of the case has sealed the doom of Sacco and Vanzetti and has ordered that these two innocent workers shall die in the electric chair. A cold formal verdict was rendered marking the end of one of the most dastardly judicial frame-ups against workers whose only crime has been their loyalty to the workingclass. Governor Fuller's final decision is the decision of the capitalist ruling class of the United States. The bankers, manufacturers and corporation magnates like shylocks, not satisfied with the wealth they extract thru the intensive exploitation of the workers demand their pound of flesh in the burned up, baked corpses of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti is one of the most important cases of its kind that has taken place in the United States. So clearly has the innocence of these two workers been established that millions of workers and others all over the world raised an almighty protest against the death order of Governor Fuller. The protest was not only a protest against the contemplated judicial murder but also against the whole oppressive and predatory system of American imperialism. The American ruling class was stunned with the mighty wave of protest and the execution temporarily delayed for another twelve days.

The reprieve granted by Governor Fuller is only designing move of the part of the capitalist executioners to stay the indignation of the masses and to create a condition they will make possible either the execution or else the imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti for life, in other words to a living death. This must never be allowed to happen. The workers must be prepared to raise such a mighty protest movement that the capitalist ruling class will be forced to return to the working class free and unstained, Sacco and Vanzetti.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti is not an isolated case. It is part of the whole plan of the capitalists to intensify the exploitation of the workers, lower wages, lengthen and lower wages. Part of the whole plan right smash the unions, to terrorize the militant workers and in that fashion prevent any resistance on the part of the workers to their plans. It is no accident that the Sacco and Vanzetti case should take place in the state of Massachusetts. It is the state of President Coolidge the representative of American imperialism and the state cutting mill barons of Massachusetts. It is in Massachusetts where the workers have had their wages cut, their hours of employment lengthened and their organizations smashed. Unemployment is rife in the mill towns. Starvation stalks in every workers' home. All attempts on the part of the workers to give expression to their grievances are ruthlessly suppressed in this so-called state of old American culture. Freedom of speech and assembly in the Bay State are best expressed in the brutality of the police in breaking up meetings, the arresting of pickets, and others.

Every Massachusetts system that the capitalists have all over the United States. They hope with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti to strengthen reaction in the United States sufficiently enough to do so. The case of Sacco and Vanzetti is therefor of the most vital importance to the entire workingclass of this country. Organized labor in particular should be aroused about the dangers that it faces in the event that the capitalists succeed in their determination to electrocute Sacco and Vanzetti.

The workers have responded splendidly on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti in spite of the indifference and outright opposition of their reactionary trade-union leaders. President Green when he gives expression to the idea of jailing these two innocent workers for life is mouthing the sentiments not of the workers, not of the labor movement, but of the bitterest enemies of the workers and organized labor. He is acting like a low down treacherous traitor of the organized workers and not as their leader. The workers in the United States must not be fooled by President Green because he does not voice their sentiments. The workers must now more so than before demonstrate to the capitalists who desire to murder their fellow men that the workers will not tolerate it. The order of the day should be mighty protests, big strikes, meetings and demonstrations everywhere. Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die. Death to Sacco and Vanzetti will be a victory for bloody reaction and the enemies of labor and crushing defeat for the workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party has realized this fact from the very beginning of the Sacco and Vanzetti persecution. It has done everything in its power to stir up the masses against this outrageous contemplated murder of innocent workers. It calls upon the workers to renew with greater vigor their protest and together with the workers in all other countries stay the hands of the executioner and open the jail doors. The liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti will mark an important step forward to the ending of all exploitation and oppression.

The International Proletariat and the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By MAX BEDACHT

Till attempt to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair has lead to such extensive expressions of international workers solidarity as had never before been witnessed. The case has become symptomatic for the growing international class consciousness of the proletariat. This is especially important because it is the practice of international workers solidarity alone which will save these two intended victims from the chair; it is also this manifest practice of international solidarity by the workers of the world which will help the American workers to learn value and necessity of it; finally the active international solidarity is a sign of the waning of illusions of the workers as to democracy in general and American democracy in particular.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti is a battle in the class struggle. It is not as the liberal protagonists of capitalism want to make us believe, a case of justice and fair play. Prosecution and judiciary acted in the frame up against the intended victims. The frame-up is perpetrated against two enemies of capitalism and because of their enmity to capitalism.

Capitalist justice, at best, is a rope in the hands of defenders of capitalism. If this rope is not framed into a noose around the neck of an accused, it is not because the accused gets justice and fair play, but it is because capitalism has no hope to pick with him. Chicago hoodlum-gears parade the streets are day in armed cars, mowing down their competitors with machine guns; the next day they walk down the same streets arm and arm with members of the state attorney staff. According to the letter of the law they are criminals; in practice the arm of the law protects them. The noose of capitalist justice never descends on their necks. It rather forms a halo around their heads, elevating them to the sainthood of protectors of capitalism.

Sacco and Vanzetti are [illegible]. They are innocent of the crime charged against them, but capitalist justice cold-bloodedly places the noose around their necks and declares: "You may be innocent; but you are reds. Let the law take its course. Hang!"

What of justice! What of fair play! Capitalism is the law. Whoever is against it will be devoured by it. This is the language the Sacco and Vanzetti case speaks to the world, the world of the proletariat hears and answers it.

The international proletariat well understands that the struggles for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti is not a legal battle. It understands that by Supporting the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti capitalism threatens the wageslaves itself. Justice in this case is the unadulterated execution of capitalist interests by a judiciary machine of the state. Justice will not save Sacco and Vanzetti. It condemned them. The saving of Sacco and Vanzetti involves the necessity of defeating capitalist justice, not of invoking it.

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American capitalism sees this clearly. It attempts now to save by rallying what it lost by being caught with the hypocritical mask of fairness off its face. Caught in the act of murdering two innocent workers American capitalism asks the proletariat of the world: "What are you going to do about it?"

There is only one answer. The clearer it becomes that Sacco and Vanzetti are to be sacrificed not to the goddess of justice, but to the moloch of the [illegible] stronger becomes the determination of the international proletariat [illegible] imperative demands "Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] Not Die!"